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Minerals, Policy and Planning

Compilation of Historical Data on Geology, Mineral Exploration and Mining in New Brunswick

William W. Gardiner

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Minister of Natural Resources

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ABSTRACT

The New Brunswick Mineral History Database was compiled over a five-year period and edited/formatted for quick keyword searches. The data on metallic mineral occurrences have also been coded to comply with the New Brunswick Mineral Occurrence Database. One hundred and nineteen new occurrences have been entered into this system.

The database comprises more than ten thousand records of transcribed articles, primarily derived from old newspapers on file (i.e., microfilm format) at the Saint John Public Library, but also from the files of the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and from less accessible archived sources.

RÉSUMÉ

On a compilé les données de la base de données historiques minérales du Nouveau-Brunswick au cours d'une période de cinq ans et on les a révisées et formatées de manière à permettre des recherches rapides de mots-clés. Les données sur les gisements de minerais métalliques ont aussi été codées pour se conformer à la base de données informatisée des gisements minéraux du Nouveau-Brunswick. Cent dix-neuf nouveaux gisements ont été entrés dans ce système.

La base de données comprend plus de 10 000 enregistrements d'articles transcrits, provenant principalement d'anciens journaux conservés sur microfiches (c.-à-d. sur microfilms) par la bibliothèque publique de Saint-Jean, mais également de dossiers du ministère des Ressources naturelles du Nouveau-Brunswick et de sources archivées moins accessibles.

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding for the production of this document was provided by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Minerals, Policy and Planning Division. The manuscript was reviewed by Paul Rennick and Malcolm McLeod. Paul Rennick and Erinn Arnold modified the original dataset (ASCII) and imported the data into a MS Access database. The data in the MS Access database was revised and edited by Sara Johnston, then reformatted to create the PDF files attached.

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INTRODUCTION

The data collected and compiled here is the product of work over a five-year period accessing various archival storage facilities around the province. Most data was accessed through microfilm and hard copy reports and publications held at the Saint John Public Library. Some research was also carried out at the Provincial Archives in Fredericton, at the Department of Natural Resources offices in Fredericton and Sussex, and at the Halifax Public Library and Nova Scotia Provincial Archives in Halifax. A small amount of data was derived from miscellaneous sources.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND QUALITY

At all data sources, the publications were quickly scanned for any item of a mining, prospecting or geoscientific nature. A few rechecks of some sources (primarily the newspapers) suggests that over 95% of the targeted items were identified for transcription. Appendix 1 gives a listing of the newspapers covered and the time period covered by each publication. Searching and transcribing data is at least 90% complete for the pre-1890 period, 70% complete for the 1890-1900 period, with decreasing percentages of coverage for each successive decade through to the present day.

Data from hardcopy sources was transcribed in ASCII format directly from the original documents or from photocopies of the original documents. The quality (ie. readability) of the data was excellent. Subsequently, the final versions of edited documents were converted to Microsoft Access format and exported to PDF files. Data from microfilm sources was transcribed from either photocopies of the microfilm, and or from copies made by a digital camera, viewed on one computer screen as they were transcribed on to another computer. For the most part, the quality of the data was good, however, a small percentage of the microfilm copies were difficult to read and the transcription may not be 100% accurate. Where a word or phrase was unreadable the symbol sequence "...?..." was used.

Due to the large volume of data transcribed, the initial transcriptions have only gone through a cursory editing. The data was spell-checked and corrected, however, where spelling errors occurred within the original data they were usually not corrected in the transcriptions, particularly for names of places or individuals, mineral names, etc, where the correct spelling or use was unclear. Subsequently, further edits and reorganization of the data was conducted by departmental staff.

During the cursory editing procedure some items were found to be incomplete or partially lost (since transcription). Those discovered have been corrected. However, since these errors were found through random searches, more may be present. For the correct version of any incomplete or garbled items, the user should refer to the original source of the item.

CODING SYSTEM

As the data was being transcribed a letter + number code or codes (e.g. A6, Z2, etc.) were assigned to each item, primarily referring to individual mineral occurrences, but also to more general topics. Some of these codes were eventually changed to existing metallic mineral codes (0001 to 1405) used within the department's Metallic Mineral Occurrence Database (see Appendix 2 for listing). Some were changed to new code numbers (2000 to 2118) if they were readily identifiable as new bona fide mineral occurrences (see Appendix 3 for listing). These occurrences have since been added to the Metallic Mineral Occurrence Database. Metallic mineral occurrences that are too vague in their description or location to be definitely identified have retained their original letter + number codes (see Appendix 4); as have industrial occurrences (see Appendix 5), hydrocarbon occurrences (Appendix 6) and miscellaneous topics (Appendix 7).

The codes are searchable within the historical database, on the basis of their assigned codes, as well as by user-defined keywords in the description table.

DATA USAGE

This data has a number of uses from an historical and a practical point of view. A comprehensive overview of the data will give a much fuller and complete history of the activities and politics of the exploration and mining industry than is currently available. For example, it can be seen that the legal and political climate for much of the 1800's was not very conducive to exploration, particularly for the precious metals. This is the most likely the main reason for a lack of gold exploration within the province until more recent times.

For the prospector, a number of deposits and old mines have been brought to light which have long been forgotten. These are definitely worth re-evaluating given the advancements in exploration and mining techniques, as well as the changes in demands and prices of various commodities since historical times. Further, the data set often describes deposits which have not yet been included in the provinces datasets due to their descriptions being too vague to quantify for the file. Many of these may be well worth investigating further. New data on the Giberson gold occurrence, for example, can be found in this data set.

For the geologist, there are a few drill logs or descriptions of outcrops that are not included on the current maps that may be useful in interpreting or re-interpreting the geology or metallogeny of several areas. These descriptions have been made by amateur and professional geologists over the years but are not contained in easily accessible reports. For example Gesner wrote a series of 7 articles on the geology of southern New Brunswick in 1837 before he became provincial geologist. Various other geologists wrote articles or gave lectures that appeared in various provincial newspapers that include data and ideas that may not have appeared in their more formal reports.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THE DATA (The history of the Piskahegan gold mine)

In the fall of 1838, Dr. Samuel Gove of St. Andrews, was returning from a house call at Peltoma, at the headwaters of the Piskahegan River. A year previously (1836-7) the more educated citizens of St. Andrews had formed the Geological and Mineralogical Society of St. Andrews and had Capt. Yule of that town acquire a collection of rocks, minerals and mineralogical equipment in England when his ship had journeyed there. Dr. Abraham Gesner had donated several specimens representing Charlotte County to the association a month or so previous to Dr. Gove's visit to Peltoma, following his initial geological survey of the county. Consequently Dr. Gove had minerals on his mind as he made the long drive back from Peltoma. As he passed through the sparsely settled neighborhood of Piskahegan he noted a white rock by the side of the road which he supposed to be marble. On closer examination he found the white rock to contain several shiny particles, which he concluded were mundic (pyrite or fool's gold).

He collected a sample for the association's collection and did not think of it again until gold was discovered in California in 1848-9 when Dr. Gove decided that the marble was actually quartz and the mundic was gold. However, he did not have time to follow up on this revelation. Twenty years later, in 1868, D.B. White, a Scotsman and local science and geology teacher, was rambling through the woods near the Piskahegan and discovered some quartz veins containing a metallic mineral. As he had a hammer with him he collected some samples for later examination. He was familiar with the story of Dr. Gove's gold discovery and when he returned to St. Andrew showed the specimens to Dr. Gove without informing him of where the quartz had been found. Dr. Gove identified the particles as pure gold, varying in size from "snipe" up to BB shot.

Over the next five years they kept their discovery secret and attempted to acquire the land in the area, with limited success. Gove acquired a land grant in his own name and apparently purchased three properties, one from Josiah True and two from Sergt. Mitchell, totalling about 600 acres. They do not appear to have acquired any of the other properties in the area.

In 1871, Dr. Seymour of Calais, had reported finding gold on his farm, 25 kilometres from St. Stephen on the old Fredericton Road and to the west of Piskahegan. This discovery would appear to be located at or near the bridge crossing Clarence Stream (in the immediate vicinity of the present Clarence Stream gold occurrences).

With this new discovery in mind and in anticipation of a gold rush, Gove and White, in 1872, announced their discovery and were soliciting potential investors, again with some success. They advertised their property as hosting several quartz veins varying from a few inches to three feet in width, which "from present appearance are equal to the richest lodes in California."

Gove and White seem to have been unaware at the time of their announcement that gold on land grants was reserved for the Crown, so that it was not until the 30th of August in 1873 that they received a mining license covering the four lots of land that they owned, all in the name of Dr. Gove. This license gave them the precious mineral rights, as well as the right to develop the property, subject to royalties to the Crown. No result of their work at this time is currently available.

The provincial legislature, in 1873, had instituted a program of prospecting grants to help develop the mineral resources of the province. In 1874 Samuel Gove applied for and received a $150 grant. In those days this would have been enough to pay a prospector for a full year. No record of how this money was spent has been found.

No further work in the area is reported until 1890 when the Encyclopedia Britannica reports that near St. Stephen "gold occurs in quartz veins in micaceous schist, and in the same neighborhood in a black plumbaginous slate". (NOTE: plumbaginous = graphitic). This may refer to the Moore's Mills area, however, at this time Dr. Gove's son Harry, reports finding a coal mine at Piskahegan, on which he intended sinking a shaft to evaluate its potential. Since the Musquash coal mine was then under going development, coal was on everyone's minds. The following year, in 1891, Prof. Roberts, a mineralogist from Philadelphia was visiting the Musquash mine, in order to evaluate its potential. Harry Gove invited the professor to visit the Piskahegan area to give an opinion on the coal bed. The professor pronounced the bed to actually be a plumbaginous slate and that it looked more promising for its gold and silver potential "in seemingly paying quantities. Gleams of gold." were " visible by the aid of the microscope in pieces of the ore." Prof. Roberts was reportedly "astonished at the apparent richness and extent of the vein. It" was "totally unlike the formations around it." Gove announced the property was not for sale until they had fully evaluated its gold potential.

This report of gold had apparently leaked out prematurely, however. In 1891 a new Mining Act had been introduced making mineral claims surveyable for up to 5 square miles. In July of that year Daniel Dewitt had staked the old Shear mine to the east, drawing attention to the commodity gold. (The Shear mine had originally been discovered by a Mr. Talent in 1868 who tried to operate it as a silver mine. DeWitt sank the shaft to 14 feet at that time and worked the property until 1905 when John Shearer appears to have taken over.) On the 27th of October of that year James McLean, a prospector and developer of some of the Letite copper deposits staked a claim at Piskahegan, 2 miles by 2 1/2 miles square, covering part of Gove's area of interest, excluding the area of Samuel Gove's original 1873 mining license which was still in effect. Harry Gove responded quickly and staked a similar sized claim on the 11th of November adjacent to the McLean claim. No record of either of their work has been found.

The land grant to Gove included the site of the present Piskahegan bridge. Since this area was well known as an excellent fishing and hunting area the Gove's built a fishing lodge, probably close to the site of the present bridge. The lodge was frequented by fishers and hunters year round (possibly as a commercial operation) and the guests were encouraged to prospect for gold when not fishing. One such guest, Joseph Johnson, while hunting, found a quartz vein. "He had fired at a partridge, and the shot had unloosed the secret of the hills." The vein when sampled and assayed in Fredericton contained $500 gold per ton (gold at the time was fixed at $20.67). Johnson reportedly acquired the necessary licence to the vein, although no record remains of this.

The Gove property at Piskahegan was eventually sold in 1913 at an estate sale to William Carson for $501. Soon after there was "a mild stampede, on for the new gold fields. Staid citizens, men of wealth, men of mining experience in Alaska and Klondyke, and men with no experience" participated. Among the prospectors to the area were the Grimmers (who were at the time actively involved in the St. Stephen nickel mine) and Nathan Treadwell. The latter was one of the "men of experience in Alaska". Treadwell was one of three brothers extensively involved in mining in California, Alaska, and the Yukon, who together were millionaires several times over. The Treadwell mine near Juneau was the largest and richest gold mine in the world at the time. The Treadwells, as it turns out, were St. Andrews born and bred and maintained ties with New Brunswick and its prospecting activity (but this is another story!). Treadwell reported that he "had found considerable float quartz with stringers running through it, carrying gold in minute quantities ...... spread over a large area, and it does not seem to vary in its percentage of richness." He thought that unless a greater body of gold was found he did not think that it was worth the working. Given the Treadwell reputation for highly successful gold, coal and mercury mining, this statement probably killed off the enthusiasm of the local prospectors and these gold discoveries have since been forgotten until the recent rediscovery of the Clarence Stream deposits by Reg Cox.

APPENDIX 1

NEWSPAPER COVERAGE

Newspaper Coverage

Bay Pilot	May 9, 1878 - Mar 21, 1889
Campbellton Graphic	Jan 12, 1909 - Apr 16, 1914
Carleton Sentinel	Feb 12, 1850 - Dec 30, 1899
	Apr 3, 1923 - Dec 25, 1925
Chignecto Post	May 26, 1870 - Jan. 1896
City Gazette	Jul 6, 1811 - Jan. 7, 1841
Colonial Farmer	Jul 6, 1863 - Dec 29, 1873
Daily Citizen	Oct 24, 1936 - Feb 11, 1937
Daily Courier	Apr 22, 1898 - Jul 30, 1898
Daily Gleaner	Nov 25, 1889 - Feb 3, 1892
	Sep 6, 1911 - Oct 31, 1912
	Oct 1, 1926 - Nov 19, 1926
Daily Sun	Aug 3, 1878 - Aug. 20, 1902
Daily Telegraph	Sep 27, 1862 - Jan 28, 1893
	Jul 1, 1898 - Dec 31, 1898
	Sep 1, 1910 - Oct 22, 1910
Dorchester Spectator	Jul 1897 - April 1898
Evening Despatch	Mar 31, 1863 - Apr 13, 1863
Evening Gazette	Jan 1, 1889 - Aug 7, 1893
Fredericton Capital	Sep 14, 1880 - Dec 7, 1889
Eastport Sentinel	Mar 20, 1819 - May 31, 1893
	Jan 5, 1910 - Dec 31, 1910
Evening Times	Oct 1, 1904 - Nov 30, 1904
Evening Times-Globe	Mar.1 1928 - Jun. 5 1928
	Jan 1, 1961 - May 26, 1961
Evening Times Star	May 2, 1910 - Oct 31, 1910
	Sep 1, 1911 - Oct 31, 1911
Fredericton Telegraph	Aug 6, 1806 - Feb 7, 1807
Gazette	Aug 8, 1893 - Apr 30, 1898
	Jul 1, 1899 - Jan 16, 1900
Granite Town Greetings	Aug 14, 1907 - Aug 30, 1912
Halifax Gazette	Mar 23, 1752 - Dec 30, 1800
Headquarters	Apr 10, 1844 - Nov 18, 1868
Kings Co. News	Nov 15, 1894 - Dec 29, 1898
Kings Co. Record	Sep 9, 1887 - Dec 30, 1974
Loyalist	May 14, 1842 - Aug 7, 1852
Miramichi Gleaner	Jul 28, 1829 - Dec 27, 1873
Miramichi Mercury	Feb 21, 1826 - Mar 31, 1829
Moncton Daily Times	Aug 11, 1877 - Aug 22, 1901
	Feb 25, 1910 - May 2, 1910
	Aug 1, 1929 - Aug 31, 1929

Moncton Weekly Times	Jan 7, 1875 - Jan 7, 1875
Morning Journal	May 31, 1865 - Jun 30, 1869
Morning Telegraph	Jan 3, 1865 - Dec 31, 1869
Morning News	Sep 16, 1839 - Dec 31, 1862
Newbrunswicker	Aug 5, 1841 - Feb 2, 1863
News	Nov 23, 1906 - Dec 21, 1906
N.B. Courier	May 2, 1811 - Feb 11, 1865
N.B. Reporter	Nov 23, 1844 - Dec 24, 1902
North Shore Leader	Jun 22, 1906 - Apr 23, 1909
	Dec 22, 1950 - Jan 15, 1954
Nova Scotian	Dec 29, 1824 - Dec 31, 1855
Philanthropist	Apr 10, 1862 - Jul 2, 1863
Progress	May 5, 1888 - Feb 1, 1902
Provincial Patriot	May 1853 - May 1854
Richibucto Review	Jan 1, 1891 - Jan 26, 1905
Royal Gazette	Oct 11, 1785 - Dec 31, 1892
Sackville Borderer	May 13, 1865 - Jul 1, 1870
Saturday Gazette	May 7, 1887 - Jul 27, 1888
S.J. Daily News	Jan 16, 1863 - Apr 8, 1884
S.J. Daily Tribune	Dec 21, 1871 - May 28, 1875
S.J. Gazette	Jan 29, 1784 - Dec 30, 1807
S.J. Globe	Jan 9, 1862 - Jun 30, 1892
	Jul 1, 1898 - Nov 22, 1898
	Mar 28, 1910 - Apr 18, 1910
S.J. Monitor	Oct 29, 1904 - Jan 11, 1913
S.J. Semi-Weekly Sun	Jan 3, 1906 - Nov 17, 1906
S.J. Standard	Mar 26, 1910 - Sep 30, 1910
	Aug 12, 1911 - Nov 8, 1911
S.J. Star	Sep 8, 1818 - Dec 31, 1902
Semi-weekly Telegraph	Jan 4, 1899 - Dec 30, 1899
St. Andrews Beacon	May 9, 1889 - Apr 9, 1914
St. Andrews Standard	Sep 10, 1833 - Jul 21, 1880
St. Croix Courier	Oct 14, 1865 - Oct 30, 1930
	Feb 28, 1952 - Mar 8, 1962
Telegraph Journal	Jul 16, 1923 - Sep 29, 1923
	Jun 22, 1929 - Nov 15, 1929
Union Advocate	Jan 1868 - Oct 5, 1871
Watchman	Aug 28, 1875 - Aug 1877
Weekly Chronicle	Oct 9, 1836 - Apr 1, 1859
Weekly Freeman	Nov 8, 1878 - Aug 2, 1884
Weekly Observer	Jul 15, 1828 - Jan 20, 1857
Weekly Transcript	Jun 14, 1882 - Mar 14, 1886
Woodstock Despatch	Jun 6, 1894 - Jul 7, 1909

APPENDIX 2

PREVIOUSLY CODED MINERAL OCCURRENCES REFERRED TO IN DATA

URN	NAME
0001	New Horton copper
0002	Quaco manganese
0004	Quispamsis lead
0007	Lake George antimony
0019	Wheal Louisiana copper
0027	Peekaboo Corner lead-zinc
0030	Teahan Mine
0031	Sloop Cove
0033	Scott Falls
0035	Cape Spencer
0036	Goshen
0038	Red Head Harbor
0039	Rogers Farm - St. Stephen nickel
0040	Elgin (Coverdale) gold
0041	Jordan Mountain copper
0043	Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen
0044	Mount Pleasant
0045	Burnthill
0048	Manzer Giberson
0049	Tetagouche Falls Manganese
0051	Bathurst Copper
0054	Brunswick #12
0056	Lumsden
0059	Shippegan uranium
0062	Orvan Brook
0065	Pabineau Lake
0069	Austin Brook
0084	Serpentine River
0087	Dorchester copper
0125	Beresford copper
0126	Nigadoo
0144	Brunswick #6
0156	Blue Mountain gold
0164	Shear Mine
0228	S.J. River gold
0248	Dominion #1
0261	Biggar Ridge gold
0263	Centreville gold
0275	Woodstock Fe (contains data on all Woodstock Fe occurrences)
0276	West Beach
0309	Welshpool
0310	Adams Island
0311	Letete

0320	East Memramcook
0368	Keymet
0425	Millstream iron
0427	Rocky Brook #2
0469	Gold Brook
0489	York Mills
0530	Pokiok River
0533	Temple
0543	Lorneville
0544	Frenchman's Creek
0547	Gooseberry Village
0550	Loch Alva
0563	Lepreau River
0577	Beaver Harbor
0579	Woodlands Cove
0582	Crow Cove
0586	Magaguadavic River / Silver Island
0590	Lepreau magnetite
0597	Simpson Island
0599	Long Island
0603	Frye Island
0604	Simpson Mine
0605	Letang Peninsula
0606	Hatt Farm
0607	Letang Peninsula
0608	Dick Farm
0612	Oliver Cameron
0632	Moores Mills
0633	Basswood Ridge
0639	Dickson Brook
0643	Gowland Mountain
0645	Waterside manganese
0646	Albert manganese
0651	Midway
0662	Vernon mine
0663	Mild Brook
0666	Muniac River
0669	Tobique River
0678	Quaco Road
0681	West Beach magnetite
0688	Gold Mine Gully
0690	Glebe manganese
0691	Markhamville manganese
0692	Marrtown
0693	Stewarton
0696	Stewarton

0697	Hampton uranium
0705	Tantramar copper
0707	Dawson Settlement
0712	Memel manganese
0713	Shepody Mountain copper
0719	Turtle Creek
0721	Shepody mountain manganese
0722	Sawmill Creek
0723	Memramcook
0732	Swallowtail Point
0743	Adamsville bog manganese
0744	Coal Creek
0755	Annidale mine
0756	Cobbler Sexton
0757	Bull Creek
0758	Britton mine
0762	Windgap Brook
0763	Jordan mountain
0783	Nauwigewauk
0802	Martin Head
0880	Goose Creek
0901	Elmtree
1071	Bull Creek #1
1079	Tetagouche copper
1405	Clarence Stream

URN: 0001 / Names: New Horton Copper;

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 22, 1882 A copper mine is said to have been discovered on Chas. Teed's farm, parish of Dorchester, Westmorland Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 21, 1882 The Albert Maple Leaf learns that two or three mines of copper and coal have been found in that county and give promise of abundant yields. Albert county no doubt contains valuable mineral deposits."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 9, 1882 Albert Co. - Messrs. Carvell, Judge Steadman and Mr. Wilder were in town last week and visited several places in the county, searching for profitable mines. Mr.Harrigan has six more men working steady at the copper mine on Mr. Reid's property in New Horton."

S.J. Globe - May 29, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - May 29, 1882Copper Mine. - Dr. A.A. Chandler, of the firm of Carvell, Wilder & Co., has, during the past week, located some valuable copper veins in New Horton, Albert County. He has also discovered a large deposit of manganese onthe same property upon which the company have already commenced to sink shafts. The company have been busily engaged during the past few months in developing their mining property at Malagash, N.S. –

S.J. Globe - Feb. 3, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 3, 1882 Copper in Albert County. - The Albert Maple Leaf reports that Messrs. Steadman & Bennett have refused an offer of $10,000 for the copper mine on the Wilbur farm, New Horton."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 30, 1882 The copper mine of Messrs. Steadman and Bennett, at New Horton, A.C., bids fair to outstrip the Dorchester bonanza. Ten thousand dollars have been refused by the proprietors. - Ex."

Weekly Freeman - Jan. 21, 1882 Copper has been discovered on the Dixon property, Harvey, A.C."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1882 Copper. - A discovery of copper ore, said to be rich, has been made on the old Dixon estate, parish of Harvey, A.C. This property is owned by a number of the heirs of the late Thomas Dixon. It is reported that the Wilder party, with headquarters at Moncton, have been informed by a gentleman from Albert that the discoveries are very promising, but we have not learned of any negotiations as yet. - Times."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 16, 1882 Copper. - A discovery of copper ore, said to be rich, has been made on the old Dixon estate, Parish of Harvey, A.C. This property is owned by a number of the heirs of the late Thomas Dixon. It is reported that the Wilder party, with headquarters at Moncton, have been informed by a gentleman from Albert that the discoveries are very promising, but we have not learned of any negotiations as yet. A fine deposit of copper ore, it is said, has been found on the farm of John Fisher, Upper Woodstock."

S. J. Daily Sun - Feb. 27, 1883 Albert. - ....New Horton.- .... Pockets of rich grey carbonate of copper have been found, and an attempt to work it was made several years ago by Messrs. Harris & Co., of St. John. A number of tons of ore were raised, but as no well defined seam was found it was abandoned. Numerous explorations have since been made, but no vein has yet been discovered. .... There are many indications that it is aprobable coal bed. The freestones of Harvey are sub-carboniferous and contain many small seams and pockets of coal, evidently forced into crevices when in a semi-fluid state. ....In front of it and superior to it is the more recent gray sandstone. Geologists who have made superficial examination assert that the ice and other dissolving agencies have removed all the carboniferous deposit from this section. But the coal shales, which overlie the coal, still exist and may be seen in many places outcropping. In the lower portion of the plain coal has been found. In the explorations for coal in Albert County this section appears to have been entirely overlooked."

St. John Star - Apr. 25, 1901 and N.B. Reporter - May 1, 1901 Mining experts, representing American companies, have recently been prospecting for copper at New Horton, Albert Co. Promising deposits are reported to have been found."

URN: 0001 / 0721 / 0707 / 0030 / Names: New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement;
HILL / Z2 / P3 / J8 / Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1881 The Mineral Wealth of Albert. - Hillsboro, April 4th, 1881. Mr. Editor:- I have noticed from time to time that reference has been made to the mines and minerals of Albert County. So the Frenchman said of London, it is a province covered and filled with mines and minerals; and - much has been said and written, perhaps the half hasnot yet been told. Beginning at the boundary line between Albert and St. John Counties, we find copper all along the bay shore as far east as Salmon River, where a company is about being formed by Messrs. Cleveland and Steadman, with a capital of $100,000. We wish the enterprise every success. Coming up to Harvey we find a valuable depositof the same mineral at New Horton. At Harvey Point wefind the famous freestone quarries of Messrs. Roberts & Stevens. From these quarries a large number of the stone buildings of Boston and New York have been built. Coming up to Hopewell are the famous stone quarries of Messrs. Hayden, employing a number of men. At or near the Hill Corner has been discovered of late, manganese said to beworth $130 per ton. The company is about commencing operations on a large scale. In Salem manganese has beendiscovered on the farm of Jeremiah Steeves, only awaiting further developments. The lime stone worked by Messrs. McHenry, as well as the plaster quarries of J.T.Tompkins, are considered inexhaustible. That yellow metalso much coveted called gold has been discovered at New Ireland. We learn that searching and exploring willcommence immediately. We are indeed sorry to say that thefamous Albert coal mine is about to close, the deposit of Albertite, worth $25 per ton, having about run out. During the twenty-two years it has been worked, about $4,000,000 worth of that wonderful coal has been raised. Yet it is the opinion of experienced miners that the Albert mine is only a branch of the grand trunk and that the grand trunk is in Baltimore, about four miles west of the Albert mine. Miners tell us that the course of the coal in the Albert Mines is east and west, and as the mountains of shale in Baltimore more correspond exactly with the shale at the Albert mines, and the course is directly west, it looks both reasonable and probable that the Albert coal, so called, exists in mammoth deposits in Baltimore; and, as further proof of coal in that place, small pieces of coal precisely like the Albertite coal can be picked up at any time in the small brooks and rivulets running through those shale regions, which, of course, have been washed out in times of heavy rains. And as those undeveloped coal fields, as we believe them to be, are only four miles from the Albert Railway, and a level grade to and from, the means of transportation would be both cheap and easy; and we believe that if a little capital now lying idle in England and other countries was expended in Baltimore, the remuneration might be counted by millions. Yours, A.B."

URN: 0001 / 2035 / Names: New Horton Copper; Harvey Manganese;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 11, 1881 Albert County News Items . - (Maple Leaf). -Manganese. - The mine on Mr. Newcomb's farm is being steadily worked. One of the leads has been lost but by sinking deeper two other leads have been struck that are being profitably worked. W.C. Pipe, Esq., was put in charge by the Hopewell Manganese Co., and keeps two and three men at work. Copper. - A sample of copper ore was left at this office the first of the week by Mr. Chipman Reid, which was taken from his farm, at New Horton, Harvey. The mine on this property was worked by Messrs. Harris & Allen, of St. John twenty years ago. At that time the firm fearedto expend a large amount of money in sinking a shaft, and were also carrying on a successful foundry business which they could not neglect."

URN: 0002 / Names: Quaco Manganese;

Newbrunswicker - May 17, 1851 and Miramichi Gleaner - May 19, 1851 and Nova Scotian - May. 26, 1851 Our Undeveloped Resources. - We understand that agentleman recently from England - Mr. Mushett - has arrived in this Province, and just proceeded to Quaco, with the view of examining the Manganese which abounds in that district, and having ultimate intention of procuring this article for shipment to the mother country upon an extensive scale - New Brunswicker."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 18, 1879 St. Martins. - Manganese. - Mr. Gould, with a party of men, has opened a manganese mine at Quaco Head, which bids fair to turn out well."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1880 Manganese.- The St. Martin's Manganese Mining Company are sinking a shaft at Quaco Head. The surface indications are good. Among the advantages of a manganese mine at this place are the facilities for shipment by water."

URN: 0002 / Names: Quaco Manganese;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 5, 1880 The St. Martin's Manganese Company has been incorporated with a capital of $125,000, in 25,000 shares at $5 each. The incorporators are Messrs. Henry Horton, James R. Cameron, Thos. G. Ralston, Montesquieu McDonald, Thos. S. Simms, and John H. Harding, St. John, and Chas. Dunham, of Boston."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 5, 1880 St. Martins Manganese Company. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that Henry Horton, James R. Cameron, Thomas G. Ralston, Montesquieu McDonald, Thomas S. Simms, and John Harding, of St. John, and Charles Dunham, of Boston, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company, to be styled the Saint Martins Manganese Company. The object of the company is the digging, raising and mining of manganese and such other minerals as may be found there with, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $125,000, to be divided into 25,000 shares of five dollars each, and stating that the office or principal place of business is to be at Saint Martins."

Weekly Freeman - Apr. 10, 1880 The St. Martin's Manganese Company has been incorporated with a capital of $125,000; 25,000 shares of $5 each."

Moncton Daily Times - May 10, 1880 and S.J. Globe - May ?, 1880 The Saint Martins Manganese Co. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that the Saint Martins Manganese Company, incorporated by certificate in the Royal Gazette of date the twenty ninth day of March last, has filed a memorandum of increase of Capital Stock of the said Company to the full amount of $200,000 being an increase in the Capital Stock of $75,000; such increased Capital Stock to be divided into fifteen thousand

Weekly Freeman - May 15, 1880 The St. Martin's Manganese Co. is incorporated and the capital stock is increased to $200,000, being an increase of $75,000."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 15, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 19, 1881 The property of the St. Martins Manganese Companyis located at West Quaco, N.B. about thirty miles east of St. John, and immediately adjoining the Bay of Fundy. Work on the mine has been prosecuted diligently for over a year, all necessary machinery having been first provided; and the property has been brought to a satisfactory paying condition. A large quantity of ore has been developed, all of it averaging a high value. At present, the management devotes its attention strictly to development, its membership including some of the most eminent business men of Boston. - Mining Journal."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 27, 1881 St. Martins shipped 200 tons of manganese last week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 8, 1881 At the annual meeting of the St. Martin's Manganese Company held at its office in Boston on Tuesday morning, the following officers were elected; President, Wm. B. Fowler; Directors, Frank B. Dole, Oscar F. How, C. Warren Osborne and J.H. Harding; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Wesley Kimball."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 19, 1882 St. Martins. - The Manganese mines, under the direction of Mr. Jno. W. Burgess, of Boston, are doing excellent work, the output for this year being largely on the increase. The price per ton ranges from $18 to $24 and is proving a very valuable investment."

Daily Telegraph - May 20, 1882 St. Martins. - The St. Martins Manganese Co are doing a good business, and are making extensive improvements in their works; they have now a schooner running in connection with the mine, which carries the ore direct from the mine to St. John."

St. Croix Courier - May 11, 1882 The St. Martin's Manganese mine at West Quaco, N.B., is being actively and successfully worked by a Boston Company, of which Wm. B. Fowle is President, and Oscar F. Howe, C.W. Osborne, Frank B. Dole of Boston and Simeon Jones of St. John are Directors. Twenty men are employed and large quantities of manganese are being taken out and shipped to Boston. The vein is said to be over thirty feet wide, and the property of the company embraces

URN: 0002 / Names: Quaco Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 23, 1886 St. Martins. - Mr. Stockbridge of Boston, president of the Quaco Manganese Mining Co., has written to some parties here that the company intend operating the manganese works in Quaco in the spring. It is generally conceded that the whole Head on the west abounds with this mineral, that it is of excellent quality, and would prove a great source of wealth to the operator."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 7, 1888 The Brunswick Manganese Co.- The Sun is informed that the Brunswick Manganese Co., on account of whose property and operations at St. Martins was recently given in the Sun, are meeting with fine success as the work of prospecting progresses. Good pockets are being discovered in the various drifts, the ore is of first class quality, and altogether the developments are of a most promising character. The company seem to have a good thing, and what is more they have the energy essential to success."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 21, 1888 Fair St. Martins. - ...The Brunswick Manganese Company. - An industry that promises to do much for Quaco is that being at present prosecuted by the Brunswick Manganese Co. Some years ago mining operations were carried on there by a company who from a pocket which they discovered shipped between 300 and 400 tons of manganese to the English market. That company ceased operations, and for a long time nothing further was done. A new company has now been organized under the above title and work has been resumed. The company hold, partly in fee and partly by long lease, over a thousand acres of land, including Quaco Head, where the former work was carried on. There are indications of the presence of manganese in large quantities, and better facilities for the profitable prosecution of the work could not be found anywhere. The writer paid a visit last week to the spot where the employees of the new company had just commenced work. They were clearing away the debris that had accumulated since the old company ceased operations at the same place. The mine, if so it may be termed, is in the notch at the extremity of Quaco Head near the lighthouse, and overlooking the Bay of Fundy. The face of the rock rises almost perpendicularly from the water for nearly 200 feet. In the face of this rock the excavation was made by the old company, and here the new one will direct a portion of its energies to the further development of the work. A wharf built away above the highest tide mark, fits into the notch and forms the base of operations. Standing on the wharf the visitor is perched between the beach, a considerable distance below, and the top of the cliff which looms above, the latter being reached by means of a long stairway down the face of the declivity at one side of the notch. There is a wild grandeur about the place which words cannot describe. The frowning heights above, rising first abruptly, and then sloping back and densely wooded, the waters breaking on the beach below, and the wide stretch of bay and distant shore combine to render the effect sublime. From the wharf a pier was formerly built out far enough to enable a vessel to lie alongside and take in cargo. On the wharf the manganese can be wheeled from the hole in the rock, against the face of which the wharf is built; here it can be dried, washed, broken, separated according to grade or quality, packed into kerosene barrels and placed on board the vessel to be carried to market. To what extent the old company exhausted the ore to be found in this particular spot, remains of course to be determined, but the present operators are confident that the old wharf has not yet outlived its usefulness. They are now, as before stated, clearing away and getting ready for actual work. They will also prospect on other portions of the property, at the same time. Their force will be for the present small. From twelve to twenty men will be employed at different points during the summer making excavations. The manganese is found in pockets, and the operators are confident that these occur frequently in the rock forming Quaco Head and adjacent heights. A substantial blacksmith shop is being built on the height above the wharf already described. Walter R. Stockbridge, manager and treasurer for the company, and who by the way is a brother-in-law to Joe Howard, so well known to readers of the Boston Globe and other great American papers, as well as the Life of Beecher, written immediately after the great preacher's death, informed the Sun representative that the company proposed to make their operations a permanent thing, feeling warranted by the indications in the belief that there was room for a profitable development of the industry. The work, therefore, is not a mere experiment, and there is reason to believe that ere long it will be one of the prominent industries of Quaco. One of the great advantages in carrying on the work is the facility for shipment of the product. The company is composed of Boston capitalists. The superintendent of the work is J.C. Morrison of Quaco, a gentleman of considerable experience and who expresses a firm conviction that Quaco Head is a mine of wealth as well as a striking feature in the scenery of that picturesque region. The Sun representative was shown samples of manganese fresh from the rock. It was of excellent quality, showing clearly the peculiar crystalline form taken by that mineral. Mr. Stockbridge, speaking of the village and its surroundings expressed great admiration of its beauty, and appreciation of its varied charms as a healthful and pleasant resort for summer visitors."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1888 St. Martins. - June 10. - Mr. Stockbridge, of Boston, president of the St. Martins Manganese Mining Company, is here, and intends opening the manganese mine at Quaco Head. On Monday next Mr. John C. Morrison, of this place, will be in charge of the operation."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 22, 1888 Manganese. - It is said that W.H. Rourke of St. Martins proposes to develop the manganese mine in that locality. The mineral is known to exist there, Mr. Gould, lately connected with the Stockton mine of Sussex, having operated there some years ago. Mr. Rourke, the Sun's informant says, will have an experienced miner at work next week."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 10, 1888 and Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 10, 1888 The manganese mines at St. Martins near the lighthouse which was opened about five years ago and abandoned after a few months work, has been lately reopened by an American capitalist under whose management, large and paying quantities of very fine ore are being taken out. It is only a matter of time when our province will take the rank which belongs to it as one of the finest mining fields on this continent."

URN: 0002 / Names: Quaco Manganese;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 26, 1889St. Martins. - It is understood that a new company formed in Boston with H.H.D. Pierce as president, has purchased the manganese mines at this place, and the work of opening the mines is to be proceeded with at

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 30, 1889 Manganese in large quantities has been discovered on a property near St. Martins owned by St. John parties."

S.J.Globe - Dec. 28, 1889 and S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 30, 1889 Manganese in large quantities has been discovered on a property near St. Martins owned by St. John parties. The mineral is believed to be of a very superior quality, and some specimens shown local geologists were pronounced to be very pure. Samples have been sent to Boston to be examined by experts, and if the report is favorable steps will be taken to commence mining at once. The property comprises about 50 acres, all of which is understood to be this valuable ore. -[Globe"

S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 6, 1890 St. Martins. - The manganese mines are closed down for a short time on account of the cold weather, and the short days."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 8, 1890 St. Martins. - The Brunswick manganese mines will soon be ready for operation, the machinery being nearly all in position. The improvements will yield about 150 tons of the mineral a day, and if from this 10 per cent is realized in manganese then the mines will be very profitable."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1890 The plant at present being put in position at the St. Martins manganese mine is the most perfect and complete on the continent, and the prospects of paying business are good."

Weekly Record - Fri. Sept. 19, 1890 According to an account in the SUN recently the parties interested in the development of the manganese mine at Quaco are making good progress in opening up the same. A lot of new machinery has been and is being placed in position. It is said the rock which holds the manganese carries fully 30 per cent of the ore and a large building is about completed for containing necessary machinery. They have a 40 HP engine and 50 HP boiler. The mill will have capacity for handling 150 tons of rock per day. There are about 20 men at work and it is intended to increase the force to about 80. Mr. Lyons, the superintendent, is a practical and experienced man in the business."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 24, 1890 A Big Manganese Bed. - James Rourke, M.P.P., of St. Martins, St. John, is about to develop one of the richest deposits of manganese in America on property at St. Martins within easy reach of shipment. Experts pronounce the find a most valuable one."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jun. 12, 1890 The Manganese Company, West Quaco, have resumed work, the old company having sold out to the present management."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 24, 1890 A big manganese bed. - Jas. Rourke, M.P.P. of St.Martins, is about developing one of the richest deposits of manganese in America on property of St. Martins within easy reach of shipment. Experts pronounce the field a most valuable one."

URN: 0002 / Names: Quaco Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 13, 1890 Quaco Manganese. - The Brunswick Mine Being Fitted With the Latest Improved Machinery. - That there is an almost inexhaustible supply of manganese at West Quaco is well known. Ore was taken from this mine about 40 years ago and since then several companies have worked it, but only to sink money. These companies removed probably 3000 tons of the ore, which was shipped to the United States and Europe. Satisfied that the mine could be made to pay handsomely, a number of American capitalists formed the Brunswick Manganese Mining company and took hold of the mine in May last. When the superintendent, H.A. Lyons, reached West Quaco he found that there were no appliances on the spot for separating the ore from the rock. A large quantity of rock had been brought to surface in which there was about 30 per cent. of the ore. As it stood it was utterly useless. It was then determined to erect a mill for separating the ore from the stone and since that time a gang of men have been engaged in its erection. The mill is just about completed and is the most complete mill of its kind in America. It is 24 x 29 feet, with an ell for the engine and engine and boiler. The machinery is of the best make and takes in all the latest improvements. Once the rock containing the ore is brought from the mine it is not handled again until it is shipped. The rock is first dumped into a Gates crusher, which grinds it up into small pieces. Then it is carried by a set of elevators to a set of chilled rollers just above the crusher. These rollers grind the stock still smaller, the largest pieces coming from them being about one quarter of an inch in diameter. These small pieces of rock and ore then pass into a screen four feet in length, which separates the large and small pieces. From this screen the rock and ore go into two jigs, which separate the rock from the ore. These jigs are filled with water which is continually moving. The ore being so much heavier than the rock sinks to the bottom and is retained while the rock is carried away by the moving water. The ore then passes into a large tank where it is thoroughly cleansed. From this tank it is carried automatically to a large store room. A run has been built from the store room leading to a small wharf where a vessel drawing 12 feet of water can lie. This wharf is only a few yards distant from the mill so that it will be seen how cheaply the ore can be handled. As stated above, the mill is almost ready to be put in operation. Already the machinery has been given a test and worked very satisfactorily. The engine is 40 horse power and the boiler 50 horse power. It is the intention of the company to ship the ore by schooner to Bessemer, Pa., for use in the extensive steel works there. The mill has a capacity of handling 150 tons of rock per day. There are 20 men at work now, but 80 men will be required to keep the mill running at full blast. The superintendent of the company, Mr. Lyons, is a man of great experience, having been in charge of the mines at South Wallingford, Vermont, for some years. He is sanguine of the success of the undertaking."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 25, 1891 The Brunswick Manganese Co. Machinery at West Quaco was attached recently, judgments having been entered against the company in favor of Mr. Mosher, Messrs. Thos. McAvity & Sons, and Messrs. W.H. Thorne & Co. Sheriff Harding on Wednesday undertook to sell the seized machinery, but before he had sold all he had realized enough to satisfy the judgments in his possession. Mr. C.J. Milligan bought in the portion sold."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1893 Manganese Near St. Martins. - The manganese mine situated a short distance from St. Martins has again been opened up. This time a strong company has been formed and it is believed that a paying industry will soon be established there. Some years ago an American company operated a manganese mine in the same locality, but it was understood that the ore could not be found in sufficient quantities to pay, and so the mine was abandoned. The Sun is informed that the present company have struck a very rich seam near the old mine, which promises to yield valuable returns. The new company has already begun operations. John McCallum, a gentleman well known in this city and who has had considerable experience in mining, has a large interest in this mine."

URN: 0002 / 0276 / Names: Quaco Manganese; West Beach;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 2, 1887 Iron Deposits. - In the Immediate Vicinity of St. John. - The talked-of establishment of large smelting works in this city, by American capitalists, has had the effect of directing attention to the iron deposits in the vicinity of Courtenay Bay. Though little is known as to the extent and value of these deposits, it would appear from historical records that they attracted the notice of the earliest European visitors to our shores. In Champlain's Voyages (1604), American editionof 1878, the discovery of St. John is thus described: Sailing west some six leagues we arrived at a littleriver [Quaco River] at the mouth of which is quite a low cape extending out into the sea; and a short distance inland there is a mountain [indicated on the charts Mt. Theobald] having the shape of a cardinal's hat. In this place we found an iron mine. There is anchorage here only for shallops. Four leagues west southwest is a rocky point extending out a short distance into the water, where there are strong tides which are very dangerous. Near the point we saw a cove about half a league inextent, in which we found another iron mine, also very good. [The rocky point here mentioned is McCoy's Head, four leagues west of Quaco; the cove may be that on the east into which Gardiner's Creek flows, or that on the west at the mouth of Emmerson's Creek.] Four leagues further on is a fine bay running up into the main land, at the extremity of which there are three islands and a rock; two of which are a league from the cape towards the west, and the other is at the mouth of the largest and deepest river we had yet seen, which we named the river St. John, because it was on this saint's day (June 24th, 1604) that we arrived there. By the savages it is called Ouygoudy. This river is dangerous if one does not observe carefully certain points and rocks on the two sides. It is narrow at its entrance and then becomes broader. A certain point being passed, it becomes narrower again, and forms a kind of fall between two large cliffs, where the water runs so rapidly that a piece of wood thrown in is drawn under and not seen again. But by waiting till high tide you can pass this fall very easily. [Champlain was under the misapprehension about passing the falls at high tide. The only time for passing the fall is when the waters of the sea are on a level with the waters of the river. At low tide there is a fall outward and at high tide there is a fall inward, at neither of which times can the falls be passed.] Then it expands again to the extent of about a league in some places where there are three islands. We did not explore it farther up. But Ralleau, secretary of Sieur de Monts, went there some time after to see a savage named Secondon, chief of this river, who reported that it was beautiful, large and extensive, with many meadows and fine trees, such as oaks, beeches, walnut trees, and also wild grape vines. ..... At its mouth, which is in latitude 45ø46, [should be 45ø 16] there is an iron mine. D.R. Jack, in his centennial prize essay on the History of St. John, City and County, thus refers to this mine: About this period [1607] the colonists of Port Royal frequently visited St. John for the purpose of buying beaver skins from the Indians, for the savages had a permanent settlement there, independently of those further inland. The French, ever on the alert for mineral treasures, discovered in the rocks near the falls some iron, which was converted into a knife by an ingenious mechanic. Whether any such mine exists at the present day is a question for our Provincial geologists; but if the French statement be correct, it must have been of excellent quality, for the knife so made is described as capable of cutting like a razor. Prof. Bailey, of the N.B. University, in his report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, submitted to the legislature in 1864, thus speaks of the iron ore on the West Beach of St. John county: The West Beach locality of iron ore was visited by me, in company with Mr. Matthew, in the summer of 1862, at which time we spent nearly a fortnight in the examination of the country in this vicinity. Soon after our return a short account of the locality was drawn up by Mr. Matthew for the Natural History society, which for convenience I shall introduce in his own words. The bed of ore at this place in which the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse, reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry, from which the ore has been extracted, has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish- brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz, containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron, in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward from the mine the iron ore again appears on the hillside. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them twenty feet thick) are visible and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate and talco-micaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken, From its association, it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea, and within the influence of active volcanoes. Prof. Bailey adds to Mr. Matthews report, that the ore is favorably situated for mining, the fuel and flux being both abundant in the vicinity, while the transportation to Black River, or the shore in the immediate neighborhood, would not be difficult. The ore yields, as I am informed by Mr. Allison, about 68 per cent of metal. In his Observations on the Geology of Southern New Brunswick, made principally during the summer of 1864 (two years after the facts above were obtained by Mr. Matthew), Prof. Bailey, page 73, says: Iron Ores - The principal locality for this metal is the district in the vicinity of West Beach and Black River, where several large beds of hematite occur. As they are well known and were described in my report of last year it is not necessary to make further allusion to their character, than to say that one portion of the ore occurs in a coarse, reddish-grey conglomerate; the other, two or three miles to the eastward, in beds of trappean and micaceous slates. These rocks have been shown by Mr. Matthew clearly to form a portion of the Cordaite Shales in the Devonian Series. Besides the ore-beds alluded to, iron is abundant in seams and veins through most of the rocks occurring in this district, and it is not improbable that further search would reveal

URN: 0002 / 0691 / Names: Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;

Daily News - Jan. 5, 1881 New Brunswick Manganese Ores. - To the Editor of the Daily News. - Sir, - With a view of obtaining information for an English gentleman interested in manganiferous ore, I submit the following questions for answer in your paper: 1. Where and in what abundance are manganiferous ores found in New Brunswick, and what quality of ore is obtainable as per analysis. 2. In what condition, wet or dry, large or small, could it be shipped and in what quantity? 3. What degree of regularity in quality may be expected? 4. Can freight be obtained to a Bristol Channel port, and if so, what would be the price per ton of ore j.o.b. per unit of manganese? Any general information as to the iron ores in New Brunswick, such as how far the mines are developed; means and cost of transport, etc., would be acceptable. Yours, Thomas Gailey, Toronto, Ont. [A full consideration of the questions enumerated in the above would require more elaborate study and enquiry than we have at present at disposal. Manganese ores are found in numerous places in New Brunswick. Manganese usually occurs in pockets in the province, as at Markhamville, near Sussex, where the country rock is said to be an impure limestone. Large quantities of the ore have been exported from Sussex for a number of yearspast. The metal is some times accompanied by barytes orheavy spar. Owing to its occurrence in pockets, search for the metal is often attended with a good deal of delay and expense. Among places where experiments have been made, Shepody, in the county of Albert, is a manganese location. A good deal has, in former years, been mined there and exported. Tatagouche has also near the falls a number of veins of very pure oxide of manganese running through hard slates. The width of these veins is, however, very small. One hundred tons are said by Gesner to have been exported from Bathurst many years ago by the late Mr. Stevens, who started the iron works at Woodstock. Manganese mining is also carried on near Quaco to some extent. As to the purity of the ores occurring in the places mentioned we cannot speak, as to ascertain this a long and expensive explanation and chemical analysis would be required. Wad or bog manganese is said to occur in many places throughout the Province. The location of our manganese ores, their quantity and quality is a subject which it might be well for our Local Government to have investigated and reported upon. - Ed. News]"

URN: 0002 / 0691 / E5 / Y1 / Names: Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs salt;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1869 Geological. - We understand that Dr. Hunt and Prof. Bailey went on Monday morning to Sussex, where the Doctor intends to thoroughly examine the Salt Deposit. This is a subject to which this learned gentleman has of late given especial attention, having investigated most of the more remarkable localities in the Upper Provinces.They will next visit Salt Springs (so called) in Kings County and the Manganese Mine, and then proceed to Quacoto survey the manganese and other valuable deposits in that neighborhood. Mr. Weston, who for a time has been collecting fossils in the vicinity of St. John for the Museum at Montreal, went yesterday to Lepreaux for a like purpose. He will visit the principal localities surveyed last year by Prof. Bailey and Geo. Matthews, Esq."

URN: 0002 / A2 / Names: Quaco Manganese; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Sun - May 23, 1901 John H. Harding obit. - ... From lumberingand milling Mr. Harding turned his attention to gold and coal mining, and not very many years ago to the development of manganese in St. Martins. He was foremost in taking hold of Nova Scotia gold, when most men scouted the presence of the precious metal in that province inpaying quantity as the dream of a lunatic, and was one of the first to catch on to the value of Albert county's oil regions. Mr. Harding erected the first quartz crusher in Nova Scotia, and not only extracted gold from the product of his own mine at Rexford, but handled the output of several other mines. From Nova Scotia gold to the oil regions of Albert Co. was but a step in Mr. Harding's onward march. He was at the forefront of the development of the natural wealth of the two provinces, putting up his money and his brain as capital and risking all on the cast of a die. Nowadays promoters risk nothing. They give politicians in power the tip, a charter with a subsidy from the public treasury follows, and the credulous public subscribe the rest of the cash. Mr. Harding operated quite largely in Albert Co. He bought areas, built a refinery to extract the oil from the shale, made several large shipments to the United States of an illuminating oil superior to all others, that commanded some 80 cents a gallon, and the enterprise was on the high road to making all concerned millionaires, when the discovery of oil wells across the border came like a bolt out of a clear blue sky. The Albert shale oil company could not compete with the new product, oil fell rapidly in price, and the concern had to wind up its business. Nothing daunted by the reverse, Mr. Harding turned his attention to coal mining in Nova Scotia, and was one of the pioneers in developing the Springhill mines, now among the best coal properties in Canada. Prior to Mr. Harding starting the mines on a practical basis, there had only been some surface scratching by farmers, who sold what coal they gathered up to local blacksmiths. ..."

URN: 0002 / LEGI / Names: Quaco Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. XCII. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 10. What shall be 2. Capital, amount and division sufficient proof. Into shares - power to 11. Register of share- increase. Holders to be prima 3. First meeting, how to be facie evidence. 2 called. 12, 13. Shares of 4. Votes of stockholders delinquent stock regulated. Holders may be sold. 5. Power to make bye laws 14, 15. No transfer or and assess shares. Vote or dividend on 6. Interest payable on calls shares in arrear. In arrears. 16. Liability for 7. Advance payments on stock corporate debts. Receivable on interest. 17. Bye laws may be 8. Shareholders in arrear for made. Calls may be sued. 18. Annual and special 9. Declaration in such suit. Meetings; votes. 19. Act void if 25 per cent of capital be not subscribed within one year. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas a Joint Stock Company has been formed for opening and working Mines in the Parish of Saint Martin's, in the County of Saint John, and for carrying on Mining and Manufacturing business and operations, who have expended a large sum of money in Mining operations, and in purchase of lands, and otherwise; And whereas it is deemed advisable that the said Company should be incorporated;- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That William Henry Scovil, Otis Small, Frederick W. Hatheway, Albert Betts, and Michael Henry Furrell, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and for establishing and carrying on Mining and Manufacturing business and operations, and for the convenient managing of the same. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand pounds of current money of New Brunswick, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five pounds each, and the said Company shall have the power to increase its capital stock from time to time, in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly. 3. The first meeting of the Corporation for the organization therof, may be called by the said William Henry Scovil, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two of the Newspapers published in the city of 3 Saint John, at least one calendar month before such meeting is held. 4. Every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company, shall be a member thereof, and be entitled to vote at all meetings of the said Company; and absent members may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorized in writing. 5. It shall be lawful for the Company, or the Directors if empowered by the bye laws, from time to time make such calls of money upon the respective shareholders, in respect of the amount of capital respectively subscribed or owing by them, as they shall deem necessary; provided that the amount of any call shall not at any one period be more than twenty per cent on the amount of capital or stock belonging to any individual, and that three calendar months at the least shall be the interval between the successive calls, and that thirty days notice of payment being required for any call, shall be given in one or more Newspapers printed and published in the City of Saint John, in the said Province; and every shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of the calls so made in respect of the shares held by him, not however, to exceed in the whole the amount of the stock subscribed by him, to the persons and at the time and places from time to time appointed by the said Company or the Directors thereof. 6. If before or on the day appointed for payment, any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same, at the rate allowed by Law, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment. 7. It shall be lawful for the said Company, if they think fit, to receive from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the moneys due upon their respective shares beyond the same actually called for, and upon the principal moneys as paid in advance, or so much thereof as shall from time to time exceed the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance shall be made, the Company may pay interest at such rate, not exceeding the legal rate of interest for the time being, as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the said Company may agree upon. 8. If at the time appointed by the said Company or the Directors thereof for the payment of any call any shareholder fails to pay the amount of such call, it shall be lawful for the said Company to sue such shareholder for the amount thereof in any Court of Law or Equity having competent jurisdiction, and to recover the same, with lawful interest from the day on which such call was payable. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one share or more in the said Company, (stating the number of shares,) and is indebted to the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, (stating the number and amount of each of such calls,) whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the trial or hearing of such action or suit, it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call, was the holder of one share or more in the said undertaking, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this Act, and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, and there upon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call and interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given, or that the prescribed interval between two successive calls had not elapsed as aforesaid. 11. The production of the register of shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of such defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares. 12. If any shareholder fail to pay any call payable by him, together with the interest, if any, that shall have accrued thereon, the Directors of the Company, at any time after the expiration of two calendar months from the day appointed for the payment of such call, may sell the shares in respect of which such call was payable, by public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice in one or more of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John in this Province, of the time and place of such sale, and shall sell the same to the highest bidder, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share, discharged from all calls thereon due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale. 13. The said Company shall not sell or transfer more of the shares of any such defaulter than will be sufficient, as nearly as can be ascertained at the time of such sale, to pay the arrears then due from such defaulter on account of any calls, together with interest and the expenses attending such sale, and if the money produced by the sale of any such forfeited shares be more than sufficient to pay all arrears of calls and interest thereon due at the time of such sale and the expenses attending the sale thereof, the surplus shall on demand, be paid to the defaulter; provided always, that such defaulter shall in all cases be liable to the said Company for any deficiency arising by means of such default, and recoverable in any Court in this Province having competent jurisdiction for that purpose. 14. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 15. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share until all calls then due in respect of that and every other share

held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable shall have been paid. 16.The joint property and stock of the said Company alone be responsible for the engagements and and debts of the said Company. 17. The time and place of holding annual and special meetings of the said Company, the manner of calling such meetings, and the mode of giving notice of same, the number of votes which the shareholders shall be entitled to give in respect of the shares held by them respectively in said Company, as also the number, eligibility, duties and powers of Directors, officers and servants, their continuance in office, removal or disqualification, and the manner of election or appointment, and any other matter connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Company is incorporated, may be established or regulated by bye laws of the said Company made at any meeting of the Company or an adjournment thereof. 18. Unless when otherwise provided or directed by the bye laws of the Company, an annual meeting of the stockholders of the said Company shall be held in Saint John on the second Tuesday in the month of June in each year, which may be adjourned from time to time; and special meetings of the stockholders may be called by any number of the stockholders representing at least one fourth of the issued stock of the said Company; and notices of the time and place of holding any meeting of the stockholders of the Company, may be given by publishing the same in any one or more of the Newspapers of the City of Saint John aforesaid, twenty days prior to the date fixed for holding such meeting, and members may give as many votes as they hold shares. 19. Unless twenty five per cent

URN: 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 / LIME / STAT / Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 -- Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

URN: 0004 / Names: Quispamsis Lead;

Morning Journal - Jan. 13, 1868 Another Mineral Discovery. - We are informed that a valuable Lead and Silver Mine has been discovered in the vicinity of the Quispamsis Station, and that the proprietors intend very shortly to open up and develop the property. We are pleased to learn that such valuable mineral as those described are to be found so near our city, which must very greatly enhance their value. We expect shortly to be in a position to furnish our readers with further details."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1868 Discovery of a Lead Mine. - We were shown yesterday, by Mr. John H. Harding specimens of ore found a short distance to the west of Quispamsis Station on the railway to Shediac. One of the samples is almost pure Lead - such as is used in the ""sheet lead"" with which tea chests are lined, and for an hundred other purposes; the other samples were smaller, but scarcely inferior in purity. A quantity of the ore has already been taken out. The seams - four in number - give some eight feet in thickness of the lead. It is not improbable that Silver will be found in the ore."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 18, 1868 Valuable Mineral Discovery. - We learn from the St. John Journal that a valuable lead and silver mine has been discovered in the vicinity of the Quispamsis Station, near St. John, and that the proprietors intend very shortly to open up and develop the property."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1882 Silver at Quispamsis. - It has been known for years past that deposits of silver exist in the vicinity of Quispamsis Station, on the I.C.R., but until very recently prevailed that the quantity and quality of the ore were not such as to make the working of it a payable speculation. Careful examination of the place where the silver was alleged to exist, by geologists and miners has led to the discovery of ore of very good standard, and it is now believed that it is present in sufficient quantities to make mining operations there remunerative. Preparations are being made to sink a shaft on the property of Mr. W.H. Hayward, about the upper end of the I.C.R. switch, and, as the vein is believed to extend under the railway track, to tunnel in that direction. It is understood the work will be commenced on Saturday or Monday next."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Morning Freeman - Sep. 13, 1862 and Carleton County Sentinel - Sep 27, 1862 The Antimony Mine. - Mr. John Henneberry, of Indiantown, who discovered the mine of Antimony at Lake George in Lower Prince William, York County, has left a sample of the mineral with us. Specimens were furnished to Dr. Jackson, a Boston chemist, who pronounces it a superior article, and this mine the only one in America. Mr. Henneberry states that he found the mine last fall, and has traced the vein - which is two feet wide in many places - for a considerable distance. It is expected that arrangements will be made to work it before long. We might add that the lease of the property was obtained in March last by Mr. Henneberry from Messrs. Donnelly and

Carleton County Sentinel - Sep 20, 1862 A rich mine of Antimony has been found at Lake George, near Woodstock. Several pure specimens have lately been shown in the City, and it is said that some one or two gentlemen belonging here are interested in it. So says a St. John exchange."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 19, 1862 A most beautiful fragment of the antimony found in Prince William may be seen in the shoe store of Mr. William A. Clarke of this city. Those who have seen Printers Types before they have been soiled by use, will easily recognize their peculiar colour and brightness in this specimen. We also understand that a vein of the same rare and valuable mineral has been found on the farm owned by John T. Smith, Esq., in the vicinity of Fredericton. The Courier speaking of a vein of Antimony in Prince William says:- ""Next in order of discoveries is that of a valuable mine of Antimony at Lake George, in Lower Prince William, York County, by Mr. John Henneberry of Indiantown."" We are assured that this is incorrect in one particular, as Mr. Philip Schleyer positively declares himself to be the discoverer."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 16, 1864 Antimony Company. - The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last announces that Benjamin C. Perkins, of South Danvers, Massachusetts, William Jack, of the City of St. John, Spafford J. Barker, of the City of Fredericton, Andre Cushing, of Lancaster, and George B. Cushing, of St. John, have filed the necessary papers, for the incorporation of the ""Brunswick Antimony Company"", for the purpose of mining for Antimony and other ores and metals, with a capital of $100,000, to be divided into twenty thousand shares of $5 each. The principal office of the Company is to located

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 15, 1864 and Morning Freeman - Jan. 28, 1864 ANTIMONY COMPANY. - We perceive by the Royal Gazette that an association has been formed under the title of the ""Brunswick Antimony Company"", for the purpose of mining for and working of Antimony and of other Ores and Metals, with a capital of $100,000, to be divided into 25,000 shares of $5.00 each. The principal office is to be in St. John. A memorandum of association for the incorporation of the Company has been filed in the Provincial Secretary's office by Benj. C. Perkins, of South Danvers, Mass., William Jack, of Saint John; Spafford J. Barker, of Fredericton; A. Cushing, of Lancaster; and Geo. B. Cushing, of St. John."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1866 A Valuable Mine.- There is an antimony mine situated near a lake in this vicinity, the ore of which has been pronounced by competent assayers to be of the most superior kind. We regret that owing to the limited time at our disposal we could not visit it, but we hope to do so soon. The precious deposit is owned by Messrs. F. Hibbard and D. Gillmor, St. George, and Jed Frye, New York. A properly qualified smelter has been engaged, and it is intended to carry on active operations during the coming summer."

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 13, 1866 We understand the antimony mine near St. George's Lake on the Magaguadavic River is to be worked this summer. A quantity of ore has been sent to New York and smelted, and is pronounced superior to any yet discovered in any part of the world except that in France, and equally as good as that. The mine is said to be very extensive, and the gentleman who assayed some of the ore says it is of incalculable value. The mine is owned by Messrs. Hibbard and D. Gilmore of Magaguadavic, and Jed Frye of New York."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1867 and Carleton Sentenil - Oct. 12, 1867 Valuable Discovery. - The silver mine a reality!- In Saturday's Telegraph we published a telegram from Fredericton, stating that Silver had been discovered in one of the Antimony Mines at Lake George, Prince William Parish, York Co. We have since been placed in possession of information of the most reliable character confirming the report. The Antimony mines of Prince William have been worked without a suspicion of their containing of greater value than the metal for which they were opened. Quite recently, however, the presence of silver on the property of Messrs. Hutchinson & Lawrence was suspected, and on careful examination being made, one of the leads was found to contain a vein of silver of surpassing richness. A careful assay has revealed the fact that the Antimony of the lead contains silver in the proportion to one ounce of the latter to a pound of the former. Lake George Mine is in the vicinity of an abundant stock of fuel, and is quite close to a good road leading to the St. John river, from which it is distant only four miles. With every facility at hand for successfully working the mine, the richness of which has now been made apparent, we can readily conceive that it will become a source of immense profit not only to the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Thos. Hutchinson & B.R. Lawrence, but also to the county of York and the Province at large. We have been shown a specimen of Silver taking from the Antimony - namely, fifteen dwts. 15 grains silver from sixteen ounce Antimony! The jewellers pronounced the article genuine and pure, and there can not be the slightest doubt of its richness. Although there are other properties in Prince William yielding antimony, this is the only one in which Silver has been found - and only in one vein of this but it is of great extent. We intend to visit the Mine at an early day and may give a further description of this valuable property. - Telegraph"

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Morning Journal - Dec. 20, 1867 and St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 25, 1867 and Union Advocate - Jan. 9, 1868 A MINE OF UNTOLD WEALTH. - We are informed, onwhat appears to be reliable authority that the silver mine discovered in Prince Wm is capable of producing silver ore to the value of $10,000 per day, and that the antimony extracted from the ore is sufficiently valuable to pay all the expenses of mining. We have been further told that Mr. Lawrence, the owner of the mine, has refused $200,000 for a single acre of the silvery soil. He owns, it is said, a thousand acres, thinks the mine inexhaustible and supposes himself to be the richest man on this continent. This Mr. Lawrence was a large owner of a mill in Charlotte County, in connection with Mr. Prescott.- They realized it is said by the business and sale of the mill some $100,000 each so that Mr. Lawrence is quite rich enough without his silver mine. A Mr. Anderson of Ontario we believe, has some connections with him in mining operations. This report of exhaustless wealth so near at home seems too good to be true, but a friend, in this city, to whom we are indebted for the information, thinks it is true, and is going to ascertain the facts of the case and has promised us faithful account of the results of his observations. If this statement be correct, then New Brunswick must be the richest country in mineral wealth of its size in the world.-[Visitor Mr. Hutchinson, well known by his Directories, is the joint proprietor of the above property. It was by him that the mineral wealth was in the first instance developed, and it was from him that Mr. Lawrence purchased one half of the interest. - These silver mines are in the neighborhood of the rich antimony mines of Messrs. Cushing and Hibbard."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 23, 1867 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 27, 1867 A MINE OF UNTOLD WEALTH. - We are informed, on what appears to be reliable authority that the silver mine discovered in Prince Wm. Is capable of producing silver ore to the value of $10,000 per day, and that the antimony extracted from the ore is sufficiently valuable to pay all the expenses of mining. We have been further told that Mr. Lawrence, the owner of the mine, has refused $200,000 for a single acre of the silvery soil. He owns, it is said, a thousand acres, thinks the mine inexhaustible and supposes himself to be the richest man

Chignecto Post - Jul. 27, 1871 The Antimony Mines at Prince William, York Co., are to be worked by a company which has been formed."

Oct. 1871 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 3, 1901 30 Years Ago. - The Antimony Mining Company of Charlotte county has commenced operations in their mine at Lake George with good prospects of success."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1871 Antimony.- The Telegraph says the Antimony Mining Company of Charlotte County have commenced operations in their mine at Lake George with good prospects of success."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 29, 1871 and Morning Freeman - Nov. 30, 1871 The Antimony Mines of Francis Hibbard, Esq., MPP, at Lake George, are proving very remunerative, and are now in fine working order. A steam engine and some new machinery has recently been added to the works, and the cost, it is said, will be somewhere between six and eight thousand dollars. One of the most interesting portions of the machinery is the Concentrator, which takes the ore in the state in which it comes from the crusher, and separates the metal ready for crushing. The mines are being well developed, and should meet with success."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 3, 1872 Mining Company.- The Lake George Antimony mine is to be worked by a company with a capital of $200,000 in $100 shares. The present stockholders Messrs. Jed Frye, of New York, Francis Hibbard of Saint George, John J. May, of Boston, A.H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmour, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of St. George."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 2, 1872 The last Royal Gazette contains a notice to the effect that Jed. Frye of New York, John J. May, of Boston, Francis Hibbard, A.H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of Saint George, Charlotte county, have files in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a company to be styled ""The Lake George Antimony Company,"" for the purposes of mining for, and working of Antimony, and other ores and metals, with a capital of $200,000, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The Office or principal place of business of the said Company will be at Fredericton. A meeting will be held for the election of officers and transaction of other business on the 23rd of October next."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1872 Mining Company. - The Lake George Antimony Mine is to be worked by a company with a capital of $200,000 in $100 shares. The present stockholders are Messrs. Jed Frye of New York, Francis Hibbard, of St. George, John J. May of Boston, A.H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsmen P. Gillmor and Eldorado Gillmor, of St. George. The first regular meeting of the company is to be held next month."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 15, 1872 Antimony Mines at Lake George. - An esteemed correspondent and subscriber writing from Lake George in York County, under date of 12th inst., says: ""Steam is up and the engine going at the Antimony Mines for the first time to-day, and the work of crushing and smelting the ore, will be in complete operation in the course of a few days."" We shall be glad to hear from our friend again. -Ed. NEWS"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 18, 1873 Mining Engineering. - We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Mr. Arthur F. Wendt, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist. He is a graduate of one of the most famous schools of minerals in the world, that of Columbia College, New York, which is hardly second to Fryburgh. Mr. Wendt has been on a visit to the antimony mines, in Prince William, owned by Mr. Hibbard and others. Mr. Wendt's card and address will be found in our columns. We believe he would be a great acquisition to the Maritime Provinces, if his services could be retained. We hope therefore that he may obtain as much business as will warrant him in spending some time in this province. He is taking a look at the province on his own account, and went up river yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Edward Jack."

Daily Tribune - Oct. 17, 1873 The Antimony Deposits of York County, New Brunswick. - Mr. Arthur F. Wendt, E.M., a graduate of Columbia College, New York, has just returned from a professional visit to the York County antimony region. He informs us that, of the three mines opened near Lake George, only one - the Lake George Antimony Co.'s - is at present in active operation. The mine has heretofore been worked as an open cut, but during the coming winter a slope will be sunk and the vein attacked by stoping. This, it is expected, will reduce the cost of the ore. As raised from the mine the ore is crushed and then concentrated, by which operation the gangue or enclosing rock is separated from the ore, which is then ready for smelting. The Company at first built dry concentration works, but, finding the loss of mineral in the tailings to be too great, this method was abandoned, and wet concentrating machinery substituted with perfect success. As soon as first class machinery shall be secured the yield will reach two tons of metal a week, which will leave a fair profit to the investors. The smelting is done in a reverberatory furnace, and not in crucibles as is the European practice. The breakage of the crucibles, labour and fuel are thus saved, although the loss of the metal in the smelting is somewhat larger. With well built machinery and furnaces there can be no doubt of the ultimate establishment of large smelting works capable of supplying the American and home market. The ore, although not very rich, is found in such quantities that by a judicious course of mining another source of great wealth will be added to the resources of New Brunswick."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 18, 1873 Lake George Antimony Mine. - Visitors to the late Provincial Exhibition, who searched for something to attract their attention in the mineral department, found only a few specimens of native metal, and only one sample of ore - that exhibited by the Lake George Antimony Company. Mr. A.F. Wendt, mining engineer, who has visited the works of the company, informs us that they can raise, with machinery which they intend to procure, ore which will produce two tons of metal a week. One very important characteristic of the ore in this deposit is that it contains no iron."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Notice. The Lake George Antimony Company. We, the undersigned, being a majority of the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association under which the above Company was incorporated, do hereby call a meeting of the said Corporation, for the purpose of organizing, such meeting to be held at the Railway rooms. McAusland's Building, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 28th day of March, A.D. 1874. Francis Hibbard, Eldorado Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, A.H. Gillmor, Jr."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 8, 1880 New Brunswick Antimony Co. - The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Antimony Company was held yesterday morning at the office of Messrs. Andre Cushing & Co., Prince William street, when the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year was elected:- Geo. B. James, Esq., Boston; John F. Nickerson, Esq., Boston; Henry Kenny, jr., Esq., Boston; Simon W. Pavlin, Esq., Malden, Mass; Andre Cushing, Esq., St. John."

Daily Telegraph - May 12, 1880 Lake George Antimony Mining Co. - A meeting was held in Mr. C.A. Stockton's office, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing this company and transacting other business for the successful operation of the Lake George antimony mines. At the meeting it was decided to purchase the land owned by Messrs. Lawrence and Hutchinson, situated at Prince William, York Co. The officers elected are as below:- President - Edelbert P. Adams, Boston; Secretary-treasurer - Winthrop M.B. Hammond, Boston; Transfer Agent - J. Parker Lynch, Boston; Directors - Edelbert P. Adams, Winthrop M.B. Hammond, J. Parker Lynch, Boston; Charles A. Stockton, St. John; John A. McCallum, Fredericton."

Daily News - Jun. 24, 1880 Antimony. - The outlook for the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company would seem to be growing better daily. The company is now negotiating with a London firm who will place fifteen hundred to two thousand tons of their ore at extremely remunerative prices. Two orders for ore are now being filled, and the mines are being put into shape to meet the demand which is increasing beyond all anticipation. The men are now working day and night, and their number will be increased as fast as capable miners can be hired. Everything goes to show that the company has got a permanent business, and one that will pay the stockholders large and regular dividends."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 6, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. ---------- Mines at Prince William, York Co., New Brunswick Capital .... $500,000 Directors: Edelbert P. Adams, President. Winthrop M.B. Hammond, Se, Treasurer. J. Parker Lynch. C.A. Stockton. John A. McCallum. Offices: 83 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass. Pugsley's Building (C.A. Stockton's Office,) St. John. ---------- A limited number of shares of the Treasury Stock for sale. Prospectus on

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 5, 1880 Prince William Antimony Mines. - We hear that a number of Boston gentlemen who are interested in the Hibbard Antimony Mine, Prince William, have just returned from a visit to the locality and are well satisfied with the prospect for successful mining. There is a good authority for the statement that five hundred men will be at work in this mine before many months."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1880 Silver. - Word comes that the Lake George Antimony & Smelting Co. have struck a large vein of silver ore, the specimens shown being very rich. This mine is employing from 25 to 50 persons, and has made two shipments of very pure ore to Britain lately."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 7, 1880 Brunswick Antimony Co.'s New Directors. - Geo. B. James, Esq., John F. Nickerson, Esq., and Henry Kenny, jr., Esq., Boston, Mass.; Simon W. Palvin, Esq., Malden, Mass.; Andre Cushing, Esq., St. John."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 1, 1880 New Brunswick Antimony. - We notice the statement made in the Mining and Engineering Journal of the 24th of April that New Brunswick Antimony stock opened in Boston during that week at $31, and advanced on the 20th to $40, since which, on sales of small lots, it declined to $32 1/2 and closed at $32 bid; and that $1,000 was paid for a call of 1,000 shares at $45, 60 days."

Daily News - Sep. 10, 1880 Antimony. - While some of the Antimony Companies about Lake George are projecting their enterprises in view of disposing of their produce in the American market, the lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. is experimenting for sending their ore across the water. The ship Charles which sails from St. John in a few days will take six tons of antimony to Liverpool. Nine tone more are in the freight house of the St. John and Maine Railway at Carleton, and will be shipped in a short time if the present venture proves successful. It is acknowledged by all that the rubber boom does not amount to so much as was first thought, though doubtless it will form one of the many ways in which the mineral can be

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 19, 1880 and Morning Freeman - Oct. 23, 1880 The Brunswick Antimony Company have ceased working their shaft on the Hibbard lode, owing to the quantity of water. They will resume operations on their old shaft on the east vein, which was the first one worked upon by the company. The vein where they left off working on the Hibbard lode was of quartz, and was four feet thick, the antimony being disseminated all through; the largest quantity, however, being found in the neighborhood of the footwall. The Hibbard vein has before been proved for a distance of 1,800 feet, by sinking. Its course is as true as if run by a compass, the bearing being north, 65 degrees west. A survey of the direction of undercurrents of the vein was made a few days ago by Mr. Jack, of this city, who reports that from surface indications, in the shape of quartz boulders lying on the surface and carrying antimony, other veins exist on the south of the hill in the rear of the Lake George

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 8, 1880 Antimony. - The Star says that overtures are being exchanged between the Lake George and Brunswick Antimony Companies for consolidation of interests."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT:Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. Mines at Prince William, York Co., New Brunswick Capital $500,000 Directors: Edelbert P. Adams, President Winthrop M.B. Hammond, Sec., Treasurer, J. Parker Lynch, C.A. Stockton, John A. McCallum. Offices: 83 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass. Pugsley's Building, (C.A. Stockton's office), St. John. A limited number of shares of the Treasury Stock for Sale. Prospectus on application."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 12, 1880 Antimony. - The Hibbard, Brunswick and Hammond Mines at Lake George, York County. - A Description of the Mining Operations Now in Progress. - Situation of the Mines, Etc. - The antimony mines at Lake George, which have of late received a great deal of public attention and have been noticed in the Telegraph, were visited by your correspondent on Saturday last. The mines are situated in the parish of Prince William, York county, near Lake George, a beautiful sheet of water four miles long by about two broad, about 25 miles distant from Fredericton and ten miles away from Harvey Station on the St. John & Maine Railway, by the main road. It is now about 17 or 18 years since mining was commenced at Lake George, the Brunswick company being the first to commence operations, followed shortly afterward by the Hibbard Company. During these years the mining has been carried on only at intervals, the Hibbard company having probably done more than the others, as it took a long time to prospect, and there were numerous other difficulties regarding the possession of the land, etc., which had to be overcome; these difficulties have now been nearly altogether removed, and anyone who has visited the mines cannot fail to see that they must become, in time, one of the great industries of New Brunswick. All that is needed to make them so is time in which to develop, and capital and energy to put them through. The ore is of a very superior quality, and the supply, practically unlimited; in fact, all scientists and practical miners, who have visited the mines, agree in saying that they never saw such rich ore in such large quantities. Antimony is much used in the arts and sciences, and its economic value is very great. It has hitherto been chiefly used as a base in silver plating, for type metal, anti friction or Babbitt metal, and for medicinal purposes; lately, however, it has been discovered by experts and chemists that it can be used in the production of a variety of brilliant colors, suitable for dyes and pigments. It has also been ascertained that it is of use in the manufacture of a great variety of rubber goods, such as engine hose producing, as a Boston paper has it. an article superior in strength, elasticity and durability to those manipulated with any other known ingredient. Antimony is the only material that will produce lasting colors in rubber fabric, and it can also be made into a worm proof paint for the bottom of vessels. Having considered the uses of antimony, the inquiry naturally occurs: Where has the Supply Come From? - Antimony is a rare metal. The supply has come nearly altogether from large mines in Borneo, but it is said that the ore is giving out there, the demand being more than equal to the supply. There is also an antimony mine in Australia, but it is too far away to be of much use to the people in this country who need the metal; that mine cannot greatly interfere with the sale of the metal produced at the Lake George mines. Antimony has lately been discovered in Utah in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, but nothing definite is yet known as to the quality or amount of the ore. Among the localities noted for antimony are Sahlberg in Sweden, Kremnitz in Hungary and several places in Bohemia and Bavaria. It was once found freely in Cornwall, England, but the supply seems to have become exhausted. Small veins have been found in the state of Maine, but they are comparatively worthless and are too small to pay their development. These with the Lake George mines are the only ones at present known in the world, and scientific men are of opinion that the supply of antimony, for America, at least, will have to be furnished for years to come by those now under notice. The metal is quoted at $400 a ton in the New York markets. The ore brings about $90 and can be raised from the mines for $15. Considerable trouble is now experienced in shipping the ore or metal, but there is talk of building a tramway from the mines to Harvey station by a short route, and this would be a very great boon to the companies. The veins of ore at Lake George do not occur in continuous lines, but come up as Prof. Hinds expresses it in his report in segregated masses. We come now to the description of the operations at present carried on at Lake George, which are small, however, in comparison with what they will be in a few months, when from three to four hundred men will be actively employed. The Hibbard Mine, of which the Hon. Francis Hibbard is president and manager, is not now in operation, but will be in two months, when the company intend commencing operations, beginning with from fifty to sixty hands, and increasing in time to about four hundred. Your correspondent was shown over the works by Mr. Bowden, by whom he was hospitably entertained during his visit, and by a leading member of the company. The main shaft of the Hibbard mine is 12x7, and a hundred and twenty feet deep. The ore is brought up into the mill from the bottom of the shaft on wagons, drawn by machinery. Air is forced down into the shaft through a pipe by a Sturtevant blower, and by this means the workmen are constantly afforded a fresh supply, which is necessary when blasting with gun powder. The pump, which keeps the mine free from water, is down a hundred feet, and is forced by steam, and thrown a four inch stream of water. At this season of the year it is necessary to work it only about four hours a day, but in the spring and fall it is kept constantly at work. The ore when hoisted is in lumps of different size, and the veins from which they are obtained vary in thickness from four inches to four feet. The first process to which the ore is subjected after coming from the mine is being crushed, which is done by means of a Blake's crusher, a valuable piece of machinery, that can crush two tons of the ore an hour. From the crusher the ore passes to a set of Cornish rollers which further pulverize it. It is then elevated thirty feet and carried against a series of sieves, which divide the ore into three grades by the wet process, the dry process having been disused at these works. After this grading, the ore is placed in jigs, so constructed as to remove the rock from the ore, and is further graded according to its size from ore as fine as cornmeal up to the size of peas. The very finest ore is cleaned on what is called a German table. After passing through the jigs the ore is said to be concentrated, that is the rock has been removed from it. Processes. - The motive power in the mill is a 175 horsepower engine with a 20 « inch cylinder. After being concentrated the ore is passed on tramways from the mill to a building a short distance from it, when it is further treated. In this building the concentrated ore is placed in the sulphurizing or oxidizing furnace, which consists of five ovens or chambers. Five hundred pounds of the ore are at first placed in the oven furthest away from the fire box; after four hours the ore is moved into the second oven and five hundred pounds of new ore placed in the first; after four hours more the ore in this second oven is moved into the third, that in the first into the second, and a new supply placed in the first, and so this process goes until the ovens are all full, when a charge can be taken from the last oven every four hours. The object of this furnace is to remove the sulphur from the ore; although 25 per cent of sulphur is taken from the ore, yet the amount weighing 500 pounds put in, in the first place, weighs considerably more when taken out, which fact is owing to the combination of the oxygen. After being desulphurized the charge of ore is ready for the smelting furnace, which takes about six hours to reduce the metal. In the smelting works large quantities of salt cake, charcoal and rosin are used as fluxes to overcome the volatility of the antimony. Large stocks of these materials and fire brick are kept constantly on hand. The average amount of metal produced from the ore is about 75 per cent. The ore can be prepared for the desulphurization furnace in two hours from the time it is hoisted. In these mines an air compressor is used to drive the drills under ground, for if steam were used it would suffocate the workmen. The air is forced into the compressor by a steam engine worked by a vertical boiler with a hundred and twenty six tubes. The compressor forces the air into an air tank, with the pressure of a hundred pounds to the square inch, from which the air can be carried by pipes and will drive four drills at any distance within two miles. The steam drill cost $1,200, the compressor $2,600, the boiler $600 and the tank $100. There is also a quantity of valuable machinery used in charging and blasting, including a costly battery. At a short distance from the large buildings is the Laboratory, stocked with chemicals and instruments for assaying. The Hibbard company own between seven and eight hundred acres of mining area, and are working two lodes of ore fifteen hundred feet long and ninety feet apart. The main shaft we have already described; the second shaft is sixty two feet deep, and it cost $10 a foot to sink it. In two months, this concern will be in full blast, under a somewhat different management than heretofore, and if matters take the turn expected, employment will be given to over three hundred hands. The Brunswick Mine is in full operation, under the management of Mr. A.G. Adams, mining engineer, formerly of Boston. When your correspondent visited the mine, he found the men busily engaged bringing up rich- looking ore from one of the shafts, fifty feet deep, where work has been carried on for a little over a month. This company have four shafts sunk, one of which they are now working, employing twenty men. The pump for keeping the mine clear of water and the hoist are both worked by horse power, but new machinery is expected to arrive soon. This company send the ore just as it comes from the shaft to Boston, where they have buildings on the Mystic River, where it is treated and smelted. At the bottom of the shaft three men were at work by candlelight digging out beautiful rich lumps of ore from a vein of fully four feet in width. This is known as shaft no. 3. Shaft no. 1, situated in the main building, is a hundred and six feet deep, and from it a drift two hundred feet long runs towards shaft no. 2. This shaft is now partially full of water, but a steam pump will be soon put in, as it is now in St. John and will be forwarded in a few days. The work at these mines under the new management commenced on the tenth of April last and when the works get in full operation employment will be given to not less than fifty men. The combustible used in blasting by this company is rock rend which is nearly allied to giant powder in its composition; it is kept in a building apart from the others. The manager, who is a mining engineer, says that he has no doubt, judging from the work of the last three months, but that the enterprise will prove a great success as the operations during that time clearly demonstrated that the quantity is unlimited and the quality cannot be surpassed. In shaft no. 3, in one day of eight working hours, between five and six tons of the ore were thrown out and hoisted. Among the pieces of ore at the mine was one lump that weighed one hundred and sixty two pounds and contained no rock whatever. Shipments. - Since June 1st, seventeen tons of No. 1 ore have been sent to Boston. Only No. 1 ore is shipped as it requires but little treatment, as it contains only a small proportion of rock. Mr. Adams thinks there is not the slightest chance of failure, as all that is necessary is energy and a little capital. He believes that if the mines were in California twenty million dollars would be invested in them. After saying goodbye to Mr. Adams, your correspondent proceeded to what is commonly called the Hammond Mines known by charter as the Lake George Antimony Mine and Smelting Company, where he was welcomed by Mr. Boddy, the manager. Mr. Boddy, who is a Cornish man, of experience in mining, says he never saw any Borneo antimony as pure as that which he is now working. The company are running two shafts, giving employment to twenty five men. Operations were commenced on the seventh of June, and since the first of July thirty tons of ore have been turned out, ten being first quality. A quantity of new machinery is expected soon, including concentrating works, and in about six weeks the manager expects to give employment to fifty men. The machinery is now being run by horses, but steam will be introduced soon in order to keep pace with the demands. The main shaft is the deepest of any at the mines, it being a hundred and seventy five feet to the bottom, and in going down the thickness of the vein has ranged from four inches to three feet. The No. 2 shaft is sixty feet deep and the vein has been steadily increasing in thickness and ore since beginning the shaft. The ore is at present being cleaned by hand, but the machinery for the purpose is expected soon. Mr. Boddy firmly believes that with proper machinery and competent management the mines will prove a paying speculation. The company's office is near the mines. This concluded the tour of the mines, and it only remains to add that any information was most readily given by the parties about the mines. Notes. - The grey antimony ore or stibnite is said to be the stibium of the ancients, which was used by eastern beauties to give a dark hue to their eyelashes. The fact is mentioned for the information of lady readers. The men working in the mines are not troubled by any bad gases, and the supply of air given them is chiefly to keep away the gun powder smoke. A number of Cornish men are working the mines; they all say they never saw such rich ore. Two enterprising youths have ingeniously fitted up what is known as a floating battery. It consists of a raft with a small house built on it, in which they keep a supply of liquor for sale. When the authorities try to take them they push

Chignecto Post - Oct. 21, 1880 Mr. Hibbard's antimony mine, in York Co., has been sold to the Hibbard Antimony Mining Company for $200,000; one half to be paid in cash, the other half in stock of the Company. The latter is said to be composed of strong men financially."

Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1880 The Lake George Antimony Mines. - Our special correspondent, who has just returned from a visit to the Lake George antimony district, reports that ore is being hauled from the Brunswick Antimony Company's shaft to the St. John river. He states that the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company (Lawrence mine) has (in the course of the explorations) made within the past three weeks, on its 720 acres of mining property, by the company's prospector, Mr. Boddy, a Cornish miner of many years experience, discovered two very promising veins of sulphide of antimony running the same course as those on the Hibbard property. This prospector has also found antimony in boulders (one of which weighs about one hundred pounds) on the Nicholson farm, which is half or three quarters of a mile southeast of the

Lake George Mining and Smelting Company's shaft. No doubt the vein can be easily found by trenching. Our correspondent found at this spot a place of native antimony associated with a quantity of the sulphide. The Nicholson farm is under lease to the Lake George company. Our correspondent further states that the assertion made by a company in Boston that it has om its property veins of antimony outcropping for a distance of over one mile across its property is absolutely false, and that he was unable to learn from any person in the vicinity of this lease that there was a particle of antimony on the premises. He reports abundance of antimony on the Hibbard, Lake George and Brunswick Companies properties but states that he can hear of none any where else in the neighborhood, and that in his opinion the best ore and the most numerous veins are to be found on the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company's property."

Daily Telegraph - May 26, 1880 The Prince William Antimony Companies. - We learn that in addition to the Brunswick Antimony Company and the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company, both of which Companies are well organized and possess properties from which they can take an unlimited amount of antimony, there have been started other companies which have taken up land upon which no antimony has ever been discovered, and which are not even legally organized. Our readers should be careful before investing in said companies, to investigate closely their prospects for success. The standing of the Brunswick Antimony and the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Companies is unquestionable, and we foresee for them a permanent and prosperous business."

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Daily Telegraph - May 21, 1880 The Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company, whose property adjoins the Brunswick, is coming into the Boston market under favorable auspices. It has 100,000 shares of the par value of $5, of which 25,000 shares are in the treasury. The officers of the company are Edelbert P. Adams, president; Winthrop M.B. Hammond, secretary and treasurer; directors, Messrs. Adams and Hammond, John Parker Lynch, of Boston, John A. McCallum, of Fredericton, N.B. and Charles A. Stockton, of St. John, N.B. The Boston office is in Equitable building, Boston. The reports of experts as to the amount of ore in the 720 acres of the company, are very favorable, large amounts of ore are being got out, and the assays run from sixty-six to seventy per cent of antimony. In a market which treats antimony so generously, the Lake George will start off in good style. - Boston Globe."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1880 The Boston Mining Exchange. - We notice that, through Mr. Hammond, the President of the Lake George Antimony Company, the Maritime Provinces are represented in this Exchange. There is such a remarkable development in mining matters in Canada and elsewhere at present, it might be of some importance to us to be so represented. We find that the following is the personnel of the Board:- For Maine, Hanson Gregory, jr., of Rockland, president of the Douglass copper mine; for New Hampshire, E.C. Goodrich, real estate operator in Exchange place, formerly with the Dover Stamping Company; for North Carolina, ex-alderman John T. Clark; for New Mexico, Isaac B. Rich, publisher of the Banner of Light and president of the Plymouth Rock Mining Company; for California, the Hon. William A. Simmons; for Nevada, Pierre Humbert, jr., mining engineer; for Arizona, Levi Newcomb, the architect, best known as architect of the Lowell Railway station, and the pioneer from Boston in Arizona mines; for Colorado, E.H. Goff, the transportation agent; for Utah and Idaho, General Joseph Hayes, a well known Boston operator, and president of the Tremont mine; for the British Provinces, W.M.B. Hammond, treasurer of the Lake George Antimony Company; and at large, S.A. Carleton, president of the Security Bank. The meeting authorized these trustees to secure an incorporation, to secure rooms, collect the subscriptions, and draft and inaugurate a code of bylaws for the conduct of the business."

Daily News - Sep. 3, 1880 Testimony of an Expert. - Mr. Parsons, adistinguished mining engineer of Boston, a short time since visited, examined and reported on the Lake George Antimony Company's property. In which report he states that at the present prices offered this company for regulus, oxide of ore, with prudent management the mine should pay well, and that the quantity of ore is only limited by the extent of lead worked upon and the number of men employed."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 14, 1880 The Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company. - The following account of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company of Prince William, was written for the St. John Globe, and gives some very interesting and valuable information regarding the mines. - the mines of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company are situated in the Parish of Prince William, York Co., distant from Fredericton about twenty five miles, and within five miles of the St. John river. The road leading to the mines, from Fredericton, continues along the bank of the river for more than twenty miles. It is the Woodstock road. Leaving Fredericton in the early dawn of a July morning, before the sun had got up, and heated the atmosphere, and when the coolness generated by the night air was refreshing, and the air redolent with odiferous exhalations from flowers and plants; with the atmosphere so clear that distant objects stood out distinctly defined, and apparently nearer than they were, the exhilaration of the feelings can hardly be described; to appreciate it, it must be felt. One drew deep inspirations of the sweet morning air, and felt that a surfeit of it never could come. Once well on the road, and when the beauties of the scenery began to be unfolded the view from the road's elevation was magnificent, changing with each turn in the direction, but with the river always in sight, it presented a panoramic view not easily forgotten. It is well called the 'Rhine of North America', said an American gentleman who had travelled much in Europe, and if those steep cliffs had the battlements of castles peeping out here and there in the foliage, and a village occasionally on the lower lands, it would require no effort of the imagination to believe oneself transported to the veritable Rhine and its beautiful surroundings. Within five miles of the mine, we left the main road by the river, and turned off abruptly to the left. Arrived at the camp we found the head house, originally erected by the proprietors who held the property previous to the present Company, covering a slope that had been sunk to the depth of 150 feet, also another shaft of smaller dimensions distant some 100 feet from the main shaft, and sunk at a higher angle than it. Your reporter descended the main shaft in company with T.J. Prescott, Esq., President of the Milton Silver Mining Company on the Sullivan lode, Hancock County, Me., a gentleman whose lengthened experience in the great mining districts of the West, and whose conservatism opinion has made his dictum a password in the Stock Exchanges of Boston and the Eastern cities. The dip of the slope is about 45 degrees and the strike of the vein is nearly due north and south. At the depth of about 60 feet levels have been made along the vein, and the ore is being mined at present from this depth. The thickness of the vein at this place is about two feet, but it varies in different places from a few inches to six feet. The ore is the antimony ore, and there is not the slightest doubt that it occurs here in large quantities as a subsequent examination of the area disclosed some ten or twelve prospecting pits, each distinctly showing the vein exposed by the removal of the earth that had covered it. The ore is brought to the surface in cars, the motive power being a large horse gin. In the smaller shaft the vein was producing the richest ore, and between the two shafts on an extensive deal platform, were great piles of first, second and third class qualities of the mineral. There were at least 100 tons of the different grades above ground, and the output is about ten tons per twenty four hours. These mines were first operated some twelve to fifteen years ago, but were abandoned for a time. At present there are 25 men employed by the Company, and it is the intention to open the property in a thoroughly scientific manner, and to equip it with the best and most modern appliances. Although this is a New Brunswick Company, the principal amount of stock is held in Boston by American capitalists, and the present development of this most important minerals resource is due to the enterprise, intelligence and energy of Winthrop M.S. Hammond, Esq., of Boston, a gentleman who holds the important position of Business Manager. He has revived this apparently defunct industry, and is floating it along, with constantly increasing promises, in the right direction. The first quality ore is worth from œ15 to œ18 in the English markets and the company have entered into a contract to supply a large quantity at the former figure. Professor Bailey, of the University, speaks very highly of the ore found here, both as regards quality and quantity, his analysis giving 69 of pure Antimony, 28 of sulphur and less than 4 of iron and gangue. Antimony is a very rare mineral, and is found in profusion in but two other places, Borneo and Nevada. Our possession of the mines situated at

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Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1880 At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Antimony Company, held this morning at the office of Messrs. Andre Cushing & Co., Prince William Street, the following board of directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Geo. B. James, Esq., Boston, Mass. John F. Nickerson, Esq., Boston, Mass. Henry Kenny, Jr., Esq., Boston, Mass. Simon W. Palvin, Esq., Malden, Mass. Andre Cushing, Esq., St. John, N.B."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1880 Notes From Lake George. - The Antimony Mines. - Times are brisk here at present and money is circulating freely. Many persons are employed about the various antimony mines, upon the success of which all our hopes are centred. The Lake George Company is shipping to Great Britain 15 tons of first-class ore, the best which has ever been exported from Lake George. The vein on which this company is working at present, carries ore of the richest character. Some of the vein stone is lime spar, in which the miners occasionally fing beautiful crystals of gray antimony. Some of these as fine as hair; in other instances, they appear as if set in the semi-transparent calcite, so firmly are they imbedded in it. Captain Adams, of the Brunswick, is working on a four foot lead and is turning out a large quantity of ore. He is the right man in the right place and is universally popular with all. Mr. Hibbard is erecting new concentrating works, and it is said that his company are going to export the crushed and concentrated ore. Some who are connected with the works here say that the use of antimony in the manufacture of rubber goods is a complete success, and that rubber cloth, equalling in fineness and softness the best moleskin, has been made by using oxide of antimony, by which, also, the disagreeable odor resulting from the use of other substances is entirely avoided. It is also said that carpets can be made by the use of this material, which may be of any pattern or color, and can be easily washed as oil cloth; it is also much more lasting. Antimony seems to be very abundant in our vicinty, the Lake George property alone having five distinct veins on it. The Lake George and Brunswick Companies are keeping their mines free from water by means of buckets hoisted by horses. In this system great loss is entailed both of time and money, and really good results cannot be overlooked for from either of these properties until good steam engines are used for keeping out the water, as well as for hoisting, crushing and concentrating. It is said that they intend shortly to procure these."

Daily News - Sep. 1, 1880 Hibbard Antimony co. - The change in the proprietorship of the Hibbard mine. Lake George, goes into effect on the 16th inst. The mines and works there have been run for many years by the Hon. Francis Hibbard. The increased attention which is being given to antimony mining by American speculators has necessitated a like revival in the Hibbard property. The corporation which now assumes the management is a joint stock company wielding an aggregate stock of $650,000. Mr. Hibbard is president of the company and for the purpose of giving greater attention to the enterprise thus greatly enlarged, is about to take up his residence near the mines. Several other buildings are to be put up for the accomodation of workmen. The concentrating works are to be placed in a new apartment 40x20 feet, which is now being built. This will be completed in about a week. Almost entirely new machinery, driven by an engine of 175 horse-power, are to be used in the works. The new machinery will give the works a capacity for manufacturing thirty tons of metal per day. Very little manual labor will be required. In about four weeks the new corporation will commence to ship metal to England. Instead of being brought down the St. John river by woodboat as formerly, the ore will be brought to St. John by the St. John and Maine Railway and shipped to England direct. The new company start operations under very favorable auspices."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 1, 1880 The Lake George Antimony Company's Veins, by Edward Jack. - As pointed out by me formerly, it is now evident that there are two distinct series of antimony bearing veins in the vicinity of Lake George, both of which are found on the property of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company. The one on which this Company is now working, Mr. Parsons says has a strike of N30øE. According to Professor Hind the strike of one of the other series is S50øE. The individual members of each series seem to be nearly parallel to one another, but the series themselves to be inclined at a high angle to each other. Such an occurrence of these veins is not uncommon. The ore of the veins bearing N30øE seems to be richer than that of the other series, being in a more condensed state, as can be readily verified by inspection of the results of the mining at the Lake George Company's shafts up to the present time, there being much more first class ore in the product of the one than in that of the other. I have lately noticed a considerable quantity of calcite in the gangue of the vein on which the Lake George Company is working. This mineral appears to have been deposited subsequently to the quartz, filling up existing cavities, or it may tell of a disturbance subsequent to that which first formed the fissures. I have in my possession a piece of lime spar which I obtained at this mine a few days since, weighing about 3 lbs. Upon making a transverse section of it, from left to right, we find first, the wall rock of quartzite, intersected by a string of quartz which carries a thread of grey antimony. A few lines further we find a deposit of ore about one-tenth of an inch thick. Upon this rests the calcite, into which the antimony protrudes in irregular masses or is disseminated in beautiful minute feathery forms on the plates of the crystals of lime, as clouds are often seen scattering over a clear sky."

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Daily Telegraph - Jul. 9, 1880 New Brunswick Antimony and Its Cost of Production. - Nearly all the antimony of commerce is obtained from the grey ore or sulphide of antimony. This sometimes carries silver, as in the case of the mines of Arany-Idka and sometimes gold, as at Magurka in Hungary, and in Australia. Nearly all of this ore, which is consumed in England, comes from Singapore, in the East Indies. The first publication of any importance which called the attention of the world to the New Brunswick antimony deposits was the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, now in course of publication. The New Brunswick ore is remarkable for its great richness and purity, being free from arsenic, which is a very deleterious substance, and one which it is difficult to get rid of. We are now in a position, through a well informed correspondent, to place before the public such a state of facts as will enable capitalists to deposits. He informs us that he has frequently visited the antimony district of Lake George, where he has seen many veins of the sulphide on the Hibbard, Lake George and Brunswick properties. The area on which these ores occur he estimates at about a mile square, that there are two series of veins nearly at right angles to each other; that the property of the Lawrence or Lake George Company is intersected by members of both of these series of veins, and the ore on this property is especially rich, much of it being pure stibnite. We learn that considerable quantities of first class ore was sent from this mine during the past spring to London, England, to a leading house engaged in the antimony business, who valued it at $90 per ton delivered in London. We learn further that two parties are now taking ore out of the Lawrence shaft, by contract, at the following prices:- Party No. 1 No. 1 ore per ton… $15 No. 2 … $8 No. 3 … $4 Party No. 2 No. 1 ore per ton …$10 No. 2 … $6 No. 3 … $3 All that the company are required to do is to keep the shaft free from water and hoist the ore to the mouth of the pit. The New York quotations of antimony on the 3rd of the present month were Cookson's 19c., Hallett and Johnson's 17c., being about the same price as copper, which is quoted at from 18 5/8 c. to 18 3/4 c. per lb. With prudent and economical management there can, therefore, be no doubt but that the mining and manufacture of antimony may be made one of the most profitable businesses in New Brunswick. There is a fair hum at Prince William."

Daily News - Jun. 5, 1880 Lake George Antimony Mining Company. - This company organized but a few weeks ago is entering upon an era of activity. As is well known, the discovery a few months ago, that antimony ore could be utilized in the manufacture of rubber goods, has given an impetus to this enterprise which promises to make the antimony districts of Lake George the most valuable mining property in New Brunswick. During the last month Alexander Moody, foreman at Lake George, pursuant to instructions received from the main office at Boston, prospected for new veins and found a number that promise very well. The works at Lake George have been shut down for several years, but now a large party of men are at work, putting the buildings in repair and cleaning out the old shafts. Two hundred tons of ore of 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are now on the ground, and will be brought to St. John by woodboat, and from here shipped to England where œ18 per ton is offered for crude material. The preparations which are being made for this seasons operations are very extensive. Smelting and crushing works are to be erected either on the grounds or on the St. John at Prince William, which will cost about $40,000. New machinery, pumps, etc., to be driven by a powerful engine are to be put up immediately, and the direction contemplate constructing a tramway of four miles leading from the mines to the river St. John at Wasson's, whence the ore will be shipped. Foreman Moody has received instructions to employ as many experienced miners as can be obtained. A fair start on these projects is to be made next week, when probably some thirty miners will commence operations. The Lake George antimony mines are of 720 acres in extent and situate on the high ground lying between the Hibbard and Brunswick properties, and being thus free from the expenses of drainage the success of the venture is assured. The directors of the corporation are: - F.F. Adams, John P. Lynch, Winthrop M.B. Hammond, (Boston), C.A. Stockton, (St. John), and J.A. McCallum, (Fredericton). At the last meeting of the company in May, E.T. Adams was elected President, M.B. Hammond, Sec'y-Treasurer, and C.A. Stockton, Solicitor."

Weekly Freeman - May 15, 1880 The Lake George Mining Company was organized on Tuesday. The officers and directors are nearly all American gentlemen. It was decided at the meeting to purchase land situated at Prince William, York Co."

Daily News - Aug. 4, 1880 Antimony. - The activity that was predicted in the mining and smelting of antimony ore on account of the discovery of the uses to which the mineral could be put in the manufacture of rubber goods in the United States, have not as yet been realized, though there seems still to be evidences of a permanent revival. At Lake George more than the usual quantity of men are at work and it is probable that a larger number would be furnished with work if skilled labor were available. As yet, however, little improvement is visible and that provincial diffidence against speculating in mines prevails, notwithstanding the glowing reports that have been published. The horse-power apparatus is still in use and it is probable that the winter will arrive before any mechanical change takes place in the aspect of the mines at Lake George. At the Brunswick mine twenty men are employed who, on account of favorable weather (very little water flowing into the pits during the season), have been enabled to ship 16 tons of ore to the Boston market. The ore is now being brought to the surface at the mine at the rate of about a ton a day. If the works at Mistic River ever reach completion a great change will be made about the mine. The Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company have mined very little thus far and are said just now to be wrestling with a mixed lode. A rumor, probably correct, is going the rounds to the effect that a very radical change is to take place at the Hibbard mine shortly."

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Daily Telegraph - Apr-Jun. ????, 1880 A new use, it is said, has been found for Antimony. Used in the preparation of India rubber, it makes it much more elastic and more durable. In consequence of the increased demand so created, it is said that the mines at Prince William, in this Province, have become much more valuable than they were formerly supposed to be. The Farmer says:- There is, according to the Boston Herald, great activity in the mining operations at Lake George, Prince William. The supply of antimony will be equal to the greatest demands. New and seemingly inexhaustible veins having been discovered. A hundred and fifty tons are already on the dump ready for shipment down in small schooners to Boston, from whence they will be taken to East Medford on the Mystic River, where works have been just erected for the reduction and treatment of the antimony ore. It is stated that the product of these works is already sold in advance, at a price which will yield upward of $140 per ton profit. - With a sufficient crew of laborers 100 tons a day, it is said, may be easily mined and shipped. The increased mining operations will give work to a number of men in the vicinity, which with a share of profits of shipment which it may be fairly shared in by some owners of New Brunswick schooners, will, we imagine, be all the advantage that the Province will derive from the richest antimony mine in the world in its midst."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 14, 1880 Prince William Antimony Mines. - A Fredericton despatch states that a Mr. Adams, of Boston, has made a shipment of antimony from the antimony mines at Prince William, York county, to Boston. A stock company has been organized, which will commence operations on a large scale in the coming spring."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 18, 1880 and S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 20, 1880 The Antimony Mines. - A company are about pushing operations at the Antimony mines, Prince William. A cargo has already been shipped to Boston by Mr. Adams, a gentleman of that city, and during the ensuing spring extensive operations will be commenced."

Carleton Sentenil - Feb. 21, 1880 Work at the Antimony mines, Prince William, will, it is said, be resumed with vigor in the

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Daily Telegraph - Feb. 26, 1880 The Lake George Antimony Veins. - By Edward Jack. - The existence of numerous veins of antimony ore near Lake George, in the Parish of Prince William and County of York, has been known for a number of years. They are distant about 25 miles from Fredericton, following the post road leading to Woodstock as far as the road to Magundy, and taking this for about 4 miles until the summit level between Lake George and the St. John River is reached. They are distant 9 miles form Harvey Station, on the St. John & Maine Railroad, by a good winter road. They have been examined by various geologists and mining engineers who all, so far as I have heard, have expressed most favorable opinions of their richness and extent. The country rock is slate and quartzite (a hard fine grained sandstone). It belongs to one of the ancient formations which has been called by some the Quebec Group. I am not aware of any characteristic fossils having been found by which the exact age of the rocks in this vicinity could be determined. The point where the veins occur is not far from the granitic belt which crosses the St. John at and below the mouth of the Pokiok. Bernard Von Cotta, in his excellent work on mineral veins, says that nearly all of the mineral wealth of Cornwall is found within two or three miles on each side of the junction of the slate and granite; indeed one of the few tolerably certain facts with regard to the occurrence of mineral veins is, that they are found not far from the junction of dissimilar rocks. The strike or direction of the rocks in which the antimony occurs, assuming it to be parallel with the course of the granite belt referred to, is not far from N. 50ø E. There are three separate properties which may be characterized by the names of the Hibbard, Lee, and Lawrence mines. The lode which is being worked on at the Hibbard mine, from bearings taken by me under favorable circumstances, has a course of about S. 66ø E. cutting across the strike of the rocks at a high angle. The lode worked at the Lee mine seems to be but a prolongation of this one; they may therefore be safely assumed, unless the contrary be known, to be one and the same vein. The third series of veins - for there are a number of them according to Mr. McCallum's survey - occur to the south and west of the others, on mining property owned by R.R. Lawrence, Esq., of St. John, and another. On these Lake George properties pits have been sunk in three places to a depth of between 100 and 200 feet on the slope of the veins; and much ore taken out. At the Lawrence mine I saw a few days since perhaps 40 tons of ore piled up under cover. Much of this was very rich. At the Hibbard mine I have also seen splendid specimens of sulphide of antimony, many of which appeared to have occupied nearly the whole width of the vein to the exclusion of quartz, so much so that some of the workmen at the smelting works said that they had crushed and smelted quantities of it without any washing. Veins are usually richest at the point of their intersections with others. In the Lake George explorations and mining operations had vein junctions been more sought after on the surface and less money spent in sinking, more favorable results might have been attained at less expense. From the size, weight and richness of the pieces of ore seen lying about at the mouths of the various pits, the casual observer would be led to suppose that mining operations should certainly pay here. On inquiry of some Cornish miners who were here working some three years since at the Hibbard mine, I was informed that for the first class ore, nearly pure sulphide of antimony, they were paid $20 per ton, $12 for second quality, and $5 for the third. There is said to be another lode at the Hibbard mine running parallel to the one now being worked. As a rule, lodes occur associated together and are generally arranged in groups tolerably parallel to one another, and as Von Cotta says, form what the Germans call a gangzug, of which several may traverse the same district in different directions, as for example at Frieberg, and we may also add at Lake George; the Lawrence lodes forming one group and the Hibbard and probably the Lee lodes another, which fact would seem to confirm Professor Hind's observations regarding the rock dislocations in this neighborhood. Dr. Bailey, in the summer of 1866, visited and reported on the Lawrence property. After noticing its favorable situation on the slope of very elevated land as being extremely favorable for drainage, he states that the Donelly vein is a true and well defined vein, appears both from its character and its position as regards the associated beds, that it possesses a nearly uniform thickness of about two feet, that the amount of antimony contained in it increases with its descent, and that a mass of very rich ore at the time of his visit occupied the bottom of the pit and gave promise of yet greater richness at moderate depths below; that numerous smaller and vireguern ore veins penetrate the associated rocks and tend to confirm the productive character of the lode. The following analyses made from selected samples are given by the Doctor in his report, and show how pure the quality is:- Bailey Bailey Chilton Antimony 68.98 69.00 66.00 Sulphur 28.86 27.28 23.40 Iron .85 .85 .60 Gangue .87 1.50 10.00 99.50 98.63 100.00 In conclusion he adds that he may safely express the opinion that the antimony deposits of Prince William give promise of great and permanent productiveness, a conclusion which will be concurred in by any one visiting the locality and giving the subject careful consideration. The minerals of New Brunswick may yet take the place of the forests which are disappearing so fast before settlers made fires. This subject of our mineral resources has not yet received anything like the attention which its importance demands, the Geological Survey of Canada doing all or nearly all that has been done so far. We should put our own Provincial shoulders to the wheel, using the excellent work already performed by the Dominion officers as our preliminary guide; supplementing it by other and careful explorations in the various locations pointed out by them as places worthy of investigation in our search after the ores of the various metals."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 17, 1880 New Brunswick Antimony Mines. - A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writes to that paper as follows, evidently referring to the antimony mines in this Province. You would confer a favor to parties interested in mining, and the public generally, if you can get reliable information as to why the stock of the Brunswick Antimony is selling at 17 3/4 to 16 today. It is an undeveloped mine, and has been lying idle for the last ten years. Is there any good reason for the late great rise! The editor of the Traveller replies that the company that is now engaged in the development of the Brunswick Antimony Mine is a comparatively new organization, and reliable facts relative to its exact condition are difficult to obtain. Its stock is reported to be held almost entirely by parties especially interested in the company, and as a consequence its price is controlled by them. So far as can be learned no changes or discoveries of any great importance have been made of late, which should occasion or warrant the rise referred to."

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Fredericton Capital - Nov. 27, 1880 Hon. Francis Hibbard, M.L.C., died on Thursday morning, in the 63rd year of his age. Mr. Hibbard entered into public life at the time of the confederation elections in 1866. His views were, for the most part, progressive, and in the early part of his career made a strong effort for retrenchment and reform. Whether he was discouraged by the lack of interest which the Assembly, since confederation, has taken in matters of the most vital interest; or felt that he came into the political arena too late in life to hope to accomplish much, or whether the development of his mining property demanded his whole attention, we do not know; but in 1874, he accepted a seat in the Legislature Council, of which he was an industrious member, although no longer the war horse of the House, as he was familiarly known among his associates. He was deservedly esteemed by all who knew him, and taking him all in all, he filled a place in public life, and filled it well, if not brilliantly. His business experience was long and varied, as has been above mentioned; his late years were devoted to his mining property at Lake George. He was a firm believer in the value of the antimony deposits, and spared neither time nor money to attract the attention of capitalists to them. In this he was successful just a short time before his illness. Mr. Hibbard was twice married. His widow is a sister of A.H. Gillmour, M.P. He had two sons, who survive him."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 21, 1880 Silver. - It is reported that the St. George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company have struck a streak of silver in their diggings at Lake George. Mr. W.M.B. Hammond has left for the mines and confidently expects to confirm the report."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 6?, 1880 Mining Notes. - F.A. Alger, Esq., President of the Lake George Antimony Co., of Boston (this mine being located at Prince William, York Co., N.B.,) left St. John for home on Saturday after nearly a fortnight's visit to our Province. Mr. Alger has made an excellent impression on our business men and has done much to create a warm New Brunswick interest in the success of the enterprise in which a number of Boston capitalists have invested their means. We hear that Mr. Alger, though a comparatively short time at the head of this promising enterprise, has his arrangements so far perfected that the services of a first-class mining engineer will be utilized immediately; an offer has been received from a leading smelting house in New York city to erect smelting works for the reduction of the Company's ore; and one of the first metal houses in New York stands ready to buy the entire refined product of the mine. It is understood that the Company can

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 12, 1880 The Antimony Mines of Prince William, York County. - Our esteemed contemporary, the American Cultivator, devotes a couple of columns to these mines, treating the discovery of antimony there as new and of great interest; also giving an account of the antimony mine in Borneo, which has hitherto been the chief source of the supply of this metal. The statements are not new to us; nevertheless our readers may wish to see the description of the New Brunswick mine given by our contemporary, which remarks on the increased interest now felt in mining all over the United States and including Maine, in which there is a great revival in mining interests. We quote: The veins of antimony run N., 70 degrees W. and S., 70 degrees E. They dip at an angle varying from 48 degrees to 60 degrees, and vary in width from 6 inches to 27 inches. The breadth and parallelism of the fissures, coupled the fact that veins of ore have been discovered in one prevailing direction for more than a mile, afford sufficient evidence of the great extent of the antimony- bearing veins embraced in this area. Their depth, the axis being anticlinal, with a downfall, doubtless extends through the Lower Silurian rocks, which are here several thousand feet thick. Numerous analyses of these ores, made by distinguished chemists, show an unusual percentage of metal. It is worthy of notice that, until a depth of 60 feet was reached, the ores consisted uniformly of gray antimony ore, but at that depth an admixture of lamellar or native antimony began to show itself as the work progresses downwards. This native antimony has a brilliant metallic lustre, with the characteristic tin-white streak. The ores yield an average of about 70 per cent pure sulphide of antimony, some specimens assaying as high as 90.8. This exhibits a most remarkable richness of mineral wealth. Few mines in the world present so great a length of well-defined vein, containing ores of such a high percentage. Copper-bearing veins yielding two or three per cent of ore, without dressing, are considered very rich. The celebrated copper mines at Cornwall, England, do not yield over one half of one per cent of copper from vein rock. Large quantities of copper ore are shipped to market not dressed up over ten to twelve per cent. It is stated on undoubted authority that these antimony ores can, by the most simple process, be dressed to 80 or 90 per cent, and, as stated above, in some portions of the vein they are found to yield 90 per cent in their original state. The mining and smelting of ores so highly concentrated can but prove highly remunerative. Even if it were a deposit of iron ore, it would be valuable; but in considering a metal of six or seven times the value of iron, the estimate must be far higher. To produce a ton of pure metal from an ore yielding two per cent, over 50 tons of ore must be dressed and handled; whereas to produce the same quantity of pure metal from an ore yielding, as the New Brunswick Antimony Mines do, fully 60 per cent less than two tons need to be worked. To carry out the same idea, a good copper mine, yielding 1,000 tons of pure metal per annum, would require the transporting and treating of 50,000 tons of ore; while the New Brunswick mine, to produce 1,000 tons pure metal, would require the working of but 2,000 to 3,000 tons. The immense amount of labor saved must yield a proportionate increase in the profits of working. Scientists make no record of any valuable ores in this country averaging the high percentage carried by those of the New Brunswick mines, which alone makes them of exceeding interest to men of science. We shall be glad to hear that the following sanguine predictions of our contemporary are likely to be realized:- The Borneo mines are now managed and controlled by a trading company whose headquarters are in London, England. This concern have made a vast fortune in the control of the antimony trade of the world, which traffic now bids fair to be divided with the New World competitor, the New Brunswick antimony mines. It is hardly possible that the Borneo mines, with all their drawbacks, can long be worked in competition with the New Brunswick mines, surrounded as are the latter by a fine farming country, cheap and intelligent labor, low cost fuel, timber, provisions and transportation. This discovery adds one more to the long list of commodities with which America can supply the world. Antimony shipments from New Brunswick will soon astonish the English dealers in metals, in

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N.B. Reporter - Dec. 1, 1880 Lake George Antimony Mine. - Since the death of Hon. Francis Hibbard, President of the Lake George Antimony Mining Co., Mr. E.A. Alger, Jr., of Boston has assumed the management of the works and preparations are being made on a large scale for an immediate extension of mining. The Telegraph says that arrangements have been made whereby the ore can be shipped to New York and smelted. The international steamers have taken away 13 barrels this week. At present the ore is teamed to Prince William and brought to the city over the St. John and Maine line. When the ice is sufficiently strong on the lake the shipping point will be from Harvey. One cargo has been shipped to England, though the probabilities are that in future the greater part, if not all the ore, will be placed in the New York market, as the risks of an ocean voyage will be avoided by the latter course. Plans for buildings to be erected in the spring are in course of preparation. It is the intention of the directors to put in the necessary machinery required for the successful working of the mine, including an 80 horse power boiler, an engine of 50 horsepower, stamp mill, crusher, steam hoisting apparatus and concentrators. These, it is thought, will be in operation in about 60 days. There is a large force now working at the mine and the men are to be employed all winter."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 1, 1880 Death of Hon. Francis Hibbard. - The death is announced of Hon. Francis Hibbard, which occurred at his residence, St. George, N.B., on Thursday morning last. Mr. Hibbard had been identified for many years with the lumbering interests of the Province. He was elected to the House of Assembly at the Confederation election in 1866, and held a seat in the House for eight years, when he was elevated to the Legislative Council. He continued to hold his seat there until his death. Mr. Hibbard has latterly been engaged principally in mining pursuits. He was largely instrumental in bringing the antimony minesof Prince William into note, and was Managing Director of the Hibbard antimony mines at the time of his death. As a politician, he was conscientious, fearless and patriotic, and was determined in his opposition to extravagance; as a business man he was energetic, determined and straight forward, and in private life exemplary and highly esteemed."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 11, 1880 The Hon. Francis Hibbard.- For some days past it has been known that the Hon. Francis Hibbard, M.L.C., has been lying dangerously ill at his residence in St. George. It is only about ten days since the writer met him at McAdam Junction on his way from the Prince William Antimony mines, to remove his family there, he having been appointed Manager of the Works, as well as Director. In our last issue we referred to the labor which Mr. Hibbard has expended upon those mines, and the success which had ultimately crowned his efforts. Now that he is about to reap the results of a life-long struggle he is called upon to leave it all. What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Mr. Hibbard has been in politics since 1866, in which year he was selected on the Confederation ticket. He sat in the House of Assembly from 1866 to April 8th, 1874, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. In politics it has often been our fortune to differ from Mr. Hibbard, but we have always found him as square and honorable in his treatment of public affairs as he is acknowledged to have been in his private business transactions. It was in local politics only that the Courier has sometimes differed from him, but in the great questions of the day we have always stood shoulder to shoulder. He is a man of comprehensive views and of broad, national and patriotic sentiment. In response to an enquiry from this office yesterday afternoon we received the following telegram: Cannot report any great change in Mr. Hibbard's condition to-day, he rested very well last night. Mortification slowly but steadily advancing. He may probably last two days longer. When not under the influence of opiates he is as clearheaded as he ever was, understands his condition thoroughly and is perfectly resigned. Should Mr. Hibbard's death occur at this time, his departure cannot be regarded otherwise than as a public loss, St. George will lose one of its best citizens and the province one of its most valuable public men."

Bay Pilot - Oct. 28, 1880 The Hon. F. Hibbard is reported to have sold his interest in the Prince William Antimony mines for $200,000 cash and $20,000 stock. Mr. Hibbard is to be general manager of the mine. He together with his family are about to remove from St. George to take up their residence temporarily at least, in the vicinity of the mine, on the St. John road about 20 miles from Fredericton."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1880 Mining Matters. - The Hibbard Antimony Company. - We find the following interesting statement of the value of the resources of this Company in the Boston Journal of the 23rd Oct:- The above named Company has just been organized under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, with a capital of $650,000, divided into 130,000 shares of $5 each, and $100,000 in the treasury. Among the stockholders of this company may be found some of the most influential capitalists of Boston. Hon. W.B. Fowle is President, Hon. Francis Hibbard of New Brunswick, Lewis Coleman, Stephen N. Stockwell and Thomas F. Temple of Boston, Directors, and J.W. Kimball, of Newton, Secretary and Treasurer. During the past week the company has completed the purchase of the valuable mining property formerly owned by the Lake George Antimony Company, situated in the parish of Prince William, York County, N.B., and the title deeds have been passed and placed on record. The President and Directors have just returned from a visit to the mine and express themselves as greatly pleased with the developments and prospects of the Company. The property of the Company consists of 900 acres of land, on which there are extensive deposits of antimony ore. The buildings, machinery and other improvements have cost over $70,000, a description of which may be found in the prospectus of the company, which may be had at their office, No. 2 Herald Building, Boston. Although this property is fully equipped with all necessary machinery for doing a large mining business, the new company is removing everything which falls below the present standard, and are replacing the same by latest and most approved inventions, among which is one of Bradford's celebrated concentration works, which will be in operation in a few weeks, and is guaranteed to concentrate 30 tons of ore in 10 hours. No less than six shafts, or slopes, have been sunk on the property, ranging in depth from 40 to 130 feet, all of which develop very rich ore in great quantities. The veins are true fissure veins, dipping to the north at an angle of about 45 degrees. At the surface they are from three to four inches thick, and increase in thickness and purity as they descend, till, at a depth of 130 feet, the vein or lode is 36 inches thick and of remarkable purity, assaying 75 per cent. pure metallic antimony. Two of these veins have been opened about 75 feet apart, and have been traced on the company's property for considerable more than a mile in length. Four gangs of men are now at work in the shafts, taking out very rich ore, and, after some further preparation, the company expect to employ over 100 men. The property is situated in the midst of a large farming district , where supplies of every kind are abundant and cheap; hardwood can be bought, laid down at the mine for $1.25 per cord, and the usual price of labor is $1 to $1.25 per day. The mine is three miles from navigable water on the St. John river, and only six miles from railway communication by a level road, now in course of construction. The ores or smelted metal can be shipped from the port of St. John, N.B., to any port of the United States or England at a trifling cost. The supply of antimony for the past 50 years has been derived almost entirely from the island of Borneo, but this supply is now running short, while the demands and uses of the article are increasing on every hand, so much so that this company has received no less than three inquiries from large dealers in England, wanting to know if they could obtain anything like a large supply of antimony in this country. A written offer has been received from one of these parties, the largest smelter and dealer in the article in the world, offering to enter into a contract for 500 tons of antimony ore per month for a period of three years, on a basis of about $110 per ton for such ore as this mine will produce, payable in cash on delivery; and, when it is remembered that this ore can be mined and laid down at the port of delivery at less than $30 per ton some idea can be formed as to the immense profits that will accrue to the stockholders of this company. Another very important feature in this enterprise is that it has passed through all experimental stages of uncertainty and doubt, and has now become an assumed fact, a reality that can hardly fail to produce the most gratifying results. Therefore, when all these facts, and the class of men that have the enterprise in hand, and the large working capital they have at their command are considered, it must be admitted that no mining enterprise has started out with more unquestionable evidences of success than

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 3, 1880 Valuable Mines. - By the development of the Antimony mines at Prince William in this County they are destined to be among the most remunerative enterprises of the Province, and with the capital already invested are sure to yield handsome profits to the wealthy gentleman composing the company. The Telegraph says that the Hon. F. Hibbard is reported to have sold his interest in the Prince William mines for $200,000 cash and $20,000 stock. Mr. Hibbard is to be general manager of the mine. He, together with his family, are about to remove from St. George to take up their residence, temporarily at least, in the vicinity of the mine, on the St. John road, about twenty miles from Fredericton."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1880 The Hibbard Antimony Co.- We congratulate the Hon. Francis Hibbard, M.L.C., on the organization of his Antimony Company on an extended and firm basis. He has been engaged in the development of the mines at Prince William for nearly a score of years, and it must be a proud satisfaction to him to see his labors, after extending over so long a period, crowned with success. He has not only derived a handsome fortune from it himself, but has had the satisfaction of seeing a work, small in its beginning, develop into a great industry. It is understood that he has sold his interest in the mines for $200,000 in cash and $50,000 in stock in the new company, of which he is also a director. Together with his family he is about to remove to Prince William to take up his residence in the vicinity of the mines. We find the following interesting statement respecting the company in the Boston Journal of 23d ult.:- The above named Company has just been organized under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, with a capital of $650,000 divided into 130,000 shares of $5 each, and $100,000 in the treasury. Among the stockholders of this company may be found some of the most influential capitalists of Boston. Hon. W.B. Fowle is President, Hon. Francis Hibbard of New Brunswick, Lewis Coleman, Stephen N. Stockwell and Thomas F. Temple of Boston, Directors, and J.W. Kimball of Newton, Secretary and Treasurer. During the past week the company has completed the purchase of the valuable mining property formerly owned by the Lake George Antimony Company, situated in the Parish of Prince William, York County, N.B., and the title deeds have been passed and placed on record. The President and Directors have just returned from a visit to the mine and express themselves as greatly pleased with the developments and prospects of the company. The property of the company consists of 900 acres of land, on which there are extensive deposits of antimony ore. The buildings, machinery and other improvements have cost over $70,000, a description of which may be found in the prospectus of the company, which may be had at their office, No.2 Herald Building, Boston. Although this property is fully equipped with all necessary machinery for doing a large mining business, the new company is removing everything which falls below the present standard, and are replacing the same by the latest and most approved inventions, among which is one of Bradford's celebrated concentration works, which will be in operation in a few weeks, and is guaranteed to concentrate 30 tons of ore in 10 hours. No less than six shafts or slopes have been sunk on the property, ranging in depth from 40 to 130 feet, all of which develop very rich ore in great quantities. The veins are true fissure veins, dipping to the north at an angle of 45 degrees. At the surface they are from three to four inches thick, and increase in thickness and purity as they descend, till, at a depth of 130 feet, the vein or lode is 36 inches thick and of remarkable purity, assaying 75 per cent. Pure metallic antimony. Two of these veins have been opened about 75 feet apart, and have been traced on the company's property for considerable more than a mile in length. Four gangs of men are now at work in the shafts, taking out very rich ore, and, after some further preparation, the company expect to employ over 100 men. The property is situated in the midst of a large farming district, where supplies of every kind are abundant and cheap; hardwood can be bought, laid down at the mine for $1.25 per cord, and the usual price of labor is $1 to $1.25 per day. The mine is three miles from navigable water on the St. John River, and only six miles from railway communication by a level road now in course of construction. The ores or smelted metal can be shipped from the port of St. John, N.B., to any port of the United States or England at a trifling cost. The supply of antimony for the past 50 years has been derived almost entirely from the Island of Borneo, but this supply is now running short, while the demands and uses for the article are increasing on very hand, so much so that this company has received no less than three inquiries from large dealers in England, wanting to know if they could obtain anything like a large supply of antimony in this country. A written offer has been received from one of these parties, the largest smelter and dealer in the article in the world, offering to enter into a contact for 500 tons of antimony ore per month for a period of three years, on a basis of about $110 per ton for such ore as this mine will produce, payable in cash on delivery; and, when it is remembered that this ore can be mined and laid down at the port of delivery at less than $30 per ton some idea can be formed as to the immense profits that will accrue to the stockholders of this company. Another very important feature in this enterprise that it passed through all the experimental stages of uncertainty and doubt, and has now become an assured fact, a reality that can hardly fail to produce the most gratifying results. Therefore, when all these facts, and the class of men that have the enterprise in hand, and the large working capital they have at their command are considered, it must be admitted that no mining enterprise has started out with more unquestionable evidence of success then

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1880 Lake George Antimony Mine. - Mr. William Seccombe, the new manager of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co.'s mines, arrived last evening by steamer. He will proceed today with Mr. Alger, the president, and one of the directors, to the mines at Prince William. He left Dakota on the 18th ult., and after a short visit to his family at Dartmouth, N.S., he will take the entire management of the company's property. Mr. Seccombe is highly endorsed as a mining expert, and the company is to be congratulated on having secured so valuable a man."

Bay Pilot - Nov. 11, 1880 The Mineral Wealth of Canada. Word comes that the Lake George, N.B., Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. have struck a large vein of silver ore, the specimens shown being very rich. This mine is employing from 25 to 50 persons, and has made two shipments of very pure ore to Great Britain lately; and that Mr Hibbard's mine has been sold to the Hibbard Antimony Mining Company for $200,000, one half paid in cash and the other half in the stock of the company."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1880 Mining Notes. - The Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co., are now making regular shipments of their ore to Boston and New York, and facilities for increasing their output are being arranged for by E.A. Alger, jr., Esq., of Boston, President, who is at present here for that purpose. The company have arranged with a large refining and smelting company of New York to do the work of smelting, for owing to the fact that there is no duty on the ore for entry into the United States, it is found to be more profitable to ship the ore in concentrated form and to have the smelting done there. Concentrating works are now about to be constructed at the mines, and it is the company's intention to increase the amount of labor and to get the greatest possible amount of ore obtainable with the present mining machinery in use, at the same time, with the purpose in view of placing new and more powerful machinery in the works at an early date. About twelve tons of No. 1 ore are now en route for shipment on Thursday per I.S.S. Co. line, and the steamer New Brunswick takes on her present trip a quantity of ore to fill the order of a leading chemical firm in Boston. The American demand is increasing, and as it pays better, it is the intention to discontinue further shipments to England, although English orders have been coming in for the No. 1 and common quality ores running from 10 to 35 per cent. metallic antimony. The ore is shipped from Prince William station on the St. John & Maine railroad and forwarded from here per I.S.S. Co. Messrs. Robt. Robertson & Son are the forwarding agents."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 27, 1880 Hibbard Antimony Mining Co. - In the death of the President of the Hibbard Antimony Co., Hon. Francis Hibbard, Mr. E.A. Alger assumes charge of the property."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 27, 1880 Lake George Antimony Mines. - Some of the shareholders in the Lake George Antimony mine, including Mr. E.A. Alger, jr., of Boston, the president, have returned from a visit to the works, and report that the operations are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. Arrangements have been made whereby the ore can be shipped to New York and smelted. The international steamers have taken away 13 barrels this week. At present the ore is teamed to Prince William and brought to the city over the St. John and Maine line. When the ice is sufficiently strong on the lake the shipping point will be from Harvey. One cargo has been shipped to England, though the probabilities are that in future the greater part, if not all the ore, will be placed in the New York market, as the risks of an ocean voyage will be avoided by the latter course. Plans for buildings erected in the spring are in course of preparation. It is the intention of the directors to put in the necessary machinery required for the successful working of the mine, including an 80 horse power boiler, an engine of 50 horse power, stamp mill, crusher, steam hoisting apparatus and concentrators. These, it is thought, will be in operation in about 60 days. There is a large force now working, at the mine and the men are to be employed all winter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 29, 1880 Mining Notes. - The News of the 27th inst., in an article under the head of Hibbard Antimony Mining Co., was quite incorrect in the following statement:- In the death of the President of the Hibbard Mining Co., Hon. Francis Hibbard, Mr. E.A. Alger assumes charge of the property. The late Hon. Francis Hibbard was manager of the Hibbard Antimony Mining Co. and a Mr. Fowle, of Boston, is the President. Edwin A. Alger, Jr., of Boston, is the President of the Lake George Antimony and Smelting Company and is at present actively engaged in discharging the duties of that position. The Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. are soon to have the services of Mr. Wm. Seccombe, of Dartmouth, Halifax, N.S., who has had long experience the past few years in the mines of Nevada and Arizona in the best methods of American mining. Mr. Seccombe is now in Arizona, but is expected to start for home at once."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 30, 1881 ADVERTISEMENT: Brunswick Antimony Company. St. John, N.B., December 24, 1881. The Directors of the Brunswick Antimony Company have levied an assessment of Three Dollars per Share upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable in sixty days from date. The Boston Office of the Company is at Nos. 64 and 65 Mason Building, Kilby street, Boston, Mass. A.O. Morgan Secretary and Treasurer, 12-23 4w liew"

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 15, 1881 The Hibbard Antimony Mines. - An Interview with Sheriff Temple. - A Sun reporter having learned that Sheriff Temple of Fredericton had recently visited the works of the Hibbard Antimony Company at Lake George, sought an interview with that gentleman and from him received a large amount of information which is given below. The Hibbard Company, said the Sheriff, have made great improvements in their facilities for prosecuting their enterprise during the past year. I was kindly shown around by the manager, Mr. John Hardman, who gave me every information and made my visit exceedingly pleasant. Will you give me some idea of the improvements that have been made, Sheriff? asked the reporter. The surface improvements consist of a boarding house; a dwelling house; two large barns, a new blacksmith shop, with set of tools and good stock of iron; a large two-story carpenter shop and storehouse; an office and laboratory; a large new building containing the new concentrating machinery; a tank house; a new ore house, and buildings over the smelting plant. In addition, there is a large building with wings or sheds, covering the engine, boiler, hoisting machinery, main working shaft, etc.; and there are also houses over three other shafts. These buildings are all substantial, many of them entirely new, and in good repair. Are the Company well provided with machinery, questioned the reporter. Yes. The machinery, consisting of two boilers, a horizontal engine of 125 horse-power, pulleys, hoisting gear, etc., is in good condition and complete running order. The concentrating machinery is all new, and embraces three of 'Bradford's Patent Ore Separators,' or jigs, with the necessary elevator, shutes, rotating screens, sprinklers, valves, etc.; a Rittinger Stossherd, or 'Shaking-table;' one set of twenty four inch (chilled shell) Cornish rolls; one Blake Crusher, and the tanks and sluices requisite for operation. The machinery is complete, and is now running, having a guaranteed capacity of 30 tons in twenty-four hours. In addition, there is a smelting plant of five roasting reverberatory furnaces and one smelting hearth, with dust-flues and ventilators. What is the extent of the deposit? The mineral of the property (so far as has been determined) lies in two distinct veins or lodes, running nearly N. 70ø E., dipping northerly at an angle of 45ø- 50ø, and distant about 80 feet apart. Will you kindly tell me what you discerned in inspecting the works more minutely? I first visited the ore shed, where the company have about 150 tons of ore piled ready for concentrating; then passing through the packing shed, where lump ore and concentrates are packed, weighed and shipped, I came to the ore floor, where ore from the Hibbard vein is dumped and shovelled into the larger ore crusher. After leaving the crusher the ore is handled automatically, passing into the building wherein the concentrates are built. These machines are Bradford's Patent Ore Separators, and can treat 30 tons of crude ore per day. They separate the ore from the waste rock, and make a product assaying 90 to 95 per cent. pure ore. These concentrators are kept running night and day. A portion of the ore concentrated is conveyed to the furnace houses, where the plant is most complete, embracing both roasting and smelting furnaces, and here the ore is reduced and refined, the product being a very pure regulus of antimony. This metal has been pronounced by American consumers to be superior to the imported article. The company have a large force of miners at work, and employ in all over 50 men. Besides the Hibbard vein, the property has another very fine lode called the Prout Vein. Upon this vein is a shaft 94 feet deep, with levels running east and west for a distance of 60 feet. This vein, so far, surpassed the older vein (Hibbard vein), and bids fair to be the 'mother' vein of the property. There were hoisted from this shaft alone in one day over 10 tons of very pure ore. The company own 820 acres of land, and have proved the two veins mentioned above for a distance exceeding 1,200 feet. The deepest shaft on the property is 204 feet. Besides the buildings already mentioned, the property includes a new mill and well built blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, office and storehouse. At present the Company is erecting a plant of hoisting machinery at the Prout shaft, with a capacious shaft house, dumps, etc. The property as already developed shows over 3,000 tons of ore in sight, and mining is going on vigorously. And you consider the Company are doing a fine business? Yes, and their operations must prove of great benefit to Lake George and its vicinity, which is a scene of activity and a place of much promise from the fact of having such an enterprise in its midst."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 31, 1881 Mr. John H. Reid has some very fine specimens of antimony from the Prince William Mines, both in the natural and chrysalis state, which he intends sending to the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax."

Fredericton Capital - Aug. 27, 1881 The trouble between the company who are the lessors of the Lake George Mine bids fair to be soon at an end. Mr. Lawrence, of St. John, who was a joint owner of the property with Mr. Hutchinson, (who is now out west) is still in the possession which he has re-taken. The understanding between Mr. Lawrence and the company was that when the mine had ceased working for any certain length of time, he should be entitled to re-take possession. As operations ceased in it some time last winter, he thought he had waited long enough, and on that account took matters in his own hands once more. An amicable settlement will likely be reached between him and the company next week. The company, it is understood, expended $5000 at the start in preparing for work, and $12,000 other general expenses connected with it in Boston."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Daily News - Jan. 5, 1881 Antimony Deposits of New Brunswick. - The Natural History Society listened last evening to an explanation by Mr. E. Jack, of the Antimony deposits of the Province. Mr. Jack said that antimony had been found in many places in this Province, but that it occurred in the greatest quantities at Lake George in the County of York, where there were at least seven well defined quartz veins, carrying large quantities of sulphide of antimony, many of which can be traced at least half a mile. One of these showed a true vein more than three feet wide and the miners, while sinking seventy-five on the slope of one of these took from the shaft alone with but very little drifting upwards of sixty tons of ore. During the past summer these veins were visited by two mining engineers of distinction from the United States who reported most favorably upon them and pronounced the supply of ore to be apparently inexhaustible. The course of some of the principal veins appears about N. 60ø W. These run with great regularity and cross the properties of the Hibbard, Lake George and Brunswick Companies. These lodes run to the north of the summit of a high hill, whose elevation Mr. Jack said had much to do with the formation of the fissures which had been filled with quartz and sulphide of antimony. Mr. Jack entertained no doubt but that other large veins of ore would be found lying to the southward of this hill, in confirmation of which, he said that he had himself found antimony in drift in the situation referred to. Besides the veins above mentioned, Mr. Jack spoke of two other sets. Two on the Lawrence property running about S. 40ø W., and one on the Brunswick, whose course was east and west. The best ore he had seen came from the Lawrence vein, where an average sample from ten barrels of ore gave 60 per cent of metallic antimony. The formation in which these veins occurred, Mr. Jack said, extended northeasterly to the Bay of Chaleur, not far from Bathurst, and he recommended the prospecting of the forest covered country through which it runs, in order to ascertain whether other mineral veins might not be found in Northumberland and Gloucester. In conclusion, Mr. Jack said that he had no doubt that any company, starting on a sound basis and working these Lake George deposits in a scientific and economical manner, would find ample remuneration, where were the largest and best developed metalliferous veins which he had met in this province, which were not only of good size, but pursued a direct course for a very long distance. Mr. Jack illustrated the length and courses of the antimony leads at Lake George by a plan of the mines. His lecture as will be seen, was interesting and instructive."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 29, 1881 On account of the default of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company in carrying out their agreement with the owners of the mine, B.R. Lawrence, on the 18th inst., entered upon the mining premises occupied by the company, and took possession of the same, leaving Mr. W. Boddy in charge for the owners."

Fredericton Capital - Aug. 20, 1881 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 25, 1881 On account of the default of the Lake George Antimony Mining And Smelting Company in carrying out their agreement with the owners of the mine, B.R. Lawrence, on the 18th instant, entered upon the mining premises occupied by the company, and took possession of the same, leaving Mr. W. Boddy in charge for the owners. We suppose that this valuable property will not remain long idle, as we are assured by Mr. Jack that it is valuable, if not more so, than any of the mining properties in the vicinity, and that the ore which has already been raised is richer, for the same quantity, than any that he has seen obtained from the several veins on the other properties."

Daily News - Jul. 23, 1881 Antimony. - Work in the Lake George Antimony Mining Co.'s mines at Prince William, which have been suspended, is to be resumed next week."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 9, 1881 At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Antimony Company held on the 6th instant, at the office of Andre Cushing & Co., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John H. Marsh, New York; Nathan Cushing, Boston, George B. James, Boston; Andre Cushing, St. John; Henry Kenney, jr., Boston."

Fredericton Capital - May 17, 1881 The Prince William Antimony Mine.- Mr. Alton E.Ayer, of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer of this mine company, is in the city, having come to engage working- hands for the industry, which is the fourth that has been started in the vicinity. The other three, the Hibbard, Lake George and Brunswick, are in full blast, having made considerable money since they were started. The Prince William was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Maine about a year ago, when capital stock of $250,000 was subscribed, and divided into 25,000 shares, of $10 each. By their act of incorporation, the company have secured two square miles of territory in Pokiok Settlement, lying south-west of the Brunswick Antimony property. It has been found to contain a vein of the ore, which, on examination, was discovered to be about three quarters of a mile in length. Up to last week the only persons employed by the concern were prospectors, who made careful investigations with the above results. Now there are five men actively engaged in getting things in good working order for next month, when a gang of ten or fifteen men will be employed in sinking a shaft. The land has been leased from the Provincial Government, and the operators have to pay a royalty on whatever amount of the ore they take out of the Province. In addition to the territory so leased, Mr. Turney Whitehead also secured for them three farms which were found to contain traces of the metal. The company as now constituted, consists of G.W. Ayer, Superintendent, C.R. Ayer, Dr. H.M. Angell, oculist, and Dr. H.M. Jenegan, physician, of Boston, and Mr. F.F. Haley, broker, of Portland, Me. The Superintendent, who has just come from the business office of the company, in Boston, left for the mines last week."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 5, 1881 Natural History Society. - At the meeting of the Natural History Society last evening Mr. Edward

Jack read a paper descriptive of the antimony deposits of New Brunswick. This metal, Mr. Jack said, was found in many places in New Brunswick; that it had even been detected by A. F. Wendt, E.M., in the iron ores of Carleton, but that it was found only in paying quantities in the vicinity of Lake George, in the County of York, where it occurred in veins of quartz, with which was occasionally associated calcite or lime spar. The speaker defined antimony to be a brilliant silver grey metal, having a foliated texture, cakes of it presenting a very peculiar appearance from the tendency which it has to assume a crystalline structure. It was found in the native state, but only to a small extent, the native metal yielding to the knife, being somewhat sectile and easily broken. It frequently contains a small quantity of silver. When heated before the blow pipe it takes fire and continues to burn without further heating. It is occasionally found at Lake George. Mr. Jack said that he had found it himself there on the Nicholson place, imbedded in a large boulder of quartz. The usual way in which antimony is found is as a sulphide, in which form it occurs at Lake George, where there are no less than seven distinct veins which are well known, though there may be a great many more which may hereafter be discovered. He said that several of these veins can be followed for some thousands of feet; that they are of large size and carry much metal. At one point the vein exceeded three feet in thickness and sixty tons of ore had been taken from it in sinking 75 feet, only a small amount of stoping having been done. Three of these veins cross the three mining properties the Hibbard, Lake George and Brunswick - as shown by a plan which he exhibited - so that all will share in their benefits. An analysis of an average sample taken from 10 bbls. of ore gave upwards of 60 per cent. of metallic antimony. He said there were three different sets of veins having different courses. This, Mr. Jack said, was the best and most promising metallic property in New Brunswick and he declared without any hesitation that a company fairly started and nicely and economically working any of these properties ought to be remunerative to the stockholders. He said he was not alone in this opinion, as this locality had been visited last summer by two well known mining engineers from the United States who entertained the same views. Mr. Jack also remarked that in a locality half a mile distant from the veins now known, he had found antimony in drift, and that there was not the least doubt but that there were veins of it in the vicinity of the spot where these were found. Among other uses to which antimony was applied, he mentioned the fact of its application to that of rubber goods, some specimens of which he exhibited, remarking that this alone would utilize large quantities of the oxide which was easily made from the sulphide by roasting, and that as antimony has a great affinity for sulphur it prevented its escape from the rubber when heated."

Fredericton Capital - Jan. 29, 1881 The value of the Antimony Mines at Lake George is only beginning to be understood. The market for antimony is practically unlimited. The Boston Herald says: The inquiries at the Company's (the Hibbard), for sulphide of antimony, by large rubber manufacturers, show that there will be a market for all the mine can produce. There seems to be no limit to the demand."

Daily News - Mar. 19, 1881 Antimony. - The Lake George Antimony Mining Company have just made a shipment of thirteen tons of antimony to Boston. Mining will be prosecuted this summer with much greater vigor than last season."

St. Croix Courier - May 11, 1882 The Hibbard Antimony Company, operating at Lake George, N.B., are working over sixty men, and are taking out from fifty to sixty tons of ore daily. One shaft is down 240 feet and another 180 feet, connected underground. The company own 800 acres of land, giving them over a mile on the vein they are now working, which is five feet wide at the present depth. The ore is concentrated and shipped, and finds a ready market in the United States and

S.J. Globe - Jul. 25, 1882 Antimony. - A specimen of the first dipping, not merchantable, from the Hibbard Antimony Company mine, is on exhibition in Messrs. H. Chubb & Company's office."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 19, 1882 Mr. C.A. Stockton leaves for Boston on Sunday night to attend a meeting of the Lawrence Antimony Mining and Smelting Co. Supt. Whittier and Secretary Loring have recently been very ill and, operations thereby delayed, will be at once opened up at Lake George."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 27, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Brunswick Antimony Company. October, 21, 1882. Notice is hereby given that an assessment of two dollars ($2) per share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Brunswick Antimony Company, payable at office of the Company, Nos. 64 and 65 Mason Building, Kilby Street, on or before Monday, January 1st, 1883, by stockholders of record at close of business, November 1st, 1882, after which date no stock can be transferred until said assessment is paid. Upon all amounts paid under this call prior to January 1st, 1883, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed. Per order of Directors. A.O. Morgan, Treasurer."

Fredericton Capital - Jul. 8, 1882 To The Mines.- Yesterday morning, a party consisting of Mr. Geo. B. James, the President of the New Brunswick Antimony Mines, and several other gentlemen and ladies, were driven from the Queen Hotel to the above Mines in Orr's large stage coach and four horses, in charge of Mr. John Orr. After an inspection of the Mines, the party returned, arriving at the Queen about 9.15 last night."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Globe - Jul. 6, 1882 Fredericton. - Personal. - Andre Cushing, Esq., was registered at the Queen last night. He left this morning for Lake George Antimony Mines, Prince William, with several American gentlemen who are interested in the Mines."

Fredericton Capital - Jul. 4, 1882 Antimony.- There came down by the Florenceville yesterday - besides a large number of passengers, 35 casks of hemlock bark extract and other freight - twenty casks of antimony from the Hibbard Antimony Mines, to be shipped from here to Boston."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 7, 1882 While at Lake George last week we had an opportunity to visit the Hibbard Antimony mines, and found it in full blast under the competent management of a gentleman of Boston, Mass. The operations of the company are being pursued with much energy. We brought some specimens with us which experts pronounce to be a rich ore."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 31, 1882 A meeting of The Lawrence Antimony Mining Company was held at the office of C.A. Stockton, Esq., Barrister-at-law, yesterday, the 30th inst. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the company:- Elias Grout, Ashland, Mass.; H. Selden Loring, Isaac P. Gregg, James A.L. Whittier, of Boston, Mass.; George W. Young, of Lowell, Mass.; Howard D. McLeod and Charles A. Stockton, of St. John. N.B. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, James A.L. Whittier, Esq., was chosen President and H. Selden Loring, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting of the directors of this company will be held monthly. The annual meeting will be held on the 3rd June next."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 8, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Brunswick Antimony Company. --------- There will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, August 30, 1882, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the office of Andre Cushing & Co., 61 Prince William street, St. John, N.B., for nonpayment of assessment:- 1500 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick Antimony Company, standing in the name of B.B. Perkins; 1500 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick Antimony Company, standing in the name of T.C. Weeks. A. O. Morgan, Treasurer. St. John, N.B., July 25, 1882."

Daily Telegraph - May 31, 1882 Lawrence Antimony Co. - This company met in Mr. C.A. Stockton's office, yesterday afternoon, for organization. J.L. Whittier was elected President; H.S. Loring, secretary-treasurer, and C.A. Stockton, solicitor. The following Board of directors were selected: J.L. Whittier, Elias Grout, C.A. Stockton, H.D. McLeod, Isaac P. Gregg, Geo.

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 15, 1882 Antimony. - The antimony mining Companies of Lake George, York Co., are now paying concerns, employing upwards of 100 men. The Lake George Antimony Co. purpose putting in a powerful engine to draw off the water and hoist the ore, and have issued tenders for 3,000 cords of wood to be delivered in the spring. This company crush the ore and send it to the large Vulcanized Rubber Co., in Massachusetts, to be used in hardening the rubber. The Hibbard Co.

S.J. Daily Sun - May 5, 1882 Isaac P. Gregg, R.C. Nichols, H.S. Loring, James A.L. Whittier, of Boston, David W. Child, of West Newton, Elias Grout, of Ashland, and George W. Young, of Lowell, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company to be styled the Lawrence Antimony Mining Company, for the purpose of mining and smelting of antimony and all other kinds of ore and minerals, and doing such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $500,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each. The office or principal place of business is to be at the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 17, 1882 A Recent Visit to the Hibbard Antimony Mine. - By Edward Jack. - The existence of large deposits of antimony at Lake George, 24 miles distant from Fredericton, has been known for a long time, and desultory attempts have been made, not only at mining the ore, but also at reducing it. So little has been done hitherto, however, in the production of ore or metal that the public have been accustomed to regard the subject as one unworthy of much attention. To one, however, who has estimated the subject with care, the various failures which have taken place in the development of the mines are easily explained. Mining and metallurgy are processes whose successful prosecution depends on the employment of large capital, aided by skilled labor and much scientific knowledge. These operations, in this case, have been attempted by unskilled persons, with but little capital. The result, as might have been expected, has been a failure. A grocer, who has always resided in a city, hires men and horses and goes into the woods to cut logs or timber; let the chance be ever so good, failure must naturally be the result. All can understand this; it is just so with mining and metallurgy, success in the prosecution of which cannot be expected from the efforts of persons who are strangers to the business. These considerations were forcibly brought to my attention by a recent visit to the Hibbard antimony property, at Lake George. Until within the past year operations were carried on there in a manner calculated to insure only failure. I need refer to but one instance. The ground at the Hibbard mine is very low, and the influx of water into the levels and shafts is a thing to be specially guarded against. Now, under former management, one of the veins was opened at the surface and a good deal of ore taken out for a distance of 380 feet, an open trench being thus left, presenting a drain to catch the surface water and conduct it into the workings. The present manager, Mr. J.E. Hardman, M.E., had to have this filled up at a cost of probably not less than $1,500, and then could only partially remedy the evil. One may, therefore, readily conceive the difficulties and disadvantages which the present company had to labour under when they assumed the direction of this work about a year ago. Representations had been made to them that everything was ready for the taking out of ore, when exactly the contrary was the fact. Those acquainted with the subject know that the sinking of shafts and running of levels, in nearly every case, are operations which are done at a positive loss, so much so that miners call this dead work. It is only when these are completed that stoping, or, in other words, the removal of ore, can be profitably carried on. Now this running of levels had nearly all to be done by the present company, involving the loss of much time, and the expenditure of much money. This has now been done for a very considerable distance, and much ore has been exposed to view, which can be cheaply and expeditiously removed. The present season will, no doubt, witness a large output. There are on the property two large and well- defined veins of sulphide of antimony, of extreme purity, free from arsenic and lead, the only impurity, indeed, observed, being that of iron pyrites, which occasionally makes its appearance. On the Hibbard vein, a shaft has been sunk on the slope to a depth of 204 « feet; from this two sets of levels have been run - the upper east level to a distance of 153 feet, lower east level 11 feet, upper west level 208 feet, lower west level 50 feet. The course of the Hibbard vein is N. 65øW., and it dips to the south at an angle of 27ø. The Prout vein, which, so far as known, is the champion lode of the whole country and which, no doubt, intersects the Hibbard, is a large well defined vein, having well marked walls, the foot wall especially presenting, in many places, where exposed, a smooth and clean surface. From the shaft at the depth of 105 feet, on the slope, two drifts have been run, one to the west for a distance of 77 feet, that to the east for a distance of 188 feet. The west drift shows a vein, having an average width of about 18 inches, with ore disseminated through it, and having next the foot wall a streak of nearly pure sulphide of antimony, almost entirely free from quartz, of the average width of about 10 inches. At the western extremity of this drift I found it 16 inches in width nearly free from quartz. In the east drift there is also a large vein carrying ore, which is in some places many feet thick. The company has now got ore enough in sight to supply them for several months, and they will probably soon take out 30 tons per day, if sufficient force be put on. Indeed, from 3 to 4 men can now take out 10 tons per day by stoping out from what is now in view. The manager, Mr. Hardman, is devoting all his energies to pushing matters along, and from him the work is receiving the greatest care and attention. Mr. Smart, the superintendent, I am also informed, is a gentleman who has had much experience in mining, and who is doing his part of the work well. Mr. Hardman called my attention, when in one of the levels, to the formation of an oxy-sulphide of antimony (kermisite) on the walls of vein, caused by the action of air and water. It is of a bright red color, and is abundant, and under the glare of our candles made the rock around us look as if stained with blood. This coloration is a sure indication of antimony. The development of the Lake George mines must be regarded as a matter of great importance to the Province; indeed, so far as I can learn, and from all the information which I can obtain, it appears probable that we have got in New Brunswick the champion antimony deposit in America. I may add that the principal difficulty which presents itself to the company at present is that of the transportation of the ore to Harvey station, the nearest road to which (around Lake George) is impassable in summer from the fact that it has never been yet completed. When a good road has been completed the cost of this transportation will be quite moderate. We may add that this ore, in its purest and most concentrated form, is worth $100 a ton, a fact which gives some idea of the immense wealth of the unique deposits of antimony at Prince William."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1882 New Antimony Mining Co. - It is stated in the Royal Gazette that Isaac P. Gragg, R.C. Nichols, H.S. Loring, James A.L. Whittier, of Boston, David W. Child, of West Newton, Elias Garrit, of Ashland, and George W. Young, of Lowell, and State of Massachusetts, United States, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company to be styled the Lawrence Antimony Mining Company, for the purpose of mining and smelting of antimony and all other kind of ores and minerals, and doing such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object. The capital is to consist of $500,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each, and the office or principal place of business is to be at the City of St. John."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 15, 1882 A Promising Mining Enterprise. - Some Interesting Facts Relative to the Hibbard Antimony Mine. - Yesterday, Mr. W.I. Smart, superintendent of the Hibbard Antimony Mine of Prince William, York Co., N.B., being in the city, was interviewed by a Sun representative relative to the present operations of the Company and the condition of the Mine, with the following result:- How are your mining operations succeeding, Mr. Smart? We have been very successful indeed. What is the present condition of the Mine? We have about 700 feet of levels. We have three different shafts open - one 280 feet, one 110 feet, and the third 87 feet deep, showing by actual measurement a body of ore in sight and ready to take out for shipment of 2,586 tons. Besides this there is 2,500 tons which could be extracted, or a total of over 5,000 tons, lying ready for removal from the mine. What are your facilities for operating the mine? The mine is equipped at the main shaft (No. 2) with a 125 h.p. engine, 2 crushers, 1 set of Cornish rolls, three of Bradford's jigs for concentrating, all ready for running, with a capacity of 30 tons per day. At the Prout shaft we have a large hoisting engine and boiler complete, which will hoist from the Prout and No. 4 shafts all the ore which may be blasted, which ore is delivered to the main shaft or mill, where the richer portions are cobbed out and the poorer classes passed through the crushers and concentrated. The mine from these three shafts is now prepared to put out thirty tons of crude ore per day of 12 hours. Are you shipping at present? We commenced shipping last week by rail via Vanceboro to Boston. The first car load has gone. The second car load is being packed to ship. As soon as the rolls, which are now on their way to the mine, are in place - in a few days - we shall be able to ship from three to five tons of fifty per cent. ore daily - ore that is worth in the market over $75 per ton. The mine is so promising now that there is but little question that it will surpass in value the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the enterprise. How does the mine hold out as you go down? It keeps improving all the time, both as regards the extent and quality. The vein keeps enlarging as it goes down and we get a larger percentage of first class ore. Mr. Smart, from all we can learn, has an excellent record as a practical mining engineer, and the Hibbard Company are regarded as fortunate in being able to secure his services. Mr. Smart has conducted large and very successful operations in the Western, Southern and New England States, and his success in bringing the Hibbard Antimony Mine up to a paying condition will be another feather in his cap."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 6, 1882 The Antimony Mines in York County. - Bear Island, Feb., 1882. - Having occasion to visit that part of York in which the Antimony mines are situated, I thought it might interest your readers to give you a slight sketch of the business. The mines are situated on the top of a plateau or ridge of land, being a divide between the St. John River and Lake George, and about three miles from each. There are three distinct Companies operating here, the heaviest operator being the Hibbard Company. They employ a large force. There are several shafts on this property, some of them being unsatisfactory in quality of ore and others in quantity, and not being profitable have been abandoned and allowed to fill with water and loose rock. The first point seemingly in sinking one of those shafts is to go down perpendicular until indications of ore and finally the vein itself are struck; when, after breaking through the vein, the underlying rock is reached, then the vein is followed, either the dip or incline, the dip being such an angle as will scarcely permit a six foot miner's head to clear the rocky hang wall over his head as he works or walks along, the width of the ore and ore mixed with quartz, being on an average about six feet in thickness. Once in a while the ore will be found in an almost pure state, lying in what looks like cakes pressed between the two immense layers of rock. In this state it can be dug out with a pick-axe. With this exception all the ore has to be broken up by blasting. Some immense charges are put in the face of the wall of ore and rock, and the concussion at times is immense. The careless and unwary miner, working in some distant gallery, at times has his light extinguished, and if he should be just out of matches what a position he will find himself in. Imagine yourself, dear reader, two hundred and eighty feet underground, in a side gallery, filling dump cars, when an explosion comes from a distant shaft; the rush of air and smoke suddenly puts out your light; you have some hundred or more feet to go in utter darkness, and such darkness! Egyptian darkness might have been something like it; but the man who saw it so dark that he could cut it in chunks with his knife, and pile it up, had a fair idea of what it was like in a mine. You would run your nose against a rocky protruberance and not see it until your nose brought you up. Just then there would be plenty of stars, even if they did not throw much light on the subject. Now after skinning your knuckles against the wall get down on your hands and knees, find the car track and follow it. Now on one side, and not far from the track, is an old shaft eighty feet deep; rocks, sharp ones too and water, I don't know how much, at the bottom. You will think by the time you get out you have travelled at least five miles. In this mine the ore is raised by the steam engine which also keeps the mine clear of water. Getting above ground once more we find several large buildings, in one a large engine driving powerful machinery. There is also a stamp mill for crushing the ore, another for screening, also a smelting furnace. Smelting frees the ore from many impurities, also removing ore from large quantities of rock. There are also other buildings connected with the working of this mine, including an office and blacksmith shop. A large amount of money has been expended here by this company and they richly deserve success. The second is owned by Captain Adams, an American gentleman, of an urbane and kindly disposition. His mining operations are at present suspended, but he is about to employ steam in raising the ore. The depth of this mine, if I remember right, in two shafts, is two hundred and seventy feet. He is contracting for a large quantity of wood suitable for the engine furnace. This mine will want some eight hundred or one thousand cords of wood. The Hibbard Company have engaged 1800 cord, most of which is already on the ground and the remainder soon will. Some person might wish to know what the ore looks like. It is mixed with quartz when nearly pure, it is grey in color, nearly the color of lead or Babbit metal, in fractured ore the grain has a shining appearance. XYZ"

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1883 The New Brunswick Antimony Company. - A meeting of the stockholders was held on Tuesday, when the proposed increase of the capital of the Company was agreed to."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 23, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT:Notice. -- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Company will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh day of July, 1883, at the office of the Company at No. 61 Prince William street, in the City of St. John, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may legally come before it. A.O. Morgan, Secretary. St. John, N.B., June 11, 1883."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Daily News - Jan. 24, 1883 Brunswick Antimony Mine. - The Capital is informed by Mr. E. Jack, that a somewhat rare ore of antimony called valentinite, has been discovered lately at the Brunswick Mine, at Lake George, in Charlotte County. It is a heavy gray mineral, and is an oxide of antimony, while the ore commonly named stibnite, is a sulphite. Valentinite has this singular property, that when it is heated to redness on coal, and the original source of heat then removed, it remains melted and glowing for some time, evolving dense white fumes. This phenomenon arises from the heat generated by the rapid oxidation of the surrounding air. Work at this mine is being rapidly pushed on."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 23, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT:The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hibbard Antimony Company will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh day of July, 1883, at the office of the Company, no. 61 Prince William street, St. John, N.B., at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may legally come before it. J. Wesley Kimball, Secretary. St. John, N.B., June 11, 1883."

Fredericton Capital - Jan. 23, 1883 Brunswick Antimony Mine.- We are informed by Mr.E. Jack, that a somewhat rare ore of Antimony, called valentinite, has been discovered lately at the Brunswick Mine, at Lake George, in this county, it is a heavy grey mineral, and is an oxide of Antimony, while the ore commonly named Stibnite, is a sulphite. Valentinite has the singular property, that when it is heated to redness on coal, and the original source of heat then removed, it remains melted and glowing for some time, evolving dense white fumes. This phenomenon arises from the heat generated by the rapid oxidation of the surrounding air. Work at this Mine is being rapidly pushed on. The ore, when taken from the Mine, is at once roughly dressed without crushing or concentration, and thus shipped to Boston, where it is made use of in an extensive rubber cloth factory, owned by the proprietors of the Mine. The ore, we understand, instead of being reduced by fire, is freed from impurities by being dissolved in a hot alkaline solution, from which it is afterwards precipitated in the form of a fine powder."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Brunswick Antimony Company. March 13th, 1883. -- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Company, will be held at the office of Messrs. A. Cushing & Co., No. 61 Prince William street, St. John, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to see what action, if any, the company will take in relation to an Act of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick passed April 6th, 1882, authorizing an increase of capital, accepted by the company at the last annual meeting. To see what section, if any, the Company will take upon the question of amending, changing or repealing certain by-laws. To transact any and all other business that may legally come before the meeting. By request of the board of Directors. John J. Marsh, President Brunswick Antimony Comp'y."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 17, 1884 Notice. -- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Company will be held on Wednesday, the ninth day of July next, at the office of the company, No. 61 Prince William street, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, at 9.30 a.m., for the purpose of submitting to the stockholders an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed at the last session thereof, entitled An Act relative to the Brunswick Antimony Company, and to consolidate the Capital Stock of said Company, and to see what action they will take thereon. Also to see if the stockholders will surrender the certificates of stock which they now hold for new certificates of stock in the Capital of said Company as increased to five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars. Also to transact any other business which may legally come before it. A.O. Morgan, St. John, N.B., May 24, 1884. Secretary."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 17, 1884 Notice. -- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Prince William street, St. John, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, the ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock, a.m., to determine whether the stockholders will authorize the Directors to make an assessment of one dollar on each share of the of the stock of the company, as provided in the 3d section of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed at the last session thereof, entitled An Act relative to the Brunswick Antimony Company, and to consolidate the Capital Stock of said Company. John J. Marsh, President of Brunswick Antimony Co. May

Royal Gazette - Jan. 23, 1884 Notice is hereby given that The Brunswick Antimony Company intend to apply at the ensuing Session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to amend the Act 45th Victoria, Chapter 83, and to make the Shares of the said Company of uniform value, with power to assess the Stock as may be required. Dated the 20th day of December, A.D. 1883 Weldon, McLean & Devlin, Solicitors of the Applicants."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 17, 1884 Saint John, New Brunswick, } June 2, 1881 } Office of the Hibbard Antimony Company, 61 Prince William street. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hibbard Antimony Company will be held on Wednesday, the ninth day of July, A.D. 1884, at the office of the company, No. 61 Prince William street, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may legally come before them. J. Wesley Kimball, Secretary."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 10, 1884 Hibbard Antimony Co. - At the annual meeting of this company, held yesterday, the following directors were elected: W.O. Morgan, Walter L. Frost, Thomas Sanders, J.H. Farrar, J.A. Newhall, Geo. V. Ladd, F.L.

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 15, 1884 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1884 It is understood that the New Brunswick

Antimony Mining Company assume operations in their mines in Prince William about the first of December."

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 30, 1884 The New Brunswick Antimony Mining Company will resume operations in their mines in Prince William about the first of December."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 9, 1884 Antimony Mining. - The annual meeting of Brunswick Antimony Co. was held at their office on Prince William St. today, and the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: John Marsh, Thomas Sanders, Walter L. Frost, Silas Pierce, Andre Cushing, Nathan Cushing, George B. James. The annual meeting of the Hibbard Antimony Company was held to-day at their office on Prince William Street, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year: W.O. Morgan, Walter L. Frost, Thomas Sanders, J.H. Farrar, J.A. Newhall, Geo. V. Ladd, F.L. Hunnewell."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 6, 1885 Brunswick Antimony Company, No. 48 Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston, Nov, 3rd, 1885. Whereas the following named Stockholders in the Company having failed or declined to pay the assessment made upon their stock by the Directors, payable on the Seventh day of October, 1885, of which due notice was given. Shares Shares A.O. Morgan 1105 H.Ann White 225 S.T. Sharpe 83 Alice L. March 50 Silas Pierce & Co.88 Alice L. Hale 50 T.S. McGowan 175 James D. White 100 A. Dimock 35 A.P. Jacques 56 U.A. Killam 147 Chas. Butters 295 Wm H. Hawkes 15 Geo May 200 John Worcester 100 E.A. Hewitt 50 Martha J. Tenney 250 Wm E. French 35 E.H. Samson 60 P.S. Allen 10 Joshua Hale 100 Joseph H. Sheldon 3 W.W. Hatch 20 Wm P. Henry 50 Ira K. Messer 108 E.W. Cook 100 Geo O. Pickering 25 Mary A. Carlton 5 Geo G. Davidson 5 Michael Barrett 50 John P. Barrow 50 A.H. Varney 15 Ambrose Eastman 100 M.J. Dwyer 5 J.E. Merrill 100 John K. Little 15 C. Alice Baker 23 Andre Cushing & Co 25 Jane L. Lane 5 Lavinia Lane 12 Susan M. Lane 12 A.J. Pleasant 10 Timothy Corey 135 Louis Guttman 10 Andre Cushing 120 C.S. Eastman 50 Fitz E. Riggs, jr.10 Silas Pierce 100 Mary F. Lovell,tr. 2 W.H. Warren 10 Mary F. Lovell 110 B.R. Benner 10 F.J. Dutcher 100 A. Tenney White 10 E.E. Davidson 10 Elizabeth P. White 10 A.W. Hastings 10 S. Myron Hewitt 10 C.H. Barr 1 S.M. Dimock 50 B.F. Cutter 10 Geo E. Coffin 30 Henry Kenney, jr 1 Upon motion it was Therefore voted, That said shares are hereby declared forfeited, and further ordered, that said stock shares be sold under the Act of the Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick relating to corporations, at Public Auction, at the office of the Company, No. 61 Prince William Street, St. John, New Brunswick, at 12 o'clock on the 12th day of December, 1885. But any stockholder shall have the right to redeem his stock, and the same shall not be sold as above, provided the assessment on the same shall be paid prior to said hour of sale. Per Order of Directors, J.W. Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 28, 1885 NOTICE: To The Stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Co.: By reason of a possible error in a date fixed in the vote passed at the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Co., held on the 11th day of July, 1885, authorizing the Directors to make an assessment of $5 on the outstanding shares of the Company, it is deemed expedient to call another meeting for the purpose of making the authority of the Directors complete with reference to said assessment; therefore - Notice is hereby given that there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Co. at the office of the Company, No. 61 Prince William Street, in the City of St. John, N.B., on the 4th day of August, 1885, at eleven a.m., for the purpose of submitting the following as an amendment to and substitute for the vote above referred to:- Voted, - That the Directors of the Brunswick Antimony Co. are authorized to make an assessment of Five Dollars ($5.00) on every outstanding share of the Capital stock of the Company, as provided in the 3rd section of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of N.B., passed April 1st, 1884. Per order the Directors, Frank S. Hunnewell, Secretary.

S.J. Globe - Jan. 9, 1885 The Brunswick Antimony Company, whose mines are at Prince William, York county, have issued a circular, providing for the funding of the floating debt and for a working capital. They are led to do this by the failure of the late assessment plan. It is proposed to issue bonds for $150,000 of $500 each, with interest coupons attached, at 6 per cent., payable annually."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Globe - Mar. 4, 1885 Brunswick Antimony Company. There will be sold at Public Auction, on March 31st, 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, 61 Prince William street, St. John, N.B.: The following shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, the same having been declared forfeited for non- payment of assessment, and ordered to be sold: Names Shares W.F. Davis … 25 Chase & Barstow 100 Harry V.Long 10 C.H. Smith, trustee 210 Hall & Gray 15 Wilson W. Fay & Co. 55 A.O. Morgan 1,005 Joseph E. Hall 1,645 George B. James, Jr. 5 F.W. Carr 50 Thomas Sanders 2,015 Wm. F. Davis, agent 280 Cyrus Carpenter 518 Horace Farrington 10 James W. Townsend 700 Edward Swazey 400 Walter L. Frost 1,250 Thos S. Ruddock 500 W.B. Wood 10 G.P. Cook 10 James H. Whitaker 20 Ruth R. Farrar 10 John B. O'Reilly 10 William Seaver 25 Mary F. Lovell, trustee 2 A.W. Hastings 10 W.D. Thayer 10 S.F. Prescott 5 Andrew Dimock 35 Nathan Cushing 137 Putnam Perley 105 Wm. Ladd Dodge 50 Eliza P. Lovell 50 L.H. Kendall 25 Wm. H. Hawkes 160 John M. Moore 25 John Worster 1,890 Julius G.W. Werner 15 William MacDonald 50 Philip A. Jenkins 15 Benjamin D. Burley 25 G.H. Goodwin 50 Mary A. Pratt 10 A.M. Cole 10 Matthew Paul 100 A.M. Murrain 500 Charles Sanders 600 C.S. Eastman 50 Geo. C. Brooks

50 Josiah Webb 100 Henry C. Goodspeed 75 Chas. F. Swan 50 Geo. G. Davidson 5 Merrimack National Bank, ass. coll 160 Caroline L. Kimball 1,600 Arthur W. Hale 200 S.W. Pollard, trustee 110 Hubbard Bros. & Co. 50 Jos. W. Davis 5 S.T. Sharpe 88 Ferdinand F. French 137 Ambrose Eastman, trustee 100 Nelson H. Bush 200 William H. Wilbur 50 A. Thurwig 100 Edward B. James 225 Edwin A. Hewitt 75 E.T. Hastings 75 John R. Hall 50 C.P. Lovell 100 Cyrus M. Carpenter 60 C.W. McWarn 25 Henry Kenney, jr. 1 C.J. Heald 10 Elizabeth E.L. Moulton 10 S.M. Dimock 50 J.H. Farrar 110 Frank F. Benner 40 Elizabeth A. Waters 40 A.E. Ruddock 10 John A. Loring 100 Emma R. Farrar 35 Mary F. Lovell 100 E.H. Payson 50 Elizabeth A.D. Parsons 40 Mary A. Sanders 75 Geo. A. Marston 5 Sarah S. Edwards 25 A.A. Conant 50 Miss E.W. Cummings 6 E.F. Adams 150 Kate Rust 10 Per order of Directors, (signed) John J. Marsh, President."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 8, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1886 and Daily Times - Sep. 9, 1886 A Boom in Antimony. - Golden sulphide, a product of antimony, which is being largely made use of in the manufacture of rubber goods, is in so much demand that it is the intention of some of the antimony companies in New Brunswick to perform the process of separation of the rock from the ore on the ground, and thus save the cost of transportation of waste material. The Lake George antimony company have an agent now in Great Britain who has gone there for the purpose of interesting capitalists in the development of the extensive veins of antimony which are to be found on this property. - Gleaner."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 23, 1886 The antimony mines at Lake George are now said to be furnishing golden sulphide, a product of antimony that meets with a great demand in the manufacture of rubber goods. The owners of the mines are convinced that there is a fortune in their property and have sent an agent to England to interest English capitalists in its development."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 16, 1886 The Lake George antimony company have an agent now in Great Britain who has gone there for the purpose of interesting capitalists in the development of the extensive veins of antimony which are to be found on this

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 15, 1886 and Weekly Transcript - May 19, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - May 15, 1886 New Brunswick Antimony Mines. - The New Brunswick antimony mining company resumed operations last week at the antimony mines in Prince William in York county. They have twenty men employed in the mining operations besides a number of men who are employed in making repairs, etc., about the buildings. The company, it is said, intend operating the mines on a much more extensive scale than at any time in the past. These works have been idle for two or three years. - F'ton Gleaner."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 30, 1886 Antimony Mine, Prince William. - Preparations are being made for re-opening the Antimony Mines in Prince William. A party of men are engaged in pumping the water out of the old workings, so that all may ready for a fair start as soon as the spring opens."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 1, 1887 Sale of Antimony Mines. - The Hibbard Mines at Lake George Purchased by the Brunswick Antimony Company. - (Gleaner). The Hibbard mines at Lake George, Prince William, pursuant to the directions of the order of the supreme court in equity, were sold at public auction at noon Saturday, in front of the county court house, Fredericton. The Brunswick Antimony Co. became the purchasers. Messrs. J.W. Townsend, general manager, Boston; Walter L. Frost, J.J. Nash, Thos. Sanders, Haverhill, Mass.; and John A. Loring, North Andrews, directors of the company, arrived in town by the western train on Tuesday, and were in attendance at the sale. Messrs. Hugh McLean and J.B. Warner, of St. John, solicitors, were also present at the sale. The Hibbard mines and premises are adjoining the mines operated by the Brunswick company. They have operated for several years and have been held under mortgage by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The sale was conducted by Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, referee in equity for the county of York. The members of the company intended to drive up to the mines, but owing to the heavy storm, were unable to do so. Mr. Townsend went up to the mines today. The other members of the company left for Boston this morning. It is the intention of the company to work these mines as soon as spring opens."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 9, 1887 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 9, 1887 The Lake George Antimony Mines. - Report says that work at the antimony mines (at Lake George) is to be resumed at an early day. A party of men are at work at the old mine near Mr. Moody's taking out the water. They intend to work that also."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Globe - Nov. 24, 1888 Work Stopped in Antimony Mines. - Special to Globe. - Fredericton, Nov. 24. - The New Brunswick Antimony mines have been shut down. They were fitted up with new machinery at considerable expense this summer, but could not be operated profitably on account of the export duty. They gave employment to a large number of men."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 11, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 12, 1888 Annual Meeting. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony company was held at the company's office, Princess street this morning. The following directors were elected: Messrs. J.J. March, Walter L. Frost, T. Saunders, J.W. Townsend, J. Franklin, John Hind, Jr., and Chas. W. Weldon."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 14, 1888Antimony Company. - The New Brunswick Antimony Company have elected the following directors: Messrs. J.J. March, Walter L. Frost, T. Saunders, J.W. Townsend, J. Franklin, John Hind, jr., and Chas. W.

Fredericton Capital - Apr. 21, 1888 Operations will be resumed at the Prince William Antimony Mines in the early part of next month. It is understood that the company in starting out anew will carry on the operations in a much more extended scale than formerly."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 16, 1888 Antimony. - It is learned that work will be resumed at the Prince William Antimony Mines in a short time. The operations will be carried on on a larger scale than before, and it is hoped with greater success."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 26, 1888 The New Brunswick Antimony mines at Fredericton have been shut down. They were fitted up with new machinery at considerable expense this summer, but could not be operated profitably on account of the export duty. They gave employment to a large number of men."

Carleton Sentinel - Dec. 1, 1888 Work at the Antimony mines, Prince William, which was resumed last season has again been stopped, throwing a number of men out of employment. It is said the Works could not be profitably operated on account of the export duty; this is a mistake as there is no export duty on Antimony."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1889 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 10, 1889 The Antimony mines at Prince William, York County, have been reopened."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 12, 1889N.B. Antimony Company. - The annual meeting was held on Wednesday at the office of Messrs. Weldon & McLean. Messrs. John J. Marsh, Thos. Saunders, Haverhill, Mass.; J.W. Townsend, Jonas Frankle, Francis H. Pearl and Boyd D. Jones, all of Boston; and C.W. Weldon, of St. John, were elected directors."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 12, 1889 The directors of the New Brunswick Antimony Co., were elected a day or two since as follows: John J. Marsh, Haverhill, Mass; Thos. Saunders, Haverhill, Mass; J.W. Townsend, Jonas Frankle, Francis H. Pearl, and Boyd D. Jones, all of Boston, and C.W. Weldon, of St. John."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 3, 1889 ADVERTISEMENT: The New Brunswick Antimony Co'y, 49 Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston, June 10th, 1889. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Brunswick Antimony Company will be held on Wednesday, the Tenth day of July, 1889, at the office of the Company, Barnhill's Building, Princess street, in the City of Saint John, N.B., at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may legally come before it. James W. Townsend, Secretary."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 5, 1889 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 7, 1889 The Prince William Antimony mines are running again. Mr. Rapsey, who managed the mines all the time they have been in operation during the past several years, has purchased them from the company, and is now running them on his own account."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1889 At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Antimony Company, held at the office of Weldon & McLean, the following directors were elected Thos. Saunders, Haverhill; J.W. Townsend, Jonas Frankle, Francis H. Pearl, and Boyd D. Jones, all of Boston, and C.W. Weldon of St. John."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 21, 1889 and Fredericton Capital - Feb. 23, 1889 The New Brunswick antimony mines have been again closed down. It will be remembered that they were shut down a short time ago by the company and started by Mr. Ramsay. He has found it impossible to make them pay, owing to the duty, and will sell out the machinery. The permanent closing of the mines will be severely felt by the people at Lake George."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 9, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 15, 1889 It is probable that operations at the Antimony Mines at Prince William will be again resumed, as the production from its rival in California is diminishing."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 19, 1889 The Antimony mines at Lake George, York Co., have been again closed down. The manager found it impossible to make them pay, owing to the duty, and will sell out the machinery."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Feb. 18, 1889 The Antimony mines at Lake George, York Co., have again shut down."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 16, 1889 Antimony Mines Closed. - Special to Globe. - Fredericton, Feb. 16. - The New Brunswick antimony mines have again been closed down. It will be remembered that they were shut down a short time ago by the company and starting again by Mr. Ramsay. He has found it impossible to make them pay, owing to the duty, and will sell out the machinery. The permanent closing of the mines will be severely felt by the people at Lake George."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 18, 1889 The Antimony mines at Lake George, Charlotte Co., have passed into the hands of Mr. Rapsey who will work them on his own account."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 19, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri. Feb. 22, 1889 Mr. Rapsey, who has been running the Lake George Antimony mines for the company, has been ordered to close out all the stock, including engine, boiler, and mining tools. It appears that the ore can be brought from California and placed on the Boston market at $40 per ton, while the mines at Lake George could not place it for near that sum. It will be a great loss to the place, says the Gleaner, as many of the people were dependent on the work."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jan. 23, 1891 Antimony Mines. - The mines at Lake George, although containing vast stores of this mineral, are lying idle. Nothing is being done, and the shafts are completely full of water. Mr. Austin is taking care of the buildings and general property. The business which at one time promised to be a benefit to that district and the province generally is dead, with no hope among the people of its resurrection."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 16, 1891 Notice. A special meeting of the stockholders of The Brunswick Antimony Company will be held at the office of the company, Barnhill's building, Princess street, St. John, N.B. on Thursday, the tenth day of December, A.D. 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following votes:- Voted, That the President and Treasurer of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to execute and deliver in behalf of the Company to Boyd B. Jones and Francis H. Pearl, who have been appointed trustees under a certain indenture made July 1, 1885, between The Brunswick Antimony Company of the first part, and Thomas Sanders and James W. Townsend of the second part, a conveyance of all the lands and other property now owned by The Brunswick Antimony Company - said lands and property to be held by said trustees, their successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes declared in said indenture. Voted, That the President and Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized to execute and deliver in behalf of the company to any purchaser of any property which may be conveyed by the trustees under a certain indenture made between The Brunswick Antimony Company of the first part and Thomas Sanders and James W. Townsend of the second part and dated July 1, 1885, a full release of the Company's right, title and interest in the property so conveyed, - and further that the President and Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized to join in behalf of the Company in any leases or agreements for conveyance which may be made by said trustees, their successors or assigns. This meeting is called at the request of three members of the Board of Directors of The Brunswick Antimony Company. John J. Marsh, Jas. W. Townsend, President Secretary."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 10, 1891 The Halifax Critic says: - S. Crandall of Moncton is the principal owner of the antimony mine in New Brunswick."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1894 Sale of the Antimony Mines at Lake George. -Fredericton, June 22. - The New Brunswick antimony mines, situated at Lake George, in this county, were sold at public auction today under a decretal order of the supreme court in equity at the suit of Boyd. E. Jones and Thomas Sanders, of Haverhill, and Francis H. Pearl, of Bradford, Mass., trustees for the bondholders under a mortgage given by the mining company. The trustees were present and bid the property in for $6000. They have no intention of operating the mines, and will sell as soon as they can find a purchaser."0

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 28, 1894 The New Brunswick antimony property at Lake George was sold at public auction last week, to some American gentlemen under a mortgage of $6,000."

Gazette - Jun. 23, 1894At St. George. - The New Brunswick antimony mines, situated on Lake George, in York county, were sold at public auction yesterday under a decretal order of the supreme court inquiry at the suit of Boyd R. Jones and Thomas Saunders of Haverhill, and Francis H. Pearl, of Bradford, Mass; trustees for the bondholders under a mortgage given by the mining company. The trustees were present and bid the property in for $6000. They have no intention of operating the mines, and will sell as soon as they can find a purchaser."

Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 17, 1895 The New Brunswick Antimony Co., whose works at Prince William have been idle for some time past, is now endeavoring to get its affairs again into working order."

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 19, 1895 The Brunswick Antimony works at Lake George, York Co., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Operations at these works had only been resumed for a short time after having been shut down for some two

Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1898 Harvey. - About three tons of antimony from the Lake George antimony mines, the first output for a number of years, was hauled here some time ago. It will be held here until good wheeling allows some more to be hauled, when a car load will be shipped."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 30, 1898 The Lake George Antimony mines near Harvey, York county, made the first shipment of antimony Wednesday, two tons for Boston."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1898 Harvey Station, July 4. - The managers of the Lake George Antimony Mines were here Friday examining the ground on Wilson's hill where deposits of manganese have been found, pieces of this mineral have been from time to time picked up in two or three places on the hill, and there are indications that it exists there in larger quantities. Antimony in small quantities has also been found on the hill. Samples of the manganese have been sent away for expert

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 3, 1901 30 Years Ago. - The Antimony Mining Company of Charlotte county has commenced operations in their mine at Lake George with good prospects of success."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 2, 1902 30 Years Ago. - The Lake George antimony mine is to be worked by a company with a capital of $200,000. The present stockholders are Jed Frye of New York, Francis Hibbard, John J. May of Boston, A.H. Gillmor, jr., Tobias Gillmor, K.P. Gillmor and Eldorado Gillmor."

S.J. Star - Aug. 15, 1902 The Lake George Mines. - (Fredericton Gleaner). - Two American gentlemen, who are practical miners,
arrived at Prince William Station Tuesday and drove to Lake George. Their intention was to visit and inspect the Lake George antimony mines with a view of their being again operated."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 7, 1908 Developing Antimony. - St. George Men Interested in New Movement. - Mr. Frank Hibbard, of St. George, is at Lake George at present looking after the antimony business in which Mr. Russell of Buffalo and others are interested. Fredericton advices say that the Canadian Antimony Co., Ltd., incorporated last year with a capital of $250,000, is planning within the next few months to start up an extensive development of the antimony mines at Lake George, York county, which they recently bought from the old New Brunswick Antimony Company which some years ago operated them. It is the intention of the company to install a ten drill air compressor and a concentrator to concentrate low grade ore. The company does not intend operating a smelter. The machinery will likely cost $3,000 and when everything is under way it is expected that 100 men will be employed. A result of the movement will be a big boom at Lake George. At the mines there are two veins over one mile in length and ten shafts have already been sunk, the deepest being 300 feet. It is estimated by the mine manager that there are 50,000 tons of ore in sight without further development work at present. There are from 800 to 1,000 tons of ore on the dumps. The ore assays as high as 8 per cent antimony, and a firm in England have already offered to take the entire output of the mines. The mines were in operation for one month mainly for testing the shafts and the result was gratifying to those interested, it is said."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 7, 1909 At Lake George, York county, yesterday, the first antimony smelter in America was started. There is an unlimited market for the finished product at $1.50 a ton. A force of 65 men will be employed at the Lake George works. One third of these will be technical men from outside, but for the balance the company will utilize native labor. A haul of nine miles, to Harvey Station, will be necessary in the shipment of the output. It is hoped, however, that the Valley Railroad will make the shipping end of the business much easier of accomplishment. The future of the mine looks exceedingly bright. Mr. A.S. Baker, who came here from London, England, to exploit, the mine, and Mr. C.M. Crowe, were at the Dufferin last evening. They return to Lake George today. - St. John Star."

Kings County Record - Jul. 16, 1915 Negotiations are now pending for the opening up again of the Antimony Mines at Lake George, in York County. The prices of Antimony have soared high and the metal that was commanding some little time ago eight cents per lb., is in great demand at 38 cents. The Antimony mines at Rawdon in Hants County, in which a number of Sussex investors were formerly interested is now being worked again on a large scale, and the miners are simply coining money from the same."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 17, 1916 Upper Magaguadavic. - About forty men are at work in the Canadian antimony mines at Lake George, upwards of fifty tons of ore having been shipped from Harvey to Montreal and Philadelphia."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 3, 1925 Upper Magaguadavic. - The antimony mines at Lake George have resumed operation after having been idle for some years."

Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1927 Ship Antimony Ore From N.B. To Great Britain. - The first commercial shipment of antimony ore from New Brunswick to Great Britain went forward by C.P.S.S. Montclare, from Saint John on December 6. The shipment consists of 25 tons and is of an experimental nature. It goes consigned to Lavino & Co., a New York concern, with London offices, who are acting as sales representatives for the Canadian International Corporation of Montreal, who have had the antimony mines at Lake George, York County, under option and who are now preparing for extensive developments of the property. Brigadier General Chas. A. Smart, C.M.G., of Westmount, is this week closing the options on the Lake George mines which the Canadian International Corporation have had for some time while the proving work has been soaring during the past few weeks and General Smart admitted to officials of the provincial department of Lands and Mines on his most recent visit to Fredericton that the Canadian International Corporation have been literally deluged with offers to buy the ore produced at Lake George at figures which allowed a substantial mining profit. One New York concern wanted to buy 200 tons a month, a German concern were also bidders and one company of would be buyers is as far away as San Francisco. One significant fact in connection with the enquiries and offers was a proposal to pay a premium over and above the price paid for antimony ore from China where the highest class ore has heretofore come. The shipments of ore will be carried on only temporarily, Gen. Smart said, because the policy of the Canadian International Corporation will be to proceed with its plans for the installation of an electrical reduction plant at the mines and there produce the antimony metal."

URN: 0007 / Names: Lake George Antimony;

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 14, 1929 ADVERTISEMENT: Financial Post Becomes Bullish, Lake George Mines Ltd. - Last March the senior financial journal of Canada referred to the six square miles of Antimony in the workings of Lake George Mines Ltd. 25 miles above Fredericton, near Harvey; - substantially as follows:- 'The proven presence of rich paying ores is but one factor. You must consider this operation as an out and out speculation until it gets into production.' August 16, the same Financial Post finds the speculative situation changed with production at hand. The article is reprinted as follows under its feature headlines of 'N.B. Mine Canada's Only Producer of Antimony' - New Brunswick will join the ranks of the metal producing provinces of Canada when the Lake George Mine is brought into production this month. The first antimony to be produced in Canada for many years will come from this property, and incidentally it will mark a revival of metal mining in New Brunswick. Although there are several copper and iron mines in the province, none of these have been in operation for some years, and the Lake George Mine marks the revival in mining that has come in New Brunswick in common with the other mineral areas of Canada. It is planned to ship several cars of high grade antimony from the mine immediately. In the meantime the company reports cross-cutting in the North drift at the 200 ft. level is in progress, and about 30 feet from the main shaft the main ore body has been exposed. This is a continuation of the high grade ore struck on the 50 ft level. The vein is reported to have maintained the same width, with assays, running as high as 60 per cent antimony. Test pitting, stripping and tunnelling is being carried on extensively, and of eleven veins exposed, five have proven to be ore-bearing. It is estimated that there are at least 6,000 tons of high grade ore in sight. The tale of progress is not half told. Only now and then has a word of the wealth being drawn out of this immense Antimony treasure reached public print. The mine operates entirely under New Brunswick ownership and management, with a large crew of miners quietly tapping its rich veins and piling up reserves for further shipment. The price of stock in Lake George Mines Ltd. Goes gradually up as mining results pass from promise into performance. Today it is 50c a share. Sept. 16 it becomes 75c. With the offering curtailed from original issue. You can't make money after it is too late. With its other holdings, on which official reports of highly impressive developments will be divulged in a few weeks, Lake George Mines Ltd is more than a good buy. Maritime Financial Underwriters, Ltd. 103 Prince William Street, Saint John. Fill in, tear off and send. -- Maritime Financial Underwriters Ltd. 103 Prince William Street, Saint John Gentlemen: Please detail latest information on Lake George Mines Ltd. - My name ... My address ...

Feb. 1990 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 25, 2000 Ten Years Ago. - Lake George Mine. - Apocan takes over Lake George. - Jobs will soon be created for at least 25 people from the Lake George area when APOCAN finished negotiations to buy Durham Mines. 'We're in the process of buying the mine site now,' Apocan vice-president Bert Bourgoin says. 'We're pretty well in the final stages of negotiations.' Dominion Explorers Inc., the present owners of the antimony mine located near Harvey Station, closed the mine in December, 1989."

URN: 0007 / 0002 / 0087 / 0275 / 0691 / 0688 / Y1 / J8 /

Names: Lake George Antimony; Quaco Manganese; Dorchester Copper; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Gold Mine Gully; Salt Springs Salt; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Interest in Mining. - The increased interest which is being taken in mining matters in the Maritime Provinces is rather remarkable in its way. Some very important gold discoveries have undoubtedly been made in Nova Scotia, and in fact there is scarcely a County in that Province in which gold has not been found. The greatest practical development of recent date is probably in Halifax and Yarmouth Counties, where a good deal of mining property has changed hands and some new works are being profitably prosecuted. The oil lands of Cape Breton are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and, as already pointed out in the Sun, immense tracts of land around Lake Ainslie have been secured by Boston and Halifax capitalists, besides what has been taken up by that giant oil monopoly of this continent, the Standard Oil Company. A very large amount of machinery and labor will presently be at work in the development of these oil properties. In our own Province, there have beensome important investments by Boston capitalists in antimony mines at Prince William, York County. Mr. Hibbard, it is reported, has sold the mine in which he is interested for $200,000 cash and $50,000 stock in the new Company and a large force is at work on the property. The Lake George antimony mine is also a hopeful speculation and it is anticipated that the present managers will make a large amount of money out of it, especially as silver has been discovered in the ore. On the Tobique, gold has been discovered in sufficient quantities to warrant an expenditure for pushing forward a thorough exploration.The Woodstock iron mine, as our readers are aware, has changed hands, and large expenditures will be made in developing the property. The Queen Manganese company are not hesitating in incurring large expenditures for the development of their valuable property at Markhamville, while a manganese property in Hopewell has been bought by a local company, and efforts are being made in Boston to organize a company to take hold of the manganese mine at St. Martins. Copper has been discovered back of Dorchester, and the lands are duly bonded, and some Sussex parties have secured a copper mine at Point Wolfe. Kings County is turning out strong in the line of mineral discovery. At Wanamake's, Parish of Upham, galena, which is said to bear both silver and gold in paying quantities has been found. The extent of the vein requires to be still further tested. The Salt Springs of Campbell Settlement have come into notice and changed hands, and a Mr. Bockus, for Boston parties, is putting up the necessary machinery for salt making, and it is expected that operations of some magnitude will be carried on here. Kaolin has just been found at Hamilton's Lake, Dutch Valley, the bottom of the lake being composed of this valuable clay, which is used in making porcelain. At or near Dutch Valley, too, according to a well authenticated statement, indications of oil have been found. Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, has found a mineral which appears to resemble bismuth more closely than anything else, but just where it is found has not been made public. Graphite is known to exist in the Parish of Upham. It is to be hoped that through the present extraordinary revival of interest in our mineral resources some practical good may be accomplished. That the Maritime Provinces abound in valuable minerals can not be gainsaid. The trouble heretofore has been the absence of capital to fully test the extent of these resources. In the West and elsewhere it frequently happens that millions of dollars are expended in explorations and actual working before any tangible, paying result is reached. Here there are no millions to be expended in this way - nor even hundreds of thousands, and scarcely tens of thousands. Unless practical miners and geologists are entirely wrong, this very Province of New Brunswick contains all the conditions of a country in which the precious metals, as well as the ordinary minerals, should be found. Possibly the present active enquiry may stimulate to such persistent, thorough survey and exploration of our Province as may lead up to discoveries the benefits of which may be felt by our entire population."

URN: 0007 / 0002 / 0087 / 0275 / 0691 / 0688 / Y1 / J8 /

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S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Interest in Mining. - The increased interest which is being taken in mining matters in the Maritime

Provinces is rather remarkable in its way. Some very important gold discoveries have undoubtedly been made in Nova Scotia, and in fact there is scarcely a County in that Province in which gold has not been found. The greatest practical development of recent date is probably in Halifax and Yarmouth Counties, where a good deal of mining property has changed hands and some new works are being profitably prosecuted. The oil lands of Cape Breton are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and, as already pointed out in the Sun, immense tracts of land around Lake Ainslie have been secured by Boston and Halifax capitalists, besides what has been taken up by that giant oil monopoly of this continent, the Standard Oil Company. A very large amount of machinery and labor will presently be at work in the development of these oil properties. In our own Province, there have beensome important investments by Boston capitalists in antimony mines at Prince William, York County. Mr. Hibbard, it is reported, has sold the mine in which he is interested for $200,000 cash and $50,000 stock in the new Company and a large force is at work on the property. The Lake George antimony mine is also a hopeful speculation and it is anticipated that the present managers will make a large amount of money out of it, especially as silver has been discovered in the ore. On the Tobique, gold has been discovered in sufficient quantities to warrant an expenditure for pushing forward a thorough exploration.The Woodstock iron mine, as our readers are aware, has changed hands, and large expenditures
will be made in developing the property. The Queen Manganese company are not hesitating in incurring large expenditures for the development of their valuable property at Markhamville, while a manganese property in Hopewell has been bought by a local company, and efforts are being made in Boston to organize a company to take hold of the manganese mine at St. Martins. Copper has been discovered back of Dorchester, and the lands are duly bonded, and some Sussex parties have secured a copper mine at Point Wolfe. Kings County is turning out strong in the line of mineral discovery. At Wanamake's, Parish of Upham, galena, which is said to bear both silver and gold in paying quantities has been found. The extent of the vein requires to be still further tested. The Salt Springs of Campbell Settlement have come into notice and changed hands, and a Mr. Bockus, for Boston parties, is putting up the necessary machinery for salt making, and it is expected that operations of some magnitude will be carried on here. Kaolin has just been found at Hamilton's Lake, Dutch Valley, the bottom of the lake being composed of this valuable clay, which is used in making porcelain. At or near Dutch Valley, too, according to a well authenticated statement, indications of oil have been found. Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, has found a mineral which appears to resemble bismuth more closely than anything else, but just where it is found has not been made public. Graphite is known to exist in the Parish of Upham. It is to be hoped that through the present extraordinary revival of interest in our mineral resources some practical good may be accomplished. That the Maritime Provinces abound in valuable minerals can not be gainsaid. The trouble heretofore has been the absence of capital to fully test the extent of these resources. In the West and elsewhere it frequently happens that millions of dollars are expended in explorations and actual working before any tangible, paying result is reached. Here there are no millions to be expended in this way - nor even hundreds of thousands, and scarcely tens of thousands. Unless practical miners and geologists are entirely wrong, this very Province of New Brunswick contains all the conditions of a country in which the precious metals, as well as the ordinary minerals, should be found. Possibly the present active enquiry may stimulate to such persistent, thorough survey and exploration of our Province as may lead up to discoveries the benefits of which may be felt by our entire population."

URN: 0007 / 0030 / HILL / S6 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - May 16, 1887 and Daily Times - May 18, 1887 and N.B. Reporter - May 28, 1887 The New Brunswick Mines. - The New Brunswick correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes: Since my last, nothing new has arisen in miningmatters, except the formation of a new development company in the northern part of the province, at or near Weldford Station on the I.C. Railway, to prospect and explore for coal. The presence of coal has been suspected for some time, as small seams and outcrops have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Opinions differ in the matter. Those professing to know considerable about it that there will not be any quantity or depth of seam found. Be that as it may, the intention is to make an exploration, and a company has been formed with a capital of $75,000 to prosecute work. It is said the Albert Manufacturing Co. atHillsboro are gradually increasing their business, and making occasional purchases of plaster properties in the vicinity of their works. The calcined plaster of this company has a good reputation, and they are meeting with large sales in the Upper Provinces.The work at Mineral Vale, Albert Co., is progressing slowly, and some changes have been made in the mining staff. There is also talk of putting in some new machinery, but of what nature I have not as yet ascertained. The location of this mine, eight miles from railway communication, is somewhat against it on the score of transportation facilities, but time will doubtless remedy this drawback soon, as there is some idea of extending the Havelock, Elgin and Petitcodiac railway branch to Bay Shore, in which case the desired facilities will be afforded. There are rumors of some fresh capital beingplaced in the Antimony mines at Prince William, in York county but nothing definite is known. These antimony properties in York county seem to have been dragged through an endless chain of legal difficulties, and companies have succeeded companies, and stock boomed and then sold for non-payment of calls, &c., till one can hardly form any definite conclusion over the matter. The manganese boom seems to be quiet, though work"

URN: 0007 / 0275 / 2027 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Bull Moose Hill Iron;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 5, 1881 Natural History Society. - The Lake George Antimony Mines. - Mr. Edward Jack delivered an address, last evening, on the Antimony of New Brunswick, William Jack, Esq., in the chair. There was a full attendance. Mr. Jack, in his address, described the color and properties of the metal, stating that it was found in several places in York, on both sides of the river, at Bull Moose Hill, in Kings, and, in small particles, in the iron ore of Carleton county, and the pig made therefrom. It was only at Lake George, in York, in this province, that it was found in large quantities. Mr. Jack described the mineralogy of the region in which antimony, in the form of sulphide was found. It was three miles from the mines to the place where the granite belt crossed the province. As the authorities stated that most of the mineral wealth of England was found near the granite belt in that country, he suggested that the New Brunswick granite belt should be examined at the points in which it crosses York, Northumberland, and Gloucester, in which last named county it struck the Bay of Chaleur north of Bathurst. The mineralogical examination should be made at those points in the river beds at which the rocks are exposed. Coming back to the Lake George mines, he gave a particular account of the different properties, as more than once described in our columns, quoting records of still later surveys and explorations, showing the thoroughly rich character of the mines. For size, persistence in length, and quantity and quality of the ore, Mr. Jack stated that They exceed, by far, any other metalliferous veins which he had ever seen in New Brunswick. He said mining was now carried on scientifically, and would bring profit to the owners and confer benefit on the surrounding country. Before concluding he enumerated the many uses now made of antimony. The address, which want of space prevents us from giving more at length today, was highly commended and formed the subject of a pleasant interchange of sentiment at its close."

URN: 0007 / 0276 / EXPL / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; West Beach; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Headquarters - Oct. 15, 1862 and Philanthropist - Oct. 16, 1862 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 10, 1862 and Morning Freeman - Oct. 14, 1862 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 22, 1862 University of New Brunswick, October 9th, 1862. - Sir, - Believing that you will agree with me in thinking that the accompanying remarks, drawn up by Professor Bailey, on the present state of our knowledge of the Mineral Resources of our Province, will prove generally interesting to the public, I take the liberty of asking you to give them a place in the columns of your widely circulated journal. I am, Sir, yours truly, J. Brydon Jack. The Editor of ""The Philanthropist"", -- As the subject is at the present time absorbing a large proportion of public attention, and as a very general interest seems to be manifested in almost all parts of the Province, in searching for and developing our metallic wealth, I have thought that a brief list of the ores already known and their localities, together with a few simple directions for the discrimination of future specimens, might possibly prove interesting to those engaged in such pursuits, and perhaps to the public generally. I have therefore prepared and given below a short list of the principal ores known to exist in this Province, with a few observations appended upon their quantity, quality and facility of working, so far as has been hitherto ascertained. My authority for the greater part of the facts mentioned below, are the labors of the late Dr. Robb, the metallurgical collection of the University, and statements, published or otherwise, of the late M.H. Perley, Esq., Dr. Gesner, and other gentlemen in various parts of the Province:-Name of Metal Name of Ore Locality Iron Red Hematite Woodstock "" "" King's County "" "" Queen's County "" "" Bathurst"" "" Richibucto Micaceous Ore Specular iron Morrison's Red Hematite West Beach Specular Iron Black River "" "" Campo Bello Iron Pyrites Cubic pyrites "" "" Micaceous iron Vicinity of Pyrites Saint John Red Hematite Restigouche "" "" Dorchester Iron Pyrites Botsford, Westmorland Bog Iron ore Rush Hill, Queens county "" "" "" Sunbury "" "" "" Campo Bello "" "" "" Charlotte Blue Phosphate Madawaska Manganese Manganite Tattagouche River "" Dalhousie Gray oxide Woodstock Wad. black oxide Quaco Wad. black oxide Dorchester Wad. black oxide Fredericton Wad. black oxide Westmorland Wad. black oxide Queensbury, York Wad. black oxide Shepody and Quaco Lead Galena Campo Bello Galena Norton, King's Galena Tobique Galena Restigouche Galena McLeod's, Magaguadavic Galena Long Island, Digdeguash Galena Emerson's Little Falls Galena Woodstock Galena L'Etang, Charlotte Anglesite Campo Bello Copper Native St. David's, Charlotte Copper pyrites St. Stephen "" "" } Green carbonate } Bathurst Green carbonate Tattagouche River Green carbonate Simpson's Island Charlotte Chalcopyrite Bull's Creek Erubescite Magaguadavic, Salmon River, Albert, St. Stephen Copper Pyrites Campo Bello Zinc Blende Lubec 10 "" Nerepis "" Restigouche Antimony Stibnite Pr. Wm. York "" Vicinity of Fredericton Molybdenum Molybdenite Nepisiguit These are by no means all the localities in which the above named metals occur, especially as regards the Sulphurets of Iron and Copper. These are very generally diffused ores, and occur in almost all parts of the Province. Only the purer and more extensive deposits are above given. It is impossible, however, from small cabinet specimens to judge accurately in regard to the quantity or quality of an ore, average specimens being necessary to decide this point. The above list may therefore contain many which from their peculiar position or other causes may be in reality worthless, while some really valuable ores may be omitted. This source of error it was impossible to avoid. It will be seen from an inspection of the table that some two or three localities contain good ores of several of the metals. Among these Woodstock, Campo Bello Island and the vicinity of Bathurst on the Tattagouche River, are the most prominent. Campo Bello Island, especially, is rich in iron, lead and copper, while native (i.e. pure) copper occurs at St. David's, Charlotte, and zinc blende, at Lubec, Maine. Gold having also been discovered near Calais, by Mr. Goodale, this section of the Province may be regarded as one of the most promising for future exploration. Moreover no position could be more advantageous for transportation than these Southern Shores and Islands of the Bay of Fundy. It is to be hoped that the immense resources here stored away for use may soon be made a source of revenue and profit. In regard to the ores of iron, I may say generally, that the best ores for the purposes of smelting are the specular ores and red hematite (the first easily recognized by its steel-like, metallic lustre, and bright reflecting surfaces, resembling mirrors, the 2nd by its dull red earthy or rusty character) while the Sulphurets (generally called pyrites, from the fact that they strike fire like steel) are seldom used except when existing in large quantities and of great purity. Slate, however, impregnated with decomposing pyrites is valuable as the chief sources of the manufacture of Copperas or Green Vitriol. It may be of great value at some future day, but exists elsewhere in so great quantities as to be at present worthless. The same is partly true of Copper Pyrites, which closely resembles the above, but which is of a deeper yellow color, and unlike the former will yield to the point of a knife. These two ores, Iron and Copper 11 pyrites, together with an entirely valueless mineral, called Mica are those most frequently mistaken for metallic gold, and are hence frequently called fool's gold. The three may always be easily distinguished by the following means:- 1. Gold can always be cut in slices like lead with a common pen knife, is unchanged by the hottest fire, and is beaten out without breaking by the blow of a hammer. 2. Iron pyrites is of a much lighter color than Gold, cannot be cut, is very brittle, when heated gives off strong fumes of sulphur, and flies into atoms by the blow of a hammer. 3. Copper pyrites looks more like Brass than the preceding, yields to the point of a knife, but crumbles instead of cutting into slices like Gold, and also gives off strong fumes of Sulphur when heated. The two latter are frequently intimately combined, and the resulting mineral is then called chalcopyrite. Mica is wholly unlike any metal, that it has always been a matter of surprise that any one should mistake the two. As, however, the mistake is of frequent occurrence, I may say that Mica may be easily recognised by the fact of its splitting readily by the point of a knife into thin laminae or leaves. I may here state, in regard to Gold, that I am unaware of any authentic specimens having been as yet discovered in the Province, notwithstanding the numerous reports circulating to that effect. The report which was current in several of the papers last winter that specimens had been sent to the university, and found to contain the precious metal, was entirely without foundation, no such specimens having even been seen at the University during the past twelve months. It is highly probable, however, that such discoveries may yet be made. Manganese, of good quality, occurs in various parts of the Province, and resembles the ores of iron in many respects. The means of distinguishing the two, however, although simple, are not generally available to the public at large. This metal is used in the manufacture of glass, both for producing and removing colors. It is also extensively used for glazing and bleaching. The ore of lead (galena) is easily recognizable by its lead-grey color and sharp angles, easily breaking into cubical blocks. It melts readily when heated, and generally contains a small percentage of silver varying in amount in different localities. Antimony has been found in the two localitiesmentioned in the list. The statement now circulating in the papers to the effect that this is the only locality of Antimony known in North America is incorrect, it having been found (though sparingly) in Maine, New Hampshire and Maryland. Moreover, the discovery is not one of recent date, a specimen of the ore examined by Dr. Robb, and marked with his handwriting, having been in the museum of the University since before my arrival in the Province. Whether he was the discoverer or not, or whether the locality is the same as that recently announced, I do not know, he having apparently been in some doubt himself in regard to the same. This ore resembles the preceding but has a darker lustre. It may be recognized by boiling a little of the ore in strong ley (caustic potash) and after solution adding a little common Muriatic acid. If Antimony is present a dark red powder will appear, in the liquid. The metal is used in the manufacture of Type, Britannia Ware, Tartar Emetic and various medicines. Zinc blende occurs in the Province, but of no great purity. It is transparent and wax-like, with a brilliant surface. Molybdenum is a rare metal, of no importance in the arts. I have reason to think that the metal Bismuth also occurs in great purity in the Province, but as there is some doubt regarding the only specimen yet shown to me, I omit it from the list. It is used for the manufacture of type metal, plumber's solder, fusible metal, &c. In conclusion, I would say that it is highly desirable that authentic and representative specimens of the valuable ores and minerals of the province would be collected and preserved for future reference. Such a collection of minerals, ores, and fossils, representing their various localities, would be of inestimable value in the preparation of future agricultural and geological reports, or in the conducting of future geological surveys. As a numerous collection has already been made with this object, by my lamented predecessor, in the museum of the university, and as this collection is not only valuable for reference, but also directly for the purposes of instruction in the institution, it is to be hoped that those interested in the collection of such objects, will favor us with authentic and average samples of the different deposits, as they may from time to time be discovered. Such specimens, whether of ores, minerals, or fossils would be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the university. I would especially ask those visiting Campobello, Grand Manan, the North Shore of the Province, the coal mines of Albert and Grand Lake, and other interesting localities, to obtain and preserve any specimens they may meet, or forward them to the university. Any reasonable expense incurred in such transportation will be cheerfully repaid. The locality where the specimen is found should always be mentioned. To the farmers generally, throughout the Province, and indeed to all living in the country districts, I would say, that they may render service of great value, to the future interests of the province, by 13 he simple preservation of whatever objects of curiosity may chance to meet their notice, even though they may be unable of themselves to decide upon their value. Such collections cannot fail to be of interest to those who make them, while the assistance they may render to scientific investigators cannot be overestimated. Wherever geological surveys have been conducted, such private collections

URN: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / 0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 /

Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove

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URN: 0007 / 0604 / 0688 / HILL / X1 / A2 / J8 / R8 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Simpson Mine; Gold Mine Gully; Grey Brook Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1880 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. - Our Ores Viewed in Their Geological and Economic Relations. - The mineralogical exhibits, though not large, are very complete. This is a branch of our industries which ought to rank next in importance to agriculture, but in our Province, at least, it has not been developed to the extent it has in the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The collection of ores and minerals products belonging to the Mechanics' Institute is the largest and is one of the first objects seen on entering the Exhibition Building bythe main entrance. Albert County is well represented inthis collection by several fine specimens of Albertite, brown shale, on which the Albertite occurs, and gypsum or plaster of Paris from Hillsboro. Various samples of this mineral are seen, as well as the calcined plaster in several stages as prepared by the Albert Manufacturing Co. The useful minerals are of great variety, namely ores of iron, lead, antimony, copper, manganese, zinc, etc., the specimens of copper and iron ores being in greatest quantity. On the upper shelves of this collection aresome fine specimens of antimony from the Hibbard mine at Prince William, and of anthracite from Lepreaux. This last, although not found in great quantity and belonging to an earlier geological age than that in which coal usually occurs, is nevertheless a valuable product. The shale in which it is found is also represented, showing that it bears resemblance to that in which albertiteoccurs. Specimens of argentiferous galena from St. Martins, received from Mr. Wanamake, are also exhibited. Behind the last named collection, to the left, stands that of the New Brunswick Natural History Society, exhibited in geological sequence. Commencing with the Laurentian and Huronian formations, which lie at the foot of the series, we find in the Huronian, barytes, or heavy spar from chance Harbour, N.S., chlorite and hornblende from Kings County and Grand Manan. Next in the scale is the Silurian, in which a large number of minerals are found. We have in this series mica from St Stephen, ironand copper pyrites from various places, galena from Campobello, native copper and zinc blende from the sameplace, and argentiferous galena from Le Tete, Charlotte County. In the lower carboniferous formation, which is likewise one of our most productive in useful minerals, we have calcite in various forms from Miramichi and the North Shore, alabaster from Hillsboro, barytes from Markhamville, agate chalcedony, cornelian, etc., from Washedemoak Lake, and pyrolusite (manganese) and manganite (a kindred mineral) from Kings County.The coal measures are represented by bituminous coal from Grand Lake, copper from Bathurst, etc. The Triassic series are shown by only a few zeolites (stilbite), and heulandite from Grand Manan. The recent formations are represented by selenite, or sulphate of lime in turreted crystals, from Sussex, iron sand from Petitcodiac, wad manganese from Woodstock, and bog iron from Richibucto and St. Stephen. In the same case Mr. G.F. Matthew exhibits a collection of useful minerals, namely, granularanthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous coal from Newcastle,Queen County, polished shale (resembling cannel coal) from Caledonia, Albert Co., Albertite, or Albert coal, from Hillsboro, and peat (burnt) from Lawlor's Lake. Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, has likewise exhibited a neat little collection of useful minerals, such as bituminous coal, Albertite, lime, red granite, iron ores, antimony, pottery clay, copper, lead, manganese, graphite and marble. Mr. Alfred Markham exhibits fine specimens of manganese ores, braunite and manganite from his mine at Markhamville.The Revenue Silver Mining company have a case with specimens of zinc blende, which contains small quantities of gold, about 13-100 oz. Troy weight per ton, and also of silver and lead ores. These are from Letete, Charlotte county. Several specimens of silver-lead ore from Yarmouth, N.S. are also exhibited. A block of Iceland spar from Belledune, Gloucester County, a rather remarkable mineral, is also shown. The Spring Hill Mining Company exhibits splendid specimens of coal of different varieties."

URN: 0007 / 0639 / D7 / Z4 / EXPL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Dickson Brook; Kings County Coal; Sussex Coal; Exploration - General;

Headquarters - Sep. 17, 1862 and Philanthropist - Sep. 18, 1862 Valuable Discoveries. - Scarcely a week rolls round in which we do not hear of the discovery in one part of the Province or another of valuable ores. Until the recent gold discoveries in Nova Scotia, few persons could be induced to spend any considerable amount of time in search of the precious metals. Since that time, however, the aspect of affairs has changed. Numbers of the people, fully aware that the geological formations of New Brunswick were similar to those of the sister province, and that if rich deposits of precious metals were to be found in certain localities there, equally rich deposits were to be found in similar localities here, have been diligent and persevering in their researches. At one time we hear of the discovery of rich gold deposits, at another we learn that valuable copper ore in abundance has been found; at one time intelligence is received that valuable coal deposits have been discovered, at another we hear of the discovery of black lead mines. And so the work goes bravely on; and the discoveries increase as time progresses. The News of Monday contains an account of avaluable coal discovery on the property of Alex. Light,Esq., at Sussex. Men were set to work to ascertain the probable depth and breadth of the formation. The largest seam was found to be fifteen inches broad on the surface. Upwards of a cart load of the coal was thrown out, and, when tested, proved to be equal to the best English Orrel. It is of a polished jet black and resembles the Anthracite. The News says the belief at present is, that the supply is inexhaustible, but in order to ascertain with certainty the exact richness of the deposit, Mr. Light intends sinking a shaft to the depth of one hundred feet. Then follows another Copper Ore discovery, but this time in the Parish of Alma, in Albert county, and distant about one and a half miles from a safe harbour to which there is a good and regular descent from the works. The specimen forwarded to this office appears to be exceedingly rich. A mining lease and all the necessary privileges have been obtained from the owners of the soil by a Company incorporated under the name of the ""Williams Mining Company"". Explorations have been made of such character as to warrant the Company in believing the prospects to be very favorable. The vein has been uncovered to the length of one hundred yards on the course east and west, varying in width from six to eight feet; it is found to be stained throughout, and contains rich deposits of grey Copper Ore, some of which has been dressed and shipped to England, and some to the United States; the former producing 28 7/8 per cent., value £20 7s. 0d. sterling per ton; the latter producing 30 per cent., value $122.40 per ton. A large block of the ore from this mine, weighing 300 lbs. can be seen by the curious in such matters at the office of Wm. Davidson, Esq., Princess street. The capital of the Company is set down at $120,000, in 6000 shares of $20 each. We understand that a portion of the stock is yet open to purchasers. Next in the order of discoveries is that of avaluable mine of Antimony at Lake George, in Lower Prince William, York County, by Mr. John Hennebery of Indiantown. A Boston Chemist pronounces the specimen which he has examined a superior article. It appears that this is the only Antimony mine in America. - Courier."

URN: 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL /
Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside the province were, as we take it, something like three times that sum."

URN: 0007 / 0755 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Annidale Mine;

Kings County Record - Jan. 20, 1928 New Brunswick Copper Ore Being Shipped To Europe. - The first export shipment of New Brunswick copper ore to go to Europe will leave the port of Saint John the middle of January for Antwerp to be smelted in Belgium. The shipment is to be made by the syndicate ofthe Canadian International Corporation of Montreal, who through

Brigadier General Charles A. Smart, C.M.G., recently obtained an option of the copper mines at Annidale, Kings County, formerly owned and operated for a short time by two brothers who came from California and died on the property while operations were being gotten under way. This test shipment consists of handcobbed ore and is being made through the syndicate's associates in New York. Samples of the ore from Annidale recently showed 12.79 per cent. pure copper and an almost negligible percentage of injurious impurities, and General Smart and his associates are confident that the Annidale copper deposit, which is a pre-Cambrian formation, will average between 9 and 10 per cent. copper - a larger percentage than that of the famous Noranda mine. They also assert ample evidence has already been found by mineralogists that the copper exists in sufficient quantities to make profitable operation of the property on an extensive scale possible. General Smart, who arrived in Fredericton fromMontreal with engineers and other experts from New York for an inspection of the antimony mines at Lake George, also taken over by the Canadian International Corporation interests, reported that surveying work was now going on at Annidale and that the actual development operations will soon be started there. A contract will probably soon be let for the sinking of shafts and a power plant, compressor and other equipment will be installed within a short time so that by early spring operations on a fairly extensive scale will be under way. Regarding the development of the antimony mines at Lake George, General Smart said that portable machinery was being added to the equipment there until the deeds for the property were turned over by the former owners to his syndicate and as soon as that was done a new power plant would be installed, a concentrating mill would follow and later a smelter would be established. General Smart said the importance of the antimony development in New Brunswick was now attracting world attention as it became realized that the deposits in this province were the richest found elsewhere than the famous Chinese antimony mines."

URN: 0007 / 0755 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Annidale Mine;

Kings County Record - Jan. 20, 1928 New Brunswick Copper Ore Being Shipped To Europe. - The first export shipment of New Brunswick copper ore to go to Europe will leave the port of Saint John the middle of January for Antwerp to be smelted in Belgium. The shipment is to be made by the syndicate ofthe Canadian International Corporation of Montreal, who through Brigadier General Charles A. Smart, C.M.G., recently obtained an option of the copper mines at Annidale, Kings County, formerly owned and operated for a short time by two brothers who came from California and died on the property while operations were being gotten under way. This test shipment consists of handcobbed ore and is being made through the syndicate's associates in New York. Samples of the ore from Annidale recently showed 12.79 per cent. pure copper and an almost negligible percentage of injurious impurities, and General Smart and his associates are confident that the Annidale copper deposit, which is a pre-Cambrian formation, will average between 9 and 10 per cent. copper - a larger percentage than that of the famous Noranda mine. They also assert ample evidence has already been found by mineralogists that the copper exists in sufficient quantities to make profitable operation of the property on an extensive scale possible. General Smart, who arrived in Fredericton fromMontreal with engineers and other experts from New York for an inspection of the antimony mines at Lake George, also taken over by the Canadian International Corporation interests, reported that surveying work was now going on at Annidale and that the actual development operations will soon be started there. A contract will probably soon be let for the sinking of shafts and a power plant, compressor and other equipment will be installed within a short time so that by early spring operations on a fairly extensive scale will be under way. Regarding the development of the antimony mines at Lake George, General Smart said that portable machinery was being added to the equipment there until the deeds for the property were turned over by the former owners to his syndicate and as soon as that was done a new power plant would be installed, a concentrating mill would follow and later a smelter would be established. General Smart said the importance of the antimony development in New Brunswick was now attracting world attention as it became realized that the deposits in this province were the richest found elsewhere than the famous Chinese antimony mines."

URN: 0007 / 2015 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Pokiok Gold;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 2, 1880 There seems to be a boom in joint stock companies in New Brunswick, three companies have received letters of incorporation within the last few weeks. The Hibbard Antimony Co. composed of St. John and Boston capitalists, propose to work mines at Prince William, N.B., with a capital of $50,000 in $5 shares. The Poquiock Mining Company has been organized, with a capital of $250,000 to develop the mines at Poquiock, N.B."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 20, 1880 The Royal Gazette contains certificates of incorporation of three new companies. Henry A. Connell, G.W. Vanwart, F.H. Hale, of Woodstock, and Thomas McDonald, Oliver Speer, Henry J. Diblee, Joseph Crawford, Wm. Speer, of Richmond, and D.A. Grant, of Grafton, in the County of Carleton, and Jas. Rouse, of Dumfries, and W.H. Patterson, of Canterbury, and E.C. Freeze, of Fredericton, and J. Henry Cochran, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Thompson, of Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S., compose the Poquiock Mining Company, the object of which is to develop the mines at Poquiock, York Co., the capital to be $250,000, in 50,000 shares of $5 each, and the principal place of business to be at Woodstock. ... Francis Hibbard of Saint George, Daniel W. Clark, Wm. Blizard, James R. Cameron, and John H. Harding, of the City of Saint John, and John Gardner, Wm. J. Russell, of Boston, and James W. Kilmball, of Newton, Mass., compose the Hibbard Antimony Co., with a capital of $650,000, in 130,000 shares of $5 each. This company is to work the Antimony

URN: 0007 / 2031 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1882 Burnthill ...... The region in the vicinity is unquestionably rich in mineral wealth, but I do not think that a development of the mineral resources would ever prove a paying investment. I have noticed a number of veins of auriferous quartz, from two to six inches in width, well defined on the surface, and these veins I take to be a continuation of the Nova Scotia gold fields, and which extend up into our own gold region of northern New Hampshire. Antimony, copper and iron exist in various parts of New Brunswick in large quantities, but what other minerals are to be found besides gold in this particular spot, with the exception of molebdinum, which is visible in almost every cranny in the rock, and that has no commercial value, I am unable to tell......."

URN: 0007 / C1 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 12, 1862 Rumors are current that gold has been discovered on the Tobique River, and we learn that a vein of antimony has been found in the Parish of Prince William, which promises to be highly productive. There are parties now at work on the premises."

URN: 0007 / EXPL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Exploration - General;

Morning Journal - Oct. 21, 1867 Our Mineral Wealth. - A learned correspondent who has made valuable contributions to the Geology of New Brunswick writes: I have read with interest the article in the Morning Journal on the gold discoveries made by Mr. Shea. It has for some been believed, and the fact was pointed out in our Report, that the rocks of the central portion of the Province were very similar in character to those of the auriferous district in Nova Scotia, both being near or at the base of the Silurian series, and corresponding with the Chaudiere gold district of Canada, and probably with those which yield that metal in Virginia and North Carolina. I do not doubt that the drift gold found by so many observers in our central counties will be traced to the adjacent rocks (in which indeed it has been found at one or two places), but its discovery in the present wilderness condition of that part of the country will I suspect, be the result of accident, as careful and systematic search is almost out of the question. None but those who have tried it, can appreciate the difficulties of prospecting in unbroken forests.I am glad that the Prince William mines are showing signs of being actively and successfully worked. I visited them about three weeks ago expecting to find them at work with the actual smelting operations, but was disappointed, the furnace not having been completed, and the difficulty of procuring needed appliances having greatly delayed their efforts. This was at Hibbard's shaft, but both at this and at Hutchinson's every thing was active, men busily employed, some in building houses or furnaces, others in sorting ore, and others again in removing water from the pits. This is a very serious difficulty at Hibbard's mine, which is in low swampy ground, and they will need an engine before their works can be successfully prosecuted. This, I understand, they intend to procure. Of the silver-bearing capacity of the antimony at certain points I have no doubt, although I have not analyzed any samples myself. I have always believed that other metals than antimony would be found, and I still think that not silver only but perhaps cobalt, nickel and tin may yet present themselves."

URN: 0007 / G3 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 9, 1880 Class 36 Minerals. Minerals of New Brunswick arranged in geological sequence, National History of New Brunswick and in great variety, including very rich samples of antimony ore and the regulus from the Hibbard mine, Prince William, 1st in the various exhibit; John Mersereau, 2nd. Silver bearing quartz, Frank Killam, blocks of silver head quartz, 2nd, quantity small, of good quality. Kidney white iron ore and common, S. Bridges, Londonderry, 1st; small samples. Useful minerals, New Brunswick collection, Mechanics' Insititute, 1st; Wm. F. Best, 2nd; Wm. R. Sentill, lead, iron, mica ores, 3rd. Combustible minerals of New Brunswick - Spring Hill Mining Co. 1st and most valuable exhibit; G.F. Matthew, 1st class of New Brunswick. Red granite manufactures specimens - John O'Neil well finished and polished, below the size required by the regulations. Non-enumerated. - C.A. Vaughan of St. John - Silver ore."

URN: 0007 / G3 / Z2 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1876 The Centennial. - List of Awards for Canadian Exhibitors as Far as Completed. - ... Group 1. Minerals, Mining, Metallurgy, and Machinery. -374 ...375 ...435 Bay of Fundy Co., St. George, N.B. - Wrought Red Granite... 448 Lake George Antimony Co., N.B. - Regulus of Antimony. 449 Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, N.B. - A large Grindstone. ... 493 Hopewell Quarry Co., Hopewell, N.B. - Sandstone. ... Total number of awards, 616"

URN: 0007 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1864 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. For the best collection of New Brunswick Minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore from nine different localities. There are specimens of gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient 2 quantities to be of any service. Amongst the collection are some very fine Fossils; also curious Bone and shell beads. Indian relics - found with the skull of an infant wrapped in bark in an excavation on the Wapskehegan. To attempt a mere enumeration of the different Mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province he has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize also for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.F. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited. Professor Hind for his collection of the useful minerals of New Brunswick has been awarded a second prize. His collection is highly interesting, being arranged to exhibit the relation of each mineral to the mother rock, or rock in which it is found. This gentleman has lately made an exploration of the interesting Valley of the Tobique, and exhibits a map to illustrate the Minerals of the carboniferous area in that district, showing the relative position, extent and thickness of the Gypsum series, the Limestone series and the Sandstone or siliceous series. Among the minerals exhibited from this important basin are Ochres, Firestones, Moulding Sand, Sandstones for Grindstones, Mill-stone Grits, Limestones, Gypsum and Polishing Powder. Four sections are represented across the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Bay Chaleurs to the Province line bordering on Maine. The rocks exhibited include the Red Slates of Woodstock with their associated Iron Ores and limestones,the Red Slates of the Nepisiguit and of the S.W. Miramichi, near Campbell, with Associated Iron Ores. The purple slates of the Nepisiguit and Tattigouche, with their Manganese deposits. The copper bearing diorites of the Tobique, Campbell River, and Nepisiguit. The copperbearing rocks of the St. John, the Antimony of Prince William, with their talcose slates. Among the rock specimens from these sections are observed black slates, fine grained green copper bearing slates; Diorites, red and green porphyries; Siliceous porphyries, and green and red Siliceous conglomerates for decorative purposes, and suitable for the manufacture of chimney pieces, ornamental tables, vases, &c. Gold from drift clays and sands from several localities were also shown, from the Serpentine, the Little S.W. Miramichi, the Nepisiguit, from Campbell River, and from tributaries of the Tobique, together with auriferous black sand from two other localities. Some specimens of folded and contorted rocks were also shown, 3 illustrating the manner in which the rocks of the ""Quebec Group"" or metalliferous belt have been folded by pressure. The specimens illustrating the Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, included the Limestones, Gypsum, and Sandstones series; with materials for constructive and ornamental purposes."

URN: 0007 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Mar. 13, 1865 Professor Hind delivered a very interesting lecture on Tuesday evening last, upon ""Ice, and its effects during past ages."" The lecturer stated that his subject was suggested by the season, surrounded as we now are by ice and snow, and invited his audience to accompany him to Greenland, while he directed attention to the ice-cap which covered a large portion of it. This ice-cap he represented as being in some places 200, and in others 1600 feet in thickness, filling up all the valleys and over-topping and covering the mountains. He referred to the vast amount of ice covering Melville Bay, and explained the cause; said some idea could be formed of the height of the ice-cliffs from the fact that the fishing lines used by the natives were at least 1500 feet long. That the ice rivers which flowed beneath the ice-caps were, in some instances 400 feet below the surface of the cap. The ice-bergs, he represented as being portions of these ice-caps, which while apparently at rest, were always moving forward, and breaking off they come in contact with open water, floated off and formed the fields of ice, generally denominated ice-bergs. The Lecturer said that the ice-cap which covered a portion of Greenland was its preservation; that at all seasons clear water could be found flowing there, abounding with life, while birds in countless numbers resorted to these places in search of the food brought down by the glacier rivers. Large glacier Lakes were also to be found in the interior of that country, from which the ice rivers had their origin, and the inland beaches and terraces which had so long puzzled the Geologists of Scotland and other countries, were now clearly understood and easily accounted for. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the promises upon which correct conclusions have been arrived at. The foreign rocks found in Greenland, termed boulders, he described, as being portions of rocks torn from mountain heights projecting through the glaciers, and carried forward by the ice-cap or rivers. That these rocks extended over a vast portion of this Continent, and abounded in New Brunswick. He denominated the table land of the Peninsula of Labrador, as the Land of Boulders. This country he represented as a scene of perfect wretchedness and sterility. The boulders there were the remains of vast glaciers, the rocks were rounded and polished, and in other respects clearly indicated ice action. He said that when on the Blue Mountain in the Tobique range, 1650 feet high, he had also discovered rocks which had undergone a similar operation. He illustrated his theory by referring to the rocks in the immediate vicinity of this city, to the formation at the Antimony mines in Prince William, and to the embrasure at the Oromocto Lakes, which also terminated the coal fields of this Province. He further stated that the gold which has been discovered in Canada, and New Brunswick, in the form of nuggets and in some cases as an almost impalpable powder, had been ground out of the rocks by the action of ice, and that the result of experience and observation, left not a doubt, but that at one time a large portion of North America was covered with similar ice-caps as those to be found now in Greenland. The lecturer in the course of his remarks also referred to the large extent of prairie land lying between the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains. We cannot follow him further, those who were present enjoyed a rich treat, and our only regret is that, although there was a large attendance, the house was not better filled than it was. It is to be hoped that Professor Hind will favor this City with more information on this interesting subject."

URN: 0007 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1867 Exhibition. - The Mineral Department. - Now that our forest trees, hither to the staple article of export from our Province, are rapidly being laid low by the brawny arms of our sturdy lumbermen, it is assuring to know that the prospects of New Brunswick as a mining country are not to be surpassed by those of any other part of the new Dominion. The display in this department, though consisting entirely of private contributions, (none of the large and beautiful collections of minerals of the Mechanic's Institute and Natural History Society being on Exhibition) is very extensive, and reflects great credit upon those who must have labored assiduously to lay before the public such a varied and complete exemplification of the mineral products of New Brunswick. The two tables on the western side of the rink allotted to this department, seem to fairly groan under the glittering but heavy burdens laid upon them. The most complete and the finest collection of provincial minerals of every description and kind, consisting of six collections, embracing minerals useful, ornamental, combustible, pigments, clays and sands, and dressed ores, from the mines now or lately worked, that has ever appeared at any previous Exhibition is here displayed by Messrs. G. and R. Matthew, occupying one large table next the promenade platform. The minerals of New Brunswick are here represented by a large collection arranged in butternut cases. This collection is a complete one of its kind, showing nearly all the useful minerals of known 9 occurrence, consisting of ores of the different metals, marbles, limestones, gypsums, building-stones, mineral paints, and all kinds of rocky substance which find a use in the arts and manufactures, the whole numbering about 150 specimens, collected in all parts of the province. Among these is a specimen of silver-bearing antimony from York Co. A small collection of useful minerals, numbering 30 specimens, found in York and Carleton counties, isalso exhibited by Mr. Shea, who has lately spent a considerable portion of his time in prospecting on the tributaries of the Saint John. Among these are some fine specimens of gold, washed from the sands of the Serpentine and Beckaguimic rivers. Combustible minerals find their place on Mr. Matthew's table, and until we saw his collection we were not aware that we were so well provided with fossil fuel. A magnificent specimen of albertite, in the centre, from the celebrated Albert mines, is supported on all sides by specimens of other coals including albertite from the East Albert Mines in Hillsborough, a lately discovered deposit of that valuable mineral, a dozen or more specimens of oil shale from various parts of Albert and Westmorland counties, samples of oil and paraffine extracted from the albertite by the Albertine Oil Company, and Petroleum or native rock oil, from an oil well on the Memramcook river, anthracite from St. John county, and bituminous coal from Grand Lake, Richibucto, Sussex Vale, &c. In this department Mr. Scoullar also exhibits a large box of very fine looking coal taken from new mines at the Grand Lake. Mineral paints, clays and sands. - A small collection of mineral pigments, of blue, green, red and yellow colors, and a large collection of clays and sands are exhibited by Mr. Matthew. Mr. Davidson also exhibits a neat little collection of clays and sands. Ores of metals. - Of these there are a greater number of exhibitors than in any other branch of the mineral kingdom. A very handsome specimen of copper glance taken from the Ellet River Mine containing about 60 per cent of copper, and handsomely mounted in a glass case, is exhibited by Mr. Fellows. Some very large and showy specimens of copper ore from the Letete mine in Charlotte county are shown by Mr. Janion, who is connected with the mine. These contain twenty per cent of copper, and the ore bearing part of the vein is from nine to fourteen inches wide. One of the cases of ores of metals is that displayed by Mr. Markham, the superintendent of the International Manganese mine. The specimens he exhibits are all taken from the mine in Hammond and contain numerous nests of very brilliant crystals of the ore, on which the sunlight reflected from every glittering point, produces a very fine effect. In this department is a splendid set of ores collected by Mr. Matthew. These include specimens of antimony ore from Cushing's and Hutchinson's lands in York Co., and from a newly discovered lode near Belleisle Bay. Manganese ore from Sussex, lead, zinc, and iron ores from various parts of King's Co., and copper ores from Bathurst and Point Wolf on the Bay of Fundy. Cards attached to these give the chief particulars in regard to the mine whence the specimen is taken. Building stone and plaster find but one exhibitor in the person of Mr. Stevens, who sends a block of brown freestone and a box of gypsum from Albert County. A small jar of Salt manufactured from the newly discovered Salt Springs in Cumberland County, N.S., owned by Mr. Allison, is on exhibition. Altogether the display in the Mineral Kingdom is a very good one; and from the collections of Mr. Matthew especially, which are scientifically arranged and labelled, may be derived much valuable information

URN: 0007 / GEOL / Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jun. 5, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued.II. Slate Band South of the Main Granitic Area. 12 The second district into which, for convenience of description, I have divided the region explored by me, is that lying between the northern boundary of the Carboniferous area and the so-called central granitic band; extending in length from Magaguadavic Lake to the Southwest Miramichi, and in breadth varying from nine and a half miles on the St. John River to seventeen on the Miramichi; these measurements being taken in straight lines at right angles to the strike. The rocks of this district consist or argillaceous and micaceous clay slates, with interposed bands of hard fine-grained, crystalline quartzose, micaceous and feldspathic rocks resembling sandstone. These rocks, which doubtless consist of altered sediments, are generally of a light bluish-grey color, but sometimes greenish and brown from the presence of iron in various states of oxydation. They are frequently traversed by small lenticular veins and strings of quartz, generally interlaminated, but often cutting the rocks in all directions. Occasionally they are more or less calcareous, and chiefly so at and near their junction with the newer rocks. These schistose and compact rocks, which alternate in irregular bands of various but generally no great thickness, seem to be only varieties of the same or a similar mineral aggregate, but of different structure. At one point, as I shall presently explain, I have found fossils apparently belonging to these rocks; but, as the stratigraphical relations of these fossils are still very obscure, it is extremely difficult to discover the geological age, original conditions of stratification, thickness, or the succession of the component parts of the present series. I have observed in the same band of quartzite, (by which, for want of a better name, I shall in the meantime designate the compact bands) no less than four distinct planes of cleavage, or more strictly cleavage, lamination and jointing, along each of which the rock seems almost equally liable to split. Throughout the whole extent of these rocks they exhibit a series of sharp plications and occasional violent contortions, which greatly increase the difficulty of unravelling their structure. It is, however, probable that the planes of division between the compact and schistose bands are to be regarded as marking the original lines of identification. From numerous observations, many of which are recorded on the larger map, the prevailing dip, when not affected by local contortions, is NW 60 deg. - 80 deg.; this seems in accordance also with the general structure of the country viewed comprehensively, and with the direction of the fossiliferous band at the only locality where I have observed it. Where the plications of the strata are so numerous and so sharp, the dip so steep and almost uniformly in one direction (indicating overturns) the bands of different characters so numerous, as this, and so much alike, and the exposures so few and 13 interrupted, it would be impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to construct an accurate section, or to give even an approximate estimate of the thickness of the formation. On the right side of the river St. John, the section of the country now under consideration is for the most part as elevated and uncleared marshy flat, with no natural exposures of rock except on the ridge running from the Magaguadavic settlement to the antimony mines, and on the banks and in the immediate vicinity of the main river, where numerous minor ridges and valleysoccur, running in the direction of the strike. Beyond what has been already stated in treating of the junction of the Carboniferous series, and the preceeding general remarks upon the metamorphic rocks, there is nothing specially worthy of note on this side of the main river, with the exception of the antimony mines in Prince William parish, and the carboniferous outlier in the same parish and in that of Dumfries. Of the former I propose to give some account under the head of the economic minerals of this part of the province; and shall only remark here that the rocks of the locality are of the same general character as I have already described, except that they are unusually full of quartz veins, some of which contain also calcareous spar, and that they are talcose in their aspect. The outlying patch of supposed Carboniferous rocks, about twenty four miles from Fredericton, on the river road to Woodstock, and near to the antimony mines, is of a rudely elliptical form, the major axis being parallel with the river; it is of considerable extent, covering about fourteen and a half square miles, being five and three quarter miles long by three and a quarter wide. It is chiefly situated on the right bank of the river, but a small portion extends to the opposite side. It seems to occupy a shallow trough or depression excavated in the older rocks, partly in the granitic and partly in the slate belt; the rocks of the outlier covering the junction of those underlyings. The newer rocks are nearly uniform in character and composition throughout, and consist of coarse grey grits and conglomerates combined in the same beds, and abounding in cast of calamites and carbonized impression of various obscure vegetable forms. These are apparently identical with those already described as occupying a very large area in the great Carboniferous field above the unfossiliferous red rocks; no traces of which are to be found in this outlier, which rises on the right bank to an average height of 420 feet above the river, shelving with a tolerable uniform slope towards its banks. (To be Continued)"

URN: 0007 / GYP / J8 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 26, 1867 Passed 17th June: An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company."

URN: 0007 / HILL / Z2 / G3 / A2 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

URN: 0007 / L3 / J8 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 12, 1882 Passed April 6th:An Act to increase the Capital Stock and to amend an Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporatethe Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said Company."

URN: 0007 / L3 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Tribune - Mar. 9, 1875 The Legislative Council bill, to enable Lake George Antimony Company to hold Stockholders' and Directors' meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton, was committed, Mr. Phillips in the chair. Agreed to. ...... Fredericton, March 9 After routine Hon. McQueen committed the Belleveau,Albertite and Oil Company Bill, Humphrey in the chair. The Bill is almost a transcript of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company Act, and the mover explained that should it pass a company will be formed for the purpose of boring for albertite and oil at Belleveau Village. He dwelt on the benefits which would flow from the establishment of the necessary works of the company, and asked for the passage of the bill. Hon. Mr. Crawford said that as there was a section in the bill exempting the property of the company from local taxation, except that for schools, he would move its postponement for three months unless it was struck out. Hon. Mr. Willis and Mr. Davidson argued against the principle of exemption from taxes for the same reasons as those advanced by them against Crawford's Manufacturer's Exemption Bill. Hon. Mr. McQueen said he felt with the gentlemen interested in the passage of the bill that the proposed Company would be the means of enriching the District and County in which it was established, and this claim for exemption was, therefore, a valid one. If, however, the House desired, he would consent to the striking out of the exempting section. Mr. Davidson thought progress should be reported in order that the measure might be closely scanned and its provisions more thoroughly understood. This was opposed vigorously by McQueen, seconded by Smith, and when the exempting section was reached McQueen argued in its favor, and was opposed by Dow, Smith, Smith, Pickard and others, all of whom, however, were in favor of the bill. The section was struck out and the bill agreed to."

URN: 0007 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 19, 1867 Act passed to ... Ratify and confirm the incorporation of the New Brunswick Antimony Co."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 25, 1872 Government Notice. Under Act 25th Victoria, Chapter 28. These are to certify, that Jed Frye, of the City of NewYork, State of New York, U.S.A., Francis Hibbard, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, John J. May, of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, U.S.A., A.H. Gillmor, jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of SaintGeorge, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, have this day filed in my office a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The Lake George Antimony Company"" for the purpose of mining for, and working of Antimony, and other Ores and Metals, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000), to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and stating that the office or principal place of business of the said Company will be established at Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton this 19th day of Sept., A.D. 1872 Jno. Jab. Fraser, Prov. Sec'y."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 18, 1874 Legislature. - ... In reply to Mr. Gough the Secretary said part of the mining appropriation of last year went to pay back claims, and only about $1000 were spent on the borer account. The present grant of $2000 is for the diamond borer alone. Mr. Hibbard referring to the mining policy of the Government, thought $2,000 too small a grant for this year. The Government was justified in purchasing a diamond drill, and it should pay half the whole mining expenses of the Province. Lumbermen can count on every tree on an acre, while minerals are an uncertainty. As the Government takes part of the profit of working mines, they should be partners in paying the expenses. The Lake George Antimony Co. paid twelve or fifteen thousand dollars before they could reduce their ore, and now any man can come and look at their works and do the same for twelve hundred. That Company is now making their ore an article of commerce, and, as a matter of justice, royalty should be withdrawn. Members may say what they like in reference to his following the Government because of the mining grants, but he was prepared to answer any questions on that head. The Lake George Company has spent $52,000, and is to spend $12,000 more this season, and yet operations of this class are alone of all our industries taxed by the government. He thought the Lake George Company should have a grant this year, the same as last. The borer will enable the Province to develope mining much better and cheaper than through any other means. ... and the mining grant were passed."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 16, 1875 CAP LXIV. An Act to Authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold Stockholders' and Directors' Meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. Sec. Sec. 1. Meetings authorized 2. Not to change place of to be held at places business. Other than Fredericton. Passed 10th April, 1875 Whereas the Lake George Antimony Company has been duly incorporated under the Act of the General Assembly, twenty fifth Victoria, Chapter twenty eight, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, and by the Memorandum of Association filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, it is stated that the office or principal place of business is to be established at Fredericton, in"

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1884 Passed 19th March: .... Joggins Act ..... Passed April 1: An Act relating to the Brunswick Antimony Company, and to consolidate the Capital Stock of the said Company."

URN: 0007 / LIME / L3 / LEGI / Names: Lake George Antimony; Lime - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 17, 1875 Bill passed... To authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold stockholders and directors meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. ...To incorporate The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. ....to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co."

URN: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
/ LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau
Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

URN: 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 / Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
L3 / etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake
Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore.Lake George Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, URN: 0019 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper;

S.J. Daily News - May. 4, 1863 and Eastport Sentenil - May 6, 1863 and Philanthropist - May 14, 1863 Copper Mines. - The St. Andrews Standard learns from a gentleman at Letete that the English company who have taken the copper mines in that locality have a number of men at work under Mr. J.W. Kay, their engineer, and that they are raising large quantities of the ore which has long been known to exist there. That it will be a profitable enterprise no one doubts, as the veins are pure and

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 29, 1863 We learn from a gentleman at Letete that the English Company who have taken the Copper mines in that locality, have a number of men at work under Mr. J.W. Kay, their engineer, and that they are raising large quantities of the ore, which has been known to exist there. That it will be a profitable enterprise no one doubts, as the veins are pure and abundant. The men work with a will, as they are paid punctually every month, through Messrs. Chipman & Bolton, of St. Stephen, who are the agents. That the parishes of St. George and Pennfield contain valuable minerals is confirmed by geologists many years ago, all that is required to develop the great natural resources of the district, is capital

Daily Telegraph - May 14, 1863 Copper Ore. - We have in our office a piece of ore from the Copper mines at Letete, Charlotte county, now being worked by an English Company under the direction of a competent Engineer. We should judge from the specimen before us that the quality of the copper is excellent, and the enterprise will doubtless prove remunerative, as it is represented that the ore is very abundant in the locality referred to."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 18, 1869 We understand the copper mines at Letite, Charlotte County, owned by Messrs. John and Thomas Johnson, are either sold, or are about to be sold, to a Halifax Company. The specimens of ore from these mines shown by Mr. Janion at the last Provincial Exhibition, which some of our readers will remember received honorable mention on that occasion, were sent to the South Kensington Museum, where they will serve in some measure to direct the attention of the English public to the mineral wealth of this province."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 22, 1869 COPPER MINES. - We understand the copper mines at Letite, Charlotte County, owned by Messrs. John and Thomas Johnson, are either sold, or are about to be sold, to a Halifax Company."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 26, 1878 Accident at the Back Bay Copper Mine.- We learn that an accident recently occurred at this mine from thawing dynamite; for lack of materials at the mine. There was no water tight can to place in the vessel of hot water. While the thawing process was being conducted, the cartridges exploded doing considerable damage to the building, and also to the men. The company should deal with their manager, who was guilty of endangering the lives of the workmen through carelessness. We deem it our duty to call their attention to the accident on account of which we had from one of the men injured, he said he did not receive the printed instructions for using the explosive, until after the unfortunate occurrence."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 5, 1881 The Boston Copper Mining Company is a newly chartered corporation, organized in this city with a capital of $50,000, for the development of property in Charlotte County, Province of New Brunswick. - Boston Traveller, 3rd."

URN: 0019 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper;

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 20, 1881 The L'Etite Copper Mines.- We are glad to learn that an active movement has begun which is to result in the systematic working of the large and valuable property situated on L'Etite peninsula in this county, and known as the Johnston Mine. The suspension of work just when the mine had been brought to good producing condition was a misfortune; but it was only a question of time when some one should avail themselves of the opportunity offered for a first-class investment at a low cost. The mine is open to a depth of one hundred and thirty feet on the main shaft, with two other shafts of less depth, all in rich ore, the vein at the depth of one hundred feet being fourteen feet in width. The report of Prof. Bailey on Charlotte County repeatedly calls attention to the existence of rich copper ores on this peninsula and the practical value of these deposits has been continuously proved by the results of the mining there carried on. Prof. Bailey's reference to the mine adjoining the Johnston has an especial interest from the fact that the lodes which have been worked with such profit in this mine have all been traced directly into the Johnston property. The company which is about to resume work on this mine is organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Boston business men, and is known as the Boston Copper Mining Company. Its capital has been placed at the extremely moderate sum of $50,000, which is ample to put the property on a dividend paying basis, since everything is in readiness to resume the work at the mine which has been so well done in the past. At the same time, when dividends are begun, the stockholders will find a decided advantage in having so small a capitalization on which to divide them. The situation of this property for purposes of shipment of ore could not be bettered, as vessels can load at a wharf on the company's own property and without any additional expense in handling the cargo. Moreover, the water facilities of Passamaquoddy Bay and the fact that the mine is but fifteen miles from Eastport and but nine miles from St. Andrews, with the Grand Southern Railroad just completed within a few miles of the property, renders access easy at all times and insures prompt and steady obtaining of supplies. On the whole, it is hardly possible that a property should come into possession of a company under more favorable auspices, and we look to see the Boston Copper Mining Company take its place among the dividend paying corporations of the country, and when once there, no one need fear but the dividends can be made both permanent and large."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 12, 1899 and St. Croix Courier - Jan. 19, 1899 It is reported that the McLean silver mine at Letete will be worked by a strong English Company. Representatives of the company visited the mine last week."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 20, 1902 H.H. McLean, manager of the Johnson Copper Mine, Letete, reports that under the personal superintendence of Thaddeus Dick, an experienced miner, work is progressing very favorably at the mine. Their shaft is now 116 feet deep and drifting has commenced, with every indication of striking high grade ore. Mr. McLean says there are hundreds of tons of low grade ore in sight, but they are desirous of proving the existence of high grade metal, when operations on a large scale will commence."

S.J. Star - May 3, 1902 Another Gold Mining Co. - Certificate of incorporation was filed with the secretary of state at Augusta last week for the Letete Gold and Copper Mining Co., organized at Eastport for the purpose of dealing in and operating mines and mining property, with $500,000 capital stock, of which none is paid in. The officers are: President, Charles E. Capen of Eastport; treasurer, Herbert H. McLean of Letete, N.B."

Daily Sun - Mar. 24, 1902 Copper at LeTete. - The Sun's St. George correspondent writes under Saturday's date, that the shaft of the Johnston copper mine at LeTete is now down 116 feet and that drifting has commenced with favorable indications of striking high grade ore. H.H. McLean, the manager, says there is lots of lower grade stuff in sight, but under Supt. Thaddeus Dick's direction they are after the deposits of high grade metal."

S.J. Star - Mar. 24, 1902 The shaft of the Johnson copper mine at Letete is now down 116 feet. Low grade ore is plentiful, and the shaft will be sunk deeper."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 4, 1904 The Letete copper mines, under the supervision of H.H. McLean, are running night and day. A depth of 200 feet has been reached; the ore is turning out well."

Evening Times - Nov. 29, 1904 Active work is going on at Letete Copper Mines near St. George. H.H. McLean is in charge and is pushing the work along. A large body of ore is in sight and good returns are expected."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 9, 1905 Mr. H.H. McLean, of Letete, was in town on Monday. He reports good results from the Letete mine. A dozen or more men have been working all winter. They are down 226 feet with a drift of 135 feet. The quality of the ore is excellent and they have great hopes of striking it in sufficient quantity to pay."

URN: 0019 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 30, 1906 Copper Mining at Letete. - Splendid Quality of Ore Being Turned Out. - Manager Herbert McLean, of the Letete copper mining company, with Mrs. McLean and other members of his family, was at Kennedy's Hotel on Saturday. To the Beacon he said that splendid progress was being made at the mine. A shaft 300 ft. deep has been sunk and a fine quality of ore is being turned out. The crews work twenty four hours daily, being arranged in shifts of three. This number is all that can work in the shaft at once. When they begin 'drifting' more men will be put on. The water pours in very fast, but with four pumps working continuously they manage to keep the mine free. Manager McLean speaks very hopefully of the

St. Andrews Beacon - May 3, 1906Work at Letete copper mine consists now mostly of prospecting in the neighborhood."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 8, 1906 A fine quality of ore is being taken from the Letite copper mine just now. Manager McLean is pushing development."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1907 Copper at Letite (Beacon). - Some splendid ore has been taken from the Letete copper mine which is being developed under the direction of Mr. H. McLean. At a depth of 400 feet the true fissure has been found embedded in porphyritic rock. The mine has been under development for many years. It is not known what further action the present owners contemplate. They feel now, however, that the success of the mine is assured."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 17, 1907 Letete Copper Prospects. - Continue Bright, Says Manager McLean. - Manager McLean, of the Letete copper mines, was in St. Andrews on Tuesday. Asked by a reporter as to the condition of affairs at the mine he said they were 'fine'. The Company are greatly pleased with the appearance of the ore that has been turned out. Two car loads of it have been sent away for experimental purposes, but this method is too costly. If the ore continues to improve a smelter will likely be erected alongside the mine. Mr. McLean says a new air compressor will be put in, as well as other machinery, and the shaft will be excavated a depth of 600 feet."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 1, 1908 The L'Etete Copper Mine is not shut down as reported. Some of the men left the employ of the Company over a question of wages. The plant and machinery of this mine is of the latest design, and as soon as men are secured the work will be pushed with all possible speed."

Granite Town Greetings. - May 13, 1908 Chas. R. Starr, manager of the Letete, N.B. Gold and Copper Mining Co., was in Eastport last week, on business in connection with the above named company. Mining experts have reported that the owners of the Letete mine are in possession of a very valuable property, and the prospecting done within the past year by the company is said to have substantially bourne out the opinion. - Eastport Sentenil."

Granite Town Greetings. - Jul. 29, 1908 L'Etete Will Be Big Industrial Centre. - C.E. Starr of Canning, N.S., arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the Dufferin. Mr. Starr is interested in fruit growing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is considered excellent authority on existing conditions as well as prospects for the present year in fruit growing. Mr. Starr is also manager of copper mines covering an area of 1,280 acres located at L'Etete, near St. George, Charlotte county, which according to statements made by mining experts, is destined to become the most valuable mining property in New Brunswick. 'We have now several tons of ore mined,' he told the reporter, 'and according to certificates of analysis from state assayers in Massachusetts, the average showed by the vein was highly favorable. One assay showed 34.4 per cent. and another made by Clarence Hersey showed 34 per cent. We have not a smelter at work on the property yet, but expect to be in a condition to have one there by next year. 'The vein is about three feet wide on the surface and has gradually widened until now it is ten feet wide. The ore is 'chalcopyrite', the best quality known, and from which about seventy-five per cent of the world's supply

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 30, 1908 Copper Mining at Letete. - St. John Sun. - C.E. Starr, of Canning, N.S., arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the Dufferin. Mr. Starr is manager of copper mines covering an area of 1,280 acres at Letete, near St. George, Charlotte county, which according to statements made by mining experts, is destined to become the most valuable mining property in New Brunswick. 'We have now several thousand tons of ore mined,' he told the reporter, 'and according to certificates of analysis from state assayers in Massachusetts, the average showed by the vein was highly favorable. One assay showed 34.4 per cent and another made by Clarence Hersey showed 34 per cent. We have not a smelter at work on the property yet, but expect to be in a condition to have one there by next year. 'The vein is about three feet wide on the surface and has gradually widened until now it is ten feet wide. The ore is chalcopyrite, the best quality known, and from which about seventy five per cent of the world's supply of copper is obtained.'"

URN: 0019 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper;

Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 17, 1909 The suspension of work at L'Etete Copper mine is to be regretted. It is hoped that spring will see the mine in full operations again."

URN: 0019 / 0007 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Lake George Antimony;

N.B. Courier - Jun. 20, 1863 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 24, 1863 and S. J. Morning Freeman - Jun. 27, 1863 Mining for copper in Charlotte is now carried onby the miners day and night.- We understand that the lessees of the Antimony Mines at Prince William now see their way very clearly to the reaping of a rich harvest. The quantity is indefinitely large, the quality of the very best, the demand for the ore great, and the price per ton for the best quality, $300. Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Smith, of Saint George, and Mr. Jed. Fry of New York, are fortunate lessees.-[Presbyterian"

URN: 0019 / 0030 / 0755 / 0056 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Teahan Mine; Annidale Mine; Lumsden; Jordan
0041 / 0662 / GEOL / Mountain Copper; Vernon Mine; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1910 The Copper Resources of N.B. - To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir, - In The Telegraph of the 19th inst., appears some opinions of one Dr. Wilson who, it seems, isan employee of the geological survey department at Ottawa. It also further appears that Dr. Wilson has been engaged during the summers of 1909 and the present year investigating the copper properties of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with a view of publishing a tabulated report on the copper resources of the Dominion. Pending the publication of this report Dr. Wilson has been giving opinions as to the copper possibilities of New Brunswick, giving as his opinion judging from what he had seen 'that copper does not occur in New Brunswick in such quantities or richness as would make the exploitation of it a commercial success.' The chances are that Dr. Wilson has either not seen much of the copper areas of New Brunswick or has enough knowledge of such matters as to make him what would be considered a sound authority, and is giving utterance to views which are both absolutely incorrect and absurd. It would have been in much better taste had he refrained giving publicity to a statement that any one at all versed in the copper resources of this province knows to be untrue, incorrect and misleading, until his report was fully tabulated and published. The curious part of it is that this opinion should have been so freely and publicly given when it is evident that Dr. Wilson has seen evidently but a very small portion of the copper outcrops of New Brunswick. That there are areas which he has seen that may not have been rich enough to be economically valuable may be correct, but I can tell Dr. Wilson, and others can do the same, that he is utterly mistaken in his views, and should have made himself conversant with the whole resources and facts in the copper line in New Brunswick before he so glibly made a statement that is absolutely untrue. Did Dr. Wilson visit, and does he know of theLumsden copper mine in Albert county on which considerable money has been spent, and which shows a vein matter of 20 to 24 feet in width of first class commercially valuable ore, carrying from 4 to 7 per cent copper and gold and silver in combination of good value?Did Dr. Wilson visit the Vernon mine in St. John county where there is a goodly quantity of most valuable copper ore of the bornite variety running as high as 20 to 30 per cent copper, and which is undoubtedly commercially valuable?Did Dr. Wilson visit the old 'Freeze mine,' so called, in the New Ireland district of Albert county where there is undoubtedly copper ore of high grade carrying gold and silver and beyond any question commercially valuable!Did Dr. Wilson visit the ore body or vein of chalcocite or sulphite of copper carrying silver at Jordan Mountain near Sussex, where a positively certain ore vein of eight feet exists giving right on surface upwards of $25 a ton in value and which will probably average 10 per cent copper all through, with abundance of ore, and once opened up will prove commercially valuable? Did Dr. Wilson examine the splendid bed of copperore near Annidale in Kings county which for some time past has been quietly exploited and has a large body of chalcopyrite ore and shows ore that is undeniably rich, and is commercially valuable? Did Dr. Wilson examine the copper ore veins inseveral parts of charlotte county which most positively contain copper ores carrying high percentages and carrying also gold and silver freely, and which are positively commercially valuable? And so I might proceed enumerating other instances in new Brunswick, but it strikes me these are enough to prove that Dr. Wilson has been talking through the top of his hat and before again indulging in such condemnatory remarks he better zealously apply his energies to ascertaining the true facts in the premises, and not reiterate the ideas and opinions of others, with which he has evidently been stuffed. The question also comes prominently into sight here as to whether the geological survey department of Canada requires its members to pass and give utterance to decided opinions on mining possibilities, as to their value or non-value, and rather to present a full and concise report on the facts as they exist, leaving to others the onus of investigating them for commercial values and exploiting of the same. It is within the memory of the writer where a prominent member of the geological survey expressed openly the most decided opinion that the oil and gas of Westmorland and Albert counties were simply delusions and no good, that there could not be any commercial value in the shales of New Brunswick and yet today both are proving very important factors in our mineral wealth. Might it not happen equally as well that Dr. Wilson has formed premature views and opinions on the copper wealth of New Brunswick which he may in the future have to retract? It is, of course, undeniably true that mining values are frequently overrated, but it does not follow that every mining location is unworthy of exploitation, and as one who believes, not only in its copper but in iron, manganese, antimony, gypsum, lead and silver, baryta, etc., which are slowly but surely coming into prominence, I most emphatically object to men such as Dr. Wilson making statements that are calculated to create timidity and distrust among our own people and prevent capital being induced to look carefully into and develop mineral wealth. Trusting you may find space for the foregoing, I am,

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URN: 0019 / 0030 / 0755 / 0056 / 0041 / 0662 / GEOL /

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URN: 0019 / 0311 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine;

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 1, 1870 The copper mines at Le'Tete, and elsewhere throughout the County, are being worked with good results."

URN: 0019 / 0311 / 0691 / E2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Morning Freeman - Oct. 10, 1867 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. -The show of minerals is not large. One of the most interesting articles exhibited is a box of coal taken from a vein 2 1/2 feet thick, lately opened on what is known as the Cokely farm, by the Grand Lake Mining Company, for which Mr. Scoullar is agent. This coal is remarkable for the intense heat it emits, and its great durability. For the house or the workshop it has no superior we believe. The specimen is clear and bright, entirely clear from all earthy matter or other extraneous substance, and the pieces are of a large size. We were glad to learn that the vein is improving in size as the work progresses. Of course, Albertite makes its appearance, and 8the oils distilled from that singular mineral. the company who have been boring for oil on the Memramcook send a small specimen of some Petroleum they have found, and some lumps apparently of the same substance consolidated. There are specimens of copper ore from various quarters, and of many other ores of sandstone, of sand, &c., &c., and in the Car Shed are specimens of gold bearing quarters, found in the Province, and some small particles of gold. Mr. Matthew's collection of minerals, which seems to be growing more extensive every day, is so large, and the specimens are so numerous, that it would occupy more than one column of our paper merely to give the names of them all. It proves conclusively that New Brunswick possess an immense variety of minerals, whatever may be the value of the deposits. Unfortunately few mines have yet been found to pay for working them. There is a copper ore by J.J. Fellows, manganeseby A. Markham, and a quantity of gold bearing quartz from Victoria county, by W. S. Shea, attracted considerable notice. There is also copper ore by E. Withers, while Mr. Janion shows some fine specimens of the same minerals from L'Etete mines."

URN: 0019 / 0597 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Simpson Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 27, 1902 Charlotte Co. Copper. - There are two coppermines being worked in the lower section of Charlotte County, and with promising results in both cases. Mr. J. Stevenson Lord, who is looking after the interests of the company working the Simpson island mine, says they are making good progress in their drift towards the vein. The outlook is very favorable. At Letite, where Mr. Herbert McLean is superintending mining operations, the quality of the ore that is being turned out is splendid. The last assay made yielded 34 per cent of copper and a small percentage of silver and gold. The mines give employment to a considerable number of men."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 20, 1908 Letete Copper Mine. - A Smelter Proposed. - General manager Starr and attorney Newcomb, of the Letete Copper Mining company, visited Letete last week for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing smelting works at the mine. There are about 5000 tons of ore on the ground, containing a sufficient percentage of copper to pay the cost of smelting, provided a smelter were established in the vicinity. There would not be enough in it to justify the shipping of the ore to Long Island, N.Y., where the nearest smelter is to be found. The establishment of a smelter at Letete, besides assisting the Letete mining company, would also be of assistance in the Simpson Island mine. The local government might well interest itself in the establishment of the proposed works, seeing that it would prove such an

URN: 0019 / 0603 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Frye Island;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 17, 1893 A New Industry. - Which May Add to the Prosperity of Already Prosperous St. George. - The Sun says that Charles Taylor, of St. John, an old miner, is at presentengaged in prospecting for sulphur pyrites, about eight miles from St. George, and is quite hopeful of success. This mineral, which is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, was mined at that place some sixteen years ago, but the mines were abandoned, not because they were unproductive, but for want of means. Mr. Taylor has six or eight men employed pumping out the old shafts and opening other pits on the main lead, which show up well so far. If successful, this industry will employ 200 men about the mines, to say nothing of those who will be employed in freighting the product. Ships of large size can be brought to lie at points 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 miles from the mines, and within a quarter of a mile from the pits there is a stream where the mineral can be stamped, washed and concentrated for the market. Mr. Taylor and his associates have secured an area two miles in length on the lead and a working license from the

URN: 0019 / 0603 / 0311 / LIME / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Frye Island; Letete Mine; Lime - General;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1863 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 5, 1863 Mining in Charlotte County. - On Thursday last, the scattered farmers, fishermen and miners of that bleakand barren promontory known as Letete, were startled with an unexpected influx of visitors. The object of their search was the copper mine worked by Mr. Key, and a party of miners for Messrs. Johnston & Co. of England - They also visited the copper mine of Mr. Woodward, which lies adjacent to it, and close by the seashore. It has been worked for over a year, and a shaft sunk to a depth of over 100 feet. Several favorable looking specimens of copper ore have encouraged the proprietors to proceed in the outlay of a very considerable sum of money, which, it is to be hoped, may one day be repaid with interest. Several copper lodes, permeating quartz and slaty-like veins, have been discovered near this shaft, and it is intended to ""drift"" into them from the point reached, in the hope that something handsome may soon ""turn up"". The operation of sinking is carried on by blasting through the ledge, and in the present case the miners do not require to come to the surface during the moment of explosion, but can turn aside into the ""drift"" or lateral excavations. The light of a candle is used, and foul air is not felt or complained of, but the smoke occasioned by the blasting is a serious annoyance. At a short distance, on a rocky and barren eminence, is the other copper mine. Several copper lodes, of considerable length and breadth, converge near the spot where the shaft has been sunk to a depth of over 50 feet. The mining engineer is Mr. Key, a quiet Cornish man, thoroughly acquainted with mining operations. Near the shaft is a substantial workshop. This shaft is more easily descended than Mr. Woodward's - Here we saw several rich specimens of copper ore, and found on the part of Mr. Key a confident expectation of more and better. The whole province will watch the result of these mining operations with interest. It will be well for other districts to await the test now being applied 5 at such expense. - Should the operations succeed, the bleak rocks of Letete will be covered with an industrious population, who will trade with St. George and St. Andrews, and buy beef and mutton from the neighboring farmers. - Should they fail, experiments so costly will deter others from engaging in similar operations for a long time to come. A party of us also visited Frye's Island, close by, in which there is a belt of limestone, containing several veins of quartz, fluorspar, and to all appearances, both galena and barytes, two valuable ores of lead. The lodes run E.N.E., very much in the direction of the copper lodes. We have a hope that some day capital may be found to test the lodes which Mr Fry has, with much effort,

URN: 0019 / A5 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Charlotte County Mn;

St. Andrews Standard - May 20, 1863 Manganese has been discovered in this county, Edward Jack, Esq., has some fair specimens. The fact has been established long since, that this county abounds with mineral wealth; it only requires capital, energy and scientific knowledge to develop the great natural resources of Charlotte; and we believe the day is not far distant when our mines will be worked. A good business is already doing by the company who are working the copper ore at LeTang."

URN: 0019 / D7 / B8 / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Kings County Coal; Dunsinane Coal;

N.B. Courier - Jan. 23, 1864 Discovery of Coal. - We have observed in our City papers notions of the discovery of Coal on the railway line, a few miles above Sussex, and we have been at some pains to ascertain the truth of these statements. It seems that about eighteen months since, a lad, who had been fishing in a small stream that crosses the railway, picked up a piece of coal; several months afterwards search was made, and it resulted in the discovery of an outcrop in the stream. The outcrop makes its appearance to the North of the Railway line, near the Dunsinane platform, 55 miles form the City, and about a mile to the westward of the steam saw mill of Mr. Alexander Shives. The seam shows itself on the lands of Alexander S. Light, Esquire, and within a hundred feet or thereabouts, of land owned by Robert Shives, Esquire. The country in the neighborhood is for many miles in extent, quite level, and forms a portion of the parish of Havelock, King's County. As far as we can learn, the coal is of fair quality; and two car loads have been sold in Sussex, and those who have burned it pronounce it a good house coal. That taken from the surface, however, from its exposure to the atmosphere, cannot afford a just criterion of its qualities. Messrs. Gilbert Murdoch, George Stewart, and others, as well as the gentlemen already named, are owners of land in close proximity to the seam. J.B. Key, Esquire, of England, Mining Engineer and Mineral Surveyor, Superintendent of the Copper Mines at Letete, near the entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, has recently examined the district, and reported thereon. He says - ""On reaching the Station I proceeded in company with Mr. Alexander Shives to examine the spot where coal had been dug out by the side of a brook, as marked on a plan furnished me. Taking a man with us we were enabled to clear up this pit, from which I broke some good specimens of coal. Two seams were distinctly visible, separated from each other by a thin layer of shale, the uppermost seam being about 8 inches thick, and the lower one about 3 6 inches; beneath this last seam I dug out some Lignites. The seams and strata were not sufficiently laid open to enable me to come to a direct conclusion as to their precise dip and bearing; but as far as I could discover, its course will be a little North of East, and South of West, with a Southerly dip. This latter seems to be corroborated by my finding Coal cropping out in the brook about 20 feet to the Northwest of the last named pit, being led there to search for it from my observations of the dip where it was laid open. Two other pits had also been sunk in an Easterly direction from No. 1 pit, in shale, sand stone, and coal. I could not see the bottom of either of these pits, as they were filled in with rubbish, &c., from the sides. But judging from the same taken out from them, there rests no doubt on my present view being thin is by no means a guide, as they have been found in coal mines to swell from mere nothing to 65 feet in thickness; and there is every reason to suppose that similar results will be found in the development of this property."" On opening up one of the seams since Mr. Key's survey, a thickness of 30 inches was uncovered, after going into the bank of the brook only some 10 or 12 feet."

URN: 0019 / LIME / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Lime - General;

Morning Freeman - Dec. 17, 1872 In Equity (Before Judge Weldon). - Edward Allison et al. vs. Wm. B. Robinson. The plaintiffs in this case, Trustees of the Estate of the late S.J. Scovil, seek to recover from the defendant, Major W.B. Robinson, the value of a mortgage of property in Carleton belonging to Thomas Coram purchased by Scovil in Oct. 1861 and assigned to the defendant without any valuable consideration; the amount named in the mortgage is £150; the present value is said to be

$1000; also of a mortgage on a property of Stephen E. Stephens at Grand Bay made in favor of defendant in Oct. 1864 for $3000 money due to Scovil, and also a conveyance of the Equity of redemption in the property made to defendant in consideration of $1000 due to Scovil; also the interest in certain mines transferred by deed from John Woodward and John Steadman to defendant, dated Nov. 16, 1864, the value of said"

URN: 0019 / SPRI / Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Mineral Springs;

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 30, 1902 Specimens of gold and copper, obtained at Letete,Char. Co., have been put on display at Eastport. Active operations are in progress at the mines there and a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep has been sunk. The output has already been considerable, and it is expected that further work will reveal greater possibilities. In the excavation a mineral spring was struck, which may further increase the value of the property."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 1, 1902 Fine sample of ore from the gold and copper mine at Letete, N.B., have been left this week for exhibitionat the Bradford clothing house in this city. A shaft 126 feet has been sunk, and the mine is panning out most promisingly. The promoters and directors are Jas. McLean and sons, Herbert and Andrew, Chas. E. Capen of this city being president of the company. In connection with the rich ore findings a mineral spring has also been discovered, said to be by a competent chemist, as one of inestimable value. Eastport News."

St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1902 Letete Enterprises. - (Eastport Sentenil). - Fine samples of ore from the gold and copper mines at Letete, N.B., have been left this week for examination at the Bradford Clothing house in this city. A shaft one hundred and twenty six feet deep has been sunk, and the mine is panning out most promisingly. The promoters and directors are Jas. McLean and sons, Herbert and Andrew, Chas. E. Capen of this city being president of the company. Inconnection with the rich ore findings, a mineral spring has also been discovered, said to be by a competent chemist, as one of inestimable value."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 29, 1902 Gold at Letete. - Specimens of gold and copper, obtained at Letete, have been put on exhibition at Eastport. Active operations are in progress at the mines there and a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep has been sunk. The output has already been considerable, and it is expected that further work will reveal greater possibilities. In the excavation a mineral spring was struck, which may further increase the value of the property."

URN: 0027 / Names: Peekaboo Corner Lead-Zinc;

Weekly Observer - Jul. 23, 1850 and Morning News - Jul. 24, 1850ADVERTISEMENT: Norton Lead and Silver Mine. --The undersigned having obtained from Government a licence for a term of years of Mining upon a tract in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board tavern, distant only 33 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Galena of Lead Ore, with a considerable proportion of Silver, exists upon the said tract, they are willing to admit the Public to a participation of the benefits of the Lease upon equitable terms, and with that view and for the purpose of raising capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner. It Is Proposed to form a Joint Stock Company of 2500 Shares, of five pounds each, payable by such instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendant. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended by them in explorations, mining tolls and buildings, and for their present interest in the Lease, to be fixed at œ1000, to form a charge upon the future profits of the concern, and to be paid out of such profits, before any general dividend be made among the Shareholders. As it is the well known desire of the Government and Legislature of the Province to aid by all practicable means the development of its natural resources, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a Charter, with such enlarged privileges as may be considered just and reasonable. The site of the mining ground presents peculiar advantages. It is scarcely two miles distant from water communication with this City, by means of the river Kennebecasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; as does also the present highway from Fredericton to the Great Westmorland Road; it is 2 covered with abundant wood for fuel, and with good building stone for constructing furnaces. These facilities will obviate many of the difficulties accident to similar undertakings, and it is confidently believed that the Stock cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative. Persons willing to take Stock will please send in their names to either of the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to commence operations during the present favorable season. A Stock Subscription List it will also keep at the office of Charles L. Street, Esq., General Agent, St. John, N.B., where specimens of the Ore may be seen and full information afforded. Wm. Wright, John Steadman, Oliver Barberie"

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 27, 1875 Ores. - A gentleman interested in developing the natural resources of our country has given us specimens of silver ore found in Norton, Kings Co. The ore, which is contained in a soft limestone mixed with some white quartz, crops out in thick veins through the surface stone, indicating large deposits. The quantity of base metals is slight; an analysis has shown the silver to preponderate to the amount of 70 per cent."

URN: 0027 / Names: Peekaboo Corner Lead-Zinc;

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 20, 1901 Some developments recently made on the old Pierce farm near Norton on the old silver lead deposits, has shown up some fine looking samples of copper ore and further developments are looked for with interest."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

S.J. Globe - Nov. 17, 1880 A Valuable Discovery. - We have been told of some very fine specimens of gold and silver quartz have been discovered lately on Mr. John O'Connor's farm, at New Ireland, A. Co. Some samples have recently been sent to New York, to assayers there, and they are said to have pronounced the minerals to be of excellent quality."

Daily News - Apr. 2, 1881 Albert. - Mining. - The New England Gold and Silver Mine is to be opened the 1st of May. We understand that the crusher has been purchased and that a large number of men will be employed at the works."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 9, 1881 New Ireland Silver Mine. - Mr. Elias S. Freeze, of Penobsquis, called on us last week and left a sample of the ore taken from their mine in New Ireland. He informed us that they have cleared a lead which is 30 feet wide and 80 feet in length. The ore gives a large per centage of gold, silver, copper and lead, and is valued worth $40 per ton."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 2, 1881 The proprietors of the gold and silver mine at New Ireland have commenced work."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1881 Dr. Goodfellow, who was home in Sussex, a few days ago, has returned to his mines in Mineral Vale, Alma, Albert County. The doctor is greatly elated at the prospects before him. Professional experts from New York, who have made Mineral Vale a visit, report the mine as very valuable. The doctor has for a time discontinued his business here and is pursuing with great diligence his works at the Vale."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 15, 1881 Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, had on exhibition at his office this morning some fine specimens of Stephanite or Polybasite - silver ore yielding about 70 per cent. - taken from the large lead lately discovered in Alma, Albert

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1881 Mining. - Dr. Goodfellow, who is bearing what is considered a very valuable mineral find on his property in Albert county, returned to his home in Sussex on Saturday, bringing with him further specimens of ore. The doctor is in high spirits at his luck."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1881 Dr. Goodfellow, who has just returned from a visit to his valuable mines in Albert County, brought with him some choice specimens of ore. It is said the doctor has already had a very handsome offer for his find."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1881 Sussex. - Mining. - Preparations are to be made for stripping the lode on the Goodfellow-Freeze mine at New Ireland. It is to be hoped that the pluck and energy with which the property has been developed will meet with ample remuneration at an early day."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 26, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 27, 1881 The proprietors of Mineral Vale, (Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, and others) have obtained from the I.C.R. authorities at Moncton a through rate of freight for the ore from their new mine in Alma, Albert County, and will begin in a few days shipping it in bulk by the car load from Elgin to the Portland (Maine) Smelting Works. Every succeeding test of the quality of the ore is more and more promising, and the vein being 30 feet wide, there is little labour required in mining a car load."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 4, 1881 Albert.- The company working the New Ireland Gold and Silver mine are more than pleased with the returns, so far. The quartz gives them $40 per ton, on gold, silver, copper and lead. Four men are kept steadily employed."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT:Notice. Dr. W. Goodfellow wishes it to be distinctly understood that on and after the 2nd of February, 1882, there will be no agent or agents concerned or employed in the sale of any property he or his partners, E.S. Freeze and A.E. McLeod, are interested in. Any information concerning the properties can be had by addressing Dr. W. Goodfellow Mineral Vale, Parish Alma, Albert Co. Or, in care of M. Brown, Sussex, N.B."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 30, 1883 Albert Co. - Work is about to be commenced again by Dr. W. Goodfellow at the copper mine at Mineral Vale Alma. The ore averages 12 per cent. copper and contains 5 dwts. gold, 5 ozs. silver and 20 lbs. lead to the ton. The mine is now capable of an output of about 100 tons per week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 11, 1883 Sussex, Aug. 10. - Messrs. A.E. McLeod and Dr.Goodfellow, owners of the mines at Mineral Vale, Albert Co., shipped to Portland and Boston about 600 ponds of their ore, yesterday. This special shipment is being made owing to the discovery of much richer veins of ore than the lots previously assayed, and are reported as being of the best quality. Doctor Goodfellow is personally and wholly devoting his time to the fitting up of dams and other appliances for unearthing these ores which are to be shipped in large quantities to England and the United States this fall. The Dr. says this mine will pan out far beyond his expectations, and will not only be a source of remuneration to himself and Mr. McLeod, but ere

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 31, 1883 The Goodfellow Mine. - We are informed by those interested in the Mineral Vale, generally known as the Goodfellow Mine, situated in Alma, Albert Co., that they intend soon commencing operations. They expect to mine about 100 tons weekly, and to ship to the smelting works at Portland, Boston, or Swansea, Wales. The assays are said to give excellent results. Prof. Burwash's assay proved it to be worth over $40 per ton. One result gave 10 p.c. silver, 9 p.c. copper, 11 p.c. lead and 5 dwts. of gold from over 10 feet below surface. When we consider that this is from ore that was frost-broken and subject to the filtering of ages, it gives promise of much greater value at lower depths. The vein is pronounced by Prof. Ells a true fissure vein. It is 20 feet wide, running N.W. and S.E., with an inclination at but a slight angle from the perpendicular. Abundant water power is right at the opening and will afford every facility for concentration. The promoters have secured in all 2,500 acres, which cover nearly all the indications of the several leads."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1883 Mines and Minerals. - To the Editor of the Sun:- Sir.- You will oblige by inserting this answer to the question: What is the reason you did not get a prize on your exhibit of minerals? The fact is this: The samples from the Goodfellow Mine, situated at Mineral Vale, Parish of Alma, Albert County, New Brunswick, were not placed on exhibition for competition or the desire of receiving a prize. The object was and is to establish the fact that there are valuable and workable ores in the Province of New Brunswick. I know the absurdity of placing three intelligent individuals in the ridiculous position of pronouncing which minerals should receive a prize. Ores, like potatoes, are entitled to a prize for the amount of profit they will give those who work them. Yours, GOODFELLOW"

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 25, 1883 Sussex, April 23. - Dr. Wm. Goodfellow, of this place, is a gentleman possessed of a keen spirit of enterprise, his chief forte being minerals. To this gentleman's perseverance the now widely known and valuable Goodfellow mines in Mineral Vale, Albert County, owe their development. Mines, which will ere long prove a source of great wealth to their owners, and of incalculable benefit to the Province of New Brunswick. It is estimated there are now 30,000 tons of this valuable ore bared, for which very handsome and remunerative prices are now being offered, the assays having disclosed its great value. These ores lie immediately below the surface of the earth, and within a short distance of the seaboard, and are soon to be connected with the Elgin Railway; they only await the miner's skill to produce the reward sought after. The greatest difficulty to be encountered is the removal of these (indeed all) ores is their immense weight. To meet this difficulty the Doctor proposes the erection of proper furnaces in some central locality (say St. John) where ores can be reduced to matte, reducing 60 tons to 3 tons which will contain all the metals of value. These furnaces are to be used not only for the Goodfellow mines, but for all the ores in the Province. To this end the Government should come down handsomely, as by the encouragement of such an industry not only would our Provincial minerals be more fully developed, but hundreds of our men would find that employment they seek in a foreign country, and our farmers would find a market for their produce. Your correspondent wishes the worthy Doctor success not only in this but any enterprize he may undertake."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 14, 1884 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 14, 1884 Albert Co. - The gold and silver mine in New Ireland, owned by Goodfellow, McLeod & Freeze, has been silent this season, apparently without reason. This mine is rich and it is a shame that it is not being worked."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1884 Sussex. - It is now said that works on the Mineral Vale mines will soon be resumed."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 19, 1884 Albert. - The gold and silver mine in New Ireland has been silent this season, apparently without reason. This mine is rich and it is a shame that it is not being worked."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 30, 1885 Sussex. - Messrs. Freeze & McLeod, are also shipping large quantities of ore from their mines in Mineral Vale in Albert County. It is rumored that Dr. Goodfellow, who did considerable to develop their mines, has sold out his interest to Messrs. Freeze & McLeod."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 17, 1885 The mine at New Ireland owned by Messrs. A.E. McLeod, Sussex, and E. Freeze of Penobsquis is now being developed by these gentlemen. The specimens of ore are first class and continue to improve as the shaft goes down. The ore is a combination of copper, silver and gold, and bids fair to be one of the most prominent mines in the Maritime Provinces. The owners deserve encouragement and a good return for the manager in which they have gone into the enterprise unaided by any outside capital."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 7, 1885 Sussex. - It is rumored that Messrs. Freeze & McLeod, owners of the Mineral Vale mines in Albert County, have sold out one-sixth of their claim at very large figures. So well did the ore sent on to Portland, Maine, for assay turn out that a first-class smelter is to be erected on the mines. It is said that American capitalists are anxious to

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1885 Sussex. - A.E. McLeod and Doctor Goodfellow returned home today, having been examining the mines at Mineral Vale. They report ore of a first class quality panning out in abundance. They have a large number of men excavating and expect to make their first shipment to the United States in a few days, where they have large figures offered for all they can supply."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1885 Gold, Silver and Copper. - A correspondent sends the following particulars of the new mine of gold, silver and copper at Mineral Vale, Albert county, which is owned by Messrs. E.S. Freeze of Cardwell and A.E. McLeod of Sussex. The mine in New Ireland, Albert county, owned by Freeze & McLeod, is on the Barrett Brook, and is within nine miles from navigation on Salmon River and eight miles from Elgin branch railway. A shaft 8x14 has been sunk to the depth of 45 feet and is well timbered up. The width of the vein is 30 feet and contains mineral from one side to the other. Apparently, in descending, the ore is increasing fast in richness. A large amount of ore is piled up round the mine which has the appearance of solid metal. The walls are of slate, and the quantity would appear to be inexhaustible. A carload for shipment, to be assayed in the United States, lies at Elgin station waiting for the completion of the bridge at the falls, St. John. Assays already made have been very satisfactory, and from appearances the mine promises fair to turn out a bonanza."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 12, 1885 Albert Co. - All the talk is about the New Ireland mines. The company has the road nearly completed and men and miners are visiting the scene of operations nearly every day. The appearances appear good. Patrick Long is opening up another mine on his farm, about a mile from the Freeze & McLeod mine."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 9, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 15, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 20, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf - Jul. 9 - The silver mine inNew Ireland is doing well. They have sunk the shaft to a depth of 20 feet and have used heavy timber which is dove-tailed. The size of the shaft is 10 x 14 feet. The ore continues to get richer the farther down

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 2, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 8, 1885 SILVER.- The Albert Maple Leaf says the silver mine at New Ireland, Albert County, is being actively worked. Messrs. Freeze and McLeod were there last Friday. They have got a right-of-way from D.C. Cleveland for a new road to Alma, over which the ore will be hauled for shipment at Alma. Already they have 50 tons ready for shipment. The shaft has been sunk 15 feet and the mine grows better. Some of the ore is very fine. Boss Landry came very near to being seriously injured on Tuesday, June 23rd, by the men failing to hoist him out of the shaft in time, after he had put in a charge of dynamite. However, he escaped uninjured."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 6, 1885 Albert Co. - There is now a steam pumping engine in the mine at New Ireland to keep the water out. Messrs. Freeze & McLeod have shipped quite a large quantity of the ore to the United States and are well satisfied with the way it turned out."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 21, 1886 The New Ireland mines employ quite a number of hands, and the owners are confident of success. An engine and boiler were put in last spring and another boiler has recently been added. The ore yields gold, silver, and copper, and is thought to contain sufficient lead to pay for working if any means can be derived for collecting it. A quantity of ore has been smelted, and half-a-dozen barrels of the mat have been shipped to England, but no returns have yet been received. If the result is favorable several other mines will be opened."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1886 The New Ireland silver and copper mine will be an active operation next week. The steam pump was put in last Saturday. The crusher, smelter and engine are up, but a new engine will shortly be put in. About 50 hands will be kept steadily at work. A large boarding house is being put up for George McLane, and a blacksmith shop. Altogether the mine will make a genuine hum at New Ireland."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 12, 1886 Mining operations continue brisk. Mr. Freeze is about to put in more horse power in order to enlarge his business. The ore is said to increase in richness as they go down and is computed to have a large percentage of silver. Other undeveloped mines are claimed including one of albertite on J.W. Steeve's farm."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 13, 1886 Maple Leaf - The silver mine at New Ireland is again in working order. It is said that 50 men will be employed this summer."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 8, 1886 Albert Maple Leaf - The work at the New England(Ireland ??) silver mine promises to go ahead briskly this summer. Men are now hauling lumber from Elgin Corner to construct buildings for the mining machinery. The lumber came by mail from Penobsquis. The crusher and smelter were expected to arrive in St. John this week. If it be true that there is money in rocks it is hoped that the hills of New Ireland will prove this thoroughly and send it around."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 27, 1887 Copper Mining.- The Freeze Silver and Copper Minein the Parish of Alma, Albert Co., at present employs forty hands, and the output of ore is about thirty tons per day. The company is making regular shipments of ore to Great Britain.....?..... increases in depth."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 24, 1887 Thirty Tons Of Ore Per Day. - Forty men are at present employed at the Freeze silver and copper mine, in the parish of Alma, Albert county, and the company is making regular shipments of ore to Great Britain, with good markets. The present output of ore is about 30 tons per day."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1887 Sussex. - It is rumored that the valuable Mineral Vale mines are soon to pass into the hands of English capitalists and will be properly developed."

Daily Telegraph - May 21, 1888 Gold and Silver Mining Company Organized. - The organization of the New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company was effected in this city, on Saturday, with the following Board of Directors: Edward J. Baxter, of Norton, Kings Co.; Wm. H. Love, of St. John, and F.J. Alley, Charles C. Morrison, and Arthur Foss, of Bar Harbour, Me. On the same day the directors elected Wm. H. Love, president, and Arthur M. Foss, secretary-treasurer. A representative of the Telegraph called upon Mr. Foss, at the Royal Hotel, Saturday, and obtained from him the following information concerning the company and its property. The company was organized, under the recent corporation act of the province, and its object, as stated in its charter, is the purchasing, holding and working of mineral lands and searching for minerals in New Brunswick. It is composed of live, active business men, who go into it as a business venture, intending to develop a commercial enterprise that will at the same time benefit themselves and the people of the province. The property of the company consists of something over 260 acres, situated in the parish of Waterford, in King's Co. All the property, with the exception of a few spots, is well wooded and well fitted on the surface for carrying on mining. The mineral which shows on the surface and in the excavations made is a copper ore carrying both gold and silver, with indications and traces of the lead ore of the western mining country. Explorations have shown the lead to be a continuation of the now successful Mineral Vale mine at New Ireland, in Albert Co. There are already works upon the property sufficient for present needs, and to these will be added, as occasion demands, machinery for the successful carrying on of the enterprise. This venture, the reporter was assured, is in no sense a stock speculation, no stock having as yet been put upon the market. It is understood that the incorporators are advancing the money necessary for explorations, and will use every effort to put the property in working order. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in developing this branch of industry and in getting at some of the hidden riches of New Brunswick."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 24, 1888 Albert Co. - The New Ireland silver and copper mines have recently been pumped out and inspected by members of the syndicate who are to buy and actively work the mines."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 12, 1888 Our Mining Industries. - Developments of Property at Mineral Vale by the National Mining Association. - The legislature has granted a charter to the proprietors of the Mineral Vale mine, under the name of The National Mining Association of New Brunswick, capital $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. As the mining industries of this province, so long neglected, are now attracting so much attention both at home and abroad, it may be of some interest to the public at large to hear something of the undeveloped wealth in our midst. Albert county has from time to time exhibited rich specimens of various metals and produced the celebrated albertite mine, which yielded so many fortunes, and there have been found silver, gold and copper there, the two former metals in large quantities, carrying considerable gold. Mineral Vale mine has been developed and worked to its present condition for a period of two years, and from the commencement has steadily increased in quality and dimension of vein, from two per cent of copper to 15 percent average; and from nothing in silver to 86 per cent of lead bearing 32 ounces of silver and four pennyweights of gold. The mine is so far developed that about half a million dollars' worth of ore is actually in sight; levels cut which now enables a sufficient force of of men to be started upon the excavation of 50 tons a day, which in due course, by driving new headings, will be increased to 100 tons, and so on. The shaft has been sunk of sufficient dimensions to admit of double working (by up and down shaft), and is now down 160 feet and is served by steam hoisting machinery. There is a steam Blake crusher and a 50 ton water jacket furnace; ample and strong buildings, workmen's houses, store, stables, smithy, and about 400 tons of ore on the dump, worth about $20,000, ready for smelting and shipment. The vein of ore traverses the property 1,800 feet, with a breadth of 30 feet. The vein has been laid bare, and the deeper they go the richer the ore becomes and the greater the extent of the lode. It is one of the most extraordinary seams of metal that has ever been discovered on this continent. The ore has a close resemblance to the celebrated Comstock lode (Colorado), and is very little behind it in quality, although that mine is down a depth of 1,500 feet, whilst the Mineral Vale shaft is only down 100 feet, and it is quite probable as they descend lower it will be even richer. Experts who have examined the property state that there is ore for 100 years at least, and after that again in fact it is hard to say what the limit is. Analysis has been made by well known assayers, including C.W. Adams, of Boston, and Rev. J. Burwash, of Sackville College. Matte has been smelted and shipped to Liverpool, there assayed and sold with most satisfactory results. According to lowest analysis 50 tons of ore a day would yield:- Silver ... 375 ozs ... $375 Gold ...2 1/2 ozs ... 45 Copper ...3,750 lbs... 450 Lead ...5 tons ...250 -- $1,120 -- The highest analysis would yield ... $2,033 This is the capacity of the mine at present, and it will yield a net profit of $20,000, but as soon as it becomes more opened up the output can be largely increased. The first shipment of metal will be made to St. John, to go forward by steamer to Liverpool, but later on it will be sent direct to its destination. Coal will be taken from the Joggins to the shore, and there coked in ovens, which will be erected for the purpose, and the coke transported in to the mine. As soon as work is vigorously prosecuted, quite a little village may be expected to rise up at the mines, which are not far from New Ireland, in the parish of Alma, and situate about one mile from the highway road leading to Salmon River. This work of development has gone on almost unknown outside of the few who have had the pluck to steadily persevere in opening up the property and nothing now remains but to reap the reward of their labours. It is stated this belt of metal extends across the parish for a considerable distance and if such is the case smelting works will probably be followed by others. The company is said to be in treaty with a foreign syndicate, who are to purchase a large interest and develop the property to its full extent. It will be necessary to build a tram or railway to the Bay of Fundy, where there is an excellent government wharf, to facilitate the large amount of traffic there must be in connexion with it, taking out the metal and pouring in supplies. Powers have been obtained by the company for this work in their charter."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 6, 1888 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 8, 1888 and Fredericton Capital - Oct. 18, 1888 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 8, 1888 Silver Mine Sold. - It is reported that the Freeze silver mine, at Mineral Vale, A. Co., has been sold to an English syndicate for something like $150,000."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 12, 1888 Albert Co. - In the Maple Leaf of June 14 we informed our readers that the New Ireland silver mines had been bought for $100,000 and that the mines would be placed on the London mining market. It is now said that the mines have been re-sold to a syndicate for $150,000. Let us hope that the mines will now be worked, as they are

Weekly Record - Fri., Sept. 7, 1888 There is a rumour that the Freeze Mine has been sold for $75,000 and that the Company will commence operations at once. This rumour is believed to be fact, as the President of the Company is the authority."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 13, 1888 A new company, called the Gold and Silver Mining Co., intend opening up a new mine at New Ireland, Albert Co., about 1 mile from the old mine that has already proved valuable property. The New Ireland ore is very rich in gold, silver and copper."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 11, 1888 The Sussex Record says it is rumored that the Freeze mine has been sold to a company for $75,000 and that work will begin at once."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 27, 1888 Stock of the Mineral Vale Mining Company took a great rise last week owing to the very excellent report made by a skilful and practical geologist. Mr. A.E. McLeod, the principal proprietor, is so elated with his prospects that he has invited a lot of our leading men to visit these now famous works. No doubt a good time will be spent."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 17, 1888 and Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 17, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 24, 1888 The Mineral Vale Mines situated in Alma, Albert Co., have lately been pumped out and inspected. It is rumored that a syndicate is about to purchase, and that active mining operations will commence at once. The mine is very conveniently situated for the shipment of its ore, being only a few miles from the Elgin railway, and four miles from a deep water terminus."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 14, 1888 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 15, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 19, 1888 A stock company has been formed and incorporated with a view to placing the Mineral Vale mines in New Ireland on the London mining market. The mines were sold for $100,000, and the new company has a capital of $500,000. - Maple Leaf."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 (quoting the Halifax Critic) It is reported some negotiations had taken place for the sale of the Freeze mine at New Ireland, in Albert County, but so far nothing definite has been made known."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 2, 1888 The Mineral Vale Property at New Ireland, Albert Co., has been duly incorporated with a view to placing the same on the London Mining market. Parties having strong connections there are working up the matter, and it is thought a good sale will be effected."

Daily Times - Mar. 31, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Apr. 3, 1888 Gold and Silver in Albert County. - A number of gentlemen are applying for a charter of incorporation as the Gold and Silver Mining Company, for the purpose of mining gold, silver and copper on a very promising claim which they have secured in Elgin, Albert county, about eight miles from Elgin Corner. Another Company, called the National Mining Association, principally Americans, have been operating in the same district, about one mile from the first named property, and have on the ground a smither, crusher, two engines, and other machinery and plant. They have sunk a shaft to the depth of 160 feet, and the results are said to be most satisfactory, quantity and quality being beyond the most sanguine expectations. As to quality it is said the tests show that the ore is almost equal to that of the Comstock lode (Colorado). The first named company, composed chiefly, we believe, of New Brunswickers is now sinking a shaft and purpose to operate the mine vigorously as soon as necessary preliminaries can be arranged."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 10, 1889 Sussex. - It is said that the Mineral Vale works have at last found a purchaser, though at a great loss to the parties selling. Work is to be begun on them at once, which will cause a large outlay of capital as well as give employment to numbers of men."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 30, 1889 A rumor is gaining ground to the effect that the valuable mines in Mineral Vale, Albert Co., are soon to change owners, and works of an extensive character begun. We trust that this rumor is correct, as experts have pronounced the ore in these mines to be in unlimited quantities and very valuable."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 21, 1889 Sussex. - Hopes of starting work again in the Mineral Vale mine in A.C. are again spoken of."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 9, 1890 Death of a Mining Engineer. - John Browne, a wellknown mining engineer, died this morning at the Belmont House of congestion of the lungs and weak heart. He was a native of England, but has lived in Nova Scotia for some time. He was known throughout the provinces as one of the most expert mining engineers. At the time of his death he was negotiating with some parties in Baltimore for the purchase of the Goodfellow mine in Kings County. The deceased spent considerable time pushing forward the mining industries of New Brunswick."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 2, 1893 Hillsboro. - A gold mine in New Ireland was sold yesterday at auction in front of the post office. Sheriff Woodworth was auctioneer. It realized one hundred dollars. R. LeB. Tweedie and Dr. Silas Alward attended, the former as referee in equity, the latter as plaintiff's solicitor."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 3, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - May 3, 1893 and Chignecto Post - May 4, 1893 A Silver Mine. - Sheriff Woodworth, of Albert County, on Friday sold by auction a large interest in a mining property in Albert county. The mine, known as the Mineral Vale Property, is said to contain quantities of silver as well as considerable gold. At one time a lot of money was spent on the mine, with, it is reported, good results, but the capital gave out and the mine was abandoned. The sale on Friday was of two-sixth parts of the entire property, being the interest of Silas M. Freeze. It was mortgaged to Messrs. Turnbull & Co. and the sale was made under a decretal order of the Supreme Court. Mr. R.LeB. Tweedie was present as referee in equity and Dr. Silas Alward to represent the plaintiffs. The property only brought $100. - St. John Globe."

URN: 0030 / Names: Teahan Mine;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 3, 1895 Elgin. - M.C. O'Brien has shipped five hundred of the Freeze Ore to New York on the strength of a telegram from Mr. Sellock who quite recently visited these mines and took with him a small portion of its mineral for assay. The general impression is that the mine will in course of time be operated."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 11, 1895 There is some probability of the old Freeze gold mine situated at New Ireland, Albert County, being opened up. A number of New York gentlemen have been prospecting of late, and seem to think there is something in it, notwithstanding the fact that several thousands of dollars have been expended there in vain."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 8, 1895 and Moncton Daily Times - May 9, 1895 Albert Co. - Elgin, May 6. - Mr. Van Meter of Moncton and Mr. Sellick of New York were in the village May 1st on a prospecting tour. They spent one day in the mining works known as the Freeze mine in New Ireland. A large part of the machinery used when the mine was in operation is yet in condition to be utilized, should a company decide to open the works again. The gentlemen named have taken specimens of the mineral bearing quartz to have them assayed in New York."

Kings County News - June 20, 1895 Elgin. - Mr. Pharez O'Brien has been negotiating with a New York mining Co. about opening the Freeze mine in New Ireland. Mr. Selwick, a representative of the company, was here this week. He appears well pleased with the ore and is talking of shipping 400 tons to New York. It is unnecessary to add that it creates quite an excitement."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 10, 1895 Prospects are that the old Freeze mine in New Ireland, which has been deserted for some years, will soon be re-opened. Interested parties from Moncton andNew York have been doing some prospecting around the old shaft and profess a willingness to make another venture. Several thousands of dollars have been sunk there in the past with only a big hole in the earth and a lot of badly rusted machinery to show for it. We admire their pluck, and hope something may yet be done in a way of making it a paying property."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 12, 1901 New Ireland. - Hon. A.T. Dunn, surveyor general, accompanied by Mr. Loggie, of the Crown Land Office, at Fredericton, and Mr. S.H. White, of Sussex, spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week in the New Ireland District of Albert county. The surveyor general having a number of claims to investigate in connection with applications for land under the labour act and for the securing of mining licenses for land in that part of the province, decided to visit the place in person and become acquainted with the condition of affairs. ... After spending the night at O'Connor's, the Surveyor General spent the following forenoon in cruising the woods, examining the land and interviewing persons interested in securing land or mining privileges."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 Various rumours have been in the air that the old Mineral Vale or Freeze Mine near New Ireland was to be opened up again. We trust that the rumours may prove correct. Perhaps with the extension of the E. & H. Ry. to the shore which is talked of, it may come into line a little later on."

Kings County Record - Nov. 19, 1915 Rich Copper Find in Albert County. - Vein of Ore Measuring Four feet Across Located for which Experts have been looking for 18 years - Rich in Grey Copper and Galena. - Very encouraging reports have been received lately from Albert County concerning the prospects for copper near the old Freeze mine in New Ireland, Albert County, on the boundary lines of Kings county. During the past summer, the New Ireland Copper Co. spent some $1,000 or so, trying to locate a supposed copper vein which was thought to run east and west from the Freeze mine that was in operation some forty years ago. The company after months of prospecting failed to locate the vein and work was abandoned. One member of the company, however, it is said, still had faith that the vein really existed, and this fall, Benj. Fales, of Hopewell Hill, a miner away back in the days of the Albert mines, was employed to continue the search. The old timer took a couple of men and after spending only two days, returned one day last week with the information that he had been successful in locating a vein of ore, measuring four feet across, for which, it is said experts had been looking, for eighteen years. The vein was stripped for four or five rods on the strike of the vein and it is claimed to be rich in grey copper and galena. Mr. Fales brought out a bag full of ore to show the members of the company and the latter are much elated over the find. When the Freeze mine was first opened a considerable amount of money was spent in operating it and for machinery and it at the time was considered a bonanza, but the ore did not pan out and the promoters sunk a large sum of money. Several times since then different parties have tried their luck but without success. If the recent find of copper turns out nearly as well as is anticipated New Ireland will experience a boom such as was never dreamed of by residents of that locality."

URN: 0030 / 0001 / Names: Teahan Mine; New Horton Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 2, 1882 The Maple Leaf says:- We have lately received several specimens of copper ore, said to have been found in New Ireland. - One copper mine at New Horton has already been started, and we hear that another one at the same place will be open in a few days. There is every appearance of there being a genuine mining hum in Albert County

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URN: 0030 / 0001 / 2035 / Names: Teahan Mine; New Horton Copper; Harvey Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 14, 1881 Mining in Albert County. - (Maple Leaf) -Mr. Francis Doherty has handed us a fine specimen of silver and galena ore taken from a twelve foot lead foundon the property of Lawrence Durning, New Ireland, last week. The lead is about a mile due west of the New Ireland mine owned by Dr. Goodfellow. The manganese mine on Mr. Newcombe's farm isbeing steadily worked. One of the leads has been lost, but by sinking deeper two other leads have been struck that are being profitably worked. W.C. Pipes, Esq., was put in charge by the Hopewell Manganese Co., and keeps two or three men at work. A sample of copper ore was left at this office,the first of this week, by Mr. Chipman Reid, which was taken from his farm, at New Horton, Harvey. The mine on this property was worked by Messrs. Harris & Allan, of St. John, twenty years ago. At that time the firm feared to expend a large amount of money in sinking a shaft, and were also carrying on a successful foundry business which they could not neglect. It would be a good idea for some mining expert to visit Mr. Reid's

URN: 0030 / 0007 / 0755 / Names: Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony; Annidale Mine;

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 12, 1928 Predicts Big Expansion in New Brunswick. - Brig.- General Smart Sees Prosperity in Minerals of Province. -In the very near future New Brunswick will lead all the other provinces in the Dominion in mineral production and I can already see ahead for this province the dawn of the greatest span of prosperity it has ever witnessed through the active working, mining and production of her many valuable mineral deposits of which it abounds and made more valuable because world-wide markets are clamoring for these minerals, due to a shortage not only in production but in quality,' was a statement made by Brigadier-General Charles A. Smart, CMG, of Westmount, Montreal, president of the Antimony Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, of Lake George, York County, who arrived in the city over the weekend from Fredericton. General Smart in an interview with the EveningTimes-Globe said the Canadian International Corporation,Ltd., of which he is the president, is prepared to invest millions of dollars in New Brunswick mineral fields. Already they have incorporated the Antimony Smelting and Refining Company with a capital stock of $2,000,000 and in addition to this have mining rights on extensive copper deposits at Scotch Settlement, in the vicinity of Norton, and at New Ireland, Albert County, where active mining operations will commence as soon as the weather permits. General Smart added that a shipload of 80 tons of copper ore, taken from the Scotch Settlement mines, was at the present time on the Atlantic bound for Hamburg, Germany, for tests from smelting. The Canadian International Corporation will not stop here as regards New Brunswick mineral mining, as they have also the working rights on several other properties showing various minerals of high commercial value and are awaiting preliminary examinations before making added investments,' he said. Charter Taken Out. - Speaking of the antimony mines at Lake George, General Smart said that he had arrived in Fredericton on Friday night, from Montreal, for the purpose of taking out a charter in the name of the new company, calling for capital stock of $2,000,000. Consulting engineers are now working out details for a power plant and hope to make an actual start on development of the property in the early summer in blocking out the mineral for manufacturing which will immediately be followed by a plant operating under the most modern methods. The manufactured product will be marketed in the United States and in Europe. That going to the United States will be shipped by car, while the export destined to England and the Continent will be brought by the Valley Railroad to Saint John and shipped through this port, which General Smart claimed should be a big boom to Saint John and province generally. The Canadian International Corporation, Ltd., has a very strong board of directors associated with Brig.- General Smart, comprising: J.H. Sherrard, also chairman of Simmons Limited, Montreal; J.E. Dalrymple, of Montreal, formerly vice president of the CNR; David Champoux, of Quebec City, wholesale lumber merchant, well known throughout New Brunswick; T.R. Davidson, formerly vice president of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal; Albert J. Bolton, capitalist, of Toronto; J.M. Labonte, president of Pariseau Bros., Ltd., Montreal; and S.A. Richardson, of Richardson & Co., Montreal. To these men it is hoped to add some directors from the Maritime Provinces to the board. General Smart will leave this evening for Fredericton en route to Quebec City to attend the meeting of the Quebec Legislature, being representation from Westmount, which honor he has held for the last sixteen years."

URN: 0030 / 0663 / Names: Teahan Mine; Mild Brook;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 26, 1899 Point Wolfe Mine. - The chances are, unless all signs fail, that work of development in the copper mines at Pt. Wolfe and New Ireland in Albert county, will soon be developed and their values ascertained. One of our citizens who is somewhat interested in mining development informs us that a bond on the Mineral Vale mine has been given to capable capitalists of New York through the medium of some Halifax brokers, and it is said work will soon be commenced. - Record."

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URN: 0030 / 0690 / 2030 / Names: Teahan Mine; Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Daily Times - Feb. 6, 1889 New Brunswick Mining Items. - (Correspondence Halifax Critic). - Operations are being conducted quietly on the Gold and Silver Mining Co.'s property at Waterford, and the prospects are encouraging. A meeting of the stockholders, and others interested, is to take place either in St. John or Sussex on the 10th of Feb. next. Work of development on the Glebe manganese property, Sussex, is going on steadily. The ore from this property is of a very high grade, and arrangements are being made for a shipment of the ore shortly. Nothing further has been heard of late to the silver find on the Clinch farm at Musquash. Recent reports speak of a new and valuable property of a man named Balcom at

URN: 0030 / 0690 / E7 / Names: Teahan Mine; Glebe Manganese; Mineral Paint - General;

Daily Times - Mar. 28, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - A correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes to that paper: I have been roaming considerably of late, with not much chance for corresponding. Mining matters in New Brunswick are not very brisk at present. Owners of manganese properties and other metal hope for a satisfactory boom a little later on.The developments at what is known as The Glebe manganese deposit in Dutch Valley District are still satisfactory. The owners are very much encouraged indeed. A Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, is the principal promoter of this mine, and the development operations have been done under the superintendency of Mr. W.N. Goold, who has had extensive mining experience in this province as well as across the line.The work at Mineral Vale, in Albert County, is progressing satisfactorily, and some English capitalists are to come out from London or Liverpool and look over the property. Messrs. Breeze and Robinson, of St. John, N.B., are largely interested in the matter. At the village of Albert, (formerly known as Hopewell Corner), mining operations have been for sometime in progress, under direction of a Mr. Sargent, of Boston. It is understood machinery will shortly be placed, if not already done, and that owners anticipate good results. It is said that quite a remunerative amountof gold is had from the ore which is being extracted. The manganese property at Petitcodiac, I am told, is showing up very fairly. The manager, Mr. Brown, was very ill some little time ago, but, I presume, is gaining ground again. There seems to be an impression that this will develop into a good paying property. In Hillsboro, or near there, operations are being conducted under the direction of Mr. Pendegrast of Truro. It is said to be some kind of a mineral paint -umber, ochre, or something of that kind. Not knowing correct particulars I will not endeavour to be too positive on the matter. I do not know that I can take up more of your valuable space at present, and can only express the wish that your Nova Scotian correspondents would be more confiding, and let the mining world know what is going on in their different localities. I regret there has been no concerted action by mining laws of Nova Scotia. Perhaps the present session may develop something new."

URN: 0030 / 0696 / 0763 / 2026 / Names: Teahan Mine; Stewarton; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Steadman Copper
Mine (Crooked Creek);

Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Matters. - (Correspondent Halifax Critic). - Mr. G. Crandall, of Moncton, in company with some Philadelphia gentlemen, is actively engaged in opening upan antimony mine at Belleisle, in Queens county. The samples they have been getting lately are very fine, and ore that your correspondent saw recently is equal to anything of the kind seen from Rawdon or the Prince William Mines in York Co., N.B. The results so far are very encouraging, and it is to be hoped they will continue.The manganese mine on White's Mountain is showing up in magnificent style. It is confidently said this is the best deposit of the kind in Canada. There is probably $2,000 worth of ore on the dumps, and good judges say $10,000 worth in sight. This is known as the Stockton mine, but unfortunately it is at present in the Equity Court of this Province, owing to some claim made by outside parties. How it will terminate is unknown as yet. It is to be hoped it will soon be arranged one way or the other. A new lease or bond has been taken of on adjoining property by a citizen of Sussex, which, it isthought by many, will prove almost as good a deposit as the one just written of. A good interest in this property can be had by party possessing capital to help open it up properly, and make necessary payment on bond to ensure retention of property. Your correspondent has had given him a quantity of what evidently appears to be a graphite, or plumbago. The sample seems exceedingly fine, and is evidently the decomposed portion of vein or deposit. The parties having it in hand say there are large deposits of it, if it is worth handling, and as they are reliable, probably it is correct. A sample of it has been forwarded to competent authority for test, and the result is anxiously waited for. The manganese mine at Petitcodiac is idle at present, and it is understood that efforts are being made to form a joint stock company.Work in the big copper, lead, and silver belt at New Ireland, Albert Co., is being pushed forward, and owners have recently had an English expert examining same with, it is said, most satisfactory encouragement. Boston parties interested in the developments atCrooked Creek, Albert Co., have been examining the ground, and it is said are highly pleased with the appearance of matters. It is understood that a good equipment of latest and most improved machinery will shortly be erected."

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URN: 0030 / 0707 / Names: Teahan Mine; Dawson Settlement;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 12, 1887 Albert. - It is reported that the Freeze gold mine at New Ireland has been sold to English capitalists for the handsome sum of œ60,000. The parties purchasing are said to have had similar mines in Wales, that have given out, and it is proposed to work the New Ireland mine instead. It is to be hoped that such is the case, and if so Mr. Freeze is to be congratulated, not only on his good luck, but for his pluck and perseverance in developing our hidden mineral wealth. Large and richdeposits of manganese in the Parish of Hillsboro, are said to have been located, and definite results are to be looked for from that direction before long."

URN: 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / H6 / E4 / Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the accommodation of the quarrymen, is about to be

URN: 0030 / 0901 / 0126 / Names: Teahan Mine; Elmtree; Nigadoo;

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 7, 1882 Silver in Gloucester. - Silver mining seems sureto be added to the industries of New Brunswick at anearly day. The Mineral Vale mine in Albert County has been developed sufficiently to show its richness, and now Gloucester comes to the front. The Nigadoo ore has been shown by the assays to be rich, but the vein is chiefly filled with shale, with only small pockets of ore, so far as it has been explored. The Gloucester Mining Company's property is in the immediate vicinity, and its owners have been awaiting the Nigadoo's explorations. If the Nigadoo is rich the Gloucester is also rich, because it is on the extension of the same vein. But the new find, on Elm Tree Brook, has been proved to be very valuable. The vein is twelve feet thick, and is full of ore. It is broken up by a thin streak of other matter, with seven feet of ore on one side and five feet on the other. Two or three of the proprietors visited it the other day, and returned with about a half a ton of ore, which they pried off the outcrop during their brief visit. Part of this was sent to New York, to the United States Government Assayer, and found to contain $100 in silver to the ton. Some other specimens that were sent contained $180 in silver and $70 in lead to the ton, a total valuation of $250 per ton. When it is remembered that the ore lies in a vein twelve feet thick, and crops out on the surface, so that it may be worked without any preliminary expenditure whatsoever, the profit to be made working this mine may be understood. The ore can, in fact, be mined more cheaply than coal, and it is worth, at the very lowest assay, $100 per ton. The probabilities, however, are that the surface is by no means the richest portion of the mine, and that the fortunate possessors of the Elm Tree Brook property have a veritable Big Bonanza. They assert, most positively, and invite investigation, that the outcrop is twelve feet thick, and is composed throughout of precisely such ore as that which they broke off and sent to New York. If this is so, and the gentlemen have no motive for misrepresentation, there's millions in this deposit of silver and lead. The proprietors are R.R. Call, Newcastle; Saml. Adams, Leadville; John J. Adams, New York; W.A. Hickman, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., and John Sadler, Chatham, and John and Robert Ellis, Bathurst. The two latter are land surveyors, and are the real discoverers of the mine. The finding of it leaked out, and Mr. Call and his associates paid $3,400 for the privilege of locating a claim. But this, we learn, is not the only rich deposit of silver that has been discovered in Gloucester, as two or three other equally rich outcrops of the precious metal have been found. Recent explorations of the headwaters of the Miramichi have also been made for mineral wealth, and it is rumored that satisfactory indications have been discovered."

URN: 0030 / 2018 / Names: Teahan Mine; Anagance Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1880 Mineral Wealth. - Dr. Goodfellow, who practices dentistry in Sussex, recently issued a circular requesting all parties who had any knowledge of the existence of mineral deposits, to communicate with him and bring him specimens of their discoveries. The doctor, we understand, has considerable knowledge of Geology and Metallurgy, and has already received, in reply to his circular, a number of interesting, if not valuable,specimens of silver and copper, supposed to have been found in King's County and to be entirely new discoveries. He has also received one or two specimens ofgold quartz, said to be very promising and to have been found in King's County. It is said that manganese has been found at Havelock and Anagance. - We were shown not long since a very satisfactory sample of gold-bearing quartz, which was found in the North, and from which, it is highly probable, something more will be heard before the snow lies."

URN: 0030 / 2026 / Names: Teahan Mine; Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);

S.J. Globe - Jun. 10, 1886 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 11, 1886 Gold Deposits. - We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F.J. Sargent is pushing the work in the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develop the work undertaken.

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 11, 1886 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 11, 1886 and Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 19, 1886 Albert Maple Leaf - GOLD IN ALBERT COUNTY. - Weare pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F.J. Sargent is pushing the work in theSteadman mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develope the work undertaken."

Weekly Transcript - Jun. 6, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1886 Gold in Albert Co. - We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F.J. Sargent is pushingthe work in the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develope the work

URN: 0030 / 2026 / Names: Teahan Mine; Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);

Chignecto Post - Jun. 24, 1886 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1886 The effort is being made to test the gold deposits of Albert County, N.B. Machinery is being sent to the Freeze mine in New Ireland, where work has beengot out, and excavation is also being done at the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek."

URN: 0030 / 2030 / Names: Teahan Mine; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 11, 1884 Sussex. - Specimens of ores from the Mineral Vale and Waterford mines were sent to Mr. Ganong, of St.Stephen, to be forwarded by him to the New Orleans Exhibition."

URN: 0030 / 2030 / H6 / Names: Teahan Mine; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 16, 1888 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 17, 1888 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.- Promising Mineral Indications in Various Portions of New Brunswick.- Albert county, at present, seems to be the centre of attraction for minerals, and some fine veins of silver and copper have been found. The silver ore contains sufficient gold alone to pay the expense of taking out the rock. Manganese is also being struck in various localities, and claims are being taken out. The New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company is asking incorporation at Fredericton in the interests largely of American capitalists, who are already at work sinking a shaft. Another company, the National Mining Association, is also seeking legislation at the moment. This mine has a shaft sunk 170 feet, and claims to have found a large fissure vein of silver and copper, with some gold. They propose to smelt at once. They state that the district is a second Comstock lode, and the easy access to supplies, handy fuel, and port of shipping, enhances the value over mines in the Rocky Mountains. If these mines prove of the value the owners believe, the mining industries of this province will take a boom ere long. Albert county has always been known to be rich in minerals, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of these companies may be crowned with success. Foreign capitalists who have had experts on the spots making thorough explorations and investigations for some time past, must be convinced of the richness of the mines when they undertake to invest their own means in developing the properties. We constantly hear of new avenues of business, and perhaps our own people may find that there are in their very midst minerals not to be surpassed by any part of the world, and only waiting for the lucky finder to remunerate him fully for his trouble and labor - at any rate the Americans think so."

URN: 0030 / D4 / Names: Teahan Mine; Elgin Albertite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 29, 1886 Mining in Elgin. - A correspondent writes: The mining fever in the parish of Elgin, Albert Co., is daily increasing. The Freeze mine is developing new wealth as the work extends. Messrs. Steeves Bros. & Godard are prospecting on a lead said to be rich in copper and silver. Jacob W. Steeves, while blasting out lime rock onhis farm for use in the Freeze mine came upon a pocket of pure Albertite coal. He has since made further excavations in the rock and has discovered several small veins of coal running through the lime rock. The general features of the locality are said to correspond to those at the Albert mines, where so much valuable mineral was obtained. Mr. Steeves has about a quart of nuggets of coal, which he has blasted from one of the rocks. It is to be hoped that the necessary capital will be available to develop this and other undoubted genuine mines in this parish."

URN: 0030 / G3 / LEGI / Names: Teahan Mine; Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1888 Passed: An Act to incorporate National Mining Association of New Brunswick. Relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1888 Passed March 28: An Act further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. Passed Apr. 6:An Act relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.An Act to incorporate the National Mining Association of New Brunswick."

URN: 0030 / HILL / Z2 / Names: Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1886 Albert. - ... As soon as the loan of $15,000 effected by the Albert Railway Company is received the road will be put in a thorough state of repairs. There is now a heavy traffic in deals, wood and quarry stone over the road... The Snow stone quarry at Hopewell Hill is doing a thriving trade at present. It is expected that the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company at Mary's Point will be re-opened at an early date. Capitalists from New York, who have invested largely in it, are expected here about the 1st of August. Another leading enterprise is the Freeze gold,silver and copper mine at New Ireland. The company put in a crusher recently and is doing a heavy business with very flattering prospects ahead. ... Among the flourishing industries of Hillsboro is that of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which controls a plaster quarry and factory, saw and planing mill, barrel factory and large provision store. The company employs about 100 men. C.J. Osman is the manager, an enterprising Englishman, who planted his stakes in the county about 15 years ago, and by capital and ability

URN: 0030 / Z2 / Names: Teahan Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - May 14, 1886 Albert Co. - The Memel red freestone quarries were opened about 3 weeks ago and about 30 men are at work. R.K. Snow, manager, arrived from Chelsea, Mass., last Thursday. The silver mine in New Ireland is again in working order. It is said that 50 men will be employed this summer."

URN: 0030 / Z2 / D4 / Names: Teahan Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 5, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf - ... We are sorry to learn that E.B. Chandler, who has been engaged in mining in this county for years, has assigned to G.F. Baird, barrister, of St. John, for the benefit of his creditors. ... There is now a steam pumping engine in the mine at New Ireland, to keep the water out. Messrs. Freeze and McLeod have shipped quite a large quantity of the ore to the United States and are well satisfied with the way it turned out. ... Stone from the Memel quarry was hauled to the new wharf at Hopewell Hill..."

URN: 0031 / Names: Sloop Cove;

Carleton County Sentinel - Aug 30, 1862 A specimen of copper ore, in its pulverized state, is lying at the office of Messrs. Lunt & Pickup, St. John, which is said to yield twenty five per cent of superior copper. It was obtained from Grand Manan, where it is found on the sea shore."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 2, 1874 Mining in Grand Manan. - We learn that mining operations are about to be commenced in Grand Manan by an English firm. We presume that copper is the mineral which is to be developed."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 27, 1956 To Stake 'As Many Claims As Possible'. - Mainland Syndicate Said To Be Interested In Island's Base Metals. - By Keith Ingersoll. - Grand Manan. - Considerable attention is being given to the potential base metals wealth of this island. Nineteen claims have been staked to this time and probably double that number will be laid out by year's end. The project is being carried out by a mainland syndicate. S.S. Tobias of Toronto, representing a mining group, said to have interests at both Bathurst and Woodstock, is directing the operation. He recently visited the island and was quoted as saying 'if everything goes well, and as we hope for, the economy of Grand Manan will be changed greatly in six month's time.' The 'if' apparently hinges on an analysis of samples found by the prospecting party which first operated here during the month of October. An assay is still in progress on ore samples taken at that time. The important fact is that the group is already encouraged enough to return to stake as 'many claims as possible' before the end of the year. The present work is being carried out by H. Griffin, a prospector of Stanley and Fredericton. Assisting him is Harry MacDonald of North Head and a crew of six. Probably depending on the analysis, diamond drilling to determine depths and extent of the ore bodies would be started in February or early in the new year. The claim stakes here bear the name of L. Bell. Many of these were seen during the recent hunting season, their positions ranging from Dark Harbor south along the high ridge or 'backbone' of the island. This whole western section is of volcanic origin, said to be approximately half the age of the eastern side of Grand Manan. Its structure has interested geologists, both amateur and professional, for many years on the point that the ancient eruption may have brought strange and valuable minerals close to the surface. It is understood that the present interest has developed as a result of an aerial survey made of the island during the past summer. Maps being used are of very recent date. News of the 'gold rush' has set up a chain of suppositions and may also be the cause of a rush by local 'prospectors.'"

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 28, 1957 Diamond Drill Crew Arrives At Island. - Search For Metals at Grand Manan. - Party Plans Camp. - Grand Manan. - The search for base metals got underway in earnest here over the weekend. Following up a claim staking project last fall, promoters have returned with drilling equipment and are now at work sinking a diamond drill into the island's ancient foundations. S.S. Tobias, a mining development manager, is personally heading his operation here. Interests in Bathurst, Woodstock and Toronto and other areas have been, for the moment, left in other hands while he investigates the possibilities at Grand Manan. While here, he is making his home at Shore Crest Lodge, North Head. Sub-Surface Surveys Ltd., an Oromocto concern, has been engaged to do the drilling. Two men arrived Friday with a light truck and various pieces of equipment for the contract work. They moved Saturday to the first drilling site which will be set up between Seal Cove and the back of the island, possibly near the Sloop Cove location of an old copper mine opened and operated in 1872. Vernon Bagley, a young but veteran woodsman with experience in many allied fields, is the local representative in the party advising on locations, guiding and providing other necessary help. Several others have been hired and it is understood that the key personnel will live in a camp which has been established in the backwoods. Drilling will probably continue for six weeks to two months or until all possibilities have been exhausted. It is said that the backers are convinced of the presence of valuable and extensive ore bodies. There is, therefore, more or less excitement and speculation over the present stage of the work, the result of which could mean a dramatic change in the economy of the island."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 17, 1958 New Development in Base Metals? - A.B. Baldwin, a Bathurst mining engineer, was an overnight visitor at the island last week. During his brief stay he had a conference with local men who have been employed in ..?.. prospecting and drilling activity here. Nothing was available as to the reason for the visit, but it was ..?.. there was a possibility of developments in base metals."

URN: 0033 / Names: Scott Falls;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 18, 1889 Gold, silver, coal and iron ore are being found at Musquash, but whether in paying quantities has not yet been determined."

Bay Pilot - Jan. 10, 1889 and St. Croix Courier - Jan. 10, 1889 A vein of silver has been found on the property of Mr. Charles Clinch, at Musquash. The ore is said to be very rich. Excavations are being made to ascertain the extent of the deposit.-

URN: 0033 / Names: Scott Falls;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 9, 1889 Silver Mining at Musquash.- Messrs. Treadwell, who were mentioned in yesterday's Sun as being interested in mines in California and Alaska, visited Musquash yesterday and decided to take an interest in the silver mine on the property of C.F. Clinch. A shaft of about 100 feet will be sunk in the near future."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 8, 1889 Lucky St. Andrews Boys. - Jas. Treadwell and his brother Nathan Treadwell registered at the Victoria Hotel yesterday afternoon. These gentlemen are St. Andrews boys, but they have been away from their native place four years. The first named has a half interest in one of the richest quicksilver mines in California, and his brother is the assayer of the celebrated Treadwell gold mine in Alaska, of which another brother owns a large part. They have been visiting their father at St. Andrews and came to St. John with F.A. Stevenson. Today they will drive to Musquash and have a look at the vein of silver and lead discovered on the property of C.F. Clinch."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 4, 1889 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 5, 1889 A vein of silver has been found on the property of Mr. Charles Clinch, at Musquash, St. John Co. The ore is said to be very rich. Excavations are being made to ascertain the extent of the deposit."

URN: 0033 / 0425 / EXPL / Names: Scott Falls; Millstream Iron; Exploration - General;

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 11, 1889 For some months past our provincial papers have been filled with mining items concerning the new developments that are constantly going on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the sales of mining properties in various quarters. Evidently there must be some foundation for these facts, and it goes to show that we in the Maritime Provinces, possess the hidden wealth that means in thefuture unbounded wealth if the same only be taken up and developed in a bona fide and legitimate manner. It is too true that amid all the bona fide and honest attempts at development that takes place in the opening up of our mineral deposits, that much is done, and has been done in the past, to bring reproach and discredit on our mineral resources, to cause a wide spread feeling of distrust to prevail. This is what is known as snide or wild-cat mining. Of all such ventures it is well to beware. Again another stumbling block is apparent at times, as many of the well meant efforts that are made to open up our mineral properties. Joint-stock companies are organized, and a glowing and over sanguine prospectus is issued. Stock is subscribed, and when matters are in good train for work, either the promoter or some relative of some stockholder or some particular friend who is in want of something to do is put in charge of the work of development and expenditure of funds, who probably knows as much about mining as a cat knows about running a sewing machine, and the result is, a failure and nothing to show for the funds expended, as a writer lately put it, but 'an eloquent hole in the ground'. To those who go into such matters honestly, carefully, and legitimately if they can have the patience and perseverance necessary the result will in the end be satisfactory. Another feature which serves to retard the progress of this branch of business is the extortionate value placed upon the deposits by the owners of the same. A few men perhaps will band together, take up a prospect, expend perhaps not over $500 to open up the same and make a good showing. Capitalists come along willing and prepared after a careful examination to purchase and work the same; provided reasonable figures are asked. They are promptly frightened off by an unreasonable demand for $20,000, $30,000 or $50,000, for what has in reality cost them perhaps not over $500 to $1,000. The sooner our people get rid of this idea the better for all concerned. Meantime, extraordinary activity is being displayed in mining matters in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The gold mines of Nova

Scotia attracting particular attention. Many bona fide sales of mining rights are being made; and others are now on the tapis. In Cumberland County reports are in circulation of two large and important coal discoveries that bid fair to be of importance in the near future. In Halifax County, near Musquadoboit, reports of a new find of silver ore of large and apparently valuable proportions, is reported.At Musquash, below St. John, a find of rich silver ore is reported on the property of Charles F. Clinch, Esq. InGloucester County, N.B., a large bed of magnetic iron ore and copper of valuable proportions is reported, and so on from day to day new finds are being discovered which only require the careful, honest, and judicious expenditure of capital to place them in the ranks of paying properties. The gold mines of Nova Scotia are, when in actual operation, making large and remunerative returns, and many new outfits of machinery are now being put up in various parts of that province on new discoveries, and even in districts that were formerly worked and to all intents and purposes abandoned. We therefore feel that with the vast mineral wealth of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, manganese, antimony, plaster and limestone in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the owners of these properties if they will but handle them in a careful, judicious and business like manner, avoiding the many professional 'snide and wildcat' speculators with which the provinces has been in the past infested."

URN: 0033 / M4 / Names: Scott Falls; Mushquash Peat;

S.J. Globe - Jul. 11, 1889 A Visit to Golden Gulch. - Gold, Silver, Anthracite Coal, Specular Iron and Moss Litter. - Musquash is only a few miles from St. John, and yet how few of our people have any idea of the treasures that are hidden in the earth at that quaint village, awaiting only the push and pluck of some venturesome persons to make our country a busy hive of industry. Having heard of the vast mineral deposits of that locality, and having an hour or so to spare, with a couple of friends, a visit was paid to Musquash. The first object of interest is the large ice houses on the banks of Spruce Lake. The houses are full, and the owners expect to make a big thing on ice when the weather gets warmer in the United States, and the demand for cool drinks becomes brisker. The nextobject of commercial importance is the barrens. The number of people who year after year trod the plains gathering the large and juicy blueberry and disposing of them at five cents a quart, had not the faintest notice of the ingredients of the bog, or that it would ever be worth $15 a ton. But such seems to be the fact, or at least I was so informed. When the proper machinery is put in position, someone will make money, and moss litter will have an upward tendency with a good marginal profit. Moss litter, no doubt, is good enough, but after all it is nowhere compared with gold and silver mines. These are the things to put mettle in a man, and when one awakes in the morning and looks out of the gable end window over his own gold field, he feels as if he was somebody. Lunch had been taken, when an invitation was accepted to visit the gold and silver mines. Of course nothing else was talked of but gold and silver - how could there be? When one is going to see the genuine article. Our guide was an enthusiast, and each alone was scanned minutely. After leaving the main road, we made a circuit via a cow path to the gulch. Everything was as quiet as it could be, except the mosquitoes; not the sign of a faro bank, nor a bunco steerer; not even a miner with a red shirt was visible - no gambling dens, and even our enthusiast wore a boiled shirt. These matters might make a difference to some, but the hope that a nugget might be found banished all those minor affairs. The gulch was at last reached. It is probably sixty or seventy feet long and about forty feet wide, with nearly perpendicular cliffs at either side. As we stood at the entrance our enthusiast said, Isn't it something wonderful, and each nodded his assent. At our feet was the white silver bearing quartz, and above us in the side of the cliff was the gold quartz. Quite an excavation had been made at the bottom of the gulch, but the recent rains left considerable water in the cutting. A lot of quartz had also been taken from the face of the cliff. A crude ladder was mounted, and the veins of the precious inspected. Small pieces of quartz were chipped off and saved; also pieces of silver quartz were gathered up. No nugget was found, however, but any quantity of quartz. There was no crusher around, and in consequence we had to take home the gold and silver in the rock. This is a good way to keep those metals at home. Speaking of the mine, we were told that a ton of gold quartz produced metal to the value of $21.39, and the silver quartz, $32.00. An expert offered to come from New York and make a thorough examination if $500 for expenses were guaranteed, but the owners, for certain reasons, thought it best to expend that amount in getting out specimens to send to Boston to be assayed. Operations will be commenced again this week. The owner, we were informed, was offered $60,000 for the mine last year, but he refused to sell under $75,000. Of course we all believed that the mines were the real thing, and when shown specimens and asked if we ever saw the like before? we answered readily in the negative. Whatever doubts we had about the gold producing qualities of Musquash, they were quickly dispelled, when an old man said in answer to a question: Nova Scotia produces gold, and why not New Brunswick? This settled the matter, for it seemed to us, if Nova Scotia can produce gold, New Brunswick can do the same. Argument here was out of place. With reluctance we left Golden Gulch. Our stay being of short duration, we were forced to forego the pleasure of visiting the coal and specular iron mines, but we were surfeited with specimens. There is no doubt of the mines being genuine, and Musquash has a great future before it - so say some of its more enthusiastic inhabitants. Musquash has vast resources in her marsh lands, and it would seem to one who had not caught the gold fever that if more of the land was dyked and properly attended, the returns would make a good show even against a gold mine."

URN: 0035 / Names: Cape Spencer Mine;

Colonial Farmer - May 27, 1872 ...Champlain... Speaks of an iron mine at Cape Spencer, which is marked on his map - Cap de Mines."

URN: 0036 / Names: Goshen Copper;

Kings County Record - May 14, 1926 Copper Ore in Kings and Albert Counties. -Mineral Located in Two Square Mile Area at Upper Goshen. First Assays Made Reach $15.00 a Ton. - Mining Engineer from Montreal Will Make Further Investigation. - The discovery of comparatively high grade copper has been made three miles from Elgin, in the upper Goshen district in Albert County, and adjoining part of Kings County. Preliminary examination of the deposit has already covered an area of about two square miles and the border line of the deposit has not yet been reached, according to those who have been making the investigations. Assays made at Ottawa indicate the ore value as high as $15 per ton. Edward Smith, of Anagance, who has had considerable experience in mining of other ores is in charge of the search and with him is associated Harry O'Connor, of Upper Goshen. Messrs. Smith and O'Connor state that a valley about 150 feet deep runs through the property examined and the ore has been found both on the heights and in the bed of the valley. The story of the discovery of the ore deposit sounds quite romantic. It appears that some three years ago when the spring tides ran high a freshet carried away part of the highway at Upper Goshen, opposite the farm of Bunyan Graves. To fill in the washout the roadmasters hauled some stone from the farm of Hazen Hayward. In the summer of 1925, it is stated, Harry Foster, of Salisbury, while fishing the upper reaches of the Kennebecasis, paused for luncheon at the spot where the fill had been made. Foster happened to pick up a piece of rock to examine it, his curiosity having been excited by an unusual color to the rock. He was in the act of breaking the rock when Graves happened along and in reply to the latter's query Foster stated that he held in his hand some valuable copper ore. Graves' interest was aroused; he took out a license to search and during the course of the next few months he made personal investigations and sent samples of the ore to the government assay office. The latest developments in the situation is the expected arrival of several mining engineers of a well known mining company in Montreal. They will be on the ground before the month is out and will make a thorough prospect of the property. So far the ore has been found on the farms of Jerry Layden, Harding Graves, Milford Hayward, Warren Purtle and John Higgins."

Kings County Record - Feb. 11, 1927 Elgin. - In 1925 a valuable copper deposit was discovered a few miles away on lands near Goshen Corner. When this property is developed, which is expected in the near future, it will greatly increase the importance and population of this area."

URN: 0036 / Names: Goshen Copper;

Evening Times Globe - Apr. 2, 1928 Albert County Copper Mine Boring Soon. - A long distance telephone call Saturday brought the announcement that boring was to begin at once at the copper mine on the property of J.B. Grey, Goshen, Albert County. An option has been taken on the property by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Trail, B.C., and should the drill tests prove the property as rich as it is believed to be development will proceed at once. This mine was discovered about three years ago. It is located about three and one half miles from Elgin Corner and runs for a distance of about two miles on the properties of J.B. Grey and M. Hayward. Samples of the ore have been assayed from time to time, it is stated, and show returns ranging from $8 to $27 a ton."

Kings County Record - Apr. 6, 1928 Mining Development at Goshen. - An option has been taken on the property of J.B. Grey, Goshen, Albert Co., by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Trail, B.C., and should the drill tests prove the property rich as it is believed to be, development will proceed at once. This mine was discovered three years ago. It is located about three and one half miles from Elgin Corner and runs for a distance of two miles on the properties of J.B. Grey and M. Hayward. Samples of the ore have been assayed from time to time, and show returns ranging from $8 to $27 a ton."

Kings County Record - May 17, 1951 25 Years Ago (May 14). - The discovery of comparatively high grade copper ore has been made three miles from Elgin, in the Upper Goshen district of Albert County, and the adjoining part of Kings County. Preliminary examination of the deposit has already covered an area of about two square miles, and the border line of the deposit has not been reached yet."

URN: 0038 / Names: Red Head Harbor;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 29, 1880 Fine specimens of copper ore have been found at Red Head, near Saint George. Now for another mining company."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 26, 1917 The copper mine at Red Head, Charlotte county, formerly operated by James McLean, of Letete, has been re-opened by a New York syndicate. A quantity of ore has been taken out and shipped to the United States

URN: 0038 / GEOL / Names: Red Head Harbor; Geology - General;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 31, 1905 Geology of Charlotte County. - (By Dr. R.W.Ells). - The first part of the season of 1904 was spent in completing the study of the geology of certain parts of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, the survey of which owing to lack of time, was left unfinished last season. This work included the examination of the rocks of the shore of the Bay of Fundy, between Beaver Harbor and Point Lepreau, where, at different places, through the agency of intrusives, the ordinary sedimentary rocks of Silurian and Devonian age had become altered to the condition of schists of pre-Cambrian aspect. Surveys necessary to connect the work of last season with the shore roads were also completed, but there yet remains the survey of the railway between St. Stephen and St. John, of which no plans are available, in order that the map of the county may be properly compiled. On the island of Grand Manan, the western side, and in fact the greater portion of the island, is composed of trappean rocks or diabase, similar to those which form the North Mountain range of Nova Scotia. No trace of the Triassic red sandstone was observed. The rocks of the southeastern portion comprise large masses or eruptives, similar in character to those already described as occurring on Campobello and Deer Islands to the north west, which are intrusive through slates and conglomerates of Upper Silurian age, with small areas of limestone, the whole resembling what was found on Letang peninsula, south of the village of St. George on the mainland. The slates are greenish and gray with purple beds, and the action of the intrusives on these is quite marked. In places they have become schistose. The actual contact of the traps or diabase was seen at only one point on the shore north of Seal Cove, on the south side of Red Head. Here, the extremity of the point is occupied by reddish and greenish grey slate, and at a distance of 300 paces west from the point, there is a sharp contact between the reddish slates which dip N 60 degrees, with a band, at the base, of about two feet, which is crushed and holds pebbles of altered slates and trap. The first part of the igneous rocks consists at the contact of about fifty feet of conglomerate composed of augite pebbles in a dirty green augitic paste, beyond which the trap is columnar for some distance along the shore in the direction of Seal Cove. The trap pebbles are of all sizes from that of a walnut to masses of a foot or more across. Seventy paces west of the contact with the slates, a band of similar conglomerate, about six feet wide, extends up the face of the columnar trap, filling an apparent line of fracture in the latter, after the manner of a later dike. As to the other eruptives of the island, associated with the Silurian rocks, possibly the best exposure of these is seen at the north east pint known as Fish Head, on the north side of Cameron Cove, which lies just to the north of Flaggs Cove. They form the whole shore between the light house and Whale Cove, and consist of greenish diabase, reddish feldspathic rocks and imperfect syenites. Their contact with the slates is well seen on the north side of Cameron Cove, and is here clearly intrusive. The slates are not only altered along the junction of the two series, but portions of the slates are caught up in the intrusive mass. Just where the outer light house point joins the main mass, there is an intrusive dike of the trap similar to that of the west shore, with a breadth of about fifty feet, cutting across the diabase of Fish Head in an almost east course. These rocks have been described in such detail in the Report by Prof. Bailey, 1870-71, that minute descriptions here are unnecessary. They are similar to the eruptives found on the Letite peninsula and on Campobello and Deer islands, and their action on the Silurian strata is similar. These strata have sometimes assumed a schistose structure near the contacts, with the formation of quartz veins and strings of dolomite, while certain of the associated limestones are nearly crystalline. Probably the best exposures of these exposures of these Silurian rocks on the island are to be seen around Flaggs and Cameron coves, and on the shore about half a mile south of the former place. At these places the slates are associated with intrusives, generally greenish diabase, distinct from the trap rocks of the islands, which cut the other intrusives and are of a later date. As displayed on the shore below Flagg's cove, the sedimentaries consist of large ledges of purple conglomerate and sandy shales, with black slates and green schists. The conglomerates contain pebbles of dark felsite, quartz and purple slates, are cut by quartz veins and sometimes assume a schistose structure. They resemble similar rocks seen at Back Bay on the main land where they contain Silurian fossils, and apparently overlie the greenish grey slates of Flaggs cove. The contact of the conglomerates with the slates is often irregular, the former showing local development and with tongues of purple shale extending into the conglomerate mass. The black slates in association are like similar slates seen in Cameron cove south of Fish Head, and, like them, are highly altered either by the agency of the green intrusives or in part by the trap rocks which touch the shore near this place. While from their peculiar character they were at one time supposed to possibly represent Pre-cambrian rocks their manifest resemblance to the altered Silurian slates of the mainland in Charlotte county and the islands to the north and west, in which Silurian fossils have been found, renders it very probable that those rocks of Grand Manan, like those of Letang and Letite may also be classed as altered Silurian. Along the shore, the green eruptives are seen at frequent intervals to the east limits of the outcrops of Red Head where the trap of the island extends to the southeast shore. Where these slates are seen in small outcrops they are invariably altered, but preserve a general similarity of aspect. On several of the islands off this part of the coast, notably Long Island, the Ducks and Nantucket the greater part is occupied by intrusives, frequently diabase. In certain places, however, as on Big Duck Island, a greenish, or sometimes purple ..?.. Porphyry is found. Banked by greenish and occasionally purple tinted schistose slates of the usual type. The bulk of the older rocks, therefore, of this part of the island, as contrasted with the traps, may be classed as eruptive, with small areas of altered Silurian sediments. In this respect Grand Manan corresponds closely with Deer Island and Campobello. On the mainland the rocks of Beaver Harbor and of the coast east to Lepreau were also examined. In this area several points of structure were noted concerning which some doubt existed last year. On the road from St. George to Beaver Harbor after passing over the series of slates which extend from Letite to the Pennfield ridge and which are of Silurian age, the reddish and purple weathering felsites are met with in a brook about two miles south of Beaver harbor. These extend to the village, forming hills. The felsites invade grayish, greenish and purple slates of the Mascarene series on the north side of the village with bands of conglomerate of a dark reddish tint. These rocks are schistose and overlie a thick series of generally black slates which form the headland south of the village, and which hold plant stems and are apparently of Devonian age. They are cut by masses of feldspathic granite and green diabase which have altered the beds along the contact. The eruptive rocks extend thence to the lighthouse point. Similar rocks are seen on the east side of the harbor. It is probable that the Devonian rocks of this place have a somewhat local development and rest upon the Silurian of the Letite series. Going east from Pennfield ridge to Crow Harbor, after passing the gravel deposits which form the large plain along the ridge road, masses of green diabase occur for a distance of a mile along the road to the shore. These are succeeded southward by gneissic diorite, and these again by felsites and gneissic granite with schists, often mixed with a basic granite. Along the shore of Crow Harbor the rocks are schists of an older type, as also at Red Head cove. They are gneissic, sometimes talcose, and are associated with diorite and basic granite which are intrusive. On the east side of Red Head Cove there is a copper mine which was opened in 1878-79, and reopened about five years ago, a considerable amount of development work being done. The ore occurs in the schists at the contact with the intrusives and consists for the most part of iron pyrites in irregular gashy deposits. Only a small quantity of copper is visible. These rocks, from Crow's Harbor east to Barnaby Head, appear to belong, as indicated on the map, to the pre-Cambrian series. They are continuous from this place to the vicinity of Lepreau, though in places overlaid by red beds of the

URN: 0039 / 0043 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 8, 1881 A sample of ore from the mine at Union was sent to Prof. F.F. Bartlett, Portland, Me., to be assayed for copper. He reports that the sample contains nothing but a small quantity of nickel."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 20, 1890 The Pyrites Mine at St. Stephen. - The pyrites mine on the Hall farm at St. Stephen is showing up better from day to day. Mr. Carroll has been satisfied all along that the ore is very valuable, and W.F. Best, the St. John analytical chemist in his report says: With regard to the composition of the ore, it is sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites), with a considerable percentage of nickel, and some gold, silver and copper. The average value of the ore as determined by the analysis of twelve samples of the material taken from near the surface is $21.00 per ton."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1890Is It a New Brunswick Sudbury? - The large deposit of iron pyrites near St. Stephen, recently referred to in the Telegraph, has been further tested by local and American chemists with the result that the per centage of nickel has considerable increased. A New York chemist finds 2 per cent. of nickel in a sample of ore taken four feet below the surface. A subsequent analysis of ore from the same opening, seven feet below the surface, shows nearly 2 1/2 per cent of nickel. It may be remarked that the discovery of nickel at Sudbury, Ontario, has recently created intense excitement throughout the world. The Sudbury ore is an iron ore, containing sulphur and nickel. The ore is roasted to burn off the sulphur and is then ready for shipment. The St. Stephen ore is iron ore, containing sulphur and nickel, the latter is not so large in proportion as is found at Sudbury, but still sufficient, in view of its location on the seaboard, to give prospects of being very valuable. Nickel is coming into very extensive use for increasing the strength of steel used in armour plating ironclad war vessels, the preparation being about 3 1/2 per cent. The effect of the admixture of nickel with the steel in armor is to prevent fracture. A projectile passing through an armor of nickel-steel merely makes a round hole without materially cracking the plate outside of the point perforated. Such being the facts it seems a matter of great interest that an iron ore is found in our own province, and at a point most convenient for shipment, which contains nearly the percentage of nickel required for such an important use. It is the rule that the richness of ore increases with the depth from surface, and there is good reason to believe that this may be found true at St. Stephen. The samples so far taken at different depths show an increase of nickel in descent. At the session of the provincial legislature in 1889, a law was enacted authorizing the governor in council, on being duly satisfied there were good prospects of valuable minerals being discovered, to make an appropriation for the purpose of sinking shafts, or boring, to test the value of metal or mineral deposits at any point where indications of them might be found. It would appear from our information that the St. Stephen mine is of sufficient promise to justify a moderate expenditure thereupon under the act above referred to. A realiy good find of nickel in any part of the province would be a matter of provincial importance. - Telegraph."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 An assay has been made of the silver mine at St.Stephen, N.B. and the value of the ore placed at $20.00 per ton. They are prospects of a good lead in the vicinity."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1890 Mining.- Further Developments in Regard to the Mineral Wealth of St. Stephen.- The pyrites mine promises now to be more valuable than the most sanguine of the prospectors had supposed. Latest advices place the value of the best specimens at about $20 per ton at the mine. If even half this can be realized it will probably pay to work it. Mr. Carroll is said to have refused $30,000 for his lease."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1890 Mr. W. F. Todd has, during the week, opened up a bed of mineral lying a quarter of a mile north-west of Mr. Carroll's mine, on land belonging to Mr. Parker Hanson and Mr. John Rodgers, of which he has held a lease for some time past. The lode runs northeast and southwest, parallel with that on the Hall farm. It is about seventy feet in width and, from surface indications, about one thousand feet in length. Though resembling the Carroll ore in color and lustre, that of Mr. Todd's workings are not the same in weight and hardness, and apparently is of an entirely different nature. It is believed to contain little, if any, iron, but to be rich in lead, silver and nickel and the decision of a mineralogist is awaited with interest. The bed of ore is so situated as to be free from any trouble with water in the pit, and, so far, it is very easy to work. If it should prove to be of value, Mr. Todd will go on with the work of mining, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1890 Pyrites. - Since Mr. W.F. Best's encouraging report on the Carroll pyrites mine at Hall's farm, Mr. Carroll has made a fifth cut, 350 feet south of cut two, mentioned in Mr. Best's letter, and found a continuation of the bed described. This would indicate a much larger deposit than was at first supposed."

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Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 The mining fever has struck St. Stephen. Numerous rich deposits have been found and several experts are on the grounds prospecting. Several good leads of silver have been found."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1890 Mineral Wealth in Charlotte. - The Hall's Farm Pyrites Deposit is a Very Extensive One. - A few weeks ago an attempt was made to discover the extent of the pyrites deposit on the Hall farm, two miles back from St. Stephen. The property is owned by J.A. Carroll, Thos. Gregory and W.F. Best. A shaft was sunk down four feet and struck a solid bed of ore. About 500 feet distant another shaft was sunk, and at a depth of five feet the bed was struck again. To make assurance doubly sure another shaft has just been sunk about half way between these two and at a depth of about seven feet the bed of ore was found. The shafts are about six feet wide by ten in length and the whole floor was found to consist of solid ore without any mixture of impurities. One shaft was sunk down into the ore and a blast taken, and one of the results was a solid fragment of ore about as large as a barrel. W.F. Best showed a Sun man a fragment of the ore yesterday. It weighed about five or six pounds and was very heavy when its size was considered. A sample of the ore weighing 41 pounds was also received by Mr. Best yesterday. The ore is what is called iron pyrites, and contains also traces of copper and nickel. The pyrites is a sulphate of iron and is used in the preparation of sulphuric acid. One specimen that Mr. Best analyzed contained 4 p.c. of copper, and if there should be found much ore with this proportion it would pay to work it for the copper alone. Mr. Best is confident that the ore is valuable, and is now assured that the deposit is extensive. Just over the deposit is found what miners call gozzen, and which they say is an indication of a productive deposit. Just between this and the bed of ore is a space, like a cave, two or three inches in depth. Mr. Best will immediately proceed with a complete analysis of the ore, after which the future of the enterprise will be determined."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 The mining fever has struck St. Stephen. Numerous rich deposits have been found and several experts are on the grounds prospecting. Several good leads of silver have been found."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 2, 1890 The Carroll pyrites mine was inspected last week by a special agent of New York men, who think of purchasing. It is understood that his report will be highly favorable."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 9, 1890 It is likely, says an up-river exchange, that the Carroll pyrites mine at St. Stephen will be purchased by a New York Company."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 27, 1890 and Evening Gazette - Nov. 1, 1890 Excavators at the Todd and Boardman pyrites mine have disclosed a level bed of ore 124 feet wide, with a well defined wall, thus showing that it is not a mere surface deposit, but a vein probably of immense depth, and containing as Mr. Boardman expresses it, more tons of ore than there ever were thousands of lumber on this river."

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Daily Telegraph - Aug. 23, 1890 Iron Pyrites. - A large and apparently valuable deposit of iron pyrites has been recently discovered about two miles back of the town of St. Stephen, on the land of Ebenezer Hall. It is quite ready of access by an easy grade to the railway or the wharves. The mine is under lease to Mr. J.A. Carroll of St. Stephen, and is being developed under the direction of Mr. W.F. Best, of this city. Three openings have been made in a line running northeast and southwest at distances 250 feet apart; all show a solid mass of ore at the bottom of the openings. A sample from the last opening made, weighing 40 lbs., is now at the Shore Line depot, Water street. A specimen shown at this office appears like solid metal without any admixture of quartz or other impurity. Immense quantities of iron pyrites are used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Though not intrinsically of the greatest value yet the very large consumption of this ore and the comparative rarity of large deposits of it make it valuable. The principal deposit in Canada so far discovered is at Brockville, Ont. It is proposed to make further explorations of the St. Stephen mine, and then place it on the market."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 30, 1890 A valuable discovery of copper and iron is reported on the farm of Mr. E. Hall, Charlotte

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 31, 1890 Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, of St. John, was in town on Tuesday inspecting the deposit of pyrites which has been discovered on the farm of Mr. E. Hall and a portion of which is now under lease to Mr. J. Carroll. Mr. Best expressed himself as well pleased with his inspection and pronounced the ore very valuable, if it can be found in sufficient quantities to warrant the establishment of works to develop it. Mr. Carroll informs a Courier reporter that there is a very large deposit of ore, and he is satisfied that, if it all proves as good as the specimen examined, he has made a good find. Mr. Best will return in a few days for a further examination of the deposit and, if his present impressions are confirmed, a company will be at once organized to work the mine."

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Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 23, 1890 The deposit of iron pyrites near St. Stephen, has been prospected and has turned out well. An assay shows 4 per cent. copper which is a paying quality if sufficient of the ore is located. The iron appears to be of good quality."

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1890 Mining.- Further Developments in Regard to the Mineral Wealth of St. Stephen.- The pyrites mine promises now to be more valuable than the most sanguine of the prospectors had supposed. Latest advices place the value of the best specimens at about $20 per ton at the mine. If even half this can be realized it will probably pay to work it. Mr. Carroll is said to have refused $30,000 for his lease."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 28, 1890 Iron Pyrites.- A Deposit Which Promises to be of Considerable Importance to St. Stephen.- The pyrites beds which Mr. J.A. Carroll is opening up near St. Stephen, and of which mention has been made before, are proving to be richer and more extensive than was at first supposed. A reporter for the Courier was among the many who visited the spot within the past week. A walk or drive of two miles, over a pleasant country road, leads to Maple Grove farm, the property of Mr. E. Hall, beautifully situated on the southerly slope of a hill on the Basswood Ridge Road. Here, for years past, the proprietor had been content to reap rich harvests from the surface of the ground, scarcely dreaming that the rough and barren portion of his land lying next the road might be of more value than all the woods and fields beyond. About six years ago, where the soil of this place had been accidently disturbed, Mr. Hall noticed that it bore indications of iron or some other metal, and made an opening which satisfied him that it was worth further investigation. He interested at the time Messrs. G.W. Ganong and J.P. Bixby, who, finding the mineral to be iron pyrites, took a five year's lease of the premises; but, not satisfied with the character of the ore, they allowed their lease to expire without opening up the deposit. Mr Hall, however, was still convinced that the property was of value; and some two months ago he made a lease of the mining rights to Mr. J.A. Carroll, who is at present in charge. To an experienced observer the most striking features of the place are the scorched and blackened appearance of the friable surface rock, and the strong sulphurous smell arising from the openings in the earth, reminding one of the smoke of gunpowder. A ledge of hard gray stone is found just below the surface and under this is the ore. Two excavations about two hundred feet apart and ten or twelve feet in depth, made where the surface indications were most favorable, show a solid bed of ore of unknown width and thickness. A third pit, sunk at random between the two, discloses the ore again at about the same distance beneath the surface, and there is every reason to suppose it is continuous; while another outcrop on unleased land further up the hill seems to leave little doubt that the quantity of the ore is practically inexhaustible. As to quality, something remains yet to be learned. The analysis is said to make it a cupreous iron pyrites, with a good percentage of copper and traces of silver, nickel, cobalt and gold. It thus somewhat resembles the product of the famous Spanish mines, considered by far the most valuable variety known. The prospectors hope that the copper may yet be met with in paying quantities. The ore, when freshly broken, is of a brilliant yellow-grey color, is very hard and very heavy. It its form proves to be adapted to the latest methods of extracting sulphuric acid, Mr. Carroll has a fortune within his grasp."

Daily Gleaner - Sep. 5, 1890 A Valuable Deposit. - The pyrites mine at St. Stephen promises now to be more valuable than the most sanguine of the prospectors had supposed. Latest devices place the value of the best specimens at about $20 per ton at the mine. If even half this can be realized it will probably pay to work it. Mr. Carroll is said to have refused $30,000 for his

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 6, 1890 St. Stephen. - Mr. W.F. Best, analyst, of St. John, was in town yesterday, and with Messrs Gregory and Carroll visited the mine of the latter. This is the fourth time Mr. Best has visited it. He is more than pleased and says that the ore is worth $20 a ton at least. A fine specimen was brought in yesterday afternoon and may be seen at the store of Mr. Thos. Gregory. Large crowds visit the mine daily. Mr. Todd is also prospecting on adjoining lands, and thinks he has struck ore as rich as any in that vicinity."

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Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 23, 1890 The deposit of iron pyrites near St. Stephen, has been prospected and has turned out well. An assay shows 4 per cent. copper which is a paying quality if sufficient of the ore is located. The iron appears to be of good quality."

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Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 19, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - Mr. Hall Visits Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie and is Told That It Will Be All Right. - Mr. Hall of St. Stephen nickel mine owner saw Mr. Blair, and got little if any satisfaction. He says he tried honey on him and several dashes of vinegar without much result. He likewise approached Mr. Tweedie on the same subject, but like his chief he was noncommittal. Mr. Hall told Mr. Blair that he had been warned to do his talking to Mr. Blair through a lawyer, but did not wish to begin so. Mr. Blair told him that there was no need of a lawyer that it would be all right. Mr. Hall is determined that it will be all right in any case and is taking the necessary steps to secure his rights. He says that the mineral is under his house and other buildings, as well as the road to his dwellings, and that should these be mined under, he would not get enough from the lease to pay for one tenth the damage done. He claims as his right the mining license as he applied for it in time, if not exactly according to law. He did not follow out the license act of last session but thinks that whoever framed it must have measured his property or they could not have made such a fit. Mr. Mitchell arrived in town this morning in a hurry."

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Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 20, 1891 Mining Quarrel. - Over Some Nickel-Plated Property in Charlotte County. - (from our own correspondent). - Fredericton, June 20. - Mr. Ebenezer Hall of Heathland district, in the parish of St. Stephen, has been in town for three or four days and is by no means a pleased man. His business here is with the crown land department in connection with a certain mining lease lately issued to William Todd under the provisions of the act relating to mines and minerals passed at the last session of the legislature. It is on Mr. Hall's farm that the nickel mines lately discovered have the richest deposit. Mr. Hall woke up the other day to find strangers in possession of his lands, staking it off, and on inquiry was informed that Wm. Todd of St. Stephen had obtained from the local government a lease of a five mile block in which his farm was wholly included. The owner was naturally annoyed and came up to Fredericton to find out the whys and the wherefores of the matter for himself. In an interview with the Sun correspondent Mr. Hall said: Last year I had some of the mineral on my farm opened up and went to the trouble and expense to bring Mr. Best down from St. John to analyze the deposit. He did so, and the results of the analysis proved very encouraging. These facts were well known round about there and, I think, I was telling Mr. Todd all about it last summer. The mineral is quite rich on my place, and I believe the earth round my dooryard is worth not less than $20 a ton. Last spring I heard the government had a law about minerals before the house and I asked Mr. Mitchell, the provincial secretary, who is also a member for our county, about it. He said something about leases and royalty to me and I then told him I did not want anyone getting to get a lease on my farm, and that if it should be necessary for me to have a lease to keep others out, for him to make the application for me and let me know at once about it. He promised to do so, and I went away satisfied. I went river driving, for I lumber some, and when I returned home in May I learned that the law had passed and soon after was told that William Todd had secured a mining leases of my farm with other lands near it from the government. I made it my business to go to straight to see Mr. Mitchell and found him in his law office at St. Stephen. When I asked him about it, he told me that he thought Mr. Todd had applied for and obtained a lease of mining rights, including my place. I asked him why he had not done as I had requested him to do and as he had promised me he would. He said he had forgotten all about it. I was not satisfied and came here to find out all I could about the matter, and about all the satisfaction I got from the surveyor general, who told me if Todd attempted to tear down my buildings the government would stop him. It is a queer law that will give to a stranger leases of lands for mining where the mineral had been discovered before the law was even thought of, and when these mines were partly opened and the ore tested. I don't believe that Mr. Mitchell forgot what I told him, but you know, Mr. Todd and his friends are wealthy men and have a large political influence in our country. To say that Mr. Hall is annoyed at the way he considers that he has been treated, does not half express his feelings. He has retained G.F. Gregory as counsel, who is now looking into the matter for him. Mr. Gregory, on being asked about the matter, admitted that he had seen Mr. Hall, but refused any further information about the case."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 30, 1891 St. Stephen. - A stranger has been in town for some days inspecting the nickel mines and it is currently reported that on behalf of an English company he has bonded the McLean and Todd mine for eight months for $50,000, and the occupied land of Eben Hall for a similar period for $15,000. Rumors concerning the mines have been so varied and plentiful within a few months that not much interest is taken in them."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 1, 1891 The prospects of the St. Stephen mines improveand the proprietors have ordered new machinery. This is why operations to a large extent have been temporarily suspended - Calais Times."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1891 St. Stephen. - The Expiration of Nickel MineLicenses. - St. Stephen, Oct. 30. - People are now awaiting anxiously the twelfth of November, upon which date the leases held by foreign companies of the nickel mines in this locality expire. If the mines are at all valuable there will probably be important developments at that date."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1891 Latest reports are to the effect that St. Stephen nickel ore is better than the Sudbury ore, and that we are on the eve of a mining boom."

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S.J. Globe - Jun. 20, 1891 Fredericton, June 19. - The St. Stephen nickel and copper mines matter is exciting much attention here. Some interesting information was obtained at the Crown Land Office today by Mr. Hall's counsel, indicating strong grounds indeed for the belief - generally entertained - that the new mining act was part of a scheme to deprive Mr. Hall of his right in the valuable mineral beds on his farm."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 22, 1891Silver Mine At Beaufort. - A rich lead of silver ore has been found near Beaufort, Carleton Co. The matter is being kept very quiet, but prospecting with good results is going on. Will this meet the fate of the

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 19, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - Mr. Hall Visits Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie and is Told That It Will Be All Right. - Mr. Hall of St. Stephen nickel mine owner saw Mr. Blair, and got little if any satisfaction. He says he tried honey on him and several dashes of vinegar without much result. He likewise approached Mr. Tweedie on the same subject, but like his chief he was noncommittal. Mr. Hall told Mr. Blair that he had been warned to do his talking to Mr. Blair through a lawyer, but did not wish to begin so. Mr. Blair told him that there was no need of a lawyer that it would be all right. Mr. Hall is determined that it will be all right in any case and is taking the necessary steps to secure his rights. He says that the mineral is under his house and other buildings, as well as the road to his dwellings, and that should these be mined under, he would not get enough from the lease to pay for one tenth the damage done. He claims as his right the mining license as he applied for it in time, if not exactly according to law. He did not follow out the license act of last session but thinks that whoever framed it must have measured his property or they could not have made such a fit. Mr. Mitchell arrived in town this morning in a hurry."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 18, 1891 St. Stephen. - On Saturday morning, Mr. J.A.Carroll met with a serious accident at his mine. He had gone down into the shaft to show the men where to drill; just as he reached the ladder to ascend, the platform, on which the men were standing to strike the drill, gave way and struck a pile of ore at the other side of the shaft. When the ore fell it caught Mr. Carroll's leg and pinned it against the wall; being unable to stand he fell backwards and broke his leg at the knee. His knee having being injured before makes the accident still more dangerous. Just after the catastrophe Mr. Bonnell, representative of a New York syndicate, arrived to negotiate for the mine."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 27, 1891The Mineral Beds at St. Stephen. - Mr. Edward Jack's Views. - Fredericton, June 26. - Mr. Edward Jack has returned from St. Stephen with some interesting information regarding the much discussed mineral beds in that locality which he gave your correspondent this evening. The deposit, which is of sulphide of iron carrying nickel, is situated something more than a mile from the town of St. Stephen, on a branch of the Dennis Stream, which empties into the St. Croix a little below St. Stephen. It occurs in the form of beds, probably parallel with the stratification of the rocks, the course of which there is a little to the east of northeast. The presence of the mineral is indicated on the surface in numerous places by red iron oxide - the result of its decomposition through the effects of the air and moisture. Mr. Jack inspected the bed on what he called the Todd place. (Your correspondent could not learn from him whether Mr. Todd owned the property or not, but Mr Jack said he had the mining rights in the land.) It is not far distant from Eben Hall's farm. There is an immense mass of mineral here. There was nothing like it in New Brunswick, Mr. Jack said. Mr. Jack was not on Eben Hall's place. The bed there he was informed, was some six or seven feet wide. A piece from the bottom of the shaft, which was shown him by a gentleman in St. Stephen, indicated a considerable percentage of copper. He was also shown an analysis, made by Sharples, of Boston, of a piece of the iron sulphide - he did not know whether it was from the Hall farm or the Todd place mentioned - which showed nearly two per cent of nickel. The average of the famous Sudbury mines from Barlow's report is given as being between 2.25 and 2.50 per cent. Mr. Jack explained that there were two sulphides of iron, one of which would roast, yielding sulphurous acid; the other would not. Unfortunately the St. Stephen deposit is of the latter kind, and the sulphur is consequently lost. Nickel, however, usually occurs in the kind that cannot be used for making sulphuric acid, and the deposit is generally thought to be of great value. The Pilley's Island pyrite mine in Newfoundland, lately sold by Murchie & McNichol, of Calais, to an English syndicate, parts with its sulphur so readily that the cinder or residue is sold as iron ore for $3 per ton after the sulphur, which amounts to upwards of 50 per cent, has been extracted. The two St. Stephen mines - the Todd mine mentioned, and the Carroll mine, the latter on Eben Hall's farm - Mr. Jack says, have been bonded to different parties, who are now testing their value. A few weeks time will prove what this is. Should they turn out to be of value, the value will be very great, owing to the vast quantity of mineral which occurs in them. From the indications of copper scattered through this great deposit, Mr. Jack said, it was not at all unlikely but that this metal may be discovered in large quantities. It was his opinion that this metalliferous band of rocks extended for a long distance, and that many other discoveries of mineral would be made in it. In fact he heard that another discovery had been made at a point quite a long distance from the Carroll or Todd places referred to. On the Todd property he said there were thousands of tons of the mineral in sight. With regard to the selling price, Mr. Jack thought that common iron pyrite sold in New York for about $6 per ton. It must therefore be found in great bodies, and well situated as far as mining and transportation are concerned, to be of any value. But all these conditions exist in the case of the St. Stephen mines. Mr. McLaren, of Letete, is superintending prospecting and mining operations for Mr. Todd."

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S.J. Globe - Jun. 16, 1891 Fredericton, June 16. - Eben Hall, St. Stephen, who recently discovered a valuable nickel mine on his farm, is here after a mining license."

Daily Telegraph - May 27, 1891 St. Stephen's Mining Boom. - Indications That The Deposit Is Much Richer Than At First Supposed. - [Special to the Telegraph] - St. Stephen, May 26 - Mr. Carroll is much pleased with the prospects of his mine, as the following extract of a letter from Mr. W.F. Best will show he has cause to be: I have completed the analysis of the samples. The following are the results:- Ore received May 9th show nickel, 2.65; copper, 5.72. Sample marked No. 1 shows nickel, 2.41; copper, 7.12. No. 2 nickel, 2.67; copper, 6.30. No. 3 nickel, 2.35; copper, 4.80. The above samples were all taken about 15 feet from the surface. Mr. Best said: A well known mining engineer informs me that we should not look for the richest ore in less than 100 feet, and it is his opinion that this ore will run more to copper, and perhaps other of the heavy metals. He thinks there is every reason to be encouraged by the developments up to this date. If the ore increases in value in the same ratio by the time Mr. Carroll has reached 25 feet, the samples will show richer than Sudbury. An Englishman who came out to visit the Sudbury mines, heard of the St. Stephen mine, came to see it and spent two days here. He was of the opinion there was a heavy deposit of ore in the Carroll mine. Mr. A.W. Orris, of New York, was also here viewing the mine. The land all around Mr. Carroll's mine is taken up by mining leases, and altogether the prospects for a mining boom in this vicinity are very encouraging."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 16, 1891 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 18, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - The Owner of the Property Visits Mr. Blair. - He Claims That He Is Being Cheated of His Rights. - And Will Fight The Case To The Last Extremity. - Mr. E. Hall of St. Stephen is in the city today investigating the intracacies of the mining laws. He is the owner of the celebrated nickel mines at St. Stephen and tells the following peculiar state of affairs. Some time since he believed that there was a good mine on his farm and sank a shaft in what he called the beanfield where two fine leads of the metal were found. Jerry A. Carroll came to him and asked for a lease of the land for the purpose of prospecting. Carroll sent some of the mineral to Mr. Best, of St. John, who pronounced it worth $21 to the ton of ore. This set the ball rolling. The next thing that happened was that Carroll sold the mine to a New York firm. Mr. Hall says that the lease is not lawful as it was not signed by his wife and he thinks that he is being unfairly dealt with. He says that there are acres and acres of the mineral and he does not know what price to put on the property, and that the statement that he had refused $300,000 for it is a falsehood. All the land in question is now held, he says, by William Todd. He has a license covering five square miles, taking in the Hall property. Mr. Hall says he asked the Hon. Mr. Mitchell about procuring a mining license and he told him that he had forgotten all about it. He believes that Mr. Mitchell has a share in the mining license. He says he has not received a cent from Carroll for the lease, and that he does not own a foot of land. He is interviewing Mr. Blair this afternoon and says that he will sift the matter to the bottom. The lease was made out forever and he did not know that the lease, when he signed it, was for more than a simple right to prospect, or covered any extended period of time. He is prepared to fight the case, and appearances are that the nickel mine will be a mine of trouble to all concerned."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 12, 1891 St. Stephen. - The Nickel Mines. - The nickel mines on Basswood Ridge Road are still spoken of occasionally and it is said Mr. Carroll has received a further order for samples from English parties. Surveyor General Tweedie is to be in town soon to hear both sides of the story from parties interested in the mining and prospecting licenses for which applications have been made."

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Fredericton Gleaner - Jun. 26, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - Messrs. Blair and Tweedie's Reception of Mr. Hall. - Mr. Hall Tries Honey and Vinegar in Defence of Right. - Assisted By Counsel He Demands a License. - (St. Croix Courier) - Since Mr. Hall's return from Fredericton, he has been interviewed by a Courier reporter, to whom he told a story, of which what follows is the substance:- On arriving on Fredericton Mr. Hall proceeded to the government buildings and had an interview with the attorney-general. He told the attorney-general that his business was to enquire by what right a mining license has been given to Mr. Todd, covering his farm in the parish of St. Stephen. He supplemented his remark by informing Mr. Blair that he was a man of very little education, having attended school for only six weeks of his life, half of which time was devoted to fighting the other boys of the school, and that he thus was not, from an educational point of view, equipped for a discussion with men of the standing of the leader of the government. He suggested that if his rights were denied he might find it necessary to employ a lawyer, but Mr. Blair interrupted him with a statement that a man who could talk as well as Mr. Hall did not require any assistance from the legal profession, and suggested that they proceed to the Crown Land office to talk the matter over with the Surveyor General. Here they found Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Hall told his story to him. He had been the proprietor of the farm in question for very many years; he had cultivated it and improved it; he had planted and raised ornamental trees, the value of which to him was more than it could be to anyone else; he had known of the existence of valuable mineral on it for a long time and had even gone so far as to begin mining operations before any mining law was passed. He claimed he had rights in the mineral which could not be taken away by any law passed by the provincial government, and unless he were granted the first right to mine on his own premises he intended to make it warm for all persons, whether in authority or not, who were in the conspiracy to freeze him out. The surveyor-general informed Mr. Hall that he was a little previous in his demands, that, in his opinion, neither the government nor Mr. Todd had any desire to pull down his house or take away from him anything that was lawfully his, and he suggested that Mr. Hall should wait a while and watch developments, at the same time courteously enquiring if he intended to go home that night. Mr. Hall replied that he had used up all his honey and, as it appeared that it would be necessary to use a little vinegar, he didn't intend to go home until he had consulted a lawyer as to his rights. Taking leave of the gentlemen in the Crown Land office, Mr. Hall then went to the office of Mr. G.F. Gregory and told him his story, learning that he had arrived just in time to save himself from the avarice of those who were banded against him. Accordingly, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hall returned to the Crown Land office and Mr. Gregory stated Mr. Hall's case, tendering $50.00 and demanding a mining license to cover the property in dispute. The Surveyor General took the money and stated that, if it were possible, the license would be granted and, if not, the money would be returned. Since his return Mr. Hall has expressed himself as satisfied that he will get the first right from the government to mine on his own property. If not, he has behind him relatives in New York who are worth millions and who will fight his fight to the finish. An expectant public will wait further developments with feverish interest and anxiety."

Eastport Sentinel - Jul. 15, 1891 New York parties will commence operations on the Carroll nickel mine next week, and will place a large force of men on the ground at the start. - [Times"

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Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 5, 1891That Nickel Mine. - The Ball Opens - Who Will Appear in the First Dance? - The Telegraph contains the following about the celebrated nickel mine at St. Stephen about which so much was said some time since. The Carroll-Best nickel mine near St. Stephen will be inspected in about a week by some members of the American syndicate to whom it has been bonded. Upon the result of this examination the final sale of the property will in some measure depend. The syndicate has made a deposit with the owners of the mine, which will be forfeited in case they decide not to buy the property by the end of November. The deposit made is about large enough to cover the expenses of development to date. The chief owner, Mr. Carroll, has been ill for some time, but is recovering. Of late it was found that what was thought to be the wall of the mines really concealed a further deposit, which makes the property even more valuable than before. Borings extended over a space 600 feet long and more than 100 feet wide, have in every case resulted in the finding of good ore. Already a depth of some 20 feet has been reached, but this is as yet but a scratch on the surface of the ground. Should additional examinations warrant it a depth of 100 feet will no doubt be attained in time. The heavier metals increase with the depth. Copper, iron, a little zinc and gold and silver in small quantities occur. The gold and silver would be worth about $3 a ton, and although ore of that value is successfully worked in Germany, it would probably not pay here as labor is dearer and the progress in mining not so great. The appearance of the Carroll ore is almost exactly the same as that of the celebrated Sudbury deposit. It would appear from this that the owner, Eben Hall, is not to be considered, but it is altogether likely that he will be heard from when the inspection takes place. From his own statements, if true, the lease which Mr. Hall says he signed only transferred to Carroll the right of prospecting. It appears that Carroll claims the ownership of the mine and this Hall will protest in the courts."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 6, 1891 The Carroll-Best nickel mine near St. Stephen will be inspected in about a week by some members of the American syndicate to whom it has been bonded. Upon the result of this examination the final sale of the property will in some measure depend. The syndicate has made a deposit with the owners of the mine, which will be forfeited in case they decide not to buy the property by the end of November. The deposit made is about large enough to cover the expenses of development to date.- Tel."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1891 Latest reports are to the effect that St. Stephen nickel ore is better than the Sudbury ore, and that we are on the eve of a mining boom."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 28, 1891 Mining Licenses. - Some of the local holders of mining licenses have been summoned to Fredericton to show cause why they are entitled to hold their licenses against the claims of other applicants. –

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 16, 1891 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 18, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - The Owner of the Property Visits Mr. Blair. - He Claims That He Is Being Cheated of His Rights. - And Will Fight The Case To The Last Extremity. - Mr. E. Hall of St. Stephen is in the city today investigating the intracacies of the mining laws. He is the owner of the celebrated nickel mines at St. Stephen and tells the following peculiar state of affairs. Some time since he believed that there was a good mine on his farm and sank a shaft in what he called the beanfield where two fine leads of the metal were found. Jerry A. Carroll came to him and asked for a lease of the land for the purpose of prospecting. Carroll sent some of the mineral to Mr. Best, of St. John, who pronounced it worth $21 to the ton of ore. This set the ball rolling. The next thing that happened was that Carroll sold the mine to a New York firm. Mr. Hall says that the lease is not lawful as it was not signed by his wife and he thinks that he is being unfairly dealt with. He says that there are acres and acres of the mineral and he does not know what price to put on the property, and that the statement that he had refused $300,000 for it is a falsehood. All the land in question is now held, he says, by William Todd. He has a license covering five square miles, taking in the Hall property. Mr. Hall says he asked the Hon. Mr. Mitchell about procuring a mining license and he told him that he had forgotten all about it. He believes that Mr. Mitchell has a share in the mining license. He says he has not received a cent from Carroll for the lease, and that he does not own a foot of land. He is interviewing Mr. Blair this afternoon and says that he will sift the matter to the bottom. The lease was made out forever and he did not know that the lease, when he signed it, was for more than a simple right to prospect, or covered any extended period of time. He is prepared to fight the case, and appearances are that the nickel mine will be a mine of trouble to all concerned."

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St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1891The Nickel Mine. - The History of Mr. Hall's Movements in the Efforts to Establish His Rights. - Mr. E. Hall has been receiving considerable attention of late in connection with the lately developed nickel mine on his farm. Scarcely a provincial paper has been received at the Courier office within the past few days that has not had some reference to Mr. Hall and his farm and the mineral on it. This is due to the fact that Mr. Hall has been in Fredericton recently, interviewing the Attorney General and other dignitaries up there as to their object in passing the mining law of last session, and why they had seen fit to allow his property to be covered by the licenses with which it has been blanketed. The Courier is in possession of the result of the interview, but, before satisfying the expectant public on this point, it desires to give an idea of Mr. Hall's position and contentions, a story that is best related by the Fredericton correspondent of the St. John Globe as follows, in last Thursday's issue of that paper:- The visit to the city this week of Mr. E. Hall, owner of the celebrated Heathland farm near St. Stephen, in which the nickel and copper mines were discovered last summer, promises a sequel of more than ordinary interest, in which it is generally believed will be found the secret of the new provincial mining act passed at the last session of the legislature. Mr. Hall spent a considerable part of the day about the crown land office, his presence causing marked uneasiness to the head of the department, who has been in town since yesterday. Mr. Hall's grievance will be better understood by a recital of the facts in connection with the case, as related by himself to your correspondent. The farm in which the mines are situated is about two miles from St. Stephen, and comprises about one hundred acres of land. On the 1st of July last year, while Mr. Hall was working his horse in that part of the farm which he calls the beanfield (?), one of the animal's legs broke through the surface and went down almost its entire length - caused, as Mr. Hall immediately saw, by the insubstantial condition, through the effect of gases, of part of a long bed of mineral lying about eighteen inches from the top. The sight of a piece of broken mineral at once aroused the farmer's interest, and in examination of it afterwards by himself and some relatives induced him to send it to St. John to Mr. Best for testing. Mr. Best reported it rich in copper and nickel and went over some days after and inspected the premises. He found a stratum of the mineral of large size, the richest part being in about the middle of the farm. Mr. Hall afterwards leased to Mr. J.A. Carroll between 15 and 20 acres in the upper end of the farm, upon condition that the lessee pay $500 if he found mineral of workable value on it, and a further sum of $500 when he should begin to work it. Silver and gold in small quantity, but of a very rich quality, were afterwards found on higher land near the house. Specimens of this Mr. Hall's nephew, Chas. Libbey, took to New York, where it was estimated the quartz was worth $140 per ton. The word soon went round among speculators and several big offers have been made to Mr. Hall. Mr. Carroll, it is stated has received $20,000 for his interest in the 20 acres mentioned. Now comes in the most interesting part of the case. Some time after the discovery, Mr. Hall says early last fall, the latter spoke to Hon. Mr. Mitchell, provincial secretary, about procuring mining licence - that would be under the old act. The secretary, some months afterwards, Mr. Hall having been absent in a lumber operation in the meantime, when asked about the matter, stated that he had forgotten all about it; and, before anything more was heard respecting it, the new mineral act had been passed through the house and declared law, by which it is provided that any person, on making the necessary application, may be granted a prospecting license authorizing him to search upon any five square miles of land he pleases to apply for, whether crown lands or lands owned by private persons. This done, there is further provision for the granting of mining leases on any portion of the land thus selected on which minerals may be found, which gives the lessees power to enter upon the land, tear up the earth, erect buildings, tear down buildings, etc., if necessary, upon compensation - to be agreed upon by arbitrators appointed for the purpose, if it is impossible for the lessee to agree thereon with the owner of the land - being made. The next discovery is that Mr. W.F. Todd had applied to the Crown Land department in the manner prescribed, and been granted, on paying the fee of $20, a license to prospect on five square miles of land, covering Mr. Hall's farm, and that the latter's rights to the land are subject to this license. Mr. Todd has not yet entered upon the land, and never will if law can prevent him. The case was given tonight to a leading lawyer of the city, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly sifted. 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He supplemented his remark by informing Mr. Blair that he was a man of very little education, having attended school for only six weeks of his life, half of which time was devoted to fighting the other boys of the school, and that he thus was not, from an educational point of view, equipped for a discussion with men of the standing of the leader of the government. He suggested that if his rights were denied he might find it necessary to employ a lawyer, but Mr. Blair interrupted him with a statement that a man who could talk as well as Mr. Hall did not require any assistance from the legal profession, and suggested that they proceed to the Crown Land office to talk the matter over with the Surveyor General. Here they found Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Hall told his story to him. He had been the proprietor of the farm in question for very many years; he had cultivated it and improved it; he had planted and raised ornamental trees, the value of which to him was more than it could be to anyone else; he had known of the existence of valuable mineral on it for a long time and had even gone so far as to begin mining operations before any mining law was passed. He claimed he had rights in the mineral which could not be taken away by any law passed by the provincial government, and unless he were granted the first right to mine on his own premises he intended to make it warm for all persons, whether in authority or not, who were in the conspiracy to freeze him out. The surveyor-general informed Mr. Hall that he was a little previous in his demands, that, in his opinion, neither the government nor Mr. Todd had any desire to pull down his house or take away from him anything that was lawfully his, and he suggested that Mr. Hall should wait a while and watch developments, at the same time courteously enquiring if he intended to go home that night. Mr. Hall replied that he had used up all his honey and, as it appeared that it would be necessary to use a little vinegar, he didn't intend to go home until he had consulted a lawyer as to his rights. Taking leave of the gentlemen in the Crown Land office, Mr. Hall then went to the office of Mr. G.F. Gregory and told him his story, learning that he had arrived just in time to save himself from the avarice of those who were banded against him. Accordingly, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hall returned to the Crown Land office and Mr. Gregory stated Mr. Hall's case, tendering $50.00 and demanding a mining license to cover the property in dispute. The Surveyor General took the money and stated that, if it were possible, the license would be granted and, if not, the money would be returned. Since his return Mr. Hall has expressed himself as satisfied that he will get the first right from the government to mine on his own property. If not, he has behind him relatives in New York who are worth millions and who will fight his fight to the finish. An expectant public will wait further developments with feverish interest and

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St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1891The Nickel Mine. - The History of Mr. Hall's Movements in the Efforts to Establish His Rights. - Mr. E. Hall has been receiving considerable attention of late in connection with the lately developed nickel mine on his farm. Scarcely a provincial paper has been received at the Courier office within the past few days that has not had some reference to Mr. Hall and his farm and the mineral on it. This is due to the fact that Mr. Hall has been in Fredericton recently, interviewing the Attorney General and other dignitaries up there as to their object in passing the mining law of last session, and why they had seen fit to allow his property to be covered by the licenses with which it has been blanketed. The Courier is in possession of the result of the interview, but, before satisfying the expectant public on this point, it desires to give an idea of Mr. Hall's position and contentions, a story that is best related by the Fredericton correspondent of the St. John Globe as follows, in last Thursday's issue of that paper:- The visit to the city this week of Mr. E. Hall, owner of the celebrated Heathland farm near St. Stephen, in which the nickel and copper mines were discovered last summer, promises a sequel of more than ordinary interest, in which it is generally believed will be found the secret of the new provincial mining act passed at the last session of the legislature. Mr. Hall spent a considerable part of the day about the crown land office, his presence causing marked uneasiness to the head of the department, who has been in town since yesterday. Mr. Hall's grievance will be better understood by a recital of the facts in connection with the case, as related by himself to your correspondent. The farm in which the mines are situated is about two miles from St. Stephen, and comprises about one hundred acres of land. On the 1st of July last year, while Mr. Hall was working his horse in that part of the farm which he calls the beanfield (?), one of the animal's legs broke through the surface and went down almost its entire length - caused, as Mr. Hall immediately saw, by the insubstantial condition, through the effect of gases, of part of a long bed of mineral lying about eighteen inches from the top. The sight of a piece of broken mineral at once aroused the farmer's interest, and in examination of it afterwards by himself and some relatives induced him to send it to St. John to Mr. Best for testing. Mr. Best reported it rich in copper and nickel and went over some days after and inspected the premises. 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St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1891St. Stephen Nickel. - Notwithstanding the lull in mining operations here recently, the prospects are that the nickel deposits near the town will prove of great value. In a recent article the St. John Gazette says:- The latest analysis made by the most competent chemists in Canada give to the great deposit of pyrrhotine at St. Stephen an importance of the highest character, and it now seems as if our border city may at some future day become more than a rival of Sudbury as a nickel producing centre. One analysis, which we have seen and which was made under the auspices of the Dominion authorities, shows in this ore within a fraction of 2 per cent of nickel while the same authority pronounces the St. Stephen pyrrhotite as being similar to and undiscernible from the Sudbury ore. We are also assured by Mr. E. Jack, who has recently visited these St. Stephen deposits, that to all appearances the quantity of ore is inexhaustible. Mr. Jack also says that he was shown years ago by the late Mr. Curran, deputy surveyor of the county ofCharlotte, a piece of this ore, which, Mr. Curran informed him, had been taken from rock at the bottom of a well in the vicinity of Milltown, St. Stephen. For a long time, land surveyors had noticed a deviation of the magnetic needle in the vicinity of St. Stephen, while the cause remained unknown. It is now, however, evident that this is due to the presence of the ore of which we have been speaking, which has more or less action on the compass."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 14, 1891 That Mining Affair. - Fredericton, Oct. 11 - The Fredericton Herald, organ of the provincial government, which has been very much exercised over the Eben Hall affair since the publication of the facts in connection with the case, and has been so industriously endeavoring to remove from the public mind the conviction that other interests than those of the public were prompting some of the members of the government in their movements respecting the matter, returns to the subject again, and, with a great blowing of trumpets and in disregard surely of the existence of any intelligence in the public, points to Mr. Hall's success in the proceedings which he was compelled to take to save his property, as a denial of the very thing defeated by those proceedings - an argument which ought surely to accomplish its purpose. The Herald, which has itself been convinced by this argument of the untruthfulness of whatever has been said in relation to the case, imputing anything other than honesty and uprightness to those who figured in the affair, calls upon the Globe, which published from its Fredericton correspondent a statement of the facts as related by Mr. Hall himself and were verified in many particulars by information obtained at the Crown Land Office. No opinion whatever was expressed. The impressions which the Herald in endeavoring so zealously to eradicate were drawn by the public themselves from the simple statement of facts, which is all the Globe or its correspondent was responsible for. The Herald, however, has probably good reason to complain, for it was, no doubt, the publication of the facts and of Mr. Hall's intentions which brought about so early a settlement of the matter in Mr. Hall's favor and prevented the deal which Mr. Hall declared was in contemplation from being accomplished."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 25, 1891 The St. Stephen nickel mine will probably be brought into court, unless the demand of Mr. Eben Hall, on whose lands a rich vein exists, are complied with in some way. It seems to be an unjust law that permits a stranger to enter into possession of a property without leave or license from the owner, or without his knowledge."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 22, 1891Silver Mine At Beaufort. - A rich lead of silver ore has been found near Beaufort, Carleton Co. The matter is being kept very quiet, but prospecting with good results is going on. Will this meet the fate of the

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 28, 1891 Mining Licenses. - Some of the local holders of mining licenses have been summoned to Fredericton to show cause why they are entitled to hold their licenses against the claims of other applicants. -

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 16, 1891 Canadian Nickel. - Will the St. Stephen Deposit Prove a Valuable Addition? - Mr. J.A. Carroll will begin at once to sink a shaft and determine the value of his mine of nickel and copper on the Hall estate, the analyses of the ore at the depth of four feet having given promise of a profitable percentage of metal. Writing of the commercial value of nickel, Mr. Peter Imrie, says:- It has become practically necessary to every nation by reason of the fact that in the race for empire and for riches the possessor of that mineral is going to have an overwhelming advantage. As soon as ship builder or engineer begins to use it, all others will be compelled to do so on pain of extinction. Almost coincidentally with the discovery of our unlimited supplies of nickel, a new use for the metal was also discovered, which cannot fail to lead very shortly to its being used in hundreds of thousands of tons annually. In the near future, in short, every article that has hitherto been made of iron or steel, and many that have been constructed of wood and stone will be made of a certain compound of steel and nickel, which combines together the lightness of wood and the strength of steel, with the incorrodibility and durability of stone. Even if nickel were to cost $2,000 per ton it would pay to use it for a vast number of purposes, while at $1,000 a ton, there is probably none of the purposes above indicated for which it will not come into use, by reason of its being peculiarly profitable to use it at that price. At $1,000 a ton it will add immeasurably to the comfort and wealth of mankind, and reduce to an immense extent the amount of labor necessary to the production of ships, railroads, houses and other heavy necessaries of life. Canada's supply of nickel is practically inexhaustible. At the now famous deposit in Sudbury, Ontario, there is 650,000,000 tons of ore in sight. Beckoning at only three per cent. of pure nickel - a very low estimate - Mr. Imrie goes on to show that at $1,000 per ton the proceeds of these mines would yield two hundred thousand millions of dollars, a sum in excess of the total value of the entire territory of the United States, including all that stands thereon. There is nothing in the whole world to be compared to it. The St. Stephen ore resembles that of Sudbury, and Mr. Carroll has already found it to yield 2 1/2 per cent of nickel, with every reason to hope that the yield will be richer when a greater depth is reached."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 13, 1891St. Stephen Nickel. - Mr. W.F. Best recently received from the Sudbury mines, Ontario, specimens of the nickel ore now attracting much world-wide notice, and which is rapidly making the fortune of the lucky owners. He has left a specimen at The Telegraph editorial rooms and a like specimen from the Carroll mine at St. Stephen, recently referred to in these columns. There is certainly a very strong resemblance in the general appearance of the two ores and a non-expert might readily pronounce in favor of the St. Stephen product, as it is apparently the heavier of the two. Mr. Best has shown the Telegraph a letter from the department of mines at Ottawa in which the Sudbury ore is stated to contain from 3 to 5 per cent of nickel. The St. Stephen ore is not so rich in nickel as this so far as it has been prospected, but Mr. Best says that at 17 feet from the surface it is found to yield 2« per cent, and, as is usually the case, the ore increases in richness with the depth. The Telegraph gladly records the efforts being made to discover and develop the mineral wealth of the province, which there is reason to believe may yet turn out to be very great. A good nickel mine would be a genuine bonanza, and Mr. Best has great hope that the St. Stephen discovery will prove very valuable. Specimens of the Sudbury and St. Stephen ores can be seen at the Telegraph editorial rooms."

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Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 8, 1891 A Valuable Mine. - The Fredericton Gleaner says: It is currently reported that farmer Carroll, of St. Stephen has had an offer of $320,000 for his farm from an American company for the valuable nickel mine it contains. He has refused and says he has enough to live on at present and will wait to see how affairs will turn out."

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St. Andrews Beacon - May 28, 1891 St. Stephen has a prospective boom in the Carrollmine, which promises to be the Sudbury mine of New Brunswick. It is situated on the Basswood Ridge road, about one and a quarter miles from town. In determining the extent of the ore bed a shaft No. 1 was sunk on it. From it a trench, twenty six feet long was dug across the bed without finding either wall; from shaft No. 2, which is 250 feet south of No. 1, a like trench was dug with the same result; between shafts No. 1 and No. 2 a third shaft was sunk and a fourth 350 feet south of No. 2. In shaft No. 1 the first assays were made from specimens taken five or six feet from the surface and gave .89 of nickel, .70 of copper, with traces of silver and gold and nearly 50 per cent of sulphur. The shaft was sunk sixteen feet and the following assays were made by a St. John, Philadelphia and the Massachusetts state assayers from specimens taken at various depths:- nickel, .8825; copper, 2.34; nickel, .98; copper, 1.48; nickel, 2.00; copper, 2.50; nickel, 2.25; copper, 3.15. In shaft No. 2 the first assay was made from ore taken five feet from the surface and gave .89 of nickel with traces of silver and gold and 47 per cent. of sulphur. When the shaft had reached a depth of twenty feet, from four samples taken from various parts of it, the following results were obtained:- No. 1, nickel, 2.65; copper 5.12; No. 2, nickel 2.41; copper, 7.12; No. 3, 2.67; copper 6.30; No. 3, nickel, 2.35; copper, 4.80. In both shafts the assays show an increase from less than one per cent of nickel to over two per cent; the maximum being 2.67 per cent. Now, when it is considered that the Sudbury only assays from two to five per cent of nickel at a depth of 600 feet, and this gives an average of 2.52 of nickel and 5.98 of copper at a depth of twenty feet, St. Stephen may fairly be considered to have a mine, which, if it does not far outpass the Sudbury, will form at least a formidable rival."

Daily Telegraph - May 12, 1891The St. Stephen Nickel Mines. - Samples of ore from the Carroll mine at St. Stephen have just been examined by Mr. W.F. Best and show 2.56 of nickel and 5.72 of copper. These samples were obtained within 20 feet of the surface and the owners are quite hopeful that the quality of the ore may continue to improve as the depth of the shaft is increased. In appearance the ore is identical with the Sudbury nickel ore. It is reported that a property adjoining the Carroll mine has been bonded to an American company."

St. Croix Courier - May 14, 1891 Mineral Wealth. - The New York Engineering and Mining Journal says 'the price for nickel in small quantities is regulated by the general position of the European market, and is also dependent upon the stocks in New York. At present stocks are very light here, and the metal is selling in small lots at from 64 1/2 c. to 70 c. With the increasing demand for nickel during the past two years for the manufacture of cartridges by European governments, German silver, nickel plating, and the manufacture of ferro-nickel, although the last has not yet assumed great proportions, the consumption of nickel has undoubtedly increased considerably, and the supply is said by importers to be unequal to the demand in this country.' If the nickel deposits near St. Stephen turn out as some people expect they will, we may look forward to a big boom in town before very long. The Courier would not, however, advise very much speculation on the possibilities just at present."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 4, 1892 St. Stephen.- Foreign capitalists are beginning to take an active interest in the nickel mines. An English specialist is expected here to examine the property. A diamond drill may be set to work and the core from various depths, analyzed."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1892 St. Stephen. - Mr. James, of the Windsor Hotel, who bonded the nickel mines last week, has a crew of men at work sinking the present shaft deeper."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1892About Nickel. - Although matters in mining circles in St. Stephen have been somewhat quiet through the winter, those interested have not lost faith in the value of the nickel deposits here and hope for a boom during the coming summer. In Ontario there are prospects of a lively season in the mines. Rumors are current there not only of new companies being formed, but of a great American and British trust having been organized for the purpose of buying up all available nickel properties at good prices, and of a powerful French syndicate having been made up for the acquisition of nickel lands in Algoma and the further object of carrying on mining, smelting and refining operations. It is said regarding the latter enterprise that a French admiral, who is a member of the syndicate, was sent over there last fall to make the preliminary investigations, and that his report has been most favorable. The result of his report is that the syndicate has decided to establish large refining works on the north shore of Georgian Bay, where nickel steel will be manufactured on a large scale. The profits obtained by the companies already engaged in the preparation of the matte are said to be enormous and, although the mines are now being worked night and day, the output is insufficient to supply the demand. With such an outlook for Sudbury surely St. Stephen's minerals will not remain undeveloped, the facilities for shipping here being much superior to those at Sudbury. The percentage of nickel in the St. Stephen ore is said to be very little, if at all, below that of the Sudbury material and, if such be the case, it is just possible that we may be on the eve of a period of prosperity that will eclipse anything that has yet been experienced thus far in the history of the town."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 21, 1892 and S.J. Globe - Apr. 21, 1892 An offer to bond one of the mining properties near town for $20,000 was made on Saturday and was refused. The owner is holding out for $30,000, with a guarantee that work will be begun within six weeks and that operations will not be suspended until a depth agreed on shall be reached."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 16, 1892 There are whispers of some important developments in the nickel business, and hopes are revived that St. Stephen will become a mining centre before long."

May 1892 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1952 60 Years Ago. - Work at the Carroll mine was resumed Monday, under the direction of A.C. Jones of the Windsor, who represents a syndicate which has bonded a number of the mining

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S.J. Daily Sun - May 20, 1892 St. Stephen. - C.C. Whitlock has sent some samples of nickel and copper ore, found on a farm in Dufferin, to London, England, to parties making enquiries."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 4, 1892 St. Stephen.- Foreign capitalists are beginning to take an active interest in the nickel mines. An English specialist is expected here to examine the property. A diamond drill may be set to work and the core from various depths, analyzed."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 17, 1892 The St. Stephen Nickel Mines. - It would appear that the time has arrived, or is very near, when some united effort should be made to turn the valuable nickel deposits in the vicinity of St. Stephen to some practical use. For nearly two years now there have been prospecting and consultation with experts and bonding of pieces of property and assays - with license blankets all over the country. And, although there have been spasmodic displays of individual enterprise toward developing the properties, there has been no concerted effort and the wealth that is unquestionably at our doors lies unmarketed and unmarketable. Definite propositions to put in plants and begin actual mining have been made by several parties, but one condition has been attached to every offer and that is that sufficient land be placed under control of those undertaking the work to warrant a fair return for the capital necessary to be invested. No one person has control of sufficient land to do this and the only way it can be accomplished is by a general surrender, under proper restrictions, of all the land held. If a reasonable consideration for the surrender can be obtained, so much the better, but, if no consideration can be secured, then it would be of greater advantage to the individuals interested and to the community if the surrender were made with no conditions save one requiring the operation of the mines and a minimum output each season. St. Stephen nickel ore, though of low grade, has undoubtedly a marketable value, and it may be mined profitably; but to do this capital and experience are required. Neither of these essentials is at present available, and the only way they can be secured is along the lines suggested. It is certain that, as things now are, no good will come to anyone; in the event of a proper and systematic mining operation, every individual in the community would be benefited."

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Weekly Record - Fri. Apr. 8, 1892 NICKEL In recent years the production of nickel has been one of the most important features in mining, and formerly it was very much sought after metal owing to its freedom from oxidizing and rust and was used in alloy with other metals for the manufacture of philosophical instruments, etc. By the alloy of a certain percentage in the manufacture of steel it gives it great ductability to the same and keeps it from rusting so freely as under ordinary conditions, hence is being largely used in the manufacture of armor plates for war vessels; the United States navy using at the present time large quantities of it which has given ore bodies containing it in good proportions considerable commercial value. Formerly the most productive bodies of this ore were found in Saxony and Germany. A few years ago, however, an immense body of what is commonly known as magnetic iron pyrites was found in Sudbury district in Ontario, and an examination and test was found to contain from 2 per cent to 3.69 per cent of nickel associated with copper ranging from 1.99 per cent to 6.24 per cent per ton. Capitalists succeeded in securing a number of these properties and the result is one of the most valuable, productive and remunerative districts in Canada has been opened up, entailing the expenditure of millions of capital, the erection of smelting works, and the giving employment at remunerative wages to thousands of laborers, miners, chemists and managers of works. We refer more particularly to these facts for the reason that we believe the same conditions of affairs to a very great extent exist in our own province of New Brunswick. Almost two miles or less from the shipping wharves in St. Stephen great bodies of this magnetic iron pyrites or pyrrhotite exist, and simply await the expenditure of capital to make them we believe of the utmost importance to the province and the owners of the same. There seems to be some hitch, however, in the development of these properties, but what causes the same is not yet known unless it is the exhorbitant values put upon the properties by the owners, which keeps the capitalists away, and in addition the heavy royalties imposed by the new mining act of the province. We glean, however, from fairly authentic information that this ore though not worked to any great extent or depth has shown all the conditions of the Sudbury ore, and tests have given from 1.92 per cent to 1.98 per cent of nickel with fair percentage of copper, and also some percentage of silver and gold as well. Should even this percentage hold good we see no tangible reason why these mines should not be made to pay. As by way of comparison a mine known as the Murray mine in the Sudbury district owned by some English capitalists has been worked and made to yield satisfactory results on an average of 1.5 per cent of nickel and 0.75 per cent of copper. We therefore feel that if the owners of these properties have the true interests of the province at heart they will not frighten capitalists away by asking fancy or extravagant prices, and the government will do its part by changing the absurd and somewhat oppressive mining law of the province as to royalties and other unnecessary conditions. These things being done we may look in the near future for a boom in the production of nickel and copper in the St. Stephen district that will be of immense benefit to all concerned."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1892 St. Stephen. - Mr. James, of the Windsor Hotel, who bonded the nickel mines last week, has a crew of men at work sinking the present shaft deeper."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 2, 1892 St. Stephen. - ... It is now probable that something will be done to develop the mineral at Nickel Hill. A.C. Jones of Windsor has bonded the mines for foreign capitalists at $20,000, the option to run sixty days and including renewal privileges. In a few weeks the company will have men at work sinking a shaft to determine the vital question of whether the mineral is workable or not."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 21, 1892 and S.J. Globe - Apr. 21, 1892 An offer to bond one of the mining properties near town for $20,000 was made on Saturday and was refused. The owner is holding out for $30,000, with a guarantee that work will be begun
within six weeks and that operations will not be suspended until a depth agreed on shall be reached."

Daily Sun - Mar. 29, 1892 Nickel in Canada. - In the Sudbury district nickel and copper are closely associated. Sometimes the copper is in larger proportion than the nickel, but it is probable that in most cases the nickel predominates. These metals occur as sulphide of copper and nickeliferous pyrrhotite, or, in other words, magnetic iron pyrites. In the above mentioned district they are always associated with greenstones and their commonest situation is at the contact of these with other rocks, especially granite or gneiss. The existence of nickel in the sulphides of the greenstones was first ascertained by the late Dr. T.S. Hunt in 1856. In the Sudbury district pyrrhotite is said to be more generally diffused and more abundant than in any other known region of Canada. The larger ore bodies all resemble each other here. Their general outline appears to be lenticular. In each case the ore mass consists of an agglomerated mixture of the pyrrhotite and copper sulphide along with pieces of the country or adjoining rock. The included fragments of the latter are both rounded and angular, varying in size from that of pebbles to large boulders, but the average is a few inches in diameter. Immense blocks or horses also occur in the midst of the ore. When the pyrrhotite is the more abundant ore, the patches of copper sulphide may be said to be incorporated in it, and vice versa, but the two are so intimately connected that it is impossible to separate them by mechanical means. The copper sulphide of the larger patches isgenerally pure, but the pyrrhotite is almost always mixed with a considerable percentage of stony matter. The greenstone wall rocks of the ore deposits, as well as the included fragments of the same material, are generally much impregnated with these sulphides in the form of kernels from the size of peas to that of hazel nuts, besides irregular strings and patches. A fresh surface of the rock will in one case show the two sulphides in separate spots thickly, intermingled while another section may show the spots to consist entirely of one or the other. At the Vermilion mine the new mineral Sperrylite (arsenide of platinum with a little tin) was found by washing. On the 18th of March 1891, the secretary of the Canadian Copper company wrote: The output of our mines for last year averaged as follows: Copper Nickel Copper Cliff Mine... 6.24 per cent 3.69 per cent. Evans ... 2.84 per cent 3.62 per cent. Stobie ... 1.99 per cent 2.00 per cent. Average of all ... 4.32 per cent 3.52 per cent. George Attwood, manager of the Dominion Mineral company, on the same date wrote that the kies or metallics of the Blezard mine averaged 4 per cent of nickel accompanied by about 2 per cent of copper. F.R.W. Daw, manager for Messrs. H.H. Vivian & Co., writing on the 29th March, 1891, said: The average per centage of the ore smelted here (Murray mine) is as follows: Nickel 1.5 per cent; copper 0.75 per cent. G.C. Hoffman, chemist to the geological survey, in 1880 assayed four samples of pyrrhotite from the Sudbury district and found from 1.95 to 3.10 per cent of nickel, the average we are indebted to Dr. Bell's report on the Sudbury mining district, printed in 1891. Nickel in New Brunswick. - At the distance of about a mile and a half from the wharf at St. Stephen, great bodies of pyrrhotite occur in the greenstones, much in the same manner as is the case at Sudbury; in fact the ores are indistinguishable from those of that district. At the time of my visit (last summer) to one of these deposits owned by Mr. Todd, I saw an immense exposure, more than 100 feet in length, of magnetic pyrites or pyrrhotine. There was but little copper in it. Its breadth had not been determined when I was there, nor has it been yet, but there is every evidence to lead one to conclude that the pyrrhotine deposits here are of enormous size and extent; in fact, one is also led to believe that these are not only extensive in the direction of the strike of the rocks, but that there is a large extent of metalliferous country here at right angles to the strike. It is much to be regretted that no sufficient explorations and surveys have been made here, so as to show the situation and extent of these probably enormous deposits. This should have been done long ago, and no correct opinion can be given of their probable value until explorations and surveys have been completed and plans thereof prepared. I noticed but little copper in the Todd exposure, while in the Carroll shaft there seemed to be much of it in the pyrrhotite. An analysis by an English expert gave of nickel 1.98 per cent. This was made from six specimens taken from along the 100 feet exposure of which I have spoken. Another analysis made by a well known specialist in nickel gave 1.92 per cent, while the Institute of Technology in Boston gave exactly the same result, 1.92. It is to be hoped that more attention will be given this subject and that whenever it can be done the services of Dr. Bailey may be secured by the various mine owners, to ascertain as nearly as possible the extent and association of these remarkable deposits, which are not only close to the sea but in immediate proximity to the United States,

May 1892 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1952 60 Years Ago. - Work at the Carroll mine was resumed Monday, under the direction of A.C. Jones of the Windsor, who represents a syndicate which has bonded a number of the mining

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 28, 1893 The discovery of valuable nickel deposits in Charlotte County is responsible for a bill by the Provincial Secretary empowering any county council at a special meeting to exempt from municipal taxation for not more than twenty years a plant, improvements, etc. in connection with such mines."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 13, 1893 A skilled mining man is to be sent out from London, Eng., in about a month's time to make a preliminary investigation into the extent of the nickel bearing deposit at St. Stephen, as well as to the quantity of mineral there. His investigation will be made with a view of working the mines, if found profitable."

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St. Croix Courier - Mar. 2, 1893 The Nickel Mines. - Our citizens generally will approve the action of the town council in offering exemption from taxation to any company that will open up the nickel mines. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. W.F. Todd, an English syndicate is interested in the matter; and there is every reason to believe that they will invest a large amount of capital here. The ore is of low grade, yielding about 1 1/2 per cent., so that it will only pay to work it in large quantities, and by the most improved methods. It is very desirable, therefore, that a company controlling a large amount of capital should be induced to come here and undertake the work. By the terms of their agreement, it is understood, the English syndicate will agree to put up three smelting furnaces and run them to the extent of 300 tons of ore a day each; and it is probable that, when once established, they will consume twice that amount of ore. It is also expected that refining works will be erected at or near the mines. This, with the raising and smelting of the ore, will furnish employment to a large number of men. The parish of St. Stephen will no doubt grant an exemption for a term of years, to encourage the work; and the provincial government grant exemption from royalty. Necessary legislation for the transfer of mining licences will be obtained as soon as the assembly meets; and we hope that in two or three weeks time all negotiations will be completed and the opening of the mines at an early date assured."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 2, 1893 St. Stephen. - An English Syndicate to Develop Nickel Areas. - Town council.......The following letter that foreshadows very much for the town of St. Stephen was read: St.Stephen, Feb. 27 To Mayor and Town Council, Town of St. Stephen: Gentlemen - I am now negotiating with an English syndicate with a view to induce them to operate the nickel mines in the vicinity of this town. Should I succeed in my negotiations it would result in the expenditure in the immediate future of a very large amount of capital in the immediate vicinity of the town, and probably within the town, and employment would be given to a great number of men. As a result, the interest of the town would receive a most decided impetus. It is very important that every inducement should be held out to capitalists to invest their money in this operation. The ore is a low grade ore, and men hesitate to advance their money in the enterprise. I would suggest respectfully that you would want to consider the advisability of exempting the property of such a syndicate within the town, from taxation, for a period of fifteen or twenty years for an extra inducement. Such action on your part would materially strengthen the chances of bringing in capital and giving us great business activity. I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W.F. Todd. A motion was unanimously passed to exempt the property of such a syndicate, employed in the development and transportation of ores, from taxes for town purposes for fifteen years. Council then adjourned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 4, 1893 The Nickel Mines. - (St. Croix Courier). - Our citizens will approve the action of the town council in offering exemption from taxation to any company that will open up the nickel mines. Chiefly through the efforts of W.F. Todd an English Syndicate is interested in the matter, and there is every reason to believe that they will invest a large amount of capital here. The ore is of low grade, yielding about 1 1/2 per cent, so that it will only pay to work it in large quantities, and by the most improved methods. It is very desirable, therefore, that a company controlling a large amount of capital should be induced to come here and undertake the work. By the terms of their agreement, it is understood the English syndicate will agree to put up three smelting furnaces and run them to the extent of 300 tons of ore a day each; and it is probable that, when once established, they will be erected at or near the mines. This, with the raising and smelting of the ore, will furnish employment to a large number of men. The parish of St. Stephen will no doubt grant an exemption for a term of years to encourage the work; and the provincial government grant exemption from royalty. Necessary legislation for the transfer of mining licenses will be obtained as soon as the assembly meets; and we may hope that in two or three weeks time all negotiations will be completed and the opening of the mines at an early date assured."

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Apr. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 30, 195360 Years Ago. - A rich deposit of asbestiform serpentine 12 or 15 inches in width, lying beside a veinof pyrrhotite, has been opened on land near King street, belonging to Hugh McKay. Mr. McKay has interested D.H. Ferguson, an experienced mineralogist, and others in the find."

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. ??, 1893 The discovery of Canada's wealth in nickel says the Toronto Globe, comes at a time when commercial and economic conditions are changing. Discoveries in metallurgy are showing new uses to which nickel may be profitably applied. This will cause an increased demand for the metal in many places, and if the holders of the deposits are energetic, and willing to accept reasonable profits, they will have the opportunity of supplying it."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 13, 1893 and Evening Gazette - Jul. 14, 1893St. Stephen Nickel Mines. - A skilled mining engineer is to be sent out from London, Eng., in about a month's time to make a preliminary investigation into the extent of the nickel bearing deposit here. His investigation will be made with a view of working the mines, if found profitable. It is to open up the deposit for his inspection that workmen were employed on the nickel property. - Courier"

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S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1895 Charlotte Co. - St. Stephen, Nov. 7. - The nickel mines are again in evidence. An expert named J.H. Kelley, belonging to Boston, spent two years here camping on the mine. He dug down a few feet in several places and sent many lots of samples away. Most of his time was spent around the hotels, apparently only keeping a watchful eye on the mines. He has been away for a year now, but a few days ago another gentleman came to town with letters of introduction from Mr. Kelley. He has arranged for leases of all the property and has had men at work getting more specimens. He talks of putting diamond drills in and employing many men this winter, and has looked out a chance to run a railroad down a natural valley to tide water. Those most deeply interested in the mines think that they are soon to be developed in earnest."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 7, 1895 The nickel mining boom has been again revived in St. Stephen by the appearance of representatives of a Boston syndicate, who have been buying up mining claims. It is reported that they have secured the Todd and Boardman properties and that they are removing ore from the Carroll mine. It will be a grand thing for St. Stephen if these mines are developed."

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St. Croix Courier - Jun. 6, 1895 Nickel. - An article by F.L. Sperry, of Cleveland, Ohio, which lately appeared in the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, mentions that the Gap mine in Lancaster county had been, for the last quarter of a century the only property in the United States furnishing nickel in paying quantities. Its yearly output was about 300,000 pounds of metallic nickel, or nearly half the amount used annually in the United States. Foreign nickel was obtained from New Caledonia. Over production of nickel was cautiously guarded against and all surplus metal was held by the Rothschilds, who, assumed the bonded indebtedness of the Societe de Nickel. The opening of the Ontario mines changed matters, and nickel from the Sudbury district can be delivered in New York within four days and in European markets within two weeks, as against two months consumed in transporting South Pacific ores. Prices have been broken and European trade journals comment favorably on the breaking of the nickel trust, which has been effected by the Canadian metal. The total production of the world from 1840 to 1860 was about 100 to 200 tons of metallic nickel yearly; from 1860 to 1870, about 1,500 tons yearly; in 1890, 2,000 tons, and for 1894, probably about 5,000 tons. The metal sold for $2.25 per pound in 1860; in 1873 to 1875, for $6 to $7. From that period its price has gradually declined, being 65 cents per pound in 1892 and less than 40 cents at the present time. Nickel will alloy with most of the metals in common use, adding hardness, toughness and ductility to them. It is commonly alloyed with copper and tin in making German silver. Nickel steel is used for armour plate, gun forgings and marine shafting, as well as for many other purposes where great hardness, toughness and malleability are demanded. The

Lancaster Gap mine yielded nickel from pyrrhotite, the same mineral as is found in such masses near St. Stephen. There was also a large deposit at Anthony's Nose on the Hudson. This was employed by the chemical works on the Hudson for a while as an ore of sulphur. As waste wood for roasting is so very convenient, it may be that the St. Stephen deposit might be utilized for the purpose of acid making, although as is well known this is not nearly so valuable an ore of sulphur as pyrite. The St. Stephen ore beds have not been studied sufficiently in relation to their mineralogical composition and geological associations so as to determine whether they may be classed among the profitable or unprofitable deposits of nickel ores. A general analogy has been supposed to exist among all the lenticular deposits of pyrrhotite in crystalline rocks, and that, while only a few of them prove valuable for mining, there are others which will pay to work, either from their richness in nickel, or, possibly, when situated so near the sea and suitable fuel as those of St. Stephen are, as an ore of sulphur to be used more especially in the reduction of phosphate rock, which can be cheaply brought to Calais from Georgia or Florida. We have the fish waste of the Bay of Fundy as a source of nitrogen, while German salts can be made to furnish the potash needed. The nickel and copper left in the cinder might then be extracted as by-products, while some use might possibly be found for the residuary iron oxide. The subject is one which is well worthy of the attention of the mineralogist, chemist and manufacturer. Before anything should be attempted, a careful survey of the beds ought to be made (preferably under the direction of the department of mines at Fredericton) so as to determine their extent, as well as their distance from the wharves at St. Stephen and from the mills where waste wood could be had for fuel, and an accurate plan of the same made. The country rock in their vicinity should be well studied and its character determined, as well by chemical analysis, as by microscopic investigation, since it is not unlikely that this might to a certain extent be the means of enabling one to judge whether the St. Stephen deposit might be classed among those likely to pay for working or not. Edward Jack."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 5, 1895 Interest in the St. Stephen nickel mines is again excited. Experts representing capitalists have been on the ground within a few days and have confidence to lease several mineral properties. It is said the Todd, Hall, Boardman and Carroll leads will all be worked next year.- Globe."

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St. Croix Courier - Nov. 12, 1896 The Nickel Mines. - There has been a great boom of late in the Canadian nickel mining industry. Three locations in the vicinity of Sudbury have been sold within a week or ten days for $350,000, and several other mines have changed hands at good figures. It is said that new methods of treating the ore have been discovered which will increase the profits of the mine owners. The St. Stephen nickel mines are still here, but not much has been said recently concerning their operation. The belief holds in many quarters that they can be operated to advantage, but no one has yet come forward with pluck and capital sufficient to make a thorough test. This is a pity, more particularly when the fact is considered that there is a good supply of unemployed capital on the St. Croix."

N.B. Reporter - May 6, 1896 The Charlotte County nickel deposits are to be explored. A diamond borer will begin operations at once and go to a depth of six hundred feet. Mr. Leckie has secured the right to explore for a year, and arrangements are completed for the Offert nickel company of New Jersey to operate the mines if advisable."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1896 The nickel deposits here are now to be explored. A diamond borer will begin operations at once and go to a depth of six hundred feet. Mr. Leckie of Londonderry iron mines has secured the right to operate for a year, and arrangements are completed for the Offert nickel company of New Jersey to operate the mines if the borings establish the existence of satisfactory mineral."

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Feb. 1896 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 9, 1956 60 Years Ago. - And now we are told that a New York syndicate of unlimited means have become bidders for our nickel mines."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 29, 1897 What has become of the diamond drill that the council was to obtain for use at the nickel

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 4, 1898 Nickel Mines Leased. The Todd, Hall and Carroll nickel mining properties at St. Stephen have been leased to a strong syndicate, who will at once examine the mines thoroughly, and without doubt determine if minerals can be found in paying quantities. These mines would have been opened some time ago but the different parties were unable to secure all the properties required. Now that this has been accomplished a mining boom will soon be in full blast in that town and will, of course, be a great help to the business man, as well as the laboring class, on the St. Croix. The owners of the property have confidence that the parties leasing from them will find nickel, gold and copper in paying quantities and it is hoped that these predictions may be verified."

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S.J. Globe - Sep. 24, 1898 St. Stephen, Sept. 23. - Mr. H. E. Hall has received an order from Boston for a sample shipment of pyrrhotite from the St. Stephen mines of sufficient quantity to make a practical test of its value. Dr. Bailey, who is now on a tour of Charlotte County has recently been looking over these mines with a view of ascertaining the true character of the ore."

Nov. 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 29, 1928 30 Years Ago. - The last Royal Gazette contains notice of application for licenses to search for minerals by John D. Chipman, M.P.P., and G.W. Ganong, M.P. The territory is located between the Basswood and Old Ridge Roads."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 5, 1898 and Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1898 The Nickel Mines. - St. Stephen and Calais Looking for a Boom from the Operations. - [Bangor Commercial]. -The report that the nickel mining land situated about two miles northward from St. Stephen has been leased to G.H. Harrison, a capitalist from London, England, is good news for this section. Although the mining land is under the English crown, Calais rejoices, for the two neighborly cities facing each other from opposite sides of the St. Croix, are closely bound to each other by ties of relationship and business. Whatever affects Calais is reflected in St. Stephen and vice versa. Both are prosperous and busy cities and the line of national demarkation is blotted out in the striving towards success. It is many years ago since nickel was first discovered north of St. Stephen. The area where nickel is evident covers about three square miles and gives promise of great development. The St. Stephen nickel mines may become an important factor in the business of this busy down east section. Frank Todd said to a Commercial man Wednesday evening: I am part owner in this land, but you understand that the mineral of metal beneath the surface belongs to the Crown and the same mining laws prevail here as in the Klondyke. Mr. Harrison leases the land conditionally for a term of years simply to experiment, to determine whether or not there is enough nickel under the surface to pay for the expense of mining. He will, I understand, sink pits and get assays in order to definitely determine the percentage of nickel. On those proposed tests depends the fate of the mines. There seems to be plenty of nickel there, but perhaps it has never been properly worked. If the test should prove satisfactory I presume that there will be busy times up there, and that labor will be given employment. I hope so. We cannot have too many industries down this way. Mr. Harrison was out to the mining land Wednesday making a superficial examination. It is not believed that much will be done this year but to sink a pit or two, and get assays. If the assays should prove satisfactory there will be a great boom in St. Stephen next spring."

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N.B. Reporter - Dec. 14, 1898 and Kings County News - Dec. 15, 1898 The new pits at the St. Stephen nickel mines show a large surface of ore and the reports of the latest assays are so favorable that there seems little doubt of the mines being worked by the company of capitalists now in control. The percentage of sulphur is exceedingly high, exceeding, it is said, that needed to make the ore workable for its sulphur alone, and the absence of arsenic is a masked feature in its favor."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 10, 1898 Nickel Mines Leased. - The Todd, Hall and Carroll nickel mining properties at St. Stephen have been leased to a strong syndicate, who will at once examine the mines thoroughly, and without doubt will determine if minerals can be found in paying quantities. These mines would have been opened long ago but the different parties were unable to secure all the properties required. Now that this has been accomplished a mining boom will soon be in full blast in that town, and will, of course, be a great help to the business men, as well as the laboring class, on the St. Croix. The owners of the property have confidence that the parties leasing from them will find nickel, gold and copper in paying quantities and it is hoped that these predictions may be verified. - Tel."

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St. Croix Courier - Nov. 10, 1898 Nickel at St. Stephen. - [St. John Gazette]. - The nickel mines at St. Stephen have been leased to an English syndicate with almost unlimited capital, whose representative, Mr. G.H. Harrison, was in the city a few days ago. Whether the mineral was present at these mines in sufficient quantity to justify a large expenditure of money in their development has always been a question, but it is presumed that question has been settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Harrison's associates, else operations on the large scale contemplated would not receive serious consideration. Pits are to be sunk at once and if the results are not disappointing reduction mills will be built on the nickel bearing area, which covers about three square miles, and a large force of laborers will be employed. Nickel in Canada, so far as is known, exists in any considerable quantity only at Sudbury, Ontario, and St. Stephen. The Gazette is not aware of any mines that are being developed in the United States. It is abundant in Saxony, Westphalia, Hungary and Sweden, and is used exclusively for plating other minerals and in manufactures of various kinds. It is probable that the market in Canada and the United States would absorb the bulk of the output of the mines at St. Stephen if the company should not prefer to send it abroad. Now that

Charlotte county is about to have these mines developed, the Gazette would like to see some capitalists take hold of some of her extensive bogs and convert them into cranberry meadows. For growing cranberries some of these long neglected bogs would be hardly less profitable than a nickel or a gold mine."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 8, 1899 The latest news from those who have in hand the development of the St. Stephen nickel beds (says the Courier) is not as encouraging as that formerly received. The assays made of the ore sent to England indicate that the ore would not pay for working, but the promoters think that it may improve as the shaft descends. They have asked for an extension of their options for this purpose."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Jun. 24, 1899Mr. Owen Jones, of London, England, arrived in town yesterday, and is a guest at the home of Mrs. Z. Chipman. Mr. Jones is here in the interest of the English syndicate, who have an option in the nickel mines near this town. Mr. Jones wants a further extension on their lease or option, and if secured we understand the company will spend $10,000 at once to develop the mine. Of course there will be no hesitation in the owners granting a further extension, as the time has been so short since the company received the samples for assay during the past winter."

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St. Croix Courier - Feb. 16, 1899 The Nickel Mines. - Mr. John D. Chipman, the St. Stephen representative of the English company now in control of the nickel deposits, learns that the shipments of ore have proved satisfactory, and that estimates are being made of the cost of a two hundred foot shaft, with a view of beginning the work in the spring. Mr. Harrison, the agent of the English company, bought out the Todd interest in the mines last fall, so that his company now controls the whole area. He and Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Chipman's brother-in-law, will be here in May to superintend the work of sinking the new shaft and arrange for further operations. Mr. W.C.H. Grimmer is the company's solicitor in St. Stephen. Mr. Chipman is himself one of the largest investors in this enterprise for the development of the St. Stephen mines and owns one-third of the stock. We congratulate the people of St. Stephen upon the fact that the nickel mines are now in the hands of the right persons, and that there will be no further delay in opening them up."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 30, 1899 The Nickel Mine at St. Stephen. - The work of developing the St. Stephen nickel mine is being pushed steadily along. Recently so much water has entered the mine that it has been found necessary to put a steam pump in to keep it clear. The advent of the water is regarded as a favorable sign, as it is said to indicate a heavier body of ore beneath. A night crew has been put on at the mines to prevent the water from getting the upper hand. A Calais company is very eager to get possession of the nickel properties held by Messrs. Hugh MacKay and J.N. Clarke."

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Gazette - Nov. 24, 1899 Some of the best ore yet obtained has been taken from the nickel mine this week. A night crew will be put on at once so that work will go on continuously. - St. Stephen Courier."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 9, 1899 Eben Hall. - Prof. Wilson of Oak Bay, the Phrenology Expert, States the Result of an Examination of the Cut Recently Published in the Courier. - This picture indicates the motive and vital temperament. The distance from the ear to top head is great, showing firmness, self reliance, and reliability. Once his mind is made up, he feels that he cannot yield. Caution is large; this would prevent him from rushing head long into visionary schemes. He is a solid reasoner. He has mirthfulness. Veneration is large. He would stick to the old established ways and would have reverence for worship. He believes in work. In his younger days he was only happy when swinging an axe, or holding the plow. Force, energy and executive power are his leading points of character."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 9, 1899 The shaft in the nickel mine is now down fifty-five feet. Work has been impeded lately by water which has rushed in at the rate of one hundred and thirty barrels per day. A steam pump has been put in position this week and work will progress more rapidly."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 19, 1899 More About the Nickel Mines. - The haste with which a newspaper article is necessarily prepared often leads to omissions, the effect of which is sometimes to create the wrong impression as to existing facts. Thus in the valuable article on St. Stephen's nickel mines, published in last week's Courier, this fact, coupled with the limited space at the disposal of the writer, did not permit as full a reference to matters connected with the development of the mines as was desired. Those familiar with the history of the mines know that as far back as in 1893 W.F. Todd secured licenses which covered the larger portion of the territory now recognized as the centre of the ore deposit. He immediately conveyed his rights in the leases to Messrs. Owen Jones and Geo. H. Harrison for the period of a year, but allowed these gentlemen to continue in control of them until 1896. Under the contract to Messrs. Jones & Harrison it was understood that the work of developing the deposits would be proceeded with, but difficulties which they could not overcome prevented this, and in 1896 Mr. Frank Todd, who in the meantime had secured control of the leases, induced Mr. Leckie, a prominent mining man of Nova Scotia, to take hold and undertake to exploit the mines. Mr. Leckie went so far as to get a diamond drill to the Shore Line station, but it was never taken to the mines and was afterwards removed from St. Stephen. In 1898, the rights controlled by Mr. Todd were again transferred to Messrs. Jones and Harrison, with the result that the work of development is now progressing. The Messrs. Todd have always been anxious to have the mines developed and, in the different attempts made to this end, have urged the prosecution of the work, demanding a very slight return at any time for the trouble and expense incurred by them in the different negotiations that have been carried on from time to time and in continuing the leases."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 19, 1899 Sheriff Stuart, of St. Andrews, was on town on Monday. While his visit here was a busy one, he took time to visit the nickel mines in the afternoon, and was much impressed with the work done, and the quantity of the ore being obtained."

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St. Andrews Beacon - May 4, 1899 Canada's Nickel Mines. - Mr. R.G. Leckie, managing director of the Orford Copper Company, has a long letter in the Toronto Globe, in which he replies to those who have been urging on the government the necessity of placing an export duty on nickel ore and matte. He points out that Canada does not possess a monopoly of nickel, - that there is plenty of it in New Caledonia and in Norway, and, moreover, that the market is limited. He declares an export duty would ruin the Canadian industry. Owing to the scarcity of bituminous coal in the neighborhood of Sudbury, refining, he says, would be much more costly there than in the United States, unless special considerations were given. We quote a few of his remarks in which he refers to the nickel deposits in this County. - In Norway great deposits of nickel-bearing pyrrhotite have been opened, but they are low grade. Prof. Voght, an eminent authority, states that metal assaying 98 to 99.50 nickel can be produced in Norway at 40.2 c per kg., equal to 18 1/2 c per pound. Some richer deposits have been opened, running from 3 to 6 per cent. nickel and have been secured by a New York gentleman. I am asked to examine some other properties there next month, with a view to purchasing them and supplying the American markets. Mr. Rothwell reports a discovery of ore in British Columbia assaying 7 per cent. nickel and another one near Binbowrie, South Australia, assaying 19 and 26 per cent. Extensive masses of pyrrhotite, carrying nickel and copper, are found near St. Stephen, N.B., and are being exploited. According to Mr. Thos. MacFarlane, F.R.C.S., the ore carries nearly 3 per cent. Cu and Ni, which is equal in value to any of the mines in this district. Mr. McFarlane is an accomplished metallurgist and has had many years' experience in Norway in charge of nickel and cobalt mines and works. Should the St. Stephen nickel be found in sufficient quantities to justify its being mined, Mr. Leckie's objection to Canadian refining would not apply, as the necessary coal could be obtained here very cheaply."

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St. Croix Courier - Aug. 3, 1899 Work at the nickel mine is progressing favorably, eight men being now employed. A blacksmith shop has been erected and a circular building, thirty-two feet in diameter, erected to shelter the horse used in hoisting. The mouth of the pit has been timbered and prepared for the work of sinking the shaft which will commence next week. Fourteen men will then be at work and will constitute the permanent crew. Ore will be shipped when the shaft is down thirty feet and regularly each fortnight after that."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 23, 1899 Work at the nickel mines is progressing favorably and the results are surprising everyone. Though the shaft is down only about thirty feet, great blocks of solid metal are being taken out. There is practically no rock, the blocks being composed of almost solid nickel, cobalt, sulphur, gold and iron. At the present stage of development the future of the nickel mines looks very promising. - St. Croix Courier"

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 13, 1899 Developing Nickel. - It is an assumed fact now that the deposits of ore on the Basswood Ridge Road owned by Messrs. Todd, Hall and Carroll will be developed and to a sufficient extent to enable the parties who control the properties to determine just what quantity of ore there is and the value of it. A perpendicular shaft is to be sunk to a depth of two hundred feet. Mr. Stephen Chamber, of Calais, will have charge of the work, which is to commence next week on the Carroll property. Mr. Carroll will act as the overseer in the interest of our own English parties, who are developing the

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St. Croix Courier - Oct. 19, 1899 More About the Nickel Mines. - The haste with which a newspaper article is necessarily prepared often leads to omissions, the effect of which is sometimes to create the wrong impression as to existing facts. Thus in the valuable article on St. Stephen's nickel mines, published in last week's Courier, this fact, coupled with the limited space at the disposal of the writer, did not permit as full a reference to matters connected with the development of the mines as was desired. Those familiar with the history of the mines know that as far back as in 1893 W.F. Todd secured licenses which covered the larger portion of the territory now recognized as the centre of the ore deposit. He immediately conveyed his rights in the leases to Messrs. Owen Jones and Geo. H. Harrison for the period of a year, but allowed these gentlemen to continue in control of them until 1896. Under the contract to Messrs. Jones & Harrison it was understood that the work of developing the deposits would be proceeded with, but difficulties which they could not overcome prevented this, and in 1896 Mr. Frank Todd, who in the meantime had secured control of the leases, induced Mr. Leckie, a prominent mining man of Nova Scotia, to take hold and undertake to exploit the mines. Mr. Leckie went so far as to get a diamond drill to the Shore Line station, but it was never taken to the mines and was afterwards removed from St. Stephen. In 1898, the rights controlled by Mr. Todd were again transferred to Messrs. Jones and Harrison, with the result that the work of development is now progressing. The Messrs. Todd have always been anxious to have the mines developed and, in the different attempts made to this end, have urged the prosecution of the work, demanding a very slight return at any time for the trouble and expense incurred by them in the different negotiations that have been carried on from time to time and in continuing the leases."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 10, 1900 The Nickel Industry. - Mr. J.D. Chipman, who is interested in the St. Stephen nickel mines, says that the English capitalists, who began the development of the mine, will confer with Mr. Grimmer, who is now in England, before they decide upon future action. It is expected that work will be resumed with a crew of expert miners."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1900 St. Stephen. - June 27. - The last shipment of nickel ore from the Hall mine went astray after reaching Liverpool and has not yet been assayed. Further proceedings are suspended until the assay is made. The bonders announce that they are determined to continue the shaft, but just when work will be resumed and under what conditions cannot be ascertained at present. The lease expires in a few months."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 10, 1900 The Nickel Industry. - Mr. J.D. Chipman, who is interested in the St. Stephen nickel mines, says that the English capitalists, who began the development of the mine, will confer with Mr. Grimmer, who is now in England, before they decide upon future action. It is expected that work will be resumed with a crew of expert miners."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 25, 1901 The English company, represented by Major Chipman and W.C.H. Grimmer, has secured a renewal of the lease of the nickel mine from J.A. Carroll and the diamond drill will commence operations today."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 28, 1901 St. Stephen Nickel. - The last issue of the Labour Gazette has an article on 'The Copper and Nickel Industries of Canada,' in which the following quotation from a speech lately delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, by Major Leckie, is reproduced:- 'The province of New Brunswick is likely to be a producer of nickel, unless the threatened fall in the price of nickel should follow from over production. Near St. Stephen, large masses of pyrrhotite exist, which appear to be more extensive and continuous than those in Nipissing and Algoma, the average in places running fully 3 per cent copper and nickel. Their location is admirable, being within half a mile of the railway and less than a mile from tidewater. Cheap labor, cheap fuel and ample water power, all favor economical mining and treatment of ore.' The Gazette does not seem to be aware of the factthat New Brunswick has a very promising copper industry in the mine which is now being developed in the parish of West Isles in this County."

May 1901 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 18, 196160 Years Ago. - The local managers of the nickel mine have received instruction from England to procure a diamond drill and sink a shaft to a depth of five hundred feet. Negotiations are being underway to procure the use of the government's diamond drill."

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S.J. Star - Jul. 13, 1901 That Nickel Mine. - A Calais letter says: 'The government diamond drill arrived at St. Stephen on Thursday and operations at the nickel mine over there will be resumed at once. The promoters of the mine are confident that the venture will prove a paying one, and the result of the test will be awaited with interest. There are numerous mineral deposits along the shores of the St. Croix, and the success of the St. Stephen mine will doubtless be the means of starting operations all along the line. English capitalists are behind the venture now being carried on, and a most thorough and careful test will be made to determine whether or not the ore exists in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a smelter."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1901 The government diamond drill has arrived for use at the nickel mine, but operations are delayed for a few days pending the settlement of controversies that have arisen concerning the leases."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 25, 1901 The English company, represented by Major Chipman and W.C.H. Grimmer, has secured a renewal of the lease of the nickel mine from J.A. Carroll and the diamond drill will commence operations today."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 29, 1901 The government diamond drill which is at work on one of the nickel deposits near St. Stephen, has got down 90 feet. The engineer says that the material he is cutting through is the hardest he has ever struck."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1901 The work of the diamond drill at the nickel mine is progressing favorably, a depth of over one hundred feet having been reached. The first shipment of ore to England was made on Tuesday. So far the core brought up has been mostly of rock without any large quantity of mineral."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 29, 1901 The government diamond drill which is at work on one of the nickel deposits near St. Stephen, has got down 90 feet. The engineer says that the material he is cutting through is the hardest he has ever struck."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1901 The government diamond drill has arrived for use at the nickel mine, but operations are delayed for a few days pending the settlement of controversies that have arisen concerning the leases."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 17, 1902 Work at the nickel mine St. Stephen has been temporarily suspended, awaiting the arrival of a further supply of diamonds from the government for their drill."

Kings County Record - May 30, 1902 English capitalists interested in the St. Stephen nickel deposits have asked the government to escheat the mining rights to those who are taking no steps to develop the property, and so open the areas to them. The tests already made have convinced them that the ore is worth further investigation, if they can control the rights. If satisfied, they propose to expend about a million dollars in a nickel working plant at or near the mines."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 5, 1902 St. Stephen Nickel. - Reports Vary As to the Value of the Minerals Discovered. - English capitalists interested in the St. Stephen nickel deposits are reported to have asked the government to escheat the mining rights of those who are taking no steps to develop the property and so open up the areas to them. Tests already made have convinced them that the ore is worth further investigation, if they can control the rights. If satisfied, they propose to expend about a million dollars in a nickel working plant at or near the mines. - Calais Paper. From the summary report of the Geological Survey Department for 1901 the following is taken, bearing upon this matter:- The Government drill has been in operation in connection with the nickel deposits near St. Stephen, but without satisfactory results as yet. The extreme hardness of the rock, a crystalline diorite with disseminated pyrrhotite, makes progress extremely slow and expensive, while no important increase in the percentage of nickel has yet been found to warrant the outlay."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 18, 1902 The Nickel Hearing. - Surveyor General Dunn was in town on Tuesday and, during the afternoon and evening, conducted a hearing into the application of Jones and Harrison, of London, England, for an escheat of the nickel mining leases held by Frank Todd and J.A. Carroll. The evidence of J.A. Carroll was taken and much time devoted to legal arguments. Mr. Carroll was represented by M. Macmonagle, K.C., and Jones and Harrison by W.C.H. Grimmer, K.C. Mr. Todd did not attend. A.T. Loggie and Miss Gertrude McDonald, stenographer, accompanied Hon. Mr. Dunn."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 17, 1902 Work at the nickel mine St. Stephen has been temporarily suspended, awaiting the arrival of a further supply of diamonds from the government for their drill."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 12, 1903 It is reported that the mining properties on the Basswood Ridge Road recently under lease from the government to Mr. Frank Todd are to be worked in the spring by the English syndicate, who formerly worked the Carroll property. Mr. Todd's lease having expired and the English people having offered to give a bond that they would expend $1500 within six months after receiving lease, the government have decided to grant them the lease. It is hoped that the operations will warrant further large expenditures and a general working of the mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 25, 1903 Dr. R.W. Ells, of the Dominion Geological Survey, will spend some weeks in investigating the mineral wealth of Charlotte county, beginning with the nickel deposits at St. Stephen. He will then proceed to Letite to inspect the copper mines in that neighborhood."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 9, 1903 The Government's Mining Policy. - W.C.H. Grimmer, M.P.P., Ventilates the Government's Transactions Which Have Tied Up Charlotte County's Nickel Mines. - In his speech in the debate on the address Tuesday afternoon in the legislature, Mr. Grimmer, who was received with applause on rising to address the house for the first time, said he had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the speeches of the several honorable gentlemen who had preceded him, and he had heard congratulations offered for the efforts that had been made, but he was sorry not to be able to congratulate the honorable surveyor general on the address he had just delivered, as he had expected to hear much more aggressive remarks and a much better reply to the speech of the honorable member from Northumberland, who had stated many facts that evidently had rested uneasily upon the bosom of the hon. gentlemen opposite. ... speech from the throne did not point out in what manner the mineral policy of the government was developing the vast resources of the province. Why is it that so many mining areas within the province are now held under lease without a pretense at compliance by the lessee with the provisions of the mining act? In Charlotte county he had experience with the mineral policy of the government, especially in respect to an area of five square miles, which was held by one man, and had been practically so held near St. Stephen under lease since 1893, with little or no work having been done thereon, and the only compliance made with the mining act was the payment of the annual amount to the government necessary to hold the leases. Mr. Pugsley - Will the hon. gentleman name the holder of the leases. Mr. Grimmer - The gentleman who holds the areas is Mr. Frank Todd. Hon. Mr. Pugsley - Is it not a fact that those areas are under the control of clients of my hon. friend? Mr. Grimmer - We have not had control of the areas for more than two, or rather nearly three years, but at one time we did have an option from Mr. Todd for the purpose of developing the same in consideration of royalties to be paid Mr. Todd if the mineral proved of commercial value. The sum of nearly $7,000 had been spent by himself and a friend for two English gentlemen whom they represented in developing the property, but the expense of sinking the shaft, which was put down 77 feet 10x14 feet wide and fully timbered, was so great with the means at hand that the work had to be discontinued. Then we had obtained the government drill and taken it to Charlotte county under the understanding that the options would be renewed when the work was resumed. It was represented that the drill would bore from 7 to 20 feet per day of 10 hours, but for days with a pressure of 3,000 lbs. it would bore only 14 inches. It was impossible to make the necessary development within the time limit of the options, and when that time had elapsed the parties refused to renew, and particularly was this the case with Mr. Carroll, who demanded a payment of $500 for a three months renewal, with a further payment of $500 at the end of the three months. It was impossible to comply with the demands under the circumstances, and the surveyor general was appealed to by memorial in which all the facts were set out. Two hearings were had, a judgement was given in which the surveyor general stated that the facts alleged in the memorial had been proved by the petitioners with entire satisfaction, but because of work done by the petitioners on an adjoining property which practically develop the Todd areas, he thought that Mr. Todd had a right to assume that the property was being developed in compliance with the terms of the mining act, and he (the surveyor general) would allow him, Mr. Todd, nine months from the date of the judgement, within which to begin and carry on effective operations on the property to his satisfaction. Against this Mr. Todd's own statement that he did not intend to spend his money in developing the property, but would try and induce foreign capital to come in and develop it, from which he would reap all the benefit without any trouble or expense. Hon. Mr. Pugsley - Is it not the case that during the period referred to, your clients held under lease an option which prevented Mt. Todd from entering the property for development? Mr. Grimmer - Only for a small portion of the time, and fully two years had elapsed after the expiration of the option before the memorial was files, and not a blow had been struck by Mr. Todd on the areas, and the option from Mr. Todd had expired long before the government drill had gone on the Carroll property. Hon. Mr. Pugsley - What could the government do about that? Compel Mr. Todd to work his areas in compliance with the terms of his lease, which require him to work effectively and maintain and support working shafts, pits, drifts, etc.; to make returns to the government; to employ certain numbers of men and otherwise to carry on general and effective mining work to the property whereby a revenue would accrue to the crown. But Mr. Todd, who merely pays the annual fee necessary to hold the leases, refuses an option to those who have spent so much money, and says he will bring in foreign capital to develop the mines and give him the benefit. This matter is of great importance in Charlotte and is a subject of lively interest to our citizens, and that they have reason to be interested you may learn when I tell you that on the second hearing of the investigation I put in evidence a solemn declaration of Mr. Harrison, one of the English gentlemen whom I represented, in which he stated that when he first came to this province to try and obtain an option of the area he was authorized and prepared, if he could obtain the same upon a satisfactory basis, to expend in developing the property the sum of œ50.000 and that if upon such development ore of commercial value ever found, he was further authorized to expend œ350,000 in erecting works and such other erections as were necessary to carry on large and effective mining operations, which would certainly result in lasting benefit not only to Charlotte county, but would be of great benefit to the entire province and that it would attract the eyes of capitalists and mining prospectors to the mineral deposits of the province now undeveloped and lead to general exploration of all kinds of mineral deposits. In respect to this Carroll lease on which the shaft was sunk. I wish to state that this lease is one of the twenty five years leases for which the lessee paid the government ten dollars and has never since paid one cent more, nor is he liable for any further amount, and for this lease and his interest therein he has asked us to pay him the sum of $5,000, which might be considered a pretty fair speculation from his standpoint, and if obtained be a fair recompense for all the time, expense and worry he has had over the proposition. I do not make these remarks to find fault with the government, but to call in fair criticism their attention to the manner in which, in this case, the mining act is enforced, in order that a change may be made whereby the great mineral resources of our grand old province may be worked and developed. I fully believe we have in New Brunswick a vast share of mineral wealth which only needs work to bring it out and therefrom a vast source of revenue would be opened up to the government, which would place them beyond all cause for worry over financial matters, and the government would in this way, as I believe they are anxious for the general good, welfare and advancement of our province which all its true and loyal sons should at all times be ready to put forth."

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St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1929 Rushing Work at the Mines. - Work at the new mines is being rushed these days. Both drills are hard at it and there is a possibility that more drills may be brought here. Owing to the drought, the drilling crews are having difficulty in locating sufficient water. A small stream which they had tapped nearby, was not supplying sufficient water and one of Haley's trucks was procured to haul an additional supply from the nearest hydrant in town. More pipe has been purchased, however, and connection will be made with a larger stream about three quarters of a mile distant."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 10, 1929 Nickel-Copper Sought here Years Ago. - ...... [Reprint of article in Courier of Oct. 12 and 19th, 1899.]"

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 25, 1929 Mining Men Here. - Representatives of the company holding the local mining leases have been in town twice recently and it is believed that some real development in these properties will commence at an early date."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 27, 1929 Electrical Survey of Mining Leases Now Under Way. - Affairs in connection with the local mining development are proceeding slowly but surely. A new company, with a Mr. Lowe as their local representative, have become interested and have a crew of men making a so called electrical survey of the ground. Of course they are not handing out any information concerning their findings, but it is understood that one or more diamond drills are to be brought here at once and this looks very encouraging. Recently, through the good offices of A.R. MacKenzie, M.L.A., an appropriation of $200 was secured from the Public Works Dept. to repair the road into the mine and the work is now under way. Developments such as this are always slow moving affairs but there is good reason to believe that a fair grade of mineral in large quantities is here and sooner or later work on a large scale will be undertaken."

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St. Croix Courier - Aug. 13, 1953 More Drilling in Prospect On Mining Claims. - New Brunswick's mining boom is sparking renewed interest in ore bodies which have long been known to exist near St. Stephen. Representatives of a company known as Strategic Metals have been active during the past several days checking up the reports of previous explorations in the vicinity of Heathland and Basswood Ridge, and it is possible a drill may be brought in to carry out further investigations. The most extensive explorations of the prospects was conducted some seven years ago by International Nickel, which operated a drill at various locations. The cores reportedly showed ore of satisfactory grade, but the quantity evidently was too small to warrant development. The representatives of Strategic Metals, using new instruments, have been going over the ground again and are reportedly optimistic that their findings justify more drilling."

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1959 Company goes Ahead. - 20 Miners To Probe Underground Ores In Search For Nickel. - An official of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. said Monday that about 20 experienced miners will be brought to the site in ? weeks to continue geological exploration underground. Perched near the tall headframe on the property, Karl Thomsom of ..?.. a consulting engineer with the firm, said it would take 'all ..?.. time to get the hoist and compressor ready for the underground operation.' He said the company had purchased two pieces of equipment but they had not arrived yet. Cost of the hoist and compressor, major ..?.. in the head frame's role, is approximately $50,000. When this installation is completed a regular mining operation will tunnel a shaft to about the 300- foot ..?.. Here the company will continue exploration work to back up surface drilling results of what it ..?.. 'proven ore deposits.' Right now construction workers are putting the finishing touches on the 70-foot wooden head frame. ../.. miners' changing quarters, ..?.. in a nearby building, still has some 'inside work' to be completed, Mr. Thomson said. The head frame, collared down by a protective rectangular cement casing to the 22-foot level, resembles a grain elevator. Erect Building. - It houses a set of pulleys which govern the movement of a three-department section of buckets or cages drawing up ore or personnel from the depths below. The head frame, when completed, will contain two ore bins from which contents will roll into waiting trucks. Workmen are now constructing a fairly large building which will house the hoist and compressor. The mine is located roughly about four miles from St. Stephen in Basswood Ridge, centred approximately on the old Rogers farm and linked with the Hall-Carroll deposits, about 2600 feet to the southeast and across the other side of the highway."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 30, 1959 60 Years Ago. - Work at the nickel mine is progressing favorably, eight men being now employed. A blacksmith shop has been erected, and a circular building, 32 feet in diameter erected to shelter the horse used in hoisting. Ore will be shipped when the shaft is down thirty feet."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1959 Mining Shaft Is Being Sunk Within Basswood Ridge Area. - After Drill 25,000 feet Indicates 1,000,000 Ton Ore In One Zone Alone. - St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. are sinking a shaft to develop ore underground in Basswood Ridge area, about four miles from St. Stephen. The first load of timber for the operation arrived yesterday and today with the head frame plus hoisting equipment slated to arrive soon. Work on the sinking of the mine shaft is already underway, according to officials. H.I. Bergmann, consulting engineer of the company, in an official press conference with the Courier, said the directors of the company had authorized sinking of the shaft with the site picked and a headframe purchased, presently being dismantled and should be on the property during the week. Immediate objective is to sink the shaft 300 feet and develop the ore on two levels. Occurrence of the ore in lenses is such, said Mr. Bergmann, it is expected underground development will outline a much greater tonnage than that indicated by surface diamond drilling. A contract has been arranged for the shaft and work is in progress. It is expected the shaft will be sunk to a 30 feet depth and the headframe erected in about a month. The company strongly suggested to contractors local men be employed where possible - and such is being carried out, said Mr. Bergmann. Three diamond drills are now in operation, and have been for some time, dispersed throughout the property. A local shovel, tractor and trucks should be employed in the operation. Excellent progress has been made in the diamond drilling program being carried out on the property of St. Stephen Nickel Mines at St. Stephen, said the mining engineer. Three diamond drills have been operating continuously and the object of one million tons of nickel-copper appears to have been reached. The next stage is the development of the ore underground. A total of over 25,000 feet of diamond drilling has been carried out on the property since 1957. Indicated ore on the Roger's zone alone is approaching 1,000,000 tons while the Hall-Carroll zone contains an additional 250,000 tons. Average grade of this ore is approximately $18.00 per ton at present metal prices. Over-all operating costs should be less than $10.00 per ton which leaves an excellent margin of profit. In addition to the above, there are another 10 major geophysical anomalies on the property which have every indication of becoming important ore zones. most of these have not been explored but 'C' zone, which has been partially developed. has shown the highest grade ore yet encountered on the property. A hole in this zone intersected 18 feet with a gross value of $55.00 per ton. Results of the geophysical surveys were so encouraging that an additional 80 claims, comprising approximately 3,200 acres, were acquired immediately west of the original property. A geophysical survey has just been completed on this area and several potential zones have been indicated. Further property acquisitions have recently been made to add to already large acreage. Plans are being made to have metallurgical tests carried out on representative ore samples using a new smelting process. This process has already been tested successfully on other nickel-copper ores and, if successful on the St. Stephen ore, it would allow a completely integrated operation at the property from crude ore to the final recovery of nickel, copper and cobalt and any other by-products. Such an operation would probably mean that large tonnages of lower grade material that are not now classed as ore would become economical. The property is strategically located for a low cost mining operation. Highway, railroad and tidewater shipping facilities are available. There is an ample supply of power available and an excellent source of labour. These, combined with the excellent results obtained in the exploration program, show the property to have better than average mine potential. The annual meeting of the company is being held in Saint John in the morning this coming Saturday and it is expected the meeting will be well attended as a great many shareholders from the U.S. have announced their intention of attending. A visit to the property is planned in the afternoon for all those wishing to examine the ore zones and the work in progress."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 16, 1959 On Town Outskirts. - Nickel Company Active Explorations, Findings. - St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., are stepping up their Spring and Summer operations on the mine site outside of St. Stephen and aim to hit 1,000,000 tons of proven nickel and copper reserves this Fall. The company has added two more ..?.. crews and soon hope to have ..?.. 15 or 16 drillers on the ..?.., consulting engineer H.J. Bergmann told the Courier last night. Once proven tonnage is realized ..?.. necessary geological tests, the company will drive a shaft underground next Fall to establish the actual tonnage and see if a full underground operation will ..?.. Company assay tests have uncovered ..?.. 500,000 tons of proven ..?.. officials of the company in..?.. small part of the five ..?.. bodies gave been actually ..?.. ..?.. Mr. Bergmann said preliminary tests have discovered deposits on the western ..?.. property, generally located on the properties of Carson ..?.. and adjacent owners in Basswood Ridge about three miles from St. Stephen. This portion of the site will ..?.. studied this Spring and Summer. Company officials said recently if the first phase of underground exploration is carried out - and they were certain it will be - it should provide employment locally as there would be construction involved, plus indirect and secondary benefits of local purchases by the firm. The big need for area employees will result after the initial underground drilling and testing has been completed and company executives agree to go into full scale production. A crushing mill would be built, requiring a labor force in the high hundreds. The miners would be brought from the outside. At present metal prices - in this case involving nickel, copper and cobalt and requiring 1.50 percent nickel-copper grade - values of the ore averaged around $18 to $20 per ton. Company accountants estimate expenses to extract the ore and crush it hover from $8 to $10. Governing factors are the size of the mill and shafts required. It is hoped ultimate production would reach 1,000 tons daily."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 16, 1959 On Town Outskirts. - Nickel Company Active Explorations, Findings. - St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., are stepping up their Spring and Summer operations on the mine site outside of St. Stephen and aim to hit 1,000,000 tons of proven nickel and copper reserves this Fall. The company has added two more ..?.. crews and soon hope to have ..?.. 15 or 16 drillers on the ..?.., consulting engineer H.J. Bergmann told the Courier last night. Once proven tonnage is realized ..?.. necessary geological tests, the company will drive a shaft underground next Fall to establish the actual tonnage and see if a full underground operation will ..?.. Company assay tests have uncovered ..?.. 500,000 tons of proven ..?.. officials of the company in..?.. small part of the five ..?.. bodies gave been actually ..?.. ..?.. Mr. Bergmann said preliminary tests have discovered deposits on the western ..?.. property, generally located on the properties of Carson ..?.. and adjacent owners in Basswood Ridge about three miles from St. Stephen. This portion of the site will ..?.. studied this Spring and Summer. Company officials said recently if the first phase of underground exploration is carried out - and they were certain it will be - it should provide employment locally as there would be construction involved, plus indirect and secondary benefits of local purchases by the firm. The big need for area employees will result after the initial underground drilling and testing has been completed and company executives agree to go into full scale production. A crushing mill would be built, requiring a labor force in the high hundreds. The miners would be brought from the outside. At present metal prices - in this case involving nickel, copper and cobalt and requiring 1.50 percent nickel-copper grade - values of the ore averaged around $18 to $20 per ton. Company accountants estimate expenses to extract the ore and crush it hover from $8 to $10. Governing factors are the size of the mill and shafts required. It is hoped ultimate production would reach 1,000 tons daily."

URN: 0039 / 0043 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 15, 1960 Endorsement. - Mr. David Dickson's recent report on the fraudulent promotion of St. Stephen Nickel Mine stock should come as a surprise to no one in this area. Evidence introduced at the investigation in Saint John some months ago left little doubt as to the outcome of the inquiry conducted under the Security Frauds Prevention Act. The worth of the mine at Heathland was, it would seem, appropriately assessed by Stratmat Ltd. and the International Nickel Company some years back. It would be reasonable to assume that if no less an authority than INCO - which has enormous capital at its disposal - deemed the project unprofitable, any further ventures in this direction by private investors would be doomed to failure from the outset. Mr. Dickson's report reveals, however, that St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., was incorporated in July 1957 and took over the mining claims from Stratmat Ltd. Canam Investments, headed by the elusive Mr. Kenneth H. Gregory, of Montreal, was incorporated six months later, in January 1958, and proceeded to finance the mine by selling stock. St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. did receive 'about' $658,000 for mining operations at Heathland. Mr. Gregory pocketed upwards of one million dollars, possibly as much as a million and a quarter. According to Mr. Dickson's report, both St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. and Canam Investments were 'organized' by Mr. Gregory. In total, some $4,000,000 worth of stock was sold, with about two and a quarter million being spent on advertising and promotion. Of vital concern to the future of the province is that a recurrence of such frauds be prevented, that legal steps be taken to bring unscrupulous stock promoters to justice, that an enormous mishandling of public trust be rectified. The Fredericton Daily Gleaner has called for the appointment of a Royal Commission 'to examine the facts, call evidence on oath, and submit its report.' It has suggested too that political accusations contained in The Dickson Report be 'sifted, weighed and proved or disproved.' In short, the Gleaner would have every fact brought to light in proper perspective, leaving no room for purely political debasement of members of Hugh John Flemming's government. The charge that the former government of New Brunswick 'was perfectly happy to permit wide-scale fraudulent operations to continue, in fact to the point of becoming encouraged, as long as some political benefit was derived from a 'show' of industrial expansion' was a grave one. It is not necessarily borne out by the facts of the Dickson report. The Courier then lends its whole-hearted support to the Gleaner's entirely sensible recommendation that a Royal Commission be appointed to set the record straight once and for all."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 18, 1960 Heathland Mine Boarded Up, Local Industry Disappears. - No Money To Continue. Operations Abandoned. Nickel to Stay Buried. - The St. Stephen Nickel Mine at Heathland has been abandoned. The last two employees of the ill-fated venture hung up their tin helmets today and began the search for new jobs. They left behind a three-quarter of a million dollar hole in the ground out of which, just one short year ago, they hoped to mine a fortune. The gaunt elevator tower stands like the skeleton of an ancient lizard, another local monument of disappointment. The shut-down was caused by lack of funds. Sources of capital were abruptly eliminated recently when government agencies on both sides of the border brought fraud charges against Canam Investments, financial underwriters of the mine. The firm voluntarily turned over its securities license to the authorities, pending the outcome of the investigation. Bank deposits of company money were frozen. Unable to locate substitute capital, mine manager K.D. Thomson was forced to board it up. The investigation into Canam affairs continues. 'We can't sell bonds. We can't take money out of the bank. What the devil could I do, but shut down?' Mr. Thomson asked the Courier. He thought it unlikely the mine would ever be reopened. 'I'll stay around and settle the business,' he added, 'then find a new job.' Mr. Thomson who is employed by St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., owner of the mine, is a professional mining engineer. Ore is There. - 'There is some pretty good ore down there alright,' he told The Courier, 'but it takes a lot of money to dig it out.' He said the mine extended 250 feet below the surface and included 2,000 feet of lateral work on two levels. Removal of underground equipment and boarding of the few out buildings at the site got underway quietly the first of this week. By Tuesday night, three of the caretaker crew of five men had been laid off. The last man to leave, doughty master mechanic Harry Ewart who has seen mines fold before, packed up his tools today. 'It's an old story to me,' he said wryly. 'I've worked mines all over the country. Some make it. Some don't.' He too felt there was good ore at the Heathland mine, but noted the absence of nearby processing facilities. 'It could have been a good little mine,' Mr. Ewart added. The last two local men to be laid off were Lester Losier, Milltown, N.B. and Ervin Sharp of St. Stephen. 'Perhaps there will be some jobs going at the new Flakeboard plant,' they speculated."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 30, 1960 Nickel Mine View Will Be Scanned. - Future of the St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. venture at Heathland will be discussed Saturday afternoon in St. Andrews at the company's annual stockholders meeting. This was made known this week by officials of the company in St. Stephen. Assessment of the firm's position to date is expected to be made at the St. Andrews session as it completes about 2000 feet of cleared rock in drifting and exploration work in the mine. Tunnelling laterally from the 300 feet main shaft at the 150 and 250 feet levels, crews have been working on this phase of the underground operation for the past five or six months. Seeping water, frequently in deluge form, has been a major obstacle in the path of miners, often slowing progress to a snail's pace. Costs are running at an estimated cost of about $15,000 a week, company officials gauge. Paul Corbin, company president, will lead the executive slate to St. Andrews Saturday afternoon at the shareholders meeting, to be held in the Algonquin Hotel."

URN: 0039 / 0043 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1960 Good Future For Nickel Ore Seen. - The demand for nickel, which rose sharply in 1959, is expected to continue high this year, Dr. John F. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited told shareholders at the annual meeting in Toronto. He said that while the company's ..?.. deliveries in March tapered ..?.. slightly from the extraordinarily high levels of the first two ..?.., the company's rate of delivery for the quarter was greater than its production. Thompson declared that the continuing high demand 'can be more than satisfied by the industry's ..?.. productive facilities and ..?.. available nickel supplies.' ..?.. that the new Manitoba ..?.. will come into production in ..?.. other nickel producers are increasing their capacities and ..?.. developing their operations ..?.. an even higher production..?.. ..?.. current expansion in nickel ..?.. spurred on by marketing and ..?.. activities, should continue, Thompson said. 'These efforts provide a foundation for absorbing the new nickel supplies and ..?.. well for the progress of the ..?..

St. Croix Courier - Feb. ????, 1960 Miners Finish Shaft Digging. - Crews digging the 300-foot shaft at the Heathland site of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. finished the job Wednesday afternoon, a company spokesman revealed. A small dynamite blast Wednesday morning sent the last required clinging rock loose from its moorings and allowed final mopping up operations to start. It is believed there will be a short layover before diggers start drifting - tunnelling off at various levels and in different directions from the shaft itself."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 14, 1960 Water Slows Job. - Mine Shaft at 245 Feet. - Crews digging the 300-foot shaft at the Heathland site of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Limited are expected to finish the job in about 10 days, a company spokesman said Wednesday. Resident geologist Bet Bourgoin said at the same time that the force of about 20 miners are now down to the 245-foot level. The company had originally hoped to finish the initial tunnelling job by the end of last month, but seeping water and then large scale water leaks in underground seams slowed progress to a walk at times. Miners started the shaft operations about Nov. 10 and had hoped to clip along at approximately 10 feet a day. Mr. Bourgoin said there will be a short layover of about four or five days before diggers start drifting - tunnelling off at various levels and in different directions from the shaft itself. At the end of the shaft job, he said, two cutting stations at the 150-foot and 250-foot levels also will have been completed, allowing sufficient elbow room for men and machines starting the drifting operations. Completion of the shaft will also give company executives the opportunity for added geological exploration of the entombed deposits of ore to back up the

URN: 0039 / 0043 / 0030 / 0007 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Teahan Mine;
Lake George Antimony;

Kings County Record - Jan. 4, 1929 Interest in Mining in New Brunswick. - Hon. Charles D. Richards Interestingly Reviews Progress in Mining in New Brunswick During 1928 and Refers to Outlook for 1929. - Mineral Production During 1928 approximately $2,000,000. - Probably at no time in the history of New Brunswick has there been such widespread interest in her minerals as has been shown throughout the year which is now closing. This interest comes not only from the people of the province but in a marked degree from competent mining people beyond her borders. The result has been an intelligent investigation of prospects in several localities from which it is hoped actual development may be the outcome. While mineralization has appeared to be more prevalent in the older rocks of the southern counties of Albert, St. John, Charlotte, Kings, and Queens where copper and zinc in several places have been found, yet zinc and lead also appear near Woodstock in the west, and in Gloucester on the North Shore. The work of investigation consisting of diamond drilling, sinking of shafts, trenching and the examination of various deposits by mining engineers, was carried on until the stress of winter weather compelled stoppage until next spring. Consolidated Smelters have just completed aseries of boreholes in the copper deposits of New Ireland in Albert County and the Bunker Hill Extension areenergetically carrying on trenching in similar deposits at Goshen on the Kings-Albert border. This is in preparation for diamond drilling as showings of copper are located. Interesting prospects in zinc and copper have also been examined at Quiddy River and Goose Creek in St. John county near the Bay of Fundy shore, of copper on Adams Island and Simpson Island off the coast of Charlotte County and of copper at Scotch Settlement in Kings County north of Norton. In this work both of the great trans Canada railways have shown their interest by having experts examine various properties with a view towards development. The Canadian Pacific directed their attentions more particularly to possible developments along their own line near St. Stephen and Woodstock. The Canadian National, in addition to numerous examinations made at various places by their mineralogist, had their Mr. Cyril T. Young, Director of Development head a party of prospectors in a trip to the northern interior of the province during the late summer. This is a territory which has heretofore received practically no attention and may very well contain something of interest. The report of the results of the trip has not been published. In these days of excitement over nickel it isinteresting to note that the pyrrhotite deposits of St. Stephen which are known to be nickeliferous are being investigated through a group composed largely of members of the St. Stephen Board of Trade. An experienced mining man was brought in and under his direction a survey was made of the region with the idea of locating ore occurrences in preparation as to the presence of nickel and while not of high grade from surface assays, there are possibilities of a large body and of better values at lower levels. It is intended to continue the work of proving this property.Work at the antimony mines at Lake George has been consistently carried on during the summer in the way of deepening the Taylor shaft for the purpose of exposing the ore body and it is probable that the work will be continued so far as weather conditions will permit throughout the coming winter. At least two antimony developments are expected to become permanent and substantial. It will be seen from the foregoing that mining in its relation to the metallics of New Brunswick has through the past season been confined to an investigation of a number of known deposits and to prospecting, all of which is a necessary preliminary to the more serious work of actual development. While a good deal of attention has been directed towards the development of our metal resources the fact must not be overlooked that our staple nonmetallics of coal, gypsum, natural gas and oil have quietly carried on with larger output both in coal and gypsum than was had in the preceding year. New Brunswick is fortunate in possessing gypsum deposits probably unexcelled in the Dominion and with facilities for turning out high grade manufactured products, so that as demand for these increases with their increased use in the building trades there should be a good future for this industry. Both the coal and gypsum operators however are capable of supplying much larger demands. The value of mineral production in New Brunswick during 1928 has been

URN: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL /
Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

URN: 0039 / 0043 / 0612 / 0597 /
Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Oliver Cameron; Simpson Island;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 3, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 11, 1893 Mining Notes.- Items of Interest to Those Who Hope for a Development of Our Mineral Resources.- The copper Mine at L'Etete, known as the Olivermine, has been sold at a good figure to a Montreal syndicate, who will begin work there at once. This mine was first opened years ago by the Cunard company, of Halifax, but was abandoned. The new owners are confident that it is one of the best deposits in the country, and it is said that, by a new electrical process, they hope to take out gold enough to pay for working, while the copper and other products will represent their profits. They have already made arrangements for pumping out the mine and commencing further work on the lode. It is said that the West Isles mining company,which will hold its first meeting here on Tuesday next, will begin work immediately on Simpson's Island. There is renewed interest in the copper deposits on Mr. A.J. Seeley's property at St. George. The lode extends for nearly a mile, three of four feet in width, and specimens have assayed thirty-two per cent. There is also in one place a lode of silver ore about ten feet in width. The latest find at the St. Stephen nickel minesindicates richer ore, with

URN: 0039 / 0043 / 0755 / 0007 / 0758 / 0757 /
Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Annidale Mine; Lake George Antimony; Britton Mine; Bull Creek;

St. Croix Courier - May 16, 1929 Mining Prospects in Charlotte Co. - C.P.R. Assisting in Work and St. Stephen Nickel-Copper Deposits Mentioned. - Fredericton. - The importance of the fieldwork carried out in the province of New Brunswick in recent years by the development branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is shown in a report of the Hon. J.A. Murray, superintendent of immigration and industry, to the provincial minister of Agriculture. This steady, ceaseless and unobtrusive effort is doing much to bring to light and into industrial use the mineral and other resources of the province. While it is admitted that the railway company, in undertaking spade work of this kind on an extensive scale, aims to create traffic along its lines, it at the same time performs a yeoman service for the province and the Dominion. A perusal of the following precis of the activities performed by this branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appearing in the provincial government report referred to, gives some idea of the many contracts made and the large amount of preliminary work done, the benefits from which are already being felt through activities initiated: Nickeliferous iron deposits near St. Stephen;other mineral showings in the same vicinity; copper inthe Scotch Settlement area; copper near Woodstock; lead-zinc near Woodstock; antimony near Lake George; numerous reported mineral showings in the Tobique district. Many visits have been made to these different showings and a large number of samples have been taken by us and sent to development branch headquarters at Montreal for inspection and analysis. Nickel Copper Ore Found. - Associated with our activities is the discovery of a new vein of low grade nickel copper ore near St. Stephen. This is apparently an extension of the known occurrences of that district and its discovery is a result of the efforts of some enterprising citizens of St. Stephen. This scheme of forming groups for prospecting different areas was included in our early recommendations and we refer to it with interest believing it should be given every encouragement as the most logical way of developing the mineral resources of a country in its early stages of investigation. Although so far this season's prospecting does not appear to have disclosed any important body of metalliferous mineral of commercial value, it should not be concluded that no such deposits exist, as the exploration for minerals is a slow process requiring much patience coupled with courage as well as judgment. - (Financial Times)."

URN: 0039 / 0043 / E7 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Mineral Paint - General;

Head Quarters - Jul. 11, 1849 Yellow Ochre. - Mr. J.H. Maxwell, has shown us a sample of Yellow Ochre, which was discovered by Mr. Jos. Moore, while making the new road from St. Stephen to Moore's Mills, about two miles from the former place. The Ochre has been pronounced of an excellent quality. - Saint Andrews Standard."

URN: 0039 / 0043 / M4 / P6 / G3 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Mushquash Peat; Peat - General; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1894...This report also contains a valuable paper on 'The Present Status of the Mining Industries of New Brunswick, by Prof. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. Referring to deposits of granite suitable for ornamental purposes, Prof. Bailey says: The rock for the latter purpose is almost exclusively obtained from the vicinity of St. George in Charlotte County, where no less than four companies are engaged in fitting and bringing it to market. These with their output for the year 1892 are as follows:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons averaging $80 per ton ... $32,000 Tayte, Meating & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 Epps, Dodds & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 Taylor Bros., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 -- $104,000 This is exactly the same as the output of the previous year. In addition to the above Messrs. Burpee & Co., who up to 1891 had their polishing works at Carleton, near St. John, but who have since removed to Calais, Maine, for the saving of the duty imposed in the States on manufactured rock, and who own quarries at St. George, removed from the latter about 300 or 400 tons in 1892 and probably 200 or 300 tons in the present year. The figures given in the above tables represent the amounts and value after the stone is quarried, dressed and polished, all the firms excepting the Burpees being fully equipped for doing all the work upon the spot. It will thus appear that, as the case of the lime industry at St. John, the value of the product comes almost solely from the labor put upon it. It hence becomes the means of directly distributing large sums in the payment of wages, amounting, it is said, in the aggregate, to about $5000 per month. The granite in the rough state, when quarried, costs about $12, generally, though for getting out large blocks it costs more per ton. The power required for the machinery of the polishing works is cheaply obtained from the falls of the Magaguadavic river, and all the conditions are most favorable for the development of the industry. In quality, as pointed out by the writer as early as 1872, the rock will compare favorably with the best red granite of Scotland. Quite recently, Sheriff Stuart and others are opening up a quarry of black granite in Bocabec, Charlotte County, between St. George and St. Andrews. It takes a fine polish and it is thought, can be readily marketed. There are also varieties of rock, such as felsites and porpyries, occurring in Charlotte county which, when polished, are often of great beauty, but nothing has as yet been done towards their utilization. Prof. Bailey has the following to say, also,concerning nickel in Charlotte: The occurrence of nickel in the rocks about St. Stephen has been known ever since the year 1872, when it was recognized by Dr. Sterry Hunt as associated with chromium in specimens collected and submitted to him for analysis by the writer and Mr. G.F. Matthew. Its presence, however, attracted little interest until the discovery of the nickel-bearing pyrophyllites of Sudbury, Ontario, and their value in certain processes of iron manufacture called attention to the similar deposits of Charlotte county and led to the discovery of nickel in the latter. Following upon this rediscovery it has been hoped that the St. Stephen deposits would at least approximate in value to those of Sudbury, but through delays arising from contested claims and other causes, but little has as yet been done to test their actual capacity. It is probable that this will be done during the coming summer. In the meantime it may be of interest to quote here the estimate of the ore as given by Mr. C.C. Hoffman, chemist of the Geological Survey. A partial analysis gave Nickel ... 1.72 per cent Cobalt ... 0.16 Copper ... 0.34 or, calculated upon material free from all gangue:- Nickel ... 1.82 per cent Cobalt ... 0.17 Copper ... 0.33 Similar ore was also analyzed from L'Etete, Charlotte county, and both are described as closely resembling much of the ore found in the Sudbury district. Specimens of the St. Stephen ore analyzed by other parties, gave results in some instances as high as 2.6 per cent of nickel. The quantity of ore, both at St. Stephen and L'Etete, appears to be large and the facilities for mining and shipment are good. Edward Jack contributed to the report aninteresting article on moss litter, which he says is tobe found in several places in New Brunswick, such as at Musquash and along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nine licenses to search, covering forty two miles, one prospecting licence, and three leases covering three square miles of nickel property, were issued to Charlotte county parties during the year; while one mining licence, covering ten square miles, has been renewed."

URN: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine;

0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 /
0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME /
HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth.- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.-Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.-property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to be added, before the collection is shipped."

URN: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 /
0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 /
0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME /
HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth.- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:-

Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.-Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.-property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to be added, before the collection is shipped."

URN: 0039 / 0691 / 0007 / 0425 / 0043 / J8 / R8 / EXPL / Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Millstream Iron; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1891 Mining Notes from New Brunswick. - (Correspondence of the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review). - Without preamble let me say that mining in New Brunswick is comparatively of small dimensions, but there is hope for the future. The mining resources of the province have long lain dormant for want of a full and complete mining law. Last session this was remedied to a great extent, and a Mining Act passed similar in all respects to the Nova Scotia mining act - the only observable difference being in the royalty on gold, which is placed at 2 1/2 per cent., whereas in Nova Scotia it is only two per cent. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by many land owners at the new act, as by old statutes enacted some years ago, all mines on private lands were vested in the owner. The fact of it being so, however, never seems to have stimulated the mining industry in the province, hence the repeal of the same, and a general act empowering the government to issue rights of search, prospecting licenses, and leases on all lands, both private as well as crown lands. It is said the act will be, in many respects, amended during the coming winter. What is done will be fully reported to you at the time. Since the passage of the act, many persons have availed themselves of its requirements, and numerous applications for areas have been filed in the surveyor general's department, over which a number of disputes have risen already and which are being fully considered. Many persons in the province itself, are unaware of the existence of the mineral deposits of New Brunswick, but within its borders may be found most positive traces of gold, galena, copper, manganese, iron, coal (both hard and soft), gypsum, baryta, antimony, iron, pyrites, plumbago, nickel, and traces of tin and asbestos have been met with from time to time. In addition to this there is a strong indication of petroleum, natural gas, salt beds of importance, brine springs, from which the best salt in Canada can be manufactured, mineral springs in abundance, and granite and freestone quarries of the greatest value, and limestone in almost inexhaustible abundance. The famous Albertite coal of Albert County, atone time was the most extensive mining operations ever conducted in the province, from which thousands of tons of the precious Albertite was extracted, and its stockholders became very wealthy from its operation. The supply of the mineral, however, gave out; the mines were abandoned and all the costly machinery in due time removed and sold. Indications of this mineral are still to be met with in Albert, Westmorland and Kings counties, and much time and money has been spent in prospecting for it for years past. There are many who believe it will be found again in sufficiently large quantity to pay for working. In various parts of the province work of exploration is going on quietly for different minerals.In Charlotte County, at St. Stephen, much activity is being displayed in the development of an iron pyrite body which, to say the least, is attracting considerable attention from home and American capitalists. The ore, which seems to be a combination yielding copper, silver, with occasionally some gold, and a fair percentage of nickel is of a very large extent, being quite near to shipment, and in one case on what is known as the Hall farm, has shown a width of 250 feet, and can be distinctly traced for some distance. Numerous assays have shown from 1 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. at times of nickel, and considerable work of development has been and is now being done. A number of properties, it is said, have been bonded to American capitalists. What the final outcome may be it is hard to state, but many are confident that a body of ore, rivalling to a certain extent the famous nickel beds of Sudbury, are in this locality. One thing can be stated with accuracy, and that is that the ore from the Sudbury district and the St. Stephen ore are exact counterparts of each other so far as looks and appearances go.In Kings county, near Sussex, manganese exists. The Markhamville mines, which have been worked almost continuously for the past thirty years, are at present not showing up very well. It is said by many the ore is exhausted, while others scoff at such an idea. In other sections large bodies of manganese exist and only await the advance of the capitalists, and a market demand which, while frequently fluctuating, seems very quiet at present. This mineral also exists in good quantities in Albert county and some portions of St. John county. In Gloucester county exist splendid beds or belts of magnetic iron, and also every appearance of large andgood paying galena belts, some of which are being quietly tested, so it is stated, by American capitalists. On one of these veins or belts, assays of the ore have shown a yield of from 10 to 60 ounces of silver, and from 12 to 15 dwts. to as high as two oz. and more of gold in combination.Below St. John, for many years past, considerable money has been spent in the search for anthracite, and those interested firmly believe their efforts will be crowned with success.In York county, it is beyond doubt that valuable deposits of antimony exist. In past years mining operations were conducted there, but the matter assumed more of a stock gambling operation than that of legitimate mining, and together with reckless and extravagant modes of mining, the enterprise got a black- eye, so to speak, and that coupled with the holding out fancy and extravagant prices by the owners,

URN: 0040 / Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1876 Elgin Items.- Gold-bearing quartz is said to exist up the Pollett River."

URN: 0040 / LEGI / Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXVIII.An Act to incorporate the Elgin Gold Quartz Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Capital stock liable 2. First meeting, when to be for any call. Called. 4 3. Capital stock and shares. 7. How sale shall be 4. Liability of shareholder. Made. 5. Joint stock, &c. alone 8. Act void unless 25 liable for debts. Per cent be subscribed within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That A. Edwin Botsford, James Steadman, Oliver Jones, Alexander McBean, W. Boyant Kaye, Alexander Wright, James Adams, Oliver Barberie, John Russell, Robert Dunlop, Paul R. Moore, Francis O'Reagan, and William C. Mullin, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Elgin Gold Quartz Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining and crushing gold bearing quartz, and for erecting the necessary works and machinery there with connected, and for carrying on such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of four dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 7. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the President, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale, and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 8. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

URN: 0040 / W6 / A1 / E9 / A2 / LEGI / EXPL / Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Albert County Gold; Kings County Gold; Charlotte County Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.; Exploration - General;

Morning News - Apr. 30, 1862 Gold Quartz. - The fact that the Government introduced into the Legislature and carried without any opposition a ""Gold Bill"" to provide for anticipated discoveries of the precious metal, has led some persons to believe that perhaps there is something tangible in the reports which occasionally find currency - of gold having been found in different parts of the Province. What the precise nature of the Act is we do not know, as the members of the House appear to have thought it unnecessary this Session to forward copies of printed bills (in which the public generally take an interest) to the public journals for their information - not even in the case of important City bills which have been drawn up in Fredericton. But we suppose the Royal Gazette will contain it bye and bye. Be that as it may, we have here to notice that during a debate in the House of Assembly, specimens of gold which had been found in Albert County, were handed round among the members, and the opinion was expressed that very strong probabilities existed that important discoveries would be made in that county at an early day. Paragraphs have found their way into thenewspapers at different times respecting discoveries in other places. For instance, it was said that gold had been found at Hampton, and we ourselves have examined specimens in which gold could be detected with the naked eye. Next it was alleged that quartz raised at Chamcook and L'Etete in Charlotte County was found to bear gold; and some of this quartz was sent to a Boston chemist whose report states that there really was gold in it, but ago it was said that gold had been found on the Oromocto River, although this is probably only a repetition of a similar statement respecting that locality, which was circulated several months since - Whether there is any truth in it or not we have not heard. It is alsoconfidently stated that the precious metal has been found near Sackville. Whatever room there may be for exaggeration in the above it is nevertheless quite clear that gold has been found in the Province; and it is our opinion that if the parties who have made these discoveries - even though their labor has been very triflingly rewarded - would persevere with their searches, in the vicinity of theplaces they have taken the gold from, they may yet obtain very profitable returns. It is the belief of scientific gentlemen that gold exists in the Province; and one gentleman in the city who is well informed upon this subject, does not hesitate to say that it will yet be found in the streets of St. John! The number of places in Nova Scotia where it exists, is really remarkable, and all originating out of the Tangier discovery. When it was known that gold was found at Tangier people in other parts commenced prospecting and examining the stones and earth in their own locality. Inquiry was stimulated on all sides, and the desire to acquire wealth in the shortest possible time imparted a keenness to the eyes of ""prospectors"" which they had never before possessed. The result has been the discovery of gold in not one but twenty places - the gold being taken from quartz, as Lunenberg is the only place where it is found in washings. ""A miner"" who has spent some time and money in searching for the metal wrote his experience to the Halifax Chronicle a few days ago. He says he first went to the Lunenberg washings, and although report had exaggerated the richness of the sands, he saw enough to convince him that gold was there in paying quantities, requiring only improved appliances for separating it to make highly remunerative work. He next visited Tangier where, he says, the appearance of the quartz (to an unpractised eye, at least) indicated no great richness; and for want of proper ""crushers"" it was impossible to say whether money could be made or not. [This was before the introduction of good crushers for extracting the gold. We wish our readers to note the last paragraph particularly as we shall refer to it again.] The miner next went to Wine Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Laidlaw's farm, and Sherbrooke. In all these places gold had just then been discovered, but there was no proper machinery for extracting it from the quartz; consequently it was impossible to tell the extent of its richness. After examining all these localities he has at last settled down at Sherbrooke, which he thinks affords the best field for the investment of capital, skill and labor. This person insists particularly upon the necessity of erecting quartz mills for extracting the gold, believing that without them the labor of the miner goes for nothing. He says that at Sherbrooke gold can be found anywhere in the ground over a pretty large area; and this being evidently the debris of the quartz, it shows that the ""leads"" must not only be rich but very numerous. Now, the point to be noticed particularly is that quartz may really contain gold, and yet the precious substance may not be visible to the eye. It would be a great mistake in a miner to throw away quartz simply because he cannot see the gold in it at once. If this plan had been adopted at Tangier and other places the mines would have been abandoned at once, and we would have heard nothing of ""nuggets"" which have occasionally turned up by the persevering men who have been at work there. It seems to us that if there be good reasons for supposing that gold exists in New Brunswick - or if (as has been the case) gold has really been found - the proper way would be to keep on searching and digging, and not give up simply because a man cannot see the gold shining out of every piece of quartz he turns up. The great fact being once established that gold does exist in a certain locality, is the main thing to look at; and after that patience and perseverance will probably have their reward in this field of industry as in every other. We have an abiding faith in the probable discovery of gold in this province; and for the following reasons. The character of the rocks in many places is similar to what it is in countries where gold has been found; the opinion of scientific men who have made the subject their study is decidedly in favor of the existence of gold in New Brunswick; then there is the fact that it has been found on the Canadian frontier on the North of us, and in all parts of Nova Scotia on the south east. But, the most powerful reason of all is that gold has already been found in two or three localities in the Province. If the same inquiry be made, the same intelligence displayed in searching for it in New Brunswick as has been done in other countries now celebrated as gold fields, the result may be the same. We say, then, to those whose turn of mind leads them in search of gold among our rocks, not to be discouraged if they do not immediately make a lucky hit. The California mines were not discovered until a few years ago. Australia - until a quarter of a century ago - was only looked upon as a place for the reception of convicts. It took a long time to find out that gold existed in Nova Scotia; and it was only yesterday (as it were) that the amazing wealth of British Columbia and New Zealand was known. Discoveries in all these countries have been sudden; but when ""the ice"" has once been broken new proofs of gold discoveries have flowed in from all sides. The same luck probably awaits us; and who knows but we may awake some morning and find ourselves the happy possessors of a country which will be able to boast of as extensive gold fields as any other?"

URN: 0041 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - Oct. 13, 1905 A mining engineer from Boston arrived in Sussex on Tuesday last and examined the new copper find near Jordan Mountain, and expressed himself as well pleased with the character of the ore and probable quantity of same once developed and properly opened up. The ore is beyond doubt of a high grade and on depth being reached, will be found to be of good commercial value and later on will no doubt be properly developed."

URN: 0041 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - Sep. 8, 1905 The discovery of a rather valuable deposit of copper ore was made some time ago in the vicinity of Sussex and steps will probably be taken to have the same developed in the near future. The vein is large, well defined and the ore is rich carbonate and chalcophile ore carrying silver. Ordinary samples from surface have given under assay a value of about $22.00 per ton, which for surface ore is surprisingly good."

Kings County Record - Jul. 24, 1908 We understand that negotiations are now in progress which may lead to an important mineral development at or near Jordan Mountain in the near future. The matter has been closely investigated for the past two years and there is every evidence that if properly put in train, Sussex may have a large industry in operation and one that will prove of great importance in the future. Steps are being quickly taken to verify all the facts, and certainly from the little we know, it is well worth development. At a later date we shall be in a position to make a full statement of the facts, and we have good reason to believe that it will be to the interest of our many readers to give it every consideration and assistance. New Brunswick is bound to come to the front as a mineral producer and Kings County, we are glad to say, has the mineral if it can only be properly and economically developed."

Weekly Record Fri., Mar. 20, 1908 The prospects are that mining capitalists may look into and develop the copper mine at Jordan Mountain the coming summer and it is hoped the rumor may prove correct as this is certainly one of the most promising proposals of the kind in the Maritime Provinces."

Kings County Record - Jul. 2, 1909 ADVERTISEMENT: The Jordan Mountain Copper Co., Ltd. Proposed Capital $1,000,000. In one million shares, $1.00 each, full paid and non- assessable. -- The preliminary promotion stock of the above company is now offered for sale to those disposed to aid in establishing a local industry near Sussex. This copper vein is from 7 to 8 feet wide and has been pronounced, by competent mining men, a true and permanent vein, and assays of the average of the ore, made by Hersey, Provincial Assayer for the Province of Quebec, gave upwards of 9% copper, carrying silver, and between $21.00 and $22.00 per ton value. Other tests have shown as high as 16% copper. Copper mines of the West have paid large dividends on ore, giving less than 5% per ton. If these mines can be made to pay, why not the Jordan Mountain Mine?

Thousands of dollars are annually being sent out of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to points in other countries, much or nearly all of which never yield a return. Why then not have a portion of this money spent in an honest endeavor to open up some of our home mining claims in New Brunswick? One thing is certain, whatever results, the money is spent at home, among our own people, and is in circulation in New Brunswick. There can be no denial of this fact. The promotion shares are now offered in blocks of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 shares at 5c. Per share. Shares are full paid and non-assessable, the buyer being liable for nothing more than he pays for. 500 shares costs the buyer ... $ 25.00 1,000 shares costs the buyer ... $ 50.00 2,000 shares costs the buyer ... $100.00 No less than 500 shares of this promotion stock sold to any person. The shares can be had on application to undersigned address, or from agents, who have regular authority to sell the same. The company refuses right to advance price of shares when deemed desirable so to do. For further information apply to The Jordan Mountain Copper Co., Ltd. Care P.O. Box 92, Sussex, N.B."

Kings County Record - Jul. 23, 1909 Re Jordan Mountain. - The readers of the Record, who have observed the references recently made in our columns as to the Jordan Mountain Copper mine, may be interested on knowing that the vein showing there was recently examined by a Mr. MacKenzie, mining engineer of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Sussex to meet Mr. E.A. Charters for that purpose. He pronounces the vein to be a true 'dyke' in mining terms, of positive permanence, and was decided, in his ideas, that the property should be developed, expressing an opinion that the ore would be found very much richer at depth. In company with Mr. Charters he also visited twolocalities in Albert County, examining copper interests and was decidedly impressed with what he saw. He was wonderfully impressed with this portion of New Brunswick and its scenery, which, he stated, was very much like that of many portions of Scotland. Mr. MacKenzie is connected with one of the wealthiest copper concerns of Great Britain, and may visit New Brunswick again at a later date from what he saw and information gleaned on this visit. Mr. MacKenzie left here to look into some copper preparations in Cape Breton, going from there to the British Columbia coast and later to Arizona and probably Mexico."

Kings County Record - Aug. 13, 1909 In the Jordan Mountain Copper Co., Ltd., arrangements are now being made preparatory to incorporating and organizing. The very decided and favorable opinion of Mr. G.W. MacKenzie, mining engineer of Glasgow, Scotland, who recently examined the property, has given the promoters much encouragement. The sale of blocks of stock is progressing favorably and arrangements have been made for sale of same in Halifax and Truro. It is to be hoped some of our Sussex inventors will seize the opportunity of taking a share of this stock and encourage a home local industry."

URN: 0041 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - Sep. 3, 1909 The Jordan Mountain Copper Mine. - We understand that the details of securing charter and other necessary documents in connection with the incorporating of the Jordan Mountain Copper Mine are now nearly complete. When perfected a strong effort will be made to enlist the aid of all in Sussex and vicinity, who may be willing to assist in developing a home industry, and already quite a few shares of the stock have been sold. Application for shares have been received from a number of sources, while requests from New York, Montreal and Toronto have been received, with a view to assist in the financing of the company, which are all receiving due consideration. The ore is there in abundance, its values are undoubted, and why should it not be developed? The strong opinion given by Mr. MacKenzie, M.E., of Glasgow, Scotland, as to the value of this mine is very good ground for establishing a belief that it will prove, in due season, remunerative. As soon as incorporation papers are complete, a vigorous canvass will be made among our Sussex people to

Kings County Record - Sep. 3, 1909 We understand the charter for the incorporation of the Jordan Mountain Copper Co. Ltd., has been granted, and later on the organization of the company will be perjected. The present issue of stock at the small price it is offered at, is selling well and the chances are the price will be advanced in the near future. Mr. Charters has gone to Montreal to meet a party from Toronto, who proposed to market quite a large block of the shares. Those in Sussex and vicinity who contemplate an investment should do so now while the share can be had at a low figure."

Kings County Record - Sep. 24, 1909 E.A. Charters returned from a trip to Montreal this week, where he met parties interested in the Jordan Mountain copper property. Mr. Charters disposed of a large block of stock and has succeeded in interesting Toronto men in the enterprise. The company have not full control of the property and are working along quietly with a view to opening up shafts and exposing the mineral in deposit."

Kings County Record - Oct. 1, 1909 (Torn page) In the Record of last week in referring to the Jordan Mountain Copper Co., a typographical error led to the statement 'that the company have not full control of the property' which is incorrect and was simply a mis- print, as the company has now not only full control of the property but has also obtained its charter of incorporation and the final ... of the company will be ... the near future. In the meantime ... sale of stock is proceeding regularly ... hoped the work of cross ... and sinking shafts will be ... this fall."

Kings County Record - Oct. 29, 1909 Dr. E. Lawrence of Toronto, editor and proprietor of the Railway News of St. Thomas Ontario was in Sussex on Saturday of last week. While here he was out examining the Jordan Mountain Copper Co. and was surprised with the same, taking with him a bunch of samples of the ore. He has agreed to place a good sized block of stock in Toronto and vicinity."

Kings County Record - Jul. 22, 1910 Re Jordan Mountain Copper Co. Ltd. -- The prospectus of the Jordan Mountain Copper Co., (Ltd.) has been revised and issued containing Mining Engineers report on property, copies may be had by applying to

P.O. Box 92, Sussex, N.B. A quantity of the promotion stock is still obtainable at exceedingly low price for a short period, after which price will be advanced. Make your application now. Those in Sussex and vicinity desirous of aiding in the establishment of a home local industry are respectfully invited to look into the merits of this project and take an interest in the same. The small price at which shares can be bought now and for short time is worthy of consideration. Encourage home industry - Assist in a good work - Don't all be clams! Jordan Mountain Copper Co. Limited, P.O. Box 92, Sussex, N.B."

Kings County Record - Jul. 22, 1910 Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Jordan Mountain Copper Company, who are offering a further allotment of stock for development purposes."

Kings County Record - Mar. 11, 1910 Jordan Mt. Copper Company. - The promotion shares which are now being afforded at extremely low prices will shortly be withdrawn from market. A canvas of Sussex and vicinity will soon be made. Those thinking of investing will do well to act promptly. Apply to P.O. Box 92, Sussex, N.B."

Kings County Record - Jan. 28, 1910 ADVERTISEMENT: The Jordan Mountain Copper Co., Ltd. Proposed Capital $1,000,000. In one million shares, $1.00 each, full paid and non- assessable. Location of Mine - Jordan Mountain, Kings County, N.B. Chief Place of Business - Sussex, N.B. -- As a quantity of the first block of promotion stock, which is offered at 5c on the dollar, is still obtainable, before an advance of price is named, those desirous of obtaining some of it should make immediate application for same. Those in Sussex and Kings County, generally, who believe in assisting in the development and building up of a home industry, should not hesitate to invest in this enterprise. The money spent in this development will be spent in Kings County, and it will be no small sum. Make your application before the price is advanced. E.A. Charters, Business

URN: 0041 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - Jan. 21, 1910 Readers of the Record who may have noted from time to time in its columns reference to the above company, will be pleased to know that the work of preparing for organization has been going on quietly and that on Friday p.m., the 14th of January last the same was perfected. The shareholders in person and by proxy from St. John, Moncton, Hillsboro, and Toronto, met in the office of W.D. Turner, when the regular proceedings in connection with the organization took place. The following persons were then elected, Directors, J.D. McKenna, W.B. Jonah, E.A. Charters and W.D. Turner, of Sussex, H. Folkins, of Salisbury, A.N. Charters, Moncton, and C.N. Sutherland, Toronto, Ont. At the Directors meeting which subsequently took place, J.D. McKenna was elected President; W.B. Jonah, Vice President; E.A. Charters, Secretary-Treasurer and business manager. Mr. W.N. Charters, of Moncton, was elected Trustee of the alloted development stock. The work of development is proposed to start in on so soon as the weather permits in the spring and there is good reason to believe that the important industry will be in operation in this vicinity in due season. The original parties who took this mining claim up, in conjunction with its chief promoter, have the fullest confidence that it will yield good returns and that ultimately a large and profitable copper mining industry will be in full swing in the future."

URN: 0041 / 0755 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper; Annidale Mine;

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1910 Another Kings County Mine. - A late article in the Standard tells of an interview with Thos. And Edward Dick, residents of St. George, who in connection with G.W. Ganong, Esq., of St. Stephen, are the owners of and in the past have done work in opening up a valuable copper deposit in Kings County about 11 miles from Norton. They state they have discovered two veins of copper, one of which if properly developed will in time become among the richest and most productive mines in Canada. Thus another positive proof is given of the mineral wealth of Kings County but want of capital retards the development that should follow. There is no doubt whatever that the mine is a good one and the one rich in value but no one on New Brunswick takes any general interest in anything at home. They are quite willing to invest thousands and thousands of dollars in Colorado, Montana gold fields, California and occasionally in Western Canadian mining schemes, but to aid in the home development of good valuable mines not a dollar can be found.In similar manner here at Jordan Mountain is a positively good and bona fide copper mine, large sized vein, good surface values yet the promoters are finding it exceptionally difficult to secure the necessary capital to sink the first shaft some 150 feet and prove the good value that exists there. Why this should be so it is hard to say. Offerings of stocks in outside mining ventures in antimony, coal and other things were readily taken up the majority of which have never returned a dollar and perhaps never may. Yet offerings of stock at most reasonable prices in Jordan Mountain finds no assistance. We trust, however, the day is not far distant when both the copper mine near Norton and the Jordan Mountain copper mine will both be in operation and giving evidence of their values. As a mining boom is coming slowly but surely to New Brunswick and evidences of the same are far more prominent than our readers generally are aware of. Kings County is not only rich in copper, but itsmanganese, its lead and silver ores, its gypsum and baryta, its oil and gas, and its shales are bound eventually to attract and capital in the near future. We make this prediction seriously and trust to see the same literally fulfilled."

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 28, 1910 Splendid Kings County Deposit. - Record Representative Saw Fine Deposit of Ore, Which Is Being Developed. - From time to time notices have been given in our columns and in St. John papers of a copper mine development that has been going on quietly in Kings County. We are glad to give herewith mine details of the same, so that those who may have recently seen the statement attributed to a Mr. Wilson of the Geological Survey, 'that there was no copper in New Brunswick rich enough to make it commercially valuable, I can form more correct conclusions on the same. A visit to this mine was made on Tuesday, the11th, inst., which is reached most easily, via, the Central Railway from Norton, thence to Scotch settlement, when a short walk of not over a mile will bring one to the scene of the mining operations. There the writer found Mr. Thos. Dick and brother, and two other workmen, busily engaged in sinking and cross cutting, on one of the main levels, bringing to the surface ore that would do credit to any mine in the world, heavily charged with copper of chalcopyrite variety, and giving the most positive evidence of both richness and quantity. Several other veins have been sunk upon, cross-cut and trenched, on the property evidences from all being of the most convincing nature. This location, strange to say was first discovered many years ago by Mr. Dick who visited the locality for purposes of examining another outcrop. He afterwards returned and in company with G.W. Ganong of St. Stephen, took up leases, and has at various times since then engaged on quietly developing the area. To any one who has heard that a copper mine was being developed near Scotch Settlement, and then going in to see it a revelation is certainly given them. A comfortable cabin has been erected near the post road, and for a couple of acres more or less a large amount of development work has been done, two main shafts sunk, and crosscutting and trenching in abundance, from all of which ore in goodly quantity has been thrown out. In the vicinity of the two timbered shafts, quite large bodies of high grade ore is piled up, and to any one who looks at it, and is capable of forming a judgement at all, it is simply beyond relief that any intelligent mining man, be he of the Geological Survey staff, or not, could honestly and conscientially say New Brunswick has neither rich ore or quantity, as the developments here show directly to the contrary. Mr. Dick, who is thoroughly well posted and intelligent miner, and one capable of giving proof of his knowledge having been engaged in mining of all classes in the West, in Colorado, Nevada and the Cobalt region, is fully satisfied that an immense body of good paying ore is here, only requiring capital to make the full development necessary and not only is he of the belief that the mineral wealth here is not alone, but that in other parts of New Brunswick the same conditions exist. In Charlotte county ore districts well worthy of development, and from what he has heard and seen he has no hesitation in saying that the Jordan Mountain Copper mine is a valuable deposit, and has promised to visit it before he leaves Scotch Settlement, which he proposes doing in early November. The visit to this Scotch Settlement mine was very pleasant and instructive to the writer, and the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Dick and associates will be long remembered. - Kings County Record."

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URN: 0041 / 0763 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1916 It is rumored that New York parties who hold anoption on the Jordan Mountain copper mine visited the property one day last week. It is to be hoped that the visit may result in the opening up and development of this mineral property. It is also said that there maysoon be a resumption of work on the Jordan Mountain Manganese deposits, which are controlled by Toronto people."

URN: 0041 / E2 / Names: Jordan Mountain Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Kings County Record - May 28, 1909 Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - Editor Record, Sir, I noted with pleasure your remarks on the mineral wealth of New Brunswick and can only say that it is a good policy for the Record to adopt and especially where the interests of Kings County is concerned and it is perhaps an important point to note still further that in nearly every case where there is a mineral deposit existing in Kings County it is within easy reach of Sussex, hence Sussex in any move that is made in the future should be a central and controlling point. The question of oil and gas in the Sussex valley is undoubted, as every fact to point to such an existence is plain to be seen and as you state was pointed out by the late W.N. Goold years ago. This field, however, isowned and controlled by the successors to the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., the Maritime Oil Company who are now developing the oil field in Westmorland County at present energetically and I personally not long since interested the Company's manager and have every reason to believe some developments will be undertaken in this vicinity in the not distant future.The late reference to Jordan Mountain copper mine"

URN: 0043 / 0019 / 0039 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 20, 1899 Mining Notes in Charlotte County. - In CharlotteCounty a well known undeveloped vein of magnetic iron ore, we understand, is to be developed in the spring, and contracts in connection with the same are being arranged for. The recent tests of the pyrrhotite in CharlotteCounty, near St. Stephen, in which nickel is one of the prominent features, has led to the idea that a permanent business can be established in this direction. A Mr. Morrison, of London, G.B., in connection with Messrs. Chipman and Ganong, of St. Stephen, have been securing mining rights in this locality, and it is said a shaft 200 feet deep will be put down on the Hall-Carroll claims near St. Stephen, to fully test the persistency and continuity of the veins and their mineral bearing wealth. Should the tests prove O.K. then Sudbury will certainly have a rival in New Brunswick that cannot be despised. For the present we await further developments. In Letete and at Red Head in Charlotte County,the copper and pyrites deposits there have attractedconsiderable attention owing to the efforts of one of our N.B. mining men, who is ever arduous in booming the mineral resources of New Brunswick. Two large areas there are under option to English capitalists. - Industrial Gazette."

URN: 0043 / 0039 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 14, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Aug. 15, 1890 and Daily Gleaner - Aug. 15, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 15, 1890 W.F. Best, chemist of St. John, was in town Tuesday again looking over the pyrites mine on Mr. Hall's farm. He says it is one of the most valuable deposits of pyrites within his knowledge."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 30, 1890 Valuable Deposits of Ore. - In Iron and Copper Discovered Near St. Stephen. - (Special to the Daily Telegraph). - St. Stephen, July 29. - Mr. W.F. Best, of St. John, arrived here today by the noon train. After dinner, accompanied by Messrs. Carroll and Gregory, he drove out to Mr. Hall's farm where Mr. Carroll claims to have made a rich find in copper and iron ore. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Best is much pleased with the prospect. A gentleman who, for some years, has been engaged in mining speaks of the ore as being of superior quality. The only question of the future success of this as a mining enterprise doubtless rests in the fact whether there is ore in sufficient quantity to make it a paying

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 18, 1890 and Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1890 The Pyrites Mine.- Mr. Carroll Receives an Encouraging Letter from Chemist Best.- The pyrites mine on the Hall farm is showing up better from day to day and the hopes of Mr. Carroll are growing higher as the work of prospecting continues. The cuts made up to the present time indicate an enormous deposit of the ore and one which is practically inexhaustible. Mr. Carroll has been satisfied all along that the ore is very valuable, and the following letter he has just received from Mr. W.F. Best, analytical chemist of St. John, confirms his opinion:- J.A. Carroll, Dear Sir, In compliance with your request I send the following preliminary report on your mining property, situated near St. Stephen, on the Hall farm. Up to the present date four openings have been made and the ore reached at a depth of from four to seven feet from the surface. Number one opening is about two hundred feet from the highway road and opposite the gateway. Number two opening is two hundred and sixty feet south of number one. Number three opening is between number one and number two - about sixty feet south of number one. Number four opening is situated two hundred and fifty feet east of number one. A bed of solid ore was reached at the depth of about six feet from the surface in each case. At the present stage of the work it is not possible to determine the boundaries of the bed of ore, but it has been proved to be two hundred and sixty feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. It is expedient that an effort should be made to determine the permanency of the deposit and the quality of the ore some distance below surface. From present indications it would appear that excavation would reveal an almost inexhaustible quantity of ore. With regard to the composition of the ore, it is sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites), with a considerable percentage of nickel and some gold, silver and copper. The average value of the ore as determined by the analysis of twelve samples of the material taken from near the surface is $21.00 per ton. The following analyses are fairly representative of the average ore, viz:- Iron - (in one hundred) 42.00 Sulphur 47.70 Copper 3.61 Gold (per ton) 0.10 oz. Silver 1.11 oz. Nickel 94.09 oz. Iron (in one hundred) 47.00 Sulphur 47.89 Copper 2.74 Gold (per ton) 0.09 oz. Silver 1.10 oz. Nickel 86.00 oz. Since the visit of Mr. Best, Mr. Carroll has made a fifth cut three hundred and fifty feet south of cut number two, mentioned in Mr. Best's letter, and found a continuation of the bed described. This would indicate a much larger deposit than was at first supposed."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 30, 1890 Iron and Copper near St. Stephen.- St. Stephen, July 30.- Mr. W.F. Best, of St. John, arrived here yesterday. He drove out to Mr. Hall's farm where Mr. Carroll claims to have made a rich find in copper and iron ore. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Best is much pleased with the prospect. A gentleman who for some years has been engaged in mining speaks of the ore as being of superior quality. The only question of the future success of this as a mining enterprise doubtless rests in the fact whether there is ore in sufficient quantity to make it a paying investment."

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Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 23, 1890 The Pyrites Deposit. - The pyrites deposit discovered on the Hall farm about two miles from St. Stephen, promises to be a very extensive one. Mr. Best will make a complete analysis of the ore, and feels confident the enterprise will be a profitable one. It is believed the property would pay if worked for the copper on it alone."

Daily Times - Aug. 23, 1890 A Valuable Pyrites Mine. - St. John, Aug. 22. - The pyrites mines, two miles from St. Stephen, proves to be an immense bed of solid ore, some 5 feet under the surface. Shafts sunk five hundred feet apart have proved it. There are also traces of copper. Pyrites is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acids and this mine proves very valuable. The owners of the property are A.J. Carroll, Thos. Gregory and W.F. Best. Careful analysis of the ore will at once be made."

URN: 0043 / 0039 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 6, 1890 Our Mines and Minerals. - Something About the Recently Developed Mines in this Vicinity, and How They were Discovered. - Here is the beginning of a long yarn, but if you will follow me through I will try to make it interesting. Away back in 1850 six men left St. Stephen on a horse and drove to Portland, Me., where they took the cars and proceeded on their long journey 'around the cape' to the gold fields of California, then recently discovered and exciting the wonder of the world. Varying success attended their search for the hidden treasure, but most of them found their way back again to the east. Five of the party have parted with all their earthly treasure and joined the silent majority, the fifth one, Mr. Alexander G. Smith, being buried from the C.P.R. train on Monday last. Mr. C.E. Boardman is the only remaining member of the party, and his experience in California seems destined to be of great and lasting benefit to Charlotte county. Becoming tired of digging where others had located gold, he started to 'prospect', or locate the mineral, and soon became such an expert that all he had to do was to enter an orchard, taste some of the fruit and he could tell at once if mineral was within a mile of him. Bush fruit was sometimes deceptive and he would have to linger over it, but a turnip field or water-melon patch told its story to him at once. To speak seriously though, several of the richest mines in California were discovered by Mr. Boardman. They include the 'Whahoo' mine, the Hawland Flats, Poverty Flats, and the celebrated Lighthouse claims, from which six men took $76,000 in thirteen weeks. Bret Harte has made some of these mines famous in his stories, and someof them have been worked continuously till this day. The east had attractions for Mr. Boardman, and he returned. The fact that Charlotte county had no great wealth of farming country convinced him that nature had made other provision for her, and evidences of rich mineral deposits were visible to his practiced eye. However, he engaged in business pursuits which occupied the most of his time until recent years, when his attention has again been attracted to the fields. Mr. W.F. Todd, who has spent and is spending more money in the development of this county than any other individual, had invested thousands of dollars in a tract of peat moss covering three hundred acres at Musquash. It was known to be very valuable, and Mr. Todd wished to procure more of it. Mr. Boardman's services were secured, and, after diligent search he located, within the county limits, five hundred and seventy five additional acres. These raised bogs, or peat moss bogs are very rare, and in fact no others are known to exist in any other country except Sweden. Since they have been located here they have been examined by professors and scientific men from many places, and are within one mile of the sea coast and the Shore Line Railway has a branch constructed right into their midst. The principal use of the moss is for bedding horses, and one bedding lasts for three or four months, as it absorbs all moisture. It is also used in the manufacture of paper. A machine that costs upwards of $8000 is now working at the bogs, and employment is given to twelve men. The moss is over forty feet deep and will yield two thousand tons to the acre. At the present time they are turning out 250 bales of 400 lbs. each per day, and the moss is worth $1100 to $1200 per ton. Geo. R. McWha & Co. are retail agents in St. Stephen. One western concern has offered to buy the machinery now in use, operate it and pay its owners a royalty of fifty cents per ton on the output. This would mean a very handsome return on the investment, but they are not disposed to sell. At the present time they have orders from Westerly, Fall River, Lexington, New York, Ottawa and other places in the United States and Canada. With an almost inexhaustible supply of such valuable material within her limits, Charlotte county cannot fail to receive great benefits from it. Ten years or more ago Mr. Boardman was convinced that ore in very large quantities existed on the farm of Mr. Eben Hall and some considerable talk was made about it. Five years later Mr. G.W. Ganong and Mr. J.P. Bixby secured a lease of the property, but just at that time everybody was discovering a mine on his land which, after the expenditure of some time and money, would prove valueless, and the lessees of Mr. Hall's property did not feel encouraged to proceed. The lease was allowed to expire and early this spring Mr. Todd and Mr. Boardman made an effort to secure it but found that Mr. J.A. Carroll had already obtained what they desired. Mr. Carroll had prospected in many lands, and was too well convinced of the value of his claim to readily dispose of it to another. Some careful prospecting soon assured Mr. Boardman that similar ore to Mr. Carroll's existed near it, and a parallel lode was located on property owned by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Parker Hanson and others. As soon as located and leases of the lands obtained, operations were pushed to learn the extent of the minerals. The lode runs from east to west and a trench has been dug across it until it is proved to be one hundred and twenty four feet wide. It is known to be two miles long, but not at all places so wide. A very perfect 'wall rock' forms a wall to the mass of the mineral, and the presence of 'lime spar' and 'carbonate' indicated, to a miner, a very perfect mine. A man who cannot tell gold from the roots of an old tree can see at a glance that there is an abundance of mineral, but of its nature and value he might be ignorant. Samples of the ore have been assayed in Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Cambridge, and all confirm the hopes of the owners that the mine is valuable. Sulphur is the principal element, though the iron, nickel and copper are valuable, and in fact the nickel and copper will pay for working the mine. The sulphur is sought after because it is useful in the manufacture of paper, in the tanning of leather, accomplishing in one week what the process of a few years ago required months to do, in the manufacture of some spiritous liquors, in the preparation of land phosphate and largely in the refining of kerosene oil. The Standard Oil Company, the greatest corporation in the United States, now buys great quantities from the iron-pyrites mine on Newfoundland, owned by some of our citizens, and will take thousands of tons from the mines here. There can be little question as to the immense quantities present on the surface, and during the winter a shaft will be sunk through the ore to ascertain its depth, a standing offer of government assistance probably not being utilized. There are only two similar mines in the United States, one located in Connecticut and one in Vermont, but these are of low grades, containing not much over 20 per cent. of sulphur, while the samples from this mine contained from 40 to 48 per cent. A considerable quantity has already been shipped to the Standard Oil Company. One forty gallon cask will carry about 1500 pounds and the estimate is not unreasonable that there are more tons of ore than there have been shipped thousands of lumber from this river since the establishment of the first mill. And this mine of Mr. Todd's is not all that the country contains for, running along side of it and only a few yards away, is the lode of Mr. Carroll, of equal value and probably of equal quantity. These veins run across the Basswood Ridge road and hundreds of times the wagons of farmers passed over them and no one dreamed of the treasure ground by their wheels. A man invests his wealth in lumber land and a fire may make him a beggar, or he may invest in something smaller and have it stolen or killed. In these mines the stuff is there, it cannot blow away, and it can't be stolen. Once fire had to deal with it and probably when fire touches it again it will be at the time of that fervent heat when men will count earthly possessions of no value. Already the owners of these properties have received flattering offers for their claims or an interest in them, and Mr. Carroll has this week been asked by capitalists abroad to name his price. But some people know when they have a good thing and don't care to part with it. If these mines are not a success it does seem as if they will come so near it that it will scare some people. They are located within a mile of the town limits and the ore can be placed in New York at very little expense in the way of freight. This is not all the valuable minerals in Charlotte county, for Mr. Boardman is now employed by New York parties to locate other minerals which he knows to exist here and which have recently become

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Oct. 1890 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 28, 192030 Years Ago. - Excavations at the Todd and Boardman pyrites mine have disclosed a level bed of solid ore 124 feet wide, with a well defined wall, thus showing that it is not a mere surface deposit, but a vein probably of immense depth and containing, as Mr. Boardman expresses it, more tons of ore than there were thousands of lumber on this river."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 11, 1890 The pyrites mine, at St. Stephen, promises now tobe more valuable than the most sanguine of the prospectors had supposed. Latest advices place the value of specimens at $20 per ton at the mine. If even half of this can be realized it will probably pay to work it. Mr. Carroll is said to have refused $30,000 for his lease."

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These veins run across the Basswood Ridge road and hundreds of times the wagons of farmers passed over them and no one dreamed of the treasure ground by their wheels. A man invests his wealth in lumber land and a fire may make him a beggar, or he may invest in something smaller and have it stolen or killed. In these mines the stuff is there, it cannot blow away, and it can't be stolen. Once fire had to deal with it and probably when fire touches it again it will be at the time of that fervent heat when men will count earthly possessions of no value. Already the owners of these properties have received flattering offers for their claims or an interest in them, and Mr. Carroll has this week been asked by capitalists abroad to name his price. But some people know when they have a good thing and don't care to part with it. If these mines are not a success it does seem as if they will come so near it that it will scare some people. They are located within a mile of the town limits and the ore can be placed in New York at very little expense in the way of freight. This is not all the valuable minerals in Charlotte county, for Mr. Boardman is now employed by New York parties to locate other minerals which he knows to exist here and which have recently become

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Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 23, 1890 The Pyrites Deposit. - The pyrites deposit discovered on the Hall farm about two miles from St. Stephen, promises to be a very extensive one. Mr. Best will make a complete analysis of the ore, and feels confident the enterprise will be a profitable one. It is believed the property would pay if worked for the copper on it alone."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 11, 1890 The pyrites mine, at St. Stephen, promises now tobe more valuable than the most sanguine of the prospectors had supposed. Latest advices place the value of specimens at $20 per ton at the mine. If even half of this can be realized it will probably pay to work it. Mr. Carroll is said to have refused $30,000 for his lease."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1891 Operations at the mines have largely ceased for the present. In conversation with a COURIER reporter the other day, Mr. McLean, the manager for the company now in charge of the Todd and Boardman mine, said it was not probable that anything further would be done until improved rapid machinery could be obtained. The machinery lately in use is slow working and expensive and must be replaced by something better before operations can be made at a cost that will warrant the company in carrying them on."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - June. 20, 1891 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 23, 1891 The Blair Government and the Nickel Mines. - Some facts Which Have a Suspicious Appearance: Mr. Mitchell's Connection With the Case. - (St. John Globe, June 18th). - The visit to the city this week of Eben Hall, ownerof the celebrated Heathland farm near St. Stephen, in which the nickel and copper mines were discovered last summer, promises a sequel of more than ordinary interest, in which it is generally believed will be found the secret of the new provincial mining act passed at the last session of the legislature. Mr. Hall spent a considerable part of the day about the crown land office, his presence causing marked uneasiness to the head of the department, who has been in town since yesterday. Mr. Hall's grievance will be better understood by a recital of the facts in connection with the case, as related by himself to your correspondent. The farm in which the mines are situated is about two miles from St. Stephen, and comprises about one hundred acres of land. On the 1st of July last year, while Mr. Hall was working his horse in that part of the farm which he calls the beanfield (?), one of the animal's legs broke through the surface and went down almost its entire length - caused, as Mr. Hall immediately saw, by the insubstantial condition, through the effect of gases, of part of a long bed of mineral lying about eighteen inches from the top. The sight of a piece of broken mineral at once aroused the farmer's interest, and in examination of it afterwards by himself and some relatives induced him to send it to St. John to Mr. Best for testing. Mr. Best reported it rich in copper and nickel and went over some days after and inspected the premises. He found a stratum of the mineral of large size, the richest part being in about the middle of the farm. Mr. Hall afterwards leased Mr.Jerry A. Carroll between 15 and 20 acres in the upper end of the farm, upon condition that the lessee pay $500 if he found mineral of workable value on it, and a further sum of $500 when he should begin to work it. Silver and gold in small quantity, but of a very rich quality, were afterwards found on higher land near the house. Specimens of this Mr. Hall's nephew, Chas. Libbey, took to New York, where it was estimated the quartz was worth $140 per ton. The word soon went round among speculators and several big offers have been made to Mr. Hall. Mr. Carroll, it is stated has received $20,000 for his interest in the 20 acres mentioned. Now comes in the most interesting part of the case. Some time after the discovery, Mr. Hall says early last fall, the latter spoke to Hon. Mr. Mitchell, provincial secretary, about procuring a mining licence - that would be under the old act. The secretary, some months afterwards, Mr. Hall having been absent in a lumber operation in the meantime, when asked about the matter, stated that he had forgotten all about it; and, before anything more was heard respecting it, the new mineral act had been passed through the house and declared law, by which it is provided that any person, on making the necessary application, may be granted a prospecting license authorizing him to search upon any five square miles of land he pleases to apply for, whether crown lands or lands owned by private persons. This done, there is further provision for the granting of mining leases on any portion of the land thus selected on which minerals may be found, which gives the lessees power to enter upon the land, tear up the earth, erect buildings, tear down buildings, etc., if necessary, upon compensation - to be agreed upon by arbitrators appointed for the purpose, if it is impossible for the lessee to agree thereon with the owner of the land - being made. The next discovery is that Mr. W.F. Todd had applied to the Crown Land department in the manner prescribed, and been granted, on paying the fee of $20, a license to prospect on five square miles of land, covering Mr. Hall's farm, and that the latter's rights to the land are subject to this license. Mr. Todd has not yet entered upon the land, and never will if law can prevent him. The case was given tonight to a leading lawyer of the city, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly sifted. Mr. Hall declares that certain members of the government are interested with Mr. Todd, and believes the new mining act was made for their benefit in the matter. It will be remembered that Mr. Hanington, in opening the discussion on the bill in the legislature last winter, spoke of its suspicious appearance, and expressed the opinion that there was something underlying it. Mr. Hall is a man of considerable property, and has wealthy relatives, who, it is understood, are

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Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 30, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - Messrs. Blair and Tweedie's Reception of Mr. Hall. That Gentleman Now Thinks He Will be Able to Secure a Mining Right on His Own Farm Over- Riding the Extraordinary Privilege Already Granted to Strangers. (St. Croix Courier). - Since Mr. Hall's return from Fredericton, he has been interviewed by a Courier reporter, to whom he told a story, of which what follows is the substance:- On arriving on Fredericton Mr. Hall proceeded to the government buildings and had an interview with the attorney-general. He told the attorney-general that his business was to enquire by what right a mining license has been given to Mr. Todd, covering his farm in the parish of St. Stephen. He supplemented his remark by informing Mr. Blair that he was a man of very little education, having attended school for only six weeks of his life, half of which time was devoted to fighting the other boys of the school, and that he thus was not, from an educational point of view, equipped for a discussion with men of the standing of the leader of the government. He suggested that if his rights were denied he might find it necessary to employ a lawyer, but Mr. Blair interrupted him with a statement that a man who could talk as well as Mr. Hall did not require any assistance from the legal profession, and suggested that they proceed to the Crown Land office to talk the matter over with the Surveyor General. Here they found Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Hall told his story to him. He had been the proprietor of the farm in question for very many years; he had cultivated it and improved it; he had planted and raised ornamental trees, the value of which to him was more than it could be to anyone else; he had known of the existence of valuable mineral on it for a long time and had even gone so far as to begin mining operations before any mining law was passed. He claimed he had rights in the mineral which could not be taken away by any law passed by the provincial government, and unless he were granted the first right to mine on his own premises he intended to make it warm for all persons, whether in authority or not, who were in the conspiracy to freeze him out. The surveyor-general informed Mr. Hall that he was a little previous in his demands, that, in his opinion, neither the government not Mr. Todd had any desire to pull down his house or take away from him anything that was lawfully his, and he suggested that Mr. Hall should wait a while and watch developments, at the same time courteously enquiring if he intended to go home that night. Mr. Hall replied that he had used up all his honey and, as it appeared that it would be necessary to use a little vinegar, he didn't intend to go home until he had consulted a lawyer as to his rights. Taking leave of the gentlemen in the Crown Land office, Mr. Hall then went to the office of Mr. G.F. Gregory and told him his story, learning that he had arrived just in time to save himself from the avarice of those who were banded against him. Accordingly, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hall returned to the Crown Land office and Mr. Gregory stated Mr. Hall's case, tendering $50.00 and demanding a mining license to cover the property in dispute. The Surveyor General took the money and stated that, if it were possible, the license would be granted and, if not, the money would be returned. Since his return Mr. Hall has expressed himself as satisfied that he will get the first right from the government to mine on his own property. If not, he has behind him relatives in New York who are worth millions and who will fight his fight to the finish. An expectant public will wait further developments with feverish interest and anxiety."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1891 At The Nickel Mines. - Surveyor General Tweedie is at the St. Stephen nickel mines today. He will have some trouble in obeying the orders of his superior officer and at the same time satisfying the claims of the mine owners."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 14, 1891 St. Stephen.- Boston parties have bonded Mr.Boardman's mine and have agreed to sink a shaft at least fifty feet. In the Carroll mine men are at work, and it will soon be determined whether the mines are very valuable or are a fizzle."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1891 Operations at the mines have largely ceased for the present. In conversation with a COURIER reporter the other day, Mr. McLean, the manager for the company now in charge of the Todd and Boardman mine, said it was not probable that anything further would be done until improved rapid machinery could be obtained. The machinery lately in use is slow working and expensive and must be replaced by something better before operations can be made at a cost that will warrant the company in carrying them on."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 25, 1891The St. Stephen Nickel Mine. - It is understood that the Carroll mine is likely to be bonded to a syndicate that has the option in the Todd property. Boston and Philadelphia capitalists have also requested the owners of the mine to hold the property for a few days, till arrangements can be made with them. Recent tests of the nickel ore show very encouraging results, and it is probable that work will be resumed on the shaft at an early date, with a view to thoroughly testing the per centage of nickel. A new process is being tested in the United States for the manufacture of nickel steel direct from the ore and if this process is a success, the St. Stephen ore will be most valuable for this purpose, and much more conveniently situated than the Sudbury deposits."

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Daily Telegraph - May 25, 1891 Nickel and Copper Mine. - A great deal of interest is being taken in the deposit of nickel and copper which has been discovered in Charlotte county, about one and a half miles from the town of St. Stephen. A shaft has been sunk for a short distance upon the farm of Mr. Carroll, and it has been demonstrated that an enormous deposit of ore exists. Expert miners have examined the deposit and pronounced the surface showing as being exceedingly good. The full value of the deposit cannot, however, be determined upon with certainty until further exploration is made. It is generally felt that if the ore continues to improve as the shaft is sunk to a greater depth, the mines will prove a veritable bonanza. Quite a mining boom has set in at the locality, and quite a large number of applications for licenses have been filed in the crown land

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jun. 10, 1891 Valuable Mining Industry. - Nickel Discovery Creates a Boom at St. Stephen. - Twenty Square Miles of Land Taken Up. - One Thousand Men Will Be At Work In Six Weeks. - Special to Gleaner. - St. Stephen, June 10. The people of our thriving town are just now in high spirits. Prospects are bright for the town and for many of its citizens, and so there are many happy faces among us just now. All this is due to the fact of the discovery of valuable nickel mines in the vicinity. The discovery of the nickel deposits has been gradual. Years ago the people prospected for copper here, and found it. They had no idea that there was nickel here too until lately, when in hunting for copper it was discovered. It was, however, near the surface and in small quantities. Going down deeper, a rich bed was found. Then the excitement began. It was not until quite lately that the rich ore was found, but the time has been sufficient to create a big boom in St. Stephen. Already twenty square miles of land have been taken up and it all probably contains nickel. The price of land has gone up at a surprising rate and thousands of dollars take the place of dollars. The Messrs. Todd have five of these twenty square miles. the most astounding offers are refused. Land owners intend to work the mines at once and it is probable that within six weeks one thousand men will be employed here. Nickel is the best paying mineral in existence, even surpassing gold. It is very valuable and is easily worked. The demand is steadily increasing since its adoption for use in ship armour, in the guns, the sheathing of the ships, etc. There are but few mines in the world, the principal being at Sudbury, Ontario, and in South Africa. Where the demand is great and the supply limited, there is an abundant market and good prices. This ore, so far as obtained, rivals the ore of the Sudbury mines in the amount of nickel it contains. Another enticing feature is the fact that little expense is required to prepare the ore for market. The chief ingredients of the ore are copper and sulphur. The ore is roasted in large furnaces. A layer of ore about two feet deep is laid on the bottom of the furnace and wood placed through it for kindling. The ore burns itself on account of the sulphur within. The sulphur is burned out and the ore melted. The melting causes the different constituents of the ore to run together. The mass is cooled and shipped in that condition. The chief market is England. In the past mining has been one of New Brunswick's minor industries., but it promises in time to equal the industry as it exists in Nova Scotia, for its territory one of the finest mining countries in the world. The north has splendid mineral resources and at different places throughout the southern and central counties good paying ores have been found. What is now needed is capital to open up these mines. If the nickel mines do as well as is expected, it will be a splendid thing for New Brunswick. It will bring money and men into the province and create a healthy circulation. It is probable that the shipments would be made from St. Andrews, which would thus become quite a shipping town. Furthermore it would direct the eyes of the mineral world to the province and perhaps lead to the opening up of other mineral districts in New Brunswick."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Apr. 17, 1891 Nickel Mine. - St. Croix Courier: Mr. J.A. Carroll will begin at once to sink a shaft and determine the value of his mine of nickel and copper on the Hall estate, the analysis of the ore at the depth of four feet having given promise of a profitable percentage of metal. The St. Stephen ore resembles that of Sudbury and Mr. Carroll has already found it to yield 2« per cent of nickel, with every reason to hope that the yield will be richer when a greater depth is

St. Croix Courier - May 7, 1891 Mr. J. Carroll has resumed operations at the mine on the farm of Mr. E. Hall and expresses unbounded confidence in the valuable nature of his find. The mine has been visited of late by several persons from abroad, who express a very favorable opinion as to the value of the ore."

St. Croix Courier - May 14, 1891 Samples of the ore from the Carroll mine at St.Stephen have just been examined by Mr. W.F. Best and show 2.56 of nickel and 5.27 of copper. These samples were obtained within 20 feet of the surface and the owners are quite hopeful that the quality of the ore may continue to improve as the depth of the shaft is increased. In appearance the ore is identical with the Sudbury nickel ore. It is reported that a property adjoining the Carroll mine has been bonded to an American Company.- Telegraph."

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St. Croix Courier - May 21, 1891 A St. Stephen man who has recently visited the Sudbury nickel region says that the appearance of the ore, as well as the surrounding rock, so strongly resembles that of the St. Stephen deposits that the likeness is noticeable at once. The Sudbury ore is roasted to expel the sulphur, and the resulting material, called 'matte', is sent to Swansea, in Wales, that being one of the only two places in the world at present where the process of extracting the nickel is carried on. There are several deposits of nickel ore in the United States, none of which, according to the State assayer of Massachusetts, yield more than 2 per cent, which is not enough to pay for working. Professor Bell's report shows the Sudbury ore to yield from 1 to 5 per cent. If, as is confidently expected, our mines increase in richness with their depth, they may yet prove equal to the Ontario mines, though with much less than the highest percentage found there it might still be

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 22, 1891 Ever since the nickel mine has been discovered on the Hall property there have been claims and counter claims covering all the farms in the vicinity. Under the new mining law any person was, on the payment of a certain fee, entitled to a prospective claim on five square miles; after holding the claim for one year he was obliged to take out a mining license for not more than one mile square. A very obnoxious clause of the law was one that permitted a prospective miner to put in a mining claim for land unknown to the owner. Early last spring, in fact almost before the Governor's signature to the law was dry; applications were made for prospective and mining licenses. Mr. Hall's property was of course covered, and, when it was intimated to him that by paying a nominal value for damages done to his farm, he might be deprived of his homestead he naturally became very wrath and posted off hot haste for Fredericton to enter a counter claim to his own property. After considerable delay the Surveyor General decided that as the claims to Mr. Hall's property were entered before the law was on the statute books Mr. Hall's claim was perfectly valid, and on Friday last Mr. Gillespie

Daily Telegraph - May 25, 1891 Nickel and Copper Mine. - A great deal of interest is being taken in the deposit of nickel and copper which has been discovered in Charlotte county, about one and a half miles from the town of St. Stephen. A shaft has been sunk for a short distance upon the farm of Mr. Carroll, and it has been demonstrated that an enormous deposit of ore exists. Expert miners have examined the deposit and pronounced the surface showing as being exceedingly good. The full value of the deposit cannot, however, be determined upon with certainty until further exploration is made. It is generally felt that if the ore continues to improve as the shaft is sunk to a greater depth, the mines will prove a veritable bonanza. Quite a mining boom has set in at the locality, and quite a large number of applications for licenses have been filed in the crown land

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 4, 1891 Farmer Carroll, of St. Stephen, who has the nickel mine on his property, says he was offered $320,000 for it by an American Company. He refused, because he thinks the mine is worth more money than that. Besides, he is not particularly anxious to sell. He has enough money to live upon comfortably, and can afford to watch and

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Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 30, 1891 That Nickel Mine. - Messrs. Blair and Tweedie's Reception of Mr. Hall. That Gentleman Now Thinks He Will be Able to Secure a Mining Right on His Own Farm Over- Riding the Extraordinary Privilege Already Granted to Strangers. (St. Croix Courier). - Since Mr. Hall's return from Fredericton, he has been interviewed by a Courier reporter, to whom he told a story, of which what follows is the substance:- On arriving on Fredericton Mr. Hall proceeded to the government buildings and had an interview with the attorney-general. He told the attorney-general that his business was to enquire by what right a mining license has been given to Mr. Todd, covering his farm in the parish of St. Stephen. He supplemented his remark by informing Mr. Blair that he was a man of very little education, having attended school for only six weeks of his life, half of which time was devoted to fighting the other boys of the school, and that he thus was not, from an educational point of view, equipped for a discussion with men of the standing of the leader of the government. He suggested that if his rights were denied he might find it necessary to employ a lawyer, but Mr. Blair interrupted him with a statement that a man who could talk as well as Mr. Hall did not require any assistance from the legal profession, and suggested that they proceed to the Crown Land office to talk the matter over with the Surveyor General. Here they found Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Hall told his story to him. He had been the proprietor of the farm in question for very many years; he had cultivated it and improved it; he had planted and raised ornamental trees, the value of which to him was more than it could be to anyone else; he had known of the existence of valuable mineral on it for a long time and had even gone so far as to begin mining operations before any mining law was passed. He claimed he had rights in the mineral which could not be taken away by any law passed by the provincial government, and unless he were granted the first right to mine on his own premises he intended to make it warm for all persons, whether in authority or not, who were in the conspiracy to freeze him out. The surveyor-general informed Mr. Hall that he was a little previous in his demands, that, in his opinion, neither the government not Mr. Todd had any desire to pull down his house or take away from him anything that was lawfully his, and he suggested that Mr. Hall should wait a while and watch developments, at the same time courteously enquiring if he intended to go home that night. Mr. Hall replied that he had used up all his honey and, as it appeared that it would be necessary to use a little vinegar, he didn't intend to go home until he had consulted a lawyer as to his rights. Taking leave of the gentlemen in the Crown Land office, Mr. Hall then went to the office of Mr. G.F. Gregory and told him his story, learning that he had arrived just in time to save himself from the avarice of those who were banded against him. Accordingly, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hall returned to the Crown Land office and Mr. Gregory stated Mr. Hall's case, tendering $50.00 and demanding a mining license to cover the property in dispute. The Surveyor General took the money and stated that, if it were possible, the license would be granted and, if not, the money would be returned. Since his return Mr. Hall has expressed himself as satisfied that he will get the first right from the government to mine on his own property. If not, he has behind him relatives in New York who are worth millions and who will fight his fight to the finish. An expectant public will wait further developments with feverish interest and anxiety."

Jul. 1891 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jul. 7, 1921 30 Years Ago. - It is said that a large number of men will be set at work on the Carroll nickel mine on Monday next. The operations will be carried on under the direction of the New York parties who have an option on the mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 8, 1891 Nickel in New Brunswick.- (St. John Gazette) The latest analyses made by the most competent chemists in Canada give to the great deposit of pyrrhotine at St. Stephen an importance of the highest character, and it now seems as if our border city may at some future day become more than the rival of Sudbury as a nickel producing centre. One analysis, which we have seen and which was made under the auspices of the Dominion authorities, shows in this ore within a fraction of 2 per cent. of nickel, while the same authority pronounces the St. Stephen pyrrhotine as being similar to and indiscernible from the Sudbury ore. We are also assured by Mr. E. Jack, who has recently visited these St. Stephen deposits, that to all appearances the quantity of ore is inexhaustible. Mr. E. Jack also says that he was shown years ago by the late Mr. Curran, deputy surveyor for the county of Charlotte, a piece of this ore, which, Mr. Curran informed him, had been taken from rock at the bottom of a well in the vicinity of Milltown, St. Stephen. For a long time, land surveyors had noticed the deviation of the magnetic needle in the vicinity of St. Stephen, while the cause remained unknown. It is now, however, evident that this is due to the presence of ore of which we have been speaking which has more or less action on the compass."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1892 Mr. J.A. Carroll has bonded his mine to Mr. A.C. Jones for $20,000, the option to run sixty days with a renewal privilege. The company represented by Mr. Jones expects to begin work in three or four weeks."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 6, 1892 A Summer Excursion. - .... St. Andrews ..... I am driven by Mr. Jones to the now well known and much talked of Hall-Carroll mine. By all appearances St. Stephen has within its borders a bonanza and will wake up some fine day to find itself famous as the centre of an important mining industry. True, as yet nothing definite has been done, but explorations and investigations are going on which may lead to big results in the future. Only one thing is certain - they are waiting, and will wait patiently, till somebody else's money opens up the bonanza. The ore found in this mine is similar, to all appearances, to the famous Sudbury mines ore, which has caused so much excitement in money circles in Ontario and the United States for some years past. The chief product it is supposed to contain is nickel, of which there are marked and positive evidences, but the ore is of a refractory nature, and some mode of separation has to be found to render it capable of being worked properly. That this will be done is possibly a matter of a very short time. Then when it is done and the bonanza is in full blast St. Stephanites can have their belongings nickel- plated to the full extent of their desires. Joking aside, though, it is a matter of wonder, and regret too, I may add, that with the go-ahead push that seems to be in St. Stephen that they do not combine, organize and put enough good money into the venture to prove its merits or demerits. If the indications that exist in St. Stephen in this matter were in any wide-awake mining camp in the western states, thousands of dollars would be poured into the venture to give it a fair trial anyway. Let us hope the good people of St. Stephen will take the hint and give the matter a fair trial and not wait longer for some outsider to step in and reap the harvest that may be within their grasp. From St. Stephen I go to St. George, and here"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1892 St. Stephen Nickel. - A gentleman from England, who is interested in the development of the nickel property at St. Stephen, is at present engaged in examining the mine and vicinity. It is understood that a diamond prospecting drill will shortly be put to work, and samples of ore from various depths will be tested."

Moncton Transcript - May 19, 1892 Mr. M. Lodge has a specimen of the nickel orefrom the mine at St. Stephen, owned by Mr. A.C. Jones and himself. The nickel is of the same quality as that at Sudbury and will average from one to eighteen per cent. of ore. The average of nickel is one per cent in the famous mines. It is said the owners of this mine are negotiating with purchasers in Great Britain. Located as it is near a shipping point enhances its value."

Daily Telegraph - May 18, 1892 Nickel. - The company that lately bonded the Carroll-Best and Hall mines, at St. Stephen, have a number of men at work on three shafts. Samples of the ore have lately been sent to members of the company in England and the United States. It is evident that the company intend to thoroughly test the nature and extent of the ore deposit, which competent persons predict will be found equal to the famous Sudbury ore."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1892 Here's the way a Toronto paper puts it:- For a nickel mining property near St. Stephen, N.B., the owner has refused $20,000. He wants $130,000 and a guarantee that operations will be begun at once."

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Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 A Valuable Property. - Another to bond one of the mining properties near St. Stephen for $20,000 was made on Saturday and refused. The owner is holding out for $30,000, with a guarantee that work will be begun within six weeks and that operations will not be suspended until a depth agreed on shall be reached. - Courier."

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Evening Gazette - Feb. 3, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 3, 1892 The nickel property at St. Stephen, owned by Messrs. J.A. Carroll and W.F. Best, has been bonded to parties in England, who will send a mining expert over in March to report upon

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1892 St. Stephen. - ... The Nickel Deposits. - Ashort distance from St. Stephen there is an unlimited supply of ore in which nickel is a leading constituent. Over acres and acres of ground it has been explored, with the same result. Everywhere the same ore is found to an unknown depth. The question of its value has not yet been fully determined. Analysis shows a goodly percentage of nickel, and it is said that one mine has already been bonded to an English syndicate. If, as is confidently predicted by some, the nickel can be separated from the other minerals at a profit, the future of St. Stephen is assured. To the naked eye there seems no difference between St. Stephen and Sudbury ore, but analysis is said to show a difference in favor of the latter. Nevertheless, it is within the region of possibility that St. Stephen may yet become a great and profitable mining centre. The real work of exploration and experiment only began within the last year or two, and it is yet too soon to speak decisively."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1892 Here's the way a Toronto paper puts it:- For a nickel mining property near St. Stephen, N.B., the owner has refused $20,000. He wants $130,000 and a guarantee that operations will be begun at once."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1892 St. Stephen. - ... The Nickel Deposits. - Ashort distance from St. Stephen there is an unlimited supply of ore in which nickel is a leading constituent. Over acres and acres of ground it has been explored, with the same result. Everywhere the same ore is found to an unknown depth. The question of its value has not yet been fully determined. Analysis shows a goodly percentage of nickel, and it is said that one mine has already been bonded to an English syndicate. If, as is confidently predicted by some, the nickel can be separated from the other minerals at a profit, the future of St. Stephen is assured. To the naked eye there seems no difference between St. Stephen and Sudbury ore, but analysis is said to show a difference in favor of the latter. Nevertheless, it is within the region of possibility that St. Stephen may yet become a great and profitable mining centre. The real work of exploration and experiment only began within the last year or two, and it is yet too soon to speak decisively."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 A Valuable Property. - Another to bond one of the mining properties near St. Stephen for $20,000 was made on Saturday and refused. The owner is holding out for $30,000, with a guarantee that work will be begun within six weeks and that operations will not be suspended until a depth agreed on shall be reached. - Courier."

Evening Gazette - Feb. 3, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 3, 1892 The nickel property at St. Stephen, owned by Messrs. J.A. Carroll and W.F. Best, has been bonded to parties in England, who will send a mining expert over in March to report upon

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 21, 1892 St. Stephen. - Mr. A.C. Jones, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, who represents a syndicate of capitalists, is endeavoring to bond the nickel mines in this vicinity. It is hoped that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of having the mines developed, and thus settle once for all whether this town is to be a great mining centre in reality or

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 18, 1893 Recent assays of ore taken from the St. Stephen nickel mines are so encouraging that, it is said, further development will be made next spring."

URN: 0043 / 0039 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mining Notes. - Items of Interest to Those Who Look for a Development of Our Mineral Resources. - Thoughthe prospectors are somewhat reticent, it is reported on good authority that the latest analyses of St. Stephen nickel ore give as good or better percentages than the Sudbury ore. Dr. Moore, the agent of the English capitalists who are interested in the St. Stephen mines, has been here, and will most certainly make a favorable report as regards the quantity of ore available, and the facilities for shipment. He will visit the Sudbury mines before returning to England. A new process of separating ore is said to have been discovered, and very important results are looked for. Mr. J.A. Carroll and Mr. Kelly are investigating another mineral deposit in the neighborhood of St. Stephen. A railway to the Ledge, or to deep water at the mouth of Oak Bay, will be one of the first results of the expected opening up of the nickel mines."

Jun. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1953 60 Years Ago. - The object of the work now being done at the nickel mines is to determine the amount of ore in that vicinity. The quality is all right and if the quantity warrants the expenditure, an English syndicate will come in and purchase."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 18, 1893 Recent assays of ore taken from the St. Stephen nickel mines are so encouraging that, it is said, further development will be made next spring."

Aug. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1923 30 Years Ago: A shipment of ore from the nickel mines will be sent to New York by Mr. Kelly to be smelted, and if the result is equal to expectations it is likely a large crew of men will be put at work on the nickel properties recently acquired."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 30, 1893 St. Stephen. - At the suggestion of an English syndicate a large crew of men are at work at the nickel mines uncovering the surface, to determine the quantity of ore located there."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mining Notes. - Items of Interest to Those Who Look for a Development of Our Mineral Resources. - Thoughthe prospectors are somewhat reticent, it is reported on good authority that the latest analyses of St. Stephen nickel ore give as good or better percentages than the Sudbury ore. Dr. Moore, the agent of the English capitalists who are interested in the St. Stephen mines, has been here, and will most certainly make a favorable report as regards the quantity of ore available, and the facilities for shipment. He will visit the Sudbury mines before returning to England. A new process of separating ore is said to have been discovered, and very important results are looked for. Mr. J.A. Carroll and Mr. Kelly are investigating another mineral deposit in the neighborhood of St. Stephen. A railway to the Ledge, or to deep water at the mouth of Oak Bay, will be one of the first results of the expected opening up of the nickel mines."

Jun. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1953 60 Years Ago. - The first of the pyrrhotite deposits in the neighborhood of St. Stephen will probably be immediately opened up by New York and Boston capitalists, J.A. Carroll having bonded his property to them on that condition."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 23, 1893 The Nickel Mines. - Negotiations for the transfer of the St. Stephen nickel mines to an English syndicate are in progress, with a good prospect of success. The syndicate demands the control of a certain fixed area, which, it is hoped, can be secured. If the transfer is made, the syndicate will proceed at once to build a railway from the mines to a deep water terminus, and will expend about a million dollars in opening up the mine. The probabilities are that the ore will be smelted and extracted on the spot."

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St. Croix Courier - May 3, 1894 About the Nickel Mines. - Mr. W.F. Todd has received a letter from the English syndicate interested in the St. Stephen nickel deposits, which encourages the hope that the mines here may soon be opened up. An effort will be made by them to interest Herr Ludwig Mond, the inventor of the cheapest process yet known for extracting nickel from the ore. The agent sent out by the company last year, to inspect the St. Stephen mine and others has not yet made his final report, but it is understood that he thinks this better than the Sudbury deposit, and that its two per cent of nickel can be made to pay. Mr. W.F. Chase, representing an extensive chemical business in Cleveland and Chicago, as noted elsewhere has paid a visit to the St. Stephen mines on his way to Newfoundland. He believes that on going down for a hundred feet or more this ore would be found equal to that of the Sudbury mines. It is the sulphur and not the nickel of which his firm is in search. Sulphuric acid he says, will have to be obtained from other ore than iron pyrite, and while the percentage of sulphur is lower in the St. Stephen than in the Newfoundland ores, the value of the accompanying ore would help largely in paying the

St. Croix Courier - May 3, 1894 The Nickel Mines. - A New Opinion Concerning the Deposits in St. Stephen. - [Record]. - Last Friday the great pyrrhotite deposits in Charlotte County, close to the town of St. Stephen, were visited by a mining engineer from the United States on his way to Newfoundland. He was the representative of a large chemical manufacturing company and was in pursuit of a sulphur ore. He expresses himself very much pleased with the size and extent of these deposits as shown on the surface and thought if they could be proved to contain 2 per cent. of nickel that the ore could be exported to the United States as an ore of sulphur, he says that these ores have been prospected to a depth of only about 40 feet, which is not at all enough to determine either the extent of the deposits or their nickel contents. This ore varies from common iron pyrites in not having as much sulphur in it; it also requires more heat to drive off its sulphur contents. We have heard that some parties were talking of erecting pulp and paper mills in St. Stephen and Calais and we would suggest that this ore be made use of for obtaining the sulphurous acid needed while the cinder containing the nickel might be reduced to matt there. This gentleman thought that the diamond borer would be of little use in testing the property, but that it should be done as mentioned above, by sinking a shaft deep enough and drifting from it either way as seemed most advisable."

Nov. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 10, 1955 60 Years Ago. - The strangers who were here prospecting the nickel mines have departed, taking with them a quantity of ore. They are expected to return at an early date to begin active

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1895 Charlotte Co. - St. Stephen, Nov. 7. - The nickel mines are again in evidence. An expert named J.H. Kelley, belonging to Boston, spent two years here camping on the mine. He dug down a few feet in several places and sent many lots of samples away. Most of his time was spent around the hotels, apparently only keeping a watchful eye on the mines. He has been away for a year now, but a few days ago another gentleman came to town with letters of introduction from Mr. Kelley. He has arranged for leases of all the property and has had men at work getting more specimens. He talks of putting diamond drills in and employing many men this winter, and has looked out a chance to run a railroad down a natural valley to tide water. Those most deeply interested in the mines think that they are soon to be developed in earnest."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 7, 1895 The nickel mining boom has been again revived in St. Stephen by the appearance of representatives of a Boston syndicate, who have been buying up mining claims. It is reported that they have secured the Todd and Boardman properties and that they are removing ore from the Carroll mine. It will be a grand thing for St. Stephen if these mines are developed."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1895 Charlotte Co. - St. Stephen, Nov. 7. - The nickel mines are again in evidence. An expert named J.H. Kelley, belonging to Boston, spent two years here camping on the mine. He dug down a few feet in several places and sent many lots of samples away. Most of his time was spent around the hotels, apparently only keeping a watchful eye on the mines. He has been away for a year now, but a few days ago another gentleman came to town with letters of introduction from Mr. Kelley. He has arranged for leases of all the property and has had men at work getting more specimens. He talks of putting diamond drills in and employing many men this winter, and has looked out a chance to run a railroad down a natural valley to tide water. Those most deeply interested in the mines think that they are soon to be developed in earnest."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 30, 1896 A diamond borer to operate at the nickel mines has arrived here and the machinery to drive it will be here in a few days. Mr. Leckie, of the Londonderry iron mines of Nova Scotia, has secured the right to explore the mines for one year, and borings will be made to a depth of five or six hundred feet. The operations will give employment to six or more men this season and, if the ore proves satisfactory, as expected, arrangements are all completed with the Offert nickel company of New Jersey to fully develope the mines. This company controls the nickel output of the United States and are anxious to find a good property here."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 10, 1897 Prof. Bailey, of the university, Fredericton, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday under appointment of the local government, and made an examination of the nickel deposits in the vicinity of town. He will extend his visit to Upper Mills near which place a gold bearing deposit was discovered some years ago."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 30, 1897 There is some prospect of the diamond drill being put in operation at the nickel deposit on E. Hall's farm. J.E. Stuart of Andover, N.B., C.D. Coutts of Fort Fairfield, Me., and Claude H. Knapp of Red Rapids, Me., have been registered at the Queen for several days and have leased the mine property. They left town on Wednesday, but are expected back early next month with the government diamond drill."

Dec. 1897 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 26, 1957 60 Years Ago. - There is some prospect of the diamond drill being put in operation at the nickel deposit on E. Hall's Farm."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 22, 1897 Quarterly Meeting ... The mayor hoped to lay before the board at its next meeting a detailed statement of the leases of nickel property near St. Stephen, which had been promised him by the attorney general. Referring to the request that the diamond drill belonging to the provincial government be sent here to test the nickel deposits, Councillor McVay said that on Tuesday last the surveyor general had received a formal application from St. Stephen, and eight or nine other applications were in ahead. The mayor thought that as the application for St. Stephen had been made through the attorney general it would receive due attention..."

Dec. 1897 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 26, 1957 60 Years Ago. - There is some prospect of the diamond drill being put in operation at the nickel deposit on E. Hall's Farm."

Weekly Record Fri., Jan. 21, 1898 It is understood some work of development of the pyrites and nickel mines in or near St. Stephen is likely to take place shortly and some rumor that the good diamond drill will be utilized there."

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S.J. Globe - Nov. 4, 1898 St. Stephen Nickel Mines. - Calais, Nov. 2 - G.H. Harrison, of London, England, representing a large English syndicate, arrived in St. Stephen, N.B., today, and after inspecting the nickel mine in St. Stephen parish, owned by Frank Todd, one of the wealthiest men in this section, signed a lease for a long term of years to operate the mines. Pits will be sunk at once and tests of deposits made. If tests are satisfactory, reduction mines will be built over area of nickel section, which covers three square miles, and a large force of men will be employed. These mines were worked years ago, but not by modern methods and machinery. The outlook is that a great industry will be started, as it is understood that the syndicate has millions behind it, and that it is working upon an assured basis."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 15, 1898 Work is progressing very favourably at the nickel mine, the men now being down to a solid bed of very rich ore at a depth of fifteen feet. Experienced miners pronounce it as rich as ore can possibly be and there is every indication that the deposit is of enormous extent. Ten tons are already packed for shipment, and Mr. Chipman is awaiting further instructions from London. He has been requested to secure the services of an experienced miner who will contract to sink one or more shafts to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Mr. Chipman will be pleased to hear from any experienced person qualified to undertake the work."

Nov. 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 29, 1928 30 Years Ago. - A small crew of men commenced operations on Monday at the nickel mines, orders having been received from Mr. Harrison to forward twenty tons of ore to London. The work is being done under the supervision of Capt. J.D. Chipman, M.P.P., and D.F. Maxwell, C.E."

Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1898 St. Croix Valley. - Mining Preparations at St. Stephen. - Calais, Nov. 3. - In regard to the great mining preparations about to be made at St. Stephen, it is now known that an English syndicate has sent a man here to look over the ground. He has plans of the land, and also a general idea of the facilities and difficulties to be encountered in the conduct of such a business. He has also prepared to sink shafts and will take out some tons of ore, so that a general idea of the value of the deposit may be formed. The truth is that in many previous cases there has been fraudulency in connection with the representations of ore. Some are being exhibited which could not be equalled or even found in the last, similar to that which lies in the earth at these places. But when a ton is taken out it is pretty hard to get up a counterfeit in this regard."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 8, 1898 St. Stephen. - If the assays of the St. Stephen nickel ore come up to the expectations of the new lessees, there will be an expenditure of $1,500,000 made here in connection with the works within the next two or three years. There seems to be no doubt as to the quantity of the mineral here available. Tests will be made to ascertain the probable yield per ton, and for this purpose, if certain preliminary tests are found satisfactory, twenty tons of the ore will be raised and made ready for shipment to England."

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S.J. Globe - Nov. 4, 1898 St. Stephen Nickel Mines. - Calais, Nov. 2 - G.H. Harrison, of London, England, representing a large English syndicate, arrived in St. Stephen, N.B., today, and after inspecting the nickel mine in St. Stephen parish, owned by Frank Todd, one of the wealthiest men in this section, signed a lease for a long term of years to operate the mines. Pits will be sunk at once and tests of deposits made. If tests are satisfactory, reduction mines will be built over area of nickel section, which covers three square miles, and a large force of men will be employed. These mines were worked years ago, but not by modern methods and machinery. The outlook is that a great industry will be started, as it is understood that the syndicate has millions behind it, and that it is working upon an assured basis."

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1899 A blast of seventeen shots was discharged at the nickel mine on Monday evening and the ore dislodged is of excellent quality. The prospects continue to be very encouraging. The ore now encountered is more easily drilled than that which they have passed."

Gazette - Sep. 15, 1899 The ore at the St. Stephen nickel mines is developing well. A large blast was discharged on Monday evening and the ore now coming out is very rich."

Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1899 St. Stephen. - The ore at the nickel mines is developing well. A large blast was discharged on Monday evening and the ore now coming out is very rich."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 3, 1899 It is reported that the manager of the nickel property at St. Stephen dismissed one of the workmen last week because he was a Liberal: No nickels for him."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 17, 1899 and Gazette - Aug. 18, 1899 Work at the nickel mines is progressing favorably and the results are surprising everyone. Though the shaft is down only about thirty feet great blocks of solid metal are being taken out. There is practically no rock, the blocks being composed of almost solid nickel; cobalt, sulphur, gold, and iron. At the present stage of development the future of the nickel mines looks very promising."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1899 St. Stephen. - Work is still being pushed forward on the mines. The ore, which has already been taken out, is giving very encouraging percentage of nickel."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 3, 1899 It is reported that the manager of the nickel property at St. Stephen dismissed one of the workmen last week because he was a Liberal: No nickels for him."

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St. Croix Courier - Oct. 12, 1899 [with Photos of mine and Eben Hall] St. Stephen's Ore Deposits. - A Glance at the Many Efforts Made to Develop Them. - Nothing is Publicly Known of the Results of the Work Now in Progress, But It Means Business. - For many years the sturdy forms of Eben Hall and his stalwart sons worked at the clearing of the fine farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Hall on the Basswood Ridge road, two miles from the centre of St. Stephen. In some parts the soil was very fertile, while in other places only rock appeared. This rock was very different in appearance from the ordinary rock. Mr. Hall was early convinced that it contained mineral and he was not alone in his opinion. In 1886 James P. Bixby strolled over the farm one Sunday and, from surface indications, concluded that the mineral was valuable, apparently containing a considerable quantity of copper. In company with G.W. Ganong, M.P., he secured from Mr. Hall the first mining lease of this now celebrated mineral deposit. This lease was in force for five years expiring in 1891. The holders had not taken any steps to develop the mineral. Since that time leases from Mr. Hall, mining licenses from the government, sub leases and bonds, covering the property, have been written for many different men. J.A. Carroll of St. Stephen, who had been a miner in Australia, New Zealand and Queensland, secured a lease of the property from Mr. Hall at the expiration of the lease to J.P. Bixby and G.W. Ganong and he retains rights in the property to the present time. After acquiring the lease, Mr. Carroll lost no time in commencing operations. He put a shaft down nine feet and found ore that showed 1.66 per cent. of nickel, some traces of copper and silver and considerable sulphur. Mr. Carroll had entered into contract with W.F. Best, government analyst at St. John, whereby Mr. Best was to furnish assays of the ore and receive a percentage from any sale of the property which he might be able to effect. At one time parties made an offer of $30,000 for Mr. Carroll's lease conditional upon a sufficient bed of ore being shown to exist. For this purpose Mr. Carroll cut across the bed for forty feet, going down deeper than before. In the midst of the operations Mr. Carroll unfortunately met with an accident which confined him to his home for many weeks and operations were suspended. By this time people were becoming convinced that mineral of value really existed on the Hall farm and in its vicinity. The provincial government had enacted a new mining act which gave them considerable control of mineral lands and power to issue licenses that practically covered everything in sight and out of sight. These mining licenses were eagerly sought and the blankets were put on practically all the land for miles around. Just across the road from Mr. Hall's farm a rich outcropping of ore appeared on John Roger's farm and mining rights on this were secured by F.H. Todd & Sons. This played an important part in future proceedings, for it soon came to be regarded as a part of the bed in evidence on the Hall farm and no firm or syndicate was willing to explore the one until they were sure of being able to secure the other. Mr. Hall contended against many of the government licenses which were issued to cover his property, personally visiting Fredericton on at least one occasion when he made his presence very much felt. In the meantime the fame of the St. Stephen nickel mine had gone abroad and strangers commenced to arrive here to look the property over. The portly Mr. Kelley, representing Boston parties, obtained rights under Mr. Carroll and remained here a year. He dug some holes in the rock, sent samples away for assay, looked very wise and said very little. In fact he knew how to mind his own business about as well as any visitor the town ever had. He endeavored to obtain control of property adjoining that controlled by Mr. Carroll, but was unsuccessful and went his way. Roger Bonnell & Co. of New York at one time had the Carroll property bonded for $45,000, but could secure no other and gave it up. In all Mr. Carroll signed bonds with five different concerns, but surrounding property owned by Mr. Hall, the Messrs. Todd and others was always held so high that no satisfactory arrangement could be concluded. Assays of the ore continued to be made and all gave encouraging returns. About six years ago a Mr. Harrison of London, England, visited St. Stephen and was favorably impressed with the appearance of the property. He immediately began negotiations for a lease, but met the same obstacles others had encountered. He was more persistent, however, and refused to abandon his attempt. He carried on negotiations by letter until last fall, when he returned to St. Stephen. Owen Jones of London is associated with Mr. Harrison and, acting in their behalf, Captain John D. Chipman had secured leases of the Hall and Carroll properties. Mr. Harrison spent some weeks here and secured a lease of the Todd property for one year. On his return to England twenty tons of the ore was sent across for assay. The result must have been satisfactory, for Mr. Jones visited St. Stephen last summer, secured extended renewals, and has a crew of men at work under Stephen Chambers sinking a shaft. This shaft is now down about forty-five feet, and the ore apparently grows richer in copper and nickel as the work progresses. Numerous samples have been sent to England for assay, but the result is not made public. Instructions have been received to sink the shaft to a depth of three hundred feet. The work is progressing favorably. Though nothing is known of the English assays, some ore that has been sent to American assayists has shown gold to the value of three dollars to the ton, with traces of copper and strong traces of silver. Other metals were not asked for, but it is known that cobalt, iron and nickel are prevalent. Whatever may be the result of the operations now in progress it is probable they will determine the value of the deposit. If desirable ore is found in large quantities an immense investment of capital will follow and this locality will make great strides in prosperity. If this happy result is realized, much of the credit must be given to J.A. Carroll, who has persistently sought to have the value of the mines determined and has invested freely of his time and means. The accompanying cuts represent the pleasant face of Eben Hall and the present surface appearance of the mines. That of Mr. Hall is obtained through the courtesy of the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier. The other is made from a photo taken by Henry Connick. The round house shelters the horse employed to raise the ore from the pit and also contains the blacksmith's forge. The other building covers the pit so that work can be carried on in all conditions of the weather."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 14, 1899 St. Stephen. - Since operations were commenced on the Hall mining property, many persons are heard daily discussing the result of the work, while many others are prospecting on their own account. A mining craze on a small scale has struck the town and vicinity. Several properties have been secured by different parties and prospecting still goes on. Nothing authentic as to the real value of the material now being taken from the Hall mine can be learned. At the same time those interested must have faith in future results as the work still goes on and many dollars are expended each week. Besides the work on this property Calais parties have spent a few dollars for his showing, a fact which shows that some one has faith in the result. In the neighboring State of Maine, the same mild craze has set in. It is reported that the property held recently by Fred Hall is to be worked, and several claims of more or less doubtful value in other sections of Washington county are being opened up by Calais parties. Although many are skeptical as to the future of the Hall mine all are hopeful that a large industry will soon be established there."

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St. Croix Courier - Dec. 7, 1899 Burt Hannah of Dufferin, an experienced quarryman, was put in charge of the work at the nickel mine on Monday morning and operations are progressing rapidly. Frank Short has charge of the steam pump."

Nov. 1899 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 19, 1959 60 Years Ago. - Some of the best ore yet obtained has been taken from the mine this week. A night crew will be put on at once so that work will go on continuously."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 5, 1899 St. Stephen Nickel. - Good Quality Ore Being Found By Miners. - Traces of Copper Among the Nickel Turned Out. - The report that a vein of gold had been struck by the St. Stephen nickel miners has been replaced by the report that it was a streak of copper, and not gold, that had been run into. Copper is not an uncommon companion of nickel, but gold is very rare under such circumstances. The following article, contributed by the St. Stephen correspondent of the Montreal Star, will give an idea as to the nickel deposit and the progress that is being made in developing it: That there is a veritable nickel mine in this vicinity there is little doubt. It has been a matter of speculation for some years, but now it is generally conceded that there is a mine from which much is expected. In 1890, Mr. J.A. Carroll, an experienced miner, who has for some years contended that there is considerable mineral wealth in Charlotte County, found what seemed to be a paying mineral deposit on the Eben Hall farm, on Heathland road, about two miles from this town. As the indications were that there was quite an extensive mineral belt extending throughout the surrounding country, Mr. Carroll at once bonded a part of the Hall farm for a period of three years and began to sink a shaft. He sent several samples of the surface ore to W.F. Best, Government assayist, at St. John. When down nine feet from the surface an assay showed 1.66 per cent. of nickel, with traces of copper and silver, and considerable sulphur. Mr. Carroll began at once to ascertain the extent of this belt of ore, and for that purpose dug crosswise for a distance of about forty feet, when he found indications of other minerals. Other shafts were sunk, and assays of several samples were made, showing an increased per cent. of nickel, gold, silver and copper, but less sulphur. When the shaft reached a depth of twenty feet the ore showed a further increased per cent. of nickel. Considerable excitement prevailed and nearly all the surrounding country was either bought or bonded at good figures. Among those who wished to obtain a lease of the mine were several capitalists. Mr. Carroll was willing to bond or sell, but the others interested were holding for high prices. Several companies succeeded in bonding the Carroll mine. Mr. Kelly, who represented a Boston company, remained in this town for nearly a year endeavoring to obtain a lease of the property adjoining the Hall farm. During his stay, he sent about twenty tons of ore to Boston and the assay showed 2.66 per cent. nickel, some silver and gold, to the amount of five dollars per ton. As he could not obtain control of the other property, he gave up the Carroll mine. The last assay showed 3.05 per cent. nickel, gold worth eight dollars per ton, as well as a small per cent. of other minerals. Nearly a year ago, Captain J.D. Chipman, assisted by W.C.H. Grimmer as solicitor, acting for two wealthy English capitalists, bonded the Carroll mine and the Hall property. Mr. G.H. Harrison, of London, who arrived here about a year ago, succeeded in securing a lease of the remaining property from Mr. Frank Todd. Mr. Jones also of London, arrived here in June last and at once made arrangements to have the quantity and quality of the ore thoroughly tested and would sink a shaft 300 feet if necessary. He engaged Mr. Stephen Chambers, an experienced miner, to erect suitable buildings and make such other arrangements as were necessary to carry on the work. Mr. Chambers and his men began work on August 24, to enlarge the Carroll shaft and are making it eight by fourteen feet in the clear and have now reached a depth of thirty five feet. Ten tons of ore are being taken out daily. Several samples, taken at different depths, have been sent to England to be assayed. One piece of ore, about two feet square, which was taken out at a depth of eighteen feet, weighed nearly two thousand pounds. They have met with very little rock and the ore seems to be improving as the mine deepens. Mr. Chambers and his men are equipped to proceed with the work during the winter, and if the assays prove satisfactory, one hundred tons per day will be taken out. Mr. McFarlane, Dominion assayist, visited the mine a few days ago and expressed himself delighted with the prospects of this becoming one of the best paying mines in the country."

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St. Croix Courier - Oct. 12, 1899 [with Photos of mine and Eben Hall] St. Stephen's Ore Deposits. - A Glance at the Many Efforts Made to Develop Them. - Nothing is Publicly Known of the Results of the Work Now in Progress, But It Means Business. - For many years the sturdy forms of Eben Hall and his stalwart sons worked at the clearing of the fine farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Hall on the Basswood Ridge road, two miles from the centre of St. Stephen. In some parts the soil was very fertile, while in other places only rock appeared. This rock was very different in appearance from the ordinary rock. Mr. Hall was early convinced that it contained mineral and he was not alone in his opinion. In 1886 James P. Bixby strolled over the farm one Sunday and, from surface indications, concluded that the mineral was valuable, apparently containing a considerable quantity of copper. In company with G.W. Ganong, M.P., he secured from Mr. Hall the first mining lease of this now celebrated mineral deposit. This lease was in force for five years expiring in 1891. The holders had not taken any steps to develop the mineral. Since that time leases from Mr. Hall, mining licenses from the government, sub leases and bonds, covering the property, have been written for many different men. J.A. Carroll of St. Stephen, who had been a miner in Australia, New Zealand and Queensland, secured a lease of the property from Mr. Hall at the expiration of the lease to J.P. Bixby and G.W. Ganong and he retains rights in the property to the present time. After acquiring the lease, Mr. Carroll lost no time in commencing operations. He put a shaft down nine feet and found ore that showed 1.66 per cent. of nickel, some traces of copper and silver and considerable sulphur. Mr. Carroll had entered into contract with W.F. Best, government analyst at St. John, whereby Mr. Best was to furnish assays of the ore and receive a percentage from any sale of the property which he might be able to effect. At one time parties made an offer of $30,000 for Mr. Carroll's lease conditional upon a sufficient bed of ore being shown to exist. For this purpose Mr. Carroll cut across the bed for forty feet, going down deeper than before. In the midst of the operations Mr. Carroll unfortunately met with an accident which confined him to his home for many weeks and operations were suspended. By this time people were becoming convinced that mineral of value really existed on the Hall farm and in its vicinity. The provincial government had enacted a new mining act which gave them considerable control of mineral lands and power to issue licenses that practically covered everything in sight and out of sight. These mining licenses were eagerly sought and the blankets were put on practically all the land for miles around. Just across the road from Mr. Hall's farm a rich outcropping of ore appeared on John Roger's farm and mining rights on this were secured by F.H. Todd & Sons. This played an important part in future proceedings, for it soon came to be regarded as a part of the bed in evidence on the Hall farm and no firm or syndicate was willing to explore the one until they were sure of being able to secure the other. Mr. Hall contended against many of the government licenses which were issued to cover his property, personally visiting Fredericton on at least one occasion when he made his presence very much felt. In the meantime the fame of the St. Stephen nickel mine had gone abroad and strangers commenced to arrive here to look the property over. The portly Mr. Kelley, representing

Boston parties, obtained rights under Mr. Carroll and remained here a year. He dug some holes in the rock, sent samples away for assay, looked very wise and said very little. In fact he knew how to mind his own business about as well as any visitor the town ever had. He endeavored to obtain control of property adjoining that controlled by Mr. Carroll, but was unsuccessful and went his way. Roger Bonnell & Co. of New York at one time had the Carroll property bonded for $45,000, but could secure no other and gave it up. In all Mr. Carroll signed bonds with five different concerns, but surrounding property owned by Mr. Hall, the Messrs. Todd and others was always held so high that no satisfactory arrangement could be concluded. Assays of the ore continued to be made and all gave encouraging returns. About six years ago a Mr. Harrison of London, England, visited St. Stephen and was favorably impressed with the appearance of the property. He immediately began negotiations for a lease, but met the same obstacles others had encountered. He was more persistent, however, and refused to abandon his attempt. He carried on negotiations by letter until last fall, when he returned to St. Stephen. Owen Jones of London is associated with Mr. Harrison and, acting in their behalf, Captain John D. Chipman had secured leases of the Hall and Carroll properties. Mr. Harrison spent some weeks here and secured a lease of the Todd property for one year. On his return to England twenty tons of the ore was sent across for assay. The result must have been satisfactory, for Mr. Jones visited St. Stephen last summer, secured extended renewals, and has a crew of men at work under Stephen Chambers sinking a shaft. This shaft is now down about forty-five feet, and the ore apparently grows richer in copper and nickel as the work progresses. Numerous samples have been sent to England for assay, but the result is not made public. Instructions have been received to sink the shaft to a depth of three hundred feet. The work is progressing favorably. Though nothing is known of the English assays, some ore that has been sent to American assayists has shown gold to the value of three dollars to the ton, with traces of copper and strong traces of silver. Other metals were not asked for, but it is known that cobalt, iron and nickel are prevalent. Whatever may be the result of the operations now in progress it is probable they will determine the value of the deposit. If desirable ore is found in large quantities an immense investment of capital will follow and this locality will make great strides in prosperity. If this happy result is realized, much of the credit must be given to J.A. Carroll, who has persistently sought to have the value of the mines determined and has invested freely of his time and means. The accompanying cuts represent the pleasant face of Eben Hall and the present surface appearance of the mines. That of Mr. Hall is obtained through the courtesy of the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier. The other is made from a photo taken by Henry Connick. The round house shelters the horse employed to raise the ore from the pit and also contains the blacksmith's forge. The other building covers the pit so that work can be carried on in all conditions of the weather."

Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1899 St. Stephen. - The report that a vein of gold had been unearthed at the Hall nickel mine is not correct. It is copper, but a little brighter than usual."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 5, 1899 St. Stephen. - The work on the nickel is still progressing but not as fast as expected. The shaft, which is eight feet by fourteen, is now down about 37 feet. As the hole was 21 feet in depth before the new company took hold of it it will be seen that it has only been opened up 10 feet farther down in the last two months. The ore, however, is said to be increasing in value all the time and many predict a decided boom for St. Stephen in the near future. Mr. Stephen Chambers, who has charge of the work, feels satisfied that the ore will prove most satisfactory and when the property is thoroughly developed, will prove a bonanza for those interested."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1899 St. Stephen. - Work is still being pushed forward on the mines. The ore, which has already been taken out, is giving very encouraging percentage of nickel."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 13, 1899 Canadian Nickel. - Mr. R. G. Leckie, who is connected with the Sudbury nickel mines, has a long letter in the Toronto Globe, combating Mr. S.J. Ritchie's advocacy of an export duty on nickel ore. In one of his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Leckie says:- The foundation for all this unreasoning agitation for an export duty on nickel rests on Mr. Ritchie's desire to make money for himself and friends. He asks for a prohibitory export duty, so they should by the purchase of the ore and matte at their own figures enrich themselves at the expense of the Canadian producer. His object is thus two-fold: To put the Canadian Copper Company under the control of himself and associates, or to compel it to stop work altogether. But other innocent ore-producers would become subject to this monopoly as well. The company developing the nickel deposits at St. Stephen, N.B., could not take advantage of their admirable situation for shipping their ore or matte to the best markets, but would be compelled to send them away westward to Mr. Ritchie's refinery or abandon work. Likewise the nickel producer in British Columbia, instead of being able to find a profitable market by way of cheap ocean freight, would have to send his product by rail to Mr. Ritchie's benevolent institution. From ocean to ocean the Canadian miner, by the sweat of his brow, must be made to bring tribute to him as he sits midway, contented in his benevolent monopoly."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 5, 1899 St. Stephen Nickel. - Good Quality Ore Being Found By Miners. - Traces of Copper Among the Nickel Turned Out. - The report that a vein of gold had been struck by the St. Stephen nickel miners has been replaced by the report that it was a streak of copper, and not gold, that had been run into. Copper is not an uncommon companion of nickel, but gold is very rare under such circumstances. The following article, contributed by the St. Stephen correspondent of the Montreal Star, will give an idea as to the nickel deposit and the progress that is being made in developing it: That there is a veritable nickel mine in this vicinity there is little doubt. It has been a matter of speculation for some years, but now it is generally conceded that there is a mine from which much is expected. In 1890, Mr. J.A. Carroll, an experienced miner, who has for some years contended that there is considerable mineral wealth in Charlotte County, found what seemed to be a paying mineral deposit on the Eben Hall farm, on Heathland road, about two miles from this town. As the indications were that there was quite an extensive mineral belt extending throughout the surrounding country, Mr. Carroll at once bonded a part of the Hall farm for a period of three years and began to sink a shaft. He sent several samples of the surface ore to W.F. Best, Government assayist, at St. John. When down nine feet from the surface an assay showed 1.66 per cent. of nickel, with traces of copper and silver, and considerable sulphur. Mr. Carroll began at once to ascertain the extent of this belt of ore, and for that purpose dug crosswise for a distance of about forty feet, when he found indications of other minerals. Other shafts were sunk, and assays of several samples were made, showing an increased per cent. of nickel, gold, silver and copper, but less sulphur. When the shaft reached a depth of twenty feet the ore showed a further increased per cent. of nickel. Considerable excitement prevailed and nearly all the surrounding country was either bought or bonded at good figures. Among those who wished to obtain a lease of the mine were several capitalists. Mr. Carroll was willing to bond or sell, but the others interested were holding for high prices. Several companies succeeded in bonding the Carroll mine. Mr. Kelly, who represented a Boston company, remained in this town for nearly a year endeavoring to obtain a lease of the property adjoining the Hall farm. During his stay, he sent about twenty tons of ore to Boston and the assay showed 2.66 per cent. nickel, some silver and gold, to the amount of five dollars per ton. As he could not obtain control of the other property, he gave up the Carroll mine. The last assay showed 3.05 per cent. nickel, gold worth eight dollars per ton, as well as a small per cent. of other minerals. Nearly a year ago, Captain J.D. Chipman, assisted by W.C.H. Grimmer as solicitor, acting for two wealthy English capitalists, bonded the Carroll mine and the Hall property. Mr. G.H. Harrison, of London, who arrived here about a year ago, succeeded in securing a lease of the remaining property from Mr. Frank Todd. Mr. Jones also of London, arrived here in June last and at once made arrangements to have the quantity and quality of the ore thoroughly tested and would sink a shaft 300 feet if necessary. He engaged Mr. Stephen Chambers, an experienced miner, to erect suitable buildings and make such other arrangements as were necessary to carry on the work. Mr. Chambers and his men began work on August 24, to enlarge the Carroll shaft and are making it eight by fourteen feet in the clear and have now reached a depth of thirty five feet. Ten tons of ore are being taken out daily. Several samples, taken at different depths, have been sent to England to be assayed. One piece of ore, about two feet square, which was taken out at a depth of eighteen feet, weighed nearly two thousand pounds. They have met with very little rock and the ore seems to be improving as the mine deepens. Mr. Chambers and his men are equipped to proceed with the work during the winter, and if the assays prove satisfactory, one hundred tons per day will be taken out. Mr. McFarlane, Dominion assayist, visited the mine a few days ago and expressed himself delighted with the prospects of this becoming one of the best paying mines in the country."

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1899 A blast of seventeen shots was discharged at the nickel mine on Monday evening and the ore dislodged is of excellent quality. The prospects continue to be very encouraging. The ore now encountered is more easily drilled than that which they have passed."

Daily Sun - Feb. 17, 1899 Nickel Mines. - John D. Chipman of St. Stephen, representative of the English company now in control of the Charlotte Co. nickel deposits, learns that the shipments of ore having proved satisfactory, and that estimates are being made of the goal of a two hundred feet shaft, with a view of beginning the work in the spring. Mr. Harrison, the agent of the English company, bought out the Todd interest in the mines last fall, so that his company now controls the whole area. He and Owen Jones, Mr. Chipman's brother-in-law, will be here in May to superintend the work of sinking the new shaft and arrange for further operations. W.C.H. Grimmer is the company's solicitor in St. Stephen. Mr. Chipman is himself one of the largest investors in this enterprise for the development of the St. Stephen mines, and owns one third of the stock. - Courier."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1899 St. Stephen. - The Nickel Deposits Not Panning Out as Anticipated. - (Special to the Sun). - St. Stephen, June 16. - The hopes which were entertained here a year ago of prosperity coming to the town through the nickel deposits have about vanished. The seven tons of ore sent to England for assay did not make encouraging returns. The English capitalists are now negotiating for an extension of their operation to sink a shaft to enable them to secure samples

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1899 Border News. - The Nickel Deposits to be Developed. - St. Stephen, July, 7. - The extension of the leases of the so-called nickel mines having been satisfactorily settled. Work will begin sinking a shaft within two weeks, and continue until the English company, who have secured control, are satisfied with the nature of the ore. They propose sinking a shaft eight by 12 feet, putting on all the men that can conveniently work. Mr. Stephen Chambers, who has had considerable experience in Newfoundland mines, will have charge of the works. Mr. J.A. Carroll, acting as supervisor, will ship samples of ore taken out every ten feet to England for assay. As this company have the necessary capital there is no doubt of the development of these mines which have laid dormant for so many years. The shaft will be sunk on the Carroll claim, which is now about twenty feet in depth, thereby showing particular confidence in that part of their mining privileges.

"N.B. Reporter - Jun. 21, 1899 Did Not Pan Out. - Some months ago several barrels of material taken from the nickel mines at St. Stephen were sent to England to be tested for the exploring company, and we regret to learn it did not pan out in paying quantities. However the enterprise of the promoters has prompted them to make arrangements for exploring at a greater depth when we hope to hear of more encouraging results."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 30, 1899St. Stephen. - Will Sink a Shaft Three Hundred Feet Deep. - To Test a Theory Set Up by British Nickel Experts. - (Special to the Sun). - St. Stephen, June 29. - .... Owen Jones of London, England, representing the syndicate of English capitalists interested in the nickel deposit here, is in town, and has about concluded an extension of the lease of the property. Scientific men in England believe that the deposit will increase in value as they go down, and are willing to invest their money to prove the correctness of their theories. For this purpose men will be put at work at once to sink a shaft eight by twelve feet to a depth it is hoped that paying ore will be found. The surface ore is pronounced valueless."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 5, 1899 A shaft is to be sunk 300 ft. deep in the hope of finding nickel in paying quantities at St.

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 12, 1900 Work will be resumed at the St. Stephen nickel mines in an experimental way at an early date; but hopes of extensive operations this season have been abandoned. Many still have faith that favorable developments are to come, and that a great mining industry will be established. - Calais Times."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 25, 1900 Nickel Mines Closed. - Experimental Work At St. Stephen Stopped For Present. - It Is Said That Work Was Costing Company Too Much. - The report that work on the Hall nickel mine in St. Stephen had been suspended, caused considerable speculation as to the cause. Some believed that the ore had proved disappointing, others that the mining was not being done in a satisfactory manner, and so on. Mr. Hazen Grimmer, who was interviewed by the Beacon on the subject, said that work had been suspended until April 1, because it was costing the company too much as it was being conducted at present. The suspension was a result of a correspondence that had been going on with the English syndicate. Mr. Grimmer said that the ore had been improving every assay, the last assay showing 4.186 of copper. It was thought by experts that they were working through a heavy cap over a very rich lode. Once this lode had been struck the success of the project was assured. The development of the mine has proved much more costly than was at first anticipated. It was stated by those who were supposed to know something about it that 300 feet could be sunk at an expense of $5000. Scarcely 80 feet has been mined, and the cost has already exceeded that figure. Work on the mine was begun by the syndicate in July last. Ever since then it has been prosecuted with vigor. During the last few weeks eleven men and a steam pump have been employed and at no time were there less than nine men on the payroll. Mr. Grimmer anticipates that mining will be resumed in the early spring under competent miners and that the work will be pushed forward to a successful conclusion. He entertains no doubt as to the richness of the ore or the ultimate success of the project."

Nov. 1900 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 17, 1960 60 Years Ago. - Negotiations with a Nova Scotia contractor are in progress for the sinking of the shaft at the nickel mine, and something definite is expected to be arrived at very soon."

S.J. Gazette - Jan. 5, 1900 and N.B. Reporter - Jan. 10, 1900 A Calais letter to the Bangor News says: 'Workmen at the nickel and copper mines in St. Stephen are now down to a depth of 75 feet and the ore taken out is almost solid metal, having a large percentage of copper and nickel and some spots of gold visible.'"

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St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 20, 1900 We are pleased to note that another effort is to be made to develop the nickel deposit at St. Stephen. It may not be generally known that a new process has recently been discovered by a Mr. Frasch for the extraction of nickel, copper and other metals from their ores and at the same time for the production of caustic soda and chlorine. The process, which is fully described in the Engineering and Mining Journal, is very much cheaper and better than the old one. The Toronto Globe remarks that the invention of this new process is the immediate outcome of the policy adopted by the Government to compel all refining to be done in Canada as well as to secure the manufacture of Ontario's minerals in

Ontario. When the nickel Copper Ore Company found that they would have to pay a prohibitory duty upon the export of nickel and copper ores and mattes they at once set about to find a new process, by which the work of extracting the metals could be done in Canada. This they have been successful in accomplishing."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 25, 1901 The English syndicate controlling the St. Stephen nickel mines propose resuming work at an early date."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 28, 1901 The managers of the St. Stephen nickel mine have received instructions from England to procure a diamond drill and sink a shaft to the depth of five hundred feet."

St. John Star - Jul. 29, 1901 A diamond drill has commenced operations at the St. Stephen nickel mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 30, 1901One of the St. Stephen nickel mines is to be reopened, it is stated, and a diamond drill is to sink a shaft to a depth of five hundred feet."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 5, 1901 New diamonds have been secured for the drill operating at the nickel mine. The boring is down about one hundred and forty feet."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1901 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 15, 1901 St. Stephen. - The government diamond drill is not doing very satisfactory work at the nickel mine. It makes only two feet per day and is only down one hundred and eight feet in the new boring. The core shows more ore than was obtained in the old cutting."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 23, 1902 Operations at the Carroll and hall nickel mines at St. Stephen will commence next spring to determine for all time the value of the deposits there. That these nickel deposits are valuable would seem to be assured by the action of the English syndicate in attempting to gain possession of the property which was made of them on the advice of an expert on mines and mining sent over from London."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 7, 1906 Rumor has it that exploration work is soon to be resumed at the nickel mine."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1908 Jeremiah Carroll.- The death of Jeremiah A. Carroll, which occurred at his home on King street early Sunday morning, removed one of our oldest and best known citizens. Mr. Carroll was born in Moncton eighty years ago. When a very young man he went to the gold fields in Australia and spent fifteen years there where he acquired a fund of information that formed the basis for many a pleasant conversation in later years. Returning to Moncton, he was united in marriage, forty three years ago, with Miss Jane Hannigen, and soon afterwards came toSt. Stephen, where they have since resided. Three sons were born of the union. One died in infancy and two, W. Frederick, and George, survive him, with their mother. Mr. Carroll was a man of strict business integrity and was esteemed by a large circle of friends. In later years he acquired an interest in the nickel deposit on the farm of Eben Hall, who passed away last week, and made many efforts to have it developed, spending freely of his own means to this end. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Holy Rosary Tuesday afternoon and were largely attended. Rev. Father Lavery officiated and the pall bearers were D.T. Dwyer, M.J. O'Donnell, W.J. Commins and P.F. McKenna. Interment was made in the Calais cemetery, at the request of the deceased. The floral tributes were very beautiful."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 1, 1908 Eben Hall. - A notable life was ended in the demise of Eben Hall, which occurred at his home in Heathland on Sunday last. In February, 1906, Mr. Hall had suffered a paralytic shock from which he never recovered. Through his lengthened illness he was tenderly ministered to and bore his sufferings with christian fortitude. Eben Hall was born at Old Ridge November 28th, 1819, one of a family of fourteen children. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to the farm just south of Mr. Hall's recent home and there he had since resided. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob Hanson, who was his faithful consort until her death October 5th, 1906. They are survived by twelve children, forty two grand children and several great grand children. The surviving sons an daughters are Geo. Westly of Baillie; Mary F., wife of Jos. McVay; Zachariah C., A.?..th, wife of Archie Maxwell; Unity M., wife of Christie Jackson; and Levi, all of this town; Charles W. and Frank W., both of Eureka, Cal.; Sethley H., of Portland; Addie, wife of Hugh Stevenson, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Arthur Alfred of British Columbia; and Wilmot Tilley who lives at the homestead. One son, John Wallace, died at his home in Portland, Me., in February 1905. Mr. Hall was a man of sterling qualities, upright in his dealings with all and intelligently interested in the affairs of life. At one time he built and equipped, at his own expense, a school house at Heathland where the youth of the community received instruction. He followed the lumbering business for sixty years and also established about him a large and well tilled farm, on which, in later years, a deposit of nickel ore was located. In early life he joined the Methodist church in St. Stephen and was a valued member for seventy two years, and served for many years on its trustee board. Stalwart of frame and keen of intellect, his was a striking personality and he will long be remembered by all and held in loving remembrance by his children, to whom he was a devoted father. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon and were largely attended. Rev. Geo. M. Young officiated and the pall bearers were F.M. Murchie, W.A. Dinsmore, T.S. Wall and T.R. Mitchell."

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St. Croix Courier - Oct. 31, 1912 That Nickel mine Still Looks Good. - A New Interest, and a Powerful One, is Looking the Property Over Very Carefully. - The new development work in connection with the big nickel deposit at the back of the town is progressing favorably, and Mr. Boat, the mining engineer in charge, is very favorably impressed with the conditions revealed. Several men have been set at work stripping the surface outcroppings and it is probable that a steam drill will be at work before very long. Mr. Boat was particularly pleased with some specimens found on Tuesday. Other representatives of his company are expected here at an early date. Mr. Boat's company is a strong one and is very largely interested in the few deposits of nickel known to exist in the world, and of which seven eighths is located in Canada. This St. Stephen deposit is known to be over three miles wide and many miles long, while it will take many years of development to determine its depth. Fortunately, at the present time its 'surface' control is in the hands of those who will put no impediment in the way of its development and the optimistic ones are looking for something really worth while to materialize. The writer acknowledges that his position, so far as St. Stephen is concerned, is among the extreme optimists, but 'there are others.'"

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 2, 1920 30 Years Ago. - .... The large deposit of iron pyrites near St. Stephen, recently referred to in the Telegraph, has been further tested by local and American chemists with the result that the percentage of nickel has considerably increased. A New York chemist finds 2 per cent of nickel in the sample of ore taken four feet below the surface. A subsequent analysis of ore from the same opening, seven feet below the surface, shows nearly 2« per cent of nickel. It may be remarked that the discovery of nickel at Sudbury, Ontario, has recently created intense excitement throughout the world. The Sudbury ore is an iron ore, containing sulphur and nickel. The ore is roasted to burn off the sulphur and is then ready for shipment. The St. Stephen ore is iron ore, containing sulphur and nickel, the latter is not so large in proportion as is found at Sudbury, but still sufficient, in view of its location on the seaboard, to give prospects of being valuable."

St. Croix Courier - May 11, 1922 Work at the Carroll mine was resumed Monday, under the direction of A.C. Jones, of the Windsor, who represents a syndicate which has bonded a number of the mining properties lately."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 20, 1925 Our Nickel Mine. - Two strangers were in town last week, registered at the Queen, and paid a visit of inspection to the old Hall nickel mine on the outskirts of the town. Nothing has been revealed as to what they found."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 29, 1926 30 Years Ago. - A diamond borer to operate at the nickel mines has arrived here, and the machinery to drive it will be here in a few days. Mr. Leckie, of the Londonderry iron mines of Nova Scotia, has secured the right to explore the mines for one year, and borings will be made to the depth of five or six hundred feet. The operations will give employment to six or more men this season, and if the ore proves satisfactory, as expected, arrangements are all completed with the Offert nickel company of New Jersey to fully develop the mines. This company controls the nickel output of the United States, and are anxious to find a good property here."

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Telegraph Journal - Oct. 4, 1929 Drilling For Ore Near St. Stephen. - Charlotte County Nickel and Copper Deposits Being Investigated. - Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 8 - (Special) - Diamond drilling operations for nickel and copper, which are being carried on a short distance out of St. Stephen by H.W. Schofield, of Saint John, in a deposit of pyrrhotite, were reported today by W.E. McMullin, of the Provincial Crown Lands Department, to be progressing satisfactorily. The work is being done by the D.L. Alexander Drilling Company, a Montreal concern and two drills, one owned by the company and one by the province, are in operation, giving employment to a night crew as well as a day crew. The ores have been assayed, and it is reported that the tests have proved satisfactory. Independent prospectors working the St. Stephen district report having found specimens of ore which showed traces of minerals in light quantities. The assay of the specimens disclosed tracings of lead to the extant of 21 cents per ton, silver at 19 cents per ton, copper at 64 cents per ton and gold at 30 cents per ton. The man who discovered the specimens, which bore the valuable minerals is said to have been seeking the elusive gold hoard of the famous pirate, Captain Kidd, who is reputed to have secreted treasure in the vicinity."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 12, 1929 Mining Engineers Continue Making Surveys. - W. Koch, resident engineer in charge at the mining development on the Rogers' property was interviewed by the Courier this week with regard to future plans of his company. As might be expected, Mr. Koch had but little news to make public, but said that all the information concerning the ore body on the Rogers' farm which can be procured by diamond drilling and trenching has been obtained. Some weeks ago, both the diamond drilling and the trenching was discontinued for the time being, and just now he and hid assistant engineer are spending their time in making a detailed geological survey of this and nearby properties. They expect to remain here during the entire winter. At the same time, tests are being made on samples of ore and they are being studied by the company's experts, in an effort to determine under what method the ore can best be separated and operations continued in the Spring."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 15, 1929 Second Drill at Work. - Early this week, the second diamond drill was put at work on the Rogers' property. A number of cores have already been taken by the diamond drillers, and it is reported that results so far are very encouraging. The cores are heavily mineralized, and while it has not been definitely ascertained to just what extent minerals are present, those who are at work at the mine are apparently greatly encouraged by what they are getting."

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St. Croix Courier - Feb. 26, 1959 Would Employ Hundreds. - Area Mining Survey May Be Success. - After about 79 years of scattered geological activity and legal and financial gymnastics a rock-hewned area of some five square miles located generally about three miles from St. Stephen off the Basswood Ridge Road may soon yield its dormant riches to benefit the community, according to H.J. Bergmann, consulting engineer for St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. The Montreal mining engineer told the Courier, 'we hope by next Fall to have reached our objective of locating 1,000,000 tons (proven deposits by a preliminary geological drilling survey to justify further intensive studies) averaging a grade of 1.56 per cent nickel-copper and make plans for underground development.' 'If this objective is reached it should provide employment locally as there would be construction involved, plus indirect and secondary benefits of local purchases by the nickel firm.' K.L. Gregory, vice-president of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., told the Courier later there would be one or two shafts sunk to about 500 feet during this phase of the mining operation and he hoped underground drilling would uncover additional orebodies. Such a find would move the organization into a further phase in approximately a year's time - production and construction of a crushing mill, which would employ hundreds of local men. The mill, with gear to crush 2,000 tons of ore daily, would employ the great bulk of local labor since miners will be brought from outside. Company officials and consulting expert Bergmann may be 'delighted with the progress' but provincial government officials are taking a more cautious view. Hon. Norman B. Buchanan, provincial minister of Lands and Mines, did not comment on the optimistic reports of the company and its expert. 'We haven't received a complete report on their findings. But we certainly hope the winning program is fully realized. We pledge our full co-operation to any industry which may provide employment and economic bolster.' Up to this writing the company has discovered proven economic deposits of over 500,000 tons of ore on the property - located approximately on the properties of Carson McGlinchey and adjacent land owners - but we have only rigorously investigated a token portion of the five odd square miles. Present diamond drilling on the established ore bodies have reached only a vertical depth of 200 feet and the company maintains further sinkings in the near future will reveal an amount of proven ore well over the required 1,000,000 tons. In addition they report the results of electromagnetic surveys on the western portion of the property have shown 'extremely favorable ore deposition.' The company has a total of 115 claims on the property. At present prices of metals - in this case involving nickel, copper and cobalt - gross value of the ore averages around $18 to $20 per ton. Company accountants estimate expenses to retract the ore and crush it will hover from $8 to $10. Governing factors are size of mill and shafts required. It is hoped ultimate daily production would reach 1,000 tons daily. A historical peak at the long looked at mining area shows the present concern took over geological probing in 1957 from the mammoth International Nickel Company in the late 1940's. In the 50's another leading organization took over. Under Inco's management the property was explored extensively, indicating commercial values up to 1,000 feet, at a cost roughly estimated at $100,000, but relinquished control of the property due to legal snarls concerning titles. It was reported the next owners could not exploit the mineral wealth due to heavy financial commitments to a large mill building project nearby. The group apparently retains an interest in the present development. Before that, the records show 'the copper-nickel mineralization has been discovered as far back as 1880 and work had been done on the Rogers Farm deposit in 1892 on the Hall Carroll in 1896. In 1913 G.C. Bateman reported on the property for Canadian Mining and Exploration Co. In 1929 Anaconda Copper Mining Co. did some trenching and later in the same year Bela Low directed exploration work which continued into 1930. In 1935 Mr. Low restaked the property and contracted with Combined Geophysical Methods Inc. of New York City to survey the property. In 1938 Hans Lundberg Ltd., was engaged to extend the survey and recommended further drilling on the Rogers Claims and the drilling of an anomaly on Brown's farm. The district was geologically mapped in 1938, under the direction of Dr. G.S. MacKenzie. In 1942 Guysborough

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 3, 1959 In Local Area. - Mine Growth Continues Despite Cries of Fraud. - St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., is moving ahead towards hidden deposits of nickel and copper at its mine site in Basswood Ridge - despite reports of U.S. postal fraud orders. A visit to the project just outside St. Stephen showed workers preparing to erect the surface head frame and completing construction of approximately 20-miner 'dry' adjacent to the mine entrance. 'We are going ahead with our program to complete the initial phase of the shaft going down to 300 feet,' Bert Bourgoin, company geologist, said. 'The fraud orders are not affecting our present plans.' It was reported recently in a provincial daily the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission had announced in Washington the U.S. post office has issued a foreign fraud order against Canam Investments Ltd. of Saint John - the company selling St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. stock. A postal official in Calais confirmed the company is on the department's black list. He said the nickel company's mail is also affected under the same order. The mail is stamped 'fraudulent' and sent back to the senders. 'We haven't seen any mail from the companies through our office yet,' the spokesman said. The Securities commission said the fraud order was based upon evidence the stock was being offered for sale by means of fraudulent representations regarding its market price, future value and 'so forth.' N.B. Securities gave the companies pretty well a clean bill of health. They stated they had examined the mining project and had been satisfied with the operation, which was termed 'speculative insofar as all mining ventures are speculative.' At the mine Tuesday, Karl Thomson, a consulting mine engineer, told the Courier company officials are presently negotiating for purchase of a hoist and air compressor, two major items in the head frame's role. Cost of these two items is estimated at $50,000. He said it would take about two months to erect the headframe completely. 'We could get started right away and be finished in about a month, but there is some holdup in the equipment.' Construction is completed on the head frame's protective cement collar down to about 22 feet. With completion of the head frame, a regular mining operation will tunnel a shaft to about a depth of 300 feet. Here the company will continue exploration work to back up surface drilling results of proven ore deposits. Mr. Thomson estimates about 22 or 23 experienced miners will be brought in from Bathurst, N.B., Ontario and Quebec. At present the company plan building accommodations for their miners. Incoming employees are to obtain rooms in the district."

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St. Croix Courier - Nov. 12, 1959 Consider Smelter, Too. - Concentrating Mill To Process Mine Ore ..?.. Company's Plan. - An executive of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. said Wednesday that the Company will build an ore concentrating plant next spring at their mine in Heathland. ..?.. Gregory of Montreal, the ..?.. vice president, prefaced ../.. announcement during a press conference in St. Stephen with the ..?.. the mining firm will go ..?.. ..?..intensive the program is, ..?.. naturally on the re.?.. underground shaft sinking ..?.. being carried out. 'We ..?.. more is down there ... it's ..?.. of the degree of ..?.. Mr. Gregory said. ..?.. to the concentrator, he ..?.. could handle about 500 to ..?.. a day - to a point of concentrating ..?.. where the ore could be ..?.. economically to a smelter. Mr. Gregory also said his firm is ..?.. 'very serious' thought to the ..?.. of a smelter in addition to ..?.entary-phased concentrating ..?.. An alternate plan on the ..?.. blueprints would be a full.?.. smelting operation ..?.. byproducts would be ..?.. from the ore. ..?.. mining cost point of view, Mr. Gregory said the position of the ore in a developed area like St. Stephen shaves the normal mining costs to about half. 'Here we are close to water and rail ... and we just hook up the power.' Under questioning, Mr. Gregory said there was a basic difference between the depressed Bathurst mining situation and that here. Said He: 'Nickel is a very rare metal, hard to find and therefore its demand is heavy. All things being equal, we will have markets for the metal.' 'We will have spent close to three quarters of a million dollars by next spring before we build the concentrator. I think it can be safely said we don't intend to spend all that money for nothing. 'We expect profits to be fairly substantial ... about a $10 cushion on each ton of ore according to current market metal prices, which hover around the $18 a ton mark,' he said. Replying to reported incidents of the company's mail being stamped fraudulent by American postal authorities, Mr. Gregory said the same thing was happening to over 200 other business organizations and 'that includes prominent concerns'. 'Our American stockholders have faith in the venture,' he said. Might Employ 200. - In terms of district employment, Mr. Gregory said about 15 tradesmen and general labour are working at the mine now. When the mill gets going about 150 local people will be required and he estimated that a total labour force of from 150 to 200 will be needed if it completes its extensive smelting program. Other officials at the conference included H.J. Bergman, consulting engineer for the company, and representatives of the investment firm of Canam. Recently the company signed an underwriting agreement which will provide $1,000,000 to the mining ventures expansion."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 30, 1959 Mine Company officials Group at Mine Site. - PHOTO of officials - CAPTION: Above are grouped officials, stockholders and workers of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. prior to the initial dynamite blast that opened ore laden rock near old Roger's farm in Basswood Ridge, and started the company on its first production leg. In the foreground stands Paul Corbin, in black suit, beside two American stockholders. Behind them are officers Andre Bouchard and John Adaskin. On the right hand portion of the picture are a group of company workers, including Bertin Bourgoin, front centre, resident geologist. Graded $18 Ton. - Future Is Optimistic Will Work Year Round. - St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. officials and stockholders Saturday afternoon looked down a $250,000 dynamite blasted hole in the craggy rocks near the old Rogers farm in Basswood Ridge and hoped for big mineral things down deeper. The company took an important step towards production when workmen detonated about 420 sticks or 150 pounds of dynamite around 5:30 p.m. to set off the first of a series of blasting down to buried ore. The spectacular blast sent chunks of rocks showering about 200 feet into the air. About 75 tons of rock were jarred loose in the blast leaving about a six to eight foot crater. Meanwhile, company officials estimated development and administrative costs up to the initial blast totalled $250,000. Bert Bourgoin, company geologist at the mine site, gauged another quarter of a million dollars would be spent in preliminary work before an ounce of ore could be extracted. Presently, workmen are blasting day and night a rectangular hole eight by 19 feet to a depth of about 40 feet - expected to be completed early next week. At that time the 70-foot mine head frame, resembling a grain elevator, will be constructed with a sturdy cement collar (for safety purposes) over the mine opening. This is expected to be completed in six weeks' time, Mr. Bourgoin estimated. The head frame houses a set of pulleys which will govern the movement of a three-department section of buckets or cages drawing up ore from below and for the movement of mine personnel. The head frame also contains two ore bins from which contents will roll into waiting trucks. From there the company will blast down another 300 feet to continue their preliminary geological investigations and prepare underground passages. Mr. Bourgoin thought this phase would be completed by Christmas. Such underground development should back up company's previous surface drilling finds indicating the desired objective of 1,000,000 tons of proven commercial deposits of nickel, copper, cobalt and other byproducts on the property. The initial underground activities are also expected to link the Roger's zone with the Hall-Carroll deposits, about 2,600 feet to the southeast and across the other side of the Basswood Ridge highway. Decision is Coming. - With the completion of underground tests company officials will have to make a big decision: whether to go on to full production and the construction of a crushing plant near the mine site. Mr. Bourgoin said there were no problems of markets for the ore. Operations at the mine will continue through the Winter. Some experts feel underground mining conditions are best during this season. Regarding local employment, Mr. Bourgoin said there is none contemplated at the moment. However, some surface construction will be required later and some district labor will be hired. At present a crew of six are working on the construction job. The company is purchasing all big timber for the 40-foot reinforcing job from a Saint John firm. The outside purchasing is required because the timber has to be creosote-treated - which cannot be supplied by area suppliers. However, the company will fill their timber needs from area suppliers once it gets into mining operations below the initial level. Mr. Bourgoin was very optimistic about another ore zone about 2000 feet west of the Roger's farm which has indicated 'some very nice findings' from surface diamond drilling operations. 'A great deal of public attention has been focused in the Roger's zone where we are blasting the mine entrance. Actually this new zone could provide greater deposits.' 'Another great advantage is that the new zone is close to the present mine site and can be linked economically.' A drilling crew will continue to probe this particular site and also work at large throughout the whole property. Meanwhile, company officials met at a stockholders' meeting late last week in Saint John and visited St. Stephen over the weekend. It is learned that the big stockholders are American. It was reported at the meeting 'the Roger's zone is approaching 1,000,000 tons while the Hall-Carroll zone contains an additional 250,000 tons. The average grade of this ore is approximately $18 per ton at present metal prices."

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St. Croix Courier - Dec. 15, 1960 Four Million Dollar Hole. - PHOTO. - Caption - The Heathland Mine, shut down and abandoned during an investigation into a stock promotion fraud, cost unwary speculators $4,000,000 according to the findings of the investigation conducted by David Dickson under the Security Frauds Prevention Act. Only about one quarter of the money raised was actually spent on developing the mine. (see editorial page)"

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St. Croix Courier - Dec. 8, 1960 Mine Stock Sale Fraud Revealed. - How the Deal Worked. - The findings of a stock fraud investigation conducted by the provincial government earlier this year and concerning, in part, the sale of stock for St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., were released at mid-week by Premier Louis Robichaud. The report prepared by David M. Dickson, acting administrator under the Security Frauds Prevention Act, had this to say about the sale of stock for the local mine: 'The methods employed by Canam Investments in promoting the sale of St. Stephen Nickel stock were typical of those of the usual boiler-house operation. The names of potential clients were obtained from available shareholders' lists in other companies and from sticker lists, so-called, prepared by professional houses concerned with such activities in the United States. 'A fair share of attention was given to professional people and those in higher income brackets which would account for the inclusion of a large proportion of medical doctors among the some 3,550 shareholders of St. Stephen Nickel. Widows and others inexperienced in the ways of unscrupulous salesmen were not neglected. 'Initially, innocuous-appearing circulars were forwarded to prospects. Some were accompanied by reply cards which when completed and returned indicated interest on the part of the prospect. 'High-class literature prepared by professional writers would then be forwarded to those prospects showing interest. Typical of this literature was the weekly report circulated under the name 'Canam Counsellor' of which about 400 weekly editions were printed. 'One number would show New Brunswick as the 'Province of Promise', another would deal with the great boom in industrial expansion in Canada, and so on. The underlying message of all was the suggestion that St. Stephen Nickel ranked with the greatest mining undertaking in the history of the nation. 'Then would follow the high-pressure telephone calls on the long distance telephone - the 'blower', so- called - initially by the less experienced salesman, the 'starters', and then by the more accomplished salesmen with follow-up sales, the 'reloaders'. 'The sales pitch followed the usual line in such operations: Stock was readily marketable, the company would shortly be listed on the major stock exchanges, large American, Japanese and European industrial groups were greatly interested in the development, a mine would be developed and a smelter constructed, and the value of the stock would soar. 'There was of course no reference to the fact that less than 10 per cent of the proceeds from sales of shares was going into the mining development itself, or that the promoters were themselves 'lining their own pockets.'"

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 4, 1960 Await Developments. - Workers Keep Mine Open. - ..?.. crews at the St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. property in Heathland are operating water pumps and keeping the mine ..?.. possible further underground development and inspect.?.. company official told the Courier. ..?.. Thompson, mine manager, told the Courier 'there was no talk ..?.. down the mine at the moment.' ..?.. commenting on the mine's ..?.. in the light of recent developments which saw the mining firm's ..?.. capital abruptly eliminated ..?.. face of fraud charges by ..?.. and American government ..?.. the firm of Canam Investments, financial underwriters for the ..?.. venture, voluntarily agreed to..?.. their securities licence to ..?.. The provincial government is currently conducting an investigation into the past business affairs and promotional tactics of the investment firm. Bank deposits of company monies were frozen in the process. Mr. Thompson said St. Stephen Nickel Mine officers are looking for other sources of capital in order to continue development operations. Japanese interests have reportedly indicated interest in the mine. Mr. Thompson, in commenting on the report, said details of a proposed visit by the Japanese have not been settled. Currently, he said, five men are employed at the mine in shifts around the clock, operating pumps and lifts underground."

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Telegraph-Journal - Jul. 20, 1960 N.B. Mining Stocks Investigated. - Companies Lose Licences, Have Assets Frozen. - The New Brunswick government has launched a sweeping investigation into the operation of a number of companies offering mining stock in the United States. In a surprise move yesterday, Fredericton barrister David M. Dickson took over as acting administrator of the Security Frauds Prevention Act. He replaces G. Earle Logan, QC, of Saint John, who had been registrar under the Act since 1923 and administrator since 1956. Government orders-in-council appointing Mr. Dickson and dismissing Mr. Logan were dated July 18. PHOTOS of Dickson and Logan. Mr. Logan could not be reached last night for comment. Also unavailable for comment was Premier Louis J. Robichaud, QC, who also holds the position of provincial attorney-general. Charles R. Allen of Hartland, chairman of the Public Utilities Board, said he had been informed of Mr. Logan's dismissal, but did not wish to comment. He suggested that Mr. Logan's age might have been a factor, but he added: 'We're all expecting the axe.... these are the fortunes of politics.' Under Six Premiers. - Mr. Logan, who is in his 74th year, served during the Conservative administrations of Premiers J.B.M. Baxter, C.D. Richards, L.P.D. Tilley, Liberal Premiers A.A. Dysart and J.B. McNair, Progressive Conservative Premier Hugh John Flemming and briefly under Liberal Leader Robichaud. R.G.L. Fairweather, QC, of Rothesay, former attorney general under the Progressive Conservative administration, scored the dismissal of Mr. Logan as A 'cavalier' move. He said political figures must expect to suffer summary and abrupt dismissal, but surely in 1960, public servants should not be treated in this cavalier way. Meanwhile, Mr. Dickson issued orders cancelling the licences of two stock-issuing companies which had been conducting extensive sales campaigns in the United States, and freezing the assets of three others along with four individuals. Probes Started. - He indicated investigation was under way into the operation of a number of other companies 'which have been suspected of irregular activities in stock transactions.' One source said 'several millions of dollars' were understood to be involved in the transactions under investigation, reported to have been taken place throughout the past year. Mr. Dickson said Royal Canadian Mounted Police are assisting in the investigation. Also taking part are Saint John barrister J. Paul Barry, QC, and David Reevey of the Saint John accounting firm of Reevey, Burnham, Laws and Page. Under orders issued by Mr. Dickson yesterday, the brokerage licences and stock-issuing licences of A.G. Powis and Co. Ltd and TransNation Minerals Limited were cancelled. Other orders were issued 'freezing' the assets of Canam Investments Ltd., St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. and Kennamet Mines Ltd. Also affected by the 'freezing' orders are Kenneth H. Gregory, believed to be of Montreal; Alan Champagne, Montreal; A.G. Powis, at present a resident of Saint John and A.J. Gena, for some time a resident of Saint John. Mr. Dickson indicated that further developments would be announced as the investigation continued. Meanwhile, the New Brunswick Board of Public Utilities and the Motor Carrier Board are scheduled to hold their regular meetings in Saint John Thursday. Mr. Dickson will sit in on the meetings, replacing Mr. Logan as acting secretary of both bodies. Pays Tribute. - Mr. Fairweather, in a statement issued last night said the new Liberal government 'will not increase its public stature by the manner in which it summarily dismisses public servants of many years standing.' Mr. Fairweather paid tribute to 'the first-class service rendered by Mr. Logan for 35 years, through various political regimes.' Last week the Canam company voluntarily surrendered its licence following a closed hearing earlier this month before the Public Utilities Board. At that time Mr. Fairweather, who was then attorney-general, sought suspension of the company's licence. He said books were being audited and the assets of some of the companies had been frozen - prior to Mr. Dickson's move yesterday. The July 9 hearing followed complaints against Canam selling shares in St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. and A.G. Powis Ltd., selling shares in Kennamet Development Corporation. The complaints were registered by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. SEC spokesmen said the mail and long distance telephone campaign conducted by these companies in the United States made claims which 'wholly misrepresented' the extent of ores and development of mining. Canam Investments Ltd. was also in the news a year ago, when a foreign fraud order was issued against it by the U.S. Post Office. At that time, the New Brunswick Public Utilities Board said it had examined the mining operation of the St. Stephen Nickel Mine and had been satisfied with that aspect of the business, which it termed 'speculative

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St. Croix Courier - Jul. 7, 1960 Nickel Mine Report: 'Gamble Diminishing But Problems Remain. - St. Andrews. - The consulting engineer to the St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. said here Saturday night 'the gamble at the company's Heathland mine is gradually diminishing.' ..?.. this assessment of the ..?.. progress was disclosed early ..?.. the day to approximately 25 ..?.. stockholders, most of them United States residents, company ..?.. and representatives from ..?.. investments who are under.?.. the venture. Outlining the underground ex.?.. work along two levels of ..?.., Mr. Bergmann said he as.?.. investors seated in the Casino ..?.. Algonquin Hotel property ..?.. gamble .. was diminishing. Mr. Bergmann indicated it ..?.. completely clear sailing to ..?.. shores for the operation ..?.. time. ..?.. said 'we are facing metallurgical problems' - separating metals from their ores and refining them. He added the company ..?.. pondering the problem of ..?.. the crushing plant ..?.. take, as well as other pro.?.. obstacles. Work Continuing. - ..?.. say 'exploration in the ..?.. would continue' and indicated ..?.. returns of samples showed ..?.. ore quality and quantity ..?.. commercial production. At this time, crews have cleared ..?.. 2000 feet of rock in drifting ..?.. from the main shaft along 150 and 250 foot levels, a spokesman of the company in St. Stephen ..?.. Mr. Bergmann was asked if American securities authorities had ..?.. softer approach to the venture ..?.. its financial promotion ..?.. decision was made some ..?.. to stamp the firm's mails fraudulent.' ..?.. replied he had 'made it absolutely clear to the stockholders that ..?.. operation and the financing ..?.. Canam Investments are dis.?.. separate. ..?.. financing is the business of Canam people .. we have a ..?.. mining operation and ..?.. chief concern at this moment, Mr. Bergmann said. ..?.. Scrutiny. - ..?.. that 23 or so of the large ..?.. had been down in the ..?.. inspected the work. The ..?.. would descend this week. ..?.. appeared satisfied with the mine's management, he said. , The meeting was conducted by John Adaskin, the company's managing director. Other officers attending were Andre Bechard, secretary-treasurer and Paul Corbin, director and president. Stock scrutineers at the session were Eastern Trust Co., it was understood. Included among the reports was the financial statement of the company submitted by H. Paul Nadeau, a Montreal chartered accountant. The report showed, as at Dec. 31, 1959, that expenses - development, administrative and organization - amounted to $341,543. The company holds over $153,000 in mining claims acquired for consideration of shares in the company. It is understood that mine expenses hover each week around the $15,000 figure. Capital Stock. - The firm was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of seven million shares at $1 par value, the report disclosed. Issued and fully paid, it was broken down this way: For properties, 75,000 shares at par value of $1; for mining claims, 1,500,000 shares at par value; for exploration as at Aug. 31, 1957, 849,733 shares at par value and for organizational expenses, 11,433 shares at par value. For cash, 1,206,937 shares were distributed at the par value, the report disclosed. Deepest Yet. - The mine has a long history of scrutiny, by mining firms, including the huge International Nickel Co. Ltd., but no production. St. Stephen has by far made the deepest penetration into the heart of the area. The firm began staking and surface diamond drilling on the property close to St. Stephen in about the spring of 1957. Work progressed to the extent that the firm bought the property and in late 1959 and early '60 dug and completed a 300-foot shaft into the hard rock. Later, crews began to tunnel off at two levels in underground exploratory work in drifting and crosscutting operations, among other things."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 24, 1960 Milestone At Mine: Ore Moves Out. - PHOTO. - Caption. - Two Miners at the St. Stephen Nickel Company mine at Heathland put their weight to a car loaded with ore at the 250-foot level. Car heads for cage where it will be hoisted to surface. The ore then will be analyzed as to quality and quantity of the mineral content. This stage of development follows previous surface diamond drilling tests. -- Assay Tests Encouraging, Content Called 'Surprise'. - Down 250 feet in the dark bowels of the rock corridor at the Heathland nickel mine, two miners crouched Monday to light fuses leading to caps of dynamite which would blast out another seven or eight feet of tough rock along the ore body. After the miners, with officials and a Courier reporter, briskly retraced their steps through the mine passage, lit only by the lights from the miners' caps, to a waiting cage which hoisted them to the surface, the sound of the caps exploding announced a further step in the mine's progress. The mine, which has a long history of investigation but no production, apparently is closer to the latter stage than ever before. Initial assays of ore taken from the current exploration work at the 150 and 250 foot depth indicate justification for enthusiasm noted in a statement this week from the office of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Limited. 'We are much encouraged by our underground assay results. Although we had expected a better grade than was anticipated at first, these current results are a very pleasant surprise. 'This grade of ore in places is worth $35 per ton versus the original $18 estimate for the whole ore deposits.' First company estimates figured roughly about one per cent of nickel and around .5 per cent of copper, with an average grade of 1.5 per cent. An assay office and laboratory is currently being set up on the mine property. About 20 miners are now cutting near ore bodies (to measure length and width of ore) at the two levels from the recently completed shaft. About 500 feet of lateral development has been completed at the two depths up to now, said Bert Bourgoin, company geologist. The contract of development between the mine owners and contractors, R.F. Fry and Associates, calls for about 2000 feet of ore-laden rock to be removed, including the building of razes which connect the two levels. It was officially estimated this underground development work and analysis will take up the summer and early fall before company officials can decide definitely on the production question. The mine was in danger of dying on a recent Sunday - not from lack of ore but from an over-abundance of water which poured three feet deep into the mine passage and threatened to drown choking pumps. A total of over 420 bags of cement were needed to plug a particularly dangerous hole. The danger of seeping water still exists. One view put forward is that so many diamond drills have poked into the area the underground area is a 'veritable sieve.' No previous records have been kept of diamond drill probings made by previously interested companies for St. Stephen Nickel to consult, it was understood."

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URN: 0043 / 0039 / 0275 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe;

Woodstock Dispatch - May 1, 1901 and Daily Sun - May 3, 1901 Woodstock Iron Works. - May Be Operated Again. - Henry A. Connell Negotiating For Its Sale. - Dr. Bailey's Opinion on the Prospect of Success. - From the best information available it seems more than probable that the great Dominion Iron and Steel Company operating at Sydney will buy the old smelting works at Upper Woodstock and put them to work again. The Dominion Company want just such iron as that mined in this county to mix with their own ore. At present they are getting iron from Cuba for mixing purposes and this Carleton iron they are sure will answer the same purpose and can be got to their works more economically. It is now about eighteen years since the mine and smelting works were operated. The resumption of work there will mean the employment of about 300 men. Dr.

Bailey of the University of New Brunswick writing about this iron says that it extends in probably more than one belt across the principal part of the county of Carleton, and they have their greatest thickness and are most readily accessible in Jacksontown, about three miles north east of the town of Woodstock. As seen at Jacksontown the beds have a thickness ranging from one foot to sixteen feet. In 1874 the quantity of ore used was on an average, three tons to the ton of pig iron and the cost at the furnace $1.20 per ton. The cost of pig produced was $20.00 to $22.00 per ton. Dr. Bailey says 'Iron smelting at Woodstock is now, however a thing of the past.' Is it possible to look forward to a resumption of operations? In attempting to answer this question 'he says' many considerations arise, the main one being, of course, the cost of manufacture and transportation to market. The figures as to the former, already given, are based upon the conditions at the time of working, or about thirty years ago. Since then a much larger proportion of Carleton county has been denuded of forest, especially in the vicinity of Jacksontown, and the cost of fuel has been considerably increased. It is not, however, probable that this alone would prevent the ores being worked, more especially as their position, on the bank of the St. John River, is in every way favorable to the easy and cheap removal of the producer. A more serious difficulty is to be found in the nature of the product itself, which owing to the high percentage of phosphorous, was often found to be brittle or cold-short to a degree which detracted very materially from its value. On the other hand, it is difficult to reconcile this deficiency with the statements given as to experiments made in England with armour-plates constructed of Woodstock iron, which, according to a paper by Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, F.R.S., published in the Artizan, had a resistance in excess of that of any other plates then tested. It is also to be observed that the presence of phosphorous is not now the serious objection to the use of iron ores that it formerly was, the introduction of the basic process of Thomas and Gilchrist making it possible to reduce such ores effectively. It is also not impossible that processes may be introducedwhereby the extensive deposits of nickeliferous pyrrhotite occurring near St. Stephen may be used in conjunction with the Woodstock ores, the combination, after the removal of sulphur, affording an iron suited for the manufacture of armour plate. While, then, it is doubtful whether, in the present condition of the iron industry and in the face of adverse tariffs, the Woodstock ores could be worked with profit, they must still be looked upon as valuable assets, which changed methods of treatment and changed commercial conditions may at any time bring again into

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Nov. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 15, 1923 30 Years Ago: J.H. Kelley, who is interested in the Carroll nickel mine, has returned from New York. He says that the yield of nickel ore sent there for treatment is so encouraging that they will go deeper in the spring in the hope of finding a profitable percentage. The New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of Maine are scowing their quarried granite across the St. Croix to their polishing mills around by way of the bridge. Black Granite. - There has recently been discovered on the mountains of Bocabec, about eight miles from St. Andrews, a species of black granite which is likely to lead to a new and most important industry in this community. From appearances, it would seem that the supply is inexhaustible and so far as tested the grade and quality of the stone for polishing purposes is superior to any granite yet quarried in this country. It is beyond doubt a real black granite, beautifully mottled and free from any soft or foreign substance to interfere with its polishing brightly and smoothly. The samples thus far taken out have been polished and finished up most satisfactorily, and are handsome specimens of as have ever been shown in this county. Sheriff Stuart is fortunate discoverer of this valuable stone and he has secured the control of the right to quarry which it is thought by granite manufacturers of the county will prove an independent fortune to him. Already he has received some good orders from the St. George granite men for stone from his quarry, for which he will receive a good price. The granite business has now become very firmly established at St. George, and is a very important industry to this county and it may be indeed that as an industry it is only in its infancy in Charlotte County. There is no possible doubt but that such stone as Sheriff Stuart is now taking out of his quarry is bound to sell in any market and needs only to be seen to be sought after by all stone dealers."

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St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 21, 1895 A thrilling narrative is told within the blue covers of the Surveyor-General's report ... for the 10 months ending 31st October ... (income from) mining, $3,158.26 ... The mining licenses include 5 for search in Charlotte, covering 25 square miles, and 1 for prospecting, covering 20 acres. Three leases for copper in this County, amounting to 2,560 acres, were also issued during the period under review. ... In treating of mining industries , it is pointed out that the samequantity of granite was quarried in St. George last year as the previous year, viz:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons; Tayte, Meating & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., and Taylor Bros., 300 each. The total value is represented at $104,000. Incidental allusion is made to Bocabec black granite, which takes a fine polish, and, it is thought, can be readily marketed. . Speaking of the nickeldeposits at St. Stephen the report states that it is probable the capacity of the deposits will be tested during the coming summer. The report of the estimate of the ore as given by the chemist of the Geological Survey of Canada is reproduced. Calculated upon material free from all gangue, this ore shows:- Nickel, 1.83 per cent.; cobalt, 0.17 per cent, copper, 0.33 per cent. Similar ore was also analyzed from L'Etete, Charlotte County, and both are described as resembling much of the ore found in the Sudbury district. Specimens of the St. Stephen ore analyzed by other parties, gave results in some instances as high as 2.6 per cent. of nickel. The quantity of ore, both at St. Stephen and at L'Etete appears to be large and the facilities for mining and shipment are good."

URN: 0043 / 0039 / LIME / G3 / R8 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Lime - General; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 CHARLOTTE COUNTY.- ... Then look at the natural resources of this county... The famous red granite quarries of St. George are in this county, and no where in Canada can stone be found to match it. Charlotte county can also boast of the only black granite quarry in Canada, and though it has its reputation yet to make, we have no doubt as to its ultimate triumph over all foreign rivals. Then there are the nickel deposits in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, which may some day prove a mine of great wealth to Canada. At Letang there can befound some of the finest limestone that one could wish to see, and a little further east, in the neighborhood of Point Lepreaux, promising deposits of

URN: 0043 / 0039 / SPRI / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Mineral Springs;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 1, 1833 Mineral spring. - We learn from a communication in the St. Stephen ""Times"", that there has recently been discovered in the Parish of St. David, about a mile from the Ledge in St. Stephen, a Mineral Spring, the waters of which are considered as possessing stronger medicinal qualities than those of the celebrated Wilmot Springs of Nova Scotia. The waters have not yet undergone a chemical analysis; but there can be no doubt, (and such is the opinion of medical men,) that they will be found efficacious in many diseases. The waters are saline, discharging a soft white substance, resembling curdled milk. The springs are situated about four miles from the villages of St. Stephen and Calais. The correspondent of the Times also states, inSt. Stephen there are several Sulphur springs, and a spring lately discovered possessing chalybeate properties; and adds, ""When these waters are better known, together with the growing importance of the adjacent country, its salubrity and natural attractions, it is not too much to anticipate that St. Stephen and Calais will become pleasant and frequent resorts in the summer months, not only to the invalid, but to the gay and fashionable of both

URN: 0043 / 0039 / Z2 / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 26, 1912 A rumor is current in Sackville that the Canada Stone Co., Limited, Montreal, a concern capitalized under Dominion charter at $1,000,000, for the purpose of operating quarries throughout Canada, has taken over the Sackville Freestone Company, Ltd. It is further understood that the Canada Stone Co. will likely take over other quarries in the lower provinces and other parts of Canada.It now turns out that the 'mining engineers' who visited St. Stephen some time ago, ostensibly to work the nickel deposits in that vicinity, went there to lay a 'plant' for St. Stephen merchants who were suspected of smuggling. One of their earliest victims was the St. Stephen paper, which gave them a very nice write up, by this means lulling suspicion concerning them. They got very little for all their pains however. This is a pretty mean way for a government to seek to get information against their own friends."

URN: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL / Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology -

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has as yet been observed sufficiently large to

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Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Oliver Cameron; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

Baillie Gold;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 14, 1900 Minerals of Charlotte County. - An impression prevails in St. Stephen that the English capitalists will abandon any further attempts to develop the nickel properties. Much, it is said, will depend upon the character of the report submitted by Mr. Hazen Grimmer who is now in England. As Mr. Grimmer, expressed his firm belief in the richness of the deposit before leaving for England it is difficult to see upon what ground the impression above alluded to is based. It is to be hoped that the rumor of abandonment is incorrect. It is worthy of note that the syndicate has renewed its option.The Oliver copper mine in the parish of St. George is being developed by Mr. H.H. McLean and a number of other gentlemen. The outlook for this mine is promising. Messrs. Fred W. Andrews, W.E. Rose and N. Marke Mills have secured 37 areas in Baillie settlement, in order to ascertain the value of a gold deposit they have located there. The surface croppings assay $2 per ton, and the quartz is expected to become richer as it goes down."

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URN: 0044 / Names: Mount Pleasant;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1961Geologists Find: Tin in Them Thar Hills The prospect of a new tin mine in this area is looming closer ..?.. Geologists at Mount Pleasant where diamond drilling is being carried out in search of tin, zinc, and molybdenum, say early results are 'very interesting' and 'encouraging.' A Newcastle diamond drilling firm ..?.. Mount Pleasant to a depth of 5,000 feet since Spring and ..?.. reach a depth of 10,000. Work ..?.. done on the north side of the mountain. Geologist James Martin told the Courier this week that while findings are good, it might be some time ..?.. actual mine is opened up. ..?.. guess was that, with any ..?.. luck, a shaft might be started by the end of the year. There was also talk of constructing ..?.. road to the mountain. It ..?.. stretch from Piskahegan ..?.. Tracey Brook. Mr. Martin said construction of such a road would ..?.. facilitate operations at the ..?.. ..?.. hoped that some financial ..?.. could be obtained for construction of the access road. Unofficial ..?.. indicated mining officials ..?.. the N.B. provincial ..?.. about the matter. Meanwhile, some 32 men are currently living in a tent camp at Pomeroy ..?.. A Toronto group have un..?.. seismic work west of Mount Pleasant in an effort to spot old river ..?.. the valuable ores might ..?.. be located. ..?.. have been able to say de..?.. that pre- pleistocene river ..?.. to exist in the area. ..?.. chemical laboratory has been installed at the site to facilitate the testing of rock samples brought up by the diamond drill. It is the results of these tests which have left geologists optimistic. Work at the Mount Pleasant site has been carried on intermittently for the past two years. Mount Pleasant Mines was formed in Ontario by Ottawa geologists Dr. William Young and Dr. John Riddell, a group of 100 claims was staked on the mountain. Eighty of these were optioned to Kenco Explorations, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper (U.S.), and drilling was carried out to a depth of 10,000 feet. A considerable number of tin samples were located by the Kenco group at that time. Later Kenco moved west in search of copper and Mount Pleasant Mines obtained a majority interest in the mountain. Since that time, the work has been carried on exclusively by this group, with Dr. Riddell as managing director. The group has divided the mountain into two zones - the north zone which is currently being explored; and the south, where work will soon commence in search for tungsten and molybdenum. A third group of claims west of the mountain is being explored by the Toronto seismic experts."

URN: 0044 / Names: Mount Pleasant;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 22, 1962 Canada's First Tin Mine May Be Near St. Stephen.- $350,000 Program. - New Underground Operation Started at Mount Pleasant. - By John McCaw. - Canada may yet get its first ever tin mine, Mount Pleasant Mines, located a scant 30-odd miles from St. Stephen, has started a $350,000 underground program to get a better look at mineralized tin-molybdenum zones indicated by surface exploration and diamond drilling. Engaged for the past two years in investigation of its 347 claim property, the company says it plans to drive two 1,600 foot adits (tunnels with one end open) into mineralized zones. The activity comes at a time of world-wide shortage and as late as December 1961 the metal was selling for $1.23 a pound in New York, up almost 20 cents from the price a few months earlier. President of Mount Pleasant Mines Limited, John E. Riddell, says the new developments will allow the company to extract bulk samples for testing and give the engineers an idea of possible production. In a December 1961 message to shareholders, Mr. Riddell told of the underwriting agreement with W.D. Latimer Ltd., and Mount Robb Investments for the supply of sufficient funds to carry out the recommendations made at the annual general meeting. In his letter the president said the next six months should see substantial advances in the company's affairs. New Smelting Process. - Point number one noted by Mr. Riddell was: Establishment of substantial tonnages of probable or proven ore. no. 2: Development of satisfactory ore-dressing programs suitable for the production of saleable tin, base-metal, molybdenum and tungsten concentrates. No. 3: Development of a new tin smelting process through metallurgical studies currently in progress at Geo-Met Reactors Ltd. Approve Agreement. - At the annual general meeting

October 1961, shareholders approved an agreement with Geo-Met Reactors Ltd., a private company engaged in applied research in the field of extractive metallurgy. At that time Mount Pleasant purchased a 20 per cent interest in this company and had an option on a further 20 per cent interest. Geo-Mat Reactors is currently engaged in investigation applications of a new process to reduce oxidation reactions in complex sulphide and oxide ores. This process was originally developed by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada for use in the treatment of sulfite liquors. The shareholders were told the major portion of the exploration was carried out in 10,000 feet of diamond drilling and 13,000 feet of surface stripping in the all-important North Zone of the main block. Survey Not Haphazard. - It had not been a haphazard investigation, management said. Results of detailed geochemical surveys were used to control the diamond drilling. The investigation will also supply the company with information on the possible volume and value of other minerals on the property - copper, zinc, lead, silver and tungsten. The complicated nature of the mineralized zones makes precise calculation of indicated tonnages difficult. Based upon work to date, however, the important North Zone is estimated to contain 1,000 tons per vertical foot. Depending on the mining rate, but assuming a 300 ton per day operation, and a working depth of 370 feet (as indicated by the primary geochemical surveys) the resulting 370,000 tons would be enough for a better than a three-year mining operation. Following the recent financing deal approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders, Mount Pleasant has approximately 2,000,000 common and 60,000 preference shares outstanding and under option, out of 5 million common and 200,000 preferred authorized. Finances for Operation. - According to a news story in 'The Northern Miner' finances for the underground operation were obtained through the sale and option of 500,000 treasury common shares which netted the company $350,000. Company stock has been active and strong in recent weeks, moving sharply from a low of 32 cents in 1961 to a high figure of $2.70 at the close of Tuesday's trading on the Canadian Exchange. Figures in a Toronto Daily Star news story on the mine, show that Canada, with no tin mines of her own was forced in 1958 to import 3,480 long tons of the mineral (2,240 pounds to the ton) making an import level of better than seven and three quarter million pounds. With the estimated gross tonnage indicated at 370,000 short tons and the current price of tin on the open market estimated at $15 a ton, gross income for the three year operation could return more than 5 1/2 million dollars in New Brunswick - Mount Pleasant Mines Limited. Editor's Note - Concerning Molybdenum - the steel industry is by far the larger user of this mineral, but considerable quantities are used in the electronics industry, chiefly as plate and wire. Wire is also used in small resistance furnaces. A minor quantity is also used in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals. About Tungsten - This mineral is of major importance in the electrical industry. It is used in the production of incandescent electric lamp filaments; filaments, heaters and supports in radio tubes. Tungsten is also used in a variety of other ways, from filaments and targets in X-ray tubes to contact points in automotive systems. These facts are taken from volume 7 and 10 of Collier's National Encyclopedia."

URN: 0045 / Names: Burnthill Tugsten;

Campbellton Graphic - Dec. 30, 1910 The Miramichi Mineral is Wolframite. - A very Valuable Find Said to be Present in Great Quantity. - The mineral recently found near the mouth of Burnt Hill stream on the S.W. Miramichi by Samuel Freeze of Doaktown, is believed to be the rare and rich mineral known as Wolframite from which is extracted the metal tungsten, used for films in electric lights. Twenty sacks of it were shipped from Boiestown to Montreal to be tested. The supply is said to be

Campbellton Graphic - Jun. 23, 1911 New Companies. - The incorporation has been granted to Samuel Freeze and Isabella Freeze, of Doaktown, Matthew Lodge and Arthur Williams, of Moncton, to conduct a general mining business under the name of the 'Acadia Tungsten Mines, Ltd.,' with a capital stock of $90,000."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 30, 1912 and Granite Town Greetings - May 10, 1912 Millions In A Miramichi Mine (Chatham World). - Mr. Samuel Freeze is confident that there are millions in the tungsten mine he is about to open at Burnt Hill, South West Miramichi. Besides tungsten ore the mine produces topazes, several bags of which Mr Freeze has gathered on the surface. Some of these will be ground for use as a polisher in place of emery powder or diamond dust. The capital of Acadia Tungsten Mines, Ltd., is $99,000, in shares of $10, and it is all owned by Mr. Freeze, managing director; Mr. Matthew Lodge, president, and Mrs. A.E. Williams, executrix. Mr. Freeze, who was a miner in the West in his youth, and visited the Klondyke some years ago, has long been impressed with the conviction that New Brunswick offers as good a field for the prospector as any other land, and he has done more or less prospecting every year. This is his best find, and he looks confidently forward to the sale of a great quantity of tungsten ore at a big profit. The ore is in or near the surface, and the mine will be a producer from the start. Reduction works will be built at the mine for treating the ore."

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Kings County Record - Sep. 2, 1954 N.B.'s Mineral Wealth. - Already encouraged to look for a greater measure of prosperity by reason of the development of base metal mining in the Gloucester county area and, to an important although lesser degree, by theproduction of tungsten at Burnt Hill, York county, the people of New Brunswick will watch with keen interest developments that may follow the discovery of uranium deposits in both Restigouche and York counties. For many years it has been known that beneath the surface of New Brunswick lies metallic wealth of great possibilities, but little was done, on any organized basis, to capitalize on these resources until the discovery was made two years ago of the vast metal deposits in the Bathurst area. As the result of the Gloucester county finds, one of Canada's greatest mining rushes and development programs came about. These in turn encouraged prospectors to search carefully elsewhere in the province, and the latest discovery indicates that there may be full exploration in Restigouche and York to determine whether the uranium may be present in workable quantities. Meanwhile while enthusiasm is not being allowed to run wild until more extensive exploration is carried out, there appears to be real justification for the anticipation of a great fresh source of activity and revenue for New Brunswick residents."

Kings County Record - May 31. 1956 Photo of Burnthill mine ...."

St. Croix Courier - May 31, 1956 Conservative Ad. PHOTO. - Caption - More work and wages for New Brunswick as huge mining corporations undertake permanent construction of new mills in the heart of the mining area of our prosperous and expanding province. PHOTO. - Caption - For the first time in its history, the north shore of New Brunswick is on the threshold of opportunity and prosperity. To aid in this development new roads such as this have been built through wilderness by the Conservative Government, led by Hugh John Flemming. PHOTO. - Caption - Thanks to encouragement from the Flemming Government this Tungsten mine in York County is now in production."

URN: 0045 / 0275 / Names: Burnthill Tugsten; Woodstock Fe;

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 13, 1955 New Brunswick Premier Presents Radio Address. - ... Hugh John Flemming ... Two mines are inactual operation producing concentrates. One of which the Tungsten mine in York county is running and is providing a constructive addition to employment and production in the central New Brunswick area. Mine Work Progressing. - The work of developing two of the largest base metal ore bodies in the world isgoing on steadily forward on the properties of Brunswick in Gloucester County and at the American Metals site north of Newcastle in Northumberland Co. It is difficult for any of us to properly estimate what the creation of these two huge mines will mean to the economy of our Province. Near Bathurst, a pilot plant has been in operation for some time and the specific metallurgical problems which face every mining development are being solved. The Management of the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company seem confident that a mill capable of handling four thousand tons and upwards per day will be possible. Of course this will mean a great boost to employment and income in the Bathurst area. As you know, the government and the mining company have co-operated in building access roads into the area which has greatly facilitated the exploitation of the site. At this site, nearly one million dollars have been spent on buildings, machinery and equipment up to date. Stores are located at a cost of nearly $100,000; the deferred mine development at this point is nearly two million dollars; making a total of something over three million dollars altogether spent at this place, and the spending is continuing at the rate of about $4,000 per day. Your Government has been equally prompt in joining with the American Metals Company in order to begin construction of the necessary road surfaces and bridges to join the company's site and tide-water at Newcastle. This work is going ahead at top speed. Completion will greatly assist in bringing New Brunswick's second huge base metal development into early operation. Manganese Ores. - Although the companies I havejust reviewed are better known than other explorations and developments now going forward, it will be of interest to learn that manganese ores from the Woodstock district will be tested at its Niagara Falls plant by Strategic Minerals Ltd. Public announcement was made some time ago of the evidence of millions of tons of low grade manganese ore in lower Carleton county. Use of this ore body will depend of course upon the solution of special metallurgical problems. Latest word from the company indicates that their experiments are meeting with definite encouragement and I feel sure that we will have further news soon which will be of great importance. At the site of the New Larder U Development in Gloucester County, information indicates that a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,100 feet and work here seems to be proceeding vigorously so that this mine may be New Brunswick's next mineral production. The mining picture is, therefore, bright with promise and there can be no doubt that capital investment in this respect will be considerable during the years immediately ahead. Of course our Provincial prospects do not cease with mining ...."

URN: 0048 / Names: Manzer Giberson;

Carleton Sentenil - Nov. 19, 1898 Arthurette, Nov. 15. - Thomas Witherly, Edward Witherly, Alden Witherly, Manzer Giberson, of this place, and Robert Marsten of Sisson Ridge, started on a gold hunt last week. The latter two know of a quartz lode that assayed $6.80 to the ton of the specimens sent. The Giberson Gold is the ignus fatus that is luring them all on."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 10, 1899 Riley Brook, Jun. 5. - See a crowd from Arthurette going to the gold mine at Serpentine, does that mean business?"

URN: 0048 / Names: Manzer Giberson;

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 10, 1899 Arthurette, Jun. 5. - Manzer Giberson and Thos. Witherly started for the Serpentine Klondyke this morning for a month's prospecting."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 17, 1899 Riley Brook, June 12. - M. Giberson and T.Wetherby, of Arthurette, with some others, passed here on Tuesday, en route for Serpentine, to explore the gold mine at that place; 'tis hoped that it may prove a success."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 24, 1899 Riley Brook, June 19. - Some of the gold hunters have passed down and seem to be satisfied that there is gold up in that country."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 6, 1899 Gold on Serpentine. - Manzer Giberson, of Arthurette, has found on the Serpentine, Victoria County, some very good specimens of quartz rock containing gold. A quantity has been sent to Montreal to be tested, and a company has been formed to develop the mine."

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 26, 1899 Riley Brook, Aug. 21. - The gold mines on Serpentine are being discussed again."

URN: 0049 / Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese;

Royal Gazette - Sep. 23, 1846 Reports to British Parliament:- .... Manufactures, Mines and Minerals. .....Some mining operations are in progress for the supply of manganese, a mineral which abounds in various parts of the province. Hitherto, from want of capital, no effective undertaking has been engaged in for rendering theextensive coal fields productive; but it is hoped that the introduction of railroads, which will traverse them, may afford a means of accomplishing this desirable object."

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S.J. Globe - Jun. 18, 1881 Mining in Gloucester. - Mr. W.F. Best, of St. John, has become interested in a mining property at Tetagouche, Gloucester Co. The property was recently purchased from the owner, Mrs. Allison, who resides inHalifax. It is said there are extensive deposits of manganese. The mine was worked many years ago, workmen being brought from Cornwall, G.B., for the purpose. Mr. Best and his bride were in Bathurst two or three days this week. Mr. John H. Harding, of St. John, and others,have purchased a property at Nine Mile Brook, in the same County, in which indications of silver have been

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 27, 1889 A valuable and large manganese iron ore deposit situated about seven miles out of Bathurst and owned by station master Payne and others in Bathurst, Chatham and Newcastle, was sold to American capitalists for fair figures. The negotiations which led to the sale of the property were conducted through the Agency of E.A. Charters of

URN: 0049 / 0087 / 0144 / 0697 / 0007 / 0697 / 0056 / 0126 / 0368 / 0697 / 0062 / 0275 / 0045 / 0533 / 0368 / 0069 / 0049 / 0144 / 0054 / 0043 / 0126 / 0049 / 0275 / 0039 / 0275 / 0533 / A7 / A7 / A7 /

Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Dorchester Copper; Brunswick # 6; Hampton Uranium; Lake George Antimony; Hampton Uranium; Lumsden; Nigadoo; Keymet; Hampton Uranium; Orvan Brook; Woodstock Fe; Burnthill Tugsten; Temple; Keymet; Austin Brook; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Brunswick # 6; Brunswick # 12; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Nigadoo; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Temple; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 24, 1953 PHOTOS. - Mining activity at high level in northern New Brunswick - Top left, A Canadian Manganese crew is shown diamond drilling for manganese on the company's property at Tetagouche Falls, some eight miles from Bathurst. Top right, a grader and four of the 100 trucks used in the construction of the 66 foot wide highway connecting Bathurst with the two main properties of the New Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company are shown hauling gravel as the 13 1/2 mile stretch nears completion. Lower left, with installation of the equipment almost completed, Keymet Mines' concentrator at Elm Tree, 14 miles northwest of Bathurst, is expected to go into operation in February. To the right of concentrator (left) can be seen the head frame of the company's shaft, which has reached a depth of 950 feet. Extreme right is the hoist room. Lower right - Above is shown deep trenching exploration on the Canadian Manganese property at Tetagouche Falls. (NB Government Photos). MAP of province with mineral occurrences and areas of exploration... Fredericton.- A titanium find, several new base metal strikes plus reports of early drilling operations on the Province's lone uranium potential marked the closing stages of the biggest year on New Brunswick's mining history. Sparked by a 12-month-old multi-million dollar base metal strike in the Bathurst area, outside mining corporations and native New Brunswickers have staked close on 40,000 claims, a single-year record unequalled by any province in Canadian mining annals. Widely Distributed. - Spreading beyond the Bathurst area to all sections of the Province, the unprecedented staking rush has turned up potential radio- active minerals near Hampton in the south of theProvince; revived interest in nickel deposits at St.Stephen, in the southwest corner; manganese near Woodstock, farther north on the western border; titaniumin the northern section; and more base metal finds in the Bathurst and central New Brunswick sections.The staking rush prompted by the Bathurst strikes has been followed by a flow of capital. Fourteen companies have been incorporated in New Brunswick with a combined capitalization of close on $38,000,000. These figures do not include companies incorporated outside the province which are carrying out mining operations and investigations. Economic Value. - Exploration and development to date has given much employment to New Brunswick people, one authority estimating that wages, supplies and services have added upwards of $10,000,000 to the Province's economy during the past 12 months. Confident that the Province stands on the threshold of its greatest mining boom, Premier Hugh John Fleming's administration since the first of the year has: (1) Authorized a $3,000,000 extension to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's plant at Chatham to provide power for the mining interests in the Bathurst area; (2) Joined the M.J. Boylen interests in financing an upwards of $300,000 highway project connecting the CNR, 13 1/2 miles distant, with the Brunswick Mining & Smelting Company's multi-million dollar base metal-pyrite ore-body strike on the old Bathurst iron mine property. (3) Waived the 1953 annual 25-day work period regulation with a renewal of all mining claims in order to give local prospectors an equal 'break' with the wealthy outside corporations. (4) Agreed to carry out surveys leading to the early construction of six-mile and three-mile stretches of road connecting the new main highway with the Anacon-Leadridge and New Larder 'U' properties, respectively. Surveys Conducted. - Since Brunswick Mining & Smelting's 30 million-ton base metal strike, claimed to be one of the largest in Canadian mining history, an estimated 250,000 acres throughout New Brunswick have been surveyed geophysically by Canadian, United States and provincial mining groups as well as individual prospectors, with 50 diamond drills operating in the Bathurst area and 10-15 elsewhere in the Province. Latest developments from the staking rush that has blanketed the Province include:(1) A reported titanium strike by Fundy Bay Copper Mines, Ltd., in the Ramsay Brook district about 35 miles south of Campbellton.(2) A manganese strike in the Jacksonville area, north of Woodstock, by Strategic Materials, claimed to be larger than that of the Canadian Manganese Company's finds at Jacquet River, 40 miles east of Campbellton andTetagouche Falls, eight miles west of Bathurst. (3) Lead-zinc-copper discoveries at Temple andMeductic, York county, by Jack McClaskey, Toronto, and N.B. associates, showing interesting veins of massive pyrites and sulphides. 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First to sink a shaft and go into production,Keymet mine near Elmtree, 16 miles northwest of Bathurst, has completed construction of a 200-ton mill, which is expected to be in operation early in February.Kingston Uranium Mines Ltd., a Saint John Group, is reported ready to commence drilling operations on its Norton-Hampton district claims, where a radio-active mineral authority claims the company has a 50-50 chance for a mine, the first of the new year.Fundy Bay Copper Mines expects to commence drilling on its Ramsay Brook titanium claims before the end of the current calendar year. New Calumet Mines Ltd. Has had encouraging results from deeper drilling in the Orvan Brook (Gloucester County) lead-zinc-silver deposit discovered in 1938.Strat Mat and Fundy Bay Copper are reported drilling on a 20-square mile concession in the Jacksonville district. Further Investigations. - International Nickel isreported to have carried on aerial electro-magnetic surveys over various areas of the Province, and J.C. Udd further investigations on his nickel claims at St. Stephen.Burnt Hill Tungsten Mines, Ltd., report locating another surface vein showing good grades of tungsten on the company's York County property, between 50 and 60 miles northeast of Fredericton. Construction on a 100-ton mill is already well under way, and the company plans to continue its mining operations during the winter. Diamond drilling is already well under way on theMcCluskey and associates base metal strike at Temple and as soon as hole No. 1 is down to 500 feet drilling will commence on the syndicate's Meductic find. Deep trenching and drilling exploration on theCanadian Manganese Company's manganese claims at Tetagouche Falls, eight miles west of Bathurst, is already well under way. Both Noranda Mines and M.J. Boylen, Ltd. haveoutlined substantial tonnage of base metal ore on a concession 12 miles northwest of Bathurst pioneered by the Fredericton-owned Rocky Brook- Millstream Syndicate, but subsequently optioned to Canadian Mining interests.Promising. - Drilling on the Brunswick orebody to a depth of 1,000 feet has shown it to live up toexpectations, and while Brunswick's second property. Anacon-Leadridge, as yet is incompletely explored along the strike and in depth, sufficient work had been done by late summer to indicate a persistent ore zone over a length of 1,400 feet, with indications of some ore up to 600 feet to the north, and with some 3,000 feet of favorable unexplored ground to the south. At both Brunswick's properties it is likely that the known ore bodies will persist below the 1,000 ft. level and that other bodies will be found down to even greater depths. The same applies to other properties in the immediate vicinity, even though lacking significant surface showings, and one authority states it is not out of the way to think in terms of 100 million

tons or more as the eventual total for the Bathurst area. Start Next Year. - Tests on the original Brunswick orebody have shown that a profitable operation is feasible and the company will probably commence mining operations during the winter or spring with the scale of operations estimated at least 6,000 tons per day. In addition to the base metals, tin and silver, an important feature of the Bathurst ores is the high sulphur content particularly of the pyrite which forms up to 90 per cent of

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(4) Impressive new finds on the New Larder 'U'lead-zinc-copper property.(5) A base metal find in the Nigadoo district of Gloucester county.(6) Discovery of copper in Westmorland county.(7) Lead-zinc-copper finds in Albert County.(8) Copper-nickel strikes in Charlotte County.(9) Discovery of radio-active minerals in the Hampton-Norton district, Kings County. (10) Lead-zinc-copper finds near the old antimonymines in the Lake George district, York county, and discovery of antimony near Welsford, Queens County. Trynor Co. contract. - Trynor Construction Company, Ltd., has been awarded a $50,000 contract by Brunswick Mining & Smelting to strip the over-burden onits old Bathurst Iron Mine property. First to sink a shaft and go into production,Keymet mine near Elmtree, 16 miles northwest of Bathurst, has completed construction of a 200-ton mill, which is expected to be in operation early in February.Kingston Uranium Mines Ltd., a Saint John Group, is reported ready to commence drilling operations on its Norton-Hampton district claims, where a radio-active mineral authority claims the company has a 50-50 chance for a mine, the first of the new year.Fundy Bay Copper Mines expects to commence drilling on its Ramsay Brook titanium claims before the end of the current calendar year. New Calumet Mines Ltd. Has had encouraging results from deeper drilling in the Orvan Brook (Gloucester County) lead-zinc-silver deposit discovered in 1938.Strat Mat and Fundy Bay Copper are reported drilling on a 20-square mile concession in the Jacksonville district. Further Investigations. - International Nickel isreported to have carried on aerial electro-magnetic surveys over various areas of the Province, and J.C. Udd further investigations on his nickel claims at St. Stephen.Burnt Hill Tungsten Mines, Ltd., report locating another surface vein showing good grades of tungsten on the company's York County property, between 50 and 60 miles northeast of Fredericton. Construction on a 100-ton mill is already well under way, and the company plans to continue its mining operations during the winter. Diamond drilling is already well under way on theMcCluskey and associates base metal strike at Temple and as soon as hole No. 1 is down to 500 feet drilling will commence on the syndicate's Meductic find. Deep trenching and drilling exploration on theCanadian Manganese Company's manganese claims at Tetagouche Falls, eight miles west of Bathurst, is already well under way. Both Noranda Mines and M.J. Boylen, Ltd. haveoutlined substantial tonnage of base metal ore on a concession 12 miles northwest of Bathurst pioneered by the Fredericton-owned Rocky Brook- Millstream Syndicate, but subsequently optioned to Canadian Mining interests.Promising. - Drilling on the Brunswick orebody to a depth of 1,000 feet has shown it to live up toexpectations, and while Brunswick's second property. Anacon-Leadridge, as yet is incompletely explored along the strike and in depth, sufficient work had been done by late summer to indicate a persistent ore zone over a length of 1,400 feet, with indications of some ore up to 600 feet to the north, and with some 3,000 feet of favorable unexplored ground to the south. At both Brunswick's properties it is likely that the known ore bodies will persist below the 1,000 ft. level and that other bodies will be found down to even greater depths. The same applies to other properties in the immediate vicinity, even though lacking significant surface showings, and one authority states it is not out of the way to think in terms of 100 million

tons or more as the eventual total for the Bathurst area. Start Next Year. - Tests on the original Brunswick orebody have shown that a profitable operation is feasible and the company will probably commence mining operations during the winter or spring with the scale of operations estimated at least 6,000 tons per day. In addition to the base metals, tin and silver, an important feature of the Bathurst ores is the high sulphur content particularly of the pyrite which forms up to 90 per cent of

URN: 0049 / 0275 / 1079 / A6 / S6 / J5 / GEOL / SPRI /
Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Teagouche Copper; Westmorland County Coal; Kent County Coal; Northumberland County Coal; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Sep. 21, 1841 and N.B. Courier - Oct. 2, 1841 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 8, 1841 and Weekly Observer - Oct. 5, 1841 The following letters from Dr. Gesner to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already beforethe Public of that gentleman's scientific labours in his geological researches in various sections of the Province:- Saint John, 17th June, 1841. Sir, - I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the country from St. Stephen's (Charlotte County), to Fredericton, in the direction of the new road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the Wild Lands adjacent. Somewhat contrary to my expectations, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional traces of intervale. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for immigrants. On the south east side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.), but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is the opening of the beforementioned road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province. The inhabitants (twenty six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other Villages might be established, on some of the tracts alluded to. These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency feels in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the country. The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The particulars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report for the season. I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic River along the American line to the Monument and Eel River, and will if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency anything of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. ---------Saint John, August 5, 1841. Sir, - I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the counties of Carleton and York.The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent iron ore, on the farm of Colonel Ketchum, at Woodstock. This Ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago. It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent of cast Iron. The united thickness of the beds is seventy five feet. The situation of the ore in the original forest of the country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of iron, and being placed on the American frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to Chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease. Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change in the level in the Saint John. Below Woodstock the River has asserted its ancient bed, which is upwards of thirty feet above the present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock. It affords me much pleasure to state that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. ---------Saint John, 27th September, 1841. Sir, - Having recently made a geological examination of the county of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of my explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted. Information had been received, that indicationsof coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the county of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this River, the outcropping of coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of Coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which, from the horizontal position of the strata, do notappear at the surface. Another outcropping of coal was discovered by my son, on a Branch of the Cocagne River, in the county of Kent, and within two and a half miles of the harbour. The superficial coal stratum at this place, is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurements difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes. Outcroppings of coal also appear on the Buctouche and Richibucto rivers; but the situations where the upper Coal stratum appears in this quarter, are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion. The discovery of coal in this part of the Great New Brunswick Coal Field, is important, in regard to the proximity of this mineral, to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, will probably be fixed. The whole of the county of Kent is situated on this vast coal field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average, more than twenty five feet above the level of the sea.A deposit of bog iron was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the coal in this vicinity. Having examined the banks of the principal streams of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River, in the county of Northumberland.Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the Southwest Branch of the River, and numerous other situations near Boiestown, the Ranous stream and others. The rocks of this coal field will supply excellent freestones, flagging-stones, and grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants which are analagous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different form any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried. The strata in general are covered by a deposit of debritus and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Carriboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement. An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi, and its branches, was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood, which are destined to succeed them. As this part of the country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids, so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes. From the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its North Western limits have been ascertained. The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the Country do not appear to have been advanced - agriculture has been much neglected - nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it. The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the country is in its native wilderness

state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English market. Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervale. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervales like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of streams, by the lowering od their beds. Four of these terraces appear, are seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms. Some of the most extraordinary Geological facts in this Division of the country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst the country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi, the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea. A visit was made to a mining establishment of anEnglish Company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the Company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a-gouche River. At present the mining of manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the Ore, and other operations. The Mine of Manganese is situated eight miles from the Town of Bathurst, the one occurs in veins and disseminated masses in Clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the Ore is stated to be ten pounds to the ton. This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl in the county of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes. The counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and I regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the Geological exploration of all the southern and eastern parts of the Province, as far Northward as the Main Southwest Branch of the Miramichi and Woodstock, which I am in hopes of completing

URN: 0049 / X1 / Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grand Lake Coal;

Loyalist - Oct. 2, 1846 From Blue Books..... Manufactures, Mines, and Minerals. - ...... Some mining operations are in progress for the supply of manganese, amineral which abounds in various parts of the Province. Hitherto, from want of capital, no effectiveundertaking has been engaged in for rendering the extensive coal fields productive; but it is hoped that the introduction of railroads, which will traverse them, may afford a means of accomplishing this desirable object."

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URN: 0051 / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 13, 1890 and Evening Gazette - Nov. 14, 1890 and Daily Times - Nov. 15, 1890 and N.B. Reporter - Nov. 19, 1890 Copper Ore. - A correspondent writing from Bathurst, under the date of Nov. 4, mentions a visit he had just paid to the Baldwin Copper Mine in Gloucester county, and obtaining some fine specimens of yellow and gray copper. He forwards us a few samples of the ore which looks well. Our correspondent expresses his regret that such valuable minerals as these as well as of silver in Gloucester county should be allowed to lie idle for lack of capital required to successfully work them. Gloucester has no doubt great wealth in its minerals, and if some of those English capitalists who seem to be diligently seeking for promising enterprises in which to invest their capital would but visit these mines with an expert there is but little doubt their capital would earn a percentage of interest sufficient to pay them well for their investment, as well as being a great benefit to the surrounding country. [Newcastle Advocate.]"

URN: 0051 / 0007 / 0045 / 2042 / 2050 / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Lake George Antimony; Burnthill Tugsten;
E6 / Smokey Brook/ Burtts Corner Antimony; Birch Island Gold;
Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1879 A Metalliferous Belt in New Brunswick. - By Edward Jack. - Any person who has examined the rock formation on the Saint John, between Fredericton and Woodstock, must have noticed a belt of granite and associated rocks crossing that river near Sullivan's Creek and Bear Island. This also crosses the Province in a N.E. course, extending nearly or quite to the Bay of Chaleur. South of this there exists a belt of rocks in which various metals and minerals have at different times been found. Commencing at Lake George, on the west side of the Saint John, we find various and in some cases extensive veins of sulphide of antimony, quartz accompanying which, the Hon. Mr. Hibbard states, has frequently yielded an assay of about $4 worth of gold to the ton of rock. The metalliferous district crosses the Mactaquac and Keswick, and I was shown by the late Mr. B. Friel a very fine specimen of sulphide of antimony which he informed me he had found in Smoky Brook, a branch of the latter stream. Thence the Nashwaak is crossed and I am informed by Mr Alexander Gibson that two or three days since he, in company with some others, obtained about 30specimens of gold near Burch Island, on that river, and that in the neighborhood of the place of discovery there was a large vein of rusty and honeycombed quarts in the bed of the river. The Taxis and Southwest Miramichi are next intersected and last summer Mr. S. Freeze, D.C.L. Surveyor, showed me several pieces of gold, which he had, himself, found on the former river and the late Mr. S. Shea, of Woodstock, told me that the best chance which he found for gold washing on the Miramichi was near Price's Bend. Graphite is found on Salmon Brook and there occursat Burnt hill, molybdenite. Thence crossing the Dungarvon we again find molybdenite on Bamford Brook and reaching the Northwest Miramichi the yellow sulphide of copper is there found. Farther still to the N.E. copper and manganese are found at the Nepisiguit and Tatagouche. Near Bathurst bridge, on the subcarboniferous rocks, there is found copper ore deposited in pockets, evidently from solutions, the primary source of which was on the adjacent and older rocks. The proximity of the granite belt appears to have had some connection with the deposit of metal and Bernard Van Cotts, in his treatise on ore deposits, says that nearly all the mineral wealth of Cornwall is found in close proximity to the granite. The district above referred to is largely covered by forests, and is well intersected by rivers and streams offering good rock exposures, and it is not at all improbable but that careful explorations made by competent persons may bring to light valuable veins of metals, which may at some future day become a source of labor in place of the forests, which are disappearing so fast before the lumberman's axe. I need not recapitulate several genuine finds of alluvial and quartz-bearing gold, one of which has been lately reported. They will be fresh in the memory of all who take an interest in the subject."

URN: 0051 / 1079 / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Teagouche Copper;

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jun. 1, 1838 Gloucester Mines. - Mr. Stevens, the gentleman who has purchased the privilege of working the mines inthis County, and who proceeded to Great Britain last fall, with several specimens of Ores which he had collected, arrived in the Queen, accompanied by a number of Miners, for the purpose of prosecuting his researches. They proceeded to Bathurst in the Steamer Cape Breton, on Sunday last. Mr. Stevens has been so far successful in the mother country, as to form a company, with ample capital to work the Mines, should the ore, on further inspection, prove sufficiently rich and abundant. The specimen of copper, more especially, which he procured, we understand, is unusually

URN: 0051 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;

The Mining Review: A Monthly Record of Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy. - Oct. 31, 1840 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 28, 1840 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 22, 1840 Geology and Mining Prospects of Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick, by W.J. Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.- Some gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, thought fit to repose sufficient confidence in me to send me to New Brunswick to inspect the geologyand mining prospects of the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche. My report comprised an abstract of the geological characters of the district, and remarks on the economic portion. The first I am, of course, at libertyto make use of - the second, as it was a private affair, I am not at liberty to disclose. Taking the rocks of this portion of New Brunswick in the standing order, the lowest consists of granite, not very different incharacter from our Cornish granite. This is utterly devoid of mineral veins. On this reposes a thick-bedded slate, which Dr. Boase has called ""cornubiant"", and of which the types may be found at Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, in this county. This is traversed near the point of junction with the granite, by numerous granite veins, and also by other veins of sulphur much resembling our Cornish elvans. At still greater distance from the granite, the rock becomes deep blue, of a silky lustre, and very thick bedded - in fact, very like the blue killas of the Gwennap district. In some portions of this, I discovered remains of encrinites and numerous isolated pipe-like or vermicular masses of the grey oxide of manganese. This is very peculiar, and of a character that I never before met with. This mass contains veins and irregular patches of greenstone, in no way distinguishable from that of North Roskear, or St. Just. But this is also without mineral veins. Reposing in a comfortable manner, as regards the laminae of the slate, are certain beds of conglomerate, well exposed in the 5 banks of the Tattigouche. These conglomerates seem to belong to the coal measures, and numerous sandstones and conglomerates, belonging to the same formation, repose conformably on the granite before mentioned, and perfectly horizontal in the banks of the Nepisiguit. In this, ferns, and other plants of the coal measures, are found in great abundance. The beauty and the extent of these coal measures it is almost impossible to describe. In fact, we pass over nothing else from Fredericton to Miramichi, and thence to Bathurst, a distance of at least 150 to 160 miles. They consist of various beds of sandstone, shell, and conglomerate, with numerous thin seams of coal, few of which are not more than a foot or two in thickness. The whole of the district is particularly rich in fossil flora. In one of these beds, a blue shell, containing fern and other plants, is a peculiar formation of copper, specimens of which have been shown to Mr. Carne, Mr. Fox, and other gentlemen conversant with copper formations, and they, I believe, as well as myself, never saw anything like them. Specimens of lignite, impregnated in the laminae as well as in the fracture by rich vitreous copper ore, and coated with green carbonate of copper, and isolated and detached nodules, from the size of a filbert to that of a walnut, sometimes wholly consisting of vitreous copper ore - Sometimes the nucleus of these in the external parts of common pyrites - and sometimes the interior of copper pyrites and the exterior of vitreous copper. So persuaded was I of this formation being a unique one, that when specimens of lignite containing vitreous copper ore and nodules of the same substance were shown me at Halifax, on my way home, by the Hon. Samuel Cunard, I thought I at once recognised them as Bathurst specimens, which they were exactly alike; but, to my astonishment, I was informed that they were not from that locality, but from the neighborhood of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and that they were found there in considerable quantities, under precisely similar circumstances, in the coal formations which were worked there. This neighborhood has received considerable elucidation from the labours of Mr. Gesner, the provincial geologist of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose works are, perhaps not sufficiently known or appreciated in this country; for in a new and unexplored region of this kind, much labour is unavoidably wasted in the mere mechanical process of moving from place to place, which in a civilised and cultivated country like our own, may be at once applied to the pure geological work of examining the rocks. Mr. Gesner has presented the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall with copies of his works, and has promised us a series of geological specimens in illustration of them. It is, perhaps, also due to Mr. Gesner's individual labours, to say that he has at his residence in St. John's, New Brunswick, an admirable museum, wholly fitted 6 up by himself, illustrative of the geology, botany, and fauna of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which should be seen by every visitor to that place, and which, through the politeness of the proprietor, is freely open at all times. Serpentine occurs in isolated masses in several parts of the shores of the Bay of Chaleur. On one part of the shore of this bay I discovered remains of turbinolia, encrinites, and other organic bodies, which are the precise counterparts of some of those on the table presented to us by the liberality of Mr. Peach, of Goran, of this county. In fact, the resemblance is so close in mineral character, structure, and every other particular, that if they were mixed I believe it would be impossible again to separate them - and, indeed, they mark the same epoch of formation. In many parts of that bay, and in many places on the banks of the river Restigouche, which divides New Brunswick from Lower Canada, are seen trap dykes, and near Dalhousie on that river, between two such, I discovered a fine series of the Silurian rocks of Mr. Murchison, particularly rich in organic remains, many of which I have reason to believe, are quite new. Similar rocks are exposed to a great extent in the cutting of the Erie Canal, at Lockport, near Niagara. These have been examined and described in detail by the state geologists of New York, who have discovered many novelties among them. Large collections of these are on their passage; and whether it may be best for the interests of science that they should be placed in this society's collection, or whether it may not be better to hand them over to the inspection of that most accomplished geologist, Mr. Murchison, is a question on which I venture to give no opinion. But I am prepared to dispose of them in that manner which may be thought best and most useful to science. In reviewing these formations, according to the theories of modern and eminent geologists, the slate rocks will be considered the older formations - the granite next in age, its veins being injected through the slate - whilst the coal series deposited on both, but containing no vein of granite, will be considered the more recent of the whole. This, I believe, in conclusion, is an abstract, and a brief one, of the labours in which I have been engaged for three or four months past, and which, when opportunity offers, I may work out in more detail, and place it either before this society, or some other, where it may be most generally useful. Read at the late meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, a detailed report of the interesting proceedings appeared in the Mining Journal of

URN: 0054 / IDX_Names: Brunswick # 12;

Kings County Record - Jan. 21, 1965 Mining Development Could Be Huge-Scale. - By Hugh Winsor (Formerly of Norton; writing in the TorontoTelegram). - While most mining eyes were focused on the spectacular base-metal discovery in Timmins last April the first carload of lead concentrate spewed out of the pithead mill at Bathurst Mines No. 12 ore-body. And with it began a new chapter in New Brunswick's mining development which, provincial officials say, could rival the Timmins find in dollars and cents value. Although the huge Bathurst lead, zinc, copper and iron deposits - among the largest base metal deposits in Canada - were discovered in 1953, it has taken more than a decade to put them into profitable production. The most significant development, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation's 4,500 ton-a-day concentrator, swung into full production only in September, but the total mineral output of the province for 1964 leaped ahead 80 per cent to $50,000,000. A similar increase is expected this year. Premier Louis Robichaud has announced that the Bathurst area's known reserves are 'not less than 180,000,000 tons of ore' (although an exact total has not been published). $2 Billion Area. - At current prices this would place their worth at more than $2,000,000,000. 'But we can expect much more than this,' predicted C.S. Clements, director of the N.B. Mines branch. 'The geological work promoted by the original flurry was hastily done by what are now considered primitive methods. 'Many of these areas need to be gone over a second time. I am confident there are more profitable deposits to be found - after all, the Timmins find was missed the first dozen times around.' The opening of Brunswick's concentrator and construction of a lead-zinc smelter (to be completed in 1966) was just the overture, according to its backers. They subsequently have announced a $17,000,000 plan which, if it is completed, will make the province a major steel, fertilizer and chemicals producer as well as base metals. Employ 1,000. - Expenditure on the Brunswick group's development alone could total $200,000,000 while employing directly 1,100. But it will add an estimated $90,000,000 annually to gross provincial output and create 4,000 jobs in all in a previously depressed area. Any 'if' attached to the development will depend primarily on one man, K.C. Irving, an economic tsar in the province but an enigma to the rest of the country. Although Mr. Irving has long dominated New Brunswick's pulp, construction, oil, and communication industries, he is a recent entry into mining. The presence of base metals in New Brunswick had been known since the turn of the century, and the ore samplers which provided the tip-off to the Bathurst find lay in a dusty basement at the University of New Brunswick for 10 years before a post-graduate student polished them up and found the lead and zinc. On the basis of these samples, a group headed by M.J. Boylen was persuaded to explore the area by a drilling program. His discovery detonated a 41,000 claim-staking explosion in 1953, and at least 20 other ore bodies were found. Most of the major mining groups, including Anaconda and Kennecott Copper, Rio Tinto Zinc, Noranda, Texas Gulf Sulphur and Consolidated Mining and Smelting moved in and a few mined some ore. Postponed. - Mr. Boylen made a deal with St. Joseph Lead of New York to develop his major holdings but low base metals prices in 1956 closed the program until 1960. St. Joseph Lead and Sogemines, a Belguim group, were preparing to ship concentrates overseas when newly- elected Premier, Louis Robichaud blocked any shipments of ore from the province unless a smelter was erected. There wasn't, and Mr. Irving and another New Brunswicker, E.R.E. Carter, president of the Patino Mining empire, stepped in to buy the New York company out. Plans for an ore concentrator and production were soon to follow, and in 1963 the $29,000,000 smelter was started ($20,000,000 backed by the N.B. government.) The latest proposal (which still has some mining and financial men puzzled) calls for two more mines to be opened, and a roasting mill to process iron sulphide ores. The sulphur gas given off will make sulphuric acid which will be combined with phosphate rocks and ammonia to produce fertilizers. An Irving subsidiary has taken over design, construction and administration of the project. And although Mr. Boylen still holds about one-third of the Brunswick shares, the Irving interests are now believed to have voting control."

URN: 0054 / 0059 / 0144 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Brunswick # 12; Shippegan Uranium; Brunswick # 6; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 8, 1957 Find Hematite Deposit on Shippegan Island. - Base Metals Development In N.B. Is 'Keeping Pace' - Fredericton. - Early August found fewer drills operating, but general development of the Bathurst-Newcastle base metal deposits keeping pace with a year ago. Commencement of drilling on a reportedly high grade uranium strike on Shippegan Island, 62 miles northeast of Bathurst, has touched off fresh interest and staking of 250 new claims around a 36 claim radioactive hematite deposit on the island. Discovered on the beach at low tide last year, Jack McCarthy, Bathurst prospector, reports the source of the float has since been traced to the island proper. A Montreal company has been given a 12 months option on the 36 claims, and a contract to drill six holes to a 3,000 foot depth let to a Bathurst drilling firm. Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. has recentlyadded a seventh permanent headframe to New Brunswick's mineral belt skyline with the sinking of a second shaft at No. 12 (Anacon) property, 22 miles southwest of Bathurst. Underground crews are drifting at various levels, and a water tower for fire protection is being erected. Stripping operations and pilot mill tests arecontinuing at the company's no. 6 (Brunswick) property, some five miles distant. St. Joseph Lead Co., operators of the close to 60 million ton lead-zinc project, are convinced they have their metallurgical problems licked and have completed the design for a 2,000 ton concentrator to handle ore from both properties. A start has also been made on the design for a lead smelter at Bathurst. Construction of the concentrator is expected to start next year. North of Bathurst, Billiton Co., is sinking ashaft on the Nigadoo River property to 900 feet and developing a couple more levels. Some few miles distant,Anacon Lead Mines is doing underground development at its Sturgeon River mine, and there is some talk of the company erecting a 500 ton mill on the property. Since the installation of no. 2 section of its 1,500 ton mill early in the spring, Heath Steele has beengradually stepping up both mine and mill operations at its lead-zinc-copper mine, 24 miles northwest of Newcastle. Full scale testing of upwards of 60,000 tons of stockpiled ore is being carried out and regular shipments of copper concentrates have been made since the opening of the provincial highways to heavy traffic following the annual closing due to frost conditions. Meanwhile several miles of track have been laid and construction of the CNR's 22 mile line from Bartibog on its Halifax-Montreal main line into the mine isexpected to be completed shortly. Again this year midsummer found a number of Canadian, British, United States and European mining groups' field parties prospecting and doing geophysical work and diamond drilling on claims staked over hundreds of square miles extending from the Miramichi River north into Restigouche county and north shore west to the Tobique river watershed. Consolidated Mining and Smelting is reported tihave turned up a sulphide deposit in the Nine-mile Brookarea and to be drilling in the 44 mile Brook district. Anaconda Co. is said to have uncovered a find bytrenching in the Caribou district and to be doing some exploration in the Tetagouche Lakes area. Mining Corp of Canada has completed a drilling program in the Caribou-Tetagouche Lakes area on ground held by Coulee Lead and Zinc and are re-assessing. Madsen Red Lake and Headway Red Lake are doing general prospecting around Nine-mile Brook. Dominion Gulf is doing some soil sampling in the Caribou-Tetagouche Lakes area as well as some work on ground options from Area Mines in the 40-mile Brook district. They expect to drill later. A Karl J. Springer field crew is cutting lines on the Gloucester county holdings. Springer is said to have options on 100-claim group of Jack McCarthy and a 10 claim group of William McCarthy. Lucky Lake Mines is reported trenching and doing general exploration on claims in the Bathurst area. Kennco has called off a drilling program in the Bald Mountain area, where the company is reported to have a mine, and is doing geology work. The company expects to do more drilling later. Middle River Mining Co., Texas Gulf Sulphur subsidiary, Conwest and Great Sweet Grass are all reported to have discovered important strikes in the Bald Mountain district. Conwest is said to be drilling on its claims. New Rouyn Merger and Sand River have done a survey and are starting drilling in the Island Lake area, southeast of Heath Steele, in a couple of weeks. Arista Mines is doing a survey on one property in the Bathurst area and is to start drilling on a property adjoining Nigadoo Mines claims on the north. A Montreal company, Newcastle Mines Ltd., plans to start a program to check work on anomalies and further geophysical on claims in the Bathurst area. Anthonian Mining Corp. and DiNor Ltd., are drilling on separately held claims in the Tobique River district, near Plaster Rock. Rio Canadian is staking claims in the Miramichi River area, near Newcastle, and also in the Hampstead and Belleisle Creek districts in southern New Brunswick. Larum Mines and Glenburke are reported

URN: 0056 / IDX_Names: Lumsden;

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 5, 1902 It is reported that a rich vein of silver has been struck on the property of C.I. Prescott at Lumsden, Albert County."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903 For the past few weeks work has been vigorously pushed at the Lumsden Mine situated a distance of about six miles from Albert, A. Co., by the energetic lessers, M.D. Fullerton and Alba Anderson. One pure gold nugget of considerable size was taken from the mine during the past week, also valuable leads of copper and silver have been struck, and considerable excitement is being manifested."

Kings County Record - Jun. 22, 1928 Investigating New Brunswick Copper Property. - Copper properties in New Brunswick, especially in Albert County district where the Consolidated Mining and Refining Company, of Trail, B.C., are operating, are being subjected to intensive investigation by the Huronian Belt Company, who were reported as coming to the Province for mining work recently. Their engineer, Mr. W.M. Goodwin, who has been in Albert County, left one of his assistants, Mr. H.A. Steven, in charge of operationsthere, and Mr. Steven is now working on the Lumsden property north of Albert Village, in

URN: 0056 / 0901 / IDX_Names: Lumsden; Elmtree;

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 18, 1913 More Mineral Wealth in N.B. - Great Showing of Silver, Lead and Zinc Ore is Reported. - The Sussex Record says: We are pleased to make note of the existence of a very large body of silver, lead and zinc ore, which is located in Northern New Brunswick, near Petit Rocher Station, on the I.C.R., a short distance above Bathurst. This being additional evidence of the great mineral wealth of New Brunswick. On Friday last, we had the pleasure of examining some splendid pieces of silver, lead and zinc ore from this locality. This is the zinc deposit erroneously credited to Albert Co. The Mr. Nason (Not Nase) who had been up to this zinc deposit, on completing his examination at Petit Rocher, then went to Albert to lookover the Lumsden Copper Mines there so that the Standard reporter got things mixed. This silver, lead and zinc ore deposit is one of the most promising bodies of ore in all New Brunswick, and can be traced a long distance on the surface. The vein or ledge is from 20 to 32 ft. and is a solid mass of good ore from wall rock to wall rock. Should the examination and report of the M.E. be satisfactory, a sale of property will no doubt be effected at a very remunerative price, otherwise a company may be formed to work the same. Assays of the ore, made in Denver, Colorado, show the value of this ore to run from $30 to $90 per ton. The property is owned and controlled by W.S. Montgomery, of Dalhousie, Jas. Dickie, River Charlo, Warren Taylor, Salisbury and E.A. Charters, Sussex, N.B. Mr. Charters was instrumental in having a wealthy New York Mining Corporation send Mr. Nason to meet him and go to examine the mine. We only hope that the good work may proceed and many more valuable mines of New Brunswick be brought to the front."

URN: 0056 / GYP / HILL / E4 / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Lumsden; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Kings County Record - Mar. 18, 1921 Albert County Rich in Minerals. - Much Activity in Mining Work Being Carried On. - Albert Tribe of Sussex Made Valuable Find of Coal at Owls Head, Alma. - There is much activity in mining circles in Albert county, at the present. At Hillsboro, where more men are employed in mining work than anywhere in New Brunswick, except the Grand Lake coal regions, the Albert Manufacturing Company, of which Hon. C.J. Osman is President, is enlarging their plant so that the output of gypsum, andgypsum products will be about doubled. And one or two smaller companies are increasing their output. At Albert Mines, the site of the former Albertiteproduction, men are seeking the veins of this mineral, which are generally believed to be quite as rich as the ones formerly mined. The company promoting this work are said to be satisfied that the development of this property will soon reach the proportions of the first operation at Albert.At Rosevale, another company is erecting a plant of large dimensions for the purpose of extracting oils from the extensive beds of shale that exist in thatdistrict, and in the hills of Lumsden, back of Albert, a veteran prospector is seeking the vein of gold that was found and lost by a man named Steadman, fifty years ago. This man, Mr. B.F. Fales, worked with Steadman at that time, and is confident he can locate the vein. According to tradition it was rich in gold. Down at Owls Head, Alma, a promising vein of coal has been discovered, and sufficient work has been done to prove that it is not a pocket, but a real vein six feet deep. This was located, not buy a prospector, but by a carpenter employed at Alma, Mr. Albert Tribe, a native of Sussex, Kings County, who noticed the coal on the cliff as he was walking on the beach, and after hours, dug out a quantity and tested its burning qualities, and being satisfied, continued digging until the vein was discovered. It has long been recognized that Albert county is very rich in minerals, probably more so than any other county in the province. Beside the above mentioned, there are extensive deposits of manganese and copper. Manganese has been mined in past years, but so far there has been no attempt to develop the copper mines, although there has been sufficient test work done to indicate vast copper deposits."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;

North Shore Leader - Oct. 26, 1906 Bathurst Has More Iron Ore. - Ottawa Report Says Expert Has Discovered New Vein, Extending 1800 Feet Down to Nepisiguit River. - Ottawa, Oct. 25. - Einar Tindman (Lindeman), who was secured by Dr. Hannel to report upon the three iron ore deposits near Bathurst, has discovered another deposit of a much larger dimension in the same neighborhood. It is 25 feet high to one hundred feet wide and extends 1,800 feet down to the Nepisiguit River, which it crosses. This shows the value of the work which is being purchased by the department."

North Shore Leader - Dec. 6, 1907 Looks Like Iron Boom In Province. - North Shore Men Seek Incorporation For $49,500. - Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 4. - The New Brunswick Iron Mines Company have made application for incorporation. The applicants are Jas. Robinson, of Millerton, John Ferguson and W.E. Fish, of Newcastle; Fred M. Tweedie and R.A. Lawlor, of Chatham. The object is to purchase and lease mining rights in the province of New Brunswick. The office or chief place of business is to be Newcastle in Northumberland county. The amount of capital stock is to be $49,500."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;

North Shore Leader - Nov. 15, 1907 Richest Iron Deposits in Canada. - The Drummond Mining Co., of Montreal, Have Leased the Gloucester Valuable Iron Mining Areas. - Fredericton, Nov. 14. - The Drummond Mining Company of Montreal have secured the lease of valuable iron mining areas in the county of Gloucester and will immediately undertake the development of the property. The deal was put through at Montreal last week by T.M. Burns, M.L.A., of Bathurst, who was here Sunday en route home. He is very enthusiastic in regard to Gloucester's iron deposits and claims they are the richest in Canada. Recent bits he says have shown a depth of 324 feet of solid iron ore close to the surface and can be mined at small cost. The property is located in the Nepisiguit river, 11 miles from Bathurst. In order to develop the property it will be necessary to build a branch line of railway to Bathurst. Under the terms of the lease the government is to receive a royalty of five cents per ton on all ore mined. It is reported that the Drummond company agreed to pay eighty thousand dollars for the lease, which was hitherto held by a local syndicate. T.G. Loggie, chief draftsman of the crown lands department, claims that the Gloucester iron deposits are the most valuable in the world. Messrs. T.M. Burns and Hussey have returned from Montreal. Mr. Burns states that the transfer of the mining property has been completed. Communication has been had with the minister of railways who expresses a willingness to run a branch line from the I.C.R. to the mine. The operating of this property will necessitate the spending of many thousands of dollars which will be a great benefit to Bathurst."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1907 It's Stones Are Iron. - A Mountain of Iron in Gloucester County. - (St. John Sun). - Premier Robinson, who was in the city, expressed the opinion that the smelter to be erected by the Drummond Mines, Ltd., for working the Gloucester ore, would be located at Bathurst. According to expert reports made on this property, the mineral formation in that section is something remarkable and is unique in the history of mining in Canada. The bed is a veritable mountain of iron. The property is some fifteen miles from Bathurst on the Nepisiguit river and within a few miles of Grand Falls. It is, from expert observation, an outcrop of what promises to be a large seam. The mountain of iron covers some 12 acres and is of such formation that a great deal of mining can be done in what will be practically open quarries. The ore can be uncovered on the side of the mountain and without the sinking of any expensive shafts. Mineralogists who have for the past year been making an examination of the property on behalf of the Drummond concern, report that the ore is undoubtedly the richest in Canada and in certain respects is perhaps the richest in the world. It is especially rich in hematite. The property which has recently been leased, is some distance away from the more frequented districts and for this reason the existence of the iron mountain was unknown to many save those who interested themselves in it. In consequence of this, two or three private persons were able to secure control of all property they wished, namely something over twenty acres. In the terms of the lease the Drummond mines will pay five cents per ton royalty on all ore taken out. The fact that mining can be carried on as in quarries, and without the immediate necessity for the sinking of expensive shafts and construction of hoisting plants will greatly cheapen the work and practically the only undertaking of importance in connection with development will be a railway line about 15 miles in length from the iron mountain to Bathurst. It is estimated that the Nepisiguit river is capable of supplying 10,000 horse power which will be a great deal more than can be required in the mines. The Drummond people have hitherto confined their attention to Cobalt."

North Shore Leader - Sep. 13, 1907 Iron Ore On The Nepisiguit. - Active Steps Have Been Taken To Exploit The Property - Ore Very Extensive. - For years a number of Gloucester county gentlemen have been aware of the existence of iron ore on the Nepisiguit river, and have held mining rights to the property but it is only lately that active steps have been taken to exploit the property and things now look promising for its development. A party of experts are now on the ground and are using the government diamond drill in prospecting. A number of holes have been bored and the samples obtained have been pronounced by the Dominion expert to be of the best grade. Several foreign experts have also examined the samples and are of the same opinion. The borings made show the deposit of ore to be very extensive, and parties are now negotiating for the property. T.M. Burns, M.P.P. of Bathurst, is one of the parties deeply interested in the property. The deposit is on the Nepisiguit river about twenty miles from Bathurst, and ten miles from the Intercolonial railway at a point near Red Pine. If this company takes over the property, a ten mile span will be built from the I.C.R. to the mines and shipping facilities either at Bathurst or Newcastle will be provided for shipping the large quantities of ore to Sydney. Bathurst, which is about thirty miles by rail, from the mine, lacks deep water shipping facilities for the commercial handling of this material, and the company is looking towards Newcastle, which is only ten miles further, to provide the necessary facilities. If the project goes through to a successful issue, and things look good, Newcastle will have a large ore handling plant here in a few years. This will be an important industry and everything should be done to assist it."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 21, 1908 The Gloucester Iron Mine. - Messrs. Thomas J. Drummond and George E. Drummond, Edgar McDougall and W.F. Parsons, of the Drummond iron properties, waited upon Premier Hazen Tuesday morning to confer with him in connection with the proposed development of the iron mine near Bathurst. They are desirous of securing the right to the timber on the property, and it was agreed that the Premier, Surveyor General and other members of the government should visit the property early in September."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 28, 1908 Ready to Ship 1000 Tons A Day. - Making Ready For Taking Out The Ore Just As Soon As The Branch Is Completed. - Mr. John Drummond, of Midland, Ont., a director of the Drummond iron mines in Gloucester County, says that the work of development of the mines has already commenced and there is a great deal to be done. A crew of men are now employed making ready for taking out the ore which will be started just as soon as the branch railway from the mines to connect the I.C.R., a distance of twenty-three miles, is commenced. 'If we had the railway into the mines now,' said Mr. Drummond, 'we could be shipping 1,000 tons of ore per day now. To do that we would have to employ about 200 men or more.' It is understood that just as soon as the Railway is completed the shipments of ore will start briskly although arrangements have not as yet been closed about docks for water shipment. The vast smelters, which will be necessary, will come, of course, in natural course of events as the development of the mine continues. The Messrs. Drummond are optimistic over the future of this mining property and are now assured that it is an even better proposition than they thought for when taking hold. That such energetic mining people have control of the property should be gratifying to the people of the province and the development promises to make a lively boom in Gloucester county especially."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;
St. Croix Courier - Dec. 17, 1908 New Iron Deposits. - The Greatest In The Dominion Located In New Brunswick. - Magnificent Future Assured The Province Through Inexhaustible Deposits in Gloucester County. - (Gleaner). - That New Brunswick possesses the greatest deposits of hematite iron ore of a merchantable quality yet discovered in Canada is now beyond all question. The well known mining engineer, John E. Hardman, of Montreal, who has visited the Drummond mine in Gloucester county several times, and made an exhaustive examination, reports the mine the most valuable one that he has ever examined, and states that it is the largest body of iron ore known to him in the Dominion today. He estimates twenty million tons of ore, containing 55 per cent metallic iron, is already proven, with a large portion stripped and standing to the height of 78 feet above the level of the surrounding country. This ore can be won by open quarrying. The main body already shows a width of over 160 feet without discovering the hanging wall, and this has been proved by diamond drills to a depth of 500 feet and a length of 2,600 feet. A.H. Strong, the well known New York mining engineer, has also examined the property and confirms Mr. Hardman's report. Both agree that the deposit is practically inexhaustible. The Drummond iron range, situated as it is on the Nepisiguit river, only twenty five miles from the seaport of Bathurst, has yet potentialities for the province of New Brunswick, as well as for the owners, the Drummond Mines, Limited, and their newly organized Canadian Iron Corporations, Limited. The export market in sight for this ore is very great, so great indeed that it is estimated that the mine will be shipping at the rate of 2,000 tons of ore per day as soon as the railway and shipping docks are constructed and the harbor at Bathurst made adequate to the new demands. New Brunswick now takes her place among the mineral producing provinces of the Dominion. The discovery and development of a mine as great as this means the attraction of capital to the province and a full prospecting of its mining possibilities. Her wealth of hard wood forests indicates New Brunswick as the future seat of a successful charcoal iron industry with its auxiliary industries, such as bi-product plants for the production of wood alcohol and acetate of lime, etc., as well as the necessary charcoal fuel. The operation of this mine on a large scale cannot fail but result in time in the large development of the manufacture of iron and steel products within the borders of the province. This morning Geo. E. Drummond, president of the Drummond Mines, Limited, and his brother, John J. Drummond, one of the directors of the company had a conference with the premier and members of the executive council regarding cooperation on the part of the province in the building of the railway from the mines to the seaport. Most of the members of the government have already visited the mine and are fully aware of its great importance in the development of the resources of the province. Messrs. Drummond when appearing before the government today, were accompanied by W.F.C. Parsons, the company's chief steel expert, and Oswald S. Crocket, M.P.,

North Shore Leader - Dec. 18, 1908 Gloucester Iron Mines. - That New Brunswick possesses the greatest deposits of hematite iron ore of a merchantable quality yet discovered in Canada is now beyond all question. A well known mining engineer, John E. Hardman of Montreal, who has visited the Drummond Mine in Gloucester county several times and made an exhaustive examination, reports the mine the most valuable one that he has ever examined and states that it is the largest body of iron ore known to him in the Dominion today. He estimates there are twenty millions of tons of ore containing 56 per cent. metallic iron with a large portion stripped and standing to a height of 78 feet above the level of the surrounding country. This ore can be won by open quarrying. The main body already shows a width of over 160 feet without discovering a hanging wall and this to a depth of 600 feet and a length of 2,600 feet. Mr. A.H. Strong, a well known New York mining engineer, has also examined the property and confirms Mr. Hardman's report. Both agree that the deposit is practically inexhaustible. This Drummond iron range situated as it is on the Nepisiguit River, only twenty- five miles from Bathurst, has vast potentialities for the province of New Brunswick as well as for the owners of the Drummond Mines, Ltd., and their newly organized Canadian Iron Corporations, Ltd. Export market in sight for this ore is very great, so great indeed, that it is estimated that the mine will be shipping at the rate of 2000 tons of ore per day as soon as the railway and shipping docks are constructed. New Brunswick now takes her place among the mineral producing provinces of the Dominion. Discovery and development of a mine as great as this means the attraction of capital to the province and full prospecting of its mining possibilities. Her wealth of hard wood forests indicates New Brunswick as a future seat of a successful charcoal iron industry, with its auxilliary industries such as big product plants for the production of wood alcohol and acetate of lime, etc., as well as necessary charcoal for fuel. The operation of this mine on a large scale cannot fail but result in time in a large development of the manufacture of iron and steel products within the borders of the province. The business people of Newcastle should unite and do all in their power to have this company construct their shipping docks some place along the Miramichi. French Fort Cove affords a grand opportunity for shipping facilities; the river bank is high and the channel deep enough to allow large steamers to stand in close to the shore. The siding to be built from the I.C.R. line would be short, and over level ground. It would be a waste of money to spend large sums dredging other harbours when shipping facilities are so great along the Miramichi."

North Shore Leader - Jan. 24, 1908 The Iron Mines in Gloucester. - Drummond Mines Company To Start Development Work At Once .. The I.C.R. Branch Line. - Fredericton Gleaner. - Mr. T.M. Burns, M.P.P., who is at the Queen Hotel, says that the Drummond Mines Company will immediately start upon development of their iron mines in Gloucester Co. Mr. Parsons, the expert mining engineer in the service of the Drummond company, is expected to arrive at Bathurst during the next day or two and will look after the starting of the development work. It is thought that much of the time from now until spring will be utilized for having a diamond drill at work on the property and possibly before spring comes some further work may be done. The I.C.R. engineers have been at work for some time on the branch line of the I.C.R., which will run in from near Bathurst to the mines. Their work has not as yet been completed, and for that reason it would be impossible to get a close estimate of the cost of building the road, but roughly speaking Mr. Burns thought it would likely cost somewhere between $20,000 and $25,000 per mile. By one of the routes possible into the mines from the main line of the I.C.R. the branch would need to be only 11 or 13 miles in length, but that would include bridging the Nepisiguit river. The other route, which would have no bridges, would be eighteen miles in length. The engineers have not determined upon which route will be adopted."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;

North Shore Leader - Jun. 5, 1908 New Brunswick Iron Mines. - Organized in Newcastle Last Thursday. - Have Secured Services of Provincial Govt's Diamond Drill. - The New Brunswick Iron Mines Co., Ltd., was organized last week, in the office of Wm. E. Fish, Newcastle. The election of officers resulted as follows: - James Robinson, Ex. M.P., Millerton, president; Wm. E. Fish, vice-president; John Ferguson, Sec'y Treasurer, R.A. Lawlor and F.M. Tweedie of Chatham, additional directors. The company have secured from the provincial government the use of the latter's diamond drill. Mr. Lindenman, Swedish expert of the mines Department at Ottawa, will arrive on or about the 15th inst. to begin active search, between the Little River and Tomogonops Branches of the Northwest Miramichi. The Company's areas touch those of the Drummond Company on the Nepisiguit recently purchased from T.M. Burns. It is to be hoped that the N.B. Iron Mines Co. will strike it as rich as the Drummond people are reported to have done."

North Shore Leader - Mar. 20, 1908 N.B. Iron Mines Co. Ltd. - Application has been made by James Robinson, ex-M.P., Millerton; John Ferguson and Wm. E. Fish, Newcastle, Fred M. Tweedie and R.A. Lawlor, of Chatham, for incorporation as the New Brunswick Iron Mines Co. Ltd., with $49,500 capitalization to carry on a general mining business in the province."

North Shore Leader - May 1, 1908 Will Develop Gloucester Mines. - Company Will Commence Operations This Summer. - Bathurst, April 24. - Mr. T.M. Burns has received word from Mr. Drummond in connection with the iron deposits in Bathurst which is very favourable. In his letter, Mr. Drummond states that his company intend going ahead and opening up the mine during the present summer. The local government will be approached in regard to certain concessions and rights to control the immense water power of the Nepisiguit River. He further states that he considers the iron deposits in Gloucester county among the best in Canada. He intends visiting Bathurst in the near future and we will then be able to learn just what they intend doing in regard to smelting, etc. Some three or four years ago a company was formed and a charter obtained permitting them to build a railroad from here to the Twin Tree mine, so called from a freak of nature whereby two fine trees having but one top stand directly behind the camp. Steps are now being taken to have some alteration made in the charter after which the company will proceed to carry out the plan for which it was organized."

North Shore Leader - Nov. 13, 1908 Bathurst Iron Areas Change Ownership. - Halifax, Nov. 8. - The transfer of the Drummond iron ore properties at Londonderry, Torbrook and Bathurst, to a wealthy English Syndicate, headed by Sir James Heath, has been consummated and very shortly the blast furnaces at Londonderry will be put in operation to test the quality of the Bathurst ores."

North Shore Leader - Nov. 20, 1908 The Gloucester Iron Mines. - Members of Local Government Inspect The Property - Three Borings Made. - Messrs. Morrissy, Maxwell and Grimmer who were inspecting the Drummond Mines, returned to their respective homes Saturday. These gentlemen expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they saw. They had no idea what was to be seen until they reached the mine. They were shown a mountain of iron about one hundred feet high and extending back several hundred feet. A portion of this has been cleared of timber and is all ready for beginning operations. Some idea of the vastness of these areas may be conceived from the following: The diamond drill when testing bored down five hundred feet at the face of this mountain and brought up a core of rich iron ore. It was then moved five hundred feet back and another hole made four hundred feet in depth with the same result. Another boring seven hundred feet to one side was found to contain the same material to a depth similar to the first. When tested this ore was found to vary from 54 per cent. to 67 per cent. iron. Eighty tons of ore have been quarried and will be shipped to Londonderry to test its steel-making qualities. A meeting of the government will be held this week when the Drummonds will be present and discuss the matter in detail."

North Shore Leader - Apr. 9, 1909 May Ship Ore From Newcastle. - Prospects Bright For The location Of A Shipping Point Here. - The prospects look very bright for the shipping of the Drummond mine iron ore here. Mr. Taylor, one of the company's men, has been here to look over the ground again, and the site likely to be purchased will be west of Mill Cove along the water front. Mayor Miller returned on Monday from a trip to Montreal and Ottawa whither he went to interview the Canada Iron Corporation and the Dominion government to the making of Newcastle the shipping port for the Drummond mines. The Mayor has a definite proposition from the company which he will at an early date, submit to a public meeting. The corporation stipulate for wharves to be built and leased to them they to pay for the maintenance of same and have the option of buying them within twenty years at cost. The company's officials assured Hon. John Morrissy and His Worship Mayor Miller when they were in Montreal some weeks ago, that Newcastle was far the best shipping point on the North Shore, and it was likely that they would locate here. The Dominion government has promised assistance, and the local government has been asked to contribute. The latter's reply is expected soon."

Campbellton Graphic. - Apr. 13, 1909 Making Survey to Glo. Mines. - Large Staff of Engineers at Work at Bartibogue Station Running Lines to Mines. - Level Country. - An engineering staff has been sent to Bartibogue to run lines for the proposed railway to Gloucester mines, and already good progress has been made. The route as gone over, presents very favorable ground for the proposed line. It is almost level, no large river to cross, and the mines are only about thirteen miles from Bartibogue station. The general impression now is that Newcastle will be made the headquarters for the Drummond Mines Company. A fine site at what is known as Mill Cove, with deep water a few feet from shore is procurable, little wharf building is necessary, high bank with solid freestone foundation, and only a short distance from the I.C.R. track. S.W. Miller, Mayor of Newcastle, is leaving no stone unturned to have the company locate here and things look favorable to that town."

North Shore Leader - Apr. 16, 1909 Making Survey to Gloucester Mines. - An engineering staff has been sent to Bartibogue to run lines for the proposed railway tc the Gloucester mines and already good progress has been made. The route as gone over presents very favorable ground for the proposed line. It is almost level, no large river to cross and the mines are only about thirteen miles from Bartibogue station."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;

Campbellton Graphic. - Apr. 20, 1909 Gloucester Iron Mines Discussed. - Want Bill Changed in Reference to Royalty, Also to Pay for Nepisiguit Power. - Changes Agreed To. - (Special to the Graphic). - Fredericton, April 19. .... iron mine was debated at length in committee. Messrs. Byrne and Currie strongly opposed making the royalty five cents per ton for eighty years. They thought it should be ten cents after twenty years. Mr. Byrne urged a provision compelling the erection of smelting works and coke ovens be inserted. Mr. Tweedale agreed with the above and urged making a charge for water power on the Nepisiguit. The Premier agreed to this and the bill passed without further amendment."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 22, 1909 Premier Hazen has introduced a bill in the Legislature to provide for the development of iron deposits in Gloucester held by the Drummond Mines Company. A line of railway nineteen miles long, is to be constructed to connect the property with the Intercolonial, and the Government will guarantee the bonds for this with the understanding that they also be guaranteed by the Canada Iron Co. After one year the Province is to receive a royalty of 3 cents per ton on the output of the mines, to hold good during the term of the lease. The Premier stated that the company expected to mine from two to three thousand tons per day on 150 days in the year. He said that at first the ore would be shipped away, but eventually the company would erect smelters at some convenient point and employ a large amount of labor. When the bill came up in the legislature objection was made to the 80 year arrangement respecting royalties. It was contended that the term should not be made more than twenty years, as it was unfair to deprive the province of a possible income of revenue from this mine for such a long term of years as the ..?.."

Campbellton Graphic - Aug. 31, 1909 Bathurst and the Iron Industry.- The meeting at Bathurst on Friday, at which the Minister of Public Works, and Messrs. Turgeon, Loggie and Drummond spoke, directs attention anew to the prospect that the development will give a great impetus to that country, and indeed, to the whole province. The people of Gloucester county are naturally anxious that the great mass of ore of which they are the fortunate possessors shall be the basis of a big industry and that their rail and harbor facilities shall be so improved as to permit of the freight being handled cheaply and expeditiously. Having an active and influential representative in Mr. Turgeon they turn naturally to him in such a situation. Mr. Turgeon has persuaded the Minister of Public Works to go personally to look into the question, and the inspection and the speeches which followed have greatly increased the confidence with which the people of Bathurst, and of the province generally, await the exploitation of the great body of ore which has so long lain useless. Hon. Mr. Pugsley evidently believes that all reasonable assistance should be given by the Federal Government in the matter of making Bathurst ready to handle the ore shipments. Mr. Drummond's speech indicates a determination to push the mining industry along rapidly in the future. The outlook is one with which Gloucester has reason to be pleased. - Telegraph."

Campbellton Graphic - Aug. 31, 1909 Great things in Store For Bathurst in Near Future. - Development of Iron Mines Only Commenced - ... Hon. Mr. Pugsley present. - Bathurst. - Aug. 28 ... He (Pugsley) referred to the activity and business integrity of the Drummonds, and prepared all the encouragement possible. He referred to the great progressive strides made throughout Canada and especially the west and added that 'if in the west they had such a valuable country as you have within twenty-one miles of a harbor, they would feel they had incalculable wealth and would put forth tremendous efforts to obtain what you now seek. I therefore say to you that there is no place that has a brighter future than your town. It means the building of a vast iron industry in your midst with all the by products resulting from such an enterprise. You can rely with confidence on the fact that whatever the government can reasonably do will be done for you. .... Thomas Drummond next spoke, briefly reviewing the possibilities of the iron industry in Gloucester. 'Within the next few months,' he said, 'we will be shipping ore from Newcastle and next from Bathurst when your harbor is ready. You see what we are doing speaks for itself and shows that we are in earnest. The trade is at your back; it is knocking at your doors for an exit. Open the doors and we will give you the trade.' ..."

Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 2, 1909 Iron Ore Will Be Loaded Here. - Messrs. Drummond and Parsons Here Last Week Looking At Shipping Facilities. - Temporary Shipping Point. - Messrs. Drummond and Parsons of the Canada Iron Corporation, who control the Gloucester iron mines, were in town on Saturday looking over the facilities here for shipping. They were met by F.M. Murray and J.T. Reid, vice president and secretary of the Board of Trade and driven around town. They also visited the wharf and afterwards met the Council of the Board in the Town Council rooms. Mr. Drummond explained that the Government had decided to put Bathurst harbor in condition to handle the shipping in connection with their industry, but in the meantime they wanted a port from which to ship their ore in large quantities, for a few years until their smelter works at Bathurst were erected and the necessary wharves built and dredging done at Bathurst. Mr. Drummond further stated that other things being equal they would probably use Campbellton for shipping their ore. This would mean one or two steamers a week, shipping to commence early next fall or as soon as their branch line from the mines could be built. Messrs. Drummond and Parsons left for Bathurst Saturday evening."

North Shore Leader - Feb. 19, 1909 The Drummond Iron mines. - Drummonds Give Notice Of Application For Legislation To Incorporate Company To Conduct Terminals. - The Royal Gazette last week contained notice that the Legislature will stand prorogued until the 19th day of March. Notice is also given of application for some important legislation in connection with the development of the Drummond Iron Mines in Gloucester County. Mr. Oswald S. Crocket, M.P., as solicitor for the applicants, gives notice of application for the incorporation of Thos. J. Drummond and Edgar McDougall of Montreal, W.F.C. Parsons of Londonderry, N.S., John J. Drummond of Midland, Ont., Wm. Mcleod and Robert W. Tooper, of London, Eng., as the New Brunswick Locks and Terminals Limited, for the construction and operation of docks, dockyards, wharves, and terminals at Bathurst, Newcastle, and other ports on the Bay of Chaleur and the Miramichi River. Application will also be made to amend the act incorporating the Twin Tree Mines Railway Company by changing the name of the company to The Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway Company, and defining Alston Point on the north side of Carron Point on the south side of the entrance to Bathurst Harbor as the terminus of the proposed railway and increasing the capital stock of the company to $1,000,000 and the aggregate amount of debentures which the company may issue from $250,000 to $500,000 and making them payable in thirty years instead of twenty years."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;
Campbellton Graphic. - Jun. 18, 1909 Contract Awarded for Glo. R.R. - Wheaton Bros. Will Build Line From Drummond Mines to I.C.R. - To Rush Work. - Fredericton, June 17. - Wheaton Bros., Folly, N.S., have been awarded the contract for the construction of a railway from the Drummond Mines in Gloucester county to Bathurst where smelters and shipping facilities will be constructed. This road will be upwards of 16 miles in length and Wheaton Bros. already have a good sized crew on the work. Wheaton Bros. have had a sub-contract on the G.T.P. under the Toronto Construction Company near Stanley. They made excellent progress on the G.T.P. and expect to push the work on the Drummond line as rapidly as possible. Mitchell and Sutherland Bros., the other Nova Scotia firm have completed their subcontract on the G.T.P. under the Toronto Construction Co. and have accepted a contract on the Drummond line."

Campbellton Graphic. - Sep. 3, 1909 Railway to Gloucester Mines Making Rapid Progress. - Track Laying To Begin About Sept. 25 Bathurst, Aug. 30. - Work is being pushed on the line or railway from Bathurst to the iron mines, owned by the Drummonds. Grading is well advanced and it is expected that rail-laying will begin about September 15. A staff of civil engineers are at work in Bathurst harbor, taking soundings preparatory to the dredging to permit the exportation, in large vessels, of the product of the iron mines."

Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 11, 1910 A Ridge of Iron in Gloucester Co. - Chatham, Feb. 10. - Messrs. P.J. Burns and J.J. Harrington of Bathurst, who were in Chatham this week, reported the discovery of another iron deposit in Gloucester Co. This ridge, 300 feet high, and running through the forest to the Miramichi. The indications are that it is a much more valuable deposit than the one that has been purchased by the Drummond Co. It was discovered by lumbermen."

Evening Times & Star - Jul. 29, 1910 Bathurst Iron Mines. - John J. Drummond, a member of the executive of the Canadian Iron Corporation, which is developing the iron deposits at Bathurst, has arrived in the city and is at the Royal. He said last night that the corporation have just finished the railway from the mines at Bathurst to the I.C.R. The road is to be known as the New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway. It is expected that the first ore trains will be running by August 10, and the first ore will be shipped from Newcastle on the 15th. The contracts for the Bathurst ore, he said, were mostly for the United States though some cargoes have been ordered for the old country."

URN: 0069 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook;
Campbellton Graphic - Jun. 24, 1910 Development At Drummond Line. - North Shore Will Reap Benefits Of Big Gloucester Iron Enterprise. - Speedy Progress. - Bathurst, N.B., June 14. - Gloucester county, New Brunswick, promises to be one of Canada's great iron mining centres. Newcastle, Northumberland county, will for a long time - and perhaps always - be the chief port for the shipment of the ore. The success of the Drummond prospect is assured beyond all question and it will not be long before hundreds of thousands of tons of iron ore are being sent abroad from that mine. The Drummond mines cover five square miles at the Junction of Austin Brook with the Nepisiguit River - 23 miles from here and about a mile and a half above the Gloucester County Grand Falls, with its immense 10,000 or 12,000 horse power that great power will not be used however by the Drummonds. They will get their power at the Narrows about two miles from the mines (by the construction of a dam) and three and a half miles from the Grand Falls of the Nepisiguit. The story of the discovery of the mine some seven years ago by William Hussey, an old guide and traveller, and how it had been financed for years by T.M. Burns, ex-

M.P.P., has already been told. Had Mr. Burns been easily discouraged he would have abandoned the enterprise often, having spent some thousands of dollars upon it. But with greater confidence than ever he kept up the prospecting work, and finally in 1906 he obtained the best possible evidence that his work had not been in vain. That year, Mr. Burns, through Mr. Turgeon, M.P. of this county, got the ear of the Geological Department at Ottawa; and Mr. Lindenmann, an expert in mineralogy, was sent here to explore the Austin Brook region. The expert was not long in locating an immense quantity of iron ore. Having indicated the places where borings should be made to test the quality and quantity Mr. Lindenmann returned to Ottawa, leaving further explorations to Messrs. Burns and Hussey. They secured the use of the Provincial Government drill and it was not until then that they were satisfied that they had struck it rich. The Drummonds of Montreal took an option on the property towards the close of 1907 and it was not long afterwards that Mr. Burns divided with Mr. Hussey, $80,000 as a result of their transfer of the property to the new owners. From that moment the success of the iron industry of Gloucester county was assured. Before closing their option the new owners had the promise of the Dominion Government to build a railway into the mine as a branch of the I.C.R. The latter authorities located two lines - one from the mines to Red Pine Station on the I.C.R., a distance of about 14 miles and about as many more from Bathurst; and the other from the mines to Black's Cut, a distance of some 19 miles, and four miles from town. An agitation was started by the citizens of Bathurst to have the railway built from the mines to this place. In the meantime the mine owners on assurance of a $6,400 a mile subsidy from the Dominion government and the Provincial Government guaranteeing the bonds for a branch line decided to construct the road themselves from the mine to Black's Cut on the I.C.R. a few miles from here, the understanding being that the line would be extended to this port, the Dominion Government further agreeing to dredge Bathurst Harbor to permit shipments of ore; and the Gloucester County Council exempting the Drummonds from taxation for 20 years and voting a bonus of $25,000 to be paid when shipments would be made from a port in Gloucester County. The new railway is about completed between Black's Cut and the Drummond Mines. The contract was given to Messrs. Wheaton Brothers and it is needless to say that the well known and reliable railway constructors are making a high class road in every respect. Ballasting is now being proceeded with and the line will be opened for traffic the present month. Mr. James J. Taylor, now on the St. John Valley Railway Survey was in charge of the engineering work on the Northern N.B. and Sea Board Railway the name of the Drummond Mines line. His associates were Messrs. Daniel Shaw and Charles Bruce - the latter now being in charge of the completion of the works. Mr. Taylor is a man of experience, ability and character, and it is felt in engineering circles that the Provincial Government was fortunate in securing his services as an associate of Mr. D.F. Maxwell in the survey of the St. John Valley line. Most Bathurst people hope to have their harbor dredged to such an extent that all the ore from the Drummond mine will be shipped from that port within the next few years. Some wise heads appear to feel however, that it is not practical to think of making Bathurst a port of shipment at all - that the cost would be too great, etc. Others see prosperity both for Newcastle and Bathurst through the shipment of ore within the next few years. For over a year in the immediate vicinity of the mines the Drummond people have been making large improvements, clearing grounds, constructing dwelling houses, store houses, etc., and unearthing the iron preparatory to taking it out. Immense machinery for the working of the mines is now being placed in position there. Already a large store has been opened at the mines by Mr. T.M. Burns and it is expected that within a year what was a forest little more than twelve months ago will be a thriving village and rapidly going on to town or city size. In a few months several hundred men will be engaged at the mines. There are splendid farming lands between here and the mines. Mr. A.J.H. Stewart has induced Surveyor General Grimmer to instruct that these land be surveyed into farms of 100 acres each and it is expected that the lands will be occupied at no distant date by between 160 and 200 new settlers. What has been the effect of the Drummond Mines and the new railway on the business of Bathurst? Most marked, indeed. The population of the town is showing a very noticeable increase and property values have been greatly enhanced. There is a feeling of hopefulness to be observed on every hand; and while the leading business men hope for nothing like a mining craze all are experiencing the good effect of the advance of a genuine mining boom. Who are the Drummonds? They are Montreal gentlemen, three brothers of the late Dr. Drummond, who next to Sir Wilfred Laurier, stood close to the hearts of the people of Quebec - Dr. Drummond who will long a place in the affections of French Canada as the discoverer of 'The Habitant'. The living brothers are Messrs. Thos. J., George E. and John J. Drummond. They are the moving spirits in the great Canada Iron Corporation of which Mr. Edgar MacDougall of Montreal is managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, president of the Lake Superior Corporations at Sault Ste. Marie Ontario, and a past president of the Montreal Board of Trade. The Canada Iron Company is the parent Company of the Drummond Mines Company, Northern New Brunswick and Sea Board Company, the N.B. Docks and Terminals Company at Newcastle, Londonderry (N.S.) Iron & Mining Company, Londonderry Pipe Works, Annapolis Iron Company, Pipe Works at Three Rivers, Quebec, silver ore deposits at Cobalt, iron deposits and mineral springs at Radnor - the source of the celebrated water of that name - besides other companies of importance. It is understood that they have unlimited capital behind them and that in connection with the Bathurst mines, English capital to the extent of three millions of dollars has been placed at their disposal. Messrs. John J. Drummond and managing director MacDougall were here the other day and in company with Mr. W.F.C. Parsons, went over the new railway to the mines. They found things in excellent shape at the mines where the superintendent Mr. T.T. Fulton, had changed the aspect of the place from a wilderness into a hustling mining camp. About 50 men at present are at work there. The number will be increased to several hundred within the next few months. Mr. Parsons referred to above, is chief engineer of the Canada Iron Corporation for the Lower Provinces. He had practical as well as scientific knowledge. It is said that the Drummonds had turned down the Bathurst mine proposition and were only induced to take it up again on the urging of Mr. Parsons is too shrewd either to confirm or deny the story. There is no doubt however, that Mr. Parsons enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of his principals; and that in the mountains of rich iron ore on the property acquired from Mr. T.M. Burns, it is believed that the Drummonds have one of the most valuable mines in the world. That property, as already stated, covers five square miles. Since securing that the Drummonds have obtained licenses to search on eighty additional miles in this county. The discovery of the Drummond mine aroused active interest, and it is safe to say that hundreds of licenses were applied for and obtained to search for iron and other mineral deposits in all parts of Gloucester County. Have any other rich discoveries been made in this County? The writer shall endeavor to answer that question in another issue of the North Shore Leader. Michael McDade. (The above article, written by a gentleman, who has been associated with many important projects, including the Albert County oil wells, is of very general interest. It is the first account of the Drummond properties. - Leader.)"

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1910 and Campbellton Graphic - Mar. 11, 1910 Mining Disputes From Gloucester County. - Fredericton, March 10. - On Wednesday at Fredericton Surveyor General Grimmer held two investigations regarding mining leases in Gloucester county. In one of these Mr. T.M. Burns, ex-M.P.P., claims that he had a man named Hussey employed prospecting for iron ore on Nepisiguit, and that when Hussey found ore he took our a license in his own name. Mr. Burns claims that as Hussey was hired by him to prospect, he (Burns) should own the license resulting from his prospecting. Another case was that in which Mr. Burns claims an interest in a license to search that was issued to John Robertson, of Bathurst, and in which Mr. Burns claims that he was to have had an interest. A.J.H. Stuart, of Bathurst, is arranging to have an investigation held by the Surveyor General regarding a difference in lines of blocks of land in Gloucester county on which mining licenses have been issued by the Crown Land Department to George Robertson of Bathurst and Messrs. Payne and

Campbellton Graphic - Mar. 15, 1910 Mountain of Iron In Gloucester Co. - T.M. Burns Tells of Another Rich Discovery. - Capital Interested. - One man who has a firm faith in the future of New Brunswick, as a mineral producing country, is Mr. T.M. Burns of Bathurst, who arrived in the city yesterday enroute home from Fredericton where he was in consultation with the Crown Land Department with reference to some mining claims in his own county of Gloucester. Mr. Burns expects the greatest development and he is particularly interested in a recent discovery of hematite ore on the Tetagouche River about 14 miles from Bathurst. 'We have not been saying much about this find,' said Mr. Burns, 'but I will tell you that if our expectations are realized, the Drummond mines will show nothing like the output of the Tetagouche ore. There is a bank there 300 feet high and while I do not say it is all pure ore, the indications point very much that way. No company has yet been formed, but a number are interested in the development of the mine and are determined to have a fair trial made. The presence of iron in this district was discovered by two lumbermen who came sliding down the hill to get some water for their dinner from the brook below and slipping dislodged the earth and revealed the bright shining substance which experts have found to be a good quality of hematite.' 'Evidences of the valuable mineral deposits in Gloucester are not lacking,' said Mr. Burns. 'The American Steel Company has sent their representative, a Mr. Roberts, to Bathurst, with a steel drill, to investigate the property held by Mr. Geo. Gilbert, and a German engineer has returned to Europe to make a report after examining the ores found in the country.' 'With regard to the Drummond Co. you can say the railroad is now completed and the machinery is being transported over the new road and the rails used are five pounds heavier than those on the I.C.R.' Asked concerning the chance of Bathurst being made the permanent shipping port, Mr. Burns said that he believed this would eventually be done, although the Drummonds said they would require Newcastle and Bathurst. There seemed to be a great deal of delay in getting any dredging done in Bathurst harbor. The Federal member had made promises for years but had not succeeded in getting the harbor dredged. One summer's work with an ordinary clam shell dredge would complete the work but under present conditions there seemed to be much difficulty in getting this done. - Standard."

S.J. Standard - May 23, 1910 Development at Newcastle. - Initial Steps Being Taken in Construction of Drummond Iron Mines Terminals. - Newcastle, N.B., May 21. - Very extensive development in the Drummond iron mines is shortly looked for. John Drummond of Montreal and Engineer Parsons were in Newcastle this week in connection with the construction of terminals here for the exportation of the iron ore. It is announced that the Drummonds intend to get out from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of ore per day in the immediate future. Fourteen car loads of machinery have already been placed in the mines and the preliminary work is very well advanced. The new industry will prove a great boom to the entire province."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 18, 1910 New Brunswick's Iron Industry. - (North Shore Leader) - Concurrently with a boom in other lines, came the unexpected announcement that the inaugural shipment of the iron ore would be made this week from Newcastle. While considerable had heretofore appeared concerning the development process at the Bathurst Mines, the actual expectation can only serve as a fair criterion of the accomplishments of the Canada Iron Corporation in northern New Brunswick. Five thousand tons of ore was the extended exportation this week from the immeasurable Gloucester districts. Developing the natural resources is in itself a great and commendable work. But when a company in its attainments in this direction is enabled to export its material, then still greater credit is due to the promoters. The Drummonds have striven considerably against hindrances which they were inevitably confronted with. Nevertheless their exploitations at the mines; the erection of the railway, terminals and docks and the subsequent shipment of the ore was executed expeditiously. Indeed, the final arrangements were perfected in phenomenal time, many fearing that the initial shipment would not take place until several months had elapsed. Mr. Parsons tells the Leader that shipments will be made practically weekly. He is prone at the present time to discuss the possibilities of the creation of a large smelter here. Still, if the coal supply was obtainable in sufficiently large quantities, there would be excellent chances for the smelter being located in Newcastle. At all events the proposition is an admirable one and will prove advantageous in more than one way. In addition to giving Newcastle more elaborate advertisement, it will be an incentive for further development of the natural resources."

Evening Times & Star - Oct. 21, 1910 Newcastle Ore Shipments. - (Newcastle Advocate). - The steamer Skorstad arrived at the Drummond terminal Thursday for iron ore. Ore has been arriving daily since the 5th instant, at the rate of about 1,000 tons a day. Much interest has been manifested in the work and there have been many visitors to the terminals. Several steamers, capable of carrying 5,000 tons, are chartered for the work. The development of the ore means much to northern

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Daily Telegraph - Sep. 3, 1910 Ore Shipments From Newcastle in a Fortnight. -Drummond Company Have Installed an Up-To-Date Plant for Handling Output of Gloucester Mines. - Newcastle, Sept. 2 - The Drummond shipping plant here is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that it will be finished and a ship arrive for ore about the middle of this month. There are now about seventy men employed on the work. The building of the railway spur was begun last October, and work on the trestle was started in January. 900,000 feet of lumber, mostly southern hard pine, but partly spruce, has been used in building the terminal works. The heavy structure, railway trestle and ore pockets are 518 feet long. The conveyor trestles, to take ore from the brow of the cliff over the wharf to the vessels, is 135 feet in addition. The ore bin and engine tower are 33 feet above the wharf, and the ore pockets 100 feet. There are 20 pockets, each capable of holding 500 tons, 10,000 tons in all. The vessels of 4,000 to 7,000 tons that are chartered for this port can be filled with ore in from two to three and one-half hours. Counting on two trains a day of 1,000 tons each, at the start, it will take five days to fill the pockets, which will then be refilled as they are emptied into vessels. At the mines all the preliminary work has been finished, ore is being raised, and cargoes will be brought to Newcastle as soon as terminal work is accomplished. The chief engineer for the Drummond Co., here has been W.F.C. Parsons, and the resident engineer in actual charge is A.V. Tracy-Gould, of Norfolk, England, who in about a month after his services here are no longer required, will go to Algoma, Ontario, to superintend similar constructions for the Drummonds there. D.S. Grimmer, son of the provincial surveyor general, who has been accountant during construction, will remain as shipping superintendent. The permanent force needed to load the ore on the vessels will be only about eight men, besides the superintendent, so perfect are the mechanical contrivances for doing the work. At the wharf there is 32 feet of water at high tide, and about 28 at average low water. When the Horseshoe, down the river, is properly dredged, vessels of 10,000 tons will be used. There is no prospect of any early construction of a smelting plant on the Miramichi."

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 9, 1910 Drummond Plant Nearing Completion. - The Drummond shipping plant is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that it will be finished and a ship arrive for ore about the middle of this month. There are now about 70 men employed at the work. Reid and Archibald have the contract for the timber work, while all the machinery is being shipped by the Brown Machine Co., of Glasgow, N.S. The building of the railway spur was begun last October, and work on the trestle was started in January. 900,000 feet of timber, most;y southern hard pine, but partly spruce, has been sued in building the terminal works. The heavy structure, railway trestle and ore pockets are 518 feet large. The conveyor trestles, to take ore from the brow of the cliff over the wharf to the vessels, is 135 feet in addition. The ore bin and engine tower are 55 feet above the wharf and the ore pockets 100 feet. There are 200 pockets, each capable of holding 500 tons - 10,000 in all. The vessels of 4,000 to 7,000 tons that are chartered for this port can be filled with ore in from two to three and one half hours. Counting on two trains a day of 1,000 tons each at the start, it will take five days to fill the pockets, which will then be refilled as they are emptied into vessels. At the mines all the preliminary work has been finished, ore is being raised and cargoes will be brought to Newcastle as soon as terminal work is accomplished. The chief engineer for the Drummond Co. here is W.F.C. Parsons, and the resident engineer in actual charge is A.A. Tracy-Gould, of Norfolkstone, England, who in about a month, after his services here are no longer required, will go to Algoma, Ont., to superintend similar constructions for the Drummonds there. D.S. Grimmer, son of the provincial surveyor general, who has been accountant during construction, will remain as shipping superintendent. The permanent force needed to load the ore on the vessels will be only about eight men, besides the superintendent, so perfect are the mechanical contrivances for doing the work. At the wharf there is 32 feet of water at high tide, and about 28 at average low water. When the Horseshoe, down the river, is properly dredged, vessels of 10,000 tons will be used. There is no prospect of any early construction of a smelting plant on the Miramichi."

Campbellton Graphic - Apr. 7, 1911 Drummond works. - Engineer W.F.C. Parsons, a promoter of the Bathurst Mine for the Canada Iron Corporation, was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Parsons made an inspection of the terminals here. He said that shipments of the ore would be resumed in May. At the mine the development of the ore has progressed favorably and thousands of tons were taken out during the winter. The ore is reported to be of a very fine quality."

Daily Gleaner - Dec. 5, 1911 Big Mining Suit Was Dismissed. - Action of Grey Siding Company Against Drummond Mines Decided by Judge. - (Montreal Star). - The action of W. Marshall and the Greys Siding Co. against R.G. Leckie and the Drummond Mines Limited, for $150,000 was dismissed today by Mr. Justice Greenshields. ... Ontario properties..."

Campbellton Graphic - May 19, 1911 Iron Ore Shipments. - (Union Advocate). - The Intercolonial Railway sent Sunday evening to Nepisguit Junction an engine and a train crew to start hauling iron ore to the docks at Newcastle. The ore will be shipped to different points. There are about 52 cars of ore at Nepisiguit Junction ready for shipment. A steamer for the Canada Iron Corporation arrived here from Baltimore on Friday and sailed on the following day with a large cargo of iron from Bathurst mine. Engineer W.F.C. Parsons was in Newcastle Saturday and he said that the developments at the mines was very large and he looked for large shipments from Newcastle during the summer. Another ship came in on Monday, and trainloads of ore are arriving from the mines daily."

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S.J. Standard - Oct. 24, 1911 and Daily Gleaner - Oct. 24, 1911 Progress of the Bathurst Mines. - The summer will See Great Activity at the Drummond Iron Mines. - Extensive Improvements to the Plant. - Great progress is being made in connection with the development of the Drummond iron mines near Bathurst, and the company expect to put out 2000 tons of ore a day next summer. Arrangements are being made to put in a concentrating mill at the mines with a capacity of 700 tons a day and when the shipping season opens next spring it is the intention to keep this mill in operation day and night. A.H. Parsons, of Middleton, N.S. and J.J. Drummond, of Montreal, who have been on a trip of inspection to the mines were at the Royal yesterday, and will leave today to inspect the company's properties in Nova Scotia. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Parsons said that while the steel market was very dull at the present time, they has hopes that conditions would improve before next summer, and were making arrangements to greatly increase their output from the Drummond mines. 'The new concentrating mill will assist materially in the handling of the output,' he added. 'We will continue operations all winter. We have a good deal of ore stored ready for shipping, and we will do a good deal of stripping this winter for the purpose of getting the property in shape for extensive operations next summer. This summer we have shipped much ore to Philadelphia, as the market in England is rather dull.' In reply to a question Mr. Parsons said the company was employing 250 men at the Drummond mines, and that quite a town had grown up at the mines. The company put up about 20 workingmen's dwellings this summer, and will make preparations for accommodating a larger number of people next summer."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 15, 1911The Iron Mining Industry In N.B. - The Drummonds Say That Reciprocity Would Undoubtedly Injure Their Business. - Bathurst, Sept. 14 - It having been reported in certain localities of the county of Gloucester by the canvassers of the Liberal party that the Drummond people of Montreal, who are so largely connected with the iron mining industry in this and other provinces, are in favor of reciprocity. Mr. T.M. Burns, Conservative candidate, wired Mr. George E. Drummond and the following is his reply: Answering your telegraphic inquiry as to my opinion of the reciprocity pact, I cannot do better than to give my views as expressed in a telegram sent to your opponent, Mr. Turgeon, on Aug. 26th, and reads as follows: 'Telegram just received. My associates and self are strongly opposed to the reciprocity pact, which if unfortunately carried will, we are absolutely convinced, seriously injure in the course of time every Canadian industry and interest, and moreover will strike a serious blow at the fiscal and political; autonomy of Canada.' (Sgd) George E. Drummond. Mr. Turgeon, the Liberal candidate in Gloucester, has wisely kept the above answer quiet."

Campbellton Graphic - Jun. 20, 1913 Will Ship Large Quantities of Ore. - Bright Outlook for the County of Gloucester. Large Shipments Are Ready. - 'Our company will ship 150,000 tons of iron ore, during the summer,' said J.J. Drummond, proprietor of the Drummond Iron areas near Bathurst, yesterday. Uo to the present time our shipments have been practically experimental but now we have regular contracts and hope to increase the output each year. The ore is sent to Philadelphia where the business is on a sound basis.' Mr. Drummond said that the company had about 30,000,000 tons of ore in their holdings 'we have three vessels under continuous charter for carrying the ore' he continued 'and these are loaded at Newcastle. The whole northern part of the province has advanced greatly within the last few years. The government has thrown open a large tract of land for settlement and farmers are taking up land in all directions. Dredges are at work deepening the Bathurst harbor, and there will be twenty-five feet at low water at the different docks. We expect soon to have a large pulp mill established there. Accompanying Mr. Drummond were W.F.C. Parsons, of Middleton (N.S.), and general manager of the company, and G.G. Fulton, who had charge of the operations at the mines. Another View. - Bathurst, June 16 - The interview published above from the St. John Standard of this date referring to dredging at Bathurst harbor by J.J. Drummond, is very misleading. While it may be true that the Maritime Dredging Company has the contract for the inner harbor work, it is not true that they have the 'matter now well in hand.' Not an hour's work has yet been done by this company either inside or outside Bathurst harbor. They have no large suction dredge at work, nor any scows here yet. The suction dredge at work is a government dredge placed at work on outer harbor by the late Liberal government through the efforts of Mr. Turgeon, M.P. The outer harbor work is not yet completed, but is progressing favorably. Mr. Drummond 'pays a high compliment to the dominion government,: says the Standard. The Liberal government deserves the credit by beginning this important work in 1910. The present government ordered the government dredge away from Bathurst in April last, and it was only after a strong delegation composed of Conservatives and Liberals, had gone to Ottawa that Hon. Mr. Rogers was induced to leave the suction dredge at work on the outer harbor and call for tenders for inside work. If Mr. Drummond is no more accurate touching his opinions on the construction of Dreadnoughts in Canada than is in his interview, not much reliance can attach to his 'emergency' interview."

URN: 0069 / 0041 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - May 7, 1909 Mining Development Promised. - Company Will Make An Effort To Work Valuable Mineral Deposits In The Vicinity Of Sussex. - At different times the Record has made mention of the possibility of the development of mineral wealth near Sussex but circumstances were such we could not definitely refer to the subject. We understand now that arrangements have been perfected whereby the owners of the copper mining area at Jordan Mountain will shortly place this property before the public. For two years past or more much investigation, correspondence and tests of values has been indulged in with the result that it has been decided to form a company with the object of opening up and developing the area so as to bring it prominently to the attention of capitalists as under ordinary circumstancesit is impossible to get capital to take up with a 'prospect' or undeveloped property. This mine is within 7 miles of Sussex, on the old road passing through Jordan Mountain and close by the Stockton manganese mine which was worked to some extent a few years ago. The property was first discovered by James Robertson who is one of the most parochial miners in New Brunswick and was for many years engaged on the old Albert Mines in Albert Co. from which some millions of dollars were made on the production of Albertite. The vein was finally duly located and mining right on same taken out and averaged samples of ore sent to the Provincial Assayer of Quebec province, Milton L. Hersay, Esq. who gave values of upward of $22.00 per ton in copper and silver associated with malachite or carbonates of copper and he stated the ore was very valuable if inquantity. Some small amount of development work done revealed a vein 7 to 8 ft. in width the gangue of said"

URN: 0069 / 0041 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - May 7, 1909 Mining Development Promised. - Company Will Make An Effort To Work Valuable

Mineral Deposits In The Vicinity Of Sussex. - At different times the Record has made mention of the possibility of the development of mineral wealth near Sussex but circumstances were such we could not definitely refer to the subject. We understand now that arrangements have been perfected whereby the owners of the copper mining area at Jordan Mountain will shortly place this property before the public. For two years past or more much investigation, correspondence and tests of values has been indulged in with the result that it has been decided to form a company with the object of opening up and developing the area so as to bring it prominently to the attention of capitalists as under ordinary circumstancesit is impossible to get capital to take up with a 'prospect' or undeveloped property. This mine is within 7 miles of Sussex, on the old road passing through Jordan Mountain and close by the Stockton manganese mine which was worked to some extent a few years ago. The property was first discovered by James Robertson who is one of the most parochial miners in New Brunswick and was for many years engaged on the old Albert Mines in Albert Co. from which some millions of dollars were made on the production of Albertite. The vein was finally duly located and mining right on same taken out and averaged samples of ore sent to the Provincial Assayer of Quebec province, Milton L. Hersay, Esq. who gave values of upward of $22.00 per ton in copper and silver associated with malachite or carbonates of copper and he stated the ore was very valuable if inquantity. Some small amount of development work done revealed a vein 7 to 8 ft. in width the gangue of said"

URN: 0069 / 2043 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Rogersville Bog Iron;

Kings County Record - Jan. 12, 1912 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 12, 1912 Another Big Mining Proposition. - Dominion Iron and Steel Company Interested in New Brunswick Properties.- What looks like another big New Brunswick iron proposition is forecasted in a recent issue of the provincial gazette. Notice is given that Hector McInnis, K.C., of Halifax, a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and one of the best known lawyers in Nova Scotia has applied for mining rights covering an area of 66 square miles in the counties of Northumberland and Kent. The property surrounds the rich bog iron deposits in the vicinity of Rogersville. This body of bog ore was located several years ago and two blocks of five miles each were taken up. Later on two large iron corporations had men on the ground looking over the situation and it is understood that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose prospectors worked last summer on properties in the neighborhood are really behind the application of Mr. McInnis. While it is understood that nothing of a very definite character was determined by last year's operations, those who looked over the property saw enough to justify their principals in getting a hold on the supposed deposits. Next summer will probably see further prospecting on the holdings and if results justify action, it would not be surprising to see the big Nova Scotia company carrying on active work within the next few years. The sale of the big iron deposits on the NorthShore to the Drummonds and their activity since they acquired their rights there has attracted much attention to the possibilities of New Brunswick as a producer of commercial iron ores and the Dominion Iron and Steel company has evidently made up its mind to get in on the ground floor, if the Rogersville deposits should prove as rich as reported. An operation by this big company in New Brunswick would mean the employment of hundreds of hands and the building up of an industry which would have an effect on the advancement of New Brunswick as an important part of the Dominion. The outcome of this latest location will be watched with interest."

URN: 0069 / E2 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Kings County Record - May 21, 1909 Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - The Next Few Years Should See a Big Development of Natural Wealth. - That New Brunswick is rich in mineral wealth has been admitted by geologists of repute for many years. There is on file at Ottawa voluminous and exhaustive reports covering a very wide area of the province and the finding of experts have not been pessimistic in tone. The recent movement in Gloucester, where extensive deposits of iron ore are about to be opened up, has attracted much attention from mining men outside of New Brunswick and in other sections development is being quietly carried on with a view to inducing capital to take hold of extensive deposits of various minerals. In Albert County, where many square miles of oil"

URN: 0069 / E2 / T8 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Gloucester County Coal;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1910 Fresh Interest Taken in Mineral Resources of New Brunswick. - (Bradstreets). - There is a growing interest in the mineral resources of New Brunswick, which is partly due to the development of new iron mines in Gloucester county. A company working there is said to have discovered rich ore and is installing a plant to raise 2,000 tons per day. Seventeen miles of railway to connect with the Intercolonial is nearing completion, and shipment of ore will be made from Newcastle on the Miramichi until proper facilities can be provided at Bathurst harbor near the mines. It is announced that an excellent deposit of coalhas been discovered in the same county, which seems to point to the establishment of a smelting industry. During the last year forty seven licenses to search for minerals in Gloucester county were issued and seventy for other parts of the province. Coal, iron andantimony are now mined, besides extensive lime, plaster and granite industries. Other parts of the province arereported to show oil in paying quantities."

URN: 0069 / T8 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Gloucester County Coal;

Campbellton Graphic. - Mar. 26, 1909 Gloucester County is Rich in Coal. - The Tracadie Coal Company Commences Operations on ..?.. - St. John, - A prominent Bathurst man, who was in the city yesterday told something about a big coal discovery in Gloucester county, after boring with a calyx drill for one year the county proved to be a solid coal bed. Borings have been made at different places near where the cropping of coal showed at the surface. In one place was found a bed of coal two and a half feet thick at 33 feet below the surface and another rich bed about five feet thick at 500 feet below the surface. The coal is of a better quality than the Pictou. There are also valuable deposits of fire clay. The Tracadie Coal Company, who own a large tractof the coal region, are awaiting spring to resume operations. It will take some time to properly prospect the whole area where coal is showing up. Their engineer claims from the run of the leads he went through at different places that a ten foot seam can easily be located which, in connection with the Drummond iron works at Bathurst, will certainly create an extensive industry, within that county."

URN: 0084 / IDX_Names: Serpentine River;

Morning News - Aug. 22, 1862 Gold in Victoria County. - The Grand Falls Guardian of the 19th inst. Contains the following paragraph: ""Some little excitement prevails at present in the lower part of this county, owing to alleged discoveries of the precious metal up the Tobique River, some fifteen miles above the Forks of the Nictaux, in the vicinity of the Serpentine. Parties are now on the ground prospecting."""

New Brunswicker - Aug. 26, 1862 We learn from the Woodstock Journal that quartz properly described as ""gold bearing"" has been found on the Serpentine, a branch of the Tobique."

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 9, 1891 We understand that W. N. Gould of this place has been engaged in connection with some parties in making a protracted exploration for minerals, etc., in the vicinity of the Tobique. The prospects are so far considered exceedingly good in the mineral line."

Weekly Record Fri., Jan. 21, 1898 The reported discovery of free gold on the Serpentine River, a short distance above where it empties into the Tobique, if correct will prove very satisfactory news to those engaged in mining pursuits in N.B. Confirmation of the fact is necessary as so many fairy tales in this respect have been told in the past."

Gazette - Oct. 23, 1899 Gold in New Brunswick. - (Special to the Gazette). - Ottawa, Oct. 23. - Mr. Chalmers, the member of the Geological Survey staff engaged in field work in New Brunswick this last summer reports the discovery of alluvial deposits of gold on the Serpentine of the Tobique River in Northumberland county, which he considers to show promising signs of the presence of gold in paying quantities."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 20, 1900 Gold on the Tobique. - Robert Chalmers of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, came down from an inspection of the Tobique on Wednesday. He was looking for, and found gold, in alluvial deposits. Whether they are rich enough to pay working or not he does not know; but he is of the opinion that the traces of gold are native and not any glacial deposit. Found in the gravelly bottom of the Serpentine it is evident that the precious mineral has been washed down from the mountains. To find the parent deposit is the next question. - Hartland paper."

URN: 0084 / 0666 / 2050 / C1 / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Muniac River; Birch Island Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 22, 1892 New Brunswick as a Gold Producer (The Colliery Guardian). - The amount of information in the hands of the public respecting the gold bearing districts of the province of New Brunswick is very small. There have been frequent reports of the discovery of gold at various points. According, however, to an opinion expressed by Professor L.W. Bailey, the majority of such appear to have been largely unfounded, although rocks nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed in the province. In connection with these rocks many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made.They are composed of slate and quartzite belts, and border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties. A great part of this region is still densely forest-clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province. Among the points at which gold has been reported in small quantities maybe mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix River, in Charlotte county, the Nashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniac River, in Carleton County, and the Serpentine river in Victoria county. The head watersof the Tobique river would also appear to offer prospects of important discoveries, according to a report which has reached us from a correspondent in Restigouche county, and we recommend this district to the prospectors, as worth remembering when in the vicinity."

URN: 0084 / 0669 / X6 / O7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Tobique River; Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 17, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. VI. Tobique Valley and Tributaries. In the course of my explorations of last season, I undertook an excursion up the river Tobique and one of its most important branches, the Serpentine, partly with the view of making an examination of the great Lower Carboniferous outlier there, and partly to visit certain lands which had been leased from Government on the latterstream for gold mining purposes. The Tobique is a large tributary of the St. John, falling into the main stream about fifty miles above Woodstock, from the northeast, its general course thus coinciding with the strike of the rocks in the high lands constituting the water-shed between the St. John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; one of its main branches, called the little Tobique, or Left-hand branch, with a general south-easterly course, connects by a short portage with the Nepisiguit flowing, into the Bay of Chaleurs; while the other or Right-hand Branch, falling into the main 6 river at the same point but from the opposite direction, through a very rugged mountainous country, is, in its turn, composed of two branches, the Campbell and Serpentine rivers. These streams form a junction at the distance of ten miles from the main forks, from which point the Tobique flows through a rich and fertile valley in a southwesterly direction to join the St. John river, a distance of sixty-two miles, following the windings of the stream. On the Serpentine, which had not previously, so far as I am aware, been visited by any one with the special view of ascertaining its geological features, the land leased for mining purposes commences about three miles from its junction with the Campbell River, and extends some twenty miles higher, the stream for the greater part of the distance cutting across the strike of the rocks; but owing to the extreme difficulty of exploring this region, I was compelled to content myself with penetrating about seven miles from the commencement of the leased lands, or twenty miles from the main forks of the Tobique. The main Tobique, for about two miles from its junction with the St. John, flows with great rapidity through a deep, rocky gorge ..?.. coinciding with that of the slates, which dip N 70 deg. W <60 deg.; they are here highly calcareous, and enclose many seams and bunches of pure calcspar. Half a mile higher a narrow band of red and green slate occurs, associated with a tolerable pure compact or massive limestone, containing fossils, apparently in considerable profusion, although only visible on weathered surfaces. Among them, according to Mr. Billings, are Favosites Gothlandia, Atrypa reticularia, and Strephomena perplana, belonging to the Upper Silurian series. Above this the river assumes a course nearly at right angles to the strike, cutting sparingly calcareous but highly ferruginous and contorted brown weathering slate and quartzite, which must underlie those formerly referred to as prevailing at the mouth ofthe river. Small straggling strings of galena were observed at one place filling cracks in the rock, but are of no economic importance, except as indicated the metalliferous character of these rocks. At three and a half miles from the mouth, measured in a straight line on the strike, the soil assumes a red tint from the proximity of the red conglomerate of the outlier; a small patch of which is visible in the bank here, but is again succeeded by the older rocks, till reaching Red Rapids, four and a half miles up, where this formation; apparently identical in character with that mentioned in other parts of this report as the lowest rock in the Carboniferous series; appears in force in the bed and banks of the river, dipping due E. <4 deg., extending over half a mile farther up stream, and forming a steep, rocky channel. About this point the rock exposures are few, and 7 or a distance of nine and a half miles indicate no change, except in the prevalence of finer red calcareo-arenaceous sediments in ascending. - Then, about half a mile below the Wapskehegan, appear red and grey, and green marls, interstratified with blue limestone, all in thin alternating bands, still dipping slightly SE., and extending to the mouth of that tributary; a little above which the limestone re-appears in more massive beds, some being thirty inches thick, interstratified, as before, with red shales or marl, also of greater volume. This is a distance, in a straight line, of fourteen and a half miles from the mouth of the river, and here the outlier attains its greatest breadth, of about nine miles, of which by far the greatest proportion lies on the southeast side of the river. The general character of the limestone of the Tobique outlier is fine-grained, with conchoidal fracture, mottled red and pink and green, but sometimes bluish-grey; frequently lined with calcareous spar, and containing, according to Professors Hind's analysis, 82.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Superimposed upon the limestone and marl bedshere, are heavy beds of gypsum, which first appears at the mouth of the Wapskehegan, but in much greater development at Plaster Cliff, a mile and a quarter higher; where, for a distance of 80 or 100 yards, they rise perpendicularly from the left bank to the height of 120 feet. The great body of the rock is an impure, massive but earthy and exfoliating red and greenish gypsum, containing a varying proportion of carbonate of lime and silicious matter; but it is seamed with layers of pure white gypsum and of fibrous selenite, containing, according to the analysis of the late Dr. Robb, 77.7 per cent of sulphate, and 3.0 per cent of carbonate of lime. Nodules of nearly pure carbonate of lime are occasionally met with, imbedded in red gypsum. The whole appears to dip SE at a very low angle, and to be of limited extent, where it abuts upon the river; but I am informed, on competent authority, that the plaster beds are traceable at least four miles up the Wapskehegan, alternating with the other rocks of the series. Two small brooks were observed flowing into the river near the junction of the gypsum and marl beds, the waters of which were decidedlysaline and brackish; this character being, doubtless, derived from salt springs, which however, were not met with. Above Plaster Cliff, for a distance of eight miles, the strata, which are now horizontal, consist, as before, or grey and red sandstone and conglomerate, blue, red and green limestone, and marl; thereafter, at the point indicated, near Phillip's Brook, promontories and low knobs of dark brown amygdaloidal trap appear at intervals among the red rocks on the left bank, becoming more numerous and extensive in ascending the river. The red rocks, however, continue to occupy exclusively the 8 ed and right bank of the river, and occasionally also appear on the left bank, but now with westerly dip, until a point thirty-one and a half miles from the mouth is reached, where the outlier may be said to terminate; although for the last three miles of this distance, or from Blue Mountain upwards, only slight traces of its existence can be detected in the red color of the rocks in the bed of the river, where they are at rare intervals seen in place. Thus the total length of the outlier, measured in a straight line, may be stated at twenty-seven miles; it is of rudely elliptical form, and its total area is not less than 100 square miles. It is bounded on all sides by ferruginous and generally non-calcareous slates and quartzite, its outlines forming a very marked topographical feature, being defined by lofty ridges of the older rocks. A comparison of the rocks of the outlier, both in respect to their mineral character and apparent order of sequence, leaves little room to doubt that they belong to the same series which I have described as laying at the base of

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1876 Copper Ore Discovery In Dorchester.- The Portland Mining Company has been prospecting at Squirreltown, 4 miles from the Corner. They have had about twelve men at work. The ore tested gives favorable indications. Mr. Atwood is the Chemist and Mr. Merrill is the geologist under whom the operations are being conducted. They have secured through their attorney, A.E. Oulton, Esq., leases of land from Messrs. King, Fillmore, Crossman and Cole of about three hundred acres of land. The extent of the vein has not yet been determined."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 27, 1880 Mine Sale. - It is rumored that the copper mine in Woodville, owned by E.A. Record and others, of Moncton, has been sold by them to an American company for $40,000. This is good news, if true, and we congratulate Moncton on the influx of so much ready cash. It is said the mine is panning out in good style and in paying quantities. - Sackville Transcripts."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 18, 1880 E.F. Couch, of gold mine fame, was at the International yesterday on his way to Halifax."

Chignecto Post Sep. 2, 1880 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 4, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 3, 1880 The Dorchester Copper Mining Company, being Record, Trite & Co., we understand, have sold out for $40,000 to a company in Newfoundland. Your correspondent visited the mine and found twelve leads from seven to twelve inches thick, running as is supposed into a large vein which they have not yet reached. There are some five or six pits sunk, twelve to fourteen feet deep, and all indicate copper. Mr. King, on whose land the mine is, informed your correspondent there had been extracted over eight hundred pounds of pure copper. Many pure nuggets of copper have been raised at a distance of fourteen feet from the surface, weighing from one to thirty pounds. Mr. King, we understand, will receive $10,000 for the right to dig this mineral. The mine is situated about two and a half miles from the Corner, and will make Dorchester a lively place should it go on. I found some two miners with several workingmen exploring preparatory to beginning with a large force."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 4, 1880 A Valuable Mine. - A Dorchester correspondent of the Sackville Post says that he understands that the Dorchester Copper Mining Company, being Record, Trites & Co., have sold out for $40,000 to a Newfoundland Company. The correspondent visited the mine, and found twelve leads, from seven to twelve inches thick, running, as is supposed, into a large vein which they have not yet reached. There are some five or six pits sunk, twelve to fourteen feet deep, and all indicate copper. Mr. King, on whose land the mine is, informed him there had been extracted over eight hundred lbs. of pure copper. Many pure nuggets of copper have been raised, at a distance of fourteen feet from the surface, weighing from one to thirty lbs. Mr. King, it is understood, will receive $10,000 for the right to dig this mineral."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 25, 1881 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 26, 1881 Dorchester.- It is reported that Messrs. Couchand Saunderson have negotiated the sale of the Dorchester copper mine, to a Boston company, for $90,000."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 2, 1881 More Copper. - For substantial reasons Mr. W.W. Wells, of Dorchester, is now looked upon as a good authority on the copper finds of his district, and since he has been in the city has been interviewed by lots of people on that subject. The most recent find was made fifteen yards from Willow Farm. The copper is reported to be of the most excellent quality yet found, and it is believed the most valuable portion of the vein is on Messrs. Gilberts' farm. The new mine was opened by speculators, but the portion on the Willow Farm will be worked by the owners of the property, if worked

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 8, 1881 Mining Speculators in a Squabble. - Specials, Trains and Lawyers and injunctions and Lots of Scheming. - Just now there is music, mirth and murder amongst the mining gentlemen who make their headquarters in Moncton. Where all was calmness and serenity a few short weeks ago, turmoil and wrangling and lawyers have appeared. The Malagash copper mining property in Cumberland County, is the real bone of contention, the immediate cause of the excitement being the alleged crookedness of the owners and the parties negotiating for the possession of the mine. It appears that two different sets of capitalists have coveted the property in question, Mr. E.C. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., being at the head of one, and Mr. L. Carvell, of Hampton, being at the head of the other and having associated with him, it is understood, Mr. C.F. Wilder, of Boston, and some other gentlemen. What negotiations may have taken place between these parties and Dr. McLean, of Amherst, whose name has been used as the owner of the Malagash property, but who is understood to have associated with him other parties, would be tedious to detail and perhaps not interesting. However, it appears that both Mr. Couch and Mr. Carvell obtained documents from Mr. McLean, neither of which up to Monday, had been recorded. On Sunday morning last, Mr. R. Barry Smith, barrister, of Moncton, took the train for Halifax for the purpose of searching the records and, no doubt, filing Mr. Couch's claim should everything prove satisfactory. Mr. Carvell got wind of this and after telegraphing Mr. Rigby, Q.C., of Rigby and Tupper, Halifax, took a special train Sunday night and also proceeded to Halifax. He was met at the station by the law firm in question and steps immediately taken to have obtained in the premises an injunction from Chief Justice McDonald. Mr. Carvell's claim was then filed with the Commissioner of Mines and a copy of the injunction served on that official. Mr. Smith, Couch's lawyer, on visiting the Mines office, discovered what had been done, and telegraphed Mr. Couch at Moncton, and the result was that the latter gentleman, taking along with him Mr. Holstead; of Moncton, hired another special train and about 11:30 Monday night, he left this station for Halifax. The train left the track while leaving the Moncton yard, and the engine of a special at Painsec was backed up to the wreck and the party taken aboard. At Dorchester, Mr. W.W. Wells was taken on and the party proceeded to Halifax post haste. An effort is being made, we understand, to have the injunction set aside. Mr. Carvell returned to Moncton yesterday but the lawyers and the Couch party are still in Halifax. Many stories of crooked dealing are current, but it is generally believed that Mr. Carvell and his party have the inside track in more than one respect, though the Couch party boast of having the most money. It is said Mr. Couch coquetted with Dr. McLean about the price to be paid and thus lost his opportunity. Further developments will be awaited with interest. The Halifax papers as yet have contained no reference to the affair. It is reported Mr. Couch has eight lawyers employed."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 8, 1881 Copper is still active. Late on Monday evening, Mr. Edward F. Couch, at Moncton, was informed by a telegram from Halifax that his interests in the Malagash mine were critically endangered through the machinations of hostile operators. Couch at once hired a special train and at midnight came tearing into Dorchester at a furious rate. Barely taking time to distribute a basket of champagne in honor of his recent marriage, he snatched Wells from the arms of Morpheus and off up the Dorchester grade like a tornado. He took Wells along to supply him with law at

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 9, 1881 The Malagash Copper Mine. - Dr. McLean Charged With a Breach of Agreement. - Particulars of the Injunction. - (Halifax Herald). - Hon. Samuel Creelman, Commissioner of Mines, has been served with a writ of injunction, preventing him from granting a mining licence for a copper mine at Malagash to Mr. E.F. Couch, or his agents. It appears that Mr. Lewis Carvell, formerly Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, on the 27th of November, entered into an agreement with Dr. McLean, of Amherst, (who held a licence to search for minerals for an area of five square miles at Malagash) to have the district examined by a competent Mining Engineer within 20 days, and that if a favorable report was obtained, then Dr. McLean was to convey to Mr. Carvell all his right title and interest in the mines for the consideration of $5,000; and that when the mine was sold by Mr. Carvell, Dr. McLean was not to transfer his right in the mine to any other person until after the expiration of the twenty days. Mr. Carvell alleges that he has fulfilled his part of the agreement, but that Dr. McLean has violated his part of the contract by transferring his rights to E.F. Couch. On the 3rd instant, the arrangements between Dr. McLean and Mr. Couch were completed, and one of them came to Halifax by the early train from Moncton, intending to file the transfer in the Mines office on Monday morning, as soon as the office opened. On the morning of the 4th Mr. Carvell heard of the transaction, telegraphed to his brother, Senator Carvell, who was in Halifax, requesting him to engage a lawyer; hired a special train from Moncton and arrived at Halifax at midnight. He consulted with Mr. S.G. Rigby, Q.C., who immediately went to work, prepared a bill in Equity, issued a writ and obtained from the Chief Justice an order for an injunction preventing the transfer from being recorded. All this was done before nine o'clock Monday morning, necessitating the waking up out of their midnight slumber of Mr. Prothonatary Parsons, the Chief Justice and divers other functionaries. It is said that when the transfers were presented Monday morning, about ten o'clock, at the Mines office for the purpose of recording it, there was considerable astonishment manifested when it was stated that it would be a heinous contempt of court to do so in the face of an injunction that had been served but a few minutes previously. [Mr. Couch and his lawyers returned from Halifax yesterday morning. It is understood they have taken steps to have the injunction set aside if possible]."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Globe - Dec. 9, 1881 The Malagash Copper Mine. - The copper mine discovered at Point Malagash, Cumberland County, N.S., by Mr. Couch, who has fairly earned the name of the Scientific American in regard to copper, has become the subject of a heavy suit in the Halifax Equity Court. It appears that after Mr. Couch and his party visited the mine and received a favorable report of its indications from the experts and assayers, certain members of the proposed company finally negotiated a transfer of property from Dr. McLean, of Amherst, to themselves, ignoring Mr. Couch and Conductor Hilson, the latter of whom was the joint owner with McLean of the mine. Mr. Couch, however, continued his explorations and finally obtained a new transfer from Dr. McLean, and on Sunday morning his solicitor Mr. Smith, of Moncton, started for Halifax to investigate the title and record the transfer. Mr. Lewis Carvell, who is the head of the party adverse to Mr. Couch, learning Mr. Smith's departure, engaged a special and on Sunday evening left Moncton for Halifax and on Monday morning, previous to the opening of the Mines' office, an injunction, obtained for Mr. Carvell by Messrs. Rigby and Tupper, was served on Hon. S. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines, &c. When Mr. Smith arrived at the Mines Office at 10 o'clock, he was informed by the Commissioner that the injunction had been served, and that he could register no transfers of McLean's interest. Mr. Smith then telegraphed the facts to Mr. Couch and interviewed Messrs. Rigby and Tupper, who supplied him with a copy of the papers and order of injunction, and also retained Messrs. Meagher, Chisholm & Ritchie as solicitors for Mr. Couch. The latter engaged a special at cost, it is stated, of $150, and proceeded to Halifax in company of Messrs. Hilson and McLean and two other counsel, Messrs. Holstead and Wells. The run to Halifax from Moncton was made in five hours, or at the rate of forty miles per hour, including stoppages at Dorchester and Truro. On the arrival of the party, papers were at once drawn with a view to dissolving the injunction, and the application for that purpose will be made in a few days. This sudden rupture and prompt action have caused general excitement in mining circles in Moncton and Halifax. Mr. Couch expresses himself as determined to get the property if money and legal ability can bring about the result, and to that end has engaged the services of eight legal gentlemen, of whom three - Messrs. Holstead, Smith and Wells - are from New Brunswick and five are members of the bar of Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. Meagher, of Halifax, the leading counsel for Mr. Couch, expresses himself strongly of the opinion that the injunction cannot stand, having been obtained by a suppression of material facts within the plaintiff's knowledge. This mine is said to be very valuable, and the contest will, no doubt, be a long and bitter one. Mr. Couch is still in Halifax, but the lawyers returned home by Wednesday night's train, having decided on the course to be pursued. It is stated that one of them will be selected to assist Mr. Meagher in the argument when the case comes up for hearing."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1881 Dorchester Copper. - Twenty tons of ore have been got out. It is being assorted and barrelled for shipment to Boston."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1881 Our Mining Interests. - The Maritime Provinces, instead of seeing their mining properties going begging, are called upon to witness a struggle for their possession. The Carvell-Couch embroglio is a new thing under the sun and goes to show the increased value which is placed on Maritime copper deposits. A correspondent deals with the subject in another column."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1881 King Copper. - Woodville Copper Mine, Dorchester, N.B., and the New Bonanza at Malagash, Cumberland County, N.S. - Mr. Editor. - Some weeks since the mining world was electrified by the news of the sale of the Woodville copper mine, Dorchester, N.B., for the munificent sum of $270,000, by Mr. E.F. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., to Boston capitalists, and the excitement and speculation in regard to the same are still intense. Mr. Revere, the manager of the mine, on behalf of the Boston capitalists, is prosecuting the work vigorously, and in a thorough manner exposing the different lodes of copper which seemingly day by day to grow in richness and magnitude. This property will, in all probability, give employment to a large number of laborers, and in addition to circulating a large amount of money in Dorchester and vicinity, will ultimately give such a stimulus to mining enterprise as will place New Brunswick in the front ranks of the mining territories of America. Following in the wake of Woodville comes the news of a new bonanza, now known as the Malagash copper mine. Taking the Inter-Colonial railway at St. John or Moncton you proceed to the village of Wentworth, which overlooks the beautiful valley of the Wallace River, and from thence by the aid of equine locomotion, after a drive of some 25 miles, or thereabouts, you reach Malagash Point, Cumberland County, N.S., on the extreme edge of which are situated the numerous rich and valuable leads of copper, which have so lately attained such prominence in the mining circles of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Boston. This property was examined years ago, but for want of capital or pluck, remained undeveloped, when in the summer of 1879 Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N.S., took out the right of search on same, had some samples taken therefrom and tested by an assayer in Philadelphia, which proved exceedingly rich. Shortly after, Sheriff McLean transferred his interests to his son Dr. McLean, who in May, 1880, took out renewal of right of search in his own name of the said property. He then afterwards gave a power of attorney and bond of the property to a friend who had been mixing up a little in mining matters, authorizing him to sell the said property on certain conditions, or form a development company to open and work the same in the most advantageous terms possible. Negotiations were opened up on several occasions, but fell through from want of interest on the part of capitalists approached. Nothing daunted, however, the holder of the power of attorney and bond in question renewed operations with parties in Boston, who were stimulated to take more interest in the same by the sale of the Dorchester mine. At this period, while said negotiations were pending, Mr. Lewis Carvell, of Hampton, N.B., well known to the people of the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces particularly, having associated with him Mr. Chas. H. Wilder, of Boston, and some prominent Boston capitalists, approached Dr. McLean with a view to the purchase of the Malagash mine. Mr. Carvell then succeeded in getting a distinct promise from Dr. McLean and the holder of the bond, that in the event of the Boston men then treating for the property not acting promptly, he should have the refusal of the same. This arrangement was finally consummated and Dr. McLean then entered into an agreement on certain terms and conditions with Mr. Carvell, and signed, sealed and delivered the same to him. During this period Mr. E.F. Couch had also approached Dr. McLean with a view to purchase of the property and had visited Malagash and returned to Moncton with a vivid impression of its wonderful richness. Having, however, failed to consummate his agreement with Dr. McLean, the property, as before stated, came into Mr. Carvell's possession. Anticipating no trouble in the matter, and believing he was dealing with men who were above suspicion, what was his astonishment to learn that on Saturday evening, the 3rd of December, Dr. McLean had sold the property again to Mr. Couch, transferred the same, and R.B. Smith, Esq., of Moncton, was dispatched to Halifax to place the documents on record in the Mines Office. Mr. Carvell, having had an intimation of what was going on, quietly procured a special train, left for Halifax, secured the services of Messrs. Rigby & Tupper on Monday morning, prepared a Bill in Equity, issued a writ and obtained from the Chief Justice an order for an injunction preventing the transfer from being recorded, and on Mr. Smith's entering the Mines Office to place his papers on record, he was confronted with the aforesaid injunction, which it is said, in the language of one of the modern poets, caused him To smile a sort of sickly smile. This unpleasant news was communicated to Mr. Couch in due season and a second special was chartered on Tuesday evening for Halifax, to fight the matter out, with Mr. Carvell and have the injunction dissolved, in which position the matter stands at present writing. The ultimate result, no doubt will be the sustaining of Mr. Carvell's position fully, public opinion being strong in his favor, as all his acts in connection with this matter bear the impress of honesty, integrity and truth. These are the facts concerning Malagash, within whose rock-bound bosom lies such a store of mineral wealth as will cause the pulse of the mining experts, stock brokers, and capitalists of mining circles to beat with a feverish velocity. Since Mr. Carvell and Mr. Wilder have taken hold of Malagash, explorations have been made, numberless samples obtained, each succeeding find rivalling if not excelling in richness its predecessor. Mr. Wilder's extensive knowledge of mines and minerals has found a valuable field for research and numerous assays have been obtained from the most reliable assayers and smelting works of Boston, ranging all the way from 15 to 30 per cent. of copper - former assays having also shown from 21 per cent to 70 per cent. of copper and carrying silver in exceedingly rich and paying quantities. The parties associated with Mr. Carvell and Mr. Wilder are convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt and before long such a hum will probably be heard in connection with Malagash as will give additional proof of the wonderful value of the mineral wealth of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Wilder is becoming well and favorably known as a thorough mining expert and has gained the confidence and good will of a host of people in the Provinces, and by his extreme affability and courtesy, together with his desire to place matters in their true light, is rendering good service to the mining interests of Canada and the Lower Provinces particularly. His associate, Mr. James Piper of Boston, with him here at present, is delighted with his trip so far to the land of the Bluenoses and is making for himself numerous friends. It is stated by those who seem to be conversant with the facts that Mr. Wilder was largely instrumental in the preliminary movements which eventually placed the Woodville Copper property in Dorchester in its present prominent position. He is, therefore, to be congratulated on having been so largely instrumental in introducing American capital within our borders, and, further, has the best wishes of his many friends for his success with Malagash as well as his future operations, inasmuch as he has identified himself closely with our New Brunswick men, showing a disposition to share the loaf with them and not gobble up, so to speak, everything that comes within his reach, even though it should earn for him the high sounding title of King Copper. Moncton, N.B., Dec., 8,

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 13, 1881 Truro Guardian: Mr. Edward F. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., who has been engaged in prospecting mines of all kinds for the past sixteen years, and who has recently purchased and is now developing a valuable copper mine at Dorchester, N.B., is at present at the Grand Central Hotel, Truro. He has a large mining experience, and has invested a large amount of capital in mining enterprises. He will be pleased to see persons having mineral samples to exhibit. We understand Mr. Couch intends having a look at the coal seam recently discovered at Belmont."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 13, 1881 King Copper - Woodville Copper Mine, Dorchester, N.B., and the New Copper Bonanza at Malagash, Cumberland County, N.S. - (From an Occasional Correspondent). - Some weeks ago the mining world was electrified by the news of the sale of the Dorchester copper mine by Mr. E.F. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., for the munificent sum of $270,000 to Boston capitalists, and the excitement and sensation in regard to the same are still intense. Mr. Revere, the manager of the mines on behalf of the Boston capitalists, is prosecuting the work vigorously and in a thorough and energetic manner exposing the different lodes of copper which seemingly day by day grow in richness and magnitude. This property will in all probability give employment to a large number of laborers, and in addition to circulating a large amount of money in Dorchester and vicinity will ultimately give such a stimulus to mining enterprise as shall place New Brunswick in the front ranks of the mining fields of America. Following in the wake of Woodville comes the news of a new bonanza now known as the Malagash Copper Mine. Taking the Intercolonial Railway from any principal point, St. John or Moncton, you proceed to the village of Wentworth, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Wallace River, and from thence by the use of equine locomotion after a drive of twenty-five miles or thereabouts you reach Malagash Point, Cumberland County, on the extreme edge of which is situated the numerous rich and valuable leads of copper which have so lately attained such prominence in the mining circles of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Boston. This copper ore was found years ago and tested and experimented with, but owing either to want of mining knowledge or pluck it laid dormant until the summer of 1879, when Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N.S., was induced to take right of search and make an examination of the ground, and have some specimens therefrom tested by the Assayer in Philadelphia which proved exceedingly rich. Shortly after Sheriff McLean transferred his interests therein to his son, Dr. McLean, who in May, 1880, took out right of search in his own name of the property in question. He, Dr. McLean, then afterwards gave a power of attorney and bond of the property to a friend who had been dabbling somewhat in mining matters, authorizing him to sell the said property on certain conditions, or form a development company to open and work the same on the most advantageous terms possible. Negotiations were opened up on several occasions but fell through from want of interest on the part of capitalists approached. Nothing daunted however, the holder of attorney and bond in question, renewed operations with parties in Boston who were stimulated to take more interest in same by the sale of the Dorchester mine. At this period, while the said negotiations were pending, Mr. Lewis Carvell of Hampton, N.B., well known to the people of the Dominion, and the Provinces particularly, having associated with him, Mr. C.P. Wilder, of Boston, and some prominent Boston capitalists, approached Dr. McLean with a view to the purchase of the Malagash mine. Mr. Carvell than succeeded in getting a distinct promise from Dr. McLean and the holder of the bond that in event of the Boston men, then treating for the property, not acting promptly, he should have refusal of the same. This arrangement was finally consummated and Dr. McLean then entered into an agreement on certain terms and conditions with Mr. Carvell, and signed, sealed and delivered the same to him. Prior however, to this period Mr. E.F. 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Rigby and Tupper, on Monday morning prepared a bill in Equity, issued a Writ and obtained from the Chief Justice an order for an injunction, preventing the transfer from being recorded, and on Mr. Smith's entering the Mines office, to record his papers, he was confronted with the said documents which, it is said, caused him in the words of the poet: To smile a sort of sickly smile, &c. The unpleasant news was communicated to Mr. Couch over the wires and a second special was chartered on Tuesday for Halifax to fight the matter out with Mr. Carvell and have the injunction dissolved, in which position the matter remains ar present writing. The ultimate result no doubt will be that Mr. Carvell's position will be sustained fully and public opinion is strong in favor of his position, which bears upon it the stamp of honesty, integrity and truth. 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Carvell and Wilder are convinced of the value of the property beyond the shadow of a doubt, and before long such a hum will be heard in connection with Malagash as will give additional proof of the wonderful value of the mineral wealth of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Wilder is becoming well and favorably known as a thorough mining expert, and has gained the confidence and good will of a host of people in the Lower Provinces, and by his extreme affability and courtesy, together with his desire to place matters in their true light, is rendering good service to the mining interests of Canada, and the Lower Provinces particularly. His Associate, Mr. James M. Piper, of Boston, with him here at present, is delighted with his trip so far to the land of the blue noses and is making for himself numerous friends. It may not be generally known, but it is stated by those who seem to be conversant with the facts, that Mr. Wilder was largely instrumental in the preliminary movements which eventually placed the Woodville Copper property in Dorchester in its present prominent position. He is therefore to be congratulated on having been so largely instrumental in introducing American capital within our borders, and further has the best wishes of a number of friends for the present success with Malagash, and his future operations, inasmuch as he has identified himself closely with our New Brunswick men, showing a disposition to share the loaf with them, and not gobble up. so to speak, everything that comes within his reach, even though

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - Nov. 3, 1881 Dorchester Copper Bonanza.- The conservative millionaires of the Corner have hardly yet recovered from the mental paralysis induced by Mr. Couch's raid in their midst, and his coolly picking up a fortune that had always been at their very feet. And if his first coup was not astounding enough, his Monte Christo prodigality afterwards, has almost appalied them into a fit of apoplexy. That Mr. Couch should unconcernedly fling down $45,000 of his $85,000 on other people seems akin to that madness that afflicted Heliogabalus, who spent his toothsome palate with the tongues of nightingales, &c. Mr. Couch on his part, who seems to despise the ways of naurers and screw-augers, only regards the large sums he pays for services rendered him, as liberal compensation. The Boston broker got $20,000 and the landowners, mining experts, lawyers, &c., have the balance. The effect of this discovery on the industrial development and wealth of Dorchester and the County generally can as yet only be surmised, but if the expectations of the owners are half realized, no such good fortune has befallen this County since 1st July, 1867, the birth of Confederation. It would be premature for months yet to say what the character of the works will be, or the number of men employed, but if the deposit is as extensive and valuable as the prospecting and analyses shew, no mining concern in the Maritime provinces will equal in character the extent of the operations. The employment of a thousand or even five hundred men will create a small city on the outskirts of Dorchester and have a reflex influence on the surrounding country, of a very beneficial kind, giving a market at our doors for every article that our farmers and manufacturers can produce. The consequent increase of business, wealth and prosperity, would be magical. The success of Mr. Couch suggests the enquiry, why need our energetic and intelligent young men be rushing off to encounter the dangers and risk of far off lands, when the more of our own country is known, the more apparent it is, we have boundless resources. BONANZA."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 9, 1881 Dorchester. - Copper is still active. Mr. A.D.Richard, on Saturday, leased at Memramcook a large tract of land, rich in verdigris-stained rock."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 10, 1881 Mr. A.D. Richard has leased a large part of Memramcook with a view to prospecting for copper. Some rich outcrops have been found on this tract."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 14, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 15, 1881Mr. E.F. Couch, who recently sold the Dorchester Copper Mine to Boston parties for a very large sum, returned on Saturday morning from Boston and proceeded to Moncton, accompanied by his father and mother, who propose to make their home in Moncton for the winter. Mr. Couch, senior, is himself a miner, and it is altogether likely that he will give his son the benefit of his extensive practical experience, in connexion with some other mining enterprises in which Mr. E.F. Couch will probably engage immediately. We understand that Mr. Charles Wilder, the mining expert, will also return to Moncton in the course of ten days; and it is quite possible that by the efforts of these gentlemen the mineral resources of Westmorland and Albert will be better known to the world than they have ever been. We are glad to know that the Dorchester mine is turning out well, and that the purchasers, who have had large interests in Lake Superior copper mines, are thoroughly satisfied with their venture. It is considered in Boston the best copper mine yet developed, the ore averaging thirty per cent. - Sun"

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1881 More Copper. - A Ride through Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. - The New Copper Mine at Malagash. - If there is anything particularly exasperating to an individual fond of quiet and repose, it is to be obliged to take a railway train at the unseemly hour of two o'clock in the morning. To go to bed and be called in season is only an aggravation; to sit up and wait is tedious beyond description. It was the fortune or misfortune of the writer, a few mornings since, in company with half a dozen friends to take the early morning train east from Moncton, bound for Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, and the site of a new copper mine. A four hours' ride brought us to the little village of Wentworth - or rather the Station of that name on the Intercolonial Railway - for hardly enough houses could be found to dignify the place with the name of village. At a little hotel, however, we procured conveyances and drivers and settled down for a twenty eight miles drive, our objective point being the low, rocky cape which runs out in to the Straits of Northumberland, and is known as Malagash. Our party consisted of Messrs. E.F. and A.C. Couch, and John D. Parsons, jr., of Newburyport, Mass., Charles Cloutman, of Boston, Dr. McLean, of Amherst and Dr. Chandler and Conductor Hillson of Moncton. The first part of our drive was down through the valley of the Cobequid Mountains, the scenery of which in the early morning is most beautiful. After leaving the valley we continued through a long stretch of dead and barren woodland, the thousands of branchless trunks telling the story of some scourge by fire. As we progressed we went through a fine farming country, the freshly turned soil showing great richness, and the stock cattle, telling of the prosperity of the farmers. We rode along the banks of Tatamagouche Bay for several miles. Here we beheld a scene calculated to stir the heart of a sportsman. In the waters of the bay were thousands of wild geese swimming about, and in every direction flocks of these fowl could be seen flying through the air. Several flew very near our carriages but unfortunately we had no gun with us, and perhaps this was fortunate for the geese, or some of them might have been badly frightened by the serenade we should have given them. We arrived at Malagash about noontime, and proceeded to look over the new copper mine. This is situated directly on the shore of the Bay, so that when the mine is developed, as we believe it soon will be, the ore can be laden directly into vessels, thus saving largely in expense of transportation. This property belongs to Dr. McLean, of Amherst, and Conductor Hillson, of Moncton. Beyond having several specimens assayed at Philadelphia, showing a very large per centage of copper, nothing has as yet been done towards developing the property. The surface indications are peculiarly rich. The formation is of sandstone, red marl slate and conglomerate, principally, and from it with the pick were taken several fine specimens of ore, which were brought to Moncton, and will be sent to Boston for assay. They are very rich in copper, and to all appearances contain large quantities of silver. The vein was located by Mr. Couch, and he is of the opinion that no mine of greater promise has ever been discovered in the Provinces, and that its favorable situation renders it doubly valuable. Unfortunately we had but a short time to spend at Malagash, although sufficient to convince all of the great worth of this property. Once more taking carriages, we had the experience of a fourteen mile drive in a fierce southerly storm, to Wallace, where a good supper and clean beds were provided at the hotel. At five o'clock the next morning we were again en route to Wentworth, where train was taken for Moncton, having been almost continuously on the go for two days and two nights. We arrived back at Moncton, wearied enough, but well satisfied with what we had seen."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 24, 1881 The copper-miners on Tuesday struck a new seam of sufficient richness to ensure the success of the mine even though nothing else should be found."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 24, 1881 About twenty men are employed getting out copper under the supervision of Mr. Revere. A boarding house is being erected by Mr. John Tidd and also a blacksmith shop."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 30, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 1, 1881 Dorchester Copper Mines. - A despatch from Dorchester, N.B., relative to the valuable copper property at the head of the Bay of Fundy, which was recently sold to a party of Boston capitalists, says the vein has been traced for a distance of 8000 feet, and that forty slopes or drifts have been opened, and in every instance give excellent returns. The ore, of which very many assays have been made, yields from 20 to 60 per cent. in pure copper, the average running as high as 33 per cent. It is almost entirely free from baser metals, and is consequently very easy to treat. The location of the property is a favorable one, being but one mile from the Intercolonial Railway and but two from Dorchester harbor, so that the cost of transportation will not be heavy. Prof. Joseph Revere of the Revere Copper Works, and a thorough mining engineer, is the superintendent of the new mine, and he has already commenced the work of taking out ore, fully satisfied that his company hold a rich mine. Several buildings, including dwelling houses, are now in process of erection, and, by spring, a large force of miners will probably be at work. - Boston

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 1, 1881 Copper Mining at Dorchester. - For some months past prospecting for copper has been carried on quite extensively in the vicinity of Dorchester by Mr. Couch, an American gentleman, from Newburyport, which, if current reports be true has resulted in the discovery of very rich deposits. Mr. Couch has secured the mining right of six or seven farms through which the veins of copper run. He has already disposed, we hear, of several shares of the mine to a party of New York capitalists for the handsome sum of $140,000. Mr. Couch conducted his operations with great secrecy, being only known in the matter as a resident of Moncton. The vein is understood to run through the rising ground about a mile back from the Penitentiary hill, from which it is separated by a narrow valley. Other prospectors had been previously at work but found no paying quantities, though in one case they made quite a large excavation within a few feet of the vein that Mr. Couch has traced out. If reports are to be credited, the mine is likely to prove one of the best paying on this continent, and if so, there will be little difficulty in placing it in the market. The discovery of the vein is the most remarkable part of the story. It is said that the air in the vicinity is at times impregnated with a coppery odor, and that this at first attracted attention. Following up the clue, the vegetation on the hillside was found to be killed, caused by the trickling down of water strongly tinctured with verdigris. With such surface indications an experienced miner had little difficulty in striking copper deposits, though it was the work of months to follow the course of the vein, and determine its thickness, through the farms on both sides of where the strike was first made."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - Oct. 6, 1881 The Dorchester Bonanza.- Remarkable Discovery of Copper.- Unexpected Wealth.- Its Sale.- Future Operations.- Some ten years ago a party of American speculators became interested in certain outcrops of copper ore in the vicinity of Dorchester and having tested some of the specimens and being struck by their richness, they sunk various shallow test pits into the surface conglomerate and finding no paying quantities of ore finally became discouraged and came to the conclusion that the surface specimens were relics of the diluvial detritus or deposits from glaciers supposed to have been sliding around before man was created. They consequently quit operations and went away. About three years ago a practical miner, Mr. James Grant, who had gained experience in prospecting in Nova Scotia, happened to visit Dorchester and hearing of the previous operations went into prospecting on his own account and in a very quiet way, delved into the woods and hills pretty thoroughly and found the indications much better than he had any reason to expect. On sunny days the odor of verdigris in some small ravines on the hills he found so strong as to be quite offensive, and he noticed that the cattle would seek those spots to lie down in, as the flies found the smell of copper too strong for them to follow with comfort. Small streams too, quite black, he noticed oozing out from between boulders which killed the herbage wherever they flowed. Detached pieces of ore dropped by old glaciers he rightfully concluded would not have so general an effect, and having communicated his views to a couple of Moncton gentlemen the three went into it on equal shares with a view to developing whatever might be there. A Londonderry capitalist offered to put in $50,000 and enter as a fourth, but just then the Beliveau craze arose and the owners of land, where the copper lay, suspected there might be money in their lands, too, and refused to negotiate mining leases, or do any thing else. Thus the matter rested until a few months ago when Mr. Edward Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., appeared on the scene and infused new life into the enterprise. Mr. Couch bought out the right of Grant and his two partners and then devoted himself to obtaining control of the lands. By this time Beliveau Albertite had gone up and the faith of the farmer in the copper indications grew correspondingly less. Mr. Couch, therefore, without much difficulty, obtained leases from Wm. B. Chapman, Weldon Chapman, Ann Chapman, John S. Chapman, Geo. King, Wm. Turner, Geo. W. Chandler, Alfred Cole, Chas. Crossman, Patrick McGuire, Alpheus Palmer, and others, securing to himself mining rights over a large area of the rocky ridge extending northeastward from the penitentiary.

He then, with a few picked miners sworn to secrecy, began operations. On sinking pits through the conglomerate to the formation below he found the strata much disturbed, evidencing tremendous upheavals and shiftings of the earth's surface in the remote past. In one place the stratification is perpendicular as if a piece of the earth's crust has been stood upon edge and there, wedged in between two walls of sandstone, is the brown seam of copper, one which, if reports be true is as near pure copper as it can be. Men are kept on guard over this seam night and day, so that one has no chance of seeing for himself the dimensions of the seam. It is reported, however, that a company of capitalists are investing from $100,000 to $200,000 in the speculation with Mr. Couch, and Professor Merill, an eminent New England Geologist, sent here as an expert, by the Company, expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the results of his tests. Various members of Company have visited the vein during the last two months and Mr. Howe, a somewhat celebrated conveyancer from Boston, has been here during the past week overhauling the deeds and tracing out and making abstracts of the titles to the lands for the satisfaction of the Company before the bonds are finally signed. It appears more like a seam than a vein and occurs in the mill-stone grits - a most unusual situation for copper. The leading seam is said to be five feet thick. The parties interested are very uncommunicative, but they intend pushing operations on a large scale."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1881The Dorchester Copper Mine. - It is believed that a sum of about $85,000 will presently be paid over for this mine, by wealthy capitalists. Part of the money will go to farmers, owners of the soil, in sums of from $1000, $2000, etc., and the balance to the promoters of the enterprise. If developed it will prove very advantageous to Dorchester and vicinity."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 20, 1881 Dorchester.- Oct. 10 - Messrs. Howe, Revere and Mooney, of Boston, are at the Dorchester Hotel. They represent the Copper Mine Company."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 20, 1881 The copper mine still excites great interest and the movements of the operators are still enshrouded in mystery. While it is generally understood that the contract for the sale to the Boston Company is closed, and that the figure is in the vicinity of a quarter of a million, still the title deeds are not all completed yet and pending that, the original secrecy is maintained."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 27, 1881 Dorchester Copper Mine business has come to a satisfactory head. Mr. E.F. Couch, who secured the leases in the beginning, received $85,000 on Thursday last from the Boston capitalists, for which he gives them the option of it for $190,000 more in six months, in all $275,000. Mr. Wells, who conducted the negotiations for the Americans, received a fee of $3,000 on Thursday. Mr. Revere, representing the Boston Co. has commenced to develope

Weekly Freeman - Oct. 29, 1881 The Dorchester copper mine has been purchased by Boston capitalists."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1882 Personal. - Mr. A.S. Couch, a mining engineer and expert, passed through New Glasgow last week en route for Cape Breton, where he is to inspect some coal areas, with a view of placing them in the New York

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1882 Mr. William Patrick has a gang of men prospecting for copper on lands he has leased at Dorchester."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1882 We have been shown a specimen of copper ore discovered by T.H. Prescott, on lands leased by him in this parish. Mr. Prescott intends to have the property prospected."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1882 Copper Mining at Dorchester.- Important Developments! - New Concentrating Works! - From our Reporter. - There have been rumors a float here for the past few days that Messrs. Howell and Patrick, who have been mining for copper in Woodville for the last three months had struck it very rich. There has been more and less excitement here about copper, ever since the late E.F. Couch sold his property in Woodville last fall to a Boston Company for $270,000. This property was worked part of the winter and abandoned, it was said, because of a scarcity of pay ore. This story was not credited by those well acquainted with the transaction; so public opinion is pretty well divided as to whether the Couch Mine is worth $270,000 or is not. As this mine of Messrs. Howell and Patrick's is in the neighborhood of the Couch Mine, I felt considerably interested to know whether they had been so successful as rumor said. To-day (Wednesday) I drove out to the mine to make a personal examination and ascertain the facts. These facts are so interesting to all those who wish progress to the mining industry, that I am confident they will be acceptable to the columns of the POST. I was afraid that I would have much difficulty in discovering the scene of operations: for mines, as you perhaps know, are generally located in the most inaccessible spots in the country. But while my perplexity was at its most dismal pitch, I described a new road to my left, nicely turnpiked. This looked so much like enterprise that I, at once, concluded this must be the way to the Copper Mine. Nor was I mistaken either; for I had not gone far along the road until I came to A new building, I drew reign before the door and soon had the pleasure of introducing myself to the proprietors, and acquainting them with the object of my visit. Mr. Patrick remarked that he had been requested by several newspaper men, since they began operating in Woodville, to give them information for publication, but that he had hitherto declined, for the reason that the public is not a good judge of work half done; and in most cases a prospector has enough to discourage him without an unfavorable, large and gratuitous public opinion pressing itself upon him at all times. But now as this mine is beyond the stage of a mere prospect and is producing tangible tons of ore of a valuable character, he had no longer any hesitation in permitting the public all information your reporter can convey and also allowing them the further enjoyment of any opinion they feel disposed to form. This mine is situated a short distance north-east of the Couch Mine on lands owned by Charles Crossman, Esq., and others. It has been worked for about three months, and consists of a shaft, two slopes and several trial pits. The shaft is down 25 feet perpendicularly and about 30 feet further on an incline. In the incline part of this shaft I was shewn a streak of bright glistening ore 17 inches wide, which Mr. Patrick informed me is called Copper Glance and yields from 50 per cent. to 78 per cent. of pure copper. Below this vein was another of hard grey rock, 18 inches wide, which upon close inspection shows a great quantity of thin white colored metal mixed through it. This yields 15 per cent. pure copper. We next visited the slope which is several hundred feet distant from this shaft. This slope is 114 ft. from the outcrop. Let us descend it. For 75 ft. in, the slope is very gentle, not more than 15ø, and on either side there is to be seen a vein of ore mostly carbonates from 3 in. to 2 ft. wide. At this point (75 ft. in) the slope takes a sudden dip to about 45ø or 50ø and the vein of carbonates disappears in the roof. Very carefully we descend for 15 ft., knowing that a misstep means a tumble to the bottom. At this point a great change is noticeable in the rocks. They appear metamorphosed and highly disturbed. No copper is seen between 75 and 90 ft. But at 90 ft. we strike a very fine vein of 6 ft. wide, dipping 50ø. In this is a well defined streak of Glance 20 inches thick, 20 per cent. copper and the remaining 4 ft. 4 inches yielding 12 per cent. Major H.F. Howell, who is Mr. W.A. Patrick's associate in this enterprise is an Englishman, but for the last five years a resident in Boston. He has a large experience in both silver and copper mining in the Western States and Mexico. Mr. Patrick is a young man, but has made a close study of mining and mineralogy for the last seven years. These men should be competent judges of a copper mine. Before closing my note book I asked Major Howell: Do you feel perfectly confident over the working expenses? He replied: Look at this ore dump! Here are 100 tons worth of $15 per ton on average. It all came out of that slope and is mere outcrop ore, still it pays the cost of sinking the slope. Do you see that perpendicular shaft we have just begun. That is to be our prominent working shaft for at least one year's mining. That shaft goes down 30 ft. and there strikes the 8 ft. vein. At that point levels are driven off (in ore) 200 ft. each way from bottom of shaft. From these levels, bords are driven up, and by them the ore is mined. The value of the ore mined in such an area, as this amount of work would open, is worth on the dump $75,000. The cost of putting up concentrating works, hoisting engine, pumps, and the labor of mining the ore is below $50,000. Thus you see there would be a profit in one year's work of $25,000. More extensive operations would give larger profits. You will perceive we have plenty of room to extend, for we own four miles along the line of the vein and at present operate only 400 ft. The best evidence I can give you of our confidence in its value is that we are preparing to work it ourselves. That is a large and expensive shaft we are beginning to sink; and Mr. Patrick starts to-morrow on a search for first class machinery for concentrating works. We are anxious to get these works up with as little delay as possible, for we want to make 200 tons of 60 per cent. concentrates to ship before navigation closes. After half an hour's further conversation on mines and mining in the Maritime Provinces, I bade these gentlemen good day, heartily wishing them that success which they confidently expect, and which such enterprise as theirs deserves. As my horse jogged Dorchesterward I tried to estimate the benefit the working of that mine would be to the people of Dorchester; and at the same time could not help lamenting how little our publicmen of wealth do to encourage such industries."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1882 The Mining Licences on Crown Lands will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on the 30th Aug., for Westmorland, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1882 and Weekly Transcript - Dec. 13, 1882 After More Copper. - Mr. William Mooney, of Boston, who is interested in minerals, has a party of men prospecting for copper in Westmorland. The scene of operations is known as Squirreltown, which is called quite a copper region."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 2, 1882 Is the Dorchester Copper Deposit a Fissure Veinor Not? - We are informed by a gentleman who has knowledge of minerals that some time since he obtained a specimen of copper sulphide from the Dorchester mines. This piece of ore was attached to a fossil plant of the coal formation. There was also a piece of coal attached to the plant. From the occurrence of these facts our informant argues that the deposit, in all probability, is not in a fissure vein, these being, no doubt, formed under the influence of great heat, any carbon present would be oxidized. The difference between mineral veins and beds is this: True fissure veins are persistent in depth, while beds are merely local deposits and their

Chignecto Post - Feb. 9, 1882 A new twenty inch seam has been tapped at the copper mine."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 22, 1882 The Dorchester Copper Mine. - W.W. Wells, Esq., Barrister of Dorchester, is on a ten days trip to Boston on business in connection with the Copper Mining property at Dorchester."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 23, 1882 Dorchester Copper.- Mr. Revere, the mining engineer, placed in charge of the copper mine there writes us on the 19th, that the Boston capitalists have directed him to stop work, close operations, and return to Boston. Mr. Revere and his assistant, Mr. Howard, left Dorchester on Monday. If this be the end of what was considered a very promising source of wealth, the end cannot be more disappointing to the capitalists concerned, than to the people of

Chignecto Post - Feb. 23, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Feb. 25, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 25, 1882 There is a deadlock over the Dorchester Copper Mine. The managers, Messrs. Revere and Howard, acting on instructions received from headquarters in Boston, have closed up the mine and left for home on Monday afternoon. Late Monday night Couch telegraphed Wells to come to Boston with all speed. Mr. Wells left accordingly by Tuesday's express. He expects to be gone nearly two weeks. The Copper Mine men in closing the mine are supposed to be finessing with a view to forcing Couch into better terms. The shafts of the mine are closely secured."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 28, 1882 Mr. J.B. White, of the Moncton Yard, I.C.R., received a despatch this morning informing him of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. E.F. Couch, which occurred at Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Couch has had considerable trouble of late in connection with the Dorchester copper mine. Death was caused by congestion of the lungs.- Moncton

S.J. Globe - Jan. 3, 1882 A Mining Squabble. - Moncton, N.B., Jan. 3. - Dr A.H. Chandler was arrested on a bailable capias here to- day by Deputy Sheriff Beckwith of Sackville. The arrest was made at the instance of Mr. E.F. Couch, of copper mine fame, for money alleged to be lent. The amount is said to be about eleven hundred dollars. The affair excites considerable interest in Moncton, and Dorchester as well. The Sheriff was severely criticised by Dr. Chandler's friends, on refusing to accept Lewis Carvell, Esq., as bail. The Doctor furnished the bail required, Doctor Baxter and a Dorchester gentleman becoming responsible. The writ was issued out of the Supreme Court, R. Barry Smith, Esq., acting as counsel for Mr. Couch, and Messrs. Emmerson and Read, of Dorchester, for Dr. Chandler. It is reported that several other members of the opposing syndicate (to the Couch party) will share the same fate at the hands of Sheriff Beckwith."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 4, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 5, 1882 The Dorchester Copper Mine and Accompanying Lawsuits. - Messrs. E.H. Wilder and C.E. Foster, both of Boston, have been partners with Mr. E.F. Couch in the Dorchester Copper Mine, a portion of which was recently sold to Mr. Howe, of Boston. Mr. Wilder being unable, he claims, to obtain a settlement with Mr. Couch, applied for and procured an injunction restraining Mr. Couch from selling any more of the property or disposing of the proceeds of the late sale, as it was a partnership property. He also commenced a suit for dissolution of the partnership and for an account of the partnership dealings and the appointment of a receiver for the property. The injunction was served on Mr. Couch on Saturday, and on that evening Mr. W. was arrested on a bailable writ for $1,000. Dr. A.H. Chandler, as mentioned in the Globe, was arrested yesterday in the same way. Both gentlemen dispute the indebtedness. Between Dorchester and Malagash copper mine disputes there is some excitement in Westmorland. - Globe"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 5, 1882 A Further Chapter of Mining Matters. - We made reference in yesterday's issue to mining matters and to the legal proceedings that have been recently instituted. It appears that an injunction order was issued last week against Mr. Edward Couch, at the instance of Mr. Charles H. Wilder, who claims that under his agreement with Couch he is entitled to one third of the property at Dorchester and of the proceeds thereof. The injunction restrains Couch from using any of the money arising out of the sale of the Dorchester copper mine, or from transferring any of the mining property, a deed of which, has not yet been given to the Boston capitalists who have purchased it. The injunction also restrains the Bank of Nova Scotia from paying over to Mr. Couch any money there deposited to his credit. Since the service of the injunction order, which was granted by Judge Palmer, Mr. Couch has secreted himself (except on Sunday last) it is said fearing arrest; but from his retreat he appears to have caused the arrest of Messrs. Wilder and Chandler; the first for $1,000, and the other for $1,170. The nature of the claims on which these arrests have been made does not appear by the writs. Rumor says that it was for money lent, but Messrs. Wilder and Chandler say they never borrowed any money from Mr. Couch, and are wholly uninformed as to the nature of Mr. Couch's claim."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Globe - Jan. 5, 1882 The Copper Mine Suits. - Moncton, N.B., Jan. 5. - The mining trouble still continues to excite the public of Moncton and the bailable writs and civil processes that are being issued make our citizens ask what does this all mean? Deputies Beckwith and Sweeney are registered at the Phoenix hotel, And W.W. Wells, Esq., has arrived from Dorchester and is at the Phoenix also. The statement in the Times to the effect that Mr. Couch kept himself secreted since Sunday for fear of being arrested is said by Mr. Couch's friends to be false and that instead of Mr. C. being hid he was in Nova Scotia on business, in connection with another mine that he is about buying in that Province. Mr. Couch and friends also claim that they (the Couch party) will be able to establish their claims against both Wilder and Chandler. The Times is severely censured for its comments on the matter. The injunction on the Dorchester copper mine restrains Mr. Couch from making any further transfer of the mine, or using any of the proceeds that he has in his possession which he received as payment for the mine at Dorchester. Mr. R. Barry Smith, Couch's counsel, claims that the injunction was obtained by a suppression of material facts, and that it cannot stand. The legal fraternity are in their glory over the matter, especially the ones employed in the fight."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 5, 1882 Mining Sensations.- Injunctions.- Arrests.-Lawyers to the Front.- (our Moncton Correspondent.) - The air is full of rumors of war amongst the men of copper. Ordinary mortals speak with bated breath of the tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars that are the everyday topics of these superior beings. It is but fitting these great interests should be held by nothing less than Syndicates. There are, as yet two of these institutions, but the full returns are not all in. As Col. Seller's says: there's millions in it, and it is confidently expected the statistical returns will show a rapid increase. A little discolored sandstone to commence with; several assays, bonds, and leases, are the first capital. This constitutes the bottom floor. Then the speculation sets in and runs like a three weeks fever, culminating in bailable writs, injunction suits, and deputy sheriffs. I will not attempt to get at the truth of the struggles developed the past week between Mr. Wilder, leader of one Syndicate, and Mr. Couch, the other. Perhaps there is no truth in them. I will give merely the rumors: Mr. Wilder claims to be a partner with Mr. Couch in the Dorchester Copper Mine, and entitled to a half interest in the profits. Mr. Couch claims Mr. Wilder did not fulfill terms that would have enabled him to become such partner. Last week Mr. Wilder obtained an injunction order against Mr. Couch, restraining him from using the funds of the property. It was served on Bank of Nova Scotia agency, where Mr. Couch had a large sum deposited, but the latter had already withdrawn it. A bailable writ had also been issued against Mr. Couch for $100,000. The officers were on the train on Saturday going to Moncton. Mr. Couch was on the same train. Mr. Couch, however, jumped off near the crossing, and the officers continued their journey. Mr. Couch became invisible until twelve o'clock, midnight, when he pleasantly interviewed the officers, informing them he had no ill feeling towards them. Sunday he was promptly at his usual place of worship. Sunday night at twelve he again mysteriously disappeared; but presto! the next morning he was seen at the breakfast table at Lamy's, Amherst. This was the Wilder innings. We now come to the Couch. On Saturday night Messrs. Wilder, Chandler, and Lewis Carvell were going to St. John, when an officer tapped the former on the shoulder, informing them he had bailable processes against them for a large amount at the suit of Mr. Couch. The party turned about and spent the Sabbath at Moncton. Before Tuesday all hands got bail. Mr. Couch is expected back from Amherst to-day, when, no doubt, the conflict will thicken. Then on ye brave. I understand the lawyers are not unhappy. Copper may come, and copper may go, but the lawyers will smile on forever."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 5, 1882 The Mining Troubles at Moncton. - Another view of the mining suits is thus given by a correspondent: Chas. H. Wilder, of Moncton, claims that he and Chas. C. Foster, of Boston, are partners with Mr. Couch in the Dorchester copper property. The former has filed a bill for the dissolution of partnership, and an account of the partnership dealings, and for a decree that Mr. Couch be ordered to pay him one third of the profits of the sale made last October. On Wednesday, 28th September last, Messrs. Allen & Chandler, on behalf of Emmerson & Read, of Dorchester (solicitors for Mr. Wilder in the suit), obtained an injunction from Judge Palmer restraining Couch from selling or disposing of any of the property, or appropriating to his own use any of the proceeds of the sale of the property, and this injunction was served on Couch on Saturday afternoon, 31 st ult. while on his way from Halifax. Afterwards papers were obtained against Mr. Wilder for a claim of $1,000, which was alleged was due to Couch. On Tuesday papers for the claim against Dr. Chandler were served. They deny any indebtedness and say that they intend to contest the suits brought against them."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1882 The Dorchester Copper Mine Affair. - The Sackville Post has Moncton correspondence pertaining to the troubles between Messrs. Couch, Wilder, Chandler and others in connection with the Dorchester copper mine. The correspondent appears to have mixed up some fun, a good deal that is incorrect, and a very little that is correct. The correspondent says Mr. Wilder claims a half interest in the Dorchester business. He really claims one third. The correspondent states that a bailable writ has been issued against Mr. Couch. Such is not the case. The only papers directed against Mr. Couch was the injunction order, which was served by Mr. Emmerson, the opposing attorney. The correspondent describes a scene in a railway train - officers of the law and Mr. Couch in the same car. This is spoiled by the fact that there were no officers on the train, and no arresting process, merely the serving of an injunction by Mr. Emmerson, as before stated, which was casually done in a railway car. The correspondent describes Messrs. Wilder, Chandler and Carvell as going to St. John when the former was arrested at the railway station, but they were on other business, and after being allowed to conclude that business, the party immediately proceeded down town and gave the necessary bail for Mr. Wilder, instead of the matter remaining open from Saturday till Tuesday. With the exception of these and a few other discrepancies, the letter is very readable. - The trouble, it was reported yesterday, is likely to be amicably arranged today."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Globe - Jan. 6, 1882 The Mining Troubles. - Moncton, Jan. 6. - The mining suits are still unsettled, and the excitement runs high. An attempt to arrange a settlement this morning proved be a failure. A meeting of counsel was held in the law office of R. Barry Smith, Esq., this morning. For the Wilder-Chandler party Messrs. Chandler and Emmerson appeared, and for Mr. Couch Messrs. R.B. Smith and W.W. Wells. It is said Mr. Smith made the following offer to Wilder, Chandler & Co.: That as Mr. Couch did not wantto be engaged in law suits with parties who would be unable to respond in costs to Couch, that he (Mr. Smith) would, on behalf of Couch, make a present to him (Wilder), providing Wilder would sign a paper to the effect that he never had any claim against Couch and that the present suit was bogus one, both in fact and in law, of one thousand dollars and square off all actions at law. This was not satisfactory, and the legal quorum dissolved to meet again in the classic shades of the Supreme Court. The Daily Times, in a plea of defence to what your correspondent stated yesterday convicts itself to-day by attempting to show that Mr. Couch drove out of town on Sunday last to evade the officers of the law, which is the opposite of the truth, as he left town to reach Amherst on Monday morning, so that he could reach his further destination on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, as per agreement."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 9, 1882 The Mining Troubles. - Our Moncton correspondent writes under the date of 6th of January: The mining battle still continues and rages more fiercely than ever. To-day a settlement was sought to be arrived at by the counsel engaged on each side. The legal gentlemen met in Mr. Smith's office at first and then adjourned to Dr. Chandler's office. The barristers conferred a short time, but as Mr. Wilder insisted on Mr. Couch's admitting a partnership to exist between them, the conversation was of a brief duration, as Mr. Couch's counsel refused to listen to that proposition. About an hour after the lawyers separated Mr. Couch was arrested under a writ ne exeat regno, issued by order of Judge Palmer, and requiring Couch to give security in $12,000 that he would not leave the Province until allowed to do so by the Court. Mr. Couch says he will see the end of it if he has to spend his last cent to do so, and proposes to let the legality of this last proceeding be settled by a jury in an action for false imprisonment. He obtained bail in a few hours. Messrs. Smith and Wells, counsel for Couch, have taken the proper steps to set aside Mr. Couch's arrest and to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Chandler, of Allen & Chandler, Mr. Wilder's St. John counsel, has been here all day. Other writs are talked of, and the town is full of rumors, but as your correspondent can obtain noinformation of their intended course from either counsel, nothing definite can be stated. Notwithstanding all this, however, we are credibly informed that on Saturday night an amicable settlement was arrived at, and the mining world can once more breathe freely."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 13, 1882 The Couch-Wilder Case. - We omitted to mention afew days ago that the difficulty between Messrs. Couch and Wilder, in regard to the Dorchester copper mining property, had been settled with concessions

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 17, 1882 Mr. Couch of copper mining fame, started for Massachusetts a few days ago. It is stated he intended returning in about ten days."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 20, 1882 Dorchester. - Mr. John S. Chapman, who lives on a hill to the north of the penitentiary, while digging a well near his residence recently, struck a rich vein of copper ore. Copper appears to be lying around loose in this vicinity."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 28, 1882 Mining proprietors continue to arrest each other,and thus get their mines advertised in the courts and the newspapers. It is to be hoped that the dry goods dealers and grocers will not follow this example."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 2, 1882 Death of Mr. Couch.- The death of Mr. E.F. Couch, the discoverer of the copper mine at Dorchester, is announced. He died at home at Newburyport, Mass. Congestion of the lungs was the cause of death. He will be greatly missed in Moncton."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 2, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 3, 1882 It is not known what effect Mr. Couch's deathwill have on the copper mine. There are several thousand dollars which in April will be due to the farmers on his bonds for mining leases, and if the amounts are not paid the leases will be voided."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 3, 1882 Dorchester.- It is rumored that Thos. B. Cochrane has struck a lead which is likely to prove rich in silver and copper."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 16, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 17, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 17, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 17, 1882 Dorchester Copper Mine.- The settlement arranged for by Mr. Couch before he died has been carried out by his executors. It is understood his estate gets $100,000 in stock and the balance in cash. The Company, it is understood, tho' not entirely satisfied with the property, intends to spend $25,000 in developing it."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 8, 1882 Dorchester. - Some of our copper miners have good prospects in view, it is said."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1882 The Couch Estate. - Letters of administration of the estate of the late E.F. Couch were granted to John W. Pike, of Newburyport, Mass., administrator of the estate Saturday. Some opposition was made by a few local creditors, but Judge Oulton considered Mr. Pike the proper party under all the circumstances. The bonds were fixed at $4,000. Mr. W.W. Mills appeared for himself as a creditor, Mr. Emmerson for E.T. Trites and C.H. Wilder, Mr. Knapp for Wm. Turner, and Mr. R. Barry Smith for Mr. Pike. - Transcript"

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 27, 1882 The Colonial Copper Mining Company's Property. - The following are extracts taken from a circular recently issued, and are given without any guarantee as to the nature of the enterprise, of which we know nothing: This company owns the mining rights in 300 acres of land, situated in the Parish of Sackville, County of Westmorland, N.B., three miles from Dorchester, the county seat, the head of Chignecto Bay, and three miles from the Intercolonial Railway, thus enabling shipments to be easily made by rail or water to any part of the world. It is about 600 feet above the sea level and is underlaid with veins or blankets (technically so called), which layers, geologists claim, will be found to a depth below the level of the sea varying from 8 to 10 or more feet in thickness as they go down to depth. The property is immediately adjoining that purchased by a Syndicate of Boston gentlemen, in which openings at intervals for a mile have proved the continuity of rich ore bearing strata, which increase in thickness as they approach our property. Explorations on our property fully prove the existence of the same extensive ore bearing strata beneath its surface. Shaft No. 1 is 25 feet deep, with a drift running from the bottom the distance of 30 feet, showing well in ore; being probably the same ledge as the one worked by the Syndicate half a mile distant. Shaft No.2, 276 feet distant from shaft No. 1, is 55 feet deep. After cutting through three layers of low grade ore, it penetrates 6 to 8 feet into a fourth layer without cutting through it; this being the largest ore body yet found, and of great richness, some of it assaying as high as 58 per cent. copper and $20.70 silver per ton. No. 3 is an incline or tunnel 115 feet long, which when continued 40 feet further will strike Shaft No. 2 at a depth of 65 feet, and is in a ledge or vein six to seven feet thick of ore assaying 25 to 30 per cent. Assays of the ores made by different assayists from the various grades, run from 8 to 78 per cent copper, with silver in some cases from $20.00 to $25.78 per ton. The company is organized under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, fully paid up, and unassessable, of a par value of $5.00 each. Of these, 20,000 shares are reserved for working capital, in addition to an amount of $20,000 in cash. Work is now being pushed as rapidly as possible upon the buildings for men and machinery necessary for the production of fifty tons of ore daily. The reports on the property, of Prof. J.H. Huntington and Joseph Revere, of Boston, and J.H. Ely, formerly of Nevada, but at present of New Mexico, and the assays of ore by W. French Smith and S.P. Sharples, State Assayers of Massachusetts, and A.

Goldsmith, of the New York Metallurgical Works, and of Prof. Richards, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, can be

Chignecto Post - Oct. 26, 1882 Major Howell, of Boston, who has been successfully operating for copper on lands owned by Charles Crossman and others, at Dorchester, is negotiating for a sale of his mine to Mr. John Ely & Co., of New York."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 26, 1882 Mr. Amos W. Mooney, of Boston, has been in Dorchester the past week and has purchased some valuable properties there and instructed Mr. Chapman to put on ten men at once and develop it, which will be done."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 The Dorchester Copper Mines - Arrest of the Engineer. - (St. John Globe). - The mining enterprise of New Brunswick have heretofore been attended with a certain amount of litigation. The recent attempt to open the Dorchester copper mines seems to be no exception to the rule. It appears that Mr. W.A. Patrick (agent for the electric light) in times past was interested in some of the Dorchester mining properties. Through lack of means or other causes his interest lapsed, but the recent sale of the mining properties by Messrs. Chandler & Crossman, to a Boston syndicate, has given rise to a little excitement. Major Howell, the engineer of the syndicate, arrived in town on Tuesday evening to make purchases on behalf of the Company. Thursday Mr. Howell was arrested at the Dufferin Hotel by Deputy Sheriff Rankin, at the instance of Mr. W.A. Patrick, for a certain amount which Mr. H. entirely repudiates, and for which he claims to hold receipts. When arrested, Mr. Howell requested the Deputy Sheriff to call at the office of Mr. C.A. Stockton, which was done, and an arrangement was there made for his appearance. In the meantime Mr. H.R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, was telegraphed for and he arrived this morning, in company with Messrs. Geo. W. Chandler and S. Edgar Wilson, who agreed to enter into bonds in the sum of $15,000 for Major Howell's appearance in the Supreme court. This afternoon Mr. Emmerson applied to Judge Palmer for special bail."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 29, 1882 Dorchester Copper Mines. - The Dorchester Copper Mines Company, of which Major Howell is engineer and Mr. H.R. Emmerson is agent and solicitor, has commenced operations in the building line. About fifty men are already employed, and before a week it is expected that about 100 men will be on the payroll of the company. Mr. R.C. Donald, of Moncton, has the contract for the large boarding house now being erected, and plans and specifications have been prepared for the large pit house, soon to be built. The schr. Ethel Emmerson, Capt. Elias Tower, has been chartered to bring the machinery for the works from Boston. Other houses and buildings will shortly be erected. Mr. Joseph Revere, the consulting engineer, recently visited the mines, and was most favorably impressed with the prospects. Before many months elapse a force of 200 men will probably be employed, and the output of the mines is expected to be large. The company is composed of capitalists residing in Salem and Boston, and they are so much encouraged by the reports of the engineer, that they are preparing to carry on large operations during the winter. A ready market for the ore mined is already secured in Massachusetts and Swansea, and in the spring shipments will, it is expected, be made on a large scale. - Globe."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Weekly Transcript - Dec. 5, 1883 Dorchester. - Joseph Revere, Esq., arrived here yesterday. Major Howell will remain for a few weeks after which Mr. Revere will take charge. The work of the company is progressing favorably. Mr. Donald has nearly completed the Boarding House and has the Pit House well underway. The machinery, engines, boilers, &c., necessary for the proper carrying on of the work this winter will be shipped from Boston in the schr. Ethel Emmerson which vessel is now on her way to that port with a load of coal. The company working the mine is called the Colonial Copper Mining Company of which Hon. Geo. H. Wheatland is President, Col. C. Canfield, Treasurer and the Board of Directors composed of Hon. Geo. H. Wheatland, W.H. Turner, Dr. Wm. Mack, Col. Canfield and Hon. Mr. Emory. The Company's office at present in Dorchester is in the office of H.R. Emmerson, who is Solicitor for the company in New Brunswick. They contemplate fitting up an office shortly in the shiretown. Mr. Revere holds the position of consulting engineer for the Company and he will have charge of the mining operations to be commenced on a large scale on the arrival and placing of the machinery. Major Howell was the first to work this mine, and he is to be congratulated on the discovery of what thus far has proved to be a valuable mine. The indications are that before six months have elapsed Dorchester will have developed into a full fledged mining town. The section of good working ore is proved to be ten feet in thickness and the full thickness is not yet known, the operations thus far not having gone through it. Mr. James Read, of Dorchester, has had charge of the stone foundations for the machinery buildings, etc., and Mr. R.C. Donald, of Moncton, has the supervision of the buildings. About sixty men find employment there already."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1883 Copper Mining. - The Colonial Copper Mining Company (said a prominent stockholder to a Sun reporter the other day) will, in the near future, commence active operations at the copper mines near Dorchester. Already a boarding house, with accommodation for about one hundred men, has been erected, and a large pit house and engine room are in course of erection. Besides these buildings, there are being built an ore house, which is rapidly approaching completion. It is intended to build a concentrating mill at the mines, in which the process of separating the ore from the rock is gone through. Men are now engaged in getting the shaft in readiness, and in doing the mason work in connexion with the shaft. As soon as the schooner Ethel Emerson arrives from Boston with the machinery, running operations will be commenced, and it is expected that before the close of the year two hundred men will be at work in the mines. The copper ore when separated from the rock will be shipped to the United States by schooners, and already the company have received several large orders from the States, which it will take them some time to fill. Major Howell, of Boston, is manager of the mines, Mr. Joseph Revere is consulting engineer and Mr. Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, is solicitor for the company."

Daily Times - Dec. 12, 1883 The Dorchester Copper Mines. - Our correspondent at Dorchester writes: Mr. J.W. Reeve, the manager of the new mine, returned from Boston today. The engine and machinery are en route for Dorchester by schooner."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 12, 1883 and Daily Times - Dec. 13, 1883 Dorchester Copper Mines. - The schooner Ethel Emmerson is to sail from Boston today for Dorchester, at which place she is to discharge a lot of machinery for the Dorchester Copper Mining Company. - St. John Globe."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 13, 1883 and Daily Times - Dec. 14, 1883 The new building at the copper mines are about completed. Joseph Revere arrived here from Boston yesterday, his office is over the post office."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 20, 1883 Dorchester.- a five-ton boiler for the coppermine was yesterday morning taken through the corner by a five-horse team, under the direction of Mr. Revere, who in a month will have the hoisting and pumping apparatus

Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Thursday, December 20, 1883 LOCAL & PROVINCIAL - Colonial Copper Mines - A Dorchester correspondent writes: The huge boiler of the Colonial Copper Works attracted considerable attention as it passed through the town to-day from the Works."

Weekly Transcript - Dec. 26, 1883 The Colonial Copper Mining Company. - The Transcript has been favored with a copy of the reports on the property of the Colonial Copper Mining Company, with the results of assays. The Company has a capital of $500,000 in 100,000 shares of $5 each. Hon. George Wheatland, of Salem, Mass., is President, William L. Candler, of Boston, Treasurer and Frank Q. Brown of Boston, Secretary. Their mining property of 300 acres, known as the Chandler-Crossman property, is situated some two and a half miles from Dorchester, and adjoins the Dorchester Copper Company's property, purchased by Boston capitalists. We subjoin some particulars in regard to the mine from the report of Mr. J.H. Ely who inspected it:- Water and timber are in abundance; facilities for working these mines could not be better; everything on the ground that a mining district would require to carry out a successful mining business; two and a half miles from a railroad and four miles from navigation; thirty five to forty feet of tide water; can load a thousand ton ship within four miles of these mines to point of shipment. Concentration works can be erected at a cost of from eight to ten thousand dollars, that will work fifty tons per day; to double this amount, or one hundred tons per day, would cost less in proportion. Mining, hauling, and concentration would not cost over three dollars and a half per ton. All the ores, including the low grades, will average eight per cent, which is less than I have tested. I had on average of three hundred pounds worked in New York. I took all classes of the ores, from one per cent up, together with a lot of barren rock, in order to show the formation. The working of this entire lot gave a result of 8 68/100 per cent of copper. Hoisting works and pumping machinery will be required to clear the mines from water before any great depth can be reached. Everything is very cheap in the country: labor from 75 cents to $1.50 per day; board and lodging, from $3.00 to $3.50 per week; wood, $2.00 per cord; coal, $2.00 per ton; lumber, from $7.00 to $10.00 per M. I am satisfied from my examination of these properties, and my personal knowledge of mines in New Mexico and Arizona, that these mines can be worked at a larger profit and at less expense than any copper properties in the West. The reports of a number of assays made from the various openings of different grades of richness show from 19 to 78 per cent of copper and a considerable percentage of silver in addition."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 22, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 23, 1883 It has been rumored that copper has been found on the farm of Mr. A. Palmer, and also that the Couch mine will soon be reopened."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 22, 1883 It is stated that the injunction on the Couch copper mine has been withdrawn and that Revere will soon recommence operations."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 29, 1883 It is stated that the injunction on the Couch copper mine has been withdrawn and that Revere will soon recommence operations."

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1883 A correspondent writes to correct the statements in the press regarding the Dorchester copper mines. Except as one farm, that of Mr. Wm. Chapman, the outcrop of copper is all found in Sackville parish, notably the freeholds of Messrs. Geo. King, Alpheus Palmer, Chas. Crossman, Daniel Crossman, Geo. W. Crossman, and E. Babcock, therefore our correspondent says the mines ought to be known as the Sackville Copper Mines. Our correspondent says that Dorchester has received $9,000 for their rights, whereas Sackville has received $16,000, exclusive of sums paid within a few days. All the metals that have been taken to Boston to affect the sales have been taken from Mr. King's property, which is located in Sackville."

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1883 A sale has been affected of the Turner copper rights by Mr. Mooney to a Boston Company, and the latter set a number of men at work on Monday last."

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1883 Major Howell's company have purchased a large number of rights at Woodville, from Geo. W.

Chandler, (lands formerly owned by Robert and Benson Bowser), Chas. Crossman, Geo. Card, C.A. Fillmore, W.H. Bowser, B. Card, and Jas. Anderson. The only copper found at Woodville is on the Chandler land. Last year they drove in a level 50 feet and sank a shaft 40 feet. Major Howell is expected to return this month."

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1883 Mr. Mooney has purchased some rights in Fairfield and has paid Mr. Daniel Crossman $800; H. Fillmore, $350; Thos. Wry, $350. He has also secured the leases from Miles Card, James Wry, Jos. Wry, Wm. Wry, Alpheus Crossman, and Wm. Crossman, for the purpose of making explorations."

Moncton Daily Times - May 4, 1883 Copper in Westmorland. - Mr. Mooney of Boston, has been prospecting at Grand Ance and purchased rights from E. Babcock and others. He has also purchased rights in Fairfield, from Donald Crossman for $800, H. Fillmore $350, Thos. Wry $350, and also has leases from Miles Card, James Wry, Alpheus and Wm. Crossman and others, for purposes of exploration. - Major Howell's company have purchased a large number of rights at Woodville, from Geo. W. Chandler, (land formerly owned by Robert and Benson Bowser), Chas. Crossman, Geo. Card, C.A. Fillmore, W.H. Bowser, b. Card, and Jas. Anderson. The only copper found at Woodville is on the Chandler land. Last year they drove in a level of 50 feet and sunk a shaft 40 feet. Major Howell is expected to return this month. - Condensed from Post."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 7, 1883 Dorchester.- Work at the Copper Mines is progressing with remarkable vigor. Almost 50 men areemployed. The large building now being erected under contract by Mr. R.C. Donald is being shingled. The plastering will be commenced this week and the building it is expected will be ready for occupancy by December 1st. The company working the mines has been organized in Salem, Mass., and are called The Colonial Copper Mining Company. It is rumored that work on the Couch Copper Mines is to be resumed at an early day by the Revere Syndicate."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 15, 1883 Mr. James Anderson is getting out the frame and lumber for the building to be erected for the Copper Mining Company at Woodville. The building is to be 100 feet long by 40 feet wide and four stories high."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 22, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 23, 1883 Major Howell has rented Mr. C.E. Knapp's house and now lives at Dorchester, superintending the works on the Chandler-Crossman copper properties."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 28, 1883 Dorchester. - The Copper Mining industry is progressing. Mr. Joseph Revere is expected here as mining engineer for the new company. The mine now being working is not the Couch mine as is supposed by many. I will favor your readers with a full report of the operations next week."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - Nov. 29, 1883 Copper Mining at Dorchester.- Your reporter called on Major Howell, the affable engineer of the mine now being opened at Dorchester, and explained that the object of his visit was to obtain information regarding his copper property. Major Howell stated his mine is not the Couch Mine, nor are the two mines connected in any way. This mine is owned by the Colonial Copper Mining Company, which is composed of Maine and Massachusetts capitalists, the unsubscribed stock being $500,000. Reporter:- Is the Couch Mine still under the chancery injunctions? Major H.:- Don't know. They are doing nothing with the mine and it is said the Couch estate is still in the courts. The Couch Mine is located south-west of ours. Ours is above the road, on the Chandler-Crossman property and embraces over 300 acres, and was developed about a year ago by myself. Reporter.- You just happened to hit the right spot. Major H.- No I didn't, for things don't happen with miners. I followed up the surface outcrops, and then dug down till I struck the ore. Reporter.- You could see the edge of the seam then? Major H.- No. There is no seam like some mines. The ore lies in layers or blankets one above the other, of which we have found four so far. We struck the first 22 ft. below the surface. It is a low grade of ore. A little lower we struck the second blanket which is conglomerate about 2 1/2 ft. thick. Going further down, we struck a 2 ft. layer of calcspar, which is a crystallized carbonate of lime, and immediately below the calcspar is a 12 inch blanket of fine copper ore. The fourth blanket is down 60 ft. below the surface and, although we have pierced 8 ft. into it, we are not yet through it and do not know how deep it may go. This blanket is the profitable one and is composed of the grey sulphide of copper ore, as we call it, chalcocite, if you can spell the word. There are comparatively few mines of chalcocite and the silica contained in it keeps it in great demand among copper works, as in smelting it with lower grades of ore the silica acts as a flux for both and so facilitates the operation. One firm in Swansea, Wales, is anxious to contract for all the ore we can mine; while the other firms in Germany and in the United States will gladly take all we can give them. Do these blankets lie flat? No, they incline a little, the upper ones more than the lower. They probably then all converge, do they not, into one still larger seam? I don't know that they do. They may or may not, as you can't rely much on inferences. How do these copper layers form? These blankets are of water formation, that is they have been deposited under water in the early ages, and the lignite we find here has developed the ore, that is the way it acts. The formation is what is known as carboniferous, and there are traces of silver all through where we are working. The strata we are working in now yield from 20 to 25 per cent. of pure silver, and the silver develops more richly as we get lower. Some geologists think that this mine will develop into a silver mine before we get down much further; but whether it does or not, we are now getting out silver enough to pay for running the whole mine, so that all the copper will be clear profit. Do the blankets and other formations in your mine correspond with the Couch Mine? No, they do not correspond at all, strange to say. In the Couch mine they struck marl the first thing, and their copper was in conglomerate; we, on the other hand, have struck no marl, and our ore is, as I told you, the grey sulphide. What works are you putting up now? Well, besides our boarding house, which is now up and will accommodate about 100 men, we will put up an ore house 20 ft. by 34 ft., a shafting and engine house for the steel boiler and engine, besides which we will, in the spring, put in air compressors and air-drills, steam pumps, and finally the stamp mill and concentrator. What is the concentrator for? To reduce the copper to the sulphide ready for shipment to the smelting works. What is the value of the sulphide so concentrated? About $180.00 per ton. You ought to tell your Editor to go in and see the mine, and he will find one of the finest shafts to be seen this side of the Rocky Mountains. The waterproof curbing around the top of the shaft is composed of timber and Paris cement to a thickness of three feet and over, and extends down seven feet, below the frost, so that not a drop of surface water can enter the mine. Tell the Editor also to send me a

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 17, 1883 It is said that a Boston Syndicate has purchased a copper mine at Dorchester and will commence operations on a large scale at once."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 18, 1883 It is reported that Boston capitalists have purchased a copper mine here and will open it upon a large scale."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 19, 1883 and Daily Times - Oct. 23, 1883 Valuable Mining Interest. - It is stated Messrs. Chandler and Crossman receive $11,000 for their interest in the Dorchester Copper rights. The money has been paid over by Mr. H.R. Emmerson, the agent and Solicitor for the Boston Company of Capitalists."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 19, 1883 Major H.F. Howell arrived at Dorchester, Tuesday, in the interest of the Boston company of capitalists who have purchased from Geo. W. Chandler and Chas. Crossman the mining property - the ore from which has proved to be so very rich. Expensive machinery is to be erected and the work of mining is to be commenced on a large

Moncton Daily News - Oct. 23, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Oct. 24, 1883 Dorchester. - Jos. Revere, Esq., mining engineer of Boston, well and favorably known in Dorchester is here looking after the new mines - work on which has commenced. Mr. Revere will return to Boston tonight. Mr. R.C. McDonald has received the contract for building the large boarding house at the mines - The foundation for pit house, engine house, etc. and for the large and heavy machinery will be commenced on Monday. The ground for boarding house is being chosen and stone for foundation quarried. A large crew of men will be at work next week. Messrs. Chandler and Crossman receive $11,000 for their interest in the Copper Mining rights. The money was paid over today by Mr. H.R. Emmerson, the agent and Solicitor for the Boston Company of

Chignecto Post - Oct. 25, 1883 Joseph Revere, Esq., mining engineer of Boston, was here last weekend looking after the new mines, work on which has been commenced. Mr. R.C. McDonald has received the contract for building the large boarding house at the mines. The foundation for pit house, engine house, etc., and for the large and heavy machinery have been commenced. The ground for the boarding house is being chosen and stone for the foundation quarried. A large crew of men are at work. Messrs. Geo. W. Chandler and Charles Crossman receive $11,000 for their interests in the Copper Mining rights. The money was paid over on Saturday."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 26, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Oct. 27, 1883 The Dorchester Copper Mines. - Arrest of the Engineer. - The mining enterprise of New Brunswick have heretofore been attended with a certain amount of litigation. The recent attempt to open the Dorchester copper mines seems to be no exception to the rule. It appears that Mr. W.A. Patrick (agent for the electric light) in times past was interested in some of the Dorchester mining properties. Through lack of means or other causes his interest lapsed, but the recent sale of the mining properties of Messrs. Chandler & Crossman, to a Boston syndicate, has given rise to a little excitement. Major Howell, the engineer of the syndicate, arrived in town on Tuesday evening to make purchases on behalf of the Company. Yesterday Mr. Howell was arrested at the Dufferin Hotel by Deputy Sheriff Rankin, at the instance of Mr. W.A. Patrick, for a certain amount which Mr. H. entirely repudiates, and for which he claims to hold receipts. When arrested, Mr. Howell requested the Deputy Sheriff to call at the office of Mr. C.A. Stockton, which was done, and an arrangement was there made for his appearance. In the meantime, Mr. H.R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, was telegraphed for and he arrived this morning, in company with Messrs. Geo. W. Chandler and S. Edgar Wilson, who agreed to enter into bonds in the sum of $15,000 for Major Howell's appearance in the Supreme Court. This afternoon Mr. Emmerson applied to Judge Palmer for special bail."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 27, 1883 Dorchester Copper Mines. - The Dorchester Copper Mines Company, of which Major Howell is engineer and Mr. H.R. Emmerson is agent and solicitor, has commenced operations in the building line. About fifty men are already employed, and before a week it is expected that about 100 men will be on the payroll of the company. Mr. R.C. Donald, of Moncton, has the contract for the large boarding house now being erected, and plans and specifications have been prepared for the large pit house, soon to be built. The schr. Ethel Emmerson, Capt. Elias Tower, has been chartered to bring the machinery for the works from Boston. Other houses and buildings will shortly be erected. Mr. Joseph Revere, the consulting engineer, recently visited the mines, and was most favorably impressed with the prospects. Before many months elapse a force of 200 men will probably be employed, and the output of the mines is expected to be large. The company is composed of capitalists residing in Salem and Boston, and they are so much encouraged by the reports of the engineers that they are preparing to carry on large operations during the winter. A ready market for the ore mined is already secured in Massachusetts and Swansea, and in the spring shipments will, it is expected, be made on a large scale."

Weekly Transcript - Sep. 5, 1883 Dorchester. - Messrs. A. McKay, S.E. Wilson, Dr. Church, Capt. Upham, A.D. Richard and A.W. Chapman are the happy owners of a rich copper mine. We trust that our friends have struck a bonanza. At present we cannot give them away on the location."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 27, 1883 Dorchester.- Mining fever is again raging, but is chiefly confined to Dorchester speculators."

Weekly Transcript - Apr. 16, 1884 Dorchester - Mr. Jos. Revere returned from Bostonon Friday. He was accompanied by one of his brothers who came down on a short visit to see the country."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 5, 1884 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 6, 1884The Colonial Copper Company, Dorchester, has recently made several shipments of ore to Boston, which have given a good average return and are very satisfactory to the owners. The company have drifted some 300 feet from the shaft on the lower level and finds a continuous body of ore, with a large quantity of low grade ore, containing by assay 6 1/2 per cent. copper. For some five months the company have been having experiments made in concentration of their low grade ore without suffering too large a loss of metal and one that should not prove too expensive. Having succeeded in accomplishing both results to their entire satisfaction, they dispatched Colonel W.L. Candler down to the mine to make an examination of the property and also to estimate the quantity of low grade ore on the dump. Col. Candler has had many years experience in mining and mines. His report to the directors was very satisfactory, the company having ore enough for many years working, and he stated in very emphatic terms that the company had a very valuable property and would, if equipped with concentration machinery, pay largely. The low grade ores are practically inexhaustible. Upon Col. Candler's report, the company have decided to erect the necessary machinery for concentration. This will give an impetus to this industry and increase the shipments of ore, which will increase the value to $160 per ton. Sixteen tons of the low grade ore will be required to produce a ton of metal."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 17, 1884 Copper Mining. - The New York Electrical Review contains an interesting article on copper mines and the copper trade, an extract from which, given below, will be particularly interesting in this section. The Review says: The leading copper property of the East is that known as the Betts Cove mine, in Newfoundland. This mine produces very large quantities of low grade copper sulphurets which are shipped direct to Swansea. They employ some 600 miners and have their own church and schools. The Company are obliged to carry a very large stock of supplies, being cut off from the market several months of the year. The average value is $250,000. In buildings and plant over ground the values are estimated at one million. The ores are low grade 2 1/2 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent. Yet Mr. Ellerhausen, the manager and part owner, states that the large yield pays very handsome dividends. The Coxheath Mine, near Sydney, Cape Breton, is also copper sulphurets, carrying some silver. This mine is principally owned and controlled in Boston; the ores vary from 3 1/2 per cent to 27 per cent. A large amount of money has been expended in opening and developing this mine, and a large amount of ore raised, and it is understood that their market is Swansea. The Province of New Brunswick is also very rich in copper ores as other valuable minerals. The countiesof St. John, Kings, Albert and Westmorland, all have deposits of copper. The latter, however, is probably the richest, and covers a large area between Dorchester and Sackville. The ores of this district are chalcocyte or copper glance, and are found in the sand rock of the lower carboniferous formation. They lie in stratas, one above the other, varying in thickness from four to ten feet, and dip to the south-east. The ores assay from 2 1/2 per cent. to 76 per cent., but will average about 10 per cent. This district was hardly known four years since, but it is now being worked to a limited extent, and very successfully, and is the cheapest mining district known. Lumber, fuel, and living, are very low, and being at the head of Chignecto Bay, has water communication with the world, and by the Intercolonial Railway to any portion of the Dominion or the United States. The ores of these mines are sought for by smelters on account of the silica they contain, and are used by smelters in Swansea to mix with low grade sulphuret ores. The Colonial Copper Mining Company have erected substantial buildings and put in good machinery, and started some ten months since to develop their property with a view to determining, first what kind of plant was necessary to erect to work the ores successfully; second, to prove the quality of ore sufficient to warrant the erection of suitable plant; and their ten months' work has proved that the ore bodies are practically inexhaustible, and that the ores can be mixed, raised, crushed, and concentrated at less than two dollars per ton. New Brunswick will soon come to the front as the cheapest copper producing district on the continent. A little American capital would soon develop Westmorland county into a rich and prosperous mining county. Only 32 hours from New York by rail, capitalists can work these properties under their own supervision. The development of the Colonial Copper Mining Company's property, some facts in relation to which were given in the interesting sketch of Dorchester we published a few days ago, has created considerable stir in Dorchester and vicinity during the past season. The parties interested feel that they are the owners of a valuable property, and are making

S.J. Globe - Dec. 18, 1884 Copper Mines and the Copper Trade. - A late number of the New York Electrical Review contains valuable information for those interested in the copper mining industry. The article points out that the quantity of copper ore exhibited has developed very rapidly since the year 1880, when the total output of copper in the United States was estimated at 27,000 net tons. This year according to estimates made on the basis of the known output of a large number of mines for ten months, the production is likely to be 70,000 net tons. The enormous increase in the yield of the ore is owing to the working of a number of new mines, and the developing of old ones. The effect of this increased production has been a rapid lowering of prices not alone in the United States, but also abroad where the arrival of large quantities of ore, matte, black copper, and ingot, have effectively defeated any attempt to raise prices. It has also forced United States speculators to become exporters of copper in every form, from the ore to ingot, and has put them into a fierce competition in the open markets of the world with all the great copper producing countries of Europe, Africa, South America and Australia, which thus far have supplied them. The following reference is made to the mines in New Brunswick: The Province of New Brunswick is also very rich in copper ores as well as other valuable minerals. The counties of St. John, Kings, Albert and Westmorland, all have deposits of copper. The latter, however, is probably the richest, and covers a large area between Dorchester and Sackville. The ores of this district are chalcocyte or copper glance, and are found in the sand rock of the lower carboniferous formation. They lie in stratas, one above the other, varying in thickness from four to ten feet, and dip to the southeast. The ores assay from 2 1/2 per cent. to 76 per cent., but will average about 10 per cent. This district was hardly known four years since, but it is now being worked to a limited extent, and very successfully, and is the cheapest mining district known. Lumber, fuel, labor, and living, are very low, and being at the head of Chignecto Bay, has water communication with the world, and by the Intercolonial Railway to any portion of the Dominion of the United States. The ores of these mines are sought for by smelters on account of the silica they contain, and are used by smelters in Swansea to mix with low grade sulphuret ores. The Colonial Copper Mining Company have erected substantial buildings and have put in good machinery, and started some ten months since to develop their property with a view of determining first what kind of plant was necessary to erect to work the ores successfully; second to prove the quantity of ore sufficient to warrant the erection of suitable plant, and their ten month's work has proved that the ore bodies are practically inexhaustible, and that the ores can be mined, raised, crushed and concentrated at less than two dollars per ton. New Brunswick will soon come to the front as the cheapest copper producing district on the continent. A little American capital would soon develop Westmorland County into a rich and prosperous mining county. Only 32 hours from New York by rail. Capitalists can work these properties under their own supervision."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 7, 1884 Dorchester.- Major Howell has left for the West."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 7, 1884 and S.J. Daily News - Feb. 8, 1884 and Daily Times - Feb. 9, 1884 On Friday a couple of blasts at the Colonial Copper Mine displaced a mass of copper, filling a barrel, that was shipped to Boston and contained by estimate over $500 worth of ore."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 14, 1884 Dorchester.- Work at the Colonial Mine is somewhat impeded by influx of water, the steam pump not being yet at work."

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 27, 1884 Dorchester. - Joseph Revere has gone to New Glasgow."

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 27, 1884 Dorchester. - A.W. Mooney of Boston and David Grant of Nova Scotia - both prominent in mining circles - are here."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 11, 1884 Dorchester. - The lofty gallows-frame has been raised over the main shaft of the Colonial Copper mine. The blasting at the mine is done with dynamite fired by electricity. A. McB. Howard, D.M.E., oversees the mine at such times as Superintendent Revere is temporarily absent."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 19, 1884 and Weekly Transcript - Jan. 16, 1884 The Mineral Wealth of Westmorland. - THECOLONIAL COPPER MINING COMPANY. - (corrected). – The majority of your readers would perhaps be interested in a sketch of the beginning and rise of an industry which now promises to realize the most sanguine expectations of those of our citizens who have from the discovery believed in the future of the copper mines, in the immediate vicinity of Dorchester. Some six years ago copper was discovered on the property of George King, and the discovery attracted the attention of several capitalists and scientific men. However, scientific men disagreed, and some of them decide that copper was not found in such formation. In consequence of the adverse reports, men having capital declined to take hold and develop any of the property, even when copper was found near surface. In 1878 Messrs. E.A. Record and E.T. Trites of Moncton, with Mr. David Grant, a practical miner, obtained bonds for the mineral rights of several properties for a length of some two miles. Then they bonded the whole to Messrs. Couch, Wilder and Foster, of Boston, who after satisfying themselves that copper was to be found in almost inexhaustible quantities, placed the property on the Boston market, where it was soon taken by a Syndicate of Boston capitalists at a very large price. These gentlemen had the option of working the properties for six months, and if they found the value could conclude the purchase; the test of six months proved the value of the property and the purchase was completed. Unfortunately, litigation soon followed, and this very valuable property has lain idle since that time. This has been a serious drawback to other properties, and delayed their development, capitalists and speculators waiting to see the result of working the syndicate property. The explorations upon this property were made under the supervision of Joseph W. Revere, M.E., and were as thorough as the time given in the option would permit; they demonstrated the fact that large bodies of glance copper or chalcocite existed, in veins lying in the sand rock at an angle varying from 15ø to 30ø, and showing fixed carbon wherever these veins were struck, thus proving that it was a water formation, and the ore would be found in the lower carboniferous strata. The ores are rich in copper and easily mixed and concentrated. In the spring of 1882, Major H.F. Howell came to Dorchester in the interests of parties in Boston, and finding that the property which had been represented as adjoining that purchased by the Boston Syndicate did not do so, but was separated by a block of some 300 acres, known as the Chandler-Crossman lots, he made up his mind that he would do nothing unless he could secure this property, (which he succeeded in doing), first becoming convinced from the workings on the property of the Boston company that the trend of the veins were in the direction of the Chandler-Crossman lots. In June he commenced work by driving an incline 115 feet in depth and also sinking a shaft 25 feet. The body of ore found in these two, from the difference in their depth, became proof in his mind that the ore laid in blankets or layers one above the other.

In order to test such opinion he determined to sink a vertical shaft in order to cross cut those vein, and by that means develope to such an extent as would determine the value of the property as a mining enterprise. Having determined upon the course, he at once adopted it, and started a double compartment shaft. We now have to quote from his report:- At the depth of 22 feet we struck red sandstone, impregnated with copper; this vein continued for a depth of 10 feet, but was of low grade, assaying not over 2% or 3%, below this a vein of conglomerate of 2 1/2 feet was struck, carrying a large per cent of copper; below this again a vein of chalcocite of some 16 inches. Soon after leaving this calc-spar of one foot in thickness, after going below the spar, the present vein was struck, the thickness of which is not yet determined, but is now from 8 to 10 feet. Without machinery or any appliances or building to continue the work, it was discontinued. The surface water had to be raised with tubs by a windlass and it was out of the question to continue. However, this exploration developed the fact that these veins were nearly horizontal, and lay one above the other; but to what depth can only be determined by continued sinking. It also became evident that the copper was in quantities sufficient to warrant the putting up of a large plant and substantial buildings to fully work this property to the best possible advantage, as the various openings on the property showed a sufficient quantity of rich ore to work a large force of miners for some years to come. The assays made of these ores range from 3% to 78%, the average yield of the rock from the working shaft being 8 1/2%, thus evidencing the great value of the property. There are other and important considerations to be thought of in placing an estimate of the value of such a property. Only three miles from tide waters, where ores can be cheaply freighted to any part of the world, where coal is very cheap, within 36 hours of the principal cities of the Atlantic coast, it is evident from all these that no western mines can compare with the mines of Westmorland County. The copper ores are not confined to the properties named, but continue for several miles to the north-east and from the developments made up to this time indicate larger veins or bodies of ores. In June, 1883, the extended bonds of Major Howell expired. Mr. Geo. W. Chandler was thoroughly satisfied of the value of this property and purchased the interest of Mr. Charles Crossman in the mining rights of the property. In the early part of September a party of capitalists visited Dorchester for the purpose of making a personal examination of the Chandler-Crossman property. The water was taken from the shaft, the miners set to work and two blasts were put in. The ore raised, sufficient to fill an ordinary kerosene barrel, was put into the barrel by these parties, sealed up and shipped to the Institute of Technology, Boston, where it was crushed and assayed by Professor Richards, showing 8 1/2% copper. This was the ore as it came from the pit, without any selection or dressing. Later in September, Mr. Chandler went to Boston and succeeded in a short time in selling the property to a syndicate of Salem and Boston gentlemen. The services of Major Howell were secured by the Syndicate and he was sent here with instructions to erect and complete such buildings as were necessary to begin the raising of ores this winter. The season was late to begin such work, but it was started and pushed. A few days after his arrival he had closed a contract with Mr. R.C. Donald, of Moncton, for the erection and completion of a boarding house to accommodate the large number of men who would of necessity be employed. Under the terms of the contract this building was to be completed by Dec. 1st 1883. The main building 26 x 40 feet with stone foundation under the whole, two storeys in height, an addition 20 x 25 feet also two storeys, with a cellar under the whole, the building to be painted and plastered in first-class style. Later the contract for the shaft house, engine house, outhouse and boiler house was made. When your readers are aware that the lands had to be cleared of a dense growth of timber, they will readily see that it was necessary to drive the work. At the pit there was a large amount of stone work which had to be completed before the frost set in or the entire buildings left until spring. Mr. James Reed, of Dorchester, with his usual energy, however, overcame all difficulties and completed the foundations before the cold weather set in. Your readers may be interested in a description of these buildings. The pit head has been timbered and finished with Portland cement from the top down 7 feet to the rock, to prevent surface water running into the shaft. The ore house is 25 x 20, and is placed on the former dump of the shaft. The main building, which includes the shaft house and engine house, is 34 x 55', and 37 feet high to the plates. This height was necessary as Major Howell intended that his gallows frames should be 37 feet in height. On the right of the frames is the space provided for the air compressing engine, and at the end of the building is the foundation for the steam hoisting engine. Next is the boiler house, 34 x 35 with brick stack in the corner. The last of November the Syndicate sold the property to The Colonial Copper Mining Company. Their staff of officers are made up of men of character and ability. After the organization of the Company, Major Howell who was suffering with rheumatism asked to be relieved from active work. His request was granted and Mr. Joseph W. Revere sent down to take charge. He has pushed the work vigorously, and in addition to the buildings already in process of erection has built a blacksmith shop 20 x 30, and a magazine 8 x 12. The machinery was shipped from Boston by the schooner Ethel Emmerson, Capt. Tower, arriving on Sunday, unloading on Monday, and on Thursday all the machinery, including the boiler, was safely landed at the mine where it is rapidly being placed in position. We understand that it is the intention of the Company to place in position in the spring a large air compressing engine capable of running three sets of drills, which will enable them to raise a very large amount of ore. Also to erect a stamp mill and concentration works, as they have demonstrated by trial that these ores can be easily concentrated. This being the fact these mines can be worked at a very large margin of profit. Should the weather not continue so intensely cold as at this writing, Mr. Revere expects to begin raising ore within ten days. The Company have a good staff here. Mr. Joseph Revere, M.E., in charge, Mr. Allan McBirney Howard, Clerk, Henry R. Emmerson, Solicitor for the Company, Luke McAllister, Mining Captain, and our genial Hibernian Friend Jimmy Connors, and his wife - the host and hostess of the Model Mining Boarding House. The equipment of the mine is first-class in every respect, and the success of the enterprise is assured. The question of large deposits of copper ore is no longer a debatable one, but a fact demonstrated beyond any question of a doubt. Mr. Chandler having sold the property and received his money, could not let the interest he had so long held pass entirely out of his hands, and has within a few days purchased a large block of the Company's stock, and we think Mr. C. was wise in doing so. Why should we allow all the profits arising from our great mineral wealth to be taken from the country? All should secure whatever amount of this Company's stock their means will allow, while the

Chignecto Post - Jan. 24, 1884 Major Howell has completed the opening of the Colonial Copper Mine and leaves next week for the United States via Montreal. Joseph Revere, Esq., will be the resident engineer and manager."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 24, 1884 The machinery in the Colonial Mine has been placed in position. Mining ore will be commenced in a few days."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 28, 1884 and Weekly Transcript - Jan. 30, 1884 Woodville Copper Mine - steam up (Dorchester Jan.26): The inhabitants of Woodville were startled from their slumbers at an early hour this morning by the steam whistle of the Colonial Copper Mine. This being the first time that the Company have had steam on at this mine it was impossible for the people of that quiet neighborhood to realise that they were at home. One man, we understand, intending to take the train at nine o'clock imagined that he had over slept himself and ran in the direction of the sound not waiting for his breakfast. The Company have to-day commenced pumping the water out of the mine and will commence raising ore on

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 21, 1884 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 23, 1884 and Chignecto Post - Jul. 24, 1884 Col. Candler, treasurer of the Copper Mining Co. arrived here (Dorchester) today. He is accompanied by two gentlemen also interested in the Copper Mines here."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 19, 1884 The Colonial Copper Mining Co. commenced shipping ore from their mine on Monday both by water and rail."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 23, 1884 The Colonial Copper Mines in Sackville parish and five miles from the centre of this village, and three from Dorchester Corner, are now being extensively and profitably worked. On visiting the Mines a few days ago we found the manager, Mr. Revere, who was at his office, kind and courteous, willing to give any information in connection with the Mines and showed us through all the buildings, which now consist of a shaft, engine and boiler house, an ore house, blacksmith shop, a large boarding house and manager's house and office. They have first class machinery for hoisting and pumping, and are now working the Mine day and night. The ore is rich and of a fine quality. Some of the finest specimens were taken out the day we were there that had ever been taken from the mine. The ore at present is classed Nos. 1 and 2 and shipped to the Boston market where it finds a ready sale. About five hundred dollars worth was shipped from Dorchester station the day we visited the mine."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 20, 1884 Dorchester.- Major Howell is expected on Thursday."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 20, 1884 The Colonial Copper Mine is petering out famously."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 27, 1884 A residence for the engineers is being erected at the Colonial Copper Mine. It was commenced a few days ago and is to be occupied next week. It is built on scientific principles and without the usual plaster

Chignecto Post - Mar. 27, 1884 Dorchester.- Major Howell, Manager of the Colonial Copper Mine, has taken up his residence at the Brunswick House."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
Weekly Transcript - May 7, 1884 Dorchester.- The house erected at the copper mineby Mr. Revere as a residence for himself and Mr. Howard, his assistant, is ready for habitation. The interior is finished in a peculiar style, being sheathed with cedar shingles laid diagonally. The large open old fashioned fire place is a novel feature of the building. The road to the copper mine, via Woodlawn, is in a frightful state."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 22, 1884 ....Reports from the copper mine are very assuring as to the permanent success of the investment. Upon its success largely depends the advancement of Dorchester."

Weekly Transcript - May 28, 1884 Dorchester. - Mr. George King, well known as the pioneer of the copper mining enterprise here, has invested some of his surplus cash in a fruit tree nursery ..... Reports from the copper mine are very assuring as to the permanent success of the investment. Upon its success largely depends the advancement of Dorchester. Mr. J.W. Revere, manager of the copper mine, is absent in Sydney, C.B."

Moncton Daily Times - May 29, 1884 Fredericton. - Argument in the Couch Estate Case. - (Special to the Times.) - Fredericton, May 28. - John N. Pike, administrator, vs. Jannete J. Couch, was argued before the Chief Justice to-day, D.L. Hanington, Q.C., and W.W. Wells for plaintiff, and R. Barry Smith for defendant. This was an application to dissolve an injunction obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant, restraining her from conveying or interfering with certain real estate known as the Phoenix Hotel property in the town of Moncton; also real estate in King's County, and requiring her to account for the sum of four thousand dollars, all of which property was given to her by her husband during his life-time, and which the administrator of her husband's claims should be made assets of his estate. His Honor reserves judgment."

S.J. Globe - May 30, 1884 Equity Court. - Messrs. D.C. Hanington, Q.C., and W.W. Wells moved to dissolve an injunction granted in the suit of Couch vs. Pike, restraining the latter from selling or disposing of any of the property belonging to the estate of the late E.F. Couch, of which he is administrator. Mr. R.B. Smith appeared to oppose the application, but an arrangement was effected."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 31, 1884 .... A large portion of the land on Beech Hill has been leased for prospecting purposes. The expectations are of finding rich deposits of copper ore."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 7, 1884 Dorchester, its Improvements and Copper Mines. -(from an occasional Correspondent). - This old town has awakened from its lethargy, and improvements are going on ...... We naturally ask why this improvement has been going on, and to what it is due. There is only one solution to this enquiry, and that is the development and working of the Copper mine, the large amount of money paid out by the Colonial Copper Mining Company every month to its employees having stimulated these various improvements. After continued working for the past nine months this mine has demonstrated its capacity to produce an unlimited quantity of ore, thereby making it a permanent industry. A short time since we drove out to the mine for the purpose of getting any new facts regarding the product, working, etc. We did not find Mr. Revere, the genial and affable manager, but were courteously received by his assistant, Mr. Howard, who kindly showed us the working of the mine, the ores being raised and the immense dump of low grade ores, which he informed us would pay very handsomely when crushed and concentrated. There is of this quality on this dump about 3000 tons, which by working, will yield from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent. copper. The west drift is now being worked and on a very fine vein of first class ore. Mr. Howard says that the face of the drift was fully ten foot. We saw a large dump of the ore from this drift and it had the appearance of being exceedingly rich in copper. When the company have placed their crushing and concentration machinery and put in power drills to increase their output to 100 tons per day it is claimed this mine will be one of the most valuable properties in the Province. The manager's house is very unique, and in the absence of Mr. Revere, Mr. Howard dispenses the hospitalities of the mansion. The copper property belonging to the Boston syndicate, and adjoining the Colonial mine, is a rich and valuable mine, and our people are anxious to see all difficulties settled and this rich mine placed upon a paying basis. Mr. Revere's visit to Boston is for the purpose of testing the best methods of concentrating these ores and superintending the construction of the necessary machinery. Mr. Howell has been for some months engaged in securing property on this lode or belt of ore, and having it mapped by the Provincial Land Surveyor, Mr. Chas. Palmer. Mr. W.C. Milner has secured about 6000 acres, and has found some of the finest copper yet discovered on the river. Mr. W. Hickman has caught the spirit and will, in the spring, develope some 200 acres to the north-west of the Colonial mine."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1884 Copper Mining in Dorchester. - A correspondent writes: The Colonial Copper Mining Company of Dorchester are now employing 45 men. Since the company commenced operations with Mr. Joseph W. Revere as manager they have shipped large quantities of the finer grades of ore to Boston. In addition they have now on the dump $30,000 worth of the lower grades of material, yielding from 4 to 7 per cent of metal, and Mr. Revere is now in Boston selecting machinery to crush and concentrate the ore, besides several power drills to increase the output of the mine. The mine is now turning out the best quality of grey copper ore ever produced in this vicinity from the west drift, 100 feet level. It is estimated that the additional machinery which the company are about to purchase will cost $20,000, and will enable them to fully develop the immense copper deposit they are now working. All the ore now mined is raised by steam and the machinery employed is of the best quality. Dorchester is showing marked signs of prosperity at present, thanks to the amount of money which is being expended in wages for the miners."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 16, 1885 Dorchester County Court. - Andrew Wilson, for assault, has not been sentenced yet. Wilson is recognised as a man who appeared here at the sale of the Colonial Copper Mine last summer and claimed to represent the wealthy mining firm of A.S. Wilson & Co. of New York. The upset price of the mine had been fixed at $500 by the courts in the interest of the estates, but Wilson, who sauntered around in a non-chalant way in a wonderful stovepipe hat and Prince Albert coat, ran the property up two hundred dollars at a bid and it was finally knocked down to him at $1500. When asked for the required deposit of $500 Wilson said the money was on the noon express, and he would ask for a few minutes delay, pending its arrival. Elmer D. Howe, who was acting for the Boston company, objected to this, and before the hour of sale had expired, required the property to be sold over again, when it was knocked down to Howe at $510.00. If Wilson had been shrewd enough to drop it at $1200, he might have made $700 or so, clear. In court here, as the woman beater from a back street of Moncton, he lacks the distingue air which surrounded him on the former occasion when posing

Chignecto Post - Jan. 8, 1885 Mr. Howard of the Colonial Copper Mine returned from a short visit to Boston on Monday."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1885 Gold Discovery. - The Colonial Copper Co. intend to ship this week ten tons of marl to Boston, to have the gold extracted from it, the previous half ton shipped having yielded at the rate of from $4 to $6 per ton. The deposit of marl is very extensive. It underlies the copper sandstone and is about thirty feet thick. Should gold be found disseminated through it, as the late experiments tend to prove, it will prove extremely profitable. - Chignecto Post."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 2, 1885 Dorchester.- Sale of the interests of the Couch Estate in Copper properties takes place Friday (to- morrow)."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 4, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 6, 1885 Dorchester - The Couch Mines were sold in front of the Court House to-day. Quite a series of protests, both verbal and written, were made, but the sale proceeded. The property was knocked down to Mr. A.J. Wilson, representing the well known firm of Wilson, Gardener & Co., of New York, but as Mr. Wilson desired a delay till the arrival of the noon express (about 20 minutes) before putting up his deposit of $500, the administrator's attorney refused to wait and ordered the property to be put up again, when Ebner P. Howe, and his agent, M.F. Dickenson, Jr., Esq., became the purchasers at $505. The price bid by Mr. Wilson was $1,450. Mr. Wilson retained Mr. B. Barry Smith, who was present, to procure an injunction to restrain conveyance to Howe.- Transcript."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 6, 1885 Sale of a Copper Mine. - The Couch Mines, in Dorchester, were sold on Friday. Quite a series of protests, both verbal and written, were made, but the sale proceeded. The property was knocked down to Mr. A.J. Wilson, representing the well known firm of Wilson, Gardener & Co., of New York, but as Mr. Wilson desired a delay till the arrival of the noon express (about 20 minutes) before putting up his deposit of $500, the administrator's attorney refused to wait and ordered the property to be put up again, when Ebner P.Howe, and his agent, M.F. Dickenson, Jr., Esq., became the purchasers at $505. The price bid by Mr. Wilson was $1,450. Mr. Wilson retained Mr. B. Barry Smith, who was present, to procure an injunction to restrain conveyance to Howe.- Transcript."

S. J. Daily Sun - Jul. 7, 1885 The Couch copper mines at Dorchester have been purchased by Ebner P. Howe and Mr. M.F. Dickinson for $505."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 29, 1885 Couch vs. Pike. - Judgement has been given in the case of Couch versus Pike, administrator of the estate of the late E.F. Couch, in the Supreme Court at Fredericton. The suit has been dismissed without costs on motion of Mr. Wells."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 18, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 19, 1885 Suspension of Work at Colonial Copper Mines.- On Tuesday, the miners were withdrawn from the pit and level of the Colonial Copper Mine at this place. A POST reporter called at the office of the Company to learn from its representative the nature of the trouble. Mr. Howard stated that he knew very little about the matter, except that he had received orders to cease working. He stated the pumps would be kept going to prevent the mine being flooded. He did not think this meant an abandonment of the property. On the contrary they had some 10,000 tons of low grade ore on hand, which the company intended putting through its contemplated concentrating works. He had heard, however, that the company had not succeeded in securing the necessary capital for that purpose. When the Couch property is sold, it was thought the two companies might join in the erection of concentrating works. The work of mining had not been prosecuted for some months; the men were at work running a drainage level."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 16, 1885 The Copper Mine Company are getting large quantities of fuel in the shape of wood and coal, which looks as if they meant business during the coming summer. The mine is being actively worked."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 12, 1885 A rumor is current that the Copper Mining Company have completed the necessary arrangements and will shortly erect works to permit the concentration of the ores at the mines."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Chignecto Post - May 21, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - May 22, 1885 The Colonial Copper Company intend sinking a shaft on the Couch property about 400 yards from their present workings."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 18, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1885 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 18, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Sep. 23, 1885 COPPER MINING. - Marquis F. Dickenson and Granville D. Braman of Boston, D.L. Hanington, M.G. Teed and A.N. Charters of Boston, gives notice of their intention to form the Westmorland Mining Company, with a capital of $50,000, in 100,000 shares of $5 each. The object of the company in the mining and reducing of copper, gold, silver and other ores and materials, with such thing as are incident to the attainment of that object. The office or chief place of business of the company is to be established in Dorchester - Telegraph."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 24, 1885 Dorchester.- M.F. Dickinson and G.D. Braman, of Boston, D.L. Hannington, M.G. Teed and A.N. Charters, of Dorchester, give notice of their intention to form the Westmorland Mining Company, with a capital of $500,000 in 100,000 shares of $5 each. The object of the company is the mining and reducing of copper, gold, silver and other ores and minerals. The office of the company is to be at Dorchester."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 15, 1887 and S. J. Globe - Apr. 15, 1887 Major H.F. Howell, well known here as connected with the Dorchester copper mines died recently in New York city."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 30, 1887 The Dorchester Copper Mines do not appear to be realizing the expectations of the American capitalists who have sunk so much money in them. It is said by some that the ore is becoming difficult to find in paying quantities; by others that a rise in the market is awaited. I think there is truth in both versions."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 3, 1887 Dorchester - The copper mine here is completely closed, considerable money was lost by the promoters of the work, although some of our farmers profited thereby."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 10, 1887 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1887 Mr. Howard, manager of the Colonial Copper

Company has left to accept another position in the United States. With copper at its present low price, nothing will be done at present to develop the copper deposit at Dorchester."

S.J. Daily Sun. - Dec. 5, 1888 Copper Mines. - Arrangements have been made for the amalgamation of the Colonial and Westmorland Copper Mining companies and they will begin to operate the mines at Dorchester in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Revere and others are expected shortly from Boston and will take charge of the mines. The output it is said will be larger than ever before."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 13, 1888 The house and barns of Joshua Crossman, at the Copper mine, near Dorchester, were burned Wednesday night. Insured for $450."

Daily Telegraph - May 23, 1888 Dorchester. - It is reported that the copper mine is shortly to be reopened by an American company. This mine has been closed for some time."

Chignecto Post - May 24, 1888 It is understood that an American Company will shortly re-open and work the Couch Copper mine. This valuable property has been hung up by litigation for some years."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 9, 1888 W.C. Thomas, of New York, was in Dorchester last week to examine the Couch copper mines, which he contemplates purchasing."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 4, 1889 Dorchester Copper Mines.- Dorchester, Dec 4 -[Special] - Mr. Emery, of Boston, arrived last night at the Weldon House. He is interested financially in the copper mines here, and having the vim and the money is determined to push matters to a speedy issue."

Chignecto Post - May 2, 1889 Mr. A.W. Chapman, who returned last week from Boston, reports that the Couch Mining Co., have amalgamated with the Westmorland Mining Co., and that the copper mines here are to be reopened immediately by the new company."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 23, 1890 Accident at Dorchester Copper Mine. - On Saturday, Wm. Ross and Geo. F.W. Wry were working in the blacksmith shop attached to the Copper Mine works, when a spark from the fire dropped into a keg of powder standing near, exploding. Both the men are severely injured. Wry's clothes were torn off him by the force of the explosion and his condition is critical. Seven kegs of powder were in an adjoining closet close by, but fortunately were not affected."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 4, 1898 Dorchester. - The engine house at the Colonial copper mines, three miles from here, blew down yesterday afternoon. It was a wooden building 80x40 and three stories high, and built with the corner posts, three in number, standing upon the other without any bracing timbers. The posts buckled and the roof came down directly over the foundation. It did little damage to the boilers, engine and pumps which were in the building. J.W. Bowser, who is in charge of the mines, notified the company some time ago that the building was likely to be blown down."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 27, 1898 and N.B. Reporter - Sep. 28, 1898 The property of the Colonial Copper Mining Co., at Woodhurst, near Dorchester, recently seized by Mrs. May J. Bowser, was sold by auction Monday and realized about $800."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 28, 1898 Dorchester. - The property of the Colonial Copper Mining Company, situated near Dorchester, was sold at public auction this afternoon. The property consists of ten acres of land and a quantity of mining plant and was sold under an execution to satisfy a $600 claim of Mrs. James Bowser, wages for remaining on the property in charge of the machinery. The mine and plant were bid in by W.C. Milner, of Sackville, for $700 and the boarding house by James Bowser for $5.00."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 4, 1899 Dorchester. - Mr. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Co., with family, has arrived here. Mr. Edwards is preparing to begin operations at the mines."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 12, 1899 Dorchester. - Mr. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Co., returned to Boston on Tuesday. It is understood that a party of Boston gentlemen connected with the Intercolonial Copper Co. will arrive here on Monday next."

Daily Times - Aug. 12, 1899 Dorchester. - Mr. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Co., returned to Boston on Tuesday. It is understood that a party of Boston gentlemen connected with the Intercolonial Copper Co. will arrive here on Monday next. The Intercolonial Copper Co. has closed a contract with Mr. John McSween, late underground manager at the Joggins mines, to drive a tunnel 6«x4«, with man holes and drain, from base of mine hill to their works, which when completed, will thoroughly and efficiently take off all water from their works. We understand that the contract price is $3,000 and the distance to be completed yet is 600 feet. The company have ordered a Rand Rock drill with engine and boiler, which will be put in place this week for the use of the contractor in the work of tunnelling. In the meantime Mr. McSween is pushing the work by hand drilling. This part of the work will be completed in two months. Mr. A.W. Chapman is local manager for the company of the work here and has a number of men taking out ore at the present time from surface cuts. A loop smelter will be erected in the near future capable of crushing and smelting 100 tons per day. The company has about 10,000 tons of ore out ready for treatment now - and we look for a busy place by December next."

Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1899 Dorchester, Aug. 21. - Ex-Governor Ladd, of Rhode Island, A. Meyers and T.J. Edwards, of Boston, are here in connection with the Intercolonial Copper Co."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Dec. 9, 1899 A Copper Mine. - Extensive Works Already Done Near Sackville. - Three Shafts Being Sunk and Several Tunnels Have Already Been Driven. - The Works are Being Completed and Men are Toiling Night and Day. - Sackville, Dec. 5. - An industry of considerable present interest and great future possibilities in close proximity to this town is found in the Intercolonial Copper Company's mines at Fairfield. About 50 men are now employed working night and day and a large quantity of ore has already been taken out. Tests of this by different assayers in the United States and elsewhere show that the prospects are good and the company are confident of success. A number of car loads of ore will shortly be shipped to Pictou for smelting and the result will be watched with interest. Much of the work being done so far is preliminary. Shafts are being sunk - one 28 feet, one 20 feet and one about 100 feet. Tunnels are being excavated - one is at present 50 feet long, one 100 feet, another 150 feet, while the main tunnel has already been excavated 250 feet and will be extended nearly 1000 feet, where it will strike the bottom of a shaft 100 feet below the surface. A number of new buildings have been erected during the summer and autumn. A new and handsome engine imported from Montreal has recently been placed in position, from which the steam drill, about 100 feet distant, is operated. A hoisting engine is also being placed at head of another shaft and the work will be prosecuted vigorously during the winter. Visitors to the mines are very cordially received by the general manager, A.W. Chipman, while the engineer, Mr. C.E. Lund, willingly gives any information at his disposal and the superintendent, Mr. John McSweene, is always on hand to promote the work. A telephone line connecting the works with Dorchester - about four miles distant - has recently been completed and a railway, to a smeltery at the I.C.R., two miles away, is proposed."

Gazette - Dec. 13, 1899 In Favor Of The Copper Company. - (Special to the Gazette). - Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 12. - Argument in the Dorchester Mining case was commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the Executive and Council and was concluded in the evening. This morning the Council announced their decision which is in favor of the Intercolonial Copper Company. This company, it is understood, are to be allowed to retain possession of the areas applied for by them which they are now working, and also the adjoining property in dispute. The order in Council giving the decision arrived at is now being prepared, Allan Chapman and R.A. Lawlor were counsel for the Intercolonial Copper Company."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Daily Times - Jul. 8, 1899 Dorchester Copper Mine. - Now in a Fair Way of Being Developed. - Dorchester, July 7. - It is now understood that the Intercolonial Copper Co. near here will be operated in the near future. The capital stock of the company is said to be $250,000 each full paid and nonassessable. The officers are Herbert W. Ladd, (ex- Governor of Rhode Island), president; Henry S. Stevens, Pawtucket, R.I., vice-president; J.W. Philips, Providence, R.I., treasurer; T.J. Edwards, Boston, secretary. Forty nine per cent, or 122,500 shares of the capital stock is in the treasury to be sold for working capital. The directors are Hon. Herbert W. Ladd, of R.I., Hon. Henry A. Stearns, R.I., George W. Angles, Texas, Andrew A Meyer, Boston, and J.W. Phillips, R.I. Counsel: Hon. Robert W. Burbank, Providence, R.I. This company has acquired the property formerly owned by the Colonial Copper Co., including mines and buildings situated upon the top of the hill two and a half miles from the court house north east and one and a quarter from the I.C.R. with an abundance of wood and water near at hand. The company have also secured the mineral mining rights from the government covering five square miles. Eminent mining experts examined these properties before they were developed. Numerous shafts were sunk by the former owners, one to a depth of 125 feet with many extensive drifts and two tunnels were cut. Thousands of tons of rich ore were taken out and left on the dump when work was suspended on account of incompetent management, and the extremely low prices of copper at that time. The deposit appears in the blanket formation and the ores found are a greyish conglomerate carrying rich carbonate and sulphides of copper. The ores are easily mined and practically unlimited in quantity and said to indicate enormous value in the deposits. The manager states that five tons of the ore shipped to Swansea, England, yielded 12 7-8 per cent copper and $3 per ton silver. Other assays show 30« per cent copper with an average of 11.62 per per cent copper. With modern methods it is stated that there is sufficient ore on the dump to pay dividends on the entire capital stock on the completion of a smelter on the properties. A limited amount only of treasury stock will be sold at less than par. The vice president, treasurer and secretary of the company were here a few days this week and have arranged for the erection of buildings on the properties as soon as possible. It is anticipated that operation at these mines will be in full blast within a few weeks."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 19, 1899 Analyze Very Rich. - Intercolonial Copper Company to work New Brunswick Mines. - (Boston Herald). - The Intercolonial Copper Company has just been organized in Boston for the purpose of developing copper mines in the parish of Sackville, N.B. Ex-Gov. Ladd of Rhode Island is president, the Hon. H.A. Stearns of the Union Wadding Co., Pawtucket, R.I., is vice president, and J.W. Phillips of Providence is treasurer. The company has acquired mineral rights to five square miles territory, including the old Colonial mining properties which were developed some 15 years ago, and abandoned because of the low price of copper. The company at that time sunk a shaft to the depth of 125 feet, and there is still remaining on the dump upward of 10,000 tons of ore which analyzes very rich."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 7, 1899 Dorchester, Nov. 6. - T.J. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Co., arrived here from Boston this evening."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 13, 1899 Dorchester, Nov. 10. - Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Putnam, of Donelston, Conn., who have been spending a few days at the hotel Windsor returned home today. Mr. Putnam is a broker and is interested in the Intercolonial Copper Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 16, 1899 A Mining Claim. - Rival claimants to the old Couch copper mining property at Dorchester were before Surveyor General Dunn and Attorney General White yesterday. Mr. Powell appeared for Mr. J.B. Forster, Mr. Teed for Mr. Howe and the Westmorland Mining Company, R.A. Lawlor and Mr. Dickenson, a Boston lawyer, for the Intercolonial Copper Co., and G.F. Gregory for Mr. Meyers. Judge Wells of Dorchester is a witness, he having been engaged as counsel for the late Mr. Couch."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 10, 1899 Dorchester, Oct. 9. - T.J. Edwards of Boston and Dr. George R. Borden, Providence, R.I., who are interested in the Intercolonial Copper Co., arrived here this evening."

Gazette - Oct. 25, 1899 A New Brunswick Industry. - Copper Mining Operation In Active Progress Near Dorchester, N.B. - That mineral wealth of all varieties is abundant in the province of New Brunswick is now almost an accepted fact. Westmorland county has been second to none in the richness of its deposits and copper has been found there for some years past. In April last a number of American capitalists became duly incorporated as the Intercolonial Copper Company with a capitalization of two million and a quarter dollars and have now actively engaged in mining operations in Westmorland county. Their property is situated about two and a half miles from Dorchester. It is reached by a good road and the best facilities for copper mining exist there. The company is well equipped with all necessary plant and machinery and about forty men are now obtaining employment there. Up to the present the development consists of ten shafts and drifts and three tunnels, the longest of which is 275 feet. The shafts are about twenty feet deep. The work is carried on day and night and it is expected that within the next twelve months between two and three hundred men will be employed there. The present output is about twenty tons per day, and already ten thousand tons have been mined and made ready for the smelter. It is the purpose of the management to erect a large smelter on the property and construct a tramway to connect with the I.C.R., thus obtaining facilities for shipment by rail or water. The officers of the company are: President - Hon. H.W. Ladd, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Chairman of Board of R.I. State Capitol Commissioners. Vice-president - Hon. Henry A. Stearns, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, Vice president of Union Wadding Company, of Pawtucket, R.I. Treasurer - J.W. Phillips, Providence, R.I. Secretary - T.J. Edwards, Providence, R.I. Counsels - Hon. Robert W. Burbank, Providence, R.I., ex- Attorney General of Rhode Island; Hon. H.R. Emmerson, Premier of the Province of New Brunswick. Registrar - Federal Trust Co., Boston. Manager at Mine - Allan W. Chapman, Dorchester, N.B. The shares of the stock, ten dollars each, are fully paid up and non-assessable."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1899 Mr. Herbert W. Ladd, ex-governor of Rhode Island, and President of the Intercolonial Copper Mining Co., Dorchester, is at the Brunswick."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 8, 1899 John W. Patterson, Deputy land surveyor of Salisbury, is making a preliminary survey of land property of the Intercolonial Copper Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 16, 1899 Dorchester Copper Mine. - Mr. A.W. Chapman, barrister, under whose management work is being carried on at the copper mine at the shiretown, was in the city yesterday, and speaks very enthusiastically of the prospects of the company developing the Dorchester mining property. Mr. Chapman was accompanied by Mr. John McSween, who has a contract in connection with the construction of a tunnel."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 18, 1899 Copper Mining at Dorchester. - Representatives of New England capitalists arrived at Dorchester Saturday accompanied by an experienced mining expert who is to make an exhaustive examination of the copper bearing ledges in that neighborhood. If his report is as favorable as expected no time will be lost in the erection of a smelter. Mr. Allen Chapman was in the city Saturday securing a pumping plant for an experimental shaft that is now being sunk under the direction of local parties."

Daily Times - Sep. 21, 1899 Dorchester Copper Mines. - Messrs. W.R. Arnold and David Sherwood, of Providence, R.I., who have recently been in Dorchester in connection with the copper mines being reopened at that place have returned home. Mr. Arnold is a principal owner of the Valley Worsted Mills at Providence, and Mr. Sherwood controls the largest ice business in Rhode Island. They are both interested in the Dorchester mine and made a thorough inspection of it. They consider the mine a valuable one and account for its past failures by bad management, antiquated methods and poor markets. For fifteen years the works have been idle, but by the early summer of 1900 work will be again in full swing. Instead of sinking shafts into the mine, the company is boring a tunnel 100 feet deep into the side of the hill which contains the copper. The water will be drained off easily and the ore will be brought to the smelters by an electric tramway. This tunnel will be finished in a week or two, but mining will not be begun this year. The tests of the ore have shown that 1.50 is the poorest percentage of copper, 33.35 the best, and 11.62 per cent, the average deposit, which is enough, they say, to pay a handsome dividend. Upwards of $125,000 will be invested by the company in new machinery and buildings. The president of the company is Herbert W. Ladd, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, and the vice president Mr. H.A. Stearns, who was also at one time Governor of the same state. The offices of the company are at 26 Equitable Building, Boston, and 308 Industrial Trust building, Providence."

Daily Times - Sep. 26, 1899 Dorchester Copper Mine. - Favorable Reports of the Richness of the Ore. - (Special correspondence of the Times). - Dorchester, Sept. 25. - Favorable reports of the richness of the ore in the Intercolonial copper mine and extensive operating of the mine in the near future have reached Dorchester. Fuller, Tilton & Company, bankers of Boston, offer for subscriptions at $3.50 per share, 20,000 shares treasury stock of the company, capital stock $2,500,000. Shares par value $10 each full paid and non-assessable. Twenty thousand treasury shares will be sold at $3.50 per share, a recent rise of $1.00 per share, after which the price will be advanced to $5 per share and thereafter to par, $10 per share. The officers of the company now are, Hon. H.W. Ladd, R.I., president; J.W. Phillips, R.I., treasurer; T.J. Edwards, R.I., secretary; Hon. R.W. Burbank, R.I., and Hon. H.R. Emmerson, Dorchester, counsel; Federal Trust Co., Boston, Registrar; A.W. Chapman, Dorchester, manager at the mine. Some $200,000 has already been subscribed for stock by New England capitalists, and the owners have expressed a belief that this mine is to become one of the greatest producers in the world. In addition to previous reports from assayists of the ore, which show the wonderful richness of the property when contrasted with other mines. Mr. L.S. Griswold, mining expert, who recently examined the mine, says of the property: The ore bearing formation has been prospected for about 450 yards. The mine is situated in a stratified body of sand stone and conglomerate, belonging to the carboniferous age. The richest ore consists of coal seams impregnated and replaced by copper. A sack of this gave an assay of 20 72-100 per cent copper. The sandstone and conglomerate adjacent to the coal is commonly good ore and samples of them yielded 18 62-100 per cent of copper and the sandstone gave 11 66-100 per cent. The highly siliceous character of the ore renders it favorable to smelt down to a low per cent and perhaps ores even lower than 3 per cent can be utilized. Mr. A.W. Wood, of Fulton, Tilton & Co., who visited the mine in August, pronounces the ore from samples of his own selection, the best he has ever seen. The natural conditions are perhaps unequalled at any copper mine in America. The best miners are employed at $1.50 per day, laborers $1.00, wood delivered at mine, $1.35 per cord, coal $1.56 per ton. Mine timbers and general supplies can be obtained at low prices. The cost of mining is believed to be one third that of Western mines. The property is situated exactly two miles from the main line of the I.C.R., about the same distance from tide water and 1000 feet above the sea level. The company has ordered the most efficient mining machinery known and is preparing plans of a reduction plant which will be placed at the line of the I.C.R., where the ore will be brought from the mine by a gravitation railway, to be smelted. Two hundred feet of the tunnel to underwater the mine has been driven and the contractors are working night and day shifts to expedite the work. It is authentically stated that the company has purchased from John B. Forster the valuable property, formerly owned by the late W.J. Gilbert, Esq., known as the Willow Farm upon which a smelter, costing some $100,000, will be placed. The farm will also be used in connection with the operating of the mining property."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 28, 1899 It is probable that the copper deposits near Dorchester, N.B., will be developed by American capitalists next year."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Daily Times - Feb. 2, 1900 Dorchester Copper. - Mining Man Says the Ore is the Richest He Has Ever Seen. - (Special correspondence of the Times). - Dorchester, Feb. 1 - Mr. T.J. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Company, and Charles A. Couch, of Boston, are at the Hotel Windsor. Mr. Couch was interested in opening the copper mine here, now known as the Westmorland mining property, some eighteen years ago. Since that date he has been engaged in mining in a number of the western states. He says the ore from the copper mines here is the richest that he has ever seen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 3, 1900 A Dorchester letter to the Moncton Times says:'T.J. Edwards, secretary of the Intercolonial Copper Co., and Charles A. Couch of Boston are at the Hotel Windsor. Mr. Couch was interested in opening the copper mine here, now known as the Westmorland mining property, some 18 years ago. Since that date he has been engaged in mining in a number of the western states. He says the ore from the copper mines here is the richest that he has ever seen.'"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 3, 1900 Another Westmorland Copper Mine. - Dorchester, Dec. 31. - Just at present Dorchester seems on the eve of becoming a prosperous mining centre. The Intercolonial mine, at Fairview, is in full blast; and more, it is understood since the decision by the surveyor general gives the old Westmorland Mining Company the mineral right to a large section of the copper area, that company will immediately commence mining operations. J.B. Forster, ex-warden of the Maritime Penitentiary, has been appointed local manager."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 15, 1900 Dorchester. - Mr. A.G. Beckwith, C.E., of Fredericton, is in Dorchester preparing a plan of the Intercolonial copper mines. The plan will be for the use of the stockholders."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 24, 1900 A Mining Appointment. - Dorchester, June 21. - Mr. Edward Doyle, formerly of Albion Mines, Pictou, N.S., who has spent five years or more at Joggins coal mines engineering, has been appointed underground manager and supervising engineer at the Intercolonial copper mine near Dorchester. He is an active young man and well qualified for the position."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 14, 1900 Dorchester, March 12. - The Intercolonial Copper Company of Dorchester is shipping ore to the smelter at Pictou. It is the intention to get returns of copper from sixty tons of average ore."

Moncton Daily Times - May 3-19?, 1900 Thomas J. Nickerson, charged with receiving stolen goods was put under bail to appear at September circuit court, at which sitting Justice Vanwart is assigned. The sureties for Nickerson are himself $800.00, and A.W. Chapman and M.G. Teed $400.00 each. Nickerson, who is looking well and in good spirits, has returned to his position as assistant engineer at the Intercolonial copper mine."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 1, 1901 The Intercolonial Copper Company, of Dorchester, N.B., are making considerable progress in getting ready for smelting of copper, at their works, and the prospects are that a very important industry will be in operation there at an early date."

S.J. Star - Aug. 20, 1901 Intercolonial Copper Mines. - Sixty Men Now Employed - Work Goes On Day and Night. - (Moncton Transcript). - A picnic party from Sackville visited the copper mines of the Intercolonial Copper Co. on Saturday. Very extensive work is being done, crushing and preparing the copper for the market. Already a quarter of a million of dollars has been spent for work in mining, erecting buildings, procuring machinery and in sending specimens of the rock to different parts of the world for the purpose of testing its value, and from all parts the most gratifying reports are received of copper of a high grade. There are at present about 60 men employed and the mine is worked day and night by three gangs of men of eight hours each. The drilling is done by steam power, which does work equal to 18 men. It is expected that the machinery will be in place and preparations completed in three weeks' time for crushing the rock, separating the copper and preparing it for market. When that work is commenced it will require a large increase in the number of men, the company expecting in the near future to give employment to 200."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 20, 1901 Sackville, Aug. 19. - A picnic party visited the copper mine on Saturday. Among the visitors were F.A. Dixon and wife, James Young and wife of Boston, John T. Carter and F.W. Hart."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1901 Sackville, Aug. 20. - F.T. McNamara, who is employed at the copper mine, fell from a horse on Sunday and broke his left arm."

S.J. Star - Dec. 9, 1901 Prof. Carmichael, of Boston; J.M. Phillips of Providence, R.I., and C.P. Backus and Henry McEwan, of Danielson, Conn., who have been visiting the works of the Intercolonial Copper Company, at Dorchester, Westmorland county, passed through the city on Saturday. They report that the works are now being operated commercially and the extraction of the copper from the ore is very complete."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 16, 1901 Boston (Feb. 4). - Leroy B. Pease, formerly a newspaper editor, was arrested last night at his home in Chelsea, charged with the larceny of 500 shares of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, N.B., from Willard S. Allen, clerk of the East Boston police court. The stock was taken in April, 1900, and was then worth $1000. The alleged larceny occurred in connection with a business transaction."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 5, 1901 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 6, 1901 and St. John Star - Jul. 8, 1901 Dorchester Copper Mines. - Heavy engines and machinery are still arriving for the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester. It is expected that the preparations for smelting, etc., will be completed about the end of August."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 26, 1901 The Intercolonial Copper Company, of Dorchester,N.B., are making considerable progress in getting ready, for smelting copper at their works, and the prospects are that a very important industry will be in operation there at an early day. This company have spent a very large amount of money in development and placing of machinery on this mine, and it is to be hoped their efforts will be thoroughly successful."

St. John Star - Jul. 30, 1901 A Dorchester letter says a rich seam of copper ore was discovered on the main highway near Woodville, where a bridge was being put in. The Intercolonial Copper Co. are pushing work on their areas and striking new

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 3 Tuesday, July 30, 1901 THE INTERCOLONIAL COPPER MINE - The Intercolonial Copper Company expects to begin the manufacture of copper from the ore at this mining plant, three miles this side of Dorchester. The company is composed of some American millionaires. Allan Chapman is manager."

St. John Star - May 24, 1901 It is expected that the Intercolonial copper mine machinery at Dorchester, for extracting the copper, will be ready some time in June. The buildings are large and the equipment for extracting the copper is said to be the most modern and efficient."

St. John Star - Nov. 7, 1901 The mill at the Intercolonial Copper Co., at Dorchester, is now in operation and the pay roll averages $500 per week. The quality of the copper produced is said to be excellent and it finds a ready market."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1901 Copper Deposits. - Big Money Being Expended at Dorchester, N.B. - By The Intercolonial Copper Company - The System of Treating the Ore. - People here have but an inadequate idea of the amount of money expended at Dorchester by the Intercolonial Copper Company, who acquired the property which they propose to develop in May, 1899. The deposits were located many years ago by prospectors, and were at one time owned by Henry Whitney of Boston and others. That was twenty years ago. This new company, which is composed almost entirely of Rhode Island capitalists, determined as soon as they obtained the property to develop it. Work was begun soon after and it has been carried on with vigor and effectiveness till the present time. In the vicinity of $300,000 has been expended on underground and surface work. The most important piece of engineering work was the construction of a drainage tunnel which intersects the old work, done years ago at a depth of 125 feet and completely drains the mine. The tunnel is 1,200 feet long and was constructed through solid rock its entire length. It was a highly successful feat to run this tunnel so far and strike the old shaft. A reservoir has been built at the mouth of the tunnel in which all the drainage is collected and carried by gravity to the mill reduction works, 1,000 feet from the tunnel. The water is used for steam purposes, and under pressure as a means of emptying the large leaching vats. They are able to empty one of these vats containing 50 tons of spent or exhausted ore. The mill is situated at the intersection of two ravines, which gives the company ample opportunity to flush the ore. The plant consists of three buildings. The first contains the boilers, an engine of 200 horse power and two dynamos. In it also are a Corliss engine and the crushing, rolling and elevating machinery. Under another roof connected with the same building is a battery of roasters. This is 40x80 feet, and there is an engine for driving the roasters. The leaching building is 100x30 feet, and the electrolytic building measures 40x60 feet. The system of treating the ore has some features which are patented and novel. They were devised and instituted by Dr. Henry Carmichael of Boston, an eminent chemist and metallurgist. A tramway has been built from the mine to the mill, over which the ore is carried automatically in steel cars holding one ton each. It is dumped into the mill hopper. The equipment of the mill consists of a hundred horse power Corliss engine built by the James Cooper Co.of Montreal, which drives the crusher and rolls, which are ponderous machines of a capacity respectively of 500 and 250 tons. They were built by the Geo. V. Cresson Co. of Philadelphia, and are the finest types of machines of the kind in use. The ore after being crushed is carried by a series of chain buckets to an elevated tower, where it is automatically screened and carried by a belt conveyor for even distribution through a large ore bin, which holds 200 tons. From this bin it is fed automatically into a battery of roasters. These were built in St. John by the Messrs. Fleming, and are patented by Dr. Carmichael, from whose drawings they were made. They are unique. There are fifteen in the series, and it is expected they will show a capacity of 20 tons daily each. The ore slowly passes through the roasters, which revolve over an intensely heated furnace, and in roasting the sulphur is completely expelled from the ore. In this process the ore changes from dull gray to a reddish bronze color, and when roasted is ready for the leaching vats, to which it is carried automatically. These vats are large lead lined wooden vats, built in terrace one above the other, thus permitting circulation through each. Each one holds 50 tons of crushed and roasted ore. The sulphuric acid in solution is introduced into these vats under pressure by powerful pumps. Provision is made for the circulation of the acid liquor through the pulp, and the practice shows that the operation of the acid completely takes out all the copper in the ore. The copper solution is drawn by gravity from the vats into a large storage tank, from which it is finally withdrawn into the battery cells in the last department of the plant. These cells are a series of wooden lead lined boxes, each holding 100 lead plates two and a half feet square, which, suspended in the liquor from copper rods to which the plates are soldered, and which carry away the electric current producing the disposition of the copper on the plates. Each alternate plate is a positive and negative plate, one receiving the deposit of copper, the other imparting the electric current to the liquor. These cells are connected by rubber tubing, through which the solution freely circulates. The present equipment makes the exposure to the current of the solution on about 4,500 square feet of surface on the plates, so that it will readily be seen the great amount of copper that can be quickly collected on the plates. The present plant is expected to produce about three tons of electrolyte copper daily. A feature of the work is the emptying of the large vats. It is done by hydraulic pressure. The contents of a vat, 50 tons of ore, are carried out by this means in twenty minutes, and only one man is required for the direction of the hose. There are 50 men employed by the company, and the mill will be run day and night continuously. Prof. L.S. Griswold, A.I.M.E., of Boston, is in charge, and Allen W. Chapman is the local manager. Mr. Phillips told a Sun reporter who met him at the Royal yesterday that the company were well satisfied with the way things were going. In Mr. Chapman, he said, they had an efficient manager. The enterprise, Mr. Phillips says, bids fair to become one of the most important industries in the province. The pay roll now averages $500 a week. It has been ascertained that there is a market for the metal sufficient to take the product of this and even greater mill in the manufacturing cities of the provinces. Readers of the Sun will be interested in knowing something of the gentlemen who are at the head of this company. The president is Darius L. Goff of Pawtucket, R.I., who is a prominent and wealthy manufacturer. The vice-president is Hon. H.A. Stearns, ex-lieutenant governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Stearns is president of the Dominion Wadding Co. of Montreal. The directors include Walter Callendar, the president of the Callendar, McCauslin & Troop Co. of Providence; Walter S. Ballow, president of the Bannigan Rubber Co., Providence; A.A. Farwell, a retired wood manufacturer of Providence; Moses G. Leonard, the president of the Putnam Water Co, of Putnam, Conn.; John A. Paine, of Donaldson, Conn., a prominent lumber merchant. All these gentlemen have visited the works and are highly delighted with the prospects. J.W. Phillips of Providence, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips, passed through the city on his way home from Dorchester. Mr. Phillips had with him a number of the copper plates manufactured in the mill. It is the intention of the company to present some of these plates to the local government

St. John Star - Nov. 15, 1901 The Intercolonial Copper company, Dorchester, are putting in a new sulphur burner for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and hope to have it in operation at the beginning of next week."

St. John Star - Oct. 5, 1901 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 11, 1901 The International Copper Company at Dorchester expect to have their reproduction works in full swing in the course of a few days. The plant is nearly completed."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 31, 1901 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1901 Sackville. - The Intercolonial Copper Co., whose mines are between here and Dorchester, have put their crusher mining. It is estimated that the company has about $800,000 worth of ore ready."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 2, 1902 An interesting and valuable discovery in connection with the Intercolonial Copper Company's mine at Dorchester has been proved in the most recent workings, which is that the ore carries also a payable percentage of gold and silver. The secretary of this company who passed through St. John yesterday on his way to Providence, R.I., to consult the president, had in his possession samples showing the quantity of each valuable metal procured from a ton of ore. The proportion, it is understood, amounts to more than $4 worth of gold and $9 worth of silver in ten tons, but these proportions may vary when greater quantities are assayed."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 1, 1902 Industrial Advocate.- Affairs at the Intercolonial copper mine, between Sackville and Dorchester, N.B. are proceeding very satisfactory - more so in fact, than ever before. The new bearings of the roaster, which were made in St. John, N.B. are answering the purpose so well that the company propose to use them exclusively in the future. Twenty-five miners are constantly at work getting out ore, which is used as fast as it comes from the mine. This ore contains from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent copper - averaging about 80 lbs. to the ton. The copper has proved by the most careful chemical tests to contain but one tenth of one per cent. of impurity and has been drawn out into wire one thousandth of an inch in diameter. The company claims to be the only one in Canada that carries on in one place and under one management the various processes of mining, milling and refining copper. Large expenditures of money on new buildings and new machinery are in contemplation for the approaching season. The company has bought out the Westmorland Mining Co., whose property adjoins that of the Intercolonial Co., so that it now holds under an eighty years lease three square miles under prospecting license, and owns 300 acres in fee simple. If the company fails, therefore, it will not be for lack of mining territory."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 26, 1902 It is reported that the Intercolonial Copper Co., operating at Dorchester will further enlarge its plant by the expenditure of $10,000."

Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1902 Intercolonial Copper Co. - J.W. Phillips of Providence, R.I., the treasurer of the Intercolonial Copper Co., whose mines and mill are at Dorchester, is in town a guest at the Royal. As Mr. Phillips has spent some days at Dorchester, a Sun reporter called upon him and was given a cordial reception. Mr. Phillips says the cold weather has interfered somewhat with their operations. The mill is running on a limited capacity on this account, the ore being in bad condition. It may be necessary to introduce a drying apparatus to dry the ore before it is used. Complete runs of 300 tons of ore have been made, and deposited on the plates, and one of the plates produced is now on exhibition in T. McAvity & Sons, King street. The success of the system has been fully demonstrated. The recovery of the metal from the rock is 96 per cent. The company have 100 tons of ore in the bins. When crushed it runs 2 1-2 per cent of copper. The ore is leached by sulphuric acid and the copper recovered by electrolysis in sheets. The company are also making cement copper, and have furnaces for converting it into ingots. Mr. Phillips, who is now on his way home, will again visit Dorchester within a few days. He says the management, now that they have the mill in operation, see the necessity of having one of the head men pay frequent visits to the scene of their operations."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 21, 1902 It is reported from Dorchester that the International Copper Co., operating at that place will further enlarge its plant by the expenditure of $100,000."

Daily Sun - Jan. 21, 1902 Dorchester, Jan. 17. - Dr. Carmichael of Boston is in Dorchester on business connected with the copper mine. The work in the mine which was suspended for a few days for some adjustment of machinery, is again running smoothly."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1902 A large number of the New England and other stockholders in the Intercolonial Copper Mine at Dorchester, N.B., have arranged for an excursion from Boston to Dorchester via the Eastern S.S. Company and the I.C.R. on or about July 21st and 22nd and will no doubt enjoy their trip to the Province, and no doubt return to Uncle Sam's domain with the satisfactory knowledge that all the wealth in the world is not wholly on that side of the fence."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1902 The work of mining and producing copper at the Intercolonial Copper Mine, Dorchester, N.B., is proceeding regularly, and the owners of the mine are much elated over the promising prospects for the future - The plant and machinery of the company is one of the finest in Canada. The copper is produced by what is known as the

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

S.J. Star - Jul. 22, 1902 New Brunswick Copper. - Satisfactory Progress Made by the Company at Dorchester. - (Industrial Advocate, Halifax). - Affairs at the Intercolonial copper mine, between Sackville and Dorchester, N.B., are proceeding very satisfactory - more so, in fact, than ever before. The new bearings of the roasters, which were made at St. John, N.B., are answering the purpose so well that the company propose to use them exclusively in the future. Twenty-five miners are constantly at work getting out ore, which is used as fast as it comes from the mine. This ore contains from 3 1-2 to 3 per cent copper - averaging about 80 pounds to the ton. The copper has been proved by the most careful chemical tests to contain but one tenth of one per cent of impurity and has been drawn out into wire one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The company claims to be the only concern in Canada that carries on in one place and under one management the various processes of mining, milling and refining copper. Large expenditures of money on new buildings and new machinery are in contemplation for the approaching season. The company has bought out the Westmorland Mining Co., whose property adjoins that of the Intercolonial Co., so that it now holds under an eighty years lease three square miles of land, has fifteen square miles under prospecting license, and owns 300 acres in fee simple. If the company fails, therefore, it will not be for lack of mining territory. The Advocate has had laid upon its desks samples of the electrolytic copper as it is detached from the lead plates in the precipitating tanks and from all appearances the metal looks to be very pure and almost ready for the consumer. We have received a very neat booklet descriptive of the company's plant which is very interesting. We believe that the Intercolonial Copper Co. has an inviting future before it."

S.J. Star - Jul. 22, 1902 and Daily Sun - Jul. 23, 1902 Dorchester. - Arrival of American Intercolonial Copper Co. Shareholders. - (Special to the Sun). - Dorchester, July 22. - About forty of the stockholders of the Intercolonial copper mines, situated at this place, arrived in a special car of the C.P.R. express this evening from the United States. They were accompanied by their wives. The company will thoroughly inspect the mines and the reduction plant, which is at work every day. They will leave for Sydney and other points of interest in the provinces tomorrow evening before returning to their own country. They express themselves as delighted with the country and especially the weather conditions."

Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1902 Intercolonial Copper Co. - The Company's Works Visited by Stockholders and Their Friends. - A special party sailed from Boston on Monday last to visit the mines of the Intercolonial Copper Co., at Dorchester, N.B. The party consisted of shareholders and their friends, and was conducted by O.W. Burch of Providence, R.I. The party left St. John at noon on Tuesday and reached Dorchester at 4 o'clock. The next day was spent in visiting the works, that had been considerably increased in value during the past few years. Since the present company has secured the property fully $100,000 has been expended in underground development alone, a drainage tunnel of 1,500 feet being completed. The plant is of a designed capacity of 200 tons daily. It is expected that the capacity will be largely increased in the near future. The party include, beside W.O. Burch, the promoter of the trip, Hon. M.A. Shumway, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and wife; F.A. Jacobs, a candidate for state senator, of Danielson, Conn.; Mrs. Jacobs and Miss Alice Jacobs; F.T. Preston and wife, Danielston, Conn.; A.D. Putnam and wife and Miss Sarah and Miss Daisy Putnam of Danielson, Conn.; Walter H. Stearns, son of ex-Governor Stearns of Rhode Island; F.A. Cranston and wife; Rev. F.J. Goodwin of Pawtucket, R.I.; Geo. Crawford, Pawtucket; F.J. Powers and Darius L. Goff, president of the company, Pawtucket, R.I.; W.H. Peters, Pawtucket; M.J. Gallagher, Pawtucket; R.H. Carver, M.D., of Providence; H.C. Barnes, Miss Florence E. Potter and Mrs. A.M. Austen."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 30, 1902 A party of forty comprising American stockholders and friends visited the Intercolonial Copper Company's mines at Dorchester last week. They were much pleased with the condition and prospects of the mines. There is unlimited quantities of copper ore of superior quality. Work is being carried rapidly forward, the copper being extracted by electricity."

S.J. Star - Jun. 2, 1902 Martin McDougall, a miner in the employ of the Intercolonial Copper Co., was very seriously, if not fatally injured, here this morning by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. It seems that the cartridge did not readily adjust itself and the miner tapped it harder than he should have done, with the result named. His jaw was terribly shattered and his tongue is badly lacerated. He is now resting easy. The doctor thinks that he has a good chance for recovery. His fellow workmen escaped without injury."

Daily Sun - Mar. 11, 1902 J.W. Phillips, of the Intercolonial Copper Co., of Dorchester, left for Boston yesterday, taking with him, for the inspection of capitalists, a number of 36 pound copper ingots, the result of the first steaming up in the new

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 28, 1902 Work at the copper mine between Sackville and Dorchester, says the Sackville Post, is progressing very satisfactorily. Twenty-five miners are currently at work getting out ore, which is used as fast as it comes from the mine. This ore contains from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent copper - averaging about 80 lbs. to the ton. The copper has proved by the most careful chemical tests to contain but one tenth of one per cent. of impurity. Large expenditures of money on new machinery and buildings is contemplated during the coming season. More land adjoining has been purchased and the outlook for this enterprising firm is very bright."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 21, 1902 Allan W. Chapman, manager for the Intercolonial Copper Company, at their works, Dorchester, is in town, a guest at the Victoria. Mr. Chapman reports that everything indicates that the company's operations will result in great success."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 23, 1902 Important Industry. - How Pure Electrolytic Copper is Obtained. - Some facts About The Mine and Plant of the Intercolonial Copper Company Near Dorchester, New Brunswick. - (Sackville Tribune, 22nd.) - Within six miles of Sackville and three of Dorchester are situated the mines and mills of the Intercolonial Copper Co. The property, which is now owned by this company, was operated about 14 years ago by Major Howell, but owing to the low price of copper, and the expensive mode of treatment at that time, work was suspended. All the ore had to be shipped to Swansea, Wales, and each pound of copper cost 12 cents, which amount was 5 of 6 cents in excess of its market value. Today by means of the new process, the present company are able to mine and mill and place their product ready for shipment as pure electrolytic copper at a cost of about five cents per pond, while the market price of the metal is about 15 cents. In 1889 Allen W. Chapman, the courteous and obliging manager, interested capitalists in the development of the mine, and the International Copper Company was then organized. They acquired their rights from the provincial government, which is at present rendering every assistance possible, and is greatly interested in the success of the undertaking. The company have purchased from the Westmorland Mining Company all its rights, composed of one square mile to the southwest of the Intercolonial Company's plant, so that today the above company own by lease for 80 years from the provincial government three square miles and a prospecting license over 15 square miles, together with 300 acres in fee simple, and have on the same mills, power stations, barns, dwelling houses and other necessary buildings. The mine is divided into two parts - the old works, which have been made available through the completion of a drainage tunnel, and the newer workings of this company. Shafts 2 and 3 are connected by a tunnel, and it is purposed to connect numbers 1 and 3 shafts in the same way. The drainage tunnel, which is 825 feet long, has as its mouth a tunnel house, under which is a great cistern, into which flows all the water from the mine. The plant, which is situated 56 feet lower than the tunnel, is equipped with water from this source. The copper deposits have been determined to consist of a series of massive and stone beds of great area, depth and permanency. All carry copper throughout, with certain layers strongly impregnated. The better layers of ore are easily separated from the poorer rock. The veins, which are 4« to 7« feet in thickness, lie one upon the other and have a dip of 15 degrees. Five distinct veins or strata have already been gone through. Much of the rock yields an average of 2« per cent of copper, and with a little care on the part of the workmen, 3« to 4 per cent can be obtained. Several of the Lake Michigan copper mines run from seven tenths of one per cent to two and five eighths per cent, so it will be seen that the ore of the Intercolonial mine is very rich. Thirty miners are employed are employed by the company and the output of good copper ore averages about 75 tons per day. The machinery of the mill consists of three compressed air drills, one power station, air compressor attachments, hoisting gear, etc. At the mill there are one set of Buchanan crushers and rollers, an elevator, Jeffrey screen, double compound and Corliss engines of 250 h.p. and 156 h.p. respectively, two large low voltage heavy amperage electric generators of the Holtzer Cabot make with exciter, 250 h.p. boilers with pumps, excelsior hoisters and attachments, one ball bearing Leonard engine, 15 roasters and drums, sulphur burner, four one hundred ton leaching vats, one large storage vat, two ten thousand gallon mixing tanks, three scrap iron tanks, 24 electric cells with 1,200 plates for the deposition of the copper, two cupola furnaces for melting, with all necessary machinery to properly carry on this work. The arrangement is such that the ore is conducted to the hopper of the crusher by belts and thrown or deposited into it, and so automatically arranged is everything that from the face of the veins or deposits to the shipping of the plates it is not handled by man. The ore is first crushed and ground by the action of the crusher and rollers. It is then carried by a series of elevators to the top of the building, where the ore passes through the Jeffrey screen. It then descends and enters numerous revolving roasters which are kept red hot. By this means the sulphur of the ore is got clear of and the iron is oxidized. The powdered and burnt ore is next carried by a chain conveyor to the leaching vats, where sulphuric acid is added. The acid dissolves out the copper from the powder, forming a blue solution known as copper sulphate. This liquid is carried by means of lead pipes to a large storage vat, whence it enters the cells, through which a strong electric current is passed and the copper is deposited at the rate of one pound per square foot per 24 hours on lead sheets suspended in the liquid. The copper so deposited is taken off the lead plates and is then ready for shipment. The whole process and the machinery with which it is carried on are entirely new, and so far the work has been largely experimental. But this stage is now past, and there is no doubt but that the most sanguine dreams of the company will be realized. the copper obtained is 999-1000 pure, and is so wonderfully tenacious and ductile that it has been drawn out into a wire one thousand feet long having a diameter

of one-thousandth of an inch and wound on a spool. Just now the company are adding 2,200 square feet of playing surface. This improvement was necessitated by the fact that the mill will produce more solution than three times the amount of the present plating surface. Other additions costing in the vicinity of $10,000 are being put in, and in the course of a few weeks the mills will be running night and day. The results of so great an industry as this promises to be will be very important indeed. Westmorland county now has the honor of being the first place in Canada in which copper is both mined and refined, and in a few years at most we trust that the maritime provinces will obtain all necessary copper from this source. This will mean that instead of the 70 or 80 men now employed there will be perhaps 300 at work for the company."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 31, 1902 Now that the plant is in good running order the Intercolonial Copper Co., owing to the accessibility of the ore and the inexpensive nature of the reduction processes employed expect to be able to turn out pure copper for less than four cents a pound, more cheaply, in all probability, than it can be produced anywhere in the world. The cost of manufacture at the celebrated Michigan mines is much enhanced by the great depth in the earth at which the ore is found and at many of these mines the metal cannot be manufactured for less than twelve cents per pound. In richness of ore, the mine of the Intercolonial Copper Co. has much the advantage of the older and far more famous mines, its ore averaging 3 1/2 per cent. of pure metal, as against 2 1/2 for the Michigan ores. Some of the New Brunswick ore runs as high as 54 per cent, but unfortunately ore of this richness has so far been found in small pockets. The Intercolonial Copper Co. claims that its plant, considered as a whole especially as regards the electrolytic methods employed stands without a rival in the world. There would seem to be a bright future before this Westmorland County company."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 10, 1903 The Copper Company, of Dorchester, N.B., has sent a delegation to Ottawa for the purpose of having the company placed in the same position as the Dominion Steel Company as far as receiving government aid is concerned, viz to receive a bounty from the government."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 9, 1903 Allen W. Chapman, local manager of the Intercolonial Copper Company at Dorchester, N.B. returned recently from Providence, R.I., where he had been attending a meeting of the shareholders of that company which was held on December 23rd. This meeting expressed its entire satisfaction with what had so far been done, and unanimously resolved to prosecute its metallurgical operation more vigorously than ever. To the mining plant there are to be made further addition of machinery, in the shape of roasters, rolls, screens, driers and elevators. The number of the electrolytic cells will be very largely augmented and it is anticipated that before the end of the current year 300 tons at least of ore will be handled daily. Copper has recently risen to twelve cents a pound, and, should this price continue, the gross receipts of the company would be about $1,800 per day, that is considerably over half a million dollars annually from which could be paid a very handsome dividend on the money expended."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 23, 1903 The Intercolonial copper works at Dorchester have resumed work."

North Shore Leader - Sep. 28, 1906 Work is being done at the Intercolonial Copper Mine, near Dorchester. The Company is taking out a few thousand tons of ore and shipping it to New York for treatment by what is known as the Laist process. The ore at the Dorchester mine is said to contain values equal to any in North America in copper and silver, but the difficulty is to extract the metal, inasmuch as the ore contains so large a proportion of silica. Thus the treatment by fire is practically out of the question except in the very rich ore, but the great mass of the ore run of the mine averages from three to five per cent and may be converted by the leaching process, which the management hope to adopt at the mine during the coming year. It is expected that from twenty to twenty-five men will be employed at the mine this winter, and if the Laist process is found to be successful, the work in the mill will be commenced and more men added."

Kings County Record - May 21, 1909 Big Mining Deal. - A mining deal which is of considerable concern to entire eastern Canada, has just been consummated and the basis of the agreement is as follows: - This information emanates from a very responsible authority, namely, Mr. James A. Stairs, President of the Maritime Exploration Co. Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S. and the following facts will doubtless be of great interest to all acquainted with the big Westmorland Mine property, and in fact to all who are interested in the development of such valuable holdings as this. The original owners of the Westmorland Mine paid $125,000 cash for the property and did some considerable work in developing same. The lease of this property which has been secured by the Maritime Exploration Co. Ltd., of New Glasgow, is for a period of five years, and also permits a renewal for five years with the additional privilege of first option of purchase. The intention of the present lease holders is to begin operations at once and ship ore to smelters. This shipping will be a most feasible undertaking, as the mine itself is within very easy access of both water and rail transportation facilities. On the site of the mine, which is situated at Dorchester, N.B., there is at the present time a large boarding house fitted to accommodate fifty men, a well equipped blacksmith shop containing mining tools, and all the necessary implements. The mine itself has been developed to some considerable extent. There is over a mile of tunnels and shafts in copper ore assaying from 2 to 30% copper and 2 to 3 oz. of silver to the ton, and up to the present time it has been estimated that there has been over 200,000 tons of this copper ore blocked out. This has been pronounced by large copper people to be the best mine in the Maritime provinces, and the probabilities are such as to commend the immediate operation of this property to the very best copper men in the country. The Maritime Exploration Co. which has undertaken the operation of this property has as its directorate: - James A. Stairs, New Glasgow, President; Mayor McColl, of New Glasgow, secretary-treasurer; John U. Ross, K.C., of Pictou; D.P. Brown, New Glasgow, and John D. McDonald, Pictou."

URN: 0087 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1910 Dorchester Copper Mine Leased To New York Syndicate. (Boston Journal of Commerce). - The Maritime Exploration Company has leased its Westmorland mine, at Dorchester, N.B., to a New York syndicate headed by Messrs. L. Vogelstein and Co., the well known copper selling agency. The syndicate has had two engineers on the property since last September, making diamond drill tests to prove up the property. Mr. Louis N. Fuller, general manager of the Maritime company, inspected the Westmorland last week and has made the following report: 'The Westmorland mine is located about one mile from the main line of the Intercolonial Railway Company, Dorchester, N.B., and about two miles from the Dominion Government's pier. There are about 136 acres. There are about 26 different openings, some of which are about 150 feet in depth. The ore outcrops for a distance of 4,000 feet along the ridge of the hill and the first drill hole was sunk by the engineer of the syndicate to a depth of 800 feet, where good indications were found. The drill has since been moved to within 500 feet of the outcrop, directly back of the tunnels, and the second drill hole is now being installed by a force of ten men working double shift. 'A pipe line to carry water to the drill was laid for a distance of 4,000 feet, and I understand that the drill is now in the conglomerate formation with every indication of tapping the copper-bearing strata at about 200 feet. A general analysis of ore taken from the mine was made by Mr. C.L. Constant, of the well known firm of Constant & Hertzig, 42 Broadway, New York, in a report made to the Intercolonial Copper Company, which property adjoins the Westmorland, was as follows: Silica 64.4, alumina 13.8, ferrous oxide 2.4, lime 8.8, magnesia 4.2, copper 4.9. A concentrating test made on a James table at Ricketts & Bank's plant at Waverly, N.J., showed a saving of 75 to 80 per cent. It is estimated that about three millions of tons, averaging 4 per cent copper, is in sight. Numerous assays of this ore have shown 1 to 3 ounces in silver. 'The ore is a chalcocite of copper contained in a conglomerate of sandstone. When the present diamond drill operations have been completed it is the intention of the syndicate to either erect a concentrating mill on the property or ship the ore by water to the Atlantic coast smelters. I believe from present drill tests and also from reports made, that there is at least 10,000,000 tons of ore in Westmorland, from which we should realize a net profit of at least $3 a ton. 'When the Vogelstein syndicate has determined the value of Westmorland, a company with a capital of $6,000,000 will be organized from which the Maritime Exploration Company is to receive $500,000 in stock in payment for its lease on the Westmorland property. The option has until September 22 next to run. If the Maritime company receives this payment I firmly believe that the Maritime stock is worth par $4.00. 'I also visited the property of the Intercolonial Copper Company, which adjoins the Westmorland, and for which the Maritime company is now negotiating the purchase of. The properties of the Intercolonial are among the most extensive surveyed mineral areas in the Provinces. The company owns in fee about 200 acres of land, and under an eight year lease from the crown lands department of New Brunswick also holds an additional 1,100 acres in Dorchester on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway. It is the pinion on mining engineers that the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible, and this is officially confirmed by the Dominion government. 'Facilities for economic mining are truly remarkable. Over $300,000 has already been spent on this property. the formation has been explored vertically by many different shafts, at a considerable depth, and lateral work of over 6,000 feet of drifting and crosscutting has been done. In all localities of the mine good ore has been found, it being evident that this great ridge of sandstone throughout its length, breadth and depth is of the same character and is everywhere impregnated with copper. 'Some of the chalcocite or copper glance is found in extensive masses running as high as 79 per cent. In the main, however, it is disseminated as minute grains in the sandstone and conglomerate formations and averages 3 to 4 per cent copper contents. The underground workings of the Intercolonial aggregate something like a mile and a half. A branch tunnel 1,250 feet long completely drains the mine. Its outflow is carried to a reservoir at the entrance to the tunnel, and is thereby carried to the mill, forming a constant and adequate supply of water under pressure. Three shafts are down 30, 40 and 125 feet respectively, two tunnels driven, 400 and 1,400 feet and various drifts and crosscuts. The major plant comprises two Ingersoll-Sal.?.. air drilling plants and an equipment of Ingersoll drill, four boilers, two 125 h.p., one 75 h.p., and one 40 h.p.; double drum hoisting engine, one Barr & Knowles steam pump, etc. At the reduction works are two mills, 42x80 and 110x60 feet respectively. The electrolytic building is 60x30 feet. The power is generated from two large boilers of 250 h.p. capacity. The electric outfit is modern. One large engine is utilized for driving the electric plant for lighting. A Laurie-Corliss engine supplies power for screens, crushers, rolls, elevators and conveyors. The storage bins have 175 tons capacity each. 'In conclusion I should say that I am very well satisfied with the work that has been done on the Westmorland and believe that this mine alone will return to Maritime stockholders a substantial dividend in the near future. The Maritime Company has operations on several other good mining properties in eastern Canada.' Maritime stock was listed on the Boston Curb March 3 and the price has advanced from 25c. to 42c, closing last Thursday at 37c."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 13, 1910 Copper Development at Dorchester. - Favorable reports continue to come from the Maritime Exploration Westmorland property at Dorchester, N.B. The drill has been moved 500 feet nearer the outcrop and drilling will continue until 800 feet is reached, where it is expected to reach a large body of ore. There is nearly a mile of tunnels on the property. Samples of ore average more than 4 per cent. of copper. There are reported to be several million tons of good concentrating ore on this property. The mine is less than a mile from the railroad, and with modern mining methods it is figured that a net profit of $4.00 per ton from operations may be shown. It is the intention of the company to start drill work on the copper and gold property, located at Six Mile Brook, N.S., assays from which shows $24 in copper and $6.00 in gold to the ton. The Maritime Company has options on other mining properties in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on which negotiations, it is reported, are now being carried on with New York interests with a view of sale. A syndicate headed by L. Vogelstein and Co., and which includes well-known Boston mining interests, is reported to have a bonded option on the Westmorland Copper Mining property located at Dorchester. The Maritime shares were listed on the Boston Club on March 3rd last. The initial price was 25 cents, and yesterday the shares sold at 31 cents. The company is capitalized for $500,000, or 500,000 par value $1."

URN: 0087 / 0030 / 0126 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Teahan Mine; Nigadoo;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 28, 1881 The Mining fever is raging in our Province - or, rather the fever for forming mining companies, for although there are many companies there is not much mining. There can be little doubt that our Province is rich in mineral wealth, but it is unfortunate that up to the present time the persistent expenditure of capital in development, which has made Colorado and other notable mining countries conspicuous among the mineral regions of the world, has been unknown amongst us. The recent find of copper at Dorchester will, we hope, prove an exception to the rule. It is alleged that the Boston parties who have purchased the property from Mr. Couch at a very high figure, intend to work their copper mine. Most purchasers of mines express a similar intention. If the Dorchester mine is all that it is represented it is (to use the language of Mr. Wilder, the mining expert who has been helping the sale) the greatest copper mine in the world; and if it be properly worked and turn out satisfactorily, it may lead to an extraordinary development of our mineral resources. If, on the other hand, the affair should prove only a speculation for the Mining Exchange of Boston, a shuttlecock for the amusement and profit of Boston stock brokers; if it should fall far short of the representations made in connexion with the sale, the transaction will prove a great blow to the mining interests of the Province. Meantime, of course, a good deal of cash has been distributed in Westmorland county - probably $30,000 - and Mr. Couch has made a large amount of money. We hope the most sanguine hopes of all concerned may be realized. Then we hear of the silver mines of Bathurst. Ofthe richness of the ore found on the Nigadoo there can be no doubt. As regards the quantity, nothing definite isyet known. Albert, too, is turning out silver; and the end is not yet. Doubtless, a thorough search for mineral deposits would produce satisfactory results. It is well, however, for people not to lose their heads in their efforts to find a short cut to wealth. Mining fevers have raged before, and we shall have them again. Every aid should be extended to those who seek the legitimate development of our mining industries, and it is desirable that movements connected with our mining enterprises should be of such a character that all who have the interests of the Province at heart may render active assistance in carrying them forward to a satisfactory consummation."

URN: 0087 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Vernon Mine;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 28, 1902 New Brunswick's Mineral Prospects. - It is pleasing to note among other signs of business progress in New Brunswick such as our winter port business, lumber and pulp prospects, agricultural and dairy work, that there is a firm yet decided growth in the mining field, which while not generally known by the public, is nevertheless marked and progressive. The large developments of the Intercolonial Copper Co. at Dorchester, where fully $400,000 in cash has been expended in opening and developing the rich copper deposits there, is very satisfactory, and this mine is now actually producing between one and two tons of pure copper weekly, and bids fair to largely increase this output, in the near future. At the Vernon copper mine so called, in St. John county, vigorous development is going on, and the quality and quantity of paying ore at this point, is now beyond doubt, so it is reliably stated, and in a short time we shall see the smelters producing copper there in large and paying quantity. The company developing this area is meeting with gratifying success in disposing of its first development stock. Before long we will see coal mined on"

URN: 0087 / 0663 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Mild Brook;

S.J. Star - Sep. 13, 1902 New Brunswick Copper. - T. McAvity & Sons Will Make Ingots and Test It. - Down in the foundry of T. McAvity & Sons, Water street, may be seen 9,000 pounds of pure sheet copper from the works of the Intercolonial Copper Co. at Dorchester. It will be converted into ingots and tested by the St. John firm, who, if it works all right and can be produced cheap enough, can handle the entire output of the present capacity of the works. This copper ought to be exceptionally pure, for it is what is termed electrolytic copper, being separated from the pulverized ore in solution and gathered by electric process upon a very thin sheet of pure copper, hung over the vat for that purpose. These thin sheets are quickly covered to a considerable thickness by the deposit, and the next step is to convert them into the ingots of commerce. McAvity & Sons now have to import their ingot copper, and if the Dorchester article can be utilized to the mutual advantage of the firm and the copper company it will be another case of a natural product of the province being converted into manufactured gods at home, which is the sort of thing that makes for progress. The experiment will therefore be watched with a great deal of interest. The process utilized by the Intercolonial Cooper Co. in separating and gathering the metal differs somewhat from that in use in the United States, and a number of Americans interested in such matters have visited the works near Dorchester, where the plant is being enlarged to carry on operations on a larger scale. -- (Moncton Transcript) - Wm. Alperson, managing director of the Maritime Copper and Reduction Co., returned yesterday from a visit to the company's mine at Albert Co. He is delighted with the prospects of the mine. The carload of ore shipped by the Maritime Copper and Reduction Co., to the American Smelting and Refining Co., has been reported on, and Mr. Alperson expresses himself delighted with the assay made by Ledoux & Co. He says the carload lot of ore was assayed in three bundles, the first showing per ton 22.94 per cent copper, $3.00 gold and $4.00 silver. The second yielded 8.54 per cent copper, $4.30 gold and $2.80 silver, while the third showed 4.08 per cent copper, $4.30 gold and $3.00 silver."

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URN: 0087 / 0688 / Y1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Gold Mine Gully; Salt Springs Salt; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 16, 1880 Mining Notes. - Work is still being carried on at the Woodville Copper Mine near Dorchester, in hope of getting to main lead or large enough quantity of metal to prove capable of working permanently and shipping or manufacturing on the ground. The Beliveau Albertite Co. still carry on work,notwithstanding the changes and grumbling of impatient stockholders. It is understood Mr. Byers of Albert Mines fame has visited this mine on a tour of inspection, and though his views are not made public it is thought by outsiders they are generally favorable to its ultimately becoming a success. The discovery of a large body of what is supposed to be silver bearing ore in Albert County, on the Hopper Farm, and bonding of the same by Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, and associates for a large amount, causes considerable speculation. What will be the ultimate result is as yet unknown, but no doubt the lessees see millions in it. It is understood that a Dr. Parker of Boston,either by himself or with other associates, has purchased the Salt Springs at or near Campbell Settlement, Kings Co. It is understood they intend developing them on a large scale, and also intend boring so as to get at rock salt if possible that probably underlies that locality. Nova Scotia gold...... ..... A fine vein of Galena ore, containing lead,silver and gold in good quantity, exists at Hammond River, N.B., and is at present leased by some gentlemen in Albert County, N.B. They have bonded the same to a party from Westmorland County, who is now in negotiation with some reliable Boston capitalists for the purchase for the same. A mining expert is shortly to arrive for examination of the property. It is said it is one of the finest ore-producing veins in the Province and will undoubtedly prove very rich if properly developed. If not sold within a reasonable time steps will be taken to form a local company for development of the same."

URN: 0087 / 2038 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Grand Anse Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 Mining Items. - Major Howell, of Boston, who has been successfully operating for copper on lands owned by Charles Crossman and others, at Dorchester, is negotiating for a sale of his mine to Mr. John Ely & Co., of New York. Mr. Amos A. Mooney, of Boston, has been in Dorchester the past week and has purchased some valuable properties there and instructed Mr. Chapman to put on ten men at once and develop it, which will be done. Messrs. Richard and Chapman have sold part of their Babcock property at Grand Aunce, to Mr. W.H. Tower, of Boston, for a good figure, and work is being prosecuted rapidly. They have now one shaft sunk adistance of about forty feet, where they find a high order of copper ore, and one incline, all of which shows a good average. Mr. Rufus S. Merrill, also of Boston, has takenup considerable land near St. Joseph's, Dorchester, for the purpose of boring for oil. There are several wells bored and in one, at the distance of thirteen hundred feet, the men broke their drill, and have experienced no little difficulty in getting it out. Mr. Merrill has obtained the services of a Bradford gentleman, and they hope in a short time to either drill through the old drill or get it out. Last Friday they unfortunately lost their pump with five hundred feet of rope attached, which will delay them considerably; though in spite of thirteen hundred feet of water, a heavy iron drill and pump and rope, they manage to get about thirty gallons of lubricating oil per day, which flows at the surface. Mr. Merrill has returned to Boston for the purpose of forming a company and obtaining machinery and will return in a week's time. - Post."

URN: 0087 / A2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 18, 1900 Baltimore Coal Co. - J.M. Sween, late of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, has been engaged as manager of the Baltimore Coal and Railway Co. and takes charge tomorrow morning. Mr. Sween holds a Nova Scotia government mining certificate and has had extensive experience not only in coal throughout that province but also in metal mining. The Baltimore Coal Co. are very fortunate to secure this gentleman's services. It is understood that two tunnels 300 feet long, will be commenced at once in order to get below the action of the atmosphere, thereby affording an opportunity to open the works on an extensive scale."

URN: 0087 / A2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1900 J.M. Sween, late of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, has been engaged as manager of the Baltimore Coal and Railway Co. It is understood that two tunnels 300 feet long, will be commenced at once in order to get below the action of the atmosphere, thereby affording an opportunity to open the works on an extensive

URN: 0087 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1902 Dorchester. - Work in the pits of the Intercolonial Copper Mines has been suspended. The reduction works are using the ore from the yards. The works are being operated night and day, and seven days in the week.The oil wells at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, have exceeded by far the most sanguine expectations of the company."

URN: 0087 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 12, 1953 Buchanan Hopes For Successful Industry. - 30,000 Mine Claims Expected By Summer. - The Bathurst ore find has so stimulated interest in New Brunswick minerals that instead of having to hire prospectors and drill prospects at its own expense, the government is now scarcely able to cope with the demand for prospectors' licenses and the recording of claims. Hon. Norman B. Buchanan, M.C. minister of lands and mines, said in a luncheon address to the Prospectors and Developers Association at its 21st annual meeting in Toronto Tuesday, March 10. Record Rush. - Thousands of claims have recorded in the current rush and by early summer it is expected that the total will reach twenty-five or thirty thousand. 'This is certainly a record rush for New Brunswick and may be a record for any province,' the minister said. 'Many of these claims are based on pure speculation and have little relation to a systematic and productive search for minerals. We do not wish to dampen optimism nor do we wish to be held responsible for encouraging false hopes. Our hope is for the development of a successful and prosperous mining industry which will take its place in the economy of New Brunswick.' In Toronto the minister also attended the sixth annual meeting of the Geological Association of Canada. The two major conventions of interest to mining were held at the Royal York March 8-11. New Brunswick's secretary-treasurer, Hon. D.D. Patterson, also was a guest at the meetings and on Wednesday night spoke briefly introducing the federal mines minister, Hon. George Prudham. Buchanan's Address. - The text of Mr. Buchanan's address was as follows on the topic, 'Mining - New Brunswick's Business': 'You may expect me to speak on the policy of the Government of New Brunswick concerning prospecting and mining development. But if you will imagine yourselves in my place, you will realize that this is hardly the time for any serious statement of policy. Your sudden interest in New Brunswick has raised many problems which we must work out together. We confidently expect your co- operation in this and do not anticipate any serious difficulty. In the long run, a healthy and prosperous mining industry will be good for you and for New Brunswick. 'Today I am only going to try to give you a bit of background that may help you to understand our attitude toward mining as a business in New Brunswick. 'Mining is one of New Brunswick's oldest industries. When Toronto was an Indian Village and 150 years before York was made the capital of Upper Canada, coal was being mined in New Brunswick for the first time in North America. The story is that Charles La Tour got help from Boston in 1643 in his struggle against his rival in the fur trade, Charnisay. After his friends had relieved the seige of his fort and driven Charnisay away, they sailed up the St. John River into Grand Lake and took on a cargo of coal. 'This export business has been going on for several years and coal mining has been New Brunswick's largest mining industry ever since that time. Methods have been changing and now several of the largest walking draglines are used in stripping the overburden from above the coal. Current production is worth about $5,000,000 a year. 'New Brunswick can also claim a first in oil. When the first wells were being drilled in Pennsylvania in 1859, several wells were also being drilled in New Brunswick. These yielded only small quantities of oil and development was discouraged by lack of market which caused the price to be as low as 49 cents a barrel. This industry has been operated on a small scale with the associated natural gas marketed in Moncton. It is not for me to talk to you about the chances of large scale developments but we can still hope. 'Another interesting early development was in iron and steel. Iron ore was discovered at Woodstock on the St. John River about 1836. This was mined and smelted with charcoal made from the trees of the area, which was heavily wooded. Limestone was obtained nearby. One of the products was mail plating used in the construction of gunboats for the British Navy. It is reported that, in tests, all other plates were shattered by the heavy ordnance designed by Sir William Armstrong but the New Brunswick plates were only slightly dented by a 230-pound shot from the Armstrong gun. Prospecting and Mining. - 'The records of prospecting and mining in New Brunswick contain many other interesting and intriguing items. There is the story of the 'Giberson Gold' which has grown with the telling and retelling. Then there is the story of thecopper mine near Dorchester where the copper was deposited by electroplating on lead. But these stories are part of our history and you are interested in the present and future. 'The hard facts are that although we have had many prospects in New Brunswick we have had too few successful mines. You may have read the summary concerning our mineral resources in the Canada Year Book of 1951. Coal, gypsum, petroleum and natural gas are mentioned and the quantities given. Since that time a cement plant has been added but mining accounts for only about three per cent of the total value of production bu our industries. Depression Effort. - 'During the depression and prior to World War II an attempt was made to encourage prospecting and provide useful training and employment for young men. The federal and provincial governments co- operated in a youth-training program. As many as nine prospecting parties were in the field at one time, each consisting of an experienced prospector and six trainees. 'Reports and records of their findings were turned in to the Department of Lands and Mines but no mines resulted from this effort. 'In spite of these discouraging results and lack of outside interest, efforts to discover and develop mineral resources were continued. These were assisted by an aerial photographic survey made in 1944 and 1945 and large scale maps were compiled from these photographs. An air-borne magnetometer survey of about one quarter of the area of the Province was made in 1951 by the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Seven of the magnetic maps out of about 30 involved in the area covered by this survey have been published and released and we have been told that others will be available in the near future. Present Situation. - 'During the past year, the attitude toward prospecting in New Brunswick has swung from extreme pessimism to extreme optimism. This has apparently been caused by reports of the discovery of a large body of ore in an area where the existence of smaller bodies has been known for many years. Instead of having to hire prospectors and drill prospects at government expense, we now find ourselves scarcely able to cope with the demand for prospectors' licenses and the recording of claims. During the present rush many thousands of claims have been recorded and at the present rate, it is anticipated that the total will be between 25,000 and 30,000 by early summer. This is certainly a record rush for New Brunswick and may be a record for any province. (That might make an interesting subject for an argument but we have been too busy to stir it up.) 'Many of these claims are based on pure speculation and have little relation to a systematic and productive search for minerals. We do not wish to dampen the optimism nor do we wish to be held responsible for encouraging false hopes. Our hope is for the development of a successful and prosperous mining industry which will take its place in the economy of New Brunswick. 'When you come to New Brunswick, if you have not already been there, you will find that only about 10 per cent of the land is cultivated and more than 80 per cent is covered with forests. The business of forestry and the manufacture of forest products is the foundation of our economy. The products of agriculture amount to less than half those of forestry in value and fishing less than one-quarter. Mining at the present time falls far below the others. 'We recognize the importance and advantages of a better balanced economy but it would be poor business to develop our mining at the expense of our forestry. You will understand our anxiety about the danger of forest fires in the present situation. Experience has proven that in spite of ordinary precautions, people cause fires including forest fires. We are, therefore, appealing to you for cooperation in organizing the necessary safeguards to prevent, not only the destruction of our forests, but also the very valuable loss of life and other property. Outlook For Mining. - 'In spite of this background it is difficult for us to avoid being infected with the spirit of optimism prevailing at the present time. Reports of recent discoveries have given us high hopes for the rapid development of a base metals industry. We are also confident that modern methods of prospecting and development and the renewed interest in New Brunswick will lead to the discovery of other mineral bodies of commercial size. You may be sure that the Government of New Brunswick will do what it can to encourage private enterprise in the development of mining industries without neglecting our responsibilities for the interests

URN: 0087 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Geology - General;

Chignecto Post - Jun. 5, 1884 The Geological Survey.- Explorations of Mr. Ells in Westmorland.- Coal Prospects.- Copper Developments.-Albertite.- Albert Shale Rocks.- Mr. Ells, of The Geological Survey of Canada, arrived in Sackville last week and has since been engaged in examining rocks in this vicinity. He was waited upon by a POST reporter yesterday and asked what his movements were. He said that Mr. Wood, M.P., had requested that an exploration be made of this district to ascertain the probability of the existence of workable coal in this county and he had been directed to examine the district. After leaving here, he would proceed to Cumberland to explore the country north of Spring Hill, and from there he intended to go to Londonderry, between which places he would spend the next three months. Reporter: Are there any members of the Geological Survey with you? Mr. Ells: Yes. Two assistants, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Giroux. R: What is the nature of your explorations in Spring Hill? Mr. E: I propose to examine the country with a view of determining the advisability of boring to ascertain the direction - east or west - of the Spring Hill coal fields, a matter that has puzzled coal prospectors, and also the general construction of the Spring Hill basin. R: Have you seen any developments of coal in Westmorland? Mr. E: Yes, but I have not seen any productive coal measures here. The rocks in Sackville show presumably the upper carboniferous - or rocks above productive measures; the intermediate strata containing productive seams are totally wanting, so far as known. R: Seams of coal have been found in Westmorland and on Aboushagan River? Mr. E: Yes, but only a few inches in thickness so far as known. The same seams - I think they are all one - I have met with over an area of hundreds of miles in New Brunswick - everywhere in a class of rocks that absolutely forbids the hope of any seam of considerable thickness being found. It is a common idea that coal increases in thickness from surface. Nothing is more delusive. The seams, at least so far as found in this Province, are pretty continuous and uniform in character, having a thickness varying in different districts from eight to twenty-two inches. R: Then there are no productive coals in this county. Mr. E: None, in all probability.R: Have you examined the copper formation? Mr. E: Two years ago, I was asked to examine the cliff at Dorchester, on which Mr. Couch had some openings. The copper prospects looked very well indeed. R: Is it an extensive deposit? Mr. E: Its extent has to be determined by actual prospecting or mining, and its existence cannot be inferred at other places because the same class of rocks exist elsewhere. The ore occurs both as the carbonate and grey copper ore or glance and is valuable. Its existence is accounted for in this way: The copper in solution is acted upon by the organic matter of the plant beds and is thereby precipitated. Whence the copper was derived is not yet definitely known, but the conditions are not such as apparently exist over large areas. Copper in a similar"

URN: 0087 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Albert Mines;

St. John Star - Nov. 6, 1901 Natural History Society. - .... Dr. Bailey presented to the museum a specimen of copper ore from Dorchester and of a fossil - graptolite - from York County. Geoffrey Stead presented specimens of copper ore from southeastern New Brunswick and of Albertite and Albert shale. ..... Bailey .... lecture on a 'Summer's Work' ......"

URN: 0087 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 17, 1880 Mining Matters in Westmorland. - (Correspondence St. John Sun). -We understand that Messrs. E.A. Record & Co. are negotiating with some English or American capitalists for the sale of the copper privileges now leased by them in the vicinity of Woodville, near Dorchester. The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. are still working away, with fair prospects of success. It is said, upon good authority, that the New"

URN: 0087 / L3 / B4 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Jolicure Shaft, Westmorland Co.;

Progress - Jun. 2, 1894 Dreaming About Gold and Put Their Money in a Holein the Ground. - The truth about Mining Ventures at Dorchester - How the Fever is Kept up - A Scheme at Present on Foot to Float Stock and Raise Money. - Dorchester, the shiretown of Westmorland County is noted for its quietness. It possesses one of the finest cemeterys to be found any where. Its people are justly proud of it. Mark Twain tells us the people of Bermuda base their pride on their onion, it is their symbol of excellence. A Bermuda father, he tells us, in sending a son forth in the battle of life, councils him to be an onion . A friend, in praising another, bankrupts applause when he says he was an onion . In a like manner the influence of Dorchester's cemetery permeates the whole community; quiet reigns, a Dorchester man never laughs, they all wear funereal visages. The influence shows itself in another direction, their fondness shows itself in another direction, their fondness for digging; having nobody to plant, it takes the form of digging for buried treasure. An old resident who knows most everything, particularly matters of ancient history; tells me, however, this characteristic is due to the influence of a man who died in A.D. 1802. This man was known to everybody as Uncle Billy (I have forgotten his other name). Uncle Billy was the seventh son of the seventh son, and he dreamed three times of buried treasure, but failed to locate it, or to specify its kind. He intended to have dreamed it all out later, but dying suddenly he left nothing behind to show whether it was bullion, gold in its natural state, copper or albertite coal. About fifteen years ago an old lady at Jolicure dreamed three times of buried treasure thereabouts, and a few days afterwards a cow in crossing a field put her leg down a hole; the owner of the cow upon investigation, found a peculiar shaped hole filled nearly full with earth of a different kind from the surrounding earth. It was at once concluded Capt. Kidd had been around there burying treasure. A strong company was formed and excavation continued for two summers, when at the depth of 150 feet hard pan was struck and the work discontinued. It then turned out that the old lady was not a seventh daughter after all, hence the disappointment. She was just an ordinary old lady and dreamed the same as other folk. I have visited the spot and like everyone for miles around, have viewed the hole. It is as nice a hole for the money as can be found anywhere. Dorchester's oracle was not responsible for this failure, it was hardly to be expected he was going to dream treasure for the Jolicurians. Before proceeding I must say the Jolicure hole is one of the institutions of the place, some visitors however, have not shown an appreciation of it, they remind me of Mark Twain's story of the blue-jays finding a knot-hole in the roof of an old building and starting in to fill it up with acorns. After working for hours, and from time to time looking down the hole to note their progress they got mad and went to work to fill that hole or die. After three days hard labor one of the jays happened to look in at the window and discovered they had been firing acorns on the floor all the time. The joke on them was so good that the birds from all parts came to look down that hole and laugh. They all appreciated it except an owl from Nova Scotia who took it in on his way to the Yosemite Valley, he said he saw nothing funny about it, he could show better knot holes in Pugwash, N.S. Returning to Dorchester, the people here occupy the most of their time discovering mines. It is considered a dull day when a mine is not discovered. I came nearly being a mine owner myself last fall. A local company were taking up a property and offered to let me in on the ground floor as they called it for $700. Being out of funds I had to let it slip me. How true the words There is a tide in the affairs of men, etc., etc. A number of years ago Albertite coal cropped outat Beliveau Village, Dorchester, and a strong company was formed and spent a lot of money to procure a few pounds of it. Later copper cropped up in the vicinity of Dorchester and an American company and a local syndicate vied with each other for its possession. They went chasing each other around with special trains and finally the American company got the copper properties, thus securing another of what should be a Canadian heritage. The Americans built some fine buildings, put up a mill and took four kerosene casks of ore away with them. The latest developments are, as you of course know, the gold mines of Memramcook, Gouldville and other points in this parish: the discovery that gold existed here was made by a medical gentleman an adept in the manipulation of the hazel rod. He had been prodding around Nova Scotia and other parts of New Brunswick with indifferent success, and finally he ran against this conglomerate . It is stated the pay dirt was formerly used for ballast on the I.C.R. and that the electricity generated on the wheels and friction took up the precious metal and adhered it to the wheels and that a wheel scraper in the car shop at Moncton had been secretly scraping it off and growing rich. The beauty about these mines is, that the gold runs all alike through the conglomerate, thereby assuring one of a steady output and none of that uncertainty experienced in placer mining and nugget out- crop. Mr. J.B. Neilly of Halifax is the chief promoter of the property at Memramcook and is now making a tour of New Brunswick accompanied by an ex-M.P.P. who is an interesting talker but at present out of a political job. They are disposing of shares, it being their idea that when you have a good thing you should pass it around for the general good. Joe Gould, an Acadian resident of Gouldville, called on me the other day and after getting the loan of a dime wherewith to buy Havelock water , intimated that on his next visit to town he was going to put me on to a gold mine. He had had a dream, he only wanted to have another dream at it before telling me about it. If any of your readers want to go into the gold business come to Dorchester. It is enjoyable, refreshing and exhilarating employment. Joe Gould says the Gouldville party last year had a perfect round of picnics and that the vicinity of the mine where they had the old Frenchman digging, is strewn with the exterior covering of Buchanan enough he says to patch a sheol a mile. Joe uses the revised

URN: 0087 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Legislation, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 13, 1882 Mining licences on Crown Lands in Westmorland are to be sold at noon on the 19th inst., at the Crown Land's Office, Fredericton."

URN: 0087 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1891 Legislature. - The Government Mining Bill Adopted With an Amendment. - Fredericton, March 25. - … In the unavoidable absence of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill relating to mines and minerals. Hon. Mr. Blair said the bill would largely speak for itself. The government had given considerable attention to the matter and had made themselves familiar with the mining laws of Nova Scotia, P.E. Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The present bill embodied the best provisions of all these laws and he thought it would be found very complete and calculated to put those engaged or interested in mining on a better footing than at present. Scientific men were of the opinion that the mining capabilities of this province were very great, and the present bill would facilitate and protect those interested in the business of mining. Under the bill the management would be placed in the department of the surveyor general and it was not intended that the law would entail any charge on the public treasury. Mr. Hanington asked if the bill would protect the rights of those who had purchased mines and minerals and given large values for the same, believing that the properties of the soil had a right to give a title. In this connection he made a special reference to the Dorchester copper mines. Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter referred to would have attention while the bill was under consideration. After supper the bill was further considered and the 137 sections were passed with a few slight amendments. Mr. Hanington moved the following as section 138: That in any case of granted lands where the owner of the soil or the assignee of such owner, who has gone to the expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights, and interests therein, where explorations have been made or mining operations commenced, before the passing of this act no lease or grant of mines or minerals under said lands shall be made to any person other than such owner or assignee has been notified of any application therefor, and thereupon the surveyor general shall examine into the matter and premises, and such action shall be taken therein as shall under the circumstances be just, so as substantially to protect such owner or assignee; provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall pay the like royalties as other lessees and otherwise conform to the provisions of this act reasonably applicable to such cases. Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following as an amendment, which was carried: In respect of granted lands wherein the owner of such lands (or the assignee of such owner who has gone to expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights or interests), has made explorations or actually commenced mining operations before the passing of this act, no lease or licence shall be made under this act to any person other than such owner or assignee, until such owner or assignee has had notice of application having been made therefor, which notice may be sufficiently given by publication thereof by the surveyor general for thirty days in the Royal Gazette, or in such manner as the surveyor general may direct, and thereafter the governor-in-council shall examine into the matter and shall take such action as in his discretion shall seem best, taking into account the circumstances of each case; provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall be subject to the payment of all royalties and to the other provisions of the act, so far as the same are applicable to his case. The bill as amended was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill amending the law relating to rates and taxes. The house adjourned at 11 o'clock."

Gazette - Nov. 16, 1899 A Mining Case Protest. - Special to the Gazette. - Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 15 - Surveyor General Dunn is here today hearing a protest made by Andrew Meyer of Boston, John B. Foster of Dorchester and Elmer Howe of Boston and the Westmorland Mining Co., against granting atwenty year lease of certain mining areas located at Dorchester to the Intercolonial Copper Mining Co.Geo. F. Gregory appears for Mr. Meyer, H.A. Powell for Mr. Foster, Dr. Pugsley for for Mr. Howe and M.G. Teed for the Westmorland Mining Co. R.A. Lawlor, of Chatham and A.W. Chapman of Dorchester appear for the Intercolonial Copper Co. Attorney General White is present as legal adviser to the surveyor general. Hon. H.W. Ladd, president of the Intercolonial Copper Co., J.W. Phillips, treasurer, T.J. Edwards sec'y, and J.W. Dickenson barrister, all of Boston are here watching the case, the last named gentleman appearing on behalf of the Westmorland Mining Co. It appears that last spring the newly organized Intercolonial Co. made application for a lease of some copper areas at Dorchester which the other company claims already belongs to them. They obtained the mining rights some years ago from the land owners but never received a license from the government. The Intercolonial Co. are applying for five square miles which includes a portion of the land purchased by the Westmorland Co. and the latter are kicking against the government granting the lease. The hearing will likely occupy all day."

URN: 0087 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1880 Shipment of Stone for Boston. - The schooner Stella R. cleared from the Stevens Quarries, Mary's Point, A. Co., on Saturday, with about 100 tons of building stone for Boston. S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1880 Mining Notes. - American capitalists, under the energetic direction of Mr. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., are about taking active steps to develop the copper mine at Woodville, near Dorchester. Should trial shafts prove the property to be as valuable as is anticipated, the original owners will doubtless make a handsome sale of the same. The escape of gas on the level and shafts of the Beliveau, Albert County, is something marvelous, having increased lately very rapidly. The level is now within ten or twelve feet of the supposed locality of the bore holes, and the growing conviction in the minds of those interested is that Albertite is close at hand. Should it prove so, it would be of immense value to that part of the country. The discovery of a valuable bed of copper was reported some time ago by parties on the Gulf Shore near Malagash, N.S. Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N.S., is said to be personally interested in the same. Nova Scotia lead, Nova Scotia gold (N.B.

URN: 0125 / IDX_Names: Beresford Copper;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 14, 1891 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 15, 1891 and St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1891 and Chignecto Post - Jul. 23, 1891 New Brunswick Minerals. - FREDERICTON, July 14, - Edward Jack has returned to town from the Nepisiguit, Gloucester county, bringing with him a twenty-pound block of almost pure copper from a mine discovered by him in that locality. Mr. Jack also discovered a rich vein of silver with traces of gold in places. The discovery has caused much excitement in that section. Mr. Jack says it is the best prospect for mineral in the province."

URN: 0126 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo;

S.J. Globe - Aug. 5, 1881 The Silver Mine in Gloucester Co. is reported to be turning out well. Specimens are said to analyze 36 ounces of silver and 650 lbs. of lead to the ton."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 11, 1881 The silver mine in Gloucester Co.- Specimens are said to analyze 36 ounces of silver and

650 lbs of lead to the ton."

Daily News - Aug. 29, 1881 The Bathurst Mines. - We learn that a number of gentlemen interested in mines in Gloucester met in Chatham yesterday, and formed themselves into a company for working one of the Bathurst mines. The company is to be stocked for $250,000 in shares of $5 each. Stock will be issued in a few days, when, we presume, now that the mining fever is at its height, numbers of our young men will embrace the opportunity then open to them to place their surplus earnings to account. - Chatham Star."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 7, 1881 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company will be held at Bathurst on Tuesday the thirteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Secretary of the said Company. Dated at Bathurst this 28th November, 1881. John Sivewright, Secretary Gloucester Silver Mining Company."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1881 ADVERTISEMENT: - Gloucester Silver Mining Co. Office, Bathurst, N.B. Capital, $250,000 ... 50,000 Shares, Par Value $5.00. Directors: R.R. Call, John Sadler, Rev. Edward Hickson, John J. Adams, James Hickson, William A. Hickson, John Ellice I have been authorized by the Directors of the Gloucester Silver Mining Co. to sell Five Thousand Shares of the above stock at Three Dollars per share. For prospectus and further information apply to the undersigned. R.R. Call, John Sivewright, President. Secretary."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 14, 1881 Nigadoo Silver Mines. - Mr. Leckie, Mining Engineer of Quebec, and Count Ablaski, of Paris, connected with the Credit Mobilier, visited the Silver Mines at Nigadoo on Thursday last, accompanied by Mr. Burns, President of the Nigadoo, and Mr. Sivewright, Secretary of the Gloucester Mining Company. It is said that these gentlemen were most favorably impressed with the indications and expressed themselves as never having seen richer silver ore. Mr. Leckie intends paying another visit to the mines. - Newcastle Advocate."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 20, 1881 Notice. The undersigned subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Nigadoo Silver Mining Company hereby give notice, that a meeting of the said Corporation will be held at the Office of James Hickson, Esquire, Watchmaker, in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Tuesday the second day of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing the said Corporation pursuant to Section 13 of Chapter 98 of Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick. Dated at Bathurst the 15th day of July, A.D. 1881. Edward Hickson, James Hickson, J.H. Harding, Robert Ellis, John Ellis."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1881 Nigadoo Silver Mining Co. - James Hickman, of Bathurst, Edward Hickson, of Carleton, Robert Ellis, of Bathurst, John Ellis, of Bathurst, and John Henry Harding, of Saint John, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Nigadoo Silver

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1881 Mining. - James Hickson, Robert Ellis and John Ellis, of Bathurst, and Edward Hickson and J.H. Harding of St. John, have filed a memorandum of association with the Provincial Secretary for the incorporation of the Nigadoo Silver Mining Co., with a capital of $150,000, and principal place of business at Bathurst."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 30, 1881 James Hickson, Robert Ellis and John Ellis, of Bathurst, and Edward Hickson, and J.H. Harding of St. John, have filed a memorandum of association with the Provincial Secretary for the incorporation of the Nigadoo Silver Mining Co., with a capital of $150,000, and principal place of business at Bathurst."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1881 Silver Mine Discovery. - The Evening News says that Rev. Mr. Hickson, of Carleton, in company with his brother of Bathurst, and another gentleman have formed a company to open up a silver and lead mine in the vicinity of Bathurst. An assay has been taken of the ore, and it has been found to contain one-third lead of the entire bulk and thirty-one ounces of silver to the ton of lead. Steps are already being taken to incorporate a company to be known as the Nigadoo Silver Mining Co. The capital announced is $130,000, of which $50,000 is open to the public. Little doubt can be entertained but that the Rev. gold-hunters have struck a rich lead."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 30, 1881 Silver Mine Discovery.- Rev. Mr. Hickson, of Carleton, and others have formed a company to open up a silver and lead mine in the vicinity of Bathurst. An assay has been taken of the ore, and it has been found to contain one-third lead of the entire bulk and thirty-one ounces of silver to the ton of lead. Steps are already being taken to incorporate a company to be known as the Nigadoo Silver Mining Co. The capital announced is $150,000, of which $50,000 is open to the public."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 2, 1881 ADVERTISEMENT: Gloucester Silver Mining Company Office - Bathurst, N.B. Capital, $250,000, 50,000 Shares. Par Value $5.00. Directors: R.R. Call, John Sadler, Rev. Edward Hickson, John J. Adams, James Hickson, William A. Hickson, John Ellice. I have been authorized by the Directors of the Gloucester Silver Mining Co. to sell Five Thousand Shares of the above stock at Three Dollars per share. For prospectus and further information apply to the undersigned. R.R. Call John Sivewright President Secretary Sept. 20"

URN: 0126 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 3, 1881 The Nigadoo Silver Mines. - Says A Bathurst correspondent (Nov. 1):- R.R. Call, Newcastle, President of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company, accompanied by Edward Jack, of Fredericton, started from Bathurst for the mines this morning. Robert Ellis, of Bathurst, Crown Land Surveyor, went with them. They intend spending two or three days on the Nigadoo, and Mr. Jack, who has a good knowledge of geology and mining, will make an examination of the lode and character of the ore deposits, etc."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 14, 1881 The Gloucester Silver Mines. - The work of sinking shafts and developing the Silver Mines on the Nigadoo, Gloucester Co., is still carried on, although it has been somewhat curtailed owing to the difficulties which attend operations of that kind in the winter season. It was at one time supposed the two companies were going to amalgamate and operate together, but from all we can learn this has not yet been effected. The Nigadoo Mining Co. have reduced the number of men at work in their mine to three, besides the cook and manager. They have their shaft sunk now to a depth of nearly 50 feet, following the descent of the vein. For 35 feet or there about the dip of the vein is nearly perpendicular; below that depth it inclines to the south at an angle of 75 degrees with the horizon. The vein walls are still well defined and maintain the same width apart as at the surface, which is about 8 feet, and are coated with steatitic, putty-like mineral peculiar to them. The vein- stone, or rock filling the vein, likewise preserves the same character as at the surface; that is to say, it consists of a greenish magnesian limestone; and the quantity of ore embedded in it does not appear to have increased or diminished to any appreciable extent at the above depth. It is contemplated to sink this shaft 10 to 15 feet further, and then drift a tunnel towards the east, under the river, where it is expected they may meet with a greater quantity of ore, as the indications are very good on the river's bank, and it is supposed there may be what is called a chimney of ore there. The Gloucester Mining Company have temporarily suspended operations. Their property is on a branch of the Nigadoo River, about three-fourths of a mile west of that of the Nigadoo Mining Company. Good indications of ore were seen in the bed of this stream, and the Company diverted the water into a new channel and commenced sinking a shaft. As far as they went down, which was only to the depth of a few feet, the ore held out in fair quantities, but when the fall freshets set in the labor of keeping out the water became too great, so they concluded to give up work for a time. At this mine the ore appears in fully greater quantities than in that of the other Company, but there does not, however, seem to be any well-defined vain. No vein-walls are apparent and the deposit looks more like a bed of ore than a lode. But as the geological formation in which these mines are found is evidently of considerable thickness in this neighborhood, it is possible the veins may not appear on the surface in all places. It was at first supposed the two mines were in the same vein, but this is now regarded as very doubtful, and is, indeed, hardly possible, unless there has been a great dislocation of the strata in the intervening space. It is more likely that there are a number of irregular veins or beds of ore in the vicinity of these mines, as outcroppings of galena and iron pyrites have been seen in several places on the Nigadoo. Before an opinion can be expressed regarding the extent and character of these deposits, however, there should be a proper scientific survey made of the district in which they occur, and the veins or beds opened up in several places and shafts sunk to the depth of a few hundred feet. There are many reasons for supposing these mines to be valuable. They are found in the Quebec Group of rocks - a formation which is highly metalliferous. They occur near the northwestern limit of this group or belt, which is here some 10 or 12 miles in width, and in section where the strata, as already remarked, may be of considerable thickness. Veins traversing these rocks and occupying fissures in them are, in all probability, pretty deep, and, in general, the quantity as well as the quality of the ore may be expected to improve as they descend. The association of the different kinds of metals and minerals found in these deposits, too, is such as would reasonably lead to the hope of their being productive."

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 6, 1881 The Gloucester Silver Mining Company.- We have received from Hon. Mr. Adams, a copy of the prospectus of the above company, the property of which is situated on the Nigadoo River, in Gloucester County, about sixteen miles from the town of Bathurst, and six miles from the Intercolonial railway, with both of which it is connected by tolerably good roads, sufficient for the transport or ore at any season. The capital of the company is $250,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $5.00 each. It has secured a title of a tract of 640 acres of land, lying in the Quebec Group, which is the great metaliferous formation of North America. The general office of the company is at Bathurst, and a remunerative business is anticipated by the shareholders."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1881 Silver Mining. - Nigadoo mines are still booming. Good specimens of ore have been taken out lately, and there are good indications of striking a rich pocket soon."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 1, 1881 The silver mines in Gloucester Co. appear to have struck it rich. Bathurst advices to the SUN, yesterday, say that the latest reports from Nigadoo Silver Mines are very encouraging. The shaft has been deepened during the past week and the vein of galena is getting larger and richer. The stockholders are very much elated at their prospects. Samples are being prepared for the Halifax Exhibition.- St. John Sun, Sept. 6th."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 2, 1881 and Morning Freeman - Sep. 10, 1882 New Mining Company. - William A. Hickman and JohnSadler, of Chatham, Samuel Adams, of Leadville, Colorado, Robert R. Call, of Newcastle, John J. Adams, of New York City, Edward J. Hickson and John Ellis, of Bathurst, James Hickson and Rev. Edward Hickson of St. John, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company to be styled the Gloucester Silver Mining Company. The object of the Company is the digging, raising and mining of silver and other ores and minerals, and the crushing and smelting thereof, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $250,000, to be divided into 50,000 shares of $5 each. The office or principal place of business is to be at Bathurst. An organization meeting has been called for Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Wilbur House, Bathurst."

URN: 0126 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo;

Weekly Freeman - Sep. 3, 1881 The Bathurst Mines. - We learn that a number of gentlemen interested in mines in Gloucester met in Chatham yesterday, and formed themselves into a company for working one of the Bathurst mines. The company is to be stocked for $250,000 in shares of $5 each. Stock will be issued in a few days, when, we presume, now that the mining fever is at its height, numbers of our young men will embrace the opportunity then open to them to place their earnings to account. We wish all concerned very good luck in the enterprise. - Chatham Star, Aug. 27th."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 12, 1881 A Silver Mining Co. Organized. - A meeting of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company was held on Saturday at Wilbur House, Bathurst. The officers elected are as follows:- R.R. Call, president; John Sadler, vice- president; John Sivewright, secretary; William Hickson, treasurer, and Samuel Adams (Leadville), general manager. The assays, it is said, have inspired the company with the most sanguine anticipation of success. - Globe."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 12, 1881 A meeting of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company was held on Saturday at the Wilbur House, Bathurst. The officers elected are as follows:- R.R. Call, president; John Sadler, vice president; John Sivewright, secretary; William Hickson, treasurer, and Samual Adams (Leadville), general manager."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 12, 1881 Organization of the Second Silver Mining Company in Gloucester. - Bathurst, N.B., Sept. 10. - A meeting of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company was held today at the Wilbur House. The officers are as follows: R.R. Call, president; John Sadler, vice-president; John Sivewright, secretary; William Hickson, treasurer, and Samuel Adams (Leadville), general manager. The assays, it is said, have inspired the company with the most sanguine

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1881 The Gloucester Silver Mine. - The Gloucester Silver Mining Co. advertise in the Sun a sale of 5,000 shares of their stock at $3 per share, the par value being $5 per share. The proceeds of this sale, we understand, are to be applied to the work of development. The capital of the Company is $250,000. The Directors are all responsible men. R.R. Call, Esq., of Newcastle, is President and John Sivewright, Esq., of Bathurst, Secretary. A correspondent of the Sun (not connected with the company) has visited the property of the Company and writes as follows:- Bathurst, Sept. 17. - I have just returned from a visit to the Gloucester Silver and Lead Mines, situated on the Nigadoo River, about sixteen miles from Bathurst, and hasten to send you a note about them. They are easily reached by roads running through Dunlop, Dumfries and Robertville settlements, over which a wagon can be driven to within half a mile of the mines. They are not located on the main Nigadoo, but on two branches which empty into it from the south side of Robertville. The geology of that section is quite interesting. The country rock is a chloritic or talcose slate, with a strike of about north 60 degrees east, and a high dip to the south. The ore occurs in a fissure vein traversing the rocks in a nearly east and west direction, and intersecting the strata at a pretty wide angle. The vein is about eight feet wide and descends nearly perpendicularly. Its length is unknown, but it has been traced a distance of more than a mile along and between the two streams above mentioned. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 25 feet and shows the vein to have well defined walls. The ore is embedded in a gangue of quartz and calcite, but the vein-stone, wherever it has been opened up so far, consists largely of an amorphous calcareous rock which has a greenish or chloritic cast and through which the galena and blende often runs in masses of various sizes and shapes. I will send you some specimens and a more detailed description of the lode in a few days. Active operations are about to be carried on under the charge of Mr. W.H. Seccombe, an English practical miner. Twelve or fifteen men are at work now, and I was informed a night crew would be put on shortly."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 7, 1882 The Silver Boom. - The fortunate owners of the Elm Tree Brook silver mine met at Newcastle, on Saturday, and organized themselves into a joint-stock company. They dropped the title of Bay de Chaleur, which they had chosen at a previous meeting, and will be incorporated as the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company. The capital was placed at $500,000, as it was the opinion of the meeting that the richness of the deposit, so far as it has been opened up, warrants as large a figure as a half a million. The stock will be divided into shares of $5 each. The sale of 25,000 shares, at not less than two dollars each, for the purpose of raising funds to develop and work the mine, was authorized, and the rest of the stock was divided among the owners. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: R.R. Call, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., John Sadler, John Ellis, W.R. Payne, John Adams (New York), and W.A. Hickman. The Directors subsequently chose the following officers: R.R. Call, president; Wm. Muirhead, Jr., vice-president; R.A. Lawlor, Secretary; W.A. Hickson, Treasurer. The specimens of ore that have been assayed have yielded from $100 to $250 in silver and lead to the ton, the assays having been made by United States Government officials. This is rich enough to suit anybody, and the only thing which remains to be done to ascertain the value of the property, is to trace the vein and test the quantity of the ore at different places. This will be done in the spring."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 18, 1882 The mining boom continues in Gloucester. On Saturday the owners of the new find on Elm Tree Brook met at Newcastle and organized themselves into a company. The stock was placed at $360,000, nominally, of which $320,000 was divided equally among the eight owners, as paid-up stock, $32,000 each. This property has cost them, so far, about $8,500. Eight thousand shares ($40,000) of the stock will be offered for sale for the purpose of procuring working capital. This is expected to be sufficient, as the vein may be readily worked without any expenditure for development at all, only the requisite plant being needed. The same gentlemen are understood to have discovered one or two other equally promising outcrops in the same region, and they have the right to locate three more square miles."

Weekly Freeman - Jan. 21, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mine, Co. Gloucester, is said to be even richer than was supposed. Its proprietors now value it at $400,000. It is said that several valuable copper mines have been discovered lately about the head of the Bay of Fundy. The surface indicates rich copper. Mines in many parts of this Province have proved elusive."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 26, 1882 Notice. A meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of The Nigadoo Silver Mining Company will be held at the Office of K.F. Burns, Esquire, Bathurst, on Wednesday, August 2nd, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Edward Hickson, Secretary. Bathurst, July 18, 1882."

URN: 0126 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo;

Weekly Freeman - Sep. 30, 1882 Specimens of the ore taken out of the Elm Tree Silver Mine at Gloucester, at a depth of thirty-three feet, look to be rich in silver and lead."

URN: 0126 / 0901 / E6 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Elmtree; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 3, 1882 New Brunswick Silver Mines. - Operations and Prospects in the Northern Counties - The Elm Tree, Nigadoo and Gloucester Mines - Gold Hunting on the Little South West. - Interview with Major R.R. Call. - This week, Major R.R. Call, of Newcastle, has been in the city on business connected with the Elm Tree silver mine in Gloucester County, in which he is largely interested. On Wednesday evening he was waylaid by the interviewer of the Sun, with the following result:- Rep. - You are largely implicated in mining enterprises on the North Shore, I believe? Mr. Call. - Yes, I have had considerable to do with several concerns of the kind. Just at present I am devoting particular attention to the Elm Tree Mine, and on the fate of that hangs the destiny of all the silver mines on the North Shore. Rep. - Perhaps you would condescend, in your capacity of the North Shore Bonanza Monarch, to enlighten readers of the Sun with a brief sketch of the mining enterprises of that locality? Mr. C. - Most certainly, although in regard to the euphonious title you have conferred upon me, the nomination is respectfully but firmly declined. The Nigadoo silver mine, on the Nigadoo Stream which empties into Bay Chaleur, was the first mine prospected on the North Shore, but as the Elm Tree mine just now has the prominence of all others, I will describe what we have done there first. The vein is situated on the Elm Tree River, crosses it diagonally, and has been traced for a distance of two and a half miles, so that the supply of ore is practically limitless; the only question is as to the quality of the ore and the readiness with which it can be raised to the surface. From the point where we started to sink the shaft, on a high bank overlooking the river, we have followed the course of the vein for fully a mile further up stream, and about one and a half miles down river. The shaft we have been sinking strikes the vein at an angle of about 45 degrees. Two crews of men, one by day and the other by night, have been employed digging during the season, and the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 38 feet. As the workmen approach the footwall the ore becomes richer and the indications are much more favorable. The vein, as you know, is enclosed within walls and these walls are as smooth as the plastered wall of this room, the body of ore lying there separate and distinct from the rock of the country. Just now, in consequence of having tapped a water vein, the water keeps pouring into the shaft at the rate of 1200 gallons per hour, and the pump at present employed only lifts 1,300 gallons per hour at high pressure. I have just completed the purchase from Messrs. Wisdom & Fish of a Knowles steam pump, which has a capacity, running at three-quarters speed, of 5,000 gallons per hour. Rep. - What are the chief features and apparent extent of the mine? Mr. C. - Well, as I have stated, we have traced the vein a distance of 2 1/2 miles along the river, and the specimens unearthed at various points are precisely similar. The vein has an average width of six feet, but, for working purposes, is practically much wider than that, from the diagonal direction in which it is pierced by the shaft. For half the distance down, the shaft is 11 feet by 7 feet, but when we reached the solid rock we reduced its dimensions to 8 feet by 6 feet. The bottom of the vein will, in the opinion of Prof. Bartlett, State Assayer of Maine, never be reached, and the supply of ore is inexhaustible. The mine is well located, being a short distance below a splendid water power, within four or five miles of the Intercolonial station at Petit Rocher, and only four miles distant from the Bay. The rock, however, is difficult to work and all the ore has to be raised by blasting. Sometimes as much as 10 tubs of ore will be dislodged by a single blast, while at other times scarcely as much as a man can lift is raised. Detached lumps of first-class ore are frequently raised weighing from 80 to 150 lbs., and the results continue to look more and more favorable as the shaft descends. Rep. - Do you not anticipate serious trouble from the water? Mr. C. - No, I think there is very little danger of that. The water does not appear to be in the vein itself or even between it and the adjacent soil, but rather in the natural rocks of the surrounding country. I forgot to mention that between the vein, which is composed of silver, lead and a sprinkling of gold, and the contiguous country rock there is a substance called kaolin, which mineralogists affirm to have been produced by the friction of the ore vein with the natural rock. From this kaolin a species of china-ware is manufactured. Rep. - What is the value of the ore? Mr. C. - The value of anything is the difference between its cost of production and its market or contract value, from an industrial standpoint, and a definite answer to such a conundrum is impossible. The preliminary expenses involved in the development of a mine of this character are considerable and the result is not always adequate to balance disbursements. An average ton of the crude material is estimated by Prof. B. to be worth $15 while occasionally a ton of pure galena will be raised worth $200 or $250. There is all the way from $2 to $10 worth of gold in a ton of ore and it is estimated, if the indications continue to improve at the present rate, that the mine can be worked profitably for the gold it contains alone. Rep. - Are there any other veins of a similar character in the vicinity? Mr. C. - Well, we have had - Rep. - Who are we? Mr. C. - The directors of the Elm Tree Mining Co., are, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., Wm. A. Hickson, of Chatham; John Ellis, W.R. Payne, of Bathurst; John J. Adams and Thos. D. Adams, of New York, and yours truly, R.R. Call, of Newcastle. We had, I was about to say, a number of men employed in locating different mines the past summer, exploring and prospecting, etc., but they did not discover anything better than the original find; so we bought up two more miles of land adjacent to the Elm Tree and surrounding it, which we shall develop more fully in the future should the latter prove a bonanza. Rep. - What are your plans in respect to the development of the mine? Mr. C. The capital stock of the concern is $500,000, and for the immediate purposes of experiment we decided at our first meeting to allot 20,000 shares of $5 each, as treasury stock, to be sold for $2 per share. Stockholders cannot sell any of their stock except this treasury stock, and the proceeds of that must be applied to the development of the mine. This would give us $40,000 with which to carry on the work, but as a matter of fact we have not sold many shares yet - only just sufficient to work the mine - as we believe we have a good thing and do not want to sell more than what is absolutely required. What we propose doing is to erect works for crushing ore as fast as raised and then concentrating it by the application of water. By a continuous process of reduction, we shall bring the mineral within one-tenth of its former bulk, so that ten tons worth $15 each will become one ton worth $150, the labor being cheaply performed at the mines and an immense saving being effected in the freight to the United States where we expect to have our chief market. The best works for smelting and working the material of a mine such as ours is at Newark, N.J., and we shall probably send most of our concentrated ore to that place. Silver is a cash article, and, after deducting the percentage of smelting, we will have a very respectable margin of profit. The gold and lead will be separate from the ore and treated likewise. We have no fears for the quantity of ore we shall be able to produce and have the best reasons for entertaining sanguine feelings as to the quality of the same. Very little water power is required to run the concentrating machinery, and that power we can obtain from the falls a few yards above the mine. The cost of production will be quite light. Labor is cheap and plentiful. We pay our present force $1 per day and they find themselves and live in a shanty or rocker-house, a few yards from the mouth of the pit. We have a building over the shaft 23x15 feet, which contains a blacksmith's forge, the pumping apparatus, hoisting gear, etc. Other Properties. - Rep. - How about other silver mines in your locality? Mr. C. - I am not so well posted in regard to them, from the fact that I am not so deeply interested in them as in the Elm Tree and also because the latter is the only mine that is now in active operation. The others are awaiting the result of our experiments and should they turn out favorably, no doubt they will all fall in line, and there will be a genuine boom in mining circles at the North Shore. The Nigadoo, which was the first mine discovered, has suspended operations, the managers having resolved to abide by the verdict of the Elm Tree. The Nigadoo Company includes some good names who will not let the enterprise drop without a fair trial, such as, Kennedy F. Burns, M.P., Bathurst, president; Rev. Edward Hickson and John H. Harding, St. John, James Hickson and the Messrs. Ellis of Bathurst. It is believed they have a good property; they will have to blast deeper down than they contemplated when they commenced. The Nigadoo mine is situated on the Nigadoo River about 9 miles from the Elm Tree mine. It's capital stock, I believe, is $150,000. It is thought that the Nigadoo find is not so much a regular vein, similar to that of the Elm Tree, as a pocket, or detached deposit, which while not so extensive as a vein is liable to be very rich in places, as in the case of the Silver Islet Mine of Lake Superior. The Nigadoo mine is 8 miles from the Bay and is situated on a species of peninsula formed by the river and one of its branches. There is a good stream of water which can be utilized if necessary and the situation of the mine, with the formation of the rock adjoining, is highly prepossessing. The ore is very similar to that of the Elm Tree with the exception that it contains no traces of gold so far as is yet observed. Some very fine specimens have been turned out. Additional outlay is required to develop its true character. The lands held by the company comprise 100 acres. Located around the Nigadoo mine is the property of the Gloucester Mining Co., 640 acres in extent, which was prospected by the present Elm Tree incumbents and Messrs. Edward & James Hickson, before the latter mine was discovered. No work is being performed on this mine, awaiting the outcome of the Elm Tree enterprise. Samples have been tested, however, that were shown to be very rich in silver and lead. This property, bordering on all the boundaries of the Nigadoo, is necessarily located on both sides of the stream. In case the Nigadoo pans out well, immediate steps will be taken to develope the Gloucester property. ....Gold Hunting on the Little Southwest. - Rep. - This, then, comprises the condition and prospects of mining operations on the North Shore at present? Mr. C. - Yes, with one important addendum. Messrs. Allan Ritchie, Robert Ritchie and James Brown, of Newcastle, have again obtained the right to locate several miles in the county of Northumberland. They have had parties prospecting for gold on the Little Southwest the past year, and have obtained several promising samples, though whether the supply will warrant seriousattention has not yet been made manifest. After purchasing Crown Lands for mining purposes, the parties have one year to locate their mine from the date of sale. These gentlemen have shown their faith in the discoveries made by buying up these lands for a second term, which gives them another year to prospect. The way in which the deposit was discovered was very singular. Frequently logs coming down the river run upon or are jammed among the bars and rocks with the result that large fragments of rocks, etc., frequently adhere to their extremities and require careful attention on the part of the millmen. In this case a large lump of beautiful gold quartz was discovered by a workman at Ritchie's mill, imbedded in the end of a log. The conclusion was at once formed that there must be a rich deposit of gold-bearing quartz somewhere between where the log was cut on the river and the head of tide. This was a year ago last August, and since then several quartz formations have been found. It is now believed, however, that the chief deposit must be located further upstream. Since the mining fever broke out on the north shore, everybody has been carried away with it (myself among the number) and a reasonable conclusion is that the attention given to the subject will at least bring about a more general knowledge of the mining facilities of the Province than has heretofore existed. Samples produced from all parts of the three counties, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, show the presence of silver to be quite general, and its location in paying quantities is now the chief aim of the explorers. The ElmTree Company have a gold mine located in Restigouche which exhibits very favorable symptoms. Major Call was

URN: 0126 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 20, 1881 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify, that James Hickson, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Edward Hickson, of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, Robert Ellis, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, John Ellis, ofBathurst in the County of Gloucester, and John Henry Harding, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Nigadoo Silver Mining Company; the object of the Company is the digging, raising and mining of Silver and other Ores and Minerals, and the crushing and smelting thereof, with such other things asare incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), to be divided into thirty thousand shares of five dollars each, and stating that the Office or principal place of business is to be at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester. Dated at Fredericton the 9th day of July, A.D. 1881 Wm. Wedderburn. The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by

Order of Council of date the} 9th day of July, A.D. 1881 } Wm. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 7, 1881 Public Notice. The undersigned subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the said Corporation will be held at the Wilbur House, Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes of organizing the said Corporation pursuant to Section 13 of Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick. Dated at Bathurst the 26 th day of August, A.D. 1881. W.A. Hickson, John Sadler, Samuel Adams, R.R. Call, John J. Adams, Edward Hickson, John Ellis."

URN: 0126 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1881 Gloucester County. - .... And, then, there is the mineral wealth of the County. Attention has been drawn to the County recently by the discovery of a deposit of silver. Of the quality of the Nigadoo ore there can be no doubt; its richness has been attested by assays worked out both in England and the States. Some ofthe specimens which were tested, picked up at a venture and without the intention at the time of submitting them to chemical experts, revealed an extraordinary yield of the precious metals. On that point there is no room for controversy. The only matter in doubt is the extent of the deposit. That it is very large is the opinion of many familiar with the details, but this is a point which only a liberal development of the property can settle. The Nigadoo vein is owned by two companies - the Nigadoo company proper, and the Gloucester company. Some work has been done by both companies, and thus far everything is encouraging. The Gloucester company are so hopeful that they have refused to sell their stock, having adopted a resolution to lock it up for the present. The finding of valuable mineral in Gloucester, however, is not a thing of yesterday. The existence of large deposits of copper has long been known. The grindstones of Gloucester, too, have been famous for a generation. There are many other facts in connexion with the County's resources which might be stated did space permit. It is sufficient to say, in concluding, that few counties in Canada possess greater natural resources and advantages, and the present outlook points to a great development in those industries on which the prosperity of the County rests."

URN: 0144 / 0275 / 0045 / 0368 / X1 / IDX_Names: Brunswick # 6; Woodstock Fe; Burnthill Tugsten; Keymet; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 3, 1955 Mining Picture.... - The established mining industry reached a record production in 1954 with the value of products estimated at $12,600,000. These were all nonmetallics. Coal was the most important with a record production of more than 784,000 tons and a value of 6 1/4 million dollars. Although progress might be considered to be slow in the development of base metal deposits already discovered, it must be realized that work of this magnitude takes a long time. Actually the rate of progress in New Brunswick has been exceptionally rapid. Going Ahead. - Work is going ahead on the development of base metal deposits already discovered and in prospecting and proving up other deposits. You will remember that the surface installationsat the Keymet Mine were destroyed by fire last March, just a few days before the official opening was to have taken place. The company proceeded to rebuild their installations immediately and as a result of efficient and rapid reconstruction the mine commenced operation in October of 1954. The first lead-zinc concentrates in the history of New Brunswick were then produced.Late in 1953 work was resumed at the Burnt Hill tungsten mines, a property which had lain dormant since 1917. A number of buildings and crushing and grinding plants have been constructed and production of tungsten concentrates was begun in the early fall of 1954. Preliminary Shaft. - On the Anacon property of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited a preliminary shaft was completed to a depth of 412 feet. Levels will be developed from this shaft at depths of 200 and 300 feet. Plans call for a much larger production shaft to a depth of 1,850 feet in the initial stages and possibly to 4,200 feet. Ore from this first shaft together with that from the open cut operation at the Austin Brook property will be taken to the company's pilot mill which was completed some two months ago. The pilot mill represents an expenditure of more than one- third of a million dollars and will treat 150 tons of oreper day. It is designed to test the ore in preparation for full-scale production. The present plan is to erect a 4,000 ton concentrator following completion of testing work in the pilot mill.At the New Larder 'U' property a similar shaft is being put down and has reached a depth of 360 feet. Plans call for a depth of 1,500 feet. During 1954 the major discovery was the high- grade lead-zinc-silver-copper deposit found some 32 miles northwest of Newcastle by the American Metal CompanyLimited. This is the third very large lead-zinc-silver- copper ore body that has been discovered and proven in two years. Shallow shafts are being put down preliminary to actual mining operations. This company has a fine record of achievement with a background of successful operations and we may expect this mine to be developed and put into operation as rapidly as reasonable possible.Manganese. - At Jacksonville near Woodstock surface exploration followed by drilling has outlined a reported 150,000,000 tons of iron-manganese ore. A great deal of metallurgical research has been performed on this material. Exploration for base metals continued on a broad scale throughout many parts of the province. This work consisted of routine prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling and geochemical and geophysical surveys. It is of interest that much geophysical work was done from the air using conventional aircraft and helicopters. During the year, 18,725 mining claims were staked. These added to the claims from the previous year gave a total of some 40,000 claims in effect as of the first of 1955. As a matter of comparison, it may be noted that 593 claims were in effect in 1950. For the last five months of 1954, the average number of claims recorded per month was 2,023. The sudden increase of work involved in recording and processing these claims has made necessary the expansion of the office staff of the mines branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. Two visual records systems have been set up which makes it possible to find the records respecting any of the 40,000 claims in two or three minutes. This has been a great assistance to those requesting information concerning claims and has been done in one recording office with a small staff. It may be of interest to note that the province of Ontario operates 13 recording offices and the total number of claims handled in January was 3,421. Plan Amended. - In anticipation of the development of the mining industry, the plan of organization of the mines branch has been amended to provide for a Mineral Lands Division, a Mine Inspection and Engineering Division, a Geological Division, a Mine Assessment and a Bathurst Office. This organization is considered adequate to cope with the situation for the time being and the creation of a Department of Mines is not considered justified at the present time. Not all of these positions have been filled but in November, Mr. H.N. Currie was named Chief of the Mine Inspection and Engineering Division. Mr. Currie is a former Maritimer and a graduate mining engineer. In this capacity he has worked 12 years in metal mines, two years with the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and for the past three years has been resident engineer and inspector with the British Columbia Department of Mines. New Code. - He has drafted a code of regulations governing the operation of mines and safety precautions and comments are being invited from those in charge of such operations. This code when completed will be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for approval. It should be noted that the Mines Branch has moved its offices from the Forestry and Geology Building at the University of New Brunswick and is now housed in the former Dominion Entomological Building next to the Bonar Law Bennett Library on the university campus. It is my opinion that we are most fortunate to be able to co-ordinate the efforts of mining exploration and forest industries under one authority, and most particularly with the thoroughly competent and experienced guidance of our present deputy minister, Mr. W.W.

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URN: 0164 / IDX_Names: Shear Mine;

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 7, 1868 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 17, 1868 It is reported on good authority that a silvermine has been discovered at Sand Brook, Parish of Lepreaux, Charlotte, and only about 35 miles from this City. The property in which this treasure is said to exist belongs to Mr. Talent. A Company, we understand, has been formed who either have taken, or is in the course of negotiation, a lease of the lands for the purpose of working it."

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is in the course of negotiation, a lease of the lands for the purpose of working it."

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 9, 1868 A Silver Mine has been discovered on the property of a Mr. Talent, at Lepreaux in this County. We trust it may turn out a profitable mine to its owner - as both half shekels and shekels are very scarce - and as to talents, the value of which is computed to be $1667 they are never seen in this region. We learn a company has been formed to work the mine."

URN: 0228 / 0756 / IDX_Names: S.J. River gold; Cobbler Sexton;
Woodstock Despatch - Aug. 12, 1908 Samples of free gold have been found on the property held under license by D.P.T. Kierstead, J.S. Rogers and H.G. Noble. The property is situated north of the Cobbler Sexton mine."

URN: 0248 / 0756 / IDX_Names: Dominion # 1; Cobbler Sexton;
Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 28, 1925 Our Mines and Minerals. - Dr. Alcock of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, was here from Saturday toTuesday. He spent most of his time in the mines of Dominion No. 1 and the Cobbler-Sexton. The result of his investigation will be filed with the department. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in preliminary work in these mines, in sinking shafts and building tunnels. The assays have shown an abundance of high grade ore, chiefly copper, but capitalists have never been sufficiently interested to follow up the preliminary work. Dr. Alcock also visited the Woodstock Creamery to see the collection of polished stones gathered by Mr. George Ransom at the Island Park Beach. He wasparticularly impressed with the Horse Shoe Mine and took samples of ore from it. Dr. Alcock promised to visit the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock in the near future. Messrs. Frank McClement and E.L. Greer were the guides for Dr. Alcock and furnished him with maps, assays, etc., relating to the mines in Carleton County."

URN: 0261 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold;
Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 20, 1891 A rich lead of silver ore has been found near Beaufort, Carleton Co. The matter is being kept very quiet, but prospecting with good results is going on."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 24, 1891 A rich lead of silver ore has been found near Beaufort, Carleton Co. The matter is being kept very quiet, but prospecting, with good results is going on."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 25, 1891 A rich lead of silver ore has been found near Beaufort, Carleton County."

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 19, 1891 A gold mine has lately been discovered by Mr. John Huggard of Biggar Ridge, a gentleman well versed in mineralogy, who has been prospecting for some time in the vicinity; the mine is located near Beaver Brook on Biggar Ridge, and is being opened up by a company of shareholders, namely, John Huggard, Thos. Sommerville, B.R., and John McIntosh of Glassville, who believe, with others, that when the mine becomes more extensively developed it will yield very rich profits in gold and other minerals, which we hope will be the case, as we believe it will be of inestimable value to the surrounding country."

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 21, 1894 Tobique. - Mr. Bailey, not the professor, but a practical geologist nevertheless, has been prospecting for several days around the neighboring streams. - His opinion is that gold bearing rock abounds, but is covered up by other strata that will require considerable time and money to get through."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 12, 1899 George Bailey, Beaufort, writes to the Dispatch, stating that he can show veins of quartz rock from 2 to 16 feet wide, copper, lead, silver and gold, in the Tobique district. He claims there is no need of going to Alaska or B.C. when the same formation exists in N.B. He will show anyone, who means business the richness of the

URN: 0261 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold;
Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 27, 1901 The gold mine at Biggar Ridge, Victoria county, N.B., owned by Miller, McPhail & Brown, is a promising property. The contractor for the preliminary work is reported as saying the steam drill has reached a depth of 70 feet. At 28 feet, gold in the leaf form had been struck; it has a dark yellow cast, is as thin as fine writing paper, and pliable as lead. At 60 feet the same kind of metal was found, only a brighter yellow, and the later is found continually. About $800 has been expended."

St. John Star - Feb. 9, 1901 Gold in Carleton Co. - (Victoria Co. News). - W.J. Miller, of Muniac, is going to develop 'Prof.' George Bailey's gold mine at Biggar Ridge. He has now a dozen men at work erecting buildings at the place and will, it is understood, put in mining machinery. Recent assays have shown the ore to be worth $40 per ton in silver and copper. It is just within the bounds of possibility that this may develop into a Klondyke on a somewhat reduced scale. There is much mineral in evidence in that section of the country and doubtless some of it can be worked to profit."

Woodstock Dispatch - Mar. 6, 1901 Mining News. - George Bailey of Beaufort, who has spent many years in the study of geology and also recently put in four years on the Tobique in search of the famous Giberson gold, has for the past twelve months been working on Biggar Ridge in Carleton County, looking for mineral deposits. He has located a vein of metal bearing quartz thirty feet wide and he does not know how deep, running North East and South West. It assays $16.80 to the ton and Mr. Bailey says that with a crusher and smelter costing $15,000 this vein could be worked to pay. J.W. Miller and

George McPhail of Muniac have been furnishing the money for his work at Biggar Ridge and they have given him authority to go ahead and follow the vein down to a depth of twenty-five feet. The metals he has found in the vein are copper, lead and silver and he has every reason to believe that there is gold below. Mr. Bailey studied chemistry, mineralogy and geology with Dr. W.F. Best of St. John and he brings to his work a competent knowledge of his profession. It is earnestly to be hoped that he is on the eve of a rich find, and that in the near future Bristol will be the shipping port of a large and paying mining operation. Mr. Bailey says that with one more summer's work on the Tobique he can locate the Giberson gold."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 31, 1902 or 1903 Biggar Ridge. - Geo. Bailey the mine prospector again shows his smiling countenance among his many friends here."

URN: 0261 / C1 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 1, 1897 The Giberson Mine. - Up River People Doubt ThisStory. - A story has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the lost Giberson mine on the Tobique has been discovered. An account of the discovery appears to have been telegraphed to a Bangor paper, from Fort Fairfield, and to have been copied by our own papers. In this report it is stated that nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. The story goes on that in spite of all effortsthe lost mine could not be placed. But, says the Fort correspondent, one George Bailey has come to town with valuable specimens, and with the assurance that he has made the long expected find. After prospecting Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson has accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to ascertain its extent. Here is the story as it appears, it being only necessary to add that according to the account, Bailey who is spoked of as a practical geologist, has received mining claims from the government. A Dispatch representative was in Andover last week. He heard a good deal of talk over the supposed find, but the general impression was that it would not turn out to be Giberson's lost mine. There is faith in this lost mine, many old residents remembering the incident, substantially correct, as it appears in the above extract."

URN: 0261 / C1 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
Richibucto Review - Dec. 2, 1897 Gold on Tobique. - The Lost Giberson Mine Discovered by One Bailey. - Fort Fairfield, Nov. 22. - George Bailey has returned to town with specimens of gold ore that he claims were taken from the famous lost Giberson Mine. For months Bailey has been searching for this place.The mine has for years been partly a well established fact and partly a myth. Now Bailey's return seems to establish the fact that Giberson really told the truth. Under these circumstances Fort Fairfield and the Tobique region near by in the province is having a little Klondyke excitement of its own. Nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. Within a month from the time of his death dozens of parties went into the wood and searched carefully for the Giberson mine. But the tract is a broad one and it is pretty certain that few of those who hunted knew much about geology or about locating gold mines. Some of them brought

out some ore, but no one ever succeeded in finding the real deposit that Giberson described to the few he had taken into his confidence. Mr. Bailey is a practical geologist, not exactly a scientific one, but a natural one who has in the past found many valuable deposits in the region along the St. John. For some time now he has been diligently searching for the lost mine. It was slow and tantalizing work, for the deposits had been most cunningly hidden away by nature. Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson has accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to ascertain its extent. He has obtained control of the tract by purchasing from the Canadian Government the mining rights as the law of that country provides. Mr. Bailey when he went in had not decided whether he would come out again this winter or not, and so it may chance that no news will come from the lost mine until spring. But under the circumstances every one in this region is keeping his eye on the Tobique Klondyke."

URN: 0261 / C1 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Daily Sun - Nov. 25, 1897 Gold On Tobique. - The Lost Giberson Mine Discovered by One Bailey. - Will the Tobique Startle the World With a Klondyke? - Fort Fairfield, Nov. 22. - George Bailey has returned to town with specimens of gold ore that he claims were taken from the famous lost Giberson mine. For months Bailey has been searching for this place. The mine has for years been partly a well established fact and partly a myth. Now Bailey's return seems to establish the fact that Giberson really told the truth. Under these circumstances Fort Fairfield and the Tobique region near by in the province is having a little Klondyke excitement of its own. Nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. Within a month from the time of his death dozens of parties went into the woods and searched carefully for the Giberson mine. But the tract is a broad one and it is pretty certain that few of those who hunted knew much about geology or about locating gold mines. Some of them brought out some ore, but no one ever succeeded in finding the real deposit that Giberson had described to the few he had taken into his confidence. Mr. Bailey is a practical geologist, not exactly a scientific one, but a natural one, who has in the past found many valuable deposits in the region along the St. John. For some time now he has been diligently searching for the lost mine. It was slow and tantalizing work, for the deposits had been most cunningly hidden away by nature. Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson had accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to discover its extent. He has obtained control of the tract by purchasing from the Canadian government the mining rights as the law of that country provides. Mr. Bailey when he went in had not decided whether he would come out again this winter or not, and so it may chance that no news will come from the lost mine until spring. But under the circumstances every one in this region is keeping his eye on the Tobique

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Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1898 Gold Fever is Genuine. - Fort Fairfield Excited Over Discoveries Near New Brunswick Border - It Is Supposed to Be the Old Giberson Find. - (Bangor Commercial). - The Tobique River Klondyke, which, as recently described in the Commercial, has created so much excitement in northern Aroostook, is uppermost in public discussion in Fort Fairfield. The fever is spreading like wildfire, and people who two weeks ago would turn up their noses and laugh at the prospectors are now fitting out for a trip over the mountains to the scene of operations. There is no longer a doubt in anybody's mind but that gold is there and in sufficient quantities to make it pay for the digging. Several discoveries have been made lately that excite the people. John Stewart of Andover, N.B., only six miles from Fort Fairfield, claims that he has located a solid ledge of mineral deposit that measures 280 feet across, and that he has traced it back a distance of half a mile. He has sent several barrels of the ore to United States and Canada for analysis, and as a result two of the chemists have given encouragement. From Ottawa he received the news that his claim would pay for the working in both copper and gold, and from St. John parties received the following figures: This test was made from a barrel of the ore: Copper, $23.40 to the ton, Gold, $5.77 to the ton, Nickel, $3.80 to the ton, Silver, $6.40 to the ton, with a small amount of platinum and iron. The chemist in his letter asked Mr. Stewart tomeet him at Andover the following Monday, when he would go with him to the scene of his operations, but Stewart refuses to take anybody into his secret, and will procure a diamond drill which the provincial government furnishes and will work his claim unaided by outsiders. The has caused some excitement and sent several new prospectors over the route. But this is not all. Prof. Geo. Bailey, a scientific geologist of Fort Fairfield, spent twelve years in prospecting for the Giberson mine, so called, and is satisfied that he has located a paying claim. Several prominent Fort Fairfield citizens are in a position to show quantities of the stone, and a number of strange men, who appear to be mining experts, are in town, and its supposed that Stewart's shipments of ore have sent them here from other states. Bailey for the past dozen years has been looked upon as a sort of crank on the mining subject, but two years ago, when one of the Hopkins brothers in his market was sold a brace of ducks that had a dollar and sixty cents worth of gold in their crops, it made folks think he was not quite so cranky after all, and as a result several parties have been prospecting near the country where the ducks came from ever since, and some good looking quartz are found. ... George E. Bartlett, of G.E. Bartlett & Co., with Dr. Frank Whitehouse and Delbert Stevens, have personally experimented with specimens brought from some of Bailey's claims, and are satisfied that both gold and copper is there, and in sufficient quantities to guarantee that the claims will be worked. These are all responsible men. Bailey with two men has returned with ammunition and provisions to the scene of operations. A gentleman who holds claims in Cape Town, South Africa, has appeared in town, and although he does not say much, it is supposed that he is here for no other reason than to develop some of the discoveries made by Bailey during the past twelve years. The gentleman claims that he has lately arrived here from the gold regions of Mexico. He is satisfied that the gold is here, although he says it may be very deep in the earth. Dr. R.H. Perkins, Mell Bennett and several other gentlemen are interested in another claim. They say that their claim is a white quartz, three small veins, that shows free gold. Fifty years ago, George Giberson, a lumberman, found a very rich deposit of gold while in search of timber somewhere on the Tobique. He went to St. John, where considerable excitement was caused by his find, but on his return he was taken with the emigrant fever and died. Many people believe that some of the new discoveries are near the Giberson lumber works. The Tobique country is on the same range of mountains as those in Nova Scotia, where the gold mines have been in successful operation for twenty years. It has a wonderful variety of mineral deposits. Coal is found along its banks in several places. It has an endless supply of the best quality of fire clay, and its mountains of plaster are said to be of sufficient size to furnish all America with plaster for all time."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Eastport Sentinel - Feb. 5, 1825 Iron. - A company is now forming in Boston, whose object will surprise some of our readers; - it is to establish immense iron works in the State of Maine. The iron ore is to be brought from Nova Scotia; the spot on which the furnaces are to be erected is in the vicinity of forests, where wood, proper for making the best charcoal is to be obtained in any quantity, at a rate exceeding low. With these advantages, nothing can compete with this company. The capital is $200,000. This project, we believe originated with a Mr. J.B. Quinby, a scientific chemist and a good practical Iron master, who, in an exploring tour, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the last summer, made such discoveries as enabled him to plan the scheme of which we are speaking. - N.Y. Albion."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 25, 1847Notice. By virtue of an Act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, entitled, An Act to Incorporate The York and Carleton Mining Company, I do, as one of the members of the said company, by virtue of the said Act, hereby call the first Meeting of the said Corporation, to be held at Welch's Hotel, in Fredericton, in the county of York, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, a.m. - Dated 21st August, A.D. 1847.

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1847 and Weekly Observer - Aug. 3, 1847 and Nova Scotian - Aug. 9, 1847 Internal Resources of New Brunswick. - We are happy to find, in the Woodstock Telegraph of Saturday last, that some of the vast resources of the county of Carleton are about to be developed. Messrs. Stevens & Son, Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Allan, of St. John, and a Mr. Smith, from the same place, were in Woodstock on the first of the week, with some of whom we had a short conversation. We ascertained that they had been examining the large bed of iron ore in Jacksontown; and we have reason to believe that operations on an extensive scale will soon be commenced at that place. Mr. Harris mentioned that specimens of the ore had been analyzed, which proved it to be of a very superior quality."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Royal Gazette - May 12, 1847 CAP. LXXIII. - An Act to Incorporate the York And Carleton Mining Company. Passed 14th April 1847. Whereas the efficient opening and working of Mines in the counties of York and Carleton will be highly advantageous to the Province; And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such an undertaking renders it essential that the company engaged therein should be incorporated; I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That Lemuel Allan Wilmot, James Tibbits, Robert D. Wilmot, William Stevens, and Charles Fisher, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of The York and Carleton Mining Company, and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working of Mines in the Counties of York and Carleton, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. II. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held in Fredericton, in the county of York, and shall be called by any one member of the said company, by giving at least twenty day's notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province previous to such meeting. III. And be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to be paid in such money as shall at the time of the several payments hereinafter expressed to be legal tender in this Province, fifteen per centum of the said Capital Stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts, and the remainder of the said Stock to be paid at such time and times, and in such part or portions as the business of the Company shall from time to time require, the whole amount of such Capital Stock to be divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty five pounds each. IV. And be it enacted, That the Joint Stock and Property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company; and that no creditors, or person or persons having any demand against the said company, for or on account of any dealings with the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in the case of deficiency, or where the Joint Stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payment of any debt, due or demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattells, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand to the extent of double the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the Joint Stock of the said Company, but no more; and that such double the amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt, due, or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand may be recovered against the said Company. V. And be it enacted, That each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, (not however to exceed the amount the Stock so subscribed for), for the purpose of enabling the said company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. VI. And be it enacted, That so soon as the said Capital Stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purposes of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called to increase the said Capital Stock from time to time, in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to assess such increase upon the original number of shares, or to increase the Capital by both assessments upon and increase of shares. VII. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall have the power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in this Province, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty day's notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue, (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser. Provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders, and a majority of all the shares. VIII. And be it enacted, That unless fifteen per centum of the said Capital Stock shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified under oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

S. J. Chronicle - Nov. 5, 1847 Mining Company.- It will be perceived from our advertising columns that this company are making preparations to commence operations upon a large scale as early as practicable. They have purchased we understand, a site at Hardscrabble which is said to be well adapted for the construction of a Rail Road, or turnpike, as may be deemed advisable; thus affording every facility for a speedy transit of the ore to the foundry. We shall refer to the

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 22, 1847 and Weekly Observer - Oct. 26, 1847 The Individuals who have connected themselves with the Mining operations in the vicinity of Woodstock, are now sanguine of success. Mr. Stevens, Junior, is on the spot at present, and employed in making final arrangements for an early commencement in Spring. - Fredericton Reporter."

N.B. Courier - Oct. 30, 1847 and S. J. Chronicle - Nov. 5, 1847 At a meeting of the Stockholders of the York andCarleton Mining Company, held at Fredericton on the 20th of October inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:- James Moran, John Owens, James Smith, William Stevens, Thomas Vaughan, Henry Vaughan, Thomas Allen, and James Harris. And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. James Harris was chosen President, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Secretary, and Mr. James Smith, Treasurer."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1847 and Royal Gazette - Nov. 24, 1847 ADVERTISEMENT: Public Notice. York & Carleton Mining Company. -- The first installment of Fifteen per cent. on the Capital stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company, having been duly called in, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, in St. John, on or before the first day of December next, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation. By order. James Harris, President. Thos. Vaughan, Secretary. James Smith, Treasurer. 27th October, 1847"

N.B. Courier - Apr. 14, 1848 and St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 18, 1849 York and Carleton Mining Company.- A quantity ofpig, the produce of this Company was recently sent to Boston where it was converted into malleable iron in the form of bars. The statement there made of its excellent qualities is of the most gratifying character, and has 5 far more than realized the expectations of the enterprising projectors of this useful and important Association, while several blacksmiths in this City, who have tested these qualities on their own anvils, fully corroborate these welcome statements. We have before us a letter from Professor Jackson of Boston, ""U.S. Geologist and Assayer in the State of Massachusetts"", addressed to one of the Company, and whereto as a writer describes the Woodstock ore as Red Hematite, containing a mixture of Oxide of Manganese and what is especially well adapted to the production of forge iron and steel, the manganese being useful in the manufacture of these."" In the same communication, the learned Professor furnishes the following results of a careful analysis: Silica 17.80 Carbonate of Lime 4.00 Alumina 2.16 PerOxide of Iron 52.50 Oxide of Manganese 18.90 Water 5.70 – 100.00 Upwards of œ20,000 have been expended by the Company upon their Works at Woodstock, and it is still contemplated to lay out a large amount, in order that puddling, rolling, &c. can be carried on with advantage, whilst the Association entertain the idea of manufacturing steel on their premises. The cheapness and abundance of the material for the production of charcoal, and the inexhaustible supply of ore, afford great encouragement for the pursuit of this enterprising undertaking to a very large extent. Great Britain, we believe, presents the market to which the iron and steel of Woodstock will soon be shipped in considerable quantities. From the circumstance of this establishment giving support to a large number of artisans and other persons residing in the vicinity, and from the fact of its being in point of skilful enterprise, and expenditure of capital, the most important and promising company of the day, it must command the best wishes and commendation of all who may feel interested in the welfare of the Province."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 22, 1848 ADVERTISEMENT: York and Carleton Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company will be held at the Secretary's Office in Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, to choose Directors and transact other important business. Thos. Vaughan April 22. Secretary."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 19, 1848 The Woodstock Sentinel of the 15th says:- IRON FOUNDRY.- We paid a visit, on Saturday last, to the Iron Foundry, recently erected in this village by Mr. Nelson Baker, and were much pleased with the state in which we found the establishment. Many of the castings were of a description that would do credit to much older and larger establishments upon comparison, some of them were found to be equal if not superior to Bangor castings. We trust that the enterprising proprietor will meet with that success which is justly his due."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 14, 1848 and N.B. Courier - Oct. 14, 1848 Carleton Iron Works - We have great satisfaction in announcing to our readers that by the spirited exertions of the Carleton and York Mining Company, the extensive Iron Works in the vicinity of Woodstock are fast approaching completion. The furnace, 45 feet in height from the abutment to the floor, is completed, a steam engine is in the course of erection on the premises, and the rails are being laid down to convey the ore from the mines to the smelting furnace. Operations are also about to be commenced to clear out the Creek on which the Iron Works are situated which, when completed, will admit steamboats coming close up to the works to load or discharge their cargoes, thus securing for the Company water communication with the harbor of St. John for the produce of their mines, without subjecting them to the disadvantage of an overland conveyance. We understand that at present there are about 100 men constantly employed about the premises, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the complete success of the undertaking. The benefits which the successful prosecution of this enterprise must secure to the inhabitants of that section of the Country, and to the public at large, are too obvious to require comment, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on those spirited individuals who have embarked a large amount of property in opening up and rendering available the mineral wealth of that district of the Province. We understand that several of the directors of the Company are on the spot superintending in person the labour of the workmen and that the works may be expected to go into full production in about a couple of months. We sincerely hope that the proprietors of the stock of the Carleton and York Mining Company may reap a rich reward for their enterprise and public spirit. We understand that His Excellency, during his late tour through the County of Carleton, visited the company's establishment and expressed the utmost gratification at the forwardness of the works and the prosperity of their immediate usefulness. - Head Quarters."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 6, 1849 Legislature debates. - Carleton Mining Company. - A short conversational debate took place upon this bill; in the course of which Hon. Mr. Crane observed that he was favorable to the encouragement which had been proposed, and more especially since he had learned the prospect of success entertained by the Company from the superior quality of their manufacture. He understood that the article produced was worth twice as much as that which is imported. It was however worthy of consideration, that in a time of unexpected distress in the country, a great deal of valuable property was about to be given to the Company; including a vast amount of cordwood, which in the event of a Railroad being made in that quarter, would prove a source of wealth to the Province. He was satisfied to give the grant; but he thought that a part of the capital should be laid out in making improvements on the land, which would be stripped of its wood, for the purposes of the Company. Hon. Mr. Johnston would make no alteration in the Bill, for it now stood as it did at the first. He had been willing to give the Company a reserve of 10,000 acres of wood, but it was thought better to give them the land and wood on the eastern side of the river. He felt no disposition to retrace what had been done. Hon. Mr. Hatch spoke in favor of the Bill. Hon. Mr. Robertson enquired into the conditions of the Grant. - With all his predelictions in favor of public improvements, he thought 10,000 acres of land too large a Grant for any Company in the Province. Hon. Mr. Simpson observed, that there should be a clause in the Bill to the effect that if the Company ceased their improvements, the lands should revert to the Crown, as it was evident that the design of the Grant was only to assist them in carrying on the business. Hon. Mr. Harrison said that the people had been informed that the Company was to pay a duty of 5 4 per cent upon their manufactures; but as that condition had since been overlooked, he thought that alteration should be made public. Hon. Mr. Robertson was of opinion that either the clause for the land reverting to the Crown, in the event of the works being abandoned, or the condition that the Company must be in existence five years should be attached. Hon. Mr. Botsford was favorable to the Bill, but he thought it should like all other Leases, contain the clause of reversion to the Crown, in the case of the terms not being complied with. He supposed that this clause would be added at the period when the lease would be renewed. Hon. Mr. Kinnear stated that the Government intended in future to be more stringent in the enforcement of conditions. (Here we may remark, that the condition is a duty of 1d per ton, instead of 5 per cent, as was at first contemplated. After a few further observations in the course of which Hon. Mr. Hazen stated (in answer to a question) that the Government had nothing to do with the Bill, which had been brought like any other, before the Legislature, it was passed without a division."

S.J. Chronicle - Apr. 6, 1849 and Weekly Observer - Apr. 10, 1849 and Head Quarters - Apr. 18, 1849 and Miramichi Gleaner - Apr. 17, 1849 New Brunswick Iron. - We have had our attention called to some further specimens of this precious production, (more so even than California gold), and which has just come from Boston, where it had been sent for the purpose of being converted into malleable bars. We have already spoken of the very superior quality of the pig iron, but we were not prepared to be informed that in both states, cast and malleable, it is superior to any known in the world. A bar was taken and wrought out cold into all imaginable shapes, without the least sign of crack or break in its appearance, and in such a way that the very best Russia and Swede iron in the market could not withstand; and its superior toughness is such, that orders have been given to furnish the iron work for some large ships, of this native production, which is to be of not much more than half the weight now used for that purpose."

Weekly Observer - Jan. 16, 1849 and Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 23, 1849 The Iron Works. - On Thursday, the first sample of pig Iron was produced at the Company's Foundry. The quality is said to be very superior, and such as is capable of being manufactured to great advantage into steel. We do not profess to judge of these matters, but from a specimen now in the office we should think, from its brightness, the fineness of its grain, and the hardness of the mass, that its quality must surpass most pig iron. Those acquainted with it think it will be too hard for castings; but, though much is yet to be learned respecting it, those most interested in its success are well pleased with its appearance so far. The engines work well; and everything at present about the establishment has a prosperous aspect. Many teams are employed now daily in hauling wood to the coal kilns, and others in bringing the ore from the mines to the furnace. - Sentenil."

Head Quarters - Jan. 24, 1849 and N.B. Courier - Jan. 27, 1849 and S.J. Chronicle - Jan. 26, 1849 and St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 31, 1849 Carleton Iron. - On Monday last we examined a specimen of Carleton Iron in its malleable state, which had been brought to this City by Mr. Stephens, of the Carleton Iron Works, for presentation to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as the fruits of these extensive works. This specimen was ""puddled"" in the forge of Mr. 2 V.A. Hartley, Blacksmith, in Woodstock, and formed into a neat horse-shoe, which was afterwards handed over to the armourer of the 1st Royals, who polished one side, leaving the other with the finish which Mr. Hartley's beautiful hammering had given it. The ""puddling"" process, and the forging of the horse-shoe, were completed in less than three hours. The Iron appeared to be soft, the grain very fine, and apparently as tough as the finest Russia Iron. The polish produced by the Armourer was very fine, and, in the opinion of good judges, indicated a very superior description of metal. This specimen was presented to his Excellency on Monday, by Mr. Allan, of the firm of Harris and Allan, St. John, and Mr. Stephens, of the Iron Works, accompanied by the Hon. the Surveyor-General, and James Taylor, Esq., M.P.P. We understand that His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the specimen presented, and with the prospect of benefit to the country, which the successful prosecuting of these works cannot fail to secure. The Iron Works are now producing 4 1/2 tons of excellent Pig per day, which quantity the managers hope, in a short time to increase to eight tons, which it is expected, will be the average produce of the works in their present state."

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Head Quarters - Jul. 11, 1849 and S.J. Chronicle - Jul. 13, 1849 and St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 25, 1849 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 14, 1849 and Weekly Observer - Jul. 17, 1849 Carleton Iron Works - Our readers will recollect that about two months ago we noticed that the Carleton Iron Works had been stopped, by the hearth giving way - the stone of which it had been composed being burned up by the intense heat of the blast - but we are glad to learn that these works are again in successful operation. The stone of which the hearth for the furnace was originally composed was imported from New York, but turned out to be of rather inferior quality, and burned out in less than twelve months. The new hearth is supposed to be of better quality for resisting the action of the fire, and it is also constructed on a better plan; bottom being circular, presents an equal surface to the heat instead of the angles formed by the square stones composing the former hearth. The works are now producing their former quantity of iron daily, and constant employment given by this really valuable enterprise to over 100 hands, besides a number of teams, has been of great advantage to that portion of the Province during the late unexpected depression in other branches of industry."

Morning News - May 18, 1849 At a meeting of the York and Carleton Mining Company, held at the Company's Office in this City on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Directors:- Messrs. James Smith, Thomas Allan, John Owens, Henry Vaughan, James R. Tupper, N.S. Demill, Allan McLean, James Harris and Thos. Vaughan. And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. James Harris was elected President; Mr. James Smith was appointed Treasurer; and Mr. Thos. Vaughan, Secretary."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 10, 1849 York and Carleton Mining Company. - Mr. William Stevens, the Agent of this Association, has recently returned from England, which country he visited with a view of personally ascertaining the opinion of scientific men, of the quality and value of the Iron manufactured at Woodstock, and also of inducing extensive purchases in Great Britain. We are happy to say, that in the discharge of these offices he has met with the most gratifying encouragement. We quote from the certificate of Mr. Mushet, - in his line one of the most able men of the age and whose writings are highly appreciated by the scientific world - the following sentence, whilst we would remark that the entire document possesses a very satisfactory character:- ""This pig iron is dense, white and convex upon its service, indicating great richness of quality."" ""Remarkable for its fusibility, and enters into a fluid state at a degree of heat far below the melting point of ordinary cast iron."" ""It is admirably suited for mixing with less carbonated iron, to produce castings of great strength."" ""For bar iron this sample is found to produce a fine variety of cold tough iron."" ""It is well adapted for cable iron, for baths, and for wire-drawing, and, with careful puddling, would yield excellent tin-plate blooms."" ""For steel, the iron is found to possess great strength and body. It hardens well at a low temperature, and carries a most penetrating edge."" ""It is an article of high value as a steel producing iron."" We have seen specimens of pen knives and files, now in the possession of the York and Carleton Mining Company, very recently made from the produce of their works; and so far as we can judge, these articles are not excelled in beautiful finish by any imported; whilst we are well warranted in the supposition, that in point of utility they embrace all the qualities which are desirable. Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Sheffield, an extensive manufacturer, and a gentleman who has spent several years amidst the iron works of Germany, in order to obtain a mastery of such pursuits, thus remarks in a letter to Mr. Stevens, - ""Your ore is good, and free from silex; it carries within itself such a mixture as will supply its own flux, and thus you are enabled in a great measure to dispense with lime. This will prove a great advantage to you, because the addition of fluxes to facilitate the fusion of the earthy matter contained in the ore, reduces the percentage of the product, and increases the consumption of fuel in like ratio."" ""The business, although now small, has nevertheless within it the elements of a magnificent concern."" It is with pleasure that we give publicity to the present brief notice. The product of a new branch of our Provincial industry is now fairly before the British people, who in the end will prove to be customers for it, to the full extent of supply. It is highly gratifying to be apprized, that the early prospects of the Company will be more than realised by a steady profitable conversion of the recently valueless ore, of Woodstock into any form which it may be made to assume, by the application of the enterprise and industry of our persevering countrymen."

Weekly Observer - Nov. 20, 1849 York and Carleton Mining Company. - We are glad to learn that the Iron ore produced at the York and Carleton Mines has received the approbation of some of the most extensive manufacturers in England. Mr. Stevens, the agent of the Company, has recently returned from Great Britain, where he met with very great encouragement in obtaining orders for a supply of the iron. Articles manufactured from it are unsurpassed for beauty and finish by any

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 3, 1849 Destruction of the Carleton Iron Works by Fire!-We regret to learn that the buildings belonging to the Carleton Iron Company, at Woodstock, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. All the extensive buildings connected with the Company's Works were consumed, but the extent of the damage to the apparatus and machinery used in the manufacture of iron has not been ascertained. There was no insurance on the Works, and the loss will probably not be less than from œ3000 to 4000. We sincerely regret this disaster, as it has for the present checked the usefulness of the Company which promised so much good to the Country generally."

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Head Quarters - Oct. 3, 1849I regret to inform you that the very substantial building, recently erected in the upper village by the York and Carleton Mining Company, for the purpose of a Foundry, was destroyed yesterday afternoon by fire, arising from an explosion, occasioned, it is said, by a collection of gas. All the out buildings, consisting of coal stores, blacksmith's shop, &c., were saved by the exertion of the people, who hurried to render what assistance they could. The fire engine was on the spot in a very short space of time, considering the distance the company had to haul it. Everything was done that man could do to arrest the devouring element, but all was in vain to save the main building. I have not heard whether the furnace was much damaged or not; the engine has received some injury, to what extent I do not know. It is estimated that the loss is between two and three thousand pounds. This is an event that is to be deplored. The spirited and enterprising company will probably not mind it much, but, independent of their loss, the public will suffer in consequence of the suspension of the works for a short time, which must be the necessary consequence of this disaster. Many were depending upon those works for employment, and as some time must elapse before they can be got fairly in operation again, you will readily perceive that the melancholy circumstance is both a private and public loss. ... I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Gossip"

Headquarters - Oct. 3, 1849 Carleton Iron Works - We regret to learn that the principal building at the Iron Works, belonging to the York and Carleton Mining Company, has been destroyed by fire the past week. For particulars we refer our readers to our Woodstock correspondence."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 24, 1849 and Headquarters - Oct. 24, 1849 and Nova Scotian - Oct. 29, 1849 We understand that it is the intention of the York & Carleton Mining Company, forthwith to erectbuildings to supply the place of those recently destroyed by fire.- The breast work will be replaced by one of stone, and the whole of the buildings will be composed of the most substantial materials, and no pains will be spared to prevent a recurrence of the accident which has caused so much loss to the Company. We trust that their enterprise will at last receive a due reward.- Carleton Sentinel."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 3, 1850NOTICE York and Carleton Mining Company. A further Instalment of five per cent of the Capital Stock of this Company is required to be paid in by the Stockholders, at the Company's Office, in the City of Saint

John, on or before the 6th May next. By Order of a Meeting of the Stockholders. 1st April, 1850 John Owens, Treasurer."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1850 NOTICE To be Sold at Public Auction, at the Coffee House Corner, in the Market Square, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the twenty first day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon:- 66 shares of the Capital Stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company standing on the Books of the said Company in the name of William Stevens; the same being sold in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, for the non-payment by the said William Stevens of the sum of œ286, and interest, being the amount of two several assessments upon the said shares, duly made by the said Company, and payable respectively on or before the fourth day of February, and the eleventh day of February last. John Owens, Treasurer."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 24, 1850 York and Carleton Mining Company. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, will be held in the City of Saint John, at the Company's Office, in Prince William Street, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other business. April 20. Thos. Vaughan, Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 27, 1850 NOTICE 66 shares of the Capital Stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company will be sold at the Company's Office, in Vaughan's Brick Building, Prince William Street, in Saint John, on the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, in consequence of non-payment of Instalments, (if not 5 paid previous), with all costs attending to it. 27th Feb. 1850 John Owens, Treasurer."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 27, 1850 County of Carleton. - William Stevens, Esq., late manager of the Carleton Mining Association, has been presented with an Address, signed by the High Sheriff, and upwards of two hundred inhabitants of the county, in which they speak in high terms of the exertions he has used in bringing into notice the mineral resources of the Province. In noticing the difficulties which have arisen Mr. S. and the company, they say: - With the causes which have led to your separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, we have nothing to do, neither do we wish to express an opinion thereon; but the shareholders in the corporation will doubtless bear joint testimony with us, that they are indebted to your scientific knowledge and experience for many of the advantages of which they now boast the possession of. In replying to this address, Mr. S. thus alludes to the differences which led to his dismissal, and his future prospects: - With regard to my separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, I can only say that from the first moment of my acting as their Agent, in my time of my discharge, I served them honestly and faithfully, and to this time I am conscious of having given any cause for the course they have pursued towards me. They have circulated a report that I have withheld information obtained in England at their expense. That I positively deny - It is but too evident that covetousness has been the ruling cause of dismissal. The cruel and unmerited treatment received by me from them, was first painfully felt; but a kind Providence has directed us to a valuable discovery of excellent Iron ore which we have secured under the great seal of the Province. Myself and son intend proceeding immediately to England for the purpose of introducing it to the notice of capitalists, and no exertion shall be wanting on our parts to bring Iron Works into successful operation."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 2, 1850 and Royal Gazette - Jan. 30, 1850 NOTICE York and Carleton Mining Company. In compliance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the above Company, held on the 31st December last, that a further installment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock be paid in to the Treasurer:- Therefore, a further installment of Ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company is required to be paid in by the stockholders at the Company's office in the City of St. John, on or before the fourth day of February, 1850. January 2, 1850 James Smith, Treasurer."

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Royal Gazette - Jan. 9, 1850 and Royal Gazette - Jan. 30, 1850 NOTICE York and Carleton Mining Company. A further instalment of seven and two thirds per cent of the Capital Stock of this company is required to be paid in by the Stockholders at the Company's Office, in the City of Saint John, on or before the 11th February next. 24 January James

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 18, 1850 NOMINATIONS. - ....Mr. William Steeves would second nomination ... of Mr. (H.H.) Beardsley ......Four years ago he (Stevens) came here to lookafter our mineral resources, - he had sent some of the iron to England where it had been converted into steel, and proved equal to Russian, but the York and Carleton Mining Company wished to monopolize the trade and prevent other Companies from engaging in the business, they thought they had a monopoly but it was not so. He had a lease, and went to England for the purpose of getting up a Company and introducing British capital into the Province, - but while there he saw an advertisement in the Mining Journal offering the Company's works here, for sale, inserted in his opinion only to further frustrate his design of getting up another Company, and to prevent the introduction of Capital into the Province. Monopolies were injurious to a Country, and he warned the Freeholders of Carleton against sending a man to the House interested in the York and Carleton Mining Company. He was satisfied other Companies would be got up and called the attention of Freeholders to the benefits to be derived from them. Iron could be sold at remunerative prices, wood, and all kinds of farming produce need not be put down to a very low price and paid for in goods. He did not wish to injure the Company in any way, he wished them success, but there was plenty of room for another - for several more."

N.B. Courier - May 18, 1850 and Weekly Observer - May 21, 1850 and Carleton Sentinel - May 28, 1850 York and Carleton Mining Company. - The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this company took place on Tuesday the 14th instant, when Messrs. James Smith, James R. Tupper, Allan McLean, Thomas Allan, N.S. Demill, Henry Vaughan, James Harris, John Owens, and Thomas Vaughan were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, Mr.

James Harris was re-elected President; Mr. Allan McLean was appointed Manager; Mr. John Owens, Treasurer; and Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Secretary."

Head Quarters - Sep. 4, 1850 and N.B. Courier - Sep. 7, 1850 and Weekly Observer - Sep. 10, 1850 and St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 11, 1850 and S.J. Chronicle - Sep. 13, 1850 Carleton Iron Works. - We are happy to learn that the works of the Carleton Mining Company are now all but completed, and that the Company will commence smelting Iron ore as soon as the furnace can be heated to the proper temperature. It will be recollected that these works were totally destroyed by fire some months ago, and have since been built of stone and brick instead of wood, as formerly, and we trust they will now be secure against the recurrence of a similar accident. The company deserve great credit for the spirited exertions which they have made to rebuild their establishment, and recommence their useful operations."

Novascotian - Sep. 16, 1850 The Carleton Iron Works in New Brunswick, which were destroyed by fire a few months since, have been rebuilt with stone and brick, and will again be in active operation in a few weeks."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1851York and Carleton Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, will be held in the City of Saint John, at the Company's Office, in Prince William Street, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose electing Directors, and transacting other business. Saint John, 21st April, 1851 Thos. Vaughan, Secretary."

S.J. Chronicle - Aug. 1, 1851 New Iron Foundry. - We learn that the Iron Foundry in Woodstock, erected by Mr. James Everirr, and now owned by Mr. Robert Hay, of that place, is in active operation. Fifty moulding boxes were in sand on Saturday last, and would be filled with metal during the day. This is pretty well for one day's casting, in a small town in the interior of the country - Head Quarters."

S.J. Chronicle - Jan. 28, 1851 ""We learn that the Woodstock Iron Company feel greatly indignant at the people of the United States, in the face of law, refusing to admit their iron at the invoice price, and valuing it themselves at so high a rate as to raise the actual duty of 30 per cent to 40; and finding this insufficient to keep it out, gave them notice that 10 per cent more would be immediately charged. While we are admitting their products at more nominal duties, this is the way they return the concession made them. Will we never learn wisdom by experience?"

N.B. Courier - May 17, 1851 At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, held on the 13th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors:- Messrs. James Harris, John Owens, James Smith, James R. Tupper, Allan McLean, J.T. Smith, Henry Vaughan, Thomas Allan, and Thomas Vaughan; and at a meeting of the Directors, James Harris, was re-appointed President; James Smith, Treasurer; and Thomas Vaughan, Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 21, 1852 Notice. A meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the eleventh day of May next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of other business. April 17, 1852 James Harris"

Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1852Notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. A further instalment of five per cent of the Capital Stock of this Company, is required to be paid in by the Stockholders, at the Company's Office, in the City of Saint John, on or before the 24th day of April next. By order of a meeting of the Stockholders. March 29, 1852 James Smith,

Royal Gazette - Nov. 3, 1852 Notice. A meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company will be held on Saturday next, 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Office of D. & T. Vaughan in Saint John. By order, &c. James Harris, president Saint John, November 2, 1852"

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 10, 1852 Notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, held on Saturday 6th instant, it was resolved, and carried unanimous, that a further instalment of five per cent on the Capital Stock be paid into the Treasurer of said Company, at the Office of D. & T. Vaughan, in Saint John on or before Saturday 11th of December next. James Harris, Treasurer November 8, 1852"

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 20, 1852 and St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 15, 1852 and S.J. Chronicle - Dec. 3, 1852 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 27, 1852 and Weekly Observer - Nov. 30, 1852 IRON WORKS. - We are pleased to learn that the York and Carleton Mining Company are about to recommence operations at their works at the Upper town. The iron made at these works heretofore was too hard, and an English gentleman has undertaken to remedy the evil, which he thinks can be done by mixing an inferior description of ore with that before used. We also learn that the Company with which he is connected have agreed to take all the iron that can be made at these works, for five years, at a stated price, should the experiments to be made prove successful."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 27, 1853 notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. At a Meeting of the above Company, held on Wednesday, 13th instant, it was resolved that a further call of Five per cent, on the Capital Stock be paid to the Treasurer 4 at the Company's Office, in Prince William Street in Saint John, on or before Friday the 29th May next. James Harris, President. Saint John, 18th April, 1853."

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 7, 1853 York and Carleton Mining Company. - On Friday last the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company at the upper village were suspended for the winter and we have much pleasure in facing before our readers an outline of the Company's intentions and prospects, as given to us by way of the Directors. It appears that until this last experiment, some difficulty had been experienced in making the exact kind of iron to suit the English market. - The iron which had been previously made had not that uniformity of character which would enable buyers in Sheffield to determine its real value, one lot proving very good whilst another was so mixed with Manganese and other metals, that it was almost useless. The Company accordingly, determined to put the matter into the hands of the Messrs. Saundersons, the most respectable Steel Makers in Sheffield to send over an Engineer to test the real value of the minerals and the actual quality of the iron. In consequence of this arrangement the Messrs. Saunderson engaged Mr. Smith, then Manager of the Ystalyfera Iron Works in South Wales, to come out. The success of the first attempt was recorded in the Sentinel at the time. - Since then the Furnace has been rebuilt and remodelled after the most approved shape of the English Furnaces, and after some unavoidable delay last summer in getting the hearth-stones and materials, the furnace was blown in on the third of September. From that time until its stoppage upwards of 300 tons of iron has been made at a regular uniform description, and such as is admirably adapted for all sorts of steel and best iron purposes. In his report to the Directors Mr. Smith states that no difficulty exists in separating the Manganese, and other metals, and furthermore that the Iron can be produced at a price which would enable this province to be exporters rather than importers of the better description of bar iron. The operators of the Company are therefore temporarily suspended until arrangements can be made to carry on the works on a more extended plan, and until machinery for making bar iron suitable to the wants of 11 the country can be procured. Mr. Smith is now about starting for England to make the necessary arrangement for enlarging the Works and carrying them on regularly and extensively. Among other improvements contemplated, there is to be a railway to the Mines at Jacksontown, and two or three more furnaces are to be built, with machinery to convert the whole of the iron, if necessary, into bars. - On Mr. Smith's return in the spring no time will be lost in getting the works into active operation. - Sentenil."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 14, 1853 Notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. At a meeting of Stockholders of the above named Company, held in Saint John on Tuesday the 6th last. It was resolved that a further call of three per cent on the Capital Stock of the said Company be paid to the Treasurer on or before Saturday the 14th day of January next. James T. Smith, Treasurer. December 12, 1853."

3 Royal Gazette - Mar. 23, 1853 Notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. A Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held on Wednesday, 13th April next, at 3 o'clock p.m. at the Company's Office, in Prince William Street, Saint John. Thomas Vaughan, Secretary. 20th March, 1853."

N.B. Courier - May 14, 1853 York and Carleton Mining Company. - At a meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held at their office in St. John on Tuesday the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, the following persons were duly elected:- James Harris, Thomas Allan, James Smith, James Thomas Smith, Thomas Vaughan, John Owens, Allan McLean, James Moran, and James R. Tupper. And at a meeting of directors, held on the same day, James Harris was elected President, and James T. Smith, Treasurer, and James Robinson, Jun., was appointed Secretary. James Robinson, Jun., Secretary."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Carleton Sentinel Nov. 26, 1853 YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY. - On Friday last the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company at the Upper Village were suspended for the winter; and we have much pleasure in laying before our readers an outline of the Company's intentions and prospects, as given to us by one of the Directors. It appears that until this last experiment, some difficulty had been experienced in making the exact kind of iron to suit the English Market. The Iron which had been previously made, had not that uniformity of character which would enable the buyers in Sheffield to determine its real value, one lot proving very good, whilst another was so mixed with Manganese and other metals, that it was almost useless. The Company accordingly determined to put the matter into the hands of Messrs. Saundersons, the most respected Steel Makers in Sheffield, to send over an engineer to test the real value of the minerals and the actual quality of the iron. In consequence of this arrangement the Messrs. Saundersons engaged Mr. Smith, then Manager of the Ystalyfera Iron Works in South Wales, to come out. The success of the first attempt was recorded in the Sentinel at the time.- Since the Furnace has been rebuilt and remodelled after the most approved shape of the English Furnaces, and after some unavoidable delay last summer in getting the hearth-stones and materials, the furnace was blown in on the 3rd of September. From that time until its stoppage, upwards of 300 tons of Iron has been made of a regular uniform description and such as is admirable adapted for all sorts of Steel and best Iron purposes. In his report to the Directors Mr. Smith states that no difficulty exists in separating the Manganese, and other Metals, and furthermore that the iron can be produced at a price which would enable this Province to be exporters rather than importers of the better description of bar iron. The operations of the Company are therefore temporarily suspended until arrangements can be made to carry on the works on a more extended plan, and until machinery for making bar iron suitable to the wants of the country can be produced. Mr. Smith is now about starting for England to make the necessary arrangements for enlarging the Works and carrying them on regularly and extensively. Among other improvements contemplated, there is to be a railway to the Mines at Jacksontown, and two or three more furnaces are to be built, with machinery to convert the whole of the iron, if necessary, into bars. On Mr. Smith's return in the spring no time will be lost in getting the works into active operation. We sincerely congratulate the Company on the improved prospects before them, and hope by this time next year to see the various departments in good working order. We are sure the inhabitants of the Upper Town will not care how soon the smoke of the furnaces is seen, and the ringing of the forge hammer is heard amongst them. We will give a description of the present works, grounds, &c., in our next."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 30, 1853 Notice. York and Carleton Mining Company. A meeting of the Stockholders of the the above Company will be held on Friday the 30th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Company's Office in Saint John, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of of increasing the Capital Stock of the said Company. By order of the Board of Directors. James Robinson, Junr. Saint John, 26th November, 1853. Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 30, 1853 York and Carleton Mining Company. A meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held on Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Company's Office, in Saint John. By order James Robinson, Junr. 21st November, 1853 Secretary."

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 17, 1855 Parliamentary Debates. - From Mr. Taylor's Reports (Continued from 6th page). - Saturday, 10th March, 1855. The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill introduced by Mr. Connell to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Mr. Connell stated that the bill was a transcript of a Law that ceased to exist last summer. The capital of the Company to be œ30,000. Fifteen per cent to be paid down. And the stock to be divided into shares of œ25 each. - Bill agreed to. A Bill committed to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Mining Company. Mr. Connell fully explained the objects of the bill, by stating that Mr. Stevens went to England last summer, saw several parties there who would have advanced capital, but on examining into the matter it was ascertained that the Law was about expiring; and they would not do so until another act passed. The present bill was an exact copy of the law Incorporating the York and Carleton Mining Company, with the exception that Mr. Stevens name was inserted in this. He was anxious to have it pass at once, in order that Mr. Stevens might go immediately to England, which no doubt would be the means of introducing a large amount of capital into the country, which all must admit was very desirable. Mr. End would be willing to give every facility for the purpose of introducing capital into the country, and opening up its resources. He was aware that a few years ago a bill to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company, which did little good to anybody. He would like to get further information as to what effect the present bill would have, and whether it would go to lock up any more of the lands of the country; if so he would oppose it as there was far too much locked up already. Hon. Solicitor General was as anxious as any one to open up the resources of the country, but he wanted to take the proper steps to do so. And in order to obtain further information he would move that the chairman report progress, and that the bill be referred to the Mining Committee. Hon. Mr. Smith had little doubt but what the bill was all right; but the subject was a very different one to deal with, and he would like to have further information, and also in reference to the lease given to Mr. Wolhaupter. Mr. Connell, in answer to the question of the Hon. Member from Gloucester, (Mr. End,) would inform the committee that the bill would not lock up any lands, as Mr. Stevens was the owner of it. He felt anxious for the reasons that he had already given to have the bill pass now. Mr. Steadman thought that the right to all mining operations should be in the owners of the soil; and that if Mr. Stevens was the owner of the soil he was better without the present bill than with it. Hon. Surveyor General believed that the object of the mover of the present bill was, to have it become law, so that Mr. Stevens might go to England at once for the purpose of inducing parties there to advance capital for mining operations. If that was the case he could see no objections to it. He therefore hoped that it would not be mixed up with the general question as it would cause delay, and be the means of putting it off for another year. His Honor the Speaker did not think that it was necessary to refer this bill to the mining committee after the explanation given by the Hon. Member from Carleton, (Mr. Connell,) as the object was merely to give a lease for the purpose of continuing the rate of duty as it is at present. On the question being taken the motion for reporting progress was carried, and the whole subject referred to the committee on Mines and Minerals."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Headquarters - Nov. 7, 1855 York and Carleton Mining Company. - This Company have had their furnaces in blast a little over four months, during which time they have made six hundred and twenty tons of iron of a very superior quality, and commanding the highest prices in the British market. They have suspended operations for the present for want of charcoal, but intend blowing in again in December next. They have expended during the past summer a large amount of money in creating increased facilities for their future operations - that is, in building Coal Kilns, and a kiln for roasting ore; and are now almost to commence the building of a railway from their mines at Jacksontown to the furnace at Lane's Creek, for the transit of iron ore. We sincerely hope that this enterprising Company may eventually reap a rich reward for their outlay, as well as for the energy and perseverance, often under very disadvantageous circumstances, with which they have

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 27, 1855 YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY. - We are happy to inform our readers that the operations of this Company have been highly successful this season. They have suspended operations for a short time, and therefore blew out their furnace this week. They are out of stock at present. Mining operations are being prosecuted with activity. It is expected they will resume operations, or in technical phraseology will blow in again about 20th December. The Furnace has been in blast for a little over four months, and in that period has made 620 tons of Iron, of a very superior quality. The Company had a contract with a Mr. Saunderson, of Sheffield, England, who furnished a sample of such quality as he wanted; and we have had much pleasure in the information that the Iron manufactured by the Company is decidedly superior to the sample. The reason, we have been informed, of exceeding the quality required was in expectation of making a larger quantity than was contracted for, in anticipation of further demands, and thus raise the character of the Iron in the British market. These facts show that the works have been judiciously and effectively managed, and we hope will continue so, until the Company be amply remunerated, and the resources of the Province, particularly those of Carleton, be more fully developed. [NOTE Crimean War needed iron]"

Carleton Sentinel - May. 15, 1856 We have much pleasure in stating that the York and Carleton Mining Company have resumed operations in making iron; that they commenced blowing in on the 16th ultimo, and are daily doing a good

Royal Gazette - Oct. 8, 1856 Notice. At a meeting of the Stockholders of York and Carleton Mining Company held this day, it was resolved to make a further call on the Stockholders of said Company of five per cent on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company within thirty days from the date hereof. James Harris, President. Saint John, 15th

S.J. Chronicle - Sep. 26, 1856 The York and Carleton Mining Company are about extending their works by the erection of puddling furnaces and rolling mills for the purpose of making malleable iron. The quality of their pigs is peculiarly well-adapted for making the best description of boiler-plate, as well as bars, equal to the best Russian and Swedes iron.- Carleton

Carleton Sentinel -Feb. 21, 1857 and St. Andrews Standard -Feb. 25, 1857 NEW BRUNSWICK IRON. - A correspondent of the Colonial Presbyterian writing from England says: I learned yesterday, with no little satisfaction, that a specimen of New Brunswick iron which had been forwarded to Messrs. Douglass & Westcott of Liverpool, to have analysed, is pronounced to be one of the richest ores known to be in existence.- It was also thought that the specimen sent was not very well chosen, and that in all probability much better specimens of the ore may yet be forwarded. When it is considered that the United States are in a measure dependent on England for iron, and that iron ore could be sent to England as ballast, for less cost than it can be sent from some parts of England where it is found - but where there is no coal, to others where coals are to be obtained, the value of the New Brunswick mineral treasures, at some future early day, must be very obvious."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 7, 1857 Of course our readers who are interested in the prosperity of this County are interested in the Iron Works, so-called. These works are not now in operation, as is well known. The Company, we believe, have suspended operation, pending the manufacture of the pigs, now on hand, at the Forge Co. Works, at Straight Shore, Saint John. We visited this establishment a short time since, and found some ten or fifteen men busily engaged in the curious process of puddling the Woodstock Iron and converting it into bars for ship knees. Puddling the iron is performed by the following process. The pigs, broken into lesser pieces, are thrown into an oven and subjected to an intense blast, which reduces them to a fluid state. The molten mass is kept constantly in motion by means of an iron scraper with a long handle, until all the slag is destroyed, and it becomes a porous irregular heap of soluble iron; it is then subjected to the force of a steam hammer, by which it is made to assume the desired form. We sincerely hope the experiment being tried will prove successful, and that we may soon hear of the resumption of work at Upper Woodstock, with the energy which has marked the proceedings of the York and Carleton Mining Company heretofore, and with sure prospects, to them, of success."

New Brunswicker - Apr. 6, 1858 Nova Scotia Iron. - It is said that from some experiments made in casting cannon at Woolwich, it has been proved that a mixture of Nova Scotia iron with Swedish, makes the best ordnance. We have no doubt that in the course of time, when the mines and minerals of the lower Colonies are better known that they will attract attention abroad, and become a valuable source of trade. The superior quality of iron found in Carleton County, in this Province, is beginning to be appreciated. New Brunswick offers a wide field for the explorations of the geologist."

Morning News - Mar. 19, 1858 New Brunswick Iron Works. - We intend to offer a few remarks upon this subject in our next."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Morning News - Mar. 22, 1858 New Brunswick Forge Company. - We are gratified to know the works of this company are in a flourishing condition, so far as their limited operations will allow. There is a wide field for the enterprise, St. John alone furnishing a market for all the iron that can be manufactured in the shape of Ships' Knees, Straps, Shafts, Cranks, Ship's Anchors, &c., &c.; even if the supplies of the works were ten times greater there would be a demand in our immediate vicinity. We paid a visit to the works a short time since - they are situate at the Straight Shore - and were agreeably surprised to find an establishment under such encouraging auspices. The result of our visit satisfactorily proved to our mind that we have not only the material in our Province to carry on extensive iron operations, and thereby prevent the importation of tens of thousands of pounds worth of such merchandize; but also the enterprize and abilities to render the business highly remunerative. The only thing we lack is capital - capital enough to enable our people to go to work with vigour, upon an extensive scale. One of the greatest necessities of the age is Iron. A country possessing this mineral, may be considered rich in the true sense of the word. The greatness of England rests upon her iron beds. This Province, we are told abounds in iron ore. The mines of Woodstock are considered to be superior and highly productive. It is from this quarter that our ""Forge Company,"" now under consideration, draw their supplies. The iron is brought down in vessels in ""pigs"", and conveyed over to the works. We observed upwards of a thousand tons piled on the wharf, ready for smelting. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has long been connected with the iron works in that State, was in our company, and he pronounced the Woodstock iron, which he closely examined, as of a superior description. It was defective in some respects, but in others far superior to any in Pennsylvania. On the whole, he pronounced the Woodstock iron suitable for any purpose for which it might be required in our Province. The works consist of an immense shed and appliances. There are on the premises a smelting furnace, steam engine and trip hammer. The iron is thrown into the furnace, and after undergoing a certain degree of heating, is brought out and put under the trip hammer, which falls upon it with ponderous force, and in a short time it is converted into what is called a ""bloom"", which is the first shape of malleable iron, and is then ready for manufacturing purposes. The works, however, are conducted upon too limited a scale, to be very profitable. At present 12 tons of iron are manufactured in a week. We are informed that five times twelve tons might be disposed of at very little additional cost for labour, if the machinery were extensive enough. There is iron in abundance and a demand, as we before stated, for all the

Ships' Knees, &c., that can be made; but, we presume the want of gold and not iron or enterprise, stands in the way of entering more largely into the business. For example, a Rolling Mill is required for making merchantable iron; and in place of one puddling furnace, there should be at least six. There appeared to be metal and facilities enough upon the premises to warrant us in drawing these conclusions. In every country in the world where iron works have been prosecuted, they have turned out to be highly remunerative, and the districts round about flourishing. We have the advantage in this Province of having the iron at our very doors; and we earnestly trust that the New Brunswick Forge Company will be enabled after a while to go into the business much more extensively. The supplies at Woodstock, we are told, are inexhaustible. We certainly think that the works are entitled to Legislative consideration. If a loan could be obtained through Provincial guarantee (the Company making the Province secure) it would lead to most beneficial results, not only to the Company but to the Province at large. After visiting the works at the Straight Shore we called in at the Foundry of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert, and examined an iron shaft which had been made at the Company's works, Straight Shore, for the steamer Emperor. It was 12 feet long, and weighed 3,600 lbs. It was in process of being turned by the steam machinery of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert. Here then was a fair specimen of what can be done in our Province. The iron is taken out of the earth at Woodstock, converted into pig iron, sent down to St. John, put into the puddling furnace at the Straight Shore, and thus rendered malleable; and then it is placed in the hands of our enterprising friends at the Phoenix Foundry, for finishing and polishing off, for the use of one of our fast steamers. The strength and quality of this shaft is pronounced to be equal to any thing of the sort that could be made in England, and yet the cost is far less than if it were imported from the United States. T.E.G. Tisdale, Esq., is President of the Company; and it is our anxious desire to see the works extended, so that

Royal Gazette - Dec. 4, 1861 Notice. Saint John, 29th, November, 1861. A meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company will be held at their Office, Saint John, on the fourth day of January next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., on special business of the Company. James Harris, president."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 23, 1861 Several gentlemen from England accompanied by members of the York and Carleton Mining Company, arrived there on Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the works of that company at Upper Woodstock, with a view of purchase on the part of the first named. It is to be desired that the iron works should be put into operation again. It is distressing to see so much capital lying idle, while there is such an excellent field for the manufacture of a quality of iron, which has been proved to be very superior."

Carleton County Sentinel - Feb 22, 1862 and Headquarters - Feb. 26, 1862 and Morning News - Feb. 28, 1862 Mr. Best, one of the two gentlemen who have become the proprietors of the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, arrived here a few days ago, and already has commenced operations, having a crew of men at work repairing the foundation, engines, &c. Mr. Best informs us that he finds the buildings, machinery, &c., in quite as good a state as expected, and expresses his intention of having the foundry in active operation by the first of May. We learn, incidentally, that one of the proprietors has returned to England to obtain, among other necessaries, over one hundred practical workmen for the establishment. We know the gentlemen engaged in this great industrial undertaking will receive the warmest wishes, for their success, of our community."

Headquarters - Feb. 26, 1862 The Warrior and Carleton Iron. - No British subject who reads the newspapers, but has been deeply interested in the construction and the repeated trials of the iron-clad ""Warrior"". But Carleton County may take an especial interest in this vessel; we are informed on the best authority that seven hundred tons of the iron used in the plating of the ""Warrior"" was made from the pig iron produced at the foundry at Upper Woodstock, and that the English Company which has purchased that foundry has contracts with the Imperial Government for further supplies of the iron. - Woodstock

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N.B. Reporter - Jul. 4, 1862 The Carleton Sentinel informs us of the successful operation of the Iron Foundry at Upper Woodstock. Our opinion always has been that the quality of the Iron produced at Woodstock could not be excelled in any part of the world, and it is pleasing to find this excellent manufactory resumed after its short suspension."

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 21, 1862 and S. J. Daily Globe - Jun. 23, 1862 and New Brunswicker - Jun. 24, 1862 IRON WORKS. - We are pleased to learn that the Furnace of the Iron Works was put into blast, for the first time, under its present proprietorship, on Tuesday last, and the result was highly satisfactory, the quality of the casting proving better than the average formerly. We trust that this is but the beginning of a continued series of successes which shall wait upon the further prosecution of this very important enterprise."

Morning News - Jun. 25, 1862 Woodstock. - The Iron Works at Woodstock are again in full blast. The property recently changed hands."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 26, 1862 The Iron Foundry. - The new Charcoal Iron Company which has purchased and set once more in operation the works of the old York and Carleton Mining Company, made the first cast from the foundry on Tuesday last. We understand that the working of the foundry thus far has been most satisfactory to those interested. Mr. Best, the Manager, and Mr. Smith, a principal owner, being present at the casting. They seem to entertain no doubt but that the result will be successful in a hugh degree; and speak confidently of an increase in the number of furnaces and an enlargement of the operations of the company. The recommencement of these works forms an era in Carleton, and, we believe, in the Province. To day we learn that the furnace is now burning that grey iron which is precisely the description which the proprietors require and have expected. All little lingering doubts which may have existed, as to complete success have

Carleton Sentinel - Dec 12, 1863 The English Admiralty, after repeated severe tests, have found that the iron plates made from iron ore obtained at Woodstock, New Brunswick, is superior to any iron found in the British empire for resisting heavy

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 2, 1863 From the lengthy notice of the Woodstock Iron Works which appears in the Carleton Sentinel of the 30th ult. we extract the following: -We have 10 kilns - they are made of brick - for making charcoal, their holding capacity in the aggregateis 510 cords of wood, yielding 75,000 bushels of coal per month, and consuming in the year over 10,000 cords of wood - the year of forty weeks, twelve weeks being about the average time of stoppages in the year. The amount of ore consumed or manufactured is 10,000 tons per year. The number of men employed, on an average during the year is 100, who receive an average of about $1.75 per day, making $42,000 expended yearly for manual labor, without reference to the teams employed &c. The whole current expense of the establishment reached last year, in which there was but 16 working weeks, $40,000. For the present year it will probably reach $75,000; this with one furnace. Excavations have already been made for a second furnace which is to be erected immediately and then, of course, the expenditure in everything but expense of running the machinery will be nearly doubled. Besides the material before named there are consumed at the Works as a flux 800 tons of Limestone per year, which comes from the Company's land at Guimic. Except from some casualty the furnace is not out of blast, or the fires allowed to subside but once a year; this is necessary to replace the hearth of the furnace which burns out in that time. The fire brick heretofore used has been brought from England; but the proprietors of the works have a party out now exploring upon the Tobique, under the direction of their intelligent engineer, Mr. Cadman, in hopes of finding a stone, which resists the action of fire, in sufficient quantities to answer the purpose. During the past season there was yarded for the Works, in the space of three months, 10,000 cords of wood. During the 16 weeks of the past year in which the Works were in full operation there were 789 tons of iron turned. All the iron thus far sent to England has been sold to one concern, and that solely for one purpose, the iron plating of ships for the Royal Navy, for which this iron has proved, after the most rigid tests, the best adapted of any made. Of course the demand for it is largely in excess of the capacity of the present works to produce the iron, the character of which seems most firmly established in the English market, where it ranks higher than the best brands of Swedish iron, and commands a larger price in the pig, than ordinary bar iron. Its points of excellence consist in its greater density and highly carbonized character. There are now at the Works some 250 tons of iron which is engaged and waited for in England."

S.J. Daily Globe - Jun. 3, 1863 Woodstock iron... (see story in Carleton Sentinel and Daily News)..."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 20, 1864 Mr. Connell will, it is thought, be a candidate for the vacant seat in Carleton Co. It is rumored that he will be opposed by Mr. Best of the Iron Works..."

Colonial Farmer - Aug. 1, 1864 The Carleton Sentinel says that the Woodstock Iron Works employ 27 teams hauling ore. The teams average 7 1/2 tons per day each. The Company pay $486 dollars weekly for this service alone. A number of other teams are engaged hauling charcoal."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 10, 1864 Prof. Hinds report abbreviated (see Carleton Sentinel of Aug. 6)"

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 10, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - Feb. 12, 1864 New Traffic.- The Woodstock Iron Company, during the last week, transported over the N.B. & C. Railway, upwards of 100 tons of their iron, which is now being shipped at this port ..."

Headquarters - Jul. 27, 1864 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 23, 1864 and Morning Freeman - Jul. 28, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 6, 1864 Iron Mines. - There are now twenty-seven teams constantly employed in hauling ore from the Iron Mines, Jacksontown, to the Works. The teams average 7 1/2 tons per day each, or a total of 202 1/2 tons in all, being 1205 tons per week. Forty cents per ton is paid for hauling, which thus puts in circulation, weekly, $486 for this service alone, chiefly among the farmers of Jacksontown, who employed their teams thus when other duties on the farms are not pressing. Besides there are a number of teams hauling charcoal from pits, in Williamstown and elsewhere, and there is likewise a considerable quantity of wood being hauled in constantly. These items of a great industrial enterprise being prosecuted here, cannot, we presume, be uninteresting to any of our readers. - Carleton Sentenil."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 1, 1864 Mr. Best of the Woodstock Iron Works, will not be a candidate for the representation of Carleton County at the approaching election."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar 5, 1864 IRON ORE IN AROOSTOOK. – Dr. J.C. Weston of Bangor, a member of the Board of Agriculture, in a report upon ""The influence of Manufacturers on Agriculture, says that Maine has an abundance to supply the smelting furnaces in many localities where the necessary fuel can be cheaply furnished and the means of transportation provided. The most promising ore is found in Wade Plantation, in this county. He says that iron has remarkable strength and tenacity, and like its counterpart in Woodstock, N.B. is the best for sheathing our iron gunboats, and hence its national importance. Great Britain has used plates manufactured from the Woodstock ore in the construction of the Black Prince having ascertained by experiment, that while plates made from other iron were shattered by projectiles from an Armstrong gun, these were only slightly indented."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Oct. 25, 1864 Progress. - The quantity of iron turned out at the Woodstock Iron Works during the whole of last year was 700 tons. This year, from January to the present time, no less than 2000 tons has been turned out. This is a marked evidence of progress. - News"

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 30, 1865 The Carleton Sentenil which keeps its readers well informed on what is passing says - ""Mr. Sills, who represents, we believe, an English and American Company, has during the past few weeks been engaged exploring the county, on the eastern side of the river, in the localities of Professor Hind's geological survey, making himself more completely acquainted with the character of our Iron and Copper ores. He has found abundant proof of the justness of Professor Hind's testimony as to the abundance and richness of those minerals and is now negotiating for the purchase of land in Glassville and other localities, having in view the erection of smelting furnaces.In this connection we may mention that Mr. Best has gone to England in the interest of his company; and Mr. Wm. Stevens is also in England negotiating with every probability of success for the starting of a new Iron furnace at Wakefield."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 26, 1865 RICH IRON ORE. - Mr. Thomas Everett, Jacksontown, has left with us a specimen of Iron ore taken from the mines on his farm, where they are now raising it for the Iron Works. This piece is in size 3x10x5 inches, and weighs upwards of 17 lbs., and contains over 60 per cent. pure iron. The seam from which this piece was broken is now open 4 rods and is 40 feet wide, solid like this specimen. With facilities for conveying wood and other material quickly and cheaply, the reproductive industry which would be put in operation, working our inexhaustible iron beds, is beyond our just conception - Woodstock Sentinel."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 28, 1865 The Carleton Sentinel says that the Woodstock Branch Railway Company have ordered the issue of a prospectus for procuring stock and proceeding with the line from the Iron Works to the St. Andrews Railway at Eel River, under the provisions of their Act of Incorporation of 1864."

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 19, 1865 Carleton Co. - Wm. Stevens, Esq., who went on avisit to England in the interest of a new iron smelting concern, has returned with favorable reports of his mission and the probability is that another smelting furnace will be established at Jacksontown ere long."

S.J. Daily Globe - Aug. 27, 1866 Mr. Best has returned from his trip to England, and has given the Carleton Sentinel most hopeful reassurances that the very important Iron Works with which he is and has been so closely connected, and with which his interests may be more completely identified in the future, are to be continued in operation with the same force and the same extent as heretofore."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 10, 1866 The Woodstock Iron Works people are sending over the St. Andrews Railway for export a large quantity of iron."

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 24, 1866 The Charcoal Iron Company, we are glad to learn from Mr. Best, have now their new furnace in successful blast, and they propose running both to their full capacity hence forward.-[Sentenil"

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe:

S.J. Daily Globe - Nov. 5, 1866 The Woodstock Iron Works are advertised to be sold on the 1st of May next."

St. Andrews Standard - Nov. 21, 1866 The Woodstock papers say it is the present intention of Mr. Best to shut down operations at the Iron Works during the winter. The loss to the County will be severe."

S.J. Daily Globe - Jan. 7, 1867 As might be expected, the suspension of operations at the Woodstock Iron Works is felt throughout nearly the whole county of Carleton. The employment which had hither to been given to men and horses in furnishing ore and wood to the works is withdrawn, and with it a large amount of money. Hopes are entertained that operations will be resumed in the Spring."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jun. 11, 1867 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 19, 1867 and St. Croix Courier - Jun. 14, 1867 The Woodstock Iron Works have, we understand, been purchased by Mr. Best, from the Commercial Bank, and, as soon as arrangements can be made for a supply of wood, the operations will be commenced again. Mr. Best's experience as former manager of the works will now do him good service. - Globe"

Carleton Sentinel - June 15, 1867 IRON WORKS.- We learn with pleasure that Mr. Besthas made arrangements for the purchase of the Iron Works, and that they will be in operation in November next. The successful prosecution of these works is a matter of the first importance to our County and this intelligence will be hailed with satisfaction. Governor Deardson (?) and Mr. Cass. both acquainted with, or interested in, the manufacture of iron, examined some specimens of the Woodstock works pig to-day, and they regard it as very valuable and of a character which will command a ready sale in the American

Morning Journal - Mar. 20, 1867 Notice of Sale. - On the first day of May, A.D., 1867, at eleven o'clock, a.m., at Chubb's

Corner (so called) in Prince William Street in the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, will be sold By Public Auction: The lands, erections, mills, furnaces and machinery, mines and other the premises conveyed by William Ellis Smith to the York and Carleton Mining Company by Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, which said Indenture of Mortgage is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills in and for the County of Carleton in Book Y of Records, pages three hundred and sixty (360), three hundred and sixty one (361), three hundred and sixty two (362), three hundred and sixty three (363), three hundred and sixty four (364), three hundred and sixty five (365), three hundred and sixty six (366), three hundred and sixty seven (367), three hundred and sixty eight (368), three hundred and sixty nine (369) and three hundred and seventy (370) and which said land and premises are in the said Indenture of Mortgage described as all and singular the several lots, pieces and parcels of land and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that is to say, ..."

S.J. Morning Journal - May 3, 1867 The Woodstock Iron Works, land, &c., for sometime advertised for sale in the MORNING JOURNAL, were sold by Mr. Stewart on Wednesday, for $18,450, the Commercial Bank being the purchaser."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 19, 1868 The Woodstock Iron Works.- We are glad to see that Mr. Best has returned from England after a successful mission in relation to the iron works at Woodstock, and to learn from that operations will be commenced at once.- Globe"

Carleton Sentinel - Aug 22, 1868 Mr. Best, we are pleased to say, arrived here on Thursday evening, and the Iron Works will be put in blast as soon as possible."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1868 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 7, 1868 New Brunswick Hematite Iron. - We have received specimens of white fibrous iron from Hematite Ore mined in New Brunswick. It is of extreme hardness, capable of scratching glass, and of remarkable purity. It is also exceedingly tough, Robert Mushet, of Coleford, England, stating that he has twisted nail rod cold, made from it, which exhibited a toughness equal to the Llondross or Teviotdale Iron. Charles Sanderson says he is using the iron as samples. He is the well known steel maker, and says ""the steel made from it hardens perfectly for file making. The Pembroke Iron Works, Pembroke, Me., is using it with great success for axe iron and edge tools. We understand the deposits of this ore in the vicinity of Woodstock, New Brunswick, are practically inexhaustible. It has been largely and successfully tested in the casting of chilled car wheels, both in England and in this country, and in the former country by John Brown & Co. of Sheffield, for armour plates. - Scientific American."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 6, 1868 It is with great pleasure, that we refer to an advertisement in to-day's issue, of Mr. Best, for wood for the use of the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock. The resumption of business at this establishment, of which the advertisement gives practical indication, will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the county. Mr. Best was in Town during the early part of the week making preliminary preparations, and leaves for England in a few days, intending on his return, should a sufficient quantity of wood be obtained by that time, to start one of the furnaces immediately. By November, at the latest, he anticipates getting thoroughly under way. We wish the enterprise every success."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 10, 1868 We are glad to learn that Mr. Best is making arrangements to again start the Iron Works at Woodstock. He will get to work in the fall, say October or November. A firm in Boston has contracted for all the iron that can be produced by one furnace."

Headquarters - Jun. 10, 1868 The Woodstock Iron Works, that have been closed some time, will, it is said, resume operations in the Fall. Mr. N. Best, the Manager, is now advertising in the local papers for a supply of cordwood, the first indispensable requisite. He expects on his return from England - whither he is going - about November, to commence work immediately. The Globe says that a firm in Boston has contracted for all the iron that can be produced by one furnace. It will be a good thing for the county if the furnaces are kept in full blast. It will be an immense pity if the impossibility of carrying

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 9, 1868 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. - The article in our issue of the 30th Sept., under the above caption having come under the observation of a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to Oromocto, he has favored us with the inspection of some fine fossils and specimens of coal dug by himself out of the bank of the Oromocto River, thus confirming the supposition of Mr. Best, of the Woodstock Iron Works, of the extension of the great carboniferous basin of New Brunswick to the Oromocto Valley. The coal which has been shown to us appears to beof good quality, but the vein from which it was taken is not of workable thickness. The fossils may, however, afford data for a scientific opinion as to the existence of larger deposits of this valuable mineral, and we are authorized to say that such information would be given by the possessor of these fossils to the gentlemen now engaged on the geological exploration as may facilitate their researches, should they be in need of or desirous of obtaining it."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 3, 1868 WOODSTOCK IRON WORKS. - The Woodstock Acadian contains the following:- ""Mr. Best is engaged in making preparations for the resumption of operations at the Iron Works. He has on hand a considerable stock of ore, and has a large quantity of coal at the kilns in Newburgh, - ample stock for a run of one furnace for a few months. So much, however, has to be done, preparatory to a commencement that it is not probable that the furnace will be put in blast before the first of November next. We trust that these works have now resumed operations never again to be permanently, or otherwise than for a short time, closed. The effect upon the county will be felt this coming winter, in the extension of employment, and an increase in the amount of money in circulation. And now, that our Branch Railway is open, and the United States capital and enterprise are turning to some extent in this direction, it is to be hoped that the making of charcoal iron in Carleton will not be confined to one furnace, but that the demand will be such as to lead to further

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 5, 1868 N.B. iron article in Scientific American."

Carleton Sentinel - Jan 9, 1869 The furnace at the Iron Works is now in full blast. The first casting was drawn off on Saturday last."

Morning Freeman - Jan. 12, 1869 The Woodstock Iron Works are again in full blast."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 28, 1869 The Woodstock Iron Works have again commenced operations, with fair prospects of doing a good business. Mr. Best, we learn, has secured both the capital and the market necessary to give permanency to this important undertaking."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 28, 1869 Several hundred tons of pig iron, of choice, quality from the Woodstock Works, are lying on the Wharf at St. Andrews for shipment to Pembroke, Me., and England, chiefly."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;
Daily News - Feb. 2, 1870 Commercial Bank... Vernon ... Ladds ... Assets, January, 21st 1870 ... (include) ... York and Carleton Iron Works"

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 7, 1871 Commercial bank. In reply to a question respecting the Woodstock Iron Works it was stated that a gentleman was expected by the last steamer from England, who, it was expected, would purchase the property, but he did not come. ....."

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1871 Commercial Bank. - ... Mr. James Milligan asked why the land, 12,000 acres, in connection with the Woodstock Iron Works, was not sold. He knew all the land in that vicinity, and he thought that $4 an acre could be obtained for that lot independent of the Iron Works. The President explained that the Directors were waiting the result of negotiations with an English firm before deciding to sell the land separately. ..."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 23, 1872 The agent of some Ontario Company has during the week, been prospecting the property formerly belonging to the York and Carleton Mining Company in this county, and now owned by the Commercial Bank. While satisfied with the extent and richness of the iron ore abounding in the County, we judge the probabilities of this Company and the Bank closing a bargain are not very favorable although the representative informs us that his company will probably start Iron Works somewhere in this vicinity."

S.J. Daily News - May 7, 1873 Commercial Bank. - .... Your directors very much regret that they are unable to report, as they had hoped to do at this meeting, that all liabilities had been paid. They have been corresponding with parties in England and the United States with reference to the sale of the Iron Works property at Woodstock, and have given parties in England until the month of June to examine the works and decide upon a purchase, which they trust will result in a sale of that valuable property, and your Directors feel that nothing has been lost by their unsuccessful efforts to dispose of this property heretofore, the land having very much increased in value. While negotiations with reference to the sale of the above mentioned property have been proceeding, your Directors have disposed of some of the properties held by the Board, and are anxious to find purchasers for the whole remaining properties; but they do not deem it advisable to sacrifice such as are paying interest on the value they place upon them until they have disposed of the Iron Works and while other matters over which they have no control are settled. .... James Vernon."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 27, 1873 The Woodstock Iron Works have not been sold, but only large tracts of land attached to them. These important works are still in the market."

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 27, 1873 The Commercial Bank has sold the timber lands, formerly belonging to the Charcoal Iron Works, to the N.B. Railway Company."

S.J. Daily News - May 22, 1874 Commercial Bank... The Iron Works at Woodstock are still unsold, although the timber lands were sold last fall for $24,000, but negotiations are now on foot for their disposal. ....Vernon."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 13, 1874 The Iron Ores of Carleton County. - It has been known for a long time that iron is found in great abundance in the County of Carleton, but although a number of years since blast furnaces were erected near Woodstock, for some reason or other they did not succeed, and the Province is still in almost entire ignorance of the nature and character of the ore beds of Carleton. We, therefore, propose to place before our readers such facts as we have been enabled to gather relative to the subject. The County of Carleton is traversed, for many miles, by a series of iron beds,

some of which first show themselves at Jacksonville, two miles west of the Saint John river; thence, running some degrees to the east of north, they can be traced continuously for a distance of five miles, and again recur on both sides of the Saint John, not far from the mouth of the Shiktehawk river directly on the line of the New Brunswick Railway, where wood is abundant; and still further at Glassville, eight miles from the Saint John. There seems, however, to be another series of beds which show themselves a short distance north of the foundry land (now owned by A. Gibson, Esq.), and again at the mouth of the Coldstream, four miles from the New Brunswick railway. It may not be out of place here to remind our readers that there is a great difference between a vein and a bed of ore. The former is generally uncertain in its size, from the fact of its being the result of a fissure filled with vein matter; while beds, which are evidently subordinate layers between stratified rocks, are generally from their constitution much more constant in their size. The Carleton iron beds occur in slates, which in the neighborhood of these beds are generally of a purple color, thus serving as a guide to the ore deposits. The beds vary in width of from 2 to 14 feet, those of larger size being intersected by small beds of seams of slate. The ore is a red hematite, so called from its redness when reduced to powder. Its texture is frequently slaty, and the beds dip at a high angle. Many thousand tons have been removed by open quarrying, and hundreds of thousands of tons can be mined without the aid of hoisting or pumping machinery by merely running in levels on the beds, which, owing to the nature of the hills, would readily drain themselves. Wood for the purpose of making charcoal is extremely abundant, as the extent of forest in the neighborhood of the Shiktehawk is almost unlimited. From an analysis of some of this ore made by John Mitchell, F.C.S., in 1862, we find the following percentage yield of several of its constituents. Metallic Sulphuric hosphoric Iron Acid Acid No. 1… 34.87 0.78 1.32 No. 2 … 35.15 0.59 0.98 No. 4 … 48.32 0.59 1.06 No. 7 … 36.85 0.57 1.06 These averages show a high percentage of phosphorus, which as Bauerman remarks, ""is one of the most unwelcome ingredients in iron ores, from the ease with which it passes into the metal during the smelting process, producing the most injurious effects if present in more than a very small proportion. Wrought iron containing not more than 3/10ths per cent of phosphorus is not sensibly affected in tenacity, but is only rendered somewhat harder; with one-half per cent it becomes somewhat cold short or incapable of being wrought cold under the hammer without breaking; with 8/10ths per cent the cold shortness is very decided; and 1 per cent makes the metal very brittle. The tenacity of cast iron is also sensibly diminished by phosphorus, so that the metal made from the worst kind of bog ores cannot be employed for castings requiring great strength; but this is counterbalanced by the properties of acquiring great fluidity and taking good impressions, which render it proper to be used for small and intricate ornamental castings."" In an analysis of the Woodstock hematite, A.F. Wendt, Esq., M.E., found 3.45 per cent of phosphoric acid and .06 of antimony. A specimen of pig iron obtained at the old furnace Mr. Wendt found to contain only a trace of phosphorus, while the analysis of Woodstock pig obtained by him from another source gave 1.03 per cent, from which it may be inferred that some of the beds are free, or nearly so, from phosphorus while, others contain a large percentage. Mr. Wendt says that the iron made from this ore could be used for puddling, and would make a good rail, on account of the manganese in it. Mitchell's analysis giving as high as six per cent of oxide of manganese in one specimen. Mr. Wendt also remarks that it would take a long and detailed examination to prove which beds are fit for working. By the dry assay Mr. Wendt obtained 41 per cent of metallic iron from Woodstock ore. With reference to some of the ore beds of Carleton being comparatively free from phosphorus, we give an analysis made in August, 1873, in London, by Messrs Johnson & Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England, of a piece of ore from a bed in Glassville, situated near Mr. Love's house, which gave - Manganese 23.00 per cent. Iron 8.70 "" "" Sulphur 10 "" "" Phosphorus 15"" "" This analysis, compared with others, conclusively shows that the ore beds of Carleton are of very different compositions. Such being the case, we think this matter well worthy the attention of the Government of New Brunswick, which might, at a comparatively small expense, cause an investigation to be made by some competent person who could obtain specimens of the ore from a depth of say 70 or 80 feet:- all the mining hitherto has not been to a greater depth than 25 or 30 feet. In order to obtain these specimens the diamond borer could be advantageously used. Iron ore deposits frequently vary in composition as the depth increases, hematite and limonite sometimes change to magnetite. The metallurgy and chemistry of iron demand much knowledge and experience, and we entertain no doubt but that were these brought to bear on these ore beds of Carleton, a great and lasting benefit would be conferred on the country."

S.J. Daily News - May 10, 1875 and Carleton Sentenil - May 8, 1875 Commercial Bank Matters. - The Commercial Bank disposed of its assets in this County, by public auction on Friday last week. Among other property sold was the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, comprising lands, buildings, machinery, &c., which was knocked down to D. Munro & Co. for $2,430. We understand that of some $90,000, due here the Directors have realized $70,000; or the operations of the branch of the Bank in this Town, from its establishment, has been attended with a loss of $20,000. - Carleton Sentinel, May 8th."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 26, 1876 Geological Survey of Canada - The Iron Ores of Carleton County. - We yesterday morning received from Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal, a copy of the Report of the Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, for 1874-1875. The survey is conducted under the supervision of A.R.C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., who makes such a magnificent display of Canadian minerals at the Centennial Exhibition. The typographical execution of the work is most beautiful, and we have seldom seen better plans than those which accompany the Report. Passing over for the present, many important discussions, and turning to the 97th page, we find a matter discussed in which the Province of New Brunswick in general, and the county of Carleton in particular, are especially interested. We there find the Report of Mr. R.W. Ells, B.A., of the iron ore deposits of Carleton County. The Carleton ore beds, until within a few years, have received but little attention from mineralogists, and we are now beginning to attract the observation of those best able to pronounce upon their merits. What we want to know is, does Carleton County possess beds of ore sufficiently free from impurities and rich enough in metal to yield an adequate return to the investment of capitalists under skilled and economical management? From the Report of Mr. Ells, we learn that the ore exists in beds of great extent. We will however, give his own words. He says:- The outcrops of iron ore, as will be seen by the map are quite numerous, extending in a general north-east course from Campbell's corner, near Jacksonville, to Flanigan's Hill, on the river St. John, (a distance as we notice by the map of many miles). The ore is found in a series of hills, with an average height of about 300 feet above the wharf at Woodstock. These in the vicinity of Jacksonville, are known as Moody's Hill, Iron Ore Hill, Maple Hill and Flagstaff Hill. Beginning near Campbell's Corner, at Moody's Hill, we find four openings, three of which are of considerable size, and have yielded a quantity of iron ore, amounting in all to about 20,000 tons. The ore is a rich looking compact hematite embedded in dark rusty slates. The second opening, Theodore Kearney's, is a quarter of a mile north-east of the first and near the summit of the hill. Here, the containing beds are red and green clay slates, the red slates being strongly charged with hematite, (red iron ore), and are all very much twisted. This bed of ore is of unequal width, ranging from five to fifteen feet, and a large quantity of ore has been removed from it. None of these beds of ore have been worked to a greater depth than twelve feet. Iron Ore Hill is the chief place from which the ore used in the Woodstock furnaces was taken. The veins or beds of ore vary from one to sixteen feet in thickness and have not been worked deeper than twenty feet. About 50,000 tons of ore have been extracted, the principal openings being about twelve in number, though there are many more smaller ones. On the east side of the river St. John several exposures of iron ore have been noted. An examination of this part of the country was made by Mr. Edward Jack, of the Crown Lands Department, and myself, and specimens obtained from all localities that were accessible. The first exposure of red and green slates on the east side of the river, noted by us, occurs near the junction of the Lower Newberg Road, with the river road. Mr. Jack found indications here of a deposit of hematite, which, however, is probably unimportant. The associated rocks are of a quartzose nature. Leaving the main river road at the village of Hartland, the road to Glassville runs up along the south bank of the Becaguimec river, and on the lot No. 2, occupied by Jas. Thomas, the beds of red hematite are again seen. The ore occurs here in small veins, three in number, from one to two feet in thickness, and very black on weathered surfaces. In connection with this bed is a very curious banded limestone, containing about 8 per cent. of iron, and a large proportion of manganese. Going up the Becaguimec river road, we found the next exposure at the fork of the Coldstream and the Becaguimec. At Miller's Corner, according to the report, iron ore again appears on a lot owned by Mr. W. Love. Numerous blocks of ore are found on the slope of the hill, which must be from a bed of considerable size; the exact thickness, however, could not be ascertained, but the outcrop was seen by Mr. Jack on a former visit. In the parish of Brighton, at Pole Hill, the so-called ores have been seen by Mr. Jack, and are pronounced by him to be similar to those of the Becaguimec. No complete analyses have been made of those from this side of the river, but simply determinations of iron. We gather from Mr. Ell's Report that the iron ores of Carleton County, so far as they have been assayed, show a large percentage of phosphorous, which is the greatest enemy of the iron smelter, as it renders iron cold, and short or brittle when cold. It is also one of those deleterious substances in iron which cannot be easily got clear of, since the phosphorous which is found in the ore has such an affinity for iron that it passes readily into the pig, according to the report. Mr. Wendt, of Columbia College School of Mines, found 1,032 of phosphorous in pig made from productive ore. Bannerman says (page 33, edition of 1872) that wrought iron containing more than three-tenths per cent. of phosphorous is not sensibly affected in tenacity, but is only rendered somewhat harder; with one-half per cent. it becomes somewhat cold-short, or incapable of being wrought cold under the hammer without breaking; with four-fifths per cent. the cold shortness is very decided, and one per cent. makes the metal very brittle. We can easily understand from this, the reason why the Woodstock iron was not adapted to manufacturing uses, inasmuch as Mr. Wendt's assay shows more than one per cent. of phosphorous in the pig, and we have been informed that the specimens of ore on which he operated were taken from all of the ore beds on which the Carleton iron mining company worked, the whole having been crushed together, and the assay made from the resulting powder. Of one thing we are sure, from Mr. Ells' Report that the County of Carleton has an unlimited supply of iron ore, which is not only found at Jacksontown, but also at Glassville, many miles distant, and this not in one, but in many beds. We believe from the observations of others that the cost of raising and delivering this ore on the cars of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway would not exceed $1.25 per ton, as it can be obtained easily by surface work, and that there would be no necessity for expensive machinery for draining purposes or lifting ore, since the levels can be run into the hills in many places where the draining or lifting by machinery would not be required. The County of Carleton may challenge any portion of the Dominion in so far as quality of iron ore is concerned, and although the quality of the beds which have been opened, has been inferior - there is no reason why beds of pure ore may not be found in some section of the County, for we know that beds or veins of pure ore may occur in near proximity to inferior ones. It would be well if the county of Carleton would investigate this matter and employ for a period not exceeding one year, the services of a competent metallurgist to inspect and determine the value of the different iron ore beds which occur in that county, many of which have never been examined. We have but little doubt, that careful explorations of this County, accompanied by well executed assays of the ore beds would bring to light valuable metalliferous deposits, which when iron again became of sufficient value, could be profitably worked, and the working of which would add to the population of the magnificent County of Carleton; enlarge the markets for agricultural produce and merchandize, assist New Brunswick in competing in manufactures of iron and generally add to the resources and wealth of the Province."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Daily News - Apr. 20, 1880 Iron Mining. - Negotiations have been going on lately between an American party and the company that own the Upper Woodstock Iron Works, with a view to transferring the mine and works to the American. Mr. David A. Munro, Registrar for Carleton county, represents the interests of the company. He had an interview with the government and was assured that all assistance in the way of continuing the charter, etc., would be given that they could give. He was also assured by Mr. Gibson that he would use his influence with the N.B.R.R. to have a track laid from Woodstock up to the mine, if right of way was given. Sanguine hopes are entertained that ere long these important works will

Daily News - Aug. 7, 1880 Iron Mining. - Immense buildings at the Charcoal Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, are being put up by W. & C.C.L. Co., at a cost of $25,000. The lumber is being supplied by Fred Hale, Esq., of Woodstock. Mr. Watson expects to start the furnace about the last of September. It is probable, however, that difficulty in procuring wood at that season of the year will effectively delay operations until February. Large quantities of ore will be taken from the Mines in the meantime. Mr. M. Campbell of Jacksonville, has contracted for running the ore at the Mines, and taking it to the works at

Daily News - Aug. 10, 1880 A Sketch of Jacksonville. - .... The Iron mining Industry. - [by a roving reporter] - ...... Before closing my rambling notes I must call the brief attention of your readers to the Iron Industry in Carleton. The mines, as you know, have lately passed into the hands of a Rhode Island company, represented here by Messrs. Charles H. Salisbury and James H. Sturdee, through whose kindness with information regarding the present and past state of the iron mining industry in the County of Carleton and prospects of the company now in charge. The mines are situated on an eminence called Iron Ore Hill, on what is known as the Risteen property. Several shafts or pits have been sunk, the largest of which is a tremendous sized cavity fronting on the farm house of Mr. John Camber, which has in past years yielded not less than 70,000 tons of crude ore. Much doubt prevails as to the quality of the ore. Professors hind, Bailey and, I think, Robb have inspected the mines at different times and formed reports thereon which have been somewhat conflicting and all much at variance with the views of Mr. Best, the proprietor of the mines between the years 1861 and 1870. Messrs. Smith and Best worked the mines with vigor, but found the ore cantankerous and very far from being as productive as generally supposed. Prof. Bailey, in his mineralogical report, devotes some space to the mines and states that assays taken of the ore had proven it to contain over sixty per cent of pure metal, an estimate very much astray in the opinion of practical workers in the ore. Mr. Best puts the percentage at about half of that, and says the Mines cannot be worked with profit, and that he (Best) is the only man in Canada who can work them anyhow in which estimate of himself Mr. Best is not less astray than Prof. Bailey. Certain it is, however, that the N.B.R. Co., after considering the proposition to extend a branch track to the Works at Upper Woodstock, have refused to make the venture with perhaps a very necessary sagacity. The pits are at present being cleared out, and mining will commence at once. Jacksonville, Aug. 8, 1880."

Daily News - Dec. 8, 1880 Iron Mining. - A strong crew of men are raising iron ore on the Iron Co.'s claim at Jacksonville. Several parties in the neighborhood are employed in hauling the ore to the works. In the meantime about fifteen or twenty tons are brought in daily, principally by Messrs. Owen Saunders and George Hovey's teams. On Saturday last, one of the teams belonging to Mr. Saunders hauled in one load weighing over five tons."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 14, 1880 Woodstock Charcoal Iron Work. - A large party of men, under the direction of Mr. James Watson, are at work on the grounds and buildings of the old Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works at Upper Woodstock. It has been found necessary to discard the machinery, engines, etc. formerly in use and the old buildings have been levelled, so that iron mining operations will not commence this year."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 21, 1880 The Iron Works at Upper Woodstock, N.B. are to be put in operation, a dozen or more men being now engaged repairing the furnaces and erecting new buildings under the direction of Mr. Thos. Watson, a gentleman from England, who informs us that he expects to be ready to start the fires sometime in November next. The ore is obtained three and a half miles from the works, which are located on the west bank of the St. John River. The ore yields 35 to 40 per cent iron, which is of extra quality. Thirty-five tons of ore every day will be used, and when in full blast the enterprise will give employment to 120 men. The iron will be extracted by the use of charcoal, in the manufacture of which, Mr. Watson says, a great saving will be effected in expense by gathering the fumes arising from the pits and extracting therefrom by chemical process an acid extensively used in dying fabrics. - Aroostook Pioneer."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 5, 1880 Woodstock. - Iron Works. - Mr. Salisbury, from Rhode Island, was here last night and is ready to pay over the purchase money for the iron works at Upper Woodstock as soon as arrangements are assured for the extension of the Woodstock branch railway to the works. I learn that a number of those parties across whose lands the railway will run are willing to treat on favorable terms, while some others are holding out. It would be a great boon to this place should those works start. Probably there will be as many as 200 men employed. It is said the ore is of good quality."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 7, 1880 and Morning Freeman - Jun. 12, 1880 Woodstock Iron Works. - The Woodstock correspondent of the Telegraph writes: Mr. Salisbury, from Rhode Island, was here last night and is ready to pay over the purchase money for the iron works at Upper Woodstock as soon as arrangements are assured for the extension of the Woodstock branch railway to the works. I learn that a number of those parties across whose lands the railway will run are willing to treat on favorable terms, while some others are holding out. It would be a great boon to this place should those works start. Probably there will be as many as 200 men employed. It is said the ore is of good quality."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 10, 1880 Iron Works. - It is said that Mr. Salisbury and others interested in the purchase of these works have gone to Fredericton to make the necessary arrangements with the N.B. Railway Company relative to the extension of the road to the works."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Globe - Jun. 16, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Works. - A despatch to the News says that the sale of Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works was effected yesterday to Salisbury and Sturdy, representing an American Iron Company. Messrs. L.P. Fisher, H.A. Connell, D.A. Munro and F.P. Sharp, late owners, receive a nominal sum of $8,000 which, however, bears no proportion to cash value of property."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1880 Woodstock Iron Works. - Mr. Salisbury, a capitalist, of Rhode Island, has completed the purchase of the Woodstock Iron Works for a Company. Arrangements have been made with the New Brunswick Railway to run a branch to the mines. Operations have already commenced in repairing the buildings, furnaces, etc., and securing the large quantity of wood which will be needed. The works are at present in charge of Mr. Watson, mining engineer. Although the Company is not fully organized, it is understood that it will consist of capitalists from New York and Rhode Island. Mr. Salisbury is confident, from what he and the engineers have seen of the ores and the facilities for smelting, that large operations can be successfully carried on."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1880 Sale Complete. - The Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works of Upper Woodstock, which formerly belonged to the York and Carleton Mining Co., and of late owned by Messrs. D. Munro, P. Fisher, H.A. Connell and Frank Sharp, have been sold to Messrs. Salisbury & Sturdee, representing an iron company in Rhode Island. They were sold for the nominal sum of $8,000, principally to have the works opened. The late owners were anxious to have the works in operation, and were not desirous of asking the full value, owing to the tract that a large number of men will be employed. The mining privilege covers about nine square miles of land surface. The furnace and other works, situated near the river, is on a separate tenet of land, containing some 65 acres. The repairs of the furnaces, etc., have already commenced. There will probably be 100 men or more employed at once. The right of way through the land has been obtained from some of the property owners for the extension of the N.B. Railroad from the railway bridge to the smelting works, and it is to be hoped that others will give way for the general benefit of the undertaking. If the owners of land bordering on the river could realize the benefits they will derive by having these works again started, they would not hesitate for a moment to give encouragement to the enterprise. Arrangements have been made with the directors of the N.B. Railroad Co. to build the branch as soon as the land can be obtained from the owners. Mr. Thomas Watson will be the manager here, and, jidging from appearances, he is a gentleman well capable of making the enterprise pay. Mr. Watson hopes to be in a position to ship some iron by October next."

Bay Pilot - Jun. 17, 1880 Woodstock Iron Works. - The Woodstock correspondent of the Telegraph writes: - Mr. Salisbury, from Rhode Island, was here last night and is ready to pay over the purchase money for the iron works at Upper Woodstock as soon as arrangements are assured for the extension of the Woodstock branch railway to the works. I learn that a number of those parties across whose lands the railway will run are willing to treat on favorable terms, while some others are holding out. It would be a great boon to this place should those works start. Probably there will be as many as 200 men employed. It is said the ore is of good quality."

Weekly Freeman - Jun. 19, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Works have been sold to Messrs. Salisbury & Sturdee, representing a Rhode Island firm."

Daily News - Jun. 21, 1880 Mining In Carleton Co. - Negotiations have at last produced results and the charcoal iron works at Upper Woodstock and the mines at Jacksonville have been sold by the former owners, Lewis P. Fisher, David Munro, Henry A. Connell and Frank P. Sharp, Esqs., to Messrs. Charles H. Salisbury and James H. Sturdy, the representatives of a large iron mining company in Rhode Island. The question of right of way has been decided and the New Brunswick Railway Co., from the curve in the track below the bridge, are to construct a branch line along the bank of the river, which is very favorable for such purpose, to the works at Upper Woodstock - a distance of one and three quarter miles. The largest of the furnaces at the works alone is capable of producing 2,500 tons of pig iron per year, which amount would be the product of 7,500 tons of ore. Several hundred men will be furnished with employment in hauling the ore, in working at the mines and at the works. Work in clearing away for repairs and rebuilding necessary to the resumption of operations have already commenced at the works under the direction of Mr. F. Watson, jr., C.E."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 22, 1880 The Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works. - A Sketch of Iron-Mining in Carleton County and Some Facts Regarding Recent Prospects. - As announced in yesterday's News the Charcoal Iron Works at Upper Woodstock and the mines at Jacksonville have passed into the hands of Messrs. Charles H. Salisbury and James H. Sturdy, representatives of a large iron mining company in Rhode Island. A short sketch of the various attempts which have been to manufacture iron in Carleton County may not prove uninteresting. Although the articles of agreement would express a simple transfer of property between Messrs. L.P. Fisher, D. Munro, H.H. Connell and F.P. Sharp, former owners and the purchasers, there is reason to believe that the Shaw Bros., of Maine, are really the operating party in the case. A Crown mining lease was granted to the York and Carleton Mining Company in 1847, that corporation being composed of James Harris, John Allen, James Smith and Capt. McLean, Esqrs., Messrs. Owens & Duncan and Messrs. D. & T. Vaughan. They were the first parties who operated the mines which are situated on what was then called the Nelson property, and the works at Upper Woodstock by their instructions, under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Stevens, who also placed the machinery in position, were constructed immediately. The machinery which consisted of two blowing engines and boilers and a pig-iron puddling apparatus, was provided by Messrs. Harris & Allen. This company turned out at the works about 1,000 tons of iron per annum during the time they held the ownership, which was until 1861. At that time the works passed into the hands of the Woodstock Charcoal Iron Company, composed of two individuals, Messrs. William Ellis Smith and Norris Best, of Sheffield, Eng., both of whom were experienced in the working of iron in different mines in England. Prof. Bailey, in his mineralogical report, speaks very highly of the quality of the ore obtained at the Jacksonville mines, stating that assays had proven the ore to contain over sixty per cent of pure metal - a proportion which, if true, would make the ore one of the most valuable mining properties in America. He spoke of the fact that it was used for plating the war vessels of England in preference to any other, when the truth was that the ore employed in this way amounted to but a few tons and was nearly all used at one shipyard, having been obtained as an unsaleable article for a ruinously low figure. No more of the ore was ever used in the British navy. When Messrs. Smith & Best took hold of the mines and works, which they obtained for $50,000, Mr. Best being the active manager in the business, the puddling machinery was discarded and though twice as much metal was harvested as by their predecessors, only one of the two furnaces was used until 1864, when the English market, to which the produce was wholly shipped, offering good inducements both furnaces were employed and 4,000 tons of iron manufactured, requiring 13,000 tons of crude material and 16,000 cords of wood at the works. The fuel used was all hard wood until 1870, when it was found by experiment that poplar wood could be profitably employed. Experiments were the rule of things under the management of these gentlemen. It was found necessary to essay in everything to produce good results, as for instance, Mr. Best's discovery that a furnace could be used for over a year without renewal, when no charcoal furnace had ever been known to stand more than one third of that time. Immediately after this large rise in business (1864), the Bessemer steel manufacturing process having been perfected and a certain quality of ore being only suitable for use in the article, the English market was practically shut off and the company had to turn their eyes to the United States, to which shipments continued to be made until 1870, when the works stopped. As the ore was mostly on the surface and extended over a large area in the parish of Wakefield, proprietors of land, among whom might be mentioned Messrs. J. Good, Hamilton and Scott Emery, mined on their own account and obtained an average price of 65 cents per ton for the ore delivered at the works, the distance to which, from headquarters at Upper Woodstock, varied from two to three miles. Mr. Michael Campbell, of Jacksonville, worked the main pit at the Iron Ore Hill, as it was called, almost entirely, and about 150 men and 60 horses were employed all the time, including farmers who, with their teams, could take the ore to the works profitably at 40 cents per ton. When the property passed out of the hands of Messrs. Smith & Best in 1870, it passed into the hands of Messrs. L.P. Fisher, D. Munro, H.H. Connell, and F.P. Sharp, who retained it allowing the works to go into decay, until purchased by Messrs. Salisbury & Sturdy as described. A prominent mining authority thinks the successof the venture very doubtful, and says that the mines at Beckaquimic afford much better chances than those at Jacksonville. During the time that the mines were held by Messrs. Smith & Best an immense quantity of limestone was required per week for the furnaces, which could be obtained in any quantity close to the ore at Beckaquimic. This gentleman states that in other ways also, especially in the matter of wood, which can be got cheaper and of better quality at the latter place, the works could be run much more advantageous than at Woodstock. The influence which brought about the recent purchase is doubtless due to the belief that phosphorized iron can be made available for steel manufacture, which is, however, a subject

Chignecto Post - Jun. 24, 1880 The sale of the Upper Woodstock iron works has been completed, to Salisbury and Sturdee, representing a Rhode Island firm. The price paid was about $8,000."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Globe - Nov. 6, 1880 Woodstock Iron Works. - The building destroyed by fire last night, belonging to the Woodstock Mining Co., had been repaired and refitted lately, so that it was a very valuable part of the property. It contained the Director's, Manager's, Accountant's, Analyst's and other offices, besides one flat for a store. The laboratory was entirely destroyed and also a very valuable collection of books and instruments belonging to Professor Shuyadt, the mineralogical analyst, and also instruments and books belonging to Mr. Watson, C.E. Besides this, data and memoranda which Prof. Schuyadt had made since his arrival at the works, were also consumed. The work of refitting, repairing, and when necessary, rebuilding, is nearly completed now at the above works. Besides the old kilns for making charcoal, which will be operated, four circular kilns of a new pattern have just been finished. These are of brick, 30 feet in diameter, and are cone shaped, resembling somewhat a stack of hay in shape. They each have a capacity of 30 cords of wood, which can be changed into charcoal in 6 or 8 days. To get the cord wood to the works a branch railroad is being constructed to Woodstock, a distance of nearly two miles, to communicate with the N.B.R., so that wood can be obtained anywhere along this line and be easily brought to the works. the contract for building this branch has been taken by John E. Stewart, Esq., who is a well known road builder. He has thirty men employed, with the necessary horses and implements. These are working in sections, so that the work is going on very rapidly. Mr. Stewart thinks he will be ready for track laying next week. The engine of 120 horse power for blast purposes has been taken apart and necessary repairs made. The old foundation has been entirely removed and replaced with one of stone and brick. On this a cast iron frame of eight or ten tons has been set, and the engine attached thereto. This frame, the heaviest cast ever turned out of a foundry in this part of the Province, as well as the other parts necessary, is from the foundry of Connell Bros. The engine has two 16 in. cylinders of 4 ft. 10 in. stroke. These both drive a shaft having two pinions which gear into two larger wheels, on the shaft of which is the immense fly wheel. Also on this shaft are two cranks that drive the pistons that work in the air cylinders are very large - 5 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. stroke. At each end of these cylinders there are two large valves to receive and deliver the air which passes into a large cylindrical air chamber 20 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, which is built like a steam boiler. The air passed out of this chamber by means of somewhat complicated piping into the oven over the boiler furnaces there to be heated and thence into the great base furnace where the ore is smelted. To generate the steam there are five flue boilers 40 feet long, two of which are 4 and three are 3 feet in diameter. Each boiler is supplied with water glass, gauge cocks and safety valve. These are arranged in a unique and convenient plan, the work of Connell Bros. The Company seem to be sparing no expense in fitting the foundry up in a first class manner. To one somewhat unacquainted with such things many of the appliances and apparatus seem very strange. The first thing necessary now is wood for charcoal. This cannot conveniently be obtained until snow makes good hauling. By that time the branch line will be equipped and the charcoal can be immediately manufactured. The work of smelting will very probably then commence."

Bay Pilot - Nov. 11, 1880 On the night of Tuesday the 2nd inst., the store and office building of the Woodstock Iron Works, with the analysts laboratory were destroyed by fire; loss $17,000 to $20,000. Insured for $7,000 in the Western

Daily News - Nov. 12, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Company. - Charles H. Salisbury and Lycurgus Sales, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Franklin Greene, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, J.H. Sturdee, of Massachusetts, all of the United States of America, and Thomas Watson, jr., of Whitby, Yorkshire, England, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company to be styled The Woodstock Iron Company; the object of the company is the mining and manufacture of iron and wood ..?.., and other business incidental thereto, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each. The office or principal place of business is to be at Upper Woodstock, in the county of Carleton."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 12, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Company - composed of Chas. H. Salisbury and Lycurgus Sales, of Providence, R.I.; Frank Greene, of East Greenwich, R.I.; J.H. Sturdy, of Massuchusetts, and Thomas Watson, jr., of Whitby, Northshire, Eng, - have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association, - capital $20,000 in two thousand shares of $100 each."

Daily News - Oct. 18, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Mines, Etc. - Jacksonville, Oct. 15. - There seems now to be a fair prospect that the Iron Mines here will start shortly after snow begins to fly. This is because it would be impossible to supply the furnaces with wood before there was a chance to haul it. Since my last letter to you a good deal has been done. The works have been fixed up till they are ready to go and new buildings for accomodation of the rackers have been put up at the mines. Tenders are advertised by the company for supplying the works with beech, birch and maple wood in large quantities. Mr. Best the former lessee of the property used poplar and found it well adapted for required purposes. The farmers right about here haven't much wood, but there will not be much trouble in getting it a little way from the corner. A number of our farmers will keep their horses to work at the mines during the winter."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 16, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Works will not commence the manufacture of iron till about the first of January next, for the reason that wood enough cannot be procured before that date to insure a constant supply. To suspend after starting would cause of loss of several thousand dollars. The works will consume daily the coal made from seventy-five cords of hardwood. About seven thousand cords have already been engaged to be delivered at $1.95 per cord. The product will be sent to England to be used in the manufacture of car wheels, as none but charcoal iron is produced in England, which imports largely from Norway and Sweden. The supply will hereafter go from the United States and Canada.-

S.J. Globe - Aug. 31, 1881The Iron Works. - The Jacksontown ore raised and taken to the works during the winter has been exhausted, and now men are at work at the mines raising ore, and quite a number of teams are engaged in hauling it in. The charcoal got out in the winter and spring has been pretty well used up too. The furnace has worked off more in the time than anticipated. A shipment of the pig iron has been sent to the Londonderry Car Wheel Works to be tested for car wheels, which require a specially good grade of iron."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1881Sussex. - Iron Ore for Londonderry. - A special freight train left Sussex, today, having 44 cars attached, 11 of which were loaded with iron ore for Londonderry."

Daily News - Jun. 25, 1881 The Jacksonville Mines. - Iron ore is being mined at Jacksonville at the rate of twenty tons per day. It is hauled to the works, a distance of three miles, for forty cents a ton by the farmers. The management expect to do much larger business as soon as the trade is properly located."

Carleton Sentinel - May 14, 1881 The furnace at the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, was put in blast, on Tuesday afternoon, with good results."

S.J. Globe - May 18, 1881 The Woodstock Iron Works began work on Monday."

S.J. Globe - May 20, 1881 Iron Works. - Last Thursday the iron in the smelting furnace chilled so much that when tapped it would not run off. It was feared that the furnace would have to be taken down, but by increasing the blast sufficient heat was generated to permit the metal to be drawn off, so that now the furnace is in full blast and working admirably. It is thought the mishap occurred by using charcoal made from poplar, which did not yield as much heat as the harder woods."

Carleton Sentinel - May 21, 1881 The Foundry has commenced work, and it is at present under good progress. A difficulty threatened itself at the beginning of operations, but this happily has been overcome. The trouble was that a chill promised to occur, on account of the furnace not being sufficiently heated. The smelted ore is now drawn about four times in each 24 hours, and the process of running the molten iron into pigs, is on exceedingly interesting operation to witness."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 26, 1881 Woodstock. - Horrible Accident at the Iron Works. - A Man's Body Torn to Pieces. - (Special to the Sun). - Woodstock, May 25. - A horrible death occurred here to- day. William Jones, aged 39 years, a workman employed at the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, was this morning accidentally caught by the spokes of a large fly-wheel and literally torn to pieces. His body, being several times forced through a space between two beams nine inches apart, was so horribly mangled as to be wholly unrecognizable. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and two young children to lament their terrible bereavement. An inquest was held before Coroner C.P. Connell, M.D., and a verdict returned in accordance with the

Carleton Sentinel - May 28, 1881 A fearfully shocking and fatal accident occurred at the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, on Wednesday morning. The sad particulars by which Wm. Jones, a man some thirty odd years of age, was so suddenly crushed out of existence, are as follows. The very large and ponderous fly wheel of the engine had become stationary while it was just on its centre, and the deceased was called in to assist in starting it. The wheel worked partly above and partly below the floor of the engine room, the space between the two floor beams in which the wheel moved being about nine inches. In order to start the wheel two men were pushing upon it from one side while the unfortunate deceased was pulling down on it at the other. When the wheel started Jones in some way slipped and fell over one of its arms or spokes, and was at once carried down and through the narrow space between the floor timbers, being instantaneously, of course, almost ground to a powder. The face, strange to say, was comparatively uninjured, but the heart, entrails, and remaining portions of the body were scattered into fragments. The remains were gathered up and placed in bags, and an inquest held by Coroner Dr. Connell, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. A liberal contribution was made by the Coroner, Jury and citizens of Upper Woodstock, for the afflicted and much sympathized with family of the deceased, consisting of a wife and two children. The remains of the deceased were interred on the afternoon of the day of the accident. Coming as this accident does so soon after the death of young Ganong, has cast a pall of gloom not alone over the entire community at Upper Woodstock, but as well upon the citizens of this town."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 3, 1881 Woodstock. - ... The leading industry, in the way of factories, in the place is the Woodstock Iron Works at Upper Woodstock, but I was informed that these works were shortly to be shut down for several months on account of the scarcity of coal. Mr. Chas. McLean took a fraternal interest in us, and a visit to the works with him was very interesting. About 800 tons of pig iron is being turned out per week, the casting being done at noon and 6 o'clock p.m. each day. Te people of Woodstock take a great pride in the works and seem quite disgusted with strangers who do not go up to

S.J. Globe - Oct. 6, 1881 Iron Works. - Smelting at the Woodstock Iron Works has been suspended. The furnace was blown out last Thursday for the first time since the smelting was commenced this spring. The work has been suspended on account of the charcoal being used up and want of wood for more. Probably smelting will not be re-commenced until the spring. In the meantime a new furnace will probably be built and wood and charcoal and ore provided for next season's use."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 1, 1881 The St. John Telegraph says the stock of iron oreraised during the winter at the mines of the Woodstock Iron Works, is completely used up, the furnace consuming more than was anticipated. The company have a number of men at the mines raising ore and are having it hauled with teams. Their stock of charcoal is running low, which will have to be renewed. The company have shipped a quantity of pig-iron to Londonderry, N.S., to be worked up into car wheels. It requires a good grade and this charcoal iron is said to be the best for that purpose."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 2, 1881 Carleton County Notes. - Iron Works. - The stock of iron ore raised during the winter at the mines is completely used up, the furnace consuming more than was anticipated. The company have a number of men at the mines raising ore and are having it hauled by teams. Their stock of charcoal is running low, which will have to be renewed. The company have shipped a quantity of pig-iron to Londonderry, N.S., to be worked up into car wheels. It requires a good grade and this charcoal iron is said to be the best for that purpose."

Fredericton Capital - Sep. 22, 1881 New Brunswick Iron.- The iron plates of the famous American war ship Kearsage, which destroyed the more famous Alabama, were made of Woodstock iron. It is said to be the hardest iron in the world."

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 24, 1881 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1881 It is the intention of the Woodstock Iron Company to erect at once a second furnace, at their works, Upper Woodstock. It is said that the Company feel quite assured of a great success in connection with this important enterprise."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 5, 1882 Over $1000 worth of cordwood belonging to the Woodstock Iron Company caught fire and was burned at Muniac a few days ago."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 2, 1882 The Carleton County Iron Mines. - It is probable that a boom in iron mining throughout Carleton County will take place in case the attempt of Congressman Carlisle to have a measure introduced at Washington to allow manufacturers, smelters and others to import from Canada, free of all duties and imports, iron ore, said ore to be manufactured in the United States and not be again exported in otherwise than a manufactured form is successful."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 27, 1882 Iron Works. - There seems little prospect at present of the iron works being in operation next season. This time last year large quantities of cordwood for charcoal had been contracted for, but no steps seem to have been taken in this direction so far this winter. It is feared the enterprise so far has been a losing one, and there is probably little hope of making it a paying investment until the coal can be obtained cheaply."

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 29, 1882 Over a thousand dollars worth of cord wood belonging to the Woodstock Iron Company, was burned at Muniac on Tuesday evening."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 5, 1882 Woodstock, June 2. - Iron Works. - The Iron Works Co. are taking steps to resume operations at the works at Upper Woodstock during the summer. The ore mined near the works has been tested in different proportions with Spanish ore and the combination is stated to give an excellent quality of Charcoal Iron. The Spanish ore will be brought direct from Obbervian Peninsula to St. Andrews coming thence to the works by rail. Considerable improvement will be made at the works. A new crucible will be put in the large furnace and other parts filled up so that the capacity of the works will be enlarged. The greatest interest is taken in the fortunes of this industry here and the livliest hopes are expressed that it will be financially successful."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 6, 1883 Iron Works. - J.H. Sturdy, Esq., of Attleboro, Mass., who is one of the principal owners of the Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works is here now looking over the property of his company. He is accompanied by James Aninghast, Esq., the company's solicitor. It is an open secret that the operations of the works when running for the company were very badly managed. It is thought under different management the enterprise would be remunerative. At all events, from what has already been made known, there are strong hopes the works will ere long be again set in operation."

Daily News - Apr. 4, 1884 Sale of Iron Works. - A correspondent writes: A Sheriff's sale takes place on the 30th of June next, at Woodstock, when the property of the Woodstock Iron Company will be sold, by virtue of an execution against said company in favor of certain conditions. These works at Jacksonville is of a very superior character but three unsuccessful attempts have been made by various parties to operate the works successfully. What is chiefly required is a market and a skilled superintendant."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 8, 1885 Katahdin Iron Works. - .... Mr. Ernest Sjostedt as Resident Manager. The latter gentleman is well known in Carleton County, New Brunswick, having spent a short time at the Woodstock iron works. He is a Swedish gentleman and is a graduate of the University of Upsala, as well as of the Stockholm School of Mines, and all the work of rebuilding the Katahdin Iron Works has been done under his immediate supervision. ...."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1889 Woodstock, June 10.- The masonry about the Woodstock iron works is in course of being torn down and the material, used for building purposes. Mr. H.A. Connell is utilizing a large quantity of the stone in his building in course of erection for an electric light station."

Daily Gleaner - Jun. 3, 1890 Woodstock Iron Works.- The Woodstock Press learns that the negotiations for the purchase of the iron works at Upper Woodstock by parties who intended running them have met with suspension. The parties who proposed purchasing intended importing foreign ore to mix with the ore here, but they could not make a rate for freight of this imported ore over the N.B.R. that would guarantee going into business though the difference between their request and Mr. Cram's offer was not very large."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Evening Gazette - May 3, 1890 Negotiations are proceeding through H.A. Connell, for the purchase by Chicago parties of the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock. A point in the negotiations has been reached which renders the probability of the transfer, referred to, being soon made very encouraging."

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1890 There has lately been a little stir about the Iron Works, that have lain idle for a number of years. It is stated that it is probable the works will be operated again. The interesting purchasers were to make an examination of the property this week. With this in view, some attention has been given to putting the premises in some degree of order for inspection."

Carleton Sentenil - May 3, 1890 Negotiations are proceeding through Mr. H.A.Connell, for the purchase by Chicago parties of the Iron Works at Woodstock. A point in the negotiations has been reached which renders the probability of the transfer referred to, being soon made very encouraging. It appears that there have been more than one company interestedly enquiring of late, with regard to those works, among them one in England."

N.B. Reporter - May 7, 1890 The Iron Works. - There is again a prospect of Carleton county reaping some benefit from mining operations. The Sentinel says that negotiations are proceeding through Mr. H.A. Connell, for the purchase by Chicago parties of the iron works at Upper Woodstock. A point in the negotiations have been reached which renders the probability of the transfer referred to being soon made very encouraging. It appears that there have been more than one company interestedly enquiring, of late, with regard to those works, among them one in England."

St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1890 Negotiations are proceeding through H.A. Connell, for the purchase by Chicago parties of the iron works at Upper Woodstock. A point in the negotiations has been reached which renders the probability of the transfer referred to being soon made very encouraging."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 8, 1890 It is said the Woodstock iron works are to be again opened."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 10, 1890 Iron Works Bargained For. - It is reported that the iron works at Upper Woodstock have been bargained for, and that the sale will be completed as soon as the company in England can be heard from."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 15, 1890 It is said that the iron works at Upper Woodstock are about to pass into the hands of an English company."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 5, 1894 Death of Norris Best. - Mr. Norris Best, wellknown in Woodstock in connection with the iron works at the Upper Corner, died in Montreal, last Sunday, of paralysis. He was born in Bilston, Staffordhsire, Eng., and came to Woodstock in 1861, taking charge of the iron works. He left when the works closed in 1868, and lived for some time in St. John, afterward moving to Montreal. Mr. Best married a Miss Allan, daughter of Jas. Allan of Harris & Allan, iron founders, St. John. His wife and one daughter survive him. The remains of the deceased were brought to St. John for burial."

Woodstock Dispatch - Sep. 18, 1895 Upper Woodstock Iron Works. - It is not generallyknown that, but for one reason, the iron works at Upper Woodstock would now be running in full blast. An English syndicate had been writing with regard to the works, and had quite made up their minds to buy, going so far as to send representatives out to examine the location and to arrange for the transfer of the property. But, the whole business was spoiled, because the English syndicate could not get a proper title to the property. The land, it seems, is owned by a number of people, scattered all over the face of the earth, and it has been found impossible to effect an arrangement with them. The syndicate would have nothing to do with the property, until they could get a clear title. An authority on the subject tells the Dispatch that the iron at Upper Woodstock would find a ready market, and he further says that it is only a question of time when the works will be re-opened."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1898 The old iron works at Woodstock have been purchased by a Chicago firm and a tramway will be built to the ore beds so that abundance of ore can be easily brought to the works at the Upper Corner. As the ore is said to be the finest in the world for the manufacture of high grade steel, the industry will be a large and permanent one."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 20, 1898 The iron works at Woodstock may be re-opened in the near future. A Chicago company will take over the property. A test has been made of the iron and it was found satisfactory. It is said the quality of this iron makes it particularly adapted for anvils, dropforges and such like."

URN: 0275 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe;

Woodstock Dispatch - Oct. 26, 1898 Upper Woodstock Iron. - The following is contributed by a valued occasional writer to the Dispatch. - It is stated that there is a probability of the Upper Woodstock Iron Works being shortly reopened, this if true is good news. Many of the older residents of Woodstock can remember the time when the vicinity of the Iron Works was a stirring place and teams were constantly employed hauling the pig iron to Richmond Station for shipment. This was before the construction of the Woodstock branch railway. It appears from the report of James Cadman, Esq., enquirer of the Iron Works that in the year 1864 the quantity of wood required for the Iron Works was 12,000 cords, a quantity estimated to strip 400 acres. The production of pig iron for the same year was estimated at 2,750 tons. The manager of the Charcoal Iron Company at that time was Norris Best, Esq. The Company had under lease 5,000 acres of land but in quarrying the ore ground had been opened up over a surface of less than two acres and the greatest depth penetrated in any one place was 20 feet. In the year 1864 there were employed at the mines and about the furnace at Upper Woodstock 75 men. Twelve teams with drivers were employed in hauling ore while to cut the cord wood required the labor of about 150 men for 12 weeks and the hauling of it furnished employment for 60 teams and drivers for the same length of time. In addition a number of teams were employed in hauling pig iron to Richmond for shipment. The Woodstock charcoal iron had a wonderful reputation in its day. At the first provincial exhibition held at St. John in 1851 (which by the way was the same year the first World's Fair was held at Crystal Palace in London) the report issued by the commissioners stated: The samples of iron and steel from Woodstock seem to be of the very first quality; the iron has been bent and twisted when cold in every direction but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article."

Woodstock Dispatch - Aug. 2, 1899 The Iron Works - So much has been said and written about the restarting of the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock that the public is about as skeptical of that, as of new railways, pulp mills, and such like. It may be accepted as a fact, however, that capitalists are making inquiries about the iron privileges, and something may yet

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 29, 1899 Our Iron Ore. - Iron ore in this vicinity exists in scarcely exhaustible quantity. The developments of the works at Upper Woodstock when in operation established the excellent quality of the ore, for the manufacture of iron, for specific and important purposes. Lately there have been rumors afloat to the effect that the work of smelting was to be resumed with the old works restored. The circumstances of the iron trade at present would seem to justify the rumors mentioned or, at all events would justify the hope that the necessities of the present would compel a resort to the means of supply which abounds here. All the leading papers are admitting the present famine in iron all over the world. Said a railway man the other day in Montreal to a Star reporter: The demand for iron at the present moment is far greater than the supply. We practically cannot get it for love or money. Carnegie's mills are working seven days a week, and twenty four hours a day, and yet they find it impossible to keep pace with the demand. They are probably turning out $1,000,000 worth of iron work a day, and from these figures you may be able to form some idea of the nature and dimensions of the present demand. The railways of Canada find it absolutely impossible to secure rails for their tracks. At the present moment they want 64,000 tons, and can't get a pound. The English and French foundries can hardly provide enough iron for their local markets, so that the question of importing cannot be entertained. Within the past year the Russian government has ordered 1,800,000 tons of rails. And a Montreal despatch to the Globe says: The famine in iron all over the world is beginning to be felt in Canada in various ways. Among them are delays in various works of construction because of the impossibility of securing the iron needed. Among the chief sufferers is the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which has found itself unable to complete the new Victoria bridge by the time contemplated, because it cannot get the iron girders required. More than that, the company had planned to have gone so far ahead with their new office this year as to enable the interior work to be done during the coming winter, but in view of the impossibility of securing the iron from Pittsburg all that can be done is to complete the foundations and wait until next spring to resume the work. Several other big building enterprises are in the same position. Both the big railways may have to curtail their plans for double tracking because they cannot get the rails. To the fact that Great Britain and Russia have placed so many orders with American foundries is the scarcity of iron ascribed."

Woodstock Despatch - Sep. 25, 1907 Mr. Stackpole, a Bangor man has been granted by the government a miners right to search for minerals from a point on the Meduxnakeag up to and including Iron Ore Hill."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 15, 1912 Old Times in St. John - 1850 - The Manufacture of Iron Ore From Native Iron Commenced in the Province. - By Clarence Ward. - ... At the very beginning of the year 1849 the manufacture of iron from native ore was commenced in New Brunswick. The works at Woodstock were then first put in operation and they have since been continued with perfect success. A very large quantity of iron has been produced, smelted with charcoal from the adjoining forests, which has proved of such excellent quality as to command the highest the highest price in the United Kingdom. In whatever light it is viewed this is a most important event for New Brunswick. We have heard it asserted that there is scarcely a county in this province in which iron ore has not been found to exist. We are aware that there are large deposits in st. john, Kings, Queens and Westmorland, and some of these deposits are in close proximity to workable seams of bituminous coal.'

URN: 0275 / 0001 / 0087 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; New Horton Copper; Dorchester Copper;

North Shore Leader - Nov. 7, 1952 Fundy Bay Copper Holds Large Area. - (Toronto Globe and Mail). - Fundy Bay Copper Mines, Ltd., holding a 20 square mile concession a few miles east of Dorchester, New Brunswick, advises that results to date indicate a possible large tonnage of low-grade copper ore can be developed with additional work. Mill tests on ore samples conducted by Lakefield Research Ltd., indicate a higher copper recovery. The ore could grade between 0.50 and 0.75 per cent copper. Each ton of concentrates could contain 6 ounces of silver, as well. Officials advise that the property is now being looked over by Ventures, Ltd., and diamond drilling is expected to be undertaken in the near future. Fundy Bay also controls the New Horton coppermine in Albert county, southwest of Dorchester, where channel sampling has shown 2.75 per cent copper over width of 15 feet. Diamond drilling has covered a strike length of 800 feet and both ends are still open. A further concession of 30 square miles coveringan iron-manganese prospect is held north of Woodstock, New Brunswick. McPhar Geophysics, Ltd., is now finishing a survey of part of the area."

URN: 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / Z2 / G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches. A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand ...?... a chocolate brown and on the other into a bluish grey, while at Mary's Point a portion of the rock is pale, purplish red, the latter being the most

URN: 0275 / 0007 / 0603 / 0310 / X1 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Frye Island;
Adams Island; Grand Lake Coal;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 7, 1863 and Colonial Farmer - Nov. 16, 1863 Mining in Jacksontown. - Carleton County promises yet to rival Albert in its mining operations. Charlotte may perhaps come next, unless the owners of coal in King's and Queen's, and of the antimony mines in York, proceed to develop their hidden treasures. Gloucester may soon be favorably heard of. But for the American War, the copper mines at Bathurst, in which Mr. E. Allison, of this city is interested, would now be well opened up. We learn that messrs. J. & T. Johnston who are successfully carrying on copper mining in Charlotte, have purchased the interest of Mr. Stevens, of Woodstock, in the iron field found in Jacksontown; that they are excavating the ore, which is almost inexhaustible, and will immediately erect smelting furnaces on the spot. In this way they will save expense of transit of the raw ore to the point of export, as well as obtain charcoal at less expense. This firm is also proceeding with mining for copper on Adam's Island, which lies off Letete. During the week we have seen some fine specimens of the silver lead ore, found on Letang Island, the property of Mr. Fry. There is a general feeling that our mining laws require to be somewhat modified, and to be made more favorable to the mining operations in claims purchased from the Crown. - Col. Presbyterian"

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URN: 0275 / 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1885 The Geological Survey. - ...... In New Brunswick Prof. Bailey and W. McInnes will continue the survey in the section of the interior of the province as well as along the upper St. John, while R. Chalmers will explorethe northern portion and the district around the Baie des Chaleurs, with special reference to the surface geology thereof. In the report of progress recently issued, which is an unusually large and valuable one, containing nearly 800 pages, interesting reports appear from Prof. Bailey and Mr. Chalmers on the geology of western New Brunswick - the former treating of the structure and relations of the older rocks with characteristic clearness and ability, and Mr. Chalmers of the surface geology, the character of the soil, forest growth, etc., of the same region. A new geological map of this region embracing the western part of Sunbury, the greater part of York county, and the southern parishes of Carleton on a scale of four miles to an inch accompanies this report along with others, and appears to be one of the most detailed and accurate geological maps of any part of the province yet published. It is drawn largely from surveys made by Messrs. Wallace Broad and W. McInnes as well as from those of the Crown Land Department, while the geology has been studied by such well known men as Hind, Robb, Bailey, Matthew, Ells and others. No new minerals of economic importance have beendiscovered in the district, those which exist having beenpreviously well known; but the antimony mines at Prince William, York county, are described by Prof. Bailey, and the iron ore deposits of Carleton county referred to. Mr. Chalmers also describes the mode of occurrence of the bogiron at Maugerville. The geological survey of the province, which is now well advanced towards completion, shows that good work has thus far been done in mapping the rock structure and limits of the different groups, and many of the facts brought out in investigating the problems connected with its geology will have a permanent place in science."

URN: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital. Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

URN: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 15, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - We are indebted to the St. John Globe and Telegraph, for full particulars of the Provincial exhibition which was brought to a close on Saturday last... The display of the richness of our rocks and the deposits in the bowels of the earth, must ultimately prove of great service to our people. ... Minerals. - The Mineral Resources of the Province are well represented. Some very fine specimens of antimony are shown by the New Brunswick Antimony Company, and masses of Pig Iron with the ores yielding the metal are sent by Mr. Best, of the Woodstock Iron Company. Albertite, from the mines in Albert County, and coal from Grand Lake, are displayed in fine masses. Our townsman, Mr. Matthew, exhibited his beautiful collection of New Brunswick minerals, which has cost him many year's labour, and Professor Bailey's Cabinet attracts general and well deserved attention. Professor Hind displayed a large assortment of specimens of Minerals in the matrix or mother rock, and arranged in geological order. The plan adopted by Professor Hind is worthy of special notice, as it exhibited not only the mineral itself, but the rock in which it is found and its geological relation to the rocks. His explorations during the past summer was confined to the country northwest of a line between Fredericton and Bathurst, and consequently, only about one half of the province is represented by the collection exhibited. The carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique, 26 miles broad, illustrated by a geological map, showing the relation of the gypsum series, the limestone and sandstone series in that valley, with specimens ofhonestones, millstone grits, sandstones for grindstonesand building purposes, ochres, refractory materials, polishing powder, &c. which abound in the Tobique country. Four sections stretching across the country, occupied in part by the great metalliferous belt of North America, called the ""Quebec Group"", are represented in detail. The most interesting rock specimens from these sections, which averaged forty miles in breadth, are Drift Gold, from no less than eight different localities, viz., the Nepisiguit, the Portage River, the Upsalquitch, the Little Southwest Miramichi, Campbell River, Serpentine River, and two from tributaries to the Tobique. I noticed also the copper-bearing Diorites of Campbell River and the Tobique; the Iron ores from Woodstock, the Becaguimec and Southwest Miramichi with their associated Red Slates and Limestones; the Porphyries of the Serpentine, the right hand branch of the Tobique and the Nepisiguit, some of them copper bearing. The beautiful red and green conglomerates from the Blue Mountain Range on the Tobique, were shown as materials suitable for ornamental and constructive purposes; the Jasper series of Campbell River and the red and sea-green argillites from near the mouth of the Tobique, were exhibited with the same object. The traps and fossiliferous limestones from Cap Bon Ami, near Dalhousie, with their associated honestones, also found a place in this collection, together with moulding sands from the St. John and Yellow Dolomites or Magnesian Limestones, galena from the Tobique and copper ores from the St. John. - The collection exhibited by Professor Hind derives value from its scientific arrangement. A study of the different sections showed where each species of rock with its characteristic mineral might be found throughout the country explored. An Upper Silurian Dolomite, for example, holding the chain coral in profusion, was shown to mark the limit northwards of the ""Quebec Group"" on the Upsalquitch and on the Tobique; the same rock probably stretching continuously from one point to the other; so also with the Red Slates, with which the Woodstock iron ores are associated; these were represented in the different sections, as appearing on the Southwest Miramichi, a few miles above Boiestown; on the Becaguimec and on the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, thus showing the extensive range of this important rock with its iron ores. The copper-bearing Diorites were also represented in three of the sections, and the purpic slates with their associated manganese ores were shown to stretch from the Tattigouche to the Upsalquitch and beyond. The advantages of a scientific arrangement in illustrating the mineral resources of the Province can not be over-estimated, for, however numerous and beautiful isolated mineral specimens may be, they do not afford the miner or capitalist the requisite information respecting their distribution and probable commercial value. The following is from the Telegraph, Oct. 10, Fredericton, Oct. 8. - ... Minerals. - For the best collection of New Brunswick minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the Counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron Ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore, from nine different localities.There are specimens of Gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient quantities to be of any service ...

To attempt a mere enumeration of the different mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.P. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible Minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited."

URN: 0275 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / HILL / V5 / X1 / J8 /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Mn; Grand Lake Coal; Albert

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1867 At Exhibition: ... There are some fine specimens of the minerals of New Brunswick exhibited by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Fellows shows a collection taken from mines opened out by the late Mr. Simmons. Mr. C. Connell shows another collection that looks very well. There is iron ore from Woodstock, copper ore from Le Tete, manganese from Albert, petroleum from Westmorland, goldfrom Tobique and Beckaguimic, coal from Grand Lake, plaster stone from Hillsboro', building stone from St.Mary's quarries, Albert."

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URN: 0275 / 0126 / 0368 / 0045 /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Nigadoo; Keymet; Burnthill Tugsten;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 29, 1955 Bathurst Ore Grade 'Slightly Higher' Than B.C. Consolidated. - N.B. Mining Industry Worth Ten Million A Year. - Fredericton. - Sparked by M.J. Boylen's multi- million ton base metal strike near Bathurst three years ago, prospecting, aerial surveys, diamond drilling, geophysical operations and mine plant construction carried on throughout the province by individuals, resident and non-resident mining companies and groups has kept at a pace that is adding an estimated more than $10 million to New Brunswick's economy this year. Major developments during the current year include initial shipments of concentrates by the fledgling industry's two producers, Burnt Hill Tungsten Mines wolframite tungsten mine and Anacon Lead Mines' Keymet base metal operation, plus discovering a Middle River Mining Company zinc-lead-silver deposit in the Rocky Brook-Millstream district. Little Information. - Since its official announcement a year ago of a rich lead-zinc-copper-silver strike at Little River, 32 miles from Newcastle, American Metals Corporation and its subsidiary Heath Steele Mines, Ltd., have disclosed little information relative to their mining activities or any new base metal discoveries. However, Heath Steele has forged ahead and its no. 1 shaft is now down 450 feet, and it is crosscutting to one ore zone approximately 200 feet distant. A second shaft is being collared about two miles from no. 1, a third deposit is being readied for stripping and a site is already cleared for a proposed mill. Drilling has indicated substantial tonnages of sulphide deposits containing lead, zinc, and copper, and plans are being actively developed which can result in the property being placed in production within the next year or two. Across the province between Woodstock and the Maine border, Strat Mat, a Strategic Materials subsidiary, has discovered 200 million tons of manganesein six ore deposits. Large Supply. - J.C. Udd, president, Strategic Materials, says much of this ore can be brought out by low cost quarry methods as the deposits are sufficiently wide and covered by little overburden. Based on present United States consumption of ferromanganese, it could supply total US requirements for 25 years. He says the deposits are favored with an exceptionally good location, being practically on a railroad to Saint John, which is an all year deep water shipping port less than 200 miles from the orebodies. Important also, he adds, is the fact that within a distance of seven miles from the manganese ore bodies Strategic controls a high grade lime deposit, and that limestone, or the resultant lime, is essential in the electric furnace production ferromanganese. He claims the Woodstock ore is amenable to sulphuric treatment and a newly discovered method makes it possible to extract a high grade manganese economically, provided sufficient power is available at wholesale rates. Pilot Plant. - Following completion of its construction within eight months, Mr. Udd says Strategic's new pilot mill near Niagara Falls, ont., will treat its N.B. manganese ore for about three months to lead to studies and design of a large production plant in this province. The company, he explains, is now assured that electric power will be available in New Brunswick in time for the projected large plant at a satisfactory price, and 'we definitely intend to build a production unit in Woodstock as soon as we can obtain 20,000 kwh of power.' He adds the company would require 20,000 kwh within two years and 100,000 kwh within five years. Provided the latter amount of power is available, the proposed plant would employ around 500 men. Mr. Udd is convinced that N.B. is going to have a complete, integrated metallurgical and chemical industry as the ore is there to warrant it. On the site that put New Brunswick on the Canadian mining map, 20 miles southwest of Bathurst, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co., a St. Joseph Lead operation, is steadily going ahead on separate stripping and shaft projects. At its Brunswick site, where 23 million tons of ore have been proved the company will finish stripping overburden before the end of the year and has an access road to a depth of well over 32 feet to provide ore for its pilot mill more than fifty per cent completed. Before sinking a shaft the company plans to strip a 1,700 by 300 foot section to a 250 foot depth. Earlier this year, it erected a $350,000 pilot mill at Brunswick to test ore from its Brunswick-Anacon properties and has since been testing ore from its Anacon shaft operations, some five miles away. At Anacon, where 30 million tons of ore have been proved, construction of a permanent collar for the sinking of a second shaft to a depth of 2,000 feet is rapidly nearing completion. Ore reserves at

Brunswick are grading two per cent lead, five per cent zinc, 0.40 per cent copper, 1.58 ounce silver, and at Anacon 2.5 per cent lead, 6.6 per cent zinc, 0.52 per cent copper and 2.17 ounce silver. Pending the erection of a 4,000 ton concentrator - already in the planning stage - at a location not too far from the Brunswick-Anacon operations, concentrates from the pilot mill will be stockpiled in five storage pits, or shipped to a smelter for refining. To date BM and S has spent $3 1/2 million on its doubleheader operations and at present is employing 117 with a monthly payroll of around $36,000. A few miles farther to the southwest, New Larder U, another Anacon Lead Mines operation, expects to have its shaft finished by the first of the new year. It is already down 800 feet with another 600 to go before starting lateral levels. Anacon Lead will be spending more than $2 1/4 million before completing its program at the site. Already in the planning stage is the construction of a mill of a minimum 1,000 tons and it is possible an even larger one will be required. The mine is reported capable of going to 2000 feet, and the plant being geared for an extensive underground program. The break is said to be continuous for 4,600 feet and ore found to date is medium grade with massive sulphides containing lead, zinc, silver and copper. Survey Work. - Besides the work being carried on at their mining properties, both Anacon Lead Mines and St. Joseph Lead Co., are doing geophysical surveys on 600 claims in the Bathurst area. They report some 'intriguing' anomalies turned up that warrant further investigation. Key figure in both companies, M.J. Boylen claims the Bathurst ores are grading slightly higher than Consolidated Mining and Smelting in B.C., and that the district is assured a $125-million milling plant, including a lead smelter, within a few years."

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URN: 0275 / 0276 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; West Beach; Geology - General;
Daily Morning Telegraph - Jun. 22, 1865 Prof. Bailey's Report. -To the incipient Geologist nothing can well appear more hopeless than the endeavour to reduce the chaos of rocks that are upheaved and tossed about in this part of our Province, to anything like an intelligible order. The alteration which they have suffered from heat renders it very difficult even for the skilful Geologist to arrive at a knowledge of their succession, which can only be attained by means of the fossils which remain unaltered. Till within the last few years little progress was made in mastering these difficulties. Some eminent Geologists had led the way to the interpretation of the stony record. Dr. Gesner had made a Geological Survey, in which some important facts were observed. Prof. Johnston had constructed a Geological Map. Dr. Robb's observations were also of a very important character. To Dr. Dawson of Montreal and Dr. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, we are indebted for solving some of the great difficulties. Science was also laid under obligations to Messrs. Hartt and Matthews - with some other young Geologists, prior to Professor Bailey's surveys, which, we feel happy in testifying are of the highest value. We have sincerely to thank the Professor for his arduous labours, and for the admirable orderly report in which the Geology of Southern New Brunswick is now brought before us. If any of our readers who take an interest in our Provincial Geology, will, in the first place, visit Portland, and examine the rocks from Fort Howe onward to the Kennebecasis, he will see what is held to be the most ancient sedimentary deposits in our Province. This group - on which, if all were now in the order of deposition, all the other rocks would repose as their base - consists of different kinds of rock, of which limestone is a prominent member. The rocks of this series are found stretching from the Narrows, on the St. John, to Hammond River, with various outcroppings on the road to St. Andrews. Upon these lowest strata there lies another group, which stretches from the Falls along the rear of the City - from which it is separated by the valley of the Marsh - to beyond the Coldbrook nail-factory. The next group is that which is seen all through our streets, set on edge with their ripple marks, worm tracks and shrinkage cracks, and running in a similar direction with the Portland and Coldbrook rocks. In these St. John rocks there has been found quite a number of fossils, especially trilobites. Another group occurs in the neighborhood of Kingston and other places, which from want of fossil remains seems difficult of relegation to its exact place in the series. Then there is another set, which from its character has been called the ""Mica Schist Formation"", and which may be seen in the district of Prince William, and occupies a very large space in the Province. All these series to which we have alluded belong to Silurian or first ages of the Earth. Then come the Bloomsbury and Little River groups, belonging to the Devonian Age; after these the sub-carboniferous and carboniferous - occupying very large portion of the centre of the Province, - and full of interest to us, as containing the most important deposit that has yet been found in the earth - the rand motor, the black geni which can invoke from the waters the giant who turns the mills of manufacturing kingdoms - steam. There are many other strata of more recent formation, to which we need not now particularly refer. We are sorry to find our Geologists generally agreeing in the opinion that, while what was popularly called the Carboniferous formation is to be found widely extended over our Province, yet the greater part of the area will be found unproductive; in fact that only a small portion of the Province contains the middle or true Carboniferous, the upper and the lower seldom presenting seams of Coal sufficiently thick to be workable. This portion is in the Grand Lake region. The sub-carboniferous, however, is wealthy too, inasmuch as it immediately overlies the Devonian, in which are the wonderful oil springs. Large portions of King's, Queen's, Albert, Westmorland, and other Counties are of this formation, and from the presence of albertite, bituminous shales and oil springs, it is predicted that at no distant day many may find themselves suddenly made rich, as they have been in similar formations in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. We may hear any day of an oil spring being struck in the neighborhood of Hillsborough or Dorchester, as companies are now at work boring for the precious fluid. Another product of great commercial value belongs to this series, namely, the Gypsum, which forms an article of large export to the United States. The limestones of the Province are of great value, those of the Portland series as well as others of more recent date. Next in commercial importance, if not superior to all - is the Iron - the finest deposits of which are tobe seen at Woodstock, and which may yet be found in manyother parts of the Mica Schist Formation; and that has also been found at West Beach and Black River, and other portions of the Cordaite Shales. Then come the Vernon, Alma, Gordon, and Williams Copper Mines, in the last mentioned Group. The antimony of Prince William, the manganese of many districts, and the silver, lead and gold which may yet be found in other localities. The great value of these Geological observations lies in directing the attention of the miner to those districts where he may expect to find the ores of which he is in quest. One might well suppose that the mere division of the rocks of our Province into Groups, known as the Portland, or Coldbrook, or St. John, would be of little service to that end; but when these different series are connected with similar formations, possessing the same fossil fauna and flora in other countries in which the peculiar riches of the formations are well known, it will be seen at once how valuable are the observations that have accomplished this object. Thus, when it is known that the fossils peculiar to the English, Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia coal measures, are similar to those of the Grand Lake Mines, we have confidence that that district may yet be found rich in Coal. Also when we find the various characteristics of the sub-carboniferous the same in all oil region, we have great confidence that in the districts where are Gypsum, Salt springs, Albertite, and bituminous shale, will also be found the precious petroleum, while we are prevented from expending time and money in looking for any valuable seams of Coal over a large region where yet small quantities of the precious deposit may be found. Professor

Bailey's report not only connects the various rocks in our Province at distant points, possessing common character and of the same age, but also in most cases and as far as has been possible, he has also connected them with the formations in other lands - thus enabling us to study all the better our own Province by giving us fixed and well known points with which to coordinate others where the same groups appear, while the characteristics are presented by which we can attach the special knowledge to that which we may possess of the general principles as laid down by Lyell, Murchison, Miller, Dawson, &c. In some instances this has not yet become possible, as in the case of what has been called the ""Mica Schist"" Formation, the exact age of which has not been determined but may soon be discovered. We have with this report, at least in connection with some of the copies, a Geological map of the Southern portion of the Province, in which an attempt has been made to give an idea of the districts in which the various groups of rocks are to be found, and which is very useful as a guide, although no doubt a fuller knowledge of the Geology of this part of the Province will make many changes in the shadings. It is quite possible that in various places there may be ""outliers"" of the Carboniferous or other formations, that the Portland, or St. John, or other groups, may be found intruding into districts now supposed to be occupied by other strata. This no one knows better than Mr. Bailey, but the map is nevertheless a most important guide, as we can learn so much more by the eye than by the ear. We trust that Mr. Bailey will continue his observations, and give us from time to time the results at which he may arrive. With other surveys and explorations, (such as the valuable one of Prof. Hind) we trust the time is not far distant when we shall have a tolerably full and accurate knowledge of the archaic history of our Province. No doubt the vast forests which cover the land impede the progress of the explorer, but as the farmer and the woodsman advance so will the man of science follow, reaping wisdom from the rocks, to fill yet fuller the great granary of Geologic truth. Connected with Mr. Bailey's report are several most important Geological papers, especially by Messrs Hartt and Matthews to which we

URN: 0275 / 0757 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bull Creek;

Morning News - May 12, 1856 The St. John River - Carleton Copper Mines - Woodstock - Steamers, &c. It may not be generally known that there exists in the vicinity of Woodstock a copper mine of vast extent, the operations connected with which have not as yet been conducted on a very large scale. From the investigations of a scientific gentleman we learn that the quality of the ore is equal if not superior to that of the copper mines hitherto discovered in any part of England. A company of wealthy gentlemen belonging to the latter country have already invested considerable capital, with a view of having the resources of the mine near Woodstock developed and made available. The Company, it is said, are prepared to go to any extent, and in a short time several hundred men are expected out from England to proceed with the work. In addition to this Mr. Stevens informs us that a mill is about to be erected in order that the ore may be pulverized prior to being sent to England to be made into copper. The value of other mineral resources in the vicinity of Woodstock is every day becoming more apparent. At a place called Hardscrabble several tons of iron are daily smelted, and a large number of men

URN: 0275 / 2044 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Maugerville Bog Iron;

Fredericton Capital - Dec. 2, 1880 and S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 4, 1880 The Company owning the Woodstock Iron Works have purchased from Messrs. Glasier and Banks the bog iron mines on their property on the eastern side of the river, about four miles below this city. The ore will be roasted and then taken to Woodstock, to be used to mix with that from the mines there; the former producing a soft and the latter a hard metal."

Fredericton Capital - Dec. 9, 1880 The Woodstock Charcoal Iron Company have purchased from Mr. Banks the right of mining iron ore on his farm below the city, and have contracted with Mr. John Cassidy to get out three hundred tons immediately. A furnace will be erected at once."

Fredericton Capital - Dec. 18, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Company began operations last week, on the property lately leased by them in Sunbury County. They have been very well rewarded so far, having already struck on a vein of the ore two feet thick only a yard below surface. They roast the ore on the grounds."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1881 The Iron Works. - The Woodstock Iron Works, which were reopened April 10th, are now in full blast. They consume thirty cords of wood per day, besides that which is burned into charcoal for them elsewhere. The manager, Thos. Watson, calculates the number of men working in and for the establishment at 360. Of these 45 are at the works, 80 are at Muniac, 80 at Newburgh and another squad at Bumfraw. The works are making pig iron from a mixture of Jacksontown and Maugerville ore. The latter is bog ore, and is used to soften the product of the Jacksontown. The mixture has been, heretofore, in the proportion of six and a half of the former to two and a half of the latter, but just now, in the execution of an order from the Londonderry Iron Works for car wheel iron, the ores are mixed in the proportion of five to four. The bulk of the pigs made here are to be shipped to Sheffield, England, for the use of cutlery manufacturers. Very little has been sent away from the works so far. The fires are kept burning perpetually, night and day, Sunday and Monday, and the iron is drawn off every six hours, five tons at a time. A charge consists of 900 lbs. or ore and 70 lbs. of broken limestone, and 50 per day are used, 18 bushels of charcoal being employed with each. The waste coal is used in the smelting furnaces, and the escaping heat and gases drive the blast engine. These works are a big thing for Carleton County. Shipment of the iron will begin on the laying of the broad gauge to the N.B. and C. depot, when no transfer of the iron will be required."

Daily News - Mar. 17, 1881 Jacksonville. - The Iron Mines. - The Mining Company seems to have about given up working the mines here, and to have transferred their energies to the mines at Maugerville. It is said that Messrs. Admiral and Saul Nelson are about to form a Syndicate to start an opposition concern."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1881 Says the Carleton Sentinel, of Woodstock, N.B.:-Coal making is the order of business at the

[Iron] Foundry. They have on hand about 50,000 bushels ofcharcoal. The kilns are in constant operation. The bog- iron taken during the winter from Maugerville, Sunbury County, for the Woodstock Iron Works, still lies at Gibson awaiting transportation to Woodstock. The delay is said to be due to some trouble between the two companies with respect to the ownership of the little branch track laid down by the Iron Company at Woodstock. Some 400 tons of bog iron have been taken out and prospecting will be continued this spring."

Carleton Sentinel - May 7, 1881 Upper Woodstock. - The Foundry is now waiting for the word go. Bog-ore from below Fredericton is now being placed in the yard. The Company has been hampered in the prosecution of the branch of the business by the difficulty in procuring cars to deliver the ore. Matters are now improving in this respect, and we hope ere long to chronicle the actual commencement of work."

URN: 0275 / 2044 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Maugerville Bog Iron;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 Board of Trade. - St. John as the Possible Centre of Great Iron Works. - Discussed by Edward Jack, C.E., Alfred Markham, G.F. Matthew and Members of the Board.. - Charcoal Pig Iron Could be Made Here at $15.50 Per Ton. - ... As there were some gentlemen present who were interested in mining matters, however, the meeting might profitably discuss that question. Geo. Robertson said that Edward Jack had placed in his hands some time ago a most valuable paper dealing with the agricultural and mineral resources of the province and the suitability of St. John, owing to its limestone deposits and other advantages, as a place for the establishment of extensive iron smelting works. In view of that he had thought it would be a good move to invite the iron men here and place the advantages of the city before them. Mr. Robertson went on to argue that having the coal, and we believe the iron, having the limestone, and he was sure we have the men, there was no good reason to believe that this city would in time become the centre of a great iron shipbuilding industry. Edward Jack, C.E., delivered a very interesting and important address. He said that with a view to comparing the fertile belt of New Brunswick with England, he with F.H. Hale, M.P., and J.S. Leighton had accompanied W.H. Boyce, a Norfolk (England) farmer of high standing through a portion of Carleton county. They went up one side as far as Wicklow and came down through Centreville to Woodstock. It was a fine day and they had a splendid chance to examine the country. Mr. Boyce declared that the county of Carleton compared favorably with Norfolk, which is claimed to be the finest agricultural county in England. He further said, in looking at the sheep and lambs, that a better market could be found for them in England than in the United States if the proper pains were taken to fatten them. This could be done in the late autumn and early winter. Mr. Boyce further said that for men with families and having capital the fertile belt of New Brunswick was far better than the northwest. They would like it a great deal better. Passing then to the mineral resources of the provinces, Mr. Jack said that last spring the necessity being felt for a better knowledge of the iron ores and fluxes of the Bay of Fundy region, application was made to the dominion government for the engagement of Ernest Sjostedt to examine and report upon them. Mr. Sjostedt was a native of Stockholm, a graduate of Stockholm school of mines, a practical metallurgist, and who had been engaged in the manufacture of iron for ten years in America, part of the time as manager of the Katahdin works. He was therefore a most valuable man. But the minister of the interior had declined to recommend any appropriation for the purpose. Not to be deterred because of that, some gentlemen in St. John and elsewhere put their hands in their pockets and defrayed the expenses of two months exploration by Mr. Sjostedt on the Bay of Fundy coast. A very valuable report was the result. Mr. Jack said that the iron, coal and other mineral deposits of New Brunswick should be explored by practical men. The geological survey had done an admirable preliminary work that was the credit to the dominion, but it must be followed up by definite exploration by practical men who could tell the economic value of each deposit. The result should be embodied in a report accompanied by a map. There was now no small map of New Brunswick. There should be such a map, accurate and cheap, and having distinctly traced the mineral areas of the province. This exploration and the preparation of such a map would take two season's work. Speaking of a bog iron deposit below Fredericton, Mr. Jack said it would make good car wheel iron and could be delivered at St. John for about $2 to $2.50 per ton.It was better than that at Woodstock or Nictaux and probably as good as Katahdin. There was a deposit of magnetite on Bartholomew's River of probable great value, and a less valuable one in Gloucester county. But the most important statement Mr. Jack had to make was that using iron ores from the Bay of Fundy, fluxes from St. John, and charcoal pig iron could be manufactured here for $15.50 per ton. This allowed $1 for depreciation of plant and for repairs, and including the bounty of $2. And by mixing ores that are known to exist the product would equal the best Swedish. W.H. Thorne said that the consumption of high grade iron is limited in Canada, which would be a difficulty in the way of such an enterprise. Swedish iron, he said, cost about $4 a hundred. Wm. Grieg said that there would be money in it for ordinary iron at Mr. Jack's figures. Mr. Markham said that car wheel iron cost about $33. He was satisfied Mr. Jack's figures were correct. He had been with Mr. Jack one of those interested in Mr. Sjostedt's work, and had read most of the report, which was not yet in full in their hands. But it was most remarkable in the discoveries of iron ore made by Mr. Sjostedt, especially on the Nova Scotia side. Mr. Grieg remarked that ordinary pig iron cost $21 a ton. Charcoal iron was manufactured at Three Rivers. Their quotations were $25 per ton. Mr. Jack noted the fact that Mr. Sjostedt had in his own operations imported limestone from St. John and manganese from Sussex. Geo. Robertson was surprised to hear that the Fredericton deposit alluded to by Mr. Jack was superior to Woodstock ore. He had thought the Woodstock ore exceedingly valuable. He had also thought the Nictaux deposit very valuable. G.F. Matthew said the difficulty with the Woodstock and Nictaux ores was the presence of phosphorus. But some of the ores up river had a good deal of manganese in them and he had no doubt more valuable ores than that at Woodstock could be found. But the Bay of Fundy coast was as available for St. John as these. The deposits at Londonderry and in the Cobequid Hills are carbonates and probably free from phosphorus. Magnetic ores generally are. But magnetic ores are hard to smelt, and for that reason the mixture of bog ores is very desirable. Their are fair indications of an iron deposit at Quispamsis. There are some large boulders on the surface and exploration would probably reveal a bed of ore lower down. As to limestone, St. John had great deposits. There are also easy facilities for securing coal, and while perhaps not as favorably situated as Londonderry for the reduction of ores, the business could probably be carried on successfully. At all events St. John was a good place for the establishment of smelting furnaces for the second process in iron manufacture. Andre Cushing said that St. John had fine facilities for iron manufacture. Parts of Nova Scotia are more available to St. John than to Halifax or any other important centre. There was a very valuable deposit or iron at Whycocomagh, C.B., which, when the marine railway is completed, will be at our doors. It is remarkably free from phosphorus and easily workable, having been fully tested. He regarded St. John as an excellent central point for the obtaining of ores; and for facilities in manufacturing iron it was as good as any place in Canada at least. As a seaport there were fine facilities for procuring scrap iron, now so largely used in manufacture. He did not think that the idea of establishing important iron works here in the future as at all chimerical but a practical and economic possibility. A. Markham said that at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, great blasting furnaces had been erected. There was neither coal nor ore there, but this point had been selected because of its facilities for procuring these by vessel. The work of the chemist is now the most important one in connection with blast furnaces. No iron or steel is now made from any one deposit. The different ores are mixed in the desired quantities to produce any particular grade, and the work of the chemist is therefore the most important. There is now talk of establishing big furnaces on the Jersey flats, near New York. The United States imports immense quantities of ores from Spain and from Cuba. If, therefore, ores can be found, as is believed, in large quantities along the Bay of Fundy, St. John is a most desirable place for the establishment of blast and smelting furnaces. Mr. Matthew pointed to the presence of manganese in the province in large quantities as another important consideration. Mr. Grieg said that a large English company talked of establishing extensive works at New Glasgow ... ? There was some informal discussion,

URN: 0275 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1866 Passed Apr. 16th: An Act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

URN: 0275 / D8 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Northumberland County Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Jun. 14, 1862 Mr. Pratt, a gentleman who represents himself as an employee of the London Times, has on exhibition in an apartment in the rear of the shop of W.H. Patterson, Watchmaker, King Street, numerous specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were personally obtained by him in the various mining localities in Nova Scotia..."

URN: 0275 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 26, 1959 Buchanan's Speech. - ... Base Metal development. - The presence of base metal ores has been known for many years. It was not until recently that the other larger reserves which areknown now to exist were discovered and proven by surveys and drilling operations. These ore bodies indicate a great potential industry when the demand for such products provides reasonable profit incentive for production. During the years immediately following World War II there was a boom in the demand and price of base metals. The price of lead rose from 6« cents to 21« cents per pound and the price of zinc from 8¬ to 17 cents. Prices fell to about 9« cents per pound in 1949. During the crisis brought on by the Korean situation, base metal products were stock-piled by the United States at high average prices. Since that time prices have gradually declined to 11« cents for lead and 10.3 cents for zinc in 1958. Additional depression factor has been the imposing of quotas by the United States in October, 1958, which limited exports to 80 per cent of the average for the previous four years. Production of lead in the United States in 1958 was 21 per cent less than for 1957 and the lowest since 1890. Production of zinc last year was 24 per cent less than in 1957 and lower than for any year since 1933. The matter of base metal supplies and markets has been the subject for discussions by the representatives of 32 nations at a conference under the auspices of the United Nations held in London in September, 1958. This was followed by a similar meeting in Geneva in November, 1958 and plans are being made for a third meeting. It is in this atmosphere and depressed market prices that private enterprise is facing problems of investment in developing of known base metal ore bodies for potential production. May I also say, Sir, that it is at this particular time as well that risk capital is being employed which is giving returns which cannot be equalled. Many millions of dollars have been invested since1953 in survey, exploration and development work. Investments by Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., are estimated at 25 million dollars - may I repeat this - 25 million. Some disparaging remarks have been made but I do not believe they understood. May I also say I received a letter in connection with the manganese at Woodstock - and an additional 25 to 30 million dollars will berequired in preparation for the full scale production. Heath Steele Mines has made a capital investment of over 15 million dollars and there is prospects of further investment of a similar amount when production and concentration resumes. Many other interested companies have invested smaller amounts bringing the total to more than 50 million dollars. These facts are set out in greater detail in the Interim Report of the Commissioner on Mines tabled in the house recently. May I comment in that regard. This was certainly a most excellent report and I trust it will be read by the members of this assembly. Production. - Long term estimates and future demands indicate an increase in the world demand for lead in the next 25 years of approximately 50 per cent and an estimated increase of 62 per cent in the demand for zinc is indicated for the same period. It seems hopeful therefore that in the not too distant future prices will increase to a point where production from the base metal ore bodies in New Brunswick could be carried on at a profit."

URN: 0275 / G3 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1881 Saint John exports:(For September 14th) - Per Intercolonial Railway, to Londonderry - includes 1 car pig iron, 15 cases granite."

URN: 0275 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Geology - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 16, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : But through all this time there is nothing to tell us of our own Province, and when we do again find itparticipating in these events, what a change appears, what a scene of desolation meets our gaze! In place of the fertile valleys and wooded slopes, which in the ages last enumerated must have given shelter to such vast herds of animals, roaming even to high northern latitudes, and enjoying a warmth almost tropical, we now behold only vast fields of ice, covering the land and descending as glaciers from the higher mountain-summits, or swept along as floes and icebergs by the cold polar currents. Not a living thing remains; all is devastation and ruin. This was the great Glacial or Drift period in our history, and the evidences of its action may be seen in all portions of the Province. Wherever the rocky beds are laid bare, their surface may be seen to be worn and polished, or else to be deeply scratched and grooved as if by a cutting instrument of great power. All prominent ledges have been broken down, and the fragments detached from them may often be found at great distances from their original beds. Masses of rock occur about your city, which must have come from the cliffs of Kingston, crossing the Kennebecasis in their course. Pieces of the Woodstock iron ore are found on the slopes of the hills at Fredericton, while smaller pebbles are sometimes seenwhich would even seem to have travelled from distantCanada. Even masses of enormous size were sometimes moved, and left at great elevations on our mountain chains. Near the granite quarries in Queen's county I have seen detached and rounded masses of rock fully 30 feet in diameter, and which could not have weighed less than 4,000,000 pounds; while even on the summit of Mount Katahdin, in Maine enormous diluvial boulders are found at the height of 4,500 feet above the sea! They have invariably been transported in a southerly direction, showing that the moving force, whatever its nature, was one proceeding from the north! Geologists are divided in opinion as to the condition of America during this glacial period. All, of course, look to ice as the principal agent in producing these effects, (for water alone would be powerless to move such heavy masses,) but one party would assign the process to the action of glaciers; and the other to that of icebergs. The former supposes an elevation of the land sufficiently great to have caused the formation of one universal glacier, similar to that which now covers much of Greenland, and which, moving southward by the slope of the continent, ground away the summits of protruding ridges, furrowing and polishing the rocks like a gigantic rasp, and carrying along the worn materials frozen to its mass, we scatter them again when melted by a summer sun; the other, on the contrary, supposes a depression instead of an elevation of the land, this depression allowing the cold polar currents, which even now bring such quantities of bergs and floating ice along our North Atlantic coast, to carry the same farther west, and melting by contact with the Gulf stream or other equatorial currents, to deposit their burden, as is being done by the icebergs of the present day off the banks of Newfoundland. Which of these two theories is correct we cannot now stop to inquire. Both are ably maintained, and both would seem to account satisfactorily for the effects observed; - and it is with these that we have principally to do. What object may we ask was to be gained by thus replacing a warm and genial climate, a landscape teeming with luxuriant vegetation, and an animal life even richer than than that of the tropics, by a season of wintry cold, shrouding much of the earth in a dreary mantle of ice and snow? We have our answer in the words of Agassiz: ""The glacier was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man,"" - a soil not only capable of sustaining a vigorous vegetation, for this existed even before the glacial period, but a soil fitted for the growth of cereal crops, a grain growing soil, ""one especially adapted to those plants most necessary to the higher domestic and social organizations of the human race."" But the glacier was not the only agency involved in producing this result. Whether we accept or not the theory of great elevation during the Ice period, it is certain that towards the close of that period the land was depressed from two to five hundred feet below its present level, and that in our own Province all that portion now possessing a less elevation was then below the water. The river St. Lawrence was then a wide arm of the sea, and Lake Champlain was a deep bay, tenanted by whales and seals. The river St. John was a long estuary, extending certainly as high as Fredericton, while the Grand Lake and other smaller sheets of water were connected into one extensive tract, covering the great central basin of the Province. By these waters, whether lacustrine or marine, the materials already roughly distributed by the agency of ice were rearranged, flooded 18 streams filled the great valleys deep with fertile soil, and spread over the bare rocks a rich covering of earth. And when the land rose again, as it did before the introduction of Man, the draining which ensued still further carried on the fertilizing process, carving out the present channels of our river valleys, leaving here and there broad belts of rich alluvium and scattered sheets of water, either lakes or ponds, the great reservoirs to supply the land with constant moisture. All portions of the Province abound with evidences of both the depression and elevation of this period. Beneath some parts of your own city are beds of clay, filled with marine relics, (star fishes, shells, &c.), which were deposited when the waters covered the place where they are now found. All along the coast of the Bay of Fundy similar deposits may be seen, as well as along the St. John river, where also the the beautiful terraces which enrich its banks, as at Fredericton and Woodstock, mark the successive and interrupted epochs in the period of emergence. From the events of this period we may attempt to draw some conclusions as to the length of time involved in our great geological record. The beds of sand and gravel, washed down by torrents from the rising land, often obstructed the former beds of streams and rivers, and turning these latter from their course, compelled them to seek new channels, often by carving them through solid rock. The Niagara River, thus diverted from its proper bed, was made to excavate the wild and deep gorge, seven miles long, which now connects the Falls with Lake Ontario. The same may in part be true of the St. John and of most of the rivers in your Province. The St. John formerly poured its waters into the Bay of Fundy probably by two channels, one crossing from the Kennebecasis to Courtenay Bay, the other, more directly, from the South Bay to Manawagonish. Both of these, during the Glacial period, became filled with the thick beds of sand and gravel which still occupy them, thus compelling the river to seek a new exit by carving out the wild and picturesque channel through which it

URN: 0275 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 19, 1842 Geology Of New Brunswick. - A report of the labours of Dr. Gesner, in exploring the mineral resources of the Province, during the past year having been made public, we have much satisfaction in referring to the work as affording further satisfactory evidence in confirmation of the generally received opinion that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources. In his late researches, we are glad to find that in order to meet the views of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Gesner has directed his attention to the agricultural character of the districts explored; and the features of the uncleared lands have accordingly been examined, with a view of making them at once available for settlement; and so favorable have been the results of these enquiries, that several new settlements have already been projected in districts selected for this purpose. Dr. Gesner returned to the City last week after locating a party of settlers at Eel River, and another party are now preparing for departure to the same vicinity. A present benefit will thus be reaped from the labours of our Provincial Geologist by many deserving families, who might otherwise have proceeded to the United States, or remained as drones about the City, and at times a positive burthen upon the community. Having copied from the Royal Gazette the short reports made to His Excellency from time to time, during the progress of last year's exploration, it is not perhaps necessary for us to make any lengthy extracts from the detailed Report, in which Dr. Gesner has ably and minutely set forth, all his discoveries as well of a topographical as of a geological nature. We cannot, however, omit noticing the valuableand extensive deposit of Iron Ore near Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, which, on several accounts, offers advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel scarcely to be found in any part of Europe, and which is capable of supplying the whole of North America for many centuries to come. - With respect to the Great Coal Field of New Brunswick, we quote a paragraph from the Report 2 giving a description of that very extensive deposit, which will give some idea of the immense mine of wealth possessed by our Province:- [see Gesner's Report.....] It must be gratifying to Dr. Gesner to find thatthe Marl and Lime discovered by him in the counties of Charlotte and Saint John, are coming into use, and that the former is found to be of great value in agriculture, as proved by a letter from Mr. Joseph Walton, an intelligent farmer at St. Andrews, in the Report beforeus. We have before noticed the immense advantage resulting to the Province from the Granite found on the Saint John. The demand for the article in this City, increased greatly during the past year, and in some cases could not be supplied. When the vast coal field above described, and the immense beds of Iron Ore and other valuable minerals known to exist in the Province, are brought into use and made to supply the existing demands, then will the benefits of the present geological exploration be fully developed. It is expected that the Survey will be brought to a close next season, when a Geological Map of the Province will be completed, and the characteristic features of the Province, in a geological point of view, will then be easily ascertained."

URN: 0275 / G4 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Mascarene - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 2, 1881 Mining in Maine … long … …Bartlett … The iron mine at Mount Katahdin in the north of the State must not be passed over. It has been in operation with varied success for a number of years, and now turns out 500 tons of pig iron per month. A market is here afforded for New Brunswick manganese, an ore not yet known to exist in Maine and which is indispensible in the purifying of iron. This mine belongs to the iron-bearing belt of rocks of which the Woodstock Iron Mine forms a part and which runs some distance into New Brunswick. There is every possibility that mineral may bediscovered in paying quantity in the western part of this Province, and particularly in Charlotte County, where several mines are in operation already, at Mascarene. The indications along the coast of the Bay of Fundy show mineral in several places, and it is hoped that this important industry of mining which is springing into operation all around us will soon be carried on in many places in our own Province."

URN: 0275 / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1847 ADVERTISEMENT: Tenders Will be received by the subscriber, until Wednesday the 10th day of November, for making 200,000 Brick at Lane's Creek, parish of Woodstock, for the Iron Works about to be erected at that place. Good clay and sand may be found on the spot, and every facility afforded for the making. - The Bricks to be 9 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/4 inches thick, and to be in readiness for delivery on the 1st of June, 1848. -Also-2,000 cords of good hardwood, in lots of 50 or 100 cords each, to suit different persons, to be delivered on or before the 1st of May, 1848. 3,000 barrels of Charcoal, in lots from 10 to 100 barrels each, to be delivered on or before the 1st of September, 1848. Also - Refuse and Merchantable Lumber, of various kinds - Tenders to express the price per thousand feet. Scantling of various dimensions, as may be required - proposals to express the price per Thousand feet, to be delivered when required, after the 1st of March next. All the above articles to be delivered on the Company's premises in Woodstock, as specified above. Satisfactory security for the due performance of the above Contracts will be required. Further particulars made known on application to W. Stevens, Agent. WOODSTOCK, October 23, 1847."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 1, 1853 Woodstock. - We promised in our last to give a short notice of the improvements going on in this place… Across the bridge we see an extensive brick yard just put into operation by Mr. Elisha Baker. - The Messrs. Davis are nearly ready to start a new Iron Foundry; the machinery is all up and everything on the ground to commence operations. There is also a good prospect of another company being got up to smelt iron ore; if started, this, in addition to the old company, will make quite stirring times here. - [Carleton Sentenil"

Carleton Sentinel - May 28, 1864 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 12, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - May 30, 1864 The Charcoal Iron Co., will have shipped from the Works, Upper Woodstock, by the last of this month, within a space of 20 days, 1,000 tons of pigs, over 900 tons of it within a fortnight, on rafts. Owing to late advices from England, we understand Mr. Best will have to run the works to their utmost capacity, in order to supply the largely increasing demand for the Iron.

and will probably have to erect still another furnace before the end of the year. The Company are preparing to manufacture red brick on a very extensive scale this summer."

URN: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / !DX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General;
Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

Carleton Sentinel Dec. 3, 1853 As we promised last week, and for the information of those of our readers who have not seen them we now proceed to give a short sketch of the Iron Works, &c., at the Upper Town and the operations there carried on. TheIron Ore is brought a distance of three miles from theirinexhaustible mines in Jacksontown, and laid on a layer of wood placed on skids to admit air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about 20 feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitable sizes for the Blast Furnace. Charcoal is made in 6 large kilns, holding from 40 to 50 cords each, 3 taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking out the charcoal, which, when made, is taken to large Storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore, lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the Furnace - this ore a Clay Iron Stone, we were informed, when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an Iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found - the nearness of this last effecting a great saving of transport, the Company having formerly to go 10 miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel-head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ores, and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine house contains 3 Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace, of which only one was working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the Furnace, and there blown in through 3 Tuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine-house by the Gas or waste heat from the Furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers - the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite, heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hot-blast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. - There was a third Engine supplied with steam, from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular Saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a Puddling Furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting-house, we were shown a Lime-kiln, Mortar-mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick-yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting-house we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the Cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps of the Cinders or Slag extending in the River, on the bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting-house is the line laid down in the preliminary survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed will put these works in communication with the seaboard during the shutting up of the river navigation. It is now time to cast, or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged tapping the Furnace, below where the melting Cinder was lava-like flowing over. The liquid Iron flowed along a Gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the Beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we were informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running a large flow of Cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the Gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing, must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding house, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, - here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ores and Limestone which lie in one continuous route. As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality and abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars. We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our County be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London and Sheffield as the best works of those Countries. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of lignite, the outcropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown Silver-leadfluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County. These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon to be destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

URN: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / !DX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General;
Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1853 Woodstock Iron Works. - The following interesting sketch of the Iron Works of Woodstock, is given by the Editor of the Sentinel, from whose paper we copy it:- ""The Iron Ore is brought a distance of three 12 miles from the inexhaustible mines of Jacksontown and laid on layer of wood, placed on skids to allow air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal, brought to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about twenty feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitablesizes for the Blast Furnace. - Charcoal is made in 6large kilns holding from 40 to 60 cords each, taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking put the charcoal, which when made, is taken to large storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the furnace - this ore is Clay Ironstone, we were informed when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found, the nearness of this last effecting a great saving or transport, the Company having formerly to go ten miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ore and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine House contains two Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace of which only one as working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the furnace, and there blown in through 3 cuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine house by the Gas or waste heat from the furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers, the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hotblast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. There was a third engine supplied with steam from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a puddling furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting house, we were shown a Lime kiln, Mortar mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting House we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps f the cinders of Slag extending to the River, on the Bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river, and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting House is the line 13 laid down in the preliminary survey of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed, will put these works in communication with the seaboard, during the shutting up of the river navigation. It was now time to cast or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged in tapping the furnace, below where the melting cinder was lava-like flowing over. - the liquid Iron flowed along a gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we're informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running, a large flow of cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding House, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ore amd Limestone which lies in one continuous route. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the outcropping of Coal, found not over 3 miles from where we write, which ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown a Silver leadfluxed and melted from from Ore found within our County These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural capabilities, warrant the inference, that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

URN: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 1, 1857 Recently passed: An Act to revive, continue and amend an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1857 Cap. XXXIV. An Act to revive, continue and amend an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. First meeting to be 4. Provincial Act continued held in London in force. 2. Capital, its amount 5. Verified names of officers and shares and the stock to be filed. 3. Assessment of shares 6. Act not to interfere with Act to be under Imperial 18, Vic. 1, n.8. Act. Passed 26th March 1857. Whereas the first meeting contemplated in the said Act was not held in conformity with the provision of the same; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held in London, under the provisions of the Imperial Act hereinafter referred to, within one year from the passing of this Act. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of sixteen thousand pounds sterling, and be divided into six hundred and forty shares of twenty five pounds each. 3. Whensoever it may be deemed necessary to levy and collect assessments on the shares held and owned in England, the amount so assessed shall be collected under and by virtue of the provisions of the Imperial Act, intituled An Act for the Incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, 19th and 20th Victoria, Cap. 47. 4. The aforesaid Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company shall in all things be revived and continue in force except as far as the same may be inconsistent or at variance with the provisions of this Act. 5. That the names of the President and Directors and Stockholders of the said Corporation, and the amount of stock belonging to each, verified by the oath of the President of the said Company, shall be filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary of this Province within one year from the passing of this Act, and so on annually during the existence of the said Corporation. 6. That nothing in this Act shall interfere in any way or repeal the provisions of the eighth Section of the said Act, intituled An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 14, 1857 March 11th - A Bill to revive and continue Act incorporating the New Brunswick Mining Company was reported as agreed to with certain amendments."

URN: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Aug 6, 1864 Prof. Hind's Geological Explorations.-Many of our readers are aware that Professor Hind has been specially instructed by the Government to examine, and report upon, a particular series of Rocks, which have been ascertained to exist in this Province, called the ""Quebec Group"". But few, we imagine, know the nature or importance of this formation, or in what particulars it is of interest to geologists or to the public at large. The ""Quebec Group"" is the name given by Sir W.E. Logan to a series of strata which are distinguished by the extent and value of the minerals they contain. It is the great metalliferous rock series of North America, and abounds in the ores of iron, copper, antimony, lead, nickel, cobalt, and even silver and gold. Most of the newly discovered mines in Canada belong to this group of rocks. In it are found the celebrated copper deposits of Lake Superior, and the less known copper mines of Canada East. The gold of the

Chaudiere Valley is derived from the ""Quebec Group"", and the greater number of the minerals sent by Canada to the International Exhibition, at London, which attracted so much notice, were the products of this great metalliferous belt. Its true character was first ascertained in the immediate neighborhood of Quebec, in 1860, and in honor of that ancient city, Sir William Logan gave it the name it at present bears. Its thickness in Canada is not less than 7,000 feet, and we understand from Prof. Hind that its thickness in New Brunswick will not fall short of, if it does not exceed, the development it has in Canada. The ""Quebec Group"" extends in a narrow band, or in bands of varying breadth, from Gaspe to near Montreal. It then passes in the form of a very narrow belt into Vermont, New York, Virginia and Georgia. The gold so long since obtained from auriferous drift of Georgia, and which now probably supplies the Confederates with no inconsiderable portion of their sinews of war, comes from rock belonging to the Quebec Group. Professor Hind has already ascertained that the breadth of this important formation is not less than 40 miles in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, and about 47 miles on a line drawn from North West from Long's Creek to about 13 miles beyond Woodstock. On the South West Miramichi and Shiktehauk the breadth of the formation is about 10 miles. With the valuable ores of iron in our own neighborhood, we are all familiar, and the different branches of industry to which they have already contributed, and have in fact created. It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state upon the authority of Prof. Hind, that these ores not only exist over a tract of country, already known to be at least 30 miles in length, but they occur in two or more parallel lines, from 2 to 8 miles apart, and with the ores are associated bands of limestone. Drift clays and sand cover the outcrop of these deposits to a small depth in some parts of their course, but it is probable that over a considerable area of their known development they will be practically available. The country where they occur, particularly between the two Shiktehawks, is well wooded and in parts very fertile. It will not fail to strike the reader that we have thus, in our own immediateneighborhood, all the material requisites for great mining industries to spring up. Ore in abundance, limestone for smelting purposes, and timber for fuel, besides a fertile soil for farming pursuits. These are natural gifts which only require the hand of man to make them available and, commercially, most valuable. What we require is capital, and that will soon reach us when the resources of the country become known, and those resources described in a manner which shall inspire the confidence of scientific men in Europe, to whom capitalists are now in the habit of appealing for an opinion on subjects connected with mining enterprise, remote from their own observation. We understand that Prof. Hind is now about to ascend the Tobique and its south eastern tributaries to ascertain the outcrop, or north western limit, of the Quebec Group in that direction. We are aware that deposits, and very favorable indications of other metals, besides iron, are known to exist in our county within the limits stated above, and we confidently hope that ere long, these hidden treasures will be profitably brought to light. A great step has been gained in establishing the existence of so broad a belt of the metalliferous rocks of North America within the limits of the Province, and we trust that every facility will be afforded to Prof. Hind to investigate and describe the mineral wealth of the ""Quebec Group"", which he has already shown to occupy no inconsiderable portion of this and adjoining Counties."

URN: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1866 Cap. VIII. An Act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated, 9. Suit against share-proviso. Holder, how brought. 2. Capital. 10. On trial, what proof 3. First meeting, when held. Is sufficient. 4. Votes, how apportioned. 11. Production of 5. Shareholders, for what Register prima facto liable. Evidence. 6. Assessments, how levied 12. Dividends, how and & collected, when paid. 7. Shareholder not to vote 13. Joint stock alone unless all calls are paid up. Liable. 8. Company not liable for any 14. Time and place of trust to which share may be holding meetings. Liable. 15. Amount to be subscribed within two years. Passed 16th April 1866. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Charles Connell, Robert A. Hay, George H. Connell, Charles P. Connell, M.D., William M. Connell, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Aberdeen Iron Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and lawful authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate in this Province, in fee simple or otherwise, and may alienate, encumber, lease, sell or otherwise deal with the same in any way; and shall by that name have all the general rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities incident to Corporations by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of digging and mining ore and converting the same into iron, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incidental thereto, and for establishing and maintaining wharves, buildings, erections, furnaces, forges, engines, machinery, implements and things as may be necessary and convenient for carrying on said business and operations; provided nevertheless, that the aggregate value of real estate to be held by the said Corporation in this Province at any one time, shall in no case exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars of current money of New Brunswick, divided into one thousand shares of twenty dollars each; provided however, that the said Corporation shall have power to increase the said capital stock to a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof, shall be called by the said George H. Connell, or in the case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named in the first Section of this Act, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two public Newspapers published in the county Carleton, for ten days previous to the day of such meeting, provided that such notice shall be published within three years after the passing of this Act. 4. Each and every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company shall be a member thereof, and shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of said Company ..?.. And members may give as many votes as they own shares, and may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorised in writing. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be and be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any court of Record within the Province. 6. The Company, or the Directors if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or upon such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Treasurer of the said Company to give notice thereof in a public Newspaper printed in the County of Carleton, requiring payment of the same within not less than thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer the amount of such assessment or any part of such amount, at the time in such notice prescribed, the same may either be sued for and recovered in the manner prescribed in the last preceding Section, or the Secretary or Treasurer may advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale, by publishing a notice thereof in some one public Newspaper published in the County aforesaid; and all shares on which the assessment or any part thereof is not paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, may be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount due on such assessment, and all interest due thereon, and all expenses of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) of the moneys for which such shares shall be sold, shall be paid over to the former owner or owners thereof, and a new Certificate or 4 Certificates of the shares so sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 7. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 8. The said Company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whatever, express implied, or constructive, to which any of the said shares may at any time be subject; and the receipt of the party in whose name any such share shall stand in the books of the said Company, or if it stands in the name of more parties than than one, the receipt of any one of the parties in whose name the same shall stand in the Register of the stockholders, shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the said Company for any dividend or other sum of money payable in respect of such share, not withstanding any trust to which such share may then be subject, and whether or not the said Company shall have notice of such trust, and notwithstanding the owner or owners of such share or shares shall not have joined in such receipt; and that the said Company shall not be in any way bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder, to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth any special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one or more shares in the said Company, (stating the number of shares,) and is indebted to which the calls in the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, (stating the number and amount of each of such calls), whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the hearing of such action or suit, it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call, was the holder of one or more shares in the said Company, that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given, as is directed by this Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of Directors by whom such call was made, nor any other matter whatever, and thereupon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, and interest thereon, unless it shall happen either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given. 11. The production of the Register of the shareholders shall be prima facie evidence that the parties whose names are therein entered as owners of shares are shareholders, and of the number and amount of their respective shares. 12. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share, until all calls and assessments then due and that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable, shall have been fully paid. 13. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 14. The time and place of holding annual or semi-annual, and all special or other meetings of the said Corporation, as also the number, eligibility, duties and powers of Directors, officers and servants, their continuance in office, removal, or disqualification, the filling up of vacancies, the time and manner of election or appointment, and any and every other matter and thing whatsoever, connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Company is incorporated, may be established or regulated by bye laws of the said Company, to be made at any meeting of the said Company, or adjournment thereof, which bye laws, not inconsistent with this Act of Incorporation, they are empowered to make. 15. Unless fifteen per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed and

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Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 10, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. V. Calcareous Clay Slates in Carleton and Victoria Counties. - The narrow strip or belt of red conglomerate just described, together with the northwestern boundary of the outlier in Brighton, constitute, with their continuation on the strike on either hand, the limit of the non-calcareous slates; beyond which to the northwest, without any perceptible change of attitude or general conditions, commences a set of calcareous slates and quartzite, extending on the St. John River, to and far beyond the Province line. These rocks, which present a remarkable uniformity in character for very great distances, precisely resemble those which have been described by yourself as occurring and attaining a great development on Temiscouata Lake and the river Madawaska, and for a great distance down the St. John River, and are in probability the continuation of the same series, which you have determined to be Upper Silurian. The general description of these rocks given in the Report of Progress for 1849-50, page 60, is so concise and graphic, and at the same time, in its main features, so precisely applicable to those now under notice that I may be excused for quoting it here. ""The next five miles across the measures are occupied on the west side of the lake by calcareo-argillaceous slates, occasionally interstratified with noncalcareous bands, and some of the beds are more arenaceous than others. The colors, are dark bluish grey, light grey and black; the divisions of the original bedding are obliterated, and in fresh fracture it is only by the colors, the differences of which are often very obscure, that the stratification can be made out; but the action of the weather and water on the ice-rounded or moutonnee forms which come upon the lake, distinctly shown the bedding by the unequal wear of the more or less calcareous layers, the one standing out in beads, and the other reentering in grooves. The beds are almost universally thin, and the surfaces give a pictorial 4 display of a vast variety of the most complicated contortions, sometimes in folds leaning over each other to the northwest, and sometimes in involved arrangements which it is quite impossible to disentangle or understand without a larger exposure than usually appears. - Combined with the contortions there are often disruptions or dislocations which, however, show no veins of interposed foreign material; the torn and twisted mass having been apparently compressed together and become cemented in such a way that, except for the colors or unequal wear, it would never be suspected that it has been disturbed at all. In some parts, however, these contorted rocks are cut up by a multitude of small veins of calcareous spar."" I have to add to the above description that the bands of non-calcareous quartzite in the region explored by me, although in general conformable, appears sometimes to cut the rocks transversely to their strike; they vary from eight to thirty feet in thickness, and are usually traversed by small strings of calcspar. Where they abut upon the river banks the exposures are usually more extensive, than at other points, as if, from their superior hardness, they had more effectually resisted atmospheric influences and the erosive action of the river. There also occurs in this region a few apparently isolated patches of limited extent, of more or less pure limestone, probably lenticular in form, sometimes of a slaty structure, and sometimes massive. In two instances which came under my observation, where the rock seemed to have undergone little alteration, I discovered a few obscure fossils forms which, however, were scarcely visible except on weathered surfaces; but which have been recognized by Mr. Billings as Upper Silurian. Intercalated with the calcareous slates of this region are some remarkable bands of ferruginous red and green slates, sometimes traceable for great distances on the strike. The first and most important set of these bands is that in which are situated the deposits of iron ore which have been mined at Jacksontown, near Woodstock, and which, in their continuation to the northeast, display at their outcrop near the Beccaguimic, twelve miles from Jacksontown, very considerable quantities of a similar ore, being an impure slaty hematite. In the Beccaguimic district there are three parallel bands of red and green slates about half a mile apart; one of these only, that nearest the river, appears to contain workable deposits of ore. - Towards the southwest the Jacksontown band is traceable to the boundary line, it was charged with iron pyrites. Another band of the red and green argillites is traceable from Flanigan's Hill, in Simonds, to East Glassville, a distance of nearly eight miles, and has yielded in some places good specimens of hematite and specular iron; it is five and three quarter miles across the strike from the former. It 5 would seem reasonable to expect that these bands would serve to mark the structural arrangement; but as their attitude in every instances where they were observed is vertical, and their associations with other bands obscure from want of exposures, I have been unable as yet to make them available for this purpose. A remarkable band of diorite was observed in crossing the road passing through East Glassville, about two and a half miles south of Miller's Corner. - It appears to run in conformity with the slate rocks, and is 150 yards wide where it crosses the road; in its continuation to the northeast on the strike, it appears to run into a ridge of considerable elevation terminating at three miles distant in Garforth Mountain, which is about 800 feet high. The succession of rocks observed in the vicinity of the diorite band in traversing it from north to south is as follows: 1. Calcareous slates, being the prevailing rock of the country. 2. Black slate, a very thin band. 3. Diorite band, 150 yards wide, coarsely crystalline, of a prevailing dark-green colour, with many seams and joints filled with; 4. Slaty limestone eighteen feet thick. 5. Highly ferruginous decomposing calcareous slate. 6. Another band of diorite of a laminated or gneissoid aspect and narrower than the former. 7. Calcareous slate, as at the commencement of the section; the whole of which is comprised within a breadth not exceeding 500 yards, the attitude of all the rocks being vertical. In the region underlaid by the calcareous slates, the soil is, as might be expected, superior for agricultural purposes, to that in which the rocks devoid of

URN: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 30, 1925 Interesting Letter Written by Late Dr. L.W. Bailey. - To His Wife in the Early Sixties - Copy Found Among His Effects - Woodstock Without 'Electric Lights' - Visits Glassville in 'Forest Primeval' - Meets Many Pleasant People. - 'Mr. Selwyn is here and we have had some talks and one long walk together. He is quite the opposite of Dr. Hunt in appearance, manner, and, I mayadd, opinions. He is very tall, as thin as a lath, with long spindle legs, (with which he gets rapidly over the ground), with a rough pock-marked visage and shaggy beard - altogether not a prepossessing looking man, but not unpleasant in conversation. He holds some very different views on certain geological points from Hunt, and the two have already had some pretty sharp debates. I think I can see trouble ahead between the two, but this, of course, is between ourselves. We came up to Woodstock by the evening express, last Tuesday, getting here about midnight after a series of delays. The woods were on fire all along the route and sometimes the cars would be full of smoke. A large pile of cordwood blazing close by the track lit up the forest in grand style as we rolled past it. Near Cranberry station the cars stopped a few feet from a burning bridge. We had already run on trellis-work for some distance, and as we looked out from the window nothing could be seen but the sleepers and the foul lake below (breeding thousands of mosquitoes) the blazing bridge in front and the general darkness all around. For half an hour the men were carrying water from the lake to extinguish the flames, while we were in expectation of having either to pass the night in this cheerful spot or to run back to the almost equally cheerful McAdam Junction. However, their efforts were at last successful and very slowly, with a good deal of misgiving as to whether the bridge would give way and plunge the engine into the depths below, we got over, and sped on our way to Woodstock. It was past twelve o'clock when we reached here; no coaches to meet us at the cars, no lights in the town, and a delightful uncertainty on our part to which way to turn. Neither of us knew anything about the place, but after nearly breaking our necks over piles of railway sleepers, and taking an involuntary bath in the waters of the Meduxnakeag, we at last reached an hotel (not the one we wanted) where we again encountered more sleepers. We passed what remained of the night at the Cable House, and next morning shifted our quarters to the far more comfortable and clean house of Mrs. Donaldson. Wednesday we spent about Woodstock, visiting theiron mines, works etc., and in the evening went to Mr. Connell's, where we had been invited, finding a party of some thirty or more of the young and fair of this good town, with whom (2nd Miss Connell) I had a quadrille. Connell has a fine house and everything very nice - a beautiful garden etc. On Thursday and Friday we were out on our expedition to Glassville, which consists of one house and seven log cabins out in the forest primeval. Yesterday we spent in town, taking tea in the evening with Mr. Connell and finishing up at the house of a Mr. Grover, (whose son will come to college next year). It is a very fine house, nothing in Fredericton to equal it.

Here we met, besides Mrs. Grover and daughters, a Mr. Pumpelly and daughter from New York, very pleasant and accomplished people, the daughter a fine singer; also Sheriff and Mr. Dibblee and Mr. Edward Jack. Mr. Selwyn - late Director of Canadian Geological Survey. Dr. Hunt - Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the famous chemical geologist."

URN: 0275 / J8 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert Mines;

Gazette - Aug. 30, 1899 Our Mineral Resources. - The government of New Brunswick has recently issued in pamphlet form the report of Prof. Bailey prepared in the year 1897 and 1898 on the mineral resources of New Brunswick. Prof. Bailey was a member of the staff of the geological survey of Canada and made this report originally for the federal government. In order that the province might possess a comprehensive report on the minerals of New Brunswick a number of copies were procured by Surveyor General Dunn for general distribution. The report is exhaustive and deals historically as well as otherwise with the mineral production of the province. The exploitation of the ironmines at Woodstock and the efforts to found blast furnaces at that locality are dealt with exhaustively.The manufacture of oil from albertite which at one time was a most important industry in Albert county and St. John are fully described. The search that has been made for gold, copper, silver, and lead are fully described and a whole chapter is devoted to manganese mining. It will be information to most people to know that fully half a million dollars worth of manganese has been mined and exported from New Brunswick. Prof. Bailey also goes extensively into the history of antimony mining and gives some valuable facts concerning the operation of the coal fields of the Province. The report is most interesting as it shows that while up to the present time there has been no great development of the mineral resources of New Brunswick, the province has yielded quite extensive quantities of coal, gypsum, manganese, albertite, iron, lime and building stone, and that there are immense stores of these materials hidden away under the surface of the province. Prof. Bailey does not draw a very rosy picture of the future for mining in this province, but at the best his report is based on a hurried survey of the province. It is however the most important evidence on the question since that of Dr. Gesner which is now almost forgotten."

URN: 0275 / J8 / S5 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 25, 1863 Minerals of New Brunswick - The North-eastern British Provinces of North America contain natural resources which, if properly developed and applied, would make them the greatest commercial and manufacturing commonwealths on the Atlantic seaboard. Thus coal and iron are the two grand minerals for manufacturing and for driving machinery, and those minerals are found in abundance, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At present we will only refer to New Brunswick, which has the elements of incalculable wealth stored up within its bosom. The carboniferous system of rocks covers an area equal to more than one third of the entire province. In Albert County, a rich carboniferous mineral -called by some coal, and by others asphalt - exists in great abundance. It surpasses all other minerals on our continent in the production of kerosene, and about 18,000 tons per annum have been mined during the past three years. A seam of rich cannel coal has also been found in the same country. Iron ore exists in considerable quantities nea rWoodstock, and smelting works on an extensive scale, were at one time in operation there, very fine iron being produced. - Gypsum, copper, lead, potter's clay, &c. are also found in large quantities."

URN: 0275 / L1 / J8 / S5 / L4 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales;

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 22, 1850 MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - By information received from the New Brunswick papers and from private letters, we learn that the Mineral resources of the sister Province are at last about to be developed. During the past six months more than twenty Mining leases have been granted by the Government, in the counties of Albert and Westmorland. Upwards of two thousand chauldrons ofBitumen, or Mineral Pitch, have already been raised at Hillsborough, and will soon be ready for shipment to the United States, to be employed in the manufacture of gas.Beds of excellent coal from two to six feet in thickness, have been pierced at Meranquin, and a party of English Miners have been engaged to commence the working. A Mr. Steadman has also opened a vein of coal in the neighborhood of Shediac, and is now exploring anasphaltum mine near the Petitcodiac River. Surveys we understand are made with great energy, and there is much competition among the purchasers of mining leases. It is stated that 100,000 tons of asphaltum might be shipped next season from one mine. At present the completion of a railway three miles in length, is required to aid itstransport to the river. The Black Lead mine of St. John, has been well penetrated, and it is understood that the proprietors have made a profitable investment. The ironworks of Carleton County, which were unfortunately consumed by fire last season, have been rebuilt, and have commenced the manufacture of iron from the ore of Woodstock. These facts are encouraging to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and fully confirm the predictions formerly made by Dr. Gesner in his geological reports published some ten years since. But in an equal degree they disprove the statements of Dr. Robb, and conflict with the statements put forth by him in Professor Johnston's recent Agricultural report. The mineral resources of this fine Province are evidently underrated. The opening of the above mines has aroused a new energy, and all no doubt contribute largely to the prosperity of that Province, where all the mines and minerals are under the control of the Legislature, and open to the competition of its inhabitants. - HALIFAX COLONIST."

URN: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay -

General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert /
Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick … Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of

URN: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Feb. 28, 1838 Also - at the same time and place, will be offered, a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals comprised within the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, subject to the following restrictions: Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his Mining grounds, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation;and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or 4 lease. Thos. Baillie, Com. Crown Lands. Crown Land Office, February 20, 1838."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 13, 1849 Cap LVIIAn Act to facilitate the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company. - Passed 14th April 1849. Whereas the York and Carleton Mining Company have invested a large sum of money in commencing and carrying on their operations in the manufacture of iron in theCounty of Carleton, and have, by Petition to the Legislature, prayed that their present Lease for twenty five years may be extended to the term of ninety nine years, and that the present reservation of five per centum on the value of the Ore raised may be commuted into a fixed duty of one penny per ton on the Iron smelted, and that such other encouragement may be extended as may be deemed just; And whereas it is considered advisable to afford every encouragement to the said Company in the prosecution of their important enterprise. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Ileutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to revoke, cancel and annul the present Lease, and to issue a new Lease in lieu thereof, for the term of ninety nine years, to commence at and from the date of the former Lease. II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to reserve in the said Lease a Duty of one penny per ton on the Iron smelted by the said Company, in lieu of the Duty of five per centum now reserved in the present Lease. III. And for the further encouragement of the said Company; Be it enacted, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, to be applied towards the purchase of ten thousand acres of Wilderness Lands by the said Company, situated on the north eastern side of the River Saint John, in the said County of Carleton, to be selected by and surveyed at the expense of the said Company; and that the said money shall be applied as aforesaid, whenever it shall be made to appear to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, that the said Company have smelted at least three hundred tons of Pig Iron at their Works in the said County of Carleton. IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next."

URN: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Cap XVII. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability of shareholders 2. First meeting, how to the Company. called. 6. Capital may be increased. 3. Capital, amount, and 7. Shares may be assessed for time of payment. business. 4. Liability for debts. 8. Act to be void on a certain failure. Passed 3rd April 1855. Whereas the efficient opening and working ofMines in the Province of New Brunswick will be highly advantageous to the Province: And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such an undertaking renders it essential that the Company engaged therein should be incorporated; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That William Stevens, his associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by 10 Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working of Mines in the Province of New Brunswick, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carry on and managing the same. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, and shall be called by any one Member of the said Company, by giving at least twenty days notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province previous to such meeting. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to be paid in such money as shall at the time of the several payments hereinafter expressed be a legal tender in this Province; fifteen per centum of the said capital stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts; and the remainder of the said stock to be paid at such time and times, and in such parts or portions as the business of the Company shall from time require, the whole amount of such capital stock to be divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company, and no creditors, or person or persons having any demand against the said Company, for or on account of any dealings with the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or where the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payments of any debt, due, or demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand, to the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Company, but no more; and such amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt, due, or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due, or demand may be recovered against the said Company. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made (not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for) for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. So soon as the said capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purposes of this 11 Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly. 7. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company; it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in this Province, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for the sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such assessment and interest due on each share, and the expenses of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders and a majority of all the shares. 8. Unless fifteen pounds per centum of the said capital stock shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer) shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

Royal Gazette - May 16, 1855 Cap. XLIV. An Act to facilitate certain Mining operations in the County of Carleton. Licence to W. Stevens to work Mines to fix rate of duty. Passed 12th April 1855.Whereas William Stevens, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, is the owner of certain lands in which Iron and other ores are said to exist; And whereas for the introduction of British capital for the purpose of opening up and working said Mines, it is desirable to fix the rate of duty on the iron smelted; Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the Governor in Council is authorized and empowered to grant to William Stevens, of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, a licence to work the Mines on such lands as the said William Stevens shall produce the title of, or the right of mining obtained from the owners of the soil; suchlicence shall fix a rate of duty of one penny per ton on all iron smelted, and one per cent on all other

Morning Freeman - Feb. 28, 1861 Legislature.... A bill to amend incorporating York and Carleton Mining Company, agreed to

URN: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVII. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Act 40, V.c. 73, 3. Act voidable on non a. 4, repealed. fulfillment of specified 2. Joint stock and conditions. property clause responsible for the debts. Passed 12th April 1861. Whereas the existing individual liability of the shareholders of the capital stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company for the debts and engagements of said Company, as enacted in the fourth section of the Actof incorporation thereof, passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled An Act to incoporate the York and Carleton Mining Company, has tended to prevent the investment of capital in the said Company and hereby greatly to limit its operations and usefulness:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 7 1. That the said fourth section of the said Act of incorporation shall be and remain in force, and shall apply to such only of the debts, contracts, engagements,and liabilities of the said Company as shall be due or owing, or shall exist, or have been made or entered into, at or previous to the time of the passing of this Act, in reference to all which it shall continue and remain in full force, and that so far as relates to the debts and engagements of the said Company that shall be contracted, made, or entered into after the passing of this Act, the said fourth section of the said Act of incorporation shall be and is hereby repealed. 2. That from and after the passing of this Act, the joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company contracted, made, entered into, after the passing of this Act, any thing in the said Act of incorporation to the country notwithstanding. 3. That unless ten thousand pounds of the said capital stock of the said Company, over and above the amount already subscribed for and taken, shall be actually subscribed for and taken by bona fide shareholders, and twenty five per centum of the said additional amount shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to to administer,) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of two years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the shareholders of the said Company shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the said Company contracted between the time of the passing of this Act and the time when its operation shall cease, and for all the subsequent debts and engagements of the said Company, in the same manner as is provided and enacted in the fourth section of the said Act of incorporation."

URN: 0275 / LIME / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lime - General;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 13, 1956 Three Concerns Examine Big Deposit at L'Etang Harbor. - See 'Definite Interest' In Area Lime. - St. George.- 'Definite Interest' is being expressed by private enterprise in the development of a large deposit of limestone at L'Etang Harbor, President Harold Atkinson of the Charlotte County Board of Trade has announced. 'At least three different concerns are interested enough to have examined the deposit within the past six months,' Mr. Atkinson said. Approximately 35 million tons - 'only a fraction' of the total deposit - exist above sea level and 'continuity in depth and quality was proved by diamond drilling this summer.' Describing the quality of the limestone as 'extremely high', Mr. Atkinson said the deposit forms part of the shoreline of L'Etang Harbor, referred to in British Admiralty charts 'as the finest natural harbor in British North America.' The firms interested in the deposit, described as high calcium content limestone, would extract for different purposes: as a 'flux' used in industrial processes of various kinds such as the manufacture of paper and the refining of ores, as the main ingredient in the production of chemicals. Reputable Firms. - Mr. Atkinson said all the firms interested and the uses they would make of the deposit are 'reputable.' He would not hazard a guess about the extent of plant and payroll required at L'Etang Harbor if a development took place. The number of men employed for example, would depend on which of the three uses companies interested would make of the deposit. A cement plant established at the site would, of course, bring the highest payroll to the county, he said. The property on which the deposit exists is owned by Mrs. J. Sutton Clark, of St. Stephen and negotiations with interested parties are being conducted by Clarence T. Clark of Edmundston In a statement explaining the basis of current interest in the deposit released to the Courier this week, Mr. Clark said the demands for cement in Canada and the United States was the 'driving force' behind it. He added the prospect of a manganese smelter at Woodstock was causing a search for good limestone to be used as a flux in the refining process. His statement: 'The U.S. tariff on imports of lime and limestone continues to be a deterrent to the development of this deposit. The excellent harbor and approaches with possibilities for harbor and shipping facilities offers the greatest inducement to development. 'The continuing demand for cement in Canada and United States, necessitating huge imports from Europe, is the driving force in the current interest. Negotiations are proceeding on a basis of use of one million tons of limestone per year, projected over 50 years. 'The proposed smelter or refiner of manganese ores in the Woodstock area has necessitated a search for high grade limestone within shortest possible radius of Woodstock. 'All negotiations to date are purely on an investigational basis and until all contributing factors have been explored, no concrete plans for actual plant layout and construction can be undertaken.'"

URN: 0275 / LIME / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lime - General; Bricks - General;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 19, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: The York and Carleton Mining Company. Capital, £30,000 In 1200 shares of £25 each, With Power to Increase, by the Issue of New Shares, to £100,000. Eighty seven and one half per cent of the present Capital has been paid up. Directors: James Smith, Allan McLean, John Owens, Thomas Allan, Thomas Vaughan, James Thos. Smith, Henry Vaughan, J.R. Tupper, President - James Harris Treasurer - James Smith Secretary - James Robinson. Office - Prince William Street, St. John. The above Company was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the year 1847, and is now engaged in the manufacture of Charcoal Pig Iron, at their Works in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, N.B. In order to extend their operations to the manufacture of all descriptions of malleable iron, they propose to increase their Capital Stock to £60,000, by the issue of 1200 additional shares. Their Works are situated at the Upper Village of Woodstock, where they own from 30 to 40 acres of Land, intersected by a fine stream of water. They consist of One Blast Furnace, with a hotblast apparatus; Two 5 feet diameter blowing Cylinders, driven by two Engines of 30 horse power each, which affords a surplus of blast sufficient for two more furnaces; One Tilt Hammer, driven by a ten-horse engine; One Puddling Furnace; Eight Brick Kilns for making Charcoal; Two large Coal Houses, and Two sheds; One large Kiln for roasting ore; One large Storehouse; One boarding house, with Barn and Outhouses; Three small houses, and Three Barns; One Lime Kiln, and Brick Yard; and a never-5 failing supply of Water, brought to the Works by an aqueduct, from a distance of about half a mile. They have also three Tracts of Land containing 600 acres, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the finest forest woods; it lies within from one to three miles from the furnace. In addition to this, they own another tract of 10,000 acres, of fine hardwood land, specially selected by the Company; and purchased by them from the Crown, and paid for by a bonus (which the Provincial Government gave) of Five Pounds per ton, on the first three hundred tons of Iron made at the Works. This land, for which no part of the paid up capital was expended, the Company now propose to throw into the common stock, in order that all the subscribers to the new stock may participate in it, in proportion to the number of Shares they may respectively take. The Mining Lease of the Company covers a tract six miles in length by one mile and a half in breadth, is for a period of ninety-nine years, and is subject to a royalty of one penny per ton on all Iron produced. The Ore is of the very best quality; the supply is inexhaustible; and wood fuel of the very finest descriptions, not only abounds in the immediate vicinity of the works, and in all the surrounding country, but both it and charcoal can be obtained at very low rates from the upper country, through which the Saint John River, for a distance of upwards of seventy miles, and its numerous tributaries, flow. Limited as the present works are, the Company can now produce about 1800 tons of charcoal Pig Iron annually, and by the construction of an additional Blast Furnace, they would be enabled to double that quantity. Having already large surplus appliances to their present Furnace, the cost of an additional one, with which they could be connected, would not exceed £2,000. Heretofore, owing to their limited capital, they have been obliged to confine their operation to the production of Pig Iron, which has been purchased by English manufacturers, and by them has been converted into the different and much more valuable varieties of Iron and Steels, specimens of which may be seen at the Company's office, St. John. Their Pig Iron, though returning a very large profit upon the cost of production, is much less remunerative than the Bar, and Plate Irons and Steels. At present the English manufacturer derives all that additional profit. The proposed increase of capital, which at the present time need not exceed £15,000, will enable the Company to produce all those different varieties. The Pig Iron which they have exported has been produced at their works at from £4 10s. 0d. To £4 17s. 6d. Currency per ton, has been sold by them at £7 sterling per ton in England, and been there re-sold at £7 6 10s. They can produce, with the additional works contemplated, all the different descriptions of Irons and Steels, and at prices proportionally low. With the proposed new works, the cost of production would be very materially reduced, as a double quantity could be produced with a trifling increase of labour, the Superintendent, Furnace Master, Clerks, and other leading men, who are all now necessary for the one Furnace, being quite competent, with the assistance of a few laborers, to manage two or more. The Company have at their office, where they may be seen, the correspondence of several persons of high standing and extensive practical experience in the Iron business, and also tables made up by them, shewing the cost of production, and the average selling prices of the different descriptions of Irons and Steels. The following statement of the cost and prices of a few of the varieties will shew the very large profits which might be realized by the Company, if they were enabled, by an increase of their works, to produce them:- Cost of production per Average selling price ton, at the Works, cy. Per ton cy. Pig Iron, £4 17 6 Pig Iron, £8 10 0 Merchant Bar, 12 1 10 Merchant Bar, 22 10 0 Plate Iron, 14 0 0 Plate Iron, 27 10 0 Spring Steel Bars 11 10 9 Spring Steel Bars 28 6 0. The Iron produced at these works has already attained a very high reputation in England, and ranks among the best Irons in the world. It is peculiarly adapted for the finest qualities of Spring Steel, and is no doubt equally well adapted for Blister and Cast Steels. The Company offer this Stock to the public, in the fullest confidence that it will prove not only a safe but highly profitable investment for capital. Their facilities for cheap manufacture and transport are not surpassed in America; while the daily increasing demand for Iron and Steel, both in the Provinces and the United States, affords them ready and convenient markets for all that the most extensive works would enable them to produce. Our own Province alone would probably consume the whole product of the present and contemplated additional Furnace; and the consequent saving of freight, together with their other advantages, would enable the Company to compete successfully with the English and all other manufacturers. The fullest information as to the property and business of the Company - the supply of ores and wood - the quantity of Iron annually produced - and all other matters connected with the Company, can be obtained at their Office in Saint John. Form of Application For Shares To the Directors of the York and Carleton Mining Company, I request that you will allot me Shares in the above Company; and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number, and pay the deposit and calls thereon, and execute the deed when required. Name in Full … Occupation …

URN: 0275 / STAT / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Statistics;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 26, 1874 Iron.- We frequently hear a great deal regarding the resources of New Brunswick; they are spoken of as if they were hidden things of priceless value, which were to be brought to light at some unexpected moment by some unexpected agency, some wondrous lamp which in the hands of the peasant would cast its brilliant rays on glowing gold, precious stones of the first water, and countless other undescribed sources of wealth. It would seem as if we never would, by united action, bring to bear on this subject the aid of the skilled scientists who have made various industries their special study. It has been too commonly the way among us to undertake large operations under the guidance of unskilled men, and this relates particularly to mining and to manufactures requiring especial skill. If we wish a house plastered we call for the services of the plasterer, but if we are desired to invest our money in some lead or iron mine, the subject is generally brought to our notice by some retired merchant who has a greater redundancy of speech than of money; he will talk learnedly of Sulphurets or Carbonates, while he is entirely ignorant of the composition and properties of the substances about which he is talking. The natural result of investment under these circumstances, would be disastrous failure, bringing ruin on the investors and deterring many other capitalists from investing in promising undertakings even should they be under skilled guidance. We are led to make these observations by some remarks which we lately saw in the St. John Telegraph on the subject of New Brunswick iron. We have often made theenquiry, what is the cause of the failure of the Woodstock iron works; at one time we are told that the best iron was made there, at an other that it was nearly valueless. We hear again from Professor Hind and others, that large beds of iron exist in Carleton County on both sides of the St. John, 15 or 16 miles above Woodstock. We have it from good authority that 50 tons of iron per day are used in the foundries of the Province, which is imported either from Great Britain or the United States, and for which high prices are paid. We are also told, on equally good authority, that iron can be made in New Brunswick for $20 per ton, provided the ore beds which are found in Carleton and St. John Counties.....?.... neighborhood of Bathurst and Dalhousie are of sufficient size, and of good enough quality, to warrant the undertaking. The Provincial Government has of late being doing a great deal towards settling the Province, and we sincerely hope that these hardy Scotchmen have had all the skilled advice that they could have, and that the settlement of New Kincairdshire will prove a success. Yet New Brunswick requires the encouragement of other industries as well as farming; perhaps even more, since the Province, after all, is more a manufacturing than farming country. Would it not be well, therefore, for the Provincial Government to investigate the subject of iron manufacture in New Brunswick, and let us know whether our iron ores are not available for the purpose of manufacture, and their quality and extent, so that if possible we may keep among us the vast sums of money which annually leave our shores to pay for raw iron? Could not the Government employ a proper mining engineer and chemist skilled in iron who could make examinations of iron localities, make assays and report to the Government the extent, position and quality of such beds and veins and the cost of fuel, etc.; such report would be of incalculable benefit, as it would if favorable, at once induce moneyed men to embark their means in blast furnaces. Our own, as well as all the other counties in the Province, is deeply interested in this matter, and the North as well as the South nearly equally affected by it. We hope, therefore, that the representatives of Charlotte will give this matter their attention at this session of the House.

URN: 0275 / X1 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Grand Lake Coal;

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 19, 1868 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 29, 1868 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. - Norris Best, Manager of the Woodstock Iron Works, has written a letter to the Sentinel in reference to our mineral productions. As any development of the resources of our country is a matter of interest to the whole people we quote a portion of the letter:- ""I am afraid the Government of this Province (nor yet of the Dominion) have never fairly entertained the immense advantage the mines and minerals (especially coal and iron) may be and are to the Country in which they are known and found to exist in this Province. It is probably not generally known that a very great part of the area of this Province is underlaid by that most valuable of all treasures, coal; that these measures, somewhat triangular in shape, and extend from Bathurst on the North to Nova Scotia on the East, its apex being at the Oromocto Lake, and its North-western margin running from thence to Bathurst and approaching the Bay of Fundy on the Southeast; and yet with the certainty of this, it is, I think, almost as certain that only the South and South east sides of this great carboniferous basin have as yet been explored. What may be the result of the present explorations now being conducted under the superintendence of Sir William Logan, and the expense of the Dominion Government, it is of course impossible to tell. - The writer of this, however, took an opportunity of impressing the great value of the coal and clay-ironstone deposits of this Province upon the mind of the Hon. John Rose, the Finance Minister of the Dominion, who evinced the most lively interest in the subject, and promised to write Sir Wm. Logan personally thereon. One thing, however, is quite clear, that hither to our people have striven to a mass wealth, and allow the prosperity and progress of the Province to depend upon the getting and exporting of lumber, at best but an uncertain and speculative operation, rather than dig deeper for the more permanent and inexhaustible treasures of the earth. Could our Government realize the fact, that for (a comparatively speaking) small sum they could set at restthe (to some minds) vexed question of the existence of the clay iron-stone at the Grand Lake, the Valley of the Oromocto, and other places, they would confer a boon upon the Province and Dominion, the effect of which would be incalculable. When we look at the fact that we are importers of Pig Iron into this Province alone of probably 2,000 tons per annum, demanding a corresponding export of $40,000 in gold for the same, when we ourselves might be not only making our own iron, but exporters of it also, it is, I say, a most surprising matter that no continuous efforts have hitherto been made to obtain so desirable a result, this not having reference alone to the amount of labor and capital that would be employed and expended, but also to the royalty that would accrue to the Government for and from the working of the same."" Mr. Best promises at another time to show the resources of Carleton County for the production of Charcoal Pig Iron. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. B. on this subject. Information relative to the Iron and coal interests of New Brunswick cannot be too widely circulated. Mr. Best also expresses anxiety to have the interests of New Brunswick duly cared for in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and alludes to the action taken in the Nova Scotia Legislature. This anxiety is quite natural. We fail to see, however, the value of following Nova Scotia's example by sending an independent deputation to watch proceedings at Washington. The Wilkins-Annand Government urged that course more from bad feelings towards the Dominion authorities than from a desire to guard the interest of Nova Scotians. A similar display of factiousness on our part is unnecessary. In the hands of the Dominion Government we feel confident our great maritime, fishing and mining affairs are perfectly safe. It is now just as much their interest as it is their duty to look after such matters, and we have no doubt they will be duly cared for in any negotiations with the Washington authorities."

URN: 0275 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Loyalist - Oct. 1, 1847 Woodstock Iron Works. - It appears that the Charter granted at the last session of the Legislature, to a Company, for the purpose of working the Woodstock Iron Mines, has fallen into vigorous hands, who are determined to commence operations without delay, and upon an extensive scale. Mr. Stephens, (the younger) and a practical workman from England, are now at Woodstock, and from conversations with them we glean the following information. - It has been determined on that the buildings for rolling and smelting shall be constructedwith red sandstone, and the stone is already nearly all quarried, at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, about 65 miles (by water) above Woodstock. No site has as yet been purchased for the works to be erected on. The mouth of the Meduxnakik (at Woodstock village) has been talked about, and also the mouth of Lane's Creek, where it falls into the St. John; about 2 1/2 miles above Woodstock village. -- The latter will probably be the site. Some of the owners of property at the Village appear anxious that the works shall be erected there, in the expectation, perhaps, that the value of property would be thereby enhanced. It is a mistaken notion. The noise of the works would be found extremely disagreeable, and the village would soon be covered with dust. Lane's Creek will be found quite near enough. If the Works shall be erected at Lane's Creek, it will be under the following advantages. Water power to a considerable extent will be secured to propel the machinery; the Works will be within 3, or 3 1/2 miles of the mine, from whence it is the Company's intention to construct a railway, the descent of which will be gentle the entire distance, so that the loaded cars will run down of themselves, and a horse will haul back several of them when emptied; and the Works being situated on the bank of the St. John, the iron can be put directly on board of boats, and floated down stream. In England, and other countries, where iron is found, it is generally embedded deep in the earth. - A shaft must first be sunk, at great expense, levels opened, and then ore is usually found in small branches. A powerful Steam Engine is then required (with a building to be erected for it) to pump the water out of the mine; pumps must be set, &c. - And after all this expense, the ore is obtained at vast labour, must be conveyed to the shaft, and then hauled up by machinery. But here the ore is to be found up to the very surface of the ground - and of an excellent quality, and yielding fifty three per cent of iron! -- and nothing more is necessary than to make an opening in the side of a hill, and load the cars from a supply apparently inexhaustible! Then the facility with which it can be conveyed to the bank of the river, (where the works will be erected) and the iron conveyed to market by water, is also very great. Contrast this with the vast expense attending the operation in England, and it will be seen at once that it will much more than compensate the stockholders for the difference in wages. Questioning the English operative the other day upon these points, (a man who has been engaged for many years in the iron works of England) he emphatically exclaimed that he did not think there was another such iron mine as this, and possessing equal facilities for being worked, in the known world. The working of this mine cannot fail to add much to the wealth and prosperity of the Province, and to the County of Carleton in particular. We wish the Company every success."

Morning News - Oct. 9, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. -Coldbrook Iron Works. - We must here notice the productions of the ""Coldbrook Iron Works"", which consisted of a sample of ""New Brunswick Magnetic Iron Ore,"" and nails manufactured from the same; White and Grey Scotch Pig Metal; Puddled and Scrap Balls; a Taper Bat, rolled for ship knees; Spike Rods; specimens of Cat Nails, Ship Spikes, &c., &c., all of which were briefly described in printed bills sent for distribution. The display was very creditable to the enterprise of the proprietor, Wm H. Scovil, Esq. Crandall's Grindstone Factory. - There were samples of good looking Grindstone, of a bluish cast, and excellent grit, from the Grindstone Factory of Mr. J.Crandall of Moncton, which is situated on the Petitcodiac River, about seven miles below Moncton, and is capable of turning out large quantities yearly for exportation to New York and Boston where it brings a remunerative price. This factory has been in operation for a length of time. A similar one has just been started by the Messrs. Seaman on the North Shore. The Minerals, Etc. - We have before noticed the extraordinary collections of mineral ores, stones, clays, fossils, &c., and it is only justice to several painstaking gentlemen of taste to give the names of those by whom they were exhibited. The largest and most varied collection was probably that arranged with the greatest neatness by William R. Payne of Portland. There were, we believe, in his several cases not less than four hundred specimens of all kinds of ores, marbles, slates, shales, &c., &c., and we were informed that the quantity exhibited was not a tithe of the whole number in the possession of that young gentleman, who has given his attention to the science for several years and has personally gathered the various specimens shewn by him, in all parts of the Province. Mr. George Matthew had two cases systematically arranged, containing many valuable mineral specimens. The brothers Matthews, we were informed, have also devoted considerable time and labor to the collecting of geological information. Mr. Matthews specimens were not entered in time to compete for the Prize or Diploma. Mr. Lunn, Civil Engineer, sent a very handsome case of beautiful specimens which attracted considerable attention. Mr. Robert Foulis' collection was an extraordinary one and would have shewn to more advantage had it been arranged with just a little more system. List of the Prizes. - The following is a list of the persons to whom Premiums were awarded by the Judges.- 6 Mineral Kingdom. Best collection of New Brunswick Minerals, William R. Payne, Portland; second best, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John. Best collection of mineral paints, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland; second best, William R. Kent. Best collection building stone, Peter Cormack, St. John. Ores of Metals, Robert Foulis, St. John. Best collection Lime, Limestone, &c., Jas. Pearson, Kings Co.; second best, Benjamin Reynolds. Bricks, Tiles, &c., Thomas Davidson, Saint John. Pottery-ware, Warwick & Hayward, Saint John. Salt, J. Brand, Sussex. Best Grindstones, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester; second best, Seaman Bros."

URN: 0275 / Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1861 Recently passed: An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporatethe Humbolt Mining Company"". An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company"". An Act in amendment of and in addition to an act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. An Act in addition to any Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

URN: 0275 / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Passed Apr. 3, 1855: An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Passed Apr. 12, 1855:An Act to facilitate certain Mining operations in theCounty of Carleton. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. An Act relating to Mines and Minerals, (with a suspending clause.) An Act in amendment of an Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in the Province."

URN: 0276 / IDX_Names: West Beach;

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 25, 1837 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 15, 1837 A fine specimen of magnetic Iron Ore, brought from Mispeck last week, has been analyzed by Mr. Foulis, who found it to contain 70 per cent of pure Iron. - Mr. F. requests us to state that he will gladly receive any specimens of Ores, found in the Province, and in return, will give his opinion gratuitously respecting their contents, and in cases that come within his power, a complete analysis."

Morning News - Sep. 12, 1859 An Important Discovery near St. John. - A deposit of iron ore has lately been discovered at a distance of about 12 miles from this City, which promises to become a source of wealth to all concerned with it, and to the Province at large. About a year ago, Mr. A. Phillips, an English gentleman, acquired possession of a small tract of land in this County, and upon examining it, ascertained that there were favorable indications upon it, of the existence of iron ore. An exploration was made which proved successful, and a portion of the ore was transmitted to England for analysis. A professional gentleman connected with the Mining School, Bristol, assayed four samples and the result gave an average produce of sixty five per cent of pure iron. He adds to the certificate that ""pure ore"" is exceedingly rich, and according to the analysis lately made by Dr. Percy, contains less silica than any at present worked in this Country."" This was on the 31st January last, and Mr. Philips being thus encouraged determined to make a thorough examination of the locality with a view to ascertain the extent and richness of the deposit. Excavations were made, and the result exceeded all expectations. The ore became more abundant and even of a better quality than that which was first extracted. The iron, too, has proved of the very best description - exactly suited to the manufacture of steel, and from its extreme ductility, of iron wire. The ore has been submitted to practical men in this country, who bear a very strong testimony to its great value. The iron appears upon examination to be remarkably fine and of a close texture, and is said to be superior to any produced from the iron mines of England and Wales. It seems, therefore, to be an unquestionable fact, that within a short distance from this City, a most valuable discovery has been made, by which the resources of the Province will be greatly extended. From the situation of the ore, the facilities afforded for its manufacture and shipment, we regard the enterprise as a most encouraging one for the investment of capital. The spot is now almost uninhabited, but in a few years, the labours of a busy population will effect a change and render the scene as attractive as any in New Brunswick. - Church Witness."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 28, 1880 West Beach. - ... But though nature has been so parsimonious in many of her gifts towards this place, its ledges have long been known to contain deposits of iron. So long ago as 1853 a schooner load of ore was shipped by the late George Ball, of Mispeck. Mr. Ball made great efforts to continue the work, but owing to the want of energy and perhaps of means in the people of those days the scheme was abandoned. Quite recently, however, a lively interest has been manifested in the matter and already a stock company is talked of being organized. Some specimens of the quartz were lately tested at the Londonderry iron works, with the most satisfactory results. Mr. James Dolan, lately assayer of the Swedish Iron Works, Massachusetts, has made an analysis and pronounced it equal to the best Pennsylvania Iron. Should the mineral resources of the district turn out as Mr. Dolan anticipates, he feels sanguine that should our own people evince any reluctance towards putting money in the concern, he will have no difficulty in getting American capitalists to do so. He has corresponded with several, all of whom have signified their willingness to take stock should the prospects prove good. The property owners are elated at the prospect of the mine proving a real bonanza, and places which a few years ago could be purchased at nominal prices, now command good sums. Should the speculation be firmly established it will doubtless enhance the value of real estate in the district, and confer pecuniary benefits on its people, deprived as they are of the natural advantages which more favored localities possess."

URN: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island; Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at

Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. 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At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. 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URN: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island; Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime -

General; Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar.

Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. 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URN: 0276 / LEGI / IDX_Names: West Beach; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated; name 6. Capital may be and capabilities. increased. 2. First meeting, by whom and 7. Company authorized to how to be called; powers. assess shares; 3. Capital stock, amount, and proceedings against when payable. delinquents. 4. Liability for debts. 8. Corporation to 5. Liability of Stockholders terminate unless 10 per for stock subscribed. cent of capital be paid up within three years. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas the efficient opening and working of Mines at West Beach in the County of Saint John, and elsewhere in the Province of New Brunswick, will be highly advantageous to the Province; And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such undertaking, renders it essential that the Company 7 engaged therein should be incorporated; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Alfred Phillips, William Henry Scovil, and the Reverend William Scovil, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of ""The Saint John Iron Works Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines at West Beach, in the County of Saint John, and elsewhere in the Province of New Brunswick, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at the City of Saint John, and shall be called by any one member of the said Company, by giving at least twenty days' notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province, and any two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John, previous to such meeting; at which meeting the Company shall be declared constituted, bye laws established, and Directors, or a Manager and other officers appointed, as by such bye laws shall be prescribed, and which they are hereby authorized to make. 3. That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds; ten pounds per centum of the said capital stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts, and the remainder of the said stock to be paid at such time and times and in such parts or portions as the business of the said Company shall from time to time require; the whole amount of such capital stock to be divided into three thousand shares of ten pounds each. 4. That the joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and that no creditors or person or persons having any demand against the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or where the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payment of any debt, due or demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied upon and seized to satisfy such debt or demand, to the extent of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the Company, and no more, and that such amount shall and may be levied by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand may be recovered against the said Company. 5. And be it enacted, that each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed the amount the stock so subscribed for, and shall and may be sued for the same by the said Corporation in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. That so soon as the said capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purpose of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, or the major part of them then present, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sums as they may seem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power to increase the number of shares accordingly. 7. That the said Company shall have power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to give public notice thereof in two Newspapers published in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of such assessment within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of such officer of the Company to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment is due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount so due on such shares and interest, with all expenses of selling and advertising, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made, except by a vote of the stockholders, and a majority of the shares. 8. That unless ten pounds per centum of the said capital stock shall be actually paid for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the majority of the Directors of the said Corporation, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer,) shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the end of the said three years."

URN: 0309 / IDX_Names: Welshpool;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 26, 1874 The greater part of the Island of Campobello belonged to the late Capt. Robinson-Owen, and has passed into the hands of Boston speculators who have been incorporated as the Campo Bello Company. Mining, lumbering, fishing, farming, and the task of making the island a summer resort, will be the work of the Company.- Sentinel"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 1, 1894 Can any one furnish the BEACON with particulars of the Campobello Mining Company, which was established some where about 1865. Did it ever operate? Does it own property on the Island? Are its bonds of any value? These are some of the questions that we would like to have answered."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 6, 1899 Campobello Copper Ore. - Several barrels of ore taken from the recently opened copper veins at Campobello island, have been shipped to New York by Messrs. Lord & Wells, who own the large tract of land there, including the Owen Hotel property. The owners have had several blasters at work and are much pleased with the ore taken out. They recently returned to New York, where a quantity of machinery will be purchased and sent to the island. Extensive mining operations are looked for by the residents near Welshpool."

URN: 0309 / IDX_Names: Welshpool;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1899 (from Eastport via Bangor News) Copper Mining at Campobello. - Another Attempt to be Made to Open Up the Veins. - It has been known for the past forty years that valuable deposits of copper are to be found on Campobello Island, N.B., and that more than thirty years ago considerable of the ore was taken out of the several veins and shipped west by the former owners. Owing to the cost of getting out the rock very little work was done there and the scheme of copper mining was finally given up as unprofitable, although it was not denied that there was plenty of metal in different parts of the island. The oldest residents of the little Canadian village of Welshpool can remember the first discovery of the metal and the excitement it caused, and the operations of James Seymour, a New Yorker, about thirty years ago are yet easily remembered. He opened up several large veins and shipped a quantity of the deposit away, but little work followed, when a large consignment of the ore was lost while stored on a wharf in this city during the former disastrous fire which is well known to Eastporters. The villagers at Campobello are again looking forward to extensive operations, as work was resumed a few days ago by the present owners of the 1000 acres, which take in most of Welshpool and include Deer Point, on which the large Owen Hotel is situated. Running through this latter point are several deposits of copper and traces of lead and silver are also seen. It is claimed that there is enough of the latter to pay for working the rocks, and copper to the extent of 9 per cent. is also claimed, which can be mined at a profit. The correspondent recently went over the property in company with two New York owners, who have several blasters getting out a supply of the ore. The deposits in three separate places seem to widen as they enter the ground and appear to be from two to six feet in width at Deer Point. Here a cave several feet deep has been dug into the solid rock and a crew with steam drills will soon be engaged. Michael McCurdy, the well known city blaster, has been engaged by the owners and is now at work there. Our Canadian neighbours are looking forward to a revival of business and the opening of a real copper mine. - Cor. Bangor News."

URN: 0309 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Legislation, etc.;

Morning News - Mar. 21, 1860 Fredericton, March 19. - This morning the Bill to incorporate the Campobello Mining Company passed in Committee of the whole."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 7 Cap. LXXXVIII. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. Capital, amount and divison 6. Act void if 25 per into shares. Cent of capital be not 3. First meeting, time and subscribed within one place of. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John J. Robinson, Clement Hemery, Elijah Whitney, George D. Street, John C. Allen, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Campo Bello Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of digging, mining, smelting, and exporting Copper and Copper ore, Lead, Tin, and other metals and minerals, in and for the Island of Campo Bello, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Company shall be thirty thousand pounds, divided into six thousand shares of five pounds each. 3. The first meeting of said Company for organizing the same shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons, by giving twenty days notice thereof in a Newspaper published in the County of Charlotte. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

URN: 0309 / LIME / G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lime - General; Granite; Mineral Springs;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 28, 1838 Geological Survey. - We omitted to mention in a former number, that Dr. Gesner had re commenced his Geological Survey of the Province; having proceeded to Charlotte County for that purpose. We understand that Gentleman will not publish any account of his proceedings, until he has finally made his Report in the Autumn; but we have reason to believe that his discoveries in that quarter are of a highly interesting nature; and that he has examined the Saint Croix from its source to some distance above Saint Stephen's and the country in that neighborhood, together with the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay which belong to the British, with the exception of Grand Manan; where valuable Lime and Granite quarries and Mineral Springs have been found. Lead Ore has been obtained on Campobello; and there is an abundance of Marl, which is valuable to the farmers in that quarter, and remarkable tertiary deposits containing numerous fossil shells. These features of the country in a geological point of view are new and interesting; and the inhabitants of this Province generally, may promise themselves much advantage from Dr. Gesner's valuable labours. - Fredericton Sentinel,

URN: 0309 / P7 / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lepreau/ Pocologan Silver;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 23, 1857 Mineral Resources of Charlotte County - Several of our contemporaries have noticed that the copper mine on the property of the Hon. J.J. Robinson at Welshpool, Campobello, is now being worked successfully. - The ore is reported to be of a superior quality, and abundant; it is also asserted that the speculation will prove remunerative to those engaged in it. Specimens of iron ore and coal have also been discovered on Campo Bello, and the adjacent islands. In the Parish of St. George, we understand that some years ago silver ore was discovered in the vicinity of Red Rock, from which some small articles were manufactured, but either owing to the lack of the raw material or want of capital nothing further was done. At Mascarene in the same Parish, and at Old Woman's Oven in St. Patrick, large quantities of copper ore have been sold to the Americans who shipped them to the United States. Since Dr. Gesner's geological survey of this County, it has been well known that the County of Charlotte abounds in mineral resources, which only require capital, skill and energy to develope them. We trust the day is at hand when capitalists will be induced to invest their money in working these mines, and that the investment will prove remunerative to all concerned. We look forward with confidence for brighter days for the County of Charlotte; - the Railway although in its incipient stage of traffic, has convinced every unprejudiced person what may confidently be expected when it is opened to Woodstock, and the incalculable benefit it will be not only to its shareholders, but to this County."

URN: 0310 / IDX_Names: Adams Island;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1869 Copper Mines. - Mr. Waters, of London, agent for an English mining company, has bought Jamieson's Island in Quoddy River from Mr. Samuel Dick, for $3,000. The island is quite small but the prospects of rich deposits of copper are very flattering. At Adams' Island two shafts are sunk by a Halifax Company, and the ore obtained is of an excellent quality and tests high. [NOTE - suspect Cunard]"

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 4, 1895 ALMOST A TRAGEDY.- Three miners narrowly escape a terrible death.- Shaft-house of the Lord Copper Mine Takes Fire While the Men are in the Mine - Oil Stove Supposed to have been the Cause.- On Adams Island, a little spot of land or rock protruding from the surface of the Passamaquoddy Bay, there came very near being a tragedy, a few days ago. Not everybody knows that Mr. James Lord, of Lord's Cove, has a copper mine that he is engaged in developing on this island, and so far with very satisfactory results. A shaft, about 100 feet deep, has been sunk, and at the bottom a cross section was begun not long since. Over the mouth of this shaft there existed a wooden building about sixteen feet square, but this building exists no longer. It went up very suddenly in smoke a week or more ago, and it was almost a miracle that the miners escaped with their lives. There were three of them in the bottom of the shaft at the time - Isaac Williamson, Robt Byers and John Morrison. Morrison was the first to observe the fire. He called out to his companions, and then fled to the open air. Byers and Williamson, who were working in the cross drift, did not hear what Morrison had said when he called to them, but thinking that something alarming must have occurred, they hastened after him. They were not long in finding out what it was, for as soon as they reached the main shaft they were horrified to see a roaring flame over their heads. Of the two Byers was the first to escape. Williamson was so long getting out that Morrison feared that he had succumbed to the smoke. He rushed into the burning building to find Williamson in a half dazed state near the mouth of the shaft. He dragged him out to the open air, and not a moment too soon, for he was pretty thoroughly exhausted. The three men succeeded in pulling the building down and extinguishing the fire. Had their escape from the mine been delayed a minute longer, they would have perished, as the burning timbers would certainly have fallen into the mine and set fire to the wooden supports. The fire is supposed to have caught from an oil stove, which was burning in the shaft house for the purpose of thawing out dynamite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 20, 1899 Seeking for Copper. - Mr. James McLeod, who has been prospecting for copper about West Isles for several years, has now a wind-mill pump at work pumping out the old Putnam shaft on Adams Island. He has taken out some magnificent samples. One sample, weighing 60 lbs., taken out the other day, seemed to be nearly solid

Oct. 1930 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 30, 1960 30 Years Ago. - Escaping death by a narrow margin Wednesday when they became imprisoned at the bottom of a hundred-foot mine shaft at Adams Island, Alfred Devereau of Mascarene and Fred Steen of L'Etang were unconscious from suffocating gas fumes resulting from an explosion which drove the hoisting tub at the mine sideways, this effectively blocking the passageway where the unfortunate men lay. They were rescued by Hazen and Charles Lord after they had worked for an hour to free the imprisoned men. Dr. Murray of Lord's Cove was hastily summoned and found the men in serious condition. The copper mine is owned by the Eastern Mining and

URN: 0310 / IDX_Names: Adams Island;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 26, 1953 Grand Manan Most Likely Area. - Islands Hold Promise of Wealth in Minerals. - (by Chester Allen Dixon). - Perhaps not everyone in New Brunswick has had a touch of PF but there is no denying that the disease has become epidemic, especially in the northern part of the province. Prospecting fever, strictly speaking, is not a disease but rather a pleasurable thrill that is liable to send blood pressure skyrocketing, especially if the 'signs' give promise of striking riches in Mother Earth.Aside from the Adams Island project in the Parish of West Isles, there has been no word yet of any actual development in mining of late in Charlotte County's island parishes. But the chances are that there soon will be activity similar to that now being carried on on the mainland. Most Likely Spot. - Grand Manan seems the most likely spot for a good sized development in respect to prospecting for minerals. One has only to view the massive cliffs along the back of the island to realize that there may exist potential wealth in the geological formations. This is not guesswork. Grand Manan may be in for a big boom in respect to its valuable minerals which, according to history, are known to exist. Nearly a century ago copper was discovered near Sloop Cove and as a result prospectors came from England. They commenced mining operations in 1872, according to a well known historical writer, and the ore - known as grey copper - contained 90 per cent pure copper. The mining crew penetrated 210 feet into the cliff at Sloop Cove close to the beach. As they proceeded they found the quality and quantity of the mineral increasing. The operations were discontinued, probably for want of capital but the exact reason for the abandonment has never been determined. It was generally thought at the time that Grand Manan soil covers a strata of copper. Lumps of Pure Copper. - Prior to 1862, when Moses Bagley discovered copper at Sloop Cove, lumps of the precious mineral 'in its native purity, one weighing several pounds,' were picked up near Eel Brook, Fish Head, and along the shores of Whale Cove, in the North Head District, history records. This in itself should encourage prospecting and the staking of claims where feasible. Indeed it may be that before the summer of 1953 has passed Grand Manan will be a focal point for eager prospectors which in itself will bring an added measure of prosperity. While the surface area of the island is not as extensive as some areas being investigated the great cubic cliffs afford plenty of room for extensive research and tests. Just to view the immensity of the 15 or 20 miles of gigantic rock formations along the western side of Grand Manan is an interesting experience and one that not only produces awe, but to those who are 'mineral-minded' it has a lode-stone effect. A local historian many years ago said that minerals other then copper abound nearPettes' Cove and at Fish Head and vicinity among them baryta. His prophecy that 'the time may come when the hammer of the geologist may strike a blow that will set the miner's pickaxe at work in true earnest' cannot be disregarded in the light of modern development. It is known that in addition to the minerals at Adams Island there are mineral veins at Indian Island and other places in the Passamaquoddy Bay region that would bear investigating. At one period a mine at Indian Island was in operation and the writer remembers having descended the shaft when a school lad. Later this shaft was filled in because of the danger it presented to wandering cattle and sheep, after the mine was abandoned when sea water entered it. The old mine is located on the former John Chaffey property near Little Cove on the eastern side of the island facing Wilson's Beach. Chunks of the mineral may be broken off from ledges at the seashore. It is believed that the mineral veins or strata exist for many miles under the ocean between Indian Island and L'Etete, where mineral deposits also are found and have been mined in the past. Prospecting is now taking place in the L'Etete- Back Bay region. So Charlotte County may yet come into the limelight as has Gloucester County and adjacent territory. Have you bought your pickaxe today?"

URN: 0310 / 0597 / IDX_Names: Adams Island; Simpson Island;

Evening Gazette - Oct. 23, 1891 A company of Boston and Halifax men with Mr. James M. Lord, of Lord's Cove, as manager, have been at work through the summer, with a crew of twelve men, opening up the copper mine on Simpson's Island. Mr. Lordwill shortly begin work on his own account in the Adams Island mine."

St. Croix Courier - May 23, 1929 Mining Leases in Charlotte Are Taken Over. - That mining interests are becoming more interested each day in the mining resources of this province is shown by the announcement made today that the Cold Lake Mines, Ltd., which has large holdings in northern Manitoba, has taken over under option certain copper mining leases in Charlotte county with a view to their development. The properties are located on Adams and Simpson'sIslands, about two miles off Letite, and were workedabout 40 years ago under primitive conditions, and it is said that high grade ore was taken from the property at that time. It is now the intention to further develop this property, it was said. Mining claims held by H.H. McLean, of Letite, have been taken over by the Cold Lake Mines, Ltd. There are at present two old shafts on the property. One already has been pumped clear of water and steps are to be taken immediately to clear the other of water. Mining men have been led to believe that there is a considerable body of commercial ore in this property. Recent samples have assayed as high as $50 to a ton in copper, it was said. Each island is about one mile in length, and about half a mile in width. The property has the advantage of tide water shipping facilities, making for cheaper transportation. - (St. John Times.)"

URN: 0310 / 0597 / 0039 / 0043 / 0019 / IDX_Names: Adams Island; Simpson Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;
Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Wneal Louisiana Copper;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 4, 1904 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Special attention was directed by the Dominion Geological Surveylast year to the occurrence of mineral deposits, including the nickel ores in the vicinity of St. Stephen, the copper deposits of Letite and West Isles, including Adam's and Simpson's islands, and the other iron ores found at several points in the area around the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay. The relations and probable value of these were ascertained as far as possible. The conclusion arrived at regarding the copper deposits of Adam's and Simpson's islands and of Letite seem to indicate that while small quantities of rich ores are found, the quantity is not sufficient to warrant any great outlay on permanent works. The occurrences are usually small and irregular in their distribution. A large amount of exploratory work appears to have been done at different intervals, but apparently without profitable results. The nickel near St. Stephen occurs in a manner similar to that in which it occurs at Sudbury in Ontario. The mineral occurs apparently in pockety masses which are probably quite local in character. The ore is found at a number of points, but attempts at mining for nickel have been made chiefly at two places, on what are known as the Rogers and Hall farms (the Todd and Carroll mines respectively). A number of assays from both these localities have been made from time to time, all of which seem to show that the percentage of the nickel is practically too low to permit the ores to be smelted after the manner of those of Sudbury. If a process of concentration could be installed on the spot at an expense not too heavy, it is possible that a paying industry could thus be established, the resulting concentrates being shipped to the larger works at Constable Hook in New Jersey, where the final separation and refining could be completed. The impression regarding the formation in which the nickel ore occurs is that it will be found over a considerable area, but probably in many cases so mixed with rock that careful separation would be necessary after mining. But there does not appear to be any well defined contact of the ore body with the adjacent rock, and but little indication of a vein structure is visible. The existence of ore bodies could be best proved by judicious boring with a diamond drill. In the present state of development of the district, but little information can be given as to future values."

URN: 0310 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Adams Island; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 20, 1891 Crown Land Office, May 16th, 1891. To the Owner or Owners of Adams Island, (near outer

Passamaquoddy Bay, Charlotte County), or their Assignees of Lessees (if any), who may claim to have made explorations or actually commenced Mining operations thereon, and all others whom it may concern:Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to me for a Mining Lease of said Island, under the Act 54th Victoria, Chapter 16, and that The Governor in Council will examine into the matter, and take action, &c., as provided for by the 138th Section of said Act. L.J.

URN: 0311 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine;

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 16, 1862 Gold.- We learn from undoubted authority that gold has been discovered at Le Tete. A small quantity of was taken to Boston by a person and crushed; the result was obtained but not in a sufficient quantity to warrant expense of working. A narrow vein of gold was discovered where persons are now engaged digging copper ore, of which there is an abundance of excellent quality. Efforts will be made, we are informed, in search of more gold during the present season, and people in the vicinity are of the opinion that we shall soon have a New Brunswick ""Tangier"".- The truth is this Province is rich in mineral resources - all that is required is capital and enterprise to develope them."

Carleton County Sentinel - Apr 26, 1862 GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.-The St. Andrews Standard learns that gold has been discovered at Le Tete, a quantity of quartz was taken to Boston, but it did not contain sufficient genuine to pay working expenses. The Standard says that parties are making further explorations, sanguine as to the result."

S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 6, 1863 We have more than once referred to the Copper mine at L'etete, in which Mr. Woodward is interested. The curious can see at our office a specimen of the copper, the first ever smelted at the mine in this Province, which gives 26 1/2 per cent. for fine copper. The prospects of those interested are most encouraging."

URN: 0311 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine;

Daily Tribune - Jul. 17, 1873 Copper in Charlotte. -This Province is rich in copper ore. Prof. Bailey's report and other scientific documents, as well as practiced investigation, show that many millions of dollars worth of copper exists at L'Etete, and it is the opinion of all who have examined the ore that has been mined that it can be raised at a large profit. There are several mines, more or less developed, in that region. Charlotte is destined to become as famous for its copper as Cumberland, N.S., is for its coal. At the News Room are a number of specimens taken from a mine belonging to Mr. J.G. Woodward that has been recently opened, showing that the ore is exceedingly rich. There are eight or ten workable lodes on this property, and all that is required is capital for their development. Prof. F.B. Nichols reported on two lodes, for a distance of sixteen hundred feet, estimating their product in ore at $1,900,000, or in metallic copper, $10,378,750. He estimates that seven tons of the lode will make one ton of ore, which can be raised, dressed and put on board ship at a cost of only $5, leaving a handsome profit. The capital required is not large."

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 20, 1879 and Morning Freeman - May 10, 1879 and S.J. Globe - May 2, 1879 The Mascarene Mine. - We learn from reliable sources that the mine at Mascarene, about twelve miles from St. Andrews, is turning out a more reliable investment than was anticipated. It was known to be rich in silver ore, but it was not supposed to contain an auriferous deposit. A recent survey, however, by an expert at Portland, Me., led to its discovery. It appears that a ton of the ore yielded 20 1/2 pennyweights of gold, 10 1/2 oz. of silver, and 357 pounds of lead. The values of these metals are gold $1.03 a pennyweight, silver $1.10 per oz., which with the lead makes the total value of the ore $40 a ton. Mining has not reached beyond 20 feet as yet, and it is probable that further down the ore will be richer. The stockholders are to be

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 3, 1879 Mining Company. - At a meeting of the Mascarene Mining Company, held at St. Stephen, N.B., a few days ago, the following officers were chosen:- President, S.M. Todd; secretary and treasurer, J.D Chipman; directors, E.C. Boardman, G.F. Todd, F.A. Pike, M.N. McKusick, A. McNichol, F.T. Waite. The company has a capital of $100,000 and it is in the hands of St. Stephen and Calais capitalists, who intend to work the mine, as they feel quite sanguine that it is rich in ore. The mine is situated at L'Etete, N.B., and is supposed to be in the same vein as the Sullivan and Lubec mines. There are at present eight men employed. They have gone down sixteen feet and the ore taken out has

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 5, 1879 Mascarene Mining Company.- At the meeting for organization the following officers were elected: President, S.M. Todd; Secretary and Treasurer, J.D. Chipman; Directors, E.C. Boardman, G.F. Todd, F.A. Pike, M.N. McKusick; A. McNichol, F.T. White. The authorised capital is $100,000 and the stock is in the hands of St. Stephen and Calais capitalists. The mine is situated at L'Etete, and the ore is understood to be very rich."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 26, 1879 The silver mine at Mascarene, in this County, is reported to be turning out well, and grows richer as the mining proceeds. We trust that it may prove as rich as the Nevada mine. The property is owned by Calais and St. Stephen men. Silver, lead, copper, and even particles of gold have been known to exist in the County of Charlotte, and only require capital and energy to develope these natural resources."

URN: 0311 / 0597 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Island;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 8, 1876 Charlotte County News. - A copper mine has lately been opened on Simpson's Island, Parish of West Isles. It gives employment to a good many men. The ore is very valuable, and is likely to appear in large quantities. A quantity has been sent to Swansea, England, and has been pronounced very rich. Another copper mine, partly owned by persons in St. John, is being worked at L'Etete, and the ore promises to be very valuable."

URN: 0311 / 0604 / 0586 / 0608 / 2055 / X6 / K5 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island; Dick Farm; Hartt Mine; Tobique Gypsum; Charlotte

County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1910 30 Years Ago. - Mining is about to assume a leading place among Charlotte county industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore that their development is no longer a matter of speculation but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are actively employed in the 'Revenue' mine at that place, controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore shows that it produces $132 of silver and four ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick and Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $77 in silver and $21 in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has been increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Co., are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock has recently advanced 50 per cent and no more is to be sold. As soon as spring opens work is to be commencedon Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens and McLean, embracing sixteen acres, has recently changed hands and arrangements are being made to work it. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich. It is stated also that a company will sbortlytake hold of the mines near Moore's Mills, and a gentleman has shown us a fine specimen of anthracite coalfound within a few mines of this town. If all these enterprises go forward this summer, as they promise to do, they will give considerable employment and add materially to the business of the county. Success to them all."

URN: 0311 / 0604 / 0586 / 0608 / 2055 / X6 / K5 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island; Dick Farm; Hartt Mine; Tobique Gypsum; Charlotte County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1910 30 Years Ago. - Mining is about to assume a leading place among Charlotte county industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore that their development is no longer a matter of speculation but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are actively employed in the 'Revenue' mine at that place, controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore shows that it produces $132 of silver and four ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick and Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $77 in silver and $21 in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has been increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Co., are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock has recently advanced 50 per cent and no more is to be sold. As soon as spring opens work is to be commencedon Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens and McLean, embracing sixteen acres, has recently changed hands and arrangements are being made to work it. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich. It is stated also that a company will sbortlytake hold of the mines near Moore's Mills, and a gentleman has shown us a fine specimen of anthracite coalfound within a few mines of this town. If all these enterprises go forward this summer, as they promise to do, they will give considerable employment and add materially to the business of the county. Success to them all."

URN: 0311 / 0604 / 0608 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Dick Farm;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 20, 1880 New Brunswick Mines. - The last issue of the Maine Mining Journal, published at Bangor, contains the following: But a few miles across the Maine border, in the edge of New Brunswick are several mining properties. Three companies have been organized at Le Tete, St. George, N.B. They are the Dick & Williamson Mining Co., Mascarene Mining Co., and Revenue Mining Co. Thad W. Dick is superintendent of the two former. The officers of the Dick & Williamson Mining Co., are: President, S.B. Pool, of Calais, Me.; treasurer, John Wetherbee, of Boston, Mass.; secretary, Stephen H. Dick; superintendent, Thad W. Dick; directors: S.B. Pool, John Wetherbee, Thad W. Dick, Isaac Williamson, and S.H. Dick. The mines are located 25 miles from Calais, and 12 miles from Eastport. The capital is $100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of a par value of $1 each. Six tenths of the capital stock is to be used as a fund for developing the mine."

URN: 0311 / 0608 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Dick Farm;

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 28, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Dominion Mining Exchange. Stocks Bought and Sold. 1000 shares in lots in the Dick & Williamson Silver Mine, Letete. S.B. Pool, President. 800 shares in lots in the Mascarene Silver Mine, Letete, Seth M. Todd, President. Now on Sale, for further particulars Apply to Weston McAllister, Agent, March 17, Calais, Maine. [NOTE: Ad ran until Dec. 29, 1880]"

URN: 0311 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXV. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. Section. Section.1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 9 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per place of. Cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed.

Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John Ward, Charles Merritt, John Duncan, Samuel Dick, Richard S. DeVeber, William Davidson, John G. Woodward, George Dick, Edward L. Thorne, John Owens, Henry B. Robinson, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The LeTete Mining Company,"" and by that name have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the county of Charlotte, and establishing all necessary works connected there with, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

URN: 0320 / IDX_Names: East Memramcook;

Morning Freeman - Jun. 22, 1875 Barytes. - Mr. S.C. Charters and others are loading a vessel at Memramcook with Barytes from the mine in Gould Settlement so called. The owners of this mine are sinking shafts and the prospects are exceedingly good. The present cargo is to go to Bath, Maine. - Times."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1875 The barytes mines at Memramcook, are yet at astand still, and probably will remain so for some time. The Boston firm, Messrs. Copeland, Leman, Holmes & Daniels, who leased the property and prosecuted the work last spring have gone into bankruptcy, and a statement of their liabilities places their debts in the Maritime Provinces at nearly $4,000, one of the amounts above, that of the Halifax Banking Company, being $1,000. - Borderer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1900 J. Patrick of New York and Mr. Farnham of Londonderry, N.S., are prospecting near Memramcook East for barytes."

Kings County Record - Dec. 20, 1907 E.A. Charters appeared before Hon. F.J. Sweeney, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, at Moncton on Tuesday, as a claimant of a one third interest in a barytes property at Memramcook. The other claimants were also examined. Hearing was due to the application of Mr. Henry M. Paw for a license to work the property. Mr. Sweeney took the matter into consideration and will give his decision later."

Evening Times-Star - Sep. 30, 1910 It is understood that a vigorous development of the Baryta mine at Memramcook, Westmorland, is now going on. Considerable machinery has been placed on the ground and the ore body has been struck showing very gratifying results. The work is being prosecuted by the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal and Toronto, under management of J. Bradley of Three Rivers, P.Q., who spent some time in Sussex and vicinity this spring examining mineral deposits at various points. The existence of a good body of Baryta is known within a very few miles of Sussex. - Sussex

URN: 0320 / E2 / IDX_Names: East Memramcook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Morning Freeman - Mar. 20, 1880 Mining. - A correspondent of the Sun says. It is said, upon good authority, that the New York and Boston capitalists will commence boring again for oil on the Goodet farm, near St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. The indications give every promise of oil, and should these gentlemen fortunately strike it, immense benefits must result to this section of the country. There is a good barytes mine lying idle for want of capital in the Bonum Goold Settlement, about two miles from Memramcook Station, which if properly developed would pay good profit to any company working it, after a short time and reasonable outlay."

URN: 0425 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 1, 1888 Magnetic Ore. - Discovery of a Large Vein of Magnetic Iron Ore in New Brunswick.- The Sun is informed by Edward Jack, who has lately returned to Fredericton from a visit to the county of Gloucester, that the station master of the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst Station showed him a piece of massive magnetic iron ore, which Mr. Jack said was extremely rich. The specimen, the station master informed him, had been taken from a vein 12 feet in thickness, which was situated on the Mill Stream some five miles from the line of the Intercolonial railway. This ore is chiefly confined to the older crystalline rocks of Scandinavia and North America. Sometimes the centre of a mass may be pure magnetic, passing at either side into copper or iron pyrites, which Mr. Jack thinks may be the case with this deposit, as he noticed considerable copper pyrites in a specimen shown him which was said to have been taken from one of the walls of the vein. This vein, the station master said, had been traced on the surface for a quarter mile or so. Mr. Jack says if this ore, which is a very rich one, should prove on analysis to be free from impurities, it would probably be a good one to mix with the brown ores of Old Barns which can be transported to Saint John cheaply by water, and that with good magnetic ore by rail and abundance of brown hematite of great purity, cheaply delivered by water at Saint John, where the rocks are largely of limestone, this city is fated to become at no very distant day one of the chief iron making towns of Canada."

URN: 0425 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 1, 1888 Iron Ore in Gloucester County.- The St. John Sun is informed by Edward Jack, who has lately returned to Fredericton from a visit to the county of Gloucester, that the station master of the Intercolonial railway at Bathurst station showed him a piece of massive magnetic ore, which Mr. Jack said was extremely rich. The specimen, the station master informed him, had been taken from a vein 12 feet in thickness, which is situated on the Mill Stream some miles north from Bathurst and distant about five miles from the line of the Intercolonial railway."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 2, 1888 Some parties in Bathurst and vicinity have taken up a square mile under mining license, and it is said a large vein of magnetic ore now exists thereon."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 (quoting the Halifax Critic) A large deposit of magnetic iron ore of very good quality so far as tested, with veins of valuable yellow sulphuret of copper on either side, is now in the hands of your correspondent for negotiations at reasonable figures. It is in the northern part of New Brunswick, and not far distant from the I.C.R. railway

St. John Globe - Aug. 26, 1889 and Fredericton Capital - Aug. 31, 1889 Magnetic Iron. - A great deposit of magnetic iron ore very pure and rich, containing sixty-six per cent. iron, has been discovered on the north side of Mill Stream, seven miles from the I.C.R., at Beresford platform, seven miles west of Bathurst. This deposit has been traced nearly a mile in length and varies in breadth from ten to forty feet. The assays which have been made on the ore show 66 per cent of iron. Practical men who have seen it pronounce it to be the best and say that the finest steel can be made from it. The ore is worth $7 per ton in the American market. There is plenty of lime stone in the vicinity and white birch on the ground."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 11, 1889 In Gloucester County, N.B., a large bed of magnetic iron ore and copper of valuable proportions is reported...."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 5, 1889 Discovery of Iron Ore.- A great deposit of magnetic iron ore, very pure and rich, containing sixty- six per cent iron, has been discovered on the north side of Mill Stream, seven miles from the ICR at Beresford platform, seven miles west of Bathurst. This deposit has been traced nearly a mile in length and varies in breadth from ten to forty feet. The assays which have been made on the ore show 66 per cent of iron. Practical men who have seen it pronounced it to be the best and say that the finest steel can be made from it. The ore is worth $7 per ton in the American market. There is plenty of lime stone in the vicinity and white birch on the ground.- Campbellton Pioneer."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 17, 1890 The view of Magnetic Iron Ore near Bathurst, N.B., is showing up finely under development at present being done by American capitalists. Reports also state that a view of quartz near by has under assay shown 2 oz. of gold and 60 oz. of silver per ton. Good result if it is correct and in quantity."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 16, 1892 The Precious Metals of New Brunswick (London Canadian Gazette.) - For some time the attention of the writer has been directed to a section of New Brunswick which lies ten or fifteen miles to the north of Bathurst on the Bay of Chaleur. In this district numerous veins or beds of ore have been found, and two or three companies have heretofore been organized with a view to selling out . The region is still covered by forest, and which has been but little prospected, yet it bids fair at no very future day to become the means whereby much employment may hereafter be given to the industrious habitants who reside on the shores of that beautiful bay. My attention has been specially directed to the part of this metalliferous district which is intersectedby the Little Nepisiguit, or Mill Stream, as it is sometimes called. At a distance of about nine miles from the Intercolonial Railway on Rocky Brook, a branch of the Little Nepisiguit, a quartz ledge, 17 feet in breadth, crops out in a bluff of moderate elevation; this isbounded to the south by slates, which dip at a high angle. The boundary or wall of this quartz ledge to the north appears to be a compact felsitic rock. The ledge shows ore from wall to wall. The predominant mineral is iron sulphide, while the sulphide of lead occurs in it in strings or bunches. The yellow sulphide of copper is also found scattered through it, although in but small quantities. I did not notice any mass of rich ore on the face towards Rocky Brook, but no part of the quartz ledge for its whole breadth was barren; all of it showed more or less of the sulphides. The quartz of which this ledge is composed is of a blackish or bluish-black color. Some specimens broken by my companions, in my presence, along the face gave - Gold … 0.26 ounces per ton. Silver … 14.20 The assay in this case was made by Ricketts & Banks, the well known chemists of New York. Other samples from the continuance of the vein taken some hundred feet east of Rocky Brook, and also in my presence, gave as follows: Gold … 0.7 dwts. Per ton, Silver … 14.3 ozs. Per ton, Lead … 12.63 per cent. The sample in this case weighed 3 lbs., and the assay was made by Mr. McIntyre, F.C.S., of St. John. Another specimen, 14 1/2 ounces in weight, also taken from the vein in my presence, and assayed by the last named chemist, gave Gold ... 0.87 dwt. per ton. Silver ... 18.3 oz. per ton. 100 lbs. of ore taken from an opening made in the vein a few hundred feet from Rocky Brook, were forwarded by me to a friend at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who had an assay of an average sample of it made by Messrs. Cookson & Co., the result being 7 per cent. of lead and 37 1/2 ounces of silver per ton of ore; they did not test for gold. Some specimens said to have been taken from this vein and assayed by J.T. Donald, chemist, of Montreal, gave from one to two ounces of gold to the ton; the silver in some cases was given at from 40 to 60 ounces to the ton of ore. I have seen Mr. Donald's assays of these specimens, but they were sent to him by others, of which sending I have no personal knowledge, as was the case in the other instances above referred to. That this district in New Brunswick is highly metalliferous is shown by the occurrence of a considerable vein of magnetite running parallel to the 17 foot lead above mentioned, and I have also seen a vein of copper and iron pyrites about 3 feet in width which is near the big lead, and undoubtedly crosses Rocky Brook, because, when I was at that stream last year, two men who were with me waded up the brook and returned with a fine piece of copper ore, which weighed 20 lbs. or more. This they had broken off a boulder, which they told me was lying in the brook. The course of these several veins is nearly east and west; the country here is crown land, and, as mentioned above, it is covered by a vast forest, in which one might travel a hundred miles without striking the clearing of a solitary settler. Edward Jack. Fredericton, October 17th, 1892."

URN: 0425 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron;

Daily Times - May 16, 1892 Mining In New Brunswick. - Some Pointers For Those Interested in Mines and Minerals. - Result of Geological Surveys Made By The Dominion Government. - The summary report of the geological survey department for last year, has just been laid before parliament. The following extracts will be of special interest at the present moment. The work of the Mining Division was continued by Mr. E.D. Ingall, assisted by Mr. H.P. Brummell in the general work of the division. Mr. Ingall furnishes the following notes: In New Brunswick the following points were visited and investigations made. Gloucester County. - Development work was being actively prosecuted on a vein of argentiferous galena by Messrs. Payne and Ellis of Bathurst. The vein is seen on Rocky Brook, a branch of the Millstream; work had also been done on a deposit of magnetic iron ore in the samevicinity. Albert county - Investigations were made in the southern part of this county, where a considerable amount of prospecting was being carried on, notably around Shepody Mountain and to the

Moncton Transcript - May 7, 1894 Mining Property. - It is said that the mining property owned by Messrs. Ellis, Payne and Jack, C.E., situated about three miles from Bathurst, N.B., is to be taken hold of by a Montreal man, who thinks he can successfully operate it. The owners have been at work on the property and all the analyses have shown that there is a sufficient quantity of gold and silver to pay provided the precious dust can be separated. The Montreal man who proposes testing the property has been operating in Mexico and thinks he has a process by which he can make the mine pay."

North Shore Leader - Nov. 1, 1907 To Search For Minerals. - The following have applied for licences to search for minerals: Gloucester County. - Londonderry Iron & MiningCo., on Nepisiguit Millstream, in two places. George Gilbert and William Rogers, near the junction of Restigouche and Youghall Roads.Restigouche County. - W.S. Montgomery, on Big Brook, a branch of the South West branch of the Upsalquitch."

URN: 0425 / 0069 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Austin Brook;

S.J. Standard - Jul. 1, 1910 Mr. Grimmer Sees North Shore Mines. - Surveyor General Conducts Official Investigation in Gloucester County. - Traces of Ore Found At Many Points. - Foreign Capital Is Invested. - Special to the Standard. - Newcastle, N.B., June 30. - Returning from Bathurst, where he conducted an official investigation in connection with the dispute over mining rights in Gloucester County, Hon. Mr. Grimmer, surveyor general, was in Newcastle today, a guest at the Miramichi Hotel. Mr. Grimmer held the investigation toady, the dispute arising over the application received for licenses to search in Gloucester county. Boundaries between the Dunlop property and George Robertson's property is one point in dispute. After hearing claims of the rival parties Mr. Grimmer adjourned the court. Mr. Slipp who was acting in the interests of some of the parties accompanied him to Newcastle. The surveyor general visited the Drummond mines today and also viewed terminals on his present tour. He predicts great development in the near future. Mr. Grimmer spoke enthusiastically of the mineral wealth of the province and is decidedly impressed with Gloucester as a rich mineral county. The fact that such rivalry exists is some indication that great quantities of iron ore exists. 'In fact,' Mr. Grimmer smilingly remarked, 'almost every one is mining.' Foreign Capital Interested. - It is hoped toinduce American and German capitalists, in fact, options are already held on many lands by outsiders. All prospectors are sanguine of success. In addition to the Drummond Mine, iron deposits are known to have been found on Mill Stream in the parish of Beresford, on the Nigadooriver and at Dunlop in the same parish, some eight miles from Bathurst town, and on the Tetagouche River, at a point some twenty six miles from Bathurst and at other places."

URN: 0425 / 0696 / 0030 / 0763 / 0691 / 2030 / X1 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Stewarton; Teahan Mine; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 26, 1888 Mining Matters in New Brunswick. - A New Brunswick correspondent writes to the Halifax Critic: The Markhamville mines are still being worked in the interest of the trustees, and shipments of ore continue regularly. Negotiations are still pending on the Jordan Mountain or Stockton manganese mine. The exact nature of the negotiations are unknown, being enshrouded in a network of secrecy and rumor unfathomable, with hints of equity, law suits, etc. Work of exploration on a property above Waterfordis being quietly and systematically carried on. The principal promoters are from Bar Harbor, Maine, and evidently mean business. They are putting in a large engine and boiler to facilitate the work of development. About 40 or 50 feet have been tested in depth, and a large ore body is being exposed. The ore seems to be a galena, and rich in sulphuret, while, it is said, the quartz gangue carries considerable gold. We expect to hear of a bona fide working and paying mine in this locality before long. It was reported some negotiations had taken placefor the sale of the Freeze mine at New Ireland, in Albert County, but so far nothing definite has been made known. Prospecting for antimony, at or near Cromwell Hill, in the county of Queens, N.B., has been suspended for the present. The work of prospecting and developing on the Grand Lake coal fields is being vigorously prosecuted at present. The DeBertram syndicate have acquired rights on 30,000 acres of land, and testing is being made under the direction of Thomas Williamson, M.E. The prospects are good for the raising of large quantities of coal in this vicinity. A large deposit of magnetic iron ore of very goodquality so far as tested, with veins of valuable yellow sulphuret of copper on either side, is now in the hands of your correspondent for negotiation at reasonable figures. It is in the northern part of New Brunswick, and not far distant from I.C.R. railway and navigation."

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URN: 0425 / D8 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Northumberland County Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1889 The Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - The Bathurst Courier is jubilant over the discovery of iron in Gloucester county. This deposit is found on the northern side of the River du Moulin, seven miles from Beresford Station and a like distance from Bathurst. The seam is said to be a mile long and ten to forty feet wide. The analyst reports a yield of 66 per cent. Of pure metal from the ore which, according to the Courier, is richer than the product of any other Canadian mine. The discovery of this deposit and the recent find of gold at Black Brook, give the Courier great hope that Gloucester may yet be famous for its mineral wealth. Whatever may be the facts regarding these particular discoveries, it is safe to say that New Brunswick affords a good field for prospectors. While mine hunters have scoured the province of Nova Scotia from end to end and side to side, this province, with the exception of a few districts, has been left severely alone. The geological survey has paid some little attention to New Brunswick, but under Dr. Selwyn's management the work of the geological survey has much less economic value than it should have for what it costs. The learned director has a certain scientific curiosity, which is better gratified by the study of fossils than by the discovery of valuable mineral deposits. The study of fossils is a proper business, if carried on by scientists who are engaged for that purpose or who do so at their own instance. Perhaps Dr. Selwyn may be building better than most people know, but from all that may be learned from the printed reports his explorations have not been of much visible worth so far as eastern Canada is concerned and especially this province. Even if the survey were under more practical management it could not accomplish what is usually accomplished by the man who is prospecting for a fortune and minerals at the same time. This adventurer has been long abroad in Nova Scotia, but the greater part of the area of the province has not yet been seen by the prospector or his friend the promoter. What rewards await the future explorer who shall make more thorough search of the earth's treasures, who can say? We know what harvests have been won and are now gathered from the deposits of lime, plaster, freestone, granite, and manganese. The value of our coal fields is still uncertain. That there is iron in abundance in more places than one is well known, but no one can yet say what may be the value of it all. An ore that is not worth smelting this year may, as new methods of working are discovered, be found richer than all others. As yet very little is known about the quantity or kind of the mineral wealth underlying this province. If all were known it could still be impossible to fix a limit to the future economic value."

URN: 0425 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Geology - General;

Daily Sun - Apr. 10, 1891 New Brunswick Geology. - Mr. Chalmers' Report on His Work Last Year. - The Counties of Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland. - Mr. Chalmers left Ottawa on the 5th of June to continue the survey and mapping of the surface geology of New Brunswick, his field of work being the area included in the quarter sheet map No. 2, S.E. This sheet embraces the county of Kent with adjacent portions of the counties of Westmorland and Northumberland. Hisassistants were John H. McDonald of Brockville, Ont., from the date of his leaving Ottawa till the 4th of October, and W.J. Wilson of St. John, N.B., from the 30th June till the 15th of August. The following is Mr. Chalmers' report on the season's work: In the district to which this report relates the surface features are, generally speaking, uninteresting and monotonous, presenting the aspect of a low, level plain, which, however, rises gently towards the north-west margin. Between river valleys this flat middle carboniferous area is comparatively undrained, and hence much wet, barren land exists upon it, and shallow peat bogs are common. Making Weldford Station our headquarters in the first part of the season, we examined the country along the Intercolonial railway to the north and south. Numerous cuttings exposed good sections of the superficial deposits, and the rock surfaces exhibited striae in many places. Two well defined sets of these were observed. The first set occurs along the railway to the north of Richibucto River, the striae trending abut due east, and this course was found also near the coast in the Buctouche and Cocagne districts, varying in some places to points between east and northeast. The second set was seen along the Intercolonial railway to the south of the Richibucto river, the striae there having a nearly north and south course. Good examples of the latter were discovered just south of Weldford Station, where rock surfaces were exposed during the construction of the railway, exhibiting finely preserved striae with a course of S. 5 deg. W. This is upon the watershed between the Richibucto, which flows eastwardly into the Straits of Northumberland, and the Salmon River, flowing south westwardly into the St. John, or rather into Grand Lake, the elevation of this watershed not being more than 200 to 250 feet above the sea. These two sets have evidently been produced by two different bodies of ice, both of which, to all appearance, have been local, the east and west striae by ice which moved towards the straits mentioned, and the north and south set by ice which flowed either northwardly into the valley of the Richibucto, or southwardly towards that of the St. John river. Boulder clay is sparingly found in many places on the higher grounds, but the chief covering of the rocks is a coat of their own debris, in the form of gravels, sands, etc., intermixed with boulders, chiefly local, with which, however, transported ones occur in greater or less numbers. The local debris referred to is unusually masked by stratified materials, the relations of the two being seen in river banks, especially below the 200 feet contour line. The whole superficial covering of the carboniferous rock, indeed, appears more or less stratified in the upper part, and is, generally speaking, deeper than that resting upon the other geological systems or formations of the province. It conceals the rocks from view everywhere, except along river valleys. The millstone grit, in its decay, seems, however, to have crumbled down largely into arenaceous materials. Sandy loam is met with along river courses, and clay beds constitute the basal member of the stratified series in certain places, but are not common; hence the conditions necessary for the preservation of the shells of marine animals in the post-tertiary deposits of this district are rare, and consequently very few of these are found in the fossil state. A noteworthy feature of the surface beds upon the area referred to is the presence of boulders of granite, felsite, diorite, etc., scattered broadcast over them and often embedded therein. The boulders are obviously from the Cambro-Silurian, Cambrian and preCambrian rocks to the northwest. Near the coast and below the 200 feet contour line, however, they are sparingly intermingled, in same localities at least, with others that are not so easily accounted for, and which appear to have been borne thither by floating ice. The direction in which the boulders on the higher parts of the district have been transported is exemplified by their greater or less abundance in the different localities as we recede from the parent beds. For example, along the southwest Miramichi those of granite and other crystalline rocks are unusually large and abundant, and in many cases angular, being near the parent rocks; but as we proceed eastwards across the carboniferous basin they become smaller and more scattered. These transported boulders, are, however, merely the residual specimens of the vast numbers which have been borne thither. Remains of others which have crumbled to pieces are seen in the coarser gravels and sands in numerous places. The other superficial deposits of the district presented no new features worthy of consideration. The evidence regarding the pleistocene subsidence indicates that it may have been slightly less here than in the Bay of Fundy and the Baie des Chaleurs basins. An old shore line, quite distinct, we observed at Galloway, near Kingston, at a height of 150 to 160 feet above sea level. A similar ancient shore line, at about the same elevation, occurs in the Miramichi valley. After Mr. Wilson joined our party on the 30th of June he and Mr. McDonald examined the southern part of the district, following all the roads and streams. While they were engaged I first visited the ship railway, now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto, for the purpose of re-examining the formations disclosed in an excavation for docks which is now being at its western end. The excavation is opened in the margin of the Amherst salt marsh, between the mouths of the LaPlanche and Missiguash rivers. The section exhibits in descending order - (1) marsh mud, (2) blue clay holding shells of Mya arenaria, Macoma graenlandica, and the young Buccinum undatum?, (3) peat or humus, (4) red clay, and (5) boulder clay, with local boulders. The bottom of the boulder clay is not reached, although the excavation is upwards of 60 feet in depth. Afterwards I proceeded to Grand Manan, to examine one or two doubtful points there. Striation by ice, apparently from the mainland, and a few boulders evidently belonging to rocks other than those on the island, were observed on the higher parts, 350 to 400 feet above the sea. Returning to Kent County, I then made a canoe trip along the coast and around the lagoons inside of the sand dunes, which here form barriers along the shallow shores. Many interesting facts were noted regarding the formation of the sand beaches, lagoons, peat beds, salt marshes, &c. On the 3rd of October I visited St. John, with a view of re-examining the boulder clay beds at Negrotown Point and the Fern Ledges. In company with Mr. Wilson, I measured a section of them at the latter place, to enable me to make a diagram exhibiting a deposit of stratified clay intercalated therein. From St. John I went to St. Andrews to make some further observations on the glaciation of that section, more especially at Chamcook mountain, etc. It was found that ice had ground completely over that hill, and that the summit, 637 feet above sea level, was scored and polished in a remarkable manner. Regarding the soil of the district examined the past season, it may be remarked that it is, on the whole, good, especially along the coast and river banks, and also on some of the higher grounds between the streams. But large tracts are swampy, or covered with boggy material, constituting so-called barrens. Whereever the natural drainage is sufficient to carry off the surplus waters due to precipitation, the land is fit for cultivation. It is, however, deficient in lime, and requires frequent applications of that material to bring it up to its highest yielding capacity. Good farming districts are found along the Richibucto valley, more especially on Nicholas River and Coal Branch, also in the Kouchibouguacis valley, and in the Buctouche and Cocagne districts. The forests of this part of the province, formerly so dense, and consisting of a mixed growth of trees, such as pine, spruce, birch, hemlock, cedar. hacmatac, etc., are now being greatly depleted. Large areas have been overrun by fires, and present little else but bare trunks and a scanty second growth. The destruction of timber from this cause alone is enormous. During the summer of 1888 the fires which swept over a large portion of the area under review destroyed valuable tracts of the forest. The materials of economic value met with in the district are few and unimportant. Peat is found in extensive bogs along the coast, especially near the Kouchibouguac, the Kouchibouguacis, Aldouane, Richibucto, and in many other places. These bogs are often deep, and produce abundant crops of cranberries. In the interior, large bogs often occur upon the flat, undrained portions of the district, but they are usually shallow, and in many cases support scrubby growth of hacmatac and black spruce. No use has yet been made of peat in this part of the country. Gravel and sand, suitable for ballasting, road-making, etc., were observed in nearly every locality, and clay, available for brick-making, occurs in many of the river valleys. Fine blown sands are abundant everywhere along the coast, forming the dunes or barriers already referred to. In the latter part of the season I visited thedeposit of so-called magnetite, near the head of Millstream, Gloucester County, specimens of which, analyzed by Professor Donald, chemist and assayer, Montreal, are reported to have yielded upwards of 60 per cent of metallic iron, with ten per cent of silica, etc. Considerable portions of the ore appears to be highly pyritous. About two miles distant from this deposit there occurs a vein of pyrites and galena, the former containing traces of gold and the latter of silver,according to an assay made by Mr. Hoffman, chemist and mineralogist to the geological survey department. Field work closed on the 4th of November, and on the 6th I reached Ottawa. W.J. Wilson rendered me good service, and has now acquired such a knowledge of surface geology as to make him an efficient and valuable coadjutor in the work. Cost of season's explorations, $1,005.41."

URN: 0427 / IDX_Names: Rocky Brook # 2;

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 2, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 6, 1891 Mr. A. McNichol counsellor-at -law, Calais, Me., was in St. John last Saturday. He was returning from Gloucester County where he is interested in a silver mine which he intends developing. Mr. McNichol believes he has struck it rich."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 5, 1891 More Mining Operations. - Mr. Edward Jack was in town the other day, loaded with galena specimens from the mine he is opening on Nepisiguit Brook. They are very rich in lead, mixed with silver, and if the vein is as thick and rich as it is said to be, the property must be a good one. Mr. Jack is confident of his ability to make the mine pay big dividends on the capital required to develop it. - Chatham World."

URN: 0427 / 0425 / 0125 / IDX_Names: Rocky Brook # 2; Millstream Iron; Beresford Copper;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jul. 13, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Jul. 14, 1891 The Nepisiguit Rich in the More Precious Metals. - Fredericton Gleaner. - Mr. Ed. Jack, C.E., returned on Saturday from a visit to the Nepisiguit mill stream, a river emptying into Bay Chaleur 10 miles north of Bathurst. There is a remarkable display of mineral veinson that river, especially on the small branch which is called Rocky Brook. There is an exposure on one place on this brook of a mineral vein. This exposure is about 25 feet, and is perhaps the largest metaliferous vein in New Brunswick. The ore is a compact galena. Different analyses have given from forty to sixty ounces of silver to the ton. Some of this vein carried more or less gold.Mr. Jack, has brought home with him a piece of copper ore, yellow sulphide, which weighs about twenty pounds. He was not at the vein himself but says that the persons who brought him the twenty pound weight from it, say the vein has a width of six feet. Not far distant from theseveins there is a large deposit of magnetic iron. It seems as if this part of New Brunswick will before long be a great metal producing country. These veins all occur in the older rocks probably Silurian or

URN: 0427 / T8 / IDX_Names: Rocky Brook # 2; Gloucester County Coal;

Richibucto Review - Apr. 3, 1892 Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., was in Bathurst recently in connection with the mine prospecting near Bathurst. The prospectors for Coal near Caraquet have taken out licence from the local government for another year."

URN: 0469 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook;

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 10, 1889 Upper Woodstock. - An exploring party of the recently incorporated mining company have been hunting for the Tobique El-Dorado recently. Sol. Perley, one of the most sanguine of the party, has come home for a short visit. He speaks in glowing terms of the glittering prospects of the ultimate success of the enterprise."

URN: 0469 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook;

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 27, 1889 A Mining Company. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette, of an application for incorporation of The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company. The objects for which the company seeks incorporation are: The acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands and of rights and interests in lands within the province of New Brunswick, for mining and other purposes incidental to mining and the working of mines, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in ores and minerals of all kinds, and all other purposes connected with the business of mining. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be at Woodstock. The capital stock of the company will be two hundred thousand dollars. The number of shares is to be two hundred thousand, of one dollar per share. The names, addresses and callings of the several shareholders respectively are as follows, of whom the three first named, are to be the provisional directors of the company under the proposed incorporation: John A. Shea, Grafton, Carleton Co., farmer; Solomon Perley, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., contractor; John Graham, Woodstock, Carleton Co., grocer; Albert Brewer, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., contractor; David W. Jackson, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., millwright; Frederick H. Hale, Grafton, Carleton Co., gentleman; Samuel T. Baker, Woodstock, Carleton Co., carriage maker; F. Herbert J. Dibblee, Woodstock, Carleton Co., silver plater; Robert Stephenson, Woodstock, Carleton Co., mechanic; G. Randolph Ketchum, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., gentleman."

Daily Gleaner - Aug. 15, 1890 Searching for Gold. - W.C. Burpee, Sol Perley, and party are searching for gold along the Tobique. There has been several glittering specimens of quartz exhibited from that region lately, which has excited interest, and riveted the attention of many of the Grand Falls experts. It is to be hoped the results will pan out well."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 6, 1890 The Precious Ore. - The Woodstock Press says: Messrs. S. Perley and O. Sanders have returned from the Tobique, where they have been prospecting for the precious metal since June last. Dame rumor says they have been very successful."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 6, 1890 During the past two or three weeks a party of gold hunters have been prospecting about 60 miles up the Tobique, on the Serpentine. They have certainly struck it pretty rich, and are now satisfying themselves that gold and silver actually exist there in paying quantities, before they form a company and proceed to develop the mine. This constitutes their second or third trip to the same spot; and while they keep pretty quiet, those in a position to know, affirm their faith in the enterprise. - Carleton Sentenil."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 17, 1890 Prospecting up the Tobique. - There is an excellent prospect on a branch of the Tobique, says an exchange. Parties there have put up a small crushing plant. Assays taken have yielded 36 ozs of silver, and 1 oz 15 dwts gold, to 57 ozs silver, and 1 oz 19 dwts gold. This ought to attract the attention of capitalists."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 20, 1890 Parties have put up a small crushing plant for gold and silver quartz on the

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 27, 1890 Mr. Solomon Perley, with Mr. Owen Saunders is meeting with encouraging success in prospecting on abranch of the Serpentine. They have been placer mining this summer, and the sand they have been washing lately has yielded enough gold dust to pay running expenses. Mr. Perley's object is to trace the gold bearing sands to the source in the high ground where, it is confidently anticipated there must be a rich deposit. That there is mineral wealth in that part of the province as well as in this is beyond the peradventure of a doubt."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 19, 1891 Messrs. Solomon Perley and Humboldt Sharp have been prospecting in the Serpentine branch of the Tobique recently. They were accompanied for a few days this tripby W.N. Goold, M.E., of Sussex. Mr. Goold was favorably impressed with the prospects for gold mining. Should his report be favorable after testing the quartz samples, a regularly organized examination will be made next season of that promising field."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Oct. 19, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Oct. 20, 1891 Messrs. Solomon Perley and Humboldt Sharp have been prospecting in the Serpentine branch of the Tobique recently. They were accompanied for a few days this trip by W.N. Goold, M.E., of Sussex. Mr. Goold was favorably impressed with the prospects of gold mining."

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 23, 1891 Messrs Solomon Perley and Humboldt Sharp have been prospecting in the Serpentine branch of the Tobique recently. They were accompanied for a few days this trip by W.N. Goold, M.E., of Sussex. Mr. Goold was favorably impressed with the prospects for gold mining. Should his report be favorable after testing the quartz samples, a regularly organized examination will be made next season of that promising field."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 11, 1892 Prospectors returning from the headwaters of the Tobique report a fearful hailstorm, that visited the region drained by the Serpentine and Mamozell, about the second week in June. It was accompanied by a strong wind from the north that drove the hailstorm with terrific violence against the trees and ground."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1892 Carelton County. - Mr. Solomon Perley has come home from the Upper Tobique where he has had charge this summer of a prospecting party. The recent rise of water in the Serpentine, where the party were at work, necessitated a stay of proceedings till the waters subsided. The prospectors report that the prospects for gold in paying quantities are excellent."

S.J. Gazette - Aug. 27, 1894 The Tobique Mining Company have just received a stamp mill to enable them to more thoroughly test their ores. The mill is to be taken up the Tobique and set at work on their claim as soon as possible."

URN: 0469 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook;

Woodstock Dispatch - Aug. 29, 1894 Gold Mining. - On Saturday last there arrived in Woodstock a stamp mill, for use by the Northern New Brunswick Mining Co'y, on their prospecting property near the head waters of the Tobique river, six miles from the mouth of the Serpentine. The mill, the first of its kind to come to this Province, is from Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago. It is used for crushing ore in order to exactly ascertain the amount of mineral in a certain find. When landed at the mine it will have cost about $1,000. It has a crushing capacity of from three to four tons a day, and is run by an engine specially made for it, of five horse power. The whole outfit was brought here in charge of Edward Townshend, who has been working in the celebrated Treadwell mines in Alaska. The mill will be sent to the scene of the operations as soon as the shoes and dyes, which were ordered from New York, arrive. In talking with the Dispatch one of the company said that gold was found in the vicinity mentioned about eight years ago. Solomon Perley, D.W. Jackson, S.T. Baker, Robert Stephenson, Napier Hartley, went up in a party, and tested each vein, and claim to have found gold in each. The quartz reef is 500 feet in width, embracing a series of veins. An assay was made of twenty-seven different veins, and gold found in each vein. The company do not make any very high claims on the surface, they claim that a small percentage of gold in the ore will pay working it. About three years ago they got a lease from the government of fourteen square miles. The company have gone along surely and steadily, and while they tell no big stories, they seem well satisfied that the prospecting machinery they have just received will show that their hopes are well founded."

Woodstock Dispatch - Sep. 5, 1894 Mining in Alaska. - Last week the Dispatch had a local on the arrival of a stamp mill to be used by the Northern New Brunswick mining company on their property situated near the head waters of the Tobique River. The mill will be run by Mr. Edward Townshend, who has had many years experience in Alaska. Mr. Townshend who is a native of Charlotte County, worked in the celebrated Treadwell mine, which was, until recently the property of two men named Treadwell, born in St. Andrews, and now millionaires in San Francisco. One of these brothers discovered a mine containing the largest quartz ledge known in the world at that time. It was 1500 feet long, and 500 feet wide. This mine was situated on Douglas Island, opposite Juneau City. Two hundred men are employed in the mine, including Indians, and they work day and night. The climate, Mr. Townshend says is very humid, and this unfavorable climate and the close application of his work, as a mill wright affected his health so that he had to give up work in that distant part for the present. The gold after being extracted from the ore, is made into bullion bars about eight inches long and is shipped to the mint."

Woodstock Dispatch - Apr. 10, 1895 Gold Mining. - The three stamp mill which the Northern New Brunswick Mining Company purchased last fall, is now at the Forks of the Tobique. It will be removed to the company's areas as soon as the water

Woodstock Dispatch - Aug. 14, 1895 Gold Mine - Solomon Perley took a piece of Tobique gold ore to St. John, and the assay which has been made, is quite satisfactory to the Mining Co. Mr. Perley has returned to the mine."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 14, 1895 The Northern New Brunswick Mining Co. people who are working on the Tobique are much encouraged by an assay made of the gold ore which Mr. Perley took to St. John. It seems to point to the mine as a certain to be a success."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 17, 1895 The Gold Mine. - News from gold mining operations on the Tobique is to the effect, that the stamp mill has been set up and the crew is now actively at work. More detailed reports will be received shortly."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 30, 1895 Woodstock. - Northern New Brunswick Mining Co. - A Stamp Mill Purchased. - Woodstock, July 27. - Messrs. Sol. Perley and Austin Hartley, connected with the Northern New Brunswick Mining Co., which is carrying on the gold operations on the Tobique, arrived from the scene of operations this morning, after being there two full months. The company purchased a stamp mill, which had been pushed to the Forks last autumn, and after much difficulty was transferred from the Forks to the mining land this spring and summer. The mill, which was started on the 14th of July last, will click at the rate of 95 per minute. Five buildings have been put up, including a mill house 14x36. Water is brought in a fir pipe from the foot of a hill on the opposite side of the stream. Ten veins have been tested and the result has been quite satisfactory. The veins are from six inches to ten feet wide and are lying within a distance of 75 feet, right along the stream. Seven men have been working on the property since operations commenced. The property, which covers some ten square miles, is situated about seventy- six miles from the mouth of the Tobique, and is in Northumberland county, along the banks of the Serpentine, which separates from the main stream at the Forks. The country is described as covered with a mossy growth. Immediately across the river from the mining property is Mount Monal, one of the largest mountains of that mountainous vicinity. A meeting of the directors of the company was held last evening. It is understood that operations will be continued, as the gold promises to be secured in paying quantities."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 30, 1895 A New Gold Mine - A New Brunswick mining company, which is carrying on gold mining at the head of the Tobique, have started operations. Messrs. Sol. Perley and Austin Hartley, who gave been in the woods all summer, are now at Woodstock. Last fall a stamp mill was purchased by the company, which had been pushed to the Forks, and this spring was placed on the mining lands of the company. It was started on the fourth of July last. They have five buildings on the ground, and a plentiful supply of water. Ten veins of gold bearing quartz have been tapped, and they vary from six inches to ten feet wide, and they lie within a distance of 75 feet right along the stream. The company has ten square miles of land, 76 miles from the mouth of the Tobique in Northumberland County. At a meeting held last night, the company decided to continue operations, as the gold they have discovered is in paying quantities."

URN: 0469 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook;

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 31, 1895 Where the Gold Lies - How Work is Progressing onthe Serpentine - The Mining Prospect Good - After two months of hard labor Messrs. Sol Perley and Austin Hartley who have been working at the Tobique gold mine operations arrived in Woodstock bringing with them favorable reports as to the promise of the new field. Mr. Hartley gave the Dispatch some interesting information as to the nature of the country where the mining is going on, and also as to the condition of affairs along that country so much talked of and so little known, comparatively - the Tobique. It will be remembered that the mining operators had to take a stamp mill from the Forks of the Tobique clear up to their field of operations, some sixteen miles on the Serpentine. Many people have the idea that the mine is in Victoria County, but is quite a bit across the line in the county of Northumberland, the Serpentine taking an easterly turn. Getting the mill up was no small job. It had to be loaded on catamarans and several times unloaded, beside being carried in the best way possible by several falls. Finally it was got safely to its destination. The stamp mill was in position toward the end of June, and, they hoped to get it running by Dominion Day, but in spite of all loyal efforts, the next best thing was to start on the glorious fourth, and this was accordingly done amid the enthusiasm of all present. Everything promises well so far. The stamp clicks at the rate of 95 to a minute, and works to perfection. The area covered by the Northern New Brunswick Mining Co., would not be less than ten miles square. There are five buildings erected, including the mill house 14 x 16. Water is brought about 40 rods from a foothill on the opposite side of the stream. Seven men have been working and they have now ten veins tested, proving quite satisfactory. The veins are all the way from six inches to ten feet wide, and lie within a distance of seventy-five feet, right along the stream. The nearest settlement of any kind to the mine is Riley Brook. ...."

Woodstock Dispatch - May 22, 1895 The Northern New Brunswick Mining Co. has secured the services of Henry Matthews, of Malaga, N.S., to take charge of the stamp mill and superintend the mining operations at their gold mine on the Serpentine River, Tobique. At the last meeting of the Company it was decided to get to work at once and open up the mine. The directors and company have great confidence in the value of their find. Mr. Matthews came to Woodstock on Monday, and next Monday he will proceed to the scene of operations accompanied by Solomon Perley."

Woodstock Dispatch - May 29, 1895 After Gold. - The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company will be an anxious body of citizens for the next few months, until they find out the result of the mining operations they are carrying on up the Tobique. Yesterday a party of men named Solomon Perley, Jas. Loomer, Austin Hartley, Owen Saunder and Henry Matthews, the latter a mining engineer started for the Serpentine on the Tobique. The stamp mill which was taken up river last fall is now at the Forks. The party will remove from the Forks up the Serpentine to a place called Gold Brook where the operations will be carried on. This discovery was made thirty-five years ago by Sperry Shea, a Californian miner. All assays made have been successful. The mill has a crushing capacity of three tons of rock a day."

Gazette - May 29, 1895 and S.J. Daily Sun - May 29, 1895 and Weekly Record - Fri., May 31, 1895 Woodstock. - A Party Leave for the Tobique in Search of Gold. - (Special to The Sun). - Woodstock, May, 28. - A mining project in which much interest is taken around here is being put to a very practical test just now. This morning a party of men, under the direction of the Northern New Brunswick Mining company, left Woodstock for the distant waters of the Tobique. They are Solomon Perley, Jas. Loomer, Austin Hartley, Owen Saunders and Henry Matthew, a mining engineer from Harvey. Last fall a stamp mill was taken up as far as the Forks on the Tobique. It had to be left there for the winter. This party will remove it from the Forks up sixty-four miles to the Serpentine, and then up that wandering stream for twenty miles or so, to a place called Gold Brook, where the precious metal is supposed to be hid. The first discovery of gold was made about thirty five years ago. a number of assays have been made of the metal brought out, and it is claimed every time with success. The crushing mill has a capacity of three tons of rock in twenty four hours."

Woodstock Dispatch - Oct. 23, 1895 Work has ceased for the present on the mining property on the Northern New Brunswick Co. on the Tobique. It has been found necessary to close up owing to the winter. Those who have been working there say that the prospect is exceedingly good, and there is no doubt but that the precious ore can be got out in paying

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 25, 1895 The Northern New Brunswick Mining Co. have suspended operations for the winter. The Sun was informed yesterday by a person who has been working there a part of the season, that the prospect is encouraging and that it is the intention to prosecute the work vigorously next spring."

Woodstock Dispatch - Nov. 9, 1898 NOTICE. - A general meeting of the shareholders of the Northern New Brunswick Mining Co. will be held atthe office of the undersigned in the Town of Woodstock, N.B., on Monday the twenty-first day of November instant at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and for the purpose of considering some applications for stock, made by certain parties, and also for the purpose of considering the best way of arranging matters for the purpose of further developing the Co.'s prospect, and such other general business as may be brought before it. Dated at Woodstock, N.B., this seventh day of November A.D., 1898 J.C. Hartley Sec'y Northern New

URN: 0469 / 0275 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Woodstock Fe;

Woodstock Dispatch - May 25, 1898 Gold on Tobique. - Prof. Bailey Reports That the Indications are Good. - Possibilities of Iron in This Parish. - The Dispatch has just received the report of the geological survey department for 1897, printed by order of parliament. It contains interesting matter to anyone concerned in the future of this county as a mineral producer. Prof. L.W. Bailey reports on behalf of New Brunswick. What he says of the prospect in this section of both gold and iron ore will afford encouragement to those who believe that these ores exist not far away, in paying quantities. Dealing with gold Professor Bailey says:- Withfurther reference to this subject of possible development of mineral resources, the facts relating to the occurrence of gold in New Brunswick deserve some attention. For many years finds of this metal have been reported, and there seems to be no good reason to doubt that some at least are authentic. Indeed, so impressed have some parties been with the belief that certain tracts, especially those bordering upon the Serpentine River, in Victoria County, are auriferous, that they have incurred the expense of transporting and erecting a small stamp mill into that remote and comparatively inaccessible locality. My visit to the region, made by your desire, tended strongly to confirm the justice of this belief. It is true that I was unable to find any free gold, but the character of the rocks, consisting of glossy slates and schists, together with the nature of the quartz veins by which these were found to be abundantly intersected, and, finally, the evidences of mineralization afforded by an abundance of pyrite and mispickel, were all features favorable to a belief in its occurrence. Should that belief, for the testing of which appropriate samples were selected, be confirmed, it will be important to notice that the same belt of rocks, with evidently the same characters, has a wide distribution in northern New Brunswick, as also that it is the tract in which the larger part of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. At present the greater portion of it is densely forest-clad, and thus removed from ordinary observation. As to iron he has this to say:- The hematitedeposits of Carleton County have been long known and were at one time the basis of somewhat extensive operations, the manganiferous ore proving to be especially well adapted for the manufacture of steel, thus anticipating the subsequent employment of spiegeleisen for a like purpose. It carried, however, also a considerable proportion of phosphorus, and this, together with the increasing scarcity of fuel, was the main cause of its abandonment. By the introduction of improved methods of working (especially the basic process of Thomas and Gilchrist), the presence of phosphorus is now of far less importance, and ores previously regarded as worthless on account of its presence, are becoming available. It is doubtful whether, under existing circumstances, the Woodstock ores could be worked with profit, but, the above facts being taken into consideration, they at least deserve to be ranked among possible reserves."

URN: 0469 / C1 / IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 13, 1889 The latest is a company formed for the purpose of discovering and mining the Giberson gold in Tobique which was discovered and lost over forty years ago. This myth takes the place on Tobique of Captain Kidd's treasure on the coast, and many efforts have been made to find it ending in failure."

S.J. Gazette - Sep. 28, 1894 Tobique, Sep. 28. - Parties interested in working the gold bearing rock at Three Brooks are reported to have found the mineral very plentiful in that locality. Some allege that this even exceeds the better known districts on the Serpentine. The crusher is reported to have passed up on its way to the latter. It is rumored that a contract

URN: 0469 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Aug. 24, 1889 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty fourth day of August, A.D. 1889, incorporating John A. Shea of Grafton, farmer; Solomon Perley, of Upper Woodstock, contractor; John Graham, of Woodstock, grocer; Albert Brewer, of Upper Woodstock, contractor; David W. Jackson, of Upper Woodstock, millwright; Frederick H. Hale, of Grafton, gentleman; Samuel T. Baker, of Woodstock, carriage maker; F. Herbert Dibblee, of Woodstock, silver plater; Robert Stephenson, of Woodstock, mechanic; G. Randolph Ketchum, of Upper Woodstock, gentleman; all in the county of Carleton, Province aforesaid, for the purpose of the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick; for mining, and other purposes incidental to mining and the working of Mines, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in ores and minerals of all kinds, and all other purposes connected with the business of mining, by the name of The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company, with a total capital of Two hundred thousand Dollars, divided into Two hundred thousand Shares of One Dollar each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the twenty fourth day of August, A.D. 1889. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

URN: 0469 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 17, 1889 Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for incorporation by Letters Patent under the privileges of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. 1st. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company. 2nd. The objects for which the Company seeksincorporation are - The acquiring, building, settling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incident to Mining and the working of Mines, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds, and all otherpurposes connected with the business of mining. 3rd. That the office and chief place of business of the proposed Company is to be established at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4th. The amount of the Capital Stock of the proposed company will be Two hundred thousand dollars. 5th. The number of shares is to be Two hundred thousand, of One Dollar per share. 6th. The names, addresses and callings of the several shareholders respectively are as follows, of whom the three first named, John A. Shea, Solomon Perley and John Graham, are to be the first and Provisional Directors of the Company under the proposed incorporation:- John A. Shea, Grafton, Carleton Co., farmer; Solomon Perley, Upper Woodstock, Carleton County, contractor; John Graham, Woodstock, Carleton County, grocer; Albert Brewer, Upper Woodstock, Carleton County, contractor; David W. Jackson, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., millwright; Frederick H. Hale, Grafton, Carleton Co., gentleman; Samuel T. Baker, Woodstock, Carleton Co., carriage maker; F. Herbert J. Dibblee, Woodstock, Carleton Co., silver plater; Robert Stephenson, Woodstock, Carleton Co., mechanic; G. Randolph Ketchum, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., gentleman. Dated this 15th day of July, A.D. 1889."

URN: 0489 / GEOL / IDX_Names: York Mills; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - May. 15, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. Although the general colour of these rocks is grey, they are occasionally reddish, purple and yellow, and more rarely of a greenish hue, and sometimes stained black with oxide of manganese; these differences being apparently quite capricious in their modes of occurrence, depending rather upon local circumstances than upon the stratigraphical position of the beds exhibiting them. At the few spots where thin seams of coal have been discovered, they are overlaid by a correspondingly thin band of drab coloured arenaceous and micaceous shale, showing scanty and imperfect impressions of ferns and other coal plants, and rest upon a similar stratum, abounding in nodules of iron pyrites, but destitute of organic remains, so far as I could discover. I am not aware of any true stigmaria underclays of other indications of productive and workable coal seams having been found in the region under notice. Near Thompson's Mills, at the mouth of the Nashwaaksis, about three miles north of Fredericton, two large prostrate trees have been found imbedded in the solid sandstone, one measuring fifty feet long and two feet diameter at the base; of these I have obtained fragments, but the species has not yet been identified. The altitude of the various strata above enumerated, which appears on the whole to be conformable, is nearly horizontal. From local irregularities, however, in the apparent surfaces of bedding, it is exceedingly rare to obtain an unequivocal observation of strike or dip by direct measurement and from the want of continuity of the beds their precise attitude cannot be deducted from bearings and levels taken at moderately distant points. From a somewhat comprehensive series of observations, I believe I am justified in setting down the average dip, throughout the region explored by me, as E 6 deg. - 10 deg S at an angle of 5 deg. This is at and near the rim of the area; as we proceed towards the centre the strata become more and more nearly horizontal. The grey grits and conglomerates being composed of materials little liable to disintegrate by the influence of the weather, especially towards the outer rim, have resisted denudation, and are generally found standing out in bold bluffs or more shelving ridges of various elevations up to 900 feet above tide level; while the softer and more readily decomposed red and calcareous rocks at their base occupy lower ground, and partially influence the course of some rivers; their ruins producing, as might be expected, good arable land. The grey sandstones, on the other hand, produce by their disintegration rather poor and meagre soils; and the uplands overlying these rocks being either for the most part encumbered with looses blocks, or swampy from want of natural drainage, the progress of agriculture in such circumstances slow. The trappean rocks to which I have referred as associated with this group, occur only in connection with its lower members. The areas of these eruptive rocks, of which I have noted seven distinct localities in the region explored by me, are generally of very limited extent, but locally they appear to have exercised a considerable influence upon the character and distribution of the rocks penetrated and overlaid by them. Having thus indicated the general features and conditions of the Carboniferous rocks in this region, I shall proceed to give a few details of the more notable localities in which they were observed. - It has long been known that the great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situated a little to the west of Oromocto Lake, near the boundary line between the counties of York and Charlotte. It is at this latter point that my observations commence, extending thence in a northeasterly direction to the county of Northumberland, at Boiestown on the southwest Miramichi River. The river Magaguadavic skirts this line transversely just at the apex of the Carboniferous triangle, and seems to have excavated its channel in the soft calcareous and marly rocks at the base of the formation; the country beyond, to the west and north, forming a very extensive elevated plain, underlaid by the metamorphic rocks. The succeeding members, crop out in bold bluffs, nearly 250 feet above and two-thirds of a mile from the river; the apparent dip being N. 70 deg. E. log. 15 deg. Oromocto Lake, which is situated two miles eastward from the brow of a cliff, and is about sixteen square miles in superficial extent, is from 80 to 100 feet below the level of the escarpment referred to, and 370 feet above the level of tide water, while the general level of the great plain to the west is 250 feet; thus presenting the extraordinary phenomenon of a very considerable body of water supported at a height of 120 feet above the plain in the immediate vicinity, and yet draining through a very great area in the oppositedirection. At Lister's Mills ten miles north from the escarpment, and on the north-east branch of the Magaguadavic, the rocks at the base of the Carboniferous series present an interesting development of their peculiar characters where affected by trappean intrusions. Mottled red and green highly calcareous shales and conglomerates, some of the layers holding nodules of pure calcspar, layers of chert and strings of fluorspar, occur mixed with rocks apparently of eruptive origin, and with others bearing much

URN: 0530 / 2031 / IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

Fredericton Capital - May 31, 1881 The Probability of Tin Ore Being Found in York.-Dr. Bailey has in his possession a specimen of tin stone said to have been found by Dr. Gesner, at the Pokiok; as the rock formation in the locality is granite, the statement appears to be not improbable, since this mineral is found in veins or beds, mostly in the former, in granite, gneiss, mica, slate, and clay slate. It is very often found in greisen, a rock composed of quartz and mica; this occurs in the parish of Queensbury, associated with molybdenite an ore frequently accompanying tin. Mr. Jack, of the Crown Land Department informs us that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt some years ago shewed him a piece of tin ore which he had found in the State of Maine, and told him (Mr. J.) that he had better keep an eye out for tin stone in the belt of mica schist whichcrosses the South-West Miramichi near the mouth of the Burnt Hill Stream."

URN: 0530 / Z2 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 7, 1837 LETTER IV. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In endeavoring to discover the geological features of any country, and to obtain sufficient data whereby particular examinations are rendered less difficult, I have alwaysobserved that the sea coast, and the banks of the rivers wherever they occur, afford facilities not to be obtained through any other medium, where deep mines and quarries have not been opened. Convinced of these facts I have endeavored to lay before Your Excellency a few particulars relative to the Tantamarre, Memramcook, and Kennebecasis Rivers, and the characters of the formations through which they extend, so far as they were observed on my route. From the two former streams the River St. John is different in two important particulars; one in respect to its inestimable advantage to the country, and another in regard to the sources from which the diluvium on its banks has been derived. That part of the St. John which extends from above the falls into the interior of the country, receives no alluvial matter from the sea, as its navigable channel is elevated at least forty feet above the harbor at low water. The falls which might be considered by some an obstruction to navigation, absolutely extend it to a great distance. The impediments placed at the ""narrows"" and the sudden descent of the water at the falls preserve the level of the river above, which may now be compared to a lake. Were all the obstructions removed, and this majestic stream allowed to pass through a broad open mouth into the sea, dangerous rapids would be formed above, and its use as a common canal, and thoroughfare would be greatly diminished. It is certainly an admirable river where all the rapids are collected at its entrance - where they are locked up by the ocean twice every twenty four hours. The descent from the Meductic falls at Woodstock, (at least one hundred and thirty miles up river) is so gradual, and consequently the current of water so feeble, that long before the river can be emptied, the ""tidelock"" of the falls is closed, and a current throw back into the channel which seems to supply the waste that has taken place during the previous ebb. Instead of receiving constant supplies of sedimentary matter from the wasting rocks of the coast, during each tidal influx of the sea, the elevated situation of the river's bed and the barrier set up at its narrow mouth, prevent the admission of sand and mud, which on the banks of other rivers are so abundantly deposited. Nor do the border of this noble stream require it. Skirted with the detritus swept from the mountain's brow by falling showers, and clothed by the alluvium brought downward by each bubbling brook, a fertile deposit is formed on each of its banks, which are submersed beneath the waters of the vernal ad autumnal floods. About three miles from the Indian House, the limestone formed by the sides of the ""Narrows"", is met and overlaid by conglomerate, which is regularly stratified, and dips north-east. It evidently belongs to the formation of that rock so abundant along the Kennebecasis, being like it in every particular. The Nerepis river empties into the St. John ten miles above the Indian House - at its entrance a great change may be observed in the scenery. Instead of the bold rugged cliff of limestone and conglomerate the shore slopes gradually down to the main river, and cultivated fields decorate its border. Continuing their course in a south-west direction, the highlands already mentioned cross the St. John, and taking within their range the mountains of the Nerepis, they form a distinguishing feature of the Province. Beginning at their base, the great coal district of the country is spread out far and wide in a northerly direction, and its rocks are strongly contrasted with the oval summits of the granitic hills, and the grandeur of this primitive region into which the Nerepis extends. On the shores of Long Reach several beds of clay, sand, and gravel were observed, and to a stranger, the enormous rafts of floating timber, occupied by comfortable cabins, and whole families - the groups of children sporting on the buoyant pine - all moving slowly towards St. John, afford a truly interesting spectacle. Such is the scenery in a Province possessing four thousand miles of navigable lake and river, and such are some of the natural advantages the country enjoys. Advancing up the Long Reach the conglomerate and a coarse sandstone, may occasionally be seen forming bold eminences on the side of the river. At the ""head of the Reach"", there are two islands, apparently formed altogether of alluvial matter, from the particular direction of the current. A long arm of intervale extends along the west side of the river at a place called the ""Mistake"", where a deep creek has often been mistaken, even by good pilots for the main channel; hence this name has arisen. On this part of the St. John there are some beautiful views; at the head of the Reach the river becomes narrow, from this circumstance a blockhouse and battery were erected during the last war, on its eastern side. Not far from the lower end of Spoon Island there isa hill of granite, from which mill stones are quarried. But having passed rapidly up the stream in a steamboat, I am unacquainted with many of the interesting formations along its shores. There can be little doubt, however, that any who shall follow up those limited examinations, will reap a reward for their labour. It would be necessary to travel along both banks of this extensive river, in order to examine faithfully their structure, 3 and collect their minerals; and the time cannot be far distant when the Provincial Government will explore the hidden resources of the country and open up new channels of industry and wealth. A coarse sandstone apparently belonging to the lower strata of a coal basin, and approaching what is usually called the mill-stone grit, was observed at Gagetown, a delightful spot sixty miles from Saint John and thirty from Fredericton. I had not an opportunity to examine its extent, and the indications of coal appearing in that neighborhood. A remark has been made, and perhaps believed to be just by many, that after the timber of New Brunswick has been felled and transported, the resources of the country will be dried up, and consequently, the Province will fall even below the level of the other American colonies - but let any one make an excursion one hundred and fifty miles up the St. John, and that opinion will be discarded from the mind. From Long Reach to the Grand Falls, a distance approaching two hundred miles following the course of the river; there are many tracts of the most fertile soil, and almost every spot along the shores of this admirable stream is capable of cultivation. The vast quantity of intervale between Belleisle Bay and thirty miles above Fredericton is of itself, sufficient to enrich the central portion of the province. Already invested with chains of cultivated fields and rich meadows, occupied by the hardy sons of Loyalists, this useful river offers to its industrious and rapidly increasing population a fair compensation for their labor, and a home for their posterity. Nor is the scenery on the river less pleasing - during the summer months when the floods of spring have subsided, there are numerous landscapes along its embankments that will vie with the richest of other countries. The dark and winding river, shaded by the tops of lofty elms, or crested with the drooping willow - the distant village seen through the fringed opening of the forest - the unwieldy raft and smoking steamboat, make up that singular variety so pleasing to most travellers, and agreeable to the fixed inhabitant. The St. John, between the Falls and Fredericton will probably average a mile and a half in width, and when the number of smaller streams, lakes and creeks, all emptying into this common reservoir are viewed, the quantity of water it conveys cannot appear surprising; and that floods should occur during the heavy rains of autumn, and from the dissolution of the snow in spring are effects common to all rivers of the kind. But it must not be supposed that all the water rushing into this lake-like receptacle, is precipitated over the falls near the city of Saint John. Many from their own observation, have supposed that a subterraneous passage to the sea gives vent to a part of the water. That idea is certainly 4 erroneous. The quantity of water is reduced by evaporation alone - this during the summer months, and under particular conditions of the atmosphere, is quite sufficient to account for the supposed phenomenon. When so large an aqueous surface is exposed to the air during dry weather, the escape of vapor is very great, and it is certain that the river will rise when the atmosphere is dense, and the weather lowering, at times when there has been no previous rain. A circumstance readily explained by the atmosphere being in a condition more or less favorable for the conveyance of water in an teriform state. I have observed many small streams to become dry at their mouths in the summer season, while toward their sources they sent forward a much greater quantity of the evaporating fluid than could be absorbed by the earth. Of all the agents employed in modifying the earth's surface none of more active than water. Its effects are certain whether they are produced by the falling shower or the rushing of the mighty torrents. Particle after particle becoming loosened from the hardest rocks by its disintegrating influence, is swept from the summit of the mountains to form new deposits in the valleys. Even the largest rocks are torn from their native beds and transported by its force to great distances. The soil thus formed is always accumulated at the lowest levels, and distinctly points out the height to which water has risen. The matter collected by these means, whether it is large stones, sand, gravel or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it is derived, unless mixed with decayed vegetables or has undergone some change by chemical affinity. The large tracts of intervale on the St. John river, have thus been deposited from the debris of its surrounding hills, and each successive freshet brings down a new stratum of sediment that semi yearly renders the soil more fertile. The vast accumulation evidently belongs to two distinct and separate periods of time. The first or most ancient is limited in extent, and forms what is generally called the high intervale. It consists of different layers of rounded pebble, gravel, sand, and sometimes beds of clay. These, whenever they appear, occupy a higher level than the more recent alluvium and are seldom or never entirely inundated by the highest floods of the present period. This, the earliest of these collections is well displayed at Fredericton, and the town is built on one of the most beautiful situations. Opposite the Capital of New Brunswick, and near a bark camp village of its aboriginal inhabitants, there is a bed of good clay, and collections of fine sand, may be seen on the level land on the border of the river at other places. These deposits belong to those called by Mr. Lyell, Newer Pliocene, although I have not been able to discover in them any organic remains whereby their relative age might be determined. The other collection of alluvium is comparatively recent, 5 and has been formed by causes now in operation. In it I obtained two species Mtyila and other shells, all belonging to the kinds now living on the shores. This deposit forms almost all the intervale along the river and being placed in the lowest situation, ie. submerged during the floods of spring and autumn. It is more than probable that the site of the river and all its intervale was at one time a Lake, whose surplus waters made their exit into the sea by a passage remote from its present mouth. It was observed that the sediment collected on the borders of the channel increases more rapidly than near the upland. This arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down in time of freshet before they reach the more remote places, and hence also the coarse materials by falling first, will be found upon the bank, and the finer particles only are conveyed to the lowest and most remote parts. Such is the case of the Mississippi, which has been represented ""as a river running on the top of a long hill or ridge, with an elevation of twenty four feet in its highest part, and a base three miles in average diameter. First, however, remarks that this picture is not very correct, for notwithstanding the comparative elevation of the banks, the deepest part of the river is uniformly lower than the lowest point of the alluvium."" About six miles from Fredericton on the opposite side of the river, and near the Nashwasis, there is a remarkable cliff, averaging one hundred and fifty feet high, and extending some distance along the east side of the Royal Road. This cliff is composed of trap rocks which have been thrust upwards, and now form a lofty dyke in the coal measures, that were found to reach even further westward than the mouth of the Keswick. The precipice presents a bold front, and by constantly crumbling down has formed of debris rudely piled along its base. The trap is of the compact, and amygdaloidal varieties; the latter often contains numerous hollow cavities, and is perfectly vesicular. In other instances these cavities are filled with calcareous spar, and in this respect is different from the amygdaloid of Nova Scotia, which most frequently contains Zeolites. Good specimens of magnetic iron ore were found at the foot ofthe precipice, and a considerable quantity of that mineral was observed among the fractured masses forming the slope. I had much pleasure in being accompanied to this interesting spot by the Hon. J.S. Saunders, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob, with some of the students of Kings College, and the effects produced among the sandstones by the heat that accompanied the elevation of these volcanic rocks, rendered the excursion very interesting to the highly respectable party. A coarse sandstone similar to that observed atGagetown occupies the highest grounds in the rear of 6 Fredericton, the beautiful site of King's College is on this formation, and its massive columns are fine specimens of a similar rock brought from the Nashwaak, a stream nearly opposite the town. Occasionally covered with conglomerate the same rock continues its course near the entrance of the river Keswick nine miles above the capital. At numerous places the strata are covered with large boulders formed of its broken layers, and beds of gravel, sand, and clay. The impressions of leaves and other vegetable remains appear frequently, but in general they are imperfect from being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. The St. John here becomes more rapid, and winds its way among a number of islands. These, in summer, are decorated with green meadows, and the drooping branches of lofty elms add much to the natural beauty of the country. About two miles from the entrance to the Keswick on the south side of the river, new red sandstone forms a kind of a belt, and may be seen on both sides of the main stream. At the place where it is crossed by the road, it is very red and contains marl with a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. A bed of limestone is embraced by it, and may be observed forming a small declevity near the turnpike. The limestone is also highly colored, and as far as it was observed contains but few organic remains. Whoever exposes this lime to calcination, will find its quality improve by taking it as far from the surface as possible - by opening a deep quarry, and rejecting such masses as are in contact with its red marly covering. Near this place, I discovered in a mass of greywacke the remains of a beautiful species of a fossil coraline. The branches of this plant are spread out in the hard rock, and yet retain their original beauty, appearing as natural as if they had only been compressed between the leaves of a book. A part of this fossil is in the valuable collection of the Hon. J.S. Saunders, a gentleman of science and to whom I am much indebted for aid in making examinations in this part of the country. Following the course of the road on the south side of the St. John River, and passing over new red sandstone to the distance of two miles, greywacke slate and slate, are the prevailing rock to within two miles of Capt. Cheyne's farm, twenty five miles from Fredericton. These rocks have nothing peculiar in their appearance, and although no good roofing slate was found, it is highly probable it may be discovered here by a proper examination of the schistose hills in the vicinity of the river. The strata are almost perpendicular, and high ridges with deep ravines, give the country a most uneven appearance, and the road a number of hills not to be forgotten by any who have passed over them. Large rolled masses of granite syenite and greywacke are much more common in this than in the eastern parts of the Province, 7 where the solid formations of these rocks are placed at a great distance from the newer deposits on which these boulders are found. If it be true that these detached masses have been swept from their former positions by currents of water, these currents must have acted with less force in the western district of New Brunswick, than in other parts of the world, where they have been exiled to great distances. The effects produced by the watery elements are not, however, less manifest, for the detritus of the neighboring hills is collected in the valleys and the rocks are covered with water now blocks broken from their own strata. At the mansion of the worthy veteran officer, the coarse sandstone was again seen. This rock greywacke, and granite were observed alternately along the road to the Pokiok, where the granite prevails, and extending along the river a number of miles occupies a considerable tract of country. There are many delightful spots on the border of the main river, where it flows from among the mountains of these primary and transition rocks. One of the most beautiful of these is at a place called the Barony, the country residence of the late Judge Saunders. Four miles from the Barony, and forty two from Fredericton, there is the most singular waterfall, called the Pokiock, which rolls over one of the granite ridges of the primary mountain chain previously mentioned. The Pockiok is a narrow chasm in the granite about twenty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet deep, and one-eighth of a mile in length. Into this narrow opening the river descending from its higher channel falls over a perpendicular mass of rock, and bounding from step to step - whirling in oblique cascades, reaches the Saint John. Covered with the transient foam the main stream glides peacefully along, being scarcely disturbed by the introduction of this its noisy tributary. At the head of these falls several mills have been erected by Messrs. Allan, of a respectable family, and the owners of this romantic estate. A bridge is thrown over the dark and narrow opening, where the overhanging trees seem endeavoring to conceal the frightful gap beneath. Upon examining the remarkable chasm, it was found that the hollows on one side are placed opposite the protruberances of the other in such a manner, as to leave no doubt that they were once of contact, and have been separated by an earthquake or some other disturbance, whereby the rocks have torn asunder, and the Pokiock opened. The granite is of two kinds - in one of them the feldspar is of a light red

URN: 0543 / IDX_Names: Lorneville;

Philanthropist - Jul. 17, 1862 A deposit of copper ore has been discovered at Pisarinco, about six miles from St. John."

Carleton Sentenil - Jul. 19, 1862 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 12, 1862 Discovery of Copper Ore at Pisarinco. - Asplendid deposit of copper ore has recently been discovered at Pisarinco, a place distant from the city about six miles. Mr. R. Grace, a resident in that locality who made the discovery brought a portion of the ore to this city to be assayed. Mr. Foulis examined the specimen and ascertained that its specific gravity was 4.32. On separating the ore from the gangue of quartz, sulphur and iron, he found that when subjected to the smelting process it yielded 33 per cent. of copper. Mr. F. says that the sample examined is similar to that found at the Cornish Mines and the copper beds of Sweden; and that if it can be got in sufficient quantities and at moderate expense, it will prove a profitable investment for capital. On digesting the gangue in aqua-regia the proto-sulphate of iron precipitated from solution a small portion of gold. We have been furnished with a specimen of the ore, which the curious in such matters are at liberty to examine. - Courier."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 28, 1862 Our Mineral Resources. - A mine of Copper Ore was lately discovered at Pisarinco, about six miles from the city, on the farm belonging to R. Grace. A sample of the surface mineral has been lately assayed by Mr. Foulis, who designates the Ore a Sulphuret, or Copper Pyrites. The assay yielded 33 per cent. of Metallic Copper. We have just been shown the metallic specimen, and to our judgement it looks like an excellent article. Mr. Foulis also states that he procured a small portion of Gold from the Quartz Gangue. From this favorable position of the mine, and its proximity to navigation, we trust that capital will soon be employed in bringing to light this hitherto hidden treasure."

URN: 0544 / IDX_Names: Frenchman's Creek;

Gazette - Feb. 24, 1897Spruce Lake Gold. - A morning paper states that gold has been discovered at Frenchman's Creek, near Spruce Lake. A number of gentlemen have secured a prospecting license, from the crown land department, which will allow them to prosecute their work for one year. A company will be formed at once, and active work will be begun early in

Daily Sun - Feb. 26, 1897 Gold Near Spruce Lake. - Why go to Rossland to engage in gold mining when we have good undeveloped mines in our province, said a gentleman yesterday. And then he went on to describe a large tract of land at Frenchman Creek, just back of Spruce Lake, for which he and a number of others had secured a prospecting license from the crown land department which will allow them to prosecute their work for a year. In the meantime a company will be properly organized. The gentleman in question said the silver and gold samples got out give promise of a rich strike. On tests made by experts a yield of at least $50 a ton has been shown. Active work will be commenced as early in the spring

Gazette - Jun. 7, 1897 Local Gold Mine. - The gentleman interested in the mining claim near Spruce Lake commenced operations last week by sinking a shaft about eight feet and they are very much pleased with the result so far, the quartz at that depth is much richer than that was sent to Montreal last fall where it assayed over forty dollars per ton. Work will be continued during this week and if the prospect still continues to improve a company will be formed and the stock placed on the market. Professor Bailey of the geological survey was on the ground during the week and obtained a quantity of the quartz which he will send to Ottawa to be assayed by the government chemist."

URN: 0544 / IDX_Names: Frenchman's Creek;

Gazette - Jun. 14, 1897 The Spruce Lake Gold Mine. - The party which has been prospecting at Spruce Lake has finished its work and returned to the city. The members are well satisfied with the results of their inspection and are positive that gold and silver exist in large quantities. They are now awaiting a report from the government assayer at Ottawa. If favorable as is expected a company will be formed."

Gazette - May 28, 1897 Nuggets of Gold. - Parties interested in the Frenchman's Creek gold mine near Spruce Lake, intend to have a float containing a number of specimens of quartz from their mine in the Jubilee procession on June 22nd."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1899 The gold fever is becoming quite widespread. April 4th Harry McLellan took up 70 gold areas in Frenchman's Creek, parish of Musquash. Jas. H. Price has taken out a license to search for minerals other than gold and silver in Kent Co. - Gleaner."

URN: 0547 / IDX_Names: Gooseberry Village;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1878 The Lancaster Silver and Lead Mining Association.- A meeting of the Lancaster Silver and Lead Mining Association was held last evening in the Grand Central Hotel, King Square. A motion to make a call of $300 on the members of the company for the purpose of sinking the shaft in the Musquash mine was discussed, but as only eight members were present a committee was appointed to see the rest of the members composing the company in regard to it, and report at the next meeting. It was moved and carried that Mr. William Morris, of Goldenville County, N.S., should be requested to visit the mine and make a report as to the value of the ore he found and the cost of getting it out in sufficient quantities to pay. A number of very good specimens of silver and lead ore were exhibited on the table, and a certificate from the assay office of W.C. Poole, of Georgetown, Colorado, where some of the ore has been analyzed, was read. It certified that the ore was good; and was accompanied by a letter requesting the Secretary to send more ore for analysis when they had explored further down into the vein. The Company also have certificates of analysis from Prof. Chandler, of New York, and others, which pronounce the find a good one. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet again the second week in January. This Company was organized about eighteen months since, and they are now prospecting on land owned by Capt. Betts, Mr. Price and Mr. Clark, and part of the Clark estate at Musquash. Its land is situated on the western side of the harbor, and is next to the farms occupied by Mr. Hebern and Mr. Graham, while it is bounded by the harbor on the eastern side, where there is a good chance for building wharves and shipping ore. They have already sunk a shaft 36 feet at considerable expense."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Lancaster Silver and Lead Mining Company. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the above Company will be held at the Grand Central Hotel on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, at 8.30 p.m., when a full attendance of the shareholders will be absolutely necessary. Dated at St. John the 30th day of September. Wm. J. Fraser, Secretary."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 25, 1878 Mining. - At a meeting of the Lancaster Silver and Lead Mining Company, held at the Grand Central Hotel, Tuesday, 22nd. inst., the directors concluded to resume work at the mine on the 25th inst."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 23, 1879 Silver Mining. - ...... Sault St. Marie.... ...... There is no longer any doubt of the existence of silver in our New Brunswick rocks, and in paying quantities. We have been shown during the past twenty- four hours some samples of silver bearing quartz, which at a distance of only twenty or thirty feet from the surface produces, by careful assay, about 20 oz. silver to the ton and about 30 per cent. lead; and it keeps improving as the shaft is sunk. The ore-streak has been uncovered to a width of six feet. The mine is situated near deep water and not very far from St. John city. In fact, there is reason for believing that we have in New Brunswick what will prove to be a silver mine of great value. Further particulars will be furnished at an early day."

Chignecto Post Sep. 25, 1879 Silver in New Brunswick.- The SUN says; There is no longer any doubt of the existence of silver in our New Brunswick rocks, and in paying quantities. We have been shown during the past twenty-four hours some samples of silver bearing quartz, which at a distance of only twenty or thirty feet from the surface produces, by careful assay, about 20 oz. silver to the ton and about 30 per cent. lead; and it keeps improving as the shaft is sunk. The ore-streak has been uncovered to a width of six feet. The mine is situated near deep water and not very far from St. John City. In fact, there is reason for believing that we have in New Brunswick what will prove to be a silver mine of great value. Further particulars will be furnished at an early day."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 5, 1884 Some of our citizens have been exploring a silver mine in Musquash Bay and have uncovered a 12 in. seam of pay ore. The lode, we are told, is well defined, the location is first class in every respect and from the appearance of the ore it is expected that it will prove a bonanza to the owners. The ore is Argentiferous galena carrying

URN: 0550 / IDX_Names: Loch Alva;

Kings County Record - Feb. 3, 1955 ADVERTISEMENT: A New Brunswick Mining Project. -- A group of Saint John businessmen, whose names are well known in the province, some time ago decided toundertake mineral exploration and development in New Brunswick. They took the initial financial risk. They subscribed a substantial sum and in search of a promising mineral showing they were fortunate in securing a copper discovery of good grade, with surface samples running up to 14.85% copper. At present prices this grade represents approximately $89.00 per ton. To protect this showing some 6,000 acres of ground surrounding it was staked or otherwise acquired. The next logical step was to hire a mining expert and the services of Mr. Carl Bischoff were acquired. Mr. Bischoff is a graduate mining engineer, who has had years of experience with copper, notably with Noranda Mines Limited, highly successful operators in the Rouyn and Gaspe area of Quebec. Mr. Bischoff has completed a geophysical survey, a modern method of locating orebodies and highly successful elsewhere in New Brunswick. The results of this survey will permit the engineer to pin point the most likely ares for early trenching and diamond drilling. The company starts with a good copper discovery, amply protected by claims, all expenses paid and in good standing. It has engaged an experienced mining engineer. It has carried out the geophysical survey and it is now proceeding with the logical steps to outline an orebody. Loch Alva Mines Limited (No personal liability) Not subject to Call 123 Princess Street Saint John, N.B. New Brunswick"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 3, 1955 Saint John Group Find Rich Copper Ore at Musquash. - A group of Saint John area businessmen, having observed the success of mining projects originating outside of the province, some time ago decided to undertake mineral exploration and development in New Brunswick. They subscribed a substantial sum of money, taking the original financial risk, and went in search of a promising mineral showing. In this they were particularly fortunate, having secured a copper discovery in Saint John and Kings Counties, in the Musquash area. Holdings total 146 mining claims covering 5,640 acres. The property is in an area not previously explored or developed as to its mineral potentialities. A copper discovery has been made and random samples of ore, obtained by surface stripping and blasting have returned copper values from 1.24% to 14.85%, with samples showing 2.5% lead and small values in gold and silver. The company, called Loch Alva Mines Limited, has secured the services of an experienced and fully qualified mining engineer in the person of C.T. Bischoff, who has had a long experience in copper development, notably with Noranda Mines Limited which has been highly successful in copper operations in the Rouyn and Gaspe areas of Quebec. Mr. Bischoff has carried out a geophysical survey of the property and reports a number of promising anomalies, not only in the area of the original discovery, but in other sections of the holdings. This survey is now being interpreted and mapped, to guide future stripping and diamond drilling operations. The originators of the company are well known Saint John businessmen, including Geo. A. Cameron, druggist, with numerous business interests in the area; R.B. Emerson, in the department store business; K.P. Lawton, of the legal firm of Lawton and Riley; H.C. Parker, lumberman; R.F. Strebb, distributor. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of $1 par, with approximately 1,400,000 shares issued for properties and expenses to date."

URN: 0550 / IDX_Names: Loch Alva;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 10, 1955 and Kings County Record - Feb. 10, 1955 ADVERTISEMENT:Loch Alva Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) New Copper Development in New Brunswick. In a new copper area, not previously explored, located at Loch Alva, near Musquash, a short distance south from Saint John, N.B., a comprehensive program of exploration and development has been started and partially completed. The following features of the operation render it somewhat unique: - The company was formed and work initiated by a group of well known business professional and professional men from the Saint John, N.B. area. - All original financing, covering acquisition of the properties, engineering, trenching, sampling,and geophysical exploration, was done privately by this group. - Work has included geophysical and geochemical surveys, now nearing completion. - Operations are under the immediate direction of a qualified mining engineer, Carl T. Bischoff, P. Eng., who has had extensive copper mining experience at Noranda, Quebec, and elsewhere and under the general supervision of local directors. - Good copper values have been secured in surface sampling. - A light diamond drill has been bought and is now on the property. This will be used to sample to shallow depths the most promising of the anomalies disclosed in the geophysical survey and the area of actual surface showings. - The company hopes to interest New Brunswick citizens in this venture, which has to date shown promising results. Sampling Results Copper samples, assayed by J.T. Donald & Co. of Montreal, have returned the following results: No.1 - 1.83% copper No.4 - 4.56% copper No.2 - 1.24% copper No.5 - 0.88% copper No.3 - 6.72% copper No.6 - 0.47% copper No.7 - 14.85% copper The above are character samples, indicating the presence of good copper values at various locations on the property. In view of the present high assays obtained and the current increase in copper prices, this speculative venture offers interesting potentialities. Engineers Report Excerpts from the report of Carl T. Bischoff, P.Eng., dated January 7th, 1955. 'During the week of January 8th I re-examined and took grab samples of some of the presently known occurrences of copper on the Loch Alva property in the Musquash area near Saint John, N.B. 'You will note that the known mineralized zones and the geophysical anomalies trend roughly northeast. It is also apparent that while the showings provide some geophysical evidence there are stronger indications of sulphide mineralization a few hundred feet away. Strong shearing has been noted trending parallel to the showings and anomalies, which may have provided at some points adequate fracturing for the emplacement of large bodies of ore. Results to date are definitely encouraging and upon completion of the present survey we should have sufficient data for planning an intelligent program of diamond drilling.' Company Structure and Personnel. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of $1 par, of which 1,400,000 shares have been issued. Of the issued shares 1,150,000 shares are pooled. Officers and Directors of the Company are - Rupert B. Emmerson President & Treasurer Rothesay, N.B. Ralph F. Streb Vice president Lancaster, N.B. Geo. A. Cameron Man.-director Saint John, N.B. Hardy C. Parker Chairman of Board Welsford, N.B. Kenneth P. Lawton Secretary & director Rothesay, N.B. The directors are all business and professional men living in the Saint John, N.B. area. -- Limited Share Offering The Company is Making a Limited Share Offering Of 100,000 shares at 60 cents per share and reserves the right to allocate a lesser amount in the event of oversubscription, of which there is already some evidence. -- Directors hope to enlist the support and interest of New Brunswick people and to this end append the two following coupons, which may be filled out and sent in to the company address below: -- Loch Alva Mines Limited 123 Princess St., Saint John, N.B. Enclosed find my cheque for $... to cover ... shares of Loch Alva Mines Limited at 60 cents per share and I agree to accept a lesser amount in the event of oversubscriptions. -- Loch Alva Mines Limited 123 Princess St., Saint John, N.B. I am interested in receiving further information on your company's operations and plans, without obligation. NAME .... ADDRESS ...."

URN: 0563 / IDX_Names: Lepreau River;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 13, 1899 Lepreau. - Mr. Stafford has a fine piece of gold which was found on the Lepreau river and is about as fine a specimen as has been seen in the province."

URN: 0577 / 0579 / IDX_Names: Beaver Harbor; Woodlands Cove;

S.J. Daily News - May 26, 1870 IMPORTANT MINING DISTRICT.- About forty miles down the Bay shore is a picturesque indentation of the coast known as Beaver Harbour, at one time the most flourishing town in the Province, for here settled a large number of families of Friends from Pennsylvania, who built up a town and, taking up lands beyond, entered upon the business of trading and farming. They exhibited their love and devotion to their denomination leader by giving his name to the whole section of country which has ever since been known as Pennfield. The town rapidly extended around the shores of the harbour, and what with the advantages afforded for fishing, trading, shipbuilding and farming, they soon became a happy and prosperous people. They lived in two and three story houses, which were provided with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of the times. Suddenly, however, the place was devastated by fire, which sweeping down through the woods from the high lands, consumed the whole town, and the people, with few exceptions, becoming disheartened removed to other localities. Since that time Beaver Harbour has remained a small fishing village, shut off from the rest of the world by its position, with the waves quietly lapping its gravelly beach, which extends to the very doors of the houses scattered around its bend. At the South western end of the Harbour rises a bold rocky promontory, known as Wright's Head, into the sides of which the waves have washed deep fissures and gullies, and from whose top a view may be obtained of the Western Isles, dotting the Bay in front, the noble L'Etang, - with a harbour sufficient to permit the whole British navy to deploy upon its calm bosom, and one of the finest on the Atlantic coast - to the right, the many indentations of coast to the left, and the undulating country stretching away over Pennfield to St. George at the back. It is at this place that new and valuable deposits of a metal, composed of silver and lead, have been lately found, and appearances indicate that with the proper appliances a highly profitable return will be obtained from its working. The shore at the Eastern end of the Harbour islower and more broken in its character, and at this point copper has been found in such quantities as bid fair to prove of extreme value. A short distance from this toward the North, there is a stretch of country said to contain large deposits of iron, and beyond this again the formationleads geologists to the conclusion that coal in paying quantities may be obtained, indeed coal was once quarried in a rough manner from the gullies in the rocks, and the place is still known as Simpson's coalpit. Attention is just now being strongly turned to this locality, and if the experiments and explorations now going on prove successful, it is more than probable that Beaver Harbour will more than resume its first dimensions, with a large mining and manufacturing population, in addition to its already thrifty and happy families of fisherman."

URN: 0582 / IDX_Names: Crow Cove;
Sep. 1871 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Sep. 12, 1901 30 Years Ago. - We are informed on reliable authority, that copper ore has been found in two places in the parish of Pennfield. Near Crow Harbor is a lode twenty five feet wide. Some very rich specimens have been taken from the surface. Another vein at Beaver Harbor is four feet in width and contains copper mixed with lead and perhaps silver. Both are believed to be very valuable."

URN: 0582 / 0577 / IDX_Names: Crow Cove; Beaver Harbor;
S.J. Daily News - Sep. 16, 1871 and Union Advocate - Sep. 28, 1871 More copper in Charlotte County. - Copper ore has been found in two places in the parish of Pennfield. Near Crow Harbor is a lode twenty-five feet wide. Some very rich specimens have been taken from the surface. Another vein at Beaver Harbor is four feet in width, and contains copper mixed with lead and perhaps silver. Both deposits are believed to be very valuable."

URN: 0582 / 0577 / 2059 / IDX_Names: Crow Cove; Beaver Harbor; Digdeguash Copper;
St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1871 and Carleton Sentenil - Sep. 23, 1871 Valuable mineral deposits in Charlotte County.-It was our pleasure some time since to record valuable mineral discoveries in Digdeguash. We are now informed on reliable authority that copper ore has been found in two places in the Parish of Pennfield. Near Crow Harbor is a lode twenty-five feet wide. Some very rich specimens have been taken from the surface. Another vein at Beaver Harbor is four feet in width, and contains copper mixed with lead and perhaps silver. Both deposits are believed to be very valuable."

URN: 0586 / IDX_Names: Magaguadavic River / Silver Island;
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 26, 1877 Mineral Discovery.- A mineral deposit, supposed to be silver and lead, has been discovered on a small island in the Magaguadavic, near the Basin, the property of Mr. I. Bradbury. The seam is 9 inches in width, and it has been traced to the main land in the vicinity of McKenzie's Mills, where it is said to be, in some places as much as nine feet wide. Samples have been sent to Boston for analysis."

URN: 0586 / IDX_Names: Magaguadavic River / Silver Island;
Morning Freeman - Sep. 14, 1877 Charlotte Co.- Last week ten miners came from the United States to operate on the Bradbury silver mine, situated on an island in the Magaguadavic about a mile below St. George. A specimen of the ore can be seen at the store of Isaac McElroy, Esq."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 17, 1877 Silver Island, St. George, N.B. - At St. George, that place of marvels, a discovery which may be of much importance, has lately been made. A short distance below the village there is an island in the river in which there was found a vein said to carry copper, lead and silver; of the latter metal a notable amount sufficient to induce some intelligent citizens of the United States to secure it. They have been at work for some time and have got out probably two tons of ore, each barrel of which is said to be worth $500 for the silver which it contains. A short time however will demonstrate the fact as to the paying qualities of the lode. The people of St. George are getting excited over the discovery, and the neighbouring country is being thoroughly searched for the precious metal."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 21, 1877 From St. George, Silver Island. - Mining excitement here is running high ever since the purchase of Silver Island. This Island is situated about a mile below the town of Saint George, contains perhaps half an acre, is composed of trap and has running across it a mineral vein carrying lead, copper and a certain percentage of silver, how much is known only to the buyer and seller since no provincial assays have been made to test its richness in the nobler metal. The vein has every appearance of being a true fissure vein with distinctly marked walls. The lode or vein stone is from seven inches to a foot in width, indeed in some places it is said to be wider. Isaac Bradbury, Esq., has for a length of time owned this island, which it is said he bought for the purpose of erecting a steam saw mill on it. It had been known for a long time that there was a small vein of metal crossing the island, and at the time of the silver lead discoveries in Maine, Mr. Bradbury came to Saint George and carried away forty pounds of the ore, which he afterwards said was rich in silver. It is genuinely understood here that Mr. Bradbury has sold the island for $5,000, and that he has received his pay, a few weeks or months will, however, determine the richness of this deposit. Near St. George there are many veins of metal, sometimes consisting of copper and lead, sometimes of lead alone. In an assay made of ore from Pennfield by the assayer at the School of Mines, Columbia College, traces of gold were found. The principal vein stones in this section of Charlotte are either of quartz, barytes, fluor or lime spar. It is not at all improbable that at some no very distant day this section of Charlotte may be prolific in the production of lead, silver and copper, especially of the latter metal which is found in various places extending east from Letete for a distance of ten or fifteen miles, traversing rocks of various character. Any one doubting the existence of these metals here can easily satisfy himself by making a visit, when he will find plenty to exhibit specimens of ore to him or to show him mineral localities."

Morning Freeman - Sep. 25, 1877 The Magaguadavic. - Stunning stories are told of the richness of the ore discovered lately on the Island below St. George. Forty pounds of the ore yielded, it is said, eleven pounds of lead, four pounds of silver and a nugget of gold. As yet only a few men are at work at this wonderful mine."

Morning Freeman - Apr. 13, 1878 The silver mine at St. George, and appurtenances, were seized by the Sheriff, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at the instance of some parties holding a claim against the Edgemoggin Mining Company, of Sedgewick, Me. During the night a quantity of ore, barreled up, was tumbled into the shaft, and the buildings - a blacksmith shop and tool house - were set fire to and burned. There are several hundred dollars due the men who have been working at the mine during the winter, and they are, in consequence of the situation of affairs, very anxious as to the result. As the mine is valuable, it is to be hoped matters will be satisfactorily adjusted at an early day."

URN: 0586 / IDX_Names: Magaguadavic River / Silver Island;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 15, 1878 The Mineral Wealth of Charlotte County.- To the Editor of the St. Croix Courier:- Dear Sir:- As there appears to be writers in favor of every branch of industry that our country claims, I feel anxious that something may appear in the columns of your papers relative to the probable mineral wealth of Charlotte County, and particularly the southern portion known as the parishes of West Isles, St. George, and along the shores of Pennfield. I do not notice this section of the country with any partiality, but particularly because I have explored it thoroughly with a view to its mineral wealth, and feel prepared to assert, here or elsewhere, that it contains all that is necessary to induce capitalists to invest with an aim to success. The section of County I have already indicated contains mineral veins of a most promising magnitude, and are traceable miles in the course, producing silver, lead, copper, bismuth and other valuable sulphurets at various points of their outcrops. I have had stones or quartz taken from the backs of some of the veins that yielded by actual assay from fifteen to twenty ounces of pure silver per ton, and from thirty to forty dollars worth of lead and copper, remember, this is only the stone from the surface and not the ore as when concentrated deeper in the veins, which is invariably of greater richness. Is this not sufficient evidence that we may have valuable mines if the veins were developed to a moderate depth. I am prepared to avert having seen the ores, the amount or remains of soluble sulphate and other necessary mineral matter, these veins contain; that they must eventually become of great value to the country. All that is requisite is a small capital and judicious management with experience obtained in this section of the country, then we may only await the early prosperous results, and the first to hold stock in the properties will reap the reward. It is true there has been some capital expended on the Southern or the copper bearing range with a view to develop the veins, and promising deposits of rich copper ores found; but that range being somewhat broken by cross fractures and thereby greatly disturbed, has led the managers astray; and I might add, that the greater part of some of the expenditures was paid out for yachting the managers about, doing unnecessary work and erecting unnecessary buildings before the veins were properly dealt with, thereby discouraging the parties who produced the funds. However, their works will only serve as a guide to a strict observer in future attempts at mining in this section of the country. The veins I have already pointed out that produced the silver, lead and copper, hold their positions about two miles north of the southern or copper range, and are firmly marked cutting their way through the surface formations with little or no disturbance, and showing every hopeful indication. It is also in this range the Little island on the Magaguadavic River, that produced lead very rich in silver is located. And I firmly state, on the grounds of my knowledge of prospecting for minerals and mining, that we have in the southern section of the Parish of St. George mineral veins worthy of capital investments and a strict investigation. I have no doubt, many of the readers of your paper are as well aware as myself, that there are almost innumerable harbors along the coast I refer to, with the best possible shipping facilities. Now this mining district I refer to is right at home with us, and is not like some painted description of a Stock Company away in the Black hills or in the western country, but is so near to us that most any one can visit it for themselves and be their own witness. And if any feel anxious to invest in mining business, do not buy stock on some flowery report of a mine at a great distance, but let us try if we have any capital to invest, to develop the probable wealth of our own country and thereby be the means of

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 1, 1878 Silver Ore. - There is a fine specimen of silver ore of remarkable richness in Mr. Geo. Hutchinson's window, at the store of Mr. C. Murray, King Street. This ore was brought up from St. George by Mr. G.H. Clark, Esq., of Carleton, and sent to the Globe. It was obtained at the mine, which is on a small island in the Magaguadavic River, just below the village. Active operations are being there carried on by an American company, under the management of Capt. Bullock, and a considerable quantity of the ore has been taken out. Its discovery was a little singular. Mr. Bullock was master of a steam tug employed on the river, and one day he found it necessary to go ashore to fasten a hawser. While there the outcrop was found, which led to the operations. A shaft over thirty feet deep has been sunk, and the vein which, on the surface, was six inches wide has opened to two feet. The ore comes up in quartz mixed with lead, and all the experts who have examined it say that it is remarkably rich in the pure silver. - St. John Globe."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 2, 1878 The silver mine at St. George is being worked, and has developed a remarkably rich vein. From present appearances the deposit is a good one, and many persons, at first incredulous about the existence of silver there at all, have become thoroughly convinced of the great value of the mine. An old Nevada man told the writer, that a lode as good as that would find ready sale in the West, and would be worked on a larger scale. He said there was no doubt

Morning Freeman - Feb. 7, 1878 Charlotte Co. - Work in the St. George Silver Mine is temporarily suspended. The company operating the mine are Americans, and some home trouble caused the suspension. This is to be regretted, as the lode never was so promising as at present, and it is only a question of time as to its development."

Eastport Sentinel - Jul. 23, 1890 Pleasure and Speculation at St. George. - Veryfine specimens of copper ore have recently been shown here, found upon the property of A.J. Seely, St. George,N.B., which from an assay by Professor Burwash, ore from same lode is said to have yielded 32 per cent. The property is situated at St. George, New Brunswick; has a frontage on the river of about a mile from the head of the Basin to the vicinity of Silver Island, and over a mile to the southeast, in all eight hundred acres. There has been great expectations, minerally speaking, concerning this property, and several applications have been made to procure the option of purchase. No blasting has ever as yet been done, but the surface indications of copper, silver, and it is said also of gold, are flattering. There is a fine trouting stream running through the property, with a fall of from 25 to 30 feet at the basin where the lower dam is erected, and a good chance for a reservoir dam that would make it a first class water power for crushing ore, or a manufactory of any description. A vessel of 200 tons can lay at the mill and load or discharge at pleasure. This would seem to be a chance to combine pleasure with a speculation which to say the least, is promising. There are the days in which fish and game preserves of themselves are an attraction. Mr. Seely will put this property, at a reasonable figure, into a prospecting company of sufficient capital, and will take stock for the quarter part of purchase money."

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 21, 1872 Our Iron Ores. - We referred, the other day, to the feasibility of sending our iron ores to England, seeing that England is now getting such ores from Spain. Yesterday Mr. Jed Downey, of Portland, showed us specimens of some excellent iron ore, which may be had in abundance at a point on Western Extension. It crops up in great abundance. It would be a service if some of our merchants would find what prices such ores would bring in England. Quantities could often be sent in ballast or at low rates of freight."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 22, 1872 Our Iron Ores; Why Not Manufacture Them? - Saint John, N.B., March 31, 1872. To the Editor of the Telegraph and Journal. 11 Sir: Noticing in an article in your paper on the desirability of shipping our iron ores to Great Britain in competition with Spain and other countries, the thought occurred to me, how much better it would be to have them smelted in the Province. I am aware that efforts of this kind have been more or less failures, but that is no reason why if pursued on a different plan it should not be a success. I know that the raw materials can be cheaply produced, and if the works were established near the city, where limestone is abundant, and of easy access both by rail and water, so that coal and fireclay from Grand Lake, and coal from Nova Scotia could be procured easily and cheaply, I do not see anything to prevent its being a lucrative investment. Hoping these few remarks may lead to a full consideration of such an important enterprise is the wish of a Friend To Progress."

May 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1958 60 Years Ago. - Lepreau. - John Wright has taken out a mining license to search for minerals from the falls at the mouth of the Lepreau River, running about two and a half miles. He intends beginning to work at once. His iron mine, he is assured by those who have tested it, will prove valuable. There is plenty of it and of good quality."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 14, 1899 The Wright mine has closed down for the winter months, but expects to begin work in the early spring."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 16, 1899 Lepreau. - One of our professional men has located an iron mine, but in an entirely different direction from the Wright mine."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 12, 1899 Lepreau. - Quite a crew of men are employed at the Wright mine, with a prospect of steady work. Some buildings have been erected, and more men are expected this week. A new vein has been discovered that promises well."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 26, 1899 Lepreau. - The Wright mine seems to be panning out well if one can judge by the stir and work going on. A number of men are employed and things are beginning to look lively in that direction."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 7, 1899 L.B. Knight has secured a license to prospect for minerals on 30 areas of the Wright property, situated on the northern side of St. Andrews road, to the west of Lepreaux River."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 28, 1899 John Wright has sold his mine to an English company for $7000. He seems to be satisfied with the price paid for it. The company intend working it at once."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 26, 1902 Lepreau. - There is a prospect of the Wright mine being worked soon and also the mine at Pocologan. The company is putting up some buildings for the workmen."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 8, 1904 Lepreau. - At the iron area work is not progressing since the election. The diamond drill has been shifted to a new spot and is now boring at the angle of sixty-six degrees, but beyond this no other work is going on at present."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 15, 1904 Lepreau. - Work on the diamond drill at the iron mines is progressing favorably, both a day and a night shift being on. It is not likely any further work sinking the shaft at 33, will be done at present, or at least until after the company is incorporated."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 14, 1904 Lepreau. - The operations of the diamond drill at the iron areas are progressing favorably and it is reasonably expected that, before long, good indications of ore will be struck."

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 30, 1904 Lepreau. - The government diamond drill which has been working on the iron areas under lease to C.V. Wetmore, has been obliged to suspend operations owing to the set of diamonds having worn out. It is to be hoped that drilling will be resumed in the near future, as it is a pity that the development of an industry that promises to be of such benefit to the country, should be retarded by the indifference of the present government to its proper obligations."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 24, 1904 John S. McLennan and Chas. V. Wetmore, Sydney; L.B. Knight, St. John; Chas. W. Young, St. Stephen, and A.D. Wetmore, Truro, are applying for incorporation as 'The New Brunswick Iron Co., Ltd.', with a capital of $1,000,000 in $100 shares. Valuable iron deposits, it is claimed, have been found in the vicinity of Lepreaux, and this company is being organized to work them, - to erect works, run railways and steamers, etc. Boring operations have been carried on for some time to ascertain the extent of the iron deposits, and these are understood to show that there is an abundant supply. It is also understood that the ore is of a very superior quality, finer, the reports go, than any hitherto found in either Canada or the United States, and equal to the highest grades known anywhere. This, if thoroughly established, will make the discovery a particularly valuable one and may lead to the establishment of valuable industries. Recently an expert from the geological staff at Ottawa visited the property, and his reports are understood to have fully confirmed that of the company's engineers. It is also significant that a big steel manufacturer from Duluth, the greatest mining centre in America, recently inspected the property and made minute enquiries about the extent of the deposit, etc."

Evening Times - Oct. 3, 1904 Mining Official Arrives In Town. - Will Make a Study of New Brunswick Mineral Deposits for Dominion Government. - E. Nystrom, of the Department of Mines, arrived today from Ottawa and is registered at the Royal. At the request of a St. John syndicate, Mr.Nystrom will inspect an iron deposit in this section of the Province after which he will be in a position to give the public some further information on the subject. For the present he can only say that, if the property is as rich in ore as represented, it will mean a valuable addition to the discovered mineral wealth of New Brunswick. The Department of Mines is now preparing an exhaustive publication on the mineral resources of Canada."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1904 Lepreau. - The sinking of the shaft at thirty three is progressing very favorably and there is every expectation that a good lead of pay ore will shortly be reached. Other work on these areas is progressing as usual."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 27, 1904 Iron Near Lepreau. - A Sydney despatch to the Telegraph says that C.V. Wetmore, of that place, is developing an extensive deposit of iron ore at Lepreaux (N.B.), that the ore has been recently examined by Swedish experts and found to be of exceedingly good quality, resembling Swedish ore, which is very rich in magnetic properties, more than any other deposits on this side of the Atlantic. A Company, it is said, was organized some time ago and work of development is to be prosecuted vigorously."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 8, 1904 Lepreau. - Operations at the iron mines are progressing. A steam drill has arrived and a shaft is being sunk. The government diamond drill is still working, with good prospects."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 22, 1904 Lepreau. - Work at the iron mines is progressing favorably, a steam drill being at work on the western division of the area, sinking a shaft which is now down about fifteen feet. The government diamond drill is boring about two miles further east. A surveying party is engaged on this area and good results are being obtained."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 3, 1905 Lepreaux Iron. - The prospects for the New Mine Are Good. - (St. John Sun). - The New Brunswick Iron Co., formed last winter to investigate and, if the test proved satisfactory, to operate the iron mines at Lepreaux, feel quite encouraged in the matter from the results of recent tests. The engineer employed by the company, Mr. Anderberg, who is a graduate of the Stockholm mining school, says that the ore is equal in quality to the highest grades of Swedish ore, the grade which is not exported, but kept for home uses. The ore found in the Lepreaux mine is said to have an average of from 63 to 67 per cent of iron, with a very small quantity of sulphur and a little phosphorus. The ground for which a right of search was procured has been partly surveyed at a considerable cost, and the remainder will be surveyed in the near future. The company are at present boring to test the ore. Six borings have been made already, the deepest being about a thousand feet. They are using for this purpose the government diamond drill. The nearest ore struck was about fifteen feet from the surface. Mr. Cameron, who lives at Lepreaux Station, claims the distinction of having been the first to discover that the ore was of value. He says he called the attention of C.V. Wetmore, of Sydney, to this fact in May, 1903. The first ore, he states, was found on the property of John Wright, about a mile and a half west of Lepreaux Station. Mr. Wetmore shortly after obtained a right of search for two square miles of territory. Two engineers were sent by him from Sydney during the winter to look the property over and examine the ore. In December of the following year one of the engineers came back with instructions to look further into the matter. This engineer, Mr. Anderberg, has remained there ever since. Last winter Mr. Wetmore formed the New Brunswick Iron Co., of which he is president, to take charge of the work. These iron fields are well situated to carry on extensive mining operations should they prove as successful as the proprietors hope for. The natural advantages are splendid. Within 2« miles is a good harbor where an ore dock can be established. As the iron strip crosses the Lepreaux river just below the falls, about two miles from the station - these waterfalls could be utilized to supply the power for operating the mines."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1905 Lepreau. - Work is progressing at the iron areas, that at the New Brunswick Iron Co.'s being pushed vigorously, while good indications of a large deposit have been found on the ground under license to Jones

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 21, 1905 Promising Mineral Beds. - The Iron Deposits at Lepreau to be Developed by an Enterprising Company. - Present Indications Warrant Great Hopes. - (Sun). - A meeting of the directors of the New Brunswick Iron Co. was held at the Dufferin hotel Friday evening. James F. Robertson, of St. John, and R.N. Hickson, of Montreal, were elected to the board of directors. The other directors are C.V. Wetmore, J.S. McLarren, A.O. Wetmore and C.W. Young. Mr. Wetmore is president and Mr. McLarren vice president. J.S. McLarren, C.W. Young and R.N. Hickson were appointed an executive committee to take charge of the management of the company's affairs, and will give their personal attention to the development of the property. Mr. McLarren, who was formerly a director of the Iron and Steel Co., will act as chairman of the executive committee. Millions Estimated. - The reports of the engineers who have been for some months exploring the company's property at Lepreaux, were most encouraging. They have found the existence of magnetic iron ore of a very high quality, and estimate that the property contains at least 18,000,000 tons of this ore. They have drilled six holes, and will continue at work until the main body is located. If the hopes of the directors and the expectations of the engineers are realized, shafts will be sunk and a complete equipment of apparatus for mining and hauling the ore will be immediately installed. Blast furnaces and rolling mills will be erected similar to those at Sydney and the Soo. The directors feel confident that they have a most valuable property, and intend to develop it to the limit, and expect it to become one of the greatest industries in the country."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 19, 1905 Lepreaux Iron Co. - Fredericton, Jan. 11. - Letters patent have been issued incorporating John S. McLennan, of Sydney; Charles W. Young, of St. Stephen; L.B. Knight, of St. John; A.D. Wetmore, of Truro; and Charles V. Wetmore, of Sydney, as the New Brunswick Iron Company, Limited, with a capital of $1,000,000. Organization of the Company has been completed. The following directors were elected: John S. McLennan, Sydney; C.W. Young, St. Stephen; A.D. Wetmore, Truro: L.B. Knight, St. John: C.V. Wetmore, Sydney. The directors met subsequently and elected the following officers: C.V. Wetmore, president; John McLennan, vice president; Peter Clinch, secretary. The property of the company is situated at Lepreaux. For over a year a small staff of men have been at work and the results of their investigations have been very satisfactory to the gentlemen who compose the company. The number of men employed will be gradually increased and the work of mining the ore on a large scale will be commenced just as soon as possible. It will be necessary to erect docks at Lepreaux, which offers excellent shipping facilities, and work in this direction will be immediately proceeded with. The ore found at Lepreaux is classified as magnetite, or magnetic ore, and the company believe that the supply is practically unlimited. Operations will be conducted on a large scale and it is expected that the Sydney works will prove a large customer. The ore will also be shipped in quantities to the United States, Germany and England. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000 and the fact that no stock is being offered for sale indicates the faith of the promoters in the soundness of the enterprise."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 15, 1905 Mr. Chas. V. Wetmore told a St. John reporter that satisfactory progress was being made at the iron ore mines at Lepreaux. The diamond drill is being used to bore, and holes to the depth of 500 and 600 feet have been made. As soon as the operations are completed a shaft will be sunk and the ore removed."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1905 Lepreaux Iron Mines. - It is understood that the gentlemen who compose the New Brunswick Iron Co., whose properties are situated at Lepreaux, are highly delighted with the reports of the value of the deposits which have been made by their experts. The promoters of the enterprise believe they have at Lepreaux property of great value. The ore, which is of the magnetic variety, is said to be present in almost unlimited quantities, according to all indications. There is talk even at the early date of rolling mills being established there similar to the Sydney works and a great and flourishing industry may in time be developed at Lepreaux. The company has had a gang of men at work all winter prospecting under the direction of A. Anderberg, and the number will be increased considerably in the near future, it is understood, and the extensive development of the properties proceeded with. - Sun."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 23, 1905 Iron in Charlotte. - A Pennsylvania Expert to Sink a Deep Shaft at the Lepreaux Mines. - Developments at the iron areas down at Lepreaux continue to give very encouraging results, and an expert from Pennsylvania has been engaged to sink a deep shaft. Referring to the matter the St. John Globe of Wednesday last says: [see St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 23, 1905]"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 23, 1905 Will Sink a Shaft at Lepreaux Iron Mine. - A visitor in the city today was Mr. W.F. Patterson, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Patterson left at noon for New Glasgow, the object of his visit being to buy machinery to be used in sinking a shaft on the property of the New Brunswick Iron Company at Lepreaux. Mr. Patterson will return at once and hopes in ten days or a fortnight to have a crew of men to work. He will make a shaft 7x15 feet and the contract is to sink it five hundred feet. Mr. Patterson told the globe that he would build houses at the works employing some forty or fifty, and that the work would be continued day and night until completed. Announcement that the work is to be commenced at once is the best possible evidence that the company promoted by Mr. C.F. Wetmore and which has been carrying on exploration work for the past two years has become convinced that the time for more vigorous work has arrived, and that iron will be found in quantity and quality to justify expectations. Mr. Patterson himself expressed to the Globe his entire satisfaction with the outlook and said work that he has already done in Nova Scotia has convinced him that this country is rich in mineral wealth. In fact he is now considering bringing his family down and starting some work on his own account in Nova Scotia. Mr. Patterson has been engaged in sinking shafts at the Acadia Mines in Pictou and at Torbrook, and at the former has made a world's record. Two shafts have been sunk 12x14 feet, one going 1,300, and the other 1,210 feet. Those have opened up a seam of coal forty eight feet thick the largest ever discovered, and Mr. Patterson says it is of a fine quality. Work was begun in May, 1904, and during last three months Mr. Patterson's men averaged about one hundred and twenty five feet each month. Talking of this great work he paid the Nova Scotia workmen the compliment of being the finest he had ever employed, and said he would bring a number of them here to work on the Lepreaux shaft. - St. John Globe."

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1905 Geologists at Lepreau. - Professor Ells and Professor Fletcher, of the government geological survey, are at Lepreau and from there to Canterbury, York County. Prof. Ells in his work at Lepreau and Canterbury has discovered certain rock formations which closely resemble those revealed by the explorations of Prof. Fletcher in the district south of Wolfville and at Horton Bluff and Gaspereaux, in Nova Scotia. The iron ore belt has been traced in Nova Scotia to a point east of the line which divides the counties of Kings and Annapolis. The efforts of the geologists will now be directed towards determining whether this belt extends through New Brunswick or not, and if so to

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 28, 1905 Lepreau. - Professors Ells and Fletcher, of the geological department, Ottawa, paid Lepreau a short visit last week."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 12, 1906 Iron at Lepreaux. - Mr. Chas. Cameron, of Lepreaux, was in town last week. He speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the iron-mining industry there. The company will resume operations in about two weeks and preparations are being actively pushed in the meantime. Much new machinery is to be procured, and all connected with the venture are hopeful of the best results."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 4, 1906 Lepreaux Iron Mine. - There is a project on foot to greatly enlarge the business of the New Brunswick Iron Co., which owns valuable iron ore property at Lepreaux. The present company is capitalized at $1,000,000, but the scheme under way now will provide for a mich greater capitalization and a more extensive plant. One of the men interested in the deal says that it was altogether likely that a large smelting plant would be erected at Lepreaux before very long, and that mining on a large scale would be gone into. Reports that have been made by experts indicate that there is a large amount of the finest quality of iron ore, and it only needs that the property be developed on a large scale to make it one of the richest and best iron mines on the American continent. If the scheme now under way is carried out successfully, it should mean a great boom for the village of Lepreaux, as a large number of men would have to be

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 8, 1906 Lepreau. - Work on the New Brunswick Iron Co.'s property is progressing favorably under the circumstances, the only drawback being a scarcity of water which makes it necessary to haul water by team, at least until rain comes and fills the reservoirs."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 29, 1906 St. George. - Operations have been suspended at the iron mine at Lepreaux and it is not known when work will be resumed."

St. Croix Courier - May 17, 1906 Lepreau. - We regret to have to record the death of one of our best known citizens, John A. Wright. Mr. Wright, for many years, resided at McAdam Junction and at one time was in the employ of the New Brunswick Railway. He was well known in St. Stephen and was a member of Sussex Lodge F. and A.M. He was a man who was universally liked and respected, ready to give a good word or land a helping hand to anyone who needed it. He was the discoverer of the iron deposits at Lepreau (which were first found on his land) and tried for years to get them exploited. One of his greatest desires was to live long enough to see them developed. Mr. Wright had been ill for over a year and had suffered greatly and death must have come as a great release from his sufferings. He was about sixty years of age and leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters, besides brothers and sisters, to mourn their loss."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 12, 1907 and St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 12, 1907 Lepreaux Iron Deposits. - Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Will Work Them. - (St. John Sun). - The Sun is in a position to announce that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have leased the property of the New Brunswick Iron Company at Lepreaux and will proceed at once to open up the property on a large scale. They have also purchased 2,000 shares of the company's treasury stock, at $25 a share. They will bear all the cost of development work, which will involve the expenditure of a very large sum of money, and things will boom in the Lepreaux district as a result. The company already have Axel Anderberg, the mining engineer, who made a thorough examination of the property for the N.B. Iron Company, on the ground, and the work will be pushed rapidly. The ore is what is known as magnetite, and is said to be equal in quality to the celebrated Swedish ore. It is very high in iron and low in sulphur. The best indication, however, that the proposition is one of big value is the fact that the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., has taken hold of it and with their immense resources no doubt a great industry will be built up at Lepreaux. The logical outcome is for smelting works to be erected and the iron manufactured where it is produced. The New Brunswick Iron Co. had spent about $40,000 on the property when they were obliged by lack of funds to abandon the work a year ago. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. have known of the value of the deposit though, and were only awaiting an opportunity to interest themselves in it. The lease is for eighty years. Mr. Anderberg for the past year has been with the Lackawanna Iron Co., at Lebanon, Pa., and resigned to go with the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., when they leased this property. The directors of the St. John Iron Co. are James F. Robertson, St. John; J.S. MacLannan, Sydney; and C.V. Wetmore, Sydney. Mr. Wetmore is president, Mr. Crowell vice president, and Peter Clinch, secretary-treasurer."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 13, 1907 The good news that the Dominion I. & S. Co. are going to work the N.B. Iron Co.'s areas here, is very much appreciated especially by your correspondent who was the one who induced the promoters of the N.B. Iron Co. to take up the matter. It will be of inestimable value in furnishing work to this section of the country. We are glad to welcome Mr. Anderberg who was formerly in charge of the work here, and who we presume will continue it under the D.I. & S. Co. Mr. Anderberg was recently assistant superintendent of Iron Works at Lebanon, Pa."

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1907 Lepreau. - The good news that the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. is going to work the New Brunswick Iron Co.'s area here is very much appreciated, especially by your correspondent, who was the one who induces the promoters of the New Brunswick Iron Co. to take the matter up. It will be of inestimable value in furnishing work to this section of the country. We are glad to welcome back Mr. Anderburg, M.E., who was formerly in charge of the work here, and who, we presume, will continue it under the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Mr. Anderburg was recently assistant superintendent of iron works at Lebanon, Pa."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 10, 1907 Recent developments in connection with the properties at Lepreaux owned by the New Brunswick Iron Company indicate the Dominion Iron and Steel Company may take over the property and begin mining operations on a large scale."

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 23, 1907 and St. Croix Courier - Oct. 24, 1907 To Develop Iron Deposits at Point Lepreau. - Sydney, Oct. 19. - The directors of the Lepreau iron mines, at a special meeting this morning at the office of Mr. C.V. Wetmore, received and accepted the offer made to them by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company to rent them areas at Point Lepreau. The lease will be made for eighty years and it is the intention of the new owners to begin prospecting at once. The iron deposits are believed to be very extensive and of a very high grade. The expectation is that for the present at least the new owners will confine their operations in New Brunswick to mining the ore and shipping it to the furnaces here in Sydney to be smelted. The Steel Co. will pay 25 cents royalty on all iron taken out and must work the mine continuously. They will take treasury stock for their development at $25 share value on hundred. Not more than two thousand shares will be given in any event, no matter how much money is spent developing. The board of directors is as follows: C.V. Wetmore; P.A. Crowell, vice president; J.S. McLennan, Jas. F. Robertson, of St. John, and F.P. Jones, general manager of steel works. At the meeting three fourths of the stock was represented. - Globe."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 24, 1907 Lepreaux Iron Mines. - Leased by the Dominion I.&S. Company. - Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19. - The Lepreaux iron mine company's directors met at Sydney this morning when the proposition to lease their iron areas to the D.I.&S. Co., was received and was accepted. The lease will be for eight years and the D.I.&S. Co., will commence prospecting at once. The steel co. will pay 25 cents royalty on all iron taken out and must work the mine continuously. They will take treasury stock for their development work at 25 dollars per share, the par value to be one hundred. Not more than two thousand shares will be given in any event no matter how much money is spent in developing. The directors are C.V. Wetmore, president, F.A. Crowell, vice president, J.S. McLennan, Jas. F. Robertson, of St. John and F.P. Jones, general manager of the steel works. The meeting was represented by three fourths of the stock."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 12, 1907Talking with the St. John Globe about the Point Lepreaux iron deposits, Mr. C.V. Wetmore said arrangements had at last been made with a very large concern which will at once start development work. Upwards of two hundred thousand will be spent, he said, and he expected to see operations commenced in a few weeks."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 18, 1907 Lepreaux Iron Mines. - Mr. C.V. Wetmore is in the city today. Talking with the Globe about the Point Lepreaux iron deposits, Mr. Wetmore said arrangements had at last been made with a very large concern which will at once start development work. Upwards of two hundred thousand will be spent, he said, and he expected to see operations commenced in a few weeks. It remained to be seen whether or not the new concern would eventually establish a manufacturing plant there, or whether they would ship the ore to be manufactured elsewhere. The latter course would be the one followed for a time at least, but he hoped to see it give place to a more substantial

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1907 Lepreau Iron Mines. - (Globe). - C.V. Wetmore is in the city today. Talking with the Globe about the Point Lepreaux iron deposits, Mr. Wetmore said arrangements had at last been made with a very large concern which will at once start development work. Upwards of two hundred thousand will be spent, he said, and he expected to see operations commenced in a few weeks. It remained to be seen whether or not the new concern would eventually establish a manufacturing plant there, or whether they would ship the ore to be manufactured elsewhere. The latter course would be the one followed for a time at least, but he hoped to see it give place to a more substantial development."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 9, 1908 and Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 15, 1908 Lepreau. - Work at the iron areas by the percussion drill was stopped and the drill removed. It is understood the drill did not work as fast as was expected. A more rapid drill will likely be sent to take up the work as it is evident the D.I. and S. Co. intends to push development as fast as

Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 5, 1908 Lepreau. - We understand that T.R. Kent has the contract from the Dominion Steel Co. to bore a test hole on the areas leased from the N.B. Iron Co. The drill machinery is expected here any day now."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 13, 1908 Lepreau. - A car of coal arrived here on the 8th for use in the drilling operation at the iron areas. The drilling machinery arrived Monday."

URN: 0590 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 13, 1908 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 13, 1908 Development of Iron Deposits at Lepreaux. - St. John, Feb. 2. - Negotiations have just been concluded which will bring the mineral wealth of New Brunswick and particularly the resources of the county of St. John, into great prominence and will, it is thought, eventually lead to extensive developments. An eighty year lease of the large iron properties at Lepreaux, owned by the New Brunswick Iron Company, has been given to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, on the basis that the lessees pay a royalty of twenty five cents a ton for all ore lifted, whether for shipment or smelting at the mines. An agreement to this effect was signed in Sydney (C.B.) on Wednesday by F.P. Jones, general manager and C.S. Cameron, secretary for the iron and steel company, and C.V. Wetmore, acting for the New Brunswick Iron Company. The signature of Peter Clinch, of St. John, the secretary of the local company, who is now out of the city, will be added as soon as he returns to St. John. Speaking of future prospects, Mr. Wetmore said great developments could be looked for at Lepreaux. Under the terms of the agreement the Dominion Iron & Steel Company were to carry on continuous operations to the full capacity of the plant unless prevented by the weather or some unforeseen reason. The equipment was to be supplied by them and on all ore mined the New Brunswick company were to receive a royalty of twenty five cents a ton. Mr. Wetmore said he was unable to speak for the lessees as to their plans whether they would build a smelter at Lepreaux or ship the ore to Sydney, but he would not be surprised if a large Bessemer steel plant were established some time at the mines. The Dominion Company had agreed to take the treasury stock of the New Brunswick company at $25 a share, and spent the money in the development of the property. Asked for some particulars of the deposit, Mr. Wetmore said the property was about two and a half miles square and situated on the line of the New Brunswick Southern railway, which, in fact cut through it. It was close to tide water of the Bay of Fundy, which would be an advantage for shipment. A close study of the ore had been made by a number of experts and it had been pronounced the finest deposit of the kind in Canada. Mr. Wetmore added that a contract for boring had already been placed with Thomas R. Kent, of St. George, in order to locate the size and direction of the seams. Mr. Kent has already started removing his plant to the property and would probably start operations before the end of this week. - Sydney Post"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 20, 1908 Lepreau. - We understand that T.R. Kent has the contract from the Dominion Steel Co. to bore a test hole on the areas leased from the N.B. Iron Co. The drill machinery is expected here any day."

Granite Town Greetings. - Jul. 15, 1908 A. J. Anderberg, mining engineer, who is in charge of the iron ore properties at Lepreaux, under lease to the Dominion Steel Company, was married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Elizabeth Jane Brown, of New River, Charlotte County. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. Jordan, Paradise Row, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives including the father, mother and sister of the bride. Rev. David Lang performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Anderberg left last evening for Montreal to sail for Liverpool on a wedding tour, which will include a visit to Stockholm, Sweden, where Mr. Anderberg belongs. They expect to be absent two or three months. - Telegraph."

Granite Town Greetings. - Mar. 25, 1908 Thomas R. Kent, contractor for Artesian Wells, St. George, N.B., and a former resident of this place visited Sussex on Thursday. Mr. Kent has not been in Sussex for two years and notes many changes and is pleased to see the town flourishing. Mr. Kent has some heavy contracts for drilling, among them is an extensive well for the Iron Works, Lepreaux, one for the St. John Railway Co., and one for the Government. - Sussex

URN: 0590 / 0043 / 0311 / 0019 / 0039 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Letete Mine; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 5, 1870 S.J. Ex.- Minerals.- Prof. Bailey contributed a cabinet filled with economic mineral specimens collected by himself in this province. We are happy to state that quite important discoveries have been made during the past year in the Professor's visits to Charlotte County. We observe in the cabinet, for example, a specimen ofgneiss, containing chrome and nickel, (both valuable substances,) discovered within three miles, of St. Stephen. Additional specimens from Charlotte comprise magnetic iron ore from Lepreaux, magnetic iron sand from Grand Manan, specular iron from Campobello, copper orefrom LeTete, Campobello, Beaver Harbor, Hardwood Island, Seely's Cove, Crow Harbor and Crow Island, copper glance from Simpson's and Adams' Island, malachite from Simpson's Island, lead-galena from Campobello and Frye's Island, zinc-blende from Campobello, Blue limestone, Randall's Letang, graphite north of St. Stephen, heavy spar Frye's Island, and Grand Manan, marble Frye's Island, porphyry, Chamcook lakes."

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URN: 0590 / 0276 / 0275 / P6 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite; West Beach; Woodstock Fe; Peat - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 29, 1906 Prospects in Iron. - A Scientist Talks of Mineral Deposits in Charlotte County. - (St. John Times.) - The Times on Thursday last told of the unsuccessful experiments at the Sault, showing that magnetite could be profitably made into pig iron by utilizing electricity in the process of smelting. It is interesting to note that there are large deposits of magnetite in New Brunswick and its development, if the electrical process is really a success, would mean much for the province. Dr. George F. Matthew, discussing the subject with a Times representative this morning, said: 'There are several localities in New Brunswick where both magnetite and hematite can be found, At West Beach, for instance, there is good magnetite; and at Lepreaux explorations with a magnetic instrument seem to show the existence of extensive deposits. 'Hematite is known and has been worked nearWoodstock, and there are extensive deposits on theTetagouche River in Gloucester county. 'As regards the electrical smelting of Lepreau ore,' continued Dr. Matthew, 'there is an excellent water power on the New River, not far from the mine, from which power could be had for producing electricity. 'North of St. Stephen, near Moore's Mills, there are considerable veins of pyrrhotite, which being near the line of railway, might be available for the production of ferro-nickel pig under the new process.' Referring again to Lepreau, Dr. Matthew pointedout that there are large peat bogs in the vicinity of the magnetite deposit, and the surrounding country is more or less wooded."

URN: 0590 / R8 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
St. Croix Courier - Jun. 2, 1904 Dr. Ells and Mr. Johnson, of the geological department, paid a short visit to Lepreau last week, to have a look at the iron and coal areas."

URN: 0597 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island;
Eastport Sentenil - Sep. 10, 1861 The St. John Courier says a schooner is lying at one of the wharves in that city with about forty tons of copper ore on board, which was obtained at Simpson's Island, Charlotte County, N.B., near Eastport."

St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 10, 1862 and Morning Freeman - Sep. 11, 1862 Copper Ore. - There is now lying Leavitt's wharf a schooner having on board about 40 tons of Copper Ore, from which it expected that between thirty and forty per cent. of pure copper can be extracted. This material was obtained from Simpson's Island, Charlotte County, about six miles distant from Eastport, Me. It is found in a 3 narrow belt of land extending over a greater portion the Island. Much of it is like sand, except in color, and can be shovelled out without the slightest difficulty. The Company who have secured the Island is composed of persons belonging to this City. They are now having the material so far obtained, barrelled up for the purpose of forwarding to England, where the pure metal will be extracted in the furnaces prepared for such purposes, and no doubt their researches and labors will be richly rewarded. The specimens we have seen indicate uncommon

Morning News - Sep. 12, 1862 Copper Ore. - A specimen of the copper ore which has recently been taken from an extensive deposit on Simpson's Island, Charlotte County, can be seen at this office. It is thought that a very large per centage of pure copper can be obtained from it - say £25 to the ton. The piece left with us appears to be a surface gathering. We hope the mine will turn out well."

St. Andrews Standard - May 7, 1873 Copper Mines. - Work at the Copper mines on Simpson's Island, is to be resumed in a few days. The quality of the copper is reported to be excellent, and the supply unlimited."

URN: 0597 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island;
Dec. 1889 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1919 30 Years Ago. - Charlotte county will soon have added to her other industries a copper mine. The mine is situated on Simpson's Island, a small island in the neighborhood of Deer Island. The process of developing the mine has been going on slowly for two or three years. Professor Hind, of Nova Scotia, has written a very comprehensive and flattering report on the character of the metal found, and there is good reason to believe that the syndicate of American capitalists who intend working the mine will make money out of the venture."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 16, 1889 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 18, 1889 and St. Croix Courier - Nov. 21, 1889 New Brunswick Copper Mine Purchased.- It is rumored that the copper mine on an island off the coast of New Brunswick in Passamaquoddy Bay has been or is about to be purchased by an American company, which has been incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000. Mr. H.B. Witter and some other Nova Scotians are interested in this property, and are to receive a preliminary cash payment of $100,000 on signing the papers. The total amount to be paid by them for the property is stated to be $400,000 and Mr. Witter is to be the manager of the company.- Critic."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 and Evening Gazette - Nov. 29,1889 and Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1889 and Daily Times - Dec. 12, 1889 Charlotte County will soon have added to her other industries a copper mine. The mine is situated on Simpson's Island, a small island in the neighborhood of Deer Island. This island is the property of Mr. James Lord, of Lord's Cove, Deer Island. The process of developing the mine has been going on slowly for two or three years. Prof. Hinds, of Nova Scotia, has written a very comprehensive and flattering report on the character of the metal found, and there is good reason to believe that the syndicate of American capitalists, who intend working the mine, will make money

Daily Times - Aug. 28, 1890 The Halifax Chronicle says: The Simpson Island copper mine, situated in Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Me., and owned by T. K. Jenkins and John F. Crowe, has been sold to an American company for $225,000 in stock. A company has been formed and incorporated in Boston with a capital of $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares at $10 and work is being vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected to be a bonanza to the American stockholders. It is said Messrs. Jenkins and Crowe paid $2,000 for the mine."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 1, 1890 The Simpson Island copper mine, situate in Passamaquoddy bay, near Eastport, Me., and owned by T.K. Jenkins and John F. Crowe, has been sold to an American company for $225,000 in stock. A company in Boston with a capital of $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares at $10 and work is being vigorous;y prosecuted and it is expected to be a bonanza to the American stockholders. It is said Messrs. Jenkins and Crowe paid $2,000 for the mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 4, 1890 The Simpson Island copper mine has been sold to a company formed by Boston parties for $250,000 stock, it is said."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 4, 1890 Says an exchange: The Simpson island copper mine situated in Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Me. and owned by T.K. Jenkins and John F. Crow, has been sold to an American Co. for $225,000 in stock. A company has been formed and incorporated in Boston with a capital stock of $1,000,000 shares at $10 and work is being vigorously prosecuted and it is expected to be a bonanza to the American stock-holders. It is said Messrs. Jenkins and Crowe paid $2,000 for the mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 8, 1893 Notice is given of the incorporation of Henry B.Witter, of Boston, mining engineer; Fred P. Greenwood, merchant, and James F. Marley, of the same place, manufacturer, James M. Lord, of West Isles, Charlotte County, fisherman; Eben A. Holmes, of Eastport, lawyer, for the purpose of mining and developing mine properties, and the acquiring, buying, leasing and holding real estate, with such plant, machinery and property as may be necessary and convenient for all the purposes of successfully prosecuting that object. The company is called the West Isles Mining Company. It has a capital of $100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 14, 1893 James Lord, who is interested in the copper mines at Simpson's Island, went up river on Monday. He reports that good progress is being made in his mining operations."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 13, 1899Grand Manan Copper. - Fredericton, May 11. - There was an interesting case argued
here today before the Surveyor General Dunn. Some time ago a Boston syndicate acquired the rights and started to develop copper deposits at West Isle, Grand Manan. Work was begun but after a short time was given up, and licence fees were not paid. Recently Messrs. J.F. Neary, of Kentville, N.S.; C.W. Jacobs, of Boston, and K.J. McKenzie, of Lowell, applied for a lease of these mining areas. The old company protested against the lease being issued, claiming that their rights were still good. The matter was argued this morning before the Surveyor General, Mr. W.C.H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen, representing the old company and Hon. William Pugsley the applicants. It was decided to grant the application for

URN: 0597 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1899 Charlotte County Copper. - A somewhat interesting case was before the Surveyor General at his office this morning, says the Fredericton Gleaner, of Thursday last. It seems that several years ago a number of gentlemen, among whom were some Boston capitalists, organized a company to develop and mine the copper deposits at West Isles, Charlotte County. After partially developing the property the company abandoned it, and for the past five years had not paid any license fees to the Crown Land Department. Recently another company was formed and this new company had applied to the Department to search upon the same property as held by the old company. This application the original company resisted upon the ground that they had a prior claim to the property, while the new company contended that by their failure to work the mines and to pay the required license fees they had forfeited all previous claims, and the case for both parties was heard before the Surveyor General. Dr. Pugsley and G.G. Ruel, of St. John represented the new company, and W.C.H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen, appeared for the original owners. Other interested gentlemen present were W.C. Jacobs, of Boston; Kenneth J. McKenzie, of Lowell; J.F. Neary and H.B. Willett, of Kentville, N.S., and P.H. Gillmor of Calais. It was decided that by their neglect to work the property and failure to pay the license fees that the original company had forfeited their rights to it and that the Crown Land Department has a right to issue license to another company to search upon and work the property. The recent rise in the price of copper has given added importance to deposits of copper in Charlotte County, and may mean much towards their further development and profitable working."

St. Croix Courier - May 18, 1899 Mining Investigation. - A West Isles Difficulty Disposed of by the Surveyor General (Herald). - Surveyor General Dunn held an investigation at the crown land office this morning into s difficulty which has lately arisen between parties interested in copper mining in the county of Charlotte. It appears that Messrs. J.F. Neary, of Kentville, N.S., W.C. Jacobs of Boston and Kenneth J. McKenzie of Lowell, and others associated with them, lately, made application for a lease of mining areas on West Isle, where rich deposits of copper are supposed to exist. It seems that some years ago a lease of the same areas had been granted to the West Isle mining company, but the company by non-payment of rental and failure to work the mine, practically forfeited the right to the lease. Notwithstanding this, however, members of the old company strongly protested against a lease of the property being granted to another syndicate, taking the view that they should be allowed to renew their lease, if they desired to do so. All the gentlemen named above were present at the investigation held this morning. W.C.H. Grimmer of St. Stephen appeared in the interests of members of the old company, and Hon. Dr. Pugsley on behalf of Messrs. Neary, McKenzie and Jacobs. The whole matter was fully ventilated and the surveyor general, after listening to both sides of the case, decided to grant the application for a lease to the gentlemen representing the proposed new company."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 12, 1900 and St. Croix Courier - Apr. 19, 1900 Work will be resumed by the Island Copper Mining Company at Simpson's Island in a few weeks. Reginald D. Woodward, of New York, is the chief promoter of this company. He is very sanguine of success. - Beacon"

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 27, 1900 R.P. Getty, mining expert, has gone to Simpson's Island with a steam drill and is pushing the work along in the copper mines at that place."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1900 The copper operations which are being carried on by the Island's Mining company, near

Deer Island, are being conducted very satisfactorily. A good quantity of ore was struck alongside the shore. It was found impossible to mine it there and a drift is being excavated from a point further inland. Mr. James S. Lord is superintending the work, under Mr. Geddes, a New York engineer."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 17, 1901 Copper Mining in Charlotte. - The Islands Mining Company is making good progress with its operations on Simpson's Island. Under the supervision of J. Stevenson Lord, ten men have been employed for some time in sinking a shaft from the island underneath the water, where the bulk of the ore is to be found, They have got down sixty feet and are turning out a fine quality of copper ore. The island is also rich in silver. A steam drill will begin work

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 31, 1901 It is reported that the copper mines on Simpson's Island, of which R.P. Getty, mining expert, is in charge, is producing ore of a very valuable quality. Mr. Getty and the company are much encouraged and will commence operations on a much larger scale shortly."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 9, 1902 Simpson Island Mine. - Mining operations on Simpson's Island, under the direction of R.P. Getty, mining engineer, are being conducted on quite an extensive scale, some twenty men being actively engaged mining copper ore, largely mixed with silver, which yields about $35 to the ton. The main shaft has been sunk a distance of one hundred and twenty five feet and has reached a most paying lead. The blasting operations are conducted in the latest improved way by electricity and the amount of ore taken from the mines daily is satisfactory to the stockholders. The men are comfortably housed and well fed, and are putting in some good work. Communication to the island is made by the steamer Goldmark during the winter months. In the spring the company intends putting on a steamer of their own, when operations will be conducted on a much larger scale, diamond drills, crushers and other expensive machinery being added to the plant, which will enable the company to put some finished products on the market early in the season."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 29, 1902 Work has not yet been resumed in the Simpson copper mine. Last season's labor bill is still unpaid, but the company hope to meet their obligations shortly."

URN: 0597 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island;

S.J. Star - Nov. 27, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 5, 1902 There are two copper mines being worked in thelower section of Charlotte county, and with promisingresults in both cases. J. Stevenson Lord, who is looking after the interests of the company working the Simpson Island mine, says they are making good progress in their drift towards the vein. The outlook is very favorable. - St. Andrews Beacon."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 5, 1907 Mining on Deer Island. - Operations Resumed at the Simpson's Island Copper Mine. - The Eastport correspondent of a Bangor paper says: Deer Island, one of the neighboring Canadian possessions, is enjoying a mining boom on a small scale, operations having been resumed on the property known as Simpson's Island copper mine, which is controlled by New York parties. W.H. Berry, a well known resident of St. Stephen, is in charge of the preparatory work now being done at the mine, and is very sanguine as to the amount of business to be carried on there at an early date. The mine was first exploited by Capt. James Lord, who had confidence in the value of the deposits, but being handicapped by reason of insufficient capital with which to work the property in an economical manner during a time when the price of the metal was considerably lower than it is at present and the mining methods were less modern than now, his experience as a mine owner was disheartening. The property was finally secured by an English and American syndicate and worked for a time, but operations were suspended a number of years ago, since which time copper has increased materially in value so that is is now considered the mine can be worked at a profit. It is stated that several properties in the neighboring county of Charlotte, N.B., owned by English companies are to be given a careful prospecting with a view to determining their value, and if ore is found in paying quantities the several known orebearing properties and much adjoining land, will be taken over by a company of English and American capitalists which will amalgamate with various independent holders of mining lands."

Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 19, 1908 Lepreau Iron. - A despatch from St. John to the Sydney Post, on February 5th, says: Negotiations, have just been completed which will bring the mineral wealth of New Brunswick into great prominence, and will, it is thought, eventually lead to extensive developments. An eighty year lease of the large iron properties at Lepreau, owned by the New Brunswick Iron company, has been given to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, on the basis that the lessees pay a royalty, of 25 cents a ton for all ore lifted, whether for shipment or smelting at mines. An Agreement to this effect was signed in Sydney Wednesday by F.P. Jones, general manager and C.S. Cameron, secretary for the Iron and Steel Company, and C.V. Wetmore, acting for the New Brunswick Company. The signature of Peter Clinch, of St. John, the secretary of the local company, who is out of the city, will be added as soon as he returns to St. John. It had been known for some time that negotiations were in progress, and when Mr. Wetmore, who is one of the directors, was asked when in the city yesterday, accompanied by Alex. Anderberg, the company's engineer, whether matters had yet been arranged, he replied that a lease had been signed and that the agreement was now in effect. Speaking of future prospects, Mr. Wetmore said that great developments could be looked for at Lepreau. Under the terms of the agreement the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were to carry on continuous operation to the full capacity of the plant, unless prevented by the weather or some unforeseen reason. The equipment was to be supplied by the Steel Company, and on all ore mined the New Brunswick company were to receive a royalty of 25 cents a ton. Mr. Wetmore said he was unable to speak for the lessees as to their plans whether they would build a smelter at Lepreau or ship ore to Sydney, but, he would not be surprised if a large bessemer steel plant was established some time at the mines. The Dominion Company has engaged to take the treasury stock of the New Brunswick Company at $25 a share and spend the money in the development of the property. Asked for some particulars of the deposit, Mr. Wetmore said the property was about two and a half miles square and situated on the line of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, which, in fact, cut through it. It was close to the tide water of the Bay of Fundy, which would be an advantage for shipment. A close study of the ore had been made by a number of experts and it had been pronounced the finest of the kind in Canada. Mr. Wetmore added that a contract for boring had already been placed with Thomas R. Kent, of St. George in order to locate the size and direct the seams. Mr. Kent had already started removing his plant to the property, and would probably start operations before the end of this week."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 18, 1908 Work at Lepreaux Being Pushed. - Since the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. entered upon the development of the Lepreaux iron deposits there has been a lively demand for the stock of the St. John Iron Company, but all those who can afford to hold it are refusing to sell. The work of drilling is going forward as rapidly as the weather will permit, and the staff of men employed there is being augmented from time to time. By the first of June there will probably be a hundred men at work. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. have unbounded confidence in the great value of the property and will spend a lot of money in development operations the coming summer."

URN: 0597 / 0019 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Wheal Louisiana Copper;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 16, 1864 A correspondent in Charlotte in forms that a mining engineer, and about a dozen practical miners, will shortly be at work in that County on a rich copper mine. We believe that it is situated in the neighborhood of New River or Letete. These are not the only localities in Charlotte in which copper may be found. We published sometime ago an account of the copper ores being found on Simpson's Island, as described by Mr. Matthew. We have also heard of very rich lead ores being found near St. Andrews. The mining operations to which we refer are undertaken by a wealthy English Company. - We believe also that Messrs. Chipman and Bolton of St. Stephen are interested in the matter, and have been the means of directing the attention of the English capitalists to the enterprise. If we are not misinformed, a gentleman in this city, now somewhat prominently before the public, will be no loser by the success of the Charlotte mining operations, as he is an interested party."

URN: 0597 / 0019 / 0603 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Frye Island;

N.B. Courier - Apr. 18, 1863 A correspondent in Charlotte informs us that a mining engineer, and about a dozen practical miners, will shortly be at work in that County on a rich copper mine. We believe that it is situated in the neighborhood of New River or Letete. These are not the only localities in Charlotte in which copper may be found. We published some time ago an account of the copper ores found on Simpsons Island, as described by Mr. Matthew. We have also heard of very rich lead ores being found near St. Andrews. The mining operations to which we refer are undertaken by a wealthy English Company. - We believe also that Messrs. Chipman and Bolton of St. Stephen are interested in the matter, and have been the means of directing the attention of the English capitalists to the enterprise. If we are not misinformed, a gentlemen in this city, now somewhat prominently before the public, will be no loser by the success of the Charlotte mining operations, as he is an interested party.- Globe."

URN: 0597 / 0039 / 0043 / 0612 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Oliver Cameron;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 10, 1893 The copper mine at L'Etete, known as the Olivermine, has been sold at a good figure to a Montreal syndicate, who will begin work there at once. They have already made arrangements for pumping out the mine and commencing further work on the lode. It is said that theWest Isles Company will begin work immediately on Simpson's Island. There is a renewed interest in the copper deposits of Mr. A.J. Seelye's property at St. George. The lode extends for nearly a mile, three or four feet in width, and specimens have assayed thirty-two per cent. There is also one place a lode of silver ore aboutten feet in width. The latest find at the St. Stephen nickel mines indicates richer ore, with every prospect of good profits - COURIER"

URN: 0597 / 0309 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Welshpool;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 29, 1899 The owners of the copper mines at Campobello and West Isles came down from New York recently and had a look over their properties. It is expected that they will proceed with their development at an early

URN: 0597 / 0310 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Adams Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul 31, 1890 Among the Islands. - ....For a long time it was thought that these islands were destitute of any useful minerals, but during the last quarter of a century this illusion has been dispelled and the presence of several has been amply demonstrated. On Adam's Island,off Lord's Cove, copper was discovered and extensive operations were carried on for some years, but for some reason or other the work was suspended. On Simpson's Island, lying contiguous, strong indications of this metal were also observed, and Professor Youlle Hind was employed to make a survey and report on the feasibility of successful mining. He made a favorable report and work was commenced. Several shafts were sunk without striking a paying lode. The works were then removed to another part of the island and new shafts sunk with better prospects of a return. Mr. Jas. Lord is at the head of the company now engaged in the enterprise which will be pushed on with all modern appliances, and it is confidently expected that a rich yield of ore will reward"

URN: 0597 / 0310 / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Adams Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 7, 1899 and St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1899 Charlotte County Copper Mines. - The mining which is being carried on at Adams Island, Mr. Jas. Lord's copper mine, is producing satisfactory results. About a ton and a half of splendid ore is in sight. Theprospecting on Simpson's Island is also proceeding satisfactorily. The work is being carried on under the supervision of two New York engineers. It is rumored that the copper interests of these two islands will be merged together and a strong company formed to operate them."

URN: 0597 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Legislation, etc.;

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 9, 1893 and St. Croix Courier - Feb. 9, 1893 The last Royal Gazette contains notice of the application for the incorporation of The West Isles Mining Company. The purposes for which such incorporation is sought are - Mining and developing mining properties, and the acquiring, buying, leasing and holding real estate, with such plant, machinery and property as may be necessary and convenient for all the purposes of successfully prosecuting that object. The office or chief place of business shall be in St. Stephen. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each. The applicants are: Henry B. Witter, Boston, miner; James M. Lord, West Isles, Charlotte county, fisherman; Fred P, Greenwood, Boston, merchant; Eben A, Holmes, Eastport, merchant; James F. Marley, Boston, manufacturer, and Samuel D. Leavitt, Eastport, lawyer. The first three are to be the first or provisional directors."

URN: 0599 / IDX_Names: Long Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 21, 1892 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1892 A Silver Bearing Island.- Among the islands in the archipelago at the eastern extremity of St. Andrews Bay is one known as Long Island, though for what reason it should be called Long no one seems to be able to tell. Just now considerable interest attaches to this island from the fact that quantities of silver-bearing ore have been found around its shores. Samples of this ore which have been assayed show it to possess a value of $11.53 to the ton. This is not very rich, but as the test was made from the surface croppings, the owners of the island, Messrs. Pendleton and Grimmer, think that the value of the ore will increase the further down it goes. For several days past they have had a couple of men engaged in sinking a shaft on the island, but as the point where the mineral appears is below high-water mark, progress has necessarily been very slow. On Thursday afternoon, Messrs. Pendleton's little steamer Bessie Ardella took a party over to inspect the island. The BEACON representative accompanied them. A pleasant hour's run brought the steamer to the island. The miner, who has been engaged in sinking the shaft, was able to show fine specimens of ore, but it was very much scattered. With the hope of obtaining a concentrated vein it was determined to prospect further up on the island. If such vein is found, it is probable that the work of mining will be proceeded with more vigorously."

URN: 0603 / IDX_Names: Frye Island;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 30, 1889 We were shown this week a fine sample of silver ore which has taken recently from a vein at Frye's Island. Mr. Frye is now down about twenty feet, and the deeper he goes the better does the ore become."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 14, 1893 and St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 17, 1893 New Industry at St. George. - Charles Taylor, anative of St. John, for many years a resident of Montreal, was in the city on Saturday, as vigorous, mentally and physically, as most men of forty, though he has passed his seventy-sixth year. For thirty five years Mr. Taylor has been employed in mining, and was among the earliest prospectors for gold in Nova Scotia. At present he is prospecting for sulphur barytes, about eight miles from St. George, and is quite hopeful of success. This mineral, which is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, was mined at that place somewhat extensively some sixteen years ago, but the mines were abandoned, not because they were unproductive, but for want of means. Mr. Taylor has six or eight men employed pumping out the old shafts and opening other pits on the main lead, which show up well so far. If successful, this industry will employ 200 men about the mines, to say nothing of those who will be employed in freighting the product. Ships of large size can be brought to lie at points 1 1/2, 1 and 1/2 miles from the mines, and within 1/4 of a mile from the pits there is a stream where the mineral can be stamped, washed and concentrated for the market. Mr. Taylor and his associates have secured an area two miles in length on the lead and a working license from the government. Mr. Taylor remarked in his conversation with the Sun representative that as the iron age had for the present destroyed the shipbuilding industry of the province, the lumber had been cut pretty close, and as the country was not eminently an agricultural one, our people should give more attention to the development of our mineral resources, of the magnitude of which they have little conception."

URN: 0603 / 0007 / 0019 / J8 / IDX_Names: Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Albert Mines;

Morning Freeman - Sep. 12, 1863 It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the antimony mines in Prince William must prove extremely remunerative. We are happy to think that some of the lessees are resident in New Brunswick. The English copper miners at Letete see reason to go on with their purchases and their operations. There is good reason to think that the Silver lead mines, on Fry's Island, will soon be tested. It remains to be seen whether New Brunswick capital can be got to flow into solid enterprise of this kind or whether, as in the case of the Albert Mines, sources of such vast wealth must be transferred to non-resident proprietors in New York or elsewhere. - Presbyterian."

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URN: 0603 / 0019 / 0311 / LIME / IDX_Names: Frye Island; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Lime - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 13, 1867 L'Etang Harbor. - ... It is completely land-locked, deep water and good anchorage; on one side an inexhaustible lime bed, on the other Frye's Island, arich silver and lead mine, surrounded also by extensive copper

URN: 0604 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1879 Revenue Silver Mining Company. - This company have just issued their prospectus, showing that the important statements contained in it are vouched for by the following board of officers, all gentlemen of standing: - D.W. Clark, Esq., President; James W. Hersey, Secretary; Henry Vaughan, Horace Farrington, J.H. Harding and Albert Betts, Esquires, directors. The property lies at Letete, six miles from St. Andrews and nine miles from Eastport, a shaft having been sunk into the vein at a point within half a mile of the port of shipment. The vein rock can be traced several miles, and the ore body is about 30 ft. wide. At 5 ft. deep the yield to the ton, by assay of Prof. Burwash,Provincial Assayer:- At 5 feet deep yield, 10 ozs. 8 dwt. Silver, $12.25 32 per cent, or 640 lbs. of lead, 35.20 and 4 ozs. 5 dwts. Gold to the ton of lead 85.00 – $132.45/ton Several other analyses were made from ores taken from 5 to 20 feet deep, yielded, by the returns from the assayer, as follows: - Lead per ton of rock No. 1, 96 lbs., and silver 25 ozs per ton of lead, ... $34.03 Lead per ton of rock No. 2, 121 lbs., and silver 33 ozs per ton of lead, ... $59.25 Lead per ton of rock No. 3, 126 lbs., and silver 31 ozs per ton of lead, ... $42.55 Again:- 35 per cent., or 70 lbs. of lead ... $48.50 Silver, 18 ozs., troy, to ton of lead ... 20.70 -- $61.20 Again: - Lead, 52 per cent, or 1040 lbs. ..$57.20 Silver, 11 ozs., ... 12.65 Gold, 4 dwts., ... 4.00 – $73.85/ton Again:- No. 1. 24 per cent. Of lead, or 480 lbs., $26.40 Silver, 28 1/2 ozs. ... 32.77 --$59.17 No. 2. Lead, 15 per cent., or 300 ;bs., $16.50 Silver, 29 ozs., ... 33.35 – $49.85 Samples of the ore were submitted to the State Assayer at Boston, S.P. Sharpless, Esq., and yielded as follows: - Lead, 1118 lbs. per ton, value 5 1/2 cents, $61.50 Silver, 13 ozs. At $1.15, ... 14.95 -- $76.45/ton Another piece of ore was also sent to the Scientific Publishing Company's Office, New York, and the following is the result of the value and quantity per ton: - Lead, 1297 lbs. per ton, value 5 1/2 cents, $71.23 Silver, 10.95 ozs., ... 12.70 – $83.93/ton The ore is present in abundance and the cost of mining and shipment is represented as comparatively light. Besides being near water, a good post road leads through the property and the Southern Railway when completed will pass within seven miles of it. A boarding house for miners, blacksmith shop, and other buildings have been erected, and also appliances for raising the ore, and the Company propose erecting a concentrating furnace for abstracting the metal from the ores and reducing it to Bullion, in which form it will be shipped. The undertaking appears to be in good hands and we hope to hear of its being a success."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1879 Silver Mining in Maine. - ...Our Province is considerably interested in these mining operations, since the Revenue Silver Mine at Letete, in Charlotte County, is understood to be on the same veins as those of Blue Hill and others in Maine..."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 1, 1879 and Bay Pilot - Nov. 6, 1879 Revenue Silver Mining Company. - Notice is given in this week's Royal Gazette that Henry Vaughan, D.W. Clark, R.S. DeVeber, Albert Betts, John H. Harding, and Mount

McDonald, of the City of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, and W. R. Stockbridge of Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of A Company to be styled the 'Revenue Silver Mining Company'. The object of the company is the digging, raising, mining, and treatment of the Lead and Silver Ores of LeTete, in the County of Charlotte, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), to be divided into thirty thousand shares at five dollars each. The Office or principal place of business is to be at the City of Saint John."

URN: 0604 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine;

Daily News - Nov. 1, 1879 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 1, 1879 Revenue Silver Mining Company. - Henry Vaughan, D.W. Clark, R.S. DeVeber, Albert Betts, John H. Harding and Mont. McDonald, of the city of Saint John, in the city and county of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, and R.W. Stockbridge, of Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, have filed in the Provincial Secretary's Office a memorandum of association, for the incorporation of a company to be styled the Revenue Silver Mining Company; the object of the company is the digging, raising, mining, and treatment of the lead and silver ores of LeTete, in the county of Charlotte, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $150,000, to be divided into 30,000 shares of $5 each, and stating that the office or principal place of business is to be at the city of St. John, in the city and county of St. John."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 19, 1879 Silver Mining. - The promoters of the Revenue Silver Mining Company met for the organization of the company in Mr. H. Vaughan's office yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without transacting any

Daily News - Nov. 24, 1879 Revenue Silver Mining Company. - The Revenue Silver Mining Company was organized on Saturday afternoon at a meeting of those interested in the company held at the office of Henry Vaughan, Esq., Water street. Messrs D.W. Clark, Henry Vaughan, Albert Betts, John H. Harding and J. Pettigrove were elected as the directors of the company; bye laws were adopted and it was decided to open a transfer office at Boston, at which place Mr. Pettigrove will act as agent for the company. At a meeting of the directors held after the adjournment of the general meeting, Mr. D.W. Clark was elected president, Mr. Fred S. Harding was appointed treasurer, and Mr. J.S. Hersey secretary. Mont. McDonald, Esq., was appointed solicitor. The silver mine is situated at LeTete, Charlotte county, and operations will be begun there at once. The prospects are very encouraging, as the ore has been assayed and found to be

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 24, 1879 Silver Mining. - The Revenue Silver Mining Company met at the office of Henry Vaughan, Esq., on Saturday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, The company was duly organized and the following directors elected: Messrs. D.W. Clark, Henry Vaughan, Horace Farrington, Albert Betts and J.H. Harding. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. D.W. Clark was chosen president, Mr. James Hersey secretary, and Mr. Levi Simpson manager at the mines. The prospects of the company are considered very promising."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 24, 1879 The Revenue Silver Mining Company met on Saturday afternoon and was duly organized. The following directors were elected: Messrs. D.W. Clark, Henry Vaughan, Horace Farrington, Albert Betts and J.H. Harding. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. D.W. Clark was chosen President, Mr. James Hersey, Secretary, and Mr, Levi Simpson Manager at the mines. The mines are at L'Etete, Charlotte co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 25, 1879 Revenue Silver Mining Co. - The Revenue Silver Mining Company met on Saturday afternoon and was duly organized. The following directors were elected: Messrs. D.W. Clark, Henry Vaughan, Horace Farrington, Albert Betts and J.H. Harding. at a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. D.W. Clark was chosen President, Mr. James Hersey, Secretary, and Mr. Levi Simpson, Manager at the mines. The mines are at L'Etete, Charlotte Co."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1879 The Revenue Silver Mining Company was organized on Saturday afternoon, in St. John, for the purpose of working the silver mine at Letete in this County. The ore is said to be rich and the supply almost

Morning Freeman - Nov. 29, 1879 Silver Mining Co. - A number of gentlemen interested in the silver mine at Le Tete, Charlotte County, held a meeting, recently, and organized a company, to be known as the Revenue Silver Mining Company. Directors were elected as follows: D.W. Clark, H. Vaughan, A. Betts, J.H. Harding and J. Pettigrove. D.W. Clark was afterwards elected President, F.S Harding, Treasurer, and J.S. Hersey, Secretary. Operations at the nine will be

S.J. Globe - Oct. 31, 1879 Silver Mining in Charlotte County. - Messrs. Henry Vaughan, D.W. Clark, R.S. Deveber, Albert Betts, John H. Harding and Mont. McDonald, of St. John, and W.R. Stockbridge, of Boston, Mass., have filed in the Provincial Secretary's office a memorandum of association, for the incorporation of a company to be styled the Revenue Silver Mining Company. The object of the company is the digging, raising, mining and treatment of the lead and silver ores of LeTete, in the county of Charlotte, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $150,000, to be divided into thirty thousand shares of five dollars. The office or principal place of business is to be at

URN: 0604 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine;

Bay Pilot - Jan. 1, 1880 Revenue Silver Mining Co'y. - This company have just issued their prospectus, showing that the important statements contained in it are vouched for by the following board of officers, all gentlemen of standing: - D.W. Clarke, Esq., President; James W. Hersey, Secretary; Henry Vaughan, Horace Farrington, J.H. Harding and Albert Betts, Esquires, directors. The property lies at LeTete six miles from St. Andrews and nine miles from Eastport, a shaft having been sunk into the vein at a point within half a mile of the port of shipment. The vein rock can be traced for several miles, and the ore body is about 30 ft. wide. At 5 ft deep the yield to the ton, by assay of Prof. Burwash, Provincial Assayer: - At 5 feet deep yield 10 ozs 8 dwt silver $12.25 32 per cent., or 640 lbs. of lead, 35.20 and 4 ozs. 5 dwts gold -- to ton of lead 85.00 $132.45 a ton The ore is present in abundance and the cost of mining and shipment is represented as comparatively light. Besides being near water, a good post road leads through the property and the Grand Southern Railway when completed will pass within seven miles of it. A boarding house for miners, blacksmith shop and other buildings have been erected, and also appliance for raising the ore, and the Company propose erecting a concentrating furnace for abstracting the metal from the ores and reducing it to Bullion, in which form it will be shipped. The undertaking appears to be in good hands and we hope to hear of its being a success. - Tel."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice to Stockholders The Revenue Silver Mining Company's annual meeting will be held at the Company's Office, 102 Water street, on Monday, February 6, at 3 p.m. By order. C.A. Vaughan, sec'y."

Daily News - Nov. 7, 1882 Notice. A meeting of the Revenue Consolidated Mining Company, will be held on Saturday, the 11th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Henry Vaughan, in building No. 102 Water street, in the city of Saint John, for the purpose of organizing the said Corporation, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13, Chap. 98, Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick. Dated at the city of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1882. Daniel W. Clark, Albert Betts, Henry Duffell, Henry Vaughan, John H. Harding."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 27, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Oct. 28, 1882 and Weekly Transcript - Nov. 1, 1882 New Mining Company. - Messrs. Daniel W. Clark, Albert Betts, Henry Vaughan, Henry Duffell and John H. Harding, have filed a memorandum of association for the incorporation of the Revenue Consolidated Mining Company, the object of the company is the prospecting for minerals, the digging, mining, crushing, smelting and raising of ores and minerals, and the carrying on of general mining business. Capital stock $250,000 in 50,000 shares of $5 each."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1979 Silver Mining at Letete. - The prospectus of the Company which owns this property contains many encouraging facts. The ores found include lead, silver, and gold, in quantities which promise to be

URN: 0604 / 0608 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Dick Farm;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 29, 1880 Our Mining Industries.- Since the universal business depression of late years has begun to pass away, increased attention has been devoted to our mining interests. The mineral riches of Charlotte County have long been known and acknowledged, and it gratifies us to observe that of late months a fresh impetus has been given to their development. It cannot be denied that there is verge and scope enough in Charlotte for the profitable employment of capital and enterprise. The whole coast line from Lepreaux, where the anthracite coal deposit is found, around Letite where rich copper oreabounds, along the Mascarene shore and up the Magaguadavic river on both sides to the village of St. George may be described as a solid bed of silver ore, intermixed with galena, gold, etc. We recently made reference to several of the mines at Mascarene which are being operated with very gratifying prospects. At the Revenue Mine which is being vigorously prosecuted with very satisfactory results, preparations are being made to erect a crusher and other machinery. At the Dick & Williamson Mine machinery will shortly be erected and it is in contemplation to put up smelting works also. The ore is rich in silver and galena with some gold. The lodes extend inland, and some four miles distant they cross the Magaguadavic River, appearing on Silver Island, so called, and running northward. On the northern shore of the river, which is here about 200 yards wide, the vein reappears, on what is known as the Hart property, the mining rights of which have recently been secured by Mr. F.W. Andrews of this town. The mine was worked by some parties about a year ago but was surrendered to the lessor owing to insufficiency of capital to continue operations. We have recently been put in possession of some interesting facts in reference to this mine which we have pleasure in presenting to our readers. The vein is four feet wide on the top of the ground, and assays made of the ore from the surface by Professor Bailey of the New Brunswick University indicate 75 per cent of galena and 18 ounces of silver. An assay made by Prof. Fraser shows a considerable proportion of gold. The vein in this property is the true argentiferous vein. It is crossed by several smaller veins and so far as operated shows the same quality of ore, galena and silver as produced from the Silver Mine which was so successfully worked for a time, and on which operations will shortly be resumed. It is distant about 40 rods from Silver Island. Excavations to the depth only of 16 feet were made by the former proprietors, but they assert their firm belief that it is the true argentiferous lode and that with capital enough to sink the mine to the requisite depth it must be a specially remunerative property. The ore taken from the very surface, it will be seen from the assays above given, is very rich, more so indeed than that of many mines now paying large dividends in different states of the Union. The character of the

Charlotte County coast, bordering as it does on Maine, bears a very close resemblance to that state where such rich mines have so recently discovered as the Sullivan the Blue-hill etc., and where the discovery of minerals is almost of daily occurrence. At all the mines and mining privileges in and about St. George the facilities for shipment are unexcelled, and the Hart property is admirably situated in this respect. This is a feature of very material importance in the carrying on of mining operations. The Grand Southern Railway also when completed will pass near it and afford additional facilities for transportation. Of all the mines in this section none promised better on opening than this, none having had ore so rich on the surface. That it may be all that is anticipated and claimed for it by practiced men is earnestly to be desired."

URN: 0604 / 0608 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Dick Farm;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 29, 1880 Our Mining Industries.- Since the universal business depression of late years has begun to pass away, increased attention has been devoted to our mining interests. The mineral riches of Charlotte County have long been known and acknowledged, and it gratifies us to observe that of late months a fresh impetus has been given to their development. It cannot be denied that there is verge and scope enough in Charlotte for the profitable employment of capital and enterprise. The whole coast line from Lepreaux, where the anthracite coal deposit is found, around Letite where rich copper oreabounds, along the Mascarene shore and up the Magaguadavic river on both sides to the village of St. George may be described as a solid bed of silver ore, intermixed with galena, gold, etc. We recently made reference to several of the mines at Mascarene which are being operated with very gratifying prospects. At the Revenue Mine which is being vigorously prosecuted with very satisfactory results, preparations are being made to erect a crusher and other machinery. At the Dick & Williamson Mine machinery will shortly be erected and it is in contemplation to put up smelting works also. The ore is rich in silver and galena with some gold. The lodes extend inland, and some four miles distant they cross the Magaguadavic River, appearing on Silver Island, so called, and running northward. On the northern shore of the river, which is here about 200 yards wide, the vein reappears, on what is known as the Hart property, the mining rights of which have recently been secured by Mr. F.W. Andrews of this town. The mine was worked by some parties about a year ago but was surrendered to the lessor owing to insufficiency of capital to continue operations. We have recently been put in possession of some interesting facts in reference to this mine which we have pleasure in presenting to our readers. The vein is four feet wide on the top of the ground, and assays made of the ore from the surface by Professor Bailey of the New Brunswick University indicate 75 per cent of galena and 18 ounces of silver. An assay made by Prof. Fraser shows a considerable proportion of gold. The vein in this property is the true argentiferous vein. It is crossed by several smaller veins and so far as operated shows the same quality of ore, galena and silver as produced from the Silver Mine which was so successfully worked for a time, and on which operations will shortly be resumed. It is distant about 40 rods from Silver Island. Excavations to the depth only of 16 feet were made by the former proprietors, but they assert their firm belief that it is the true argentiferous lode and that with capital enough to sink the mine to the requisite depth it must be a specially remunerative property. The ore taken from the very surface, it will be seen from the assays above given, is very rich, more so indeed than that of many mines now paying large dividends in different states of the Union. The character of the Charlotte County coast, bordering as it does on Maine, bears a very close resemblance to that state where such rich mines have so recently discovered as the Sullivan the Blue-hill etc., and where the discovery of minerals is almost of daily occurrence. At all the mines and mining privileges in and about St. George the facilities for shipment are unexcelled, and the Hart property is admirably situated in this respect. This is a feature of very material importance in the carrying on of mining operations. The Grand Southern Railway also when completed will pass near it and afford additional facilities for transportation. Of all the mines in this section none promised better on opening than this, none having had ore so rich on the surface. That it may be all that is anticipated and claimed for it by practiced men is earnestly to be desired."

URN: 0604 / 0691 / 0051 / 0688 / Z2 / G3 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Bathurst Copper;
R8 / GEOL / Gold Mine Gully; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
Stone, etc.; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1880 Minerals No. 2. - Geological Sequence Collection of the N.H.S. - Passing around to the northern side of the table where the mineral exhibits are placed another upright case comes into view, containing a collection of New Brunswick minerals, the property of the Natural History Society. They are chiefly for the instruction of the student and geologist, and with this object are arranged in geological sequence; that is, the minerals of each of the rock formations which exist in the Province are grouped together and so arranged that they present to the eye the natural succession of the formations in time, the oldest, or Laurentian, which from its position is called the fundamental or formation gneiss in Scotland, being represented by a row of minerals on the lower shelf - minerals which have been found mostly in the neighborhood of St. John. On looking over them we observe that they are mostly minerals from the limestones of the Town of Portland, together with ornamental varieties of these limestones, and a few minerals and ores from the gneissic rocks. The second shelf contains the minerals of the Huronian, a formation which in other parts of America has proved to be rich in metalliferous deposits. One is not surprised, therefore, to see a preponderance of the ores of metals among the minerals on this shelf. There are here also specimens of the Indian pipe stone, and of barytes, a mineral used in the manufacture of paint. More than half of the minerals on this shelf are from the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Mispeck to Upper Salmon River in Albert County. On the third shelf are shown minerals of Silurian formation. Here also there is a great preponderance of metallic ores, including iron, lead, antimony, manganese, copper and zinc. The ores of this formation are from various parts of the Province, including the coast of Charlotte County, York

County and the neighborhood of Woodstock and Bathurst. The localities of antimony ore are in this formation, and it is the one in which gold has (so far) been found in this Province. The Devonian formation present but a meager display of minerals, rock crystal from Musquash and anthracite from Lepreaux being all that are shown from it. The next formation, however, abounds in handsome and valuable minerals. Such are the manganese ores, which, though occurring in the Silurian, are in far greater abundance and perfection in this. Agate, carnelian, and chalcedony, ornamental stones, are chiefly found in this formation (Lower Carboniferous) in New Brunswick. Gypsum, alabaster and albertite are also valuable minerals, and abundant in this formation. With the exception of coal the next formation(Coal Measures) does not show valuable minerals in any abundance except at Bathurst, where there is a considerable deposit of copper mixed with lignite or coal. This copper deposit is interesting as showing how organic matter (decaying plants, &c.) can seize upon metals in solution in water and produce ore bed; and it is also interesting as showing how the minerals of one formation may be derived from another, for the copper ore the Tetu-a-gouche (Bathurst) of the Silurian slates are considered to be the source of the copper in the coal measures near Bathurst. From the Triassic, which in New Brunswick is confined to the island of Grand Manan, only two minerals are shown, and they are of a kind quite abundant in the North Mountains of Nova Scotia. Lastly, on the top shelf are displayed the minerals which have been found in the recent deposits of New Brunswick, viz., the surfaces, clays, sand, etc. The ores shown in this group are due to chemical changes which have transferred them from older formations, as the Silurian and the coal measures to the surface bed. The most interesting mineral shown here is the selenite crystal of gypsum taken from a spring in Sussex, showing how the formation of mineral species in crystalline form is going on at present time. Altogether, this collection, though not very large, is sufficient to show the great range in time during which the minerals species of New Brunswick have been formed, and the preponderance of certain kinds (as the metallic ores) in some formations and scarcity in others. Other Collections of Minerals in The Exhibition. - This case contains also a small collection of combustible minerals of New Brunswick, which is complete, however, in that it contains specimens from all the districts where combustible minerals in quantity sufficient to be economically available for fuel has beenfound. The collection contains coal from Grand Lake, anthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous shale from the Caledonia works in Albert, and other minerals of less importance. On the table beside the case containing theexhibit of the Natural History Society stands a flat case with the ores and products of the Revenue Silver Mining Company, whose mine is situated on Letete Peninsula in Charlotte Co. They exhibit a quantity of specimens of galena and zinc blende, which, by the analyses of Prof. Jno. Burwash, are shown to contain both silver and gold in quantities from $16 to $22 per ton, the gold appearing mostly in the blende-ore. This company show in their case a sample of the ore ground to a fine powder, and in the same dish a button of silver, produced by the reducing process which the powder undergoes, as a sample of the actual product of the mine. Next the box of silver ores is a handsome show case in which Mr. Wm. F. Best exhibits a tastefully arranged collection of Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, comprising such as are used for fuel for the production of metals, and various processes in the arts. Among these may be mentioned coal from Grand Lake, Albert Coal, from Hillsboro, Red Granite, from St. George, atnimony ore and metal, Pottery clay, Iron ore from Woodstock, Manganese from Sussex, Graphite from Portland, and Lime from various localities, with Red Ochre, Lead ore, etc. On the opposite side of the table is a case containing samples of silver ore from Yarmouth, N.S., sent by Mr. F. Killam and others by Mr. R. Sentall, fromKing's County, N.B. There are also turned and polished balls of red granite from the workshop of Mr. O'Neill, at St. George. In this case also Mr. Markham has placed his Electric Batteries to show the means by which that powerful and useful explosive dynamite, or giant powder, is operated in the modern methods of mining. Near by, on the table, stands a box of copper conducting wire, so that all the necessary apparatus, except the fuse, caps and the dynamite are present. Between the two stands Mr. Markham's case ofManganese ores, showing all the varieties worked at the mine, including Pyrolusite (the most valuable),manganite, a variety supposed to be braunite and an ore mixed with iron. Hematite iron ore encrusting the manganese, is also shown. These latter ores were formerly thrown away as waste products, but have now become valuable in connection with the modern processes used in the production of steel. Beside Mr. Markham's case is a box of silver-lead ore from Mr. Wanamake of St. Martin's. The crown ornament of the Mineral Department for beauty and elegance, is the display of Petroleum and its products from the wells of Ontario. Nothing could be more chaste and striking than the ornamental work in paraffine wax, exhibited under Mr. Bullock's charge, in a large show case in the middle of the table. The centre is occupied by a handsome pyramid in bleached wax and the ends by ornamental tablets of the same material. The rest of the case is filled by masses of wax and various ornamental objects made from it. On the table near by are samples of crude wax, and of the tar, gum and coke taken from the distilling retorts; and also of the oil in various conditions, from the crude oil as it flows from the wells, to the products prepared for lubricating purposes and for illumination. Scattered through the building are other exhibits which may be considered as belonging to the Department of Minerals, such as the trophy of the Spring Hill Mining Co.; the marble manufactures of Messrs. McNamee, the freestone of the Budres & Bay of Fundy Co.'s and of J.M.Steeves and Co., &c. But most of those have been described elsewhere."

URN: 0604 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Ganong Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 10, 1880 Nova Scotia mining (long) .... Silver Mining in New Brunswick is carried on at the Revenue mines, Mascarene, in Charlotte county, in which Mr. J.H. Harding and others are interested. Many tons of ore have been taken up, and the yield is considered very encouraging. There are at least two other silver leads worked in the same neighborhood, under the auspices of Messrs. Ganong and other parties from St. Stephen."

URN: 0604 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Granite; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1880 Minerals. - We had to limit our reporter yesterday in this department. He continues his notes today. ..... Canadian petroleum and its products are exhibited by Mr. Joseph Black..... In the collection of minerals from the Mechanics Institute, which we already enumerated, pretty specimens of amianthus or rock-silk, and asbestos from Charlotte Co., are to be seen. They occur in serpentine, a green mineral, of which specimens are also exhibited.On the upper shelf Mr. John O'Neil exhibits polished granite, red and grey.The zinc blende in the collection of the Revenue Silver Mining Co. contains 1.13-00 oz. troy weight of gold to the ton, not 13-00 as reported in our issue of yesterday. Probably if the mine were deepened a larger percentage might be found. The specimens from which the assays were made were taken from 10 to 15 feet below the surface only. The silver and lead ores found in this company's mine at Letete are worth $61.20 per ton, according to the assay of Prof. Burwash. The mine has not been sunk more than 50 feet yet. Nova Scotia

URN: 0605 / 0019 / 0311 / IDX_Names: Letang Peninsula; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 6, 1869 Notes of a trip to Charlotte County.- ... In company with a gentleman from St. John who is interested in mining operations, I drove down to L'Etang, where a copper and lead mine has lately been opened by a Halifax company, and from the specimens of ore they have already taken out they are quite sanguine of its becoming a profitable speculation. I understood there was a larger mine at L'Etete, where a number of men are employed, and which is being worked to great advantage. In fact, the whole vicinity abounds with copper and lead, which I believe, with enterprise and capital to develop these minerals, would prove a source of wealth to the owners, as well as give great impetus to the trade of this county. S."

URN: 0606 / IDX_Names: Hatt Farm;
Morning Freeman - Oct. 26, 1877 Rich Galena Mine. - Mr. Henry Murphy, of St. George, brought to our office a very rich looking specimen of galena ore, embedded in quartz. This was taken from the surface of a lode lately discovered on the farm of Mr. Hatt, of L'Etang, Co. Charlotte. The lode is three and a half feet wide, and runs to the sea side, where it shows for the whole distance on the face of the cliff, which is eighteen feet high. The lode is known to extend to the length of three-quarters of a mile. Some of the ore taken from the surface was tested lately and found to contain one hundred and fifty pounds of lead, and three pounds five pwts. of silver to the ton of ore. The whole district appears to abound in minerals, and should receive the attention of capitalists. This mine, if it prove to be as rich and as easily worked as it promises to be, should yield a handsome return on any reasonable investment."

URN: 0608 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 9, 1879 Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of the incorporation of Thaddeus W. Dick, Isaac Williamson and Stephen H. Dick, of Letete, and Solomon B. Pool, Calais, and John Wetherbee, Boston, under the name of the Dick and Williamson Mining Co., to develop and work the mining property on Lot No. 7 on the Mascarene Grant, St. George. Capital 100,000 shares at $1 each. Office at the mine."

URN: 0608 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 9, 1880 and St. Croix Courier - Jan. 15, 1880 New Companies. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of the incorporation of Thaddeus W. Dick, Isaac Williamson and Stephen H. Dick, of Letete, and Solomon B. Pool, Calais, and John Wetherbee, Boston, under the name of the Dick and Williamson Mining Co., to develop and work the mining property on Lot No. 7 on the Mascarene Grant, St. George, capital: 100,000 shares at $1 each. Office at the mine."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 17, 1908 30 Years Ago. - We have in our office samples of rock from the mines of Thaddeus Dick, containing galenite, etc., which has been assayed by Professor Burwash, provincial assayer, and yielding 26 ounces, 7 dwt of silver to the ton. Another assay gives copper, silver and lead about equal parts, say about $15.000 to the ton."

URN: 0608 / 0604 / 0311 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Letete Mine; Ganong Mine;
Bay Pilot - Aug. 12, 1880 To the Editor of the Bay Pilot: Mascarene, St. George, N.B. July 31st 1880 Sir:- In your number of July 29th I notices an article on the probable productiveness of the minerals of Charlotte County, signed J.B.K. on which I beg leave, through your valuable columns, to make a few comments. He claims to have tested galena from all parts of the Province and has not found a sufficient amount of silver in any samples to pay the cost of extracting. I wish to state, that by the Patterson Process lead ores are successfully desilvered as low as 3 ounces per ton of metallic lead. And at the Dick & Williamson Mine, in Mascarene, St, George, N.B., the surface galena has yielded in every assay upward of 25 ounces of silver, and in many, from 1/4 of an ounce to 21 dwt. of gold per ton, with from 55 to 65 per cent of pure lead, which has given our surface ores when dressed a value of from $65, to $105 per ton. The Boardman, Revenue and Mascarene Mines, on the same belt, produces ores of the same class. I don't wish to convey the idea that we have quantity of the above ores on the surface to pay the necessary outlay of developing the mines and purchasing the machinery &c., but when such ores are found in veins of such magnitude, with abundance of remains of soluble sulphates, our hopes for the future need not fail us. He also stated. A separate assay and of choice samples is of no importance whatever, either qualitative or quantitative value. Now to say the least, we can only ascertain if our veins contain true value in their surface ores by actual analysis, and their probable productiveness by their geological and mineralogical features. He further mentioned a 3 per cent. error, I too claim it an error, but do not wish all men in this section of the

County, interested in said business, to be held up to the public as novices because an inexperienced man made an error. Again he said, The effectual working of a mine cannot be done by book reading but by long and practical experience. He should have added, and such experience to be obtained in the district in which the mines are to be operated. For we have the monuments of either inexperience or careless neglect left behind in this section of the County in the form of the Wheal Louisiana Mine, and others formerly worked by men whose knowledge and practical experience was obtained in foreign countries, principally Cornwall or Devon, Eng. which has been a great injury to some very promising copper properties in this part of the County, and would say in conclusion, that hard has been the task to raise mining from the state of lethargy into which it has been plunged by such management in this place. Thad. W. Dick"

URN: 0608 / 0604 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Ganong Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 17, 1880 An Exploring Visit to the Mascarene Mines.- On Saturday at about 2 p.m. two prominent gentlemen of St. Stephen, accompanied by a member of the Courier staff, started in the yacht Jessie M. for Mascarene, for the purpose of visiting the mines at that place, and of seeing for themselves that portion of Charlotte County so famed of late for its rich mineral deposits. A strong northerly wind was blowing and the boat, skipped merrily over the waves, passing, in rapid succession, the Raven's Head, Devil's Head, Doucett's Island, and other points of the river and bay all well known to local boatmen, and, after a sail of three hours and a half, reached the shore a short distance above the village of Letete. The party landed on a fine gravelly beach, above which was a beautiful green spot, sheltered on one side by a lofty cliff and on the other by a growth of scrub spruce. Here, as everything had been arranged for a night in camp, the tent was pitched, a fire kindled and a heavy meal partaken of. Then, each having assumed an easy position before the blazing logs, cigars were lighted and past experiences recalled and related for mutual entertainment. The member of the party who had taken upon himself the duties of maid-of-all-work having washed the dishes and made a bed of canvas and quilts, the light was extinguished and soon all were asleep except the Courier man, who, whether disturbed by the prickings of a guilty conscience or disquieted by the change of situation, could not rest until at last, lulled by the mingled harmony of the song of some frogs, which occupied an adjacent marsh, the splash of the waters on the shore and the vociferous snoring of his companions, he succumbed to the influence of the god of dreams. Early next morning the journey to the mines was begun. Calling on the way at the residence of Capt. Simpson, who conducts the mining operations of the Revenue Company, the party were joined by that gentleman and the genial Mr. Thieckens of St. George. Continuing their onward march, they passed some cuts where the Mascarene Company had been prospecting, and at length arrived at the scene of the operations of the Revenue Company. Capt. Simpson has sunk a shaft to the depth of about forty feet and some fine specimens of are have been obtained. The representative of the Courier, accompanied by the captain, descended the shaft and saw the numerous passages which have been run in every direction, in search of the main lode. Buildings have been erected and the neighborhood presents every appearance of a vigorous prosecution of the work. The Ganong Bros. and Haley & Boardman mine was next visited. Although the operations at this point have not been extensive, the results of prospecting show a large deposit of mineral matter and, no doubt, when the shaft is sunk, the yield will be considerable. The vein worked by the Revenue Company and that on which the hopes of Dick & Williamson corporation depend both cross this lot, and the prospect of success, is even more favorable here than in either of the other mines visited. The members of the party then directed their steps to the Dick & Williamson property, which was reached after a long tramp over a rough road. Mr. Dick has erected a residence and other necessary buildings right on the ground. All his operations have been carried on in a hill which, from an examination of the ores obtained from several parts of it, seems to be composed principally of copper, lead and silver ores. At the surface, the main shaft is about 160 feet above the level of the sea and extends downward 36 feet. Lately, the expectations of discovering a lode sufficiently large and rich to repay the company for the expenses attending their operations have been strengthened by the discovery of several small veins in one of the galleries running out from the main shaft, which, while continually growing larger, appear to tend towards one another so that hopes are entertained of a union of all these in one. The company intend to purchase a borer, by which a depth of 250 feet may be reached and the work of prospecting considerably facilitated. Mr. Dick has strong and reasonable faith in the richness of the deposits in the ground which he is working and thinks that in the end, his perseverance will be rewarded. Having obtained several specimens of ore the party retraced their steps to the shore and after having a hearty hand-shaking of the friends they had met, took up the tent, packed it, together with the cooking utensils, on board, and re-embarked. The boat's bow was turned towards home, the sheet hauled flat aft in response to the breeze the Jessie M. careened gracefully over and dashed forward, and being fairly started, each one settled himself

URN: 0612 / IDX_Names: Oliver Cameron;

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 14, 1893 St. George.- Mr. Clarke, who has opened the copper mine at Back Bay, states that the lead has turned out all he expected and he anticipates a large and valuable find of copper. He expects to employ a large number of men in the near future."

URN: 0632 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 13, 1872 and Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 17, 1872 and Morning Freeman - Aug. 20, 1872 Mines at St.

Stephen. - The Calais Times speaks of some valuable mines which have recently been discovered at St. David's, Charlotte Co., ten miles from St. Stephen, and on the line of the St. Stephen Branch Railway. The specimens present the appearance of being richly impregnated with minerals, which from a careful analysis have been proved to be copper, silver and lead. The quartz containing these metals is found near the surface, and becomes richer as the depth increases. The mineral veins extend over six or seven hundred acres, and wherever examined give indications of possessing a high proportion of metal. As the mines are but a few miles distant from a shipping port, and possesses every facility for transportation, they can be worked with comparatively small expense. These mines are owned mainly by Mr. George M.

URN: 0632 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1872 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 28, 1872 Mineral Deposits in St. David.- The parish of St. David promises to be fruitful in mineral wealth. Professor Bailey's explorations satisfied him on this point several years ago, but little was said on the subject until last year, when Capt. William Porter, who had experience in mines abroad, began a systematic plan of investigation and was before long rewarded with abundant discoveries. He and Geo. Porter, Esq., have succeeded in obtaining the right of mining on 700 acres of land where lead, silver and copper ores are found in great abundance. The mining leases cover the farms of Messrs. Connick, Spalding, Douglass, B. McCann and Maxwell. This summer there has been a good deal of prospecting done, and the Messrs. Porter have sunk several shafts with most encouraging results. The writer recently visited the place, which was situated in the parish of St. David, about two miles beyond Moore's Mills. The ore, which appears to be inexhaustible, gives indications of great richness. They have been analyzed by Messrs. Merrick and Gray, of Boston, and are found to be very valuable. These deposits are so situated that the expense of procuring them must be small. Located so near the line of Railway, transportation would be comparatively easy; and we think we see in this an enterprise that cannot fail to add materially to the wealth of our County and Province. We hope a good strong company will be formed so that these mines may be successfully operated."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 29, 1880 St. Stephen. - Mining. - It is rumored that a company has been formed in England to work a copper mine near Moore's Mills. Charlotte County abounds in valuable minerals, and may yet become a rich mining

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 21, 1902 30 Years Ago. - The parish of St. David promises to be rich in mineral wealth. Professor Bailey's explorations satisfied him on this point several years ago, but little was said on the subject until last year when Captain Wm. Porter, who had experience in mines abroad, began a systematic plan of investigation and was rewarded with abundant discoveries. He and Geo. M. Porter have obtained the mining right on seven hundred acres of land where lead, silver and copper ores are found ingreat abundance. The mining leases cover the farms of Messrs. Connick, Spalding, Douglas, McCann and Maxwell. Several shafts have been sunk with most encouraging results."

URN: 0632 / 0586 / 0311 / 0608 / 0604 / 2055 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island; Letete Mine; Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Hartt Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 15, 1880 Our Mining Industries.- Mining in Charlotte County is about to assume a leading position among our local industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals, which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore, that there development is no longer a matter of speculation, but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity, we are pleased to learn, has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are now actively employed in the Revenue Mine at that place, which is controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore, as we are informed, shows that it produces $132 of silver and 4 ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick & Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $98 in silver and gold, $21 of which was in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Company are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of the stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock, we learn, has recently advanced 50 per cent., and no more shares are to be sold at present. As soon as spring opens work is to be commenced on Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury Mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt Mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens & McLean, which embraces 16 acres, has recently changed hands, and arrangements are now being made to work the mine. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich, and will no doubt prove equally as productive. The shipping facilities from all these mines are the very best. It is stated also that a company will shortly"

URN: 0632 / 2009 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills; Moores Mills Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1880 St. Stephen. - A company in England are to commence operations during the summer, in a copper minenear Moore's Mills, to determine whether there is enough to make the thing pay the working or mot. That locality is also said to have a lead and a gold mine."

URN: 0633 / IDX_Names: Basswood Ridge;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 21, 1977 Written in 1939 by pupils of Basswood Ridge School. - Gold Mine. - One day when Walker Blakely was examining the land he had lately purchased from the Cumming's lot, he discovered a rock projecting from the ground with crystals on it. It occurred to him at the time that it might be gold. This thought remained with him and when prospectors came to Scotch Ridge he had them come and look his land over. They believed the rocks had gold in them so they started blasting July 10, 1929. They worked it considerably during the year. Specimens were sent to Milton Hershey in Montreal. He found a small percentage of gold and a trace of silver. He would allow $2.40 a ton, which is very good for top material. The men who worked in the mine were Walter Blakely, Herbert Linton, Stillman Matheson, Harvey Caldwell, Colin Smith and Ernest Matheson. The mine wasn't worked to any extent because they hadn't the proper instruments to work with. They could borrow a diamond drill but they would have been responsible for any damage done to it. It hasn't been opened again for three years because of the lack of capital."

URN: 0633 / 0007 / 2033 / IDX_Names: Basswood Ridge; Lake George Antimony; Scotch Ridge;

Agriculture and Geology of Maine, 1862 - by S.L. Goodale, pp. 423-424 Gold ... Across the river in New Brunswick, upon land of Mr. Bolton of St. Stephens, is another locality where gold has been found. Its distance from Sprague's Falls cannot be very great, as it is about nine miles north-west from the Calais Bridge. The exact locality of the gold is in plumbaginous slate, very black and greasy. Near it is a large boss of quartz, with sub veins of quartz running through it; and there are also near by veins of quartz containing pyrites. These two localities are the most promising of anything seen by us in the St. Croix country. ... Mr. Steadman ... A very remarkable vein of the sulphuret of antimony has recently been opened in Prince William, New Brunswick. It is not a great distance from the Maine boundary; and the rock is the same mica schist

URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 12, 1862 Williams Copper Mining Company, Incorporated under Act of Assembly, April, 1862. This mine is opened in the Parish of Alma, Albert County, Capital $120,000.00 in 6000 shares of $20.00 each, limited liability. The undersigned has received instructions to dispose of One Thousand Shares of the above named Mining Stock, at a bonus of two dollars per share; this bonus to cover a portion of the outlay incurred up to the present date, in the cost of exploration, the first years rent of the Mining lease, labor driving adit level 175 feet, and sinking shaft 25 feet, with the cost of tools, &c., &c. Purchasers of the stock will be placed on the same feeling as the original holders of the shares, and will be only liable for such calls or assessments as may be ordered by the Directors for the time being, to carry out the objects of the Company. The Mine, and the land on which it is situated, is held under lease from Mr. James McKinley on favorable and equitable terms. The deposit of ore, at and near the surface of this Williams' Mine, is seldom exceeded on this, or on the European Continent, and from being situated within a mile of a place of shipment on the Bay of Fundy, of easy access, and open navigation ten months in the year, its advantages are of the highest order for the profitable carrying out of Mining operations. The locality, and the extent of the lode of ore, have been inspected by prominent Mining Engineers from Cornwall, England, the United States, and of this Province, who all concur in opinion, that so far as the lode has been examined, it affords indications of a most extensive deposit which may yield thousands of tons of copper ore for a series of years. The Mining of Copper Ore is generally considered most profitable. Referring to the London Mining Journal of the 23rd August last, we find that in Cornwall, the Buller Mine, upon an outlay of £1280 stg., has yielded in profits £287,884 and at one period was sold for £500,000. The Travessan Mine upon an outlay of £32 10s. 0d per share, has sold for £2,700 0s. 0d. per share, its profits attaining the sum of £449,040 0s. 0d. Browny, West Tretheltan and Tretheltan Mines upon trifling outlays, speedily realized £200,000 0s. 0d., value of ores and £80,000 0s. 0d. of profits. Copper Hill Mine, is selling for £85 per share or 100 per cent premium, and is declaring handsome dividends. East Basset Mine sold at one time for £100,000 0s. 0d., and North Basset for £250,000 0s. 0d., and the expenditure upon both mines amount to only £27,104 0s. 0d. The Basset Mine, £2,624 0s. 0d., paid up less declared dividends to the amount of £299, 520 0s. 0d., and has sold at £400 per share. The above statistics belong in a single small district in England. To take a wider range we may mention South Caradan Mine £1 5s. 0d. per share paid up, now selling at £350 per share. The Devon great consols, £1 0s. 0d. per share paid up, now selling for £450 per share. It is a well known fact that no metal fluctuates less in price than copper, if we except gold and silver; and that next to iron, copper attains the largest consumption from its being so extensively used in the industrial arts. It is estimated that an outlay, not to exceed one dollar per share, will fully test the capabilities of the Williams Mine for profitable working in future. The subscription list of shares will be kept open until the 1st November, subscribers will have the right of voting in the Directors and Office bearers and passing the bye-laws of the Company. A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. St. John, Oct. 1862 Wm. McKay."

Morning News - Mar. 5, 1862 Fredericton. - Tilly ... (introduced) ... one ... (bill) .... to incorporate the Williams Mining Co."

URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

Morning Freeman - Sep. 11, 1862 We were shown on Wednesday morning a lot of copper ore from Upper Salmon River, Albert county, which, if the information afforded be correct, is one of the most promising discoveries yet made in the Province. This mine is owned by the Williams Mining Company. We are informed that the ore was first found in alluvial soil, and afterwards traced to the solid rock, where a vein of from six to eight feet was found. The walls are distinct, the surface having been stripped the vein is visible for a considerable distance. The sample taken from one of the casks shown us is, we are assured, worth from £25 to £30 sterling per ton. A block of ore, from this mine, weighing 300 lbs. lies at the office of William Davison, Esq., Princess street, for inspection."

Morning News - Sep. 15, 1862 The Williams Mining Company. - A specimen of the copper ore, taken from this company's mine, which is located in the parish of Alma, Albert County, can be seen at this office. Some shipments have been made to England, where it brought about $107 per ton, and some to the States, realizing $112 per ton. We hope the future operations of the Company may be successful."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 19, 1862 The Williams Mining Company. - A specimen of the copper ore, taken from the company's mine, which is situated in the parish of Alma, Albert County can be seen at this Office. Some shipments have been made to England, where it brought about $107 per ton, and some to the States, realizing $112 per ton. We hope the future operations of the company may be successful. - News"

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 19, 1870 Copper Mines, Albert County.- An Alma, A.C., correspondent informs the Moncton Times that the Copper Mines there are turning out well. He says that the mine in charge of Mr. Waters is exceedingly rich and that abundance of copper is obtained from that under the control of Mr. Garrett. Mr. G has only ten men employed at present, but more will be added shortly. He has a shaft sunk about 60 feet."

Chignecto Post, Page 2 - Thursday, August 25, 1870 NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS - The copper ore at Alma, Albert County is rich and abundant; two mines are being worked."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 2, 1870 The Alma Copper Mines, the property of Mr. A Garrett, are attracting the attention of mining gentlemen. They are situated in the Parish of Alma, about four miles east of Point Wolf, and one to two miles west of Salmon River, near the coast. Several new buildings have been erected, and fifteen to twenty men are regularly employed. The property embraces about two hundred acres of land, on which some eight or ten tests have been made, in each case developing a fine appearance of copper. The main shaft has been sunk 45 feet, passing through several copper veins, and reaching a large deposit, showing a surface of 9 feet wide, the vein being probably 2 feet thick, and of indefinite extent. The yield of pure copper is all the way from 3 to 30 per cent., the average being about twenty per cent. Mr. Garrett has been at work about three months, and has raised and has on hand over three hundred tons of ore, which is destined, probably, for Swansea, Wales. Specimens of the ore may be seen at this office. The undertaking, we believe, is likely to prove remunerative, as may be inferred from the fact that a number of New York capitalists will probably invest in the

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 8, 1879 Albert. - Prospecting for copper is now the order of the day in the parish of Alma. The matter has been favorably reported upon in what is called the McKinley claim, lands have been leased, and work, it is said, will be begun almost immediately. Should employment be given to an hundred men, as is reported, it will be a grand thing these

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 20, 1879 Alma, Aug. 16. - A gentleman connected with a Newfoundland copper mining firm has been prospecting for copper in this vicinity, and has leased a lot some three miles below the village, from which there had previously been copper ore taken."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 9, 1879 Copper in Albert County.- Dr. Earle, agent forMr. Ellershansen, of Newfoundland copper notoriety, has secured a number of leases at Salmon River preparatory to prospecting for copper. He will superintend operations there himself this fall."

Weekly Transcript - Aug. 23, 1882 Albert County Notes. - It is expected that mining operations will be commenced in the parish of Alma before very long. That section presents some of the finest indications of copper and silver to be found in the county, and several attempts have been made to develop them, but have not been prosecuted to any great extent. Mr. Alex Harrigan has taken mining leases of a large areain the interest of some Boston capitalists who intend to thoroughly prospect the locality. Mr. Harrigan has made several visits to the locus a quo, and from what he has seen, feels very sanguine of striking a large body of metal. Of his anticipations are realized, it will be a fine thing for Alma, a good thing for the county, and a big thing for the Company. Copper and silver are not the only precious and"

Chignecto Post - Aug. 24, 1882 Mr. Alex. Harrigan, agent for Boston parties, has been prospecting Alma, A.C., and has found copper, and secured leases."
URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1882 Mining.- Mr. Harrigan has a number of men working a copper mine on the property of Mr. George McKinley, Alma. Two shafts have been sunk, one 28 feet deep and another 12 feet deep. In the former the seam of ore is 18 inches wide and in the latter 2 inches wide. The rock is free milling ore and the mine gives promise of being very valuable. A large quantity of this ore has been shipped to Boston. - Maple Leaf."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 23, 1882 Two shafts have been sunk in the property of Mr.Geo. McKinley, Alma, and a vein of copper ore 18 inches thick has been found. The Maple Leaf says a large quantity has been shipped to Boston."

Weekly Freeman - Nov. 25, 1882 Work is being prosecuted at a copper mine on the property of Geo. McKinley, Alma, A.C. Some of the ore has been shipped to Boston."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 4, 1891 A large quartz vein carrying copper of excellent quality has lately been uncovered in the parish of Alma, Albert county. Active measures for its development will probably be undertaken at an early date."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 4, 1891 Copper Vein in Albert County.- A large quartz vein carrying copper of excellent quality has lately been uncovered in the parish of Alma, Albert County. Active measures for its development will probably be undertaken at an early date."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 5, 1891 Copper in Albert County. - Mr. A.E. MacIntyre, of this city, has analyzed specimens of the ore from a small crop lead near the great quartz vein referred to in our report of yesterday, averaging 21 per cent of

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 5, 1891 Copper in Albert County. - A large fissure vein of copper bearing quartz has recently been discovered near Alma, in Albert county, and is now receiving the attention of mining experts interested in its

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1891 Copper Ore in Albert County. - Samples of copper ore, taken from a small cross vein, near the large fissure vein of copper bearing quartz recently found near Alma, have been analyzed by Mr. McIntyre. They show twenty-one per cent. of metallic copper."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 8, 1891 Copper Ore. - Twenty one per cent. of metallic copper ore was returned as the result of the analysis of samples of ore from the McKinley farm near Alma, Albert Co."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 10, 1891 Copper in Albert County. - The J. McKinley farm, near Alma, in Albert county, during the past twenty-five years or more, has been the scene of many and varied explorations for copper; where, extending over and beyond this farm, northerly, small pieces of copper ore, widely distributed, had been found, and where, of later date, Mr. James I. Fellows and others interested with him discovered a small vein containing very rich ore, but not of sufficient extent to be worked profitably. The finding of a large boulder in the road ditch a few years ago, induced other operations of cutting and tunnelling without success. These facts having come to the knowledge of the Mineral Developing Company of this city, they recently instituted a further search which has resulted in the discovery of a large fissure vein of copper- bearing quartz, extending a mile or more in a northerly direction across the McKinley farm, supposed to carry the parent vein from which the ore of the cross vein and boulder was supplied. - St. John Globe."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 11, 1891 and Chignecto Post - Dec. 17, 1891 Copper in Albert County. - Says the St. John Gazette: Some twenty five years ago attention was first called to the existence of copper ore on the McKinley grant, near Alma. A party of St. John gentlemen numbering four, of whom Mr. James I. Fellows was one, visited the premises. The exhibit then consisted of specimens that had been turned over to Mr. McKinley when plowing in his field. No vein had then been discovered. Some years later Mr. Fellows found on his farm a small cross vein of three or four inches and removed several tons of ore of a very fine quality but owing to the narrowness of the vein, it could not be profitably worked and was abandoned. Of latter date still, a boulder of about three hundred pounds, carrying about eighty per cent of copper was uncovered in a road ditch not many yards from the cross vein, and gave rise to numerous cuttings and tunnelling without finding the parent vein, search for which was again abandoned. During the past autumn the Mineral Development Company of this city instituted a further search by an expert of wide experience in copper and silver mining, with the result that discovery has been made of a very broad and lengthy fissure vein of copper bearing quartz, extending for a mile or more, across and beyond the McKinley, Boyle and other grants, and supposed to carry the present vein from which the cross vein is an offshoot."

Weekly Record - Fri. Dec. 11, 1891 The recent discovery at Alma, A. Co., of copper- bearing quartz in a fissure vein of great width and length, the ore from which is superior quality, will probably be followed by early efforts to determine the quantity of ore which may be found available for shipment."
URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 15, 1891 Albert County Copper. - Since the last notice of the discovery of the large copper-bearing quartz vein near Alma, James Robertson, miner, late underground foreman of the Albert coal mines at Hillsboro, and Chas. A. Calhoun, licensee of the Alma copper property, have returned from prospecting northward on this vein, and report its continued extension a long way beyond points previously uncovered."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 15, 1891 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 15, 1891 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 16, 1891

Copper in Albert County. - Mr. Chas. A. Calhoun, of Albert Mines, who has license to search the Alma copper property, accompanied by Mr. James Robertson, miner, late underground foreman for the once celebrated Albert coal mines, have recently returned from a further exploration of the great copper bearing quartz vein lately discovered there and reports the extension of this vein northerly a long way beyond what had been previously known; now about a mile long, showing at outcrop a breadth of 10 to 15 feet."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 26, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Mar. 20, 1891 and S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1891 Joint Stock Companies... The Royal Gazette of March 18th has notice of three new joint stock companies. The New Brunswick Mineral Developing company, whose object is shown by its name, has $50,000 capital. The incorporators are J. deWolfe Spurr, G. Wetmore Merritt, Henry Allison Drury, Robert Caldwell Elkin and Byron Gordon Taylor. The first three are the Provisional

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 24, 1892 and Daily Times - Aug. 25, 1892 New Brunswick Mineral Development Company. - A meeting of applicants for shares in the proposed Alma Copper Company was held at the office of the New Brunswick Mineral Development Company on Tuesday. The meeting was called for the following purposes:To present the report by the company of evidence of increasing quantities of copper ore developed in their explorations upon the property in the parish of Alma in Albert county, and To give notice that the second 5,000 shares mentioned in the prospectus of the proposed Alma Copper Company will be open for ten days for applications for allotment. The report showed that $1,225 has already been paid on shares and that the expenditures have been about $1,300. Active operations in exploring were begun in March last and many evidences of valuable copper ore have been found. The Mineral Developing Company recommended the further prosecution of researches once the prospects of rich reward for the venture were far better now than when operating commenced. The report was accepted. Capt. Brown, mining superintendent at Alma reported verbally on the operations. Mr. A.E. McIntyre, analytical chemist, had examined some of the quartz and found 38.48 per cent of pure copper, which is an unusually large quantity. Mr. J. DeWolfe Spurr is the president of the company."

URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 24, 1892 The Alma Copper Company. - A Most Gratifying Report Submitted to the Shareholders at a Meeting Yesterday. - A meeting of the applicants for shares in the proposed Alma Copper Company was held at the office of the New Brunswick Mineral Developing company yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held for the purpose of hearing a report of increased quantities of rich copper ore developed by explorations upon the property at Alma, A.C.; to give notice that the second five thousand shares mentioned in the prospectus of the proposed Alma Copper company will be open for applications for allotments to afford to each applicant having this priority of right an opportunity to determine whether he will or will not apply for any or all of the shares. The report presented was as follows: The New Brunswick Mineral Developing company presents the following report, pursuant to its obligations set forth on the prospectus of the Alma Copper company. That J. deWolfe Spurr is in possession of the assignment to him of the crown license mentioned and set forth on page eight of the prospectus, and holds the same in trust for the uses and purposes stated in said prospectus. That applications for the first 5,000 shares offered were duly received. Twenty-five cents per share has been paid on 4,900 of these shares, amounting to $1,225. That the expenditures to date, with liabilities incurred, will amount to about $1,500. That active explorations superintended by Captain O.B. Brown were begun about 1st March last, continued that month, discontinued during the month of April, resumed on the 2nd of May and thence continued to this date, with the following results: That the fissure vein of copper bearing quartz referred to in the first page of the prospectus has been explored, vast bodies of quartz showing copper have been exposed on its middle section near the top of the mountain. There is a large exposure, apparently of the same vein, about half a mile to the southward and eastward, near the foot of the mountain, a large out crop, supposed to be a continuance southward of the above vein, called the Brook Lead , showing some very fine specimens of copper, proved to be drift; a similar outcrop in said brook a few hundred feet above proved also to be drift; in both cases the character of these drifts indicates that they have not come from afar. That after exploration made on northern and middle sections of the great quartz vein, it was thought desirable to limit present and near future explorations to the southern section of the property, for the reason that section offered better and more varied facilities for conducting them, was nearer to a public highway and harbors, and was the location covering the best exhibits of copper ore. That recent and present explorings have been confined to the said southern section. Several minor pits and trenches of varied proportions were made; one of the latter is being now extended, as a tunnel, towards the hillside to meet the bed rock at a point on line between the Fellow's shaft, and where so large an amount of surface boulders of very rich copper ore was discovered near the brook. Samples of this ore are now on exhibition at this office. The find was made on 16th July, about two hundred and fifty feet west of the Fellow's shaft, one hundred and sixty feet north of the main road; westward of location of the larger roadside boulder referred to in prospectus. That the location of the roadside boulder was prospected. In its immediate vicinity a few very rich specimens were found. In a northwest direction, about two hundred feet distant, the very rich ore, mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, was found. That upon the cross vein, mentioned on page three of the prospectus, a shaft had been commenced prior to our occupancy. This shaft was cleaned out in March last, but owing to the severity of the weather it could not then be conveniently explored. Work has since resumed in this shaft, with very promising prospects as the sinking has advanced. That the specimens found in the drift afford evidence of the existence of a large body of valuable copper ore at some point within the mining rights to be controlled by the proposed Alma Copper company. These specimens are rough and sharp, with ragged edges, presenting no abrasion or smoothness, which would have resulted had they drifted any distance. That the broken character of the ground, which lies between the shaft and the location of the rich surface specimens of ore found to the westward, favors the belief that the explorations over this section will not only account for the presence of specimens found, but will uncover the source from which they came. That the New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company recommend the further prosecution of researches as provided by the terms set forth in the prospectus of the Alma Copper Mining company, since the prospects of rich reward for the venture are far better now than when operations were commenced. The report was adopted and the company decided to take up the balance of the shares and proceed with the work. Capt. Brown was present and made a verbal report, which was deemed highly satisfactory. Some handsome specimens of the ore were shown at the meeting, some of

Evening Gazette - Aug. 24, 1892 Alma Copper Company. - A meeting of the applicants for shares in the proposed Alma Copper company was held at the office of the New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the report of increased quantities of rich copper ore developed by explorations upon the property of Alma, A.C.; to give notice that the second five thousand shares mentioned in the prospectus of the proposed Alma Copper company will be open for ten days for applications for allotments; to afford to each applicant having this priority of right an opportunity to determine whether he will or will not apply for any or all of the shares. A report was presented which was found satisfactory and adopted. The report stated that the New Brunswick Mineral Developing company recommend the further prosecution of researches as provided by the terms set forth in the prospectus of the Alma Copper company, since the prospects of rich reward for the venture are far better now than when operations were commenced. The company decided to take up the balance of the shares and proceed with the work."

Weekly Record - Fri. Aug. 26, 1892 That there remains considerable wealth in New Brunswick which is as yet undiscovered was made evident by the recent explorations upon the property of the Alma Copper Company at Alma, A. Co. Some very fine specimensof copper have been found, some of which assayed 38.43 per cent. All that is needed is capital and as the shares of the company will be open for ten days for applications for allotment, there is some hope of success. We do not know if the Freeze mine is near the place where this last lucky find is or not."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 31, 1892 Alma. - Good specimens of copper ore are taken out of the Watters mine. Operations are still going on in"

URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 14, 1892 Alma. - The Alma Copper Mining company have a number of men employed prospecting for mineral about a quarter of a mile from this village. The indications are said to be excellent."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 16, 1892 The Alma Copper Co. - The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company of this city secured all mining rights reserved by a license to search from the crown, which covers the great copper bearing quartz lead recently noticed in our columns, has issued its prospectus for the Alma Copper company upon the conditions set forth in the prospectus, a copy of which may be had or mailed, on application to 105 Prince William street. The preliminary cost of exploring, developing and determining the value of the property, before incurring the regular cost of mining operations is provided for somewhat on the co- operative plan, each applicant for shares will pay a certain rate per share, receive his allotments and secure the prior right of application for as many more shares, in the meantime having opportunity for obtaining information while preliminary developments are being made."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 16, 1892 Alma Copper Mining. - The office of the New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company is at 100 Prince Wm. street. The president is Mr. J. deWolfe Spurr; the secretary, Mr. G. Wetmore Merritt. A fissure vein of copper-bearing quartz of immense extent has been found in Alma, Albert county, and this vein the above named company proposes to develop. Experts have pronounced the ore to be very rich. The mining location is convenient both as regards water and rail carriage, and should further and fuller exploration justify the existing assumptions the property will prove to be a good one. The preliminary cost of exploring, developing and determining the value of the property, before incurring the regular cost of mining operations, is provided for somewhat on the co-operative plan. Each applicant for shares will pay twenty five cents per share, receive his allotment and secure the prior right of application for as many more shares, in the meantime having opportunity of obtaining information while preliminary developments are being made."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 16, 1892 and Evening Gazette - Jan. 16, 1892 Prospectus of the Alma Copper Co. - Capitalists and others disposed to speculate in a copper mining venture should at once apply to J. deWolfe Spurr or G.Wetmore Merritt for a copy of the prospectus of the Alma Copper company at the office of the New Brunswick Mineral Development Company, 105 Prince Wm. street. The prospectus points out that the location of the veins is most favorable from every standpoint. There is abundance of water. They are near the public highway, within three miles of the Albert Southern railway, and the tidewater harbor for small vessels at Alma, and still nearer but not so easy of access to the breakwater harbor at Herring Cove for larger tonnage. The preliminary cost of exploring, developing and determining the value of the property, before incurring the regular cost of mining operations, is provided for somewhat on the co-operative plan. Each applicant for shares will pay twenty-five cents per share, receive his allotment and secure the prior right of application for as many more shares, in the meantime having opportunity of obtaining information while preliminary developments are

Moncton Transcript - Jul. 19, 1892 Alma. - Brown, the miner, has struck good copper ore on large quantities."

Moncton Transcript - Jun. 20, 1892 Alma. - Work at the Alma copper mine is going on; but Brown has not yet struck the

Moncton Transcript - Jun. 27, 1892 Alma. - Mr. Brown struck some copper ore at the Alma Copper Mine, containing about seventy per centum of copper (70% copper). It is hoped that a considerable quantity of such ore is, very near, where the detached pieces were found. We all wish him success in his attempts to locate it."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1892 Alma, June 27. - Mr. Brown struck some ore this week containing about 70 per cent copper at the Alma copper mine. He may soon, it is hoped, locate abundance of such ore."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 3, 1892 Albert County Copper. - The Alma Copper Mining company have, it is said, sent a mining expert to Alma, Albert county, to report upon the prospects of resuming operation there. The company were induced to take this step, owing to a recent discovery of a large vein of copper bearing quartz."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 4, 1892 Albert Co. - Work on the Alma copper mines is to be resumed at an early date."

Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 18, 1892 Developments are being made in the Alma Copper Co.'s property between Alma and Pt. Wolf. Indications are that a good deposit of ore will be opened up. The work is under the superintendence of a Mr. Brown, M.E., who is a thoroughly practical man."

Daily Telegraph - May 31, 1892 Albert. - A few men are working at the Alma copper mines. May success attend their

URN: 0639 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook;

Moncton Transcript - May 31, 1892 Alma. - Some men are working at the Alma Copper Mine. May they be successful in finding a large deposit of valuable ore."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1892 Alma, Nov.17. - The operations of the Alma Copper Mining company have been suspended for the season. A quantity of good ore has been found, and it is said that the indications point to a large deposit of this mineral. It is supposed that work will be resumed on an extensive scale in the spring."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 8, 1892 Alma Copper Prospect. - Capt. Brown, in charge of the copper mining works on the McKinley farm at Alma, has succeeded in locating the vein from which the rich specimens of copper ore at the Alma Copper Co.'s office, discovered in the drift, are supposed to have drifted."

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 13, 1892 Alma. - Work in the Alma Copper Mine is still going on."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1900 Hopewell Hill, Sep. 4. - Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, and A.H. Mugford of New York, drove to Alma on Saturday to inspect the copper mines there, in which they are interested."

Kings County Record - Aug. 18, 1905 Alma. - Watson Lutz, of Moncton, and Manning Duffy, of Hillsboro, are prospecting the McKinley copper mine."

URN: 0639 / 0001 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; New Horton Copper; Albert Mines;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 18, 1882 Mining In Albert. - Say the Maple Leaf: It is currently reported that E.B. Chandler, Esq., together with several Boston capitalists, has purchased the Albert Mines and that they will be re-opened in a short time. Mr. Alex. Harrigan, who is favorably known in theCounty as the working prospector for copper at New"

URN: 0639 / 0713 / 0721 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Shepody Mountain Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 21, 1874 Albert County. - ...... In regard to mining, copper mining has hither to proved a failure in Alma and Hopewell, nor has mining for manganese been attended, so far, with much better luck, though it is impossible to say what might result, were a larger amount of capital employed. ...Hopewell Hill ... Plaster Quarry. -"

URN: 0639 / 0721 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 12, 1872 ....The all absorbing topic at present is the Albert County Railway. The people appear to be desirous to get the road and the work will probably be commenced at an early day. The friends of the road point to the splendid resources of the County, the Albert Free Stone Quarries at Mary's Point, owned by the Estate of the late C.D. Archibald, Esq., the Stone Quarries on Demoiselle Creek, belonging to Messrs. Deveber (?) & Son, and those leased by Messrs. Albert Steeves and Blight, of Hillsborough and others, the gypsum found in the locality, the deposits of manganese at Hopewell, Baysideand Harvey, the copper mines at Alma, the extensive lumber lands yet untouched by the axe of the lumberman, the great agricultural capabilities of the County and the magnificent harbor at Shepody, and ask why a county possessing such advantages should be shut out from every other part of the Province. When the County has railway communication, money will flow in and its resources will be successfully developed."

URN: 0639 / GYP / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1893 Albert County News. - ... New Plaster Quarry; Coal Mining; ... -The Windsor plaster company, which opened up a quarry at Cape Demoiselle creek this year have already shipped three cargoes. The quality of their plaster is said to be excellent.Messrs. Manning Duffy and Bliss Steeves and Mr. Robinson (of Hillsboro) commenced this season to form a coal mine at Alma. This mine was discovered thirty years ago but never worked. They sunk a shaft about 80 feet and the indications are good. operations have been suspended for this season but will resume

URN: 0639 / H6 / S5 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert County Copper; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 23, 1864 Mining Matters in Albert. - Mr. McLellan, M.P.P.,who is in town, has shown us a specimen of a mineral greatly resembling some descriptions of coal. It has just been found in Hopewell in large quantities, and may yet prove to be exceedingly valuable. Coal, brighter in appearance and more oily than the Albertite, has been found in the parish of Hillsboro'. In the parish of Almaa large number of leases have been taken up by parties who expect to find copper, - among others by our townsman, Edward Allison, Esq., and Alexander Wright, Esq., of Salisbury. Albert is so exceedingly rich in mineral wealth that announcements of new discoveries are scarcely noticed now."

URN: 0639 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert Mines;

Evening Gazette - Mar. 2, 1892 Mining Notes. - The Alma Copper Mining Venture. -The Albert Coal Seam to be Reopened. - The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company has met with good success in the work of organizing the Alma Copper Company, which is to open up the fissure vein of copper bearing quartz in Alma, Albert Co., N.B. The first five thousand shares of stock has all been subscribed, thus furnishing the funds needed for beginning the work of opening up to ascertain the value of the veins. Captain O.B. Brown, an expert in silver and copper mining, who has expressed the opinion that the vein to be opened up does carry a large body of ore, was to meet Mr. James Robertson, formerly underground manager at the Albert mines at Alma, today and with a number of men they were to commence operations upon the big fissure vein. The first work, of course, will be to determine the course and dip of the vein, and then to choose a site for the sinking of a shaft. The work will be pushed forward as fast as possible. The Mineral Developing Company has also secured possession of the Albert coal areas and propose to proceed soon with the work of opening them up in places to determine whether or not there is a sufficient body of coal there to make the mining of it profitable. A company made an attempt several years ago, to open up this coal vein on the Barrett property near Edgett's Landing, but owing to lack of funds or some other cause, they did not continue their operations long enough to determine whether there was a good solid body of coal there worth mining. They left off in a fissure, five to six feet wide showing 18 to 20 inches of Albertite coal with gravel on either side of it. It is believed that deeper down there may be a good solid vein."

URN: 0639 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXXI. An Act to incorporate the Williams Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Stock, &c. alone liable for debts. 2. First meeting, when held. 6. Act void unless 25 3. Capital stock. Per cent be subscribed 4. Stockholders liable to within one year Company for calls. And 10 per cent paid. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That James J. Fellows, Stephen Semmens, William Davidson, Israel Fellows, J.V. Troop and David H. Hall, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Williams Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining copper or other minerals, and for manufacturing the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five six thousand shares of twenty dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and ten per cent paid in, and a certificate thereof verified on oath by oath of the

President or Treasurer of the Company shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County, within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease."

URN: 0639 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Feb. 25, 1891 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a Grant of lettersPatent under the Great Seal, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly 48th Victoria, Chapter 9, and Acts in amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants and such others as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.1. The proposed name of the Company is The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation of the Company is sought are the prospecting and searching for Minerals, and the buying, leasing, acquiring, owning, developing, managing and controlling, and the selling, leasing and disposing of mines and mining lands, mining leases and licences, and other real and personal estate, property and machinery; and the mining, quarrying, manufacturing, crushing and selling of minerals, ores and metals, and the erection of buildings and improvements, and to do whatever may be necessary therefor or incidental thereto. 3. The office or principal place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The nominal capital stock of the Company shall be Fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of Ten dollars each. 5. The names, full addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- James DeWolfe Spurr, of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, gentleman; Gabriel Wetmore Merritt, of the same place, merchant; Henry Allison Drury, of the same place, merchant; Robert Caldwell Elkin, of the same place, shipowner; Byron Gordon Taylor, of the same place, insurance agent; the first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at the City of Saint John, N.B., 23rd February, A.D. 1891. J.R. Armstrong, Solicitor for Applicants."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 18, 1891 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the thirteenth day March, A.D. 1891, incorporating James DeWolfe Spurr, of the City of Saint John, in the City andCounty of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman; Gabriel Wetmore Merritt, of the same place, merchant; Henry Allison Drury, of the same place, merchant; Robert Caldwell Elkin, of the same place, shipowner; and Byron Gordon Taylor, of the same place, insurance agent; for the purpose of prospecting and searching for Minerals; and the buying, leasing, acquiring, owning, developing, managing and controlling, and the selling, leasing and disposing of Mines and Mining lands, Mining Leases and Licences, and other real and personal estate, property and machinery; and the mining, quarrying manufacturing, crushing and selling of minerals, ores and metals; and the erection of buildings and improvements; and to do whatever may be necessary therefor or incidental thereto; to be called The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company, with a total capital of Fifty thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of Ten dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1891. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

URN: 0639 / LIME / G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily News - Aug. 7, 1879 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1879 Albert Items. - The parish of Alma promises to be a busy place. It has long been known that rich deposits of copper existed in several places, and some of these were worked to advantage some time ago. A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland copper works has been here lately, leased the McKinley property, and proposes to put a large number of men to work at once. Another party are prospecting up the brook, and the outlook for Alma is quite cheery. Harvey has its mine of anthracite and stonequarries .... Mr. McHenry's patient efforts in the developmentof the resources of Albert is being rewarded, and the parish of Hillsboro rejoices in rich

URN: 0639 / S5 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Albert Mines;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 4, 1892 Mining In Albert County. - The Alma Copper Company has sent Captain Brown and Jas. Robertson, former manager of the Albert Mines, to the Alma, Albert Co., with men to open the vein of copper-bearing quartz. Ifthe vein is productive the company will continue operations on a large scale. The New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Development Company intends soon to reopen an Albert coal seam on the Barrett property, near Edgett's Landing, in the hope of finding a seam of albertite thatcan be profitably mined."

URN: 0643 / IDX_Names: Gowland Mountain;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 15, 1885 Sussex, Oct. 14. - Yesterday Dr. Goodfellow disposed of a manganese mine to a company of enterprising capitalists in the United States, representatives of whom are now here and express themselves confident that they have secured a big bonanza from the doctor which will not only prove remunerative to the contracting parties, but will prove of great commercial value to the country and the locality in which it is situated. The doctor speaks cheeringly of other spots over which he has passed. He is to commence the unearthing of ores on his lot adjoining the one he disposed of to Messrs. Freeze & McLean (McLeod??). It is fully believed that American capital and enterprise will soon show itself in the counties of Albert and Kings in opening up mineral treasures which are now hidden beneath the surface awaiting the

Weekly Transcript - Jul. 28, 1886 Albert Co. - Two gentlemen from New York visited Gowland Mountain, Elgin, last week to see a manganese mine, of which there seems to be a large quantity in that locality."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 26, 1889 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 26, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 22, 1889 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 22, 1889 Dr. Goodfellow is about taking steps to develop a manganese property near Elgin, A. Co., in which he is interested. It is hoped his efforts will be crowned with success."

URN: 0643 / IDX_Names: Gowland Mountain;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1890 Sussex. - Dr. W.W. Goodfellow, who has just returned from an extended mineral exploration, is said to be again in luck, having discovered a large manganese deposit not far from Elgin, Albert Co., and in the vicinity of the railroad."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 25, 1890 Dr. Wm. Goodfellow, who has returned from one of his prospecting tours, reports the discovery of manganese on a property situated not far from Elgin, A. Co. The doctor proposes to bond the property and then form a company to work the same."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 7, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 10, 1890 Developing Mining Property. - Companies Formed For The Development of Local Manganese Mines. - Dr. A.B. Chandler has returned from a visit to Boston where he has succeeded in interesting American capitalists in the development of valuable mineral properties - some being located in Westmorland and Albert counties and others in Nova Scotia. A Company has been formed to work manganese mines on the properties of Messrs. Beck and Keith at Gowland's (Golden) Mountain, Elgin, on property owned by a Mr. Hanlan. On property of a Mr. Steeves, a Moncton company has already sunk a shaft twenty feet down, in a four foot lead. Some very superior needle ore has been taken out. In the course of a few weeks the American company nominated by Mr. Chandler will commence operations by sinking shafts on the Steeves property which has ore of a quality similar to that on the Hanlan property. American capitalists will also work manganese mines on the property of Messrs. Beck and Keith near Salisbury station in Westmorland County. Dr. Chandler also promoted during his absence a New York company to work on an extensive scale, gold mining in the formation known as Gray's conglomerate in Colchester and Halifax Counties. The yield in these latter mines is likely to be large."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 14, 1890 According to reports in papers it is understood that Dr. A.H. Chandler and others of Moncton have been successful in inducing capitalists in Boston to develop the manganese deposits in or near Elgin, Albert County."

Kings County Record - Mar. 4, 1937 License Taken On Manganese. - Securing of Option Near Elgin First Step in Mining Development. - A new commencement in the development of the mineral resources of Albert county appears to be assured. During this week I.G.O. Fenton, representing L.A. Sewell, Montreal, visited Petitcodiac and took up the options on the Ernest Harrison license at Gowland Mountain, two miles from Elgin. This license covers a rich manganese deposit which comes to the surface on the side of Gowland Mountain. Mr. Harrison during the years he held the property mined a considerable quantity of the mineral and shipped several carloads to Sydney, N.S., to be used in the manufacture of steel. To make the project a success, it was necessary to operate with more capital, and the new owners are proceeding at once to uncover the vein near the surface and block out a body of ore. Five or six men are expected to go to work on Monday. The site of the mine is two miles from the railway station, with a gravity haul and electric power available for mining. While much will depend on the quantity and location of the ore, it is considered possible that a mill will be installed for the production of ferro- manganese for use in steel manufacture. Mr. Fenton is optimistic regarding the results."

URN: 0646 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 29, 1888 James Brown, of St. John, was at Albert last week and went to Germantown to inspect the manganese mine on the James McAnulty farm, owned by Robert Blake, of Hillsboro."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 9, 1889 Edward Berryman says he has an excellent deposit of manganese on his farm at Germantown, A. Co."

URN: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /
IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride -

quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

URN: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3IDX_Names: / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /	Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at

Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. 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URN: 0651 / IDX_Names: Midway;

Albert County Journal, Page 1 - Wednesday, October 10, 1917 - Copper Found Near Riverside, Albert County -Riverside, Albert - October 4 - There is quite an extensive mining boom on in this part of Albert county. Some months ago Mr. Henry Copp, of Midway, about seven miles from here, discovered a vein of copper running through his property. On investigating he found it extended from Waterside to Mary's Point a distance of thirteen miles. He, his three sons, and two son-in-laws, with Mr. W. J. Carnwath, promptly took out a mining lease of the whole territory. He has mining engineers examine the seams and the ore assayed, and the results have been very satisfactory. There are two seams, one sixty-five and the other twenty-five feet wide. The pitch of the rock is 65 degrees, which indicate that the seam is over one thousand feet deep. The samples of ore indicate that the ore is very rich in copper. The owners have given an option on the property to a syndicate headed by Hubbard of Chicago for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the chances now are that before another year an extensive mining operation will be in full swing on the upper waters of Shepody."

URN: 0662 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 22, 1864 Vernon Copper Mines. - Owen Jones, Esq., the Manager of the Vernon Copper Mining Company, has, we understand, just returned from the mines, accompanied by Professor Petherick and one of the Directors; and we are informed that the Professor's report upon the working and future of the mines is most favorable. A large force of miners are employed on three very rich veins, which are proving of great extent and value. Blasting can be heard for miles around the country, and everything is life and activity. At night the lights of the night crews can be seen a great distance off in the Bay. Preparations are now being made to erect an immense breakwater and powerful machinery for crushing and stamping the ore. The Mines are situated near Martin's Head, St. John County, directly on the shore of the Bay of Fundy. The Company was formed in April last by some of the leading merchants of Boston, with a capital of $300,000, with power to increase tp $500,000. The stock is principally owned in Boston. R. Bayard, Esq., is the Provincial

Morning Freeman - Jun. 18, 1864 At the first annual meeting of ""the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company' held at the Company's Offices in the Custom House Building in the city of Saint John, on Saturday the 11th day of June inst., for the purpose of organising the said company and electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen directors:- Joseph S. Fay, E.R. Mudge, George H. Jones, Charles Desmond, Robertson Bayard. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on the same day and at the same place, Joseph S. Fay was chosen President and Treasurer of said company and Owen Jones, Secretary and Manager. Owen Jones, Secretary."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 20, 1864 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 22, 1864 At the annual meeting of the ""Vernon Mining and Smelting Company"", held in this city a few days ago, the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors: Joseph S. Fay, E.R. Mudge, George H. Jones, Charles Demond, Robertson Bayard. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Joseph H. Fay was chosen President and Treasurer, and Owen Jones, Secretary and Manager."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 24, 1864 and Colonial Farmer - Mar. 28, 1864 Mr. James Vernon has disposed of his copper mine in Albert County to some parties in Boston. The price named is $20,000."

St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 7, 1864 On the 14th ult., a man of the name of Lord, employed by the Vernon Mining Company, was missing, and although active search was made, was not discovered until the 22nd, when he was found lying at the foot of a precipice fully 200 feet high, over which he had evidently fallen. The body being in so decomposed a state rendered it impossible to remove it, and consequently the interment took place on the spot by erecting a mound over the remains.-[Telegraph"

Morning Freeman - Aug. 1, 1865 and Colonial Farmer - Aug. 7, 1865 We are pleased to learn that the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company have struck a large vein of copper of most superior quality and will now commence operations on a large scale. This mine, as our readers are aware, is situated on the Bay of Fundy shore about eight miles from Point Wolf, and promises to yield a handsome return, for labor and capital invested, judging from the flattering reports of experienced and scientific men, and, if so, other copper mines in the immediate vicinity and different part of the country, will doubtless be worked immediately. - Eastern Advocate."

S.J. Daily Globe - Jul. 29, 1865 We are pleased to learn that the Vermont (Vernon?) Mining and Smelting Company have struck a large vein of copper of most superior quality and will now commence operations on a large scale. This mine, as our readers are aware, is situated on the Bay of Fundy shore about eight miles from Point Wolf, and promises to yield a handsome return, for labor and capital invested, judging from the flattering reports of experienced and scientific men, and, if so, other copper mines in the immediate vicinity and different parts of the County, will doubtless be worked immediately.

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 13, 1865 and Morning Freeman - Jun. 13, 1865 At the Annual Meeting of the Vernon Mining and

Smelting Company held at the Company's offices in the Custom House Building, in the City of St. John, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 10th of inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors:- George H. Jones, E.R. Mudge, Chas. Demond, Henry Saltonstall, Robertson Bayard. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on the same day and place, George H. Jones was elected President and Treasurer of the said Company, and Owen Jones, Secretary and treasurer.-[Globe"

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 12, 1867 Sale of Stock.- All of the Stock, Land, etc., of the Vernon Mining Company was offered for sale today at Chubb's Corner, by Mr. Hubbard, and was knocked down for 600 dollars. Mr. Hubbard offered ten share and Mr. Stewart forty shares of Commercial Bank Stock, but they were held for fifty per cent.-[Globe"

URN: 0662 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine;

Daily Times - Nov. 26, 1896 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Nov. 19. - In the death of Gideon Vernon of Harvey, who passed away yesterday at the advanced age of 84 years, this county loses one of its oldest and most widely known residents. Mr. Vernon was a native of St. John county, and came to Point Wolfe when a young man, where he purchased a milling property, and conducted an extensive lumbering business for many years, accumulating a large amount of wealth. He also opened a copper mine there, which he operated for some time, and subsequently sold for a large sum. After disposing of his lumbering interests at Point Wolfe, the deceased removed to Harvey, where he passed the remaining years of his life, having built what, at the time, was considered the finest private residence in the county. For many years Mr. Vernon had large interests in shipping property. Many of the immediate relatives of the deceased were, at one time, prominent residents of St. John. His wife, who was the widow of the late Austin Bray, survives him. He leaves no family. The deceased was of an especially charitable disposition and a friend of the sick and needy."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1902 Another new copper company has been put on the market so to speak. It is known as the Maritime Copper Company and is located at what is known as the old Vernon Copper mine, near Alma, Albert Co. Mr. Robt. Dryden is chief promoter of the same and has associated with him a Mr. Alperson, a practical mining man from the western States, who has thoroughly examined the place and reported most favorably. Work of getting out a quantity of the ore and sending it to Perthamboy, N.J. is now to be commenced where it will be subjected to a practical test as to its value. The owners are confident it will pay at least $20 per ton."

S.J. Star - Nov. 5, 1902 Up Goose Creek. - The Flushing took a party of gentlemen consisting of Surveyor-General Dunn, Colonel Alperson, of New York; George H. Trueman and George McSweeney, of Moncton; Mr. Davidson, of London, Eng., and J.P. Carritte, W.E. Raymond and A.E. McIntyre, of this city to Goose Creek, St. John county yesterday, to visit the mining properties of the Maritime Copper & Reduction Company near that place."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 Work is progressing vigorously on the new copper mine known as the Vernon Mine, St. John Co., on Bay Shore. Mr. Robt. Dryden has severed his connection as Manager of the mine. The owners are confident they have a bonanza. A second company have some 4 square miles secured surrounding this mine and propose next summer taking steps to have same developed. Some Moncton, St. John and Salisbury gentlemen are interested."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 10, 1903 Col. Alperson, of the Vernon mine, near Alma, has just returned from Moncton. The Col. says that excellent work is being done at the Vernon mine under the superintendence of William McLaughlin and there is every appearance of a large body of rich ore being struck in a very short time."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 6, 1903 Work of developing the copper, gold and silver mine on the Bay Shore and generally known as the Vernon mine, is being vigorously pushed forward. Mr. Robt. Dryden, who took up this territory some two years or so ago, is in charge of the work there and is largely interested in the company. The chances are that if prudently and economically managed the property and the adjoining ones, will equal many of the richest mines in the western U.S., or British Columbia. Let us keep our spare capital at home, and develop our own resources."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 15, 1904 Alma. - Col. William Alperson, manager of the Vernon Copper Mines, is at the Alma

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 29, 1904 Alma. - We have a real Jap in the village .... skipped from a vessel at Hopewell Cape .... have gone to work at the Vernon mine ....."

Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1904 Alma. - Dec. 5. - Col. Alperson, manager of the Vernon Copper Mine is at the Alma

Kings County Record - Jul. 22, 1904 Alma. - Col. Alperson, manager of the Vernon Copper mine, has been in the village for several days. Last week he had E.G. Evans, C.E., of Hampton, assisted by G.K. Lutwick, Alma, W. Raymond, St. John, and Ernest Weiner, Hampton, U.N.B. students, surveying the mining property and flagging the various leads."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 3, 1904 Alma. - Colonel Alperson, manager of the Vernon copper mine was here last week."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 17, 1904 Alma. - Col. Alperson, Messrs. Rundel and Brown were here last Saturday in the interest of the Vernon Copper mine which is temporarily closed. Mr. Brown who is a western miner, visited the mine and expressed the opinion that the mine when fully developed, would be a bonanza for the owners."

URN: 0662 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine;

Evening Times - Nov. 9, 1904 Col. Alperson. - Says There is Money in New Brunswick Copper. - Col. Wm. Alperson, of New York, the well known mining expert and promoter, is in the city and is staying at the Royal. Col. Alperson is the chief stock-holder in the Maritime Copper Co., and has just returned from a visit to the company's property at Goose Creek. It will be remembered that this mine has not been operated for some months, but in the meantime prospecting has been going on all over the company's properties. There are now under lease seven square miles and more ground is being attached. Col. Alperson was called on by a Times reporter this morning and during the course of the conversation said:- 'I was up to Goose Creek looking over some new ground and seeing about other ground which is being prospected. The company is putting in full supplies for the winter months.' Continuing, Col. Alperson said:- 'This is a very valuable property and when developed will pay more dividends than any other commercial enterprise in this country. There is an unlimited supply of ore, but it takes time to open up such a property.' Col. Alperson has had many years of experience in mining throughout the west and south, particularly in California, Nevada and British Columbia and the fact that he came to New Brunswick some years ago and invested this money in the copper mining business goes to show that he believes there is money to be made and plenty of it. The Maritime Copper Co. is controlled by provincial people, St. John men also being stock holders. Col. Alperson will return to Moncton tomorrow."

Kings County Record - Sep. 23, 1904 Alma. - Col. Alperson came here last Thursday. Hesays disputes about the mining rights are about settled and that prospecting will soon be resumed at the Vernon mine."

Kings County Record - Jan. 20, 1905 Alma. - Col. Alperson, manager of the Vernon Copper Mine, has a small crew on the works this winter."

Kings County Record - Jun. 23, 1905 Col. Alperson spent last week at the Vernon Copper Mine thoroughly examining the copper indications on the surface and in both the old and new tunnels. He brought away with him 27 specimens of ore taken from different places. The Colonel says that the day is not far distant when that mine will be a bonanza to some one."

Kings County Record - Oct. 27, 1905 Alma. - Work has resumed again at Vernon Copper Mine. Leonard Martin is the local manager and William McLaughlan manager at the mine."

Kings County Record - May 17, 1907 Alma. - May 4. - Mr. Lee Davenport, an expert Mining Engineer, was here recently and visited the Vernon Copper Mine. He expressed himself as being satisfied that there was an abundance of valuable copper ore for the Company that would develop it the right way. He was shown over the mining property by Capt. L. Martin, who while descending the hill side fell and dislocated his left shoulder. Mr. Davenport proved himself a surgeon also, as he immediately replaced the injured limb."

North Shore Leader - Jun. 26, 1908 Purchase of Copper Mines. - Negotiations are about completed for the purchase of the copper mines at Goose Creek owned by the American Copper Company. The prospective purchasers are New York capitalists and include Dr. Hugo Von Hagen, well known in this province. The mines are located at Bay Shore, near Goose Creek, a few miles below Alma, Albert County."

Kings County Record - Jun. 4, 1909 Alma. - Dr. Von Hagan, New York, President of the Company operating the Vernon Copper mine, visited the work last week and expressed himself highly pleased with the outlook. He spoke of erecting a smelter at the works during the summer."

Kings County Record - Jun. 18, 1909 Alma. - Wm. McLaughlan, submanager at the Vernon mine, was at Dorchester, Moncton and other places hiring men to work in the mine. The kind of workmen he wants appear to be very scarce."

Kings County Record - Jun. 10, 1910 Alma. - Sheriff Carter, was in this village last Tuesday to sell the motor boat belonging to the Company that operated the Vernon Copper Mine last year. The sale was forbidden and the boat was not

Daily Gleaner - Oct. 11, 1911 New Mining Company. - Notice is published in the Royal Gazette today of the application of Messrs. Frank A. O'Neil, James Penington, Hugh Ross Lyons and Howard R. Richey, of Montreal, and George H. Trueman, of Moncton, for incorporation as the Vernon Consolidated Mines, Limited, to carry on a general Mining business in this province, with headquarters at Moncton. The proposed capital stock of the company is $1,500,000."

Evening Times-Star - Oct. 12, 1911 Application has been made for the incorporation of the Vernon Consolidated Mines Ltd., with head office at Moncton for the purpose of mining lease number 94 and to carry on general mining operations. The capital is to be $1,500,00 in shares of $1 each. The applicants are Frank A. O'Neil, James Pennington, Hugh Ross Lyons and Howard R. Ritchie, of Montreal, and George H. Trueman, of Moncton."
URN: 0662 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine;
Campbellton Graphic - Oct. 20, 1911 To Mine In N.B. - In Wednesday's issue of the Royal Gazette notice is given of E.A. Reilley, solicitor, of Moncton, of the application for a charter incorporating the Vernon Consolidated Mines Ltd., with a capital of $1,500,00, divided into shares $100 each. The objects of the company are to carry on mining operations. The incorporators are Frank A. O'Neil, James Pennington, Hugh R. Lyons, Howard R. Richey, all of Montreal, and Geo. H.

Kings County Record - Aug. 2, 1912 The arrival of Mosco Nici, M.E., of Montreal, the latter part of last week and his proceeding to Vernon Copper Mine on Bay of Fundy Shore, via Goose Creek, intimates that the taking over and the developing and working of the rich copper ores at this place is likely now to be proceeded with on good business lines. A strong company has been organized to take this matter in hand and it is to be hoped good paying results may be attained in this property, which has passed through so many unsuccessful attempts in the past. The ore from the mines is what is known as 'bornite', and is especially high in copper values."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 27, 1912 Montreal, July 27. - Armand Moscoicime left last evening on business connected with the Vernon Consolidated Mines, Limited, to inspect and report upon the company's copper property at Goose Creek, N.B."

URN: 0662 / 0001 / HILL / A2 / E2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; New Horton Copper; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines;

Riverview County Chronicle, Page 2 - Friday, March 20, 1998 Historical Society - The Albert County Historical Society will be holding a regular meeting at the Legion in Hillsborough on Thursday, March26, 1998 at 7:30 p.m. Guest Speaker, Roger Albert, willpresent 'Old Mines of Southeast New Brunswick', a photo essay on the many old mines which are part of the area'sheritage. The presentation will include several historical photos of the gypsum mine in Hillsborough in 1890, theDawson Settlement manganese bog operation in 1899 and the New Horton Copper Mine in 1930. Several other sites, such as the Rosedale shale mine, the oil and gas fields of Stony Creek, and the Vernon Mine along the Bay ofFundy, the Dorchester Copper mine, the Teahan mine, the Albert Mines albertite, the Lumsden prospect, are also part of the presentation. Mr. Albert has written a number of articles on the history of mining in our area, he indicated that this presentation will feature new photos which the public has not previously seen."

URN: 0662 / 0002 / 0276 / 0309 / 0309 / 0311 / Z2 / A2 / J8 / E2 / S5 / L4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Quaco Manganese; West Beach; Welshpool; Welshpool; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1860 Passed 9th April; An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Gloucester Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Memramccok Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company."

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URN: 0662 / 0275 / 0309 / E7 / E5 / G6 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Woodstock Fe; Welshpool; Mineral Paint -

General; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 8, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - Minerals, of which Prof. Hind and Mr. G.F. Matthew each exhibit a collection. The latter gentleman has also a collection of the useful, and of the combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. James Davidson, of St. John, exhibits a collection of clays and sands, and of bricks and tiles. There are samples of copper and lead ore from Hon. Capt. Robinson, of Campo Bello, and of copper ore from the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company's mine at St. Martins. The salt of Kings County is represented by samples from Mr. J. Brand, of Sussex; the building stone of Queens by specimens from Mr. H. Walton; and the mineral paints of Westmorland by a collection from Mr. Chas. Barnes, of Sackville. Norris Best, Esq., of the Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works, has furnished pig iron and iron ore from Carleton County."

URN: 0662 / 0607 / LIME / H5 / C1 / G4 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Letang Peninsula; Lime - General; Victoria County Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Mascarene - General;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 The Gold Areas in New Brunswick. - Mr. Edward Gilpin, inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, has published a book on the Mines of Nova Scotia, already noticed in the Telegraph, in which, at several places, he alludes to the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. Among other things which the book contains is a history and description of the gold mines of Nova Scotia; and the author advocates the prosecution of the survey of that Province at the joint expense of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Mr. Gilpin does not seem to make any allusion to the discovery of gold in New Brunswick, and it may be well to say something about the localities where the precious metal has been met with in this Province. Gold is not very uncommon in certain metamorphic or altered rocks, such as slates and quartzites; but, while not unfrequently present in such rocks, it is usually found in such minute quantities that the cost of extraction swallows up the value of the product. When this is not the case, and the gold occurs in greater abundance, there is a chance for mining it with profit. As Quebec, to the north of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the south, both have their gold mines, it is not unreasonable to look for gold in the similar rocks of New Brunswick. There are parts of the province where such a search would probably be undertaken in vain. Those unpromising regions are the following: 1st. The large area (about one quarter of the province) occupied by the coal measures. This area may be roughly described as a triangle having its base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its apex at Oromocto Lake in York County. Then there is another large tract where the rocks are those of the lower carboniferous series, mostly red sandstone and shale. This also may be regarded as barren of gold. Finally, there are several large areas of intrusive granite and hard trap rocks in which gold hardly need bt looked for. The most promising parts of the province for gold prospecting are the belts of metamorphic slates found on both sides of the great triangular area of coal measures. The discovery of gold in these rocks has been announced on several occasions, and in some cases the discovery has been verified. Prof. H.Y. Hind, who was employed to make a survey of the northern part of New Brunswick, reported the presence of gold in small quantities in several of the streams flowing from the highlands of that region. Afterward Mr. Charles Robb was sent down by the Geological Survey of Canada to investigate this region and appears to confirm the discovery of gold on the Serpentine, a branch of theTobique. He does not, however, speak very hopefully of the result obtained up to the time of his visit, for he says: It would require the expenditure of a larger amount of capital than has hither to been applied, in order to establish the profitably auriferous character of the region. Gold, it is asserted, was found on the Muniac stream last year, and it has this year been reported from streams further south in Carleton County. On the south side of the coal measures gold has been found in the vicinity of St. Stephen as described by Prof. L.W. Bailey's report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, and it was discovered in the analysis of ores from the Le Tete peninsula, and was found by Dr.A.A. Hayes, of Boston, in samples sent from near Randall's quarry and Lime Kiln at L'Etang. These localities are in Charlotte county, but there is another further east, namely the Vernon mine in Albert county, in the ores of which, according to the report cited, Dr. Hayes discovered gold to the value of $22 to the ton. That more frequent and valuable discoveries of gold have not been made in New Brunswick need not be thought surprising when it is considered that by far the greater part of the country is forest clad, and elsewhere the ledges are mostly concealed by earth. There is but a short coast-line in the districts where gold may be expected to be found, and in this respect the advantages for discovering are much less than in Nova Scotia. There are so many indications of the existence of gold in New Brunswick that it is quite probable that remunerative deposits may yet be found, and gold mining be established as one of the regular industries of the Province. The remunerative character of gold mining in Nova Scotia, as recently reported, may stimulate search for the same precious metal in New Brunswick."

URN: 0662 / 0663 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Mild Brook;

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 19, 1902 William Alperson, managing director of the Maritime Copper and Reduction Co., returned yesterday from a visit to the company's mine in Albert Co. He is delighted with the prospects of the mine. The carload of ore shipped by the Maritime Copper and Reduction Co., has been reported on, and Mr. Alperson expresses himself delighted with the assay made by Ledoux & Co. He says the carload lot of ore was assayed in three bundles, the first showing per ton 22.91 per cent. copper, $3.00 gold and $4.00 silver. The second yielded 8.54 per cent. copper, $1.30 gold and $2.80 silver, while the third showed 4.08 per cent. copper, $1.30 gold and $3.00 silver."

URN: 0662 / 0663 / 0880 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Mild Brook; Goose Creek;

Gazette - Nov. 5, 1896 Point Wolfe Gold Mine. - Discovery of a New Ledge of Ore Which is Believed to be Rich in Gold, Copper and Silver. - (Moncton Times). - The Mile Brook Mining & Reduction Company of Moncton, have recently discovered a new ledge of ore on their property at Point Wolfe, A. Co., which has every indication of being rich in gold, silver and copper. At a meeting of the company in the office of Mr. G.B. Lutz, one of the directors, Monday night, it was decided to sink a 20 foot shaft. Men were put to work on the new ledge some days ago, and already about 75 tons of ore have been excavated. The new ledge is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from the reports on the samples made by LeDoux & Co., analysts of New York, great things are expected from the new mine. The hands employed will be increased to eight or nine. On an average eight men have been at work for the company during the summer. This company recently secured a lease of mining property situated at Goose Creek, near St. Martin's Head.This makes about fifteen miles of mining territory owned by the Mile End Brook & Reduction Co between Alma and St. Martin's Head. Three mines have been opened up on the property, and the reports of the analysis have been as satisfactory as could reasonably be desired. The Company have spent about $10,000 in explorations on their property. Mr. R.M. Dryden, manager of the operations being carried on, has spent twenty-five years mining in the West and says there is as fine a mineral belt on the property as he ever saw in his life. The only thing required is capital to develop the mines. It is stated on very good authority that Mr. H.J. Bennett, of Hopewell Cape who owns a copper mine at the lower end of Albert County, has sold a half interest in his property for $20,000, to Mr. Harding of St. John, who represents an English syndicate."

URN: 0662 / 0755 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Annidale Mine;
Kings County Record - Aug. 2, 1912 The copper mine at Annidale, near Scotch Settlement, amy also be looked into by these same Montreal people, who are being represented by Mosco Nici,M.A., before he returns to Montreal. This one is different from the Vernon Mine, being a very rich chalcopyrite, carrying good values in copper, gold and silver."

URN: 0662 / 0880 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Goose Creek;
Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 11, 1904 Alma, March 7. - .... Col. Alperson, manager of the Vernon mine, who has been spending the winter in the West, was here a few days last week. R.M. Dryden, manager of the Copper Cliff Mining Co., has spent the last two weeks in Moncton and other cities in the interests of his mine .... Major Dawson, of Hampton, a heavy stock holder in the Vernon Copper Mine, spent a few days in the village last week."

URN: 0662 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Daily Morning Telegraph - May 9, 1865 Professor Hind's Report. -The Report is entitled ""A Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, together with a Special Reporton the distribution of the Quebec Group in the Province."" It contains 293 pages, is divided into twelve chapters, and is supplied with an Appendix and a copious Index. Several maps in manuscript, illustrating the Geology of particular parts of the Province, were laid before the House at the same time as the report. The introduction contains a notice of what has been done by other Geologists in relation to the Rocks of the Province. A ""most creditable and able paper"" by our young townsman Mr. G.F. Matthew, is referred to in the language between our quotation marks. The late Dr. Robb's labours are highly spoken of, and the author ""ventures to express not only a very high opinion of the value of the work he has left behind him, but a strong appreciation of his trustworthy observations and of his scrupulously conscientious record of facts."" His works ""manifest viewsin relation to the once vexed question of the nature of Albertite (Albert Coal, so-called), which he would probably long since have successfully developed, had the Almighty been pleased to have prolonged his life."" The Introductory Chapter also contains a correspondence between Professor Hind and Sir W.E. Logan, in which Sir William most generously agrees on behalf of himself and his colleagues, Professor Hunt and Mr. Billings, ""to institute a comparison between the Geology of Canada, and that of her sister Colony, and in some degree to make available our ascertained results in forwarding your (Professor Hind's) investigations and promoting the development of her mineral resources."" Sir William also states that, ""In making serviceable in the investigation, the experience and practice we have acquired on the Canadian Survey, we should be only carrying out a suggestion which has already been placed before the respective colonies, by the adoption of which the labour of the investigation would be shortened and the cost cheapened, while a unity of design would be given to the whole subject, rendering the result, both economic and scientific, intelligible to the world with much less study than would otherwise be required."" Sir William asks no recompense for this laborious undertaking, and even offers to defray the expenses of the transmission of the specimens to Canada, if they become the property of the Geological Museum at Montreal. He adverts to the existence of the ""Quebec Group"" in New Brunswick, and points out its immense importance to the Province. The First Chapter is devoted to ""Leading Geographical Features"" and embraces some notices of the early history, derived chiefly from the Relations of the Jesuits, which abound in interesting memoranda respecting the condition of th country between the years 1611 and 2 672. As these ""Relations"" are written in the quaint old French of the period to which they relate, it is probable that some new historical facts will be found in this chapter possessing general interest; but as our object is to give an outline of the Geological features of the Province, we pass on to the second chapter, which relates to the nomenclature adopted by Professor Hind and to an outline of the Geology of New Brunswick. The nomenclature by which our rock formations are distinguished, is essentially the same as that adopted by Sir William Logan in Canada and recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison, the Director of the Geological Survey of the British Isles. Prof. Hind strongly objects to the introduction of a new nomenclature; he quotes Sir W. Logan's words in support of the necessity for employing names already well known in America and Europe in preference to new names for well known rock masses, and he argues that by this means a uniform system of colouring can be given to a Geological Map of the whole of British North America and the adjoining States of the Union, and an opportunity offered of ""rendering homage to those

whose labours have aided us in understanding our own rocks,"" and ""that a stranger to the geographical position of the part of the country they represent may not be subjected to the trouble and loss of time which a new nomenclature so often involves."" In this respect we notice at the outset a marked difference between the Report of Professor Hind and the ""Observations on the Geology of southern New Brunswick"" by Professor L.W. Bailey, Messrs. Geo. F. Matthew and C.S. Hartt, which was laid before the House simultaneously with Professor Hind's Report. These gentlemen have introduced many new names for the Rock formations they have described and coloured on their Map with separate tints. - They have their ""Portland Group,"" ""Coldbrook Group,"" ""Saint John Group,"" ""Bloomsbury Group,"" ""Little River Group,"" ""Mispeck Group,"" ""Kingston Group,"" and ""Mica Schist Formation."" They employ on their Map fifteen different colours, and as Professor Bailey states, ""as far as possible the colours chosen are intended to represent the prevailing colour of the formations which they indicate."" In Chapter II, we find a lengthy description of the character and age of the Granite belt which stretches from the Atlantic coast of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs. It is our guide to the leading Geological features of the country, and is stated to consist of a large number of narrow belts, not less than ten having been observed on the Miramichi. - The important Metalliferous Slates of the ""Quebec Group"" come up between these narrow granite belts, which are represented to be of Devonian age. The southern Granite Belt is next described, and its relation to the metal-bearing series of the Quebec Group pointed out. Chapter III relates to the Carboniferous Series of 3 ew Brunswick. This is divided into the Lower and Upper Carboniferous, the Lower rocks being found in the Tobique Valley and on the rim of the Coal Basin from Bathurst to Oromocto, and thence to Westmorland, Albert and part of King's Counties. There are no workable seams of coal in these rocks, but abundance of Limestone, Gypsum, Grits for millstones, and sand-stones, firestones, ochres, bog manganese, &c. The base of these rocks consists of the Albert shales, which are described as very valuable rocks, more than one thousand feet thick, and in many places capable of yielding from 60 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton. They are regarded as of great importance as a source of Gas fuel for regenerating gas-furnaces, which are fast superceding the old blast and reverbatory furnaces in Europe and England. The true coal measures are shown by fossil remains to exist at Grand Lake, and the opinion is expressed that valuable workable seams of Coal will be found all the way from Grand Lake to the mouth of the Richibucto on the Gulf coast. Chapter 5, is altogether devoted to a discussion of questions relating to the origin of Albertite, and the Albert Shales. Albertite is shown to be an inspissated or hardened petroleum, and Professor Hind states that it will most probably be found in remunerative quantities from Apohaqui Station to Westmorland County, along a ridge in a North-Easterly direction, and along another ridge passing through the Albert Mine in a direction South-West and North-East. - The Petroleum, from which the Albertite originated, is stated to have its source in underlying Devonian rocks of the same age as those which yield the oil in Canada and Pennsylvania. The opinions of numerous Geologists are enumerated and discussed, and credit is given to Dr. Robb for having hinted at its true origin some fifteen years ago. Professor Bailey in 1864 pronounced it to be ""undoubtedly"" a highly bituminous coal, but we find from his recent ""Observations"" that he has changed his mind and now tells us that, ""in the opinion of Mr. Matthew and myself, the Albertite is neither coal nor jet, but an exydized oil, derived from the decomposition of fish remains, and subsequently changed by chemical action."" (Observations, &c., page 105.) The Petroleum Wells are next noticed, but Professor Hind thinks that the prospectors, where they are now working will have to sink 1200 to 1500 feet before they tap the main source of supply, for at the Albert Mine they have already sunk their shaft 1,000 feet, and found no petroleum. We notice, however, in a paragraph having reference to boring for brines, that petroleum might be reached in part of Sussex, and an adjoining parish. There are Parishes north, south, east and west of Sussex; which Parish is it? Among the conclusions advanced with reference to the origin of Albertite, the Professor states that there were two 4 eriods of injection from below, and that it occurs in all the rocks of Lower Carboniferous and, probably, Upper Devonian age, in this valley of the Kennebecasis and Peticodiac. Its distribution, as well as the occurrence in force of the Albert Shales, is regarded as of vast importance to the Province. A notice of the gas regenerative furnaces, by Sir Michael Faraday, is introduced in connection with the Albert shales of King's, Albert, and Westmorland Counties, and the opinion expressed that there is no reason why extensive metallurgical operations should not be carried on in the Province by means of the gas fuel of the above named counties. Chpater 6 is occupied with a description of theDevonian Series, and a lengthy account is given of the Vernon Mines, and the origin of the copper ores on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. These ores are stated to originate from copper-bearing intrusive traps, which have a wide and most important development in St. Martin's parish, east and west of the Vernon mines. The close of this Chapter brings us to page 126 of the Report; we shall continue the notice of the remaining six chapters in our next issue. [NEXT ISSUE MISSING]"

URN: 0662 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXI. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. Capital, amount and 6. Act void if 25 per division of shares. Cent of capital be not 3. First meeting, time and subscribed within one place of. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That James Vernon, Gideon Vernon, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Saint John and Albert Mining Company,"" have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining, smelting, and refining of Copper and Copper ore, and all other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, divided into fifty thousand shares of five pounds each. . The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the said James Vernon. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purpose of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1864 Passed 13th April: An Act to incorporate the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company."

URN: 0662 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 18, 1864 Cap. LIX. An Act to incorporate the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated, 5. Stock alone liable. Proviso. 6. Place of business of 2. When first meeting held. Company. 3. Capital. 7. Amount of work to be 4. Liability of stockholders paid in, and when. For calls. Passed 18th April 1864. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Owen Jones, Charles Desmond, Joseph S. Fay, and George H. Jones, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Vernon Mining and Smelting Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and lawful authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate in this Province, in fee simple or otherwise, and may alienate, encumber, lease, sell or otherwise deal with the same in any way; and shall by that name have all the general rights, owers, and privileges, and shall be under the same liabilites, provisos, and restrictions, as are contained and set forth in Chapter 119, Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, ""Of Corporations""; and also in and by an Act 11 made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, and of any Act or Acts made or to be made in addition to or amendment of the same or either of them, for the purpose of mining, smelting and refining of copper and copper ores, and other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may incident thereto; provided nevertheless, that the aggregate value of real estate to be held by the said Corporation in this Province at any one time shall in no case exceed the value of fifty thousand dollars in amount. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the herein before mentioned persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of ten dollars each; provided however, that the said Corporation, whenever they may deem it advisable so to do, shall have power to extend the said capital stock of the said Corporation to five hundred thousand dollars, and shall increase the number of shares accordingly, and that such increase may be made from time to time in such sums, portions of the said increase, as the said Corporation may think expedient. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court in this Province of competent jursidiction. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That the said Corporation shall keep an office at the City of Saint John in this Province, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the said Corporation, and that such office shall be and be deemed their principal place of business; and service upon such agent of all processes, notices, or other documents, shall in all cases be deemed and taken to be lawful service on such Corporation. 7. That unless fifteen per cent of the said capital stock shall be subscribed and paid in within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be and be deemed to be terminated."

URN: 0662 / X1 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Globe - Apr. 6, 1912 Consolidated Mines Ltd., with a capital of a million and a half, was organized at Moncton on Thursday in the office of E.A. Reilly. The parties interested are principally Montreal men with Geo. H. Trueman of Moncton. The company has acquired the copper mines at Goose Creek, also some coal area in Queens county, seven square miles

URN: 0663 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 12, 1886 A large building at Pt. Wolfe, owned by the WestIsles Mining Co., was burned on Monday night. The building was occupied by Stephen Hasty, who received severe injuries while saving his household

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 22, 1889 .... A house at Cape Wolfe, owned by the Gold Mining Syndicate, was also destroyed by fire....."

Richibucto Review - Aug. 8, 1894 New Companies. - ....Robert Crosbie,Theophilus B. LeBlanc, Steadman Crandall, G. Barrett Lutz, Isaac N. Wilbur and Robert M. Dryden, all of Moncton, have applied for a charter constituting themselves and others as The Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Company. The object of the company is to carry on the business of mining, and acquiring, working, sale and disposal of mines and minerals. The office of the company is to be in Moncton. The amount of the capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the value of $1 each."

Gazette - Apr. 20, 1895 Gold Mining. - It is reported that there has been a rich find of ore at Point Wolfe gold mine."

Daily Times - Aug. 2, 1895 Robert Crosbie, Theophilus B. LeBlanc, Steadman Crandall, G. Barrett Lutz, Isaac N. Wilbur and Robert M. Dryden, all of Moncton, have applied for a charter constituting themselves and others as the Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Company. The object of the company is to carry on the business of mining, and acquiring, working, sale and disposal of mines and minerals. The office of the company is to be in Moncton. The amount of the capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the value of $1 each."

URN: 0663 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook;

S.J. Gazette - Aug. 2, 1895 New Mining Company. - G. Barret Lutz and Isaac N. Wilbur, farmer; Robert M. Dryden, Robert Crosbie, Theophilus B. LeBlanc, and Steadman Crandall, all of Moncton, give notice of their intention to apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1893 , for a Charter of constituting the undersigned and others who may become shareholders in the proposed Company for the purpose of carrying on the business of Mining and the working of mines and minerals, and the acquiring, working, development, sale, and disposal of mines andminerals, and the reduction of ores, minerals and metals, and for other purposes connected with and incidental to the aforegoing purposes and objects, including the working and development of a certain mineral property at or near Mild Brook, in the Parish of Alma, in the County of Albert. The proposed corporate name of the said proposed company is Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Company . The Office or chief place of business of the Company is to be established at the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland. The account of the capital stock of the said company is to be 500,000 shares of the par value of $1.00"

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 2, 1895 and S.J. Gazette - Aug. 2, 1895 A Mining Company in This City. - G. Barret Lutz, of the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; Isaac N. Wilbur, of the same place, Farmer; Robert M. Dryden, of the same place, Mining Engineer; Robert Crosby, of the same place, Carpenter; Theophilus B. LeBlanc, of the same place, Contractor; and Steadman Crandall, of the same place, Clerk; give notice through the Royal Gazette of their intention to apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1893 , for a Charter of constituting the undersigned and others who may become shareholders in the proposed Company herein after mentioned, a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Mining and the working of mines and minerals, and the acquiring, working, development, sale, and disposal of mines and minerals, and the reduction of ores, minerals and metals, and for other purposes connected with and incidental to the aforegoing purposes and objects, including the working and development of a certain mineral property at or near Mild Brook, in the Parish of Alma, in the County of Albert. The proposed corporate name of the said proposed company is Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Company . The Office or chief place of business of the Company is to beestablished at the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000, to be divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each. The said G. Barrett Lutz, Isaac N. Wilbur and Robert M. Dryden are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 28, 1895 Albert County Gold Mine. - Capt. Edgett's schooner sailed from this port on Monday with a cargo of provisions, etc., for the gold mine being worked near Point Wolfe by some Moncton capitalists. Some eight or ten men engaged at the mine at present."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1895 Sussex. - Men are pushing work at the Dryden gold mine near Point Wolfe, and it is said that Senator Poirier of Moncton, representing a company, has offered the handsome sum of $25,000 for the mines."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1895 Sussex. - Men are pushing work at the Dryden goldmine near Point Wolfe, and it is said that Senator Poirier of Moncton, representing a company, has offered the handsome sum of $25,000 for the mines."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 5, 1895 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 6, 1895 The Moncton syndicate which is prospecting at Point Wolfe, A. Co., appear to have struck it rich if the ore recently tested is a fair sample of what is to befound there. R.M. Dryden, who has charge of the operations there, has had some of the ore sent to Halifax to be tested. The analysis shows to the ton as follows: Gold, $28.85; silver, $1.50; copper, 33 per cent., making a total of $50. If these figures are correct the property is a bonanza."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 24, 1895 Robert Crosbie, Theophilus B. LeBlanc, Steadman Crandall, G. Barrett Lutz, Isaac N. Wilbur and Robert M. Dryden, all of Moncton, have applied for a charter constituting themselves and others as the Mild Brook Mining and Reduction company: The object of the company is to carry on the business of mining, and acquiring, working, sale and disposal of mines, and minerals. The office of the company is to be in Moncton. The amount of the capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the value of $1 each."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 27, 1895 Gold Mine. - A number of Moncton gentlemen are interested in some gold mining claims in the lower end of Albert County, which it is believed can be profitably worked. The company interested in the property in question is composed of Messrs. G.B. Lutz, L.N. Wilbur, T.B. LeBlanc, Robert Dryden and Robert Crosby. The company has two claims, one near Alma and another a little further down. The property near Alma is being developed on a small scale and six men are now at work getting out ore which is to be shipped to New York to be crushed. It is proposed to ship about ten tons as an experiment and it is now about ready for shipment. Mr. Lutz has a lot of specimens taken from the property and they are pronounced to be above the average. Mr. Dryden, who is a former Westmorland county boy, has spent the most of his life mining in California. From his experience he believes that a profitable gold mine will soon be in operation where they are now engaged."

URN: 0663 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook;

Weekly Record - Fri., May 31, 1895 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 1, 1895 Sussex is to be the headquarters of a mining company, who are to commence work next Monday prospecting for gold at Pt. Wolfe, A. Co. Mr. Robert Dryden, a native of N.B., but who has spent the past 25 years in California, is the promoter, and together with some monied men from Moncton will prosecute the search for the precious metal at the place mentioned. He was in town on Wednesday purchasing supplies, which are to be sent through to the Bay Shore, where he will keep eight men at work prospecting. His experience of 25 years in California has lead him to the belief that there is gold at Pt. Wolfe, and he is ready to risk some money in

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 29, 1895 Searching For Minerals. - Applications have been made by the undermentioned persons for mining licences, to search for minerals under the General Mining Act and amended acts, on lands described as follows: For license to search - Silas C. McMann, in Queens county, beginning at the S.W. angle of Application No. 1888 for license to search on Long's Creek, east of Salmon River; thence running by the magnet east 7/8 of a mile, south 2 1/2 miles, west 2 1/2 miles, north 2 1/2 miles, and thence east 1 5/8 miles to the beginning. Excepting the surface coal on granted lands. For prospecting license - Isaac N. Wilbur, in Albert county, on lot 6, granted to James McKinley and Robert Rankin, also on grant of lot 1 to said Robt. Rankin, and 25 acre lot granted to G. Alcorn on Cannon's Brook.Mild Brook Mining and Reduction company, in Albert county, on lot 1, 2, 3 and H, granted respectively to John H. Harding, James Tier and Hugh Duhan, northern side of Bay of Fundy, east of Mild Brook. Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Company, in Albert county, on lot 1 granted to Wm. J. Bedell, and lot 2, granted to John H. Harding, northern side of the Bay of Fundy, east of Mild

Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1895 Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Co. - The first meeting of the Directors of the Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Co. was held in the Company's office in Moncton yesterday afternoon, there being present: G.B. Lutz, I.N. Wilbur, J.M. Beaton, Robert Dryden, Watson Lutz, Theo. M. LeBlanc and S. Crandall, the above being full Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were appointed: G.B. Lutes, president. I.N. Wilbur, vice president. J.M. Beaton, Secretary. Steadman Crandall, treasurer. Robert Dryden, manager. The company intend pushing the work vigorously and a prospectus is being prepared. In order to raise funds to develop the works, 50,000 one dollar shares will be placed on the market at 25 cents each."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 31, 1895 The directors of the Mild Brook Mining and Reduction Co. was held in Moncton last week. In order to raise funds to develop the works, 50,000 one dollar shares will be placed on the market at 25 cents each. The following appointments were made: G.B. Lutz, president; I.N. Wilbur, vice-president; J.M. Beaton, secretary; Steadman Crandall, treasurer; Robert Dryden, manager."

Daily Times - Sep. 7, 1895 Point Wolfe Gold Mine. - Result of Assays Made by Ledoux & Co. of New York. - A Times reporter on Thursday was shown specimens of the ore taken from the Point Wolfe gold mine, which is being worked by a number of Moncton gentlemen. Assays of this ore have been made by Ledoux & Company of New York, one of the most reliable firms in this line of business, and their reports are very satisfactory indeed. In fact so well satisfied are the gentlemen developing the mine with the result of their tests, that they are proceeding to erect the necessary buildings required in the working of the mine. Already a house 40x25, for the accommodation of the workmen, a blacksmith shop and barn have been put up. The field of operation is about a mile below Point Wolfe, on the Bay of Fundy. Three tunnels have so far been constructed, one 320 feet, another 250 feet and a third 50 feet in length. The ore is found in what appears to be almost unlimited quantities in a mountain over 1000 feet high. The assays show that the ore is rich in silver, copper and gold. In one test Ledoux & Co. report that the assay showed 473.10 ounces of silver and 1.10 of an ounce of gold in a standard ton ore. In a sample of copper ore 1 oz. 1 dwt. and 7 grains of gold to the ton was found to exist. In the last assay made, Ledoux & Co. reported gold 2.75 ounces and silver 352.21 to the ton. In a letter accompanying one of these reports Ledoux & Co. says: A cursory examination of the small red sample of ore received with the other two led us to believe that it was not worth while putting you to any expense assaying it. Closer chemical test, however, showed us that our first opinion was wrong, and you will see from the certificate of assay sent herewith that the sample is most extraordinarily rich, and we concluded without asking you that you would want it assayed. If the sample sent us is at all representative of the mine this is a very good find, and you can sell the ore itself at a very high price. In consequence of these favorable reports from such a reliable firm as Ledoux & Co., the Mill Brook Mining and Reduction company intend to construct a crusher and concentrator immediately at the mine. In the meantime ore is being gotten out and a considerable quantity will be ready for crushing by the time the machinery is in working order. The gentlemen interested in the Point Wolfe mine are Messrs. G.B. Lutz, I.N. Wilbur, Theo. B. LeBlanc, R. Dryden, R. Crosby, Steadman Crandall, John Beaton and Watson Lutz. Mr. Dryden, who is an experienced miner, is in charge of the work at the mine. The provisional directors are Messrs. G.B. Lutz, I.N. Wilbur and R. Dryden."

URN: 0663 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 10, 1895 Messrs. I.N. Wilbur, B. Lutz, J. Beaton, J. Steeves and T.B. LeBlanc drove to Point Wolfe, A. Co. yesterday, to inquire into the gold mine at that place on which they are interested."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 11, 1895 Mining in Albert County. - The following applications for mining licences in Albert County are recorded: D.C. Cleveland - Lots 56, 57, 58, 59, granted respectively to Jeremiah O'Connor, John O'Connor, Richard Tucker and Chas. Campbell, on the North side of theShepody Road, east of Salmon River.Robert M. Dryden and Robert Crosbie - About one half mile on each side of Mild Brook, at mouth, and running back one mile from Bay of Fundy shore, according to Deputy Patterson's survey made July 29th, 1895. Robert Crosbie - On the Copper Mine Road, east of Mild Brook, and north of Bay of Fundy, in the parish of Alma, according to a survey made by Deputy John W. Patterson,

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 20, 1896 and Chignecto Post - Apr. 23, 1896 Moncton. - A rich find of ore has been made at Point Wolf gold mine, 4 1/2 feet thick, equal to the stringers previously taken out that yielded 65 per cent. copper, with 11 ounces of silver and $4 to $5 gold per ton. It is said to be true fissure vein and it is thought it will prove a bonanza."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 23, 1896 and St. Croix Courier - Apr. 23, 1896 A rich find of ore has been made at Point Wolfe, Westmorland county gold mine. It is thought it will prove a bonanza."

Gazette - Apr. 23, 1896 Struck It Rich. - A rich vein of ore has been struck at the Point Wolfe, Albert Co., gold mine. The miners have had stringers of good ore all along and last week it widened to 4« feet. The ore taken out is said to be equal to the samples previously found, which yielded 65 per cent pure copper and $4 to $5 worth of gold per ton. The manager, Mr. Dryden, who has had many years experience in California and other mines, says it is the truest fissure vein he ever saw and the owners of stock are greatly elated."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 21, 1896 For some time past prospecting mining operations have been carried on at Point Wolfe in Albert Co., by Mr. R.M. Dryden, and so far the prospect for a remunerative return for the capital invested, are excellent. Mr. Dryden was in Sussex on Wednesday and showed some specimens of rock that gave promise of a rich yield. We trust that Mr. Dryden will be successful in finding some of the valuable minerals which are believed to be stored away in great quantity in various localities throughout the province."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 12, 1896 An important find of ore, rich in gold, silver and copper, has been made at Point Wolfe, Albert County, where parties have been working for some time. It has been decided to sink a twenty foot shaft, and eight or ten men will be put to work at once. Fifteen miles of area have been taken up."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 12, 1896 The Mile Brook Mining & Reduction Company, of Moncton, have recently discovered a new ledge of ore on their property at Point Wolfe, A. Co., which has every indication of being rich in gold, silver and

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 1, 1896 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 2, 1896 Point Wolfe gold mine has suspended operations for want of funds. The company has had Mr. Douglas, themine owner and president of the Colorado syndicate examine the mines. He has advised them, it is claimed, to push operations in the mines. The company is endeavoring to interest Nova Scotia capital - Amherst Press."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 9, 1896 POINT WOLFE GOLD MINE. - The following taken from Wednesday's Moncton Times will be read with interest by a great many of our readers: The Mile Brook Mining & Reduction Company of Moncton have recently discovered a new ledge of ore on their property at Point Wolfe, A. Co., which has every indication of being rich in gold, silver and copper. At a meeting of the company in the offices of Mr. G.B. Lutz, one of the directors, Monday night, it was decided to sink a 20 foot shaft. Men were put to work on the new ledge some days ago, and already about 75 tons of ore have been excavated. The new ledge is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from the reports made by Ledoux & Co., analysts, of New York great things are expected from the new mine. The hands employed will be increased to eight or nine. On an average eight men have been at work for the company during the summer."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 7, 1897 Point Wolfe Mine Sold. - The Point Wolfe Gold Mining Company have sold their mine to an English syndicate who will take charge of it immediately. Mr. Leckie, of Leckie & Sons, Truro, representatives of the English company, was in town this week completing arrangements. Mr. Dryden, who has had charge of the mine in the past will have control in the future. It is understood that work will be commenced on the 15th inst."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1897 The gold mine at Point Wolfe operated by the Moncton Company has been sold to an English company represented by Leckie & Sons of Truro. The work of development will be prosecuted on an extensive scale."
URN: 0663 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook;
Weekly Record Fri., Jul. 9, 1897 The Point Wolfe Gold Mining Company have sold their mine to an English Syndicate who will take charge of it immediately. Mr. Leckey, of Leckey & Sons, Truro, representatives of the English company, was in town this week completing arrangements. Mr. Dryden, who has had charge of the mine in the past, will have control in the future. It is understood that work will be commenced on the 15th inst.- MONCTON TIMES"

St. Croix Courier - May 20, 1897 Some vigorous mining operations are likely to be carried on in Albert County during the coming summer. The Pt. Wolfe copper and gold belts will probably be fully developed and it is rumored an English syndicate is seriously considering the purchase of another property of a similar kind in the same county in which some well known St. John people are interested."

St. John Star - Oct. 11, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 17, 1902Pt. Wolfe Copper Mine. - John T. Nelson, who spent ten years in the Rossland and Slocan mining regions, says the Point Wolfe copper property is one of the biggest propositions he ever walked over. There are, he says, millions of tons of ore, all above ground and easily available. He says a smelter should be built there, and he believes the company intend to erect one. They are now building pier and breakwater and preparing to build houses."

S.J. Star - Sep. 13, 1902 A company with a capital of a million and a half, with R.M. Dryden as manager, is developing a copper mine at Alma, Albert county. A 600 foot tunnel is being driven, and Mr. Lockwood, a mining expert of Colorado, says it will open up a million tons of ore. A wharf and breakwater are being built."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 25, 1903 Alma. - ... The Copper Cliff Mining Company are now prospecting the Mile Brook mine under the management of R.M. Dryden."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 15, 1903 The Record learns that preliminary steps are being taken to form another company to examine, develop and work the large and probably paying bodies of copper, gold and silver a short distance below Alma and not far distant from the operations being carried on by the Maritime Copper Reduction Co., in the counties of St. John and Albert of which the public will possibly soon hear some further details."

Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1904 Annual Meeting of the Copper Cliff Mining Co. - The annual meeting of the Copper Cliff Mining Co., Ltd., took place at the company's office, in Moncton, Aug. 2nd inst., and quite a number of the shareholders therein were present. The reports of F.W. Givan, president; W.J. Weldon, secretary, and R.M. Dryden, resident manager, were then submitted to the shareholders, and were full and satisfactory to all present, being unanimously adopted and confirmed. The reports and accounts presented show the company to be in a good financial position, with all claims paid to date, notwithstanding the numerous rumors to the contrary, which have been given to the public. A considerable sum had been spent in prospecting and opening up the ore outcrops at various points, and good ore bodies have been met with, without flagging the leads. On the Mild Brook Company's areas now controlled by the Copper Cliff Mining Company work of producing ore has been and is now going on regularly at or near Point Wolfe. In the near future a shipment of this ore will be made to Jersey City for test. The ore now being mined shows fine high grade copper, and will also carry gold and silver values as well. There is every reason to believe that the near future will witness the development and working of this property on a large scale. The directors for the ensuing year were as follows: F.W. Givan, Geo. J. Robb, S.S. Ryan, M.P.P., Hon. F.J. Sweeney, W.J. Weldon, of Moncton; A.E. Brown and W.H. McQuade, St. John; J.P. Sherry, Memramcook; E.A. Charters, Sussex; D.B. McDonald, P.E. Island, and James Barnes, M.P.P., Buctouche. All the shareholders present were well satisfied with the information presented at the meeting, and were unanimous in endorsing the acts of the directors, executive committee and resident manager. A.B. Copp, Esq., of Sackville, was re-appointed as the company's solicitor, and H. Arthur Peters, of Moncton, was appointed as auditor."

Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1904 R.M. Dryden, local manager of the Copper Cliff Mining Co., is pushing the work at the Mile Brook mine."

Kings County Record - Jul. 15, 1904 Manager R.M. Dryden has a number of men working at the Mile Brook Copper mine. He intends mining a large quantity of ore which will be shipped to New York and smelted."

Kings County Record - Jan. 20, 1905 Alma. - R.M. Dryden, manager of the Copper Cliff Mining Co., went to Moncton last week on a business trip."

Kings County Record - Oct. 23, 1925 Alma. - The West Isles Mining Co. property at Mile Brook was sold the first of the month to pay delinquent taxes. The property was bid in by the Bonny River Co. They now have contractors on it, cutting and hauling logs to a convenient place which logs will be sawed by the Strayhorne Hickey Co."

URN: 0663 / 0276 / 0662 / H6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; West Beach; Vernon Mine; Albert County Copper; Geology - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 7, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : Let us return again from our wanderings to our starting point, the river and City of St. John. I have already said that a large portion of the town rests upon the hardened clays and sands of old Primordial beaches. Towards the lower portion of the city, however, near the present site of the gasworks, and thence extending downwards and outwards into the Harbour, are beds of a very different character, and formed at a much later period; they now rest conformably or nearly so on the older Silurian rocks, and not against their tilted edges, showing us the latter had been slightly, if at all, raised before the beds now under consideration were deposited. As the earlier Azoic rocks formed an island, along whose sides the waves washed up the earlier Silurian beaches, so the latter in turn, formed a shore for the deposition of the later Devonian beds. These latter are very various and of great thickness, fully 10,000 feet indeed, showing that this portion of the Province always changeable, but comparatively firm during the Silurian period, had again become the theatre of 4 rapid oscillations. Volcanoes were again active on a gigantic scale. The high ridge in the Parish of Simonds, known as Bloomsbury Mount, represents one of these volcanic vents and is indeed composed of the materials, once molten lava and glowing ashes, thrown from the earth's interior. The fiery streams spread far and wide. We may still trace them over much of the country, crossing the Harbor from Red Head to Manawagonish, while in Charlotte County, similar outbreaks formed the wild and picturesque hills of Chamcook and the St. Croix. But these eruptions were in part at least submarine and therefore less destructive in their action. Nor did they characterize the whole age, being most powerful at its beginning and its close. For immense periods the land was comparatively undisturbed. It was probably of an upland rather than of a marshy character, and was clothed to some extent with vegetation. Ferns, with the most graceful of foliage, were abundant and probably farlarger than now, while trunks of pines found here and there imbedded in the rocks, tell us that there were also forms of terrestrial animal life. Insects we know hadmade their appearance, for we may find their remains, still beautifully preserved, in their stony tombs. In the cliffs of Carleton the action of the sea is constantly revealing their curious forms, and both ferns and insects may be there obtained with little difficulty. Some of them were like our modern Day Fly, though far larger, while others more nearly recall our common locust. The honor due to the discovery of these interesting remains, interesting because they are the very earliest traces of insect life yet found upon the globe, is due to a native of your Province, now absent in Brazil, and is such as may well stimulate others to similar researches. In the seas of the Devonian age there had also been an introduction of new forms of life. Fishes, nowhere to be found in the earlier seas, now lived in vast numbers, and, to judge from their remains, of very great size. Though not yet recognized in the rocks of the Province they are abundant in the Devonian beds of New York, and especially in Scotland, where the writings of Hugh Miller have rendered famous the Old Red Sandstone beds which formed their place of burial. I would gladly here delay to describe in more detail these curious inhabitants of the ancient ocean, but as my purpose in this lecture is chiefly to confine myself to the actual occurrences and fossil animals of our own Province, and as many curious changes yet remain to be described, I must deny myself the pleasure. I cannot, however, dismiss the consideration of the great Devonian age, without calling your attention to the large area which the rocks of this period now occupy in your own and adjacent counties, and the promise which they afford of large and valuable mineral deposits. The greater portion of the Parish of St. Martins, in St. John County, fully one half of Albert County, and a portion probably of King's, are covered by them. The large and rich deposits of iron ore at West Beach and Black Riverappertain to this series, as do also the Vernon Copper Mines at Goose Creek, and the Alma and Gordon Mines at Salmon River. At those and at many other localities the ores are good and promise to be abundant, while there is every reason to expect that when the woods, which now everywhere densely cover this promising district, shall have been removed, new and equally rich deposits will be found. The metalliferous beds, in many peculiarities, very closely resemble the copper bearing rocks of the ""eastern townships"" in Canada, and may, like them, yield rich returns of iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, chromium and titanium, as well as silver and gold. The presence of these metals in the rocks of the Devonian series naturally leads us to the consideration of their origin - and now I must invite your attention, while I endeavour to make plain to you one of the grandest events in the geological history of New Brunswick, an event indeed which not only marked the period in which it occurred, but which has also done much to shape the whole subsequent history of the Province. Recall if you please to your minds the series of changes which we have so far witnessed. We commenced, you will remember, our geologic history with the elevation of the Portland island as a low narrow strip of land, and have found that as the periods advanced, this island gradually increased in extent by the deposition of new beds around its borders, the results of wave action and the currents of the sea. The movement, however, was not wholly one of elevation, for the Primordial rocks are found on both sides of the Portland Ridge, and both they and the later Silurian and Devonian strata probably once covered its summit, showing that a dpression, equal at least to their thickness must also have taken place. As this thickness amounts to over 12,000 feet by actual measurement, it follows of neccesity that which belongs to the Devonian ..?.. being formed near the ocean level, the Portland rocks must have been 12,000 feet below that level, a difference equal to the depth of the great telegraphic plateau in the present

Atlantic Ocean. There were then, through all these earlier times, movements of vast extent in this portion of America. They were, however, probably slow in their action, perhaps not exceeding a foot in a century, and though of constant recurrence and of sufficient magnitude to change the geographical conditions of the continent, did not disturb the general tranquility, nor result in any wide-spread extermination of life. We have seen that these oscillations became more and more frequent towards the close of the Devonian age and that volcanic action, upon a gigantic scale, then plainly indicated increasing instability in the earth's solid crust. Vast force had been long at work, of which those outbursts were but the signs, and though from time to time they might find some local vent, their action was only delayed and not subdued. The strain upon the continent was becoming greater and greater with every successive era. At last it could be withstood no longer, the period of tranquility was over, and an era of disturbance, or upheavals, and of mountain-making now began on a vast scale. The strata which in all the earlier periods must have been horizontal or nearly so, (for water can only deposit horizontal beds), were now pressed into gigantic folds, huge crevices were opened here and there to the profoundest depths, and from these depths issued hot vapors and mineral exhalations or streams of fiery fluids, poring over and baking by their intense heat the surrounding rocks. Everywhere around us we may trace the signs of this eventful period. You may see it in every street of your city. The beds, above which we sit, once soft sand and clay upon the beach, now stand in many places quite on end, and are at times even turned completely over, while they have at the same time been hardened into compact and unyielding slates. Nor has this taken place upon a small scale only. Whatever Silurian or Devonian rocks are found in the Province, they are similarly folded and hardened. Some of these folds are of gigantic size, the span being as much as several miles and the height not less than 2000 feet. Of course, when these folds were forming, the rocky beds must have been far softer and more pliant than at present, yet, they did not always yield. Near the summits of the folds, where of course the stream was greatest, they frequently gave way, and deep chasms or gigantic cracks were formed. Sometimes the beds on one side of the fissure would slide down along those on the other, and there is a locality, a few miles south of and parallel to Loch Lomond, where the beds have thus slid bodily down to a depth of at least 5000 feet, an amount more than double the height of any or our existing mountains. Through the crack or chasm formed by the fracture volcanic matter poured forth, and cooling as it reached the surface, now fills the crevice

URN: 0663 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Vernon Mine;

Daily Times - Nov. 4, 1896 Point Wolfe Gold Mine. - Discovery of a New Ledge of Ore Which is Believed to be Rich in Gold, Copper and Silver. - The Mile Brook Mining & Reduction Company, of Moncton, have recently discovered a new ledge of ore on their property at Point Wolfe, A. Co., which has every indication of being rich in gold, silver and copper. At a meeting of the company in the office of Mr. G.B. Lutz, one of the directors, Monday night, it was decided to sink a 20 foot shaft. Men were put to work on the new ledge some days ago, and already about 75 tons of ore have been excavated. The new ledge is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from the reports on the samples made by Ledoux & Co., Analysts, of New York, great things are expected from the new mine. The hands employed will be increased to eight or nine. On an average eight men have been at work for the company during the summer. This company recently secured a lease of mining property situated at Goose Creek, near St. Martin's Head. This makes about fifteen miles of mining territory owned by the Mile End Brook & Reduction Co. between Alma and St. Martin's Head. Three mines have been opened up on the property, and the reports of the analysts have been as satisfactory as could reasonably be desired. The company have spent about $10,000 in explorations on their property. Mr. R.M. Dryden, manager of the operations being carried on, has spent twenty five years mining in the West, and says there is as fine a mineral belt on the property as he ever saw in his life. The only thing required is capital to develop the mines. It is stated on very good authority that Mr. H.J."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 7, 1902 Much interest is being evinced in the development of the Maritimes Ore Reduction Company's property at or near Point Wolfe, known as the Vernon Copper Mine. A number of workmen are engaged in putting in roads, breakwaters, etc., and developing the mine. The ore runs from 10 per cent to 22 per cent copper and carries gold to value of $4.00 to $6.00 per ton and silver from $4.00 to $12.00 per ton. It is said on good authority there is abundance of ore in sight and a smelter will no doubt be in operation at an early day. A large amount of the company's stock has been sold in the Maritime provinces, at 45c per share or 15c on the dollar; par value of shares $3.00. Capital of Company $1,500,000, incorporated under Nova Scotia laws. The company owns one square mile of 640 acres. The next 2 square miles are held by two Moncton gentlemen, who stand in to come into the market at an early day."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903 The necessary charter has been taken out for the formation of a copper company to operate in Albert County east of the present Vernon Copper Mining Co. A number of well-known gentlemen in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be interested in the operations. The details of formation of company are in charge of E.A. Charters, of this place. More specific details will be made public a little later on."

Kings County Record - Apr. 6, 1906 Alma. - L. Martin, who was in Moncton the early part of this week, thinks that the indications are good for considerable mining prospecting in the vicinity of Alma this summer. During the past winter William McLaughlan has opened up some leads of valuable copper at the Vernon mine. It would be a great boon to this section if a mine could be opened up and successfully operated."

URN: 0663 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Vernon Mine;

Kings County Record - Apr. 6, 1906 Alma. - L. Martin, who was in Moncton the early part of this week, thinks that the

indications are good for considerable mining prospecting in the vicinity of Alma this summer. During the past winter William McLaughlan has opened up some leads of valuable copper at the Vernon mine. It would be a great boon to this section if a mine could be opened up and successfully operated."

URN: 0663 / 0662 / 0639 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Vernon Mine; Dickson Brook;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 5, 1893 Albert Co. Mineral Deposits. - A Correspondent of the Times Gives Some Facts Concerning Earlier Mining Operations. - Point Wolfe, Dec. 2. - I hinted some time ago that I would furnish you with some notes on the mineral deposits of this vicinity. Since then I have been patiently enquiring as to former prospecting and expenditure in the lower part of Albert and the upper part of St. John County. Perhaps my information is not as full as it might be, but such as I have will give to the Times, trusting that it may prove interesting to some of your readers. As a people we know too little about our own country, and it needs only to be better known to be more appreciated. I was a few years ago in the province of Ontario, where I fell in with a gentleman, who, I am ashamed to say, asked if N.B. was a part of Canada or the United States . I hope that such cases as that are rare. I was more surprised at the time than I would be now to hear such a statement from that source, as we had not then heard tell of Edward Farrar's annexation crusade, but in spite of him, N.B. is not and I hope never will be a part of Uncle Sam's possessions. But I have digressed. About 25 years ago an English company beganprospecting for copper below Goose River, a short distance from here out in St. John Co. The prospects were excellent, and a large crew of men were put to work. The management does not seem to have been wise, as extravagance marked their operations from the beginning. Instead of continuing their operations to underground work, a large part of it was above ground. Before they knew how the ore would turn out, they had the place cleared up, laid off in streets, and a large number of houses built, one man told me that he put up five in one summer for them. They likewise built a schoolhouse, a large store, a wharf and put up the frame of a large church, but it was not completed. Another crew of men was employed in building a road from Goose River into the mine. In the mine itself about 30 men were employed. At one time it is said that the place was a busy little town of 100 inhabitants. But its prosperity was short lived, but not till good ore was found, and a vessel load was got out on the wharf. A storm broke up the wharf and the copper was lost. This put an end to the work and the place was abandoned, as the company was tired of the way their money had been spent. About $10,000 was spent in all. It is probable that had the management been more economical the mine would still be worked. Shortly afterthis the West Isle Mining Co. of England, began prospecting two miles below Point Wolfe, on the bay shore. Your correspondent had the privilege of viewing the old workings a few days ago. A couple of buildings are still standing but the workings are gradually filling up, and quite large trees are growing close up alongside the houses, which are in a very dilapidated condition. Mismanagement ruled here, but the company was not so liberal in advancing money, so that only about $2,200 was spent. It is said that some ore was being found when the work was given up. A man by the name of Watters was manager. About half way between Point Wolfe and Salmon River, as one drives along the road, can be seen where another company dropped $3,000 or $4,000 in looking for copper, but it does not seem as if they found any very large quantity of it. It was at this point that Capt. Brown had a crew of men at work a year ago, and must have spent a few hundred dollars; one is quite safe in saying at least $50,000 has been spent on this side of Salmon River alone in prospecting for copper. Throughout the whole range that I have mentioned the surface indications of copper are prominent. In talking to a man who is largely interested in mining, he gave as his opinion that copper existed here in large quantities, if the right place would be struck. I will not take up more of your valued space this time. Perhaps I will give you some notes in the near future on the lumber industry of Alma. A. ..?.."

URN: 0663 / 0663 / 0639 / 0662 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Mild Brook; Dickson Brook; Vernon Mine; Vernon Mine;

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1910 Alma. - Messrs. McGuire Bros. practical miners of Chicago are here looking over the Vernon Copper Mine, McKinley Mine, Mill Brook Mine and other places."

URN: 0663 / 0663 / 0639 / 0662 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Mild Brook; Dickson Brook; Vernon Mine; Vernon Mine;

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1910 Alma. - Messrs. McGuire Bros. practical miners of Chicago are here looking over the Vernon Copper Mine, McKinley Mine, Mill Brook Mine and other places."

URN: 0663 / 0880 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Goose Creek;

Weekly Record - Fri., May 1, 1903 Mr. E.A. Charters returned on Monday from a visitto Alma, Pt. Wolfe and Goose Creek, Albert Co. where he was inspecting some mining proposition in the interest of some St. John and Moncton investors."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 19, 1904 E.A. Charters was called to Moncton on Monday to attend a business meeting of the Executive Committee of the Copper Cliff Mining Co. (Ltd.), which proposes opening up the Copper mine in Alma and St. John counties in the near future."

URN: 0663 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Weekly Record - Fri., May 19, 1899 A Mining Boom On. - A party of five Americans including expert mining engineers and representatives of capitalists, arrived to the city Wednesday afternoon by the C.P.R. their special mission being the inspection of mining properties in Albert County, concerning which the public has already been informed. The party, which is registered at the Brunswick consists of J.H. Cremier, an iron and copper mining expert of Cleveland; R.L. Martin, coal mining expert engineer of Pittsburg; R. Dufl (?) of Boston; A.H. Mugford and Major H.G. Cotlin, of New York city, the latter also being a mining engineer. They left this morning by teams for Baltimore incompany with Mr. M. Lodge and Mr. J.R. McDonald, of New York, who has been in Moncton for some time past in connection with the enterprise, to inspect the cannel coal property. They will probably spend a couple of days there. From there they go to Point Wolfe to examine thecopper and iron deposits in that region and will afterwards visit an iron property in Nova Scotia belonging to Mr. Lodge. Mr. Lodge, who is the original promoter of the movement for the development of the mining properties referred to, has been working up to the point of getting a deputation of mining engineers and capitalists to inspect the field and take hold of the project, and the present delegation is the fruit of his labors. The prospects now look bright for these mining properties, that have been so long lying idle, being worked, and the mineral resources of Albert being developed during the coming summer. Mr. Lodge's iron property in Nova Scotia and the properties in Albert are to be amalgamated under one company, and the probabilities are that the proposed company will be formed under the laws of New Brunswick. One of the undertakings talked of is the construction of a railway by the company from Baltimore to a point on the I.C.R., or to a deep water terminus on the Bay of Fundy for shipping purposes. A couple of other American mining engineers are expected here to-day to commence a survey of New Brunswick with a view to the development of the oil industry - Moncton Times."

URN: 0663 / B8 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Dunsinane Coal;

Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1895 An Albert county correspondent writes: The gold mine, situated one and a half miles from the Vaughan mill, at Point Wolfe, is the great attraction just now for the visiting stranger. This mine, as is generally known, is owned by a number of enterprising capitalists of Moncton and turns out a superior quality of gold, silver and copper ore. At present there is considerable excitement over the discovery of a new vein or seam, said to be larger and richer than either of the other two. A new crusher and separator will be brought here and set up 4 about the first of November, and the work will then be pushed forward rapidly. Mr. John White and other gentlemen of St. Johnwho are associated with him in the development of the coal seams at Dunsinane, Kings county, have had two carloads of the coal mined from the upper seam and sent to St. John for trial. Although the coal is taken from near the surface it is of good appearance and is an excellent burning coal in an open grate. In stoves it does not clinker, but leaves a reddish brown ash. The property, which is being further prospected, is situated near Dunsinane, about three miles from Penobsquis, and is only a very short distance from the line of the I.C.R. So far two seams have been discovered, an upper one of 17 inches and another 10 feet below of 13 inches. The proprietors will further examine and develop the property this autumn, and are hopeful of finding coal in sufficient quantity to justify the erection of workings on a large scale."

URN: 0663 / S5 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1880 Albert County News (From the Maple Leaf). - Copper Mine. - Mr. Daniel Cleveland, Alma, is at present engaged opening up a copper mine at the foot of Sinclair Hill. There can be no doubt that the Alma and Point Wolfehills are yet to prove a source of wealth to their inhabitants. It still remains to be proved, whether or not the elevated land known as Joel's Head contains a sufficiency of coal to pay the working. It is certain that it exists there, in greater or less quantities."

Daily Times - Apr. 6, 1898 Albert County. - (Special correspondence of the Daily Times). - Alma, April 4. - Robt. Dryden, who is prospecting for coal, is now boring on the farm of Edgar Martin in Hebron. The party he had boring for him in the shaft on the brook got discouraged and abandoned the work when they came in contact with a hard band of rock about one hundred and thirty feet from the surface. Leonard Martin, who is interested with Mr. Dryden in prospecting is trying to get the government's diamond borer to continue the boring in the shaft on the Brook.The present lessees of the mines at Mild Brook and Goose Creek are about closing with a company, who will spend $8000 prospecting at the aforementioned mines during the coming summer."

URN: 0663 / S5 / E2 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 20, 1899 New Brunswick's Mineral Resources. - Have Attracted the Attention of American Capitalists and Scientific Men Who Are Going to Exploit Them. - Moncton, May 17. - A party of five mining engineers and representatives of American capitalists arrived here this afternoon from the United States to look over coal, copper and iron properties in Albert County and Nova Scotia with a view to the organization of a company with a large capital for the development of mining properties, the party consisting of Mr. Mugford of New York, J.W. Crenner, of Pittsburg. Mr. Martin of Cleveland, R. Duff of Boston, Major Catlin of New York, and J.R. McDonald. The latter have been in the provinces for some months prospecting. This party goes to Albert county tomorrow toinspect the Carmel coal property at Baltimore and also to look over copper and iron property at Point Wolfe. M. Lodge, who has been working for some years interesting American capitalists in New Brunswick mining enterprises, has the party in charge and the prospects are good for the organization of a company and the development of mining properties in Albert and other parts of the provinces. The construction of a railway from Baltimore,Albert county, to a point on the I.C.R., or a deep water terminus on the Bay of

Fundy, is one of the projects talked of in connection with the proposed mining operations. Two engineers are expected to be here tomorrow to commence a survey of the province with the view of developing the oil industry."

URN: 0666 / IDX_Names: Muniac River;

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 5, 1876 Kintore Notes. - Gold on the Muniac. - A good many years ago it had become known that gold was to be found on the Muniac, and at that time some parties intended to begin work of gold digging. - It was, however, by some means or other, not commenced to any extent. Still, from time to time, the talk went round that gold was plenty, and that companies were about to engage in the undertaking on a large scale; but this also passed over, and no beginning made, except a passing look or a scrape among the pebbles of the Muniac. - But during the week the scene has been changed. Messrs. Babbit & Sadler, from St. John, have commenced operations in order to fully explore the bed of the stream. - They are digging down, and by the aid of a long wooden spout with holes made in the bottom, they are endeavoring to find out if the quantity of gold found would justify them in sinking a shaft, which they will be able to determine in a few days. We hope soon to be able to report great success. - Cor. to Telegraph."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 8, 1876 Kintore Notes. - The prospect for gold. - Mr. Babbit and Captain Saddler have in the meantime left off their search for gold in the Muniac; they are perfectly satisfied that the gold is plentiful, and what is required is the sinking of a shaft to insure success; this, in the first instance, would incur a good deal of expense, but with such prospects that the quantity of gold would be great. We hope the government, or some able company, will at once go into the work on a large scale. We hope soon to learn that this has been done. ...... W."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 24, 1876 Kintore. - Messrs. Babbit & Sadler have made another visit to the Muniac in search of gold. They report that the gold found is of the finest quality, but as far as they had gone the quantity found would not pay for working without going down a considerable depth."

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 26, 1876 Grand Falls. - The party who have been prospecting for gold on the Muniac, have gone up the Tobique to the Serpentine, where they will spend some three or four weeks in search of colors."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1876 Kintore. - Mr. Killam was out at the Muniac for an hour or two looking for gold; he showed us some nice fragments which he had dug up."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 21, 1876 Poem on Muniac - refers to gold...."

URN: 0666 / IDX_Names: Muniac River;

Evening Telegraph - Jun. 13, 1877 Kintore. - Gold Mining. - It is reported that the gold diggings at the Muniac are again about to be commenced. Success ought to attend these labors this time."

Carleton Sentenil - Oct. 4, 1879 We have been shown some quite rich specimens, inquartz and in grains, of gold taken at the Muniac, where digging and washing is being prosecuted regularly and with excellent prospects as to the result. We are promised next week a detailed statement about the whole matter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1879 Gold in Victoria County. - Auriferous deposits have been found in Victoria County. For some weeks past investigations have been going on at Muniac, which have been attended with important results. Gold has been found in the bed of the stream and on the flat land adjoining, some 200 feet back from the river. The tests have thus far been made for the purpose of learning the extent of the deposits rather than for profit. The rock bed has not yet been reached, and some fine specimens have been discovered."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1879 Andover. - GOLD. - Messrs. Longstaff, Vanwart and some other gentlemen from Woodstock, are prospecting for gold on the Muniac. They have a number of men at work."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1879 Gold on Muniac. - We are informed that a Scotchwoman, some little time since, while washing clothes in the Muniac, found a piece of quartz rich in gold, for which she received $5 from a person who knew its value. A number of parties are again at work on this stream washing for gold, and are succeeding in obtaining it, but in what quantities we cannot say. T.W. Longstaff, Esq., we are informed, is at the head of the operation. We will be glad to hear

URN: 0666 / 0469 / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook;

Telegraph - Aug. 28, 1876 Victoria Co. - The party who have been prospecting for gold on the Muniac have gone up the Tobique to the Serpentine, where they will spend some three or four weeks in search of 'colors'. - Carleton Sentinel"

URN: 0666 / 0469 / 0045 / 0065 / 2050 / L1 / R8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook; Burnthill Tugsten; Pabineau Lake; Birch Island Gold; Saint John Graphite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - From a paper by Prof L.W. Bailey, written for the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review and published in the Crown Land Report, we take the following extracts concerning minerals in Charlotte county:- New Brunswick has, as yet, certainly established no claim to prominence as a mineral producing country. This is the more remarkable as within her borders are not only to be found those geological formations which elsewhere are usually the seat of valuable ore deposits but these occupy extensive areas, and present features in the way of plication, metamorphism, granitic and igneous intrusions, which would greatly enhance the probability of occurrence of such deposits. It is, however, to be remembered that very large portions of the province, and particularly those which might be expected to be metalliferous, are still densely forest clad, and that while the limits and age of the different rock formations have been worked out and mapped with a considerable degree of accuracy by the officers of the Geological Survey, but little has yet been done in the way of intelligent and systematic prospecting. ANTHRACITE. - This mineral is found to be limitedin extent in the Devonian rocks in St. John county. In many instances it is evidently the result of alteration, wholly or in part, of the individual trunks of fossil trees scattered throughout the sandstones of the Devonian formation; but in a few cases the vegetable accumulations would seem to have been such as to give rise to actual beds of coal, though of no great thickness. The best known locality for these beds is that of Lepreaux basin, near the western border of St. John county, and not far from the mouth of the Lepreaux river. A seam of mixed coal and shale is here met with, having a total thickness of fifteen feet; but the shale is irregularly distributed through the coal, and the latter, where purest, does not exceed a thickness of four feet, while it also contains much earthy matter. Analyses of samples from the outcrop, made by Dr. Harrington, gave 36.38 per cent of ash. The beds at this locality are all highly disturbed, and the area over which they are distributed is but small. MOLYBDENITE. - Molybdenum sulphide, or molybdenite has been observed at several localities, but chiefly in connection with the gneissic and micaceous strata, which border the great central granitic axis of the province, or in the granite itself. It has been thusfound near St. Stephen in Charlotte County, near thegranite belt in York county, and below the Pabineau Fallson the Nepisiguit river in Gloucester county. At the second of these localities it appears to be quite abundant. GRAPHITE. - Graphite or plumbago, in a finelydivided state, is not unfrequently disseminated through the altered rocks of the older formations to which it imparts a dark color and more or less glossy aspect. It is most abundant with the pre-Cambrian rocks which are believed to represent the Laurentian system in St. John county. Much of the limestone of this formation is dark grey or even black from this cause, while in places the graphite assumes the form of veins, pockets or well defined beds. A band of this character crosses the mouth of the St. John river at the falls, and is traceable both east and west for several miles. Mining operations for its removal have been frequently undertaken, and at one time (1868-1870) about 6000 barrels per year, averaging when crushed and screened about 4 cwt. to the barrel, were removed. The beds vary in thickness from one to four feet. The mineral itself is somewhat impure and incapable of being directly applied to the uses for which the finer qualities of graphite are employed, but has been found to answer well for foundry facings, stove polishes and the like, and by appropriate treatment can be rendered available for other purposes as well. Quite recently these mines have been reopened. Of other formations containing considerable quantities of graphite may be mentioned the Cambro-Silurian and the Devonian. The slates and schists of the former, as found near St. Stephen and elsewhere in Charlotte county and in the parish of Canterbury, York county, are often highly plumbaginous, but neither in these nor in the Devonian are there any known deposits of economic value. GOLD. - The amount of positive information regarding the presence of this metal in New Brunswick at present possessed is very small. Reports of its discovery have indeed been frequent, but in the very few instances in which these appear to have eminated from reliable sources the amount of gold observed has been so small as to discourage further efforts to obtain it. While, however, the amount of the metal actually obtained is thus insignificant, it is worth while to notice that rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed there, and further, that it is in connection with these same rocks that very many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. The rocks referred to are those comprising the slate and quartzite belts which border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties, and which with the latter traverse the entire breadth of the province. Much of this region is still densely forest clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province, as helping to open up an extensive region otherwise likely to remain permanently in a wilderness condition. Among the points in which gold has been reported in small quantities may be mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix river in Charlotte county, theNashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniacriver, in Carleton county, and the Serpentine river, inVictoria county. (to be continued)"

URN: 0666 / H5 / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Victoria County Gold;

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 11, 1879 Gold in Victoria County. - The fact that gold existed in this and the neighboring County of Victoria, is not of late discovery. For many years it has been known that the beds of the Becaguimic, Shktehawk, Muniac, some tributaries of the Tobique, and other streams were more or less auriferous. The late W.S. Shea, we believe, was one of the first to draw public attention to the above facts. After personally prospecting and experimenting, so strongly impressed was that gentleman with the belief that gold in paying quantities could be found along the streams above named, that he, associated with others, immediately secured the leases of the land through which some of them flowed. At the time we refer to Mr. S. and his associates made some practical tests in different sections of the County, but owing to the high price of labour and material was unable to experiment farther than simply to establish the fact of the presence of the precious metal. At that time, too, the gold was only found in the bed of the streams, and the obstacles presented by the water were of such a character as to prevent further tests without the outlay of a largeamount of capital. From time to time a number of gentlemen have been in consultation upon the subject, until this fall they determined to to investigate, and by more extensive and perfect arrangements convince themselves of the extent and character of the auriferous deposit on the Muniac. While we agree with the Company that it would not be wise to raise what might prove false expectations or create undue excitement in the public mind, still we think it but right to inform our readers as to the general character of the enterprise and intimate upon what the hopes of its success are based. During the past few weeks investigations, but with very crude appliances, have been going on at the Muniac, and these have been attended with important developments. Not only has gold been found in the bed of the stream but as well in the flat land adjoining, and to a distance of some two hundred feet from the bank of the river. Long years ago, doubtless, these flats formed the bed of the river; the surface consists of a rich alluvial deposit to the depth of between two and three feet; under this deposit is found two feet of gravel, and then comes clay, on the surface of which most of the metal is found; the clay contains a large portion of gravel, intermixed with which the golden grains are also found; the bed rock has not yet been reached. The tests thus far made have, of course, been more for the purpose of learning the extent of the auriferous deposit than for the profit which could be anticipated from mining with the simple apparatus so far employed. It must suffice for the present to say that some very fine specimens have already been discovered, and that so satisfactory have the experiments proved, that the gentlemen interested intend making immediate preparations for entering upon mining another season, aided by all the necessary and modern appliances, feeling assured that the same course has been followed in other mining districts where the inducements were far less than those presented on the Muniac. We wish the enterprising gentlemen success, and shall be glad from time to time to note the progress of their operations."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1879 Gold in Victoria County, N.B. - The Carleton Sentinel, in its last issue, devotes a considerable portion of its editorial space to the consideration of the question of the gold deposits of Victoria County. It starts out by telling its readers that the existence of gold in Victoria is no new discovery, some shrewd people having been aware of the existence of several, valuable spots for years. It describes where, when and by whom gold was discovered, the efforts made by the prospectors of the olden time and now, and much else besides that is at least interesting to know. And it speaks encouragingly of the prospects of those who are delving after it now. Whether all that has been so far ascertained of its presence in the county will justify the expenditure of much time or means, it is not for us to say. At any rate,it is not well to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment in such matters. Gold-getting, like the ordinary kinds of wealth-getting, requires patient and persistent effort, steady endurance, and generally work of the very hardest kind, as many who have engaged in the business in past times can testify. Still, for all that, the fact that it is troublesome to get and difficult to find in considerable quantities, furnishes no proof that it does not exist in more than one section of the Province. Speaking of the presence of the auriferous material in Victoria, the editor of the Sentinel says: For many years it has been known that the beds of the Becaguimac, Shiktehawk, Muniac, some tributaries of the Tobique and other streams were more or less auriferous. The late W.S. Shea, we believe, was one of the first to draw public attention to the above facts. After personally prospecting and experimenting, so strongly impressed was that gentleman with the belief that gold lay in paying quantities could be found along the streams above named, that he, associated with others, immediately secured the leases of the land through which some of them flowed. At the time we refer to Mr. S. and his associates made some practical tests in different sections of the County, but owing to the high price of labor and material was unable to experiment farther than simply to establish the fact of the presence of the precious metal. At that time, too, the gold was only found in the bed of streams, and the obstacles presented by the water were of such a character as to prevent further tests without the outlay of a large amount of capital. From time to time a number of gentlemen have been in consultation upon the subject, until this fall they determined to investigate, and by more extensive and perfect arrangements convince themselves of the extent and character of the auriferous deposit on the Muniac. The Sentinel does not think it proper to raise what might prove false expectations nor to create undue excitement in the public mind. This is eminently proper. But it deems it right to inform its readers as to the general character of the latest enterprise, and to give some intimation of the grounds of its hopes of success. This is reasonable, and because it is so we append what follows: During the past few weeks investigations, but with very crude appliances, have been going on at the Muniac, and these have been attended with important developments. Not only has gold been found in the bed of the stream but as well in the flat land adjoining, and to a distance of some two hundred feet from the bank of the river. Long years ago, doubtless, these flats formed the bed of the river; the surface consists of a rich alluvial deposit to the depth of between two and three feet; under this deposit is found two feet of gravel, and then comes clay, on the surface of which most of the metal is found; the clay contains a large portion of gravel, intermixed with which the golden grains are also found; the bedrock has not yet been reached. The tests thus far made have, of course, been more for the purpose of learning the extent of the auriferous deposit than for the profit which could be anticipated from mining with the simple apparatus so far employed. It must suffice for the present to say that some very fine specimens have already been discovered, and that so satisfactory have the experiments proved, that the gentlemen interested intend making immediate preparations for entering upon mining another season, aided by all the necessary and modern appliances, feeling assured that the same course has been followed in other mining districts where the inducements were far less than those presented on the Muniac."

URN: 0669 / IDX_Names: Tobique River;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 28, 1879 Traces of gold on the Tobique. - Portions of the rocks removed at the Narrows, having been preserved, two small specimens of them were sent to the Provincial assayer by your correspondent. These specimens were found to contain silver, with traces of gold. The portions sent were too small for a quantitative analysis. Prof. Burwash desires a larger quantity in order that he may fairly test the value of the rock. The required amount will be sent and, if the results are encouraging, we shall be pleased to further inform the public on the subject."

URN: 0678 / IDX_Names: Quaco Road;

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1887 New Manganese Mine. - Mr. John A. Howard, of Shanklin, St. John County, has been fortunate in discovering manganese in the side of the mountain close to his dwelling house. The surface indications are good, and it is hoped that before long some capitalists will have a good paying mine in operation."

S.J. Gazette - May 29, 1894 Manganese near Ben Lomond. - Manganese has been discovered about two miles from the Ben Lomond house, in the county of St. John. A number of gentlemen who have been making an inspection believe the mineral is hid away there in large quantities. Messrs. W.E. Skillen and Thomas B. Jordan are said to be interesting themselves in it, and are endeavoring to form a company to develop the mine."

URN: 0688 / IDX_Names: Gold Mine Gully;

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 13, 1880 Sussex. - Some valuable and rich specimens of silver ore have been found at Hammond, Kings Co., near Sussex."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1881 Silver Mine in Kings. - Last week we were handed a sample of quartz taken from a mine lately found on the property of James F. Wanamake, Markhamville, Kings Co. The property has been leased by Messrs. Robinson, of Kings, and Sherman, formerly of the Albert Mines. Prof. Burwash, Sackville, assayed a sample and says that it contains 10 dwts of gold, 26 per cent of silver, and 22 per cent of lead to the ton. The vein is about 3 feet 4 feet wide, the outcrop about 1 foot. Mr. Robinson cleared 7 feet of the vein last year and is certain that he has got a good

Weekly Freeman - Oct. 29, 1881 A silver mine has been discovered on the property of James F. Wanamake, Markhamville, King's County."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 21, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Feb. 21, 1883 and Daily News - Feb. 21, 1883 New Silver Mine. - Messrs. James Robinson, Sherman, and W.B. Webster have obtained a lease of the silver mine, at Hammond River, Kings County, and have taken preliminary steps towards the formation of a company to operate the mine and carry on a business. The mine was discovered some years ago, and samples of the ore have recently been sent to practical chemists in Sackville and St. John, who show from the analysis that silver, gold and lead were found. The silver ore is in abundance, and the lessees believe that during the summer mining operations will be commenced."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 22, 1883 and S. J. Daily Sun - Feb. 23, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Feb. 23, 1883 Silver Mining. - Some years ago silver was discovered on the James F. Wanamake farm, Hammond River, Kings County. The deposit is situated about three miles from the St. Martin's and Upham R.R.. A lease of the land has been secured by Messrs. Jas. Robertson and Robert Shearman, of Albert Mines and D.N. Webster of Salisbury, and they will form a company to work the mine. Two of these gentlemen were in town yesterday and had samples of the ore. Analyses have been made by Prof. Burwash of Sackville and Mr. Best of St. John. Prof. Burwash's analysis shows: Lead, 26 per cent, Silver, 22 ounces troy to ton of lead, Gold, 10 pwt to ton."

Weekly Freeman - Mar. 3, 1883 A company is about being formed to work a silver mine discovered some time ago on James W. Wanamake's farm, Hammond River, K.C."

Weekly Record - Fri. May 9, 1890 It is stated that steps are being taken to develop the galena or silver and lead mine near the Hammond River, known as the Wanamake mine. We trust the information is correct and that a valuable property may be opened up in that vicinity."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 12, 1890 It is stated that steps are being taken to develop the galena or silver and lead mine near the Hammond River, Kings Co., known as the Wanamake mine."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 16, 1901 The work of prospecting for copper, lead and silver and gold is still going on quietly at the Wannamake place, Hillsdale on a branch of the Hammond River. It is said some very fine ore has been obtained but the prospectors are observing a discrete silence as to their doings."

URN: 0688 / 0007 / HILL / J8 / R8 / IDX_Names: Gold Mine Gully; Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 6, 1880 Minerals of New Brunswick. The Mechanics' Institute Collection of Useful Minerals. - One of the first objects which strikes the eye on entering the Exhibition Building by the main entrance door is the show case displaying the exhibits of useful minerals of New Brunswick sent by the Mechanics' Institute. This includes the collections of ores and products of several mines which after the Exhibition will be permanently on view in the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The lower shelf of this case contains three strongly contrasted groups of products. On the left arethe dark colored minerals of the Albert mine, which has long been famous as the source from which a mineral resembling coal in many of its properties and yet distinct from it has been obtained in paying quantities. Mr. Ketchum, the obliging manager of the works, has sent with the coal various objects of curiosity and interest which serve to illustrate its relations and mode of occurrence of the coal. There are specimens of brown shale in which the coal occurs in various conditions, some with fishes perfectly preserved; others with scattered fish scales; others again are specimens of shell in contorted layers and with glossy surface. There are also concretions resembling cocoanuts, each with some organic substance at the centre, as a fish or a scattered cluster of scales. Other specimens sent show how the albertite or coal intersects the layers of the shale and does not lie between, as would be the case with a true coal. Such fine samples and large masses of the coal as are presented to view in this case are now rarely obtained.On the right hand of the Albert Mine exhibit are displayed the products of the Albert Manufacturing Co., from the crude, snow-white gypsum to the finished vase of alabaster. These products (except the vase) came from Mr. Tompkins, the manager and part owner of the property. Various grades of the plaster rock cut into blocks of convenient form and size, serve to show the nature of the mineral on which Mr. Tompkins operates. Then in a set of glass bottles are shown the products of the factory. First samples of calcined plaster for use in dentistry, etc. Samples of raw ground gypsum are also shown in two varieties, one for agricultural purposes, the other for use in the arts, this latter being the variety known as terra alba. A small quantity of each preparation of the powdered mineral is placed on blue paper to make the shade of color more distinct and to prove its purity. The second and third shelves of this case are occupied by specimens of useful minerals brought from the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The utility of these is partly illustrated by objects of art made from them. The metals are shown here in great variety, there being ores of iron, lead, antimony, molybdenum, manganese, copper and zinc, some from mines that have been worked, but are now abandoned, and others from mines that have been in operation for many years. Many varieties of copper ores and ores of iron and manganese ores are here displayed. Various spars and minerals of non-metallic lustre are also present, most of which are of importance in various processes in the arts. Some for ornament as agates, carnelian, serpentine, and marble. Others that have been useful to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick for weapons and tools, as quartz and chlorite and jasper. Others again which their successors now make use of for the various purposes of modern life, as heavy spar and mica for optical purposes. Marble chalcedony and rock crystal for ornamental uses. A third group of specimens in this collection includes the combustible minerals, such as peat, albertite, bituminous coal and anthracite. Perhaps the most varied series of specimens fromany mine contributed to this collection is that furnished by the Hon. Francis Hibbard, the product of the Lake George Antimony mine. Mr. H. has begun at the foundation and sent specimens of slate or country rock, in which the veins of antimony are found. Then he has also a sample of the ore, showing the vein stone (quartz) mixed with ore. Three grades of the ore as it is taken out of the vein are also exemplified by specimens. Coming after these are three samples of the crushed ore separated from the quartz and mud by screening and washing. This ore is deprived of its sulphur by roasting, and is then passed into the smelting furnace. Samples of the fluxes, salt cake and rosin, and of the charcoal used in smelting, are present with this exhibit. In smelting a vapor passes off, which is condensed in the chamber connected with the furnace, being the oxide of antimony. This is exhibited in two varieties, one cream colored and another not so pure and of a darker shade. The final products are shown by two examples, one of slag resulting from the smelting, the other the regulus (or metal) of a metallic aspect and peculiar fracture. Opposite to Mr. Hibbard's collection is oneshowing the anthracite coal of Lepreaux and its associated rocks. Although not as pure a variety as might be desired, this is a true coal, lighter than the English cannel, but of a peculiar granular texture that causes it to crumble easily. It is of much interest as being the only workable coal known of so great an antiquity (being a product of the Devonian age). The shale associated with it presents the same glossy surfaces as those seen on the shale of the Albert Mine in the lower part of the case, but while this is brown, the shale of Lepreaux is black, and to the uninitiated seems the more valuable part of the product mined. The country rocks associated with the Lepreaux anthracite are fully shown by the specimen that accompanied it, and are of the same kind as the rocks which may be seen on the shore near the Exhibition Building. There are the same grey sandstones and grits (Dadoxylon sandstones), which form the point outside the railway terminus; these underlie the coal. And there are also the red slates (Cordaite slates), which may be seen in layers with green slates a short distance further east along the shore, in front of the Exhibition grounds. At Lepreaux these slates have limestone with them, and this is shown by a sample sent by Mr. G.K. Hanson to whom the Exhibition is indebted for all the specimens received from Lepreaux. ...... Between the Lepreaux and Hibbard exhibit is a collection of pieces of galena bearing quartz said to beargentiferous, received from Mr. Wannamake, St. Martin's, and perhaps from hills on the south side of Hammond River. Beyond the case in which these various collections are placed, are other cases of minerals which we propose to describe in a future issue."

URN: 0690 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese;

Royal Gazette - Dec. 24, 1884 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes.These are to certify that John T. Watson, William H. Love, William Scott, John Ferguson, William Lawton, David S. Stewart, of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, E.J. Baxter, of Norton, in the County of King's, L.B. Deasy, Benjamin Kittredge, Richman R. Kittredge Jeremiah McGowan, F.J. Alley, William K. Kennard, J.C. Farrell, A.J. Grant, of Eden in the State of Maine, in the United States, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Waterford Mining Company. The object of the Company is the mining of gold, silver, lead, coal, and all kinds of Minerals; buying, selling, holding, and dealing in lands and property for mining purposes; the doing, carrying on and transacting all kinds of business incidental to the carrying on of a general mining business, and the erection and maintaining of all the necessary buildings, works, and structures connected with the business, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into forty thousand shares of five dollars each; and stating that the office or principle place of business is to be at Waterford, in the County of King's, in the Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton the 23rd day of December, A.D. 1884. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary. The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by Order in Council of date the} 23rd day of December, A.D. 1884. } David McLellan."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 14, 1885 Notice.The first meeting of the Waterford Mining Company is hereby called, and will be held at the office of Mr. C. N. Skinner, Barrister, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday the twenty second day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. for the purpose of organizing the Corporation and doing every and any act that the said Company may lawfully do at such meeting under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes of said Province. Dated the 27th day of December, A.D., 1884 Benj. Kittredge, Jer. McGowan, R.H. Kittredge, F.J. Alley, L.B. Deasy, Edw. J. Baxter, A.J. Grant, John Ferguson."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 30, 1885 Sussex. - Ore in considerable quantities is being hauled from mines in Dutch Valley to Sussex railway station, and is to be shipped to the United States."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1886 Notice. A General meeting of the Stockholders of the Waterford Mining Company will be held at the Office of C.N. Skinner, Barrister-at-Law, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday the tenth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and transacting all the business of the Company that may be lawfully brought before the Meeting. Dated March 13th, A.D. 1886 C.N. Skinner, President. D.S.

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 19, 1887 Capt. Alley, of Bar Harbour, arrived yesterday and proceeded this morning with a mining engineer to inspect his manganese property. The captain reports business as booming at Bar Harbour."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 3, 1887 A VALUABLE MANGANESE MINE. - J.F. Alley, of Bar Harbor, has just returned from a business trip to Sussex, N.B. where he has been to visit a very valuable manganese mine with W.N. Gould, have been successfully engaged in developing for the past year. The productive area of this mine is one of the largest known, and is apparently inexhaustible. Much of the ore shows a test of over ninety per cent. - Bangor Commercial."

Daily Transcript - Jun. 8, 1887 and Chignecto Post - Jun. 9, 1887 A Valuable Manganese Mine. - J.F. Alley, of Bar Harbour, has just returned from a business trip to Sussex, N.B., where he has been to visit a very valuable manganese mine, which he in connection with W.N. Gould, have been successfully engaged in developing for the past year. The productive area of this mine is one of the largest known, and is apparently inexhaustible. Much of the ore shows a test of over ninety per cent. - Bangor Commercial."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 4, 1887 Mr. Fred W. Stockton is preparing to ship manganese in large quantities soon. It is also expected operations on a large scale will be resumed in the Waterford manganese mines belonging to American gentlemen and gentlemen of this place."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1888 Sussex. - .... Sussex has a mining craze which has taken hold of certain individuals, and mines and minerals are fully discussed. While digging in a mine a few miles from the village, a petrified skeleton of an animal of the carnivorous period was found, which was judged to be a Plesiosaurus."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 25, 1889 and Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 26, 1889 It is the intention of the Glebe manganese property to haul a quantity of their ore to Sussex as soon as the roads will permit, and prepare it for market there. Prospects on this property are good."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 14, 1889 Recent accounts say that the manganese deposits at Dutch Valley, on property of Messrs Alley and Gould, are showing up finely."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 18, 1889 Joseph Richardson, who was employed at Messrs.Gould & Alley's manganese mine, near Sussex, approached too close to a blast on Wednesday last, with the result that he was blown into the air, his leg shattered, and his body injured internally. He will scarcely recover."

URN: 0690 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese;

Saint John Evening Gazette - Mar. 18, 1889 A serious accident occurred on Wednesday last at the Glebe manganese mines near Sussex, owned by Messrs. Gould and Alley. Joseph Richardson, an employee contrary to express orders approached the spot where a charge had been placed within 20 minutes after the time of firing. The result was that Mr. Richardson was blown into the air and had a leg shattered, besides sustaining severe internal injuries. His recovery is

URN: 0690 / 0691 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Times - Dec. 28, 1886 Sussex. - The mining interest of Kings County are still progressing. Major Markham still sends away shipment after shipment of manganese. Mr. W. N. Gould, for and on behalf of American capitalists, is opening outa splendid manganese property on the Glebe lands, Dutch Valley. Other finds are also reported. The friends of A.E. McLeod and Elias Freeze, of Penobsquis, will be pleased to know that the information from Swansea, Wales,"

URN: 0690 / 0691 / 0763 / E5 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1887 Soil and Mineral Wealth. - Abounds in the Heart of Kings County. - .... One of the most important industries is manganese mining. There are several places where this valuable mineral is found in almost inexhaustible quantities. The two mines that are most largely worked are about eight and ten miles from Sussex.Large quantities of the ore are daily brought out in waggons, that being the only means of access to the mines. It is stored in a large building near the station, from which it is shipped principally to Boston and New York, where it is used mostly in refining iron and steel. The ore is of an excellent quality and is in the side of a hill, from which it is easily removed. Of late this business has made rapid progress and there is every indication to show that it will continue to enlarge. Another very important industry is the manufacture of fine white salt for table and dairy use. The salt springs are about four miles from Sussex, and only half a mile of level land between them and the railway. The valuable quality contained in the water of this place was discovered many years ago, but the necessary capital and enterprise not being forthcoming scarcely anything was done properly developing it till about a year ago, when borings were made to the depth of about 125 feet, which the capital possessed by the projectors not being sufficient to warrant further expense in that direction the boring was discontinued. Pipes were put down the hole to convey the brine to the evaporating pans, and the manufacture of salt commenced on a small scale, and has been steadily continued ever since. It was found that the percentage of salt in the water had increased, but not sufficient to enable the operators to manufacture the salt as cheaply as the imported article, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of fuel for evaporating purposes. Upon analysis it was found to be so much purer than any other that could be obtained that it readily brought the increased price made necessary by the conditions under which it is manufactured. It was pronounced the purest in the world, and wherever it has been exhibited it has always carried off the first prize. The owners are confident that if the boring were continued to the proper depth the percentage of salt would increase proportionally, and if they were carried down to the salt bed it would be possible to manufacture the salt as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere where the wells are 1000 feet deep or more, and its greater purity would enable it to compete successfully with salt which is made in Ontario, the United States or England. The water at present rises about 15 feet above the ground, and it was found that the deeper it was bored the greater was the volume and force with which it flowed from the well; this saves the cost of pumping. Here therefore is a chance for capitalists. It has been computed that an expenditure of about $15,000 or $20,000 would put this industry in a position to compete with any other place in the world, but this large amount is not possessed by the owners. As this would be a source of a large revenue to the country it is to be hoped that it will shortly be taken hold of by some enterprising capitalists and the production of this indispensible article of consumption brought to its proper proportions. Jeune Ecrivain. Sussex, Oct. 14."

URN: 0690 / 0763 / 0688 / 0030 / 0693 / 2030 / S6 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Gold Mine Gully; Teahan Mine; Stewarton; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 31, 1887 and Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - Halifax Critic. -The manganese property at the Glebe, owned by F.J. Alley and others, of Bar Harbour, Maine, is showing up finely, and some quantities of ore taken out recently, are worth upwards of $200 per ton. The uses of manganese to some part of the electric business will create a new demand for the same. Mr. Alley and others are also making somedevelopments at Waterford, on a belt of metals which seems promising. The ore consists of yellow sulphuret of copper, and other metals in combination.Work at the Mineral Vale Mine in New Ireland, Albert County, is also being pushed forward. One of the principal proprietors visited the United States recently to examine various modes ot treating this class of ores; and it is said concentrating machinery of the best and latest description will be put in shortly. The prospecting for antimony, at or near Springfield, is steadily progressing under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Crandall, of Moncton. It is said the outlook is favorable. Very little is being done in the way of coal development at Weldford, Kent County. No late advices have been received from that quarter.The extensive manganese deposit I have so often written you about, at Jordan Mountain of White's Mountain, owned by Stockton and others, is about being disposed of to a syndicate of capitalists from Baltimore. A sample piece of ore was recently shipped to the parties in Baltimore which weighed 1,800 lbs. There is every evidence that the sale is bona fide, and the owners will receive $40,000 in cash for the property. Should no hitch occur in the negotiations, which we sincerely trust will not be the case, it will give a great impetus to mining matters in this vicinity. The existence of five veins of galena not many miles from Sussex, which show evidence of containing considerable gold, is worthy of the attention of capitalists."

URN: 0690 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 3, 1888 Capt. Alley, of Bar Harbour, is again here looking after his mining interests in Waterford. He reports the outlook as good and that mining operations will be actively prosecuted on both of the properties he has

S.J. Globe - Mar. 24, 1888 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. -- A meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Waterford Mining Company will be held at the office of C.N. Skinner, in Pugsley's Building, on the corner ofPrince William and Princess streets, in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of transferring the property of the company to The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company, and for general business of the Waterford Mining Company. Dated March 13, 1888. By order of the president, John T. Higgins, secretary."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 25, 1889 Mr F.J. Alley and other investors, of Bar Harbor, Maine, and the points in the United States, have been investing in manganese and other properties in Dutch Valley and above Waterford, Kings Co. The indication of a very extensive body of lead and silver ore is apparent."

URN: 0690 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Weekly Record - Fri., May. 24, 1889 The New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company's Prospects, etc. For some time past the readers of the Record may have seen brief accounts of the doings of the above company at Cedar Camp, in the parish of Waterford. Avisit to the property on Friday the 17th inst is deemed worthy of notice in the columns of the Record. A pleasant drive through the Dutch Valley past Waterford brings us to the property of the New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company where we find the work of development being proceeded within a systematic and business like manner. A snug shafthouse with a splendid boiler, hoisting and pumping gear in the best of condition, and a shaft 100 ft. on the southern side of the vein has been put down and is substantially and thoroughly timbered throughout. The material raised from this shaft consists of a shale or slaty matter mixed with bands of quartz which is fast assuming a durable and mineralogical appearance. The sinking of the shaft has developed mineral matter in the shape of pyrites, galena meconite (?meaning dark?), iron, etc. sufficient to warrant the belief that their exists in the main ore belt, mineral in paying quantities when once freely cross cut and opened up. In fact assays from time to time have shown returns in silver, lead and traces of gold in quantity enough to warrant the expense of development. We came away favorably impressed with all we saw and heard, and firmly believe that the time is not far distant when a good paying mining property will be in full operation in this charming and romantic region. On Saturday, the 18th., a delegation of the stockholders of this mine came to Sussex from St. John and Bar Harbor, Maine, when an annual meeting of the company took place in the Sussex Civil Court room which was kindly placed at the disposal of the company by Stipendiary Wallace. The usual business matters were transacted, and the views of a number of practical and experienced persons placed before the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then gone on with and the following persons were elected: W.H. Love, St. John. N.B., President; A.M. Foss, Bar Harbor, Maine; W. Fennell, do.; W.K. Kennard, Mr. Farrell, do., Directors. The Directors subsequently appointed a Mr. Sherman, of Bar Harbor, Maine, as Sec-Treas. The Directors and some of the stockholders then drove out to the mine and made a full inspection of the same and came away apparently well satisfied with what they saw. It is now understood that they will go on sinking the shaft probably 100 ft. further before cross cutting the main belt or lode which is a large one and it is hoped they will meet with abundant success as they will certainly deserve credit for the quiet and unostentatious manner in which they have pressed forward this development. To the President of the company, W.H. Love, of Scott, Lawton & Lore, of St. John; Mr. Arthur Foss, of Bar Harbor, Maine, Sec-Treasurer for the past year, and Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, Managing Director for the past year, much credit is due for the manner in which they have pushed forward the work of development of this company. Mr. Alley particularly who has for some time past been identified with the opening up and development of Manganese ore in Dutch Valley is well known in our midst, and is evidently the right man in the right place, and we trust he will often favor us with his presence as he is of that class that not only talks but acts, and has been the cause directly and indirectly of spending considerable amount of money in the locality. Such men are always welcome. The visitors left for home on Monday, the 20th, highly pleased with their trip to Sussex and vicinity, and we expect this will mot be the last visit they will pay us. I might add that the New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company is incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick with a capital of $280,000, and that appearances are that it will become in the near future one of the most prominent and substantial concerns. Visitor May 20,

URN: 0690 / CAVE / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Caves;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1889 While exploring a natural cave, a portion of the Glebe manganese mine, near Waterford, a few days ago, Messrs. John C. Boyer and John Friars discovered underneath a lot of loose earth and stones the skeletons of seven moose and 15 wolves, in a good state of preservation. The conclusion arrived at was that theanimals had been buried in a landslide, as they were all near each other. One pair of moose antlers is on exhibition at the store of Mills Bros.

& Huestis. One of these measures nearly four feet from tip to tip."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 12, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 18, 1889 A natural cave was discovered near the Glebe mine containing skeletons of 7 moose and 15 wolves ..."

URN: 0690 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 8, 1885 Passed April 6th: An Act relating to the Waterford Mining Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Prospect Coal Mining Company."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

1860 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 141-42 Early in the 1860's the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston opened the manganese mines at Markhamville ......"

Morning Freeman - Nov. 14, 1861 A mine of manganese in Kings County has lately been opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this city, whence it is shipped to England. Last week, quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. - Colonial Empire."

1862 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 141-42 Early in the 1860's the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston ... in 1862 some 225 tons of manganese were brought into Sussex for shipment."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

1864 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 141-42 ... In 1864 the mining business was operating as ""The Queens Manganese Company"", with 24 year-old Alfred Markham as manager. Mr. Markham, a native of Lincolnshire, had had a perilous journey to America earlier that year, when the liner on which he was a passenger was wrecked near Portland, Me., and 42 persons lost their lives. He reached shore in an open boat but lost all his possessions. For 25 years he was in charge of the mines, of which he had become owner, and the little settlement where they were located honored him by taking his name. During the years of operation the ore was hauled into Sussex for shipment and plans were being made to run a rail line to the settlement, but it was found that the ore was petering out."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 18, 1867 Among the mineral specimens overlooked by our Reporter in his treatment of the Exhibition was one case of Manganese shown by A. Markham, Supt. Manganese Mining Company."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 8, 1868 EXPLOSION IN A MINE. - We understand that a rather serious accident occurred at the Manganese Mines, Markhamville, King's Co. on Saturday, 4th inst., and in this wise. Five men were working at the time of the accident in one of the pits two hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the earth. One of the miners was engaged in charging a hole which had just been drilled for a blast. Mr. Markham stood alongside this man, while in the rear of both, a distance of some 6 feet, stood the companion of the man arranging the charge. Towards the mouth of the level were two other men shovelling out ore. Just as the miner had got the charge home and commenced to tamp up the hole, the gun-cotton exploded. For some little time after the explosion the men were oblivious to everything; but regaining consciousness they moved as fast as they could in the darkness in which they were enshrouded towards the mouth of the level. Mr. Markham, who, strange to say, was uninjured, managed on getting out to procure lights, and returning met the two miners. The site was a painful one. Both the men were covered with blood and dirt, and deprived at the time of the power of seeing. Mr. Markham aided them to regain the surface, and did all in his power to relieve the sufferers. Dr. Taylor, for whom a messenger had been despatched, soon arrived from Sussex, and exerted his utmost skill on the wounded men. Christy Leeson, one of the sufferers, is covered with flesh wounds, but there is no doubt that he will turn up all right if his sight can be retained. William Dodd, the other miner, an Englishman by birth, had two of his fingers blown off, but is expected soon to recover, although at present he is very low. The mystery of the whole affair is the escape of Mr. Markham. He stood close beside the miner tamping the hole, in a pit not more than 10 feet square, with the tamping bar a piece of 11.8 iron four feet long, and a number of rocks driven about by the explosion with great force, and yet was not wounded! His escape may certainly be regarded among things sometimes termed miraculous."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 16, 1869 Sussex Manganese Mine. - We understand that this property has been taken possession of by the Sheriff of King's, at the suit of the Treasurer of the Company owning it, for moneys due him. There have been ten men at work in the Mine all winter, and these are still employed. The Company have spent about $60,000 on their property, and the mine is now in fine condition. It is not probable there will be any interruption of operations at present, or that the Company's interests will be more than temporarily affected."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1869 A. Markham, Esq., Agent of the Manganese Mining Company, was a passenger from Boston by steamer New England yesterday. Mr. M. has been on a tour to Ottawa, Niagara Falls and Chicago."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 21, 1876 Exports for 17th, 18th and 19th: Includes 20 tons of manganese."

1877 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 124 William N. Goold, a native of Portland, Me., cameto Sussex following the Great Saint John Fire of 1877 with the intention of going to Markhamville to work in the manganese mines. ...."

Moncton Times - Aug. 13, 1877 Kings Co. - A quantity of manganese from the Manganese Mines, Markhamville, Kings Co., has lately been shipped to Jersey City to be used in manufacturing steel under a new process which, if successful, will probably lead to a largely increased demand for this article."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 16, 1879 Manganese.- The manganese mines at Markhamville, Kings County, which were closed during the winter, are about to re-open, and it is understood that a very large business will be done during the coming summer. Mr. Markham shipped 100 tons per the bark Etta Stewart a few days ago for Bristol Channel, and is now shipping 300 tons in schr. Calvin for Philadelphia. This manganese is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 8, 1879 Sussex. - Burglars have been at work at Markhamville it seems, and the Manager of the mines, Mr. Markham, offers $50 reward ....."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 20, 1879 Sussex. - Mr. Warden Markham has sought a new field for his enterprise in shipping manganese. He is now about to ship a cargo as soon as a suitable vessel can be chartered to Rotterdam. It is to be hoped this enterprise will prove a profitable one."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1879 Manganese Shipments. - Mr. Markham has sought a new port to which he can export manganese. He is now about chartering a vessel to send this ore to Rotterdam. Large quantities are now at the Sussex freight station and teams are hauling every day."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 27, 1879 Cleared St. John. - Barque Rutland, 1027, Roy, for Liverpool ... includes 118 tons manganese from A. Markham."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1879 Manganese. - Mr. Markham is again loading cars at Sussex Station, with manganese, having agreed to ship another vessel load to a foreign port."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1880 For the Manganese Mines. - Alfred Markham, Esq., arrived home from Boston by the Saturday evening train, with a lot of new machinery for the Manganese mines, Sussex, including an improved centrifugal pump purchased in New York and a fine engine made in Boston. Mr. Markham, in extending his operations, has been governed by the increasing demand for manganese."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 28, 1880 Sussex.- Mr. Alfred Markham has his new machinery, pumps, engine, etc. in place at the Manganese Mines, but they have not been working yet. He is waiting for a portion of his boiler to arrive from St. John. He expected it today."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 30, 1880 Queen Manganese Mining Co. - A meeting of this association is called to meet in the office of Chas. N. Skinner, Esq., on Wednesday. It is called for the purpose of organizing the company, passing by-laws, electing officers and transacting any other business that may be necessary."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 14, 1880 Manganese for Katahdin. - Two car loads of manganese from Markhamville, that have come down the Intercolonial, are being taken to Carleton for shipment to Katahdin, Me., where it is said to be used in the

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 14, 1880 Manganese for the States. - Today Mr. Markham ships two car loads of manganese over the St. John and Maine Railway to the Katahdin Iron Works of Maine, near Milo. He is sending an average of a car load a month to these works where the mineral is utilized in the manufacture of the finest charcoal iron."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 20, 1880 Sussex. - Shipment. - Mr. Alfred Markham, the pushing Manager of the Victoria Manganese Mines, still continues to send large quantities of his ore to the shed at Sussex Station where it is stored preparatory to shipment."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1880 Manganese. - Mr. Markham still continues to send out large quantities of manganese."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 1, 1880 Mr. Markham will ship to Marseilles this week, 150 tons manganese per bark Emma G. Scammell. The first shipment made to France from Canada."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1880 Sussex, July 5. - The Queen Manganese Company continue to ship large quantities of manganese."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 4, 1880 The Manganese Mine at Markhamville. - Mr. Markhamis hauling about twelve tons of manganese a day to Sussex Station, to be forwarded to St. John, for shipment to Philadelphia. He is taking out of the mine from twelve to twenty tons a day."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 7, 1880 Sussex. - Mr. Pope, of Boston, one of the Directors of the Queen Manganese Mines, is on a visit to Major Markham, of Markhamville, in this county. Your correspondent begs to be allowed to congratulate the gallant Major on his promotion to this military position."
URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1880 Mr. Pope, of Boston, one of the directors of the Queen Manganese Company, is on a visit to Major Markham, of Markhamville, in this county. The many friends of the gallant Major congratulate him on the promotion he has received to this rank in the militia of this loyal county."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1880 Manganese for England. - Mr. Markham is shipping in the bark Fanny M. 200 tons manganese to the West Coast of England, and by the bark Union 100 tons for Newport, Wales. The Fanny M. will commence to load on Thursday and the Union on Friday or Saturday, at the Government wharf, Lower Cove. Twenty-two car loads of manganese are now lying in the I.C.R. yard waiting for shipment."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 24, 1880 A New Brunswick Manganese Mine. - Described by the Boston Commercial Bulletin. - Manganese is a mineral about which comparatively little is known by the great mass of men. Ask every man you meet what it is and from whence it is obtained and probably not one in twenty will be able to answer your questions. The encyclopedia gives it as a grayish metal, very difficult of fusion, which quickly oxidizes when exposed to air, falling into a black powder, called oxide of manganese. The ore is found near the surface like coal and iron, obtained by blasting and breaking, after which it is packed in barrels for shipment. It is found in various parts of this country; in Spain; in Saxony; and some very valuable mines are located in the State of Virginia. It is also found in many parts of the South and West. In fact the ore is plenty in this country, but much of it is of poor quality, and not worth the mining and shipping. W.C. Pope & Co., of Boston, have given considerable attention to this substance, having been engaged in mining and marketing it for the past ten or twelve years. They say that the valuable ore is of two qualities; that which is suitable for melting in a blast furnace with a very great heat, which is called ferro- manganese; and that which is chemically pure and readily falls into an oxide, called peroxide, or black oxide of manganese. Ferro-Manganese. - The ferro-manganese is the more common or less valuable form. It is used principally in the manufacture of steel called Bessemer Steel. It also hardens and toughens iron when blended with it, and within a year or two a patent has been taken out for blending it with copper, in which a beautiful bronze is produced. Messrs. Pope & Co.'s mine, in King's County, New Brunswick, is a representative of the best class of manganese mines for producing an ore of a high grade, being free from sulphur and phosphorus, which substances are detrimental to the production of steel. They do not claim, however, that this mine is remarkable for the chemical manganese it produces, but only for the smelting, or ferro-manganese ore. They claim that their mine in New Brunswick is capable of producing 30,000 or 40,000 tons of ore per year, if they find it profitable to get out so much; and also that mines in many other parts of the country would produce just as much or more, only that they are too far inland for freighting. The Price of Ore. - This ferro-manganese, packed in barrels, delivered on board vessels at St. John, is worth $15 the ton. And here persons interested in the mining of manganese, must be careful to draw a wide distinction. These same gentlemen offer to pay $50 per ton for all the chemical manganese they can get, although mining it to the extent of the product themselves. In fact there are but few mines in the country which produces this quality of manganese to any extent. One of these favored mines is in Nova Scotia, and the other in Virginia, as already referred to. The miners above mentioned pay their men $30 to $40 a ton, for getting out and sorting the chemical manganese, while for the ferro article it is worth but from $2 to $3. Hence if a man tells you he has a manganese mine, it makes a vast difference about the quality of the ore it produces. The chemical manganese is used principally in the manufacture of flint glass, and the purer the better. It is said that glass manufacturers are pleased to pay even $70 a ton for it, if it is sufficiently pure to warrant such a price, though the quantity they use is very limited, since a barrel or two will go a great way in glass manufacture. Pure Manganese. - The chemical manganese is rarely smelted and used as a metal, but is ground up, in which state oxidation quickly takes place, and it is then black oxide of manganese. The ferro-manganese is also ground up and oxidized and used in various ways, where chemical purity is not a necessary quality. In England large quantities of it are used in the manufacture of bleaching powders. The shipping of the cheaper quality of manganese is largely done as ballast, being stowed away in holds of vessels under deals and other lighter freights. In this way it is possible to get a rate of freightage so low as to make it pay to transport it. The manganese which is shipped from Spain and Saxony brings but $8 a ton here, while the New Brunswick ore is worth $15 for shipment to England. This difference in price is owing to the difference in quality, which later divergence always regulates the price of manganese. Manganese Bronze. - In manufacturing the new metal, manganese bronze, the ferro-manganese is used and is added in a melted state to the copper, which has to be brought up to a very high temperature. Immediately the ferro-manganese is immersed in copper, a very singular phenomenon occurs to that which takes place when it is added to the decarbonized iron in the Bessemer converter, viz: the free metallic manganese, having a strong affinity for oxygen, seizes upon and clears out of the copper any oxide of the metal it may contain, and renders it more close and homogenous. It is claimed that a certain quality of the new patent manganese bronze has the property of forging, rolling and working at a red heat as well as cold, and for this purpose it is cast in metal moulds into ingots or slabs of the requisite size and shape. From these it is rolled into rods, plates and sheets, or forged into shape for engineering purposes. In this state the metal when annealed has the strength and toughness of the best Bessemer or Siemens- Martin steel, having a tensile strength of thirty tons per square inch, an

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 30, 1880 Markham... agent for dynamite..."
URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
Royal Gazette - May 5, 1880 Notice. The first meeting of the Queen Manganese Mining Company, for the purpose of organizing the Corporation, will be held at the Office of Charles N. Skinner, Barrister-at- law, in Pugsley's Building, corner of Prince William and Princess streets. in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the fifth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting Bye-laws of the Company will be passed, Officers elected, and any lawful business connected with the organization of the Company will be transacted. Saint John, N.B., April 21st, 1880. William Pope, William C. Pope. Alfred Earnshaw, J.F. Pope, C. Wesselhoeft, E.B. Callender, Alfred Markham, Subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of said Company."

S.J. Daily News - May 6, 1880 Queen Manganese Mining Company. - A meeting of this company was held yesterday in the office of C.N. Skinner, Esq. The meeting organized the company, established offices at Sussex and in Boston, elected directors (who live in Boston and Philadelphia), established by-laws, and did the ordinary business. A large amount of capital will be put in the concern and they have large orders for manganese from England and the United States."

Daily News - Nov. 6, 1880 Sussex Notes. - W.C. Pope, Esq., treasurer of the Queen Manganese Mining company, of Boston, and Horace B.Clapp, Esq., one of the city fathers of the city of Boston and a prominent insurance man in that city, are on a visit to Major Markham, Markhamville, Sussex. The Queen Manganese Mining Company, of which Major Markham is manager, are evidently intent in continuing these valuable works as well as further extending them. A great deal of costly machinery have recently been added to the works, the last piece being a drill, which costs something over $600. These mines have brought a great deal of capital into New Brunswick and has given a large number of men employment and homes in the vicinity of the works."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 6, 1880 Prominent Visitors. - W.C. Pope, Esq., of Boston, Treasurer of the Queens Manganese Mining Company, and Horace B. Clapp, Esq., one of the city fathers of Boston and a prominent Insurance Manager, are on a visit to the above mines, and are guests of Major Markham."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 6. 1880 The Queens Manganese Mining Company, of which Mr. Alfred Markham is the manager, intend more fully prosecuting their works. A great deal of costly machinery, including steam engines and other apparatus, have been put in use. The last piece which arrived here is a drill for perforating the earth. It cost nearly $4,000."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 8, 1880 Manganese. - An advertisement from Alfred Markham, Esq., manager of the Manganese Mines at Markhamville, requests all parties who believe they have manganese on their properties to communicate with him. Mr. Markham has had a lengthened practical experience in the development of manganese mines, and is admirably qualified to handle property of this description."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 8, 1880 Advertisement: Manganese! Notice to Farmers and Others. The Queen Manganese Mining Co. having all the necessary machinery and appliances for the development and working of mineral properties, invite all persons having deposits of what they may suppose to be Manganese on their lands to communicate with Alfred Markham Manager of Mines nov 8 d 1t w tf Markhamville, N.B."

Daily News - Nov. 10, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Manganese! Notice to Farmers and Others. The Queen Manganese Mining Co. having all the necessary machinery and appliances for the development and working of mineral properties, invite all persons having deposits of what they may suppose to be Manganese on their lands to communicate with Alfred Markham, Manager of Mines, Markhamville."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1880 Mr. Markham is shipping one hundred tons of manganese to the west coast of England in the bark Emma G. Scammell."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 20, 1880 The Queen Manganese Mining Company sent by steamer yesterday to their agent, Alfred Markham, Esq., a boring machine, and also two operators who will use this drill in the further development of their property at Markhamville. The machine is one of the most perfect of its kind, being the approved style in use in boring for oil. It is intended to aid in the discovery of additional pockets of ore, besides the five pockets which are now being worked. The machine and men go forward this morning by I.C. Railway. The new submerged rotary pump, which was put in operation at the mines on Monday, has fully come up to expectations and is throwing due a great stream of water."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 30, 1880 Manganese for England and the States. - Major Markham is shipping 100 tons manganese in the Oscar Wendt, for Bristol Channel. The bark is now discharging coal at Merritt's wharf. Mr. Markham is sending twenty tons by the St. John & Maine Railway, to the Katahdin Iron Works."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 1, 1881 Alfred Markham, Esq., manager of the Queen Manganese Company, left for Boston last night by the All Rail Line."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1881 Sussex. - ...Large quantities of manganese are shipped from here to England and the United States every season from the manganese mines at Markhamville. A large shed to store the ore in was built last year in connexion with the I.C. Railway track."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1881 King's County Manganese Mines Flooded. - The damage by rain and freshet in King's County is widespread. .... The rain has had the effect of closing up the operations at the manganese mines, Markhamville, the main pit being flooded. Mr. Markham attempted to check the flood by pumping, which was begun at 1 p.m. on Sunday and continued until Wednesday, when work was abandoned for the present."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1881 Manganese For Boston By Rail. - Mr. Markham has sent to Boston by rail this summer some twelve car loads of manganese and some eight cars for Milo, Me. The ore is loaded on the cars at Sussex Station and has to be hauled across the ferry to Carleton and reloaded there. It costs $6 a car load for teaming, for want of a railway bridge across the St. John. - Ten (10) car loads (100 tins) manganese are coming from Sussex for shipment by the bark Eurydice, now discharging salt here, to Liverpool."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 12, 1881 W.C. Pope, Esq., treasurer of the Queen Manganese Mining Company, is at the Dufferin. He has been on a visit to the mines at Markhamville, K.C. This company is shipping 150 tons of manganese in the bark Fanny M., to Bristol Channel."

Daily News - Feb. 14, 1881 Sussex. - The Queen Manganese Co., shipped from here today, ten carloads of manganese."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 14, 1881 Sussex. - The Queen Manganese Co. shipped from here to-day 10 cars of

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 4, 1881 and Chignecto Post - Jul. 7, 1881 The Queen Manganese Co. (Alfred Markham manager) recently received a large portable engine from the Waterous Co. of Brantford, Ont., and a latest improved rotary saw mill from the Erie Iron Works, Pa., to be used in sawing lumber wanted in and about the mines. The company have five or six teams daily hauling ore to the Sussex station."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1881 The Queen Manganese Mining Company, by their agent and manager, Mr. Markham, are shipping 110 tons manganese in Messrs. R.A. & J. Stewart's bark, Star of England, to Newport, Wales."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1881 There came to Sussex yesterday, or the day before, a carload of machinery, rails, trollies, pumps, tables, and other apparatus, purchased by A. Markham, Esq., the well known manager of the Markhamville Manganese Mines, from the Albert Mining Company, Albert Mines, who having closed their works in that locality are now disposing of their machinery to those in want of anything in that line."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 31, 1881 Major Markham continues to ship large quantities of manganese from this place; a number of cars are now being loaded."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 16, 1882 Manganese. - The Queen Manganese Mining Company, of Markhamville, have succeeded in introducing into the U.S. the ore they have hitherto shipped to European ports for steel purposes. Mr. Markham shipped 20 tons in the schooner Mower for New York, yesterday. Owing to the very satisfactory state of the mines, Mr. Markham has kept his summer staff of about 40 men up to the present time, but intends reducing to the usual winter force on 1st January. The Company have orders on hand for ore to be shipped to Marseilles, Bristol Channel and Liverpool, but owing to the scarcity of vessels in port, these orders cannot be filed at present."

Daily News - Dec. 19, 1882 Manganese. - The Queen Manganese Mining Company, of Markhamville, have succeeded in introducing into the United States the ore they have hitherto shipped to European ports for steel purposes. Mr. Markham shipped 20 tons in the schooner Mower, for New York, lately. Owing to the very satisfactory state of the mines, says the Transcript, Mr. Markham has kept his summer staff of about 40 men up to the present time. but intends reducing to the usual winter force on 1st January. The company have also orders on hand for ore to be shipped to Marseilles, Bristol Channel and Liverpool."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 20, 1882 1882 exports to U.S. from S.J.: Manganese $8434 Salt 4007"

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 28, 1882 Mr. Markham is shipping per the new ship Wallace to Great Britain, 240 tons manganese from the Queen Manganese Mines....."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1882 The Queen Manganese co., Mr. A. Markham, manager, are shipping 100 tons of manganese by the bark Templar, to the west coast of England."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 2, 1882 Sussex. - Major Markham is shipping about 20 loads of manganese for St. John, to put aboard of the new ship Honolulu, for Liverpool, G.B."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1882 The yield of manganese at Markhamville, Kings, this year will amount to about 1500 tons, a slight decrease over previous years owing to the greater depth reached and difficulty of mining."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 8, 1883 The Queen Manganese Mining Company will ship one hundred and fifty tons of that ore to Liverpool by Messrs. Troop & Son's new ship the Herald."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 14, 1883 Manganese. - The manganese mines at Markhamville, Kings Co., have been worked continuously for over 25 years, and now produce ore valued at from $16 to $100 per ton."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 19, 1883 Valuable Property. - It is stated that the manganese mines at Markhamville have been worked continuously for over twenty five years, and yield ore valued at from $16 to $100 per ton."

Daily News - Feb. 7, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 7, 1883 and S.J. Globe - Feb. 8, 1883 Manganese in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. - This mineral is now being diligently sought after, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, owing to the unlimited demand for the ore, occasioned by its increased consumption in the manufacture of iron and steel, in the making of glassware, and for many purposes in the arts, and by the exhaustion of the deposits, on the continent, from whence the English market was supplied. The ore is found embedded in the rock, in masses of various dimensions, running from the size of a bean to that of many pounds weight, and occurs both in a crystalline and massive state. Owing to the facility of separating the ore from the rock, the expense of mining is very small compared to that attending other ores. The rock in which it occurs being of a soft nature, all that is required, is to work it out with pick and shovel, and to collect the ore from it by the hand. A ready demand exists for all that can be obtained, and the supply is far below the market requirements, the price offered being $160 per ton of 2000 lbs. In New Brunswick, the Queen Manganese Company are successfully working at their mine, with splendid returns for their stockholders; the ore being sold in the United states and Great Britain. Their last shipment on the 1st of the month from St. John to London per ship Wallace amounted to 212 tons, representing a value of $33,920. In Nova Scotia, valuable mines have been discovered at Tenny Cape, Cheverie, Walton and Truro, giving ores of the best quality. At Tenny Cape and Cheverie the mines have been worked by the proprietors for some years, giving a very large return on the money invested in them, the output of ore being large, as shown by the reports published by the Department of Mines. At Walton, most valuable deposits have been discovered, and from thorough inspection this will be one of the largest mines in the province. A company is now being formed to work this mine, under the name of the Eureka Manganese Mining Company. At Truro, the St. James Manganese Company are in operation, and the outlook for the return from their mine is also very promising. From the various reports regarding manganese, and the high price that is obtained for it, we bespeak for Nova Scotia a most successful era in this branch of mining enterprise."

S. J. Daily Sun - Feb. 10, 1883 Queen Manganese. - Editor Sun. - My attention has been called to an article in the Halifax Herald of the 6th inst. - which has, I see, been copied by our evening papers, News and Globe - headed Manganese, containing statements which in the interests of truth I am compelled to correct. It is stated that the Queen Manganese Co. shipped in the Wallace 212 tons, representing a value of $33,920. This should be $3,392. I don't wish it to be understood that manganese is not worth more than $16 a ton, but the term manganese is about as definite as dry goods. The Queen

Manganese Company's mines at Markhamville produce almost all grades of ore, from that worth $16 a ton to ore worth $100, which is the best price that could be obtained to-day for any wholesale quantity of the highest class of ore known.

S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 4, 1883 Personal. - Alfred Markham, Esq., manager of the Queen Manganese Co., left by the All Rail Line last night for New York. He will be gone a couple of weeks, at least."

Weekly Transcript - Jan. 10, 1883 Mining. - The Queen Manganese Mining Company, of Markhamville, N.B., have succeeded in introducing into the U.S. the ore they have hitherto shipped to European ports for steel purposes."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 24, 1883 Major Markham has returned from a visit to the United States. He informed your correspondent that a great amount of additional machinery is about to be placed in the manganese mines, and that the output of manganese during the incoming year is likely to be greater than any previous year since the mines were opened."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 29, 1883 The powerful Waterouse steam engines arrived here a day or two ago from Ontario, one being for Col. E.B. Beer, to be used for farming purposes, such as pressing hay, threshing, and many other things to which it can be readily adjusted. The other was brought here for Major Markham, to be used in the manganese mines."

S.J. Daily News - May 19, 1883 The Queen Manganese Mines at Markhamville, have just shipped a cargo of 105 tons to Liverpool."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 2, 1884 Sussex. - Major Markham, manager of the Queens Manganese Mines, has imported a costly drill for the mines."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 7, 1884 Sussex. - Major Markham also shipped a large quantity of manganese to Boston during the

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1884 Sussex. - Major Markham was in Sussex today attending the loading of ten cars of manganese to be shipped to the old country. The Major has made a strike of an exceedingly valuable ore recently, and speaks hopefully of the future of the works. A large new steam boiler is expected in a few days."

1885 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 127 Prior to the opening of the first telephone service in Sussex, two telephones had been installed by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada at the manganese mines in Markhamville, connecting the manager's office with his home. This was believed to have been the first telephone service in the province."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1885 Manganese. - Major Markham is loading fourteen cars with manganese ore at Sussex for shipment to Marseilles."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 21, 1885 Sussex, Dec. 19. - Mr. Pope of Boston, treasurer of the Queen Manganese Co., has been spending a few days at the mines at Markhamville. He returned homeward today."

1885 - Copied from: Kings County Record - Feb. 3, 1966 Records Of Company Historian Bring Back Many Old Memories. - ... The Story of the Sussex Exchange was written by C.A. Kee, the New Brunswick Telephone Co. historian ... As early as 1885, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was leasing two telephones to the Pope Manganese Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for a line between their mine at Markhamville and the residence of A. Markham, the manager of the Pope Manganese Company at Markhamville. This lease was taken over by the New Brunswick Telephone Company in 1889. These instruments were small magneto wall sets having no transmitter but two receivers, one of which served as a transmitter and one as a receiver, and instead of the later crank and gear generator a vibrating generator was used for signalling. We are fortunate in having one of these two telephones in our museum. ......"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1885 Sussex, June 9. - Major Markham, the enterprising manager of the manganese mines at Markhamville, is, it is said to soon commence the work of making telephonic communication with Sussex. This undertaking goes to show that the manganese mines are still in a thriving condition and are likely to be so, and is evidence of the Major's push."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1885 Manganese. - The new bark Abyssinia, now loading at this port, is taking in 150 tons of manganese from the Markhamville mines, for England."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1885 Manganese Shipment. - Two hundred tons of manganese from the Markhamville

Manganese Company, has been shipped on board the John M. Blaikie for Liverpool."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 22, 1885 Major Markham, manager of the extensive manganese mines at Markhamville returned from Halifax Saturday evening, where he had been attending the meetings of the society of mining engineers, of which he is a member. He speaks highly of the sumptuous treatment by the Haligonians."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1885 W.C. Pope, of Boston, treasurer of the Manganese Co., operating the Markhamville mines, is on a visit to the mines. T.W. and S. Robinson, of South Wareham, Mass., two of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, on their return from the Halifax meeting, have also been out to see the mines. These young gentlemen, who are graduates of the Institute of Technology of Boston, speak in the very highest terms of the Maritime Provinces and of the treatment they have received during their trip down east."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 31, 1886 Manganese Mining. - A Visit to the Thriving Village of Markhamville. - How the Ore is Found and Taken Out. - A Walk Through Pits and Drifts. - Ten miles from the pleasant valley of Sussex, on the road leading to Hammond, are the celebrated manganese mines of Kings county, Markhamville, as the seat of this important industry is now called, is in the parish of Sussex, but very close to the parish line of Hammond. For twenty years the mines have been under the management of Major Alfred Markham, a highly esteemed officer of the Eighth Kings county cavalry. A few days ago a Telegraph reporter, at the invitation of the manager, visited the mines and spent a day among the drifts, tunnels and cuttings, from which large pockets of manganese have or are being taken. An hour's ride over the Intercolonial railway brings the visitor to Sussex, the nearest point on the railroad to Markhamville. Host McLean, of the Depot House, had a team in waiting to transport the visitor across country to the mines. The day was hot, but the horse was a nimble-footed animal, and in a little more than an hour after the ascent of a long hill a glimpse is had, through the second growth forest which crowns the hill top, of a pretty farm house surrounded by well tilled fields. This is the residence of Major Markham, or the major as everybody in Kings county calls him. The land slopes away from the house and finally expands into a broad intervale, through which the Hammond river, here little more than an incipient stream, flows an irregular course. The post road divides the fields just in front of the house, the barns being on the opposite side of the road. One of these where the horses used to convey the manganese to Sussex for shipment are stabled, is one of the largest, if not the largest, barn in the county. It is thoroughly fitted up - in fact in every direction are evidences of careful and painstaking management. The contour of the land in the vicinity of the mine is very irregular, and passing down the hill occasional glances are obtained of the various buildings located in the valley, which are used for one purpose or another in connexion with manganese mining. A sharp turn in the road gives the visitor a clear view of the mines, and a few minutes later Major Markham's office is reached. On the opposite side of the road is the Markhamville store, and close by it a rotary saw mill. Situated on a bye road, and almost in line with the office, are the washing shed and storage shed. The magazine for explosives is located on the hillside, and about 100 yards distant from it is the blacksmith shop. The workings are distributed at various points around the hill. In fact one cannot walk a hundred feet in any direction without stumbling over a trial pit or a huge cutting from which manganese in large or small quantities has not been taken. The mining of this ore differs materially from other classes of mining in this country, in asmuch as it is never found in regular veins but generally pockets - though sometimes it runs in irregular veins. Therefore, a large amount of prospecting has to be done each year in the search for new pockets when the old ones have become exhausted. Sometimes a pocket is supposed to be exhausted when another blast reveals a ton or more of first quality ore, which, when ready for the market, is as nearly valuable as silver. Manganese is found in many parts of the world, but the mines at Markhamville are the only mines that produce every known grade of manganese from the lowest to the most valuable qualities. The story of the discovery of manganese at Markhamville is interesting. Something over a quarter of a century ago, a farmer while travelling over the hill under which tons of manganese have been found, grasped a small tree and tearing it up by the roots, found a number of pieces of manganese amongst the earth, adhering to the jagged roots of the tree. The tiny crystals exposed to the rays of the sun for the first time sparkled like so many diamonds. Who can tell what feelings this discovery evoked in the mind of the man who made it. Mayhap he thought he had found the opening to a mine of silver and there passed before his wonderous eyes visions of untold wealth in the future. But whatever may have been his feelings he had the practical good sense to pick up some specimens for assay. The specimens proved to be rich and when they were shown to the late William Davidson he acquired the right to work the mines. Mr. Davidson carried on the business with indifferent success for a time, when he sold out to a syndicate of Boston capitalists. A company was immediately formed to work the mines, and Major Markham was engaged as manager. Unfortunately for the development of the mines, the stock became a speculative one. Large salaries were paid to various officers, who knew little of the mines, which, with the loose manner in which its product was handled in foreign markets, prevented its being worked at a profit and finally caused the collapse of the company. But even this did not close the mine, as afterwards the Queen Manganese Mining Company took hold of the property. The controlling interest in this company is held by Messrs. W.C. Pope & Co., a large and wealthy Boston house. Since they obtained possession the business of the concern has been differently managed, and under Major Markham's guidance the product has been carefully marketed. A large and extensive plant for working the mines has been gradually accumulated, until now all that is required to double the output is the addition of more working capital. After twenty years of experience about the mines of Markhamville, Manager Markham is thoroughly convinced that they still contain a supply of manganese a hundred fold greater than has yet been extracted from them. Leaving the comfortable office after a short talk with the major on his mining experiences, the reporter walked with him to a small shed on the hill side. The shed covered the opening to a long tunnel cut through earth and solid rock. An outcropping of manganese had been found in the side of the hill and followed up. At first the tunnel was so low that one could not walk upright in it. Suddenly Major Markham, who was in advance carrying the lantern, said: You have plenty of room to stretch yourself now, and so there was. Leaving the tunnel the visitor had entered a chamber, the ceiling of which seemed twenty feet high. Away in the distance could be heard the sounds of pick and hammer, and as the light moved about the reflection of crystalized manganese could be seen shining like stars in the walls and ceiling of the chamber. Running in different directions from the central chamber were several irregular cuttings from which pockets of valuable ore had been extracted. Clambering into one of these places, half a dozen of men were found at work drilling holes through the rock. Close beside them stood a suspicious book labelled dynamite, which told the purpose of the holes. A lead had been discovered in the chamber and the men were following it up. In prospecting it is usual to drill half a dozen holes, and, after they have been charged with dynamite, to fire the cartridge simultaneously by means of electricity, which brings out a huge section of rock and gives an opportunity for further examination of the cut. Every charge brings out more or less of manganese, and sometimes an immense pocket is discovered. Leaving the men to continue their labors the reporter went on his journey. Every part of the ground was made interesting by Major Markham, who would point to one small opening in the rock with the remark. We took 100 tons from that place, or we discovered 200 tons of the purest crystals in this place. Finally, after an upward climb of some distance, the reporter shoved his head through the ventilation shaft and discovered that he had made a short cut through the hill and come out quite a distance further up its side than he started in. Leaving these workings and taking another direction Manager Markham halted in front of an opening in the hill. Here another gang of men were found at work, but not prospecting. They had discovered a handsome pocket of the highest grade of crystalized ore, and were taking the greatest precautions that none of it would be lost in the blast about to be made. The sight inside the chamber was delightful. One seemed to be surrounded by all the stars in the firmament, and no matter in which direction the eyes were moved nothing but manganese crystals could be seen. Outside, piled up on a temporary bank made of planks, and sparkling in the sunlight, were several tons of crystalized ore. But time was limited, and after a journey through some deserted workings and a visit to two or three prospecting parties, the visitor was taken to the old porcupine den pit, from which last year upwards of 1,200 tons of good quality ore was extracted. This pit gets its name from the fact that just at its entrance was found quite a large opening in the rock, which had formerly been the home of innumerable generations of porcupines, for imbedded in two feet of manure, were found the skulls and bones of scores of these animals. Following up the lead discovered in the porcupine pit it was found that it approached closer to the surface, and for greater facility in mining, an open cut was made through the side of the hill to the locality of the manganese, which was found in a large bed. A tramway was run into the cut to facilitate the removal of the ore, which at the time of the reporter's visit was still being taken out in large quantities, while the lead seemed no nearer exhausted than when first discovered. This ore, unlike the other specimens seen, was soft and easily moved with a pick and shovel. Returning to the office, what is known as the Water pit was visited. Here was found some time ago a pocket of 3,000 tons of magnificent ore. The pit was being worked when a blast opened up a fissure in the rock from which flowed a stream of water two feet in diameter. Drains were built to carry off the water but finally the pit was closed and the water which maintains the same temperature summer and winter, was run through the wash shed. The pit was closed so far as mining was concerned by the discovery of water, but an unfailing supply of this great essential in mining was found, thus solving one of the great difficulties in the way of working the mines in winter. In all there are six pits in operation at the present time, and also several prospecting parties at work. A large portion of the output of the mines is shipped to Europe in bulk, to be used in steelmaking, but in addition to the process which consumes annually many tons of metallic manganese the ore is used in scores of other ways. Although the uninitiated may be surprised at statement, manganese is an article of general consumption. Mention has been made of the wash house. Here the chemical ores are dressed and washed preparatory to being ground up into different sizes. It would take too long to describe the various processes through which the ore passes before it is ready for shipment. Sufficient it is to say that for every process Major Markham has devised some simple machine which greatly reduces the labor of handling the ore and cheapens the production of the manufactured article. After the refuse matter has been separated from the ore the latter is dried and is then ready for grinding. Major Markham is a man of business, and believes in supplying his customers with just what they want. Therefore he makes up the manganese in every style from the finest dust, and from that upwards by a graduated scale to blocks the size of a small nut. A large plant is required to conduct such an extensive business as that at Markhamville. This includes steam drills, tramways, hoisting apparatus, gear, drills, and an unlimited supply of picks. Major Markham believes in supplying his men with the best of tools, as he finds that by so doing they are enabled to perform more work and to do their work better. The use of electricity in blasting is also a great saving, as it enables several shots to be fired at one time and this at far less risk to the men than by the old process. Large quantities of timber are used annually for shoring up the sides of tunnels and excavations. This lumber is cut in the saw mill on the premises. The mill is also equipped with other necessary machinery for the manufacture of different things used about the mines. The various tools of iron and steel are either made or repaired in the blacksmith shop and indeed everything that can be done by the employees of the company is done. A telephone line, erected at the expense of the company, connects the mines with Sussex, thus enabling business to be done by telegraph or cable with all parts of the world. The only difficulty now to be overcome is the long haul between Sussex and the mines. At present this is all done by team, but Major Markham hopes that in the near future the St. Martins & Upham railway will be connected with St. John, which will not only give shorter railway communication with this city, but would considerably shorten the haul from the mines to the railroad, and that, too, over an easier road. New Brunswick has not any mines that have been operated continuously for so long a period as those at Markhamville, and as the supply of manganese there seems inexhaustible, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the hidden richness of these rough hills will be fully explored and the mines worked to their full capacity. At present about 50 men are furnished with steady employment operating the mines. The wages these men receive is almost wholly expended in the neighborhood and cannot but be beneficial. The further development of the mines would give employment to more men and materially add to the prosperity of that section of Kings county where the mines are located. The present output of the mines is about 2,000 tons annually."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 23, 1886 Sussex. - Major Markham's telephone is proving of the greatest benefit, not alone to the enterprising major himself but to others in the vicinity of the manganese mines....."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 23, 1886 The Queen Manganese Company are shipping, per S.S. Rowena, to London, 200 tons of manganese from their mines at Markhamville, Kings County."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 4, 1886 Sussex. - The telephone communication between Sussex and the Queen Manganese Mines, Markhamville, a distance of 10 miles, was completed today. Major Markham, in Sussex, held a conversation with Mrs. Markham at their residence, at the mines, for the first time this afternoon. It is needless to say nothing private was said. The major received the congratulations of his friends."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 12, 1886 What New Brunswick Will Exhibit in London. - The preparations which are now making by New Brunswickers for a display at the great exhibition in London are very encouraging ... Mr. W.F. Best has received applications for space from the following: ... Minerals - Among the mineral exhibits will be three specimens of polished granite and two of freestone; also antimony, graphite coal, and plaster rock collected in the province.The fine collection of magnificent ore exhibited at the Antwerp exhibition from the Markhamville mines, will be forwarded to London. ......"

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 13, 1886 Colonial Exhibition. - ... Minerals - Among the mineral exhibits will be three specimens of polished granite and two of freestone; also antimony, graphite coal and plaster rock, collected in the province. The fine collection of magnificent ore exhibited at the Antwerp exhibition, from the Markhamville mines, will be forwarded to London."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 23, 1886 Manganese Shipment. - Mr. Alfred Markham, representing the Queen Manganese mines at Markhamville, is in town shipping 800 tons of manganese for Liverpool. He states that manganese is now in stronger demand than for some time."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 27, 1886 The Queen Manganese Co. is shipping one hundred tons of manganese in the bark Rowland Hill to Liverpool. Major Markham is seeking other vessels for the purpose of immediate shipments."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1886 The Queen Manganese Company is shipping 100 tons of manganese to Liverpool, in the bark C.S. Parnell."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 6, 1886 Sussex. - Major Markham, of Markhamville, manager of the Queens manganese mines, and his family have, for the winter, taken up residence in Sussex."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1886 Major Markham is shipping one hundred tons of manganese from the Queen mines, to Liverpool in the bark Lady Rowena."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 13, 1887 Sussex. - Major Markham, manager of the Markhamville mines, shipped from here yesterday for St. John over 100 tons of choice manganese. It will be taken from St. John to Bristol Channel, England, in a ship now in your port."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 1, 1887 The Queen Manganese Company of Markhamville, are shipping many cars of manganese to Boston per month."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 23, 1887 Much excitement was caused at Queens Manganese Mines in Markhamville, yesterday, by the discovery of amost valuable lead of manganese in a spot not expected. Major Markham the spirited manager was so elated that he at once telephoned Jas. Titus & Co. to send 80 of the finest turkeys in market. He concluded to feast his men on this discovery, a discovery which will be valuable to the many to whom it gives constant employment, as well as to the owners and surrounding country."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 23, 1887 The Queen Manganese Co., are shipping 65 tons of manganese to Liverpool in the bark, Young Eagle, now at St. John."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 27, 1887 Much excitement was caused at Queens Manganese Mines in Markhamville, the other day, by the discovery of a most valuable lead of manganese in an unsuspected spot."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 1, 1887 The Value of Manganese. - To the Editor of the Globe: Sir, - The paragraph in this evening's issue, headed New Brunswick Mining Items, from the Halifax Critic, is very mischievous and well calculated to cause trouble to those who are engaged in legitimate mining operations in this Province. This item states that manganese is worth upwards of $200 per ton. Now manganese may be sold by the ounce at that rate, but manganese ore is seldom sold for half the sum named. Yours faithfully, Oct. 31 Alf Markham."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 2, 1887 Natural History Society. - ...... Mr. W.T.L. Reid, of Fredericton, sent some samples of a rare fossil sponge (dictyophyton) discovered by him recently near that city. ..... Major A. Markham sent an example of manganese ore containing a marine shell, conularia,showing the way in which this ore was originally deposited in the mud of the sea bottom. Mr. Jas. A. Estey, presented a carboniferous plant of a genus new to the society's collections."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 16, 1887 The Queen Manganese company of Markhamville are shipping several cars of manganese to Boston per month."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - A correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes in regard to New Brunswick mining enterprises: The mines of Markhamville are shipping manganese as usual, and Major Markham is ever busy looking after the interests of his company."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sept. 16, 1887 Manganese in large quantities are coming from the Queen Manganese mines, this seems to be a never failing source of supply."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 7, 1888 Sussex. - Major Markham, manager of the Queen manganese mines, who has been on a business trip to Philadelphia and other American cities, returned home this evening."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 20, 1888 Personals. - Major Markham, accompanied by his daughter left on last evenings train for Boston to attend the annual meeting of the American institute of mining engineers, which meets on the 21st inst. The programme includes special excursions to the large manufacturing establishments, mills, factories, etc., in the vicinity of

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 4, 1888Markhamville. - Presentation to the Popular Manager of the Queen Manganese Mines. - On Major Markham's return home from New York and Boston on Saturday evening last, he was requested to attend at the Orange Hall at 7:30 o'clock when the room was filled with the employees, their wives and children. Mr. Armour Mills, acting as chairman, requested Major Markham to take a seat on the platform and Mr. Wilson to read the following address, which was very neatly prepared and enclosed in a handsome frame: Markhamville, N.B. January, 1st. 1888. To Major Alfred Markham, Manager Queen Manganese Mining Co.: Sir: We, the employees of the extensive mining concern of which you are the manager, desire to express the esteem and regard we hold towards you. We recognize to you an employer faithful alike to those who have given you the management of this important industry, as also to those who are under you. While you are ever watchful to the interests of capital, you are kind and considerate towards labour. We admire you as an intelligent mining engineer, skilled in the theory, and practical in its application. We admire you as the social and business leader and head of this community of Markhamville, so named in honour of yourself. We admire you for your connection with the militia system of the Dominion, believing as we do that a military organization is a necessity in every country, and that it should be the pride of the people; and we admire you for the example you have shown us as busy man, honorable and upright in your dealings. As a means of giving tangible expression to our feelings towards you, we ask you to accept from us the accompanying writing desk as a memento of the kind relations which have always existed between us, and we beg to wish you and Mrs. Markham, for whom we have the greatest regard, the compliments of the season and along life and prosperity. This was signed by 30 of the principal employees. The writing desk, which is large and handsome, bears the following inscription: Presented by the employees of Markhamville Manganese Mines to Major Markham, Manager, New

Year, 1888. Major Markham, in reply, said that when in New York on Wednesday last he was asked if he had ever had any trouble with his workmen, and replied that he had not, and that, while, during the twenty-two years he had had the management of the Markhamville Mines, there had arisen several questions on which he held one view and the men another, he had always been able to arrive at an adjustment without open rupture; and while he had not been presented with any addresses or gold headed canes he believed that the men liked and respected him - and this brought him to the subject matter of the evening, which was a somewhat singular occurrence after the conversation in New York, and was an entire surprise to him. He sincerely thanked the donors not only for the handsome present, but more particularly for the expressions of confidence and esteem contained in the address. There might have been times when some of the men considered him harsh, or severe, but he had considered it his duty to his employers to secure such results as he deemed best in their interests, though at the same time he had endeavored to treat the men well and without any favoritism. This he would continue to do. He considered that employers of labor had certain duties to their workmen, particularly in such places as Markhamville, and he would say in this connection that he was about arranging for a comfortable room where the men could spend the long winter evenings reading, playing games, or smoking, etc. He also stated that he expected engineers at Markhamville in about two weeks, surveying for a railroad up the valley of the Hammond River, and he hoped to see a live, active business village as well as a mining centre in this pretty valley. Mr. Markham again thanked the gentlemen present on behalf of Mrs. Markham and himself wished all present a very happy New Year. He was loudly applauded on taking his seat. The chairman requested all present to join in singing God Save the Queen, which was vigorously done, and so brought this very pleasant meeting to a close."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 4, 1888 Major Markham, of Markhamville, was presented by his employees on New Year's Eve with a complimentary address and a handsome writing desk."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 6, 1888 Major Markham awarded a 'handsome writing desk' by his employees."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1888 The Markhamville Mines. - Augustus Russ, the assignee and Henry D. Duffee, the late trustee of W.C. Pope & Co. of Boston, who owned and operated the manganese mines at Markhamville, Kings County, accompanied by Major Markham, who was the manager of the same, visited the mines on Saturday. The mines are being operated by Major Markham until the affairs of Pope & Co. are wound up."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 9, 1888 Sussex. - Major Markham, the manager of the Queen Manganese company, is shipping 16 car loads of ore by I.C. Railway today. The manganese mines are being largely worked, about 40 men working below ground sending ore to the surface, where it is further handled by being crushed, sifted and ground and otherwise prepared

S.J. Daily Sun - May 3, 1888 Assignment of W.C. Pope & Co.- The Markhamville Mines Temporarily Shut Down. - In consequence of the failure of W.C. Pope & Co. of Boston, who were largely interested in the Queens Manganese Co., the mines at Markhamville, near Sussex, have been shut down temporarily. Thursday's Boston Traveller thus refers to the failure of the firm: W.C. Pope & Co., importers of varnish gums, etc., 174 High Street, Boston, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Henry D. Dupee, proprietor of the Walpole dye and chemical works. The liabilities are placed at over $100,000, the larger portion of which is said to be unsecured. The failure is attributed to depression in business and shrinkage in values. The firm is composed of William Carroll Pope and William Pope. It succeeded Hobbs, Pope & Co., April 1, 1879. A manganese mine in New Brunswick has been operated by the firm."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 8, 1888 Creditors of W.C. Pope & Co.- Boston, May 5.-There was a meeting of the creditors of W.C. Pope & Co. this morning, at the office of E.B. Callender, 19 Court street. The meeting was informal, no chairman being chosen. No objection was made to an assignment, except by the New York creditors. A summary of the firm's condition is as follows: Liabilities Secured....$73,371.83 Unsecured... 76,351.90 $149,689.73 Assets Nominal...$161,771.33 Actual (approximately)...100,000.00 There will be another meeting in a few days."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 22, 1888 Markhamville Mines Re-Opened. - Major Markham returned from Boston yesterday afternoon, having completed arrangements for running the mines, pending a final settlement of the estate of W.C. Pope & Co. The mines will be reopened today."

S.J. Globe - May 22 1888 The manganese mines at Markhamville, which closed down a few days ago in consequence of the failure of W.C. Pope & Co., Boston, have resumed operations."

Weekly Record quoting the Halifax Critic - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 The Markhamville mines are still being worked inthe interest of trustees, and shipments of ore continue regularly."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 1, 1888 Major Markham left on the midnight train last night for Quebec to attend a meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to be held at Buffalo on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October. Before returning the major will visit Chicago and other western cities on business connected with his manganese operations, which he has been vigorously prosecuting during the past summer. He has now about 40 hands in his employ in and about the mines."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 5, 1888 Mr. Harrison of Baltimore, and Mr. Frink of St. John visited the mines at Markhamville on Wednesday, Mr.Harrison represents an American Syndicate, and it is thought a sale will be effected."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1888 The Manganese Mines. - Major Markham, whose name is familiar with the readers of the Telegraph by his long connexion with the Markhamville, King's county, manganese mines, has recently returned from an extended business trip to the United States. He left home about a month ago, going to Bufalo, via Quebec and Montreal. At Buffalo he spent five days, attending a meeting of the mining engineers, after which he proceeded to Cleveland, thence to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati. Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, arriving in the city on Saturday afternoon. In most of these places the major reports having done a good business, taking large orders for manganese from the glass and varnish manufacturers. At Chicago and New York he also took orders from electricians. During his sojourn in Chicago he also witnessed a riot, the outgrowth of a strike among the horse car drivers. The mob consisted of about 2,000 persons who were driven by a large squad of police with drawn batons. As to the weather, he says that wherever he went the rain pour[illegible] torrents, every other day or so, just as it is here. At the Cincinnati exhibition, Major Markham met Hon. T.W. Anglin, who nad charge of the Ontario collection of minerals there. The ex-speaker of the commons was in excellent health and spirits."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 22, 1889 The Markhamville manganese mines have passed into the hands of the Pope Manganese Co., with Major Markham manager in New Brunswick and W.C. Pope manager in the United States."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 22, 1889 and S. J. Daily Sun - Apr. 22, 1889 Markhamville Manganese Mines. - These mines have passed into the hands of a new company in Boston known as the Pope Manganese company, with W.C. Pope as manager in the United States, and Major Markham as manager in New Brunswick. The new company commence operations on May 1st."

Fredericton Capital - Apr. 27, 1889 Markhamville Manganese Mines. - These mines have passed into the hands of a new company in Boston known as the Pope Manganese company with W.C. Pope as manager in the United States, and Major Markham as manager in New Brunswick. The new company commence operations on May 1st. - Sun."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 1, 1889 Queen Manganese Mines. - Major Markham is rapidly fitting out the Queen Manganese mines with the most modern mechanical appliances. He has just put in one of Erastus Wiman's cyclone mills for grinding manganese, and has a first class diamond drill en route from Chicago. The borer will be used to prospect for manganese and other ores over a large area. The cyclone mill is of wondrous power and is used in upper Canada for crushing Lake Superior copper ore to an impalpable powder."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 2, 1889 Major Markham is rapidly fitting out the Queen Manganese mines with the most modern mechanical appliances. He has just one of the Erasius Wiman's cyclone mills for grinding manganese and he has a first-class diamond drill en route from Chicago. The borer will be used to prospect for manganese and other ores over a large area. This cyclone mill is of wondrous power and is used in upper Canada for crushing Lake Superior copper to an

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 16, 1889 Major Markham, the popular and pushing agent for the Pope Manganese Co., passed an entry Wednesday in the Custom house at Sussex of a lot of machinery for the useof the manganese mines at Markhamville. Amongst which was a diamond drill and appliances the duty on which amounted to well on to $600, probably the largest amount paid for duty at any one time at the Custom house here. The manganese mines have been the means of causing an expenditure of over half a million dollars, and no doubt large sums will yet be spent in the development of these valuable mines which have been of the greatest to Sussex as well as an excellent feeder of the I.C.R. and other

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 17, 1889 Sussex. - Major Markham paid the largest amount ever paid at one time for customs duties in Sussex yesterday. It was for a drill and appliances."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 13, 1889 The Pope Manganese Company, who own the extensive works at Markhamville, and who recently put in some expensive machinery, and under the direction of Major Markham, have made some valuable discoveries with their boring machine, which will necessitate their employing more hands. As an evidence of the cost of some of their machinery we might mention that they have already paid duty to the amount of $600."

S.J. Daily Sun Dec. 14, 1889 The Pope Manganese Co. of Markhamville, have imported new machinery on which duty was paid to the amount of $600."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 14, 1889 The Pope Manganese Company, of Markhamville, Kings Co , have made some valuable discoveries with their boring machine, which will necessitate their employing more hands."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 2, 1889 Sussex. - Major Markham is shipping a large quantity of manganese from the I.C.R. station

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 15, 1889 Major Markham leaves this evening for New York to attend a meeting of the mining engineers to be held next week."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Feb. 26, 1889 Major Markham has returned from New York where he has been attending a meeting of Mining Engineers. He is at the Royal."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Feb. 28, 1889 Manager J.W. Cram of the N.B.R. and Major Markham will witness the inauguration of President Harrison next Monday."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 12, 1889 Major Markham is making shipments of manganese from the Markhamville mines to various ports of the United States."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 31, 1889 Sending Manganese to Bessemer. - Major Markham is shipping a cargo of blast furnace manganese to Carnegie Bros. & Co. of Bessemer, Penn., for use in their steel furnaces. It will go by the Ella Maud to Jersey City. Major Markham expects to work up a big trade with this famous firm."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 15, 1889 A shipment of manganese from the Markhamville, Kings Co., mines is now being made to Jersey City for blast furnace uses."

URN: 0691 /   IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 8, 1889 Major Markham has been to Washington taking in the festivities in connection with the inaugural ceremonies of President Harrison by special invitation."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 15, 1889 Alfred Markham, of Markhamville, although professionally a miner, does quite a stroke farming and stock raising. This year he has produced upwards of 3,000 bushels of oats, and a large quantity of buckwheat, barley, potatoes, turnips and carrots. He has also eleven working and driving horses; a promising yearling after thoroughbred Sir Peter, and two fine colts. Mr. M. has probably the finest Shetland pony stallion on the continent. - [Maritime Agriculturalist."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 21, 1889 Notice is given of application for the incorporation of a company for mining manganese, &c., to be known as the Pope Manganese Co. The office will be at Markhamville, and the capital stock of the company $75,000, in 750 shares. The applicants are Chas. H. Converse, Newton, Mass., William Pope, Alexander Pope and William C. Pope and Francis Ware, Boston, Mass."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 22, 1889 Notice is given of application for the incorporation of a company for mining manganese, etc., to be known as the Pope Manganese Co. The office will be at Markhamville, and the capital stock of the company $75,000, in 750 shares. The applicants are Chas. H. Converse, Newton, Mass. William Pope, Alex Pope and William C. Pope and Francis Ware, Boston, Mass."

Fredericton Capital - Nov. 23, 1889 The Pope Manganese Company is to have its headquarters at Markhamville, Kings, and is to deal in manganese and other ores and minerals. The capital is $75000 in $100 shares. C.H. Converse, of Newton, Mass; William Pope, Alexander Pope, and Francis Ware, of Boston are the promoters."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 28, 1889 ....Another is for the incorporation of the Pope Manganese company at Markhamville in Kings County..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 13, 1889 Sussex. - Major Markham shipped a large quantity of manganese to the United States during the present week."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 27, 1889 Sussex and vicinity was lately visited by a Mr. R.A.F. Penrose who was the guest of Major Markham. Mr. Penrose is connected with the geological department of the State of Arkansas, and was looking into the merits ofthe Manganese deposits of Canada. Those of N.B. it seems met with special favor at his hands and particularly the deposits in and around Sussex. We fully believe the result of the visit will do us much good in the future. Capitalists all over the world are being attracted by the valuable mineral deposits in Canada."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 23, 1890 Sussex, April 21. - Major Markham, manager of the Pope Manganese Co., has a gang of men loading fourteen cars with manganese at the I.C. railway freight shed today. The ore will be shipped in your city per schooner Chautauquan to Jersey City, U.S., thence it will be sent to Carnegie Bros., Bessemer, Pa. The major has also resumed work with the diamond drill imported by the company at very great expense during last summer. He speaks hopefully of the probable increased output from the mines, which have been of such value to the county of Kings - indeed to the province of New Brunswick."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 25, 1890 Major Markham, manager of the Pope Manganese Co., has a gang of men loading fourteen cars with manganese at the I.C. railway freight shed. The ore will be shipped in St. John per schooner Chautauquan to Jersey City, U.S.,thence it will be sent to Carnagie Bros., Bessemer, Pa. The Major has also resumed work with the diamond drill imported by the company at a very great expense during last summer. He speaks hopefully of the probable increased output from these mines, which have been of such value to the county of Kings - indeed to the

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1890 Accident at Markhamville.- Robert Gillis, an employee in the Pope manganese mines at Markhamville, was badly hurt by being caught in a belt in the old mill in connection with the mines yesterday. His left hand and arm were badly torn."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 18, 1890 Mr. Pope of Boston, connected with the Markhamville Manganese mines has been in Sussex this week. These well known mines continue to be worked to good advantage."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 25, 1890 Large quantities of manganese ore is being hauled from the mines at Markhamville to the railway station."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1890 William Robinson, an employee of the Markhamville mines, was buried at Upper corner yesterday under the auspices of the Orange lodge there."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 11, 1890 Manganese shipments. - The schooner Chautauquan expects to commence loading manganese at once for New York. She will take about 140 or 150 tons for the Pope Manganese Co., Markhamville. The mineral is now being loaded on cars at Sussex. It is expected that the Chautauquan will continue in the business for the season, as the company are now turning out about 10 tons per day. In addition to her cargo of manganese, the Chautauquan will take a deckload of oil barrels."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 13, 1890 The Markhamville manganese mines in Kings Co., are turning out ten tons a day. They ship chiefly to New York by schooners from St. John."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 21, 1890 The manganese teams had a struggle to haul the sleds loaded with the ore to station on Tuesday, and at several points in the road it became necessary to double the teams. The sledding is very poor about

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 24, 1890 Fire at Markhamville. - The house occupied by Armour Black, a miner employed in the Markhamville mines, was, with most of its contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Major Markham with about thirty of the men employed in the mines had great difficulty in saving two cottages on the other side of the road. These buildings caught fire several times from sparks blown from the burning house. A subscription has been started amongst the miners to aid Mr. Black in furnishing another house."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 25, 1890 The house occupied by Armour Black, a miner employed in the Markhamville, Kings Co. mines, was, with most of its contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Mar. 25, 1890 The house occupied by Armour Black, a miner employed in the Markhamville, Kings Co. mines, was, with most of its contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. A subscription has been started amongst the miners to aid Mr. Black in furnishing another home."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 26, 1890 Workmen at the Markhamville manganese mines, have collected $50 for miner, Armour Black, whose dwelling and furniture was destroyed a few days ago by fire."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 28, 1890 At Markhamville the house of Armour Black, a miner employed in the Markhamville mines, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Black lost most of his household effects. Major Markham with about thirty of the men employed in the mines had great difficulty in saving the two cottages on the other side of the road, occupied by Thos. Williams and Wm. Gillen."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 28, 1890 The manganese mines at Markhamville have recently shipped 153 tons of manganese to New York via St. John by the schooner Avalon."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 28, 1890 Major Markham, manager of the Pope Manganese Co., has had consigned to him a large steam boiler and fixings to place at the manganese mines at Markhamville, an evidence that the output is to be greatly increased during the coming winter, which will cause the employment of additional hands and the expenditure of much more capital."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 10, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1890 Sussex. - Major Markham, the manager of the Pope Manganese Co., received from the United States this week a very powerful portable steam engine for the use of the manganese mines. This is to be taken as an indication that the work at these mines is to be greatly increased and the output to be greatly enlarged."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1890 Exhibition. - Natural History. - In this department Mr. Alf. Markham, superintendent of the Pope Manganese Co., will make an exhibit of manganese."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1890 Exhibition. - The manganese exhibit by the Pope Manganese Co. (Markhamville mine), near the entrance to the educational section, contains some very rich specimen of this ore."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 14, 1891 Cheering news comes in from the manganese mines. It is said the pushing manager, Mr. Garvey, has discovered a bed of the highest priced manganese twelve feet in depth. It was at one time feared that the ore in this vicinity had been pretty well dug out."

Evening Gazette - Aug. 18, 1891 At Markhamville. - The Gazette's roving correspondent writes from Markhamville, Aug. 17th:- There has been a very rich lead of manganese twenty-one feet deep discovered here today. They have been prospecting for the last eighteen months here looking for manganese, and their search was crowned with success at last. The most of the old hands that used to work here under Major Markham will in all probability return to work again. Many hearts are made glad by today's discovery."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 30, 1891 The Pope Manganese Co., of Markhamville, have closed their mines owing to the scarcity of ore, it is said. A large number of men were employed in the mines, which have been in operation about 25 years. Mr. Garvey, who has been manager of the mines since Major Markham's removal from the place, has returned to the states."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1891On Christmas eve, Major Markham called the men together and addressed them as follows: My friends: I say friends because I feel that you are my friends, and it is with much and deep feeling that I now address you. I came here in April, 1866, nearly twenty-five years ago; some of you know this, having been with me almost that length of time. These mines, called the Hammond Vale manganese mines, were not very well known then, but little work having been done and not much ore shipped. Since that time you have helped me extract, prepare and ship 50,000 to 60,000 tons of manganese and erect the many buildings and machines you now have here. The property has passed through some troublous times, having been in the hands of five separate companies and used by some of them for stock jobbing purposes and there have been times when I had to carry the enterprise both mentally and financially, but while the mines have not been a bonanza to any of those companies, I have every confidence in stating that the mines have been profitably operated under my management all these years. The time has come when I must say good bye to you all in my official capacity as superintendent and at parting I wish to say a few words of advice to you as workmen for the company - it is of course your duty towards yourselves and families to obtain the highest wages you can, but having once agreed to accept a certain sum per day as pay for a certain number of hours work, do your duty loyally, cheerfully and faithfully and to the best of your strength and ability. By this means you will secure the esteem and confidence of your employers and so pave the way for promotion. I may say that my relations with the company are perfectly harmonious, and while my engagement expires with the old year, I shall stay for a month longer to assist my successor in every possible way. After that I shall take a rest, which I sorely need. I think all of you will bear testimony that I have never spared myself. I have always been foremost in doing any work that had to be done, and on the spur of the moment I may sometimes have said words to some of you that may have hurt, and I now tender an apology to any and all who have felt aggrieved in that way, and wish you, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. On the 1st of January Mr. Garvey will take temporary charge, and I bespeak for him your good wishes and esteem, He has been here some time, and I have found him everything that is desirable."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 9, 1891 Markhamville notes: On New Years eve the employees of the mines met in Orange Hall and presented Major Markham with an address enclosed in a nice frame and also with a handsome clock with bronze figure of Crusader and child, on his retiring from the management of the mines. The address and reply are as follows:- Address To Major Alfred Markham, Markhamville, K. Co., N.B.: Sir - The employees of the extensive manganese mines at this place, name after yourself, have learned with regret that your connection with this important industry is about to cease. For nearly a quarter century you have been the general manager of these mines and under your intelligent superintendence the property has grown from comparative obscurity and little value to its present proud position as one of the leading industries of the province, and during this period it has not only given employment to many, but has been remunerative to its owners. As employees we feel you have shown as much practical sympathy and liberality of labor as is consistent with capital, and to this is in a large measure due to the absence of disagreements and strikes, which to your scientific knowledge of mechanical engineering and to your ever watchful care is due the almost entire absence of serious accidents. In Mrs. Markham we have always found one ready to assist us and our families in sickness or other need by generous aid and practical sympathy. We beg of you to accept this mantel piece clock 4 as a reminder of the years you have spent here and of our pleasant relations, and trust that you and Mrs. Markham will have a long and prosperous future. Dated at Markhamville, Kings County, N.B., Jan. 1st, 1891. Thomas Williams, Thomas Crawford, Thomas J. Proctor Committee The clock bore the following inscription on a silver plate: Presented to Major Markham, By the employees of Markhamville Manganese Mines, January 1891 Thos. Crawford acted as chairman of the meeting, and John Markham read the address. In replying Major Markham alluded to the address he had made to the men on Xmas eve, and said he could only repeat what he had then stated with regard to his regret at leaving the men after so long an association with them, but he felt the change would be for his benefit. He thanked the men most heartily for this expression of their good feeling towards himself and Mrs. Markham, and said that in looking at the beautiful clock, as it marked the passing time, he would be reminded of the many happy hours he had spent at Markhamville in association with those present. The president of the company, Mr. Pope, who was at Markhamville and had been invited to be present, and was much pleased to see this expression of good feeling towards Mr. Markham, whom he had known for many years and for whom he had a strong friendship. He said that changes in business relations were constantly taking place and he hoped that Mr. Markham's future would be prosperous and happy. Mr. Pope stated that in choosing Mr. Garvey as Mr. Markham's successor he had appointed a man with whom all the men were acquainted, he having been at the mines some time, and he trusted that everything would go along satisfactorily under Mr. Garvey's supervision. Mr. Garvey then spoke, saying that he trusted that as soon as they got acquainted with each other's way of working they would get along like a band of brothers. The meeting then broke up, and expressions of good feeling toward Major and Mrs. Markham were heard on all

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
Evening Gazette - Jan. 3, 1891 and Chignecto Post - Jan. 8, 1891 Major Markham has severed his connection with the mining business at Markhamville with which he has been identified about 25 years. On New Year's Eve he was presented by his employees with an address and a handsome French clock. He is succeeded by Mr. Garvey."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 9, 1891 In another column will be found the address in connection with a presentation to Major Markham by the employees of the manganese mines at Markhamville and reply to the same. While we presume Major Markham is probably doing for the best in this move the community will at large regret to hear of his severance with this important industry with which he has been so long and familiarly associated. We trust the future course of events may so shape as to have him remain permanently with us. We can ill afford to lose prominent spirited business men like Major Markham in our community."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 8, 1891 The Manganese industry at Markhamville is seemingly in a state of collapse. Out of forty men, who in the time of Major Markham found work at these mines,only four are at work at present. There is no doubt that there is manganese there, but the trouble seems to be to locate it. Major Markham no doubt would, for a consideration, locate a pocket."

Daily Telegraph - May 23, 1891 The continuous boring for manganese at Markhamville so far is proving without success, and much discouragement is felt by large numbers who have great interest in ore being found. Especially is this true of the working men, many of whom have cottages and plots of land in that locality. Should ore not be discovered an industry which has done much good, not only for Sussex, but for the province generally, will be greatly missed."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 29, 1891 Mrs. Garvey, wife of the manager of the manganese mines at Markhamville, arrived in Sussex on Friday and at once proceeded to the mines."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 29, 1891 The continuous boring for manganese at Markhamville so far is proving without success, and much discouragement is felt by large numbers who have great interest in ore being found. Especially is this true of the working men, many of whom have cottages and plots of land in that locality. Should ore not be discovered an industry which has done much good, not only for Sussex but the province generally, will be greatly missed."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 13, 1891 The Markhamville mines which have been worked continuously for the past thirty years, are not showing up very well. It is said by many the ore is exhausted, while others scoff at such an idea. In other sections large bodies of manganese exist and only await the advance of the capitalists and a market demand, which while frequently fluctuating, seems very quiet at present. This mineral also exists in good quantities in Albert County and in some portions of St. John County."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 17, 1891 Sussex. - Manganese Mines Closed Down. - Oct. 16.- The well known manganese mines at Markhamville so long under the profitable management of Major Markham are for the time being closed, for want of sufficient quantities of ore. This is to be regretted, as these mines in the past have been the means of bringing large amounts of money from outside places and have given employment to large numbers of men. The best of boring machines have been worked with bad results."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1891 The Manganese Mines. - This morning Surveyor General Tweedie will hold a court at Sussex
to consider an application of Mr. Alfred Markham, of this city, for right to explore the manganese mines at Markhamville, Kings county, for the purpose of securing a lease. The application it is said covers lands owned by the Manganese company, from whose employ Mr. Markham some time ago withdrew his connexion. The application will be resisted by Mr. C.N. Skinner, who appears on behalf of the company. Mr. John R. Armstrong is to look after the interests of the

Weekly Record - Fri., Ap. 8, 1892 ... Nothing as yet being done to reopen the Markhamville mines, which were closed last

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 7, 1893 Manganese. - On the second page is an account of a new company who are mining manganese in Hants County, Nova Scotia. Now that the Markhamville mines have suspended operations it would seem that this company is starting out under favorable chances. The demand for high-class manganese is always good."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1894 Joseph D. Weeks has favored the Sun with a copy of his report on the production of manganese in 1893. This report is made for the department of the interior, United States geological survey. It contains a statement of the production of manganese and manganiferous iron ore in the United States by states, and also that of all other countries separately. The output of Canada for 1893 is shown as 10 tons, value $112, from New Brunswick, and 123 1/2 tons, value $12,409, from Nova Scotia. This is a sad falling off since 1890, when New Brunswick alone produced 1,729 tons, valued at $34,248. Since this time, however, much development in manganese deposits has taken place in Chile, Russia and Japan, and it is from these countries that the world's supply of this mineral is now mostly obtained. The output in the United States has fallen from 13,613 tons in 1892 to 7,718 in 1893."
URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 13, 1894 Manganese. - The department of the interior, United States geological survey, have issued a pamphlet compiled by Joseph D. Weeks, editor of American Manufacturer and Iron World, Pittsburg, Pa., on manganese production. To those interested in this mineral, this pamphlet will be very instructive in showing how the business of mining manganese has gradually closed in the United States and Canada and opened up in Russia, Cuba and Japan. So far as reported, the ores from these latter countries are suitable only for blast furnace uses, and there is still a demand for high class pyrolusite such as was mined at Markhamville in New Brunswick and at Tenny Cape in Nova Scotia. After the legislators at Washington are finished tinkering with their tariff and manufacturers start up their works again the increased demand for high class manganese will be an inducement to push the development of pyrolusite mining in New Brunswick

Moncton Transcript - Nov. 5, 1894 and Woodstock Dispatch - Nov. 7, 1894 Mining Operations. - Mining operations aroundMarkhamville are booming this fall. Messrs Poirier and Weldon, of Shediac, lessees of the Lissonville mine, have been at work for some time boring for ore, and have been very successful. About 30 feet below the surface a vein of pure manganese 11 inches thick was struck and a few feet below this again another seam was found. Work will commence at once, as lumber for buildings is now beinghauled. It is also rumored that the old mine has been leased, but the truth of the latter is not vouched for. - Sussex Record."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 16, 1894 Major A. J. Markham entered a complaint in the Surveyor General's court, St. John, on Saturday, against the Pope Manufacturing Company because they have not operated the mines on his land at Markhamville since 1890. The counsel for the defendants assured the court that the company would operate the mines in February next, or else would vacate their license."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 10, 1894 Bridgeville (N.S.) Mining Co. incorporates -....Thomas Williams, mines manager .... was overseer for about ten years at the Markhamville Manganese mines....."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1894 C.J. Wetmore, of this city, has been prospecting for manganese in the vicinity of Markhamville, Kings Co. He thinks he has struck another vein of this ore. If the samples which he has, prove to be as rich as he thinks they are, the people of Kings may soon witness a revival in manganese mining."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1895Sussex News. - Pope Manufacturing Company Property. - Sussex, Dec 4. - Information and complaint was made before the stipendiary today against persons residing at Markhamville, charged with having unlawfully removed property belonging to the Pope Manufacturing Company. Robert Morrison, barrister, has been retained by the company to prosecute."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1895 Sussex News. - Pope Manufacturing Company Property. - Sussex, Dec 4. - Information and complaint was made before the stipendiary today against persons residing at Markhamville, charged with having unlawfully removed property belonging to the Pope Manufacturing Company. Robert Morrison, barrister, has been retained by the company to prosecute."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 27, 1895 Teachers toured Markhamville mine ...."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 15, 1896 Prospecting for Manganese. - The Sussex Record says: Senator Poirier of Shediac, has instituted operations at Markhamville on lands of Mr. Thos, Crawford. The prospects of finding manganese in the locality where operations will be carried on are said to be good and we hope that Mr. White who is in charge of the boring apparatus will strike it rich."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 21, 1896 Sussex. - S.H. White & Co. have leased the large shed near the I.C.R. freight depot, formerly used by the Markham manganese mines, and are storing it with all kinds of goods."

Kings County News - Jul. 2, 1896 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1896 Senator Poirier will, it is said, soon begin operations at the Markhamville manganese mines, feeling greatly encouraged by recent developments there. This will be cheering news to many in that vicinity."

Weekly Record Fri., Dec. 17, 1897 It is reported that the manganese mines at Markhamville will be reopened next spring. A person interested in the work has been for some days looking over the situation."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 27, 1903 Markhamville. - a sale was held here on Sat. 21 inst. when the mining plant, of the Pope Manganese Co., was sold at Sheriff sale. Lieut. Col. Markham, with several notable gentlemen were present."
URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;
Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 30, 1903 Col. Markham of the St. John Sun was in Sussex Monday and Tuesday. He was arranging for the closing out of the Markhamville mining property against which he held a judgement. We understand the whole property will be sold by sheriff's sale within a month."

Kings County Record - Sep. 9, 1904 The manganese is now being hauled from the mines at Markhamville. For the last two days there has been a steady string of teams depositing the ore at the lumber wharf. The manganese brought out now, was mined last fall, operations since that time having been suspended. There is quite an amount of mined ore left, which will be immediately shipped."

Kings County Record - Jun. 8, 1906 Markhamville. - Col. Markham will hold a sale here on the 12th. He will sell all his farming implements, etc.: also seventeen cottages and all other buildings formerly used by the Pope Manganese Co."

Kings County Record - Aug. 21, 1925 Colonel A.J. Markham, of Vancouver, B.C., was a visitor in Sussex on Wednesday.

Colonel Markham, who willbe remembered by the older residents as manager of the manganese mines at Markhamville, and later as connected with the newspaper business in St. John, was warmly welcomed. He looks as young as twenty years ago, and is full of life and energy. He predicts a great future for Vancouver, which he states is growing by leaps and

Kings County Record - Mar. 1, 1934 Col. Alfred Markham Reaches 93rd Milestone. - Old friends in New Brunswick extend congratulations to Col. Alfred Markham, of Vancouver, who recently observed the 93rd anniversary of his birth. He has lived in Vancouver since 1906 and therefore is not known to the younger generation in Saint John and Kings County, as he was to those who were in their prime during the years when he was a popular and influential citizen, first in Kings County and later in Saint John. Col. Markham was born in North Lincolnshire, England, on February 26, 1841. He came to this province in 1864, after having been one of those wrecked in the Allan liner Bohemian enroute to this country. He was a mining engineer and was long associated with the manganese mine at Markhamville in Kings county. He took an active part in municipal politics, and was once warden of the county. Col. Markham organized the Sun Printing Company, which published The Daily Sun, and became its managing director. He had a distinguished career in the militia, becoming commander of the 8th Princess Louise's Hussars. He was also president of the Canadian Cavalry Association and in 1895 commanded the Bisley team. During his residence in Saint John he was actively associated with every movement designed to promote the advancement of the city. He had two sons in the Great War, one of whom made the supreme sacrifice. The colonel is himself intensely patriotic and rendered notable service during the war years. Remarkable changes have taken place since Co.. Markham came to Canada. He was here before confederation and has witnessed and gloried in the growth and progress of the Dominion. - Telegraph Journal."

Kings County Record - April 20, 1939 New Company to Operate Rich Manganese Holdings in Markhamville District. - Samples Declared by Engineers to be Richest Yet Seen From Canadian Territory. - Kings County Industry. - Workmen Already Busy Taking Out Sample Ore. - W. Ralph Geldart Principal Promoter. - One of King's County's early industries - the mining of manganese, which came to a close some 44 years ago, has taken on a new lease of life this spring; and from reports from those directly concerned, it would appear that this industry bids fair to reach and even surpass its former importance. The newly opened mines are in Markhamville. A group of younger business men of the town and county, whose names will be revealed at a later date, have been working for some time on the formation of a company. For the past month a score or more of men have been engaged in taking out the manganese ore. Samples Praised. - Last week the principal promoter of the project W. Ralph Geldart, travelled to American and Canadian points, where he met geological engineers by appointment. The samples from the Markhamville mines were shown to them, and were pronounced as being the richest samples seen from Canadian territory. Members of the proposed company told The Record Wednesday that by the end of the present month, there will be a large crew of men working. It is proposed to build a bunkhouse, a blacksmith shop, cookhouse, dining hall, storerooms and also a general store. It is stated that there appears to be an immense quantity of the ore in the district, and the venture promises possibilities. It is understood that the company to be formed will be a stock company. May Aid Business. - The renewal of this manganese industry should be encouraging to the county, as it will obviously add to the ranks of the employed, and will thus materially assist to improve conditions in all lines of trade. It was stated that there will be a meeting of the company next Saturday night, when a number of final matters will be settled with regard to the company. According to government records manganese was discovered in 1862, in Markhamville by G.F. Matthew. From then until 1865 the mine was worked under lease by William Davieson of Saint John. The property was then acquired by the Victoria Manganese Company under the management of Major A. Markham, who passed away in Vancouver about a year ago. Shipped from Sussex. - This company operated until 1889 when the company ceased operations. In 1890 the Pope Manganese Company was formed with Major Markham as manager. Mining by this company ceased in 1895. The ore at this time was hauled in wagons and on sleighs twelve miles to Sussex, where it was shipped to Boston and to England. The output was from 500 to 1500 tons per year, and on one occasion 3,000 tons was taken from one pocket. Three different grades of ore are apparent in the Markhamville area, fibrous ore, metallic ore and iron ore. Records show that 23,000 tons of these various ores were taken from the mines during the various previous mining enterprise."

Kings County Record - Sep. 18, 1941 Hammond River Manganese Company Considering Plans. - Hammond River Manganese Prospecting Syndicate is considering plans for the development of its group of 12 claims in Hammond Parish, Sussex, Kings County, New Brunswick, just west of the old Markhamville mine. The property was examined recently by Dr. F.J. Alcock, of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. The syndicate is capitalized at 10,000 units, $1 par, and has its executive office at 1103 Central Bldg., Toronto. G.V. Barry is managing director and Arthur Withrow, trustee."

URN: 0691 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese;

Kings County Record - Feb. 3, 1966 Records Of Company Historian Bring Back Many Old Memories. - ... 'The Story of the Sussex Exchange' was written by C.A. Kee, the New Brunswick Telephone Co. historian ... As early as 1885, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was leasing two telephones to the Pope Manganese Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for a line between their mine at Markhamville and the residence of A. Markham, the manager of the Pope Manganese Company at Markhamville. This lease was taken over by the New Brunswick Telephone Company in 1889. These instruments were small magneto wall sets having no transmitter but two receivers, on of which served as a transmitter and one as a receiver, and instead of the later crank and gear generator a vibrating generator was used for signalling. We are fortunate in having one of these two telephones in our museum. ..."

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 141-42 Early in the 1860's the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston opened the manganese mines at Markhamville, and in 1862 some 225 tons of manganese were brought into Sussex for shipment. In 1864 the mining business was operating as 'The Queens Manganese Company', with 24 year-old Alfred Markham as manager. Mr. Markham, a native of Lincolnshire, had had a perilous journey to America earlier that year, when the liner on which he was a passenger was wrecked near Portland, Me., and 42 persons lost their lives. He reached shore in an open boat but lost all his possessions. For 25 years he was in charge of the mines, of which he had become owner, and the little settlement where they were located honored him by taking his name. During the years of operation the ore was hauled into Sussex for shipment and plans were being made to run a rail line to the settlement, but it was found that the ore was petering out."

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 127 Prior to the opening of the first telephone service in Sussex, two telephones had been installed by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada at the manganese mines in Markhamville, connecting the manager's office with his home. This was believed to have been the first telephone service in

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 124 William N. Goold, a native of Portland, Me., came to Sussex following the Great Saint John Fire of 1877 with the intention of going to Markhamville to work in the manganese

URN: 0691 / 0007 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony;

S.J. Globe - Apr. 17, 1880 and Daily Telegraph - Apr. 19, 1880 Mining. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that William Pope, William C. Pope, C. Wesselhoeft, E.H.Callender, of Boston, Alfred Earnshaw, of Philadelphia, and Alfred Markham, of Markhamville, King's County, have filed a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of the Queens Manganese Mining Company. The object of the Company is to prospect for, mine, raise, export, sell and dispose of manganese and other mineral substances; and to carry on a general manganese and other mineral mining business in the Province of New Brunswick. Capital five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each. Office at the manganese mines, in the parish of Sussex, King's county. Notice is also given that Winthrop M.B. Hammond, John P. Lynch, E.P. Adams, of Boston, and C.A. Stockton, of St. John, and John A. McCallum, of Fredericton, have filed a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of the Lake George Antimony Mining and Smelting Company; theobjects of the company are the purchasing. leasing, selling, developing, holding and working of Mines, Mining Rights, and Minerals. Capital five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred thousand shares of five dollars each. Office or principal place of business is to be at Saint John."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 22, 1880 Two mining companies are commencing operations in this province, one for mining Manganese at Sussex, the other for Antimony at Lake George."

URN: 0691 / 0007 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / G5 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Carleton County Gold;

Morning Journal - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. - Messrs. G. & B. Matthews, who have devoted particular attention to the Mineralogy of New Brunswick, Mr. Janion, who represents Messrs. Johnston & Co., of Liverpool, who are still carrying on their search for Copper at Letete, Charlotte County, Mr. W. Shea of Carleton County, Mr. J.J. Fellows, of Fellows & Co., Mr. E. Withers of Shediac, Mr. Scoullar, and Mr. Davidson are the principal exhibitors. Some of these collections are very similar to what they were when shown in former exhibitions, but the rich specimens of gold, obtained on the Becaguimec by Mr.Shea, the silver-bearing Antimony from York, the fine show of copper from Letete, the rich copper ore from Ellet River, the Manganese shown by Mr. Markham, the building stones from Albert (Mr. Stevens, exhibitor) and other places, the salt from Springhill, shown by Mr. Allison, form additions to our mineral collections which are of great interest, and which suggest that even in mining, New Brunswick may yet take a high place. A thorough Geological survey of the Province will shortly be made, on the part of the Dominion, and under the management of Sir William Logan, which will have the effect of doing much to determine what prospect there is that mining operations in this Province may be undertaken with scientific sanction."

URN: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

URN: 0691 / 0007 / 0632 / 0002 / 0310 / 0597 / 0681 / 0721 / 0275 / 0049 / HILL / GYP / LIME / G4 / B6 / S6 / U7 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Moores Mills; Quaco Manganese; Adams Island; Simpson Island; West Beach Magnetite; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; St. Martins Coal; Kent County Coal; Queens County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various places, and has been mined at"

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S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various places, and has been mined at"

URN: 0691 / 0007 / G3 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 9, 1880 Exhibition:- Class 36 - Minerals Minerals of New Brunswick, arranged in Geological sequence: Natural History Society of N.B., 1st, and ingreat variety, including very rich samples of antimony ore and the regulus from the Hibbard mine, Prince William; Frank Hibbard, 2nd and 3rd, blocks of silver ore in quartz; Judson Peck, 2nd quartz, small, of good quality; H. Bridges, Londonderry, Kidney white iron ore, small samples, 1st, 2nd and 1st. Useful minerals of New Brunswick, collection:Mechanic's Institute, 1st and 3rd; W.F. Best, 2nd. Combustible minerals of New Brunswick: Spring Hill Co., 1st, and most valuable exhibit, N.S.; G.F. Matthew, 1st class of N.B. Granite, red, manufactured specimens: John O'Neill & Co., well finished and polished, but below the size required by the regulations. N.E. - C.A.

Vaughan, silver ore, 1st; Alfred Markham, manganese, 1st."

URN: 0691 / 0030 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine;

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1886 Some sales of manganese ore were lately made by residents of Sussex to an American capitalist. Other new developments are being made. The mine of Messrs. Freeze & McLeod, so often spoken of, bids fair to prove a very remunerative property. The owners, in conjunction with some outside capitalists, have put in a crusher and a large smelter and are now engaged in reducing the ore to mat, which will be shipped to the refining works of New York or New Jersey."

URN: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / Y1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George
G6 / Antimony; Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum, lithographic stone, asbestos and verdantique marble. The Natural History Society of New Brunswick display a fine collection of gold-bearing quartz and gold dust from the Waverley mines of Nova Scotia. The different coal companies of Nova Scotia furnish specimens of their products. Those represented at the Exhibition are the Joggins, Minudie, Acadia and Spring Hill mines, and all the different grades and qualities are shown.The different lime and brick kilns about St. Johnhave specimens of their productions on exhibition, andthe N.B. Granite Company make a handsome display both of grey and red granite. The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company showspecimens of fine and coarse salt, manufactured by them at their works, in Upham, King's County. The Lake George Antimony Mines are wellrepresented, not only by specimens of ores, but also by the different processes and materials used in the preparation of metallic antimony. The Lawrence Antimony Mine, of Queen's county, also exhibit specimens. Silver and copper ores are also shown by R.R.Call, Esq., of Newcastle, and copper ores by Dr.Goodfellow of Sussex. Very fine specimens of native copper ore, occurring in trap rock, near North Head, Grand Manan are exhibited. A map of Nova Scotia showing the occurrence of mineral ores in that Province, was sent by Dr. Gilpin of Halifax."

URN: 0691 / 0039 / 0043 / Z2 / HILL / I6 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;
G3 / Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mines and Mining. - A Few Interesting Things in the Building in Chicago, with Charlotte County's Contribution. - ... The following items will be of interest:- ... red granite from St. George; pyrites from Memramcook; a calcined plaster statue of Sir John MacDonald, and samples of gypsum and plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro; building stone from Newcastle; manganese from Markhamville. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, and W.F. Todd shows specimens of nickel ore. Then there are plumbago (?) from Petitcodiac, and copper pyrites, and gold and silver ore from Gloucester county..."

URN: 0691 / 0275 / 0310 / E5 / HILL / L1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Adams Island;
LIME / J8 / X1 / Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 From the Canada Year Book for 1870. NEW BRUNSWICK No mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, or other metals nor here under mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick. Iron is being raised and smelted to a limite dextent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points. Copper - With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company. ""The Casco Bay Mining Company"" - who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned. Manganese is being profitably worked at the ""Markhamville Manganese Mines"" in Upham, Kings County.Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at $19,019. Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, Saint John, 2,000 barrels, of 308 lbs each, have been taken. From the second at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called ""The Split Rock Plumbago Mine"", - Mr. A. Garrit, director, - some twenty-five barrels a day are being taken out. Coal is now being mined in two localities only, the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines at Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. - It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertine. Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brines near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management. Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points. Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough. Almost all the above information has been furnished by Professor W. Bailey, of Fredericton."

URN: 0691 / 0645 / 0002 / 2002 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Quaco Manganese; Baillie Gold;

Kings County Record - Feb. 10 and 17, 1982 Memories by Donald Smith. - ..... Through courtesy of Cecil B. Jeffries, Sussex Corner, there comes to the Memories Column ' The Markham Family' , as researched and written by Harold Markham... The continental progenitors of the Markham family came to England before the Norman Conquest of 1066-1070 and are thought to have been of Nordic, or Scandinavian, blood, not Anglo-Saxon or Celtic. That the family is not of Celtic origin is certain, as the invading continental tribes drove this native tribe northward and westward. It was in that part of the island occupied by the Nordic tribe that the Markham family had its origin. The family surname is derived from the name of two parishes in the northern extremity of Nottinghamshire, anciently known as Ouest and Est Markham. The place where the Markham progenitors established their abode is not indicated but their little suburban town of Cottam, or Cotham, in Nottinghamshire, which is situated near the Lincolnshire border and about fifteen miles directly east of the important town of Worksop (pronounced Worsup). At the time of the Norman Conquest there lived in Ouest Markham a large land owner known as ' Claron de Ouest Markham' a son of whom, known as ' Roger d'Est Markham' , lived in the tangent parish of Est Markham. In the course of time, descendants of this Nordic family migrated to other parts of Nottinghamshire and into other tangent counties, notably northern Lincolnshire, where was born the one in whose honor the New Brunswick village of Markhamville, N.B., was named. Among the many illustrious descendants of Claron and Roger there were Sir John Markham, lord chief justice of England, who died in 1409; his son, Sir John Markham, another lord chief justice, who held office about the period 1444-1471, and Reverend Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, born in 1719 and died in 1807. In Port Greville, Nova Scotia, the writer (Harold Markham) had the pleasure of meeting a direct descendant of the archbishop; this was Rev. Mr. Markham, a rector of the Church of England and a native of Nottinghamshire. In 1810 John Markham, grandfather of the writer, was born somewhere in northern Lincolnshire. The place of his birth is unknown but it is thought to have been Barton-on-Humber, where he spent at least the unmarried portion of his life. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of Kelsey, Lincolnshire, and by her he had four sons and six daughters, of whom three, including two sons and one daughter, died in infancy. Three others, Alfred, John and Caroline (Mrs. Francis) and a grandaughter, Mary (or Polly) Watson, migrated to North America and eventually settled in Kings County, N.B. The elder John Markham engaged in Lincolnshire's staple industry of horse breeding, and also conducted farming, express, and ship chandlery businesses. Following the death of her husband at Sussex, N.B., Mrs. Francis and her niece, Mary Watson, returned to England and resided at Cottingham, near Hull, where, as Mrs. Green, Miss Watson died during World War I, and Mrs. Francis in 1926. John Markham and his wife and family lived variously at Kirton and Laceby, in the immediate suburbs of Great Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber River. Mrs. Markham died in Laceby in 1888 at the age of 72 years, and her husband at the same place in 1903, aged 93 years. In size and strength, Mr. Markham could verily be described as a giant, of massive build and weighing at the time of his death 230 pounds. Colorful Career. - As to Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Markham, the writer is largely indebted to Colonel Markham himself for data contained in the following account of his active and prosperous life. In his various business adventures, vocations, avocations and hobbies he was remarkably versatile and readily adaptable. Railway service, marine service, military service, mining, journalism, botany, gardening, farming, politics, civic affairs, athletics, etc., it was remarkable variety indeed. He was born at Laceby, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on Feb. 28, 1841, and died at Elsona, a suburb of Vancouver, B.C., on July 16, 1935, at the rare old age of 94. He was born to a family remarkable for its longevity. His father lived to the age of 93; one of his grandfathers died at 95 and one grandmother at 100; his only brother John, died in his 92st year. One of his sisters was accidentally killed at the age of 78. From 1857 to 1864 he obtained railway experience in the offices of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and Dock Company, and for some time was manager of a deep sea fishing concern (Great Grimsby has long been an important port for North Sea fishing). The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and Dock Company was incorporated in 1837, only four years before Markham's birth and 20 years before his employment with it. The world's first steam operated railway, the Stockton and Darlington, had begun operation only 12 years before the M.S. and L. That was the age of embryo steam railway construction in Europe and North America. About the year 1850 a company known as the Grand Trunk was formed in England for the construction of this railway, begun in 1853 and completed to Sarnia, Ont., in 1860, four years before Markham came to America to enter its employ, and only months before the outbreak of the American Civil War. Canadian Confederation came seven years later, in 1867. During the Crimean War, Markham, then only about 13 years of age, performed some military service in his native country, this being the only war service he ever experienced as a soldier during his long life and 20 years' service as an officer in the New Brunswick Militia. In February 1864, while Uncle Sam was trying to beat his rebellious states into submission, Markham left England for that country. His arrival on this side of the Atlantic proved a very damp one. His vessel, the Allan liner Bohemian, was wrecked on the rockstrewn shore at Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Me., its port of destination. In this marine disaster 42 persons lost their lives. Markham reached shore in an open boat, but lost all his possessions except the clothes he wore. At Portland, the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, he entered the employ of that transportation company, and later in the same year (1864) that of the International Steamship Company as purser on their vessels plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and Saint John. Again in that year he found himself permanently settled in Kings County, N.B., as the manager of the mining interests of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston. This mining business was known by the name of the Queen's Manganese Company. Without mining knowledge, and only 24 years of age, this was quite a bold venture but it was characteristic of his dauntless and venturesome spirit. If he failed he had the railway service to fall back on, and there was a big demand for experienced railway men in North America. It was the mining company, not he, that failed. He turned the company's failure into a very profitable success for himself and became his own general manager. In other words, he purchased the company's mining business after five or six years of operation. He Was 'The Boss' - The headquarters of the Queen's Manganese Company was established at what was included under the name of Hammondvale, about 10 milessouth of Sussex. Subsequently, other mines were opened upat Waterside and Little Rocher, in Albert County, and St.Martins, in Saint John County. These, however, soon petered out. At the beginning of mining operations at Hammondvale, a new post office was opened up at the mining area, three miles distant from that at Hammondvale, and given the honor of Markhamville, in honor of the gentleman upon whom the villagers bestowed the appellation of ' The Boss' . In common slang use of that word, he surely was well designated, for in his business affairs he was a most rigid disciplinarian and had his father's physical prowess to back it up. He and his arm crippled brother John, could handle any of the most ill-disposed and obstreporous employees. In later years one of the latter said to the writer ' I myself was considered as being exceptionally strong but your one- armed father was too much for me.' After a quarter of a century of mining at Markhamville, during which he located about 70 pockets of ore, he sold his business to an American concern and went into another business he knew nothing about, the printing business. In 1890 he became the general manager and practically the sole owner of the Sun Printing Company, Saint John issuing a very Conservative daily newspaper in a very Conservative constituency. Unfortunately, in 1893 the nation went over to Liberalism, a change that gradually brought about the demise of the brand-new newspaper, the Daily Sun, the publication of which was discontinued in 1899. It was succeeded by another Conservative Daily, the Standard, of which the circulation manager was the colonel's elder son, Alfred J. Markham. Reverting to the year 1881 for a retrospective glimpse of the colonel's life and a brief outline of his service in the New Brunswick militia, we find that this began in the Canadian Hussars, 8th Regiment of Cavalry, when the name of that was changed to 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars. Originally this mounted unit was known as the New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry, and in the Second World War as the 5th Armored Regiment. In 1881 Lieutenant-Colonel James Domville took command of the regiment, and has Markham as senior major; for 18 years those two officers held their respective ranks, much to the annoyance of Major Markham and other subordinate officers. In politics both Domville and Markham were Conservatives but when the Laurier-led Liberals defeated the Conservative government in 1896, Domville, in order to retain command of the regiment, changed to the Liberal party and successfully contested the federal general election of that year in Kings County for that party. Subsequently it was enacted that regimental commanders could hold their commands for only five years and must, in any case, retire at a definite age. In 1896 Markham was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia and later succeeded Domville in the command of the 8th Hussars on the latter's promotion to the rank of Colonel. In 1899 Markham, in accordance with the then new regulation, was retired to the reserve of officers. His older son, Alfred John Markham, succeeded to the command of this regiment in 1918, and his younger son, Ralph Farrar, became lieutenant in it in 1896. The latter was a veteran of the South African and First World War. During his brief tenure of command of the 8th Hussars, Colonel Alfred Markham, sr., went to England in 1896 as commander of the Bisley team of marksmen but was not on hand when the Prince of Wales made a royal visit to greet and welcome the team. County Warden. - Though a keen politician and an eloquent speaker, Colonel Alfred Markham was never a candidate for election in either federal or provincial politics, nor ever occupied any public office save those of county councillor and warden. He was elected warden in 1879, the year in which the governor-general, the Marquis of Lorne, and his lady, Princess Louise, toured Canada. As warden he presented the address to Their Excellencies when they visited Sussex. He was credited with having induced Sir Robert L. Borden to enter politics. Sir Robert was one of Canada's prime ministers. Associated with him in the founding of the Sun Printing were Ward H. Thorne, who later became a senator, and S.D. Scott, who attained considerable prominence in Canadian journalism. The chief editor was George E. Foster, who later became a senator and then was knighted. The Sun tried hard to shine under Liberal administrations at Fredericton and Ottawa but it finally was eclipsed and sold out to a company that published the Standard. (This company became the Journal, which in 1923 amalgamated with the Telegraph to become today's Telegraph-Journal). In 1906 Messrs. Scott and Markham removed to Vancouver, where the former had become editor of the Vancouver Province and the latter the superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands in British Columbia. Thus the colonel ended his career in Canada as he had begun it in England - in the railway business. He planned and cleared the land for Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver's fashionable residential section, and supervised the Canadian Pacific's garden at Korrisdale. Later he assumed supervision of Shaughnessy Military Hospital and became the local director for the department of soldier' civil re-establishment. As an experiment, he attempted the transplantation of Atlantic oysters, and for this purpose had a carload shipped from Buctouche to the Pacific ocean. The experiment proved a complete failure. He also lost heavily in a collapse of the New York stock market, as did his son-in-law, John Foote, Toronto, and, to a small extent, his brother, John Markham, of Sussex. Until his retirement he resided at 2210 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, with his wife and daughter, Edith. There Mrs. Markham died on Feb. 21, 1914. When Fire Swept. - On Nov. 19, 1866, Colonel Markham married Miss Naida Turnbull, eldest daughter of John E. and Annie Turnbull. Mrs. Markham's father operated a factory on Main (now Broad Street), Saint John, and resided near it. In the disastrous conflagration of 1877 both residence and factory were completely destroyed. One of the many stories of that great fire is a rather weird one in which the participants were James Turnbull, a brother of Mrs. Markham, and a Mrs. Reed, her mind unhinged by the catastrophe, walked into the burning Turnbull home with her clothing on fire while James Turnbull and others were inside striving to save the building from destruction. Leaving the house to its fate, James attempted to carry Mrs. Reed to safety in the northern end of the city. She died on the way, and he left her body under an upturned boat on Queen Square. Carrying her through scorching flames and air filled with flying embers for about two miles was, even though not crowned with success, extremely heroic. Mrs. Markham was named after the steamer on which she was born on a voyage from England to Saint John; to all who knew her she was called by the shorter name of Ida. Mrs. Markham's father and paternal grandparents were natives of England. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Markham, all of whom were born at Markhamville, were, in order, Alfred John, born in 1867; Edith; Blanch Hobbs (Mrs. Secord); Lillian (Mrs. Foote); Ralph Farrar; Clara; Emily (Mrs. Derrerton, born in 1887. Clara died shortly after birth in 1880, and Ralph was killed in action at Armentieres, France, in 1915. Alfred J. married twice and Ralph died unmarried. The former's first wife was Miss Annie Jeffries, of Jeffries Corner, N.B., and his second was a young widow when he married her. The first wife was a daughter of Mr. Jeffries, a native of Somersetshire, Eng. The Jeffries family migrated in 1816 from England where Mr. Jeffries was born in 1814. Miss Edith Markham died in London, Ont., in 1938. Blanch (Mrs. Secord) lived in Saint John, and Lillian (Mrs. Foote) in Toronto. Regarding the military service of the two sons, both began as troopers in the 8th Hussars, in which Alfred J. rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Ralph's service was more varied. In World War I, ' Fred' Markham, as Alfred J. was generally known, went to Europe as major and second-in-command of one of the battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, all of whose four battalions served as infantry. ' Fred' had temporary command of his battalion following the cashiering of its lieutenant- colonel. Being very much over the required military age, ' Fred' , at 48 years, was recalled from service at the front, returned to Canada and placed in command of the Saint John area for the rest of the war. A few years later he was put on the reserve of officers. On the outbreak of the South African War, Ralph Markham resigned his captaincy in the 8th Hussars and proceeded to that distant seat of war as a trooper in a cavalry regiment. He returned home as a non-commissioned officer and left again for South Africa as a lieutenant in another cavalry regiment. In his second campaign he was wounded in the action at Hartt's river. At the conclusion of this war he remained in South Africa for a few years in the employ of the Rand Daily News, of Johannesburg, Transvaal. Giving this up, and after touring Great Britain and the Continent, he returned to Canada but not to his native New Brunswick. He went, instead, to Brandon, Man., where he was engaged for a short period on the staff of the Daily Sun. Thence he moved to Vancouver for further newspaper work and to reside with his parents and sister, Edith. The Big Bang. -On his return to Canada from the Boer War he brought with him a decidedly lively souvenir in the form of an unexploded artillery shell. To have carried a loaded shell all that distance without an accident is a testimony to the gentleness of South African and European baggage handlers and also to some of that fraternity in Canada. But eventually Mr. Shell concluded he had travelled far enough; he objected in a very vehement and explosive manner to the rough handling by the Brandon baggagemen, and exploded. Fortunately, nobody was killed. As British Columbia did not have a cavalry regiment, Ralph continued in the military service as an officer in Vancouver's 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, which furnished recruits for the 16th Battalion of the 1st Division of the Canadian Army Corps in World War I. This war broke out in August 1914, six months after the death of Ralph's mother and almost exactly a year before his own. When in October 1914 the First Contingent sailed from Canada to England, Ralph went with it as captain and signalling officer in the 16th Battalion, and his cousin, Harold Markham, as a private in the 12th Battalion. Both met for the last time at the Valcartier Military Camp, near Quebec. Shortly before his death on Aug. 19, 1915, Ralph was promoted to major and second-in-command of the 16th battalion; had he lived a year or two longer he would have succeeded to the command of this battalion when its Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie became a brigade commander. He and another officer met their death while proceeding with others to the front line through a communications trench in the Armentieres sector. His body and that of the young officer who was killed with him were interred with military ceremony in the civil cemetery at Armentieres, five miles from the scene of their death. By Stage Coach. - John Markham, jr., was born at Laceby, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on April 30, 1854, exactly 32 days after the outbreak of the Crimean War, in which his only brother, Alfred, enlisted for home service. He was educated at the Laceby parish school and then at the Humberstone grammar school. After serving for short periods in a Grimsby mercantile establishment and the Hull dock offices, he sailed in 1871 for Canada, landing at Halifax, whence he proceeded to his destination at Markhamville by way of Digby, Saint John and Sussex. Between Halifax and Digby, trains were then operated three days a week, going in one direction one day and returning the next; on the other three days, horse drawn stage coaches were operated. Young Markham, then 17 years of age, made the journey to Digby by stage coach, and by railway from Saint John to Sussex. For a short time he was in charge of the mining operations at Riverside and Little Rocher, Albert county, and when mining was discontinued there he moved to Markhamville, where he became the postmaster and conducted a mercantile business. Following the closing of the Markhamville mines he moved in 1893 to Sussex Corner, where he continued in the general mercantile business in partnership with King McFarlane, a native of Markhamville. Shortly before moving to Sussex Corner he was urged by Simeon H. White, president of S.H. White and Company, to join Mr. White and his partners in the creation of the Sussex Mercantile Company, of which Mr. White became president. However, he declined this offer. At Markhamville, in November 1879, he married Miss Caroline Albrighton Boyer, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Boyer. His wife was born in Saint John in 1859 and died at Sussex Corner in 198. Of this union one son and three daughters were born, namely, in order, Florence; George Harold (1882); Alice Elizabeth (Mrs. Upham) (1887); and Irene Noble (1899). All except Irene were born at Markhamville. Irene was born at Sussex Corner and for some years lived in the United States. Since 1893 Florence lived at Sussex Corner. Alice married the late H. William Upham, son of the late Charles W.J. Upham, of Sussex. G. Harold entered the Canadian postal service in 1911 and retired on pension in 1946. Irene was a registered nurse. 5 Years Overseas. - G. Harold Markham held the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and had almost enough service in the Canadian Militia for an additional bar. In World War I he had five years service in Europe with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and served variously in the infantry, postal corps and artillery. In 1913 he married, at Saint John, Miss Lily Beardley, formerly of Morecombe, Lancashire, Eng. There were two children, J. Raymond and Edith B. (Mrs. Peter D. Freisen.) There were four grandsons and one granddaughter. Mrs. H. William Upham also had two children, Clarence M. Upham and Mrs. Helen L. Townsend, all three of whom made their homes in Moncton. Mrs. Upham's late

URN: 0691 / 0645 / 2022 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Little Rocher Manganese;

Kings County Record - May 4, 1944 John Markham, Sx. Cor, Enters His 91st Year. - Friends of John Markham and his family, Sussex Corner, will be interested to know that he entered the ninth decade of his life on April 30, and will wish him more years of health and happiness. Born at Laceby, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1854, his birth coinciding with the opening of the Crimean War, Mr. Markham left his native land in 1871 to join his onlybrother, Alfred, in the mining operations in Kings, Albert and Saint John counties and has resided near Sussex ever since. His brother Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Markham, a former well known citizen of Sussex and Saint John, and who was called to the colors at the outbreak of the war with Russia, preceded hi to America in the winter of 1864, during the course of the American Civil War, landing at Portland, Maine, from the wrecked Allan liner 'Bohemian'. This steamer was wrecked off Cape Elizabeth, with a loss of 42 lives. The arrival of the younger brother on this side of the Atlantic was not so eventful as that of the elder. Mr. Markham landed at Halifax and journeyed by stage coach to Digby, thence by steamer to Saint John and railroad to Sussex. He began life in this province incharge of mining operations at Waterside and LittleRocher, Albert County, under the general managership of his brother. About the year 1891 he went into the mercantile business at Sussex and retired at the close of the First World War. His wife, a native of Saint John, died at Sussex sixteen years ago. It is hoped that Mr. Markham's remarkable longevity will at least equal that of his father, who died at the age of 93, and that of his brother, who was 95 at the time of his death. He is now the sole survivor of a family of two sons and five daughters all of whom, with the exception of three, lived beyond 80 years in age. One sister was accidentally killed at the age of 78. One son and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Markham, all of whom are living; these are Miss Florence Markham, Sussex; G. Harold Markham, Saint John; Mrs. H. William Upham, Moncton; and Miss Irene N. Markham, in Connecticut. He has two grandsons, Clarence M. Upham, with the R.C.A.F. in Europe and J. Raymond Markham, R.C.N. His son served in Europe throughout the whole of the last Great War in the Canadian infantry and artillery."

URN: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered. Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

URN: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered. Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

URN: 0691 / 0707 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Dawson Settlement;

Daily Times, Sep. 15, 1890 and Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 4, 1890 New Brunswick's Mineral Wealth. - A correspondent in the Halifax Critic writes:- There are many rumors of mining affairs in New Brunswick, but the boom is slow in coming as it has to you in N.S., nevertheless those who watch the signs of the times carefully see a bright future for the mining industries of N.B. To commence with I may say that the productionand shipment of manganese from the well known Markhamville mines continues regularly. The deposit of manganese recently purchased forthe Crimora manganese Co. of the U.S. in Albert county is expected to turn out a bonanza for the owners. This deposit is in the form of a powder or sand said to contain a percentage of manganese, and work is now going on preparatory to shipping it in large quantities. Drying kilns are being erected and a branch of the Albert railway is being constructed to the deposit. It is said there are hundreds of thousands of tons. In some places the deposit is fully 30 feet thick. Dr. Chandler and some Moncton friends are engaged"

URN: 0691 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1887There has been considerable talk here this last week in reference to mining matters. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and A.J. Guise, southern capitalists, have been here examining our large manganese deposits, and were very favorably impressed with their value. They visitedthe mines at Markhamville, where they were entertained by its manager, Major Markham. They also visited the Stockton property. They are so favorably impressed with the outlook here, in mining, that they intend returning, with an idea of purchasing some of the many valuable mining properties in this province. Would it not be advisable for our new law commissioners to look into our mining laws, and in their consolidation remove some of the doubts and technicalities with which they are surrounded."

URN: 0691 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 5, 1892 Manganese. - A mining engineer from Chicago was making an examination of the Stockton mine near Sussex station yesterday. Nothing is yet being done to reopen the Markhamville mines, which were closed last

Daily Times - Nov. 21, 1899Work is progressing in mining circles around Sussex. There is a large force of men at the Jordan Mountain mine and the ore is being hauled in extensive quantities to Sussex for shipment. The contract for conveyance from mine to car has been let to Mr. Magee, of Nova Scotia, for $1.25 per ton. Buildings are being erected on the property and everything points to permanent operations. The company are said to be about purchasing the Markhamville manganese mines which have been idle for a number of years. This latter property has been entangled in litigation, but it is to be hoped that the matter is now in a fair way for settlement and that it will soon be operated. - Record."

Kings County Record - Nov. 27, 1914 The chances are that the manganese mine at Jordan Mt., which has been idle some time may soon be reopened and worked. Parties from Toronto, who have had representatives go over the ground, have taken the property up and propose making an exploration of the same. The shortage of this mineral since the war came on has had the tendency to make for a brisk demand for the ore and prices have advanced markedly. The Markhamville areas have been taken in hand by the Dominion Steel and Iron Co., of Sydney, Cape Breton, and both this area and the Jordan Mountain will be vigorously worked, which will be good news to all concerned. We trust that the work will be

URN: 0691 / 0763 / 0707 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese;
Dawson Settlement; Mineral Springs;

Weekly Record Fri., Sep. 3, 1897 Mr. R.P. Hoyt & Son, of N.Y., and Dr. Ward & Sons, of Mass. Visited Sussex on Monday last, and spent the balance of the day and Tuesday in visiting the locality of the mineral springs at Apohaqui and the Jordan Mountain manganese mine. Mr. Allston Cushing, of St. John, met the party here on Monday. On Tuesday Col. Markham and Major J.R. Armstrong, of St. John, in company with Mr. Hoyt, drove out to Markhamville Tuesday. Mr. Hoyt is the gentleman who is prosecuting developments at Dawson Settlement in Albert Co., and it is hoped the visit of these gentlemen here may result in some movement with a view to opening up the manganese interests of Kings Co. in the near

URN: 0691 / E5 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 27, 1886 The salt works, about 4 or 5 miles above Sussex, have been leased by Mr. Allan Hallett and Mr. Simon H. White, of this place, and arrangements made for working the same on a large scale. The salt produced is beyond question the finest in Canada and specially adapted to butter making.The manganese mines at Markhamville under the management of Major Markham continue to make large shipments to England and elsewhere. The

URN: 0691 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Granite;

Daily Times - Oct. 21, 1886 Colonial Exhibition. - Alfred Markham, of Markhamville, is an exhibitor of Manganese ore of various grades, which are interesting. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, Charlotte County, are exhibitors of a polished granite pedestal which is placed in the most prominent position in the Canadian Court. It is in the centre of the saloon of the great fur trophy and supports a life like statue of Sir Hector Langevin. This pedestal is undoubtedly the handsomest specimen of granite in the Exhibition, being frequently mistaken for Tennessee marble. Many of the English newspapers have called attention to the specimens of New Brunswick granite at the Exhibition, and commented upon the possibility of a great development of trade in this direction."

URN: 0691 / G6 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Bricks - General;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 25, 1879 S.J. Exports, 24th: - Steamer City of Portland, 1,025 tons, for Portland by H.W. Chisholm... 47 bbls manganese ... - for Liverpool by barque Rutland, 1026 tons, by R.A. & J. Stewart... 118 tons manganese.... - By I.C.R. for Amherst ... 1 parcel fire, clay, 15 firebricks...."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 2, 1884 Centennial Exhibition. - Silver medals: G. Fleming & Sons, St. John, coal mine winding engine. Bronze Medals: R.R. Call, Newcastle, Elm Tree mine silver and lead. W.N. Gould, St. John, collection of copper ores.Queen Manganese Co., Markhamville, collection manganese ore. W.N. Gould, St. John, collection of ores. F. & J. White, St. John, collection of common,pressed and fire bricks. John Lee & Co., St. John, collection of common, pressed and fire bricks. Poole & Foley, St. John, unglazed pottery. F. & J.A. White, St. John, assortment of Rockingham and yellow pottery and Poole & Foley, St. John, glazed earthenware."

URN: 0691 / GYP / E2 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

Kings County Record - Feb. 15, 1929 Should Stimulate Mining Activity. - Locations of Areas in Kings County Where Prospecting is Now Being Carried Out. - Geological Formation Explained by Mr. H.G. Wildman, of C.N.R. - The following details of the mineral resources of Kings County are culled from an extensive report of New Brunswick mining activity prepared by Mr. H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the Canadian National Railways. He writes in part as follows: It is a matter of common knowledge that the deposition of minerals is more likely to occur in certain series of rocks than others. It therefore follows that, in dealing with the subject, it is necessary to pay some regard to the simple aspects of the geology of that area under consideration. The province of New Brunswick embraces an area of 27,985 square miles which may be roughly classed in three divisions, as follows:- (a) The northern section, the New Brunswick Highlands, a series of granitic hills, which may be said to commence with Mars Hill, situated near the Maine border, in the county of Carleton, rising 1,650 feet above sea level and forming one of a series of numerous peaks extending to the Baie de Chaleur to the northeast, having an average width of about forty miles. (b) The low-lying region in which is found the coal district of Chipman and Minto. This basin is remarkably uniform in its height above sea level, averaging in the neighborhood of 185 feet. There is, however, a slight rise near Coal Creek of 259 feet. (c) The plateau, surmounted by a range of hills, extending through the counties of Charlotte, Kings, Saint John, to Albert and Westmorland. The highest of these peaks is the Chapel on the road to Sussex Vale, which has an elevation of 1,140 feet above sea level. The whole country has been more or less glaciated, the ice, on its recession, having left a heavy covering of drift and boulder clay which to a large extent conceals the rock formation, this condition, together with the very general dense brush, renders prospecting extremely difficult. An overburden of 20 feet is frequently encountered. The general contour of the country has little changed since the Pre-glacial Period. The larger riversfollow virtually the same course as that along which they flowed prior to the advent of the ice. At the same time, areas are to be noted where changes have occurred in the surface of the country and the filling of the then channels by glacial drift have caused new channels to be cut through the surrounding country. There is abundant evidence of a greater elevation in relation to the sea level in early times, which caused the rivers to cut deeper channels due to the erosive action of swiftly running waters. From the Bay of Fundy, in a northwesterly direction, the topography of the county is characterised by a series of elevation and depression having a general northeasterly direction - a height of land stretching through St. John and Albert counties paralleled by a depression forming the valley of the Kennebecasis. The adjoining highland of Kings County include Jordan and Keirstead Mountains and other similar elevations of the series extending nearly to Moncton, paralleled by other series of highlands and lowlands across the province to the Quebec boundary. Antimony. - In the autumn of 1927 information reached this Department of a discovery of stibnite float over an area of about one mile in the Mountaindale (Marrtown) district. As a result of our investigations Messrs. R.G. Heughan and Company, and other independent parties in Montreal, were led to stake most of this area. Some development was carried on during the past summer on the Heughan and Brown stakings. No stibnite was found in place until September 1928, when a small stringer was discovered on the Heughan property. It is proposed to follow this up in the spring of 1929 as a large mineralized zone is indicated in the district. A reported discovery of stibnite at Stewarton, during well sinking operations was investigated. It was stated that two feet of stibnite was penetrated during the work but this statement could not be confirmed, owing to the well being full of water. There was no apparent surface indication of such an occurrence, but a thorough investigation will be made in the spring of 1929. Arsenic is found at Bellisle, in a very narrow veins in a basic lava. Copper. - Annidale, situated midway between Annidale and Scotch Settlement is the copper property now being developed by the Annidale Copper Mining Company Ltd., as the result of recommendations made to them by this department. Here a number of test pits have been sunk and a few carloads of ore shipped. The main shaft has been located between two outcroppings of mixed chalcopyrite and pyrite, averaging 7 p.c. copper, and has already attained a depth of 108 feet. It is the intention to drift on to both veins and a further program of diamond drilling is to be mapped out. At Irishtown, about five miles east of Annidale there is a nice showing of chalcopyrite, upon which no work has been done. On Jordan Mountain a considerable amount of work has been done disclosing a body of copper carbonate of low grade. Similar exposures of copper carbonate are noted at Goshen, to the southeast, where Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company have been diamond drilling. Gypsum. - At Upham, there is a very large depositof high-grade rock which lies contiguous to the Canadian National Railways line between Hampton and St. Martins, and about 25 miles from the sea. Five hundred tons of gypsum was shipped from this property in 1905 when the shaft was invaded by water from the river. Another very promising deposit is found adjacent to the main highway between Sussex and Apohaqui. It is very white in color and remarkably free from anhydrite. Manganese. - At Markhamville, eight miles southof Sussex, the mineral occurs in a grey limestone and is reported to have been the largest producer of manganese in New Brunswick, having shipped 30,000 tons some years ago. There is a considerable extension of the ore-bearing formation in which other bodies may be found and offers a promising area for the energetic prospector. Two assays of ore from this vicinity gave the metallic content as 44.65 and 42.77%. The property at Jordan Mountain is about six miles north of Sussex and has been worked by a trench 75 feet in length in what appears to have been a pocket of high-grade ore. Several hundred tons have in the past been shipped to the smelter. The property is now owned by J. Starr Tait, attorney, of Saint John, who is endeavoring to interest American capital in its further development. A selected sample from the district assayed 59% manganese. Near Jordan Mountain, shales, similar to those in Albert County, are found again near Sussex are two smallareas. Salt. - The occurrence of salt in the Carboniferous area of southern New Brunswick has long been known, a small operation having been carried on by George Hendricks, east of Sussex, in 1887, which was apparently the first commercial plant for the production of salt in the province. Saline springs occur in several places along the valley of the Kennebecasis and Sussex Vale, notably those at Upham and Anagance, an analysis of the former giving sodium chloride 1293.648 grs. per imperial gallon, that at Anagance having a similar saline content. The potassium content of these springs is low."

URN: 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - ... New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

URN: 0691 / L1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Saint John Graphite;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 19, 1886 New Brunswick Entries for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. - The St. John News publishes a full list of the New Brunswick entries to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, to open in London, England ...... Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings Co. - Crude and manufactured manganese in various forms. George Botsford, Fredericton - Large sample of plumbago."

URN: 0691 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 17, 1885 Notice. The subscribers intend to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the incorporation by Letters Patent under the provisions of the New BrunswickJoint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act, of a Company tobe called The Dominion Manganese Mining Company. The object for which such incorporation is sought, is the mining for Manganese and all other Mineral substances, the buying and selling of mineral lands and mining property, and goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, connected with and incidental to a mining business, the making and maintenance of roads, tram-roads, railroads, buildings and works on the Company's property for mining purposes and the carrying on a general mining business, with all manner of business incidental thereto and connected therewith, and to do, build, erect, own and maintain any building, structures, work, machines, machinery and erection necessary therefor, with such other things as are incidental thereto. The place within the Province of New Brunswick in which its Office or chief place of business is to be established, is Sussex, in the County of King's. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company is one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, divided into twelve thousand five hundred shares of ten dollars each. The names of the Provisional Directors of the said Company are as follows:- William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; William Carroll Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; And Henry Dorr Dupee, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant. Dated the 5th day of June, A.D. 1885. William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America. Merchant; William Carroll Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Henry D. Dupee of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Lysander F. Babcock of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Irving A. Keans (?) of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Banker; Alfred Markham of Markhamville, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, Mining Engineer."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 13, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned intend applying for Letters Patent, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter nine of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, intituled An Act respecting incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, for the incorporation of a Company for mining Manganese and other Ores, Minerals and Metals, and for the other objects hereafter set forth. 1. The proposed name of the Company is The Pope Manganese Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation of said Company is sought, are the buying, selling, leasing, owning, and managing of Mines and Mining lands, property and machinery, and the mining and selling of Manganese and other Ores, Minerals and Metals, and to do whatever may be necessary thereto. 3. The office and chief place of business of Company isto be established at Markhamville, in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of said Company actually subscribed is Seventy five thousand dollars. 5. The number of shares of the said capital stock is seven hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share is One hundred dollars. 6. The names, addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- Charles H. Converse, of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; Alexander Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, artist; William C. Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; Francis Ware, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant. 7. Charles H. Converse, Alexander Pope and William C. Pope, three of the above named applicants are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at Markhamville, in King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick, this sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1889. R.C. Skinner, Solicitor for Applicants."

URN: 0691 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1891 Who Has The Right? - An Interesting Session of the Surveyor General's Court - Major Markham Wants Manganese. - Surveyor General Tweedie held court at Sussex yesterday, for the purpose of hearing evidence on certain applications made for licences to search for mines. One of the applications was from Mr. Alfred Markham, who applied for a licence to search a certain tract of land five miles square in which was included the manganese mines of the Pope Manganese Company and lands owned by John Lisson, Richard Lisson, Thomas Lisson,Thomas Williams and Thomas Crawford. The application was made under section 81 of the General Mining Act, which reads:- The surveyor general may upon application grant licenses to search, to be in force for one year from the date of application therefor, to enter upon any lands in the province not already applied for or under license or lease for mining purposes, and to dig and explore for such minerals other than gold or silver as the crown holds for the benefit of the province, a bond being first given to the surveyor general, with sufficient sureties to his satisfaction, that in the event of entry being made upon private lands, recompense shall be made for damages, in the manner hereinafter provided. The Pope Manganese Company had neglected to procure a license in association with the new law. Mr. C.N. Skinner appeared on behalf of the manganese company to resist the application. Hon. A.S. White and Mr. Geo. W. Fowler represented the other owners. Mr. J.R. Armstrong looked after Mr. Markham's interests. Mr. Skinner protested against Mr. Markham being granted a license to search the lands occupied by the company on the ground that it was now and had been for years used for mining purposes. Mr. Markham there upon withdrew his application in so far as it referred to land occupied by the manganese company, but pressed his claim for a license to search the rest of the tract mentioned in his application. The five owners, named above, were put on oath and testified that at times they had prospected and searched for minerals on their lands, and hoped to develop them themselves. Mr. Armstrong contended that all the exploring done by the witnesses didn't amount to much, and that the mines would never be developed if left to them. Mr. Fowler in reply claimed that the owner had the first right to a license. Section 41, relating to mines of gold and silver, which by section 81 is made to apply to mines other than gold or silver, reads as follows:- No lease nor any prospecting license, or license to search, shall authorize entry upon any buildings, or the curtilage appertaining to any house, store, barn or building reserved for ornament or under cultivation for growing crops or enclosed, except with the consent of the occupier or by license of the governor in council, authorizing such entry to be granted on special application setting forth the circumstances under which the same is applied for and on such terms as the case may require. The surveyor general will make his recommendations to the governor in council as to whether or not the license should be granted. Mr. James Byrne, owner of lands west of Smith's Creek, protested against Mr. F.W. Stockton being granted a license to search the aforesaid lands. This case was adjourned until Nov. 27th, at the Royal Hotel, St. John. Thos. C. Gue and Alban Van Meter applied for license to search certain lands in St. John county on the coast of the bay, the ownership of which was in dispute between Mr. Jas. Domville and Mr. Joshua Prescott. Mr. Prescott was on hand. He testified that he owned the lands, and that he had no objection to the

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 23, 1891 The surveyor general's court was held Thursday last in the office of White, Allison & King to hear evidence in the matter of protests against the issuing ofmining licenses to Alfred Markham, F.W. Stockton and Theron C. Gue and A.C. Van Meter. Hon. Mr. Loggie was accompanied by T.G. Loggie of the crown land office. The persons protesting against the license to Alfred Markham were T. Crawford, Pope Manganese Co., John Lisson, Thos. Lisson, Richard Lisson, T. Williams and E.L. Price. Against license to F.W. Stockton - Alfred Markham. Against license to Messrs Gue and Van Meter - James Domville and Joshua Vernon. C.N. Skinner, M.P., appeared for the Pope Manganese Co.; J.R. Armstrong for A. Markham, G.W. Fowler for Thomas Crawford, John Lisson, Richard Lisson, Thos. Lisson and Thos. Williams. Mr. Van Meter represented Messrs Gue and Van Meter. The first case taken up was that of A. Markham. After some evidence was taken and much informaldiscussion by the lawyers on the many features of the mining law, Mr. Markham withdrew his claim for license covering lands held by Pope Manganese Co., thus ending this part of the case. The protests of Thos. Lisson, Thos. Crawford, John Lisson, Thos. Lisson and Richard Lisson were taken up. E.L. Price did not appear. J.R. Armstrong addressed the court, sustaining the claim for license to issue and was followed by G.W. Fowler against the claim. The case of Theron C. Gue and A.C. Van Meter was then taken up. The parties protesting were Jas. Domville and Joshua Vernon. The former did not appear. The latter stated that he would withdraw his objections on condition that the license should issue without prejudice to his lumbering rights, and accordingly it was ordered that it be recommended that the license should issue as prayed for, saving Mr. Vernon's fights. F.W. Stockton being temporarily absent from the province it was ordered that the hearing of the protests in this case should stand over until the 27th of November, after which the court adjourned. Much interest was taken in the proceedings these being the first contested cases under the new act which have been heard in Kings."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1894 Mining Licenses. - Surveyor General Tweedie held court in the equity court room on Saturday to decide on three cases. The first was the complaint of A. Markham against the Pope Manganese Co. Mr. Markham complains that they have not complied with the mining laws, and since 1890 have not operated the manganese mines at Markhamville. Mr. Markham is the owner of the soil. C.N. Skinner appeared for the company. Mr. Markham was present on his own behalf. Mr. Skinner said the company would operate the mines by February next, or else they would vacate the license. Mr. Markham consenting, the surveyor general allowed the matter to stand until then."

URN: 0691 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General;

Evening Gazette - Mar. 6, 1890 St. John limestone is the only flux used in the manufacture of charcoal iron at Katahdin, to which place it is carried by rail, as is also Sussex manganese. The iron when made is brought by rail to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where it is sold at $31 per ton. Now as we have the limestone here, and three or four miles inlength by about fifty yards wide of bog iron on the St. John below and in Fredericton, better than that of Katahdin, plenty of hardwood on the New Brunswick and Northern & Western railways for charcoal making, it seems absurd that we should be buying iron from Maine and paying $31 per ton for it, while we could make as good an article for $17 per ton and perhaps less."

URN: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce ...Granite ... 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime ... 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone ... 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum ... 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

URN: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1885 S.J. Customs Returns. - Exports: 1883 1884 Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 125 216 389 871 Manganese, tons 439 7904 302 5995 Other minerals 63 11Lime, bbls. 3808 1984 2778 1504 Stone, wrought 3760 6498"

URN: 0691 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Statistics;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 7, 1882 St. John exports. - 1880 1881 Produce of the mine: $700 $6,233 (represents Mr. Markham's shipments of manganese)"

URN: 0691 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1888 (For the Sun). - The Manufacture of Iron at Saint John. - by Edward Jack. - It has been stated in a late paper that it is proposed to establish works at Halifax for the manufacture of iron and steel and that proposal includes the organization of a company to be called the Halifax Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company with a capital of $100,000 in 1,000 shares. Now as iron ore can be brought as cheaply by water to Saint John from the Bay of Fundy shores of Nova Scotia as it can be carried by rail to Halifax and as the harbor of Saint John is fringed with deposits of limestone some of which carry 98 per cent of carbonate of lime, it would seem that Saint John should even be a better place for iron manufacturing than even Halifax. I do not know whether there are deposits of coal anywhere in the vicinity of Grand Lake which arefree enough from sulphur to make coke fit for the reduction of iron from its ores. Only about one half of the sulphur disappears from the coal in the process of coking. Sulphur will be probably the only deleterious substance to contend with in Grand Lake coal as the coke made from it seems to be very firm and compact and capable of bearing the burden of ore. This is one of many other matters relating to our mineral deposits which should have been determined by our provincial governments, which without having reference to any particular persons or parties, have shown a most unaccountable apathy in bringing what mineral wealth New Brunswick has before those interested in such matters, so that those interested in knowing might have a distinct idea of what minerals we possess and their situation and character. The lime rock at the mouth of the St. John and the Grand Lake coal beds are surely worthy the cost and labor entailed in a careful investigation of their chemical constituents, and commercial uses and of the publication of the same in a small descriptive pamphlet to be accompanied by a sketch map. These suggestions are thrown out in the hopes that by arresting the eyes of the readers of the Sun, some future provincial government may be led to cause what is so necessary in this matter to be done. To return to the subject of iron. There is a bed of Brown Hematite situated 1 1/4 miles from the wharf at Old Barns, eight miles from Truro; the bed is seven feet wide; 500 tons have been hauled from it to Londonderry and there manufactured, so that it has been proved this ore can be placed on the surface at $1 per ton. The readers of the Sun can tell what it will cost to place it on the wharf at St. John. This ore is practically free from both phosphorus and sulphur, the former being as low as .021 per cent., the latter .015. The yield of metallic iron from the specimens which I found lying about the mouth of the shaft was 46.850. It is believed that the Brown Hematite ores at present being mined in the Lehigh valley will not average over 40 per cent. of metallic iron. For Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina the average is 43.2 per cent. I have seen more than 30 analyses of Alabama ores and find that none of them are so free of phosphorous as is the ore of this deposit. It is a Bessemer ore and there is abundance of manganese at Markhamville which could be brought cheaply to St. John to be used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. For mixing with this Old Barns ore, rich specular ores could be brought from Nova Scotia or some of the Spanish ores so highly prized in Great Britain could be conveyed to the furnace in Spanish steamers which carry deals. Coal can also be brought from across the Bay of Fundy. The matter of iron reduction at St. John is one which requires a good deal of investigation and consideration. It seems to me that this investigation should be made at once, and I entertain no doubt but that a full and exhaustive enquiry respecting the adjacent beds of ore, coal and limestone will show that the city of Saint John is well adapted to be the centre of a great iron industry. It might be mentioned that a Swedish chemist and iron maker, a graduate of the famous university of Upsala, one who has had great experience in the manufacture of iron in America, wrote me that he found the Old Barns ore to be very easily reducible and that it was an excellent ore and free from

URN: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones ... 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal ... 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite ... 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum ... 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris ...50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) ... 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone ... 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime ... 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks ... 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

URN: 0691 / Z2 / G6 / G3 / LIME / Z2 / GYP /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones... 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic... 100 pounds 4 Coal... 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper... 2 tons 200 Graphite... 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude... 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese... 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 -- Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should make some effort to

URN: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP / HILL / E5 / G3 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

URN: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1886 Exports 1885 1886 Article Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 431 $1,010 1 $ 5 Manganese, tons 10 304 400 8,706 Other minerals -- 4 -- 1,341 Lime -- 1,050 -- 1,465 Stone, wrought -- 831 -- 220"

URN: 0692 / IDX_Names: Marrtown;

Kings County Record - Apr. 6, 1928 Mining Boom In Marrtown. - A correspondent writes the Record as follows. - As soon as the frost goes out of the ground, mining operations will start in Marrtown for silver, gold, and antimony. It is reported that some of the head officials of the mining company have already bought a tenement house near the mining grounds. There was much digging done last fall, to get samples of the ores which are reported to be of good test. Posts have been placed all along for several miles, beginning along the Queens County line and running through Marrtown and through the hollow between Keirstead Mountain and Snider Mountain, which takes in several hundred acres of land. These posts are all numbered and initialed. George Thompson, who has had a large amount of experience in mining in Ontario, was on the grounds and he says it is rich. It has been reported that it has the prospects of the largest mine of its kind in the Dominion. Marrtown may be a town as well as a name for a settlement."

URN: 0692 / IDX_Names: Marrtown;

Kings County Record - Aug. 24, 1928 Marrtown Copper Mines Visited. - Many Tourists Visit Mine Where Native Copper and Silver Ore Are Being Produced. - Property Has Recently Been Bought by Mr. Wildman. - Capt. Larder is Supervisor. - A large number from different parts of Kings and Queens counties, as well as many tourists from other parts of Canada and the United States, daily motor to Marrtown and visit the site of the Marrtown mines, where native copper and silver ore are being produced. The operations at present are being carried out on the farm formerly known as the Edward Long property, where the late Mr. Long many years ago managed a general store business. This property has recently been purchased by Mr. Wildman from Jas. A. Crawford. Many who are eager to visit the Marrtown mining district are not familiar with the roads leading to it, seem to experience much difficulty in finding where present operations are being carried out. Many go by way of Sheba, which lies by side with Marrtown, but is in Queens County, while as many go to Mountain Dale, owing to the name The Mountain Dale Mining Company, but with information from kind friends they finally reach their destination. The Marrtown valley lies about one mile off the trunk road from Keirstead Mountain or about six miles west of the Millstream Valley. A number of men are already employed by the company, under the supervision of Capt. G.S. Larder, of Sussex, who with his family have recently moved to that district. It is anticipated that several other new families are moving there in the near future."

Kings County Record - Jun. 10, 1932 Marrtown. - Four years ago a number of men spent the spring and summer months here prospecting, under the supervision of Capt. S. Larder, on what used to be known as the Edward Long property, where at that time the late Mr. Long conducted a general store business."

URN: 0696 / IDX_Names: Stewarton;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 22, 1887 Public Notice. The undersigned, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the issue of Letters Patent, for the incorporation of a Joint Stock company under the provisions of New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act. 1. The proposed name of the Company is the The Belleisle Antimony Company. 2. The objects for which the incorporation of the Company is sought is the mining, reduction, preparation and sale of Antimony and Antimony Ores; the felling of Timber and Lumber, with such other things as are incident thereto. 3. The Office or principal place of business of the said Company is to be at Springfield, in the county of Kings. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the proposed Company is to be fifty thousand dollars), to be divided into ten thousand shares of five dollars each. 5. The names of the applicants for such incorporation, with the address and calling of each, is as follows:- Name Address Occupation S. Crandall, Moncton, N.B. Gentleman. G.T. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa., Merchant. W.E. Danner, do. do. W.T. Galey, do. Manufacturer. Crawford Spear, do. Gentleman. That said S. Crandall, G.T. Martin, W.E. Danner, W.T. Galey, and Crawford Spear, will be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company. Dated 8th June, 1887. S. Crandall, G.T. Martin, W.E. Danner, W.T. Galey, C. Spear."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 24, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1887 Belleisle Antimony Co. - S. Crandall of Moncton and G.T. Martin, W.E. Danner, W.T. Galey and Crawford Spear of Philadelphia, are applying for letters patent for the incorporation of the Belleisle Antimony Company, the object of the company being mining, reduction, preparation and sale of antimony and antimony ore, the felling of timber and lumber, with such other things as are incident thereto. The capital stock is $50,000, to be divided into ten thousand shares of five dollars each."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 18, 1888 Antimony Mines. - Mr. Edward Jack has recently returned from a visit to Belleisle, Kings Co., where he has been inspecting a vein of antimony, which was discovered and could be traced on the surface for hundreds of feet. Mr. Jack thinks that the section of country between Scotch Corner and Goldings Landing is rich in deposits of this mineral. A number of American capitalists have taken hold of the vein which Mr. Jack inspected, with a

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1888 Philadelphia capitalists are interested in a find of antimony near Belleisle, Kings Co. It is thought the section is rich in antimony ore."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 (quoting the Halifax Critic) Prospecting for antimony, at or near Cromwell Hill, in the county of Queens, N.B., has been suspended for the present. NOTE: Cromwell was the name for Stewarton - from P.O.

(1864-1918) run by George Cromwell."

URN: 0696 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Stewarton; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 6, 1887 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the sixth dayof July, A.D. 1887, incorporating Steadman Crandall, of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; George T. Martin, Merchant; W.E. Danner, Merchant; W.T. Galey, Manufacturer, and Crawford Spear, Gentleman, all of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, for the purpose of the mining, reduction, preparation and sale of Antimony and Antimony Ore; the felling of timber and lumber, with such other things as are incident thereto, by the name of The Belleisle Antimony Company; with a total Capital of fifty thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of five dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1887 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

URN: 0697 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium;

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 5, 1869 The Norton Coal Mine - Mr. Edwin Frost left a tour office yesterday from the coal mine lately discovered by Mr. H. Baxter's farm, at Norton. It resembles anthracite coal, and although taken from the surface, is quite pure and bright. It is situated on the side of what is known as Norton Mountain, on the Northern side of the Kennebecasis River, and about three miles from Ossekeag Station. The coal was first discovered by a land slide from the side of the hill. There is every appearance of a large deposit of the article; and it also crops out on an adjoining property. We learn that the proprietor has made an arrangement with Mr. Hugh Davidson and others for the working of the mine, and we understand that operations will be commenced quite vigorously at once. The specimens may be seen at this office. -

Carleton Sentinel - June 12, 1869 Important discovery in Kings County. - We are informed by a correspondent that a kind of coal, or bituminous shale, has been found on the farm of Mr. Henry Baxter, of Norton, Kings County. It has been tested and found well adapted for the manufacture of oil. Those who have examined the spot say that there is any quantity there and Mr. Baxter has been offered a thousand dollars for the right of mining. This offer he has refused, and is now negotiating with a Company for a lease for a term of years - GLOBE."

Kings County Record - Oct. 1, 1953 New Areas in Kings County Attract Mineral Explorers As Hampton Sector Covered. - Many Claims Staked Around Hillsdale and Hammondvale in Recent Weeks. - All Parishes Included. - Property Owners Register Own Land To Keep Out Invading Hunters. - A search for metals which began quietly in the hills back of Hampton several months ago and brought a concentration of professional and amateur mining enthusiasts into the area a few weeks back, today has spread like an atomic cloud over almost all parts of Kings County. Everywhere hope is based on the finding of uranium, the base of atomic energy; but as the staking of claims spreads so that every parish in the county now is a possible mining centre, there ia a chance some of the more common metals may be found in commercial quantities. Geiger counters are the main equipment of the prospectors, but in many instances areas are being staked out with nothing more than hope to support the action. Investigation of mining possibilities will come later. Completely Staked. - The western half of Kings County is comparatively quiet now, because almost all land in the Kingston Peninsula and from the Kennebecasis through to the Belleisle has been claimed for mineral rights. Within recent days, the big search has swung to the Hillsdale-Hammondvale area, once the populous section of Kings County but now a quiet countryside where many deserted farms had laid in peace among the hills for years until the mining fraternity's invasion. Before the Hampton search became generally known, mining companies had sent working crews into the Kings- Albert border area to stake claims, but it is believed they were looking for base metals other than uranium. Privacy Wanted. - In some instances, owners of land are staking off their own properties and registering their claims in Fredericton. This has been done not only on farm and wood lots but in residential sections as a means of protecting property. The claim stakers have shown no consideration in planting their stakes, which in some cases have been placed in the front lawns of homes and summer cottages. One report says a Hampton resident has been unable to use the driveway of his home because their is a stake in the middle of it."

Kings County Record - Sep. 24, 1953 Uranium Exploration Company Organized. - New Brunswick's first uranium exploration company, Kingston Uranium, Ltd., with head office in Saint John, has been incorporated, it is announced in the Royal Gazette. Formation of the company follows announcement of discovery of uranium deposits in the Hampton area termed 'encouraging' by a mines department official and classified by an U.N.B. geologist as rating 'a program of exploration and development.' The Gazette announcement puts the capitalization of the new company at $4,000,000. Announcement that 270 claims of 40 acres each had been staked in the Hampton area sparked a rush of prospectors and engineers to the district, where an appreciable indication of radio-activity had been found for the first time in New Brunswick. The deposits are about three miles northeast of Hampton and half a mile from No. 2 highway, near an old shaft sunk 50 years ago in search for anthracite coal. The shaft was never put in full operation. Provisional directors of Kingston Uranium, Ltd., are J.H. Drummie, Q.C., and J.D.P. Lewin, Q.C., Saint John barristers, and Miss Mary A.

URN: 0697 / 0036 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium; Goshen Copper;

Kings County Record - Jul. 30, 1953 Metal Search Reported Near County Border. - The search for base metals in New

Brunswick again has been taken up in the Kings County area, it is learned from reliable sources in Sussex, with at least one company active in the Goshen area, along the border between Kings and Albert counties. Information reaching Sussex is to the effect that leases have been obtained on several properties in the area and that lines now are being run. It is understood a crew has been moved from the Bathurst mining development area to carry out this work. Further reports say there has been activity inrecent weeks in the sector behind Passakeag, and that claims have been staked there. No confirmation of either report could be obtained."

URN: 0697 / D7 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium; Kings County Coal;

Kings County Record - Jan. 28, 1954 Diamond Drills To Commence Uranium Search Next Week In Hills Of Hampton Area. - Confirmation of Geiger Counter Information to be Sought in Five Holes. - Noranda Active. - Big Company To Send Crew From Bathurst Development to Kings County. - Active exploration of uranium deposits in the Hampton area of Kings county will begin next week, it was announced in Fredericton yesterday. The announcement said further surface exploration and commencement of diamond drilling will take place on the property of Kingston Uranium Limited. Five drill holes will be selected in an area 1,000 by 1,000 feet, by Walter Sharpe, Toronto geophysicist. Noranda, one of the most famous names in Canadian mining, also is sending a crew to the area to do diamond drilling. The men have been working in the Bathurst area. In Old Mine The Hampton sector became the centre of miner's interest late last summer, when news leaked out that an amateur geologist, Roger Huntziker, had foundradioactivity in an abandoned coal mine in the hills behind Hampton. Prospectors from many parts of Canada converged on the area, and before their work was completed almost all the land between the Kennebecasis and Belleisle rivers as far east as Norton had been staked and claimed. Later the search extended to other parts of Kings County, with great emphasis being placed on the hills behind Hammondvale and around Londonderry, as well as in the Goshen section along the border of Kings and Albert counties."

URN: 0697 / E2 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Kings County Record - Sep. 3, 1953 Hills Near Hampton Attract Miners' Interest as Stakers Scour Section for Uranium. - Dave Coleman Farm on Ravine Road Centre of Hunt For Wealth. - Shiretown Booms. - Merchants and Restaurant Owners Kept Busy as Movement Shows Increase. - Kings County's rugged hills, focal points in searches for base and precious metals periodically since early in the century, and kicking off places for oil drilling exploration five years ago, today are being overrun with ambitious prospectors who hope to find the magic uranium. In the hills back of Hampton, on the farmland of Dave Coleman, the latest prospecting rush is gaining momentum after weekend announcements that evidence of uranium had been found there. Meanwhile Mr. Coleman is watching developments calmly as those who hope to get rich quickly stake claims on his Ravine Road farm. To him, it means right now that two sons of his are working for claim stakers and are receiving $7.50 a day for their efforts. The fabulous wealth is problematical; the $7.50 per day is factual. Limited Information. - Just what the find between the Kennebecasis and Belleisle rivers will produce in uranium of marketable qualities remains to be seen. Only a small bit of information can be gained by the geiger counter toters patrolling the land now. Some of the prospectors appear to be quite enthusiastic about the possibility of a mining development ensuing. Others are more inclined to caution in their statements. But their numbers are growing daily, and if there is any radio-active mineral in the area it will set someone's ears buzzing as the search extends to surrounding sectors. Some of the prospectors are professionals employed by leading Canadian mining and exploration companies. Others are amateurs who hope they will strike something which will relieve then of the necessity of daily financial worries. ... Reports in the shiretown said a Newcastle Bridge man, Roger Hunziker, first stumbled upon the radioactivity of the area and began quiet investigations. Later the mining fraternity learned of his work and a rush began. In addition to the work being done in the Hampton area, several other sections of Kings and adjoining counties have been staked off in recent weeks for possible mining development. Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited drilled test holes at Urney and Apohaqui for the Shell Oil Company about five or six years ago and although no announcement of oil finds were made, there have been persistent rumors that the search was not entirely wasted, and there remains the possibility of further exploration work near Sussex and in other parts of southern New Brunswick."

URN: 0705 / IDX_Names: Tantramar Copper;

Chignecto Post - Jul. 13, 1882 Mining Explorations.- Sir:- While the Moncton Times and other papers are howling that Sir Albert Smith never invests his money in industries to help the country, they have not done him the justice to note investments he has made in this settlement. It is only creditable to him to say, notwithstanding the task he undertakes to seeking out and prosecuting the parties who were guilty of bribery and corruption at the late election he found time on Saturday to visit this settlement to search out a gold mine! Sir Albert appears to have had private information as to its existence. It is reported he was disappointed it had not opened on 20th of June, as had been arranged. It is understood the lead extends from Mr. W.H. Cook's, past Mr. Harley Sears', to Mr. Herbert Richardson's. Probably all the machinery used in Jolicure hole will be required to get at the bottom of the pockets. With the modesty of the true discoverer, Sir Albert did not seek public attention by travelling here by the direct main post road through Sackville, but reached the region of the supposed deposits by way of Memramcook, Bonum Gould Settlement, Beech Hill and Aboushagan Road. One hopes his explorations for treasure will not divert him from the object of his highest ambition, viz: to put down bribery and corruption in this country. Yours, Cookville Voter"

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1887 and Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1887 A Wonderful Deposit. - Albert county, New Brunswick, is one of the richest mining sections in the maritime provinces, and will yet take a front rank among the mineral producing belts on the Atlantic coast. Now that ship building and lumbering no longer make adequate returns for the capital expended, the people are turning their attention to the development of the rich mineral resources which nature has so lavished upon them. Among the most recent is that of a deposit of pulverized manganese, which is estimated to contain at least five hundred thousand tons. The deposit is located in what has hitherto been regarded as a bog, and has evidently been washed from the adjoining hill; the manganese is mixed with decayed vegetable matter, which, it is thought, can be driven off by fire, without any injury to the mineral. Several test have been made, which prove that the deposit contains from forty-one to forty three per cent. of pure manganese, and if this proves correct, the owners of the property, most of whom live in Hillsboro, N.B., must realize a handsome sum from their property. The cost of mining this deposit cannot be great, in fact a pick will seldom require to be used, as the material, which lies loosely on the bed rock, can easily be shovelled into carts and carried away. Tests have been made as to the depth of the deposit, which shows it to vary from 12 to 18 feet, and according to a calculation made by a competent authority, there cannot be less than half a million tons on the property. The owners are not yet certain whether the manganese will have to be separated by the application of acids, or whether it can be secured by destroying the vegetable matter with which it is supposed to be associated. In either case the profits will be large, but if the second method can be employed, the property will prove a veritable bonanza. - Halifax Critic."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 28, 1888 Dawson Settlement. - I have heard nothing of the manganese mine for some time, but am of the opinion that if nothing is done the coming spring there is not much in it."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 10, 1890 The manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, Albert Co., has been sold, and the first installment of $5,500 has been paid."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 15, 1890 The Manganese Mines. - Preparatory Work in aForward State and Actual Operation Near. - Mr. Stephen G. Day, has been in the city for the past few days in connection with the preparatory work for operating the manganese mines at Hillsboro. The mines have been sold to the Crimora Manganese Mining Co., and are to be worked by Messrs. Stephen G. Day and W. Andrews, of New York, who have the contract for getting out and preparing the ore ready for market. The Crimora Mining Co. is not a company gotten up specially to operate the mines near Hillsboro, but have extensive works at Crimora, Virginia, and have simply purchased these mines as they might purchase any other manganese mining property. It is not a speculation, but an actual business enterprise conducted by a firm having its business associations long and well established. Work Done in Moncton. The Record Foundry & Machine Co., have undertaken the work of casting the plates required for the large ovens used in drying the manganese, and the contract embodies some thirty tons of castings. The work is being expeditiously done by the firm and their moulding room presents a busy scene. The Contractor Interviewed. Mr. S.G. Day, who was seen by a Transcript representative last night said; 'Yes, the preparatory work is being rapidly pushed on; and as soon as the spur line is built we will commence operations. The mines which are located about six miles from Hillsboro and within two miles of the Salisbury and Harvey railroad are owned by the Crimora Manganese Mining Co., and the firm of Day & Andrews of which I am a member have the contract for quarrying the manganese and preparing it for market. It is proposed to build a spur line to the mines and as soon as the branch is built we will commence to ship to the United States all the way by rail. In the future we may arrange to ship by water from Gray's Island, but not at present. Our shipments, however, will be made all the year round. 'Three drying kilns have been erected by us. They are double drying ovens, 6 x 50 feet long with a minimum capacity of fifty tons of dried ore per day.' In further conversation Mr. Day said there was no duty imposed on manganese ore when imported into the United States. The capacity of the mines near Hillsboro was large and the ore of fair average quality. Manganese was employed in the manufacture of paints and cements and also in the process of manufacturing steel, and was in good demand when quality was forthcoming."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 16, 1890 Manganese. - The Moncton Transcript gives some details of the work now doing at Hillsboro in regard to operating the manganese mines. The mines have been sold to a New York Company represented by Messrs. Stephen G. Day and W. Andrews, who intend to operate them for the ore, and the Record Foundry, at Moncton, to making the drying fountain and other apparatus. There is no duty on manganese in the United States, and there is quite a demand for it in that country."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 23, 1890 The Crimora Manganese Mining Company, has obtained for its bake oven near Hillsboro, between forty and fifty tons of castings from the Record Foundry & Machine Co. The contractors sent a shipment around by rail to Hillsboro and another by road. It was found that the charges by rail were so excessive that the old fashioned method of teaming would only cost half as much. As a consequence four or five teams a day are being loaded up at the foundry in Moncton. And this is the age of railways."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 21, 1890 and Daily Times - Jul. 22, 1890 The Albert Railway and Manganese. - Mr. Harmon, of the

National Improvement Company, came to St. John Saturday evening from Hillsboro. He is in New Brunswick in connection with the Albert railway transfer. Mr. Harmon fully expects that the difficulties which have arisen over the matter will soon be settled and that the road will be taken over at an early day. Preliminary steps have been taken in the location of the branch road to the manganese deposits which the company has acquired. The junction with the branch will be at or near Stony Creek station, between Hillsboro and Salisbury. This manganese is about two miles from the main line. The company propose to begin extensive mining operations, and carry them forward simultaneously with the construction of the branch line. It is believed that Mr. Harmon will be the permanent local agent of the national improvement company. He claims that the manganese is of a very rich quality. It is proposed to erect furnaces and other drying plant to extract the moisture from the ore on the grounds. The travelling company will be pleased to learn that the main line will be speedily put in good

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 31, 1890 Hillsboro. - Mar. 28. - It is now stated on good authority that the manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, has been sold to an American company and that operations will commence in the spring. The price stated is $11,000."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 15, 1890 Dawson Manganese Mine.- The American owners of the manganese mine at Dawson, A.C., are preparing to commence work. They will build a branch railway about 1 1/2 miles long to the Albert line and employ about 200 men and quite a number of teams."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 16, 1890 The purchasers of the manganese mine at Dawson, Albert Co. have decided to commence work at once. The managers of the company are here, and are procuring men and teams and making preparations for active operations. They will employ about 200 men."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 17, 1890 Manganese in Albert County. - A Dawson correspondent writes to the Maple Leaf: The purchasers of the manganese mine have decided to commence work at once. The managers of the company are here, and are procuring men and teams and making preparations for active operations. They are making arrangements for the building of a branch railway about 1 1/2 miles long to connect the mine with the Albert line. When the work gets fairly started the company will probably employ about 200 men and quite a number of teams. This together with the smaller amount of work furnished by the Albert manufacturing company will make times quite lively in the parish of Hillsboro."

Chignecto Post - May 22, 1890 The owners of the Dawson manganese mine are making arrangements for the construction of a line 1 1/2 miles from the mine to the Albert Railway. When in full operation the mine will employ about 200 men."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 15, 1890 and Daily Times - Sep. 16, 1890 The New Manganese Mines.- Mr. Richard Dawson, of Dawson Settlement, has the contract for building the two- mile spur from the Stoney Creek station of the Albert Railway to the Crimora Company's manganese mines in the parish of Hillsboro. A gang of about thirty men are employed on the work, which was commenced a fortnight ago and expected to be completed within two months. The spur is said to be fairly easy of construction. Mr. D. Dickson, of Moncton, is roofing with sparham the buildings over the kilns at the mines. The parties who have contract for opening up the mines are at present in New York."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 17, 1890 The New Manganese Mines. - Richard Dawson, of Dawson Settlement, A. Co., has the contract for building the two-mile spur from the Stony Creek station of the Albert railway to the Crimora company's manganese mines in the parish of Hillsboro. A gang of thirty men are employed on the work, which was commenced a fortnight ago and expected to be completed within two months. The spur is said to be fairly easy of construction."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 18, 1890 The work on the spur line from the Albert Road to the Crimora Co.'s manganese mine is progressing favorably. About 30 men are at work."

Albert Maple Leaf, Page 3 - Thursday, July 9, 1891 DAWSON DOINGS - The work of the manganese mine is not in a very flourishing state at present. The only man employed is Wm. Osborne, who serves as a watchman."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 16, 1891 Dawson, A. Co. - Work in the manganese mine here is for the present suspended. It is supposed, however, that some of the managers will soon be here when operations will be resumed."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 4, 1891 Manganese Mine. - Mr. Harmon has returned to Albert Co. and has resumed work in the manganese mine at Dawson. The workmen are not as numerous as they were last year, but it is hoped that ere long he may put on a full force."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 8, 1891New Manganese Mine. - The National Improvement Company of New York are developing a manganese mine in Dawson Settlement, Albert county. Six men are at work getting out ore, samples of which have been sent to Chicago and Philadelphia, and been pronounced first class. During the past week seven carloads of the ore have been forwarded to the places named. The company are hopeful that the product of the mine will prove equal to the samples, in which case operations will be carried on extensively, and the daily output will amount to about 50 tons per day. The same company owns the Albert Railway."

Moncton Daily Times - May 21, 1891 The manager of the manganese mines is expected to open operations in connection with the mine at Dawson Settlement."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 15, 1892Dawson. - William Osborne is still watchman for the Crimora Manganese Mining Co. Nothing has been done at the mine this winter, but it is quite generally believed that the work will re-open in the spring or early summer."

Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1892 Mr. Vanmeter, of the manganese mine, returned from Moncton yesterday. He will continue to prosecute the"

Daily Times - Oct. 25, 1892 Mining operations in this county are still in a flourishing condition. Mr. Harmon of the Dawson Settlement Manganese Works is expected here in a fortnight to repair the works at Dawson. Mr. Frederick Steeves is busily engaged in the Baltimore Shale Works"

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 17, 1893 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, March 14. - ...... It is reported that the Manganese mines on the Dawson Settlement branch of the railway are to be worked this summer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1894 A Manganese Case. - The American Manganese company, a Carnegie corporation, has been mulgt to the extent of $13,500 as damages by the circuit court of Albermarle county, Virginia, at the suit of the Virginia Manganese company, whose president is C.H. Harmon, who will be remembered in New Brunswick as the gentleman who came to Albert county, opened up a deposit of bog manganese near Salisbury, and who afterwards bought the Albert Railway. It appears that the Carnegie company leased the Virginia mine for eight years on a royalty of $2 a ton. The lease expired in May, 1882, and statement is made that the Carnegie company realized a profit of $1,200,000, which is an absurd statement. A Sun man visited this mine a few years ago and knows that no such profit, or even half of it, was made by the Carnegie company during their eight years' lease. The verdict secured by the Virginia Co. was for alleged damage to the mine before passing it back to the owners at expiration of the lease. The Carnegie company have appealed to a higher court and the case is expected to come up again."

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 17, 1894 Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that on the petition of Wm. Osborne, a creditor, Judge Landry had ordered the seizure of all the estate of the Crimora Manganese Company, an absconding debtor. The company was incorporated in Virginia and did business at Hillsboro."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 11, 1896 A syndicate of New Yorkers have had experts and surveyors at work near Hillsborough, and have discovered a vein of manganese 15 feet in thickness and extending over 17 1/2 acres. The syndicate will set to work at an early date."

Weekly Record Fri., Aug. 6, 1897 The Mineral Products Company, composed principally of New York capitalists, are developing the manganese mine located in Albert County, near Hillsboro, on an extensive scale. Work was commenced this season and at present time between 30 and 40 men are employed. The Salisbury-Harvey railway has just completed a branch railway of one and three-quarter miles, in length, to the mine, and the former company are putting up new buildings at the mine, and setting in new machinery. The steel smelting works at Ferrona, N.S., have been leased for one year by the company, and it is expected that the shipment of ore in brick form to Ferrona will be commenced in about a month's time. The shipment of ore and manganese will give considerable business to the S. & H. and I.C.R. railways."

Weekly Record Fri., Jul. 23, 1897 and Dorchester Spectator Jul. 24, 1897. The Mineral Products Co., which is operating in Albert Co. on the extensive bed of manganese at or near Dawson Settlement, A. Co., are preparing for vigorous work. Lately a huge cylinder for drying purposes passed through Sussex for the works. This company propose to manufacture this manganese into bricks and utilize them in connection with the Badgerville Charcoal Iron Works in N.S., which they have recently purchased or leased. The manager of the company, a Mr. Hoyt, of New York, is evidently a hustler and the working of these two products will cause the circulation of considerable money in both places."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Daily Times - Jul. 29, 1897 Manganese Mining at Hillsboro. - The Salisbury & Harvey railway management has just completed a new branch railway to the manganese mine near Hillsboro, a distance of one and three-quarters miles. The Mineral Products Company are putting up new buildings at the mine, and getting new machinery in order and expect to be ready to ship ore in brick form in about a month's time. The company has leased the steel smelting works at Farrona, N.S., for one year, where the ore is to be shipped and smelted and made ready for shipment. The shipment of the ore and manganese means considerable business for both the Salisbury & Harvey railway and the I.C.R. The traffic on the S. & H. railway will probably be almost doubled as a result of the operation of the Hillsborough manganese works. The Mineral Products Co., who started operations this spring, now employ between 30 and 40 men. Messrs. R.P. Hoyt and M. Langdon, of New York, are general manager and superintendent respectively of the works."

Gazette - Jul. 29, 1897 Manganese. - The Pictou Charcoal Iron Company have given a lease with option to purchase their blast furnace and plant at Bridgeville to the Mineral Products Company, whose manager, Mr. Hoyt, intends operating the deposit of bog manganese near Hillsboro, Albert co."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1897 Dawson Settlement. - The Mineral Products Co. of New York have about finished their building for the drying of manganese and will start drying about the first of December. J.W. Steeves had his hand badly mangled by getting it caught in an elevator at the Manganese works here. Mr. Steeves will be unable to work for

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 2, 1898 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 3, 1898 The Mineral Products Co. of Hillsboro shipped four more carloads of manganese to the smelting works at Bridgewater, N.S., last week."

Weekly Record Fri., Jan. 21, 1898 A shipment of the briquettes put up by the Mineral Products Company of Albert Co. is being made to Great Britain via the Steamer Lake Winnipeg. These bricquettes are the product of the bog or powdered Manganese deposits that are so extensive in Albert Co. and bids fair to develop into a very large and profitable business."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 24, 1898 Hopewell Hill - Russell P. Hoyt, manager of the manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, has taken out twelve new mining leases in different sections of the county."

Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1898Hopewell. - At the Saw Mill Creek manganese mine, a night or two ago, a mass of conglomerate rock and earth weighing several tons fell from the roof of the main tunnel into the perpendicular shaft the workmen have recently begun to sink. Had the fall occurred during working hours the men would have been buried alive.Recent reports from Dawson settlement state that operations at the bog manganese mines are being materially curtailed this winter. It is also said that the apparatus used in compressing the material into bulk is not giving as satisfactory results as were

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1898 and N.B. Reporter - Jul. 20, 1898 Hillsboro Manganese Works. - The first shipment of manganese from the Hillsboro manganese mine this season was made last week to Bridgewater, N.S. Four carloads of the raw material were shipped to the company's smelting works at Bridgewater."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1898 Manganese Shipments. - The Mineral Products Co. shipped three carloads of manganese brickettes from their mine near Hillsboro yesterday to the company's smelting works at Bridgewater, N.S. The mill at the mine is running night and day at the present time."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 27, 1898 The Mineral Products Company, of Hillsboro, shipped three more carloads of manganese brickettes from the Hillsboro mine to Bridgewater, N.S. where their smelting works are located. The mill at the mine is now running night and day."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 20, 1898 Hillsboro Manganese Works. - Mr. John P. Weir has returned from Hillsboro where he has been engaged the last two weeks in making repairs to the machinery at the manganese mine. The works, which are partially closed down on account of the accident to the press, have been started up again. The repairs required skilled workmanship, and Mr. Weir has done the work to the entire satisfaction of the management."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 29, 1898 Dawson. - Things are not going very smoothly at the manganese works here. Operations are again suspended on account of another break in the press and also some damage to the dryer. The building was seriously threatened with fire during one of the recent windy days. Sparks from the smoke-stack of the engine set fire to a large pile of wood near the building. An alarm was raised and plenty of help was soon on the ground but it was several hours before the fire was completely extinguished."

N.B. Reporter - May 4, 1898 The Hillsboro News says Mr. Hoyt intends beginning operations at Dawson early in May. If the war goes on between Spain and the United Sates, the demand for manganese will be greatly increased."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Moncton Daily Times - May 18, 1898 Dawson Settlement. - Mr. Hoyt begins mining operations at the manganese mine this week. He will employ twenty-five or thirty men, and if he decides to work at night the force will be doubled."

Moncton Daily Times - May 21, 1898 Hillsboro Manganese mine. - On account of an accident to some machinery the manganese mine at Hillsboro will be closed down for a week for repairs. The repairs are being made at J. Weir & Sons machine shop."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 7, 1898 Dawson. - The Mineral Products Co. are running their manganese factory here regularly day and night. They have just added a building 30x100 for storing ore for winter use. An elevated road connects this building with the ore deposit so that the material is dumped from the car without further handling. It is to go through the drying and pressing process. The place of operation presents quite a busy appearance at present."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1898 Manganese Test. - A test of the manganese mined by the Mineral Products Co., at Hillsboro will be made at the R.F. & M. Co.'s works this morning. Mr. M.P. Hoyt, manager of the company, and Mr. Wm. Mollins, Hillsboro, are at the Brunswick and will witness the test which will be the first made on a large scale."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 16, 1898 Manganese Test. - Mr. Hoyt, manager of the Hillsboro manganese mine, is very much pleased with the results of the test of ore being made at the R.F. and M. Co. foundry, which have been satisfactory in every respect. About two tons were melted yesterday and a further test will be made today."

Weekly Record Fri., Nov. 25, 1898 Mr. Hoyt, manager of the Hillsboro manganese mines is very much pleased with the results of ore being made at the R.F. and M. Co. foundry, which have been satisfactory in every respect. About two tons

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 1, 1898 Dawson. - John Forsyth, who got his right hand badly injured in the press at the Manganese works three or four weeks ago, is now quite recovered from the accident with the exception of some soreness of the hand which was badly mangled. He lost the fore finger only."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 21, 1898 Hillsboro Manganese Mine. - Mr. Wm. Mollison of the Mineral Products CO., Hillsboro, who is at the Brunswick, informs the Times that the manganese works at Hillsboro are now running night and day. Last Friday and yesterday 100 tons of ore were shipped to the smelting works in Nova Scotia."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 25, 1899 Hillsboro. - Dr. Ward, of New York, is spending a portion of his vacation in Hillsboro, the guest of R.P. Hoyt. Dr. Ward, is one of the stockholders of the Mineral Products Company."

Daily Times - Aug. 29, 1899 Sale of Ferro Manganese. - It is reported that the Mineral Products Co. of Hillsboro on Saturday made a sale of all the manufactured manganese at the Bridgeville, N.S., smelting works, the amount realized being $50,000. At present a test of several tons of the raw manganese as it comes from the mine, is being made at J. Weir & Son's foundry here, the object of the test being to do away with the cost of making the mineral into brickettes for shipment to the smelting works. Mr. Hoyt, manager of the works, Dr. Ward, secretay of the company, and Mr. Fritz Glem, superintendent of the smelting works at Bridgeville, have been watching the test, which it is believed will be satisfactory."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1899 A Big Manganese Order. - Moncton, Aug. 28. - Are presentative of the Mineral Products Company operating the manganese mine at Hillsboro informs your correspondent that the company on Saturday closed an offer of $50,000 for ferro manganese on hand at the company's smelting works at Bridgeville, N.S. The company at present is testing several tons of the raw product at G. Weir & Sons machine shop here with a view to doing away with making it into brickettes for shipment to the smelting works."

Gazette - Aug. 30, 1899 The Mineral Products Co. of Hillsboro has disposed of all the manganese on hand at the smelting works at Bridgeville, N.S., the transaction reaching about $50,000. Experiments are now being carried on here to test the practicability of doing away with the making of the manganese into briquettes for smelting, in connection with which considerable difficulty has been experienced."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 1, 1899 Mr. Russell P. Hoyt, manager of the Hillsboro Products Co., left on the C.P.R. yesterday for New York, to be absent about ten days."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 1, 1899 David Dickson of the Mineral Products Company of Hillsboro is in the city. The concern is getting out from 90 to 100 tons of wad manganese per week, which is being sent to Bridgeville, N.S., where it is converted into ferro manganese. The stuff is then shipped to the United States and Great Britain for use in the manufacture of steel."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 22, 1899 Manganese Mining. - Manganese property appears to be commanding a good deal of attention just now among mining capitalists. It is understood the Mineral Products Co., of Hillsboro, has a man inspecting some new properties in this vicinity. Manganese has increased in value of late."

Daily Sun - May 6, 1899 The Mineral Products Co. of New York, now operating the manganese mines at Hillsboro, N.B., have for several months past given employment to about 50 men. The mine turns out ore equal to about ten tons of the pressed briquettes every twenty four hours. The ore is first taken from the mines, passes through the drier and is then pressed into hard briquettes. In this state it is shipped by rail to their blast furnaces at Bridgeville, N.S."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1899 Hillsboro. - Mr. R.P. Hoyt, manager of the Mineral Products, has moved his office to Moncton. We regret having Mr. Hoyt leave us, but having purchased mining property in other sections of the province, Moncton is a more suitable location for his central office."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1899 Removed to Moncton. - Mr. Russell P. Hoyt, the popular and well known manager of the Mineral Products Co., of Hillsboro, has removed his office to Moncton and will make this his headquarters in future. A splendid suite of offices have been fixed up on the Brunswick Hotel premises for the winter and Mr. Hoyt and his staff will be found here in future. The offices consist of ageneral office and manager's private office and have been beautifully furnished and provided with all the modern conveniences requisite for comfort."

Daily Times - Sep. 21, 1899 Manganese Exhibit at St. John. - An interesting exhibit at the St. John exhibition is the display of manganese made by Mr. Russell P. Hoyt, manager of the Mineral Products Co., of Hillsboro, A. Co., which was awarded first prize as being the best exhibit of manganese ores. The Sun, speaking of the exhibit says: Among the economic minerals and ores of Canada is a comprehensive showing by the Mineral Products Co. of Bridgeville, N.S., showing wad manganese in its natural condition, dried, made into briquettes, the manufactured spiegal and ferro-manganese. The company has its furnaces at Bridgeville, N.S., but the wad manganese deposit is at Hillsboro, Albert Co., N.B. A very large amount of money has been invested by this company, which is conducting its operations on the latest scientific lines, with the most flattering prospects of scientific financial results. Two photos, showing the Bridgeville works and the Hillsboro deposit, are exhibited with the samples of products."

Daily Times - Apr. 25, 1900 Mineral Products Co. - A paragraph in last Friday's Times, alleging non payment of bills by the Mineral Products Co., at Sussex, seems to have been considerably misleading. The item was taken from the Sussex Record and was a little premature to say the least, as it is understood cheques have been issued by the Mineral Products Company to liquidate all their liabilities at Sussex and operations will be continued at that point. The company, it is said, has an order for forty tons of ore a day from the Sussex property, but this amount cannot be mined with the present

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1900 The Ferro-manganese Works And Tax Exemption. - The subject of the concessions to be offered by the city to the proposed ferro-manganese industry may be discussed as an abstract proposition, or as a practical question of business. It is urged, in a plausible way that this industry should not be treated better than any other now established among us. This argument supposes that the ferro industry is either here or compelled to come here, and that the city has only to choose whether to collect ground rents, civic taxes and water rates, or to grant the exemptions. When we say that the Mineral Products company, or any other company, preparing to establish a new industry among us, has no more right to exemption than a factory on Union street, or a warehouse on Water street or a shop on King street, we may be stating a profound truth. But it is an equally profound truth that the persons who wish to establish the proposed industry have a right not to come to St. John. They are free to make such terms as they can in another place, or to refrain from establishing their works at any point. Acting within their rights they may offer to come here on certain terms. Acting within its rights the city can either accept these terms, or try to make better ones, or allow the promoters to go elsewhere. The company does not propose to come here for the benefit of the city, but for the benefit of the stockholders, who are not St. John men. on the other hand, if the city council makes certain concessions, it will not do so because it wants to make the stockholders rich, but because the city hopes to reap an advantage not otherwise to be got. There is on either side any question of benevolence. It is purely a business proposition all round. As to the land. Can the city lease it at a substantial rental to this company, or any other which will establish an equally important industry? If so, the land should not be given away. If not, there is the question whether the land should be left vacant or whether a quarter of a million dollars shall be spent on it, and 250 tax paying families be added to our population. As to ordinary tax exemption. The question is whether we shall select a certain new industry and offer it this inducement to come here, or whether we shall treat all industries alike and wait for the new ones to come on those terms. It seems certain that no existing taxpayers will have to pay more taxes because a temporary exemption is given to a new enterprise such as does not exist in this country. We do not perceive any great rush of new industries in this direction. The water tax exemption is a somewhat different proposition. If the company uses a large quantity of water and does not pay for it, there will be an additional burden on the other properties. The exemption will, so far as it goes, be a cash bonus, and should be treated as such. The citizens might be willing to pay it for the sake of promoting an enterprise of great importance and value, and one which may be the fore- runner of a group of iron-working industries. It is probable that the citizens would be willing to go a long way in encouraging the erection here of a great shipbuilding plant such as is mentioned in connection with the Sydney works. But there should be a perfect understanding of the question involved and of the nature of the precedent. All taxes may be regarded as payments for general services, but a water tax is directly and unquestionably a payment of services performed directly and personally for the individual who pays. If the company uses salt water for cooling, and city water is only required for steam purposes, the value of the water tax exemption would be less than the other exemptions. It is said that an engine of 500 horsepower is required. The authorities state contemplated. The authorities state that such an engine running day and night would require 42,000 gallons of water every twenty four hours. This is about the quantity used by thirty average families. Supposing the water to be taken 365 days in the year, the quantity used would be 15,330,000 gallons. Manufactories, hotels and other establishments which are supplied by meter pay $10 for the first 100,000 gallons, and one-half cent per 100 gallons for all over that quantity. They also pay $24 a year meter rent. Applying this rate to the quantity required for the 500 horse power engine, we find that the works would pay $795 a year. The tax exemption on a $250,000 plant, to say nothing of the stock of produce and material on hand, would be nearly $4,000. It does not appear that the water rate should stand in the way of the establishment of the enterprise. If other things were made satisfactory by the city the company would be calculating rather closely if this were made a final obstacle."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Daily Sun - Dec. 20, 1900 Letter From M. Lodge. - His Connection With The Mineral Products Enterprise. - Moncton, N.B., Dec. 17th, 1900. - Editor Times: On my arrival home from New York today, I notice in your issue of Dec. 17th a letter signed by 'The Mineral Products Co., Russell P. Hoyt, General Manager,' in which he refers to me and says that I am not in any way connected with his company. I feel that the unwarranted squib of Mr. Hoyt requires some explanation. I may state that I have never claimed to be in any way connected with his company, in fact, I have explained to several parties asking me the question, that I was not. I certainly have been at all times interested in the welfare of Mr. hoyt's company, but only as a citizen of moncton and province of New Brunswick, and when occasion offered have endeavored in my humble way to say a good word for them and help along an industry which, I am convinced, has been and will be of great advantage to this country. I have not seen the newspaper articles to which he referred, but I am told that there was some mention made in a St. John paper to the effect that the committee appointed by his worship Mayor Daniel to confer with Mr. Hoyt's company had stated that they were waiting for my return from New York. i think it necessary to explain my connection with the paragraphs referred to. To do so I will go back a little in the matter. Last summer, when Dr. Ward and Mr. Sales were here in the interests of their company, i understood that it was there purpose to erect a smelter in some part of the lower provinces, and they thought of going to Pictou or Halifax. The argument advanced was that they could get their coke in either of those places much cheaper than in Moncton or St. John. I called Mayor Sumner's attention to the matter, and with his worship had several interviews with Dr. Ward on the question of establishing their smelter in Moncton, advancing every argument we could in favor of their coming here. Dr. Ward on that occasion informed us that he thought it impossible to locate the smelter at this place. I said to Dr. Ward at that time that this being a New Brunswick product he might take into consideration the port of St. John as a favorable location for the smelter, if Moncton was not suitable. This, I believe, he did to the extent of comparing figures to show whether St. John or Halifax would be the most advantageous spot to locate their works. So far as I know Dr. Ward did not decide as to their exact location at that time. When he returned to New York I accompanied him as far as St. John, and he discussed with me the advisability of stopping over to interview the board of Trade and the mayor and aldermen of the city, but he was pressed for time, business engagements in New york requiring him to go right through. He said to me that he would be very glad if I would talk the matter over with the President of the board of Trade and the mayor of St. John, and see what concessions they would offer. I did not see the president of the Board of Trade, but with the hon. A.T. Dunn I interviewed Mayor Daniel and stated to him that there was a possibility of this company locating their furnaces in their city, and asked him to communicate with Dr. Ward on the subject, which I believe he did, having some correspondence with Dr. Ward. Since that time I have taken no further interest in the matter, but a few days ago when going to New York, Mayor Sumner said to me that it had been proposed by a citizen's committee here that he and Mr. Emmerson should visit New York and interview the company's representatives there and try to induce them to come here. He said he did not want to go unless there was a possibility of the company being in a position to negotiate with them; and his worship asked me if I would speak to Dr. Ward and see if they were prepared to talk business now. When in New York I had a very pleasant interview with Dr. Ward, told him what Mayor Sumner had said, and that Mayor Daniel had told me how very much interested the people of St. John were in having his company locate in the province, and of course that each city was anxious to have the works. It is not necessary to state publicly Dr. Ward's reply to me, but if I understood him correctly I had his permission to state that Mayor Sumner and Mayor Daniel what he said. I think Dr. Ward will confirm every word of the above. In conclusion, I only wish to say to Mr. Hoyt that I have the most kindly feeling towards him and his company, and while I am only a 'Promoter' there are a great many others in the same line; in fact, the whole world are either promoters of their own business or the would-be promoters of that of others. I trust I have not made myself obnoxious to any company at any time. If I have been indiscreet in my great anxiety to see large industries, like the one Mr. Hoyt is promoting, locate in our country, he must pardon wherein I

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 8, 1900 Dawson. - The work at the manganese factory is entirely suspended and is not expected to reopen until spring. A.J. Robertson and John Crossman are the watchmen."

Moncton Daily Times - May 23, 1900 Hillsboro Manganese Mine. - Mr. J.P. Weir has returned from Hillsboro where he has been engaged for some days overhauling the boiler and fixing up the machinery at the Manganese Works at Dawson Settlement, preparatory to starting work for the season."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Daily Sun - Nov. 22, 1900 Ferro-Manganese. - Russell P. Hoyt and Fritz G. Gleim Present a Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen, - Explaining Fully Their Scheme for the Erection of a Large Smelting Furnace - Would Involve the Expenditure of Half A Million Yearly. - Russell P. Hoyt and Fritz Gleim, representatives of the Mineral Products Company of New York, which has for its purpose the development of the manganese and other mineral interests of the maritime provinces and which contemplates the erection of a large smelting furnace somewhere in Canada for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, met the mayor and a committee from the common council yesterday afternoon and presented the following petition: The petitioners of the undersigned, known as The Mineral Products Company, of New York, engaged in mining and smelting operations in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, represent that this company is organized under the laws of the state of New York, largely for the purpose of developing the manganese and other mineral deposits of the maritime provinces of Canada, and to manufacture ferro-manganese. In carrying out this purpose, they are expending a large amount of money, already exceeding $200,000, and have in contemplation the erection of a large smelting furnace, either in Canada or the United States, as may be most advantageous. If this were to be erected in Canada, it would mean the employment of 300 or 400 men at the mines and at the furnace, and the expenditure for wages, freight, fuel, etc., of $500,000 or upwards in Canada per annum. We make the following arguments: 1st. This industry is entirely a new one as far as it relates to the manufacture of ferro-manganese from wad or bog ores, and has involved great risks to capital invested. 2nd. It would utilize minerals which for ages have remained idle and useless, and which without the operations of this company may continue so. 3rd. We will expend a large amount of money in Canada. 4th. Manufacture of ferro-manganese is more expensive and involves larger capital than that of iron or steel. The company have secured deposits situated in thecounties of Albert, Kings, Westmorland and Gloucester, of both bog (wad) and hard (rock) ore, sufficient to carry on operations for many years, and are provided with ample capital for this purpose. The petitioners beg to refer to the Bank of Montreal at Moncton and to numerous financial institutions in the United States as to their responsibility and standing. The company will require for their operations the following: A tract of land and some eight or ten acres, in convenient location to railway and water front. The latter being accessible to vessels of large draft, having say 20 feet of water at low tide. We will require, say, 50,000 gallons per hour of water for cooling, condensing and steam purposes, of which supply the water used for steam generation should be drawn from the city water supply. The furnace to be erected will use from four to five hundred tons of coke per month, which will be drawn either from the United States, or, if possible, from Canadian manufacturers; some 5,000 tons of ore from the company's mines in the provinces, and say 1,000 tons of limestone, besides other fuel, etc., supplies. The output of the works will be from two to four thousand tons of metal per month, which will be shipped to the steel markers in Canada and foreign countries. There will be also some 5,000 tons of slag to be disposed of, which may find useful quarters in the making of land, the ballasting of railroads, the improvement of streets or even the manufacture of cement. In all the operation of this plant may involve the handling of some 20,000 tons of raw materials and product per month, or say some 250,000 tons per annum in immediate connection with the operation of this blast furnace. If it should be decided to concentrate our present clinkering operations and future blast furnace operations, a considerable amount of the above materials would have to be handled a second time, involving additional labor. For the consideration of this the council will meet this afternoon in committee of the whole and will appoint a sub-committee to prepare and propose terms for the erection of the smelter in this city. In the meantime Mr. Hoyt, accompanied by Engineer Peters, will inspect the vicinity for a suitable site and be prepared to state their desires to the sub-committee meeting tomorrow. At a meeting of the citizens and city council in Moncton, held on Tuesday last, it was declared that Moncton would be offer this company, if the smelter should be erected there, a free site, free water, exemption from taxation and other inducements in the way of special freight rates."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1900 Representatives Gleim and Hoyt of the Mineral Products Co. of New York, made a tour of the city yesterday afternoon in company with Engineer Peters and Col. Markham and inspected sites around the shore of Courtenay Bay for a favorable location for the proposed smelter. The city lots at the extremity of the streets crossing the city came in for special inspection. They will present their case before a committee of the city common council this afternoon in City Hall."

Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1900 The Ferro-Manganese Enterprise. - The recommendations of the special committee of the city council respecting the ferro-manganese works will, no doubt, receive careful consideration from the full board. There will be a general agreement that the city can well afford to allow the wasteland to be used for new and important industries. The principal of exemption from taxation for new industries is not a new one here, and since there is no such establishment in the town as that contemplated, no unfair discrimination is threatened. The city gets no revenue out of the land required, and will get no revenue out of the ferro-works if they are established in some other town. But if they are built here they will add to the number of taxpayers, as all the workmen and all who get business out of the works will be assessed. The question of free water is not quite the same as that of a free site and exemption. Our water supply has to be paid for by somebody, and the gift, whatever it may be, involves so much sacrifice. A grant of free water is practically a cash bonus, though if no more is wanted than enough for steam purposes the grant would not be large. In another case, where the quantity of water required was large, the arrangement was made, on a basis which was supposed to recoup the city the bare cost of procuring the water. For the test it will be necessary to safeguard the arrangement by providing for the establishment of works of a certain capacity and cost, within a specified time, and for their regular operation, with conditions of the termination of the lease if necessary. It may also be necessary to ascertain whether the proposed works are likely to be in any way offensive or unwholesome. If the promoters of this enterprise mean business and are able to carry through the undertaking, they will have the good will of the people of St. John. This cityhas not had the privilege of welcoming many new industries of late. None of the factories and important industrial concerns in this city, and few of these in the province, are new. A revival of industrial enterprise in this part of Canada would be more than welcome."

URN: 0707 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 9, 1901 Dawson. - The manganese mine at this place has not started yet this summer, and the people think there is not much prospects of it. What the company's thoughts are we do not know."

S.J. Star - Jun. 5, 1902 All the property of the Mineral Products Company, in Albert county will be offered at sheriff's sale at Hopewell on September 11, at the suit of Barton E. Kingman."

URN: 0707 / 0645 / 0001 / 0721 / 0643 / J8 IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Waterside Manganese; New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gowland Mountain; Albert Mines;

Daily Times - Oct. 11, 1897 Mining in Albert County. - A correspondent of the St. John Sun says: Indications are now that mining operations throughout Albert county are to be carried on in the near future to a greater extent than for many years past. Mr. Hoyt, manager of the company now operating the manganese mines at Dawson settlement, haspurchased the manganese sites at Waterside and Elgin, andwill also operate for this mineral at Chemical Road. At all of these localities the prospects are considered good. At Dawson a very large vein has been struck, and plant has been put in worth over $30,000.At New Horton is a very promising copper mine, to which H.J. Bennett and others are interested, including Sir Charles Tupper. The quartz mined there also shows satisfactory indications of silver. It has also been learned that the company operating at Dawson have incontemplation the purchase of the well known Albert coal mines, which have been closed for several years. Albert county is undoubtedly rich in mineral resources, including gold, copper, coal and manganese, and capital and push are all that is necessary to develop an industry whose beneficial and far reaching efforts would be surprising. Mining development in Albert county was materially retarded some years ago by several operators who took out leases and failed to carry on the work with any system. It is probable now a period of mining activity is near at hand, and this, should it come about, cannot fail to be a boon to the country, especially so as the lumbering business is evidently in its decadence at least for a period."

URN: 0707 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 3, 1899 It is understood that Mr. F.W. Stockton has sold his manganese mine near Newtown. The purchasers are believed to be the owners of the Mineral Products Co., who are operating in Albert Co. Mr. Hoyt, their representative, has been in Sussex several times recentlyand has prospected the property pretty thoroughly. Several men are now at work and it is said 100 tons of ore will be mined and shipped at once. A gentleman who is in a position to get correct information tells the RECORD that work will be kept up all winter and that 30 men and about a dozen teams will be employed in mining and hauling the ore to Sussex for shipment."

URN: 0707 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 10, 1899 The Jordan Mountain Mine. - The Mineral Products Co., which name the people operating the Stockton mine, at Jordan Mountain are known as, are the strongest mining company in the province. The capital invested is all from United States sources, the company being composed of five wealthy New Yorkers, with Mr. J. Hoyt, as general manager. Besides the Jordan Mountain mine, they haveproperty at six other places throughout the province, the principal of which is at Hillsboro, where they are mining what is known as bog manganese. This ore is found in a liquid or muddy state and there is a vast deposit of it covering about 17 acres and with an average depth of 15 feet. It is taken and thoroughly dried, after which it is subjected to an immense pressure, 300 tons to the square inch, and made into bricklets, which are shipped to Bridgeville, N.S., where refining furnaces are located. After passing through this process it is ready for the market as pure manganese. This plant is the only one of its kind in the world. The ore from the Stockton property will be mined in the ordinary manner and is being hauled to Sussex for shipment to Bridgeville. About 40 men are now at work and more are to be engaged. Upwards of 40 tons have been shipped already and indications point to the development of extensive operations. An immense bed of ore is said to have been located, and the amount of money being expended would indicate that the company means business. At considerable expense they have improved the road leading to their property, and it is very probable that in the near future they will erect buildings and weighing apparatus."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 27, 1899 Russell P. Hoyt has completed the purchases of the Jordan Mountain manganese property, located in Kings County near Sussex, and the Hillsboro Mineral Products Co., expect to be operating in a few days. It will be worked on a larger scale. - Moncton Transcript."

Daily Times - Apr. 21, 1900 Manganese. - The Sussex Record says: Work in the Stockton manganese mine near Newtown, which is being worked by the Mineral Products Co., is suspended awaiting settlement of divers claims against the operators. This company is carrying on operations at Hillsboro, N.B., and at Bridgeville, N.S., a smelter having been leased at the latter place. They have been working the Newtown property since November last and it is understood owe considerable money for supplies, labor, horse hire and for buildings erected. The creditors of the company are getting anxious about their pay and it is said contemplate taking steps to bring about a settlement."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 23, 1900 The Mineral Products Co., with mines at Hillsboro and near Sussex intend, so their manager states, to erecta smelter some place in the province before spring. It will give study employment to about 250 men and will cover nearly six acres of ground making an important addition to our provincial industries. St. John and Moncton are falling over themselves to offer free land, free water, tax exemption and other privileges in the hope of getting the company to locate in those respective towns. Sussex which should stand a good show, being the nearest railway point to the bulk of the ore, remain in a state of 'masterly inactivity'."

URN: 0707 / 2019 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Point de Bute Manganese;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 25, 1897 Mining in Albert. - The Minerals Products Company of New York. - Have There the Only Plant for Treating Manganese Bog Ore in the World. - Very Expensive Works- Description of the Process - The Point de Bute Deposit - the Scientific Theory. - In the beds of wad or bog manganese which are known to exist in large quantity in two places, and may no doubt be found in others, New Brunswick has a mineral product not found in any other country in any quantity. The hard manganese ore that is got by mining and found in pockets in the rock formation, is of course quite familiar, though an uncertain quantity, but to find the material in a bed varying from five to thirty feet thick, immediately under the turf or first layer of soil, and so soft that it can be simply shovelled up without the aid of a pick, is quite a novel occurrence in manganese mining experience. If this fine, flour-like deposit of the mineral could be treated as simply as the hard ore from the mines, it would of course be of great value. But that is not possible, and up to the present time there appears to be only one process for treating it with any success at all. To be available for commercial purposes this pyrolusite or manganese dioxide must be converted into what is technically termed ferro-manganese. That must be done through the agency of a blast furnace. Now hard manganese ore can be treated simply enough, but this bog ore or wad, after the fifty per cent. or thereabouts of water has been dried out of it, becomes a fine dry powder. Put it into a blast furnace and it would simply blow away. The great aim of all experiments has been, therefore, to discover some otherwise suitable substance to mix with the powder to bind it together in such a form that it would stand the furnace and enable the operators to produce ferro-manganese, which, as everybody knows, is used in the manufacture of steel. The reading public will remember that Edison, in his famous iron works in the New Jersey mountains, first separates the iron from the sand in the ore and then takes this iron, which is also in the form of a fine sand, and by employing a 'binder' is able to convert the iron sand into iron bricks, which will stand the operations of the blast furnace. Such a process of treating the manganese bog ore has been discovered and has stood the test, and is now to be applied by The Mineral Products Co. of New York at the great bed of ore found at Dawson Settlement, half a dozen miles from Hillsboro, in Albert County. An American company tried once before to utilize the ore, but was not successful. The present owners are satisfied that they can succeed, and have indeed proved it by actual test. It may be added that theirs is the only process known which has proved effectual. It involves a large expenditure and a complicated plant, and their works in Albert County are the only ones of the kind in the world. The Mineral Products Co. is incorporated under the laws of New York. Hon. F.C. Sayles of Pawtucket, R.I., is president, F.C. Sayles, jr., of Providence, R.I., treasurer; Dr. Edwin F. Ward of New York, secretary; Russell P. Hoyt of New York, general manager; N.M. Longdon of New York, superintendent of works. The company began operations in Dawson Settlement six months ago, and have spent about $50,000 in purchase of land, clearing it up and erecting their plant. They have had about forty men employed until lately, when they were laid off to await the beginning of operations in the works themselves, which will start now in a very short time, and be run night and day, employing thirty hands or more, and treating probably a hundred tons of ore a day. The company own four hundred acres of land, on seventeen of which the ore is found under a thin coating of soil or vegetable matter, and extending to a depth of five to thirty feet of the ore, which can be got out by merely shovelling it into the cars. A member of the Sun staff, being in Hillsboro on Tuesday, paid a visit to the place. He was fortunate enough to find Mr. Hoyt, the general manager, and that gentleman went out with him. The deposit lies on a hillside, with a slightly higher elevation behind it and a deep gully running along its base. The place was covered with a thick growth of woods. Seventeen acres of this has been cleared and stumps taken out and drains dug. The ore lies in a bed of varying thickness all over it. The Sun man walked over the place, and a man with a pick went along, and, on the sides of the drains and the holes dug all over the place, sunk the pick in through the coating of frost, and everywhere the ore was disclosed. A singular fact is that there are quite a number of living springs on the property. There are two close together on the highest point of the deposit. The scientific theory of the deposit appears to be that in the hills back of the bed there is manganese in place or in formation. If the former, as is thought probable, there must be a very large deposit of the ore, and streams of water passing over these large beds have

in past ages carried the ore in solution to the place where it is now deposited, and perhaps is still being deposited, as wad or bog ore. This bog ore in its natural state contains about fifty per cent. of water, and this of course must be got out. When that is done the result is, as stated a powder, black in color and about as fine as flour. The company have erected their plant at the foot of the hill that forms the ore bed, the lower side of the structure being on a level with the bed of the gully, where a branch railway comes right up to the back door. The building is 52x72 feet, with 30 foot posts on the upper side and extending 16 feet lower on the side next the railway, being thus erected on the shoulder of the hill. The building is equipped with heavy machinery, specially made for the work. There is an 80 horse power engine and 50 horse power boiler. The 'drier' is a brick chamber 10x44 feet and 30 feet high, in which there is a revolving cylinder of half inch iron, five feet in diameter and 28 feet long. The process through which the ore must pass is a very interesting one. It goes in as rough ore, looking to the unpractised eye not very unlike any other blackish colored fine earth, and it come out in the form of a hard, black, cylindrical brick, three inches in diameter and two and a half inches long. The process is not easy to understand without being seen, and even then of course the secret of the process by which the dried powder is cemented together remains a mystery, known only to the company who control it. The ore is brought in little tram cars from the ore bed, a distance of only 600 to 1,000 feet, and, running into the building, is dumped on a platform on a level with the feed hopper of the revolving drier already spoken of. It is shovelled into this hopper, and the revolving drier, which is kept heated by wood or coal fires, carries it to the back end of the brick chamber, where it drops into a spiral conveyor, which carries it out to the boot of a bucket elevator, by which it is elevated to the top of the building, some thirty- odd feet, where it passes through a revolving screen. The fine ore sifts through the screen into what is called the dry ore bin. The coarser part, which will not sift through, goes on and out of the farther end of the revolving screen, and is carried from thence down into a grinder, which grinds it up fine, and it is then carried back again to the boot of the elevator, and up again to the revolving screen, through which this time it sifts without difficulty into the dry ore bin. But this is not all. Above the brick drier is a dust chamber with a V-shaped bottom, provided with a spiral conveyor. Any fine ore passing off from the drier along with the steam or gases, settles in the bottom of the dust chamber, and is carried out by the spiral conveyor and passes to the boot of the elevator and up to the revolving screen and into the dry ore bin. Thus every bit of the ore is saved. The steam and gases pass out and away though two smoke stacks rising from the dust chamber above the drier. The ore from the dry ore bin is drawn into a mixer, where it is mixed with a suitable 'binder', the purpose of which is to cement the powder together. The mixed material is then carried up to a sufficient height to pass in at the top of the briquetting machine, a very complicated piece of mechanism, from the bottom of which the ore comes out in the hard cylindrical bricks or briquettes already described. These briquettes are carried to a pocket on the level of the railway, with capacity to store 250 tons, and from here the ore is shipped on cars to be taken to the company's blast furnace at Bridgeville, N.S. The company would have erected a blast furnace at Hillsboro, but there was some difficulty in getting a site, and they purchased the furnaces at Bridgeville, N.S., which along with a fine belt of hardwood happened to be on the market. The briquettes will be taken by rail to Bridgeville, converted into ferro-manganese, and from there can be shipped to steel works in any part of the world. The company have had the property examined and reported on by seven of the best experts in the United States and Canada, and the ore analyzed by ten of the principal steel makers and prominent chemists of the United States; and the result shows that the ore deposit is a valuable one. The analysis is as follows: Per cent. Metallic manganese 48.24 Metallic iron 5.70 Sulphur 0.096 Phosphorous traces Silica 1.88 This analysis was made on the dried mineral at 212 deg. Fahr. The value of the ore is shown by the very slight proportion of phosphorous and sulphur. No process has yet been discovered that will eliminate phosphorous. When an ore contains more than 0.10 per cent. of phosphorous or more than 12 per cent. of silica, the price is scaled down in proportion to every unit above these figures. The Albert county ore is thus a very valuable one if it can be successfully prepared for the blast furnace. The ore is covered by a few inches of vegetable matter. A cubic yard of the ore in its natural state weighs 1,200 lbs. Besides erecting their plant the company have built a branch line of railway from the works one and a half miles to Stony Creek on the S. and H. railway. The latter connects with the I.C.R. at Salisbury, eleven miles away over which the ore is taken to Bridgeville, and which connects the works with the Grand Trunk system and practically with the railway systems of the continent. It is only five and a half miles from the works to Hillsboro, where at a wharf which the company propose to construct, vessels of a thousand tons can lie, and thus they will have direct water communication with Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other American ports, and also with Europe by vessels which come there to load lumber. The vessel rate of freight to U.S. ports is $1.50, and to British ports about the same. When the works are in full operation, running night and day, they will employ about thirty men, and expect to ship about 50 tons of briquettes per day to the blast furnaces. Mr. Longdon, the superintendent of works, has had long experience in manganese working in New York State, and his inventive skill has been utilized in adapting the briquette machine to its present purpose. There has been some difficulty in getting this new machinery properly adjusted and the binder effectively mixed with the ore, but they were making hard briquettes when the Sun man was there, and were confident that in a very short time the plant would be in full operation day and night. Machinery practically does it all, from the time the ore goes into the hopper of the revolving drier until the briquettes come out. The building is equipped with an elevator connecting the floor where the briquetting machine stands with the storage room beside the railway. The market value of ferro-manganese today is $46.50 per ton. Two tons of the bog ore will make one ton of ferro-manganese, which is the only material that will successfully purify steel. It is imported by steel works from South Africa, Spain, Cuba, Mexico and Japan, and is not therefore found in quantity in any country, the bog ore so far as known only in New Brunswick. In Canada the returns show that only twelve tons were produced in this country in 1896. Reference has already been made to a deposit of wad at Point De Bute. This has been secured by the Mineral Products Co. There is a bed, said to cover a hundred acres to a depth of five to fifteen feet. Gov. McClelan told the Sun man about a deposit on the property of a Mr. Reid, near Harvey, but Mr. Hoyt thinks it is not the same and not large enough to be of value. There may be deposits in other parts of the province, and possibly in Nova Scotia. If so, they are, however, of no value unless the fine ore can be fitted for the blast furnace, and the only process for doing this that has been discovered is known only to this company, who have it patented. The process is the result of several years effort and hundreds of experiments. The company have taken up some twenty areas where hard manganese ore is found in the province. They expect to develop an important industry, and have made a large investment. Russell P. Hoyt, the general manager, has spent six months in Hillsboro, flitting back and forth between there and Bridgeville, or making excursions to points where manganese areas are found, and has wont the hearty good will of the people wherever he has gone. His company embarked in an enterprise surrounded by uncertainty, and have proved their faith by their works."

URN: 0707 / A2 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Times - Aug. 1, 1899 Mining Notes. - Mr. C.S. Smith, of New York, a member of the Mineral Products Co., of Hillsboro, is down this way on a business and pleasure trip, and has beeninspecting the company's works at Hillsboro. The manganese works there are being operated night and day with a gang of about forty men and Mr. Smith is well pleased with the outlook. The company has about 1000 tons of manganese at Bridgeville, N.S., being smelted. Mr. Hoyt, the manager of the company, has been engaged of late with Mr. Wm. Mollins, in examining a property in thevicinity of Moncton for manganese, and Mr. Mollins goes to Scadouc in a few days to look over a property there. Major Catlin, who a short time ago inspected with other Americans, the shale, iron and copper properties in Albert county and Nova Scotia, under lease to Mr. M. Lodge, has been in the city for the past few days and is stopping at the Brunswick."

URN: 0707 / G6 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Bricks - General;
Gazette - Jun. 4, 1897 Mine to be Started. - The manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, Albert County, owned by New York parties, is to be worked on an extensive scale. A new blast furnace is to be put in and the company have contracted with S.L. Chapman, brick maker at Budreau's to supply 50,000 bricks for the work."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 23, 1897 The manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, Albert County, owned principally by New York parties, is to beworked on an extensive scale. A new blast furnace is to be put in and the company have contracted with S.L. Chapman to supply 50,000 bricks for the work."

URN: 0707 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Geology - General;
Daily Sun - May 17, 1892 The Geological Survey. - Robert Chalmers' Report on His Investigation in New Brunswick. - Superficial Deposits in Westmorland, Kent, Albert and Northumberland. - [From the Geological Survey Report] - Robert Chalmers left Ottawa on th 8th of June for New Brunswick withinstructions to continue the detailed survey and mapping of the superficial deposits in the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Albert and Northumberland, and the investigation of the glacial phenomena connected with these deposits. The following is his report on the progress of this work: The maritime parts of this area have now been pretty thoroughly studied. But the district drained by the southwest Miramichi river requires further exploration, especially that portion lying to the west of the main river, and another season's work will be necessary to complete the whole. A great part of the area examined is level or slightly undulating, but in Albert county it is hilly and broken. Around the head of the Bay of Fundy the surface is diversified by ridges which attain a height of from 200 to 400 feet. Between these, tongues of salt marsh extend up the valleys. These marshes are a characteristic feature of the scenery. The surface geology of this part of New Brunswick is of profound interest; and the glaciation of the isthmus of Chignecto, in its relation to that of the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is of special importance. The facts when studied in detail will, in my judgement, show the action of floating as well as of land ice. On the site of the marine railway, now under construction across the isthmus, and along the New Brunswick and P.E. Island railway, the exposed ledges exhibit striae varying from S. to S. 50ø W. (true meridian). These have been produced by ice moving across the isthmus from the northeast. And as no high land exists in that direction nearer than Labrador or Newfoundland, the hypothesis of there having been caused by floating ice during the Pleistocene subsidence of the land here seems a reasonable one. This view is supported by the facts respecting the glaciation of the higher grounds on both sides of the isthmus. In eastern Albert and Westmorland and Kent counties, N.B., the striae indicate ice movements directly towards the Bay of Fundy and Strait of Northumberland, while in Cumberland county, N.S., the ice-land appears to have moved down the slopes westwardly towards the Bay of Fundy, or Pleistocene sea, then forming a strait between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On the whole, the district is one offering special advantages for the study of the relative movements of land and floating ice. An increased interest was given to the study of glacial phenomena and pleistocene changes of level by the visit in October of Baron G. de Geer, a member of the geological survey of Sweden, who is actively engaged in similar investigations for that survey. He made special investigations in New Brunswick respecting the height of the pleistocene shore line, or, as he terms it in Scandinavia, the 'marine limit', and by independent measurements made at St. John, Moncton, Bathurst and Dalhousie Junction he found that this limit of the marine beds, as laid down by me, is approximately correct. The hypothesis that the Pleistocene upheaval was greater in New Brunswick than in Nova Scotia was sustained by observations made by Mr. Wilson and myself later on. East of Nappan River, N.S., we discovered a well-defined shoreline 135 feet above tide level and traced it upwards of four miles. The importance of this pleistocene 'marine limit' lies in the fact that when the land was at this level (viz., 225 feet at Moncton, N.B., and 135 feet at Nappan, N.S., lower than it is at the present day), the Bay of Fundy would be connected with the Straits of Northumberland, and,

consequently those parts of the isthmus of Chignecto on which the striae are found would be submerged to a depth sufficient to allow floating ice to pass over them. A discovery of some importance made by Mr. Wilson was that of marine fossils in the boulder clay at Negrotown Point, St. John harbor. The deposit was also examined by Baron de Geer and myself. The recent and stratified deposits of Westmorland and Albert counties are varied and interesting, and those of tidal origin, viz., the salt marshes, are unique. These marshes comprise, in Westmorland and Albert counties alone, an area of 35,000 acres, and have long been noted for their fertility. Of late years, however, they have deteriorated. This remark applies more especially to those portions which have been dyked and cropped continuously for a century or more, without the application of any fertilizing material to the soil, which has, in consequence, become deficient in plant food. Lime and wood ashes have been recommended; but improving them in this way is slow and expensive. A scheme inaugurated by the more intelligent farmers of Sackville would, if systematically carried out, be more effective, viz., the cutting away of portions of the dykes and aboideaux and flooding the marshes with the tidal waters of the Tantramar and other rivers, which flow through them. The tides, which rise high enough to overflow these marshes, if the dykes were broken, carry in red mud and deposit it on their surface. This is an admirable fertilizer, its efficiency having been abundantly proved by the experience of the Sackville farmers. This system of improving them will probably be adopted by all the owners of exhausted marsh lands around the Bay of Fundy. It seems the natural method of restoring them, partially at least, to their original fertility. The depth of the marsh mud is variable, but increases seaward. Immediately underlying it is a layer of fossiliferous blue clay, which rests on a peat or forest bed. At Aulac, Intercolonial railway, the latter attains a thickness of 20 feet, and is overlain by 80 feet of marsh mud. These marsh and peat beds indicate, therefore, a subsidence of the land here within the recent period, of about 80 feet. Intelligent observers inform me that the peat or forest bed is continuous or nearly so, throughout, underlying the salt marshes everywhere. In reference to the soil on the higher grounds, it may be stated that the eastern part of Westmorland county comprises some of the best agricultural lands in the province. Along the Peticodiac river there are also fine farming tracts. On the Millstone grit area, however, the soils are deficient in lime and would be much benefited by frequent applications of it. In Westmorland county the forest growth is recent, except in a few limited areas. The ore extensively wooded portions of Albert and Kent counties are, however, covered by the original forest, which still contains large spruce, hemlock and hardwood trees. In the last mentioned county, forest fires are rapidly destroying the timber tracts. The materials of economic importance found in the surface deposits of the district examined may now be briefly referred to. Bog manganese occurs in Albert county, near theDawson Settlement. On a branch of Weldon Creek an extensive bed of it has been opened up, and a branch of the Albert railway constructed to it. Kilns for drying the material have also been erected. This deposit covers about 25 acres of ground, and appears to be quite thick - in one opening the thickness being 26 feet. The ore is a loose, amorphous mass, which can readily be shovelled up, and contains, in layers and patches, a considerable percentage of bogiron ore, or red ochre. Indeed, very little of the material appears to be wholly free from iron, though large portions have merely a trace of it. The deposit lies at the foot of the hill, and its accumulation there appears to be due to springs. these are still running down the hillside, and, doubtless the process of producing bog manganese is still going on. Operations have temporarily ceased at the mine. Indications of other and similar beds of bog manganese have been met with at the base of this hill further west. Bog iron ore was found on the

URN: 0707 / HILL / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Times - Aug. 23, 1890 Osman letter - (unreadable) ...... re National Improvement Co. and Tompkins......"

Daily Times - Aug. 27, 1890 The Albert Manganese Property. - Editor Times. - In your valued paper of the 20th inst., which I have unfortunately only just seen, there is an article by A.D.J., in reference to the manganese mines at Dawson Settlement and the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. A.D.J. has been somewhat misinformed, and the article in point to be regretted as tending to create illfeeling between the parties concerned. The manganese mines are owned by the Crimora Manganese Co., not by the National Improvement Company, although the proprietors are in the two instances nearly the same. Of course the legal proceedings commenced by Mr.Osman must be settled, and the ownership of the railroad determined before the contemplated extensive improvement at the mines can be fully completed. Messrs. Tompkins and Osman have both reportedly offered their advice and services in the kindest manner in connection with our own work in Albert Co., and I am desirous, if possible, that the existing legal proceedings shall not be used to disturb or prevent friendly relations, or to unfairly present these gentlemen to the public. The manganese property will be worked irrespective of the ownership of the railroad, and I trust you will find space to give this correction insertion. Hastily and truly yours, C.H. Harman, President of the National Improvement Co."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 31, 1890 Albert County Minerals. - Developing Manganese Property, Another Discovery of Albertite Coal. - Hillsboro, July 31, - [Special]. - On Saturday there are expected at Hillsboro, via Salisbury, four gentlemen from New York, three from Philadelphia and two from London, Eng., who are coming to the county to inspect mineral properties. The steamer Arbutus has been hired to take them on Saturday evening from the Hillsboro wharf to the ship railway, which they will visit. The Manganese Mining Company have commenced to build their kilns, five in number. S.D. Day, a mining engineer from Virginia, who is to be mechanical superintendent, has arrived and has charge of the works. The Company expect to make their first shipment in about a month's time. Last Thursday, at the plaster quarry, they struck a new vein of very fine plaster, of the quality superior to any yet produced. About a week ago, the farm of Ralph

Daily Times - May 16, 1890 and Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1890 Manganese Mining in Albert County. - Says the Maple

Leaf's Dawson correspondent: The purchasers of the manganese mine have decided to commence work at once. The managers of the company are here, and are procuring men and teams and making preparations for active operations. They are making arrangements for the building of a branch railway about 1 « miles long to connect the mine with the Albert line. When the work gets fairly started the company will probably employ about 200 men and quite a number of teams. This, together with the smaller amount of work furnished by the Albert Manufacturing Co., will make times quite lively in the

Daily Times - Sep. 2, 1890 An Albert County Matter. - Letters in Reply to Mr. C.J. Osman - The National Improvement Company and the Albert Railway. - ...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1891 Albert County. - ...The Hillsboro plaster industry is one of the great feeders of the road, and if satisfactory through rates for rock plaster, which is now exported to Newark by water, could only be secured from connecting roads, the freight business of the Salisbury and Harvey line would be the gainer by something like one hundred tons per day for every working day in the year. ...The manganese mines of the National Improvement Co. of New York, C.H. Harmon president, which are situated about eight miles from Hillsboro, have unfortunately been closed down for some months, owing to a legal squabble over the ownership of the property. But seven carloads of the crude material have been shipped this season. The New York company have spent a great deal of money there for plant, buildings, etc., and have built a railway one and a quarter miles long to connect the mines with the main line, and are confident that when the legal battle is ended they can make a handsome revenue out of their investment. At present the works are in charge of a watchman, who has resided there all summer. If the mines are developed to any considerable extent they will form an important feeder to the Salisbury and Harvey railway. ... Hay sells in Hillsboro now for $10 per ton.... The horses employed in connection with the plaster works absorb considerable of the Hillsboro cut."

URN: 0707 / LIME / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Lime - General;

Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1900 The Blast Furnace. - Committee of the Common Council Meet The Representatives of the Mineral Products Company. - Will Recommend That the Council Grant a Site for the Erection of a Blast Furnace With Exemption from Taxation and Water Rates. - Russell P. Hoyt, general manager, and Fritz Gleim, superintendent of the Mineral Products Co. of New York, met a committee of the Common Council yesterday afternoon relative to the construction of their proposed plant in this city. After the reading of their petition by the mayor, Mr. Gleim, being called upon, stated that for the past three years his company had been engaged in the development of manganese properties in the maritime provinces, particularly of the wad ore deposits of Albert county. He told of the condition in which the deposits were found and of the methods used in extracting and smelting the ore. Only lately had a method been discovered whereby this could be profitably done, and upon this method was based the present enterprise. There were many thousand acres of these bog ores in the province, and it was the purpose of the company to develop them all. They now wished to locate a blast furnace plant in a suitable place, and wished to know what the city of St. John would offer. He said that in company with Engineer Peters he had inspected the various properties available and found only one that was suitable. That was the lot east of Pitt on Courtenay Bay, between Sheffield and St. James streets. Plans of these lots were shown and the position discussed. That, said Mr. Gleim, was the only area that furnished sufficient width for buildings, tracks, etc. and could be extended farther out into the stream when necessary. After the works were in operation their next work would be to expend the shore and build docks and dredge channels for the accommodation of the necessaryshipping. A blast furnace in operation produced three times as much slag as regular product, and this could be used for filling in the hollows and extending the shore above and below the works. The enterprise would in time result in the extension of the entire shore. The furnace needed 50,000 gallons of water per hour for cooling purposes, but this they proposed to supply by their own pumping machinery. But they would ask the city to supply them with water for purposes of steam generation, and would like to have access to a larger supply in case of their own machinery breaking down temporarily. They proposed to make great expenditures, and the industry would in many ways be a benefit to the shipping. They would need 100 tons of limestone per day, and this would open another industry in the vicinity. They expected to produce daily about 75 tons of ferro manganese. This would also mean the production of from 150 to 200 tons of slag a day, which was an excellent street material and was used also in the manufacture of cement, etc. In answer to a question from Ald. Mcrae, he said they would employ from 125 to 200 men in St. John, and that the initial cost of the plant would be from $250,000 to $300,000. After they had used the slag for filling in their own property, the city could use it for street building, etc. Ald. Maxwell stated that the shore would have to be wharfed before slag could be dumped there, otherwise the tide would carry it out into the channel. Ald. McGoddrick asked uf Mr. Gleim had inspected the lot on which the exhibition buildings stand. Mr. Gleim said the railroad level was not so favorable there, and they could get no access to the water on account of the Sun Oil Co.'s works. In answer to a question from the mayor, he said it would take fully a year after construction had commenced before the works could be in running order. Ald. Mcrae asked him if he would accept a lease conditioned by such terms as continuous operation, time of construction, etc., and Mr. Gleim said such a proposition was only fair, but he had no authority to give a decisive answer. Mr. Hoyt mentioned the excessive and prohibitive freight rates demanded by the I.C.R. such as $1.35 per ton for ore hauled from Sussex to St. John. They had thousands of tons at their mines ready for shipment as soon as their furnace plant was erected. They owned about 15 mines in different parts of New Brunswick, but only two in Albert and Kings counties were at present being actively worked. The mayor said that the city had no control over the I.C.R., but if arrangements were completed they would use what influence they had to have the rates reduced. Messrs. Hoyt and Gleim here retired, and after considerable discussion, Ald. Mcrae said that the hope of the city was in the establishment of manufactures here. He was not in favor of the principle of exemption, but in view of the fact that this company would certainly locate where the best advantages were offered them, he moved: 'That this committee recommend to the council that the company be granted a renewable lease for 21 years at a nominal rate of $1 per year, and that for the original term they be granted exemption from all taxes and be supplied free of charge with water for steam generation, this to be conditioned by the establishment and continued operation of a blast furnace plant for the production of ferro-manganese, and the said lease to contain agreements as to the initial cost of establishing the plant, as to the time of commencing the construction and operations of the same, and as to the use and disposal of the slag and other refuse. Carried. The lease to be granted is of the following property: All the lots owned by the city and not leased to tenants, lying between the Barrack line, so called, and St. James street, to the eastward of Pitt street and westward of the railway tracks; also the tract of 10 acres eastward of the railway track and adjacent to the above mentioned lots."

URN: 0712 / IDX_Names: Memel Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 Hopewell Hill, April 19. - Judson Peck is prospecting for manganese on his property on the Sawmill creek."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 Albert Co. - Judson Peck is prospecting for manganese on his property on the Sawmill Creek."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 20, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Aug. 18. - The manganese mine on the property of Judson Peck promises to be one of Albert county's leading industries. The foreman, Mr. VanMeter, has scarcely begun to mine yet in reality, but is making preparations to do so on quite an extensive scale. Even now a sufficient quantity of the mineral is got out every day to pay running expenses. The water supply used in washing the manganese is an excellent one. They have two gigs or separators in operation, one with coarse sieve and the other finer. These are operated by levers and wash the clay, etc., from the ore. They are erecting a building 12x16 for general purposes. The ore is said to be of excellent quality."

URN: 0712 / 0721 / IDX_Names: Memel Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 10, 1897 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 11, 1897 Hopewell Hill. - The American mining company, of which Mr. Hoyt is the resident manager, are reopening the manganese mine on the Saw Mill Creek, near this village. The same company have also begun operations on Joseph Robinson's property at Chemical Road."

URN: 0719 / IDX_Names: Turtle Creek;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 21, 1900 Manganese Discovered. - A new find of manganese has been discovered at Berryton, in Albert county, on a farm owned by Mr. Berry, about five miles from Turtle Creek station on the Albert railway. J.L. Peck of Hillsboro controls the proposition and has men at work stripping the ore. About three tons of a very fair quality of manganese has been taken out, and the prospect is very encouraging. Samples of the ore have been sent to a chemist for analysis to ascertain if any impurities exist which would prevent its use by steel manufacturers. Lt. Col. Markham visited the place with Mr. Peck on Thursday last."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 25, 1900 A new find of manganese has been discovered at Berryton, in Albert county, on a farm of Mr. Berry, about five miles from Turtle Creek station on the Albert Railway. Mr. J.L. Peck controls the mine."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 27, 1900 A new find of manganese has been discovered at Berryton, in Albert County, on a farm owned by Mr. Berry, about five miles from Turtle Creek station on the Albert railway. J.L. Peck, of Hillsboro, controls the proposition and has men at work stripping the ore. Aboutthree tons of a very fair quality manganese has been taken out, and the prospect is very encouraging. Samples of the ore have been sent to a chemist for analysis to ascertain if any impurities exist which would prevent its use by steel manufacturers. Lt. Col. Markham visited the place with Mr. Peck on Thursday last - SUN"

URN: 0721 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese;

Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 9, 1856 Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. - We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of this Company published. Without pretending to a personal knowledge of this business, we believe from reliable information which we have received, that this is likely to be one of the best paying speculations in the country, and that too at a trifling outlay, indeed this seems perfectly reasonable. The raw material can be had for the trouble of digging it. The cost of manufacture is less than in the United States or Great Britain. The short distance of conveyance and consequently the almost nominal rate of freight to the American market are circumstances which any one may understand to be decidedly in favour of this enterprise. It cannot therefore admit of a doubt that to those who feel disposed to make a small investment the return will be both speedy and satisfactory. - The Westmorland Times."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 22, 1874 Albert County. - The Hopewell Manganese Mine. - Some three miles up the Chemical

Works road running in a northerly direction, through a fine valley which terminates in a high hill, is the Manganese Mine, situated about two-thirds up the ascent. This mine was opened about 23 years ago by Mr. John Steadman, its discoverer, who belongs to Moncton. We found this Nestor of the mine still working away with some four or five men driving a new level some six hundred feet long into the hill, for the purpose of draining the mine some 60 feet below the present wotkings; and to him we are indebted for the following history of this undertaking. The mine, as we have said, was opened by Mr. Steadman about 23 years ago, he having made the discovery from specimens he found on the surface. He persevered at the work for several years and it paid, as several hundred tons of the mineral were taken out and shipped. A company was then formed, principally of Americans, for the manufacture of chemicals from accumulated materials on the spot, consisting of manganese, alum-clay and lime; the articles to be made being bleaching powders, alum, soda-ash, sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, etc. The American and Provincial Company lasted till the American War broke out, when that prime element of slaughter, salt petre, went up 200 per cent and chemicals went down 100 per cent, which virtually closed the American market, and broke up the company, which had lasted ten years, during which they had erected an extensive factory some 300 feet by 80 feet and a number of the houses for their work people, and expended about $60,000. A portion of the factory and a number of the houses still remain, and vestiges of the apparatus and debris of the building litter the ground. Five years ago the establishment was leased to an English Company for manufacturing purposes, but they were also affected by the war, and after one year's experience they retired from the field. Nothing was done at the mine from then until now. We may add that after the failure of the American and Provincial Company, Mr. Steadman put up an engine and sunk a slope 150 feet deep in a southeasterly direction into the overhanging hill which the road passes on the left at a point some hundreds of yards higher up than the old factory. In conjunction with others, he has now arranged to work the mine again, and, as we have already stated, is driving a six hundred foot level to drain it, an operation which will cost $2,000 or $3,000. The geological formation of this locality is stated to be the Devonian, but the manganese is found in the chloratic state of the Upper Silurian. The manganese lies in isolated pockets, generally connected by veins, which pockets seem to have a magic facility for producing a vacuum in the pockets of people who start in search of them. The specimens we saw, to our unpracticed eyes, resembled clinkers, and the material is worth here about $40 a ton, and in England sells for $50 per ton. The manganese found here is said to be of excellent quality. Mr. Steadman has devoted a large portion of his life to developing this mine, and sunk, with others, a considerable amount of money in the enterprise, and it is to be hoped that the present attempt to work it will be successful."

URN: 0721 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 6?, 1880 Mining Notes. - A valuable Manganese property in Albert County, from which several hundred tons of manganese have been shipped at various times, is offered for sale. It was formerly owned principally by the Messrs. Steadman, Mr. John Murphy being now the principal owner. Particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. John Livingston, at the Sun office."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 11, 1880 Manganese.- Messrs. Ketchum and Byers, who recently purchased the right to the manganese on the premises of Mr. Jordan Peck, Hopewell Hill, will commence work in a few days. This manganese is of the best description, assays of the ore showing 87 and 93 per cent. of manganese."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1880 Manganese. - Messrs. Ketchum and Byers who recently purchased the right to the manganese on the premises of Mr. Judson Peck, Hopewell Hill, will commence work in a few days. The manganese is of the best description, assays of the ore showing 87 and 93 per cent. of manganese. - Post"

Chignecto Post - Oct. 21, 1880 A company consisting of Messrs E.B. Ketchum, J. Byers, and others are reported to have obtained the control of the manganese mine lately found on the farm of Mr. Peck at Hopewell Hill, A.C."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Albert. - Manganese. - The manganese mine at Hopewell Hill, on the property of Mr. Judson N. Peck, was purchased on Monday by the albert Mining Company. The Company have also leased the adjoining properties of Messrs. J.M. Starritt, J. Moore, Bacon, D. Woodworth, and McAlmon. Men will be set at work at once."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 22, 1880 Albert County. - Manganese. - The manganese mine, at Hopewell Hill, on the property of Mr. Judson N. Peck, was purchased on Monday by the Albert Mining Company. The Company have also leased the adjoining properties of Messrs. J.M. Starratt, J. Moore, Bacon, D. Woodworth, and McAlmon. Men will be set at work at

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1880 Manganese. - Mr. Judson Peck, of Hopewell, Albert County, has sent us a fine specimen of manganese, found on his farm. It may be seen at this office."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 23, 1880 The manganese found by Mr. Judson M. Peck on his farm at Hopewell Hill promises well. The lead as far as examined is about three feet broad and eight inches thick. The quality is pronounced very good. It is understood that Mr. Peck has had offers to purchase."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 9, 1881 Albert. - Manganese. - The tunnel of the Hill Manganese mine has been abandoned, and the men have now commenced work on top where the lead crops out. The best part of a ton of this mineral has been taken out since last week."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 18, 1881 The manganese mine at the Hill has been closed. A good vein was struck just before the men stopped work. There is some talk of the company selling this mine. - Maple Leaf"

Chignecto Post - Jul. 14, 1881 Albert.- A tunnel, 65 feet deep, has been sunk at the Hill manganese mine."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1881 Albert (Maple Leaf).- The Hill Mining Company commenced work Wednesday. Messrs. Byers and E.B. Ketchum were at the Hill Tuesday."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 23, 1881 Albert.- More manganese has been discovered near Lower Cape, on the lands of Mr. Merill Robinson. It is said that a mine will be opened by Mr. R.K. Snow, of the Curryville quarries."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 30, 1881 Operations have commenced at the new Manganese mine in Hopewell Hill, and it is hoped that a very rich and valuable deposit will be struck, so that a permanent business will be carried on to the advantage of the stock-holders as well as the people in the vicinity."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 7, 1882 The copper and manganese at Chemical Settlement, Albert Co., are to be at once revived."

URN: 0721 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese;

Moncton Daily News - Dec. 31, 1883 Manganese. - M.R.S. Woodworth, of Hopewell Hill, Albert County, has left at this office a sample of manganese taken from a mine on his premises and near to the well known property owned by Mr. John Murphy and others and so long worked by the late Mr. John Steadman. It is proposed to form a company to develop the new mine and as the prospects seem good there is every reason to expect favorable results."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 9, 1888 Albert County. - We hope that there is more than rumor in the report that the manganese mine, on the Chemical Road, has been bought by a company and that the pit is being cleared out preparatory

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 3, 1892 Albert. - Susie Prescott, Wilbur, sailed from here Thursday laden with laths and manganese for New York. The manganese was mined from the Hopewell Hill mine over which Mr. Vanmeter is manager. The ore is said to be of excellent quality."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Dec. 17. - Joseph Robinson is making preparations for resuming work at his manganese mine at Chemical road."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 17, 1892 and Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1892 Looking For Manganese. - An American company has a number of men engaged in prospecting for manganese at Woodworth Settlement, Albert Co. They have tunneled about 1,100 feet into the side of Shepody Mountain, but as yet no large quantity of the mineral has been found. A small deposit has been discovered, however, and it has proved very valuable."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1892 Looking for Manganese. - An American company has a number of men engaged in prospecting for manganese at Woodworth Settlement, Albert Co. They have tunnelled about 1,100 feet into the side of Shepody Mountain, but as yet no large quantity of the mineral has been found. A small deposit has been discovered, however, and it has proved very valuable."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 20, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Mr. VanMeter has ten men at workat the manganese mine at Chemical Road. They are now following a lead eight inches in width."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 25, 1892 An American company has a number of men engaged in prospecting for manganese at Woodworth Settlement, Albert Co. They have tunnelled about 1,100 feet into the side of Shepody Mountain, but as yet no large quantity of the mineral has been found. A small deposit has been discovered, however, and it has proved very

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 13, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - The managers of the manganese mine at the old Steadman site have got out ten or twelve tons of the mineral and are thinking of abandoning there for the present. Mr. VanMeter is preparing to operate quite extensively on the premises of Judson Peck, where he considers the prospects excellent."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 23, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Mr VanMeter is shipping his manganese in the schr. Susie Prescott. It is said to bring $120 a ton in New York."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 3, 1892 Albert. - Ezra Woodworth of Chemical road is prospecting quite extensively for manganese on his property. He proposes sinking a shaft 60 feet deep, and has already reached quite a depth."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1892 Hopewell Hill, May 10. - James Russell, land surveyor, has been preparing plans of the property of Joseph Robinson of Chemical Road. Mr. Robinson, we understand, has taken out a mining lease preparatory to operating a manganese mine for which there are good prospects on his land. This section of the county is rich in manganese, plaster, freestone, etc., and only needs a little enterprise and capital."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 19, 1892 Albert Co. - Mr. Van Meter of the manganese mine is timbering, tunnelling and generally getting ready for conducting operations throughout the winter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 22. - Mr. VanMeter, of the manganese mine, returned from Moncton yesterday. He will continue to prosecute the work for the present, but says it is not certain whether they will continue during the winter months, as they have not penetrated sufficiently far to be out of reach of the snow. The ore at present obtained has been tested and is found to be of superior quality, the prices ranging considerably higher than for"

URN: 0721 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Sept. 27. - Mr. VanMeter has increased his force of men at the manganese

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 25, 1894 Crimora Manganese Co. - On application of C.A. Peck, Q.C., on behalf of the Crimora Manganese Co. of Albert County, Judge Landry on Monday granted summons to set aside proceedings of Osborne, petitioning creditor, under the absent debtor's act."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 25, 1897 Hopewell Hill. - There is prospect of immediate work being begun at the manganese mine on Jos. Robinson's property at Chemical Road."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 9, 1898 Hopewell Hill - Operations at the manganese mines at Chemical Road have closed for the present."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 2, 1901 Hopewell Hill, April 30. - Benjamin Fales and Peter Milburn, local miners, went to work this week cleaning out the old tunnel of the Steadman manganese mine at Chemical Road, preparatory to the opening of operations by a Halifax Co., who have leased the property, and purpose, it is said, to work it extensively."

Kings County Record - Aug. 4, 1905 Albert. - Work has been resumed at the New England Adamant Co.'s plaster quarry at Chemical Road, and it is reported that the management intends getting out 4,000 tons for shipment this season in addition to the amount now on the company's wharf here."

URN: 0721 / 0002 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Quaco Manganese;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 17, 1880 Manganese in Albert County. - (Maple Leaf). - Of the many mines, worked and unworked, in the County of Albert, none, perhaps, are of as much importance or worth as our Manganese Mines. This mineral is used for many purposes, and, being found only in small quantities, is very valuable. As there are several places in the County where manganese is to be found, in sufficient quantities to pay for working, we wish to draw the attention of capitalists and induce them to open up these mines, feeling confident that, while it will be a benefit to us, it will be a paying speculation for them. For this reason we have spent some time gleaning all the particularswhere this mineral is to be found. There is a mine at Rothea, which was worked some 9 or 10 years ago, by Mr. Alfred Markham, who took hundreds of tons from it. Why it is now unworked we are unable to learn; but it is stated that there is plenty of it there yet.The manganese found this year on the farm of Mr. Judson N. Peck, Hopewell Hill, is the best yet found; yielding 93 per cent. on assay. We have visited this mine and believe that there is sufficient to keep work going on for a number of years. Samples of it may be seen at this office. The Albert Mining Co. have leased the property and intend commencing operations early in the spring. The Hill is distant three miles from this place. The Manganese Mine, on the property of Mr. B. Newcomb, about a mile from this place, on the Germantown road, is said to be a good one and well worth working. It is an old mine which in 1853 was worked by one DanielBrown, who leased it and worked it a short time, taking from it over 60 tons. Brown leased two thirds of it to a Messrs. Cutler & Layton, of St. John, who did nothing with it. Some years after, Mr. Newcomb started work, having purchased the lease from Brown, but found that Messrs. Cutler & Layton had a claim against it, which he purchased, for some œ50. He then took from the mine 15 or 20 tons. In 1879, he leased it to Mr. Eskilson of Boston, for 12 months; that gentleman has also done nothing. A few months ago, a gentleman from Fredericton came down and examined the mine, and stated that he believed it would pay to work it, and wished to purchase. When he found that it was leased, he wished to take shares and was referred to Mr. Eskilson. The mine was cleaned out, last fall by, Mr. H. Woodworth. There is a seam openedabout 8 feet long, varying in thickness from 3 to 8 inches. What the manganese in this mine will assay, we are unable to state; but placing it beside a sample we have, of Quaco manganese, we believe it to be equally as good. Mr. Newcomb, who seems to have been humbugged considerably, has lost all interest in it, but states that all that has yet been taken from it, has only been the outcrop. Manganese has been found on the propertyadjoining Mr. Newcomb, in large lumps on the surface. It has also been ploughed up, on farms 3 miles above this mine, some pieces of which weighed 700 pounds."

URN: 0721 / 0030 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Teahan Mine;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 25, 1881 Albert County Sketches. - Mines and Mining Fever. - The mining and quarrying fever rages pretty generally throughout the County, and many there be who are stricken with it. At Hopewell Hill, on the Peck estate, one's attention is arrested by excavations in a spot wild and secluded enough to have been chosen as respectable of Captain Kidd's treasures. It is on the side of a rugged hill, with its feet in the marsh, like a rude giant with velvet slippers on, that the treasures appeared which led to the excavation being made. Manganese ore, very rich, was found on the surface. Some specimens were shown at the last Provincial Exhibition, and the deposit was thought to be very valuable. It was purchased by some of the Albert mines proprietors, who drove a level in from near the foot of the hill to a point below the surface indications, without finding any vein of the mineral, and then abandoned the work. Many are firmly persuaded that the manganese must be there, and blame the proprietors for having become too easily discouraged. There are several mining properties in the County, whose holders regard as Big Bonanzas in the raw,and some of them will no doubt prove valuable. There can be no doubt of the value of the lead which Dr. Goodfellow and Sheriff Freeze are developing in Mineral Vale, New Ireland. It is a massive quartz lead, rich in silver, lead and copper, and contains considerable gold. It is on Barratt's brook, in the wilderness, at the head waters of the Salmon River. The course of the brook was deflected against the side of a very steep hill, by its natural channel becoming choked with boughs, bark and wood, and soon wore away the earth until the rock was bare. The logs often jammed at this point, and the stream-drivers knocked pieces off the rock with their peevies. One of these fragments was carried to Salmon River, and was seen by one whose experience as a miner led him to suspect its value. He procured some specimens and took them to Dr. Goodfellow, who immediately took up the land under the Labour Act, built a hut, placed a family in it, and had sufficient land cleared and cropped to entitle him to a grant. Other properties, across which the lead is supposed to run, were secured by mining leases. Three or four men have been at work, clearing the earth and debris off the top and getting out ore. A considerable quantity has been taken out, and it will be hauled to Elgin this winter, there being no practicable summer road, for shipment to some place where it may be crushed. Some $500 has been expended in the work of development, and the ore that has been got out is known to be worth enough, besides the cost of transportation, to pay a good profit. The owners will, doubtless, either put in a quartz mill and the necessary apparatus for securing and separating the useful and precious metals from the rock, or sell out to richer and more speculative parties. The vein is thick, its upper edge is very near surface, and its depth is presumed to be very great. Everybody who visits it is repaid for his tramp over the hills and corduroy roads with a pocket full of specimens rich in copper and silver. Talking of specimens brings up a vision of the mine and quarry hunters of Albert. One meets them everywhere. Speak of minerals in such a way as to lead a listener to suppose you know something about them, and you are conscious at once of being an object of the most absorbing interest, and are soon made aware of the fact that several anxious looking men who have been devouring you with wide-open eyes are desirous of speaking to you in private immediately. You go out with them - that is, with one of them - and he takes you to a private room, or a secluded nook in the garden, or the hayloft, and looks anxiously around to see if he is watched. Then you notice something that looks like a handle of a weapon sticking out of an inner pocket, and you feel for your penknife, resolved to prepare for the worst. He puts his hand in his pocket, and, seeing no chance of running away, you prepare to close with the man of mystery in a struggle for life. There is an anxious moment of suspense, and then the agony is over - the man pulls out a handful of specimens and the hammer with which he knocked them off the rock. Is this gold? or What do you think of this? or Isn't this good for sore eyes? is asked, and you look wise, examine the specimens with the air of a member of the St. John Art Club trying to determine whether the picture before him is a gift chromo or a fifty-guinea Art Union prize, and ask, Where did you get it? But the man refuses to tell. He is not green enough to give himself away so readily. His find is the result of weeks of prospecting, and he will keep the locality a secret until he ascertains the value of his specimens. These prospectors are everywhere. The woods are full of them. They dive into the deep gorges among the hills, wade the mountain streams, dig into the banks of the torrents, climb precipitous ledges to get at some shining particle away up on their face, and shovel earth to test the character of the rock beneath. The grocer and the farmer, the lawyer and the clergyman, the schoolma'am and the milkmaid, have mineral specimens to show, and either know where there is a valuable mine or quarry or have a friend who knows and won't tell! Specimens are used for paper weights and mantel ornaments. Specimens are in the parlor, the hall and the bedroom. Specimens are everywhere."

URN: 0721 / 0707 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jul. 14, 1890 and Chignecto Post - Jul. 17, 1890 and Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 25, 1890 Manganese property appears to be looking up.- Recently a mine near Hillsboro' was sold at a goodfigure, and the old mine back of Hopewell Hill, where extensive works were carried on thirty years ago, has been bonded by the owner, Mr. John Murphy, with good prospects of a sale being effected at an early day. The manganese from this mine has the reputation of being of the very best quality, and has always commanded the highest price on the market when it was offered. An expert mining engineer, Mr. Williams, representing an American Company, recently made a thorough examination of the property and was well pleased with it. - Moncton Times."

URN: 0721 / 0707 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement;

Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1897 The company who are operating the manganese mine at Dawson Settlement are pushing the work with considerable energy. There have been some forty-five men employed through the summer, and when they get all their machinery up the firm expect to put on over a hundred. There is also a prospect of some manganese mining being done soon near the old works at Chemical Road. Thos Giles, the veteran miner, visited the locality last week in the interests of an American company, and will do some more prospecting at an early date."

URN: 0721 / 0721 / V5 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Mn;

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 24, 1894 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 24, 1894 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 25, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - Work has been resumed at the old manganese mine on Chemical Hill by Benjamin Fales andothers..."

URN: 0721 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Kings County Record - Dec. 17, 1942 Manganese Mines Resume Operations At Jordan Mountain. - During the summer and fall of 1941, considerable was heard of the Sussex Manganese Mining Company, which was rehabilitating the old Jordan Mountain property. Unfortunately, due to financial difficulties, the operation ceased at the close of the year, and with only a watchman on the property it lay idle until about three months ago when C.N. Thompson, mining engineer and superintendent of operations during 1941, arrived back from Toronto and resumed work on the property. The mine is now owned by the British ManganeseMines Limited, of Toronto, and this company also owns the old Shepody Mountain mine three miles from Hopewell Hill, where more extensive work will be started as soon as the Jordan Mountain property gets into production. At the latter, they have installed a large diesel engine of the latest type, also a large compressor, and pumping is now under way to dewater the mine after which shaft sinking and mining will be proceeded with. They have brought in a heavy duty diesel engine for the mill operation as well, and work is being speeded to the utmost to get this unit in working order as soon as possible. Additional equipment tending to improve the means of ore recovery, is also being added. There are at present seventeen employees at the mine and this number will shortly be increased when operations expand. The principal officers of British Manganese Mines are: W.C. Knight, a business man of Detroit, Michigan; Samuel Ciglen, B.A., of Toronto, is the secretary treasurer; the balance of the Board of Directors embrace men of high standing in the financial and business world. Unlike most mining companies, the Board of Directors of this company do not dictate the course of mining operations, this being left entirely in the hands of the Mining Research Corporation of Toronto, a group of mining executives with a lifetime of technical and practical experience. H. Thomson Leslie, B.Sc., E.M., is President and General Manager of the Corporation, and C.N. Thompson, E.M., is resident engineer in charge of operations. During the coming year it is their intention to investigate several other manganese occurrences with a view to expanding the industry. No other province in the Dominion is comparable to New Brunswick in the number of known deposits and out of close to 200 deposits in Canada, most of them are in the Maritime provinces. Manganese is probably the most essential mineral required in steel production and we of this province may look forward to increased activity during the next few years."

URN: 0721 / 2031 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 12, 1881 Albert.- Manganese is being hunted all over the County. Mr. G.D. Carter is working away at the mine on Mr. Newcomb's land, and says that he has hopes of getting much for his trouble. The Hill mine is not turning out as expected. The men knocked off work last week but have commenced again. They seem somewhat discouraged. Mr. Merrill Robinson intends working a mine of this mineral, on his property, after haying is over."

URN: 0721 / 2035 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 4, 1881 Manganese is being taken from the Hill mine, during the week, in large quantities. They have abandoned the tunnel and are now working the lead from the outside.- Mr. Geo. Carter, of Fredericton, has been sent by the Hopewell Manganese Co., Boston, to open up the mine on Mr. Barnaby Newcomb's property. Men are now at work

Chignecto Post - Aug. 11, 1881 Manganese is being hauled all over the County. Mr. G.D. Carter is working away at the mine on Mr. Newcomb's land, and says that he has hopes of getting much for his trouble. The Hill mine is not turning out as expected. The men knocked off work last week but have commenced again. Mr. Merill Robinson intends working a mine of this mineral, on his property, after haying is over."

URN: 0721 / 2035 / HILL / R4 / E4 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Curryville Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert

Mines;

Chignecto Post - Feb. 1, 1894 Albert County.- ..... Principal among these reverses was the closing of the Albert mines which threw some three hundred men out of employment... The Albert Manufacturing company of Hillsboro are getting out the usual amount of plaster. It is understood that the King Dimock, plaster quarries at Curryville will be worked to a greater extent than last year. Plaster was first shipped from this quarry last summer by way of Gray's Island. Mr. Jas. Blight a gentleman of large experience and excellent judgement in such matters has charge of these quarries. Operations in Alma coal mine are suspended butwill be renewed in the spring. Mr. Bliss Steeves of Salem is manager. The manganese mine near Albert of which Capt.Sargent is manager will resume operations in the spring. Several tons of ore were shipped to New York have been sold at a good price. It is expected that this mine will prove a good paying property when properly

URN: 0721 / E2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Jan. 4, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: For Sale! ... Also 4 shares Hopewell Chemical Works, £25 each; 10 shares New Brunswick Oil Works Company, £10 each; ... Edward Allison"

URN: 0721 / E4 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 28, 1881 Albert: Clinch mill...The manganese mine at Hopewell Hill will be opened in early May... Gideon Pearson died ... The coal mine, at Alma, continues to excite someinterest. Messrs. Jas. Lawlor and Jas. Robinson (of the Albert Mines) visited it last week, and speak favorably of its indications."

URN: 0721 / E5 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Morning News - Oct. 2, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. - ... at Sussex Vale ... The Mineral Department was very complete; there were hundreds of specimens of all kinds of Minerals, unless silver be expected. A number of gentlemen in different parts of the Province sent extensive collections of Clays, Shales, Coals, and Ores of various descriptions; but as this is a very important feature in the Exhibition we intend to notice it more fully at an early day. At present, it is sufficient to say that nearly every portion of the Mineral Kingdom was represented. A noble block of Coal from the Albert MiningCompany, attracted great attention, and a keg of excellent butter salt from the Salt Spring in Sussex was much praised. There were samples of Grindstones and Building Stone from all parts of the Province, as well as Alum from the Chemical Works in

URN: 0721 / GYP / LIME / A6 / Z4 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gypsum; Lime - General; Westmorland County Coal; Sussex Coal; Mineral Springs;

City Gazette - Oct. 20, 1827 and Miramichi Mercury - Nov. 6, 1827 Minerals and Mineral Springs. - We have the satisfaction to lay before the public, a list of valuable Minerals and Mineral Springs, situated in King's and in Westmorland Counties. For a knowledge of their several localities, as well as for the discovery of most of them, we are indebted to a Gentleman of this City, who has lately spent a considerable time on an exploring excursion. To most of our readers it will be interesting, and to all a novel fact, that no less than three Hepatic (sulphureous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analysed - thus laying open infallible fountains of health, in many cases of disease. We hope that some excitement will continue to be kept up, on the Mineral resources of the Province. The present successful attempt will, doubtless, encourage further exploration, and we look sanguinely to a period, when Mining operations will be ranked among the lucrative branches, to which the industry of our people will be directed. 3 King's County.Kingston Hematite (a crystallized species of Iron Ore). "" Cornelian (red) "" Amethyst (lilac) "" Serpentine "" Stalactites Hampton Lemnian Earth "" Talc "" Epidote "" Limestone Norton PlumbagoSussex Coal"" Gypsum "" Bog Iron "" Garnet (black)"" Limestone Westmorland County Moncton Copper Steatite (soap stone)"" Coal"" Hepatic and Chalybeate SpringsHopewell Allum (adhering to slate) "" Chalcedony "" Bole Richibucto Iron "" Asbestos Cocagne River Salt springs Pollock River Hepatic springs St. Nicholas River Antimony Memramcook Plumbago Specimens of all the above minerals are in the possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of this City."

URN: 0721 / H6 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 26, 1881The Maple Leaf says: The Albert Mining Co. intend commencing operations at the Hill manganese mine, in a few weeks.There is some talk of re-opening the copper mine on the Dickson farm, at Alma. Mr. John Kinnie, of the Point, a shareholder, has interviewed Mr. Vernon, of Harvey, in regard to the matter. The indications now are that the coming summer will witness extensive mining operations in this section of Albert."

URN: 0721 / H6 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Copper; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 6, 1866 Mining Matters in Albert County. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- I have much pleasure in informing you that at present the Agricultural prospects of this section are magnificent, and that the development of our Mineral resources is being pushed forward...The Albert Coal Mine Company have shipped some 10,000 tons; have 1300 tons on the wharf awaiting shipment; and are raising, probably, 100 tons per day. The Alexandria Coal Mining Company, - under the direction of Mr. Blight - operating a short distance to the westward of the Albert Mines, have sunk one shaft 160 feet; and are now engaged in another, which they have sunk to about the same depth; and are putting up a powerful steam engine to facilitate operations. The East Albert Coal Mining Company are operating to the eastward of the Albert Mines, about half a mile from the Petitcodiac River, where they have discovered several small veins of a very superior quality of Albert coal. They have sunk several trial pits on the vein, and are now engaged in sinking a permanent shaft near the great road, and have got down 160 feet. They are also going to put on this mine a large Steam Engine immediately to enable them to go down more rapidly. The Prince of Wales Company have sunk to the depth of 462 feet North East of the Albert Mines. At the present a temporary suspension has taken place with this Company; but I was informed by the agent that they would resume operations immediately. The Victoria Company, located near Stoney Creek on the Petitcodiac, after going to a depth of 400 feet, have for the time being closed, on account of the recent high rates of gold. C.D. Archibald, Esq., of England, hasexpended a large amount of money on roads and bridges to aid the development of the Albert shale; has erected lodging house, machine shop, saw mill, and partially opened several of the rich mines; and is now in a position to commence manufacturing to any extent, as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. Dunlop, in Elgin, has had several men since early in the season engaged in developing the Shales on Coverdale River and Prosser Brook, the result of which, I think, has not yet been proved, but I believe he is very sanguine of success. He also has in course of erection, and nearly completed, a large Steam Factory, (near the Petitcodiac Station) for the manufactory of spools and 13other articles. He met with considerable loss lately in lumber, by the freshet, which may retard progress somewhat. Messrs. Vernon and Kinney have had some hands employed for quite a length of time, in opening theirCopper Mines in Alma. The Manganese Mining Company at Hopewell, - where a superior quality of that article has for a number of years been obtained to a considerable extent - has been mostly engaged of late in making new openings and preparing for future operations. This very brief (but accurate) account of what is actually transpiring must not be supposed to exhaust the resources of this County, for as yet they are scarcely touched. ALBERT"

URN: 0721 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert Mines;

Chignecto Post - May 19, 1881 Some interest is felt as to what course will be taken by the Albert Mining Co. at their annual meeting in June. In the meantime, it is rumored that the men at the mines will be employed in opening the manganese mine of Messrs. Ketchum, Byers, and others, at Hopewell Hill, work at which will be commenced early in June."

URN: 0721 / J8 / E2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Royal Gazette - May 7, 1856 Passed 26th March. An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company."" An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company."

URN: 0721 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Morning News - Feb. 18, 1855 Legislature. Mr. Steadman moved and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. IX.An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 3. Capital stock. 2. Time of first meeting. 4. Responsibility for debts. Passed 26th March 1856. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John Steadman, Thomas L. DeWolf, John McAully Gallacher, James Steadman, James Rogers, and Joseph Crandall, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be abody corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of manufacturing Alum, Chloride of Lime, Acids, and other chemical products. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by any two of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same."

URN: 0721 / LIME / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Lime - General;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 1, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: Prospectus of the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing . - The Hopewell Chemical Works were erected in the vicinity of an extensive bed of manganese ore found on the north side of ""Shepody Mountain"", situated in Hopewell, Albert County, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a very large 9 outlay of Capital by the present proprietors, and are in such a state of forwardness as to require a very small additional outlay for their completion. The land attached to this establishment comprises 360 acres covering, in addition to the Manganese, a large and valuable deposit of Alumina Clay, for the manufacture of Alum. The Works are distant from the place of shipment, and on a good level road, affording easy access to the Shepody River, where vessels of 500 tons can enter for cargo. The present proprietors finding inability to complete the Works within themselves, are forced to seek for increased capital, and to effect their object have procured an Act of Incorporation, for the formation of a Joint Stock company, to be styled ""The Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company,"" the capital of which is £25,000, and propose to dispose at the present time of a sufficient amount in £25 shares to enable them to complete the Works, and pay off any outstanding debts. They offer the present Works in a state of completion, according to the original design, for the Manufacturing of Acids, Alum, Chloride of Lime, Soda Ash, &c., at the cost to themselves, viz.: £12,000, to grant Stock Certificates therefor to the amount of £20,000; of which the sum of £2,000 is to be held by the Company as security for the completion of the Works, by the present proprietors, and to revert to them when the Works are finished. The remainder of the Stock, say, £5,000, to be vested in the Company for disposal only if further capital should hereafter be required for the extension of the present Works. In the vicinity of the Works are deposits of Sulphate of Iron, which maybe made available hereafter as a substitute for Sulphur at present obtained from abroad, and Limestone required for Manufacturing purposes may be very cheaply removed. The result of such investments in Britain and the United States, has been in all cases most remunerative, and so generally known as to render any estimate of profits in this Province unnecessary. The question is simple - If Work of this description in Britain, where they pay £8 stg. Per ton, and in the United States $40 for ore from this mine, affords a handsome profit to the Capitalist, can an establishment so favorably situated in every respect as the Works of this Company, fail to compete with them; - more especially with a market within 400 miles of them, that cannot be good, and which is importing largely at the present time from Britain in addition to the products of their own manufactories. The Works can be completed and the establishment in thorough working order within a period of two months, and at an expense of £3000, and it is determined to 10 proceed there with as soon as the small sum of £3000 is subscribed, as that sum will enable the present proprietors to finish the Works and pay off all liabilities now existing against the property. Officers of the Company: James Steadman, President S.D. Berton } W.H. Harrison } J.A. Morrison } Directors L.W.M. Irish } Thos. Main } Jas. Rogers } William S. Berton, Secretary July 21, 1856 (an20tw)"

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1882 Professor Gould after working, with two men, on the property of Mr. D. McRae, Curryville, was able to secure a lot of excellent samples of silver which he sent away for test. He has since leased the property, havinglearned that the samples gave a very large percentage:- We hear that a company of moneyed men, on the recommendation of Prof. Gould, are about to purchase the copper and manganese mines of the Robinson farm, Chemical Settlement. While Mr. T.C. Weston, mineralogist and one of the oldest members of the staff of the Dominion Geological Survey of Ottawa was searching specimens at Curryville, last week, assisted by Mr. Thos. McHenry, he found some excellent samples of jasper and marble. Bothappear to give evidence of heavy deposits, and are said to be of superior quality. Here is a chance to pen up a fine marble quarry."

URN: 0721 / O3 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 22, 1878 Albert Sketches. - .... Riverside .... Gypsum and manganese are found in its neighborhood, althoughthey have not been worked yet to any advantage. Good building stone (sandstone) is met with in abundance behind the village. .... The chief business going on at Hopewell Hill justnow, is the work at the gypsum mine. This mine is situated about two miles from the village, on the bank of a small lake called Silver Lake, from which the gypsum takes its name, being called in the United States markets, Silver Lake plaster. It is of the best quality, being almost perfectly pure and free from lime, with which it is often found associated elsewhere. At present there are about forty men employed in digging it out and hauling it. It is first blasted into lumps which one man can handle readily, it is then hauled some three miles and a half to a landing on the Shepody River, where it lies till spring. It will then be shipped to the States. From twenty-five to thirty teams are at work every day hauling it. It will cost, when put aboard ship from 90c. To $1.00 per ton, freight to Boston from $1.50 to $1.75 per ton. The owner of the mine intends to get out 4000 or 5000 tons in the winter months that it can be worked advantageously. There is also a manganese mine in theneighborhood of Hopewell Hill, which was worked some years ago, but has since been abandoned, although the quality of the mineral is aid to be excellent. Hillsboro ...... The chief business carried on here is the preparation of of gypsum by the Albert Manufacturing Company. Their works are closed in the winter. The mine from which the gypsum is obtained is about 2 miles behind the village.The Albert Coal Mines, situated about 5 miles from Hillsboro, are also the means of circulating a considerable amount of money here. ...."

URN: 0721 / T5 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 16, 1892 Albert County notes.- Am American company has a number of men engaged in prospecting for manganese at Woodworth Settlement. They have tunnelled about 110 feet into the side of Shepody Mountain, but as yet no large quantity of mineral has been found. Small deposits have been discovered, however, and it has proved very valuable. Mr. Van Metre is managing the operations for the company.The Albert Mfg. Co., are quarrying plaster at Woodworth Settlement to be shipped to the States."

URN: 0721 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ... Messrs. Steadman's Chemical Works at Hopewell were spoken of; these had not proved a paying speculation; the manufacture of Manganese was still continued, and he believes with profit. The Grindstone Manufactory of the same gentleman now in successful operation below the Bend, was noticed. Grindstones were made at various other places, and it was a beautiful sight to see the way these were manufactured."

URN: 0721 / Z3 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Guano;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 10, 1891 Albert County. - A Visit to the Shepody Mountain Manganese Mine. - (Staff Correspondence of the Sun.) - Hopewell, Nov. 7 - .... Country lawyer .... C.A. Peck ... splendid farm ..... M.P.P. ..... From the hill, your correspondent was driven out by Mr. Peck to Mineral settlement, where a visit was paid to the manganese mine now being operated by Mr. Van Meter, amid the ruins of the long ago abandoned Steadman mine and chemical works. Mr. Van Meter's operations are being carried on in a ravine at the base of Shepody Mountain. A tunnel has been driven 800 feet into the hillside, 500 feet before ore was reached. A tram way with wooden rails, connects the tunnel with a dump a short distance from its mouth, whence the excavated earth is carried in a car hauled by a horse. Timber for the walls and roof of the excavation is obtained about a mile up on the hillside. Mr. Van Meter was up when the scribe visited the mine, but the workmen engaged there said he was pushing things along with a vigorous hand. Shepody Mountain in entire height is about one thousand feet and slopes to the bay gradually. According to Dr. Gesner the mountain is the highest land in this portion of the province. It is about ten miles in circumference at its base, is triangular in shape and is somewhat varied in the character of its component parts. Prof. Bailey, who visited the deserted Steadman mines in 1864, thus describes the geological formation of the mountain: According to information given me at Hopewell, the southwestern half of the mountain is composed of chloritic and talcose slates, the southeastern side at the same level is sandstone, while capping both and rising to the summit of the mountain, are coarse red conglomerates. One side of the ravine, where the adits are (the right hand looking down towards Hopewell) is composed, as I myself saw, of chloritic and talcose slates, with a little steatite, dipping about southeast. The bottom of the ravine is the point of junction between these rocks and those in the immediate vicinity of the adits. These rocks between the slates and the manganese are limestones (resembling mountain limestone) and are about three or four feet thick, forming a sort of foot wall, and with them is associated a little clay. The manganese occurs in veins and beds, some of the latter being from one to five feet in thickness. The course of the ravine and also of the lode is about N.E. and S.W., with a dip to the southeast. Prof. Bailey says that about 400 tons had then been removed and shipped to England and the United States, where it sold for about œ10 per ton. The ore is a compact black oxide, but apparently less pure, he thinks, than those of Bathurst and Upham. There were at one time extensive chemical works in operation at this place, in the immediate vicinity of and in connection with the manganese mines. The products of these works were alum, soda ash and chloride of lime. The alum was not made as is commonly the case, from decomposing pyritous shales, there being none of these in the vicinity, but from the clay beds found associated with the manganese. The distance from market, with the cost of transportation of the chemicals to and from the works was one fruitful cause of their failure. Some of the ladies of Hopewell still remember alum baskets presented to them by Mr. Steadman as samples of one of the products of his works. Some persons with whom the Sun correspondent talked on the subject, believe that it will be necessary to go down pretty deep in the earth to find valuable minerals in Albert in paying quantities. ...."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1877 From the Times. - Blasting Accident. - Two men, named O'Brien and White, were very badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast at Crowsan's Ballast Pit, near Memramcook, yesterday. It is said that O'Brien has lost his eyesight."

Moncton Times - Aug. 16, 1877 Memramcook. - Two men named White and Brown were badly injured at the Cormea Ballast pit by attempting to pick out an old drill hole which had missed fire and the sparks from the steel exploded the charge. White is badly singed about the face and Brown was so badly injured that it is doubtful if he lives. Should he survive he will in all probability lose the sight of both eyes besides being badly bruised otherwise. The work at this pit has been of good service to the labourers of the vicinity, upwards of 100 men being employed. The foreman in the pits is Mr. Pollet Cormea, Mr. John McGowan being in charge of the lifting and ballasting. Mr. James Hamilton has the Time keeper's duties in charge, while Mr. Abraham Sherwood acts as train despatcher. The portion of the road so far completed is being ballasted in the most perfect manner and reflects great credit on the watchfulness and direction of track master Trites."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 18, 1877 Blasting accident at Memramcook. - Two men named White and Brown were badly injured at the Cormea ballast pit by attempting to pick out an old drill hole which had missed fire and the sparks from the steel exploded the charge. White is badly singed about the face and Brown was so badly injured that it is doubtful if he lives. Should he survive he will in all probability lose the sight of both eyes besides being badly bruised otherwise. - Times."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 1, 1891 Gold has been found in the lower carboniferous rocks in the county of Westmorland, in small quantities, and a mining license has been taken out within a day or so to work it.- St. John Gazette."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 8, 1891 A number of Halifax and Truro men have leased aballast pit and over 300 acres of land near Memramcook for gold mining purposes. The gravel in the ballast pit has been tested, showing at median 12 pennyweight to the ton and maximum 22 per ton. Traces of gold have been found all along the Memramcook River."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Chignecto Post - Jun. 15, 1891 The excitement and jubilation mentioned by a TRANSCRIPT correspondent as existing in

Dorchester on account of the supposed discovery of gold at the Belliveau gravel pit, has not been noticed by your correspondent. Dorchester people have had too many mining booms and wild cat enterprises of that sort to be much affected by such reports now."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 23, 1891 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 24, 1891 Gold in Dorchester. - The Comeau ballast pit which was leased last winter for glass manufactory purposes has turned out to be a very rich gold mine. The lease owners will be here in about a week to begin operations in finding the lead, which if a good one, the mine will be worked. A large force of men will be put on at once and all are jubilant that Dorchester has a gold mine."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 29, 1891 Upper Dorchester notes.- The Dorchester correspondent to the Sackville Post of last week ridiculed the idea of a gold mine at Dorchester as a wild cat scheme. This gold mine is not at Dorchester Corner, but at the Cormier ballast pit here where the company which owns the lease are soon to open the mine for gold and also for the manufacture of glass ware."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 4, 1891 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1891 The Memramcook Gold.- Mention has previously been made (MISSED!!!) in the SUN of the discovery of gold in the old ballast pit at Memramcook. An American Syndicate has taken hold of it and a 50 stamp mill will be put up at once."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. ?, 1893 A strong company with a capital of $400,000 has been formed for the working of gold mines near Memramcook, N.B."

L'Evangeline - Apr. 6, 1893 Memramcook. - La Compagnie qui vient de se former pour explorer la mine d'or de Memramcook doit installer ses machines cette semaine afin de commencer ses operations immediatement."

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 29, 1893 J.B. Neily, one of the directors of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. was here today on business in connection with the company."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 24, 1893 The gold mine at Breau's Ballast Pit, (Memramcook Gold Co.) has had poor success, principally for want of water. They have been obliged to use salt water with poor results. They have now laid pipes to a brook back in the hills and with some other changes hope to have better luck."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 31, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 1, 1893 and Moncton Transcript - Sep. 1, 1893 Gold - Our reporter was shown a small fist full of gold yesterday, the result of the clean up of 25 tons of ore at the Memramcook mine. The results were pronounced highly satisfactory by the parties in charge of the mine."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 20, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mines.- Mr. J.B. Neily, of the Memramcook Gold Mines, was in town Saturday evening. He says that the new 50 stamp mill will be in operation between Xmas and New Years, and will be the first of that size to be built and put in operation in the province of Nova Scotia. - Amherst Press. Perhaps our contemporary will state when Nova Scotia annexed Memramcook. By our latest advices it was still in New Brunswick."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mines. - Mr. J.B. Neily, of the Memramcook Gold Mines, was in Amherst on Saturday evening. He says the new 50 stamp mill will be in operation between Xmas and New Year's, and will be the first of that size to be built and put in operation in the province of Nova Scotia. - Press."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 22, 1893 The meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. will be held on Thursday, Jan. 4th., for the purpose of considering whether the new stamp mill is properly erected."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 23, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 23, 1893 Good News to Gold Miners. - Testing the New Process for Extracting Gold by Electricity.- Windsor, Dec. 23. - The new process for extracting gold by electricity, now being tested at Windsor by the Dominion Reduction company, of Boston, is daily proving its value over all other methods. A severe test has been applied to it in testing the tailings of ore from the Central Rawdon Mining Company's works, which were looked upon as valueless, and ordinarily would have been so. Two tests have been made, the first with a small quantity and the second with six tons. The latter was completed yesterday, the tailings realized $10.78 per ton of clear gold and sulphates about $34 per ton. The first test had about the same results. This is most satisfactory and will be good news to miners everywhere. The gentlemen of the company who came here a few days ago from Boston to witness the result of the operations of the new mill returned home yesterday. They have made quite a number of warm friends
URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 27, 1893 A gentleman, who visited the Memramcook gold mine yesterday, informs the Times that it is proposed to commence crushing on Monday. The new building being erected is about completed and is spacious and substantial. The operations in the building line, he says, certainly have a businesslike look."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 28, 1893 Rich Yield of Gold.- It is reported that aquantity of the quartz taken from the Memramcook gold mine has been cleaned up by the new electrical process which is creating quite a stir in gold mining circles, and that it yielded over $4 to the ton, or more than double the quantity obtained by the ordinary process. If matters are not grossly misrepresented, the owners in this country have a rich thing in prospect."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - J.B. Neilly of Halifax, who is pushing the Memramcook gold mining enterprise was in this city yesterday. He says that the stamp mill now on the grounds was started up yesterday. It is proposed to crush about 500 tons of material as a test in order to ascertain whether the purchase of a 50 stamp mill is justifiable. Mr. Neilly has little doubt that the mine is a valuable property."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 21, 1893 A Surprising Assay. - Are the Memramcook Gold Mines to Take a Front Rank? - Mr. J.B. Neilly, of the Memramcook Gold Mine Co., has received from Prof. Arthur B. Brown, of Boston, analyst, a report on the result of crushing five barrels of ore sent from the mine at Memramcook. In the course of his report dated June 12th he says:- I have made a careful mill test of the five barrels of ore sent me and now desire to report as follows: The ore was crushed to 40 mesh and carefully sampled. Average of triplicate assay $4.96 per ton, saving on plates $3.72 per ton. Another portion of the ore was milled to 60 mesh which showed a saving of $4.18 per ton. He presents the following deductions:- The gold is fine and evenly distributed, and although fine the gold is heavy and will be caught by properly arranged plates. Aside from the foregoing there seems to be no difficulty in saving a fair value and I believe that good mill work will yield gratifying results. If this proves but a sample yield which the mine owners believe it merely is, the Memramcook mine will take a front rank in the mines of this continent. It is so easily worked compared with other mines."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1893 Gold Mining. - Some 20 or 30 of our citizens met in the council chamber last evening to discuss mining affairs at Memramcook. Jas. Flanagan was appointed to the chair and H.H. Ayer, secretary. The meeting was enthusiastic over the prospects. About fifteen stockholders with proxies, go down to Memramcook this morning with the intention of organizing a company and electing a board of directors."

Moncton Transcript - Jun. 22, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - a meeting of the stockholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company Limited is being held today in Dorchester for the purpose of organization and appointment of a working staff of directors and officers, a number of our citizens interested are in attendance. Quite an interest has been excited in this enterprise owing to the favorable reports of the assayers; men and machinery will soon tell their own story and prove quite a relief in this our time of general stagnation."

Moncton Transcript - Jun. 22, 1893 The Moncton stockholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. will meet this evening in the Council Chamber at 7.30 o'clock."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - Work on this property is being now pushed ahead rapidly; a ten-stamp mill with all necessary attachments is in position and is only awaiting the arrival of belting to begin crushing the ore, a large quantity of which has been got out in immediate vicinity of the mill. The property covers about 360 acres. On Saturday the directors received from Boston the analysis of five barrels of ore which they has sent to a leading assayist of that city. The analysis is very satisfactory to the promoters of the mine, in that it not only shows the ore to be rich, but of a character that can be worked without blankets, settlers, pans, puddlers and the like, the gold, although fine, being heavy, and therefore easily caught by properly arranged plates. On account of the gold being fine and easily distributed throughout the mass, pulverizing to some sixty meshes is imperative in order to liberate the metal from the rock. Good mill work will yield gratifying results is the conclusion arrived at by the Boston expert after having subjected the ore to a triple analysis. The samples showed a gold value of $4.96 per ton. The engineer in charge of the Memramcook stamp mill told the Sun reporter that 50 cents per ton would cover the cost of mining and crushing."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 23, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - Dorchester, June 22. - The stockholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. held their first meeting here today. About forty of the stockholders were present. Moved, seconded and carried that J.B. Neilly be chairman and W.S. Covert secretary protem. A copy of the act of incorporation was read by the secretary and after a lengthy discussion it was decided, upon motion to employ Mr. Powell to attend the meeting and explain the position in which they stood as to the agreement with Mr. Neilly. His explanation being satisfactory the stockbook was largely signed. The question of byelaws was then taken up and after discussion was voted favorably upon. The following directors were elected:- J.B. Neilly, Halifax; A.C. VanMeter, Moncton; J.E. Masters, Moncton; J.W.Y. Smith, Dorchester; W. Fowler, Sackville; J.M. Campbell, Amherst; F.P. Prince, Truro; W.S. Covert, Halifax; A.N.

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 23, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - A meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining stock holders was held yesterday at Dorchester with large attendance. On motion J.B. Neilly and W.S. Covert were appointed chairman and secretary pro tem. After some minor business was transacted the following directors were elected: J.B. Neilly, Halifax; A.C. VanMeter, J.E. Masters, Moncton; J.W.Y. Smith, Dorchester; W. Fowler, Sackville; I.M. Campbell, Amherst; F. Prince, Truro; W.S. Covert, A.N. Whitman, Halifax, Hon. Pascal Poirier and H.H. Ayer were appointed auditors. The head office of the company is to be at the mines. The directors-elect then held a meeting and appointed J.B. Neilly, president; J.W.Y. Smith, vice- president; W.S. Covert, secretary; Fred W. Summer, treasurer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - The First Meeting of the Company at Dorchester Yesterday - Directors and Officers Elected. - (Special to the Sun). - Dorchester, June 22. - The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.) stockholders held their first meeting here today. About forty of the stockholders were present. It was moved, seconded and carried that J.B. Neilly be chairman and W.S. Covert, secretary pro tem. A copy of the act of Incorporation was read by the secretary. After a lengthy discussion it was decided, upon motion, to employ Mr. Powell to attend the meeting and explain for the benefit of those present the position in which they stood as to the agreement with Mr. Neilly. His explanation being satisfactory, the stock book was largely signed. The question of by-laws was then taken up and after discussion was voted favorably upon. The following directors were elected: J.B. Neilly, Halifax; A.C. VanMeter, Moncton; J.E. Masters, Moncton; J.W.Y. Smith, Dorchester; W. Fowler, Sackville; I.M. Campbell, Amherst; F. Prince, Truro; W.S. Covert, Halifax; A.N. Whitman, Halifax. Hon. Pascal Poirier and H.H. Ayer were appointed auditors. The head office of the company is to be at the mines. The directors-elect then held a meeting and appointed J.B. Neilly, president; W.S. Covert, secretary; Fred W. Sumner, treasurer. The directors were chosen without a dissenting voice, and the meeting was very satisfactory in every way, and adjourned until a report could be furnished from the working of the mill."

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 16, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - A Joint Stock Company Formed with a Capital of $400,000. - The Truro News says:- Mr. L.B. Crowe has handed us the prospects of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company Ltd., a joint stock company now being formed with a capital of $400,000 in shares of one dollar each for the development of a valuable gold mining property discovered at Memramcook, N.B. The property which is situated on the I.C.R. 22 miles from Moncton and 29 from Amherst, covers 360 acres and it is believed that underlying it throughout is a deposit of gold-bearing conglomerate estimated at about 25 million tons. Tests that have been made of the conglomerate show a result of from 9 to 14 1/2 pennyweights to the ton. Some of the advantages set forth in the prospectus are, its nearness to the Cumberland coal region, the ease with which the material can be worked, it being on a side hill and no shafts or hoisting necessary, and the small expense of mining and milling which is estimated at only 65 cents a ton, including a royalty of 15 cents. It is estimated that from 100 to 150 tons can be crushed per day with a fifty stamp mill and a profit of $1 a ton. The provisional directors are J.C. MacKintosh, Hon. A.G. Jones, J.B. Neilly, W.H. Covert and Miner T. Foster, Halifax; F.B. Prince, Truro; N.A. Rhodes, Amherst, A.C. VanMeter, Moncton. We are informed that the available stock in the above property is nearly all disposed of in Halifax and elsewhere. Any parties wishing stock should apply before Friday, the 17th, to L.B. Crowe, as no stock will be sold after that date. Price of stock 17 1/2 cents on the dollar, 7 1/2 cents to be paid in on application of stock and the balance not to be called except by vote of shareholders, when machinery is purchased."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 17, 1893 A New Mining Company. - Quantities of gold have been found in the vicinity of Memramcook, about one mile from the I.C.R. A company, known as the Memramcook Gold Mining Company, has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the mining operations. This company has a capital stock of $400,000 consisting of 400,000 shares of $1 per share, and so far is mostly all made up of Nova Scotia capitalists. Mr. H.S. Bell, of Moncton, has taken $500 shares. As the result of test it produced from 9 to 14 penny weights per ton."

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 18, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 18, 1893 Memramcook Gold Co. - J.B. Neily, the promoter of the Memramcook gold mining company, is in town and states that 225,000 shares of the capital stock of the company has been disposed of. In the advertising columns will be found the prospectus of this company. J.F. Fraser is the agent for the company in St. John. The fact of this property carrying gold has been known for several years, but it was held by people who were not in a position to operate it. Mr. Neily has recently acquired the property and organized the company.- St. John

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 18, 1893 ADVERTISEMENT: The Memramcook Gold Mining Company, Limited. Incorporated Under a Act of the New Brunswick Legislature. Capital Stock ... $400,000, Divided into 400,000 Shares of One Dollar Each. The Object of the Company. - A most valuable gold mining property having been discovered at Memramcook, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, a Joint Stock Company, under the above named is being founded for its exclusive development. Situation. - The property is situated on the Intercolonial Railway, near Memramcook, about 22 miles from Moncton, and 29 miles from Amherst. The Property. - The property covers three hundred and seventy acres of ground, and it is believed that underlying it, nearly throughout its whole extent, is a deposit of gold- bearing conglomerate. The lease is held direct from the Crown, under the mining laws of New Brunswick, and is to run for twenty five years from the 3rd of January, A.D. 1891, with the right to renew. The property has been opened to a depth of 36 feet, and to an extent of about 500 feet. Conglomerate is easily worked, and it is estimated by competent mining authorities that there is at least twenty-five million tons of this conglomerate on this property. Indications. - Various tests have been made of this conglomerate, and results show from 9 to 14 1/2 pennyweights to the ton. An assay from one barrel of conglomerate taken from different places on the property produce gold at the rate of 14 pennyweights to the ton. Another smaller test show at the rate of 14 1/2 pennyweights to the ton. Seventeen tons of the conglomerate are taken out during January, 1893, in a frozen state, wherever it could be got, was crushed in Mr. J.E. Hardman's mill at Oldham, with no extra precaution taken to save fine gold, and produced $1.65 to the ton. Taking this last test, which does not at all represent the richness of the property at an advantage, there is a large profit for the following reasons:- 1. - It is near the coal region of Cumberland County, and fine coal can be delivered on the property at $1.25 per ton. 2. - The conglomerate is found in a rise of slope about 36 feet in height, and will be worked into from the side of the slope. No shafts or hoisting is necessary. The base of the mill will be on a level with the bed rock, and for 20 cents per ton the conglomerate can be delivered at the mill. 3. - With a modern fifty stamp mill, which will include a rock-breaker and feeder, the conglomerate can be crushed for less than thirty cents per ton. 4. - To these sums add 15 cents for royalty and depreciation of and repairs to machinery, and we have a total of 65 cents per ton for all expenses of mining and milling. We have thus a profit of $1.00 per ton. It is estimated that from 100 to 150 tons per day can be crushed in a fifty stamp mill. The stock is now offered at 17 1.2 p.c. par value. The Provincial Directors of the Company are:- J.C. MacKintosh, Banker, Halifax Hon. A.G. Jones, Merchant, Halifax J.B. Neilly, Merchant, Halifax W.H. Covert, Barrister, Halifax Miner T. Foster, Merchant, Halifax Frederick Prince, Merchant, Truro N.A. Rhodes, Contractor, Amherst A.C. Van Meter, Mining Engineer, Moncton Application for stock will be received, and all information given by J.F. Fraser, Room 6, Imperial Building, Prince William street."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 18, 1893 The Nova Scotia Glass Works. - It is currently reported that the N.S. Glass factory is to be put in operation about the month of August."

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 25, 1893 Mr. J.B. Neilly, of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., who was in town promoting his interest, has already succeeded in getting $25,000 worth of stock taken, and with good prospects for more."

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 30, 1893 It is understood that the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. have given a contract for the erection of buildings at their mine."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - May 5, 1893 St. Joseph's College. - Some of the men connected with the Memramcook Gold Mine have arrived, and a part of the machinery is also on the spot."

Moncton Transcript - May 15, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mines.- Memramcook, May 15 [Special] - Next to the creamery, everybody here is talking gold. The works are located about three miles and a half from here in what is known as Cormier's gravel pit. Crushing is not commenced at the mines yet, but the putting in of machinery is in such an advanced state that they expect to be at work either at the end of this week or the beginning of next."

Moncton Transcript - May 17, 1893 Mining Fever.- A serious attack of mining fever struck Springhill last week. Representatives of the Memramcook gold mine were there canvassing for shares and succeeded in getting about $15,000 worth subscribed. Dr. Byers and R.B. Murray went to Memramcook to survey the promised land, and returned evidently with a good report concerning the prospective gold which might be found. Then there is an active local company, which numbers among its members Dr. Cove, Messrs. McCarthy, Murray and Weatherbee, who have a very promising coal area at Maccan, which will very soon be worked."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 17, 1893 Springhill, May 15. - A serious attack of mining fever struck the community last week. Representatives of the Memramcook gold mine were in town canvassing for shares and succeeded in getting about $15,000 worth subscribed. Dr. Byers and R.B. Murray went to Memramcook to survey the promised land, and returned evidently with a good report concerning the prospective gold which might be found there."

L'Evangeline - May 25, 1893 L'or est sur le tapis dans le moment a Memramcook. Le lieu ou se trouve le precieux metal est a une distance de trois et demi milles de la ville, sur cette partie du pays communement appalee la sabloniere des Cormier. Le broyage du quartz commercera bientot."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 14, 1893 The machinery of the great crusher, Gay's River, is now being removed to the Memramcook Gold Mines."

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 21, 1893 Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have the contract for the erection of a fifty stamp mill at Memramcook for the Memramcook Gold Mining Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 24, 1893 Gold Mines. - The machinery of the great crusher at Gay's River, N.S., is now being removed to the Memramcook Gold Mines. A good sized building is under course of construction at the Memramcook mine. Rhodes & Curry, of Amherst, are contractors."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 26, 1893 and Moncton Transcript - Oct. 27, 1893 Foundations for the batteries are being laid at Memramcook Mine under the superintendance of Mr. Benson Gladwin. The mill was built in 1890 for a gold mine at Gay's River, N.S., which proved a failure. The mill is a modern one, cost $50,000 originally, and not over 10 of the 50 stamps have been used. The company expect to have it ready for work in December. The stockholders are paying up a second call of 5%. Kent of Amherst is boring for water."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1893 St. Joseph's College. - A force of men from Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s shops in Amherst are at present occupied in erecting a fifty-stamp mill at the gold mine. J.B. Neilly was here yesterday looking after the work."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 4, 1893 A meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. is called for Thursday, the 14th inst., to receive reports of operations so far and to consider the advisability of erecting a fifty stamp mill on the property."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 7, 1893 Gold Mining.- A meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. will be held at Dorchester on Thursday the 14th. Inst. The business will be the testing of the Company's property at Memramcook, and the consideration of the advisability of starting a fifty stamp mill."

Daily Transcript - Sept. 13, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - Very Encouraging Resultsof a Test Case Held Saturday. - Editor Transcript. - Oneof the most interesting events probably to all people interested in the welfare of our county and province at large took place at College Bridge on Saturday, 9th inst. Quite a number of the stockholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company were present to witness the cleaning up of the fourth test, also the moulding into a brick of the gold accumulated from the four tests which have been made. Separating the gold from the silver occupied about two hours. The quicksilver and gold were put through a process of washing and handling, then placed in a piece of chamois. By pressure the silver is driven out leaving nearly pure gold. By morning the quicksilver evaporates, the gold remaining in the shape of a ball. Four lumps of nearly equal size, the result of four tests, were put into a large mortar, melted and poured into a mould the shape of a brick. One hundred tons of the conglomerate have been crushed, yielding nearly ten ounces of gold. The average yield per ton was about one dollar and ninety cents. The four tests of 25 tons each were taken from different portions of the gravel pit, showing the gold to be evenly distributed through the whole. The general estimate for mining and crushing is about sixty cents per ton. This at an average yield of one dollar and eighty cents per ton, means a handsome profit. Presuming the tests to be correct, the mine is a profitable investment. By its success the hitherto silent and unassuming little shiretown would enter into a new era of existence, real estate would boom, Dorchester would soon become a mining town and compare very favorably with our neighboring city, Moncton. The same bed of conglomerate extends through Dorchester, and follows the shore to Rockport. The shareholders are to meet om the 14th September to discuss the result of the four tests, also the advisability of erecting a fifty-stamp mill or of forfeiting their stock and chances. The agreement entered with by the company with Mr. J.B. Neilly is to this effect:- 1st. A call of seven and a half cents was made on the dollar, two hundred thousand shares were sold, representing about $15,000, which money he has used to make the lists, the result of which we are to discuss on the 14th. 2nd. If tests prove satisfactory to the Company, a call of 100 per cent. is to be made, divided into two calls of 50 per cent. which on two hundred thousand shares, amounts to $20,000, with that amount together with (as I understand it) the balance left (if any balance) after the first test, to place a fifty stamp mill, where the ten stamp one now stands, with all the necessary water power connected with a steam crusher, on completion to hand it over to the company in thorough running condition, which condition is to be approved of by a reliable man appointed as inspector by the company. Now apparently only one difficulty presents itself, the acquiring of sufficient water power for the running of the fifty stamp mill. There is a stream about three quarters of a mile from the mill large enough to supply the water needed, but a large outlay would be required to get it to the mill. According to agreements already quoted the responsibility of bringing the water rests on Mr. Neilly's shoulders not the company's. If the expenditure is heavier than the contracted price it is Mr. Neilly's loss and not the company's, therefore I cannot see why the water question should in anyway interfere with the erection of the fifty stamp mill. I trust at our meeting the venture will be discussed from every standpoint and the stock holders will decide to continue the work. It is only justice to Mr. Neilly to say that in selling the stock, he estimated the average yield of gold per ton to be one dollar and sixty cents. The first proper and regular test gave nearly that amount, all the others were within a few cents of two dollars, so it cannot be said Mr. Neilly overestimated the value. The brick of gold is valued at one hundred and ninety-five dollars probably the first ever moulded in New Brunswick. The wanted prosperity in Westmorland County may be at hand by this discovery, for our successful enterprise has a tendency to create confidence and increase business. .... Stockholder.

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1893 (Moncton Transcript). - One of the most interesting events probably to all people interested in the welfare of our county and province at large took place at College Bridge on Saturday, 9th inst. Quite a number of the stockholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company were present to witness the cleaning up of the fourth test, also the moulding into a brick of the gold accumulated from the four tests which have been made. Separating the gold from the silver occupied about two hours. The quicksilver and gold were put through a process of washing and handling, then placed in a piece of chamois. By pressure the silver is driven out leaving nearly pure gold. By morning the quicksilver evaporates, the gold remaining in the shape of a ball. Four lumps of nearly equal size, the result of four tests, were put into a large mortar, melted and poured into a mould the shape of a brick. One hundred tons of the conglomerate have been crushed, yielding nearly ten ounces of gold. The average yield per ton was about one dollar and ninety cents. The four tests of 25 tons each were taken from different portions of the gravel pit, showing the gold to be evenly distributed through the whole. The general estimate for mining and crushing is about sixty cents per ton. This at an average yield of one dollar and eighty cents per ton, means a handsome profit. Presuming the tests to be correct, the mine is a profitable investment. By its success the hitherto silent and unassuming little shiretown would enter into a new era of existence, real estate would boom, Dorchester would soon become a mining town and compare very favorably with our neighboring city, Moncton. The same bed of conglomerate extends through Dorchester, and follows the shore to Rockport."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 15, 1893 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 15, 1893 Memramcook Gold Mine. - The Company Decide to Putin a Fifty Stamp Mill. - The Fourth Test Proves Highly Satisfactory to all Concerned. - (Special to the Dun). - Dorchester, Sept. 14. - The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. held a special meeting here this afternoon in the Weldon House. About fifty of the prominent stockholders were present. J.B. Neilly was appointed chairman. The chief subject for which the meeting was called was whether they should instruct the contractor to put in a fifty stamp mill. When this question was brought yp for consideration a good deal of dissension arose. Many of the stockholders took exception to the building of a fifty stamp mill. The erection of a fifty stamp mill was strongly advocated by J.W.Y. Smith, M.P.P., J.B. Neily, W.H. Covert, Fred Prince, M.F. Foster and others; was strongly opposed by Dr. Gaudet, J.H. Wright, J.M. Wallace, W.B. Deacon, E.C. Cole, Dr. Doherty, T.N. Campbell and others. J.H. Wright took up the opposition and argued very strongly as regards the mill. He quoted many articles on mining gold in California and claimed that the Huntington Mill was the favorite in California. Mr. Wright also thought that the tests were not as many as they should have been. Mr. Neilly, the contractor, was called on to give the company some facts and good qualities of the stamp mills. Mr. Neilly responded and W.B. Deacon took the chair. Mr. Neilly also said that the stamp mills had proved superior in every respect to any other mill used. He said it was his object to supply the company with the best possible mill. Mr. Neily also said that in Nova Scotia the stamp mill was the favorite at all odds. Mr. Neily strongly advised the company to erect a fifty-stamp mill, and said if they did not accept it that the mining interests in Westmorland county would be damned forever. The opposition then moved that the meeting adjourn for one month. This motion was carried. It was found out shortly after the motion had been carried that all proceedings had been illegal since Mr. Neily left the chair. The question then brought up was whether the proxies could vote for an adjournment or not. W.H. Covert, the general legal adviser of the company was of the opinion that proxies were allowed a voice in the vote. M.G. Teed, the New Brunswick legal adviser, was not present. An Adjournment then took place, to meet again at 9 o'clock. At the meeting in the evening the vote for a fifty stamp mill was carried unanimously."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1893 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 23, 1893 Memramcook Gold. - Full Report of the Test Crushing. - The Initial Difficulties to be Overcome. - A Yield so Promising That a Fifty Stamp Mill is Ordered. - Dorchester, N.B., Sept. 18. - [Spcl.] - The following is the report of J.B. Neilly, handed in to the meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Thursday. A large number of the stockholders were present. The question of land damages was fully entered into with Mr. Cormier, and after considerable discussion the directors and Mr. Cormier entered into an amiable agreement. All the questions in any way relating to the mine were fully discussed during the afternoon and the meeting adjourned till 8 p.m. At the evening meeting it was resolved that Mr. Neilly be authorized to erect a fifty stamp mill as soon as possible, fully equipped in every way and the mill to be erected under the supervision of a practical mining engineer to be employed by the directors and to be paid by J.B. Neilly. The motion was carried by 260 to 100 votes and declared unanimous:- I beg to submit the following report of the work done and the result of the tests at the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Limited, College Bridge, N.B. June 21st, started the mill. June 22nd, crushed only about three hours owing to not having sufficient water. June 23rd, crushed only about two hours owing to same cause. When we put up the mill we were under the impression from what parties told us who live in the vicinity of the mines, that we would be able to get sufficient water to enable us to make the tests, but owing to the extreme dry weather the spring dried up, and we were forced to look elsewhere for water. Two of the directors visited the mine with me on the 23rd June and in consultation with the manager, Mr. H.E. Taylor, we decided that sufficient water could be obtained from near the tank on the I.C. Railway, almost directly opposite the mill, and as Mr. A.C. VanMeter was going to Moncton, N.B., the same day, he agreed to see Mr. Pottinger, and obtain if possible, permission to take the water from the I.C.R. Mr. Pottinger promised to send a man down to report upon the advisability of letting us take the water, which he did on the 27th of June, and in the meantime we kept the crusher going all the time we could by letting the tank fill up at night, and filling some eight of ten puncheons with water. On the 27th we stopped crushing, and decided to extend the pipe to the railroad some 823 feet, and to enable us to take the water from the railroad, we had to obtain a boiler and a Cameron pump to force the water up to the mill. July 12th we began crushing and crushed about a ton and cleaned up so as to be ready to begin the test under the supervision of Mr. Gladwin, who was sent up to the mines as a representative of the Halifax shareholders. July 13th. Began crushing, Mr. Herbert J. McDonald was amalgamater, and crushed 50 tons, cleaning up on the 26th, and he was unable to save the gold, owing to the bad salt and oily water taken from the marsh. Not knowing then what was the trouble, and I, being at the mines, we decided to change our amalgamater, and employed Mr. George Anderson until I could ascertain whether the water had any effect upon saving the gold. Began crushing on the 27th July, and on the 28th. I have been positively informed that we could not save the gold with such water, I telegraphed to the foreman to stop work until we could obtain better water, but owing to the amalgam showing so well on the plates, Mr. Taylor decided to continue crushing, but just then the engine blew the ring off the cylinder head, and they were obliged to shut down until Messrs. Robb Engineering Co. could make the repairs, which was not completed till the 4th of August, when they began crushing again and continued crushing until the 8th of August, when Messrs. Taylor and Gladwin tested the amalgam, and found on retorting it there was only a black ash. The foreman telegraphed for me at once and I went up, and after considering the matter fully we decided to extend the pipe over the hill, to the springs, and get fresh and clean water. I then obtained 1880 feet more of pipe, and we extended the pipe from the mill 2687 feet. Having completed arrangements, we began crushing on the 15th Aug. and before doing so requested Mr. Anderson to clean the splash plate. On the 17th. I returned to the mines, and Messrs. Taylor and Gladwin and I had a consultation, and we decided not to say anything to Anderson what we intended to do, but after stopping crushing at 6 o'clock we went to the mill and Mr. Gladwin said he would show us what the amalgam was made out of, and why we could not catch gold. He put some quicksilver on a copper plate, and then put some sodium on it and it formed a greasy amalgam at once, which showed that we would not save gold. I then asked them to stop crushing till we could get a suitable amalgamater and arranged for Mr. T.R. Prince to be there on the 17th, but he being disappointed with some of his men, could not leave his own work, and I then wrote to Mr. Peter O'Shaughnessy, who is supposed to be the best amalgamater in the Province of Nova Scotia, and pled with him to go. He replied at once by telegram that he could not go, but that his son, L.J. O'Shaughnessy would go for three weeks, and that he was recommended by Mr. J.E. Hardman. I replied accepting his services, and asked him to go to the mines at once. He arrived there August 22nd, and examined the mill. His keen knowledge was at once shown by him in ordering the drop changes, and another plate put in the mortar. We then found we had obtained the right kind of man, and felt confident he would do his best to save the gold. On the 24th, the mill having been put in order they decided in making four tests, crushing twenty-five tons at each, from different parts of the property, and began crushing and cleaned up on the 29th of August, result in retort: 2 oz. 1 dwt. 1 grain. Began the second test on the 29th August, and cleaned up on the 2nd Sept. result in retort: 2 oz. 10 dwt, 17 grains. Began the third test on the 2nd. Sept., and cleaned up on the 6th, result in retort: 2 oz. 10 dwt, 8 grains. Began the fourth test on the 6th September, and cleaned up on the 9th, result in retort: 2 oz. 18 dwt, 18 grains, total in retort for 100 tons, 10 oz. 1 dwt. 20 grains, smelted, 9 oz. 18 dwt. 12 grains. This at $20.50 per oz. will give $1.98 1/2c. per ton, at $19.50 per oz. will give $1.93 1/2 c. or at $19.00 will give $1.88 1/2c. per ton and you will perceive that my prospectus was based on $1.65 per ton and allowing 65c. for mining and milling and other expenses would leave $1.00 per ton profit, but taking this result as a basis there would be at least $1.25 per ton profit, which would give for each day's crushing with a fifty stamp mill, say 100 tons $125.00 profit or a profit in 300 days of $37,500 which will pay a dividend of 53 4/7 c. per cent. and should the company decide to issue 50,000 shares of par stock and increase the mill to 150 stamps, it would give a profit of 143 per cent. and to further increase the mill to 250 stamps (which would be 10 stamps more than the great Treadwell mill) the company would require to issue 50,000 shares of par value and then in same proportion you would have a profit of 214 per cent. and you will observe that I have not taken into consideration the item of expenses in running a 250 stamp mill in proportion to a stamp 50 stamp mill, as they would be much less proportionally. [Signed] J.B. Neilly. Dorchester,

L'Evangeline - Apr. 5, 1894 Memramcook. - Le Quartz, extrait de la mine d'or de Memramcook, traite dernierement par le nouveau procede electrique a Windsor, a rapporte dit on plus de trois piastres la tonne. Il doit y avoir reunion prochaine de la compagnie pour considerer s'il serait profitable de travailler ces mines au moyen de ce nouveau procede."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 12, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co., has arranged with its president, Mr. Neily, for him to put in machinery for reduction by the new electrical process and receive his pay from the excess of profits above those yielded by the old system, until they shall amount to the cost of the plant (not to exceed $5000) at which time it shall become the company's property. The shareholders are much pleased with present indications."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 2, 1894 Mr. Neily's Letter.- Mr. J.B. Neily has published in last week's Halifax papers a long letter reciting the various tests made re gold at Memramcook, to demonstrate there is gold there, contrary to the opinion of Messrs. Gladwin, O'Shaugnessy and Vanhorn. When Mr. Neily was promoting the alleged mine and selling stock he represented that a payment of 7 1/2% of stock subscribed would pay for putting up a ten stamp mill and making the tests. If the tests proved satisfactory and gold was found in the quantity as shown by the tests already made then 10% more would be called for and a larger mill erected for permanently operating it. Mr. Neily was then so confident as to the value of the property and his ability to work it out, that he estimated the dividends at 10% per month! The subscribers paid the 7 1/2%; Mr. Neily put up his ten stamp mill and operated it in his own way; he made such reports as induced the stockholders to pay up the 10 per cent additional and Mr. Neily put up a fifty stamp mill. This latter mill after being operated under Mr. Neily's management for some weeks not only produces no dividends and no gold, but a net liability of over $2,000 is created. It is now proposed to make more tests to find out if there really is any gold there at all. It seems from this that the stockholders were rather premature in yielding to Mr. Neily's proposition to go in and put up an expensive mill before it was well ascertained that gold exists there. We do not presume to offer any opinion as to whether the absence of gold or the absence of sound business methods has made the realization so far short of the anticipations raised by Mr. Neily in the minds of the stockholders, but there can be no question on one point; the net result of these various operations are: Mr. Neily has the money and the stockholders the experience."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 23, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co.- The annual (adjourned) meeting on Tuesday was further adjourned for two weeks, without doing any business. The bye laws did not permit business without a majority of stock being represented. Mr. J.B. Neily the President represented enough stock for the purpose but he was conspicuously absent. A meeting of all the shareholders present was afterwards organised at which preliminary steps were taken to obtain a legal meeting hereafter. A good deal of indignation at Mr. Neily's absence and his management was expressed, but as the meeting was an informal one, no decided action was taken. The shareholders propose to make an independent test of

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 24, 1894 The shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. propose to take an independent test of the property."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 24, 1894 Mr. J.B. Neily, of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., is in town."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 25, 1894 A meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook gold mining company is called for Sept. 3rd for the purpose of raising money to pay off the company's indebtedness and making further tests, if deemed advisable."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 25, 1894 The shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Ltd. meet on Sept. 3 to consider ways and means and a future course."

S.J. Gazette - Aug. 27, 1894 A meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook gold mining company is called for Sept. 3rd. for the purpose of raising money to pay off the company's indebtedness and making further tests if deemed

Chignecto Post - Aug. 30, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine.- A special meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. is to be held at Dorchester on September 3rd for the purpose of authorizing the directors to borrow money on bill of sale or mortgages on the company's property at College Bridge to pay the indebtedness of the company."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 22, 1894 Memramcook Mine.- J.B. Neily and other directors of the Memramcook gold mine are at Windsor watching the conglomerates from Memramcook being put through the new mill. The result is not yet known."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 11, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - Owing to tests and reports as to the mill and property of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. not being complete the meeting of the shareholders on the 4th of January to vote on to the completion of the mill was adjourned without transacting any business to the 15th inst."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 17, 1894 and Moncton Transcript - Jan. 17, 1894 At the meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. at Dorchester on Monday the stockholders took over the fifty stamp mill recently erected at the works. Operations at the mine have been suspended till spring."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 23, 1894 Memramcook Gold. - Fifty Stamps are Now at Work Crushing the Conglomerate. - A Description of the Mill and its Fittings as Given by a Recent Visitor to the Spot. - A correspondent of the Halifax Critic gives in the issue of the 19th inst. an interesting account of a visit to the gold mine at Memramcook. We quote his general description of the mill: It will be remembered that a few months ago the fifty stamp mill put on the ill-fated Coldstream company's property at Gay's River was purchased by the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. through its energetic president, J.B. Neily. The main building is admirably adapted for its purpose, and is 88 ft. long by 48 ft. wide, with an elevator tower in the front centre 42 ft. high. The engine room is in the eastern end, the rest of the buildings being occupied by the stamp batteries, ore bin, self feeders, elevator tower, etc., etc. It is well constructed throughout, is all shingled and provided with skylights, one above each group of batteries and two or three above the ore bin, giving abundant light where it is most needed. The boiler house adjoins the engine room and is 32 x 30 feet, while behind it and quite detached is a neat and commodious office. Ore Breaker. - To show how well the mill is designed to save labor and to do its work at the minimum of cost, we will trace the ore from the time of its arrival at the mill until it emerges as tailings, giving a brief description of the construction of the machinery employed in its production. A tramway leads from the cliff of conglomerate which rises to a height of over sixty feet in front of the mill to the base of the elevator tower, in which is placed a Blake rock breaker with a capacity of 13 tons per hour. The breaker is in an ore pit, the feed being level with the surface, and as fast as the ore is crushed in the breaker it is caught on an endless rubber belt with buckets attached, and elevated to the top of the tower where it is dumped into the ore bin, which has a capacity of 600 tons. At each revolution the belt could carry up a ton, so no matter how fast the ore may be fed to the breaker it can never tax the capacity of the elevator. We saw breaker and elevator in operation, and they worked like a charm. The ore is discharged in the centre of the ore bin, and is automatically distributed both ways, passing through openings down the chutes to the self-feeders. The ore bin is constructed of massive timbers, the sills of which rest on foundations built from the bed rock. It is heavily planked, bolted and braced throughout, and well may it be, as it has to support an enormous weight. Each battery of five stamps is supplied with a self-feeder of the Truro Foundry and Machine Co.'s manufacture, there being ten of these ingenious machines in all, supplied by branch chutes from the five main chutes that lead direct from the ore bin. Batteries. - The batteries, ten in number, of five stamps each, are arranged in groups of two, with passages between each group. The foundations for the mortars are built up from the battery frames, so that there is not a particle of jar from the running of the machinery. Nine of the ten batteries were manufactured by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co., the tenth, the one at the east end, is a Nisen battery, manufactured by the Windsor Foundry and Machine Co., and there will now be a good opportunity to test its merits in direct contact with other styles. The plate tables are the same ones put up by the Truro foundry at Coldstream, and the crushed ore after passing the screens is washed over splash plates down three large copper plates into a mercury trap and then by sluices out of the mill. The battery frames are the same as at Coldstream, but altered to suit Mr. Nissen's plans, being braced by heavy cross timbers to upright framing in front of the batteries, this framing also supporting the one long line of shafting that supplies the power by cross belts and pulleys to each of the batteries. By this system the belting is all overhead out of the way. A pulley at the end of this shafting also drives the elevator and rock- breaker. Rhodes, Curry & Co. did the timbering, which is a guarantee of its superior quality. A partition separates the engine room from the battery room, and here the splendid one hundred and fifty horse power engine with its immense flywheel runs smoothly and noiselessly. It is on a foundation of blocks of sandstone built up from the bed rock, and all the foundations in the building are of the same material. Boiler Room. - The boiler room contains the two one hundred horse power boilers we have before referred to, and the steam capacity is in excess of all possible demands. In belting alone there are some 761 feet in the mill, and, although the intense cold had iced up about everything when the engine was started the machinery worked smoothly without a jar. One great obstacle has been heroically overcome, and that is the want of a natural water supply. To meet this two artesian wells have been bored, one to a depth of 437 feet and the other has now been put down 185 feet. President Neilly informed us that he now has an assured supply of all the water necessary to feed the batteries and run the mill. The work is automatic from the time the ore is fed to the rock breaker, and very few men are required to run it. Ten stamps of the fifty had been set up and had treated a quantity of the ore before the present mill was put up, and these remain in their original position. The company now have a mill that will treat the ore at the minimum of cost, they have millions of tons of conglomerate, just above it, that may be quarried and landed at the rock breaker for say thirty cents a ton, and if - that big if, that yet remains to be proved - the conglomerate will average $2.00 per ton they have a bonanza. It will revolutionize gold mining in this part of the world, and the miles of conglomerates in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be given a value hard to estimate. The proof of the pudding must be in the eating of it. President Neilly is a hustler. He is anywhere and everywhere, and if energy and pluck can command success he will succeed. Mr. Nissen's experience in stamp mill building has had full scope in the construction of the mill, and it is an assured success. Others who have had connection with the work are B. Gladwin, the well known gold miner of Halifax, who has had direct charge of the workmen; also Mr. Taylor, whom we had previously met in the employ of Mr. Woodhouse of Montagu. The amalgamator is young Mr. O'Shaughnessey of Oldham, a most experienced man, who has

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St. Croix Courier - Jul. 9, 1894 The Memramcook Mine.- When two very plausible gentlemen came to St. Stephen a month or two ago with a list of the shareholders in the Memramcook gold mine and a lump of gold, which was alleged to have been taken from the mine, they fortunately were not able to sell to St. Stephen parties much of the stock they were endeavoring to dispose of. Carried away by the prospects of an investment which was alleged to be gilt edged in every particular way, a few were induced to purchase. These have now cause to mourn, for recent developments show that the Memramcook mine is not every thing its promoters alleged it to be, in fact, is no good. The story of the mine is that when the Intercolonial railway was being built, the Memramcook ballast pit was a favorite place for securing ballast for the road. One day a miner happened along and came for where a party of men were loading cars with the 'golden sand'. He was startled to find that there was such a waste going on and at once showed the onlookers the pure metal that had for ages been lying unnoticed beneath the fertile ground of Dorchester. The news spread like wildfire, the farms were deserted, and around every fireside on the stormy evenings that winter might be observed one or more pseudo spectators with microscope and a bucket of 'specimens' searching out the glittering gold from the rubbish. Afterwards speculators secured control, a stamp mill was procured and the stock was hawked around the country so effectively that many business men in the maritime provinces became holders. Lately, however, the work of separating the gold was begun in earnest and it is stated that only two and a half cents from each ton of the material used were realized. As the stockholders were expecting $317 per ton, the difference between the expectation and the realization is somewhat marked. If the experience of the Memramcook shareholders will but teach the men who have had to do with it the uselessness and foolishness of listening to every plausible faker who comes along with a scheme for rapidly becoming wealthy, the lesson taught by it may not prove a too expensive one."

Daily Times - Jul. 14, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine. - A Clean Up Yields Only About Two Cents Instead of the Expected Two Dollars a Ton. - Considerable excitement was created about town yesterday by reports in circulation in regard to the gold mine at Memramcook. It was known that a clean-up as the result of the labors of the past few weeks had been made and while one report gave the result as three dollars per ton, which would pay handsomely, another report placed it at less than three cents. According to the best information available last night, three cents a ton is nearer the correct figure, 1100 tons of quartz, costing to mine and wash perhaps a thousand dollars, yielding a little lump of gold worth about $20. It is needless to say that the stock holders in Moncton are very much disappointed and a determination was expressed by many last night to have satisfaction out of somebody. The Memramcook gold mine, J.B. Neilly, of Halifax, who organized the company, retaining a large block of the stock for his services in promoting the affair, and also furnished the necessary stamp mill, taking in pay the receipts from the sale of the stock, something like thirty thousand dollars. Samples of the quartz taken out of the mine were sent to Nova Scotia and yielded, so it was alleged, over three dollars a ton, and the stockholders would like to know why it is that the same quartz by the same process now gives in actual results less than three cents a ton. This is one of the curiosities of gold mining which some person may be required to reveal in the courts. Recently machinery for extracting the gold by the electrical process was placed in the mine. It was purchased from a Mr. VanHorne, an American miner, who has been for some time in Nova Scotia, and who appears to have had so much faith in the Memramcook gravel pit that he took half the pay for his mill in stock, Neilly paying the other half on the understanding that he was to be reimbursed from the extra yield which the electrical plant would give. In the meantime Neilly is reported to have been actively engaged selling his own stock in various parts of the province, being assisted in the work by well known people in the various localities."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 14, 1894 Memramcook Gold . - The Gold Mine Closed Down! -Is There a Collapse.- A Dorchester Despatch to the Record, dated yesterday, says: - The Memramcook Gold Mine has closed down. A.T. Van Horne, the manager of the Electric milling process is in town today. He says the output of 1,200 tons milled has realized at the rate of 2 1/2 cents or one grain of gold per ton. The original tests showed $3.17 per ton and both Van Horne and O'Shaugnessy the amalgamator, are positive in the assertion that the mine was salted and that there is no gold there. The original stock was 400,000 shares of $1 each and 17 1/2 cents have been paid per share by the stock holders. Speculators around here lose heavily as besides what they had invested in the mine they had bought up all the available mining areas in Dorchester Parish. From the opening of the mine there has been considerable doubt as to whether it contained gold, as the nature of the ground and the location of the find were against it. Experts who have visited the place refused to put money in it on this account, its location outraging all the laws of nature and the doctrines of mineralogy. The gold was found in a gravel pit not on the bed rock as invariably occurs in washings, but all through the mass. The story is told that when the Intercolonial railway was being built this Memramcook gravel pit was a favorite place for securing ballast for the road. One day a miner happened along and came to where a party were loading cars with the golden sand . He was startled to find that there was such a waste going on and at once showed the onlookers the pure metal that had for ages been lying unnoticed beneath the fertile areas of Dorchester. The news spread like wildfire, the farms were deserted and around every fireside in the stormy evenings that winter might be observed one or more pseudo spectators with microscope and a bucket of specimens searching out the glittering gold from rubbish. Some Local Views.- The Transcript on enquiring among local people interested by reason of their investment in the mine, finds an admission that the statements given above are generally correct. A letter received last night from Dorchester by one of the largest of the local investors says:- Too bad about gold mine! Van Horne says only about two and a quarter oz. per ton. He says that the mine was salted. Everything closed down. Other information received is even of a much more angry character and using terms not quite as guarded. Another local investor says that he himself placed some of the conglomerate in barrels, sent it away to Boston to be analyzed and it showed good results, and he has also on several occasions - even as late as May 24 - gone to the mines and panned the conglomerate, showing a large number of sights of gold. It is, however, generally admitted that there is gold there; and that gold has been panned all about that section of the country through different beds of conglomerate on both sides of the river. The strange feature, however, is that the very plates set now show only trifling results. It is to be hoped for the immediate future of the mining industry in this section of the country, that the fears expressed and the despondency now felt will be removed upon a renewed test. The investors have put too much money into the mine to now allow it to be abandoned without another test, which will not cost much comparatively. It may be possible that the yield can be made remunerative though not so profitable as at first represented."

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S.J. Gazette - Jul. 14, 1894 Not Much Gold. - The published report of the present difficulties of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. furnished a topic of conversation on the streets today as quite a large number of gentlemen in this city are interested financially in the matter, and the news they received was not the most encouraging. It appears that in the cleanup made this week a ton of quartz was found to yield but two cents. The amount invested in a stamp mill alone was

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine. - It Proves a Failure, and of Course the Stockholders are Disappointed. - (Special to the Sun) - Moncton, July 13. - There is considerable excitement around today about the reports in regard to the Memramcook gold mine. A clean-up was made this week. One report said the result was three dollars per ton; another report three cents. The latter proved correct, about 1,000 tons of quartz yielding about twenty dollars, or less than two cents per ton. To say that the stockholders are disappointed is putting it mildly. About thirty thousand dollars has been invested in the stamp mill, and sample tested were alleged to have yielded as high as three dollars and seventeen cents per ton. It is likely a meeting of the directors will be summoned at once to consider the situation. It is reported that Mr. Neilly of Halifax, promoter of the mine, has within the last few days been selling the stock all over the provinces. Daniel Murray, travelling agent for VanMeter, Butcher & Co., agricultural implements, was arrested today on a charge of embezzling money of the concern. It is alleged he has collected moneys, of which he has made no returns. [There is quite a large amount of the Memramcook gold mine stock owned in this city]."

Moncton Transcript - Jul. 16, 1894 and Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine.- The Halifax Chronicle today says:- The Memramcook gold mine affair is causing much interest among mining men and speculators. To a Chronicle reporter a practical gold miner expressed his unbelief in the story of the mine being salted. The pay streak, he says, runs in the centre of the conglomerate. It was this that was first tested. The last conglomerate crushed was taken from both sides of the pay streak, hence the failure to find gold."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 16, 1894 A Westmorland gentleman who has no interest in the Memramcook company, but has invested money in the development of other properties in the neighborhood, was seen by the Sun since the report of the failure of the Memramcook test was announced. He says that the tests of material from his property gave about the same results as those which led to the floating of the Memramcook mine. His assays were made by a first class man in Boston. His own interest was not to get a favorable return from the analyst, but an honest return, as he wished to develop the property himself if it was good. This gentleman could not understand the failure to find gold in the conglomerate crushed. He was not yet disposed to accept this result as final, and to take for granted that there is no gold at Memramcook. If it should prove to be the truth it would be a bad thing, for a great many people had spent all the little money they had in the purchase and development of gold mines in Westmorland. It would he thought be well for stockholders not to get into a panic and throw away all they had. Possibly the case might not be as bad as was stated. In any case people might as well

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 16, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine. - It required strong evidence to convince the public that gold in paying quantities could be found at Memramcook, but the evidence was forthcoming in a return from several apparently fair tests on large quantities of material. The actual operation of mines, the purchase of milling machinery and all the signs of serious business had the effect of impressing the public with a measure of confidence. At present some of the persons who made the early tests appear to be mystified over the fact that whereas gold in paying quantities was found in the material crushed and milled by them, no gold is found in the large quantity last put through the mill. Some of the shareholders appear to be still disposed to question the correctness of the late announcement, and express the opinion that the report is an attempt to bear the stock. The advice given by a Westmorland man is for the people who have no Memramcook stock to leave it alone, and for those who have some not to get into a panic and throw it away. This counsel has the merit of safety. A great many people had come to believe in the Memramcook gold field. During last year some $600 was paid to the government for licenses to search or to mine in Westmorland county. These included thousands of acres and were the result of some twenty applications. But the report of the crown lands department for 1893 contains an article on the mining industries of New Brunswick by Professor Bailey in which no very enthusiastic view is taken of these gold fields. This geologist after speaking of the vain search for gold in Charlotte, where according to all signs it might be found, says: During the past year, however, a new departure has been taken in the search for this metal, in consequence of its discovery in the conglomerates of the coal formation in the southern counties. Its existence in similar conglomerates in Nova Scotia was first pointed out many years ago by the late Prof. C.F. Hartt, and more recently works for the crushing of the rock and the separation of the gold contents were erected at Gay's River in that province. The undertaking, however, terminated disastrously. It is impossible, therefore, to contemplate without some misgiving the similar attempts to be made at College Bridge, near Dorchester, in Westmorland. According to the statements furnished us by Mr. A.C. Van Meter of Moncton, a great many practical tests have been made of the rock, and in every case the results have been satisfactory, showing from $2 to $5 per ton. A test of 100 tons was also made on a ten-stamp mill, giving a result of $2 per ton, whereupon the company decided to erect a 50-stamp mill and to proceed with the work in a systematic manner. Professor Bailey then proceeds to show how cheaply the rock can be mined and milled. If the material which has been milled is the same kind of ore as that previously tested the first lots were no doubt salted by some one having an interest in the sale of the stock. There remain such other possibilities as that the testa were all genuine, but that the material is of varying richness or poverty; or that the parties making this last test are not capable or honest. The obvious duty is the investigation of the whole matter in the interest of the general public, and of the mining industry of the province."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 16, 1894 and Moncton Transcript - Jul. 16, 1894 and Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1894 Who Salted It? - Memramcook Gold Mine a Fiasco! - Suspension of Work - What the Officers Say Concerning the Collapse. - (Special to the Sun.) - Dorchester, July 14. - On Thursday night last Mr. Gladwin, manager of the Memramcook gold mine, suspended work and discharged the hands. He had commenced to clean up after crushing 1,200 tons of ore and to his amazement and that of Messrs. O'Shaughnessy and Vanhorne, the amalgamators, found that there was no appreciable gold. They had expected as the result of the crushing about $2,000 in the shining metal; in place of that there was not $20.00. The news of this result was quickly heralded and the stockholders in Sackville, Dorchester and Amherst were deeply chagrined at the result and a great deal of comment of an unfavorable character has arisen as to the conduct of the promoters of the mine. It appears that the property was first leased or held by Messrs. Vanmeter of Moncton, Prince of Truro and Ahearn of Halifax. J.B. Neilly contracted with them to organize a company and raise capital to work it. The company was organized with a capital of $400,000, the original owners retaining $100,000, Mr. Neilly $87,000 and $213,000 being set apart for sale on which to raise capital. This stock was issued to the public at 17 1/2 per cent., paid up. It was arranged that 7 1/2 should be paid at once for the purpose of putting up a mill and testing the property, and if it proved satisfactory the 10 per cent. should be afterwards paid. Mr. Neilly put up a ten-stamp mill. Tests were made as follows: No. 1, 100 tons, no gold. No. 2, 100 tons, no gold. No. 3, 100 tons, $1.86 per ton. No. 4, 12 tons, $3 per ton. No. 5, 31 tons $3.17 per ton. No. 6, 6 tons, $2.78 per ton. On these tests the 10 per cent was paid up and a large mill erected. The results of the first crushing are: No. 7, 1,200 tons, no gold. It is understood that Messrs. Van Horne and O'Shaughnessey, the amalgamators, who made tests 3,4,5,6 and 7 express themselves very freely that there has been some crooked work somewhere. Mr. Gladwin, the manager, who three weeks ago expressed himself very confidently in the presence of a general meeting as to the results, expresses himself very strongly that he has been misled and deceived. No doubt an investigation will be held, and it will be seen who has benefitted by the operations of the company."

Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1894 (Halifax Herald, 16th inst) Despatches published in Saturday's Herald, referring to the Memramcook gold mine, have caused somewhat of a sensation in Halifax, owing to a large number here being interested. Some of those who invested are J.A. Chipman, J.P. Cox, Hon. A.G. Jones, G.A. Pyke, J.C. MacKintosh, A.N. Whitman, William Lithgow, W.H. Covert, Thomas Spry, R. Rosborough, Hessian & Devine,John Peters, George E. Boak, J.W. Crichton. Thomas Spry was interviewed by a Mail reporter to-day. Without hesitating for an instant he denounced the whole thing as a fraud from beginning to end. He had invested his money, and he realized now that it was lost, or, to use his own words, stolen from him. One of the directors was also interviewed. He stated that he signed for many shares after he saw Hon. A.G. Jones and J.C. MacKintosh's names on the list. The proposition at first was to sell 100,000 shares at 7 1/2 cents and erect a ten stamp mill. This would cost $7,500. This was done and 100 tons of gold crushed, yielding $200 worth of gold. A meeting was subsequently held in J.P. Cox's office, at which were present J.A. Chipman, J.P. Cox, G.E. Pyke, Arthur N. Whitman, William Lithgow, J.B. Neily, W.A. Covert, Thomas Spry, J. Devine, John Peters and J.W. Crichton. It was proposed that a 50-stamp mill be purchased. According to the director interviewed by the Mail, Messrs. Foster, Pyke, Cox and Chipman opposed the proposition and advocated that a further test of 300 tons be made with the 10-stamp mill. Some of the Halifax shareholders advocated the sending of Mr. Gladwin to the grounds to make an investigation and report. The meeting, however, decided to purchase the 50-stamp mill, with the result as shown in the despatches referred to. The director also stated to the Mail that the crushing of the 100 tons of quartz with the 10-stamp mill, which yielded $200 worth of gold, was virtually no test. Letter from Mr. Neily: To the Editor Halifax Herald.- Sir,- I have just seen the telegraph reports in the Morning Herald of crushing conglomerate from the Memramcook Gold Mining Co.'s property at College Bridge, which to say the least, is unfair to me. One report says I have sold most all my stock. Such is not the case. I hold now nearly 60,000 shares, 30,000 shares of which I have purchased this year, and on the recommendation of Mr. Vanhorne, who figures in the reports, I purchased and erected at my own expense a five thousand dollar electric process mill. In addition to this, I have spent fully two thousand dollars on the property this year; and to enable me to do so I disposed of some stock for payment of these amounts. I have not seen the manager, therefore cannot say anything further re property; but as yet, judging from the many tests we have, I cannot believe the property is as represented, and to show my faith in the property I am willing to take it from the company and arrange payments at least 50 per cent. on their investment. J.B. Neily."

Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1894The Memramcook Mine. - The letter of Mr. J.B. Neilly to the Halifax Herald, which we publish elsewhere, will have a melancholy interest for the holders of shares in the Memramcook gold mine - those of them at least who put money into it. Several thousand dollars of Moncton capital is invested in this mine, and some effort should be made to ascertain the exact facts in regard to the property. Mr. Neilly's offer to take the property from the company and pay at least fifty per cent on the investment is not a consoling one. The machinery if sold should be worth something while the offer is likely to create in the minds of many shareholders the impression that the property may be of some value after all and that the poor showing in the recent cleanup was the result of dishonest work somwhere. The theory advanced by a Halifax gold miner in regard to a pay streak may be dismissed as worthless. Either the mine was salted for the first tests or the work done recently has been for the purpose of discouraging the stockholders. Doubtless some facts will be forthcoming at the meeting of directors to be held shortly. If the explanations are not satisfactory, a most searching investigation of the operations of the various promoters of the company should be held with a view to the punishment of the parties guilty of fraud if any is found to exist, and if possible the recovery of the money of the shareholders."

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Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 17, 1894 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1894To the Editor of the Halifax Herald: Sir, - I have just seen the telegraph reports in the Montreal Herald of crushing of conglomerate from the Memramcook Gold Mining Co.'s property at College Bridge, which, to say the least is unfair to me. One report says I have sold most all my stock. Such is not the case; I hold now nearly 60,000 shares, 30,000 shares of which I have purchased this year, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Van Horne who figures in the reports, I purchased and erected at my own expense a five thousand dollar electric process mill. In addition to this, I have spent fully two thousand dollars on the property this year; and to enable me to do so I disposed of some stock for payment of these amounts. I have not seen the manager, therefore cannot say anything further re property; but as yet, judging from the many tests we have, I cannot believe the property is as represented, and to show my faith in the property I am willing to take it from the company and arrange payments at

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 17, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine. - Some of the Halifax Men Who are Interested. - The Halifax Chronicle says: The announcement through the despatch in the Chronicle Saturday to the effect that the Memramcook gold mine had shut down, as gold was not found in paying quantities caused quite a commotion in this city, where a great deal of stock is held. Among the Halifax people interested in the mine are J.B. Neilly, W.H. Covert, J.C. McIntosh, Hon. A.G. Jones, J.A. Chipman, John Burgoyne, M.T. Foster, J.P. Cox, G.A. Pyke, A.N. Whitman, William Lithgow, G.E. Boak, R. Rosborough, Thomas Spry, J.F. Devine, John Peters, J. Crichton and others. A shareholder who was seen Saturday said that at the start $100,000 worth of stock was placed, with the understanding that 7 1/2 cents should be paid up and a ten-stamp mill be erected. This was done and the first test - about 100 tons - showed about $200 worth of gold, and the 7 1/2 cents paid up looked like a good investment. It was understood that should the conditions warrant it another payment of 10 cents, making in all 17 1/2 cents, should be made to put in a 50-stamp mill. A meeting of Halifax shareholders was held to consider the question as to whether it was advisable that the mill should be erected. At this meeting Mr. Foster, Mr. Pyke and others advocated waiting until 200 or 300 tons more had been crushed, so that it could be ascertained if the yield of the first crushing was a fair average, or whether it was a low average. It was decided to have Mr. Gladwin, a practical mining man, go over the ground and report if he thought gold could be found in paying quantities, and M.T. Foster was asked to take a place on the managing board, as he understood considerable about mining. He was also requested to withdraw his opposition to the erection of the 50 stamp mill as other shareholders thought it would be a paying investment, which he did. Mr. Gladwin went over the mine and found gold in pannings."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1894 and Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1894 To the Editor of the Halifax Herald. - Sir.- Inotice in your issue of the 16th inst., a letter signed by J.B. Neilly, in re Memramcook Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Amongst other statements made in that letter, I notice that he makes an offer to the stock holders of at least 50 per cent. of the amount paid respectively for the stock of the said company. I have sent Mr. Neilly a letter, stating that I will accept his offer for myself and Ingram B. Shaffner, who desires me to include his stock as well. I will give you this notice so that you will be good enough to put Mr. Neilly's letter on file, that reference may be had thereto at future date, should it be requisite. Trusting that this will be satisfactory to you. J.A. Chipman Halifax, July 16th, 1894"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1894 (Special to the Sun).- Moncton. - July 17. - Referring to Mr. Neilly's offer inthe Halifax Herald to purchase the Memramcook gold mine shares at fifty cents on the dollar, your correspondent is authorized by several Moncton shareholders to say that they will be glad to do business with Mr. Neilly on that basis, and he will have no difficulty in securing stock."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Chignecto Post - Jul. 19, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mines.- Work Stopped.- What theManager Says.- Offer of Mr. Neily.- Opinions of Halifax Stockholders.- investigations Called for.- (SUN 16th inst).- The report of the crown lands department for 1893 contains an article on the mining industries of New Brunswick by Professor Bailey in which no very enthusiastic view is taken of these gold fields. The geologist after speaking of the vain search for gold in Charlotte, where according to all signs it might be found, says: During the past year, however, a new departure has been taken in the search for this metal, in consequence of its discovery in the conglomerates of the coal formation in the southern counties. Its existence in similar conglomerates in Nova Scotia was first pointed out many years ago by the late Prof. C.F. Hartt, and more recently works for the crushing of the rock and the separation of the gold contents were erected on Gay's River in that province. The undertaking, however, terminated disastrously. It is impossible, therefore, to contemplate without some misgiving the similar attempts to be made at College Bridge, near Dorchester, in Westmorland. According to statements furnished us by Mr. A.C. Van Meter of Moncton, a great many practical tests have been made of the rock, and in every case the results have been satisfactory, showing from $2 to $5 per ton. A test of 100 tons was also made on a 10-stamp mill giving a result of $2 per ton, whereupon the company decided to erect a 50-stamp mill and to proceed with the work in a systematic manner. The obvious duty is the investigation of the whole matter in the interests of the general public, and of the mining industry of the province. (Halifax Herald, 16th inst) Despatches published in Saturday's Herald, referring to the Memramcook gold mine, have caused somewhat of a sensation in Halifax, owing to a large number here being interested. Some of those who invested are J.A. Chipman, J.P. Cox, Hon. A.G. Jones, G.A. Pyke, J.C. MacKintosh, A.N. Whitman, William Lithgow, W.H. Covert, Thomas Spry, R. Rosborough, Hessian & Devine, John Peters, George E. Boak, J.W. Crichton. Thomas Spry was interviewed by a Mail reporter to-day. Without hesitating for an instant he denounced the whole thing as a fraud from beginning to end. He had invested his money, and he realized now that it was lost, or, to use his own words, stolen from him. One of the directors was also interviewed. He stated that he signed for many shares after he saw Hon. A.G. Jones and J.C. MacKintosh's names on the list. The proposition at first was to sell 100,000 shares at 7 1/2 cents and erect a ten stamp mill. This would cost $7,500. This was done and 100 tons of gold crushed, yielding $200 worth of gold. A meeting was subsequently held in J.P. Cox's office, at which were present J.A. Chipman, J.P. Cox, G.E. Pyke, Arthur N. Whitman, William Lithgow, J.B. Neily, W.A. Covert, Thomas Spry, J. Devine, John Peters and J.W. Crichton. It was proposed that a 50-stamp mill be purchased. According to the director interviewed by the Mail, Messrs. Foster, Pyke, Cox and Chipman opposed the proposition and advocated that a further test of 300 tons be made with the 10-stamp mill. Some of the Halifax shareholders advocated the sending of Mr. Gladwin to the grounds to make an investigation and report. The meeting, however, decided to purchase the 50-stamp mill, with the result as shown in the despatches referred to. The director also stated to the Mail that the crushing of the 100 tons of quartz with the 10-stamp mill, which yielded $200 worth of gold, was virtually no test. Letter from Mr. Neily: To the Editor Halifax Herald.- Sir,- I have just seen the telegraph reports in the Morning Herald of crushing conglomerate from the Memramcook Gold Mining Co.'s property at College Bridge, which to say the least, is unfair to me. One report says I have sold most all my stock. Such is not the case. I hold now nearly 60,000 shares, 30,000 shares of which I have purchased this year, and on the recommendation of Mr. Vanhorne, who figures in the reports, I purchased and erected at my own expense a five thousand dollar electric process mill. In addition to this, I have spent fully two thousand dollars on the property this year; and to enable me to do so I disposed of some stock for payment of these amounts. I have not seen the manager, therefore cannot say anything further re property; but as yet, judging from the many tests we have, I cannot believe the property is as represented, and to show my faith in the property I am willing to take it from the company and arrange payments at

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 19, 1894 The Memramcook gold mine has become an utterfailure, and it is freely stated that the property was salted so as to give a few a chance to make a haul."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 20, 1894 and Daily Times - Jul. 20, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine. - Meeting of the Directors Thursday Afternoon. - The Managers Submit Their Report on the Mine. - What Mr. Shaugnessy Thinks of the Matter. - A meeting of the directors of Memramcook Gold Mining company was held at College Bridge yesterday. There were present Mr. Creighton, representing Mr. Whiteman of Halifax; Prince of Truro; Campbell and Fowler of Sackville; J.W.Y. Smith of Moncton; Logan of Amherst and President Neilly. After a free and general talk, it was decided to hear the report of the manager M.D. Gladwin of Halifax. He reported verbally that he had commenced to crush on the 6th of June, and worked on an average 15 stamps per day of the fifty in the mill, there not being sufficient belt power or water to run to full capacity. He stopped crushing on the 12th of July, making 36 days work. He crushed on an average 31 tons per day or a total of 960 tons. About eight days after the mill had commenced crushing J. O'Shaughnessy showed him the plates and said they looked very well. He was asked the same thing at different times and said they looked even better than last summer. Mr. Gladwin, in reply to Mayor Sumner of Moncton, said he did not see anything wrong with the mill. As far as general working was concerned he thought it a good mill. He thought they had as good an amalgamator as could be got, and there was no chance of gold being removed from plates except by the knowledge of the chief amalgamator. He was convinced that the gold was not in the material crushed of late. This was practical working, not a test. He thought there was gold in the quartz tested last year. He further said he was at the mine last year in the interest of the Halifax shareholders. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was the amalgamator last year when the tests were made. The material used in the recent crushing was being taken from the same place, or nearly, as that crushed last year. He did not think there was gold in paying quantities in the mine. When he found that the gold was not panning out he stopped the work and told parties outside to that effect, as he considered it right to do so. Last year the gold came out of the mine in paying quantities. Under the same conditions this year the gold did not appear. He believed the tests were tampered with, but it was beyond his knowledge how the gold was secured in the tests made at Boston, Oldham and Windsor. He did not know where the ore tested came from. It was alleged to have been taken from the Memramcook mine but he did not think the gold shown in these tests could have been secured from the ore from the Memramcook mine. Being asked if he would make further tests, he said he would have nothing more to do with it, as he had no confidence in it. Mr. Van Horne, who is the builder of the electric mill erected this spring, in an answer to questions put by Mr. Neilly, stated that he had received a carload of conglomerates about October 1st, 1893, at Windsor. It lay there until about 15th February. A Mr. Wiswell made several tests from five to and ten pound lots, getting about three dollars per ton, but in the opinion these tests were reliable. He made a test about 15th February of about twelve tons and secured $3.17 per ton. Mr. O'Shaugnessy made a test about this time and secured about $2 a ton. Afterwards Mr. Neilly sent on about three tons more to make a further test, and without Mr. Gladwin they ran it through the mill and secured about $3 per ton. Mr. Neilly here asked Mr. Van Horne how he thought the gold came to be in his lot and not in the ore recently crushed. Mr. Van Horne said he could not understand that. He felt confident, however, that if there was gold at Memramcook now, this mill would have found it. He had crushed 112 tons in the electric mill during recent crushing and made 3 pennyweights and 1 grain. He was satisfied this is all there was in it. He made no test at the mine. After crushing this 112 tons, he crushed seven tons more very slowly and carefully, but got nothing. Then another lot of ten tons with not a result. He said it looked as though the test had been salted . He used the same process at the mine as in the tests. He did not think any material from the mine would give the same result as the test. He thought the bank had been thoroughly tested. Mr. O'Shaugnessy, the chief amalgamator, said that from the test made last summer he secured gold. During the recent crushing at the mine he did not. If the gold had been in the material at the mine he was sure he would have got it. The gold got from the tests last summer was fine milling gold. In reply to a question Mr. Shaughnessy said that the mine could, easily be salted . He did not think there was gold in paying quantities in the mine. He was sure if it was there it would have been secured. After further talk the directors proceeded to get an account of the expenses of the recent operations, amounting in all to about $2,406.55, for which there had been no provisions made, as it was expected to pay the expenses from crushings. Mr. Neilly wanted the directors to make a note for this amount, but after some discussion Messrs. Smith, Fowler and Sumner were appointed a committee to see if the amount could be raised on the mill. Mr. Neilly said he still had faith in the mine, and thinks further tests should be made, but the

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 21, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine, about which there has been much sensation, and a stamp mill in which $30,000 were recently invested, turns out a failure."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Progress - Jul. 21, 1894 The Gold Was Not In It. - The mine at Memramcookproves a failure.- The only money in it is what the stockholders put in - The Amalgamator says the Test was salted . A serious charge that calls for an explanation. When Progress printed an expose of the gold mining fever, in Westmorland county a few weeks ago with particular reference to the mine discovered and placed before the public by that astute promoter J.B. Neilly, there was considerable indignation not only among those interested in the venture, but, those who had been approached and considered the project in a favorable light, disliked to have such a promising investment as this appeared to be criticized in this plain and damaging state. But the result has proved that Progress is right as usual and that the Memramcook gold mine, so called, in which there are more provincialists than one cares to contemplate, has been a fake . The promoter, Mr. J.B. Neilly, has been successful in placing upon the market a bank of earth and stone in which there is hardly the shadow of a trace of gold. Perhaps it is remarkable that a man of this sort, not of polished manners but possessing a persuasive persistence that is hard to resist, could come into a city like St. John and induce so many level headed men who have made their money by their astuteness and caution to put their hard earned dollars into this hole in the ground. That he succeeded in doing so is beyond question and it would be surprising if the list of people who were persuaded was made public. After Mr. Neilly had done those people with whom he was acquainted, and was looking about for more to whom he could present this promising investment, he hit upon a young man who is fairly well known in this city and province. Mr. McQueen, it is hardly necessary to say, was once an M.P.P. He represented the noble country of Westmorland in the local house. Whether the secret of his success in this by-election was the result of his promising appearance, his youth, or his easy and gentle manners it is hardly worth while considering now, but it is certain that the hard headed promoter Mr. Neilly saw something in him that was likely to aid him in his enterprise. So Mr. McQueen became Mr. Neilly's companion. He was his guide, as it were, to the monied men of the province. These things are done easier sometimes by two than one. Mr. McQueen posing as the introducer of the talker and persuader - a disinterested one, of course! - could well afford to utter a word of corroboration and commendation at times when the argument of his companion seemed to need support. This mine was situated in his native county and he knew all about it and other mines in that vicinity. He laughed at criticism of Progress when it was pointed out, and thought it a good joke, though it might prove a damaging one, and he spoke of one of the backers in another enterprise of a similar character who was inclined to go slower after he had read it. But that was fixed all right and the money came again. But the bomb shell has burst - burst before all of the stock was sold - too soon perhaps for the promoter, but too late for the tempted shareholders who imagined that they had a bargain in this mine in the east, who placed all the faith in the world in the report of the tests that were placed before them, but who did not stop to imagine whether the ore the tests were made from came from Memramcook or Colorado. The fact that the tests were there, that So and So and So and So attached their names to a document saying that there was so much gold in so much ore seems to have been all the assurance that these gentlemen needed to become members of the company. The one curious part about the business however was the low figure at which the stock was floated. There was enough of it no doubt to enable it to be sold at a much less figure; but seventeen and a half cents is not much to ask for stock in a gold mine. One gentleman in this city who had been persuaded to take 1000 shares and paid $117.00 for them talked with Progress a few days ago. At that time he hoped for a better report and did not think that the people who had taken stock should get in a panic about it. Still it was quite evident that he was talking against his own conviction and making the best of it. Even he expressed surprise that a stranger was able to come to this city and interest people in such a uncertain ventures, get their names and their cash, while a citizen with any industrial project needing a dollar behind it found it well nigh impossible to form a company. But to return to Neilly's gold mine. Since the report went forth that there was no gold in the quartz, Mr. Neilly has been heard from. He was in Halifax and he at once dropped into a newspaper office and offered to take any one's stock at 50 cents on the dollar which would mean eight and three quarter cents on the dollar - half of what was paid. He must have been surprised to see how promptly several of the stockholders were to take him at his word, but there is no record that the stock has been transferred. There is a record, however, of a director's meeting which was held at Memramcook. President Neilly was there. So was Mr. J.W.Y. Smith and Mayor Sumner and a Mr. Fowler, of Sackville, and Mr. Creighton and Mr. Logan. Besides these, two gentlemen with well known names, Van Horne and O'Shaughnessy - no relation to the C.P.R. gentlemen - were also on hand, and it may be said that their contributions to the history of this mine furnish plenty of food for the thoughts of people who are ever asked to invest in a similar venture. Mr. Van Horne did not hesitate to express his opinion that the previous tests - those upon which the stock was canvassed and taken - were salted . This word in mining parlance means much. There are so many ways to salt a mine that it would take columns to explain how easily the thing is done. This time however the test appears, in the opinion of Mr. Van Horne, to have been tampered with. The question of who would tamper with it and in whose interests it was tampered with must be left to the stock holders. They will find ample room to investigate. Manager Gladwin was of the same opinion. There might be gold in the quartz at Memramcook but it wasn't there in such quantities as they had been led to believe. There was something pathetic in the way he told his story; how careful they had been and after crushing nearly 1000 tons of ore the disappointment they had met with. Then Mr. Van Horne spoke of crushing 112 tons and only finding three pennyweights and one grain of the precious metal. In spite of all these reports President Neilly pretended to have faith in the ill starred venture. He wanted the directors to make a note to cover the deficit - some $2400, but these gentlemen kept firm hold of their caution and instead of doing this appointed a committee to try and sell the new stamp mill and thus liquidate the liability. For the benefit of those who failed to profit by the advice extended to them in a jocular and yet earnest view in these columns some weeks ago a portion of it is reprinted. It gives an idea of how the mines were discovered and the local feeling over the matter which is, after all, the truest indicator: Returning to Dorchester, the people here occupy the most of their time discovering mines. It is considered a dull day when a mine is not discovered. I came nearly being a mine owner myself last fall. A local company were taking up a property and offered to let me in on the ground floor as they called it for $700. Being out of funds I had to let it slip me. How true the words There is a tide in the affairs of men, etc., etc. A number of years ago Albertite coal cropped out at Beliveau Village, Dorchester, and a strong company was formed and spent a lot of money to procure a few pounds of it. Later copper cropped up in the vicinity of Dorchester and an American company and a local syndicate vied with each other for its possession. They went chasing each other around with special trains and finally the American company got the copper properties, thus securing another of what should be a Canadian heritage. The Americans built some fine buildings, put up a mill and took four kerosene casks of ore away with them. The latest developments are, as you of course know, the gold mines of Memramcook, Gouldville and other points in this parish: the discovery that gold existed here was made by a medical gentleman an adept in the manipulation of the hazel rod. He had been prodding around Nova Scotia and other parts of New Brunswick with indifferent success, and finally he ran against this conglomerate . It is stated the pay dirt was formerly used for ballast on the I.C.R. and that the electricity generated on the wheels and friction took up the precious metal and adhered it to the wheels and that a wheel scraper in the car shop at Moncton had been secretly scraping it off and growing rich. The beauty about these mines is, that the gold runs all alike through the conglomerate, thereby assuring one of a steady output and none of that uncertainty experienced in placer mining and nugget out- crop. Mr. J.B. Neilly of Halifax is the chief promoter of the property at Memramcook and is now making a tour of New Brunswick accompanied by an ex-M.P.P. who is an interesting talker but at present out of a political job. They are disposing of shares, it being their idea that when you have a good thing you should pass it around for the general good. Joe Gould, an Acadian resident of Gouldville, called on me the other day and after getting the loan of a dime wherewith to buy Havelock water , intimated that on his next visit to town he was going to put me on to a gold mine. He had had a dream, he only wanted have another dream at it before telling me about it. If any of your readers want to go into the gold business come to Dorchester. It is enjoyable, refreshing and exhilarating employment. Joe Gould says the Gouldville party last year had a perfect round of picnics and that the vicinity of the mine where they had the old Frenchman digging, is strewn with the exterior covering of Buchanan enough he says to patch a sheol a mile. Joe uses the

Progress - Jul. 21, 1894 Some Halifax Men Bitter. - Persuasive Mr. NeilyGot Some Stock Taken There. - Halifax, July 19. - The Memramcook gold mine has furnished a prominent topic of conversation this week. The methods of the promoters and the result of the recent test are both remarkable. The names of two prominent business men which were held out as sanguine investors in the stock had the effect of inducing a large number of people of smaller means to take hold of the enterprise. The story of how Hon. A.G. Jones was drawn into Memramcook would furnish interesting reading, and almost equally so would be the narration of how J.C. Mackintosh became a heavy shareholder. The stock is scattered round quite promiscuously in Halifax. There is not a good chance that shareholders will ever realize much out of their one, and two, or ten thousand shares, which they paid for at 17 1/2 cents. But after all people here have often lost much and far more in other enterprises than such gold mining. Original holders of stock in some sugar refineries, cotton factories and fire assurance companies are not much better off. It is a fact that there has, since gold was discovered in Nova Scotia, been ten times as much lost in prospecting and bad management as has since then been made from lucky finds. The history of gold mining in these parts has been that where one man made anything ten men have lost. The business is deceptive. A gold mine owned largely by Truro people and which puffs in the newspapers would have led the reader and investor to think meant hundreds of thousands to the investors, sold not long ago for a paltry $1,600. Memramcook is not so very bad in comparison, even though, as stated, it turns out 2 cents instead of $2 a ton. A word of caution just here may prove not inopportune. A syndicate of New Brunswick men is being interested in gold mine properties in Nova Scotia and a meeting was recently held at Amherst. It would be a good idea for those people, as also for all others, to investigate very carefully the history of mines offered them before investing their spare dollars."

Daily Times - Jul. 25, 1894A Halifax Man's Opinion of the Memramcook Gold Mine: Mr. Crichton Interviewed. - (Halifax Herald). - James W. Crichton, of this city, had some shares in the Memramcook Gold Mine. He attended the meeting of the directors there the other day. Mr. Crichton says the meeting was unanimous in deciding to raise $2,000. Twenty-four hundred is required to pay off outstanding indebtedness and $400 is to be expended on one more thorough test of the ore. Mr. Crichton lost some money in the venture. He takes the loss with the philosophy of a speculator. Sometimes he expects to draw a blank. Mr. Crichton can see many circumstances in connection with the Memramcook gold mine that go to show that there was no fraud in the thing. He knew that conglomerate was not favorably regarded in this country, but at the same time believed that a conglomerate mine in Alaska is fabulously rich. On the other hand Mr. Crichton says it is a poor explanation of the worthless character of the quartz, to say they were salted. He himself thought it was incredible for one man to follow through a dozen different tests, and at different localities, and successfully salt it without the aid of a confederate. Some quartz was crushed at Oldham, some at Windsor, and there were many private assays made on the property. Mr. Crichton thinks according to J.B. Neilly's information, that Mr. Neilly made some money out of the business. Mr. Neilly admits he is in pocket. In the first place he gave the original owners of the property $7,000 one dollar shares, and retained 313,000 shares himself. If he sold 250,600 of these at 17« cents a piece, by that he obtained $43,750. Mr. Crichton does not know the amount of Mr. Neilly's expenditure. Mr. Crichton talked at length about the difficulty salting the different car load tests that were made, taking into consideration the many shifts of the ore in transportation from the mine to the mills at Oldham and Windsor. It could only be accomplished by the aid of a confederate following the ore, and he might peach at any time. Gold dust would not do to scatter on a pile of ore if one man was working alone, because it would be lost on the transportation of ore from one place to another. When the test of ore was made at Oldham the stuff turned out $1.90 a ton. The quartz were brought from Memramcook and handled two or three times. Sights would have to be driven into crevices of the quartz in Mr. Crichton's way of thinking. Another thing that operated in Mr. Crichton's mind as against the salting idea was the fact that Mr. Neilly had made a large expenditure of from $5,000 to $6,000 last spring, that his contract did not call for. But above all, in Mr. Crichton's estimation stands the fact that Mr. Gladwin, manager at the mine, who represented the Halifax shareholders during the tests that were made at the mine last fall, made several private mortars of the material at that time for his own satisfaction, which he told the shareholders at a subsequent meeting gave as good if not better results than the mill tests. To sum up Mr. Crichton's views on the matter, he looks on the Memramcook fizzle as a complete mystery. His conversation had an undoubted tendency toward exonerating the promoter."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Richibucto Review - Jul. 26, 1894 Mining Frauds. - The collapse of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company, and the conviction entertained by many of the unfortunate stockholders, that the mine was salted for the preliminary tests, seem to call for a searching enquiry into the facts and if the result justifies it, prompt prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties. It is not the first time in the history of the Province that people who have by industry and economy saved a little money, have been induced, by smooth tongued and adroit speculators, and the use of the names of prominent public men, who have perhaps unwittingly lent themselves to the schemes, to invest their small savings in similar ventures, only to find that they have lost every dollar. This may not be the result in the Memramcook mine, but at present it looks very much like it. The capital was $50,000, and stock sold at 17 1/2 cents on the dollar. Some $20,000 was spent on the mill and machinery, and now the cleanup of some 1200 tons of quartz has yielded only two cents per ton. Mr. J.B. Neilly of Halifax, the promoter of the company has recently been touring it through the Province, accompanied by Mr. J.A. McQueen, ex-M.P.P., and disposing of a considerable quantity of stock on very liberal terms, taking in exchange, where money could not be had, carriages, merchandize, etc. These gentlemen may have supposed they were engaged in a legitimate business, but the unfortunate stockholders do not, if reports are true, entertain that opinion. They may themselves have been the victims of misplaced confidence. If so they owe it to themselves and the innocent persons whose money they obtained, to promote a searching enquiry into the whole business."

L'Evangeline - Jul. 26, 1894 Il regne beaucoup d'excitation a Memramcook, par suite de certaines nouvelles qui circulent au sujet de la mine d'or. On a faite le nettoyage du minerai et d'apres certains rapports on n'aurait retire que 3 cents d'or par tonne de quartz. Les actionnaires sont desappointes et il est probable que les directeurs de la compagnie auront prochainement une assemblee pour examiner la situation."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 26, 1894 Halifax Herald says: J. B. Neily says the published reports of the meeting of the Memramcook mine directors were not complete, and were partially inaccurate. He is preparing for publication a full report of the results of all the tests since he's had anything to do with the mine. This statement will be looked forward to with much interest, and will appear in the Herald about Wednesday."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1894 Memramcook. - Mr. Neilly is having his tools taken away from the gold mine to Halifax. He has many admirers (?) here."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 26, 1894 The Memramcook gold mining company, whose mineral suddenly took to itself wings, has decided to pay up bills, and at another meeting will determine whether it is advisable to make any further tests or not."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Halifax Herald - Jul. 27, 1894 and Daily Times - Jul. 27-28, 1894 J.B. Neily's Explanation.- On what Bright Anticipations were Based.- The reports of the Boston Assayist and Mr. Gladwin and others.- To The Editor of the Halifax Herald: SIR-- My attention has been called to some articles published in a number of newspapers here, and in different places re Memramcook mines, and although I am not anxious at any time to enter upon discussions publicly, yet in this instance as promoter, and president of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Ltd., I feel it my duty to place before the public full reports of the working of the mines in as plain, truthful and practical a manner as is demanded by the public. I will therefore endeavour under the circumstances to be concise and give as full an account as the situation demands, from the time I became connected with the enterprise. I regret that I shall be compelled to mention a number of names of prominent persons, who have had some connection with the property, its crushing and assay tests, etc., etc., and if in any way I do not represent them fairly I will be pleased to make corrections, but in regard to my transactions I shall be very positive in stating the exact facts, whether they are detrimental to me or in my favor. About the first of November, 1892, I met one of the original owners of the Memramcook property and he informed me about it, stating that there had been a large number of mortar tests of the conglomerate, and that they tested as high as $14 to the ton. Among the parties named who made the mortar tests were Colonel Taylor, of New York, and A.C. VanMeter, of Moncton, also James Thompson, of South Uniacke, who had made the tests, as I was informed, for Messrs. H.H. Bell, and Andrew Jack, of Halifax. The tests made by Mr. Thompson, I was informed, were so far satisfactory that negotiations for an agreement were entered into by the original owners and Messrs. Bell and Jack, to put up a 50-stamp mill on the property, but owing to Messrs. Bell and Jack requiring 51-100 of the property, one of the original owners refused to sign the agreement. Messrs. Bell and Jack inform me that these conditions were that further tests were to be made in Mr. Thompson's mill at South Uniacke, in any quantity they might desire. Should these tests prove satisfactory they and their associates were to erect a five stamp mill on the property. If the deposit paid to work with this mill additional stamps were to be put up as the results justified. After considering the matter for a time, I offered to carry out nearly a similar agreement to Messrs. Bell and Jack's, providing the property would warrant it. The principal condition was that one or two car loads of the conglomerate should be obtained and forwarded to J.E. Hardman, and crushed in his mill at Oldham. My reason for having sent it to Mr. Hardman was that he is considered to be the highest authority in gold-mining in the province of Nova Scotia. About the last of December, 1892, I sent H.E. Taylor to the property, and he took out about thirty tons from the lowest streaks, and loaded 17 1/4 tons on a car, and sent it about 135 miles to J.E. Hardman, Enfield Station, with whom I had made arrangements to crush it. Mr. Hardman had it hauled to his mill, some four miles distant from the station, and crushed. The result was 1 oz. and 9 dwts. of gold. After receiving a report of the result, I wrote to Mr. Hardman under date of January 28th, 1893, and asked him the following questions: Knowing that you can advise me in re conglomerate better than any person else, I would like to ask you a few questions. Do you think if it was crushed in the summer time when the water is warm, we would get a better yield? Answer - Re conglomerate, I do not think that the yield would have been any greater had it been crushed in summer, as the water is heated, before going into the batteries. Question - Do you think if the mill was run slower owing to the fineness of the gold that we would have received more? Answer - If the mill had been run slower, the yield would certainly not have been increased; it would, if anything, been a little less. Question - Do you think if a concentrator was used we would have received more? Answer - If the concentrator had been used you would not have got any more free gold, but have gotten some concentrates, that would have been profitable. This point, however, can only be determined by trial. Question - Taking the three things together, how much more gold could be saved? Answer - I do not think any more free gold could have been obtained by stamping than was gotten out. Question - Some say that we may possibly have received more gold off the plates, than there was in the conglomerate, if you will kindly give me this information, I will consider it a favor. Answer - The gold that was given you was all from your rock. You received no gold from the plates, which were scraped and prepared by myself, before crushing your lot. Since Mr. Hardman crushed this lot of conglomerate, I have seen him several times, and he said to me that he did not give me all the gold that was in the conglomerate. He gave me all there was in the battery and on the V plate, but did not scrape the aprons or large plates. The reason he assigned was that if a new mill was erected on the property, we would not likely be able to save more gold than he allowed me. This lot above referred to I think was crushed between the 16th and 20th January, 1893, and I became connected with the property, about the end of February, 1893, and on the 3rd of March, I entered into an agreement with parties offering to take stock as per agreement. AGREEMENT IN FULL This agreement, made and entered into this 3rd day of March, 1893, A.D. between Joel B. Neily, of the city of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, merchant, of the first part, and all such other parties who shall become parties thereto, of the second part. Whereas said Joel B. Neily as secured by assignment to him a valuable mining right and lease or license for twenty five years from the government of New Brunswick, to mine gold in a certain property, comprising three hundred and seventy acres of land at Memramcook, in Westmorland County, province aforesaid, and has agreed with the parties who have transferred the same to him, to secure an act from the New Brunswick legislature to incorporate a company, to be called the Memramcook Gold Mining Company Limited, and erect at his own expense a ten stamp mill on said property, for the purpose of further thoroughly testing said property; and has provided therein, that, the said ten stamp mill and improvements placed by him thereon, shall be, until the success of the venture is assured, and a fifty stamp mill is directed by the said company, to be erected on said property, held for the benefit of those who buy stock from him, the said Joel B. Neily,- Now this agreement witnesseth, That the said Joel B. Neily, agrees to sell to the several parties who shall execute this agreement, and they and each of them for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, agree to buy from the said Joel B. Neily the number of shares of one dollar each, set opposite their respective names, to be issued by the said The Memramcook Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the price or sum of seventeen and one half cents for each share of one dollar to be paid to said Joel B. Neily, his executors, administrators, or assigns, by said purchasers as follows: Seven and one half cents on the execution of this agreement, an additional sum of five cents, per share, when the company shall deem it advisable to order the erection of a modern fifty stamp mill on said property, and the balance of five cents, per share, when the said modern fifty stamp mill is completed and erected on said property to the satisfaction of said company. And the said Joel B. Neily, for himself, his executors and administrators, hereby undertakes and agrees to transfer duly issued shares to the persons who execute this agreement as soon after the organization of said company as possible. But it is hereby agreed and fully understood that the said Joel B. Neily shall not call for any further or additional payment for or on account of said shares beyond seven and one half cents per share paid herewith, unless said company shall deem it advisable to order the erection on said property of said fifty stamp mill. And it is hereby further agreed, That said Joel B. Neily shall, in the event of this venture proving unprofitable, stand possessed of the proceeds of the sale of said ten stamp mill to pay the same to the purchasers of said shares in proportion to the amounts they pay therefor. About the 13th of March, I obtained the name of Hippolite Cormier, the owner of the land where the mill now stands, and wrote him to put up 5 bbls. of the conglomerate, the same as sent to Mr. Hardman, and forward it to Prof. Arthur Benjamin Browne, of Boston, which he did, and I might say, that I never saw a pound of this lot, or the lot sent to Mr. Hardman. Through some error of the freight agent of the steamer at Boston, Prof. Browne did not receive the ore for about three months afterwards, when he had it crushed, and sent the following report, dated June 12th, 1893, Mr. J.B. Neily, Sir,- I have made a careful mill test of the five barrels of ore sent me, and now desire to report as follows:- The ore was crushed to 40 mesh and carefully sampled. Average of triplicate assay 9.24 oz, $4.96 per ton. Saving on plates $3.72 per ton, showing a loss in the tailings of $1.24 per ton, or 25 per cent. Another portion of the ore was milled to 60 mesh, which showed a saving of $4.18 per ton or a trifle more than 84 per cent. Careful triplicate assay of the tailings taken from the end of the plates every five minutes during the run showed a loss of 41 cents. The tailings from both the above tests were passed through a settler and assays of the settlings carefully made, showing a value of $1.92 per ton at 40 mesh, and $1.24 per ton at 60 mesh. The amounts saved by the amalgam in the mill, were small, the greater being in the treatment at 60 mesh, when a value of 35 cents, per ton was saved, or less than 10 per cent, while over 90 per cent of all gold saved was held by the amalgam on the 5 by 2 and a half feet of plate surface inclined inch to the linear foot. From the foregoing I deduct the following:- 1st - The gold is fine and evenly distributed through the mass so that pulverizing to not less than 60 mesh is imperative in order to liberate the metal from the rock, while a still finer degree of communition would be advantageous, provided it was consistent with economy. 2nd - That blankets, settlers, pans, buddles, and the like are not needed in the treatment of this ore, inasmuch as, although fine, the gold is heavy and will be caught by properly arranged plates. 3rd - The amount of amalgamated plate crushed must be great in proportion to the ore crushed, as a test at a greater rate of speed than the foregoing failed to save a fair proportion of the gold. I would recommend that for the treatment of one ton per hour, at least 100 square feet of plate surface be employed, as I believe it absolutely essential that the ore travel in a thin film over the amalgamated surface. Aside from the foregoing there seems to be no difficulty in saving a fair value, and I believe that good mill work will yield gratifying results. Respectfully submitted, (Sgd.) Arthur Benj. Browne On the 3rd of March an agreement having been entered into to form a company to consist of 400,000 shares of $1 each, and a prospectus printed based entirely on the result obtained from the 17 1/4 crushed by Mr. Hardman. I began selling stock at 17 1/2c a share fully paid up and non-assessable, and continued selling until some time in July, when I discontinued selling the stock, having then disposed of about 22,000 shares. 7 1/2c per share as you will see, was to be applied for the ten-stamp mill, making the tests and the organization of the company, and the ten cents per share for the erecting of the fifty stamp mill. I built a ten stamp mill on the property, and made a number of tests as you will see by Messrs. Gladwin and O'Shaughnessy' reports. MR. B. GLADWINS' REPORT. Gentlemen.- I beg to submit to you this report of test of conglomerate made in Memramcook by undersigned. Commenced crushing July 13th, 1893, Herbert McDonald, amalgamator crushed 50 tons, cleaned up on 26th July. Gold in this lot all lost. This was on account of bad water, containing both vegetable and other decayed matter. It was impossible to save gold with such water. Lost nearly all the mercury used in this lot, which flowered and floated away in greasy water. This lot taken 100 feet north of mill. Commenced crushing second lot July 26th, George Anderson, amalgamator, crushing 43 tons before cleaning up. Gold none. The reason of this can easily be explained, the amalgamator not understanding his business, and using chemicals which he knew nothing about. This lot obtained 200 feet south of mill. Commenced crushing third lot, August 24th, L.J. O'Shaugnessy amalgamator; run through 25 tons; obtained 150 feet north of mill, from bank between Nos. 1 and 2 lots. Gold from this test 2 ozs. 2 dwt. 1 gr. Test No. 4, taken 100 feet north of mill, same place as No. 1 was taken from. Gold from this lot - 2 oz. 10 dwt. 17 gr. retorted. Test No. 5 taken 220 feet north of mill. Gold from this lot - 2 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr. retorted. Test No. 6 taken from 260 feet north of mill. Gold from this lot - 2 oz. 18 dwt. 18gr. retorted. These last four tests come from 25 tons each, giving returns as above, come from using clean water, clean silver and common sense. Total weight of gold from last 100 tons, smelted gold 9 oz. 18 dwt. 12 gr., at $19 per oz, $188.58, or $1.88 1/2 per ton. MR. L.J. O'SHAUGNESSY'S REPORT I arrived at College Bridge, p.m. August 22nd. Examined the mill. Found she required a few alterations in order to do what I considered good work. Completed alterations at noon, August 24th. Commenced crushing - Test No. 1 taken from a spot about 140 feet south of northern end of trench or cutting, and about sixteen feet below the grassroots and cleaned up twenty-five ton test, August 29th. Result: Weight of amalgam 5 oz. 4 dwts 15 grs; retorted gold 2 oz. 2 dwts, 1 gr. Started test No. 2 at once. Taken from a spot eighty feet south of that from which No. 1 had been taken, and about the same distance from surface. Result: 5 oz. 8 dwts. 19 grs. Amalgam: 2 ozs. 10 dwts. and 2 gr., retort gold. No tons, 25, cleaned up September 2nd. Started test No. 3, taken from a spot eighty feet north of that from which No. 1 had been taken, and about the same distance from the surface. Weight of quartz, 25 tons. Result: Amalgam, 5 oz. 12 dwts. and 2 grs. Retort gold: 2 oz. 12 dwts. 8 grs. Date of clean up September 6th. Started test No. 4, 25 tons, taken from northern end of cutting about five feet from surface. Result: Amalgam 8 oz. 4 grs. Retort gold: 2 oz. 18 dwts. and 18 grs. September 9th, 1893. Total weight of amalgam from four tests - 100 tons in all, equal to 24 ozs, 5 dwts. and 6 grs. Total weight of retort gold, 10 oz. 1 dwt. and 20 grs. Total weight of smelted gold, 9 oz. 18 dwts. and 12 grs. I ran my stamp at a speed of eighty-seven drops per minute, and by feeding very carefully could crush five tons in ten hours, with five stamps. I found it impossible to obtain the desired speed of 100 drops per minute, and feel confident, that with a speed of 100, five stamps can crush with ease 6 tons per ten hours. It will be noticed that test No. 1 is poorest, and result from test No. 4 is the richest of the four. This apparent difference in the value of the ore is explained by the fact, that I considered it necessary to have some gold from No. 1 on my V plate, and splash plates, and test No. 4 being a final clean up this gold was removed, and the clean up made very thoroughly in all particulars. This increasing yield from No. 4 I consider the gold uniformly distributed through the whole four tested. I discovered that cement and quartz pebbles carried gold. I called the shareholders together on the 15th of September to receive the report of the crushing of the mill on the company's property, and to decide upon the advisability of erecting a fifty stamp mill. After receiving the reports, above mentioned, the company advised me to build the fifty stamp mill, and authorized payment of 5c. per share. The mill was to be built under the supervision of a competent architect at my expense, and Mr. G.H. Nissen was selected to prepare the plans, and I commenced to build the mill, with Mr. B. Gladwin as manager, about the 1st of October, 1893, and completed it about the 10th of January, 1894, when I spent about $500 in trying to crush 400 tons of the conglomerate, but owing to the very cold weather at that time, and the mill being so full of frost, I was obliged to abandon it, and called the company together on the 15th January, 1894, when they took over the mill, and advised payment of the remaining 5c. per share. Now, having sold 221,000 shares at 17 1/2c. per share would make $38,675. Deduct from that at least 20 per cent. for commissions, discounts and expenses and you have a balance of $30,940 for expenses organizing the company, building the ten stamp mill, making the tests, boring two wells, and building the 50 stamp mill; and I do not believe that any person can do what I have done for anything near the amount. In October when we were getting ready to build the fifty stamp mill, I instructed Mr. Gladwin to send a car of the conglomerate to Windsor to the Dominion reduction company's new mill, to be crushed by them in their new mill being built by them, which he did, and in February when the mill was ready to crush the conglomerate, I got Messrs. Gladwin and O'Shaughnessy to go up and see it crushed. I think it was on the 21st February that Mr. O'Shaugnessy handed me a button of gold, supposed to be about $2 per ton, and the following day Mr. VanHorn came to Halifax and handed me another button supposed to be $1 per ton, which he found lodged in a hollow place in one of the pipes between the amalgamating pans. Mr. VanHorn pled with me to send him 30 tons more of the conglomerate, as he said there had not been a fair test, offering to crush the 30 tons free of charge. I consented, and Mr. Gladwin having left mined about 75 tons of the conglomerate, when he was at the mines, I wrote to J.B. Tingley, to load two cars and forward it to Windsor, which he did and Mr. Gladwin went up and saw it crushed about the 6th March. The result of which was 5 1/2 ozs. MR. A.T. VAN HORN'S REPORT. College Bridge, N.B., June 1st. Mr. J.B. Neily, Halifax: Dear Sir,- In response to your request for a report of the work done at Windsor on the conglomerate ore you sent me from the Memramcook mines, I enclose the same herein as follows: On February 20th, 1894, I run 12 tons of the ore and recovered 31 1/2 dwts. of gold, which, at 95c., would yield $3.99 per ton. On March 6th, 1894, I run 30 tons of the ore and recovered 5 ozs. of gold, which at $19, would yield $3.17 per ton. On April 9th, 1894, I run 5 tons of the ore, and recovered gold to the amount af $13.90, which would yield $2.78 per ton. This last test was some ore which had been out all winter in the rain and snow, which, of course, washed it of some gold, and this run was made with only one amalgamating pan, the other pan undergoing repairs. Under the same conditions as the previous tests this five tons would have yielded the same as the average. I consider the ore and property of excellent value and hope to see you succeed which I have no doubt you will. Yours very truly, (Signed) A.T. Van Horn. After ascertaining the result of the two crushings in the Dominion reduction company's mill, I found that the result was so much greater than by the stamp mill, that I called the company together about the 22nd of March, and made a proposition to put up one of the Dominion reduction company's mills free of cost to the company, they allow me the excess profits of this mill over the stamp mill until I had sufficient money to pay for the mill, amount not to exceed five thousand dollars. The company accepted my proposition, and I have since completed the building of the mill at the company's works. There has been considerable comment about me selling out my stock in the company. At the meeting in September, 1893, I held 82,000 shares. At the present time I hold 58,600 shares. I have therefore at the present time 23,400 shares less than I had in September, 1893. I did not offer for sale a share from August, 1893 to April, 1894, and then I was in hopes to dispose of some other stock I had, and hold the Memramcook stock, and went away to the United States for that purpose, but not succeeding in making up the sale, I was compelled to dispose of more of the Memramcook stock. It was my intention to sell down to 50,000 shares. No person could have purchased my entire interest in the property for $50,000. The total net sale of the 23,400 shares sold, deducting commissions, discounts and expenses was $3,062. Add to this, add for pipe, boiler, 2 pumps, steam gauge and check valve, returned, namely $678.24 which makes a total of $3,740.24, received from stock and goods returned, to pay $7,420.83, which I have paid out for machinery, piping, boiler, pumps, wages, etc., since we commenced work in the spring. My object in mentioning this is to show exactly how I stand with the company. No man, unless he was a fool, would have gone to this expense if he thought the mines would have been a failure. It is not my intention to refer to any of the newspaper reports that have been published. My letter and reports will be an answer to them. I will ask the public to kindly compare my report of the meeting of the directors held at College Bridge on the 19th inst., with the report of those published in Halifax Herald, Moncton Daily Times and St. John Daily Sun, as I shall endeavor to give a correct report of the meeting, but owing to taking up so much space, I shall only make corrections and add parts to the reports which have never been published. The manager, Mr. B. Gladwin, was asked to give a verbal report of what had been done at the mines, since the last directors meeting, and the result of the crushing. He reported that very little gold was obtained from the crushing and intimated his belief that the tests had been tampered with. When asked why he thought they were tampered with, he replied: Because we did not get the gold. How do you know that the gold was not in the conglomerate? Because we did not save it in the mill. Did you make any tests of the tailings? I did not. Well then how do you know that the gold has not escaped, it being so fine. I do not know. Was any test of the tailings made of the 1 100 tons crushed? None. Mr. Gladwin did not say he did not know where the ore came from that we crushed at Windsor, as one car was loaded under his supervision, and the other two car loads were mined by him. The ore for the Oldham and Boston tests were taken from the mines before Mr. Gladwin was employed. When asked if he made any tests last year, he replied that he did. Were they satisfactory? Yes. What do you think they would average per ton? I do not know, as I had no means of weighing it. I then asked him- Did you not tell me that you thought it was as good as 1/2 oz. to the ton? Reply - I may have said so, but do not remember. Do you think it possible that the tests you made could have been in any way tampered with? I am positive they were not? Well then, if you obtained the gold when making the mortar tests, what right have you for saying that the mill tests were tampered with? I have none. It's only my opinion. Mt. A.T. Van Horn was then called, and as I knew the circumstances in re tests made by him at Windsor, I asked him a number of questions, in which he replied as follows: Received about October 1st, 1893, carload of conglomerate, at Windsor from the Memramcook mine.

I had it hauled to my mill. A mortar test was made which yielded $4.25 per ton. I crushed on February, 1894, 12 tons in presence of Messrs. Gladwin and O'Shaughnessy, and in cleaning up received gold supposed to be worth $2 per ton of ore crushed. The following day in cleaning out one of the pipes, discovered that some amalgam had lodged in it equal to about $1 per ton. Took it to Halifax and gave it to Mr. Neily. Requested him to send me 30 tons more of the conglomerate, which he did and I received it about the 1st March, and crushed it in the presence of of Mr. Gladwin - results 5 or 5 1/2 ozs. which counting the gold to be worth $19 per oz., would yield for 5 ozs. $3.17 per ton. Did you make any other tests? Yes, I crushed 5 tons that was left, being the balance of the three cars. Result $2.78 per ton. No person was there to see it crushed. Mr. Neily was in Boston at the time and the first he knew of the result was when I told him at the Tremont Hotel, Boston. My business is a cutter of ladies coats and jackets. I know nothing about mining. I have no knowledge of the character of rocks, and no practical knowledge of where gold should be found. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was then called, and said: I told a number of people from time to time that the plates were looking well, during the crushing of the ore and thought they looked better than they did last year. I was so positive, judging from the way the plates looked, that I told a friend only a day or two before cleaning up to purchase stock if it was obtainable. I only saved a small quantity of gold. I made no tests of the tailings, therefore do not know whether the gold escaped or not. My opinion is that it did not. Re Mr. Van Horn, I have no doubt but what the greater part of the reports, which have been circulated, have emanated from unguarded remarks of Mr. Van Horn's; yet it is my intention if I cannot do a person any good, I will not do them any harm; but, under the circumstances, I feel it my duty to publish his letter. MR. VAN HORN'S LETTER. College Bridge, N.B., July 20, 1894. J.B. Neily, president Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Dear Sir, - Having seen several articles in the papers regarding the Memramcook mine, containing statements which have been said to come from me, I would say I have not used such terms, for I never said the mine was salted, and such reports are inaccurate. Yours respectfully, (Signed) A.T. Van Horn In referring to the assay, mortar and mill tests, I am convinced that there has been no salting or tampering with the tests. I suppose there have been two hundred tests made, but I know that gold was not obtained from every test. I can name a large number of responsible persons other than named in this letter who have obtained satisfactory results. You will observe that the Oldham and Boston tests came from the lower streaks. Tests last year by Mr. O'Shaughnessy below 16 feet from the surface. The Windsor tests come principally from the lower streaks, whereas the last crushing was all from the surface down, and two mill tests made of the last crushing was taken within 10 feet of surface, and no gold was obtained, and none of the last crushing was taken from where the tests were made last year. Most of the mortar tests have been taken from the lower streaks. I was at the mill twice when the four mill tests were being made last year, and I know where the ore was quarried. Referring to the reports published in the papers, relative to myself this letter will be a sufficient answer. In regard to the Progress - the article published in the Progress purporting to come from Halifax, is very largely incorrect, and the part in reference to the Truro mine is entirely incorrect, and I am surprised that as the Halifax

Progress - Jul. 28, 1894 Gold Mine Stock Does Not Boom. - Halifax, July 26. - The group of merchants on Water Street, located near Central and Pickford and Black's wharves, are the possessors of moderate amounts of Memramcook gold stock, ranging in value from $350 down. Mr. J.A. Chipman has a little more than he started with and he got it the day before the report was published showing the wretched results of the tests. A slice was offered at auction by R.D. Clarke, which Mr. Chipman jumped at for 8 1/2 cents per share. He went home that night happy with his newly gained wealth only to wake up in the morning, read his newspaper, and find his little pile had melted into thin air. The pleasure of getting stock at less than half of what he paid his former holding does not console Mr. Chipman when he remembers that after all he can't sell any of it to Mr. Neilly at 50 per cent., or to anyone else for anything. That offer, like the mine, did not pan out . The whole thing may as well be put down in the profit and loss account now as at any other time. It is bound to go there at

Moncton Transcript - Jun. 21, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine.- The Memramcook Gold Mining Co., held its annual meeting at Dorchester Tuesday. But little business was transacted and the meeting was adjourned for two months. The shareholders in attendance were driven to the Mine and had a look at the magnificent new 50 stamp mill which is said to be the best in Canada. If there is any gold there this company is well fitted up to get it out. J.C. McIntosh, the Halifax banker, who holds 7000 shares in the company was present at the meeting."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 21, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co.- The annual meeting took place on Tuesday at Dorchester. There was a large attendance of stockholders. The president and manager, Mr. Gladwin, made informal reports, when the meeting adjourned for eight weeks, by which time the results of crushing ore in the new mill will be known. The company now owns a splendid mill costing about $25,000. The officers reporting expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the enterprise."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 10, 1894 Gold. - The result of a test of 30 tons mines at Memramcook Gold Mine and crushed and treated by the new electric process at Windsor, N.S., last week gave the result of $3.17 per ton. The company are to have a meeting on the 17th of next month to decide about putting in a plant of the new process. The result mentioned above is said by experts to be something wonderful, giving about $1.25 more per ton than by the old stamp mill process."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1894 and Moncton Transcript - Mar. 20, 1894 Quartz from Memramcook gold mine, crushed and treated by the new electrical process at Windsor recently, is said to have yielded over three dollars per ton. A meeting of the company is to be held shortly to consider the advisability of putting in a plant for working the mines by the new

S.J. Gazette - Mar. 20, 1894 Quartz from Memramcook gold mine, crushed and treated by the new electrical process at Windsor recently, is said to have yielded over three dollars per ton."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Daily Times - Mar. 26, 1894 Gold At Memramcook. - Electrical Extraction of Gold at Windsor, N.S. - (From the Hants Journal). - A full electrical chlorination plant has been in operation on the property of the Windsor Foundry for the past few weeks, and the results obtained from this process exceed anything hitherto presented to the Nova Scotian gold mining communities. Two lots of ore from the Memramcook Gold Mining Co - one 12 tons and the other 30 tons - have been treated, with aggregate net results of $333 per ton, or nearly one hundred per cent. over the highest yield of 100 tons of ore treated by the Memramcook stamps. So that no question could be raised of the impartial nature of the tests, Mr. Gladwin - the superintendent of the Memramcook mine - was invited to personally superintend the treatment and under such circumstances, the result should appeal to the gold miners of Nova Scotia as a first rate example of what can be done with our own rock under scientific treatment. Another test was made with ore sent in from the Cochrane Hill Gold Mining property, with such satisfactory results that the latter company are said to have contracted for a mill for their own exclusive use. The simplicity of the operation, the easy and practical manner in which the mill can be worked, are features not possessed by any other mill. It should be stated, in this connection, that electricity, in connection with certain solutions which are kept in contact with the ore while the crushing is in progress, is one of the prime factors in producing these remarkable results. The capacity of the mill is about equal to that of a 15 stamp mill, and, in the process, combines chlorination with amalgamation, which is the secret of the new method. This has never before been accomplished. By it, only a small percentage of the gold is lost, while the saving is claimed to average from 96 to 98 per cent. of the first assay. Written concisely, the process of extraction is as follows:- The mercury is first combined with salt by the action of electricity, forming a mercurial hydrate of sodium. This is combined with acids, reducing it to a solution of such strength that eight ounces of it will impregnate 400 gallons of water. This water is kept in a tank, and fed to the mill as the ore is being ground. The ore is ground in this solution, and the instant a particle of rock is parted and the gold relieved, the precious metal instantly comes in contact with this solution, and the iron rollers which relieve the gold by crushing the rock, preciptate the chlorides in the solution, setting the mercury and chlorine free right at that point where the gold is liberated, causing instantaneous amalgamation. These particles of gold, which are covered with this thin film of mercury, are forced through a large body of metallic mercury, and are there arrested as amalgam. After this the gold is treated in the ordinary manner. The dimensions of the mill are 35x60 (two stories). The plant comprises one rotary crusher, (into which the rough ore is first placed), with 11,000 square inches of crushing surface per minute, under a pressure of 6« tons. The ore passes from the crusher into a rotary amalgamating pan, where the chlorides are precipitated by the action of the solution on a bright iron surface. In this pan fresh water is added. It proceeds from this pan to one of similar construction, and in its passage passes through a mercury trap, where every particle of the pulp comes in contact with metallic mercury. From this trap it passes into the third pan, where it is reduced to a fineness of 90 mesh. It then comes in contact with another body of metallic mercury, and flows into the concentrator, where the sulphates are saved. The sulphates are then roasted and treated by the same process as that of the ore. Obviously the impression made by this system of electrical extraction of gold is already attracting favorable attention, as orders for 6 mills have been already received, and it is said to be only a matter of time before the process obtains wide spread preference over the older and less profitable appliances now in

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 28, 1894 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 28, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - A meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. was held at Dorchester yesterday. The principal business transacted was the passing of a resolution authorizing he president, Mr. Neilly, to put in machinery for the new electrical process at the works, he to take his pay for the same from the increased profits as a result. If the new mill is not a success he is to remove it."

Moncton Transcript - May 19, 1894 Booming Memramcook.- The advantages of an investment in the stock of the Memramcook gold mine were eloquently set forth by Mr. J.B. Neily, of Halifax, and Mr. J.A. McQueen, ex M.P.P. of Westmorland, to St. Stephen citizens, on Monday and Tuesday. The mine is a bonanza, and according to Mr. Neily, who is the largest individual shareholder bids fair to rival in productiveness the famous Treadwell mine in Alaska."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 1, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mining Company has gone out of business. Cause - no gold."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 1, 1894 A Gold Mine Without Gold.- After a somewhat prolonged journey from the summit of the mountain of hope in the direction of the valley of despair, the investors of the Memramcook gold mining fake have at length reached the lowest depths of the valley. The experiments made to test the genuineness of the alleged deposit have established the fact that there is no gold in the Memramcook gold mine, except what is equal to the $50,000 in currency which has been sunk in the effort to prove this. Thus passes the glory of the world and thus go the hard earned dollars. And the worst of the whole business is that in the course of a month many of those swindled in Memramcook will be, ready to take to their bosoms some other plausible scheme, while the manipulator is allowed to get his hand deep into their

Chignecto Post - Nov. 1, 1894 No gold in the mine.- The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.) held a special meeting at Dorchester Friday afternoon to announce the result of the recent test at the mine. Among those present were J.B. Neily, the organizer of the company, A.C. Van Meter, W.P. Cunningham, H.J. Logan, C.E. Freeman and J.W.Y. Smith. The result of the recent test showed that there was not enough gold in the mine to make it a paying business. The company has decided to close the thing up at once and sell the machinery, etc. This is what the majority of the people anticipated before the result was announced."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 2, 1894 It took about $5,000 to discover that there was no gold at Memramcook, and now that the company is satisfied on that point, they are going to close down the works and sell the machinery."

S. J. Gazette - Nov. 9, 1894 Opposite the Memramcook gold mine, last night's freight going west struck a broken rail, and 14 cars left the tracks...."

S.J. Gazette - Oct. 4, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mining company commenced making a test yesterday. A practical man from New York has been secured, a man who has a reputation to lose. Treasurer Freeman is on the ground paying off the indebtedness of the company."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 5, 1894 The Memramcook Mine. - A further test of the gold mine at Memramcook is being made by a New York expert under the personal supervision of the president, Mr. Smith, and treasurer Freeman. It is said none but the necessary workmen will be admitted to the works during the progress of the test."

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 8, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine.- A Dorchester, N.B., despatch, Saturday says: The Memramcook Gold Mining Company commenced making a test today. A practical man from New York has been secured, a man who has a reputation to lose. Treasurer Freeman is on the ground paying off the indebtedness of the company. This test will prove conclusively as to whether the mine is a fake or genuine. No one outside of those employed is allowed to enter upon the property. President J.W.Y. Smith and Treasurer Freeman, as well as the New York expert, are staking their reputations on the test being made."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 11, 1894 Says a Dorchester N.B., despatch: The Memramcook Gold Mining Company commenced a test Thursday. A practical man from New York has been secured, a man who has a reputation to lose. Treasurer Freeman is on the ground paying off the indebtedness of the company. This test will prove more conclusively as to whether the mine is a fake or genuine."

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 12, 1894 ADVERTISEMENT: Memramcook Gold Mining Co. Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company, limited, will be held in the Dorchester Hotel, in the Town of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time), for the purpose of receiving the report of the result made under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the said company and to consider the advisability of future operations. Dated the 11th day of October, A.D. 1894. By order of the President, H.J. Logan, Secretary"

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1894 and Richibucto Review - Nov. 1, 1894 At the Dorchester Hotel this afternoon the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.) held a special meeting to announce the result of the recent test at the mine. Among those present were J.B. Neilly, the organizer of the company; A.C. Vanmeter, W.P. Cunningham, H.J. Logan, C.E. Freeman and J.W.Y. Smith. The result of the recent test showed that there was not enough gold in the mine to make it a paying business. The company has decided to close the thing up at once and sell the machinery, etc. This is what the majority of the people anticipated before the result was announced. Some held that it was unnecessary to make the test. However, there was a large amount of money put into it and it is very difficult to say who has got it."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 27, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine. - Meeting of the Stockholders at Dorchester. - The Directors Present Their Report to the Company. - The Test Made by the Experts not at all Encouraging. - A meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., was held at the Dorchester Hotel Friday. Mr. J.W.Y. Smith presided in the chair. About 320,000 shares were represented at the meeting. Mr. Neilly representing about 120,000 shares. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman Mr. J.J. Wallace read the following report:- THE AMALGAMATOR'S REPORT. C.E. Freeman, of Amherst, managing secretary- treasurer then read the report of LeDoux & Co., from whom a man was obtained to make the test. The report is as follows: J.W.Y. Smith, President Memramcook Gold Mining Co., College Bridge, N.B. Dear Sir: Our representative, Mr. Owen, who left here on Sept. 28, returned on Oct. 12th, and has reported to us as follows: That he arrived at the mine on October 1st. And immediately commenced making a mortar test of a sample taken from all parts of the mine, and failing to find any free gold by this method he then commenced to prepare the mill for a mill test which could be made on large quantities. After completing the alterations and repairs of the mill he first ran through five tons taken from the top of the bank, but failed to find any amalgam, or anything resembling gold, on the plates. He obtained assays of the tailings from the plates, finding them to contain gold to the extent of $3.07 per ton. The ore run through had contained $2.69 per ton. Mr. Owen further reports that he took another five-ton lot from the bank, which he considered to be a fair sample of the whole exposure, and then milled it, running it over copper plates as before, and that the sample which he submits to us marked tailings is a fair representation of the tailings from this run. This sample, which he brought with him, was assayed by us and found to contain a trace only of gold. He made a clean up of the plates of this run, obtaining a small quantity of amalgam, which he also submitted to us, and which we have reported finding it to contain about 3 1/2 grains of gold, which is only 12 cents, and of course no yield at all on a five ton run. Mr. Owen further reports that he then made a third run of a lot of five tons from five one ton lots taken from different parts of the mine. This lot he ran over plates and blankets for the purpose of catching any sulphurets or other material capable of concentration by this method. The ore which he employed for his test was not apparently included among the samples submitted to us, but the concentrates upon being assayed show gold to the extent of $26 per ton. Mr. Owen, then as explained to us, took eight samples from eight different points separated three feet distant from each other across the face of your working. These samples he submitted to us, and, while, they all contain traces of gold not one of them yielded sufficient to enable us to report a weighable quantity, or name the value of the material in gold. Mr. Owen also brought with him for our inspection four samples, which he numbered respectively 9, 10, 11 and 12, said to have been taken by one of your officers, Mr. Freeman, while he was there. They all contain traces only of gold, excepting no. 9, and in this way we are able to weigh the material, finding gold present to the extent of 20 cents per ton of 2000 lbs. Mr. Owen reports that he inspected the workings, that the ore is a conglomerate showing in a bank some 30 feet high extending for a mile or more in direction of strike and at least a half a mile wide. He explains further that the water which you are now using is obtained from a driven well 450 feet deep, and is only adequate for the supply of ten stamps; that at a point showed to him about 1 1/4 miles from the mill, plenty of water may be had by means of a dam, and that a dam but 12 feet high would give you sufficient elevation to pipe this water to your mill. This mill is of 40 stamps, but according to Mr. Owen's ideas, not well constructed. He believes that it would require an expenditure of some $2000 to place it in order to do good work. The important question, however, is whether it would pay you to make these alterations or whether the enterprise should be abandoned in its present state. After carefully considering all the data which we have, giving weight to Mr. Owen's suggestions, and to the reports of Prof. Brown, of Boston, and others we have seen, our conclusions are as follows: Gold unquestionably exists in the conglomerate. The presence of black sand in the conglomerate indicates to us that the original deposit was perhaps alluvial, and occurred both in the free state and in the form of sulphurets; that the sulphurets predominated through the mass, but that all gold in both forms occurs in a very pockety way, one sample yielding none to assay, while another taken from a portion of the ore immediately adjoining showed considerable. It is likely that all the gold near the surface of the deposit is free-milling, but that in the interior, beyond the immediate action of the atmospheric agencies, it is largely associated with sulphurets, or at any rate, it is not free-milling. The facts that concentration yields a material of high assay, that little or nothing was extracted from most of the amalgamation tests made by Mr. Owen, and an examination of the concentrates, demonstrates conclusively to us that if this property will pay to work at future it must be by concentration. That it will pay is very doubtful from the 'pockety', uncertain and uneven nature of the deposits; but since you already have a mill erected capable of crushing your ore, we would suggest that you add some suitable concentrating machine, like the Frue Vauner, and that you make a regular run of this material at the mill, on, say 100 tons, saving all the concentrates, sampling very carefully the tailings from the plates, the tailings from the concentration, and weighing and sampling carefully the concentrates themselves. The result of such a run should prove conclusively whether the yield in concentrates will be sufficient to pay you the expense of making the run and something more. We would doubtless find for you a man familiar with concentration who could supervise the experiment if you desire. We should not advise you to go even to this expense with such an uncertain and irregular property, but for the comparatively high results of assay of the blanket concentrates obtained by Mr. Owen. In conclusion we may say that it is more likely that the disappointing results which you have obtained in the past are entirely due to this irregularity in the distribution of gold in the ore, rather than to any incompetency or dishonesty on the part of your experts or employees.

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mine Bubble. - Neilly Has The Money And The Other Shareholders The Experience. - Is the Way a Director Puts it; A Full Report of the Meeting at Dorchester Yesterday; The Directors Instructed to Wind Up the Affairs of the Company. - A meeting of the shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held in the Dorchester hotel at Dorchester yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the result of the recent test which the president of the company was instructed to have made. Among those present were J.W.Y. Smith, president; J.M. Wallace, vice-president; C.E. Freeman, A.C. VanMeter and Dr. Gaudet, directors; W.C. Milner, Sackville; N. Curry, Amherst; J.F. Fraser, St. John; J.B. Neilly, Halifax; T.D. Wilson, Belmont; S. Crandall, D. Hogan, W.O. Schwartz and F. Givan, Moncton; J.F. Gilroy, Springhill; Alex. Ford, Sackville; M.G. Teed, Dorchester, E. and P. Sonier, Walter Cormier and P. Legere, College Bridge; Hon. D. McLellan, St. John and about five or six others. Something like 320,000 shares were represented at the meeting by proxy and otherwise, Neilly representing something like 120,000. The president, Mr. Smith, opened the meeting by explaining the object which had called them together and said the instructions of the annual meeting in regard to another test had been carried out. The test was made by Mr. Owen of D.L. LeDoux & Co., New York, a most reliable firm. He thought the shareholders by basing their opinions on this report would be able to decide as to the value of the mine. J.M. Wallace read the report of the directors on the report of the recent test. The directors had effected a loan of $3,200 for the purpose of paying off the existing indebtedness of the company and making a further test as directed. The Amalgamator's Reporty. - (see Moncton Transcript of Oct. 27, 1894) SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT - (see Moncton Transcript of Oct. 27, 1894) THE DIRECTORS REPORT. - (see Moncton Transcript of Oct. 27, 1894) Neilly Handled Without Gloves. - Mr. Milner, chairman of the committee appointed to consider J.B. Neilly's report, stated that the committe needed further information before they would be able to report. A general discussion followed in which LeDoux & Co.'s report, J.B. Neilly and various matters pertaining to the mine came in for an overhauling. J.F. Fraser, of St. John, managing director of the Country Harbor mine in Guysboro Co., N.S., said the concentrates did not amount to anything in the face of the report of the test. His advice was to wind up the affairs of the company as soon as possible. Mr. Milner remarked that a vote of thanks should be passed to the directors for so much information contained in the reports and also Mr. Neilly for giving the shareholders so much experience in mining matters. He asked for Mr. Neilly's opinion on the report. Mr. Neilly - Do you want a sarcastic opinion, Mr. Milner? Mr. Milner - We want a truthful opinion, if possible. Mr. Neilly - I don't think I have anything to say, Mr. President. Mr. Hogan - You have said all you want to, I suppose. Mr. Freeman said Mr. Owen had expressed himself more freely to him regarding the mine than the report indicated. He said Mr. Owen stated he could have made the test much cheaper if the mill had been in proper shape. Mr. Neilly asked if there was any fault found with the mill, to which Mr. Freeman replied that Mr. Owen complained it was badly constructed. Mr. Neilly defied anybody to find much fault with the mill. In answer to the president as to his position in regard to the water for the mill, Mr. Neilly claimed that it was not his fault that the water was not obtained from the place mentioned in the report. Several other faults in connection the erection of the mill were laid at Mr. Neilly's door by different persons, but that gentleman shifted the responsibility on to somebody else's shoulders. Mr. Milner said Mr. Neilly had acted in a double capacity. He was president of the company and also contractor. The president found it very convenient to take work off the contractor's hands as finished. The result would be satisfactory to Mr. Neilly as president and contractor. He was disappointed that Mr. Neilly did not take the responsibility of any of the things spoken of. Everybody was responsible except Neilly. In order to bring the important question before the meeting he moved that the directors be authorized to wind up the affairs of the company. Mr. Hogan caused a ripple of merriment to pervade the gloom by remarking that the big junks of gold which adorned the table at previous meetings appeared to be missing this time. Mr. Freeman - We haven't got the same president now. The President - This appears to be a very solemn looking gathering, gentlemen; what are you going to do about it? Mr. Givan wanted to know how there happened to be such a wide difference between the reports at the different meetings. He would like Mr. Neilly to explain how he obtained the good results from the tests he made. The President - I suppose the gold was got from the bank, but what bank it was I am not prepared to say. Mr. Freeman - From the Bank of Montreal, most likely. Mr. Givan thought the same process by which Mr. Neilly obtained gold should still be available. A Voice - It's too expensive. Mr. Freeman - That's the trouble; he will not give us the process. Mr. Neilly made some explanation in regard to the working of some particular mine in Nova Scotia where the ore, he said, was piled up to dry, this being known as the salting process. This led Mr. Freeman to remark that a good many appeared to think that the stuff in the Memramcook mine was salted before it was piled up to dry. Mr. Wallace said they at all events had considerable experience, and the experience had been profitable to one man at least. If it had been profitable to Mr. Neilly he could congratulate himself. The shareholders had received an experience in mining for which they had paid dearly. They expected Mr. Neilly had been paid for his experience. From the report submitted he considered it would be very nonsensical to go any further. Mr. Neilly would not like to see the affairs of the company closed up just yet. He would like to leave the matter in the hands of the directors for three or four months without running the mill. There might be something turn up in the meantime. As to the shareholders losing their money, he said already some of them had been guaranteed their full amounts. He could say that at least half of the rest, perhaps, would be used the same. The reports he considered exonerated him. Mr. Milner - No, no. Mr. Neilly - Well, I mean as far as the reports are concerned. A short wordy combat here took place between Messrs. Milner and Neilly. Mr. Neilly accused Mr. Milner of charging him in the press with having salted the mine. To this Mr. Milner retorted, that he (Neilly) was blamed for enough rascality in connection with the mine without being charged with salting it. During the discussion some talk occurred in regard to insuring the mill and it was stated that no company would insure it. Mr. Neilly stated that he could get it insured and then Dr. Gaudet took him to task for not having it insured when he was president of the company and in a position to act. To this Mr. Neilly answered that the directors instructed him not to have the building insured. After a few more random shots had been fired in Mr. Neilly's direction, Mr. Milner amended his motion authorizing the directors to wind up the affairs of the company and to exercise their own discretion in the interest of the stockholders. This was seconded by S. Crandall and carried without a dissenting vote. The shareholders present at the meeting appeared to be unanimously satisfied with the reports of the directors and managing secretary-treasurer. The statement in the report that the mill was only 40 stamps was explained by Mr. Freeman to be an error. The meeting adjourned sine die. At a meeting of the directors held at the close of the shareholders' meeting it was decided to put the mill up to tender."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 27, 1894 THE DIRECTORS REPORT. In reference to this report the directors said: We would say while it corresponds very fairly with late tests made by L.J. O'Shaughnessy, amalgamator, it seems a little strange that a test made of tailings by Arthur B. Brown of Boston, a noted mining expert, as shown by LeDoux & Co., should present so much better result viz, $2.07 per ton. It would appear, however, that if gold does exist in paying quantities in the conglomerate that the stamp mill now at the mine is not the kind or class of mill best calculated to extract it, and it would appear from LeDoux & Co.'s report, that if the company should conclude to work further a very much improved method must be devised in order to reach any satisfactory conclusion. And it is clearly shown that the fifty stamp mill erected on the Co.'s property at College bridge is not in first class running order and in present condition cannot be run more than ten stamps, positively not more than fifteen, and then only ten or twelve hours per day. The general construction of the mill is regarded by the amalgamator as altogether incomplete and we most certainly believe, has never been what the contractor Mr. Neilly, guaranteed to make it as shown by minutes of stockholders' meeting held on January 15, 1894, and also on March 27, 1894. Second, while proceeding with test we looked into accounts and endeavored to ascertain just what the indebtedness was up to date of recent tests which we find as follows: Benson Gladwin, manager $376.80 Miscellaneous $67.81 H. Cormier and others, land damages $223.60 Cash advanced by J.W.Y. Smith $297.00 Discount note $6.00 --- $3,172 03 And paying on account there of $2,602.22 leaving a balance unpaid, a part of which is land damages claimed, as heretofore mentioned $325.60; this amount being held over pending future operations, a large part, however, being for damages accruing from J.B. Neilly trenching for water pipes to supply electric mill, and not chargeable to Co.; also an amount for wages for men digging trenches and building dam for said mill and not chargeable to Co. will be found in making up balance. (The report here contained an abstract from Mr. Freeman's report) In conclusion the report said: And to meet all present liabilities we have been obliged to raise $800 more than full amount authorized by Co. with which we expect to be able to clear off indebtedness; and in conclusion we would say with yourselves, we are somewhat disappointed but rest satisfied now that all has been done that can be with the means at our hand and gracefully bow to the result. In submitting the above we are yours faithfully, J.W.Y. Smith, President J.M. Wallace, Vice do. C.E. Freeman, Sec'y.-Treas. A.C. VanMeter."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 27, 1894 SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT Mr. C.E. Freeman, managing secretary-treasurer, then read his report. The report gave as the liabilities of the company on the 24th of September the same as given in directors' report, viz. $3172.03. The items were identical also with those mentioned in directors' report. The following sums have been paid on account: Benson Gladwin $374.20 L.J. O'Shaugnessy $204.16 Other wages $875.59 H.J. Logan $318.67 M.G. Teed $34.50 Wages, supplies, etc. $1373.59 Cash paid to men, etc, previous to 18th Sept, $297.00 – $2602 22 Unpaid land damages, etc., $569.81, Mr. Freeman also submitted a report showing the expenses of the late test as follows: D.E. Owen $438.90 C.E. Freeman $145.59 Men's wages up to 26th inst. $103.95 J.H. Hewson, coal $54.00 Chas White $4.00 M.G. Teed $40.25 Miscellaneous $30.95, $548.23 were paid on above. On motion of W.C, Milner, seconded by S. Candall, the reports were adopted. A short discussion ensued, during which Mr. Neilly and Mr. Milner had a prolonged tilt, and finally on motion of Mr. Milner authorizing the directors to wind up the affairs of the company and to exercise their own discretion in the interest of the stockholders. This was seconded by S. Crandall and carried without a dissenting voice. The meeting adjourned sine die. At a meeting of the directors held at the close of the shareholder's meeting it was decided to put the mill up to tender."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 4, 1894 Memramcook Gold. - Stockholders who Want to Open the Mine Again on a New Scale.- (Special to the Sun) Dorchester, N.B., Sept. 3. - The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. held a meeting here today. Mr. Neily, president, occupied the chair. This meeting was adjourned until 18th Sept. Some thirty stockholders held a separate meeting in which they decided to elect new managers and run the mill again on a new scale. During the latter meeting Mr. Neily and the stockholders had some very hot arguments. The next meeting takes place Sept. 18th."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 9, 1894 Dorchester.- The meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. which was to be held here on Monday has been postponed for two weeks, there not being enough shareholders present to hold a meeting."

Progress - Sep. 15, 1894 Neilly's Ungrateful Disciples. - The Gold Mine Philanthropist Meets Angry Shareholders. - Readers of Progress will remember the mission of that virtuous philanthropist, Mr. J.B. Neilly, who showered the manna of Memramcook gold mine stock on the just and unjust, and with the piety that comes from an advocate of the universal brotherhood of man, showed both good and bad how to lay up for themselves treasures on earth. His generosity in giving all a chance in this grand arcanum of benefits, without regard to age, sex, rank or previous condition of servitude, as long as they could pay for their shares, has been fittingly commemorated. His further generosity in giving all - no matter how poor a chance at those Eldorado, taking horses, groceries - in exchange for stock, has been written of in words more enduring then brass or the salt of a mine that has lost its savor. The remorse of the good men, when the reports prematurely spread that 900 tons of quartz had been crushed, with the result of $6 in gold being found leaving $50,000 of the ten per cent. per month dividend stock in his hands, has already been recorded. A meeting of Mr. J.B. Neilly and his disciples took place at Dorchester on Monday, 3rd inst. There was variance and strife among the children of fortune. Mr. Neilly was unsupported except by Mr. VanMeter of Moncton and Halifax and Truro proxies, which were numerous enough to control the meeting. The resident shareholders fearing that Mr. Neilly might possibly vote himself the mill as moderate compensation for the stock he did not sell, retired from the meeting, which had then to be adjourned! Afterwards they met and discussed the situation. Mr. Neilly was charged with not completing the mill according to contract; with commencing to dismantle it without anything; with putting up a 50 stamp mill, before the property had been tested by the 10 stamp mill already on hand, and when the resident shareholders opposed him on this, using Halifax proxies to enforce his views. The language used was unpleasant and would have been painful to the ears of a less goodly man intent on conferring blessings on his earthly brethren."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Moncton Transcript - Sep. 18, 1894 The adjourned meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., is being held at Dorchester today. Several Moncton stock holders are present."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mine. - The Annual Meeting of the Company - Further Tests of the Property to be Made. - (Special to the Sun). - Dorchester, N.B., Sept. 18. - The annual meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company (Ltd.) took place here today in the parlors of the Dorchester Hotel. A new set of officers were elected as follows: J.W.Y. Smith, Moncton, vice-president; H.J. Logan, Amherst, secretary, (re-elected); C.E. Freeman, Amherst, treasurer; and A. C. VanMeter, Moncton, and E.T. Gaudet, M.D., St. Joseph's, directors; M.G. Teed, solicitor. By the above it will be seen that Mr. Neilly retires from the management altogether. This evening the new board of directors held a special meeting. They have decided to make further tests of the property. Arrangements are also being made to pay all

S.J. Gazette - Sep. 19, 1894 The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. held its annual meeting at Dorchester yesterday when officers were elected for the year. Mr. Neilly retires from the management. Further tests of the property will be made."

Moncton Transcript - Sep. 19, 1894 and Chignecto Post - Sep. 20, 1894 and Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1894 and Richibucto Review - Sep. 27, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining Co. - The adjourned meeting of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. was held at Dorchester yesterday. About 265,000 shares were represented. J.B. Neilly was among the shareholders present. Some changes were made in the bye-laws. The section relating to directors was altered making the number of directors five instead of nine. The section relating to the number of shareholders required at a meeting to constitute a quorum was also changed. In future a meeting will be competent to transact business on 20 per cent. of the stock being represented and ten shareholders being present. The directors elected for the ensuing year were Messrs. E.C. Cole, Moncton; Dr. Gaudet, Memramcook; C.E. Freeman, Amherst; A.C. VanMeter and J.W.Y. Smith. The latter two represent the Halifax shareholders. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to raise funds by mortgage or otherwise to pay off the present indebtedness and make another test of the mine. At a meeting of the directors held at the close of the shareholders meeting J.W.Y. Smith was chosen president and E.C. Cole vice president."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 22, 1894 Memramcook despatches sent out the day of the gold mine meeting did not make clear the fact that the old board of nine directors has been reduced to five. The board comprises J.W.Y. Smith, A.C. VanMeter, E.C. Cole, C.E. Freeman and Dr. Gaudet. The Secretary and the solicitor are not directors."

S.J. Gazette - Sep. 25, 1894 The Directors of the Memramcook gold mine met at the mine yesterday afternoon, and all matters pertaining to the pay of the employees are settled. The treasurer, Mr. Freeman, will be at the mine early next week and pay off the men. The other bills will be paid this week as soon as the treasurer receives the vouchers. Work will commence about October 1st, under the management and supervision of an expert in mining, one whose character cannot

Chignecto Post - Sep. 27, 1894 Memramcook Gold Mining.- The directors of the Memramcook Gold mine met at the mine Monday afternoon, and all matters pertaining to the pay of the employees were settled. The treasurer, Mr. Freeman, will be at the mine early next week to pay off the men. The other bills will paid this week as soon as the treasurer receives the vouchers. Work will commence about October 1st, under the management and supervision of an expert in mining, one whose character cannot be impeached. This is as it should be, and will give confidence to those engaged in mining, not only at this locality but those who are willing to invest in opening up the mineral resources of the province."

Weekly Record Fri., Sep. 28, 1894 The Memramcook Gold mine is soon to be in operation again. A meeting of the directors of the company was held at the mine on Monday afternoon and all matters pertaining to the payment of the employees were settled. Work will commence about Oct. 1st under the supervision of an expert in mining."

Moncton Transcript - Jan. 11, 1895 Mr. C.E. Freeman, of Amherst, manager of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., is in the city. The stockholders of the Company who reside in Moncton are requested to meet the Directors at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening in the Council Chamber. Business of importance to be transacted."

Moncton Transcript - Jan. 12, 1895 An informal meeting of the local shareholders of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. was held in the council chambers last night. No business of importance was transacted."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 30, 1895 No Dividends. - Mr. J.B. Neilly, of the Memramcook Gold Mine, at present defunct, was in Amherst Friday afternoon. He told some of his once interested friends that he had purchased the plant from the company at a fair valuation. When asked about a dividend for the shareholders he was sorry to intimate that there was no immediate prospect of one. - Amherst Press."

URN: 0723 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold;

Chignecto Post - Feb. 27, 1896 Memramcook Mine and Mr. Logan.- Mr. Editor: Mr. Hance E. Logan went to the Joggins and solicited a job from the miners in their trouble with the company. They refused to give him any authority to represent them and he returned to Amherst defeated in his attempt to work up a little legal or political snap for himself. This ought to have settled any man not possessing inordinate cheek, but not Mr. Logan, he is not that kind of man. He advertises himself over his own name in an Amherst paper in a communication characterized only by its impudence and ignorance. I would advise Mr. Logan to leave severely alone things he knows nothing about, and in which his help is not asked for by either side, and tell us something about a matter in which he is pretty thoroughly versed. He was Mr. J.B. Neily's man of all work, when the latter engineered that extremely honest and high minded deal at Memramcook, whereby the public were done out of about forty thousand dollars. Give us some information on that subject. How much did Neily pocket? How much did Logan pocket? yours Enquirer Amherst, N.S."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 5, 1896 Mr. Logan's Answer to Enquirer.- Editor of the Post, Sir:- I must ask space to reply to a communication in your last issue, signed Enquirer , charging me among other things, with being a party to a transaction whereby your correspondent asserts the public were done out of about forty thousand dollars. Allow me to say that in good faith I purchased a thousand shares of the capital stock of the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. and after holding these shares for about one year, I sold out in advance of five dollars, making less than 3% interest on the investment. I afterwards purchased another thousand shares, which I would like to dispose of to Enquirer at about five cents on the dollar. I was for a time secretary for the Company, at the very munificent salary of twenty dollars per month. The Company are still indebted to me to the sum of Thirty three dollars, which asset I am also willing to assign to Enquirer at a large discount rate for cash. This is the history of my connection with the celebrated Memramcook Gold Mining Co. I do not know and have not any means of ascertaining whether Mr. Neily, the promoter, made one dollar or ten thousand dollars in the transaction, but as far as I am concerned, I am out of pocket. In reference to the Joggins trouble.......... Yours, H.J. Logan Amherst, N.S., Mar 3rd, 1896."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 12, 1896 Mr. Logan and the Memramcook Mine.- To the Editor of the Post.- Sir.- Mr. Hance J. Logan in his reply in your issue of the 5th, inst., effects a good deal more ignorance as to his and Neily's operations than seem warranted by the fact that Neily was President and Logan Secretary of the Company, and as Secretary kept the funds of the Company and issued the stock as Neily and he sold it, to a too trusting circle of investors. Mr. Logan will hardly deny that Neily had made him Secretary, that he in return introduced Neily around and helped him palm off his worthless stock, and perhaps described Neily as a prominent member of the Y.M.C.A., and Sunday School worker. That celebrated fakir, Jabez Balfour, recently convicted in England for wholesale swindling whereby thousands of people were ruined and a number of persons so driven to despair by their losses, that they actually committed suicide - was also an active Evangelist and Sunday School worker, up to the day he absconded to South America. Mr. Neilly's sanctified life seems to have been a potent factor in the sale of his stock elsewhere than at Amherst and it would be interesting to learn from Mr. Logan if it were sold there without such an advertisement. If Mr. Logan is left with stock in his hands, it does not prove that he and Neily did not understand each other pretty well; it only shows that Neily did not help him out from under in time to save himself. This was ungrateful in Neily's part, for when the shareholders met at Dorchester to investigate Neily's proceedings, resolutions were passed diverting the Secretary (Mr. H.J. Logan) to issue a printed circular to the shareholders - many of whom were not present - informing them in effect of the condition of the business and requesting co- operation in dismissing Neily. Did Mr. H.J. Logan, loyally, faithfully and honestly as a paid officer of the company carry out these directions, or did he balk the shareholders and betray their interests to Neily by suppressing the circular? Let him answer. Mr. Logan complains he was only paid the munificent sum of $20 per month salary. If it was too small he was free to resign, no one compelled him to hold on to so small an office and he need not have waited to be kicked out. In consequence of Mr. Logan's incompetency or something else, I am told that the company today has possession of only a portion of its books and records - that the company has not even a full or authentic list of parties to whom stock has been sold. Under such a system of doing business, Tantramar marsh could have been plastered over with stock certificates sold to a confiding public, without check or hinderance. If this is not the case let Mr. H.J. Logan answer. Yours, Enquirer. Amherst, March 11"

URN: 0723 / 2013 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Point de Bute Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 27, 1893 Gold Mines. - The citizens of Point de Bute are of the opinion that they have discovered a genuine gold mine in their vicinity. The lots have been surveyed and last fall excavations were made in the most favorable place, which was on the farm of Howard Trueman. Persons who have had some experience in such matters say that the deposit is rich in gold and not unlike that found in the Memramcook mine. Some time ago they sent about twenty tons of the conglomerate to a crusher in Nova Scotia, their object being to get it thoroughly tested before proceeding further. It now turns out that it will be impossible to get it tested until spring, therefore it is not probable that anything further will be done till then. So confident do the people feel that the mine is a rich one, that stock has been taken to quite a considerable extent. If the thing pans out it will be a fine thing for the place. The Memramcook mine seems to be panning out well.A crusher was put in last spring and a paying business was carried on during the summer. The firm is now erecting a much larger building and will equip it with more modern machinery."

URN: 0723 / 2013 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Point de Bute Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 28, 1893 Mining Matters. - Work commenced at the Point de Bute mine on Monday. Mr. J. Herbert Wright, who is the owner is stocking it at $500,000, a small portion of which is being sold to carry on preliminary expenses and prospecting. He has sold some shares for that purpose. He proposes to send the ore to Oldham Mines, Halifax, for crushing. The work will commence in the conglomerate at Mr. Albert Carter's place. Mr. Wright has secured 302 acres, extending from T.E. Oulton's to the Ebenezer Bowser farm. The formation seems to be identical with that at Memramcook and the quantity is unlimited.Foundations for the batteries are being laid at Memramcook Mine under the superintendance of Mr. Benson Gladwin. The mill was built in 1890 for a gold mine at Gay's River, N.S., which proved a failure. The mill is a modern one, cost $50,000 originally and not over 10 of the 50 stamps have been used. The company expect to have it ready for work in December. The stockholders are paying up a second call of 5 per cent. Kent of

URN: 0723 / AGGR / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Sand, Gravel;

Evening Gazette - Jan. 2, 1891The Cormier gravel pit and others at Upper Dorchester have been leased by the New Glasgow glass company, to use the flint in the manufacture of glass. They are going to take several car-loads to test it. If it turns out as good as they think it will, a factory will be built at once, on the grounds for the manufacture of glass."

URN: 0723 / X1 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Grand Lake Coal;

Moncton Transcript - Mar. 28, 1893 A bill proposing to incorporate the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., will be probably withdrawn as the company has been incorporated by letters patent. The growing attention to the coal ares of the province finds an index in a bill introduced by Mr. Ferris, incorporating The New Brunswick Coal Company with a capital of $300,000 and head offices in Queens County. The bill empowers the company to erect buildings and wharves along or on Grand Lake; to construct a railroad (4 ft. 8 1/2 inches) from a point at Grand Lake, Queens County to Little River, Sunbury County and may operate such railroad by either steam or electricity."

URN: 0723 / X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;

Kings County Record - Apr. 21, 1893 Passed:To incorporate the New Brunswick coal company.To incorporate the Memramcook Gold Mining Company."

URN: 0732 / 0320 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; East Memramcook;

S.J. Standard - May 23, 1910 Valuable Barytes Mine To Be Opened. - Canada Paint Co. Secures Lease of Property Near Memramcook. - Jos. Bradley, Mining Engineer, in the City. - Joseph Bradley of Three Rivers, Quebec, mining engineer for the Canada Paint Company, of Montreal and Winnipeg, who has been in the province for the past three weeks examining mineral deposits in the interests of his company, left for Montreal last night. Mr. Bradley spent some time at Gouldville near Memramcook, and as a result of his visit the company will re-open and operate the old barytes mine near that place. This mine was originally opened by two Boston men named Daniels and Copeland in 1878. They sank an eighty foot shaft on the property and shipped two schooner loads of barytes to Boston. Nothing further was done, and the mine has been idle ever since. Mr. Bradley has leased the property from the local government for his company and will ship a plant from Montreal at once to commence active operations. In conversation with the Standard, Mr. Bradley said the vein of barytes was of a good width about a mile in length. It is what is known as a true fissure vein and will supply barytes for many years. The mineral, which is used in the manufacture of paint, will all be utilized in the factories of the Canada Paint Company. Speaking of the mineral wealth of the province generally, Mr. Bradley said that the resources in the way of minerals with a commercial value are very great, and expressed his surprise that they were not more largely developed. Barytes is also found on the island of GrandManan, but the deposits at Gouldville are the largest and best in the province and because of their location can be more profitable worked for the Montreal market than those in the province of Nova Scotia, where the mineral also abounds."

URN: 0732 / 2053 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Eel Brook Copper;

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 8, 1887 The mineral wealth of Grand Manan, so far asknown, is not extensive. Some very rich copper ore was obtained on the southwest side, but it was found to be in pockets, not continuous veins. Some virgin copper has been found at North Head, but the quantity was not enticing to the capitalist. Some specimens of speculariron (hematite) have been found, and there is a deposit of baryta in the vicinity of the Swallow

URN: 0743 / S6 / IDX_Names: Adamsville Bog Manganese; Kent County Coal;

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 5, 1901 The people of Kent county are considerably excited over discoveries of mineral wealth recently made. Coal, of an excellent quality, has been found. For some weeks operations have been in progress at Carlyle, where, it was reported there were indications of large coal deposits. Quite recently a five foot seam of house and steam coal has been discovered and arrangements for active development are being made. Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000 with the object of working the mine as well as the manganese mines recentlyfound a few miles back of Carlyle. The head office of the company will be at

URN: 0743 / S6 / IDX_Names: Adamsville Bog Manganese; Kent County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 6, 1901 Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000, with the object of working the coal mines at Carlisle, Kent county, as well as the manganese mine recently found a few miles back of Carlisle. The head office of the company will be at Moncton. It is the intention to build a branch railway to tap the I.C.R. at or near Coal Branch."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 6, 1901 Coal Supply in Kent Co. - Company Formed With $1,000,000 Capital. - Buctouche, June 4. - The people of Kent county are considerably excited over discoveries of mineral wealth recently made. Coal, of an excellent quality, has been found. For some weeks operations have been in progress at Carlyle, where, it was reported there were indications of large coal deposits. Quiterecently a five foot seam of house and steam coal has been discovered and arrangements for active development are being made. Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000 with the object of working the mine as well as the manganese mines recently found a few miles back of Carlyle. The head office of the company will be at Moncton. Those interested in the mine are of the opinion that under favorable circumstances it can be made one of the most valuable properties in the province, and that no difficulty will be experienced in mining 1,000 tons a day after the preparations are fairly under way. It is the intention to build a branch railway to tap the I.C.R. at or near Coal Branch probably between that place and Birch Ridge. A large quantity of the coal will be shipped to St. John and the I.C.R. is also expected to be a good customer, but Montreal, Quebec, and River du Loup are the principle markets which the company hopes to invade. In addition to the coal property, the companywill also work a manganese mine recently discovered. Very little has yet been done on this, but an 18-foot seam has been found, and those interested are jubilant. Borings for coal have also been made in Dundas on the Cocagne river. The prospectors got down 800 feet and found three small coal seams. At that depth they struck a quick sand formation and moved their drill to another locality in the hope of avoiding it. They were successful, however, in getting enough encouragement to warrant them in making further search, and they are of the opinion they have struck a good thing. The seams already reached are thought to be an extension of the coal seams at Newcastle and at Coal Branch."

URN: 0744 / IDX_Names: Coal Creek;

Daily News - Jul. 9, 1878 Chipman, Q.C., June 6. - Gold bearing quartz ledges have been known to exist for some years past on the Coal Creek Stream, in Chipman, Queens County. Parties who prospected two years since actually found particles of gold in the gravel beds of said stream. The matter having been, since that time, much talked of resulted in a company being formed, styled the Coal Creek Gold and Silver Mining company, with the following officers and board of directors, viz: Andrew Brown, president, W.C. King, Sec. Treas., Geo. H. Hetherington, M.D., } Ebenezer Briggs, Jr., } George Wishart, } Directors Robert Ward, Sr., } G.G. King, } The capital stock of the company is fixed at $5,000, and divided into shares of $5 each. A large proportion of the stock has already been taken up, and a percentage paid, the balance will be allotted in a few days. The services of an experienced California gold miner having been secured and it is the intention of the directors to begin the work of prospecting immediately under his direction."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1883 Mr. W.S. Murray, a Colorado miner, is in Queen's County prospecting for gold."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 23, 1889 Messrs. King and Brown, of Chipman, have been prospecting the various ledges of rocks along the banks of Coal Creek stream. Their foreman, Mr. Munroe, a man somewhat skilled in minerals, reports a sufficient amount of silver for profitable working, with also a mixture of gold. The mines, in all probability, will be opened in the

URN: 0744 / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Coal Creek; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 28, 1880 Mining Resources. - Queens County, after Albert, is the next important mining county in the Province. Iron ore is found in various localities, but so far it has never been mined, but the coal fields of the country are extensive and have been worked for sixty or seventy years past. The principal mines are situated at Newcastle, near the head of Grand Lake, where many thousand chaldrons are raised annually, finding its market chiefly in St. John. Coal is also found at Salmon River, Coal Creek, and at Clones, in the parish of Petersville. The vein or seamis horizontal, or nearly so, and is rather thin, being only from 18 to 24 inches in thickness. There has been much speculation as to the existence of a lower or thick vein, and efforts to find it have been repeatedly made. A company bored for the lower vein some forty or fifty years ago at Coal Mines, Salmon River, and within the past eight or ten years the Government Diamond Drill was operated at Newcastle and other places, in one case obtaining a depth of about 700 feet, but without making the desired discovery. Whether or not it settles the question of a thick seam of coal in that locality is still a matter of opinion. Some time ago the then Government of the Province gave certain parties leases to raise coal at Newcastle and vicinity, and out of this a good deal of tedious litigation grew. The late Silas McMann, Esq., and Messrs. Berton of St. John (who held one of the leases) to enter upon and disturb the soil of granted lands. This was finally decided in the negative, and eventually the Government bought up the leases again. For some time past there have been rumors of thediscovery of gold at Coal Creek. The percentage of reality in such discoveries is often quite small, but a late number of the Telegraph contains an advertisement, stating that the Annual meeting of the Coal Creek Gold Mining Company will be held on the 26th of October, and it is signed by W.C. King, who is himself a practical gold miner and ought to know what's what. Let us hope that the future historian of Queens may have something good to tell us about the discovery of gold at Coal

Creek. I had almost forgotten to say that there is anexcellent granite quarry near the bank of the St. John river, in the Parish of Hampstead, from which many of our principal buildings have drawn supplies of material. It is quite a descent from gold to granite, but it may be that the latter will prove the more valuable property."

URN: 0755 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine;
Weekly Freeman - Mar. 18, 1882 It is reported that a deposit of copper has been found at Scotch Settlement, K.C."

Kings County Record - Nov. 6, 1908 Copper on the Central Railway. - G.W. Ganong, ex- M.P. for Charlotte, was in on the Central Railway last week looking over a copper property near Springfield, which he and a couple of associates are developing. The deposit was located some years ago but little was done to ascertain its true value until recently, when Mr. Ganong interested two experts from Colorado in the enterprise. The party has been quietly working all summer and have been well rewarded for their trouble. A seam of copper eight feet wide has been opened up and the analysis of the ore shows that it can be treated at small cost. The find will probably result in calling attention to the district as a copper producer. There are a number of mines about, concerning which well known geologists speak in high terms. The ore is very rich and is easily mined from the heavy veins which carry it. Mr. Ganong and his associates have suspended work until the spring, when further developments will be made."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 18, 1908 G.W. Ganong, ex-M.P. for Charlotte was in on the Central Railway last week looking over a copper property near Springfield, which he and a couple of associates are developing. The deposit was located some years ago but little was done to ascertain its true value until recently, when Mr. Ganong interested two experts from Colorado in the enterprise. The party has been quietly working all summer and have been well rewarded for their trouble. A seam of copper eight feet wide has been opened up and the analysis of the ore shows that it can be treated at small cost. The find will probably result in calling attention to the district as a copper producer. There are a number of mines about, concerning which well known geologists speak in high terms. The ore is very rich and is easily mined from the heavy veins which carry it. Mr. Ganong and his associates have suspended work until the spring, when further

Evening Times-Star - Jun. 21, 1910 Fred and Edward Dick, brothers, formerly of St.George, but now of Goldfields, Nevada, were in the city yesterday. They investigated a claim near Norton, Kings county, and said last night that they were certain they had found copper ore there."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 21, 1910 Nevada Men Report Rich Copper Find Near Norton. - Thad and Edward Dick, in the city Yesterday, Claim They Have Found What Will Prove a Bonanza in Kings County - They Have Experts at Work and Will Develop it Later. - Thad and Edward Dick, former residents of St. George, who left New Brunswick in the early 80's, and since then have engaged in mining in Colorado, Cobalt and Nevada, where they own several rich claims, recently paid a visit to their old homes, and were in the city yesterday. Besides coming on a pleasure trip the Dick brothers have also another motive in visiting the province. They are of the belief that in Kings County, but 11 miles from Norton, they have discovered two veins of copper ore that, if properly developed, will in time, become one of the richest and most productive copper mines in Canada. That there is copper there in plentiful quantities they say, there cannot be the least doubt, and their opinion is backed up by 25 years of practical mining experience. They have already experienced men engaged to thoroughly investigate and ascertain the real value of the mine. In the meantime they will return to Nevada and should the experts whom they have employed, report favorably, a company will be organized to work and develop the mine. Speaking with a Standard reporter yesterday Mr. Edward Dick, said that before engaging in mining in Colorado in 1885, while prospecting about 11 miles from Norton, he had first discovered copper ore. He then endeavored to induce several wealthy persons to assist in working the mine, but could not then convince them of the wealth of the discovery. While prospecting in Colorado and Nevada he often thought of the hidden wealth near his old home, and three years ago while returning Nevada from Cobalt, he visited New Brunswick and thoroughly investigated the place where he had first discovered the copper ore. His investigations strengthened his belief that the copper vein, if developed, would prove to be one of the richest in Canada. 'We are convinced that we have struck one of the wealthiest veins of copper in Canada, and will back up our claims when we return from Nevada,' was the way the Dick brothers summed up the situation. The two brothers while owning several wealthy claims in Colorado, have also organized a company, and are carrying on extensive mining operations in Goldfield. From the Home of Prize Fights. - Goldfield it will be remembered practically sprang into existence and prominence in 1906, when gold was discovered there in large quantities. It achieved world-wide notoriety, however, in the spring of 1907, when it staged the memorable Gans-Nelson battle. Although practically a mining camp at that time, the place has grown by leaps and bounds since then and Mr. Dick is enthusiastic as to its future. 'Goldfield is undoubtedly one of the richest mining centres in the world,' he said. 'The mining conditions are steadily improving. The Goldfield Consolidated paid almost $2,000,000 in dividends during the past three months, which is a record which the other mining companies of the world can only attempt to follow. 'All over the country investors are turning towards Goldfield, and it is becoming comparatively easy to secure money for the development of a meritorious mineral prospect. A new tide is setting in that will result in a development of the mineral resources of Goldfield such as even the most optimistic in the old days never hoped for.' Both brothers were pleased when told that Reno had been decided upon as the scene of the big fight. 'It is a live town of about 40,000 inhabitants and you can bet can stage the affair in great shape. And every miner in from Nevada to the coast will bet his last pan that that boy Jeff will win,' concluded the Dick brothers."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 23, 1910 Messrs. Thad. And Edward Dick, former residents of St. George, who have engaged in mining in Colorado, Cobalt and Nevada, say that in Kings county, eleven miles from Norton, they have discovered two veins of copper ore that, if properly developed, will in time, become one of the richest and most productive copper mines
URN: 0755 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine;

Evening Times & Star - Oct. 14, 1910 Copper in Kings County. - The Kings County Record, of Sussex tells in an interesting article, this week, of a visit to a copper mine, at Scotch Settlement, near the line of the Central Railway. The mine is being worked by Thomas Dick, a brother, and three other workmen, and they are reported to be getting out a large quantity of high grade copper ore. Shafts have been sunk and there has been considerable cross cutting of good ore in sight, and piled about the shafts, and Mr. Dick is confident that the mine will be a good paying proposition. The leases for the mines are taken out in the names of Mr. Dick and G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen."

Oct. 14, 1910 - Copied from: Kings County Record - Oct. 10, 1940 30 Years Ago. - (Oct. 14) - Heavy copper deposits are reported from a mine near Scotch Settlement. The ore is heavily charged with copper of the Chalcopyrite variety. An expert has declared these are rich enough to make it commercially valuable."

Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1912 Examines Copper Mine Near Norton. - R.T. Cornell, a mining expert from New York, who has been examining the copper deposits at East Scotch Settlement, near Norton, was in St. John Thursday. He said the mine which has been developed slightly by New Brunswick people, was thought to be valuable and an effort was being made to interest outside capital. Several people in the United States prominent in copper mining concerns, were approached with the result that Mr. Cornell was sent here to make an examination. Mr. Cornell said that he could make no statement at present in regard to the copper, but he indicated that he would return again soon in connection with the mine. A gentleman closely connected with the owners of the mining property at Norton, said that the deposit of copper promised to be very valuable and that experts, who had made an examination declared that the nature of the specimens indicated a large amount of the valuable mineral."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 24, 1913 Seeking Copper in Kings County. - Sussex Record:- A few years ago Gilbert W. Ganong of Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, took up mining rights on a square mile of territory near his birthplace, at Scotch Settlement. The claim was prospected and clear indications of rich copper deposit were found. Some work was done at the time, but it was not until several years later that Edward and Thad Dick, Charlotte county residents, became associated with Mr Ganong. The brothers are copper experts and for years have been interested in the rich deposits of Colorado and Nevada. They came east and after an examination of the property pronounced it as one of great future and soon after commenced its further development. For several years the Dick brothers have been spending part of the year locating leads in the mining area, giving the balance of their time to their American holdings. Two or three years ago there was unearthed a quantity of ore that showed wonderful richness, and since then further investigations reveal that the mine is richer in copper than was dreamed of in the early days of its discovery. The ore is a chalcopyrite, carrying other grades of copper in conjunction with traces of gold and silver. It runs all the way from ten to eighteen per cent copper. When it was considered that many mines are being worked today as paying propositions, which give a yield of from two to five per cent it will be seen that the Kings county property is one which bids fair to make its mark in the mining world. The work in connection with the mine has been carried on quietly but a lot of work has been done and during the present summer a number of leads of great size and exceptional richness have been bared. The property is now in such a shape that there is absolutely no doubt as to the wealth it contains. Not only are there enormous deposits of copper, but they are advantageously placed, and can be easily shipped over the Central Railway, now controlled by the C.P.R., to smelting plants. The first shipments, it is understood, will be made to Jersey City in the near future. On the results of these tests will depend the future of the property, but at this stage it looks as if a great industry will shortly be opened up in this county. Disinterested exoerts who have been over the property pronounce it to be a bonanza."

Kings County Record - Mar. 24, 1916 Rich Copper Property Being Developed. - Experts Say That Mine Near Scotch Settlement is Wonderfully Rich in Copper, With Traces of Silver and Gold. - A few years ago Mr. Gilbert W. Ganong of Ganong Brothers, St. Stephen, took up mining rights on a square mile territory near his birth place at Scotch Settlement, Kings County. The claim was prospected and indications of rich copper deposit found. Some time ago there was unearthed a quantity of ore that showed wonderful richness. The ore is chalcopyrite, carrying other grades of copper in conjunction with traces of silver and gold. The mine is so situated that ore can be easily shipped over the Central Railway, and the property is one which bids fair to make a big mark in the mining world. Mr. Ganong has arranged with the LaRose Consolidated Mines Company of Montreal and Cobalt to develop this property. Mr. Ganong has had quite a number of people who were willing to try to make him rich by floating this proposition as a stock affair, but he held out until he finally arranged to have development rather than stock- jobbing. The people now at the property have the Government diamond drill on the ground, and a New York man there named A.E. Hall to superintend the work. Their purpose is to drill three or four holes parallel with the vein that has been developed so as to catch it at three or four hundred feet deep. It dips towards the north. This will not only test the continuity but also determine if the ore values continue. They have from one to two years without paying out any money to determine if they consider it of sufficient value to take over. If this should prove of value it will give a great stimulus to prospecting and mining in New Brunswick. There are about 400 tons of shipping ore ready to send to the smelters as soon as the snow gets off so it can be picked out. This is a very large quantity for the amount of development work so far. Mr. Ganong has always felt a strong personal interest in the development of this property because of its being near his old home. Analysis of the ore made shows it to be marvelously rich in copper, and disinterested experts who have visited the property have pronounced it a bonanza."

Kings County Record - Jan. 19, 1917 Development work at the copper mines near Belleisle Station is now being carried on, about 15 men being employed in the work. J.W. Parks, St. John, is in charge of the drill and a telephone has been installed at the works."

URN: 0755 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine;

Kings County Record - Dec. 2, 1927 Copper Deposits Will Be Developed. - International Firm Takes Option on Annidale Mine - Ore Has Assayed Higher Percentage of Copper Than Output of Famous Noranda Mine in Rouyn District. - Another important step has been taken in connection with mineral development in New Brunswick and promises extensive operations of copper mines in Kings County, the ore from which has assayed a considerably higher percentage of copper than the output of the famous Noranda mine in the Rouyn District. Preliminary investigation work, carried on at the property, located not far from Norton, has pleased the Canadian International Corporation of Montreal sufficiently for an option to be taken on one square mile which the owners have held for some years. On behalf of the Canadian International Corporation control of adjoining property has also been secured by Brigadier General Chas. A. Smart, C.M.G., of Westmount. The Timmins' interests recently took over another copper mine in New Brunswick. Confirming reports that interests with which he is identified have taken over the Annidale mine, General Smart said that it was the intention to install a concentrating plant on the property. The plant, he said, would be within 400 yards of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line, which is operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is planned to make shipments largely to Swansea, England, the Canadian National Railways offering favorable facilities for transportation to the port of Saint John form a connection with the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company line at Norton, 11 miles from Scotch Settlement Station, which is less than a mile from the mine. The process which will be used for concentrating has not yet been determined. Some years ago this copper mine was worked sufficiently for preliminary shipment of carloads of ore to be made by the then owners of the property. Profits which were regarded as very favorable, were made on these shipments, but the active owners died and since then the property has not been operated. The province of New Brunswick's new mining law, which makes it necessary for holders of mining licenses to operate their properties or relinquish their claims, is the direct cause of the present activity in connection with the Annidale mine, which resulted in the commencement of the proving work undertaken by General Smart and his associates. The report of an assay made last week of ore from the mine by Milton Hersey, Ltd., of Montreal, was made public today as follows; Gold, ounces per ton of 2,000 pounds, 0.03, value $.60; silver, ounces per ton of 2,000 pounds, 1.1, value $0.62; arsenic, none; antimony, none; copper, 12.79 per cent; zinc, 1.60 per cent. General Smart says that one of the most encouraging features in connection with the Annidale copper deposit was that it was a precambrian formation, and he said that the ore would average between 9 and 10 per cent copper, but that it was of high quality and tests made by mineralogists had made them feel certain the copper existed in sufficient quantities to make profitable operation of the property on an extensive a scale as possible."

Evening Times Globe - May. 25, 1928 Preparing To Develop Kings Co. Copper Mine. - H.C. Wildman, mineralogist for the Canadian National Railways, who at present is investigating the mineral resources of New Brunswick, reports active steps have been taken in developing the copper fields at Scotch Settlement, in the vicinity of Sussex, by the company recently formed by Brigadier-General C.A. Smart, of Toronto. Workmen are now engaged erecting several small shacks on the property, in preparation for extensive operations to be carried out at this site in the near future, he said. It is expected actual mining operations will be commenced soon, Mr. Wildman added. General Smart, president of the company, recently visited New York for the purpose of consulting with his chief engineer in choosing machinery for the various mining activities to be carried on in New Brunswick by the company."

Kings County Record - Dec. 17, 1936 W. Barry Steers, mining engineer of Ottawa, was in Scotch Settlement recently to examine and restake a claim at the mine known as the 'Dick Property'. He was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tuckey and has left for Montreal and Ontario."

Kings County Record - Oct. 11, 1951 Base Metal Hunt in N.B. Extends to County Border. - American Company Probes Findings of Copper in Drilling at Annidale. - The booming base metal expansion in Canada may be extended to another site in New Brunswick with the announcement that American Metals Company Ltd., of New York is setting up drilling equipment at Annidale, Queens County, near the border of Kings County, to explore the existing deposits of copper which are in that area. Some traces of gold also have been discovered on the property. Drills and other mining equipment, brought here from Rouyn, Quebec, were unloaded Wednesday and these were taken by truck to the Queens County site of the copper and gold strike. The property at Annidale had been worked to some extent many years ago but at that time modern mining equipment was not used and the extent of the deposit has never been fully determined. Large Firm. - The American Metals Company is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the United States and has a large smelter in New Jersey. At present it is developing mining properties in various parts of the world. The company has contracted with the Demorest

Drilling Company Ltd., of Noranda to carry out the drilling operations on the property which is expected to take several months. Operations have started, with the first drill hole some 20 yards from the highway which cuts through the property. Edward Kimberley, Noranda, field man for the Demorest Company, supervised the setting up of drilling equipment. Accompanying him are three professional drillers from Rouyn; Gerald Blais and Lorenza and Sylvio Hebert. Local men, including a number of laborers, a camp cook and other help are being engaged to carry on the mining operations. A camp site has been built on the property. Mr. Blais will have charge of the drilling crew. He said he had been over the area and that it looked 'very promising'. He said that drill holes would probably have to be made to a depth of 600 feet. 'there is good quality ore there,' he said, 'but it will take some time before we know the extent of the deposit.'"

Kings County Record - Oct. 25, 1951 Copper Search in Kings County And Not Queens. - Exploratory drilling for copper by the American Metals Company Limited of New York is being done in Kings County and not in Queens County, correspondents of the Record in that area state. Earlier press reports said the search for copper was being made at Annidale, which is in Queens County just across the Kings County border. Mrs. Caleb G. Northrup, our correspondent at Joliff's Brook, says the drilling is being done along the Annidale Road (from Belleisle Creek) about one and one- half miles from the county line. The section is in Springfield parish. Mrs. Thomas Thomson, correspondent at Irish Settlement, says the drilling is being done well inside the Kings County border. Four holes already have been drilled of the 20 planned, writes

URN: 0755 / 0007 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine; Lake George Antimony;

Kings County Record - Jul. 27, 1928 Mineral Development. - Five separate parties are at present engaged in developing the antimony and copper deposits of New Brunswick. Brig. Gen. G.A. Smart, representing the Canadian International Finance Corporation is one of those most active in this work, and large sums of money have been invested already in sinking shafts. Copper of a very high grade has been discovered at Scotch Settlement, and there are very good indication of this metal at other points. Samples of ore obtained show a high yield and it is expected that the next few weeks will see some very startling announcements in this regard. The antimony deposits at Lake George have proven of immense value and are now being profitably worked. Other antimony deposits have been found, which it is anticipated will place Canada in the forefront as regards the supply of this mineral. These parties were interested in these deposits through the efforts of the Natural Resources Branch of the Canadian National Railways which has had its mineralogist Mr. H.G. Wildman, make a survey of the Province. Mr. Wildman is at present engaged in following up other findings and it is expected additional deposits of copper and antimony will be found. Copper has been uncovered also in the Gaspe Peninsula and this field will be thoroughly gone over. The Canadian National Railways Natural Resources Branch has also had surveys made of Nova Scotia and the field as regards mining in that province looks bright. Gold mining which was carried on for some years, but which of late has been stagnant, shows new signs of life and already modern methods of extracting the ore and refining have produced wonderful results. The Maritime Provinces are on the eve of an extensive development in mining activities and it is predicted that from present indications New Brunswick may be on a par in respect of copper with the Lake Superior region."

Evening Times Globe - May. 3, 1928 Work At Lake George Mine To Begin Soon. - Development to Commence When Equipment Can Be Moved to Location. - Fredericton, May 2 - Plans and specifications for the plant to be installed at Lake George, York county, by the Antimony Smelting and Refining Company, Ltd., the company which has been incorporated under the New Brunswick Companies' Act with an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000, for the development of the antimony mines, have been about completed by New York engineers, and preliminary work will be started at Lake George just as soon as material can be moved over the highways to the property, Brigadier-General Charles A. Smart, C.M.G., of Montreal, announced here this evening. General Smart, president, and J.F. Dalrymple, vice president, of the Canadian International Corporation, Montreal, who acquired the Lake George properties from the North American Antimony and Smelting Co., and H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the C.N.R., were here today conferring with Hon. Charles D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, and left this evening for Saint John. Ore Assayed. - Mr. Dalrymple, who was formerly vice president of the Canadian National Railways, has been making his first tour of inspection of the companies in the Maritime Provinces controlled by the Corporation in which he is to take an active part in the management. General Smart gave Department of Lands and Mines officials today returns of an assay of 12 « tons of antimony ore which had been shipped to Germany for testing purposes, the return showed 82.82 per cent metal antimony, which General Smart said, was highly gratifying. To Kings County. - On Friday General Smart andMr. Dalrymple expect to visit Annidale, Kings county, to inspect the copper property there which is controlled under option by the Canadian International Corporation. Returns of an assay of 30 tons of copper ore from the Annidale property which had been sent to England, were also given to Department of Lands and Mines officials today, the returns showing 7.30 per cent copper. The ore from which the assay was made had been picked from the dump at the mine at Annidale where it had been for some time. General Smart said that preliminary work would be commenced immediately at Annidale, the first operations being further exploration of the ore body under direction of a geologist after the old workings had been pumped out. The property is held under options until next October."

URN: 0755 / 0041 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine; Jordan Mountain Copper;

Kings County Record - Oct. 14, 1910 Splendid Kings Copper Deposit. - Record Representative saw Fine Deposit of Ore, Which is Being Developed. - From time to time brief notices have been given in our columns and the St. John papers of a copper mine development in Kings County. We are glad to give herewith mine details of the same, so that those who may have recently seen the statement attributed to Mr. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, 'that there was no copper in New Brunswick rich enough to make it commercially valuable,' can form more correct conclusions on the same. A visit to this mine was made on Tuesday, the 11th, inst. which is reached most easily via the Central Railway from Norton, thence to Scotch Settlement, when a short walk of not over a mile will bring one to the scene of the mining operations. There the writer found Mr. Thos. Dick and brother, and two other workmen, busily engaged in sinking and crosscutting, on one of the main leads, bringing to the surface ore that would do credit to any mine in the world - heavily charged with copper of the Chalcopyrite variety - and giving the most positive evidence of both richness and quantity. Several other veins have been sunk upon, cross cut and trenched, on the property evidences from all being of the most convincing nature. This location, strange to say was first discovered many years ago by Mr. Dick who visited the locality for purposes of examining another outcrop. He afterwards returned and in company with Mr. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, took up leases, and has at various times since then engaged on quietly developing the area. To any one who has heard that a copper mine was being developed near Scotch Settlement, and then going in to see it a revelation is certainly given them. A comfortable cabin has been erected near the post road, and for a couple of acres more or less, a large amount of development work has been done, two main shafts sunk, and crosscutting and trenching in abundance, from all of which ore in goodly quantity has been thrown up. In the vicinity of the two timbered shafts, quite large bodies of high grade ore is piled up, and to any one who looks at it, and is capable of forming a judgment at all, it is simply beyond belief that any intelligent mining man, be he of the Geological Survey staff, or not, could honestly and conscientially say New Brunswick has neither rich ore nor quantity - and the developments here show directly to the contrary. Mr. Dick, who is a thoroughly well posted and intelligent miner, and one capable of giving proof of his knowledge - having been engaged in mining of all classes in the West in Colorado, Nevada and the Cobalt region, is fully satisfied that an immense body of good paying ore is here, only requiring capital to make the full development necessary and not only is he of the belief that the mineral wealth here is not alone, but that in other parts of New Brunswick the same conditions exist. In Charlotte County ore districts well worthy of development, and from what he has heard and seen he has no hesitation in saying that the Jordan Mountain Copper mine is a valuable deposit, and has promised to visit it before he leaves Scotch Settlement, which he proposes doing early in November. The visit to this Scotch Settlement mine was very pleasant and instructive to the writer, and the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Dick and associates will be long remembered. Oct. 12, 1910."

URN: 0755 / 0692 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine; Marrtown.

Kings County Record - Aug. 17, 1928 Developing Minerals in Kings-Queens. - Showing at Annidale Most Spectacular. - High Grade Vein Carrying Native Copper and Silver Ore Tapped at Marrtown. - Large Developments Expected to Take Place at Mountaindale. - That the mineral occurrences of the mines located at Annidale, Mountaindale and Marrtown, N.B., are going to prove worthwhile was indicated by samples of ore and a report made on Monday by Arthur B. Kelsey, assistant commissioner of the Department of the Natural Resources Branch of the Canadian National Railways, who has just returned after spending considerable time in this mining district. Mr. Kelsey reports that the Annidale operations of the Canadian International Corporation headed by Brig. Gen. C.A. Smart, Montreal, are progressing in a satisfactory manner, with a shaft down 85 feet, at which depth stringers, showing good ore, were encountered. Mr. Kelsey stated that it is intended to continue sinking the shaft to a depth of 125 feet when it is anticipated that the best ore body will be struck. Chalcopyrite, carrying bornite, a form of copper, is being produced from this shaft. Discussing the surface showing of the Annidale shaft, Mr. Kelsey said that it was 'most spectacular' and its results were even more promising than those first shown by the famous 'Noranda' mine in northwestern Quebec. 'If the Annidale property were situated in the Rouyn district it would undoubtedly cause great excitement," Mr. Kelsey said. Douglas Wright, famous Canadian mining engineer, visited the Annidale property last week and expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the possibilities of the mine. Everything points to the establishment of an important camp at Marrtown, twelve miles from Annidale, where a depth of 21 ft. has been reached and a high grade vein of ore, five feet wide with a thickness of three ft., carrying native copper and silver ore, has been encountered. This is thought to be the first time that native copper has been discovered in New Brunswick. A number of men are being employed by the Mountaindale Company headed by J. Aird and R.G. Heughan, of Montreal. Here also a group of claims, owned by C.N. Brown, Montreal, are attracting considerable interest and are expected to resume work in the near future. It is reported that a party of investors from Boston are endeavoring to have a share in the financing of the Mountaindale development. The need for a customs concentrator of 200 ton capacity becomes more and more apparent as mining development in these districts progress, Mr. Kelsey said, in stating that machinery to handle the crushing of the ores was urgently needed. He also stated that various groups of men are interested in the promotion of the concentrator and are in hopes of securing it soon, but a hitch has occurred in the negotiations between the interested parties and the provincial government authorities, Mr. Kelsey said. The interest of the St. John Board of Trade had been aroused in connection with the concentrator, and it was expected that they would make strong representations to the provincial authorities in this regard. A pleasing feature in connection with the mining activities mentioned by Mr. Kelsey was the fact that New Brunswick men, and New Brunswick materials were being utilized as much

URN: 0755 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine; Ganong Mine;

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 26, 1902 G.W. Ganong, M.P. has made application for license to search for mineral on land at Letete, Charlotte county, and at Scotch Settlement in Kings County."

URN: 0756 / IDX_Names: Cobbler Sexton;

Woodstock Despatch - Jun. 26, 1907 An average sample taken from the open cuts of the Cobbler Sexton vein, sent to the Dominion Mining & Smelting Co. at Pictou, N.S., on analysis yielded 17.6% copper, equal to $88.05 per ton at 25 cents per pound. Gold and silver values not given as above was tested for copper only."

Woodstock Despatch - Sep. 25, 1907 Notes on the Cobbler-Sexton Mine. - About the first of the month Cobbler-Sexton will jump to 20 cents a share. The company is more than rushing things, all the men that can be used in the tunnel are employed at the present time. We understand that the company intends putting on a night shift soon. H.V. Dalling has just received the assay of some Cobbler-Sexton ore sent to his brother, W.G. Dalling, in Butte, Montana. The sample showed a copper value of $68 to the ton."

Woodstock Despatch - Jan. 29, 1908 Some fine samples of gold-bearing quartz was brought up from the Cobbler-Sexton mine on Saturday last."

Woodstock Despatch - Mar. 11, 1908 Some very fine specimens of copper ore, probably the richest yet taken from the Cobbler-Sexton mine, were brought up to town Saturday by superintendant Hovey. The ore was taken from the vein at a depth of 65 feet from the surface."

Woodstock Despatch - May 6, 1908 A lot of good looking samples of copper ore was brought up from the Cobbler Sexton mine last week. The quartz is getting richer as they proceed up the cross cut, and the vein is widening out, showing an unlimited supply. This is what the promoters have been looking for."

Woodstock Dispatch - Feb. 3, 1909 The Cobbler-Sexton Mine. - At a meeting of the directors of the Cobbler-Sexton Mining Co. Ltd. held in the office of Dibblee & Augherton, Jan. 11th, 1909, it was decided to put on the market 15,000 shares of treasury stock at 5cts. per share, to raise funds for further development work. Although a tunnel 216 ft in length has been driven, they are 12 or 15 ft from the deposit toward which they are working, and where it is hoped a sufficient quantity of high grade ore will be proven to guarantee putting up a mill to concentrate the ore for shipment to the refineries. Of the 15,000 shares for sale the directors at once subscribed for 4,200 and later subscriptions have brought up the sales to about 10,000 shares, so that there only remains about 5,000 shares of this allotment for sale. Recent prospecting on the Cobbler-Sexton and adjacent properties has proven the existence of a wide spread mineralized area. Not only have samples of high grade copper ore been found but rich samples of free gold and silver have been picked up at various points, which go to show that a considerable quantity must exist in that vicinity. Is it not worth looking for? Will it come to light if it is not searched for? Can it be found without an effort? If found will it not benefit the whole vicinity, the whole country? If it is proven that a sufficient body exists on the Cobbler-Sexton will it not benefit the whole province, for that same mineralized belt extends clear across the province in a northeasterly direction. If the Cobbler-Sexton proves good will it not cause a series of mines to be established across the province? Will it not benefit the whole province? Again, if the Cobbler-Sexton proves the existence of a large body of ore will it not have to pay a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent of the value of its production to the government? Has not the provincial government paid the expenses for the use of the government drill in the development and proving of the Drummond iron deposits in Gloucester county? Have not several of the other counties had the use of the diamond drill free of cost? Has it not been a benefit to the province at large. True it has benefited individuals more, but will not the royalties which are paid into the government benefit the province. Will not the industries thus started, keep our population at home? Are not our own people better than emigrants. Why cannot the Cobbler-Sexton and Carleton county have the free use of the diamond drill as well as other counties? If regulations exist to prevent the diamond drill from being used in that manner, why cannot the regulations be changed? Do not nearly all towns and cities bonus certain industries which benefit individuals more than the community? Do not governments bonus corporations, and does not that bonus aid directly the corporation more than the country at large? Is this not done to keep people at home? Which would be the better investment, the money spent to advertise our country to bring in a lot of foreigners or to develop its resources to keep our people at home? Which is the better class of people, our own or foreigners? Which are the better adapted to our country? How long will it take emigrants to conform to our manners and customs? Why not be a little more American and look after our own people? Some day we shall be sorry that we gave our heritage away to emigrants. Why cannot the diamond drill be used in this country as well as others? Are there not other deposits of ore to be tested beside the Cobbler-Sexton? Are there not excellent iron ore deposits in the country that have not been proven to depth? Are there not excellent possibilities in store for the diamond drill? Then why not use the diamond

URN: 0756 / IDX_Names: Cobbler Sexton;

Woodstock Dispatch - Mar. 17, 1909 The Cobbler-Sexton Mine. - J.C. Hovey with a crew of men has resumed operations at the Cobbler-Sexton mine. Some fine samples of copper ore were brought up to town on Saturday and are on exhibition at H.G. Noble's store. The 15,000 shares that were recently put on the market were all purchased within a week, and persons wishing to purchase stock can now get the same on application at the company's office. C. LeB. Miles, C.E., who is a stockholder in the company, recently sent samples of the ore to his brother in Montana with the following result: Copper 12 1/2 per cent. Gold 80 cents. Silver 2 4/10 op. This is a splendid showing, much better than the ore being mined in the great copper sections of Montana. Mr. Miles recently made a survey of the mine which can be seen at the company's office. One redeeming feature in connection with the Cobbler-Sexton mine, is the faith placed in its ultimate success by the manager, J.C. Hovey. Mr. Hovey is a man who has had years of practical experience in the copper country, and although at times he has met with discouragements, he is confident that by pushing on the work paying ore will be found in sufficient quantities to assure the putting in of a concentrator."

URN: 0757 / IDX_Names: Bull Creek;

Carleton Sentinel Jul. 2, 1853 GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WOODSTOCK. - This is a startling announcement, but it is a fact; we saw a twenty dollar gold piece yesterday, and a story is current that large sums have been lately dug on Bull's Point. We visited the diggings and saw evident marks of labor, but what amount has been taken out we are at present unable to say. As soon as we learn the particulars we will lay them before our readers."

Headquarters - Dec. 5, 1855 Carleton Copper Mines. - We had occasion some few months ago to announce the pleasing fact of the discovery of a rich vein of copper ore in the vicinity of Woodstock - on the properties of Abner and Charles Bull, Esqrs. At that time we could only refer to the discovery, as the opening of the mine had been only partially commenced. The specimens then exhibited were chiefly taken from the surface; and novice, as we are in such matters, we could speculate but little on the probability of a large lode of this valuable mineral being brought to light, such as is now ascertained beyond all uncertainty to be located in that vicinity. The reality of the discovery was very generally doubted. Oh! it is only a visionary affair was the expressed opinion of many; while a few who had some little knowledge of mining operations, believed that the banks of Bull's Creek contained a source of inexhaustible wealth that could not fail to give an impetus to the rapidly increasing interests of this County, and that would at no very distant day, place Carleton in advance of any other county in this Province. It is to Mr. Stevens, who is emphatically a practical man, that we are indebted for this discovery. He has done much - we might say more than any other man - to develope the mineral resources of New Brunswick. Seventeen years ago he commenced exploring the hidden sources of wealth which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon this province. He had much opposition to contend with. The country was young - the settlers but few; and these few chiefly engaged in the lumber trade, and unacquainted with exploring ""the bowels of the earth,"" had strong prejudices against such a calling. Hence it will readily be perceived that difficulties beset him on every hand. We hope, however, - in fact we have no doubt that his untiring energy and unwearied perseverance are about to have a successful and happy termination. Specimens of the Ore were sent to England last fall, where they were assayed, and the result proved highly satisfactory - yielding a large percentage of copper. Mr. Stevens proceeded to England in person during the past summer, from whence he has returned. We have not heard the particulars of his visit, but presume that he has succeeded in his expectations, from the fact that A. Francis, Esq., an English gentleman practically acquainted with mining operations, arrived here some short time ago, and who, after a careful and minute examination of the Ore, has declared that the indications are highly favorable, and that the prospects of finding copper in quantity have far exceeded his expectations. Mr. Francis, we understand, has been sent out by parties in England to examine and report upon the prospects that may present themselves for successful mining operations; and the mere fact of his being selected to discharge such an important trust affords ample proof that he is fully competent to judge of such matters. In his Report, already sent to England, he has expressed himself in accordance with what we have already stated. He has been much gratified with his visit. He has his attention directed to the striking similarity in appearance which the locality at Bull's Creek presents with that of Cornwall; and has no doubt that it will ultimately become the centre of a rich mining district. We have had an opportunity of seeing the report, and must say that we were much gratified with the tenor of its remarks. The following extract which we are permitted to make will show, in some measure, the opinion that Mr. Francis entertains on the subject. ""In concluding this Report I beg to state that Mr. Stevens has given me all the information in his power respecting the property, and that I consider all his representations in London more than fully borne out."" During an interview we had with Mr. F., he remarked that he was better pleased in finding Copper Ore existing in what is termed Copper Pyrites or Yellow Copper (from which two-thirds of the old and new worlds have been supplied for centuries) than if he had found the Copper in its pure state, as is the case in some instances, such as Lake Superior - as he had never found indications, such as are presented at Bull's Creek, fail in producing the Ore in large quantities. The people of Carleton may well feel proud of their County. Its agricultural products cannot be surpassed in the Province; and the mineral wealth in which it abounds will, ere long, be more fully developed, and open up sources of improvement of which people as yet have but little conception. Our limits will not permit our enlarging at present; we shall therefore return to the subject again. - Carleton

Morning News - Feb. 28, 1855 Fredericton, Tuesday, Feb. 27. - A Bill was brought in by Mr. Connell for leasing Copper Mines in the County of Carleton, upon which progress was reported, after some discussion."
URN: 0757 / IDX_Names: Bull Creek;
Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 3, 1857 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 14, 1857 THE COPPER MINES. - The New Brunswick

Mining Company are proceeding with their operations at the Copper Mines, under the management of Wm. Stevens, Esq., with vigor, and the result thus far has, we understand, been highly satisfactory. One of the English proprietors, who recently visited the mines, has, we learn, expressed himself decidedly to this effect. We spent a few hours very pleasantly, a short time since, on the Company's grounds, under the attentive direction of Mr. John Stevens, the obliging clerk, examining into and endeavoring to understand, as far as possible, the various operations connected with the mining, raising and preparing of the ore. The mines are about five miles below Woodstock, a short distance from the highway, on Bull's Creek, a stream which offers excellent facilities for propelling the machinery, &c. As yet, the works completed are but preparatory to the achievement of the main object; as, satisfied of the value and extent of the ore, the Company have made all the necessary preparations, in the way of erections, machinery, &c., in the most thorough manner, and have now entered upon their work of mining in good earnest. The shaft in which the excavation was being made at the time we have alluded to had reached the depth of 90 feet beneath the surface. The entrance to this shaft was by a drift, or tunnel, 140 feet in length. (We may here mention that the term shaft is applied to vertical excavations, that of drift, to horizontal ones.) In this instance, a drift following a lode, or metalliferous rock, had been made into the side-hill a distance of 140 feet, where it entered an unproductive formation; here the shaft was sunk, and from this shaft other drifts will be excavated, in order to reach the lode, supposed to be very near the south side of the shaft. The excavations are made by blasting, for which purpose large quantities of gunpowder are used.- The metal, as well as the waste, is raised from the shaft in buckets by means of a horse-whimb. Those visitors who, like ourselves, are curious enough to desire it, may take passage in the said bucket, and pay a visit to the deep rocky profound. The lode, or ore, is taken from the excavations to a suitable place, where it is broken into smaller pieces, after which it passes into the crusher, a curious and most effective piece of machinery, worked by a powerful water-wheel, where it is most thoroughly smashed; thence passing through various sieves, troughs, 7 c., it becomes finally, by the action of water, cleansed from all earthy particles, and assumes a state fit for exportation and the smelting furnace. The manufacture of copper is an interesting and important subject, as it is a metal which has long and extensively entered into the conveniences and necessities of society and the arts. We therefore regard this attempt of the New Brunswick Mining Company as a very interesting feature of the present history of our country; it is one which, if it succeeds to that extent of which the Company now have reasonable hopes, it must conduce very materially to the advancement of this portion of New Brunswick. The copper here found is the sulphuret."

Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 6, 1858 and N.B. Courier - Feb. 13, 1858 NEW BRUNSWICK MINING COMPANY. - Having heard that a lode of copper had been struck at the above named mines, we visited the same on Thursday and we were happy to find the report correct, and that the vein or lode, of a very rich character, had been struck in two places, - in one of these it being four feet wide, the other not sufficiently opened to define the width. We are pleased that this result has followed the tedious operations of the last twelve months - because of the large interests of the enterprising gentlemen in England comprising the company at stake; because the successful working of these mines will involve immediate and extensive benefit to the country at large; as well as on account of Mr. Stevens, the indefatiguable manager, whose indominatable perseverance and untiring industry seems about to be rewarded. We feel in saying what we have, we utter the sentiments

Jun. 7, 1860 - Provided by Gwen Martin (from PANB?): Woodstock 7th June 1860 A Inches Esq Dear Sir, I this morning obtained the within certificate from Mr Bedell the County Recorder. 14 You will perceive there is nothing to prevent the lease issuing to me on Lots 27 & 28. It seems Mr Bedell's brother has some claim on the upper part of Lot 29. Consequently I can only expect the mining lease over the lower or south half of Lot 29 and on which there is nothing to interfere with my title. I shall thank you to get the leases completed as soon as possible. At present my discoveries are wholly confined to the lower half of Lot 29 and the lease not extending over the upper half will not be of much consequence. I remain Dear Sir yours very respectfully William Stevens"

May 26, 1860 - Provided by Gwen Martin (from PANB?): Woodstock May 26th - 60 [1860] A. Inches Esq Dear Sir, Your favor of the 21st came duly to hand. Enclosed is 5$ to pre-pay as requested for mining lease Lot No. 29. I am sorry that the lease has not been sanctioned on the same terms as 27 & 28, but it seems desirous to have the leases before I proceed any further with my operation on the mines. I shall thank you to forward them as soon as possible. As to the representation made by a party in reference to the Griffith property being deeply mortgaged to him before I purchased the right of mining I believe the truth [?] to be as follows. Previous to my purchasing the Right of Mining from the Messrs Griffiths, R. Griffiths Lot No. 28 was mortgaged to the ex-Postmaster General for one hundred pounds, which by some means of other was accumulated to £150 previous to Mr Connell purchasing (about a fortnight since) the said farm for £1,000 which enabled Mr R. Griffiths to relieve his brother's mortgage on Lot No. 27 for £400 leaving a balance to be received by R. Griffiths from C. Connell for about £ 450. The mortgages on both farms are now cancelled which can be proved by certificate from the Registry office if required. I hope to see you at Fredericton on Monday. Believe me, yours very truly, William Stevens [note: Charles Connell - a direct ancestor of Mark Connell, - was the Post-Master General until a scandal drove him from office, after he had his own image engraved on one of the New Brunswick stamps] [note: Stevens liked a lot of underlining.....]"

URN: 0757 / IDX_Names: Bull Creek;

Dec. 3, 1862 - Provided by Gwen Martin (from PANB?): Woodstock Dec 3rd, 1862 Hon. John McMillan Surv. General etc etc Dear Sir, More than three years since I applied for leases to work the mine discovered by me on the farm of Messrs

Robt and Benj Griffiths also on the lower or southern half of Lot 28 adjoining the Messrs Griffiths belonging to Messrs Augustus and Walter Bedell. Previous to the Government complying with my request, I had to send down my deeds from the Messrs Griffiths & Bedell proving my right to the mines. I have rec'd the lease for the Griffiths mines, but not the Bedell property although many times applied for. When I rec'd the lease of the Griffiths mines Mr O'Connors promised to send me my deeds from the Griffiths in a few days. As yet I have not rec'd them altho much wanted. Last week Mr Munro said he was going to write you and would desire you to send them to me they have not come to hand. It will save me the trouble and the expense of another journey to Fredericton if you will please have the kindness to cause them to be sent to

URN: 0757 / 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Creek; Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 3, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. IV. non-Calcareous Slate Band Northwest of the Granite. This division comprises the rocks underlying parts of the counties of York and Carleton, extending on the St. John River from Sullivan's Creek to a point alittle above Woodstock, or a breadth of sixteen miles; and on the Miramichi seven miles, measured in a straight line across the strike; from the forks of the north and northwest branches. These rocks present few characters to distinguish them from the band already described as lying on the other side of the granitic belt, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary may be assigned to the same geological age. It will therefore be unnecessary, on the present description, and I shall proceed to notice a few of the most prominent points of distinction which have come under my observation. On the St. John river, immediately above Sullivan's Creek, extending about five hundred yards upwards, and apparently in contact with or close proximity to the granite, occurs a band of highly ferruginous finely laminated micaschist, traversed longitudinally by large quartz veins, and dipping NW 30-50 deg. - This is succeeded by ordinary clay slate and quartzite, which continues, with many sharp convolutions and folds, but preserving the prevailing northwesterly dip at high angles, to Patchell's Ferry, four and a half miles from Woodstock. Here the rocks begin to assume a more crystalline aspect, and all around Woodstock afford evidence of an abnormal and disturbed condition. Bands of crystalline rocks, resembling granite, syenite, diorite, (occasionally with trappean rocks) and sometimes holdingepidote, iron and copper pyrites, galena and other minerals, are intercalated in the manner of conformable or imbedded masses. Some of these I have represented upon the map, but they are too numerous and too varied in character, and have not long been studied sufficiently in detail to admit of an exact description. I observed isolated patches, generally of no great extent, of an altered slate conglomerate composed of rounded and angular fragments of the surrounding rocks, cemented by a feldspathic paste into a hard rock; these are probably lenticular masses occupying depressions in the older rocks. About half way between Upper and Lower Woodstock, on the right bank of the river, an interesting exposure of green quartzose and epidotic rock, jointed so as to present some appearanceof columnar structure, occurs; near the Iron Works the same kind of rock, but devoid of the peculiar structure referred to, occupies a considerable breadth, and near Lower Woodstock a narrow band of red and green fine grained and very regularly laminated slate, not over thirty feet in thickness, was observed running conformably with the general strike, but dipping SE 40 2 deg. The whole district is exceedingly interesting to the geologist, and especially so in connection with the deposits of iron and copper ore in the vicinity; but would require, in order fully to elucidate its structure, a more careful and detailed examination than I had it in my power to give. In this section, a remarkable exception to the general character and distribution of the rocks, as above described, occurs in the form of an extensive outlier of supposed Lower Carboniferous strata, occupying an area of probably not less than sixty or seventy square miles, chiefly in the parishes of Brighton and Peel, in Carleton County. This outlier has not previously, been specially described, so far as I am aware. On the left bank of the St. John River, opposite Campbell's Island, two miles below the mouth of the Beccaguimic, a band of conglomerate, 500 yards broad, abuts upon the river. It is here of the character described as belonging to the silicious conglomerate band of the main Carboniferous area; or rather partaking of a combination of this with the underlying red calcareous conglomerate of the same series, with which, on tracing it is some distance inland, it becomes completely assimilated. The northwestern outcrop of this outlier, as delineated upon the maps, has been traced by me, at intervals, for a distance of twelve miles; and a partial traverse has been made near the centre to a distance of one and a half mile; where at S.B. Orser's (?) mill, on the north branch of the Beccaguimic, coarse red sandstone and conglomerate appear to dip NW 27 deg. For the further information which has enabled me to trace approximately on the maps the boundaries of the outlier, I am indebted to Mr. Edward Jack, who, in the course of his surveys for timber locations, traversed this region in the fall of last year, and at my request, noted any remarkable geological facts which came under his observation. His remarks in reference to this outlier, which were not communicated to me until after my return to this city, are necessarily somewhat general, although sufficiently explicit to justify me in assigning to it provisionally, the limits laid down on the map; and I consider it unnecessary to give them in detail, as you will probably deem this interesting field worthy of further special research. On the right bank of the St. John River, a little below the band of silicious conglomerate already referred to, a somewhat similar deposit, but entirely resembling the red calcareous conglomerate and sandstone of the Carboniferous series, is displayed to the extent of 1,200 yards in breadth. Where evidence of stratification occurs in this deposit, it appears to dip to the northwest in the same direction as the metamorphic slates by which it is enclosed on both sides, although at a lower angle. The same band is traceable for seven miles on the strike, extending to the rear of the Woodstock Iron Works, where it turns out to a point, and terminates about 100 yards south of the Jacksontown Road. This is probably connected with the conglomerate and sandstone area in Brighton, as already described, but here is either brought into position by a dislocation, or occupies a narrow and shallow wedge shaped cavity in the older rocks. The only distinction I can observe between its condition and that of the lower red calcareous conglomerate of the main Carboniferous area consists in the fact that here the rock appears to be affected by numerous small faults or slips, which, in maintaining their straight course, have cut through pebbles and matrix alike."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 13, 1881 Lower Wakefield. - August 9, 1881 - Gold and Silver. - Two miles north of the Iron Works lives Mr. A.W. Shaw, on whose place, it is claimed by those who ought to know, that silver is to be found in paying quantities; the writer also found a small quantity of gold. Mr. Shaw has been induced to open the mine and is quite sanguine that it will pay. Shares in one half the mine will be disposed of to those desirous of purchasing. That we have the yellow metal in this and Victoria county, in greater or less quantity, is without doubt; all that is necessary is to make a bold start. Experienced miners say that gold is to be found in paying quantities - what then is the trouble? Mr. Shaw's mine is called the New Brunswick Brookline Silver Mine, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a success. X."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 17, 1889 and Chignecto Post Dec. 19, 1889 On Friday a drill falling from a bucket in the shaft of the Britton mine, at Upper Woodstock, a distance of 60 feet, struck a workman, Thos. Betridge, across the face, severing his nose, and so seriously injuring him as to render his recovery doubtful."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 1, 1889 Silver in Carleton County. - Fine specimens of quartz containing silver, taken from the mine recently opened by Mr. Shaw on land owned by him four miles above Woodstock, N.B, on the river road, have been left at our office. The mine has already attained a depth of 40 feet. Specimens received by us were secured at a depth of 35 feet. Samples sent to Salt Lake City for analysis yielded at the rate of 100.65. Mr. Shaw's neighbors are getting somewhat excited over his find and are sinking wells in the hopes of striking the same vein that he is working, or another equally valuable, and one man has found specimens at a depth of 10 feet. -[Houlton Pioneer"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 7, 1889 The Woodstock silver mine continues to improve the deeper the shaft is sunk. The last few days, says the PRESS, have given good indications of gold as well as silver. On the west side of the shaft, which is about six by eight feet across, is a clearly marked vein about four feet thick and descending as perpendicular as the side of the shaft. This vein has hardly been broken into yet, and most of the specimens have been taken from the adjacent rock. There is every prospect that this vein is very rich with silver, probably with other metals in smaller quantities. To keep the mine from flooding it has been necessary for the last two weeks to keep day and night crews constantly on. Mr. George Wolhampton, of Upper Woodstock, is proceeding with the erection of a hotel within a few rods of the mine."

Chignecto Post Nov. 7, 1889 A silver mine is being developed by Britain & Shaw, at Upper Woodstock, N.B. The shaft is down 40 feet with good showing."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 7, 1889 Fine specimens of quartz containing silver, taken from the mine recently opened by Mr. Shaw on land owned by him four miles above Woodstock, N.B. on the river road, have been left at our office. The mine has already attained a depth of forty feet. Specimens received by us were secured at a depth of thirty-five feet. Samples sent to Salt Lake City for analysis yielded at the rate of 100.65. Already a hotel has been erected opposite the mine and the people throughout Carleton county are looking for a big boom. The members of Parliament were expected to visit the mine last week, the government having pledged the owner $2,500 when he reached a depth of fifty feet, providing silver was there found in paying quantities. Mr. Shaw's neighbors are getting somewhat excited over his 'find' and are sinking wells in the hopes of striking the same vein that he is working, or another equally valuable, and one man has found specimens at a depth of ten feet.- Houlton Pioneer."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 16, 1889 Mr. and Mrs. McCormac purpose opening the hotel at the Britton mine next week. Mr. Walhaupter has pushed the work of construction on very rapidly so that the house is now about ready for occupation."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 23, 1889 Carleton Co.'s Silver Mine. - Work is being pushed forward at the Britton mine with a great deal of energy, and the further it progresses the brighter the prospects for a rich find becomes. If the result of an assay made by a competent gentleman of this town, last week, of rock taken from the mine, be approximately correct, then indeed Mr. Britton has a bonanza. That the proprietor has full confidence that his mine is rich in silver, at least, if not in gold and other minerals, is shown in the large expenditure he is making to develop the same, and it is to be ardently hoped that his highest anticipations may be realized."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 The Woodstock silver mining venture is being pushed forward with a great deal of energy. The Sentinel says the further it progresses the brighter the prospects for a richer find becomes. If the result of an assay made by a competent gentleman of this town, last week, of rock taken from the mine, be approximately correct, then indeed Mr. Britton has a bonanza."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 28, 1889 The Woodstock Press thinks there is a bonanza in the Shaw-Britain silver mine at that place. Out of thirty assays made last week twenty-six contained silver and gold, and the total 15 ounces produced 17 1/2 grains of silver, with bearings of gold. Only one assay was cut down, and was found to carry $100 of gold to the ton. Some specimens have given the proportion of $600 to the ton. The proprietors intend putting on an increased work force at once and pushing operations more vigorously."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 30, 1889 The Precious Metals. - A few rods on the west side of the river road about four miles above Woodstock, is the Shaw Britton mine. The mining lot is on a part of the Britton homestead now owned by Mr. Albert Shaw. Mr. R.K. Britton who has a joint claim with Mr. Shaw is the principal promoter of the mining enterprise. A small stream runs through the lot, and along its south side the rock in several places protrudes through the soil. One of these rock exposures showed indications of the precious metals, and here Mr. Britton commenced work about three months ago. A well defined vein, of what proved to be silver bearing ore was found, and the work of sinking a shaft was begun. Shortly after operations has been commenced in good earnest, Mr. Richard Phillips, son of the late David Phillips of Upper Woodstock, came home. He had spent about nine years in the silver mines of Montana, and is therefore practically acquainted with some of the richest mines in the world. What he saw at the new workings surprised him. He was impressed at once with the value of the find. He was given charge of the work, which under his skilful direction, has since been carried on systematically. A shaft about 6x8 has been sunk vertically in the south wall of the vein, and is now about 69 feet deep. The vein is very clearly defined and runs vertically as the plummet. The wall rock comes away from its leaving the cleavage as smooth as a board. It seems to be about five feet in diameter, but enlarging in the descent. The shaft is closely timbered with sawn lumber 6x7 in., laid horizontally like a log house. This prevents fragments of rock falling as the work progresses. The wall rock is of a slatey nature and appears to have a southerly dip. Through this run veins of quartz in which considerable silver and other metals are found. Mr. Britton has had several assays by competent mineralogists all of whom have given most favorable returns. No assays of the vein below 7 feet from the surface have been made. Recently Mr. Herbert Dibblee has made about thirty assays of material from the wall rock, that is from such as is thrown out in the dump. Some of these show surprising and most assuring results. Four of the thirty gave little or no value; twenty five gave from $12.50 to $600 of silver to the ton. One gave an amazing assay, but the result is not published until further tests are made. The tests for gold are not yet completed by Mr. Dibblee; but one of the above in addition to the silver gave $100 gold to the ton. A test was made of some sand collected in the stream at the end of the sluice which carries away the water hauled out of the shaft, and this, too, gave a rich return. From time to time experienced miners, some of them experts, have examined the lead and the surroundings. The consensus of their opinions is that the mine is rich, and cannot fail to bring ample returns. Mr. Phillips, the manager, says that when the vein is tapped 60 or 100 feet from the surface the result will be a surprise to New Brunswick. Our people, he says, will be aroused to the fact, as they never yet have been, that our country is rich in mineral wealth. No doubt it is yet premature to predicate definitely the value of the deposit. The mine is only yet in course of development. Such works must need be carried to considerable depths before ores in sufficient quantities and quality are obtained; but certainly the prospects are most encouraging; the environments and developments so far seem in every way to point to rich returns. Should these predictions be verified, the outcome will be not only fortunate for the proprietors, but most advantageous to the whole community. As soon as the Britton mine is an assured success, mining capitalists will flock in, and very soon millions will be invested in unearthing our mineral wealth, which in all probability lies ready to amply repay its seekers. It is well nigh impossible to over-estimate the boon such an enterprise would be sure to bring to our fair county. Mr. Britton, who has so perseveringly and energetically prosecuted the work thus far, is deserving of much credit. He is but a poor man, and has had many discouragements to encounter; but his fortitude has prevailed, and it is to be hoped his enterprise will be richly rewarded. Mr. Phillips has been seriously ill for a fortnight back; but is now in a fair way of recovery. The work has been going on however according to his plans; and when he is able to take personal supervision the operations will be more vigorously pushed. A level will be commenced soon to tap across the vertical veins, which in turn will be worked out from below, known technically as stoping. At present a house is built over the shaft, and near by is a shop for making and repairing the tools. On the other side of the main road, Mr. G.B. Wolhaupter has built a hotel for the accommodation of the workmen. Fifteen hands are now employed, and as the water comes in quite rapidly the work is carried on day and night continuously."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 30, 1889 Underground Wealth. - The Woodstock Press says that the operations at the Shaw Brittain Silver Mine at Upper Woodstock have lately been of the most encouraging character, sufficiently satisfactory results having been obtained to leave no longer a doubt that the precious metal exists there in richly paying quantities. Thirty assays were made last week from specimens taken from the dump, and out of the thirty, twenty six contained silver and gold, and the total 15 ounces produced 17 1/2 grams of silver, with bearings of gold. Only one assay was cut down, and was found to carry $100 of gold to the ton. Some specimens have given the proportion of $600 to the ton."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1889Carleton County News. - Woodstock, Oct. 14. - The Shaw-Britton mine in Lower Wakefield, about two miles above Upper Woodstock, is now attracting deep interest. A recent assay of the vein, only six feet from the surface, gives over $100 to the ton, chiefly silver. The shaft is now down about 25 feet and the vein gets richer and larger as it descends. The work is carried on under the management of Mr. Richard Phillips, an experienced silver miner. He and other experts pronounce the mine a certain bonanza. It is claimed, on the authority of those who have had long experience in mining, that the owners have struck a rich find, and that it is practically inexhaustible according to the indications. Mr. Phillips is having the work carried on systematically. A house has been built over the shaft and the work is timbered up as they descend. A night shift has been put on so that for the last week or two the work has been going on day and night. This week a shipment of the ore is to be made to the smelting works probably in New Jersey. Mr. Geo. B. Wolhaupter, trader at Upper Woodstock, has bought a piece of land near the mine and intends to build a hotel there. He expects to push on the work as rapidly as possible so it may be completed before the cold weather interferes too seriously with the workmen in their present quarters."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 21, 1889 and St. Croix Courier - Oct. 24, 1889 Messrs. Britain & Shaw, of Upper Woodstock, are developing what promises to be a very rich mine of silver. They have at present seven men at work under the direction of Richard Philips, formerly of Upper Woodstock but more recently of Colorado. The shaft is now sunk to a depth of over 40 feet and shows increasing richness as it descends."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1889 A visit to the Shaw-Britton mine now is fraught with interest. Many avail themselves of the chance to view the manner of unearthing the precious metals. Among the visitors are many who have had experience in, or opportunities of observing how such work is carried on. The reports of qualified observers so far, are most flattering. The vein bearing silver, gold and arsenic is large, well defined and, according to the assays, rich. Work is being prosecuted vigorously. The shaft is run down vertically 40 feet, alongside the vein. The work is timbered up as the descent is made. It is proposed to sink down about 100 feet before the work of stoping is commenced. A night shift is now employed and as the water is coming in quite rapidly, a Sunday shift will now be necessary, so that the work will go on continuously. Mr. Richard Phillips who is a thoroughly competent miner, is manager, and is pushing the work vigorously and skilfully. It is expected that the surveyor general will make an examination of the mine soon in reference to royalty and to the grant. The vein is located about two miles above Upper Woodstock, near the main road. On the opposite side of the road Mr. G.B. Wolhaupter, postmaster and trader at Upper Woodstock, is erecting a two story hotel, for the accommodation of the employees."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 31, 1889 Silver in Carleton County. - Fine specimens of quartz containing silver, taken from the mine recently opened by Mr. Shaw on land owned by him four miles above Woodstock, N.B., on the river road, have been left at our office. The mine has already attained a depth of forty feet. Specimens received by us were secured at a depth of thirty five feet. Samples sent to Salt Lake City for analysis yielded at the rate of 100 65. Already a hotel has been erected opposite the mine and the people throughout Carleton county are looking for a big boom. The members of Parliament were expected to visit the mine last week, the government having pledged the owner $2 500 when he reached a depth of fifty feet, providing silver was then found in paying quantities. Mr. Shaw's neighbours are getting somewhat excited over his find and are sinking wells in the hopes of striking the same vein that he is working, or another equally valuable, and one man has found specimens at a depth of ten feet. - Houlton Pioneer."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 6, 1889 and Fredericton Capital - Sep. 7, 1889 Considerable interest has been aroused over the prospects of a silver mine on Albert Shaw's farm, four miles above Woodstock, on the main road. A shaft has been sunk 25 feet and a lead of ore bearing quartz enlarges with descent. Assays show a lead of silver and gold and it is estimated in good paying quantities. Experienced western miners are sanguine of the ultimate success of the venture, if

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 14, 1889 It goes without saying that the prospecting for the valuable metals of the Shaw Britton property a short distance above Upper Woodstock, is the all absorbing topic of discussion among business men here. As the shaft goes down the indications of silver, copper, lead and gold, become stronger. Expert miners speak in the most sanguine terms of the ultimate success of the mine. Mr. Richard Phillips, who has spent years in silver mining, and who has himself owned a mining property, gives the most positive assurances that it is one of the best prospects for the depth it is yet sunk, he has ever seen. Under his direction the work will be prosecuted systematically so the lead may be fairly treated. He says all the indications point to a rich find, and the proprietors, Messrs. R.K. Britton and Albert Shaw, may wake up some morning and not only find themselves famous but rich, a consummation to be devoutly wished for. At all events a test will be made of what there is in it, and there certainly seems every reason to believe that riches are stored away in that lead among the hard quartz for some one to unearth."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1889 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1889 There is a silver mining fever abroad at Upper

Carleton Sentenil - Sep. 21, 1889 A handsome specimen of quartz from the Shaw-Britton mines, amy be seen at this office. This mine appears to be developing richer qualities, the further it is opened up."

Daily Gleaner - Aug. 13, 1890 The Britton Mine. - Several buildings, including offices, coal sheds, and an engine and shaft house 24x27 have been erected on this property at Upper Woodstock. The engine and boiler from A. Leonard & Sons have a capacity of 25 and 30 horsepower. The pump, which is to be put in this week will have a 5 1/2 feet stroke. Mr. James Drysdale has put in a set of drums to drive the pump and hoisting machinery. The company are doing well and have great confidence in the enterprise. Operations will be in full blast shortly."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 23, 1890 The Woodstock Silver Mine. - Active Operations Resumed - Description of the Works. - Woodstock, Aug. 21. - Active operations have again been resumed in the shaft of the Britton silver mine. There had to be a cessation of work in the mine for some time while the machinery was being placed. The works are located about two miles above Upper Woodstock, on the great road. The company owns 8 acres adjoining the road on the west side. The shaft house, 24x57, is a well finished building, with steel roof. The engine is 25 horse power, with a boiler of greater capacity. It drives a Cornish pump, 6 « feet stroke, throwing out 32,800 gallons per hour. The machinery is strong and arranged according to the methods now generally used in such mines. The shaft is over 80 feet deep, and is timbered up and closed ceiled vertically, and has a pumpway, bucketway and stairway. The hoisting apparatus is now run by the engine. The intention now is to run the shaft down vertically until a rich ore is found. The assays show that the ore becomes richer as the descent is made. The mining engineers that have examined the works since the shaft has gone below 60 feet agree that the metal bearing rock is in a true fissure vein, and that there can be no doubt, whatever, of the richness of the deposit at from 200 to 500 feet down. A careful assay will be made at the works of the vein at each foot of the descent. The results will be tabulated so the relative richness of the ore may be seen from time to time at a glance. An electrical apparatus is to be used to set off the blasts. When the charge is placed the men below will run into the drifts. The foreman there will sound a gong; this will be the signal for the man at the head of the shaft, who runs the hoisting gear, to touch the electric button, which turns on the current to set off the dynamite. All the arrangements are now thoroughly made to have the work go forward with regularity and alacrity. The powder magazine, which is a well made and commodious underground room, is about 200 yards from the shaft house. The explosive material will here be quite harmless to the main part of the works; near the shaft house is a well finished building containing the office and assay room. The latter room has a furnace for assaying and all the necessary appliances to make fire assays. The tests made of the rock at the depth now attained give gold or silver or both invariably, showing the constant and definite formation of the vein. At a little distance from the works two hotels have been recently built and also two private dwellings, so that the locality presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. R.K. Britton the original owner of the mine is indefatiguable in his efforts to promote the enterprize. The company is composed of good solid men of our own community, and they have every confidence in the ultimate success of the venture. Mr. Richard Phillips, who has had nine years' experience in the Montana mines, is foreman at the shaft; Mr. Richard Baker and Mr. R.K. Britton himself make the furnace assays. The latter has the general supervision of the operations."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 23, 1890 The Britton Mine. - Work is now in full operation at Upper Woodstock. The machinery mentioned in a former issue has now been completed, and is arranged according to the methods generally used in such mines. The intention of the committee is to run a shaft down vertically until a rich ore is reached. There can be no doubt at the richness of the deposits already found. A careful assay will be made of the works of the vein at each foot of the descent. Mr. R.K. Britton, the original owner of the mine, is greatly interested in this enterprise, and associated with that gentleman are Mr. Robert Phillips, who has had nine years experience in Montana, and Mr. Richard Baker, who is general superintendent of the operations. The company has every confidence in the ultimate success of their undertaking."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 26, 1890 The Britton Mine. - Work is again progressing at the Britton mine, that is, work in the shaft. The machinery for pumping, etc., is now completed, and is working splendidly. On Friday the mine being pumped out, blasting was commenced again, and it is the intention of the company to run the shaft down as fast as possible. The stir around the mine now begins to look like business, an assurance than which no better could be given that the company are fully determined to see what there is in it. - Woodstock Press."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 28, 1890 The Britton Mine. - (Woodstock Press) - Work is again progressing at the Britton mine, that is work in the shaft. The machinery for pumping, etc. is now completed and is working splendidly. On Friday the mine being pumped out, blasting was commenced again, and it is the intention of the company to run the shaft down as fast as possible. The stir around the mine now begins to look like business, an assurance than which no better could be given that the company are fully determined to see what there is in it. With the increased activity comes fresh demands for stock, and it is not likely that the company will dispose of much more at the present rate. The government should now come forward with aid to this enterprise. They are authorized by act of assembly to give financial aid to any company to aid them in prospecting for minerals, and this company have shown themselves deserving of such encouragement. They have no doubt of reaching ore rich in silver, but it requires capital to continue the work, and this is the time when government aid is needed and should be given, that the resources of the country may be developed."

Daily Gleaner - Feb. 15, 1890 The Mines In Carleton Co. - Developing Into AVery Valuable Property - Some Interesting Facts in Connection with the Work. - Mr. Wm. Stickney of Woodstock, was in this city yesterday. He reports a boom in the mining business at Upper Woodstock, and says the prospects are very good for great mining operations in Carleton county during the coming spring and summer. It will be remembered that early last fall Mr. R. K. Britton opened up and largely developed a mine at Upper Woodstock. Mr. Britton's efforts and enterprise were rewarded by very rich ore of gold, silver and copper and the work was carried on till a shaft 50 feet deep was sunk, the ore all the time increasing in richness. A great many people were attracted by this mine and the work was at times greatly hindered by the visitors. Mr. Britton expended about $3,000 in the work. A company has now been organized, embracing many of the leading business men and capitalists of Woodstock, and $5,000 in cash has already been paid in. This company was formed January 31st, and they will apply for incorporation at the next session of the legislature. The shaft has now been sunk nearly 100 feet and very rich drift veins have been located, the ore assaying as high as $650 to the ton. The company intend to put in all necessary machinery, including a crusher and smelter as soon as the act of incorporation is passed. The mine is already valued at $250,000 and is gaining in value all the time. There is now very little doubt that this new enterprise will develop into something grand and be the means of placing New Brunswick into a prominent place in regard to the richness of its mines and the large variety of its minerals."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 19, 1890 Mining in Carleton County.- The Britton mine at Upper Woodstock containing gold, silver and copper, is said to be already valued at $250,000. A company has now been organized, embracing many of the leading business men and capitalists of Woodstock, and they will apply for incorporation at the next session of the legislature. The shaft has now been sunk nearly 100 feet and very rich drift veins have been located, the ore assaying as high as $600 to the ton. The company intend to put in all necessary machinery, including a crusher and smelter, as soon as the act of incorporation is passed."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 20, 1890 Very rich gold, silver and copper ores have been taken from the mines at Upper Woodstock, where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of about a hundred feet."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 20, 1890 A mining boom of considerable magnitude has struck Woodstock. A company has now been organized to operate the Brittain mine. This company embraces many of the leading business men and capitalists of Woodstock, and $5,000 in cash has already been paid in. They will apply for incorporation at the next session of the legislature. The shaft has now been sunk nearly 100 feet and very rich drift veins have been located, the ore assaying as high as $600 to the ton. The company intend to put in all the necessary machinery, including a crusher and smelter as soon as the act of incorporation is passed. The mine is already valued at $250,000 and is gaining in value all the time."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 24, 1890 Mr. R.A. Gaus, of Upper Woodstock, has recommenced work in the shaft he is sinking to test the value of the mineral deposits in that section. From the assay made in New York of the quality obtained from this location, he is very sanguine of success."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 25, 1890 Silver Prospects. - (Woodstock Press). - Though but little has been said lately about the operations at the silver mine in Lower Wakefield, it must not be inferred that work has ceased or even that energy has materially slackened. While the country has been lathering itself with excitement over election matters, Mr. Brittain has been steadily working into the ground deeper and wider. His work was considerably retarded for a time by the outbreak of la grippe among his men, but this drawback has worked itself out, and now everything is again progressing as briskly as could be expected. He has had serious difficulties to struggle against, but his determined perseverance is as undaunted as ever, and what was begun under the flickering of hope is now steadfastly pursued under the firmest assurance of confidence in evidences of rich ore in which he is working. After running a shaft down fifty feet, with what was evidently a rich vein of ore forming the west wall of the shaft, he started a level into the vein and has now worked in twenty-five feet. He is now working across the line to determine its width; he has worked out a width of six feet without any evidence yet of having approached the limit of the vein. He has made but few assays yet to test the quality of the ore he is now working in, but it is almost beyond doubt very rich in silver. Several assays have been made which have been highly satisfactory. Without any specially careful selection of quartz a quantity of 15 ounces produced 73 1/2 grains of silver. The local government may, by an act passed in 1888, render aid where there is a reasonable probability of discovering valuable mineral deposits, and as Mr. Brittain has already risked a good deal of money in this venture, we think he is in the highest respect deserving of substantial encouragement by our local authorities. But on a higher consideration, the fact that there are evidently here rich mineral ore, we consider that the government should as a way of developing the resources of the country appropriate a reasonable amount in this behalf and in this instance, if satisfied by an appointed assayer that prospects are fair, we believe for them to aid to the fullest extent that the act allows."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 30, 1890 and St. Croix Courier - Feb. 6, 1990 Silver prospects continue good at Woodstock. ThePress says that Mr. Brittain has had serious difficulties to struggle against, but his determined perseverance is as undaunted as ever, and what has begun under the flickering of hope is now steadfastly pursued under the firmest assurance of confidence in evidences of rich ore in which he is working. After running a shaft down fifty feet, with what was evidently a rich vein of ore forming the west wall of the shaft, he started a level into the vein and has now worked in twenty-five feet. He is now working across the line to determine its width; he has worked out a width of six feet without any evidence yet of having approached the limit of the vein. He has made but few assays yet to test the quality of the ore he is now working in, but it is almost beyond doubt very rich in silver. Several assays have been made which have been highly satisfactory. Without any specially careful selection of quartz a quantity of 15 ounces pronounced 73 1/2 grains of

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 18, 1890 The pumping machine for the Britton mine has been taken to the location, and the engine and boiler, which had been in use before, were refitted at Small & Fisher's machine shop, and are said to be just the thing for the work."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 7, 1890 The Britton Mining Company. - Now that the Company is organized its operations and objects desire respectful consideration from the public. Any one who has read the prospectus of the Company and the figures therein given, as well as the report of the expert engineer who appears to have brought to the examination of the Britton mine its position, its lode, etc., intelligence and experience, must be impressed by the volume of assumed facts, which go to give a most favorable character to the prospects of success and to inspire confidence in a rich result. No one doubts the existence of rich mineral deposits in various sections of the county and the specimens already taken and the assays made, together with the expert testimony received, indicate the section in which the Britton mine is situated to be one of those rich mineral sections. Up to the present, no organized attempt has been made with any degree of thoroughness to test the fact assumed, or tap by scientific process the supposed, hidden, deposits of the richer metals. The ill success which has attended the attempts to develop the copper and iron resources of the county, should not influence people to a want of faith in the possibility of a successful development of the resources in the richer metals. Every ounce as well as every ton of silver, or of gold, has a positive and practical value. The Britton Mining Co. desire to fully and fairly determine the correctness of the indications mentioned above; they have shown their faith, as well as enterprise, by investing largely of their means in making a beginning, they now, we understand, wish to dispose of a limited quantity of stock in order to the more prompt and successful prosecution of their work. If there is wealth to be reached through the operation, the whole public is interested in its prosecution. The success of this enterprise means similar efforts and like success in other sections. How better can those who have a few hundred dollars which they can spare devote that money than by investing in this enterprise, even at the risk of losing, when the prospects - the reasonable prospects - are so encouraging and when, as before suggested, it is so important that ... (last 2 lines unreadable)."

Daily Gleaner - Jun. 17, 1890 The Britton Mining Co. - Says the Woodstock Press: The Britton Mining Company, Woodstock, have purchased an engine and other machinery, which they will have placed in a few days and begin operations again at the mine and push the work along faster than before. The stock recently put on the market is being taken up more rapidly than was generally anticipated."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jun. 17, 1890 The Britton Mining Company, Woodstock, have purchased an engine and other machinery, which they will have placed in a few days and begin operations again at the mine and push the work along faster than before. The stock recently put on the market is being taken up more rapidly than was generally anticipated."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 5, 1890 The proprietors of the Britain mine at Upper Woodstock received two assays last week. One gave 103 ozs. silver to the ton with traces of gold; the other gave 110 ozs. silver and a $1.50 worth of gold to

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 8, 1890 Carleton County News. - Woodstock, March 6. - The mining enterprises at Upper Woodstock has received a new petus. While work is being pushed vigorously in the shaft of the Britton mine, two miles above the village, and while A.R. Gaus has made considerable progress in sinking a trial shaft in his place near the village, a find has been made in that section that has thoroughly aroused every person in the community that knows anything about such enterprises. Mr. William McCluskey while cleaning out a water course that crosses his farm, a mile from the village, found some specimens of gold bearing quartz, very rich in the precious metal. A vein of quartz traverses the farms of Messrs. McCluskey, Walter Trecartin and G.R. Ketchum. Mr. McCluskey's find is from this vein and of the specimens obtained some are the richest ever secured in this section. One piece is a veritable nugget, and the most experienced miners here - that is those who have been in the western mines - pronounce this to be one of the richest he ever saw. Messrs. Albert Brewer, Solomon Perley and others, of practical knowledge and goodjudgement in such matters, give their opinion that there can be no doubt but that gold can be found in paying quantities in that section. It has been known for some time that in the brook which crosses the land in question, sand has been obtained from which gold could be got by washing. So far, the quantity obtained was not sufficient to pay working expenses. It is thought now that the source of the rich sand has been found. The result, at all events, will be that the capabilities of this quartz ore will be tested as soon as possible. In the meantime the whole subject is engrossing the attention of the best talent and enterprise in the community."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Mar. 11, 1890 and St. Croix Courier - Mar. 13, 1890 The mining craze has struck Carleton county inearnest, and it would seem that there is good reason for it. Since the discovery of traces of silver and gold in the Brittain Shaw mine near Woodstock, other parties owning lands in the vicinity have commenced digging, it is reported, with more than ordinary encouragement. The ore is said to yield $600 worth of silver and $100 worth of gold to the ton, besides ten per cent. lead."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 13, 1890 The proprietors of the Britain mine at Upper Woodstock received two assays last week.

One gave 103 ozs. silver to ton with traces of gold; the other gave 110 ozs. silver and $1.50 worth of gold to the ton."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 13, 1890 and Daily Gleaner - Mar. 15, 1890 The mining craze has taken firm hold of Carleton County, and there are now several parties digging, and, it is reported, with more than ordinary encouragement. The ore, remarks an exchange, is said to yield $600 worth of silver and $100 worth of gold to the ton, besides ten per cent lead. If this report be true, there is very good reason why Carleton should be excited."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 22, 1890 The Britton Silver Mine. - Public attention has been recently attracted to the question of the mineral capabilities of the Province by the reported discovery of considerable deposits of silver and other valuable ores in several sections of the Province. Proposals with a view to attracting capital and stimulating enterprise in this direction will be submitted for your appraisal. It is scarcely necessary to say that the above paragraph is from the Governor's address at the recent opening of our Local Legislature. In all probability this section was put in the address because the attention of the Governor was called to the results so far attained in the Britton mine. This fall, a visit was paid to the mine by Hon. James Mitchell, the (then) Surveyor General. What he saw there of the evidences of the precious metals at that time no doubt impressed him forcibly with the importance of having the capabilities of such promising deposits fully tested. Neither is it too much to say that our representative, Mr. G.R. Ketchum, has had something to do in impressing on the Government the necessity and wisdom of the Executive having the authority to aid in developing the mineral resources of the Province, wherever there is good reason to believe such enterprise would be ultimately successful. In view of the unquestioned fact that the whole Province is deeply interested in having its mineral wealth fully and immediately developed, and in view also of the fact that private individuals generally have not the means sufficient to put to the decisive test whether certain ores are poor or rich, it seems clear that the Legislature should empower the Government with authority to give the necessary means to that end. In the meantime the proprietors of the Britton mine are pushing on the work at the shaft with all reasonable vigor. The ledge is bored to the depth of 80 feet vertical. When a depth of 100 feet is reached another level will be commenced. The level 60 feet down is run in about 35 feet. As the descent is made, the shaft is timbered properly and a part of the space reserved for the ladders for the convenience of ascent and descent. The hoisting apparatus is worked by horse power and is capable of elevating about forty casks of water an hour, the full distance, 80 feet. The assays from time to time vary considerably, as naturally would be expected. Sometimes the results show a very rich ore, at others the precious metals, gold and silver, are found in very small quantities. That some of the leads struck are rich there can be no doubt, but as the enterprise is only yet in the trial stage it cannot be definitely determined what the value of the property will be. Those who know most about the works so far are most sanguine of the ultimate success of the venture. The property is now owned by a number of our most enterprising citizens who, we have reason to believe, will manage it judiciously, and with the determination to leave no means untried to get at its real paying capacity."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 24, 1890 The Britton Silver Mine.- (Carleton Sentinel) -The proprietors of the Britton mine are pushing on the work at the shaft with all reasonable vigor. The ledge is bored to the depth of 80 feet vertical. When a depth of 100 feet is reached another level will be commenced. The level 60 feet down is run in about 35 feet. As the descent is made, the shaft is timbered properly and a part of the space reserved for the ladders for the convenience of ascent and descent. The hoisting apparatus is worked by horsepower and is capable of elevating about 40 casks of water an hour, the full distance, 80 feet. The assays from time to time vary considerably, as naturally would be expected. Sometimes the results show a very rich ore, at others the precious metals, gold and silver, are found in very small quantities. That some of the leads struck are rich there can be no doubt, but as the enterprise is only yet in the trial stage it cannot be definitely determined what the value of the property will be. Those who know most about the works so far are most sanguine of the ultimate success of the venture. The property is now owned by a number of our most enterprising citizens who, we have reason to believe, will manage it judiciously, and with the determination to leave no means untried to get at its real paying capacity."

Evening Gazette - May 3, 1890 The Britton silver mine at Upper Woodstock is still a centre of activity. It was examined recently by Mr. Goold, a capable mining engineer, and his report is quite encouraging."

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1890 The Britton silver mine is still a centre of activity. It was examined recently by Mr. Gould, a capable mining engineer, and his report is quite encouraging. The company recently incorporated will organize soon, after which it is expected that the necessary machinery will be purchased to carry on the work more vigorously than has yet been practicable."

St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1890 and Chignecto Post - May 8, 1890 The Britton silver mine at Upper Woodstock, is still a centre of activity. It was examined recently by Mr. Gould, a capable mining engineer, and his report is encouraging."

Weekly Record - Fri. May 9, 1890 Mr. W.N. Gould, at the request of some of the owners of the silver mine near

Woodstock, N.B., recently examined the locality and is fairly well pleased with what he saw. He gave them the benefit of his views which will, no doubt, be acted upon. The promoters seem to be men of pluck and means and are determined to give the venture a thorough trial."

Daily Telegraph - May 16, 1890 The Britton Mining Company are now putting in machinery for the furtherance of the work. In the meantime, until the steam pump is in working order, the work in the shaft will be suspended. Mr. G.B. Wolhaupter, who has built two houses for the accommodations of the employees of the company, is having another boarding house

Daily Gleaner - May 19, 1890 The Britton Mining Co. - The Britton Mining Co. has been organized. Messrs. John Fisher, J.T. Garden, R.K. Britton, W.M. Connell, John McLauchlin, Jas. E. Drysdale and Wm. B. Taylor are the Directors. John Fisher was elected president; R.K. Britton, vice president; J.S. Leighton, jr., secretary; and Williamson Fisher, treasurer."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Daily Telegraph - May 21, 1890 The Britton Mining Company have organized with the following officers: Directors - John Fisher, J.T. Garden, R.K. Britton, W.M. Connell, John McLauchlan, Jas. E. Drysdale and W.B. Taylor; John Fisher, president; R.K. Britton, vice president; J.S. Leighton, secretary; J.T. Garden, treasurer."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 21, 1890 The Britton Mining company, Upper Woodstock, have organized with the following officers: Directors - John Fisher, J.T. Garden, R.K. Britton, W.M. Connell, John McLauchlan, Jas. E. Drysdale and W.B. Taylor; John Fisher, president; R.K. Britton, vice president; J.S. Leighton, secretary; J.T. Garden, treasurer."

Daily Gleaner - May 27, 1890 The Britton Mining Company. - The Britton Mining Co. have put three hundred shares of stock on the market, and are meeting with unexpected demands for it. This is all the stock they intend to sell for the present."

Carleton Sentenil - May 31, 1890 The Britton Mining Company has ordered, and daily expect their arrival, a 25 H.P. engine, pump, hoisting gear, and other machinery, which will be at once placed in position at the mine, and the work pushed vigorously. Buildings for the employees, are to be erected at once, on the mining grounds."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 12, 1890 Silver. - Two samples of ore from the Britton mine, Woodstock, were sent to Butte city, Montana, a short time ago to be assayed. The report was that one piece produced at the rate of five ounces of silver to the ton of ore, and the other 11-2 oz. The samples were taken from a 50 foot level, without any careful selection as to richness, and were not tested for anything but silver."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 17, 1890 The Britton Mine. - At Woodstock the stockholders of the above named silver mine are developing their property and are determined to see what the final result will be. A good bit of machinery is in the mine, and it is being energetically and systematically developed."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 8, 1891 and Weekly Record, Fri. Apr. 10, 1891 Britton Mine. - The stockholders of the Britton mine are daily receiving fresh encouragement for their labors. A piece of ore taken out a few days ago was sent to J.E. Hardman, S.B., Halifax, and was pronounced by him to be of good quality and sufficiently promising to secure success. As Mr. Hardman's previous report was not very encouraging, this present evidence is giving new life to the movement. Stockholders are more firmly assured of success than ever before, and the demand for stock has a fresh impulse. The predictions of Mr. Gould in regard to the development of the vein have been fully verified. - [Woodstock Press."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 9, 1891 The Britton mine at Woodstock is now yielding an ore rich in galena. The prospects are improving as the shaft descends."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 12, 1891 Woodstock, Aug. 11, 1891 - W.W. Goold, M.E., of Sussex, has been at work at the Britton silver mine for the last few days making a very careful examination of the vein as it is now developed. The work of development has been pushed forward all summer and it is generally thought the prospects for pay ore are quite reassuring. Mr. Goold's report will be anxiously awaited by the stockholders who have now expended a large sum of money

Evening Gazette - Aug. 17, 1891 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 21, 1891 A valuable copper discovery has been made near Minudie in which Dr. Cove and L.D. Petrie are interested. Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Aug. 18, 1891The Britton Mine. - W.N. Gould inspected the Britton mine last week. He says the vein develops very rapidly as it descends. He pronounces the ore now at a depth of 150 feet worth $20 a ton and believes that at another 50 feet it will pay well for working."

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 22, 1891 Prof. Goold, who has recently inspected the Britton Mine, gives a very encouraging report of the same. The deeper the shaft is sunk the richer the vein becomes."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1891 At Woodstock, in Carleton county, a local company has spent considerable money in developing a galena deposit, which gives evidence of being productive. They have gone down about 150 feet and are diligently continuing operations to prove the value of the mine."

Carleton Sentenil - Nov. 23, 1891 Recent developments at the Britton mine are said to be of the most encouraging character. There is now a steam drill at work which facilitates operations very much. The shaft has now reached a depth of 154 feet with the result of not only, as we are told, of exposing apparently rich ore, but, as well, proving the correctness of Mr. Gould's predictions."

URN: 0758 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1892 Work is going on quite vigorously at the Britton silver mine. The energetic and enthusiastic manager, Mr. R.K. Britton, continues to give his undivided attention to the undertaking, and it speaks well for his indomitable pluck that the operations have been continued so long. He has succeeded in having a new steam drill put in, and just recently an electric battery to set off the blasts has been obtained. The engine has recently undergone necessary refitting so that the appliances for pushing on the work are now in first class order. The quality of the ore is seemingly improving as the shaft deepens; the quantity of metalliferous rock is also increasing with the depth. Just now the work is suspended for lack of fuel for the engine. The company have a quantity of wood cut in the woods, but it cannot be hauled for want of snow. A similar reason prevents the customary supplies of fuel coming into town. As a consequence there is quite a fuel famine. Fortunately the weather has been mild and less fuel is needed than is usually required for this season."

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 18, 1892 Upper Woodstock. - Work in the silver mine is now going forward more advantageously than for some time. The machinery is working properly and the shaft is going down, down. The steam drill and steam pump are found at work admirably when all the parts are in good order. The ore brought up lately is said to be very fine, giving indications of rich returns."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 26, 1892 Britton Mining Company. - The Directorate of the Britton Mining Company met at their office, Tuesday evening, and perfected the organization of their body. The following directors were present: W.T. Drysdale, R.K. Britton, J.E. Drysdale, James Carr and G.W. Slipp. W.T. Drysdale was unanimously elected President, and James Hayden a director. The Company have just added to their works a very fine Worthington Duplex Mining Pump, with a capacity of one hundred gallons a minute. Immediately the new pump is placed, operations at the mine will be vigorously

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 23, 1893 Application has been made by James Hayden, Woodstock; Frederick H. Hale, Grafton; James Carr, Woodstock; J. Fraser Richardson, Lower Brighton; Almon I. Teed, St. Stephen; James W. Boyer, Victoria; W. Henry Philips, Pembroke; and Randolph K. Britton, Upper Woodstock, for incorporation of the Eureka Mining Company. The object is to purchase the property of the Britton Mining Company. The capital is $290,000 in $1 shares."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 25, 1893 Eureka Mining Company. - Notice of application for incorporation has been given by the Eureka Mining Company, the object being to take over, control and develop the property lately owned by the Britton Mining Co. The office is to be at Woodstock. Capital stock $200,000; 200,000 shares at $1 each; amount of stock actually subscribed $240,000. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follows:- James Hayden, Woodstock, N.B., manufacturer; Frederick H. Hale, Grafton, N.B., Lumber merchant; James Carr, Woodstock, N.B., barkman; J. Fraser Richardson, Lower Brighton, N.B., lumberman; Almon I. Teed, St. Stephen, N.B., merchant; James W. Boyer, Victoria Corner, N.B., farmer; W. Henry Phillips, Pembroke, N.B., farmer; Randolph K. Britton, Upper Woodstock, N.B., miner; The first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional directors of the said Company. Hartley &

Woodstock Dispatch - Feb. 6, 1895 Notice of Sale. - To the Britton Mining Company of New Brunswick, and all others whom it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH DAY of MARCH next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon; the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: All that moeity of one half all the mines and minerals whatsoever in or under the piece of land situate in the Parish of Wakefield, in the said County of Carleton, and described as follows: Commencing on the west side of the Canada Road where crossed by a certain brook at the line between Mrs. Bishop's and one William Britton; thence running southerly along said Canada Road about eight rods to road leading to said William Britton's house, thence along said last mentioned road twelve rods, thence Northerly and parallel to said Canada Road eight rods or to said Brook thence down along said Brook in its centre to the place of beginning . Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining. The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1890, and made between the said Britton Mining Company of New Brunswick of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured. Dated at Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, this twenty-ninth day of January, A.D. 1895. Donald Munro Mortgagee"

URN: 0758 / 0039 / 0043 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen;

Weekly Record - Fri. Aug. 29, 1890 The discovery of a valuable body of iron pyrites, a short distance from St. Stephen, has caused some little stir among the mining fraternity. This with the explorations near Woodstock on the silver and lead areas look as if the mineral wealth of the province might have a boom. A company has been formed in Woodstock to thoroughly test the locality and we trust their efforts may meet with success."

URN: 0758 / 0275 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Woodstock Fe;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 24, 1890 Iron Boom to Prospect. - Says the Carleton Sentinel: Judging from letters that we have seen, there is good prospect for an early resumption of operations at the iron works, Upper Woodstock. Mr. Connell's correspondents, agents of an English company, appearready to close the bargain at once. With the iron works and the Britton mines both panning out gold, or its equivalent, the upper town should have a boom indeed."

URN: 0758 / C1 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 11, 1889 The Mining Fever Up River. - The mining fever has broken out in many places up river. The mine at Upper Woodstock is now well under way, and the ore is said tobe turning out well. On the Tobique and vicinity parties are prospecting and some claim to have discovered mines of marvelous richness."

URN: 0758 / I6 / J8 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Albert Mine

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining in New Brunswick.- An Exchange says: A mining epidemic seems to have seized upon the people of that part of the province extending from Sunbury to BayChaleur. On the Tobique a silver mine has lately been found, the particulars of which are yet kept from thepublic. Woodstock is becoming interested in silver and iron mining. Stanley appears to have gold and large quantities of iron. Manners Sutton and the adjoining partof Sunbury is rich in coal. Southern Carleton County has manganese in quantity and large pockets of yellow ochre. Prospecting is going on quietly in many places and New Brunswick may yet be entirely independent of her lumberindustry. About Bathurst we are told there is much activity over reported gold and silver finds, and the report of further discoveries of the famous Albertite coal in Albert are numerous."

URN: 0758 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1890 Passed April 22: An Act to incorporate the Britton Mining Company."

URN: 0758 / R8 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 2, 1889 New Brunswick's Mineral Wealth.- It is reported that the Clinch coal mine at Musquash is being worked very well. The main shaft is now 140 feet deep. The work of developing the Shaw-Britton mine about four miles above Woodstock is being conducted by Mr. Philips, a Colorado miner, who says that when the vein is tapped 60 or 100 feet from the surface the result will be a surprise to New Brunswick. Assays of twenty specimens recently made gave from $12.50 to $600 of silver to the ton and one specimen gave $100 worth of gold to the ton."

URN: 0762 / 0690 / 0691 / IDX_Names: Windgap Brook; Glebe Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1880 Sussex. - Mining Matters. - The manganese mining at Markhamville is unusually active this season. The silver area at Windgap, on Smith's Creek, has been bonded to Mr. Fred. Stockton, of St. John. The Albertite property in Walker Settlement, about nine miles from Sussex and leased by Mr. Charles Crothers to Mr. Geo. H. Cougle of this place, is attracting the attention of some Americans who are in search of Albertite, oil, etc."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1884 Sussex. - Mr. F.W. Stockton, who has been to NewYork on business connected with his Smith Creek manganese mine, returned home in time to attend to business in the county court now sitting at Hampton."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 14, 1884 Sussex. - Mr. F.W. Stockton is shipping samples of his manganese to the United States."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1884 Mr. F.W. Stockton has nearly 200 barrels of manganese ready for shipment to London market. These mines give indications of panning out large quantities of superior ore."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1884 Sussex. - F.W. Stockton has commenced hauling manganese from his new mines on Smith's Creek. Ha has orders for very large quantities."

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 24, 1884 Sussex. - It is rumored that the Manganese Mine owned by F.W. Stockton, Esq., out on or near the Jordan Mountain is turning out exceedingly rich. The indications are that Fred has a bonanza and if so it will add much to the business importance of Sussex."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 25, 1884 Sussex. - Mr. F.M. Stockton of this place is the owner of what promises to be one of the most extensive and valuable manganese mines in the province. It is situated at or near the Jordan Mountain, about seven miles or so from Sussex, and samples shown from there are exceedingly rich. Mr. Stockton has gone to Boston to place the property if possible. It is to be hoped he will be successful."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 16, 1885 Sussex. - Fred. W. Stockton is hauling large quantities of manganese from his mine to the Sussex railway station. It is to be soon sent to the English market."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1887 Sussex, Dec.2. - A number of American mining capitalists have been in Sussex during the past few days and it is asserted beyond a doubt that these gentlemen have purchased from Fred W. Stockton his manganese mines situated at Smith's Creek, about seven miles from Sussex station. This settles a matter of dispute which had got into our equity court, Wm. N. Gould being the plaintiff in the case. Gould has it is said received an amount satisfactory to him. It is said about $40,000 has been paid over for this valuable property, and no doubt plant and machinery will be put in without delay. This will add to our business interests very materially."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 5, 1887 A number of American capitalists have purchased Mr. E.W. Stockton's manganese mines at Smith's Creek, near Sussex, for $40,000."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 23, 1887 G.G. Gilbert, Esq., Q.C., barrister, etc. in St. John, Council for Gould in his contest in re - manganese mines in Smith's Creek was in Sussex yesterday. We hope his visit was for the purpose of reaching amicable settlement and that the valuable mines will soon be rendering good to the country."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 13, 1887 Sussex. - F.W. Stockton is excavating large quantities of manganese from his mines, the quality of which is said to be of an extra quality."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 28, 1888 By the St. John papers of 25th, we notice that a mention was made before the Equity Court to dismiss the bill in Gould vs. Stockton or failing that to dissolve the injunction on the ground of delay in bringing the cause to issue. On explanation and representation by affidavits, etc., by Mr. Geo. Gilbert, solicitor for the plaintiff, it was arranged that the plaintiff (Goold) should proceed in due course to bring the case on for hearing. This is a suit brought by W.N. Gould to recover a one third interest in a Manganese mine on Jordan Mountain from F.W. Stockton and C.A. Stockton which has been pending since 1885. The case will come before a Kings County jury when the issues are prepared."

Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1888 Sussex Notes. - Rumors of an important coal discovery are in Mining circles are considerably exercised over the proposed purchase of the Stockton Manganese mine at White's Mountain. It is confidently expected the property will change hands shortly an the new management will likely work the mine vigorously."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 24, 1888 Mining circles are considerably exercised over the proposed purchase of the Stockton Manganese Mine at White's Mountain. It is confidently expected the property will change hands shortly and the new management will likely work the mine vigorously."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 (quoting the Halifax Critic) The case of Stockton vs Gould in regard to the Jordan Mountain Manganese mine is at least in a fair way of being settled. It is to be hoped that some fair and equitable way will be decided upon and that justice may be done to both parties."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 25, 1889 The case of Gould vs Stockton et al set down for hearing at the Equity Court, at, Hampton, on Tuesday last, stands over, the Court having been adjourned until the 12 November."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 12, 1889 Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Stockton will hold a picnic at the mine on Wednesday, the 17th of July, weather being favorable, if not on the first fine day following - Jordan Mountain notes."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;
Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 12, 1889 Consul Murray, of St. John, and a Mr. Kelly of New York, in company with C.A. Stockton, F.Q. of St. John visited Sussex on Saturday last, and inspected the manganese mines at Jordan Mountain."

S. J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1889 Keohan. - The manganese mines are being operated this spring under the superintendence of Rolland Stockton, son of F.W. Stockton, barrister, of Sussex."

S. J. Daily Sun - May 27, 1889 Sussex. - C.A. Stockton, of St. John, and Mr.Murray, the American Consul, honored Sussex with their presence. They were on a visit of business and pleasure combined. The business consisted in an examination of the manganese mine of Fred W. Stockton, on Jordan Mountain, presumably in the interests of Walter H. Harrison of Baltimore. The pleasure consisted in catching trout in the pond which was lately made by Mr. Stockton in

Daily Times - Nov. 21, 1889 Sussex Notes. - Rumors are in circulation that the manganese mine known as the Jordan Mountain mine is about to be sold to American capitalists. This property is a valuable one, but by some means it has been on the market for some time. It is said the parties who control the sale of it have been demanding extravagant prices."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 4, 1889 Keohan. - C.A. Stockton, barrister, of St. John, was here this week in the interest of the Stockton manganese mine."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1889 Keohan. - The Stockton manganese mines in this vicinity are being worked again by R. Stockton of Sussex. He has about 100 tons ready for barrelling."

Daily Sun - Sep. 17, 1889 Sussex. - Fred. W. Stockton, who has been absent about three weeks in the United States, returned home on Saturday night last. While absent Mr. Stockton, at the request of a wealthy New York company, made extensive explorations in the townships of Dorset and Manchester in the county of Bennington, in the state of Virginia, in search of ferro, with what success I have been unable to ascertain. Mr. Stockton says large sums would be invested in mines here but for non-confidence in our laws and the people. Mr. S. says he saw no rain during his absence, but some

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 20, 1889 The Stockton Manganese Mines are being worked by Mr. Rolly Stockton. The output has reached about 120 tons which is already for shipment."

Evening Gazette - Aug. 1, 1890 Equity Court. - Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the recent decision in the famous Goold-Stockton Equity suit over a manganese mine at Jordan Mountain, which has dragged through the mazes of the law courts for some years. It is said that an appeal will be made by the plaintiff Goold from the decision of the equity judge and that the end is not yet, but how correct it is I am not prepared to state."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 4, 1890 Equity Court. - In the matter of Goold vs. Stockton, in which the judge in equity gave final judgement for the defendant, some time ago, but withheld the operation of the judgement to give the plaintiff timeto appeal, an application was made to dissolve the injunction to take effect, the plaintiff having made no appeal, although having ample time. His Honor granted an order nisi returnable at the next sitting of the court. Mr. A.A. Stockton acted for

S.J. Globe - Jan. 7, 1890Equity Court. - Goold cs. F.W. Stockton and C.A. Stockton. This was originally a dispute about mining lands. Mr. F.W. Stockton gave notice of motion to dissolve injunction and dismiss suit for want of prosecution. Mr. Gilbert, Q.C., for the plaintiff, asked that the motion be dismissed. His Honor will not decide the matter until hearing cause, which takes place in Hampton on the 16th of January."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 17, 1890 Sussex. - What will be the result of a hearing in the case of Gould vs. Stockton, which is taking place before a jury and Judge Palmer at Hampton, is being freely discussed today. This is a case of long standing, the interests in which are claims of certain mining property in the parish of Studholm, which are said to be of great value, and which are lying useless for want of a decision as to the rights of ownership, etc. A.S. White is appearing for Mr. Stockton and G.G. Gilbert of your city for Mr. Gould. That the case may be settled is the wish of the people here."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1890 A Mining Suit. - Equity Sitting in Hampton to Settle Dispute About the Partnership of a Mine. - The case of J.N. Gould vs. Fred. W. Stockton and C.A.Stockton came on for the hearing of the issues before Judge Palmer and a jury at Hampton, yesterday. The facts of the case are as follows: In 1881 Mr. Gould, a mining expert, and the Messrs. Stockton, entered into an agreement for the purpose of obtaining mining rights and privileges throughout the province and for prospecting. The basis of the agreement was that Mr. Gould was to do the prospecting, Mr. C.A. Stockton was to attend to the legal part of the business and Mr. F.W. Stockton was to render whatever assistance he could. The cash expenses were to be borne equally by each of the three and the mining rights and properties acquired were to be owned jointly. In 1880, F.W. Stockton purchased from C.A. Stockton a tract of land on Jordan's Mountain, Kings

County, stating that he wanted it for a wood lot, but at the time of purchasing the lot he had found drift manganese. Pending the aforesaid agreement, which was to continue until terminated by a three month's notice from either party, Gould, at the request of F.W. Stockton, visited and prospected this property and another leasehold property which had been acquired by F.W. Stockton in the name of his brother, Douglas A. Stockton, and located the true vein or pocket of manganese, which subsequently developed into a very valuable property. Out of this pocket about 400 tons of manganese have been taken. About 50 or 60 tons of this manganese was taken out in 1884 and shipped to Boston, at a contract price of about $35 per ton. The plaintiff alleges that upon receiving the money for this Mr. F.W. Stockton set up a claim that Gould and C.A. Stockton had no title to these profits inasmuch as he owned the property before it was entered into, and that it was not included under the said agreement. The words of the agreement only extended to properties hereafter acquired, and Mr. F.W. Stockton claims that it was not contemplated that any properties owned by any of the parties at the time of making the agreement should be included under it. The defense also claim that the manganese was discovered on this property before the agreement was entered into between the parties, and that anything done by Mr. Gould in locating the true vein was done in a friendly way and not under the agreement. All of this is denied by the plaintiff and constitutes the issue of facts to be decided by the jury. The plaintiff finished his case yesterday and the defendants have only two more witnesses to be examined. Mr. Geo. G. Gilbert, Q.C., appears for plaintiff, and A.S. White for F.W. Stockton and Mr. C.A. Stockton appears in person."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 24, 1890 A Mining Suit - The case of W.N. Gould vs. Fred. W. Stockton and C.A. Stockton came on for the hearing of the issues of fact before Judge Palmer and a jury at Hampton on Thursday last. The facts of the case are as follows: In 1881 Mr. Gould, a mining expert, and the Messrs. Stockton entered into an agreement for the purpose of obtaining mining rights and privileges throughout the province and for prospecting. The basis of the agreement was that Mr. Gould was to do the prospecting, Mr. C.A. Stockton was to attend to the legal part of the business, and Mr. F.W. Stockton was to render whatever assistance he could. The cash expenses were to be borne equally by each of the three and the mining rights and properties acquired to be jointly owned. In 1880 F.W. Stockton purchased from C.A. Stockton a tract of land on Jordan Mountain stating that he wanted it for a wood lot, but at the time of purchasing the lot he found drift manganese. Pending the aforesaid agreement, Gould, at the request of F.W. Stockton, visited and prospected this property which had been acquired by F.W. Stockton in the name of his brother Douglas A. Stockton, and located the true vein of pocket manganese, which he subsequently developed into a very valuable property. Out of this pocket about 400 tons of manganese have been taken. About 50 or 60 tons of this manganese was taken out in 1884 and shipped to Boston at a contract price of about $35 a ton. The plaintiff alleges that upon receiving the money for this F.W. Stockton set up a claim that Gould and C.A. Stockton had no title to these profits inasmuch as he owned the property before it was entered into, and that it was not included in the said agreement. The words of the agreement only extended to properties hereafter acquired, and F.W. Stockton claims that it was not contemplated that any property owned by any of the parties before making the agreement should be included under it. The defence also claim that the manganese was discovered on this property before the agreement was entered into between the parties. Mr. G.G. Gilbert, Q.C., appears for the plaintiff, and A.S. White for F.W. Stockton and C.A. Stockton appears in person. The above taken from the columns of the Telegraph last week gives a pretty full statement of matters in this case. The case was given to the jury, the Judge submitting a list of six questions, which were deliberated upon and answered as follows: 1st. Did the plaintiff explore for, discover, develop and locate any vein, deposit or bed of manganese on the lot of land described in the 4th paragraph of the plaintiff's bill of complaint. Answer - Yes. 2nd. If so was it done by the consent of F.W. Stockton and in pursuance of and in performance of the agreement set out in the 1st paragraph of the plaintiff's bill of complaint? Answer - No. 3rd. Did the defendant procure from one, Mary Jane Coates, a deed of the lot of land mentioned in the 5th paragraph of the plaintiff's bill of complaint, to Douglas A. Stockton? Answer - Yes. 4th. If so did he do so for the purpose of endeavoring to evade the performance of the agreement set out in the 1st paragraph of the plaintiff's bill? Answer - No. 5th. Did the plaintiff explore, develop, or do any work upon the said lot of land described in the 5th paragraph of the plaintiff's bill of complaint? Answer - Yes. 6th. Was such work done with F.W. Stockton's assent, and in performance of the agreement set out in the 1st paragraph of the plaintiff's bill. Answer - Yes."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 24, 1890 In the Equity Court at St. John, the hearing of the legal questions arising from the finding of the jury in the Gould vs. Stockton case was set down for Saturday 25 th inst."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 25, 1890 Equity Court. - Goold vs. Stockton was adjourned until after the sitting of the Supreme Court at Fredericton."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jul. 7, 1890 Equity Court. - Re Gould vs Stockton, will be taken up again tomorrow when Mr. C.A. Stockton will be heard. When this case was argued it was understood that Mr. C.A. Stockton, who was ill at the time, would be heard by the court before judgment was delivered, and tomorrow this understanding will be realized."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

S.J. Globe - Jul. 8, 1890 Equity Court. - In Goold vs. Stockton, Mr. C.A. Stockton was heard this morning, he being unable through illness to present his case to the court before. Judgement reserved."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 8, 1890 The Equity Court. - Mr. C.A. Stockton was heard in re Goold vs Stockton et al before the equity court this morning as agreed. His Honor Mr. Justice Palmer will give judgement in this case at a future date."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1890 Large quantities of manganese is being hauled to the freight house from the Stockton mine on Smith Creek."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 22, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Jul. 23, 1890 Equity Court. - Judgement in Goold vs. Stockton, argument in which was heard some time ago, was delivered this morning. The bill was dismissed without costs and the injunction ordered to stand until the parties have time to appeal, but to be dissolved on application if appeal is not made

S.J. Globe - May 3, 1890 Equity Court. - In Goold vs Stockton, in which the issues of fact were decided by jury, the plaintiff's application for a new trial on the ground that evidence had been admitted which should have been excluded, was

Evening Gazette - May 3, 1890 Equity Court. - Goold vs. Stockton was next dealt with. This was an application for a new trial, on several grounds, among others that certain evidence was improperly admitted and that the verdict was against evidence, His Honor held that no such grounds existed and refused a new trial, but reserved the question of costs."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 8, 1890 Equity Court. - The argument in Gould vs. Stockton is set down for Saturday."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 9, 1890 Equity Court. - Before Equity Judge Palmer, the matter of Gould vs Stockton was brought on in this court this morning and again postponed until Tuesday morning next, owing to the illness of Mr. C.A. Stockton, one of the defendants."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 9, 1890 The equity suit Gould vs. Stockton, still drags its course along the mazy path of the law. On Saturday last an application for a new trial on behalf of the plaintiff on the ground of the admission of improper evidence at Hampton when tried there recently was refused by Judge Palmer reserving the question of costs. The main points at issue, it is understood, will be decided before long."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 10, 1890 Equity Court. - In the Equity Court this morning the argument in re Gould vs Stockton was begun and continued and ended about three o'clock this afternoon. His Honor has taken the matter into consideration."

S.J. Globe - May 13, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - May 14, 1890 Equity Court. - Goold vs. Stockton was the only case on yesterday. The arguments were concluded about three o'clock. Judgement reserved G.G. Gilbert for plaintiff and A.A. Stockton for the defendant."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 20, 1890 It is said the well known Stockton manganese mine on Jordan Mountain is in a fair way of being sold at a handsome figure. If it proves to be so, we may expect to see large exports of manganese from this locality at an early date."

Evening Gazette - Jan. 27, 1891 Equity Court. - In Goold vs Stockton et al., Mr. G.G. Gilbert applied for settlement of minutes of degree in order that he might be enabled to appeal, it being his opinion that such a preliminary was necessary. The opposite view was argued by Mr. Fred W. Stockton one ofthe defendants. After some argument as to whose duty it was to proceed with the settling of the minutes incidentally with reference to the expense. His Honor decided that the papers for the appeal be completed by the next term of the court or the case would be dismissed."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 28, 1891 In Goold vs. Stockton, Mr. F.W. Stockton moved on behalf of himself as a defendant that the injunction order be dissolved. This order was originally granted in the suit and the judgement of Judge Palmer, while in favor of defendant continued the injunction to allow the plaintiff time to appeal. Mr. G.G. Gilbert, Q.C., opposed the motion and claimed that he had been unable to appeal as the decree had not been drawn up, and that the decree not being in his favor it was not incumbent on him to have it drawn up. His honor ordered that the minutes of the decree should be settled and the decree drawn up, dismissing the bill without costs and continuing the injunction order, but that if plaintiff should not enter his appeal in Easter term that the defendant might then apply to dissolve the injunction order."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1891 N.B. Supreme Court. - Fredericton, June 11 - In the case of Wm. N. Goold, appellant, and

Fred W. Stockton and Chas. A. Stockton, respondents, the supreme court decided against Mr. Stockton's objection to hearing the appeal. The argument of Mr. Gilbert, Q.C., in support of the appeal from the decision and decree of the judge in equity occupied all this morning. In the afternoon F.W. Stockton's argumane against an appeal occupied the time of the court. The court considers."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 6, 1891 A mining engineer from Chicago was making an examination of the Stockton mine near Sussex Station Monday......"

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 27, 1891 In the case of Goold vs. Stockton in equity, W.N. Goold has given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from judgement of Supreme Court of New Brunswick."

Weekly Record - Fri., Ap. 8, 1892 A mining engineer from Chicago was making an examination of the Stockton mine near Sussex Station Monday..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1892 New Brunswick Mining. - (Halifax Critic) - The business men of St. John are shrewd and enterprising, and it is not surprising to find that they are investing to a large extent in the gold mines of this province. There are several syndicates and one construction company formed there with ample capital, and any good mines offered are thoroughly investigated, and if the circumstances warrant, purchased or capital advanced to aid in development. The same is true of coal mines, and some of our largest producers today were started with capital subscribed in St. John. The deep and intelligent interest in our mineral resources evinced by leading merchants and capitalists in St. John is in striking contrast with the apathy displayed by Halifax business men, when they do invest generally lose, as they refuse to recognize native talent, but put their money on the plausible tales of smooth-tongued outsiders who have absolutely no mining experience. There are of course numerous exceptions to this rule, but recent developments prove that it still holds good. Chas. M. Dobson, M.E. and C.E., of Chicago, has lately paid a visit to New Brunswick in the interests ofChicago capitalists, who contemplate the purchase of the Stockton manganese mines near Sussex. Mr. Dobson is a thorough metallurgist as well as mining engineer, and has had charge of some of the largest mines and reduction works in Arkansas and Colorado. He has held prominent positions in all parts of the world, and many large properties have been sold on his favorable reports. In his reports on the treatment of gold ores he always has a good word to say of the pattern of stamp mill manufactured in Nova Scotia, and on one occasion imported into the states a mill manufactured by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co. While in St. John, Mr. Dobson received a large retainer from some gentlemen interested in gold mining at Isaac's Harbor and Country Harbor to visit and report on their property, and spent a short time in that part of the country. He was evidently most favorably impressed with both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as favorable fields for the investment of capital in mining enterprise, and as he has the best of connections, his visit here may result in important business."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1894 Harrison Wants $40,000. - A Suit Grows Out of Manganese Mining Property in This Province. - Walter H. Harrison's case against General Bradley T. Johnson for the recovery of $40,000 will, it is expected, be called for trial in the city court this week. This case has been in the courts, in one form or another, for nearly three years. Harrison alleges fraud and deceit, and claims to be a loser of $40,000 through the dishonesty of his attorney, Gen. Johnson. The Jordan Mountain manganese mining company was organized in 1888 with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Several well-known Baltimoreans are named as having been connected with the enterprise. It is alleged that an agreement was entered into between the company and Gen. Johnson, whereby the entire capital stock of the concern, less ten shares, was to be delivered for a perfect and unencumbered title to the manganese mining property, located in New Brunswick, Canada. For the assignment to him of this agreement Harrison claims to have paid Gen. Johnson $5,000. Harrison also alleges that he placed $35,000 in Gen. Johnson's hands to be applied to the purchase of the mining property, with the understanding that the money would be placed in bank subject to their joint order. Harrison charges that Gen. Johnson violated the agreement by converting the money to his personal use, and connived and conspired with certain manganese stockholders to deprive Harrison of his stock. Harrison is now trying to recover $40,000 from Gen. Johnson. - [Baltimore World of March 6th."

Kings County News - Feb. 20, 1896 E.A. Charters sent a lot of samples of manganese quarried from the mines owned by Fred W. Stockton, barrister, in Studholme, to Toronto on Wednesday."

Weekly Record Fri., Apr. 1, 1898 F.W. Stockton has purchased a piece of land near the I.C.R. freight shed from Nelson Arnold, Esq. and is erecting there on a building to be used for storing manganese."

Weekly Record Fri., Aug. 5, 1898 Work of the development on the Jordan Mountain manganese mine has been going on for some time under the direction of Mr. E. Townsend of Toronto. It is not yet known what the developments have shown, but there is in all probability a large body of ore in this vicinity and it is to be hoped that it will lead to permanent work being carried on in the near future."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;
Weekly Record Fri., Jun. 10, 1898 Some gentlemen from Toronto are now engaged in development work on Jordan Mountain manganese mine with a view to making a thorough test of property and purchasing the same."

Gazette - Nov. 10, 1899 About fifty tons of manganese ore has recently been hauled from the Stockton mines to Sussex station for shipment. The new owners are feeling in high spirits at the prospect of a great output, the ore in sight being in large quantities."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 18, 1899 The Mineral Products Co. has commenced shipping ore from the Sussex Manganese property, recently acquired, to the Company's smelting works at Bridgeville, N.S."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1899 Sussex. - Work of mining and shipping ore from the Jordan Mountain manganese mine is progressing vigorously and will give work to quite a few men and teams, and cause considerable money to be put in circulation. The new owners are, it is said, well satisfied with prospects."

Gazette - Oct. 30, 1899 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 30, 1899 Sussex. - Fred. W. Stockton, barrister, has sold his Studholm manganese mine for a handsome figure. Roads to the mine from Smith's Creek road are being made and 100 tons is to be hauled to the Sussex station for shipment at once."

Daily Times - Apr. 30, 1900 Re The Sussex Manganese Mine. - Editor Times: In a paragraph in the Times of 25th inst. is a statement that the remarks copied from the Sussex Record were misleading and practically incorrect, concerning the non payment of bills by the Mineral Products Co. who recently took up the Jordan Mountain Manganese mine here. The facts of the case were correctly stated by the Record. This mine was taken over by the Company early last fall, work started of mining, hauling ore, and erection of building, supplies furnished, etc., for which the wages and money due was not paid until recently and then only partially. The balance it is said is to be paid promptly. It is a matter of regret that the condition of affairs was allowed to drift for months in this unsatisfactory manner, creating a distrust as to the financial strength of the company. However, if the bills be now paid in full and the mine properly managed and worked in future and wages promptly paid it will do much to restore confidence in the Company and they will no doubt open up and develop one of the most important deposit of the kind in N.B. With thanks for space, yours, etc., Fact. Sussex, N.B., April 27, 1900."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 31, 1900 Late reports from the Jordan Mountain manganese mine state that late developments have disclosed an abundance of splendid ore, thus justifying the often expressed idea in the RECORD of this being possibly the largest single deposit of manganese ore in Canada. It will, when in full operation, give considerable employment to men and teams in this locality."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 1, 1901 Work at the Jordan Mountain manganese mine is progressing favorably, large quantities of the mineral being brought to the surface. A shipment of 300 lbs of dynamite for the mine which was taken in from this place some days ago looks as though a large body of ore would be raised in the near future."

Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1901 Manganese Mining In Kings. - A Mount Hebron correspondent of the Sun writes under date of Feb. 1st: The New York Mineral Products Co. has been operating the manganese mines between here and Smith's Creek since last spring, and has made an estimated output of two thousand tons of crude ore. A wash house has been built on a small steam near the deposits for the purpose of separating the mineral from its friable surroundings. Sixteen hands are employed at present, including day and night shifts. The mine is about 150 feet deep."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 14, 1901 The New York Mineral products Co. has been operating the manganese mines in Kings County between Mount Hebron and Smith's Creek since last spring, and has made an estimated output of two thousand tons of crude ore. A wash house has been built on a small stream near the deposits for the purpose of separating the mineral from its friable surroundings. Sixteen hands are employed at present, including day and night shifts. The mine is

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 10, 1901 and N.B. Reporter - Sep. 11, 1901 and Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 13, 1901 Russell P. Hoyt, manager of the Mineral Products Co., says that all the product of his Sussex manganese mine has been sold up to 50,000 tons and will be delivered as soon as railway transportation is arranged. The sale represents in the vicinity of $1,000,000. - Moncton Times."

Kings County Record - May 23, 1902 The property and effects of the Mineral Products Co. of New York, at Jordan Mountain Manganese Mine, were recently levied on by the Sheriff under a judgement held by an American creditor, and it will probably be sold to satisfy some at an early day. It is thought when the legal difficulties are all closed up, active work of prospecting and developing this property will be commenced."

Kings County Record - May 30, 1902 The personal effects of the Mineral Products Co., were sold at the Stockton mine, Jordan Mountain, on Thursday of last week under an execution issued by the Supreme court. It is generally understood that this company has spent in the vicinity of $200,000 in its various mining ventures at Jordan Mountain, Hillsboro and in Nova Scotia with very little returns to show."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 The Manganese mine at Jordan Mountain will no doubt be opened again this summer. Work of prospecting &c., being under way in charge of Mr. A.J. Grant, M.E., who is now on the ground. This mine is part of the combination that recently applied to the Legislature for a charter to mine Manganese and engage in the manufacture of Ferro-manganese, &c. Capital $1,500,000 and is the resumption of the old Mineral Products Company's plan of which a Mr. Hoyt was once manager. Messrs. Sayles and Kinsman, of Providence, R.L., are the monied men in the concern at present. We trust the venture will result in success this time."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 1, 1903 Mr. J. Albert Grant, who is charge of the Manganese Mines on Jordan Mountain, spent Sunday last in Moncton, returning to Sussex on Monday."

Kings County Record - Jul. 16, 1915 No movement has as yet been made by the parties who recently looked up the mining rights on the manganese at Jordan Mountain, that occasions some surprise, as manganese now is at high water mark in price - and the demand for the same very great."

Kings County Record - Jun. 17, 1918 A crew of men are at work clearing up surface ore at Jordan Mountain manganese mine, under the supervision of Robert Nixon of New York, a former resident of St. John, who represents a big American mining syndicate. Later a shaft may be sunk and the property worked."

Kings County Record - May 8, 1941 Manganese Mining Started in Jordan Mountain Area; Mill Will Be Constructed. - Bunkhouse to Hold From 30 to 40 Men Also to be Built There. - Ore Plentiful. - War Needs Makes Kings County Industry a Vital Link in Production Chain. - Within from thirty to sixty days a permanent crushing mill will be set up on the site of the manganese mines at Jordan Mountain, it was stated by Leo N. Gough, director and secretary treasurer of the Sussex Manganese Mining Company Limited, which has been doing preliminary work in the Jordan Mountain district since last October. The location of the present shaft is about eight miles from Sussex, a short distance from the old disused shafts sunk by a company that previously worked there. Mr. Gough declares that there is a great deal of manganese screenings scattered about the property that will be used, as it is all of excellent quality. The secretary treasurer told the Record that there is a great demand for the product, and that all that can possibly be taken out of the ground can be easily disposed of. Norman E. Gough, of Toronto, is president of the company, and the engineer in charge is C.N. Thompson, also of Toronto. The consulting engineer and geologist is E.B.E. de Camps. Already Building. - The office, garage and workshop have already been constructed, and a cookhouse and dining room is in course of building. A bunkhouse for thirty or forty men will be built. Other buildings will follow, the principal of which will be the crusher building. This crusher has already attired, but until it has been set up, the first few cars of ore for shipment will be handpicked. After that the crusher and mill will handle this work. Work really got under way this spring, and the miners are optimistic that good work will be done. Mr. Gough stated that as the war spreads there will be more and more need for Canadian manganese. At present, he said, most of it comes from Russia and from India. This he pointed out, requires the use of ships. The shaft at the Sussex Manganese Mining Company is between seventy and eighty feet deep and the ore is plentiful. What is known as a 'gas driven air compressor and jack hammer drill' is being used to take out the ore. Important Industry. - Over 90 per cent of the world's manganese production, which is more than 3,000,000 tons annually, is consumed in the manufacture of iron and steel. Manganese is also used to form various alloys with other metals. It is also used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries, paints and dyes. For chemical uses the most important quality of manganese ore is its ability to liberate oxygen easily and therefore, pyrolusite, which of all the manganese minerals has the highest content of available oxygen is the most valuable. Because of the high cost and uncertainty of manganese shipments from Europe, and the constant growing demand on account of the war, the importance of these manganese mines on Canadian lands can be readily seen."

Kings County Record - Nov. 27, 1941 Sussex Manganese Mining Co. Limited Now In Production. - N.E. Gough. president of the Sussex Manganese Mining Co. Ltd., has been paying a visit to the Jordan Mountain plant during the past few days, and while in town he paid a visit to the Record office. Questioned with regard to the progress of the mining, Mr. Gough stated that the company had now reached the productive stage and was turning out four different sizes of the finished product. He stated that the mill has now been completed, and a number of other buildings have been built, including an up-to-date cookery and a bunkhouse. The present power house is being enlarged so as to accommodate a 140 H.P. diesel engine and an air compressor. This plant, it is stated, will deliver over 500 cubic feet of compressed air per minute, which will be used to run the drills, water pumps and the hoist. Later a large electric generator will be attached to develop electricity for other parts of the mining operations. The plant has already been wired for this service. Some additional milling equipment will shortly be installed in order to step up the ore production but already the company has erected buildings and installed machinery and equipment to the extent of approximately $45,000.00. Samples of the concentrates have been sent to different buyers of the material, and several firms have already signified their willingness to purchase large shipments of concentrates. The company is enlarging the capitalization from 50,000 to 100,000 shares in order to enlarge the operations as manganese is a vital strategic mineral that is necessary in the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel. It is also used in the manufacture of dry cell batteries, fertilizers, painted glass industry. In peace time, Russia produced about one half of the world's supply of manganese. Germany is already in possession of nearly fifty per cent of Russia's manganese resources in the Ukraine. Two of the war's greatest treasures are the oil and manganese hidden south of the line of the Caucasus Mountains - oil to run the engines of war, and manganese to harden the steel of war. Germany wants them both badly. Canada's resources of manganese are undeveloped, so every effort is being made to produce as much of this vital war material as possible."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Kings County Record - Oct. 16, 1941 Manganese Mining Seen Progressing at Surprising Rate. - A party from Sussex on Monday visited the Sussex Manganese Mining Company property, and were agreeably surprised at the extent of the workings and buildings there. It is evident that plenty of work is going on, and according to the manager, Mr. Thompson, the real operations are just starting. The crusher has been installed and is grinding out the product. The shaft has been driven down ninety feet, but during the last few days considerable water has seeped through, and the crews are now bailing this out. Special pumps for this purpose will shortly be installed, the manager stated. In the crusher building a new dryer will be shortly ready for use. The manganese is ground to small pieces in a stream of water, and the product must be perfectly dry before it is shipped away. Another improvement on the ground, awaiting installation, is an air conditioning tank, which will pump fresh air into the underground workings. Machine shops are already completed, and a bunkhouse and cookhouse are being constructed. The headquarters is an attractive bungalow, and the visitors were amazed at the snug comfortable manner in which it had been furnished. The mining centre is situated in a wooded gully. A 'guest house' has also been built, and many other structures are planned. Water is brought from a distance of 2,200 feet from a point up on an adjacent hill. It is cold, fresh and clear. Here and there on the property are many appliances to be installed, among them being a dump hoist, which was the invention of Mr. Thompson. The party was shown the old workings, where the rotted remains of the dumping platform were dug up. The old shaft has fallen in to a great extent, but the vein will be followed by a spur tunnel from the new shaft, which will link up with what is left of the old. It is evident that the claim is a rich one. The firm has been making manganese for some time now, and has not yet touched any of the ore that is beneath the ground, but the men are still working, and will be working for months to come, on the manganese that thickly litters the ground. The entire plant appears to have been built upon a mound of the valuable ore. Everywhere are piles of manganese, thrown away by the former miners, but which the manager declares is more than fifty per cent pure manganese. It is evident that the Sussex Manganese Mining Co. work is destined to be a big undertaking in Kings county. The plant is seven miles from Sussex. Visitors are welcome, says the manager."

Kings County Record - Sep. 18, 1941 Sussex Manganese Mine Co. Planning Official Opening of Jordan Mountain Plant. - Elgin Regiment Slated to Take Part in Opening Gala Festivities. - Shafts Enlarged. - 100 ton Concentrating Mill Now Practically Ready For Work. - The 100 tons per day concentrating mill at the Sussex Manganese Mining Company's property on Jordan Mountain is now practically completed, The Record was informed this week, and milling operations are expected to get under way this week. With a rating of 100 tons per day the finished product will approximate twenty tons of shipping ore per day. A large tonnage of ore is stocked on the surface, much of this from previous operations when only handpicked high grade was marketable and the management expect that revenue from retreatment of the old ore piles will repay the cost of the concentrator. An old vertical shaft has been cleaned out and enlarged, over which the headframe has been built, this to serve as the main shaft for mining operations. A crosscut from this shaft connects with the old inclined workings to the west. Work now is centred on cleaning out the old workings, which when completed, a deeper connection will be made with the main shaft and development and mining prosecuted from lower levels. Road Improved. - The road to the property, a distance of three miles from the Smith Creek highway, has been widened and improved and it will be further improved by surfacing with rock from the mine and tailings from the mill. Steam, diesel and gasoline engines have been installed to furnish power for the operation. Complete equipment has been provided, including boiler and hoist, compressor and accessories for the mining plant. Crushers, elevators, screens, jigs and tables for the milling operation and a truck for ore transportation to the railway. Buildings consist of mill building, headframe, engine house, machine shop, office and a 4 room cottage where board is supplied to the force living at the property. A cookery and bunk house for accommodating 35 to 40 men has been planned and construction of these will commence shortly. Owing to lack of accommodation the present force numbers only 17 men, these being men with their homes in the vicinity of the mine. Many Sussex and other Kings county people have visited the mine and it is evident that it is a fine local asset and will be more so as operations are expanded. The people in the near vicinity of the mine are particularly pleased with the opportunity of procuring work so near home. The company actually started operations during the middle of last April - five months ago and the transformation of the mountain slope has been remarkable. It is said to be the first mining company in Canada to provide a concentrating plant for the production of manganese ores. It is a decided asset to the war effort as a great deal of the manganese supply of the world has heretofore been imported from Russia and other foreign countries. It has been estimated that

Canada and the United States will in the next twelve months, use approximately 1,500,000 tons of manganese in the manufacture of steel for the war thereafter. Less than 10 per cent of the world's supply of manganese ore is produced within the borders of the two countries. While an Ontario company is operating the mine, they are giving preference to local labor, and supplies and equipment required are as well being bought from Kings County dealers. An official opening is planned for the near future at which provincial officials and other dignitaries are to be invited. It will have a military aspect in that many of the officers and men of the Elgin Regiment of St. Thomas, Ontario, will attend and will take charge of the raising of the colors on a flag pole at the top of the headframe, 60 feet above the ground level. This will also give citizens of Sussex and other communities an opportunity of seeing what the manganese operation really looks like."

URN: 0763 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese;

Kings County Record - Apr. 30, 1942 Creditor's Meeting Called Of Sussex Manganese. - (The Northern Miner). - Pursuant to an order made under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, Sussex Manganese Mining Co. Ltd., has called a meeting of its unsecured creditors for Wednesday, May 6th, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. According to the notice of the meeting the company is presently indebted as follows: To secured creditors, $8,372; to unsecured creditors, $20,323, made up of $3,276 owing to wage claimants, national defence tax, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation dues, and $17,047 to trade creditors. The company is capitalized at 50,000 shares, $1 par, of which 48,094 shares have been issued. It is proposed to increase the authorized capitalization to 500,000 shares without par value. Of these shares, 12,500 would be sold to Robert Guild, of Toronto, for $5,000, the proceeds of which would be applied in payment of amounts due wage claimants, unemployment insurance rates, workmen's compensation and expenses in connection with the increase in capital. Mr. Guild would be granted an option to purchase 87,500 additional shares at 40 cents each and 100,000 shares at 60 cents each, money so raised to be used in the development of the mining properties. The company proposes to pay the unsecured creditors, other than wage claimants, unemployment insurance rates and workmen's compensation dues, the full amount of their claims together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on May 1st 1943."

Kings County Record - Aug. 13, 1942 Sussex Manganese Mining Company, Limited, has been adjudged bankrupt under an order made by O.E. Lennox, assistant master of Osgoode Hall and the Premier Trust Company Limited is appointed custodian of the estate. The order was made on the petition of Milton Brown and others. The company was organized in 1940 to develop mining property in Kings County. This company was organized in Toronto and was not a Sussex business

Kings County Record - Apr. 15, 1943 H. Thomson Leslie, president of the Mining Research Corporation of Toronto, has been spending a week at the Jordan Mountain property of the British Manganese Mines, conferring with C.N. Thompson, resident manager."

Kings County Record - Jul. 22, 1943 Manager of Mines Has A Miraculous Escape From Death. - C.N. Thompson Suffers Cuts and Broken Ribs When Car Steering Rods Break. - To pitch down over a ten foot bridge bank and crash into a telephone pole in a car which contained four cases of dynamite and 300 blasting caps, and live to tell the tale, was the hair-raising experience of C.N. Thompson, of Toronto, resident manager of the British Manganese Mines at Jordan Mountain, Kings county, last Thursday. ..."

URN: 0763 / 0425 / 0691 / HILL / Z2 / SPRI IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Millstream Iron; Markhamville Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral Springs;

Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 16, 1893 Charters letter #3 (extract below) .... The mineral displays from Ontario, Quebec and British Colombia are certainly fine and deserving of the highest praise. To the dismay and disgust of all Nova Scotians the mineral exhibit from that province is mean and unworthy: from New Brunswick nothing was expected, as the Local government did not take any active part, but in Nova Scotia it was understood the government had enteredinto the spirit of things vigorously and liberally and of all other objects the mines should have had a splendid showing. As it is, while quite a few minerals have been sent forward, nothing massive was forwarded to denote the vast coal, gypsum, iron and gold wealth of the province. It is much to be regretted so poor a showing has beenmade. From New Brunswick the Albert Manufacturing Co., have sent a tasty exhibit of ordinary and alabaster plaster, which causes much attention. The manganese ofMarkhamville and Jordan Mountain; the freestone from theMiramichi stone quarry near Newcastle; the magnetic iron,gold and silver and copper ores from Messrs. Payne &Ellis, of Bathurst, all have occasional inquirers. Smith's mineral water from Apohaqui is also here, but there is as yet no systematic showing of it. In a stone jug tightly sealed up, its virtues will probably never be known, unless John has some one to open it out to the admiring gaze of the public. I might say the shaft and bases representing the gold yield of Nova Scotia causes much comment. The statement thereon shows that up to 1893 the quartz crushed was 762,036 tons, and yielded in gold 551,000 ounces, or something over eleven millions in gold. To be more correct and account for stolen gold, and gold obtained on which the government never received any royalty, about one-third more should really be added to this total...."

URN: 0763 / 0643 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Gowland Mountain;

Kings County Record - Jul. 24, 1941 Manganese Mine Work Progressing. - An indication of the importance of the manganese industry in the war effort is seen in the speed with which the Manganese Mining Company Limited is moving to quickly equip the plant that is under construction at Jordan Mountain. Word from the officials states that loads of mining and milling equipment are arriving at the mining property. Manganese for the most part comes from Russia, but it is not certain that the British alliance with the Soviet government will make any great supply of Russian manganese available for British metal industries. Therefore the activities of the local mining plant is of definite interest. The manganese being taken out in the Jordan Mountain property is of a good type, and a vast quantity of the product which had been taken out and undeveloped in previous workings is now being used; and L.N. Gough told The Record that shipments will begin in the near future. Bunkhouses for the gangs have been built and work is going along merrily.Work at Elgin. - Considerable activity is also going on at Elgin where the Nabco Manganese Mining Company Ltd., is getting down to work. Officials of this company, accompanied by the company's consulting engineer, have recently visited the property and report that a site was selected for the concentrating unit, and the necessary land purchased. G.F. Nablo, president, advises that a close examination was made of the drifts north and south on the 195 ft. adit level and that ore was showing in the south drift. From this point underground drilling will endeavor to trace the downward extension of the vein. Surface operations have opened No. 1 vein for another 75 ft. and it continues strong, with five feet of high grade ore in place. Examinations of No. 2 and No. 3 veins proved very interesting and it was decided to drill No. 2 vein within the next 30 days. Dam Considered. - At present, it is stated, negotiations are under way to acquire a water storage daw. It is expected by this means to be able to store several hundred thousands of tons of water, as the concentration process will require 1,000 tons of water daily. The milling tests recently concluded in Ottawa prove definitely that the ore is relatively free of penalty minerals and that the concentration of the disseminated ore, which runs an average of 24%, will be two to one, the official states. A very simple flow sheet was provided. Equipment for the construction of the concentration unit is now being purchased and will be shipped to New Brunswick in the near future, it is stated. The possibility is being mooted of the concentrator acting as a custom concentrator for smaller operations in the neighborhood. At the present time about 75 tons of ore is being stockpiled at the Nabco property, awaiting completion of the mill."

URN: 0763 / 0690 / 0691 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Glebe Manganese;
Markhamville Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 20, 1887 The Queen Manganese Co. are shipping large quantities of their ore this season to the United States and England. Messrs. Alley and Gould are preparing to ship their ore to Boston dealers.Mr. F.W. Stockton is also actively prosecuting his manganese property and has probably the finest show of ore in Canada. There seems to be an abundance of manganese in the districts surrounding Sussex which only requires capital to develop into a first class mining district."

URN: 0763 / 0691 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1886 Sussex, Jan. 18. - F.W. Stockton, owner of Smith's Creek manganese mines, is about shipping some 50 tons of ore to London, Eng. A large quantity is now ready at the freight shed to be put aboard the cars. That manganese ores are of great value to thispart of the country, is beyond a doubt. It is a pleasing and encouraging sight to see the large number of teams coming in daily from Markhamville loaded with ore, which is sent hence to the United States and to Europe. It is announced that Dr. Goodfellow has made new discoveries which will shortly be worked by capitalists from United States."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 17, 1899 Work is booming in mining circles around Sussex.There is a large force of men engaged at the Jordan Mountain mine and the ore is being hauled in extensive quantities to the station here for shipment. The contract for conveyance from mine to car has been let to Mr. Magee, of Nova Scotia, for $1.25 per ton. Buildings are being erected on the property and everything points to permanent operations. The company are said to be about purchasing the Markhamville manganese mines which has been idle for a number of years. This latter property has been entangled in litigation, but it is to be hoped that the matter is now in a fair way for settlement and that it will soon be

URN: 0763 / 0691 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 17, 1899 Work is booming in mining circles around Sussex.There is a large force of men engaged at the Jordan Mountain mine and the ore is being hauled in extensive quantities to the station here for shipment. The contract for conveyance from mine to car has been let to Mr. Magee, of Nova Scotia, for $1.25 per ton. Buildings are being erected on the property and everything points to permanent operations. The company are said to be about purchasing the Markhamville manganese mines which has been idle for a number of years. This latter property has been entangled in litigation, but it is to be hoped that the matter is now in a fair way for settlement and that it will soon be

Kings County Record - Oct. 29, 1909 Mr. Theo. Denis of the Geological Survey Staff of Ottawa, spent a couple of days with E.A. Charters here getting information and taking notes of the Jordan Mt.and Markhamville Manganese Deposits both of which were visited by him accompanied by Mr. Charters and Mr. Thos. Crawford. The intention is next year to make a

Kings County Record - Nov. 28, 1913 Manganese Mines at Markhamville May Be Again Opened. - The Markhamville Range to be Prospected through to the Glebe. Old Mine may be Re-opened. - For some time past two representatives of the

Dominion Steel and Iron Co. have been going over the various Manganese localities at Markhamville and vicinity of Jordan

Kings County Record - May 28, 1915 Gentlemen with abundant capital in Toronto whotook up the manganese rights in Jordan Mt. district state they propose exploring the same this summer. A company was also recently incorporated for Nova Scotia for the purpose of developing the Markhamville areas. How soon they may start is as yet not made public."

URN: 0763 / 0707 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 31, 1903 J.A. Grant, who has charge of the manganese mineat Jordan Mountain, is in Bridgeville, N.S., superintending the shipping of about a thousand tons of manganese ore. He has about the same quantity ready for shipment from this point which will soon be sent to the smelter. The company with which Mr. Grant is connected has also commenced work at the mine at Dawson, A. Co."

URN: 0763 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1885 Sussex. - Mining matters at Waterford are progressing slowly. The parties interested believe they have a bonanza. The manganese mine of Mr. F.W. Stockton attracts much attention and is believed to be very valuable - Feb. 25"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 29, 1885 Sussex. - Mining matters are much discussed. The recent development of copper, etc., at Waterford afford much room for speculation. It is said that capitalists interested intend placing machinery on the ground erelong. The Manganese mine of Mr. F.W. Stockton is very favorably spoken of."

URN: 0763 / E7 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Mineral Paint - General;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 25, 1890 Mr. Fred W. Stockton is receiving the congratulations of friends on his recent discovery of mineral paint on the manganese property on Jordan Mountain."

URN: 0783 / IDX_Names: Nauwigewauk;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1890 A Kings County Gold Mine. - Nauwigewauk is excited over the discovery of gold. Prospectors from Halifax, after looking over the property of David Porter, sr., father of W.A. Porter of this city, decided to lease it and have done so with the understanding that they may purchase. It is stated that they think the property will develop well, as the indications are excellent. The property runs back along Hammond river, this side of Nauwigewauk

URN: 0783 / IDX_Names: Nauwigewauk;

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 5, 1890 A correspondent writes to the Gazette from Nauwigewauk, Nov. 20. - Great excitement prevails here atpresent moment, consequent upon gold and other rich minerals being discovered on lands owned by Messrs David Porter and Isaac Saunders. Men interested in, and operating gold mines in Nova Scotia, have been prospecting here recently, with marked success. They admit that N.B. abounds in richer mines than N.S., if the former were only developed. Those parties have made overtures to buy both Porter and Saunders out. I know they offered Saunders $5000 in cash for his land; whether he accepted the offer or not I cannot say at this stage."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 17, 1890 More Mineral Finds. - There are rumors of an important mineral find in the vicinity of Nauwigewauk, on the I.C.R. It is said that a company of American capitalists have been prospecting and buying land, and will soon begin operations. - Telegraph."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 19, 1890 From facts recently gleaned we have reason to believe that the rumors of gold being found in Nauwigewauk is not altogether visionary. Certain properties have been bonded by capitalists who are wellable to develop and handle them, and work of development will be undertaken soon. The positive evidence of the gold is beyond question, and it now remains to prove its quantity and paying capabilities. We are glad to know the matter looks so

Evening Gazette - Nov. 29, 1890 At Nauwigewauk. - A correspondent writes from Nauwigewauk, Nov. 20th. - Great excitement prevails here at the present moment, consequent upon gold and other rich minerals being discovered on lands owned by Messrs. David Porter and Isaac Saunders. Men interested in and operating gold mines in Nova Scotia, have been prospecting here recently, with marked success. They admit that N.B., abounds with richer mines than N.S., if the former were only developed. Those parties have made overtures to buy both Porter and Saunders out. I knew they offered Saunders $5,000 in cash for his land; whether the offer will be accepted or no, I cannot say at this stage."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 16, 1891 Gold at Nauwigewauk. - C.F. Mayers of Philadelphia has visited Nauwigewauk during the past few days in the interest of the gentlemen who are endeavoring to get assistance in developing the mines there. Mr. Mayers has had a wide experience and he says judging from a surface prospect there is plenty of gold at this place. The knowing ones seem to be confident that there will be no difficulty in getting capitalists to work this mine."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 18, 1891 Another Gold Discovery. - Application has been filed in the crown land department, under the new act relating to mines and minerals, by J. DeWolfe Spurr, for a license for 125 acres in the Nauwigewauk gold district. Analysis of the conglomerate rock of that place shows sufficient gold to warrant the opening up of the mine. Several other partners, who have interest in the same locality have also filed applications for areas. A partial survey has

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 18, 1891 Gold in Kings County.- Application has been filed in the crown land department, under the new act relating to mines and minerals, by Mr. J. DeWolfe Spurr, of St. John, for a license for 125 acres in the Nauwigewauk gold district. Analysis of the conglomerate rock of that place shows sufficient gold to warrant opening up the mine. Several other parties who have interest in the same locality have also filed applications for areas. A partial survey has been made."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1891 ......(Halifax Critic).... A number of farms were leased last fall, at or near Nauwigewauk on the line of the I.C.R., not very far from Hampton, and prospecting and development it is understood is to be gone on with. The conglomerate is said to contain a fair percentage of gold, but until a proper trial test of a fair body of it is made, nothing definite can be said."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 8, 1891 ....A number of farms were leased last fall at or near Nauwigewauk on the line of the I.C.R., not very far from Hampton, and prospecting and development it is understood is to be gone on with. The conglomerate is said to contain a fair percentage of gold, but until a proper trial test of a fair body of it is made, nothing

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 8, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mine. - The Chatham World says:- Mr. Call has been appointed General Manager of the Elm Tree Silver Mine, and the work of development is to be pushed rapidly. A building is to be put up immediately for the use of the men."

URN: 0802 / IDX_Names: Martin Head;

Daily Times - Oct. 29, 1878 Discovery of Copper Ore in Albert County. - The Freeman says:- Some fine specimens of Copper ore have been given us by ex Captain Jones, who has just returned from Hillsboro. The veins run through the farm of Geo. Walton of Martin Head, county St. John, and within, about 80 feet of the Bay at high water mark. Men are at present employed sinking a shaft. Mr. Jones intends sending some samples to England."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 3, 1882 Mr. Muirhead, vice-president of one of the Elm Tree Silver Mines....."

Fredericton Capital - Feb. 16, 1882 A Valuable Ore.- The very fine specimen of argentiferous galena, weighing 155 lbs., which has been on exhibition in the window of the Barker House for some days past, was taken from the Elm Tree Mine, which is situated in the county of Gloucester and is distant from the line of the Intercolonial Railway between three and four miles. The ore crops out on the north bank of the Elm Tree in what appears to be a true fissure vein, according to the opinions of some of these conversant with these matters. One selected specimen of ore from the Elm Tree yielded 187 ounces of silver to the ton. Another, which was analyzed by the Assayer for the State of Maine, yielded between $20 and $30 worth of gold to the ton of crushed and concentrated ore."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 18, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Feb. 18, 1882 and Morning Freeman - Feb. 25, 1882 Messrs. R.R. Call, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., W.K. Payne, W.A. Hickson, John Ellis, John J. Adams and Samuel J. Adams have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company, to be styled The Elm Tree Silver Mining Company, for the purpose of mining and crushing silver and other ores and minerals, with a capital stock of $500,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each. The office or principal place of business is to be at Newcastle, Northumberland County."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 22, 1882 A square block of ore from the Elm Tree mine in Gloucester County has been on exhibition at the Barker House for several days and has attracted a great deal of attention. The location of the mine is quite near the Intercolonial Railway and its development will probably prove a great bonanza to those interested."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 13, 1882 Says the Advocate: Work has commenced at the Elm Tree Silver Mine in Gloucester; at present, however, the force is small. The ore which is to be found in large quantities, is of a very good quality."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 22, 1882 Says the Advocate: Work has commenced at the Elm Tree Silver Mine in Gloucester; at present, however, the force is small. The ore which is to be found in large quantities, is of a very good quality."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 29, 1882 Elm Tree Silver Mine. -Professor Bartlett's Encouraging Report. - A Mining Property which is Certain to Pay Handsomely. - Professor Bartlett, the State Assayer of Maine, has visited this mine in Gloucester County, N.B., and his report on the property will be found below. Professor Bartlett is high authority as a geologist and mining expert and his favorable report on the Elm Tree property will, no doubt, have a stimulating effect on the company's operations. While the Professor was at the mine he located a point at which to sink a shaft, 10 ft. by 6 ft. The work of sinking the shaft has already commenced and a few days ago the shaft had reached a depth of 10 feet, and work is being vigorously prosecuted. Professor Bartlett will visit the mine again next month. The Company are very fortunate in securing Professor Bartlett as an adviser, and are to be congratulated on the excellent prospects which are opening up for the early and profitable development of their property. REPORT ON THE ELM TREE SILVER MINE, SITUATED ON THE ELM TREE RIVER, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.B. - To the Directors of the Company: Gentlemen. - Agreeably to your request I have visited and examined the above named property, and I have the honor to submit the following report:- A careful examination of the various geological reports of this portion of New Brunswick fails to give me any definite information of the geology of this particular locality. One reason, presumably, is, that owing to the level nature of the land, very few rock outcroppings are exposed above the soil, and it is only by following up the streams that glimpses of them can be obtained, and then hardly sufficient to form a decided opinion of the formation. Judging from the few rocks that I did see, I am of the opinion that the Elm Tree rocks belong to the Lower Silurian formation. Indurated slates, calcareous and porphyritic rocks abound. The strike is not uniform and indicates much disturbance, and shows some evidence of trap dykes. The rocks evidently belong to a true mineral zone, as sulphurets of iron and copper abound and numerous veins of galena and blende. The formation in many respects resembles that above Eastport and Lubec, especially that portion adjacent to the Lubec lead and zinc mines. Without going into further details, I may say that the formation on and above the Elm Tree River is very favorable for ores of lead, zinc, copper and silver. I shall not be surprised if the existence of copper in abundance be proved. The Elm Tree Mine is located on the right bank of the Elm Tree River, some three miles from the main road leading to Petit Rocher on the Bay of Chaleur. The cost of transportation of ores and supplies is very light. Labor is exceedingly cheap - good men being obtained for $1.25 per day exclusive of board; consequently the natural advantages are extremely favorable. The Intercolonial R.R. passes in close proximity and the bay affords fine shipping facilities. The ore vein runs nearly N.W. and S.E. dipping to the N.E. about 75ø. It is a true fissure vein, well defined and prominent. It has been traced a long distance, and has every appearance of being extraordinarily long - I think it is safe to say one mile - while the probabilities are that it is much longer. The vein shows a uniform width of six feet, by actual measurement on the surface. The foot wall is well defined and has the usual fluccan, or gouge, common to all fissures, and in this case the gouge is composed of an unusually fine white clay, closely allied to Kaolin. The vein is of the ribbon or banded structure, being composed of numerous bands or ribbons of quartz and slaty rock filled with numerous cavities of galena, blende and copper pyrites. A portion of the vein is brecciated, or composed of sharp angular fragments of ore, rock and limestone, all cemented together by quartz. The explorations have thus far been confined to the surface, so that no estimate can be made of the appearance of the ore at depth. The chances, however, are always in favor of improvement in depth in such veins, but, to be on the safe side, I shall make all estimates on the results obtained at present, or upon the yield of the vein now in sight. The ore consists: 1st, of fine cubed galena in ribbons and bunches next the foot wall; 2nd, mixed galena and blende; 3rd, near the middle of the lode, zinc blende and fine copper pyrites; and 4th, next the hanging wall, mixed galena, pyrites and blende. The ore is exceedingly rich in silver and gold, and assays yielding from 35 to 180 ozs. of silver per ton have been obtained. Gold also exists, and if the ore be concentrated, I believe it will form no small item of value. Future Work. - It is always a serious question with a mining company what course to pursue in order to best develope and quickly realize from their mining property. In this particular case, happily, there can be no question as to the best method of working. A shaft must be sunk on the bank of the river far enough back to be clear of water, straight down and cutting through the ore vein to the footwall, thence downwards, following the course of the vein. If the vein holds out in quantity and quality at the depth of 100 feet, the company will be justified in erecting a first-class concentrating mill for cleaning and dressing the ores. All veins have lean and rich streaks, are wide in some parts and narrow in others. This lode will not likely be an exception to the general rule, and must not be considered thoroughly explored until several drifts are run from the shafts. The Elm Tree river at a point a few rods above the proposed shaft offers excellent facilities for all the water power necessary to drive a concentrating mill, an item vastly in favor of the mine. It is not my purpose to write a flattering report of the property, nor yet one by which stock may be sold, but simply to give the facts just as they stand, and I believe that the mine if decently managed may be made to pay handsomely on the capital invested, not lavishly, nor will any man who holds stock in the company become immediately rich, but I believe I can show by practical figures that profit enough can be made to satisfy anyone who is a friend to legitimate mining. Of course, the mine on development may prove enormously rich as many others have, but it is far better for us to figure on just what we know to exist. The ore, as at present mines, will yield at least five per cent. of concentrated ore, if put through a good mill. These concentrates, as shown by numerous assays, will yield about $200 per ton. The cost of mining, after the shaft is 100 feet deep, will not exceed $2 per ton, and the cost of concentrating will not exceed 75 cts. or $1 at most. Allowing for the cost of mining and milling to be $3 per ton on the above basis, there will be a net profit of $7 per ton on every ton mined or more than 200 per cent. profit. The figures I have just given are not prospective or imaginary, since they are being duplicated every day by mines in the New England States. It is an interesting and pertinent fact that more mines fail on their narrow veins of rich ore than on wide veins of low grade ore, in the proportion of ten to one. The big veins of low grade ore rarely ever fail to pay. In conclusion, I may say that I feel more than confident that this property may be made to pay well and for a long time. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) F.L. Bartlett, State

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 29, 1882 Silver in Gloucester. - Some time ago a block of galena, richly impregnated with silver, was shown at the Royal Hotel here. It created quite a sensation, so rich was its appearance. Other blocks of the same ore were shown at the Barker House, Fredericton, during the late session of the Legislature. It was stated at the time that the assays made by competent men, fully sustain the rich character of the silver ore. The specimens were from what has since become widely known as the Elm Tree Silver Mine in Gloucester. Since then several gentlemen who are more or less acquainted with geology, minerals, and mining, have visited the mine, and have been favorably impressed. The parties interested in the development of the property resolved, however, not to depend wholly on geologists or mining amateurs. They secured the services of Professor Bartlett, Assayer for the State of Maine, instructing him to make a Report on the mine, which he has done. That report is quite a guarded one. It avoids exaggeration and speculation, and deals with the facts observed. Yet, it is of the most encouraging and re- assuring character. It does not declare that the mine is an actual bonanza, but it makes it extremely probable that, under good management, the mine can be made to pay very handsomely. It also points out a simple inexpensive and judicious mode of testing the matter, the operations to commence at a spot selected by himself. A copy of that report is subjoined. The shaft spoken of by him is being rapidly sunk, and it seems morally certain, from all the considerations stated, that the result of the experiment will be most satisfactory to the promoters. The indications are extremely good. The policy of the owners of the mine is not to water the stock, or to get up a bubble company, but to raise a sufficient amount of money on stock, offered at a low price, in order to develop the mine for the benefit of all concerned. When its true commercial value is placed beyond a doubt, the course of future operations can then be reconsidered. The par value of the shares is $5, and in order to raise money for development, a limited number of shares will be sold at $2. The only particulars before us are those contained in the Report, but a pamphlet giving details has been issued, and, if we mistake not, a few copies of it were placed in the hands of Mr. David McLellan, M.P.P., who would, no doubt, gladly furnish copies to applicants. The least that can be said of the speculation is that it is one eminently worthy of being tested. It would not seem surprising if it should turn out, not only that a very rich silver mine has been discovered, but that other minerals of great economic value, including copper, will be found in that greatly mineralized region, whose geological character, as indicated by Professor Bartlett, exactly harmonises with the estimate made of it by Mr. Ells of the Geological Survey of Canada, in a report which does not seem to have come under the notice of the Maine Assayer. To the Directors of the Company:- Gentlemen, - Agreeably to your request, I have visited .... [SEE Daily Sun of July 29]"

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1882 Elm Tree Silver Mine. - We have just seen Mr. Edward Jack, who in the course of his travels through the counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, has visited the Elm Tree mine in the former county (owned by the Baie de Chaleur Co.) with which he expresses himself very much pleased. The description which he gives of this property is as follows:- It is situated on the north branch of the Elm Tree River, a stream in the county of Gloucester, about 12 miles in length, which empties into the Bay of Chaleur at a distance of 13 1/2 miles north from Bathurst. It is crossed by the Inter-colonial Railway, about 1 1/4 miles from the sea. The mine is situated between 3 and 4 miles from the Intercolonial Railway; between the railway and it there is a good highway for about half that distance. The vein crops out on the bank of the stream, which here is rapid, running over a rocky bed. The snow had been removed from the outcrop previous to Mr. Jack's arrival, and three men were engaged in doing some prospecting. It had been opened up for two or three feet in depth, and 800 lbs. or more of ore removed. Its breadth is from 6 to 7 feet. The south wall is of slate, and the north, so far as could be observed, is of whinstone. The gangue is of quartz.In the centre of the vein there appeared to be 2 1/2 feet in width of country rock, which Mr. Jack thinks may have fallen from the adjoining wall and become imbedded in the vein matter when this was in a plastic state, thus forming what is called a horse. The ore carried by this vein is chiefly galena accompanied by zinc blende. Assays have shown the former to be, in places at least, rich in silver. Mr. Jack observed also in this vein some yellow copper ore, especially near the south wall. There were also minute incrustations of malachite and azurite as well as a mineral which made its appearance in small quantities and which Mr. Jack believed to be the somewhat rare mineral bournonite. The strike of the vein is about N.W., the dip being as near as could be ascertained 75ø to the north. Mr. Jack says that this vein is the most promising looking one for abundance of ore which he has seen in New Brunswick with, perhaps, the exception of the antimony deposits of Lake George. It occurs at a point where the sedimentary rocks are intersected by those which are eruptive and he has every faith that other veins will be found in the same vicinity since the intrusion of the igneous rocks which formed the fissure in which this vein occurs has in all probability formed others of a like character. The situation of the vein is most desirable, close to a good water power, and in a neighborhood where labor is cheap and very abundant. Mr. Jack says, however, that before any final conclusions can be arrived at with regard to the extent of this metalliferous deposit a careful examination and survey of the vein must be made, when the snow leaves, and its character and extension east and west determined by cross cuts on the surface as well as by trial shafts in it. At the time of Mr. Jack's visit a mass of ore in quartz, which weighed 156 lbs., had been taken out and was on the surface. He states that he was informed that this originally weighed about 300 lbs. before it was broken. This is the only vein of any size which Mr. Jack has seen in the neighborhood. He entertains no doubt that much more mineral wealth will be discovered in the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 7, 1882 Gloucester's Mineral Wealth. - The official report of Prof. Bartlett, who recently examined the Elm Tree Silver Mine, more than bears out the anticipation we published. He says: I may say that the formation on and above the Elm Tree river is very favorable for ores of lead, zinc, copper, and silver. I shall not be surprised if the existence of copper in abundance be proved. And again: It is a true fissure vein, well defined and prominent. It has been traced a long distance, and has every appearance of being extraordinary long. I think it safe to say one mile, while the probabilities are that it is much longer. The vein shows a uniform width of six feet by actual measurement on the surface. The richness of the ore, already proved by a number of assays, is confirmed by this report, which also adds that gold also exists, and if the ore is concentrated I believe it will form no small item of value. Prof. Bartlett says, in conclusion: I may say that I feel more than confident that this property may be made to pay well and for a long time. It will not be at all surprising to find, before long, a strong mineral boom at Gloucester, the first steps toward which having already been taken, will-lead to the opening of others in the same mineral-bearing region."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 1, 1882 R.R. Call and John Sadler, Esquires, left yesterday morning for the Silver Mines at Elm Tree, Gloucester Co. At Petit Rocher they were to be joined by Mr. Robt. Ellis, and others, of Bathurst, and would then proceed to the locality, for the purpose of clearing off the veins to make the necessary tests, so as to get at the correct dimensions and formation. Mr. Edward Jack, of the Crown Land Department, accompanies the party in the mining interests of the Province. - Advocate."

Daily Times - Aug. 9, 1882 The Elm Tree Mine. - We take the following from the official report of Professor Bartlett, concerning this property: Location. - The Elm Tree Mine is located on the right bank of the Elm Tree River, some three miles from the main road leading to Petite Rocher, on the Bay of Chaleur. The cost of transportation of ore and supplies would be very light. Labor is exceedingly cheap, good men being obtained for $1.25 per day, exclusive of board; consequently the natural advantages are extremely favorable. The Intercolonial Railroad passes in close proximity, and the bay affords fine shipping facilities. The Ore. - The ore consists: 1st, of fine cubed galena, in ribbons and bunches, next the foot wall; 2nd, mixed galena and blende; 3rd, near the middle of the lode zinc blende and fine copper pyrites; and, 4th, next the hanging wall, mixed galena, pyrites and blende. The ore is exceedingly rich in silver and gold, and assays yielding from 35 to 180 ounces of silver per ton have been obtained. Gold also exists, and if the ore is concentrated, I believe that metal will form no small item of value. Financial Prospects. - It is not my purpose to write a flattering report of the property, nor yet one by which stock may be sold, but simply to give facts as they stand, and I believe that the mine, if intelligently managed, may be made to pay handsomely on the capital invested, not lavishly nor will every man who holds stock in the company become immediately rich, but I believe I can show by practical figures that profit enough can be made to satisfy anyone who is a friend to legitimate mining. Of course the mine, on development, may prove enormously rich as many others have done but it is far better for us to figure on just what we know to exist. The ore, as at present mined, will yield at least five per cent of concentrated ore, if put through a good mill. These concentrates, as shown by numerous assays, will yield about $200 per ton. The cost of mining, after the shaft is 100 feet deep, will not exceed $2.00 per ton, and the cost of concentrating will not exceed 75 cents or $1.00 at most. Allowing the cost of mining and milling to be $3.00 per ton, on the above basis, there will be a net profit of $7.00 per ton on every ton mined, or more than 200 per cent profit. This property, situated in Gloucester county, is now being worked night and day, under the management of Mr. R.R. Call. The Directors anticipate great things."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1882 Mr. Call has been appointed General Manager of the Elm Tree Silver Mine, and the work of development is to be pushed rapidly."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 10, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mining Company are selling shares at two dollars each for a working capital. The par value of shares is $5, so that those who desire to invest should do so at once. For the accommodation of parties in Moncton, certificates have been placed in the hands of Mr. H.T. Steeves, of this paper, from whom any number of shares may be purchased on same terms as at the head office."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 12, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 14, 1882 The shareholders of the Gloucester Mining Company were to have met at Bathurst yesterday. - Work at the Elm Tree Mine is progressing satisfactorily. The shaft is down about 13 feet and the walls all timbered up in good shape. It is expected to strike the hanging wall of the main vein at about 20 feet, which will be reached some time next week. It is stated one of the agents has disposed of 2000 shares of the Company's stock at $2 per share, the price fixed by the Directors for sufficient to give them a working capital for

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 15, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Elm Tree Silver Mining Stock. Shares of this stock (par value $5.00) may be obtained for the present at $2.00 a share on application to the undersigned. This stock is being rapidly taken up and the sale of Shares at the reduced price will be stopped as soon as a working capital is realized. Intending purchasers should therefore secure what they want immediately. H.T. Stevens, Moncton, N.B., Aug. 10,1882 - dw."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1882 The Elm Tree Bonanza. - Messrs. J.J. Adams and R.R. Call have returned from a visit to the Elm Tree Silver Mine, bringing many fine specimens that have been found in the shaft that is sinking. They show traces of copper. - Chatham World."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 25, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1882 The Elm Tree. - Specimens of the ore taken out of the Elm Tree Silver mine, at a depth out of 33 feet, have been received by stockholders at Chatham, and look to be rich in silver and lead. Everything is progressing satisfactorily at the mine, and it is believed that the vein, at the point where it has been struck by the shaft, more than justifies the promise of the outcrop. - Chatham World."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 30, 1882 Miramichi. - The Silver Boom. - The Elm Tree men say they have struck it rich at the mine this time, for certain. They have driven the shaft right through the vein, thirty three feet below the surface, and found it thicker and richer than they had hoped."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 23, 1882 A large lot of freshly mined ore from the ElmTree mine has been sent off for analysis."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 30, 1882 North Shore. - The management of the Elm Tree Silver Mine are pushing work ahead at a lively rate and the developments are proving highly satisfactory. Some of the samples taken from a depth of 47 feet show a greater per centage of silver than the earlier output. Major Call has a grand array of samples in his office, Newcastle, open for the inspection of those who take an interest in mining matters."

Weekly Transcript - Aug. 2, 1882 Elm Tree Silver Mine. - Professor Bartlett, the State Assayer of Maine, has visited the mine in Gloucester County, N.B. While the Professor was at the mine he located a point at which to sink a shaft, 10 ft. by 6 ft. The work has already commenced and a few days ago the shaft had reached a depth of 10 feet. The Elm Tree Mine is located on the right bank of the Elm Tree River, some three miles from the main road heading to Petit Rocher on the Bay of Chaleur. The cost of transportation of ores and supplies is very light. The Intercolonial R.R. passes in close proximity and the bay affords fine shipping facilities. The ore is exceedingly rich in silver and gold, and assays yielding from 35 to 180 ozs. of silver per ton have been obtained. Gold also exists. The ore, as at present mined, will yield at least 5 per cent. of concentrated ore, if put through a good mill. These concentrates, as shown by numerous assays, will yield about $200 per ton. The cost of mining, after the shaft is 100 feet deep, will not exceed $2 per ton, and the cost of concentrating will not exceed 75 cents or $1 at most. Allowing the cost of mining and milling to be $3 per ton on the above basis, there will be a net profit of $7 per ton on every ton mined, or more than 200 per cent profit."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1881 Another Silver Mine! - A Sled Load of Ore on Exhibition in Bathurst Yesterday! (Special to the Sun). - Bathurst, Dec. 22. - Another silver mine has been discovered in Gloucester, and considerable interest has been aroused in the matter. Hon. Mr. Adams and R.R. Call, Esq., arrived here yesterday from Newcastle and proceeded to the locality of the new mine, bringing with them to-day a sled load of splendid ore, which is to be forwarded at once to New York to be assayed and smelted. The new mine will be located under the mining license purchased last summer for five square miles, three in Gloucester and two in Restigouche. The mine will be owned by R.R. Call, John J. Adams (New York), William Muirhead, Jr., John Sadler and Samuel Adams."

URN: 0802 / IDX_Names: Martin Head;

Daily Telegraph - May 15, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - May 16, 1879 Copper Ore. - Captain F.S. Jones, who has had considerable experience in copper ores, has handed us some very good specimens of copper ore found near Martin's Head, in the county of St. John. It was found on a property now owned by Mr. Walton. An English assay of portions of the ore showed that they contained from 53 to 58 per cent. copper. The lode is broad and well defined."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 24, 1879 Copper Ore. - We have some further specimens of a very rich copper ore from Martin's Head. They are from Mr. Walton's property and will, we think, turn out well on assay."

URN: 0901 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1881 Mining Licenses. - Our Fredericton correspondent telegraphed last evening: The following mining licenses were bid in to-day at the Crown Land Office for Mr. Samuel Adams, now of Leadville, Colorado, and Mr. Sadler, of Chatham. Mr. F.E. Winslow, of Chatham, was present at the sale and bid Restigouche County, 1 square mile, $25; 1 square mile, 2nd choice, $20; Gloucester County, 1 square mile, $33.50; 1 square mile, 2nd choice, $20; 1 do., 3rd choice, $20. Total, $3,435. It is understood that Messrs. Adams & Sadler intend forming a company for mining in these

URN: 0901 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Legislation, etc.;

Fredericton Capital - Aug. 25, 1881 Sale of Mining Licenses.- Yesterday, at noon, mining licenses for the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester were auctioned, according to the announcement in the Gazette, at the Crown Land Office. The conditions of purchase were, that buyers should have a year and ten days to locate the square mile which would be sold tothem. The choices in Restigouche County, first and second, sold respectively for $25 and $20 each, to Messrs. Adams (Samual) & Sadler, of Chatham. These gentlemen also bought 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices in Gloucester County for $3,350, $25 and $20 each. They were opposed in their purchase by Mr. Francis E. Winslow, Manager of the Branch Bank of Montreal in Chatham. Mr. Adams has, as many of our readers are aware, just returned from the silver mines, of which he is manager, in Leadville, Colorado."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1881 Valuable Mining Properties Discovered. - Fredericton, Aug. 24. - Several mining licences in Restigouche and Gloucester Counties were sold at the Crown Land Office, today. Two square miles in Restigouche were sold to Adams & Sadler at $25 and $25 respectively.For the first square mile in Gloucester County there was some very lively bidding, and it was finally purchased by Adams & Sadler for $3,350. They were opposed by Mr. P.E. Winslow, of Chatham. The same parties also bought two more square miles in the same county. The total sales amounted to $3,435. It is evident that the purchasers believe they have discovered some rich mining country in Gloucester. Mr. Adams, one of the purchasers, has lately been engaged in silver mining in Colorado."

URN: 0901 / 0126 / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Nigadoo;

S.J. Globe - Sep. 2, 1881 Silver Mining in Gloucester is booming. The Nigadoo Silver Mining Company has been organized, and have their Mines in full working order. - Jas. Hickson is President, Edward Hickson, Jr. Sec'y., Edward Hickson, of St. John, Treas. This Company has a capital stock of $150,000. Of this amount, $50,000 has been placed on the market, the greater part of which has been taken up. The shares are $5.00 each, and met with a ready sale at prices ranging from $2.00 to $4.00. These mines are in charge of a competent and experienced engineer, who has worked in the Colorado and U.S. mines, and their prospects at present are looked upon as good. Two other companies have since been formed, one in Bathurst and the other in Miramichi, between which considerable rivalry exists, as was evidenced by the sale of Mining Leases a few days ago at Fredericton, the Miramichi Company obtaining the license at the high figure of $3,500. This company is now in the course or organization, and it is said will commence operations at once. It is said they have already received a handsome offer for their licence. - Advance."

URN: 0901 / 0126 / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Nigadoo;

Daily Times. - Sep. 19, 1881 Silver Mines of Gloucester. - Considerable interest has been excited of late by the reports of mining operations carried on or contemplated near Bathurst by several companies which had quietly secured certain tracts of Government land and organized for work under the Provincial Incorporation Act. It was known that a mining licence covering a desirable tract of land had been so sharply competed for, when offered by auction at Fredericton, that the Government had realized therefor the large sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, the bidders being North Shore men who were supposed to be well informed respecting the value of the deposits they sought to secure. So great an advance on the upset price of a mining license (twenty dollars) seemed to indicate that in the judgement of the bidders the property promised to be of great value, and this impression was deepened by the further report that the sale of the stock in the only company that had offered any was stopped by order of the Directors with a view to increasing the price for the unsold shares. We therefore thought it advisable to send a member of our staff to headquarters to ascertain the facts for the information of our readers. The result of the enquiries made leaves no doubt that very rich silver ore has been discovered in Gloucester and that the prospect of finding the mineral in large quantities is exceedingly good. We trust that this will prove to be the case and that the enterprise of the gentlemen who are now prospecting will be rewarded with success equal to their most sanguine anticipations. Silver ore was discovered in the bed of a small stream named Nigadoo early this summer by Robert Ellis, Esq., surveyor, who at once brought a specimen to James Hickson, Esq., of Bathurst, a gentleman who had considerable knowledge of minerals. Mr. Hickson thought it valuable, as also did his brother, Rev. Edward Hickson, of St. John, who also has given much attention to such subjects. These gentlemen resolved to secure a grant of the land containing the deposit. They succeeded in doing so without arousing suspicion as to their objects, thus obtaining a licence at a nominal price. They then associated with themselves Messrs. J.H. Harding, of St. John, and John Ellis, of Bathurst, and the five soon became incorporated under the Act of New Brunswick, by the name of the Nigadoo Silver Mining Company, the capital stock being fixed at $150,000 (30,000 shares at $5 each) and headquarters at Bathurst. They were able to organize on the 2nd August last, when James Hickson, Esq., was chosen President, Rev. Edward Hickson, jr., Secretary. At the same time Mr. H.H. Seccombe was employed as manager, and preparation made for immediate active operations. Some eight orten men have since been employed sinking a shaft a few rods from the bank of the creek, and they have now reached a depth of about 25 feet. Twenty thousand shares in the capital stock were allotted to the corporators (4000 to each) for their interest in the property, and it was resolved to sell a portion or the whole of the remaining ten thousand shares at $2 each for a working capital. Some six thousand shares were quickly disposed of when the Directors thought it advisable to discontinue the sale with a view to increasing the price. Meantime samples of the ore were sent to Professor Burwash, of Sackville, and Professor Bartlett, State Assayer, of Maine, for analysis. Two lots were sent to Professor Burwash, one in June and another in August. The first lot contained - lead, 613 lbs. to ton of 2000 lbs. silver, 31.1 oz. to ton of lead. Gold, slight traces. The second lot, assayed Aug. 8, yielded: lead, 71% or 1420 lbs. to ton. Silver, 36 ounces troy to ton of ore; nearly 50 ounces to ton of lead; value $119 per ton. The assay by Professor Bartlett (Aug. 15) showed following results: gold, 1/2 pennyweight, value $ 51 silver, 72.67 ounces troy, 81.39 lead, 60.75 per cent 60.75 Total value of a ton of ore $ 141.65 These results were naturally highly satisfactory and well fitted to establish confidence in the mine. The consequence has been that the Nigadoo Company has moved quietly along, developing their property and manifesting no disposition to sell stock until the necessities of the enterprise demand more money. They have now a shaft sunk about 25 feet, and the managers reports of the indications at different points are very encouraging. The Nigadoo people are, therefore, not only hopeful but sanguine; indeed they seem to have almost no doubt at all that they have a most valuable property. The Gloucester Silver Mining Company was organized on the 10th September instant under the Company's Incorporation Act of New Brunswick. The corporators are ten in number, each with equal interest, and the stock has been fixed at $250,000; 50,000 shares at $5 each. This gives 5000 shares to be sold at $3 each. These are being rapidly disposed of. In this Company the stock is pooled, sales being made for the benefit of all, and no individual member being at liberty to dispose of his shares at his own pleasure. The Gloucester S.M. Co. consists of R.R. Call, Newcastle, president; J. Sadler, Chatham, vice-president; Wm. A. Hickson, treasurer; James Hickson, Bathurst, Edward Hickson, jr., Bathurst, John Ellis, Bathurst, John Adams, New York, and Samuel Adams, Leadville, Colorado, manager. The last named gentleman is lately from Leadville, Colorado, where he is said to have been exceedingly fortunate, and where he must have learned much that will be useful in developing the mines of Gloucester, being similar in many respects to those of Leadville. The two Messrs. Adams are Miramichi boys and brothers of the Surveyor General. In addition to the Nigadoo and Gloucester companies, both organized, and now actively at work, there is another body of men who have secured mining licences covering the whole of Gloucester and part of Restigouche. We understand that this Company is composed of the members of the Gloucester Company and one or two others. It was this Company (not yet incorporated) whichpaid $3,350 for a mining licence as before stated. A mining licence gives the right to search for minerals for one year, with power to locate within the year. When so located the party has the right to carry on mining operations for 20 years. The mines are situated about 16 miles from Bathurst in a northwesterly direction. The vein runs nearly east and west, but how far in either direction is uncertain. Where the Nigadoo Company is working the vein is 8 feet wide and bounded at each side by smooth, perpendicular walls of slate, and the supposition is that the ore descends to a great depth. The time at our disposal did not permit a visit to the mines, the roads at present being exceedingly bad, but the fullest information was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hickson and others."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 2, 1882 The Elm Tree Brook Silver Mine. - Hon. M. Adams, Mr. Call, Mr. Sadler, and Mr Edw. Jack have returned from their visit to the Elm Tree Brook silver mine. Workmen under Mr. Ellis had preceded them and cleared off the snow and debris, and some blasting was done in their presence. An excavation was made into the vein three or four feet deep, and the ore appeared richer, and freer from trap rock and shale, than on the surface. The party secured between three and four hundred pounds of ore, including a pocket piece or watch charm weighing 156 pounds. Mr. Jack pronounced it the richest deposit of ore that has been discovered in the Province. The Company held a meeting at Newcastle this forenoon. - Chatham World."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 7, 1881 J.H. Harding, Esq., has retired from the Board of Directors of the Nigadoo Silver Mining Co. Mr. Hickson resigned the position of President, and is now Vice President, K.F. Burns, Esq., having been appointed President in his stead."

Daily News - Dec. 21, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mining Company. - The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company was held at the office of the President, at Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at which meeting a large amount of business was transacted. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:- R.R. Call, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., W.R. Payne, James Robinson, Wm. A. Hickson and John J. Adams, Esquires. The report is a very encouraging one. The total expenditures at the mine have been $4,327.45; divided as follows:- Amount expended for sinking pit in vein near bed of river. ... $ 269.81 Books of certificates, seal, assays in New York, organizing Co'y, drawing papers, &c. ...426.50 Prof. Bartlett's report, assays, &c. ... 106.30 Expended for buildings, machinery, tools, &c., most of which is now in use ... 1,108.91 Amount expended in sinking shafts, &c. ... 2,415.93 The closing sections of the directors report contains the following:- The operations at the mine so far prove positively that there is an unlimited quantity of vein material containing mineral of different kinds (but particularly rich in silver and lead) to warrant you in prosecuting the work with all the speed possible. The quantity being an undoubted fact, you have the several certificates of assay from Prof. Bartlett during the progress of the work to satisfy you that the quality of the ore continued to improve as we proceeded downwards. Everything is progressing satisfactorily at the mine, and the President, before the meeting closed, recounted the favorable opinion of F.S. Knight, Esq., of Boston, as to the character of the vein and the value of the property generally."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 23, 1881 Another Silver Mine is said to have been discovered in Gloucester."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 24, 1881 Silver Mines continue to be found in New Brunswick, and it is hoped that silver will soon be discovered also."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 30, 1881 A large specimen of silver ore from Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., on exhibition in the window of the Royal Hotel, yesterday, attracted considerable attention. Gloucester is coming to the front as a region of untold mineral wealth."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 30, 1881 Mining. - The greater part of the specimens of silver ore obtained by Hon. M. Adams and R.R. Call, Esq.,from the new silver mine on the Elm Tree River, has been shipped to New York for the purpose of being tested. The mine will be located under the licenses purchased last August, and will be partly in Gloucester and partly

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 4, 1882 Rich Silver Ore. - Mr. John Sivewright, of Bathurst, who was at the Royal, last evening, had on exhibition very rich specimens of silver ore from the new silver mine at Elm Tree, in Gloucester, in which Major Call and others are interested. Two specimens were shown. One had a rich vein of galena with silver; the other, a large block, was well mixed with both galena and silver; it was one of the best and richest specimens we have ever seen. A telegram from New York states that the assay yielded an average result of $100 a ton; and that the prices ranged from $75 to $200, making the above remarkable average."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 4, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 5, 1882 Gloucester's mineral wealth is well represented by several noble specimens of silver bearing quartz, which are to be seen at the Royal Hotel, having been brought from Bathurst by John Sivewright, Esq., yesterday. They are samples of the product of the new lead which has been struck at Elm Tree - the property of Messrs. Adams, Call and associates, who will presently be incorporated under the title of the Bay de Chaleur Silver Mining Co. Elm Tree is about 12 miles from Nigadoo, where the Nigadoo and Gloucester companies' properties lie, and about 16 miles from Bathurst. The mineral is found in great quantities in a body of rock rising, almost perpendicularly, for a considerable height, from the bed of the stream, and is readily mined. It has been submitted to several assays by the United States Government's officials at New York, and yesterday a telegram was received stating that from a barrel of the ore, selected at random at the mine, silver to the value of $100 per ton had been obtained, while a number of specimens gave as high as $175 to $200 per ton. It is proposed, in connexion with New York capitalists, to secure an expert, who will make a thorough examination of and report on the property, before proceeding to stock the company. The indications, as far as development has proceeded, are probably the most hopeful for silver of any which have been found in the Maritime Provinces up to this date. It will be recollected that during the summer a three miles license in Gloucester and Restigouche was sold at Fredericton for the large sum of, we believe, $3,500, it having been knocked down at this figure only after sharp competition. The owners of this license will locate one square mile at and near Elm Tree, where this find of silver bearing quartz has been discovered."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 5, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mine in Gloucester is a concern of the greatest problem. The latest New York assay gives the value of the ore per ton as follows: $180 for silver and $70 for galena. These samples are of rare richness."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1882 Elm Tree Silver Mine. - R.R. Call and John Sadler, Esquires, left yesterday morning for the silver mine at Elm Tree, Gloucester Co. At Petit Rocher they were to be joined by Mr. Robt. Ellis, and others, of Bathurst, and would then proceed to the locality, for the purpose of clearing off the veins to make the necessary tests, so as to get at the correct dimensions and formation. Mr. Edward Jack, of the Crown Land department, accompanied the party in the mining interests of the Province.- Newcastle Advocate."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1882 Another Silver Mine. - (Special to the Sun) -Bathurst, Jan. 28. - Edward Jack, of the Crown Land Department, with Messrs. Call, Sadler and Adams, arrived here this evening from Elm Tree, bringing some splendid specimens of silver ore, one block weighing 150 lbs. Mr. Jack pronounces the vein a most promising one, and states he has abundant confidence in the future of these mines. The locality of the mine is 18 miles from Bathurst, and 4 miles from the Inter-Colonial Railway. It is situated on the banks of a fine stream affording an abundant supply of water for crushing

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 31, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mine. - The heading of our Bathurst despatch yesterday morning, Another Silver Mine, was somewhat misleading. The visit paid by Messrs. Jack, Call, Sadler and Adams to the Gloucester Mines on Saturday was the Elm Tree property which was described in the SUN in December."

URN: 0802 / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Martin Head; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1881 Valuable Milling and Mining Property. - Millowners, lumbermen and others, should bear in mind the great Equity Sale of Timber Land, marsh and farm lands, Plaster and Freestone quarries, copper mines and privileges, at Martin's Head, that is to take place at Chubb's Corner, on Monday next, 19th Dec."

URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 20, 1903 A meeting of the Directors of the Copper Cliff Mining Co. Ltd. Holding copper, gold and silver mining areas at Alma, Albert Co., and also in St. John County, was held at Moncton on Wednesday last. The probabilities are that the stock of the company will be put on the market at an early day. This company controls about 5 square miles of mining right in the about vicinty and hope to show up the values of the same in the near future."

URN: 1071 / IDX_Names: Bull Creek # 1;

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 4, 1854 We are pleased in having it in our power toannounce that a valuable Copper Mine has been discovered in the neighborhood of the S____ Mill ..?. .?. .?. .?. this vicinity. We were aware of this discovery some time ago, in fact we were present at the first blast that was made, but deemed it prudent to keep silent until it should be ascertained beyond a doubt that the discovery was of importance. Specimens of the Ore have been submitted to the examination of Professor Robb, of King's College, and the satisfactory report of that gentlemanmust be gratifying to the public at large, yielding as he says upwards of 34 per cent. This exceeds, we understand, the celebrated Copper Mines in Cornwall, England. The specimens assayed by the Professor were from the surface of the rock, and it is fair to assume that as the quarry is deepened the richness of the ore will increase. We congratulate Mr. Stevens, the enterprising proprietor of the mine on the prospect that is now before him. We believe that he has done more than any other man to develop the mineral resources of this Province and we hope that he will now receive an ample compensation for all his

URN: 1071 / IDX_Names: Bull Creek # 1;

Morning News - Nov. 10, 1854 and Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 11, 1854 Copper in New Brunswick. - We understand that the copper mines recently discovered by Mr. Robert Davis on the Messrs. Bull's property at Woodstock are likely to prove very valuable. - It is expected that in a short time operations for opening these mines will be commenced 3 on an extensive scale. - St. John Observer."

URN: 1071 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Bull Creek # 1; Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 17, 1855.... also act to incorporate N.B. Mining Co."

URN: 0880 / 0663 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek; Mild Brook; Vernon Mine;

Weekly Record - Fri., May 8, 1903 Albert Co. - ... Leaving Rommel's Hotel where we were most kindly and comfortably entertained we took a row boat on Saturday morning and proceeded to visit the shore at various points, Pt. Wolfe, Mile Brook, Acie's (Azor's?) Beach, Mackerel Cove and Goose Creek Point, looking over the development going on in this vicinity in the research for copper which is now being prosecuted on what is known as the Vernon mine. Beyond any question, the surface indications of rich copper ledges, the huge bodies of carbonates, and other plain evidences, are all worth following up and the time is not far distant when most valuable copper mines will be working at different points in this locality. At the works now going on has been erected a comfortable boarding house and other buildings, and on the other side of the mountain has been sunk a tunnel now 250 ft. in by which it is proposed to cross-cut the copper ledges known to exist some seven in number it is said. The ore is very rich in sulphides, peacock ore, bornite and carries in the quartz body which contains it, values of from $4 to $5 per ton in gold and $4 to $6 in silver assaying very high in copper. The place is not easy of access for want of a good road and by the time one has rowed some ten or twelve miles and then scaled these precipitous cliffs 700 to 800 ft above the rocks on the beach below, with but a slight trail along the edge of the bluffs, it conspires to give one a wearied feeling, but you are well repaid by the beautiful views all along the shore, the Nova Scotia coast and the Isle of Hants in the distance, and the grim bluffs which you look up to as you row along or look down from when on top of the same, the whole being such a picturesque aggregation that he who is a lover of nature will feel well repaid for the hardships that may be in the way. On the way home we stopped at a point known as Mile Brook and after tramping up and up over a none too good trail we came upon the workings of the Mile Brook Mining Co., now idle for want of capital, and found excellent indications of ore here. The buildings, shaft house, and boarding house are in bad repair, but a very small amount of money would put them in good order and no doubt this point will again be the scene of renewed activity in the mining line. We walked to the Point Wolfe mill and through the kindness of Mr. Davis, Supt. of the mills there were sent by a team to Alma where we found food and rest after our long tramp, none the worse for the exertion over the same. ... Yours etc. Sussex, N.B. Straggler April 28th, 1903"

URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 12, 1903 The Copper Cliff Mining Co., which has recently obtained a charter for carrying on copper mining operations on property adjoining the Vernon Copper mine are having the property inspected. The property is said to include an area of three square miles. A twenty foot stream of ore has been struck on Goose River. This is the property originally owned by Messrs. W.J. Weldon, F.W. Givan and A.E. Brown. Parties from Halifax, St. John, Amherst and Kentville are interested in the company."

URN: 0880 / 0662 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek; Vernon Mine;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 3, 1903 Steps are in process of arrangement for the prospecting of apparently valuable copper, gold and silver claims near Goose River, and Agar's (Azor's?) Beach, in Albert County, where large territory has been taken up. Valuable samples of copper and what is apparently silver lead ores, have been found on the areas, and the chances are a first class mine may be opened up there at an early day. At request of promoters, E.A. Charters of this place has been making an examination of the same and arranging for the testing of the ores from this locality."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 1, 1882 The Elm Tree Mine. - The quartz taken from this mine is said to be increasing in richness. The Truro Sun notices samples as follows: We have often been shown very rich specimens of various kinds of quartz from mining properties all over these provinces, but never before have we seen anything that would for one moment compare with the specimens shown us last week by W.W. McLellan, Track Master, I.C.R. These specimens are from the Elm Tree Mining Company's claim in Gloucester, N.B. These specimens taken carelessly from the quartz are seen to be very richly impregnated with lead, gold, and silver, the yield of gold being sufficient thus far and increasing, to pay the working expenses of the mine, and secure a handsome profit. The yield of lead is very extensive, while that of silver is also good. Operations were some time ago commenced on the outcrop of this quartz at the surface and a shaft is now sunk to a depth of 50 feet 9x6, and the size of the lead is not yet known. The shares in this company are not yet all taken up, and as Mr. R.R. Call is one of the directors, a man of rare business qualifications and tact, we think it is a fine

URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;
Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 6, 1903 A rich discovery is reported from the copper mines located at Goose Creek, St. John county. Mines have been opened up and found 60 feet of ore 1000 feet in length which goes better than 6 per cent. It is claimed that 2,000,000 tons of ore are in sight."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 9, 1896 This company recently secured a lease of mining property situated at Goose Creek, near St. Martin's Head.This makes about fifteen miles of mining territory owned by the Mile End Brook & Reduction Co., between Alma and St. Martin's Head. Three mines have been opened up on the property, and the reports of the analysts have been as satisfactory as could reasonably be desired. The Company have spent about $10,000 in explorations on their property. Mr. R.M. Dryden, manager of the operations being carried on, has spent 25 years mining in the West, and says there is as fine a mineral belt on the property as he ever saw in his life. The only thing required is capital to develop

URN: 0880 / 0663 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek; Mild Brook;
Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 26, 1904 The Directors of the Copper Cliff Mining Co.(Ltd.) purpose placing on the market shortly a portion of their development stock at the very small price of ten cents on the dollar. A representative of the company will be appointed in Sussex shortly. The late samples from this mine show very richly in copper, and the ore carries certain percentages of gold and silver. It is proposed to raise sufficient money from the sale of the development stock to fully develop the mine, and send some shipments of the ore away for a practical working test. The reports of mining engineers and experts who have visited the property, are very encouraging, and we trust the Company's expectations may be fully realised in the near future."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 25, 1904 Alma, Mar. 21. - Manager R.M. Dryden of the Copper Cliffs Mining Co., returned last Friday after an absence of five weeks, in New York, Boston, Halifax and other cities."

URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;
Kings County Record - Nov. 20, 1908 Since June the Bay of Fundy Mining Company has realized 65 tons of copper from their mines above Goose Creek, in St. John county, and Col. Dennis is now in St. John endeavoring to charter a schooner to ship the ore to New York. The company have found it difficult to arrange for means to transport the copper and have been somewhat delayed on that account. They are now driving tunnels and sinking shafts with a force of sixteen men and expect to have their own smelters at work and a new dock constructed by next year."

URN: 0802 / IDX_Names: Martin Head;
Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 25, 1910 Deal in the Martin Head Copper Mines. - Montreal Syndicate Buys Large Interest. - Sussex, Feb. 24. - A deal has just been closed by which the Martin Head copper mines are transferred to a Montreal syndicate. Col. Denis, who developed the property, retains one tenth interest of the buyers, will manage the property. It is understood that the work so far has revealed deposits of considerable value. Active operations will be commenced in the

URN: 0802 / IDX_Names: Martin Head;
Kings County Record - Feb. 25, 1910 The Martin Head copper mine has changed hands. Col. Dennis, who developed the property has sold his interests, with the exception of a tenth share, to Montreal parties. E. Jay Taylor, who was here looking at the mine, will be the manager. Col. Dennis has gone to New York. The property will be further developed by the present owners."

URN: 0802 / 0663 / IDX_Names: Martin Head; Mild Brook;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1910 Alma. - Mr. Taylor, manager for the Montreal Company that is prospecting for copper at Martin Head came here Thursday night with several miners from Cape Breton and they went from here to Martin Head yesterday by motor boat. Before leaving they visited the McKinley mine on the Point Wolfe road."

URN: 0802 / IDX_Names: Martin Head;
St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 16, 1910 Big Copper Finds on Quiddy River. - (Montreal Herald). - The belief that deposits of mineral ore in the eastern part of the Dominion are confined to such districts as as Cobalt, Montreal River, and other Ontario mining camps, has been exploded by the discovery of copper ore in great quantities on the Quiddy River, which empties itself into the Bay of Fundy, in the Province of New Brunswick. A number of Montreal business men, who are convinced of the value of these deposits, have purchased 644 acres of this copper bearing area and are placing it before the public under the title of the Quiddy River Mining and Smelting Company. This was the result of the most favorable report which was made by Mr. Armand Mosco Vici, chief engineer of the Milton Hersey Co., Ltd., of Montreal. The property

is situated on the side of a mountain which slopes down to a small protected harbor on the Bay of Fundy, so that the problem of transportation is solved easily. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of forty feet and a vein of rich ore has been struck which is eleven feet wide at that spot, while other veins have also been found, some of them giving from 20 to 30 per cent of copper. The company has a strong Board of Directors, with Mr. Chas. McLean, of McLean, Benn & Nelson, importers, at its head. The secretary treasurer is Mr. James Pennington, accountant with Messrs. Friedman Bros., of this city."

URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 10, 1903 R.M. Dryden, local manager of the Copper Cliffs Mining Co., whose mine is at Goose River, reports that they are developing a good mine and expect to have eight miners to work in a few days."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 10, 1891 Elm Tree Mine. - The Newcastle Advocate says the proprietors of the Elm Tree Silver mine in Gloucester has had an expert mining engineer from Nova Scotia visiting their mine. After two days' investigation he has pronounced it one of the best looking he has ever seen and advises the owners to open it up in the spring when he will again return, and if the mine turns out as well as the indications would lead him to suppose, he states that he can raise one hundred thousand dollars to put into it. This must be cheering news for the proprietors who have foolishly sunk eight or ten thousand dollars in work that he pronounces to be useless."

Kings County Record - Dec. 16, 1910 A lead, silver and zinc mine located at Petit Roche, Gloucester County, has been sold by a syndicate for whom W.S. Montgomery has been acting. The property is said to be rich in mineral deposits. E.A. Charters, of Sussex, is largely interested in the property. The sale has been made to parties who will undertake to develop

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1883 New Brunswick's Silver Mines. - A good deal of public interest naturally centres in the initial operations of New Brunswickers in the development of the silver mines of the Province. There is no longer any question in regard to the existence of silver in the Province. If no other operations had attested to this fact, those of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company, operating in Gloucester County, have placed the matter beyond dispute. Here an extensive vein, rich in silver ore, has been worked for some time past, the quantity of vein material raised being 3 to 5 tons every 24 hours. About 200 tons had been raised up to the 11th ult., and the vein was growing richer all the time. The report of the Manager, R.R. Call, Esq., of Newcastle, at the first annual meeting of the company, on the 12th ult., was published in the Chatham World a few days ago. That paper says:- The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company was held at the office of the President, at Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at which meeting a large amount of business was transacted. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:- R.R. Call, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., W.R. Payne, James Robinson, Wm. A. Hickson and John J. Adams, Esquires. We give our readers a copy of the report of the manager, which was submitted to the meeting, and believe an examination of the same will convince people that the gentlemen who are largely interested in the mine believe that the same will prove to be a valuable property. Report. - To the Directors of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company: Gentlemen - In accordance with the bylaws governing the said Company, I herewith submit a report, as manager of the mine, for your first annual meeting. 1st. The property owned by the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company comprises 300 acres of land situate on the north branch of the Elm Tree River, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and is particularly described in the prospectus issued by the Company. 2nd. The mine is (in a direct line) about four miles west of the Intercolonial Railway. Parties wishing to visit it may get off at Petit Roche station, 13 miles north of Bathurst, convenient to which is the Woodside Hotel, where teams can be procured to drive to the mine, a distance of about 7 miles. 3rd. Actual work at the mine began early in July last by sinking a pit in, and following the course of, the vein, where the ore cropped out close by the bed of the river. Work continued here until the end of the month, when the site for the present shaft was selected by Prof. Bartlett, of Portland, Maine, who was then visiting the mine for the purpose of examining and reporting in the same. The mouth of the shaft is eleven feet from the bank of the river and twelve feet above the level of the water when it is at a medium height. 4th. The shaft at the surface is ten feet by six feet - ten feet following the course of the vein, and six feet, its supposed width. These dimensions were continued downwards, the walls being securely timbered to a distance of about twenty feet; below this the rock was found so hard and solid as to render the use of timber unnecessary, and the shaft was therefore reduced to eight feet by six feet, and continued at that to its present depth - a distance of fifty feet. 5th. The vein dips at an angle of about 70 degrees; consequently, in going back eleven feet from the bank of the river or surface of the vein we struck the hanging wall of the vein on the south side. Striking the vein at this angle we at first got but a small quantity of ore, but it continued to increase until it was, as it still is, the full width of the shaft, although at our present distance of 50 feet, we would be at the footwall on the south side. This convinces me that the vein is much wider than it was supposed to be at the mouth of the shaft. The accompanying sketch will show where the shaft intersects the vein. 6th. The work of the mine has been carried on day and night, as many men being employed as was found could work to advantage. At present we have one engineer, two blacksmiths, a day and a night boss, six men and one boy - total 12. The ore is hoisted with an ordinary windlass and tub, and is piled near the mouth of the shaft, where we now have about 200 tons, and I would suggest the advisability of forwarding it in its present state by rail to St. John for shipment to some smelting works in the United States until such time as we erect crushing and concentrating works on the property. 7th. The machinery at the mine consists of an upright boiler nine feet high with three feet shell, which has 45 2 1/2 inch tubes, will carry 80 pounds pressure, and steam easily. The water is raised with a No. 5 Knowles feed pump, which is at present placed in the shaft 35 feet from the surface, and keeps the mine quite dry running at less than quarter speed. There is a building over the shaft, 23 by 15 feet, with the roof shingled and walls double boarded. This, in addition to covering the shaft and boiler, is also used as a blacksmith shop and machine shop. There is also a building, 18 feet square, fitted as a dwelling, for the men to cook and live in. The other property consists of the tools and fit-out necessary for carrying on the business. 8th. The total amount expended since work commenced at the mine, not including the cost of the land or prospecting, amounts to $4,327.45. Divided as follows:- Amount expended for sinking pit in vein near bed of river. ... $ 269.81 Books of certificates, seal, assays in New York, organizing Co'y, drawing papers, &c. ... 426.50 Prof. Bartlett's report, assays, &c. ... 106.30 Expended for buildings, machinery, tools, &c., most of which is now in use ... 1,108.91 Amount expended in sinking shafts, &c. ... 2,415.93 -- $4,327.45 9th. The operations at the mine so far prove positively that there is an unlimited quantity of vein material containing mineral of different kinds (but particularly rich in silver and lead) to warrant you in prosecuting the work with all the speed possible. The quantity being an undoubted fact, you have the several certificates of assay received from Prof. Bartlett during the progress of the work to satisfy you that the quality of the ore continued to improve as we proceeded downwards. In conclusion I can say that everything at present is progressing very satisfactorily at the mine. The following will give you an idea of the quantity of ore raised by day and by night, taking the last five days of which we have a report. The tubs average 120 lbs. each. DAY NIGHT Dec. 4 ... 43 tubs 27 tubs Dec. 5 ..34 22 Dec. 6 .... 29 33 Dec. 7 ...25 20 Dec. 8 ... 81 37 Respectfully submitted, (signed) D.R. Call Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., } Manager. 11th December, 1882 } The president of the meeting submitted correspondence that had passed between himself and F.S. Knight, Esq., of Boston, Mass., in reference to the mine, the location of the property, and the quantity and the quality of the ore. - Mr. Knight arrived at Newcastle on Friday morning last, and in company with Mr. Call, visited the mine that day. He made a thorough examination of the shaft, the location of the property, and railway facilities in connexion with the same, as also the large body of ore now piled up. He expressed a favorable opinion of the vein, as being well defined, and the water power offering facilities for cheaply running concentrating works. He was more than pleased with the mine, pronouncing the vein regular in its character, and stating

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 4, 1883 Mining Matters. - The report of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company, recently presented to the Directors by the manager, D.R. Call, is of a very encouraging character. The property, which comprises 300 acres, is situated near Bathurst, and is easily accessible from that point; the sinking of shafts and the taking out of ore, have been done satisfactorily. These are about 200 tons at the mine awaiting shipment. The machinery is working well, day and night, and the expenses, thus far, have been moderate. The following paragraphs in the report, or attached to it, are highly important:- The operations of the mine so far prove positively that there is an unlimited quantity of vein material containing mineral of different kinds (but particularly rich in silver and lead) to warrant you in prosecuting the work with all the speed possible. The quantity being an undoubted fact, you have the several certificates of assay received from Prof. Bartlett during the progress of the work to satisfy you that the quality of the ore continued to improve as we proceed downwards. In conclusion I can say that everything at present is progressing very satisfactorily at the mine. The following will give you an idea of the quantity of ore raised by day and night, taking the last five days of which we have a report. The tubs average about 120 lbs. each. Day Night tubs tubs Dec. 4 .. 43 27 5 .. 34 22 6 .. 29 33 7 .. 25 29 8 .. 81 37 The President of the meeting submitted correspondence that had passed between himself and F.S. Knight, Esq., of Boston, Mass., in reference to the mine, the location of the property, and the quantity and the quality of the ore. Mr. Knight arrived at Newcastle on Friday morning last, and in company with Mr. Call, visited the mine that day. He made a thorough examination of the shaft, the location of the property, and railway facilities in connexion with the same, as also the large body of ore now piled up. He expressed a favorable opinion of the vein, as being well defined, and the water power offering facilities for cheaply running concentrating works. He was more than pleased with the mine, pronouncing the vein regular in its character, and stating that the company possessed a fine property. The owners of the mine may safely be congratulated on the prospects."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1883 The Elm Tree Silver Mine. - Report of William Leonard, Esq., Mining Superintendent and Chemist. - The following is a copy of a candid and very encouraging report which has just been made on this mine by William A. Leonard, Esq., assayer and mining superintendent of experience. We presume the company will act promptly on this report, with a view of turning to immediate account the valuable property they possess in this mine:- To R.R. Call, Esq., President Elm Tree Silver Mining Co. Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B. Dear Sir - At your request I visited the mining property of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Co. (described in the prospectus), with a view of ascertaining whether the developments thus far made were such as to warrant any further outlay of capital. Owing to the ground being thickly covered with snow I was unable to examine the surface cropping or the character of the country rocks, in which the vein is located. As you already have a geological report on the property, I will simply confine myself to a statement of the condition in which I found the mine and what the probable results will be if the property is still further developed. In order to show at the outset that there is substantial prospective merit in the property, I will at once submit the results obtained from time to time by reliable assayers in relation to the value of the mineral output of the Elm Tree silver mine:- Assay by Prof. J.D. Marsh, 17 John street, New York City, January 3rd, 1882:- Gold ...Trace Silver, value ... $182.60 Lead (60 per cent) valued at 6 cents per lb … 72.00 – Valuation per ton of 2,000 lbs.$254.60 Other assays by Prof. Marsh gave valuations of $125, $77.60 and $86 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Assays made by Prof. F.L. Bartlett, Assayer and Chemist for the State of Maine, Jan. 4th, 1882, yielded:-Gold (in dwts.), 23.3, value … $24.00 Silver (in Troy oz.), 33 3/4, value … 37.80 Lead (per cent.), 71.1, value … 71.10 – Total assay value … $132.90 Another made Oct. 4th, 1881, by Prof. F.L. Bartlett, yielded:- Silver, value … $13.40 Gold, value … 12.30 Lead, value … 60.00 -- Total … $85.70 Another made Oct. 20, by Prof. F.L. Bartlett, yielded:- Gold, 2 dwts … $ 2.06 Silver, 9 oz. …10.08 Lead, 73 per cent … 73.00 – Total … $85.14 Assay made Feb. 24th, 1882 by Messrs. Johnson & Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England, H.M. Mint, etc.:- Silver, 17 oz. 15 dwt., value … $19.19 Lead, 59 per cent, value … 59.00 --Total … $78.19 An assay made May 17, 1882, by Prof. Edward Chapman, of Toronto:- Silver, 7 oz. 18 dwt. 15 gr. … Lead, 68 82-100 per cent. … Value per ton of 2,000 lbs... $67.00 In addition to the above named assays, many others have been made, yielding results equally favorable. The facts above submitted should convince the most sceptical that the ore from the Elm Tree Silver Mine contains a heavy percentage of the precious and useful metals. This being conceded, I may at once proceed to the consideration of the lode or vein containing these metals. This vein, which has a course nearly S.E. and N.W., with a dip of from 60ø to 70ø towards the North, was first discovered on the banks of the Elm Tree River and on the surface was between 6 and 7 feet in width. Owing to the fact that the croppings were nearly on a level with the water, it was necessary to sink a vertical shaft about 10 feet N.E. of the croppings on the bank of the river. In this shaft, ore was first encountered about 28 feet from the surface, but no well defined hanging wall was discovered. Ore continued to be found to a depth of 45 feet, when a clay seam of from 2 to 4 inches in width was encountered. Below this seam, ore continued to be found, but in less quantities, until a depth of 65 feet was reached, when another clay and spar seam was encountered, which evidently adjoins the foot wall, as nothing was encountered beyond this but the country rock. At a distance of fifty-five feet from the surface a cross cut was made towards the N.E. for the purpose of ascertaining the width of the vein, but after it had been run a distance of 12 or 13 feet without encountering the hanging wall, it was abandoned and a drift run in on the vein towards the S.E., a distance of 17 feet. A drift was also run a distance of 10 feet in a N.W. direction. This underground work has shown the vein to be upwards of 25 feet in width and the true hanging wall as yet not discovered. It must not be supposed that this immense vein consists principally of mineral such as the assays previously mentioned refer to, for such is not the case. The vein matter or gangue consists of a mixture of quartz, calc spar, country rock, etc.; and throughout the whole mass is found galena, zinc blende and copper pyrites. The silver is found principally with the galena, the zinc blende and copper pyrites containing but a mere trace. The valuable portions of the vein consist of narrow ribbons and of nests or pockets connected by stringers and disseminated throughout the entire vein. Those portions of the vein nearest the first clay seam referred to above are richer in mineral than the outer portions of the vein. In February last an average sample of the vein, taken at a depth of 55 feet, (weighing nearly 400 lbs.) was concentrated, for the purpose of ascertaining what proportion of the assay value of the ore could be saved. The result of this trial may be summed up as follows: The assay value of the ore was about $4 per ton, of which 75 per cent. could easily be recovered by concentration, making the net value of the ore $3 per ton. The ore was reduced by concentration at the rate of about 100 to 3 and the concentrates were worth about $100 per ton. The cost of concentration, smelting and shipping would average about $2 per ton, leaving a margin of about $1 per ton to pay for mining expenses. When the mine has been properly opened the cost of mining and hoisting the ore to the surface should not exceed $2 per ton. I may here say, that now that I have examined the mine, I consider the sample of ore above referred to as below average value of the present output. The ore, as taken from the mine, can be readily and economically sorted, so as to average upwards of $10 per ton, assay value, and doing this, would reduce the cost of concentration very much. From the above facts it may be readily seen that with a very slight increase in the quality or quantity of the ore the Elm Tree Mine can be worked at a profit. It is a known fact that as a rule, true fissure veins increase in productiveness as depth is attained, and as the vein in question is undoubtedly a vein of this character I see no reason why it should prove an exception to this rule. In view of these facts, I should advise you to abandon the work you are now doing on the 53 feet level and sink the shaft to at least a depth of at least 150 feet, and at this depth cross cut the vein so as to expose both walls. At this depth you will undoubtedly find that the mineral has increased in quality or quantity sufficient to enable you to work the mine at a profit. As soon as you have established this fact beyond question, you will have to erect suitable concentrating works at the mine. In sinking the shaft I should advise you to follow the vein, using the clay seam first encountered in the shaft, as the roof or hanging wall. By doing this, it will probably be unnecessary to timber any other portion of the shaft than the foot wall. It will be necessary to timber this wall so as to afford guides for the buckets, etc. In conclusion I would say that the prospects of the Elm Tree Silver Mine are such that you would be justified in expending whatever sum is necessary to fully develope the mine to a depth of 150 or 200 feet. I have the honor to remain, Yours, very respectfully, (signed) Wm. A. Leonard, Mining

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 27, 1883 Advertisement:- Elm Tree Silver Mining Co'y. A Splendid Chance for Investment. We have been appointed Agents for the Sale of Stock in the above Company. Shares are $5 each, and for the purpose of developing this Mine immediately, we are authorized to dispose of $5 shares for $2. Edward Jack, Esq., C.E. speaks very highly as to the extent of this Mine, and Assayers in New York and Boston pronounce the Ore exceedingly Rich. The Mine is situated in Gloucester County, N.B. We have Stock Certificates ready for issue. Prospectus and other information at our office. John Richards & Son. Fredericton, April 4, 1882"

URN: 0901 / 0051 / 0036 / 0126 / 0030 / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Bathurst Copper; Goshen Copper; Nigadoo;

0087 / T8 / Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Gloucester County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 18, 1884 The Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. - ...The report of progress of this survey for 1880-81-82 has lately been issued by the Department of the Interior ...Explorations have also been carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ... A considerable portion of the present report of progress is devoted to New Brunswick geology, showing a continuation of the work of the survey in exploring and mapping the eastern and northern counties, and treating of their mineral and agricultural resources, etc. Mr. Fletcher spent some time in the fall of 1882 in examiningthe curious copper deposits at Albert, Albert County, which occur in so many places as grey copper ore. One of these at New Ireland seems to be worth developing, but owing to litigation the work is now suspended. It is to Mr. R.W. Ells, however, that we are indebted for valuable reports on this section of the province, he and his assistants having surveyed and mapped the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland during the last four years. Four quarter- sheet maps on a scale of four miles to an inch, embracing the area included in the counties mentioned, accompany his reports. These maps are topographical as well as geological, compiled from the best sources extant, as well as surveys made by Mr. Ells and his party, beautifully colored, and embrace all the available information in reference to the geology, minerals, etc., of that portion of the Province. In regard to the minerals of economic value occurring in the eastern and northern counties, careful examinations of outcrops and openings were made wherever they were found and details noted. Coal seams were seen at several points on the carboniferous area, especiallyat Clifton, Caraquet and Shippegan on the Bay of Chaleur coast; on Dungarvon and Renous Rivers, Miramichi; in the vicinity of Doaktown; at Barnaby River, and at Napan and Black Brook near Chatham. All these outcrops, however, so far as ascertained, are thin and of no economic value. The thickest seams in this part of the Province now known occur in Kent county, but they do not exceed 18 inches, and are therefore not of sufficient size, considering the quality of the coal, to be worked profitably. They resemble the seam on Coal Creek and Salmon River near Grand Lake, with which they are probably connected and have been locally mined and used for blacksmith work for some years. The locality is on Coal Branch, a tributary of the Richibucto, near Ford's Mill, and about six miles from Coal Branch Station on the Intercolonial Railway. Among other outcrops, one on the Buctouche River in Bishopland Settlement having a thickness of 10 inches, was noted. The occurrence of such a large number of outcrops within the area stated renders it desirable that efforts should be made by boring or sinking shafts to test more fully and accurately the existence of beds of coal along the shores of the Gulf, although Mr. Ells is of the opinion that there is little hope of any being found of greater value than those met with along the western rim of the carboniferous basin, near Grand Lake.Reference is made to the copper ores occurring inthe lower carboniferous rocks at Dorchester, Memramcook,Upper Salmon River, Albert County, Bathurst and other localities. Deposits, apparently of considerable extent, are met with at some of these places, especially Dorchester, but they have not been opened sufficiently to ascertain their true value, and although ore of this kind (that is, the green carbonate and grey copper ore), is frequently found in this formation, it is generally in too limited quantities to be profitably worked.The deposits of argentiferous galena on theNigadoo and Elm Tree rivers, Gloucester County, were also examined, and analyses of the ores from these places were made in the laboratory of the Survey at Ottawa from samples that fairly represented their quality. A specimen from the Elm Tree mine yielded a little over seven ounces to the ton of 2,000 lbs., and one from the so-called Nigadoo silver mine nearly six ounces to the ton. Ores of this kind, carrying no larger a percentage of silver than these, are said to be profitably worked in some parts of Europe. Mr. Ells remarks that, as the strike of the rocks at the Nigadoo mine would run directly to that on the Elm Tree, it is possible the two may be portions of the one vein, much broken up, the character of the country rock, as well as the quality of the ore, being similar. These ores occur in rocks very near the base of the Silurian system, possibly in transition rocks between them and the next oldest in the series. Careful attention was given to the character of the soil in all the explorations, and the report contains much information which ought to be useful to the intending settler as well as to the practical agriculturist. The intimate relation existing between the geological formations of the country and the agricultural value of the soil is every day becoming more clearly recognized, and no better information could be placed in the hands of intelligent immigrants than a carefully prepared map, showing the different geological formations the Province contains. In the greater part of the district to which the report relates, settlements are confined to the belt along the shores and river margins. The best lands are stated to occur on Silurian and Lower Carboniferous rocks, both of which have a considerable percentage of lime in their composition. The fertile uplands of Carleton and Victoria counties, and the rich soils of Sussex Vale and other parts of King's county are referred to in proof of this statement. A large area of excellent farming lands underlaid by Silurian limestones and slates, Mr. Ells states, occurs on the Restigouche and its branches, in New Brunswick territory, forming a sort of upland district with a rolling surface. The country is, however, almost entirely in a wilderness state yet, and is chiefly remarkable as a source whence large quantities of spruce logs are obtainable. No roads pass through it, and travelling is confined to the river routes. A large proportion of this land is suitable for settlement, and can be made available as soon as means of access are provided. Fine tracts and ridges of cultivable lands were seen along the Dungarvon and Renous rivers, S.W. Miramichi; and between these and the N.W. river there is a belt of country with an admirable soil, much of it a rich black loam. At present it is also inaccessible and practically useless for want of roads. Many other valuable facts relating to the forests, minerals, climate, etc., are scattered throughout the reports of Mr. Ells, to which we have not space at present to refer. The practice of cutting down the hemlock for its bark, leaving the trunks to rot on the ground, the injurious effects of which must be felt before long, is deprecated. This along with the fires which devastate our forests every season, and the destruction of the spruce by a worm or borer, is rapidly depleting them of the more valuable kinds of timber which are becoming well nigh exhausted in many localities. In western New Brunswick, counties of York and Carleton, surveys and explorations have been carried on for several years and a map and report on the geology of that interesting region are now in course of preparation and will probably be published at an early date. When this is accomplished there will still remain the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, the northern part of Carleton and parts of the interior in York and Northumberland, also the eastern part of Westmorland to be surveyed and mapped out, all the rest of the Province having now been pretty carefully explored by the officers of the Geological Survey. It is to be hoped that the survey of the whole Province will soon be completed, so as to enable our people to obtain correct topographical and geological maps and accurate information regarding the mineral resources of their own country. If this were accomplished, the data relating to its rocks, minerals and soils could then easily be compiled into a hand-book or text-book for general use - at present an important desideratum - as much of the information published annually in the Reports of Progress, while of great scientific and economic value, cannot be understood, and is inaccessible to the general public."

URN: 1079 / IDX_Names: Teagouche Copper;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 6, 1839 We are happy to learn that the mining operations of Mr. Stevens, in the County of Gloucester, are beginning to present a most flattering prospect of success. An exceedingly rich lode of copper has been recently struck by the miners, on the Tetagouche River, which is represented as being unrivalled in quality as well as

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Royal Gazette - Dec. 21, 1887 Notice. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Elm Tree Silver Mining company will be held at the office of the said Company, in Newcastle, N.B., on Wednesday the fourth day of January next, at two o'clock. p.m., for the purpose of considering the affairs of the said Company, and the propriety of selling and disposing of the rights, licences, interests and property of every description owned, held, used or enjoyed by the said Company. Dated at Newcastle, N.B., this 19th day of December, A.D. 1887. R.A. Lawlor, Secretary."

Gazette - Nov. 13, 1896 Silver Mining in Gloucester. - Mr. Fred Tweedie has returned from Gloucester county, where he has been engaged with Mr. Leckie in mining operations. After extensive prospecting a silver vein was discovered in Beresford, and a trial shaft sunk. Then a new shaft was opened at another place on the same vein, and work was carried on day and night. Two shifts of men, three in each, were kept at work until last week, when they were driven out by water. There is no road within eight miles of the mine, and work has been suspended until the snow makes a road over which an engine, boiler and steam pump may be transported. The vein is about forty feet wide, with thin streaks of ore through it and the miners expect to reach the true lead when they get down deep enough. The ore is rich in silver and contains some

URN: 0901 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jan. 13, 1892 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the applicants hereafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly 48th Victoria, Chapter 9, and Actsin amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants, and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. 1. The proposed name of the Company is 'The Petit Rocher Silver Mining Company.' 2. The object and purposes for which such incorporation is sought is and are:- (1st.) For searching for Mines and Minerals in the County of Gloucester; (2nd.) The working and development of Mines in said County of Gloucester; (3rd.) The sale and exportation of such minerals and others acquired by them. 3. The chief place of business of the Company shall be in Petit Rocher in the parish of Beresford, 4. The proposed amount of Capital Stock of the said Company is Twenty five thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of Five dollars each. 5. The names, full addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- Jerome Boudreau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., School Teacher. John Morrison, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Clerk. Joseph F. Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. Frederick Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. Jerome H. Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. J.A. Langis, Petit Rocher, Gloucester, N.B., Surgeon and Medical practitioner. Who are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at Petit Rocher, this 22nd day of December, A.D. 1891"

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 15, 1892 Petit Rocher Mining Co. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of an application for an act of incorporation for the Petit Rocher Silver Mining Company, with the chief place of business at Petit Rocher, Beresford, Gloucester county. The first or provisional board of directors are named as follows: Jerome Boudreau, John Morrison, John F. Comeau, Fred Comeau, J.A. Langis and Jerome H. Comeau, all of Petit Rocher."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 15, 1892 New Mining Company. - Messrs. John Morrison, Joseph F. Comeau, Frederick Comeau, Jerome Boudreau, Jerome Comeau and J.A. Langis, of Petit Rocher, Gloucester county, have applied for an act of incorporation for the Petit Rocher Silver Mining Company - capital, $25,000."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 16, 1892 and Richibucto Review - Mar. 24, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 15, 1892 Petit Rocher Silver Mining.- Messrs JeromeBoudreau, John Morrison, Joseph F. Cormeau, Frederick Cormeau, Jerome H. Comeau, and J.A. Langis, all of Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., have applied for an act of incorporation as The Petit Rocher

Silver Mining Company , with a capital of $25,000."

Moncton Transcript - Jul. 20, 1892 New Brunswick Silver. - The famous Elm Tree silver mine, at Petit Rocher, at the head of the province has been opened again, and a large force of men are at work. An expert is at the mine to examine in the quality of the ore taken out. The owners of the mine have much faith in the value of their property. It is about three or four years since work on the mine was stopped."

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URN: 0880 / IDX_Names: Goose Creek;

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 16, 1892 Alma. - A mine (copper) is being reopened near Goose River."

URN: 0901 / 0425 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Millstream Iron; Legislation, etc.;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 6, 1893 Crown Lands... Year 1891 Year 1892 Mining receipts .... $2,264.50 2,305.83 ... A considerable portion of thereport is devoted to mining matters. Up to December 31st, 1892 four licenses to search, covering 12,800 acres, andtwo renewals of licenses to search covering 4,480 acres, were issued in Charlotte County. Several applications have been made during the year, by mining companies, for assisting in working and developing their properties. Only one of these companies - the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company of Gloucester county - fulfilled the requirements of the act in making their applications, and on the report of John E. Hardman, a competent mining engineer of Nova Scotia, the surveyor general recommended that an order-in-council be passed authorizing the expenditure of the sum of $750 to assist said company in further exploring and developing their mining property. Some exploration and development have taken placein what is known as the Rocky Brook mine in Gloucester county, in which Messrs. McNichol of Calais, Me., and John Sivewright of Bathurst are interested, and it is encouraging to learn that this company anticipate that on further development the property will prove a paying one. Coal is reported to have been found in several localities in the province during the year, but as prospectors do not report the result of their work to the mines department of the crown land office, it is difficult to state, with any degree of accuracy, what those results are. Most of the areas of the Province in which mines are supposed to exist are so heavily wooded that prospecting is carried on under considerable difficulties, and altogether prevented in many cases, owing to the expense involved. In consequence of this, the work of thoroughly prospecting over the whole province necessarily makes slow progress. The report contains a number of appendices which are valuable... relating to .... the mineral resources of the province and mining matters..."

URN: 0901 / IDX_Names: Elmtree;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 21, 1882 The Elm Tree Silver Mining Company. - The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company was held at the office of the President, at Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at which meeting a large amount of business was transacted. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:- R.R. Call, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., W.R. Payne, James Robinson, Wm. A. Hickson and John J. Adams, Esquires. The following is from the report of the manager, Mr. Call, to the stockholders: The total amount expended since work commenced at the mine not including the cost of the land, or prospecting, amounts to $4327.45, divided as follows:- Amount expended for sinking pit in vein near bed of river... $ 269.81 Books of certificates, seal, assays in New York, organizing Co'y, drawing papers, &c. ... 426.50 Prof. Bartlett's report, assays, &c. ... 106.30 Expended for buildings, machinery, tools, &c., most of which is now in use ... 1,108.91 Amount expended in sinking shafts, &c. ... 2,415.93 – $4,327.45 The operations at the mine so far prove positively that there is an unlimited quantity of vein material containing mineral of different kinds (but particularly rich in silver and lead) to warrant you in prosecuting the work with all the speed possible. The following will give you an idea of the quantity of ore raised by day and by night, taking the last five days of which we have a report. The tubs average 120 lbs. each. DAY NIGHT Dec. 4 .. 43 tubs 27 tubs Dec. 5 ... 34 22 Dec. 6 ... 29 33 Dec. 7 ... 25 20 Dec. 8 ... 81 37"

URN: 0901 / 0051 / 0036 / 0126 / 0030 / 0087 / T8 / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Bathurst Copper; Goshen Copper; Nigadoo; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Gloucester County Coal;

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APPENDIX 3

NEW METALLIC MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN MINERAL OCCURRENCE FILE

URN	NAME
2000	Oak Bay
2001	St. David Ridge
2002	Baillie gold
2003	Bald Hill gold
2004	Piskahegan gold
2005	Eel river gold
2006	Nerepis/Fairy stream gold
2007	Magaguadavic gold
2008	Mohannes gold
2009	Moores Mills gold
2010	Rollingdam gold
2011	Waweig gold
2012	Mispec gold
2013	Point de Bute
2014	Pocologan gold
2015	Pokiok gold
2016	South Oromocto gold
2017	Scoullar's Brook gold
2018	Anagance manganese
2019	Point de Bute manganese
2020	Dover Road manganese
2021	Hammond River manganese
2022	Little Rocher manganese
2023	Moores Mills bog manganese
2024	Cocagne copper
2025	Canaan River copper
2026	Steadman copper mine (Crooked Creek)
2027	Bull Moose Hill iron
2028	Hog Island silver-lead
2029	Mechanic Settlement
2030	Philamaroo
2031	Burnthill Brook
2032	Barnesville gold
2033	Scotch Ridge
2034	Smiths Creek gold
2035	Harvey manganese
2036	Sussex copper
2037	Sharpsville antimony
2038	Grand Anse copper
2039	Malakoff silver
2040	Todd Mtn antimony
2041	Ten Mile Creek iron
2042	Smokey Brook/ Burtts Corner antimony

2043	Rogersville bog iron
2044	Maugerville bog iron
2045	Grafton
2046	Grand Falls gold
2047	Rapid Defamme gold
2048	Falls Brook gorge gold
2049	Porter Brook gold
2050	Birch Island gold
2051	Stewart Brook gold
2052	Cross Creek gold
2053	Eel Brook copper
2054	Whittier copper
2055	Hartt mine
2056	Ganong mine
2057	Seelye mine
2058	Middle Southampton gold
2059	Digdeguash copper
2060	Liberty Hill
2061	Hanson Stream
2062	Hanson Reservoir
2063	Hepburn Basin
2064	East Branch Musquash River
2065	Harvey Hill
2066	Burns Brook
2067	Mascarene
2068	Mascarene
2069	Upper New River gold
2070	Fowle Lake
2071	Letang 1
2072	Greens Point
2073	Canal lead
2074	Waweig
2075	Lily Hill
2076	Allen Brook
2077	Tower Hill molybdenum
2078	Sawyer Brook
2079	Leverville
2080	Sorell Ridge
2081	Wilson Hill
2082	Wildcat Brook
2083	Deadwater Brook
2084	Oxbow Lake
2085	Robinsons Pond
2086	Little McDougall Lake
2087	Queenstown
2088	Waterloo Lake South

2089	Joslin Creek
2090	Pokiok Settlement
2091	Upper Queensbury
2092	Thomas Brook
2093	Armstrong Brook - zone C gold
2094	Marshall Brown farm manganese
2095	St. Anthony's
2096	Little Salmon River
2097	Big Rody Brook
2098	Quiddy North
2099	Roman Wolfe
2100	Hamilton Lake
2101	Lair Lake
2102	Mechanic Settlement
2103	Gold Mine Gully manganese
2104	Gold Mine Gully
2105	Hammndvale
2106	Midland
2107	Springfield
2108	Arseno Falls
2109	Devils Pike northeast
2110	East Scotch Settlement
2111	Sheba
2112	Hamilton Creek
2113	Lower Cape
2114	Rosevale
2115	Johnson Mills
2116	Jenks Brook
2117	Joe Brook 1
2118	Joe Brook 2

URN: 0001 / 2035 / IDX_Names: New Horton Copper; Harvey Manganese;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 11, 1881 Albert County News Items . - (Maple Leaf). -Manganese. - The mine on Mr. Newcomb's farm is being steadily worked. One of the leads has been lost but by sinking deeper two other leads have been struck that are being profitably worked. W.C. Pipe, Esq., was put in charge by the Hopewell Manganese Co., and keeps two and three men at work. Copper. - A sample of copper ore was left at this office the first of the week by Mr. Chipman Reid, which was taken from his farm, at New Horton, Harvey. The mine on this property was worked by Messrs. Harris & Allen, of St. John twenty years ago. At that time the firm fearedto expend a large amount of money in sinking a shaft, and were also carrying on a successful foundry business which they could not neglect."

URN: 0007 / 0275 / 2027 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Bull Moose Hill Iron;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 5, 1881 Natural History Society. - The Lake George Antimony Mines. - Mr. Edward Jack delivered an address, last evening, on the Antimony of New Brunswick, William Jack, Esq., in the chair. There was a full attendance. Mr. Jack, in his address, described the color and properties of the metal, stating that it was found in several places in York, on both sides of the river, at Bull Moose Hill, in Kings, and, in small particles, in the iron ore of Carleton county, and the pig made therefrom. It was only at Lake George, in York, in this province, that it was found in large quantities. Mr. Jack described the mineralogy of the region in which antimony, in the form of sulphide was found. It was three miles from the mines to the place where the granite belt crossed the province. As the authorities stated that most of the mineral wealth of England was found near the granite belt in that country, he suggested that the New Brunswick granite belt should be examined at the points in which it crosses York, Northumberland, and Gloucester, in which last named county it struck the Bay of Chaleur north of Bathurst. The mineralogical examination should be made at those points in the river beds at which the rocks are exposed. Coming back to the Lake George mines, he gave a particular account of the different properties, as more than once described in our columns, quoting records of still later surveys and explorations, showing the thoroughly rich character of the mines. For size, persistence in length, and quantity and quality of the ore, Mr. Jack stated that They exceed, by far, any other metalliferous veins which he had ever seen in New Brunswick. He said mining was now carried on scientifically, and would bring profit to the owners and confer benefit on the surrounding country. Before concluding he enumerated the many uses now made of antimony. The address, which want of space prevents us from giving more at length today, was highly commended and formed the subject of a pleasant interchange of sentiment at its close."

URN: 0007 / 2015 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Pokiok Gold;

S.J. Globe - Aug. 20, 1880 The Royal Gazette contains certificates of incorporation of three new companies. Henry A. Connell, G.W. Vanwart, F.H. Hale, of Woodstock, and Thomas McDonald, Oliver Speer, Henry J. Diblee, Joseph Crawford, Wm. Speer, of Richmond, and D.A. Grant, of Grafton, in the County of Carleton, and Jas. Rouse, of Dumfries, and W.H. Patterson, of Canterbury, and E.C. Freeze, of Fredericton, and J. Henry Cochran, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Thompson, of Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S., compose the Poquiock Mining Company, the object of which is to develop the mines at Poquiock, York Co., the capital to be $250,000, in 50,000 shares of $5 each, and the principal place of business to be at Woodstock. ... Francis Hibbard of Saint George, Daniel W. Clark, Wm. Blizard, James R. Cameron, and John H. Harding, of the City of Saint John, and John Gardner, Wm. J. Russell, of Boston, and James W. Kilmball, of Newton, Mass., compose the Hibbard Antimony Co., with a capital of $650,000, in 130,000 shares of $5 each. This company is to

Chignecto Post - Sep. 2, 1880 There seems to be a boom in joint stock companies in New Brunswick, three companies have received letters of incorporation within the last few weeks. The Hibbard Antimony Co. composed of St. John and Boston capitalists, propose to work mines at Prince William, N.B., with a capital of $50,000 in $5 shares. The Poquiock Mining Company has been organized, with a capital of $250,000 to develop the mines at Poquiock, N.B."

URN: 0007 / 2031 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1882 Burnthill ...... The region in the vicinity is unquestionably rich in mineral wealth, but I do not think that a development of the mineral resources would ever prove a paying investment. I have noticed a number of veins of auriferous quartz, from two to six inches in width, well defined on the surface, and these veins I take to be a continuation of the Nova Scotia gold fields, and which extend up into our own gold region of northern New Hampshire. Antimony, copper and iron exist in various parts of New Brunswick in large quantities, but what other minerals are to be found besides gold in this particular spot, with the exception of molebdinum, which is visible in almost every cranny in the rock, and that has no commercial value, I am unable to tell......"

URN: 0030 / 0001 / 2035 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; New Horton Copper; Harvey Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 14, 1881 Mining in Albert County. - (Maple Leaf) -Mr. Francis Doherty has handed us a fine specimen of silver and galena ore taken from a twelve foot lead foundon the property of Lawrence Durning, New Ireland, last week. The lead is about a mile due west of the New Ireland mine owned by Dr. Goodfellow. The manganese mine on Mr. Newcombe's farm isbeing steadily worked. One of the leads has been lost, but by sinking deeper two other leads have been struck that are being profitably worked. W.C. Pipes, Esq., was put in charge by the Hopewell Manganese Co., and keeps two or three men at work. A sample of copper ore was left at this office,the first of this week, by Mr. Chipman Reid, which was taken from his farm, at New Horton, Harvey. The mine on this property was worked by Messrs. Harris & Allan, of St. John, twenty years ago. At that time the firm feared to expend a large amount of money in sinking a shaft, and were also carrying on a successful foundry business which they could not neglect. It would be a good idea for some mining expert to visit Mr. Reid's property and see what the indications are."

URN: 0030 / 0690 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Daily Times - Feb. 6, 1889 New Brunswick Mining Items. - (Correspondence Halifax Critic). - Operations are being conducted quietly on the Gold and Silver Mining Co.'s property at Waterford, and the prospects are encouraging. A meeting of the stockholders, and others interested, is to take place either in St. John or Sussex on the 10th of Feb. next. Work of development on the Glebe manganese property, Sussex, is going on steadily. The ore from this property is of a very high grade, and arrangements are being made for a shipment of the ore shortly. Nothing further has been heard of late to the silver find on the Clinch farm at Musquash. Recent reports speak of a new and valuable property of a man named Balcom

URN: 0030 / 0696 / 0763 / 2026 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Stewarton; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);

Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Matters. - (Correspondent Halifax Critic). - Mr. G. Crandall, of Moncton, in company with some Philadelphia gentlemen, is actively engaged in opening upan antimony mine at Belleisle, in Queens county. The samples they have been getting lately are very fine, and ore that your correspondent saw recently is equal to anything of the kind seen from Rawdon or the Prince William Mines in York Co., N.B. The results so far are very encouraging, and it is to be hoped they will continue.The manganese mine on White's Mountain is showing up in magnificent style. It is confidently said this is the best deposit of the kind in Canada. There is probably $2,000 worth of ore on the dumps, and good judges say $10,000 worth in sight. This is known as the Stockton mine, but unfortunately it is at present in the Equity Court of this Province, owing to some claim made by outside parties. How it will terminate is unknown as yet. It is to be hoped it will soon be arranged one way or the other. A new lease or bond has been taken of on adjoining property by a citizen of Sussex, which, it isthought by many, will prove almost as good a deposit as the one just written of. A good interest in this property can be had by party possessing capital to help open it up properly, and make necessary payment on bond to ensure retention of property. Your correspondent has had given him a quantity of what evidently appears to be a graphite, or plumbago. The sample seems exceedingly fine, and is evidently the decomposed portion of vein or deposit. The parties having it in hand say there are large deposits of it, if it is worth handling, and as they are reliable, probably it is correct. A sample of it has been forwarded to competent authority for test, and the result is anxiously waited for. The manganese mine at Petitcodiac is idle at present, and it is understood that efforts are being made to form a joint stock company.Work in the big copper, lead, and silver belt at New Ireland, Albert Co., is being pushed forward, and owners have recently had an English expert examining same with, it is said, most satisfactory encouragement. Boston parties interested in the developments atCrooked Creek, Albert Co., have been examining the ground, and it is said are highly pleased with the appearance of matters. It is understood that a good equipment of latest and most improved machinery will shortly be erected."

URN: 0030 / 2018 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Anagance Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1880 Mineral Wealth. - Dr. Goodfellow, who practices dentistry in Sussex, recently issued a circular requesting all parties who had any knowledge of the existence of mineral deposits, to communicate with him and bring him specimens of their discoveries. The doctor, we understand, has considerable knowledge of Geology and Metallurgy, and has already received, in reply to his circular, a number of interesting, if not valuable,specimens of silver and copper, supposed to have been found in King's County and to be entirely new discoveries. He has also received one or two specimens ofgold quartz, said to be very promising and to have been found in King's County. It is said that manganese has been found at Havelock and Anagance. - We were shown not long since a very satisfactory sample of gold-bearing quartz, which was found in the North, and from which, it is highly probable, something more will be heard

URN: 0030 / 2026 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);

Weekly Transcript - Jun. 6, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1886 Gold in Albert Co. - We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F.J. Sargent is pushingthe work in the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develope the work undertaken. - Maple Leaf."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 10, 1886 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 11, 1886 Gold Deposits. - We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position.

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URN: 0030 / 2026 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 11, 1886 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 11, 1886 and Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 19, 1886 Albert Maple Leaf - GOLD IN ALBERT COUNTY. - Weare pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F.J. Sargent is pushing the work in theSteadman mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develope the work undertaken."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 24, 1886 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1886 The effort is being made to test the gold deposits of Albert County, N.B. Machinery is being sent to the Freeze mine in New Ireland, where work has beengot out, and excavation is also being done at the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek."

URN: 0030 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 11, 1884 Sussex. - Specimens of ores from the Mineral Vale and Waterford mines were sent to Mr. Ganong, of St.Stephen, to be forwarded by him to the New Orleans Exhibition."

URN: 0030 / 2030 / H6 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 16, 1888 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 17, 1888 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.- Promising Mineral Indications in Various Portions of New Brunswick.- Albert county, at present, seems to be the centre of attraction for minerals, and some fine veins of silver and copper have been found. The silver ore contains sufficient gold alone to pay the expense of taking out the rock. Manganese is also being struck in various localities, and claims are being taken out. The New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company is asking incorporation at Fredericton in the interests largely of American capitalists, who are already at work sinking a shaft. Another company, the National Mining Association, is also seeking legislation at the moment. This mine has a shaft sunk 170 feet, and claims to have found a large fissure vein of silver and copper, with some gold. They propose to smelt at once. They state that the district is a second Comstock lode, and the easy access to supplies, handy fuel, and port of shipping, enhances the value over mines in the Rocky Mountains. If these mines prove of the value the owners believe, the mining industries of this province will take a boom ere long. Albert county has always been known to be rich in minerals, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of these companies may be crowned with success. Foreign capitalists who have had experts on the spots making thorough explorations and investigations for some time past, must be convinced of the richness of the mines when they undertake to invest their own means in developing the properties. We constantly hear of new avenues of business, and perhaps our own people may find that there are in their very midst minerals not to be surpassed by any part of the world, and only waiting for the lucky finder to remunerate him fully for his trouble and labor - at any rate the Americans think so."

URN: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has as yet been observed sufficiently large to

URN: 0043 / 0612 / 0039 / 2002 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Oliver Cameron; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Baillie Gold;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 14, 1900 Minerals of Charlotte County. - An impression prevails in St. Stephen that the English capitalists will abandon any further attempts to develop the nickel properties. Much, it is said, will depend upon the character of the report submitted by Mr. Hazen Grimmer who is now in England. As Mr. Grimmer, expressed his firm belief in the richness of the deposit before leaving for England it is difficult to see upon what ground the impression above alluded to is based. It is to be hoped that the rumor of abandonment is incorrect. It is worthy of note that the syndicate has renewed its option.The Oliver copper mine in the parish of St. George is being developed by Mr. H.H. McLean and a number of other gentlemen. The outlook for this mine is promising. Messrs. Fred W. Andrews, W.E. Rose and N. Marke Mills have secured 37 areas in Baillie settlement, in order to ascertain the value of a gold deposit they have located there. The surface croppings assay $2 per ton, and the quartz is expected to become richer as it goes down."

URN: 0051 / 0007 / 0045 / 2042 / 2050 / E6 / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Lake George Antimony; Burnthill Tugsten; Smokey Brook/ Burtts Corner Antimony; Birch Island Gold; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1879 A Metalliferous Belt in New Brunswick. - By Edward Jack. - Any person who has examined the rock formation on the Saint John, between Fredericton and Woodstock, must have noticed a belt of granite and associated rocks crossing that river near Sullivan's Creek and Bear Island. This also crosses the Province in a N.E. course, extending nearly or quite to the Bay of Chaleur. South of this there exists a belt of rocks in which various metals and minerals have at different times been found. Commencing at Lake George, on the west side of the Saint John, we find various and in some cases extensive veins of sulphide of antimony, quartz accompanying which, the Hon. Mr. Hibbard states, has frequently yielded an assay of about $4 worth of gold to the ton of rock. The metalliferous district crosses the Mactaquac and Keswick, and I was shown by the late Mr. B. Friel a very fine specimen of sulphide of antimony which he informed me he had found in Smoky Brook, a branch of the latter stream. Thence the Nashwaak is crossed and I am informed by Mr Alexander Gibson that two or three days since he, in company with some others, obtained about 30specimens of gold near Burch Island, on that river, and that in the neighborhood of the place of discovery there was a large vein of rusty and honeycombed quarts in the bed of the river. The Taxis and Southwest Miramichi are next intersected and last summer Mr. S. Freeze, D.C.L. Surveyor, showed me several pieces of gold, which he had, himself, found on the former river and the late Mr. S. Shea, of Woodstock, told me that the best chance which he found for gold washing on the Miramichi was near Price's Bend. Graphite is found on Salmon Brook and there occursat Burnt hill, molybdenite. Thence crossing the Dungarvon we again find molybdenite on Bamford Brook and reaching the Northwest

Miramichi the yellow sulphide of copper is there found. Farther still to the N.E. copper and manganese are found at the Nepisiguit and Tatagouche. Near Bathurst bridge, on the subcarboniferous rocks, there is found copper ore deposited in pockets, evidently from solutions, the primary source of which was on the adjacent and older rocks. The proximity of the granite belt appears to have had some connection with the deposit of metal and Bernard Van Cotts, in his treatise on ore deposits, says that nearly all the mineral wealth of Cornwall is found in close proximity to the granite. The district above referred to is largely covered by forests, and is well intersected by rivers and streams offering good rock exposures, and it is not at all improbable but that careful explorations made by competent persons may bring to light valuable veins of metals, which may at some future day become a source of labor in place of the forests, which are disappearing so fast before the lumberman's axe. I need not recapitulate several genuine finds of alluvial and quartz-bearing gold, one of which has been lately reported. They will be fresh in the memory of all who take an interest in the subject."

URN: 0069 / 2043 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Rogersville Bog Iron;

Kings County Record - Jan. 12, 1912 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 12, 1912 Another Big Mining Proposition. - Dominion Iron and Steel Company Interested in New Brunswick Properties.- What looks like another big New Brunswick iron proposition is forecasted in a recent issue of the provincial gazette. Notice is given that Hector McInnis, K.C., of Halifax, a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and one of the best known lawyers in Nova Scotia has applied for mining rights covering an area of 66 square miles in the counties of Northumberland and Kent. The property surrounds the rich bog iron deposits in the vicinity of Rogersville. This body of bog ore was located several years ago and two blocks of five miles each were taken up. Later on two large iron corporations had men on the ground looking over the situation and it is understood that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose prospectors worked last summer on properties in the neighborhood are really behind the application of Mr. McInnis. While it is understood that nothing of a very definite character was determined by last year's operations, those who looked over the property saw enough to justify their principals in getting a hold on the supposed deposits. Next summer will probably see further prospecting on the holdings and if results justify action, it would not be surprising to see the big Nova Scotia company carrying on active work within the next few years. The sale of the big iron deposits on the NorthShore to the Drummonds and their activity since they acquired their rights there has attracted much attention to the possibilities of New Brunswick as a producer of commercial iron ores and the Dominion Iron and Steel company has evidently made up its mind to get in on the ground floor, if the Rogersville deposits should prove as rich as reported. An operation by this big company in New Brunswick would mean the employment of hundreds of hands and the building up of an industry which would have an effect on the advancement of New Brunswick as an important part of the Dominion. The outcome of this latest location will be watched with interest."

URN: 0084 / 0666 / 2050 / C1 / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Muniac River; Birch Island Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 22, 1892 New Brunswick as a Gold Producer (The Colliery Guardian). - The amount of information in the hands of the public respecting the gold bearing districts of the province of New Brunswick is very small. There have been frequent reports of the discovery of gold at various points. According, however, to an opinion expressed by Professor L.W. Bailey, the majority of such appear to have been largely unfounded, although rocks nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed in the province. In connection with these rocks many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made.They are composed of slate and quartzite belts, and border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties. A great part of this region is still densely forest-clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province. Among the points at which gold has been reported in small quantities maybe mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix River, in Charlotte county, the Nashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniac River, in Carleton County, and the Serpentine river in Victoria county. The head watersof the Tobique river would also appear to offer prospects of important discoveries, according to a report which has reached us from a correspondent in Restigouche county, and we recommend this district to the prospectors, as worth remembering when in the vicinity."

URN: 0087 / 2038 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Grand Anse Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 Mining Items. - Major Howell, of Boston, who has been successfully operating for copper on lands owned by Charles Crossman and others, at Dorchester, is negotiating for a sale of his mine to Mr. John Ely & Co., of New York. Mr. Amos A. Mooney, of Boston, has been in Dorchester the past week and has purchased some valuable properties there and instructed Mr. Chapman to put on ten men at once and develop it, which will be done. Messrs. Richard and Chapman have sold part of their Babcock property at Grand Aunce, to Mr. W.H. Tower, of Boston, for a good figure, and work is being prosecuted rapidly. They have now one shaft sunk adistance of about forty feet, where they find a high order of copper ore, and one incline, all of which shows a good average. Mr. Rufus S. Merrill, also of Boston, has takenup considerable land near St. Joseph's, Dorchester, for the purpose of boring for oil. There are several wells bored and in one, at the distance of thirteen hundred feet, the men broke their drill, and have experienced no little difficulty in getting it out. Mr. Merrill has obtained the services of a Bradford gentleman, and they hope in a short time to either drill through the old drill or get it out. Last Friday they unfortunately lost their pump with five hundred feet of rope attached, which will delay them considerably; though in spite of thirteen hundred feet of water, a heavy iron drill and pump and rope, they manage to get about thirty gallons of lubricating oil per day, which flows at the surface. Mr. Merrill has returned to Boston for the purpose of forming a company and obtaining machinery and will return in a week's time. - Post."

URN: 0275 / 2044 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Maugerville Bog Iron;
Fredericton Capital - Dec. 2, 1880 and S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 4, 1880 The Company owning the Woodstock Iron Works have purchased from Messrs. Glasier and Banks the bog iron mines on their property on the eastern side of the river, about four miles below this city. The ore will be roasted and then taken to Woodstock, to be used to mix with that from the mines there; the former producing a soft and the latter a hard metal."

Fredericton Capital - Dec. 9, 1880 The Woodstock Charcoal Iron Company have purchased from Mr. Banks the right of mining iron ore on his farm below the city, and have contracted with Mr. John Cassidy to get out three hundred tons immediately. A furnace will be erected at once."

Fredericton Capital - Dec. 18, 1880 The Woodstock Iron Company began operations last week, on the property lately leased by them in Sunbury County. They have been very well rewarded so far, having already struck on a vein of the ore two feet thick only a yard below surface. They roast the ore on the grounds."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1881 The Iron Works. - The Woodstock Iron Works, which were reopened April 10th, are now in full blast. They consume thirty cords of wood per day, besides that which is burned into charcoal for them elsewhere. The manager, Thos. Watson, calculates the number of men working in and for the establishment at 360. Of these 45 are at the works, 80 are at Muniac, 80 at Newburgh and another squad at Bumfraw. The works are making pig iron from a mixture of Jacksontown and Maugerville ore. The latter is bog ore, and is used to soften the product of the Jacksontown. The mixture has been, heretofore, in the proportion of six and a half of the former to two and a half of the latter, but just now, in the execution of an order from the Londonderry Iron Works for car wheel iron, the ores are mixed in the proportion of five to four. The bulk of the pigs made here are to be shipped to Sheffield, England, for the use of cutlery manufacturers. Very little has been sent away from the works so far. The fires are kept burning perpetually, night and day, Sunday and Monday, and the iron is drawn off every six hours, five tons at a time. A charge consists of 900 lbs. or ore and 70 lbs. of broken limestone, and 50 per day are used, 18 bushels of charcoal being employed with each. The waste coal is used in the smelting furnaces, and the escaping heat and gases drive the blast engine. These works are a big thing for Carleton County. Shipment of the iron will begin on the laying of the broad gauge to the N.B. and C. depot, when no transfer of the iron will be required."

Daily News - Mar. 17, 1881 Jacksonville. - The Iron Mines. - The Mining Company seems to have about given up working the mines here, and to have transferred their energies to the mines at Maugerville. It is said that Messrs. Admiral and Saul Nelson are about to form a Syndicate to start an opposition concern."

URN: 0275 / 2044 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Maugerville Bog Iron;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1881 Says the Carleton Sentinel, of Woodstock, N.B.:-Coal making is the order of business at the [Iron] Foundry. They have on hand about 50,000 bushels ofcharcoal. The kilns are in constant operation. The bog- iron taken during the winter from Maugerville, Sunbury County, for the Woodstock Iron Works, still lies at Gibson awaiting transportation to Woodstock. The delay is said to be due to some trouble between the two companies with respect to the ownership of the little branch track laid down by the Iron Company at Woodstock. Some 400 tons of bog iron have been taken out and prospecting will be continued this spring."

Carleton Sentinel - May 7, 1881 Upper Woodstock. - The Foundry is now waiting for the word go. Bog-ore from below Fredericton is now being placed in the yard. The Company has been hampered in the prosecution of the branch of the business by the difficulty in procuring cars to deliver the ore. Matters are now improving in this respect, and we hope ere long to chronicle the actual commencement of work."

URN: 0275 / 2044 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Maugerville Bog Iron;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 Board of Trade. - St. John as the Possible Centre of Great Iron Works. - Discussed by Edward Jack, C.E., Alfred Markham, G.F. Matthew and Members of the Board.. - Charcoal Pig Iron Could be Made Here at $15.50 Per Ton. - ... As there were some gentlemen present who were interested in mining matters, however, the meeting might profitably discuss that question. Geo. Robertson said that Edward Jack had placed in his hands some time ago a most valuable paper dealing with the agricultural and mineral resources of the province and the suitability of St. John, owing to its limestone deposits and other advantages, as a place for the establishment of extensive iron smelting works. In view of that he had thought it would be a good move to invite the iron men here and place the advantages of the city before them. Mr. Robertson went on to argue that having the coal, and we believe the iron, having the limestone, and he was sure we have the men, there was no good reason to believe that this city would in time become the centre of a great iron shipbuilding industry. Edward Jack, C.E., delivered a very interesting and important address. He said that with a view

to comparing the fertile belt of New Brunswick with England, he with F.H. Hale, M.P., and J.S. Leighton had accompanied W.H. Boyce, a Norfolk (England) farmer of high standing through a portion of Carleton county. They went up one side as far as Wicklow and came down through Centreville to Woodstock. It was a fine day and they had a splendid chance to examine the country. Mr. Boyce declared that the county of Carleton compared favorably with Norfolk, which is claimed to be the finest agricultural county in England. He further said, in looking at the sheep and lambs, that a better market could be found for them in England than in the United States if the proper pains were taken to fatten them. This could be done in the late autumn and early winter. Mr. Boyce further said that for men with families and having capital the fertile belt of New Brunswick was far better than the northwest. They would like it a great deal better. Passing then to the mineral resources of the provinces, Mr. Jack said that last spring the necessity being felt for a better knowledge of the iron ores and fluxes of the Bay of Fundy region, application was made to the dominion government for the engagement of Ernest Sjostedt to examine and report upon them. Mr. Sjostedt was a native of Stockholm, a graduate of Stockholm school of mines, a practical metallurgist, and who had been engaged in the manufacture of iron for ten years in America, part of the time as manager of the Katahdin works. He was therefore a most valuable man. But the minister of the interior had declined to recommend any appropriation for the purpose. Not to be deterred because of that, some gentlemen in St. John and elsewhere put their hands in their pockets and defrayed the expenses of two months exploration by Mr. Sjostedt on the Bay of Fundy coast. A very valuable report was the result. Mr. Jack said that the iron, coal and other mineral deposits of New Brunswick should be explored by practical men. The geological survey had done an admirable preliminary work that was the credit to the dominion, but it must be followed up by definite exploration by practical men who could tell the economic value of each deposit. The result should be embodied in a report accompanied by a map. There was now no small map of New Brunswick. There should be such a map, accurate and cheap, and having distinctly traced the mineral areas of the province. This exploration and the preparation of such a map would take two season's work. Speaking of a bog iron deposit below Fredericton, Mr. Jack said it would make good car wheel iron and could be delivered at St. John for about $2 to $2.50 per ton.It was better than that at Woodstock or Nictaux and probably as good as Katahdin. There was a deposit of magnetite on Bartholomew's River of probable great value, and a less valuable one in Gloucester county. But the most important statement Mr. Jack had to make was that using iron ores from the Bay of Fundy, fluxes from St. John, and charcoal pig iron could be manufactured here for $15.50 per ton. This allowed $1 for depreciation of plant and for repairs, and including the bounty of $2. And by mixing ores that are known to exist the product would equal the best Swedish. W.H. Thorne said that the consumption of high grade iron is limited in Canada, which would be a difficulty in the way of such an enterprise. Swedish iron, he said, cost about $4 a hundred. Wm. Grieg said that there would be money in it for ordinary iron at Mr. Jack's figures. Mr. Markham said that car wheel iron cost about $33. He was satisfied Mr. Jack's figures were correct. He had been with Mr. Jack one of those interested in Mr. Sjostedt's work, and had read most of the report, which was not yet in full in their hands. But it was most remarkable in the discoveries of iron ore made by Mr. Sjostedt, especially on the Nova Scotia side. Mr. Grieg remarked that ordinary pig iron cost $21 a ton. Charcoal iron was manufactured at Three Rivers. Their quotations were $25 per ton. Mr. Jack noted the fact that Mr. Sjostedt had in his own operations imported limestone from St. John and manganese from Sussex. Geo. Robertson was surprised to hear that the Fredericton deposit alluded to by Mr. Jack was superior to Woodstock ore. He had thought the Woodstock ore exceedingly valuable. He had also thought the Nictaux deposit very valuable. G.F. Matthew said the difficulty with the Woodstock and Nictaux ores was the presence of phosphorus. But some of the ores up river had a good deal of manganese in them and he had no doubt more valuable ores than that at Woodstock could be found. But the Bay of Fundy coast was as available for St. John as these. The deposits at Londonderry and in the Cobequid Hills are carbonates and probably free from phosphorus. Magnetic ores generally are. But magnetic ores are hard to smelt, and for that reason the mixture of bog ores is very desirable. Their are fair indications of an iron deposit at Quispamsis. There are some large boulders on the surface and exploration would probably reveal a bed of ore lower down. As to limestone, St. John had great deposits. There are also easy facilities for securing coal, and while perhaps not as favorably situated as Londonderry for the reduction of ores, the business could probably be carried on successfully. At all events St. John was a good place for the establishment of smelting furnaces for the second process in iron manufacture. Andre Cushing said that St. John had fine facilities for iron manufacture. Parts of Nova Scotia are more available to St. John than to Halifax or any other important centre. There was a very valuable deposit or iron at Whycocomagh, C.B., which, when the marine railway is completed, will be at our doors. It is remarkably free from phosphorus and easily workable, having been fully tested. He regarded St. John as an excellent central point for the obtaining of ores; and for facilities in manufacturing iron it was as good as any place in Canada at least. As a seaport there were fine facilities for procuring scrap iron, now so largely used in manufacture. He did not think that the idea of establishing important iron works here in the future as at all chimerical but a practical and economic possibility. A. Markham said that at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, great blasting furnaces had been erected. There was neither coal nor ore there, but this point had been selected because of its facilities for procuring these by vessel. The work of the chemist is now the most important one in connection with blast furnaces. No iron or steel is now made from any one deposit. The different ores are mixed in the desired quantities to produce any particular grade, and the work of the chemist is therefore the most important. There is now talk of establishing big furnaces on the Jersey flats, near New York. The United States imports immense quantities of ores from Spain and from Cuba. If, therefore, ores can be found, as is believed, in large quantities along the Bay of Fundy, St. John is a most desirable place for the establishment of blast and smelting furnaces. Mr. Matthew pointed to the presence of manganese in the province in large quantities as another

URN: 0311 / 0604 / 0586 / 0608 / 2055 / X6 / K5 /
IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island; Dick Farm; Hartt Mine; Tobique Gypsum; Charlotte County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1910 30 Years Ago. - Mining is about to assume a leading place among Charlotte county industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore that their development is no longer a matter of speculation but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are actively employed in the 'Revenue' mine at that place, controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore shows that it produces $132 of silver and four ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick and Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $77 in silver and $21 in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has been increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Co., are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock has recently advanced 50 per cent and no more is to be sold. As soon as spring opens work is to be commencedon Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens and McLean, embracing sixteen acres, has recently changed hands and arrangements are being made to work it. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich. It is stated also that a company will sbortlytake hold of the mines near Moore's Mills, and a gentleman has shown us a fine specimen of anthracite coalfound within a few mines of this town. If all these enterprises go forward this summer, as they promise to do, they will give considerable employment and add materially to the business of the county. Success to them all."

URN: 0425 / 0696 / 0030 / 0763 / 0691 / 2030 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Stewarton; Teahan Mine; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 26, 1888 Mining Matters in New Brunswick. - A New Brunswick correspondent writes to the Halifax Critic: The Markhamville mines are still being worked in the interest of the trustees, and shipments of ore continue regularly. Negotiations are still pending on the Jordan Mountain or Stockton manganese mine. The exact nature of the negotiations are unknown, being enshrouded in a network of secrecy and rumor unfathomable, with hints of equity, law suits, etc. Work of exploration on a property above Waterfordis being quietly and systematically carried on. The principal promoters are from Bar Harbor, Maine, and evidently mean business. They are putting in a large engine and boiler to facilitate the work of development. About 40 or 50 feet have been tested in depth, and a large ore body is being exposed. The ore seems to be a galena, and rich in sulphuret, while, it is said, the quartz gangue carries considerable gold. We expect to hear of a bona fide working and paying mine in this locality before long. It was reported some negotiations had taken placefor the sale of the Freeze mine at New Ireland, in Albert County, but so far nothing definite has been made known. Prospecting for antimony, at or near Cromwell Hill, in the county of Queens, N.B., has been suspended for the present. The work of prospecting and developing on the Grand Lake coal fields is being vigorously prosecuted at present. The DeBertram syndicate have acquired rights on 30,000 acres of land, and testing is being made under the direction of Thomas Williamson, M.E. The prospects are good for the raising of large quantities of coal in this vicinity. A large deposit of magnetic iron ore of very goodquality so far as tested, with veins of valuable yellow sulphuret of copper on either side, is now in the hands of your correspondent for negotiation at reasonable figures. It is in the northern part of New Brunswick, and not far distant from I.C.R. railway and navigation."

URN: 0530 / 2031 /
IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

Fredericton Capital - May 31, 1881 The Probability of Tin Ore Being Found in York.-Dr. Bailey has in his possession a specimen of tin stone said to have been found by Dr. Gesner, at the Pokiok; as the rock formation in the locality is granite, the statement appears to be not improbable, since this mineral is found in veins or beds, mostly in the former, in granite, gneiss, mica, slate, and clay slate. It is very often found in greisen, a rock composed of quartz and mica; this occurs in the parish of Queensbury, associated with molybdenite an ore frequently accompanying tin. Mr. Jack, of the Crown Land Department informs us that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt some years ago shewed him a piece of tin ore which he had found in the State of Maine, and told him (Mr. J.) that he had better keep an eye out for tin stone in the belt of mica schist whichcrosses the South-West Miramichi near the mouth of the Burnt Hill Stream."

URN: 0582 / 0577 / 2059 /
IDX_Names: Crow Cove; Beaver Harbor; Digdeguash Copper;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1871 and Carleton Sentenil - Sep. 23, 1871 Valuable mineral deposits in Charlotte County.-It was our pleasure some time since to record valuable mineral discoveries in Digdeguash. We are now informed on reliable authority that copper ore has been found in two places in the Parish of Pennfield. Near Crow Harbor is a lode twenty-five feet wide. Some very rich specimens have been taken from the surface. Another vein at Beaver Harbor is four feet in width, and contains copper mixed with lead and perhaps silver. Both deposits are believed to be very valuable."

URN: 0604 / 2056 /
IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Ganong Mine;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 10, 1880 Nova Scotia mining (long) .... Silver Mining in New Brunswick is carried on at the Revenue mines, Mascarene, in Charlotte county, in which Mr. J.H. Harding and others are interested. Many tons of ore have been taken up, and the yield is considered very encouraging. There are at least two other silver leads worked in the same neighborhood, under the auspices of Messrs. Ganong and other parties from St. Stephen."

URN: 0608 / 0604 / 0311 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Letete Mine; Ganong Mine;

Bay Pilot - Aug. 12, 1880 To the Editor of the Bay Pilot: Mascarene, St. George, N.B. July 31st 1880 Sir:- In your number of July 29th I notices an article on the probable productiveness of the minerals of Charlotte County, signed J.B.K. on which I beg leave, through your valuable columns, to make a few comments. He claims to have tested galena from all parts of the Province and has not found a sufficient amount of silver in any samples to pay the cost of extracting. I wish to state, that by the Patterson Process lead ores are successfully desilvered as low as 3 ounces per ton of metallic lead. And at the Dick & Williamson Mine, in Mascarene, St, George, N.B., the surface galena has yielded in every assay upward of 25 ounces of silver, and in many, from 1/4 of an ounce to 21 dwt. of gold per ton, with from 55 to 65 per cent of pure lead, which has given our surface ores when dressed a value of from $65, to $105 per ton. The Boardman, Revenue and Mascarene Mines, on the same belt, produces ores of the same class. I don't wish to convey the idea that we have quantity of the above ores on the surface to pay the necessary outlay of developing the mines and purchasing the machinery &c., but when such ores are found in veins of such magnitude, with abundance of remains of soluble sulphates, our hopes for the future need not fail us. He also stated. A separate assay and of choice samples is of no importance whatever, either qualitative or quantitative value. Now to say the least, we can only ascertain if our veins contain true value in their surface ores by actual analysis, and their probable productiveness by their geological and mineralogical features. He further mentioned a 3 per cent. error, I too claim it an error, but do not wish all men in this section of the County, interested in said business, to be held up to the public as novices because an inexperienced man made an error. Again he said, The effectual working of a mine cannot be done by book reading but by long and practical experience. He should have added, and such experience to be obtained in the district in which the mines are to be operated. For we have the monuments of either inexperience or careless neglect left behind in this section of the County in the form of the Wheal Louisiana Mine, and others formerly worked by men whose knowledge and practical experience was obtained in foreign countries, principally Cornwall or Devon, Eng. which has been a great injury to some very promising copper properties in this part of the County, and would say in conclusion, that hard has been the task to raise mining from the state of lethargy into which it has been plunged by such management in this place. Thad. W. Dick"

URN: 0608 / 0604 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Ganong Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 17, 1880 An Exploring Visit to the Mascarene Mines.- On Saturday at about 2 p.m. two prominent gentlemen of St. Stephen, accompanied by a member of the Courier staff, started in the yacht Jessie M. for Mascarene, for the purpose of visiting the mines at that place, and of seeing for themselves that portion of Charlotte County so famed of late for its rich mineral deposits. A strong northerly wind was blowing and the boat, skipped merrily over the waves, passing, in rapid succession, the Raven's Head, Devil's Head, Doucett's Island, and other points of the river and bay all well known to local boatmen, and, after a sail of three hours and a half, reached the shore a short distance above the village of Letete. The party landed on a fine gravelly beach, above which was a beautiful green spot, sheltered on one side by a lofty cliff and on the other by a growth of scrub spruce. Here, as everything had been arranged for a night in camp, the tent was pitched, a fire kindled and a heavy meal partaken of. Then, each having assumed an easy position before the blazing logs, cigars were lighted and past experiences recalled and related for mutual entertainment. The member of the party who had taken upon himself the duties of maid-of-all-work having washed the dishes and made a bed of canvas and quilts, the light was extinguished and soon all were asleep except the Courier man, who, whether disturbed by the prickings of a guilty conscience or disquieted by the change of situation, could not rest until at last, lulled by the mingled harmony of the song of some frogs, which occupied an adjacent marsh, the splash of the waters on the shore and the vociferous snoring of his companions, he succumbed to the influence of the god of dreams. Early next morning the journey to the mines was begun. Calling on the way at the residence of Capt. Simpson, who conducts the mining operations of the Revenue Company, the party were joined by that gentleman and the genial Mr. Thieckens of St. George. Continuing their onward march, they passed some cuts where the Mascarene Company had been prospecting, and at length arrived at the scene of the operations of the Revenue Company. Capt. Simpson has sunk a shaft to the depth of about forty feet and some fine specimens of are have been obtained. The representative of the Courier, accompanied by the captain, descended the shaft and saw the numerous passages which have been run in every direction, in search of the main lode. Buildings have been erected and the neighborhood presents every appearance of a vigorous prosecution of the work. The Ganong Bros. and Haley & Boardman mine was next visited. Although the operations at this point have not been extensive, the results of prospecting show a large deposit of mineral matter and, no doubt, when the shaft is sunk, the yield will be considerable. The vein worked by the Revenue Company and that on which the hopes of Dick & Williamson corporation depend both cross this lot, and the prospect of success, is even more favorable here than in either of the other mines visited. The members of the party then directed their steps to the Dick & Williamson property, which was reached after a long tramp over a rough road. Mr. Dick has erected a residence and other necessary buildings right on the ground. All his operations have been carried on in a hill which, from an examination of the ores obtained from several parts of it, seems to be composed principally of copper, lead and silver ores. At the surface, the main shaft is about 160 feet above the level of the sea and extends downward 36 feet. Lately, the expectations of discovering a lode sufficiently large and rich to repay the company for the expenses attending their operations have been strengthened by the discovery of several small veins in one of the galleries running out from the main shaft, which, while continually growing larger, appear to tend towards one another so that hopes are entertained of a union of all these in one. The company intend to purchase a borer, by which a depth of 250 feet may be reached and the work of prospecting considerably facilitated. Mr. Dick has strong and reasonable faith in the richness of the deposits in the ground which he is working and thinks that in the end, his perseverance will be rewarded. Having obtained several specimens of ore the party retraced their steps to the shore and after having a hearty hand-shaking of the friends they had met, took up the tent, packed it, together with the cooking utensils, on board, and re-embarked. The boat's bow was turned towards home, the sheet hauled flat aft in response to the breeze the Jessie M. careened gracefully over and dashed forward, and being fairly started, each one settled himself

URN: 0632 / 0586 / 0311 / 0608 / 0604 / 2055 /
IDX_Names: Moores Mills; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island; Letete Mine; Dick Farm; Simpson Mine; Hartt Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 15, 1880 Our Mining Industries.- Mining in Charlotte County is about to assume a leading position among our local industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals, which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore, that there development is no longer a matter of speculation, but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity, we are pleased to learn, has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are now actively employed in the Revenue Mine at that place, which is controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore, as we are informed, shows that it produces $132 of silver and 4 ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick & Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $98 in silver and gold, $21 of which was in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Company are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of the stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock, we learn, has recently advanced 50 per cent., and no more shares are to be sold at present. As soon as spring opens work is to be commenced on Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury Mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt Mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens & McLean, which embraces 16 acres, has recently changed hands, and arrangements are now being made to work the mine. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich, and will no doubt prove equally as productive. The shipping facilities from all these mines are the very best. It is stated also that a company will shortly"

URN: 0632 / 2009 /
IDX_Names: Moores Mills; Moores Mills Gold;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1880 St. Stephen. - A company in England are to commence operations during the summer, in a copper minenear Moore's Mills, to determine whether there is enough to make the thing pay the working or mot. That locality is also said to have a lead and a gold mine."

URN: 0633 / 0007 / 2033 /
IDX_Names: Basswood Ridge; Lake George Antimony; Scotch Ridge;

Agriculture and Geology of Maine, 1862 - by S.L. Goodale, pp. 423-424 Gold ... Across the river in New Brunswick, upon land of Mr. Bolton of St. Stephens, is another locality where gold has been found. Its distance from Sprague's Falls cannot be very great, as it is about nine miles north-west from the Calais Bridge. The exact locality of the gold is in plumbaginous slate, very black and greasy. Near it is a large boss of quartz, with sub veins of quartz running through it; and there are also near by veins of quartz containing pyrites. These two localities are the most promising of anything seen by us in the St. Croix country. ... Mr. Steadman ... A very remarkable vein of the sulphuret of antimony has recently been opened in Prince William, New Brunswick. It is not a great distance from the Maine boundary; and the rock is the same mica schist

URN: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /
IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

URN: 0666 / 0469 / 0045 / 0065 / 2050 / L1 / R8 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook; Burnthill Tugsten; Pabineau Lake; Birch Island Gold; Saint John Graphite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - From a paper by Prof L.W. Bailey, written for the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review and published in the Crown Land Report, we take the following extracts concerning minerals in Charlotte county:- New Brunswick has, as yet, certainly established no claim to prominence as a mineral producing country. This is the more remarkable as within her borders are not only to be found those geological formations which elsewhere are usually the seat of valuable ore deposits but these occupy extensive areas, and present features in the way of plication, metamorphism, granitic and igneous intrusions, which would greatly enhance the probability of occurrence of such deposits. It is, however, to be remembered that very large portions of the province, and particularly those which might be expected to be metalliferous, are still densely forest clad, and that while the limits and age of the different rock formations have been worked out and mapped with a considerable degree of accuracy by the officers of the Geological Survey, but little has yet been done in the way of intelligent and systematic prospecting. ANTHRACITE. - This mineral is found to be limitedin extent in the Devonian rocks in St. John county. In many instances it is evidently the result of alteration, wholly or in part, of the individual trunks of fossil trees scattered throughout the sandstones of the Devonian formation; but in a few cases the vegetable accumulations would seem to have been such as to give rise to actual beds of coal, though of no great thickness. The best known locality for these beds is that of Lepreaux basin, near the western border of St. John county, and not far from the mouth of the Lepreaux river. A seam of mixed coal and shale is here met with, having a total thickness of fifteen feet; but the shale is irregularly distributed through the coal, and the latter, where purest, does not exceed a thickness of four feet, while it also contains much earthy matter. Analyses of samples from the outcrop, made by Dr. Harrington, gave 36.38 per cent of ash. The beds at this locality are all highly disturbed, and the area over which they are distributed is but small. MOLYBDENITE. - Molybdenum sulphide, or molybdenite has been observed at several localities, but chiefly in connection with the gneissic and micaceous strata, which border the great central granitic axis of the province, or in the granite itself. It has been thusfound near St. Stephen in Charlotte County, near thegranite belt in York county, and below the Pabineau Fallson the Nepisiguit river in Gloucester county. At the second of these localities it appears to be quite abundant. GRAPHITE. - Graphite or plumbago, in a finelydivided state, is not unfrequently disseminated through the altered rocks of the older formations to which it imparts a dark color and more or less glossy aspect. It is most abundant with the pre-Cambrian rocks which are believed to represent the Laurentian system in St. John county. Much of the limestone of this formation is dark grey or even black from this cause, while in places the graphite assumes the form of veins, pockets or well defined beds. A band of this character crosses the mouth of the St. John river at the falls, and is traceable both east and west for several miles. Mining operations for its removal have been frequently undertaken, and at one time (1868-1870) about 6000 barrels per year, averaging when crushed and screened about 4 cwt. to the barrel, were removed. The beds vary in thickness from one to four feet. The mineral itself is somewhat impure and incapable of being directly applied to the uses for which the finer qualities of graphite are employed, but has been found to answer well for foundry facings, stove polishes and the like, and by appropriate treatment can be rendered available for other purposes as well. Quite recently these mines have been reopened. Of other formations containing considerable quantities of graphite may be mentioned the Cambro-Silurian and the Devonian. The slates and schists of the former, as found near St. Stephen and elsewhere in Charlotte county and in the parish of Canterbury, York county, are often highly plumbaginous, but neither in these nor in the Devonian are there any known deposits of economic value. GOLD. - The amount of positive information regarding the presence of this metal in New Brunswick at present possessed is very small. Reports of its discovery have indeed been frequent, but in the very few instances in which these appear to have eminated from reliable sources the amount of gold observed has been so small as to discourage further efforts to obtain it. While, however, the amount of the metal actually obtained is thus insignificant, it is worth while to notice that rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed there, and further, that it is in connection with these same rocks that very many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. The rocks referred to are those comprising the slate and quartzite belts which border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties, and which with the latter traverse the entire breadth of the province. Much of this region is still densely forest clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province, as helping to open up an extensive region otherwise likely to remain permanently in a wilderness condition. Among the points in which gold has been reported in small quantities may be mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix river in Charlotte county, theNashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniacriver, in Carleton county, and the Serpentine river, inVictoria county. (to be continued)"

URN: 0690 / 0763 / 0688 / 0030 / 0693 / 2030 / S6 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Gold Mine Gully; Teahan Mine; Stewarton; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 31, 1887 and Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - Halifax Critic. -The manganese property at the Glebe, owned by F.J. Alley and others, of Bar Harbour, Maine, is showing up finely, and some quantities of ore taken out recently, are worth upwards of $200 per ton. The uses of manganese to some part of the electric business will create a new demand for the same. Mr. Alley and others are also making somedevelopments at Waterford, on a belt of metals which seems promising. The ore consists of yellow sulphuret of copper, and other metals in combination.Work at the Mineral Vale Mine in New Ireland, Albert County, is also being pushed forward. One of the principal proprietors visited the United States recently to examine various modes ot treating this class of ores; and it is said concentrating machinery of the best and latest description will be put in shortly. The prospecting for antimony, at or near Springfield, is steadily progressing under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Crandall, of Moncton. It is said the outlook is favorable. Very little is being done in the way of coal development at Weldford, Kent County. No late advices have been received from that quarter.The extensive manganese deposit I have so often written you about, at Jordan Mountain of White's Mountain, owned by Stockton and others, is about being disposed of to a syndicate of capitalists from Baltimore. A sample piece of ore was recently shipped to the parties in Baltimore which weighed 1,800 lbs. There is every evidence that the sale is bona fide, and the owners will receive $40,000 in cash for the property. Should no hitch occur in the negotiations, which we sincerely trust will not be the case, it will give a great impetus to mining matters in this vicinity. The existence of five veins of galena not many miles from Sussex, which show evidence of containing considerable gold, is worthy of the attention of capitalists."

URN: 0690 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 3, 1888 Capt. Alley, of Bar Harbour, is again here looking after his mining interests in Waterford. He reports the outlook as good and that mining operations will be actively prosecuted on both of the properties he has

S.J. Globe - Mar. 24, 1888 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. – A meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Waterford Mining Company will be held at the office of C.N. Skinner, in Pugsley's Building, on the corner ofPrince William and

Princess streets, in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, on Saturday, the thirty first day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of transferring the property of the company to The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company, and for general business of the Waterford Mining Company. Dated March 13, 1888. By order of the president, John T. Higgins, secretary."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 25, 1889 Mr F.J. Alley and other investors, of Bar Harbor, Maine, and the points in the United States, have been investing in manganese and other properties in Dutch Valley and above Waterford, Kings Co. The indication of a very extensive body of lead and silver ore is apparent."

URN: 0690 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Weekly Record - Fri., May. 24, 1889 The New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company's Prospects, etc. For some time past the readers of the Record may have seen brief accounts of the doings of the above company at Cedar Camp, in the parish of Waterford. Avisit to the property on Friday the 17th inst is deemed worthy of notice in the columns of the Record. A pleasant drive through the Dutch Valley past Waterford brings us to the property of the New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company where we find the work of development being proceeded within a systematic and business like manner. A snug shafthouse with a splendid boiler, hoisting and pumping gear in the best of condition, and a shaft 100 ft. on the southern side of the vein has been put down and is substantially and thoroughly timbered throughout. The material raised from this shaft consists of a shale or slaty matter mixed with bands of quartz which is fast assuming a durable and mineralogical appearance. The sinking of the shaft has developed mineral matter in the shape of pyrites, galena meconite (?meaning dark?), iron, etc. sufficient to warrant the belief that their exists in the main ore belt, mineral in paying quantities when once freely cross cut and opened up. In fact assays from time to time have shown returns in silver, lead and traces of gold in quantity enough to warrant the expense of development. We came away favorably impressed with all we saw and heard, and firmly believe that the time is not far distant when a good paying mining property will be in full operation in this charming and romantic region. On Saturday, the 18th., a delegation of the stockholders of this mine came to Sussex from St. John and Bar Harbor, Maine, when an annual meeting of the company took place in the Sussex Civil Court room which was kindly placed at the disposal of the company by Stipendiary Wallace. The usual business matters were transacted, and the views of a number of practical and experienced persons placed before the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then gone on with and the following persons were elected: W.H. Love, St. John. N.B., President; A.M. Foss, Bar Harbor, Maine; W. Fennell, do.; W.K. Kennard, Mr. Farrell, do., Directors. The Directors subsequently appointed a Mr. Sherman, of Bar Harbor, Maine, as Sec-Treas. The Directors and some of the stockholders then drove out to the mine and made a full inspection of the same and came away apparently well satisfied with what they saw. It is now understood that they will go on sinking the shaft probably 100 ft. further before cross cutting the main belt or lode which is a large one and it is hoped they will meet with abundant success as they will certainly deserve credit for the quiet and unostentatious manner in which they have pressed forward this development. To the President of the company, W.H. Love, of Scott, Lawton & Lore, of St. John; Mr. Arthur Foss, of Bar Harbor, Maine, Sec-Treasurer for the past year, and Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, Managing Director for the past year, much credit is due for the manner in which they have pushed forward the work of development of this company. Mr. Alley particularly who has for some time past been identified with the opening up and development of Manganese ore in Dutch Valley is well known in our midst, and is evidently the right man in the right place, and we trust he will often favor us with his presence as he is of that class that not only talks but acts, and has been the cause directly and indirectly of spending considerable amount of money in the locality. Such men are always welcome. The visitors left for home on Monday, the 20th, highly pleased with their trip to Sussex and vicinity, and we expect this will mot be the last visit they will pay us. I might add that the New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company is incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick with a capital of $280,000, and that appearances are that it will become in the near future one of the most prominent and substantial concerns. Visitor May 20,

URN: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ….. Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red

Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

URN: 0691 / 0645 / 0002 / 2002 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Quaco Manganese; Baillie Gold;

Kings County Record - Feb. 10 and 17, 1982 Memories by Donald Smith. - ..... Through courtesy of Cecil B. Jeffries, Sussex Corner, there comes to the Memories Column ' The Markham Family' , as researched and written by Harold Markham... The continental progenitors of the Markham family came to England before the Norman Conquest of 1066-1070 and are thought to have been of Nordic, or Scandinavian, blood, not Anglo-Saxon or Celtic. That the family is not of Celtic origin is certain, as the invading continental tribes drove this native tribe northward and westward. It was in that part of the island occupied by the Nordic tribe that the Markham family had its origin. The family surname is derived from the name of two parishes in the northern extremity of Nottinghamshire, anciently known as Ouest and Est Markham. The place where the Markham progenitors established their abode is not indicated but their little suburban town of Cottam, or Cotham, in Nottinghamshire, which is situated near the Lincolnshire border and about fifteen miles directly east of the important town of Worksop (pronounced Worsup). At the time of the Norman Conquest there lived in Ouest Markham a large land owner known as ' Claron de Ouest Markham' a son of whom, known as ' Roger d'Est Markham' , lived in the tangent parish of Est Markham. In the course of time, descendants of this Nordic family migrated to other parts of Nottinghamshire and into other tangent counties, notably northern Lincolnshire, where was born the one in whose honor the New Brunswick village of Markhamville, N.B., was named. Among the many illustrious descendants of Claron and Roger there were Sir John Markham, lord chief justice of England, who died in 1409; his son, Sir John Markham, another lord chief justice, who held office about the period 1444-1471, and Reverend Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, born in 1719 and died in 1807. In Port Greville, Nova Scotia, the writer (Harold Markham) had the pleasure of meeting a direct descendant of the archbishop; this was Rev. Mr. Markham, a rector of the Church of England and a native of Nottinghamshire. In 1810 John Markham, grandfather of the writer, was born somewhere in northern Lincolnshire. The place of his birth is unknown but it is thought to have been Barton-on-Humber, where he spent at least the unmarried portion of his life. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of Kelsey, Lincolnshire, and by her he had four sons and six daughters, of whom three, including two sons and one daughter, died in infancy. Three others, Alfred, John and Caroline (Mrs. Francis) and a grandaughter, Mary (or Polly) Watson, migrated to North America and eventually settled in Kings County, N.B. The elder John Markham engaged in Lincolnshire's staple industry of horse breeding, and also conducted farming, express, and ship chandlery businesses. Following the death of her husband at Sussex, N.B., Mrs. Francis and her niece, Mary Watson, returned to England and resided at Cottingham, near Hull, where, as Mrs. Green, Miss Watson died during World War I, and Mrs. Francis in 1926. John Markham and his wife and family lived variously at Kirton and Laceby, in the immediate suburbs of Great Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber River. Mrs. Markham died in Laceby in 1888 at the age of 72 years, and her husband at the same place in 1903, aged 93 years. In size and strength, Mr. Markham could verily be described as a giant, of massive build and weighing at the time of his death 230 pounds. Colorful Career. - As to Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Markham, the writer is largely indebted to Colonel Markham himself for data contained in the following account of his active and prosperous life. In his various business adventures, vocations, avocations and hobbies he was remarkably versatile and readily adaptable. Railway service, marine service, military service, mining, journalism, botany, gardening, farming, politics, civic affairs, athletics, etc., it was remarkable variety indeed. He was born at Laceby, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on Feb. 28, 1841, and died at Elsona, a suburb of Vancouver, B.C., on July 16, 1935, at the rare old age of 94. He was born to a family remarkable for its longevity. His father lived to the age of 93; one of his grandfathers died at 95 and one grandmother at 100; his only brother John, died in his 92st year. One of his sisters was accidentally killed at the age of 78. From 1857 to 1864 he obtained railway experience in the offices of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and Dock Company, and for some time was manager of a deep sea fishing concern (Great Grimsby has long been an important port for North Sea fishing). The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and Dock Company was incorporated in 1837, only four years before Markham's birth and 20 years before his employment with it. The world's first steam operated railway, the Stockton and Darlington, had begun operation only 12 years before the M.S. and L. That was the age of embryo steam railway construction in Europe and North America. About the year 1850 a company known as the Grand Trunk was formed in England for the construction of this railway, begun in 1853 and completed to Sarnia, Ont., in 1860, four years before Markham came to America to enter its employ, and only months before the outbreak of the American Civil War. Canadian Confederation came seven years later, in 1867. During the Crimean War, Markham, then only about 13 years of age, performed some military service in his native country, this being the only war service he ever experienced as a soldier during his long life and 20 years' service as an officer in the New Brunswick Militia. In February 1864, while Uncle Sam was trying to beat his rebellious states into submission, Markham left England for that country. His arrival on this side of the Atlantic proved a very damp one. His vessel, the Allan liner Bohemian, was wrecked on the rockstrewn shore at Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Me., its port of destination. In this marine disaster 42 persons lost their lives. Markham reached shore in an open boat, but lost all his possessions except the clothes he wore. At Portland, the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, he entered the employ of that transportation company, and later in the same year (1864) that of the International Steamship Company as purser on their vessels plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and Saint John. Again in that year he found himself permanently settled in Kings County, N.B., as the manager of the mining interests of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston. This mining business was known by the name of the Queen's Manganese Company. Without mining knowledge, and only 24 years of age, this was quite a bold venture but it was characteristic of his dauntless and venturesome spirit. If he failed he had the railway service to fall back on, and there was a big demand for experienced railway men in North America. It was the mining company, not he, that failed. He turned the company's failure into a very profitable success for himself and became his own general manager. In other words, he purchased the company's mining business after five or six years of operation. He Was 'The Boss' - The headquarters of the Queen's Manganese Company was established at what was included under the name of Hammondvale, about 10 milessouth of Sussex. Subsequently, other mines were opened upat Waterside and Little Rocher, in Albert County, and St.Martins, in Saint John County. These, however, soon petered out. At the beginning of mining operations at Hammondvale, a new post office was opened up at the mining area, three miles distant from that at Hammondvale, and given the honor of Markhamville, in honor of the gentleman upon whom the villagers bestowed the appellation of ' The Boss' . In common slang use of that word, he surely was well designated, for in his business affairs he was a most rigid disciplinarian and had his father's physical prowess to back it up. He and his arm crippled brother John, could handle any of the most ill-disposed and obstreporous employees. In later years one of the latter said to the writer ' I myself was considered as being exceptionally strong but your one- armed father was too much for me.' After a quarter of a century of mining at Markhamville, during which he located about 70 pockets of ore, he sold his business to an American concern and went into another business he knew nothing about, the printing business. In 1890 he became the general manager and practically the sole owner of the Sun Printing Company, Saint John issuing a very Conservative daily newspaper in a very Conservative constituency. Unfortunately, in 1893 the nation went over to Liberalism, a change that gradually brought about the demise of the brand-new newspaper, the Daily Sun, the publication of which was discontinued in 1899. It was succeeded by another Conservative Daily, the Standard, of which the circulation manager was the colonel's elder son, Alfred J. Markham. Reverting to the year 1881 for a retrospective glimpse of the colonel's life and a brief outline of his service in the New Brunswick militia, we find that this began in the Canadian Hussars, 8th Regiment of Cavalry, when the name of that was changed to 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars. Originally this mounted unit was known as the New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry, and in the Second World War as the 5th Armored Regiment. In 1881 Lieutenant-Colonel James Domville took command of the regiment, and has Markham as senior major; for 18 years those two officers held their respective ranks, much to the annoyance of Major Markham and other subordinate officers. In politics both Domville and Markham were Conservatives but when the Laurier-led Liberals defeated the Conservative government in 1896, Domville, in order to retain command of the regiment, changed to the Liberal party and successfully contested the federal general election of that year in Kings County for that party. Subsequently it was enacted that regimental commanders could hold their commands for only five years and must, in any case, retire at a definite age. In 1896 Markham was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia and later succeeded Domville in the command of the 8th Hussars on the latter's promotion to the rank of Colonel. In 1899 Markham, in accordance with the then new regulation, was retired to the reserve of officers. His older son, Alfred John Markham, succeeded to the command of this regiment in 1918, and his younger son, Ralph Farrar, became lieutenant in it in 1896. The latter was a veteran of the South African and First World War. During his brief tenure of command of the 8th Hussars, Colonel Alfred Markham, sr., went to England in 1896 as commander of the Bisley team of marksmen but was not on hand when the Prince of Wales made a royal visit to greet and welcome the team. County Warden. - Though a keen politician and an eloquent speaker, Colonel Alfred Markham was never a candidate for election in either federal or provincial politics, nor ever occupied any public office save those of county councillor and warden. He was elected warden in 1879, the year in which the governor-general, the Marquis of Lorne, and his lady, Princess Louise, toured Canada. As warden he presented the address to Their Excellencies when they visited Sussex. He was credited with having induced Sir Robert L. Borden to enter politics. Sir Robert was one of Canada's prime ministers. Associated with him in the founding of the Sun Printing were Ward H. Thorne, who later became a senator, and S.D. Scott, who attained considerable prominence in Canadian journalism. The chief editor was George E. Foster, who later became a senator and then was knighted. The Sun tried hard to shine under Liberal administrations at Fredericton and Ottawa but it finally was eclipsed and sold out to a company that published the Standard. (This company became the Journal, which in 1923 amalgamated with the Telegraph to become today's Telegraph-Journal). In 1906 Messrs. Scott and Markham removed to Vancouver, where the former had become editor of the Vancouver Province and the latter the superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway lands in British Columbia. Thus the colonel ended his career in Canada as he had begun it in England - in the railway business. He planned and cleared the land for Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver's fashionable residential section, and supervised the Canadian Pacific's garden at Korrisdale. Later he assumed supervision of Shaughnessy Military Hospital and became the local director for the department of soldier' civil re-establishment. As an experiment, he attempted the transplantation of Atlantic oysters, and for this purpose had a carload shipped from Buctouche to the Pacific ocean. The experiment proved a complete failure. He also lost heavily in a collapse of the New York stock market, as did his son-in-law, John Foote, Toronto, and, to a small extent, his brother, John Markham, of Sussex. Until his retirement he resided at 2210 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, with his wife and daughter, Edith. There Mrs. Markham died on Feb. 21, 1914. When Fire Swept. - On Nov. 19, 1866, Colonel Markham married Miss Naida Turnbull, eldest daughter of John E. and Annie Turnbull. Mrs. Markham's father operated a factory on Main (now Broad Street), Saint John, and resided near it. In the disastrous conflagration of 1877 both residence and factory were completely destroyed. One of the many stories of that great fire is a rather weird one in which the participants were James Turnbull, a brother of Mrs. Markham, and a Mrs. Reed, her mind unhinged by the catastrophe, walked into the burning Turnbull home with her clothing on fire while James Turnbull and others were inside striving to save the building from destruction. Leaving the house to its fate, James attempted to carry Mrs. Reed to safety in the northern end of the city. She died on the way, and he left her body under an upturned boat on Queen Square. Carrying her through scorching flames and air filled with flying embers for about two miles was, even though not crowned with success, extremely heroic. Mrs. Markham was named after the steamer on which she was born on a voyage from England to Saint John; to all who knew her she was called by the shorter name of Ida. Mrs. Markham's father and paternal grandparents were natives of England. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Markham, all of whom were born at Markhamville, were, in order, Alfred John, born in 1867; Edith; Blanch Hobbs (Mrs. Secord); Lillian (Mrs. Foote); Ralph Farrar; Clara; Emily (Mrs. Derrerton, born in 1887. Clara died shortly after birth in 1880, and Ralph was killed in action at Armentieres, France, in 1915. Alfred J. married twice and Ralph died unmarried. The former's first wife was Miss Annie Jeffries, of Jeffries Corner, N.B., and his second was a young widow when he married her. The first wife was a daughter of Mr. Jeffries, a native of Somersetshire, Eng. The Jeffries family migrated in 1816 from England where Mr. Jeffries was born in 1814. Miss Edith Markham died in London, Ont., in 1938. Blanch (Mrs. Secord) lived in Saint John, and Lillian (Mrs. Foote) in Toronto. Regarding the military service of the two sons, both began as troopers in the 8th Hussars, in which Alfred J. rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Ralph's service was more varied. In World War I, ' Fred' Markham, as Alfred J. was generally known, went to Europe as major and second-in-command of one of the battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, all of whose four battalions served as infantry. ' Fred' had temporary command of his battalion following the cashiering of its lieutenant- colonel. Being very much over the required military age, ' Fred' , at 48 years, was recalled from service at the front, returned to Canada and placed in command of the Saint John area for the rest of the war. A few years later he was put on the reserve of officers. On the outbreak of the South African War, Ralph Markham resigned his captaincy in the 8th Hussars and proceeded to that distant seat of war as a trooper in a cavalry regiment. He returned home as a non-commissioned officer and left again for South Africa as a lieutenant in another cavalry regiment. In his second campaign he was wounded in the action at Hartt's river. At the conclusion of this war he remained in South Africa for a few years in the employ of the Rand Daily News, of Johannesburg, Transvaal. Giving this up, and after touring Great Britain and the Continent, he returned to Canada but not to his native New Brunswick. He went, instead, to Brandon, Man., where he was engaged for a short period on the staff of the Daily Sun. Thence he moved to Vancouver for further newspaper work and to reside with his parents and sister, Edith. The Big Bang. -On his return to Canada from the Boer War he brought with him a decidedly lively souvenir in the form of an unexploded artillery shell. To have carried a loaded shell all that distance without an accident is a testimony to the gentleness of South African and European baggage handlers and also to some of that fraternity in Canada. But eventually Mr. Shell concluded he had travelled far enough; he objected in a very vehement and explosive manner to the rough handling by the Brandon baggagemen, and exploded. Fortunately, nobody was killed. As British Columbia did not have a cavalry regiment, Ralph continued in the military service as an officer in Vancouver's 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, which furnished recruits for the 16th Battalion of the 1st Division of the Canadian Army Corps in World War I. This war broke out in August 1914, six months after the death of Ralph's mother and almost exactly a year before his own. When in October 1914 the First Contingent sailed from Canada to England, Ralph went with it as captain and signalling officer in the 16th Battalion, and his cousin, Harold Markham, as a private in the 12th Battalion. Both met for the last time at the Valcartier Military Camp, near Quebec. Shortly before his death on Aug. 19, 1915, Ralph was promoted to major and second-in-command of the 16th battalion; had he lived a year or two longer he would have succeeded to the command of this battalion when its Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie became a brigade commander. He and another officer met their death while proceeding with others to the front line through a communications trench in the Armentieres sector. His body and that of the young officer who was killed with him were interred with military ceremony in the civil cemetery at Armentieres, five miles from the scene of their death. By Stage Coach. - John Markham, jr., was born at Laceby, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on April 30, 1854, exactly 32 days after the outbreak of the Crimean War, in which his only brother, Alfred, enlisted for home service. He was educated at the Laceby parish school and then at the Humberstone grammar school. After serving for short periods in a Grimsby mercantile establishment and the Hull dock offices, he sailed in 1871 for Canada, landing at Halifax, whence he proceeded to his destination at Markhamville by way of Digby, Saint John and Sussex. Between Halifax and Digby, trains were then operated three days a week, going in one direction one day and returning the next; on the other three days, horse drawn stage coaches were operated. Young Markham, then 17 years of age, made the journey to Digby by stage coach, and by railway from Saint John to Sussex. For a short time he was in charge of the mining operations at Riverside and Little Rocher, Albert county, and when mining was discontinued there he moved to Markhamville, where he became the postmaster and conducted a mercantile business. Following the closing of the Markhamville mines he moved in 1893 to Sussex Corner, where he continued in the general mercantile business in partnership with King McFarlane, a native of Markhamville. Shortly before moving to Sussex Corner he was urged by Simeon H. White, president of S.H. White and Company, to join Mr. White and his partners in the creation of the Sussex Mercantile Company, of which Mr. White became president. However, he declined this offer. At Markhamville, in November 1879, he married Miss Caroline Albrighton Boyer, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Boyer. His wife was born in Saint John in 1859 and died at Sussex Corner in 198. Of this union one son and three daughters were born, namely, in order, Florence; George Harold (1882); Alice Elizabeth (Mrs. Upham) (1887); and Irene Noble (1899). All except Irene were born at Markhamville. Irene was born at Sussex Corner and for some years lived in the United States. Since 1893 Florence lived at Sussex Corner. Alice married the late H. William Upham, son of the late Charles W.J. Upham, of Sussex. G. Harold entered the Canadian postal service in 1911 and retired on pension in 1946. Irene was a registered nurse. 5 Years Overseas. - G. Harold Markham held the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and had almost enough service in the Canadian Militia for an additional bar. In World War I he had five years service in Europe with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and served variously in the infantry, postal corps and artillery. In 1913 he married, at Saint

URN: 0691 / 0645 / 2022 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Little Rocher Manganese;

Kings County Record - May 4, 1944 John Markham, Sx. Cor, Enters His 91st Year. - Friends of John Markham and his family, Sussex Corner, will be interested to know that he entered the ninth decade of his life on April 30, and will wish him more years of health and happiness. Born at Laceby, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1854, his birth coinciding with the opening of the Crimean War, Mr. Markham left his native land in 1871 to join his onlybrother, Alfred, in the mining operations in Kings, Albert and Saint John counties and has resided near Sussex ever since. His brother Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Markham, a former well known citizen of Sussex and Saint John, and who was called to the colors at the outbreak of the war with Russia, preceded hi to America in the winter of 1864, during the course of the American Civil War, landing at Portland, Maine, from the wrecked Allan liner 'Bohemian'. This steamer was wrecked off Cape Elizabeth, with a loss of 42 lives. The arrival of the younger brother on this side of the Atlantic was not so eventful as that of the elder. Mr. Markham landed at Halifax and journeyed by stage coach to Digby, thence by steamer to Saint John and railroad to Sussex. He began life in this province incharge of mining operations at Waterside and LittleRocher, Albert County, under the general managership of his brother. About the year 1891 he went into the mercantile business at Sussex and retired at the close of the First World War. His wife, a native of Saint John, died at Sussex sixteen years ago. It is hoped that Mr. Markham's remarkable longevity will at least equal that of his father, who died at the age of 93, and that of his brother, who was 95 at the time of his death. He is now the sole survivor of a family of two sons and five daughters all of whom, with the exception of three, lived beyond 80 years in age. One sister was accidentally killed at the age of 78. One son and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Markham, all of whom are living; these are Miss Florence Markham, Sussex; G. Harold Markham, Saint John; Mrs. H. William Upham, Moncton; and Miss Irene N. Markham, in Connecticut. He has two grandsons, Clarence M. Upham, with the R.C.A.F. in Europe and J. Raymond Markham, R.C.N. His son served in Europe throughout the whole of the last Great War in the Canadian infantry and artillery."

URN: 0707 / 2019 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Point de Bute Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 25, 1897 Mining in Albert. - The Minerals Products Company of New York. - Have There the Only Plant for Treating Manganese Bog Ore in the World. - Very Expensive Works- Description of the Process - The Point de Bute Deposit - the Scientific Theory. - In the beds of wad or bog manganese which are known to exist in large quantity in two places, and may no doubt be found in others, New Brunswick has a mineral product not found in any other country in any quantity. The hard manganese ore that is got by mining and found in pockets in the rock formation, is of course quite familiar, though an uncertain quantity, but to find the material in a bed varying from five to thirty feet thick, immediately under the turf or first layer of soil, and so soft that it can be simply shovelled up without the aid of a pick, is quite a novel occurrence in manganese mining experience. If this fine, flour-like deposit of the mineral could be treated as simply as the hard ore from the mines, it would of course be of great value. But that is not possible, and up to the present time there appears to be only one process for treating it with any success at all. To be available for commercial purposes this pyrolusite or manganese dioxide must be converted into what is technically termed ferro-manganese. That must be done through the agency of a blast furnace. Now hard manganese ore can be treated simply enough, but this bog ore or wad, after the fifty per cent. or thereabouts of water has been dried out of it, becomes a fine dry powder. Put it into a blast furnace and it would simply blow away. The great aim of all experiments has been, therefore, to discover some otherwise suitable substance to mix with the powder to bind it together in such a form that it would stand the furnace and enable the operators to produce ferro-manganese, which, as everybody knows, is used in the manufacture of steel. The reading public will remember that Edison, in his famous iron works in the New Jersey mountains, first separates the iron from the sand in the ore and then takes this iron, which is also in the form of a fine sand, and by employing a 'binder' is able to convert the iron sand into iron bricks, which will stand the operations of the blast furnace. Such a process of treating the manganese bog ore has been discovered and has stood the test, and is now to be applied by The Mineral Products Co. of New York at the great bed of ore found at Dawson Settlement, half a dozen miles from Hillsboro, in Albert County. An American company tried once before to utilize the ore, but was not successful. The present owners are satisfied that they can succeed, and have indeed proved it by actual test. It may be added that theirs is the only process known which has proved effectual. It involves a large expenditure and a complicated plant, and their works in Albert County are the only ones of the kind in the world. The Mineral Products Co. is incorporated under the laws of New York. Hon. F.C. Sayles of Pawtucket, R.I., is president, F.C. Sayles, jr., of Providence, R.I., treasurer; Dr. Edwin F. Ward of New York, secretary; Russell P. Hoyt of New York, general manager; N.M. Longdon of New York, superintendent of works. The company began operations in Dawson Settlement six months ago, and have spent about $50,000 in purchase of land, clearing it up and erecting their plant. They have had about forty men employed until lately, when they were laid off to await the beginning of operations in the works themselves, which will start now in a very short time, and be run night and day, employing thirty hands or more, and treating probably a hundred tons of ore a day. The company own four hundred acres of land, on seventeen of which the ore is found under a thin coating of soil or vegetable matter, and extending to a depth of five to thirty feet of the ore, which can be got out by merely shovelling it into the cars. A member of the Sun staff, being in Hillsboro on Tuesday, paid a visit to the place. He was fortunate enough to find Mr. Hoyt, the general manager, and that gentleman went out with him. The deposit lies on a hillside, with a slightly higher elevation behind it and a deep gully running along its base. The place was covered with a thick growth of woods. Seventeen acres of this has been cleared and stumps taken out and drains dug. The ore lies in a bed of varying thickness all over it. The Sun man walked over the place, and a man with a pick went along, and, on the sides of the drains and the holes dug all over the place, sunk the pick in through the coating of frost, and everywhere the ore was disclosed. A singular fact is that there are quite a number of living springs on the property. There are two close together on the highest point of the deposit. The scientific theory of the deposit appears to be that in the hills back of the bed there is manganese in place or in formation. If the former, as is thought probable, there must be a very large deposit of the ore, and streams of water passing over these large beds have in past ages carried the ore in solution to the place where it is now deposited, and perhaps is still being deposited, as wad or bog ore. This bog ore in its natural state contains about fifty per cent. of water, and this of course must be got out. When that is done the result is, as stated a powder, black in color and about as fine as flour. The company have erected their plant at the foot of the hill that forms the ore bed, the lower side of the structure being on a level with the bed of the gully, where a branch railway comes right up to the back door. The building is 52x72 feet, with 30 foot posts on the upper side and extending 16 feet lower on the side next the railway, being thus erected on the shoulder of the hill. The building is equipped with heavy machinery, specially made for the work. There is an 80 horse power engine and 50 horse power boiler. The 'drier' is a brick chamber 10x44 feet and 30 feet high, in which there is a revolving cylinder of half inch iron, five feet in diameter and 28 feet long. The process through which the ore must pass is a very interesting one. It goes in as rough ore, looking to the unpractised eye not very unlike any other blackish colored fine earth, and it come out in the form of a hard, black, cylindrical brick, three inches in diameter and two and a half inches long. The process is not easy to understand without being seen, and even then of course the secret of the process by which the dried powder is cemented together remains a mystery, known only to the company who control it. The ore is brought in little tram cars from the ore bed, a distance of only 600 to 1,000 feet, and, running into the building, is dumped on a platform on a level with the feed hopper of the revolving drier already spoken of. It is shovelled into this hopper, and the revolving drier, which is kept heated by wood or coal fires, carries it to the back end of the brick chamber, where it drops into a spiral conveyor, which carries it out to the boot of a bucket elevator, by which it is elevated to the top of the building, some thirty- odd feet, where it passes through a revolving screen. The fine ore sifts through the screen into what is called the dry ore bin. The coarser part, which will not sift through, goes on and out of the farther end of the revolving screen, and is carried from thence down into a grinder, which grinds it up fine, and it is then carried back again to the boot of the elevator, and up again to the revolving screen, through which this time it sifts without difficulty into the dry ore bin. But this is not all. Above the brick drier is a dust chamber with a V-shaped bottom, provided with a spiral conveyor. Any fine ore passing off from the drier along with the steam or gases, settles in the bottom of the dust chamber, and is carried out by the spiral conveyor and passes to the boot of the elevator and up to the revolving screen and into the dry ore bin. Thus every bit of the ore is saved. The steam and gases pass out and away though two smoke stacks rising from the dust chamber above the drier. The ore from the dry ore bin is drawn into a mixer, where it is mixed with a suitable 'binder', the purpose of which is to cement the powder together. The mixed material is then carried up to a sufficient height to pass in at the top of the briquetting machine, a very complicated piece of mechanism, from the bottom of which the ore comes out in the hard cylindrical bricks or briquettes already described. These briquettes are carried to a pocket on the level of the railway, with capacity to store 250 tons, and from here the ore is shipped on cars to be taken to the company's blast furnace at Bridgeville, N.S. The company would have erected a blast furnace at Hillsboro, but there was some difficulty in getting a site, and they purchased the furnaces at Bridgeville, N.S., which along with a fine belt of hardwood happened to be on the market. The briquettes will be taken by rail to Bridgeville, converted into ferro-manganese, and from there can be shipped to steel works in any part of the world. The company have had the property examined and reported on by seven of the best experts in the United States and Canada, and the ore analyzed by ten of the principal steel makers and prominent chemists of the United States; and the result shows that the ore deposit is a valuable one. The analysis is as follows: Per cent. Metallic manganese 48.24 Metallic iron 5.70 Sulphur 0.096 Phosphorous traces Silica 1.88 This analysis was made on the dried mineral at 212 deg. Fahr. The value of the ore is shown by the very slight proportion of phosphorous and sulphur. No process has yet been discovered that will eliminate phosphorous. When an ore contains more than 0.10 per cent. of phosphorous or more than 12 per cent. of silica, the price is scaled down in proportion to every unit above these figures. The Albert county ore is thus a very valuable one if it can be successfully prepared for the blast furnace. The ore is covered by a few inches of vegetable matter. A cubic yard of the ore in its natural state weighs 1,200 lbs. Besides erecting their plant the company have built a branch line of railway from the works one and a half miles to Stony Creek on the S. and H. railway. The latter connects with the I.C.R. at Salisbury, eleven miles away over which the ore is taken to Bridgeville, and which connects the works with the Grand Trunk system and practically with the railway systems of the continent. It is only five and a half miles from the works to Hillsboro, where at a wharf which the company propose to construct, vessels of a thousand tons can lie, and thus they will have direct water communication with Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other American ports, and also with Europe by vessels which come there to load lumber. The vessel rate of freight to U.S. ports is $1.50, and to British ports about the same. When the works are in full operation, running night and day, they will employ about thirty men, and expect to ship about 50 tons of briquettes per day to the blast furnaces. Mr. Longdon, the superintendent of works, has had long experience in manganese working in New York State, and his inventive skill has been utilized in adapting the briquette machine to its present purpose. There has been some difficulty in getting this new machinery properly adjusted and the binder effectively mixed with the ore, but they were making hard briquettes when the Sun man was there, and were confident that in a very short time the plant would be in full operation day and night. Machinery practically does it all, from the time the ore goes into the hopper of the revolving drier until the briquettes come out. The building is equipped with an elevator connecting the floor where the briquetting machine stands with the storage room beside the railway. The market value of ferro-manganese today is $46.50 per ton. Two tons of the bog ore will make one ton of ferro-manganese, which is the only material that will successfully purify steel. It is imported by steel works from South Africa, Spain, Cuba, Mexico and Japan, and is not therefore found in quantity in any country, the bog ore so far as known only in New Brunswick. In Canada the returns show that only twelve tons were produced in this country in 1896. Reference has already been made to a deposit of wad at Point De Bute. This has been secured by the Mineral Products Co. There is a bed, said to cover a hundred acres to a depth of five to fifteen feet. Gov. McClelan told the Sun man about a deposit on the property of a Mr. Reid, near Harvey, but Mr. Hoyt thinks it is not the same and not large enough to be of value. There may be deposits in other parts of the province, and possibly in Nova Scotia. If so, they are, however, of no value unless the fine ore can be fitted for the blast furnace, and the only process for doing this that has been discovered is known only to this company, who have it patented. The process is the result of several years effort and hundreds of experiments. The company have taken up some twenty areas where hard manganese ore is found in the province. They expect to develop an important industry, and have made a large investment. Russell P. Hoyt, the general manager, has spent six months in Hillsboro, flitting back and forth between there and Bridgeville, or making

URN: 0721 / 2031 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 12, 1881 Albert.- Manganese is being hunted all over the County. Mr. G.D. Carter is working away at the mine on Mr. Newcomb's land, and says that he has hopes of getting much for his trouble. The Hill mine is not turning out as expected. The men knocked off work last week but have commenced again. They seem somewhat discouraged. Mr. Merrill Robinson intends working a mine of this mineral, on his property, after haying is over."

URN: 0721 / 2035 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 4, 1881 Manganese is being taken from the Hill mine, during the week, in large quantities. They have abandoned the tunnel and are now working the lead from the outside.- Mr. Geo. Carter, of Fredericton, has been sent by the Hopewell Manganese Co., Boston, to open up the mine on Mr. Barnaby Newcomb's property. Men are now at work

Chignecto Post - Aug. 11, 1881 Manganese is being hauled all over the County. Mr. G.D. Carter is working away at the mine on Mr. Newcomb's land, and says that he has hopes of getting much for his trouble. The Hill mine is not turning out as expected. The men knocked off work last week but have commenced again. Mr. Merill Robinson intends working a mine of this mineral, on his property, after haying is over."

URN: 0721 / 2035 / HILL / R4 / E4 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Curryville Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert

Chignecto Post - Feb. 1, 1894 Albert County.- ..... Principal among these reverses was the closing of the Albert mines which threw some three hundred men out of employment... The Albert Manufacturing company of Hillsboro are getting out the usual amount of plaster. It is understood that the King Dimock, plaster quarries at Curryville will be worked to a greater extent than last year. Plaster was first shipped from this quarry last summer by way of Gray's Island. Mr. Jas. Blight a gentleman of large experience and excellent judgement in such matters has charge of these quarries. Operations in Alma coal mine are suspended butwill be renewed in the spring. Mr. Bliss Steeves of Salem is manager. The manganese mine near Albert of which Capt.Sargent is manager will resume operations in the spring. Several tons of ore were shipped to New York have been sold at a good price. It is expected that this mine will prove a good paying property when properly

URN: 0723 / 2013 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Point de Bute Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 27, 1893 Gold Mines. - The citizens of Point de Bute are of the opinion that they have discovered a genuine gold mine in their vicinity. The lots have been surveyed and last fall excavations were made in the most favorable place, which was on the farm of Howard Trueman. Persons who have had some experience in such matters say that the deposit is rich in gold and not unlike that found in the Memramcook mine. Some time ago they sent about twenty tons of the conglomerate to a crusher in Nova Scotia, their object being to get it thoroughly tested before proceeding further. It now turns out that it will be impossible to get it tested until spring, therefore it is not probable that anything further will be done till then. So confident do the people feel that the mine is a rich one, that stock has been taken to quite a considerable extent. If the thing pans out it will be a fine thing for the place. The Memramcook mine seems to be panning out well.A crusher was put in last spring and a paying business was carried on during the summer. The firm is now erecting a much larger building and will equip it with more modern machinery."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 28, 1893 Mining Matters. - Work commenced at the Point de Bute mine on Monday. Mr. J. Herbert Wright, who is the owner is stocking it at $500,000, a small portion of which is being sold to carry on preliminary expenses and prospecting. He has sold some shares for that purpose. He proposes to send the ore to Oldham Mines, Halifax, for crushing. The work will commence in the conglomerate at Mr. Albert Carter's place. Mr. Wright has secured 302 acres, extending from T.E. Oulton's to the Ebenezer Bowser farm. The formation seems to be identical with that at Memramcook and the quantity is unlimited.Foundations for the batteries are being laid at Memramcook Mine under the superintendance of Mr. Benson Gladwin. The mill was built in 1890 for a gold mine at Gay's River, N.S., which proved a failure. The mill is a modern one, cost $50,000 originally and not over 10 of the 50 stamps have been used. The company expect to have it ready for work in December. The stockholders are paying up a second call of 5 per cent. Kent of

URN: 0732 / 2053 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Eel Brook Copper;

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 8, 1887 The mineral wealth of Grand Manan, so far asknown, is not extensive. Some very rich copper ore was obtained on the southwest side, but it was found to be in pockets, not continuous veins. Some virgin copper has been found at North Head, but the quantity was not enticing to the capitalist. Some specimens of specularіron (hematite) have been found, and there is a deposit of baryta in the vicinity of the Swallow

URN: 0755 / 2056 / IDX_Names: Annidale Mine; Ganong Mine;

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 26, 1902 G.W. Ganong, M.P. has made application for license to search for mineral on land at Letete, Charlotte county, and at Scotch Settlement in Kings County."

URN: 0763 / 2030 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1885 Sussex. - Mining matters at Waterford are progressing slowly. The parties interested believe they have a bonanza. The manganese mine of Mr. F.W. Stockton attracts much attention and is believed to be very valuable - Feb. 25"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 29, 1885 Sussex. - Mining matters are much discussed. The recent development of copper, etc., at Waterford afford much room for speculation. It is said that capitalists interested intend placing machinery on the ground erelong. The Manganese mine of Mr. F.W. Stockton is very favorably spoken of."

URN: 2002 / IDX_Names: Baillie Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 12, 1868 Gold in Baillie.- Several specimens of gold bearing quartz have been shown us by Mr. Andrew McGeorge which were found in Baillie Settlement, about twelve miles from town. Some of the specimens are quite rich in the precious metal, and one of them may be seen at our office by those interested. The mine may be worth looking after, and we hear of several persons who propose starting for the ""diggings"" immediately."

URN: 2003 / IDX_Names: Bald Hill Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 27, 1864 and Carleton Sentinel - May 7, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - Apr. 27, 1864 Gold bearing quartz - We have received a piece of gold-bearing Quartz obtained in the vicinity of Ball's Mountain, about 21 miles up the St. John River. It seems to be a very good specimen. The curious can call at our office and examine it. [NOTE Probably Bald Mountain a.k.a. Mount Champlain]."

URN: 2004 / IDX_Names: Piskahegan Gold;

Feb. 1872 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 15, 1902 30 Years Ago. - The gold discoveries in the parish of St. George announced in the Courier some time since are said to be very valuable. The land upon which the deposit is situated have been purchased and are now owned by Dr. Gove and D.B. White. The property embraces about six hundred acres and is situated near Lake Peltoma. The vein of gold-bearing quartz in some parts is said to be as wide as three feet on the surface. (Feb. 15, 1872)."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 7, 1872 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 9, 1872 Gold Discovered. - We are happy to state that rich Gold quartz has been found near the Piskahegan river in this county, and that it exists in considerable quantities. A large and influential company will be prepared to work the lodes early in the spring, according to the most approved methods, as practised in Nova Scotia. The Estate comprises nearly 600 acres, with a good water power, and is owned by Dr. Gove and Mr. D.B. White. By reference to M.M. Han's map, the Piskahegan river takes its rise from Lake Peltoma, and empties into the Magaguadavic. The mine will be called the ""Peltoma"". Many years ago we stated that gold had been discovered in the locality indicated, but the exact spot has been forgotten. It is also known that particles of gold were picked up in a stream which runs into one of the Chamcook Lakes. Lead and silver are known to exist in St. George parish. These are no sensational reports but facts."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 10, 1872 Gold.- The St. Andrews Standard states as a fact that gold exists near Piscohegan River in Charlotte County."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 10, 1872 Gold In Charlotte County. - We have obtained a history of the discovery of Gold quartz in Peltoma, Parish of St. George, County of Charlotte, which will be read with interest. In the autumn of the year 1838 Dr. Gove, while returning from a visit to a patient in the neighborhood of Peltoma, had his attention distracted to what he supposed was a vein of white marble cropping out of the side of the road. The doctor alighted from his horse to examine the vein, and, on close inspection, he found that it was full of small shiny particles of some metallic substance which he supposed to be mundic. Not having any occasion to visit the locality again, the matter was forgotten until the discovery of gold in California, when the doctor came to the conclusion that the marbles he had seen in Peltoma was quartz, and instead of mundic the shiny particles were gold. In consequence of the hurry and bustle of practice, he did not take time to visit the place, although when opportunity offered he made enquiries in relation thereto. About three years ago, Mr. D.B. White, then teacher of the Superior School, St. Andrews, and who, in his lecture hours, pursued the study of geology - while rambling through the forest gun in hand, or sitting by the lakes engaged in fishing, still continued his favorite study, which, by the way, seems to come natural to many Scotchmen, accidently discovered some veins of quartz. Being prepared, he took his hammer and pick and dug out some specimens, to be examined more carefully when he got home. In the meantime, having accidently heard of the discovery made by Dr. Gove years before in the same vicinity, he submitted the specimens to the doctor's inspection, without informing him where they had been obtained. On examination they were found to contain pieces of gold of great purity, varying in size from ""snipe"" up to ""B.B."" shot. The doctor and Mr. White immediately took steps to secure the lands on which the discovery had been made which was a matter of some difficulty, but in which they have been entirely successful, having now secured an undoubted title. Dr. Gove and Mr. White are now in a position and prepared to offer the estate at private contract, or for proper consideration, admit other parties as joint proprietors, to erect mills, and procure the necessary machinery for crushing the quartz and separating the gold. When the spring opens up, a thorough examination at greater depth will be instituted, and specimens will be sent abroad for analysis, previous to which no definite arrangements can be made with any parties. A few gentlemen of capital have already offered their support, should a company be formed to work the quartz, the veins of which vary in width from a few inches to three feet, and from present appearances are equal to the richest lodes in California. The depth to which they extend of course is at present unknown."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 15, 1872 Gold Discoveries.- The gold discoveries in the parish of St. George, announced in the Courier some time since are said to be very valuable. The lands upon which the deposit is situated have been purchased and are now owned by Dr. Gove and Mr. D.B. White. The property embraces about 600 acres and is situated near Lake Peltoma. The veins of gold-bearing quartz in some parts is said to be as wide as three feet on the surface."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 19, 1872 Gold in Charlotte. - The Courier reports that the veins of gold bearing quartz recently discovered in St. George are in some parts as wide as three feet on the surface."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 19, 1872 The gold in Charlotte County appears to be bonafide. The property upon which the discovery was made, consisting of 600 acres, has been purchased by Dr. Gove and Mr. D.B. White."

URN: 2004 / IDX_Names: Piskahegan Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 11, 1872 Peltoma Minerals.- Dr. S.T. Gove and D.B. White, Esq., have recently visited the gold fields of Peltoma, for the purpose of prospecting and securing specimens, with a view to prepare for the working of the enterprise. The mine is believed to be an exceedingly rich one."

Dec. 1891 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1921 30 years ago. - The Royal Gazette contains notice of applications for license to search for minerals at Piskahegan from James McLean and Dr. Harry Gove."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 12, 1891 It is Gold, not Coal.- What was thought to be an enormous bed of coal on Dr. Gove's property at Piskahegan is now said to be a deposit of much greater value. Prof. Roberts, the well-known mineralogist of Philadelphia, who has been looking after the Musquash anthracite mine, was taken over the land last week by the owner, and he declared that it was not coal, but that it bore gold and silver in seemingly paying quantities. Gleams of gold are visible by the aid of the microscope in pieces of the ore taken from the surface. Prof. Roberts was astonished at the apparent richness and extent of the vein. It is totally unlike the formations around it. The Professor believes that at some period in the misty past this bed of mineral was thrown up from the bowels of the earth by volcanic eruption. Dr. Gove intends when Spring opens to sink a shaft and ascertain if the vein is as rich as Professor Roberts says it is. If it should prove to be, it will be a big bonanza for Charlotte County. Meanwhile, it is just as well for the public to know that the

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 19, 1891 It is said that the property of Dr. Gove of St. Andrews, situated at Piskahegan in this county and which was supposed to contain coal, really contains a valuable deposit of gold. When spring comes, Dr. Gove intends to develope the property and find out just what it does contain."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 22, 1891 Is It a Coal Mine? - In the Piskahegan woods, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, Dr. Gove is the owner of a large tract of land. Until recently it was thought to be of little value, except for the wood that was on it, but since finding of what bears a strong resemblance to coal upon the property, the owner has changed his opinion regarding its value a good deal. A sample which was shown at the BEACON last week looks very much like what would be on the surface of an anthracite bed. The area embraced by what appears to be this coal is very large. Dr. Gove says he will sink a shaft next summer, and satisfy himself as to the quality of the stuff. Should it turn out to be anthracite, as there is every reason to believe it will, it will be a good thing for this section of the Province. The deposit spoken of is about fourteen miles from Blissfield, on the Shore Line railway, and about sixteen miles from Rolling Dam on

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 29, 1891 Dr. Gove, of St. Andrews, has a piece of property on the Piskahegan which he thinks contains coal. The mining boom is spreading."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 19, 1911 Gold Quartz Found in Charlotte County. - Specimen Shown Indicates a Find of Great Value. - (Special to the Globe). - St. Stephen, Sept. 18. - A rich find of gold bearing quartz is reported from the centre of Charlotte County. If the quantity is as good as the quality of the specimen shown here today, it is an important find."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 28, 1911 and Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 29, 1911 and St. Croix Courier - Oct. 5, 1911Gold at Piskahegan. - Rich Find of Precious Metal Made. - Mr. Joseph Johnson claims to have made e rich discovery at Piskahegan, about 30 miles from St. Andrews. About three weeks ago he was out on a shooting expedition when, in searching for a bird he had shot, he came across a protruding piece of what looked like gold quartz. He broke off a piece which showed almost clear gold. He took the quartz to Fredericton and had it assayed. He says it will go $500 to the ton. Mr. Johnson has secured the necessary license to protect his valuable find. This is not the first time that gold has been found at Piskahegan. Some years ago, traces of the precious metal were found on a piece of property owned by the late Dr. Gove. There was such a small quantity of the metal, however that it was not worth working. If Mr. Johnson has discovered the mother lode he has made a rich find."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 21, 1913 The Gove homestead at St. Andrews was purchased at the estate sale last week by Dr. Henry Gove for $35,000. The Piskahegan property was sold to William Carson for $501."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 13, 1913 Messrs. G.D. Grimmer, F.H. Grimmer, G. Skiff Grimmer, E.P. McColl, Nathan Treadwell, Jacob Toal, and James Storr have been among late visitors to the Piskahegan region."

URN: 2004 / IDX_Names: Piskahegan Gold;
St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 13, 1913 and St. Croix Courier - Nov. 20, 1913 Seeking Yellow Gold. - For many years there has been more than a suspicion of the existence of gold at Piskahegan, the famous hunting resort in the woods about 30 miles from St. Andrews. Hunters who have gone thither in quest of moose or partridge have returned from time to time with some remarkably alluring specimens of gold quartz. A little over a year ago, Mr. Joseph Johnson, of St. Andrews, brought back with him to town some samples of gold quartz that could not be beaten even at the Klondyke. He had fired at a partridge, he said, and the shot had unloosed the secret of the hills. Just now, there is a mild stampede on for the new gold fields. Staid citizens, men of wealth, men of mining experience in Alaska and Klondyke, and men with no experience, are participating in this 'Rush' for the yellow metal. So far as we can learn, it has been a quiet, most orderly rush. There have been no privations on the trail; no corpses strew the pathway over the hills such as strewed the road to Klondyke or Chusana, except it be the remains of a ginger beer bottle or what is left of some stronger form of beverage or 'bait'. There has been nothing to suggest sufferings from hunger or thirst or anything else. The stampeders have taken their guns along, and while seeking partridge and other game, have been quietly prospecting, in anticipation of the greater rush that is bound to follow when the outside public has learned of this new Eldorado of the East."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 20, 1913 and St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1913 Piskahegan Gold. - A mining man of considerable experience has recently been making an examination of the rocks at Piskahegan. To the Beacon he said that he found considerable float quartz with stringers running through it, carrying gold in minute quantities. This float quartz is spread over a large area, and it does not seem to vary in its percentage of richness. Unless a greater body of gold was found he did not think that it was worth the working. What was regarded as graphite by some was pronounced by this gentleman to be plumbaginous slate. Some of those who have gone over the ground are still pursuing their researches in the hope that they might be able to strike a rich vein."

URN: 2005 / IDX_Names: Eel River Gold;
Sackville Borderer - Aug. 18, 1869 THE EEL RIVER GOLD DISCOVERY. - In regard to the Woodstock ""Acadian"" of Friday says: ""It is well that the very truth should be known. We understand that gold has been found in the locality named. Of the existence of extensive seams of quartz there can be no doubt. Whether this quartz contains gold in sufficient abundance to make its crushing a profitable business is the point, and it is a point which is as yet utterly undecided. But means are in operation by which the value of the quartz will be thoroughly tested, and that soon. Meanwhile it is scarcely worth while for any one to take the gold fever seriously.""""

Sackville Borderer - Jul. 2, 1869 Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered on the property of Mr. David Thomas, Eel River, York County."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1869 Important Discovery of Gold at Eel River, York Co. Interesting Particulars. - The Telegraph having been the first of the City Newspapers to announce the discovery of a Gold Mine at Eel River, it was but ""logically pursuing"" the investigation on our part to despatch a special reporter to the interesting and, likely to be, important locality. The area in which the precious metal has actually been found is about an acre in extent, although it is generally believed that the whole gold field is not contained in such narrow limits. It is situated on Eel River, about 100 rods from McAdam's Mill, on a property owned by Mr. D.R. Thomas, and takes the form of a ledge or mound of land, on the surface of which the quartz containing gold is found. Our reporter, in a letter dated the 28th ultimo, states that on that day, and previous to his arrival, the place was visited by a number of gentlemen from Woodstock and Richmond, some of them old Californians, who gave the quartz and the property a thorough examination. Immediately after, a company was formed, who divided the mine into twenty-five shares; fifteen of these were disposed of at the time, realizing about $150 each, the remaining ten being still in the market. Our reporter was shown on the spot a number of specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz that had just been taken from the lead, among them one in particular weighing three and a half ounces, containing a nugget of pure gold about the size of a pea. His curiosity was gratified by examining a small piece of quartz, which at first view gave no apparent indication of enclosing pure gold; but after it was crushed and washed it was found to contain nearly one hundred ""sights"", any of which would have delighted the soul of a practical miner. A portion of the quartz was subjected to a rigid analysis by Professor Bailey of the University, who announced that it contained the precious metal in all its purity. What adds to the value of the property is a never failing stream of water flowing into the river contiguous to the mine. At the date of writing, 28th ult., our reporter anticipated ""a raid"" from the upper country in a few days. This visitation came on the 30th; but we have our reporter to tell his own story, which is necessarily brief though reassuring and important: - ""I came from the mines to Woodstock by yesterday's train. No little excitement prevails in this vicinity to-night. The raid referred to in Monday's letter, was made to-day. A large number of gentlemen from Woodstock, many of whom are old miners, and among them, S. Shea, Esq., visited the mine at Eel River and reported favorably. They explored the River some distance below Murchie's Mill, and found strong indications of gold in the mineral sand. Hammers are sounding in many directions, crushing the quartz which the victorious miner's carried to the town as a trophy of their expedition. Water will be in no little demand in the morning, as the washings are to come off, that the precious metal may de disclosed, to convince many who are still skeptical. I will keep you posted in every move that may be made in the gold direction"". Subsequent telegrams from Woodstock confirm the statements presented above. Last evening, the Editor of the Woodstock Sentinel telegraphed in reply to an inquiry from this office: - ""Specimens of great richness are being found every day. Can't judge justly as to extent."""

URN: 2005 / IDX_Names: Eel River Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1869 The Eel River Gold Mine--its Richness Placed Beyond a Doubt--The Mine Closed to the Public! - On Saturday we received a letter from one of the leading citizens of Woodstock, who writes in glowing terms of the new Gold Mine at Eel River. This locality is as most of our readers probably understand, is but ten or eleven miles below Woodstock, the river emptying into the St. John. The Gold district, however, lies some distance up, and immediately adjacent to the Hon. John McAdam's saw mills, and consequently along side of the St. Andrew's railroad. Our Woodstock friend states that Mr. Shea, a reliable gentleman who had also had great experience in the mining region of other countries, expresses the utmost confidence in the mine proving a valuable property. Another correspondent at Woodstock writes as follows, under date of July 1st. ""Yesterday, a number of gentlemen of this town visited the locality, and among them William S. Shea and John McCarthy, who have been a number of years mining in California. They both pronounce the gold to be ""the real thing"" and have no doubt that it exists in the vicinity to a considerable extent. A further and very thorough examination will be made in a few days."" Our own reporter who also dates from Woodstock, 1st. inst. writes briefly: - ""The washings came off this morning and gold was found in abundance. New discoveries were made to day and the mines pronounced invaluable. The excitement still reigns in this upper region, and machinery will be got ready to commence operations at the diggings."" In order to bring our advices from Eel River down to the latest date, we telegraphed on Saturday to the Sentinel office, Woodstock, and on Saturday evening received the following reply:- People anxiously awaiting further developments in regard to the Eel River Gold Mines. Samples are in the hands of numerous practical miners. Expected after they have thoroughly tested them that their quality will be found to be very rich. The California miners say that if the quantity be equal to the quality, it exceeds any thing they have seen. It is thought the quartz will yield one (1) dollar to the pound. The owners have closed the Mines to the public. Estimated that a large quantity of gold has already been carried off in specimens."" The information furnished from the Sentinel office is necessarily couched in cautious phrase, as it ought to be under the circumstances. It is not well to excite too high hopes in the hearts of the venturesome. One cannot help thinking, however, that if the Eel River Mine is what it is represented to be by the very cautious, an impetus will be given to mining investigation which will hardly fail to lead to important results. Gentlemen from this city are about to visit the mine and test the facts which have been furnished through our columns."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 6, 1869 GOLD AT EEL RIVER. - About ten miles below Woodstock, on the St. Andrews Railway, the line crosses Eel River, where Messrs. John McAdam and Son have erected large saw mills, and for the past year or so have been doing a profitable business. The stream is the boundary between the counties of York and Carleton, and upon a farm on the York side gold was accidentally discovered by the owner, Mr. David Thomas, about two weeks ago. Securing a few specimens of quartz and sand, he submitted them to some returned California miners, who expressed a most favorable opinion upon them, and since then the place has been visited every day by the curious and speculative to ascertain, if possible, the extent and richness of the yield. At first the general impression was that the owner wanted to dispose of his property and took this means to give it a factitious value, but upon closer investigation there appears no room to doubt but that the gold deposits are real. Indeed, those who have had considerable experience in gold mining, to whom specimens have been submitted, declare that the quartz will produce one dollar to the pound, a yield so rich as to cause a latent suspicion that the report is ""too good to be true"". However, the proprietor has taken steps to keep visitors, anxious to obtain specimens, off his property, and it is probable that before long we shall have more reliable information than has yet been obtained of the quality and extent of this auriferous deposit. If there is any truth at all in the reports, it will be established beyond doubt by other ""finds"", as there is a large extent of country in that section possessing exactly the same characteristics of soil as that upon which the discovery is said to have been made, and a thorough exploration will, without doubt, be made at once. In the meantime, we advise everybody to remain calm and undisturbed by the witching stories that will inevitably be told, at least till the presence of gold in sufficient quantities to warrant the getting up of a ""fever"" has been fully established. It is to be hoped that ""prospecting"" will be carried on by men who are thoroughly competent for the work, and if the prospects do not warrant the exciting of the public mind that they will be honest enough to say so before visions of sudden wealth decoy the people from their legitimate pursuits to engage in the toilsome and generally unremunerative labor of gold digging."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 7, 1869 The Eel River Gold.- The topic of week has been the discovery at Eel River Mills of a vein of Gold-bearing quartz. The discovery was made by Mr. David R. Thomas, the owner of the land upon which the quartz crops out. The quartz is found on a bluff on the south side of Eel River about fifty rods from the stream, and not far from the mill of Messrs. McAdam, and the Railway Bridge across the river. Of the richness of the quartz which appears to the eye there can be little doubt: and should the vein prove upon inquiry to be extensive, the prospect of the discovery being valuable appears to be good.- These points, however, can be ascertained only by experiments which we hear, Mr. Thomas has caused to be commenced by a practical miner.-[Acadian."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 13, 1869 and St. Croix Courier - Jul. 15, 1869 Discovery of Gold at Eel River. - A gentleman who lately visited Eel River and whose experience in mines and minerals is very extensive, favored us with a call at our office yesterday. He is a resident of Westmorland and has no interest, whatever, in the Eel River Gold Mines or any other property there, and he has placed in our hands the following memorandum: - Accompanied by a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman I visited ""Eel River"" on Wednesday last and examined the Gold formation lately discovered in that locality. The lode, where uncovered, is about four inches, and evidently Gold bearing. The quartz has a matrix of slate enclosed by what I would call ""Mountain Limestone"", resembling in some degree the ""Whin Rock"" accompanying Gold bearing quartz in Nova Scotia. I had a piece of quartz which was taken from the lode crushed and washed (about half a pound weight) and which gave five-eights of Gold. I consider the prospects are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a judicious expenditure of capital in prospecting the property. The name of the writer of the above and his fellow-traveller, who is also skilled in minerals (as well as learned in the law) may, if desired, be learned at our editorial rooms."

URN: 2005 / IDX_Names: Eel River Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 13, 1869 The Eel River Gold Discovery. - The Woodstock Acadian, referring to the gold question in its last issue, says:- ""We understand that gold has been found in the locality named. Of the existence of extensive seams of quartz there can be no doubt. Whether this quartz contains gold in sufficient abundance to make its crushing a profitable business is the point which is as yet utterly undecided. But means are in operation by which the value of the quartz will be thoroughly tested, and that soon. Meanwhile it is scarcely worth while for anyone to take the gold fever

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 13, 1969 Gold.- There exists at present in this community quite an excitement over the recent discovery of gold at Eel River, near McAdam's Mills, on the York County side of the stream, which is here the boundary. The first indications of gold were accidentally discovered by Mr. David Thomas a week or two ago on his farm, and since then daily parties of explorers have visited the place to search among the rock and soil, and these have been rewarded by specimen lumps, quartz and gold bearing sand, which in the opinion of returned Californians, experts in gold finding, are of an extremely rich character, and such as to establish the fact that, if the quantity of the precious deposit corresponds with the quality, there are workings there of a highly profitable character. We have seen some of the specimens - some good sized lumps and sand which to the unskilled eye sparkle, with exceeding richness. From the number of persons who daily visit the ""diggins"" we suppose we shall soon know more as to the extent of the auriferous deposit."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 14, 1869 The Eel River Gold Discovery.- In regard to this the Woodstock Acadian of Friday says:- ""It is well that the very truth should be known. We understand that gold has been found in the locality named. Of the existence of extensive seams of quartz there can be no doubt. Whether this quartz contains gold in sufficient abundance to make its crushing a profitable business is the point, and it is a point which is yet utterly undecided. But means are in operation by which the value of the quartz will be thoroughly tested and that soon.- Meanwhile it is scarcely worth while for any one to take the gold fever severely.""

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 14, 1869 The discovery of gold at Eel River, has been confirmed by a gentleman of experience in mines and minerals, a resident of Westmorland who imparted the information to the Editions of the ""Daily Telegraph & Morning Journal"". He considers the prospects sufficiently encouraging to warrant - ""a judicious expenditure of capital in prospecting the property.""'

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1869 The Gold Discoveries Confirmed! - We are glad to be in a position to confirm the reported discovery of Gold at Eel River, as first announced in these columns, on the testimony of our own reporters and agents. The tendency of a portion of the Press and people to slight everything belonging to our own country, or question its value, having induces a degree of scepticism in regard to the existence of Gold at Eel River, we despatched a trust worthy correspondent to make a further personal examination, free from all influence which could by any possibility lead to deception, and to report to us as soon as possible. We felt that this was only a part of the services which a daily newspaper emanating from the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick ought to be able to confer on its readers. We have just received the report of our correspondent and shall quote the most essential portion of it: - Agreeably to your instructions I made a second visit to the gold diggings at Eel River on Saturday last, accompanied by Mr. P.R. Bowers of St. Stephen, a most intelligent gentleman. As we were proceeding to examine the mine we met the proprietor Mr. Thomas. He felt somewhat annoyed as it was known that he had closed the mine to the public for thirty days, that being the time given to a gentleman in Woodstock to commence operations at the mine, or forfeit his claim based on a conditional bargain. After explanations had passed Mr. Thomas was, however, good enough to permit us to explore and report as we wished through the Daily Telegraph and Journal. Mr. Bowers and I then removed the sod, uncovered the lode, and taking an axe broke off a piece of quartz at random, of about a pound in weight. We then took and crushed and washed the quartz. The result was that we found that it contained ten nuggets of pure gold, each the size of a pin head. We came to Woodstock by the evening train and proceeded to the drug store of Mr. H.R. Baird that we might test the gold by the application of the proper acids. We did so and the gold proved genuine beyond any doubt. Were the yield, generally to prove equal to that in the piece of quartz which we tested in a rude way, a ton would give about $500. Of course we may have hit upon an unusually good specimen, but, if we did so, it was purely by chance, and while it is possible that much quartz may be found containing less of the precious metal, it is by no means improbable, that much larger ""finds"" may reward enterprise in this new El Dorado at Eel River. At all events such a show of gold surely warrants the opening up and thorough testing of the mines and others that may be found in the same formation. I have been particular in giving you details for I am surprised at the scepticism that exists on the subject. One gentleman asked me if I really believed the gold was got in the mine and not carried to it by a ""California trick"". Another said it was strange if the quartz was gold-bearing that the St. John Telegraph was its only herald in that city, while a St. John paper had thrown cold water on the discovery by the publication of an alleged telegram from Woodstock, denying that the discovery was genuine. It is possible that if I had not once again examined the quartz, in its native bed, and taken the gold out of it in a rough way, by my own hands I might have been argued out of it. As matters stand you may assert most positively that gold-bearing quartz is found in situ at Eel River. It is for practical miners to determine to what extent the precious metal is diffused and to what expense it can be extracted. The above statements, taken along with others, including one that we published on Tuesday, leave no room for doubt that gold-bearing quartz of considerable richness does exist at Eel River. As our correspondent states it is for practical men to determine to what commercial account the discovery can be turned. Our present impression is that this discovery bids fair to make New Brunswick known as one of the gold producing countries of the world."

URN: 2005 / IDX_Names: Eel River Gold;

Morning Freeman - Jul. 15, 1869 It has been asserted that all the rumours about the discovery of gold at Eel River has a very slight foundation. The Woodstock Acadian says:- It is well that the very truth should be known. We understand that gold has been found in the locality named. Of the existence of extensive seams of quartz there can be no doubt. Whether this quartz contains gold in sufficient abundance to make its crushing a profitable business is the point, and it is a point which is yet utterly undecided. But means are in operation by which the value of the quartz will be thoroughly tested and that soon.- Meanwhile it is scarcely worth while for any one to take the gold fever severely."

Daily Morning Telegraph - Jun. 24, 1869 Gold at Eel River, York Co.- A few days ago, Mr. David Thomas, who owns a tannery at Eel River, while breaking up some quartz rock on his land, near McAdam's Mills, discovered that it contained gold. The quartz was examined and the portion lying on the surface was found to contain about fifty dollar's worth of the precious metal. No doubt, the property will be mined immediately. Mr. Thomas refused a handsome offer for the mining right, as soon as gold was known to exist on the land."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 30, 1869 and S.J. Daily News - Jul. 3, 1869 Gold it is reported, has been discovered at Canterbury, York Co. We trust we will be in a position to announce the fact of a similar discovery in this county; a specimen is at present in the STANDARD office, and we are only waiting for further developments to make ""assurance

URN: 2006 / IDX_Names: Nerepis / Fairy Stream Gold;

Morning News - Feb. 1, 1858 and N.B. Reporter - Feb. 5, 1858 The Gold Mines. - We are informed that there are upwards of fifty persons at work at the ""gold diggings"", about eight or ten miles from this City, on the Nerepis. Mr. Gard, Silversmith, Germain Street, washed out a small measure of the sand which was taken to him the other day, and it yielded

7s. 6d. worth of gold (say to half a peck measure of sand) which he melted in the crucible, and found it to be of a pure kind. Mr. Gard has the piece of metal in his possession, and any one may see it by calling. - Morning News."

Morning News - Feb. 5, 1858 The Yellow Fever - The Gold Regions. - A correspondent sends us the following account of an expedition to the ""gold regions"" on Tuesday last. He says- From the excitement raised in consequence of the reported gold discoveries in our vicinity, numbers of persons left this city on Tuesday, (being the first favourable day as regards the weather, since the epidemic became contagious in this climate) to hunt for the precious metal. The expeditions consisted of persons on foot, and others with horses and wagons, who wended their way, some through Carleton, and some through Portland by way of the Suspension Bridge, to the vicinity of South Bay, the distance being about ten miles to the diggings from the City. Those on foot had walking sticks, thinking, no doubt, that a slight scrape in the sand would be quite sufficient to bring the yellow stuff to sight; while those in wagons had picks, pans, shovels, &c., quite California-like. Many who were provided with the necessary tools ridiculed those who had not been so thoughtful as to fit themselves out for the expedition in a proper manner. While on the way, the most anxious said that they had worked all their days for gold which came through the hands of other people; but now they were determined to get it for themselves. The sticks (or rather those who carried sticks) of the expedition, found out that Jack Frost had taken possession, and he was not so easy to conquer; so they concluded to watch the operations of those who were better provided for beating at the frozen earth. Many had heaps laid up for transportation, of what they thought to be the precious stuff. But in the course of the day a Californian, or an Australian, chanced to come along, who pronounced the stuff to be mica, and themselves jackasses for taking so much trouble for nothing, when the countenances of every one changed, and the head and spirit fell together. Then a dialogue followed -""is this not the right place?"" ""I guess not."" Says another, ""it must be further away; but it has commenced to storm; we had better make tracks for home"". ""But,"" said another, ""I bought a pair of big boots and a monkey jacket with sleeves, for the purpose of mining; but I suppose they will do again when we find the right place."" One of the number of the party, who called himself a Professor of Geology, when asked if this was the spot, answered ""you must dig and ascertain for yourselves - that's all I can tell you."" ""Well, well,"" said one, ""if we don't benefit ourselves, we should get credit for having benefitted the ferry boat and the suspension bridge."" So they all concluded not to camp out the first night of the expedition. Further progress will be reported. A Miner"

Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 6, 1858 Discovery of Gold. - It is said that small quantities of gold dust and little nuggets of the precious metal have been discovered in Fairy Stream, above South Bay, a few miles from the City. Specimens said to have been procured there are on exhibition at Mr. Venning's and Mr. Gard's. Hundreds of people have gone from the city, and if reports are correct, the Government have received official intimation of the circumstance. - Constitution."

Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 6, 1858 GOLD DIGGINGS. - St. John papers state that gold has been found in the vicinity of that city, and that large numbers of persons are employed searching for the yellow dust."

Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 27, 1858 New Brunswick Gold Diggings. - The Temperance Telegraph informs all outsiders that the precise locality of the Gold Mines has not yet been discovered, and that they had better not come to the diggins until it

Morning News - Jan. 29, 1858 New Brunswick Gold. - Mr. Editor. - I have just seen some specimens of pure gold, brought from a small stream running into the Nerepis, about twenty miles from the city. It appears to be equal to the very finest Australian ore. Should the locality prove to be as rich with the auriferous sands, what a grand rush there will be some of these days to that quarter! You can see the gold at Mr. Venning's, in King Street. Yours, &c. A FACT"

URN: 2006 / IDX_Names: Nerepis / Fairy Stream Gold;

N.B. Courier - Jan. 30, 1858 and St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 5, 1858 Gold Discoveries in New Brunswick. - Quite a sensation has been created among our Citizens during the past few days in consequence of the reported discovery of gold in Fairy stream, above South Bay, a few miles from Carleton. - Numbers have gone out to search for the precious metal, and it is said that small quantities of the real dust and a few little nuggets have been found. Whether the precious metal is there in sufficient quantities to reward the searchers, remains to be seen. - New Brunswicker."

URN: 2007 / IDX_Names: Magaguadavic Gold;

Colonial Farmer - Nov. 11, 1872 Gold has been discovered near the mouth of the Magaguadavic. Some of the ore assayed yielded gold to the value of $16 per ton."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 17, 1872 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 18, 1872 and Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 26, 1872 Gold Discovery.- Gold has been found near the mouth of the Magaguadavic, on land owned by Mr. Hector MacKenzie. Some of the ore lately assayed yielded metal to the value of $16 per ton. It is hoped that the deposit will prove to be very valuable."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 18, 1872 St. Stephen Courier reports ""Gold at mouth of Magaguadavic"" .... See Courier."

URN: 2008 / IDX_Names: Mohannes Gold;

St. Croix Courier - May 6, 1880 and S.J. Daily News - May 7, 1880 More Mines.- We understand specimens of gold and silver ore have been found on the farms of Messrs. Henry Knights and Thomas Casey, Mohannes."

May 2, 1910 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 2, 2000 90 Years Ago. - Specimens of gold and silver ore have been found on the farms of Henry Knight and Thomas Casey at Mohannes."

URN: 2009 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 2, 1875 Black lead. - The St. Stephen Journal says: - Black lead is said to gave been discovered in paying quantities on Mr. Lyle's Farm at Moore's Mills about three fourths of a mile from the locality where the gold bearing quartz was recently found."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 3, 1875 Quartz specimens. - Mr. Thomas Main, of the Provincial Building Society, returned from an extended visit to St. Stephen on Dominion Day, much improved in health. He has laid on our table some specimens of gold- bearing quartz from the lately discovered veins at Moore's Mills, seven miles from St. Stephen, near the line of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. These auriferous pyrites we have had examined by a gentleman of much experience, and he gives as his opinion, that gold exists in the quartz in sufficient quantities to repay a fuller investigation and large development of this source of wealth to our country. We understand that there is a probability of a company being

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 22, 1875 Quartz Specimens.- Mr. Thomas Main, of the Provincial Building Society, returned from an extended visit to St. Stephen on Dominion Day, much improved in health. He has laid on our table some specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the lately discovered veins at Moore's Mills, seven miles from St. Stephen, near the line of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. These auriferous pyrites we have had examined by a gentleman of much experience and he gives his opinion that gold exists in the quartz in sufficient quantities to re-pay a fuller investigation and large development of this source of wealth to our country. We understand that there is a probability of a company being organized to work in the mine.- St. John News."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 10, 1875 Gold Discovery. - Messrs. J. Carroll and John Gardiner, two experienced miners, have it appears discovered gold-bearing quartz on the farm of Mr. James Love of Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co. Hearing that they were at work on Monday last, the editor of the Journal paid them a visit. He thus describes: We found them along with ex-Councillor Lindsay and several of the farmers of that neighborhood, hard at work blasting a quartz lode or seam of considerable thickness, and searching for the hidden treasures it was thought to contain, and therefore rather unfavorable for the operations being carried on; but nevertheless Messrs. Carroll and Gardiner succeeded in obtaining a number of pieces of quartz with golden colored specks in them which they considered highly satisfactory and every way encouraging. Where the prospecting is being carried on, there are three quartz lodes, running across the country"

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 10, 1875 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1875 Gold At Moore's Mills.- The other day as Mr. John Gardner, the popular clerk of the Watson House, was taking a stroll in the country he discovered near Moore's Mills what he believed to be gold bearing quartz. He had had experience in gold mines in California and on a second visit to the place he took with him Mr. Jeremiah Carroll who was for several years interested in gold mines in Australia. The extent of their united observations was such as to justify them in purchasing a portion of Mr. James B. Love's farm on which the quartz is located. Subsequent examinations have more than confirmed their first impressions. They are still continuing to prospect and several of the specimens when crushed have yielded a considerable share of gold, shewing the quality of the quartz to be quite rich in that valuable mineral. On the land which has been obtained for mining purposes there are three quartz lodes, the central one being about three feet thick. We hope Messrs. Gardner & Carroll will succeed in working their new

URN: 2009 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 17, 1875 The Gold Discovery.- The recent rains have been unfavorable for prospecting, but it is the intention of the proprietors to make an exhaustive investigation. No"

URN: 2009 / F5 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills Gold; Charlotte County Graphite;

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 2, 1875 Black Lead. - The St. Stephen Journal says:-Black lead is said to have been discovered in paying quantities on Mr. Lyle's Farm at Moore's Mills about three fourths of a mile from the locality where the gold bearing quartz was recently found."

URN: 2010 / IDX_Names: Rollingdam Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 9, 1869 GOLD IN CHARLOTTE CO. - Specimens of gold bearing quartz, said to be quite rich, have been found on the farm of Mr. George Rigley at the Rollingdam, Charlotte County. There appears to be no doubt of the existence of gold on the streams of that section of the country, although it is doubtful if it will be found in sufficient quantities to make the working profitable for some time to come."

URN: 2010 / G3 / IDX_Names: Rollingdam Gold; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 21, 1895 Joseph McVey has just finished the construction of two stone abutments for the bridge which the government is erecting at Rollingdam. The bridge will bea covered one, with a seventy-five foot span. Mr. McVey also erected in the Catholic cemetery at Rolling Dam a granite pedestal eight feet high, on which he placed an imposing statue seven feet high representing the resurrection of the Lord. His work was finished in such a satisfactory manner that the congregation made him a handsome present over and above the contract price."

URN: 2011 / IDX_Names: Waweig Gold;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1911 Mineral Discovered. - The people of Lower Waweig and Bartlett's Mills are mildly excited over the discovery of a bed of mineral, which resembles nickel, on Ellsworth Higgins farm, at the head of the tide, about twelve miles from St. Andrews. The discovery was made by William Nixon and Herb McAdam. The two were trout fishing in the neighborhood, when they were attracted by this seam of glistening metal. The seam is about eighteen inches wide on the surface and runs in sight a considerable distance. Samples of the ore were sent away to be assayed. The assay shows a small percentage of gold and silver, but says nothing of any other ore. Mr. McAdam, who is an old Klondiker, thinks that there is lead in it as well. License to search has been granted to Messrs. McAdam, Nixon and Uriah

URN: 2012 / IDX_Names: Mispec Gold;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 16, 1864 A piece of gold bearing quartz is said to have been picked up by a gentleman at Mispeck, a few miles below St. John, and is now on exhibition in the city."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 8, 1869 Further Development. - Last week we noticed the discovery of a rich lead mine at Mispeck. This week we have the pleasure of announcing on the same authority, that gold has been discovered in the same vicinity, specimens of which may be seen at the Store of D. Sullivan, corner of Charlotte and Union streets."

URN: 2013 / IDX_Names: Point de Bute Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 4, 1893 Amherst, Dec. 2 - A car was loaded yesterday at Aulac with thirty tons of ore from the gold mine on the and at Point de Bute, leased by J. Herbert Wright of St. John. The ore is to be sent to Enfield, N.S., to be tested. Denis Bourgeois has also discovered gold in a conglomerated form at Fox Creek, Wallace."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 30, 1893 Prospecting for Gold.- The interest in prospecting for gold has not yet abated. About 100 more areas have been taken up this week at Westmorland Point by parties in Sackville. This makes about 450 areas covering nearly 200 acres, and extends from Ebenezer Bowder's in Upper Point de Bute to Fort Cumberland."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 14, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 17, 1893 (or later) Gold mining at Pt. de Bute is progressing favorably. Five men are employed and the outlook is promising. Besides large quantities of gold bearing conglomerate, some samples of pure gold and various mineralogical curiosities have been found. Recently a piece of stone was found bearing distinctly and strongly the smell of the sea. It is probable that when the St. John explorers get down below their 100 foot limit they will strike the Atlantic Ocean and make their fortunes by fitting up Pt. de Bute as a

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1893 Gold at Point de Bute. - Mention was made in the Sun some time ago of the discovery of a gold mine at Point de Bute, Westmorland Co. The samples have been compared with those discovered at the Memramcook mines, and they were found to be very much alike in composition. It is believed that the ore exists in quantities to pay for the mining, and a company has been formed and shares taken. A gentleman who visited the mines a few days ago broke off a small piece of the ore and took it to Amherst, where he disposed of it for $5. It is understood that the company purpose securing a plant as soon as possible."

URN: 2013 / IDX_Names: Point de Bute Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 27, 1893 and Moncton Transcript - Nov. 27, 1893 Westmorland. - The finding of gold at Pt. de Bute some weeks ago has made quite an excitement around here. There are now five men at work blasting. A carload of quartz is to be sent to Nova Scotia, besides a number of barrels to New York and Boston, to be tested."

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 6, 1893 Gold Find.- Point de Bute notes speak of the discovery of gold at that place. Two hundred mining areas have been laid off by Surveyor Lund and probably one hundred more will be laid. The lead of conglomerate is the same as that at Memramcook and the quantity inexhaustible. J.H. Wright of St. John who is taking up the areas has every confidence in his investment. The Telegraph make the somewhat doubtful statement that the deposit is 4 miles in length and 100 feet long and 100 feet deep. It would appear that nature has placed the deposit in an elongated cube of those dimensions removing rocks &c. in order that it may be easily worked by the St. John people."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 10, 1893 Gold at Point De Bute. - Gold has been found in extensive deposits of conglomerate at Point de Bute ridge, and on Saturday, Surveyor Lund of Sackville was at work staking out areas. Mr. J. Herbert Wright of St. John has taken out a mining license for a large number of areas and intends working the property. The deposit is extensive, and through some of the finest farms in the section. Mr. Wright has some samples of the ore which he collected on Saturday and which has the appearance of being rich in the yellow metal. - Amherst Press."

URN: 2014 / IDX_Names: Pocologan Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 6, 1880 Gold at Popologan. - Some parties belonging to Searsport, Maine, have obtained a grant of two square miles of land on Popologan stream, close to the line of the Grand Southern Railway, and are now said to be finding gold in paying quantities. Mr. Knight, of Musquash, is about to erect gold crushing works at Little River in the same

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 16, 1897 Those interested in the gold mine at Pocologan are still working with a view to operating it. Samples of the quartz have been tested by experts in Nova Scotia and Mr. Fair's son in Montana. Reports from the former are very encouraging, but those from the latter are not so hopeful. The Nova Scotia experts think there is silver, gold and copper in the quartz, but Mr. Fair thinks it is mostly copper with a little gold. Further investigation will be made at another opening in the mine and if results justify it the mine will be worked."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 21, 1897 A Klondyke in Charlotte. - Gold Bearing QuartzFound at Pocologan - St. John People Interested. - Fairville, St. John, has been thrown into a great whirl of excitement over the alleged finding of a rich vein of gold by some of its residents, and if the anticipations of the owners of the mine are in the slightest way realized the wealth of the Klondyke will be rapidly surpassed and the rushing tide of lucre seekers turned in the direction of New Brunswick. Messrs. Robert Fair, Wm. Miller, James Wood and Wm. Stymest are the lucky owners of the mine, which is situated at Pocologan, in Charlotte County, just thirty-two miles from Fairville. The gentlemen have been prospecting for some time, and have gathered a large quantity of quartz, some of which has been submitted to Mr. W. F. Best, who is examining it now. Mr. Fair also sent some specimens to his son in Butte, Mont., who is the owner of a large mine in Montana. The son's answer was that the quartz was worth about $1.60 a hundredweight. This, of course, would hardly pay to work, but as the samples were all taken from the surface of the earth it is thought the value would greatly increase at a distance in the ground. Messrs. Fair, Miller, Wood and Stymest returned from the mine on Friday evening after spending the week there. They were greatly pleased with the results, and had several large pieces of quartz with them in which the glittering gold could be plainly seen. The vein in which this gold was found is four feet wide and is believed to be very deep and long. Some of the samples will be sent to Nova Scotia for inspection. The mine is an old one which was worked unsuccessfully about fifteen years ago. The present owners, however, are thoroughly convinced that the first prospectors made a mistake when they ceased operations. If the mine turns out to be a success it will be a great advantage over the Klondyke fields, as little or no difficulties or hardships will be experienced in getting to it; winter will have no terrors, and shipments can be easily made. No shares have been offered for sale as yet, but when they are they will be eagerly taken up, as already enthusiasm over the discovery is strong. It is just possible that Col. Domville, M.P., has acted hastily in taking his English company to the Klondyke, when there is every prospect of finding as much wealth so near home."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 21, 1897 Samples of gold-bearing quartz have been taken from a deposit at Pocologan in this County. The surface samples are not very rich, but it is thought the value would improve the deeper it went. The mine is owned by Messrs. Fair, Miller, Wood and Stymest, of Fairville, St. John."

Gazette - Sep. 22, 1897 Gold in New Brunswick. - There is a quartette of youths of Fairville who claim they have struck a Klondyke in New Brunswick territory. The find is in the vicinityof Pocologan and New River and according to the prospectors is rich in gold ore. Last week the four returned from their gold fields with samples of ore and specimens which they took to analyst Best to report on. Mr. Best it is said pronounced the specimens as good samples of copper ore with a faint trace of gold therein. The quartette are highly elated over their discovery and they are talking of forming a company. Mr. Robert Fair, a capitalist of Fairville, Mr. Wm. Miller, a well known carpenter, Mr. James Wood, an experienced man with dynamite and Mr. William Stymest, who is thoroughly versed in N.B. minerals will compose the company. The party have secured drills, dynamite, derricks, crowbars, etc., and will again leave for the gold fields at an early date."

URN: 2014 / IDX_Names: Pocologan Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1898 Lepreaux. - The gold mine at Pocologan does not seem to create much excitement. One house has been erected and the company are sinking a shaft, which looks as though they felt sure of finding something to

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 18, 1898 Lepreaux. - Two young men were discovered this morning busily engaged in washing a pan of dirt, and from the utensils and quicksilver used, it is supposed they have found gold. They seemed very much pleased with their find."

Gazette - Feb. 14, 1898 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 17, 1898 Charlotte County Gold. - Samples of gold quartz from the

Charlotte County gold fields which were sent to Halifax to be tested by expert analysts have been received together with good reports thereon. The Fairville gentlemen who are interested in the gold are so elated over the report that they have decided to form a company to work the claim. a meeting is shortly to be called by the promoters."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 9, 1898 Lepreaux. - The mining excitement seems to be over, just at present, and war is all the

St. Andrews Beacon - May 12, 1898 The mine at Pocologan, in which Mr. Robert Fair,of Fairville, and others are interested, has been yielding considerable copper ore lately. Four men have been at work at it and the result is said to be most satisfactory to the owners. So far gold has not been discovered in any large quantities. - Globe"

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 14, 1899 Lepreau. - The copper mine at Pocologan is doing bravely. The company talk of wonderful things being done in the future. Both copper and gold have been found there, but no one seems to have located the old silvermine that was found so many years ago and lost again. The writer of this has seen the spectacle bows, shoe buckles and shawl pin, that were made from the silver found at Pocologan at that time, but it seemed impossible ever after to find the same place, although every effort was made to do so."

URN: 2015 / IDX_Names: Pokiok Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1880 New Mining Company. - A memorandum of association has been filed in the Provincial Secretary's office by Henry A. Connell, G.W. Vanwart, F.H. Hale, of Woodstock, and Thomas McDonald, Oliver Speer, of Richmond, and D.A. Grant, of Grafton, Carleton County, James Rouse, of Dumfries, W.H. Patterson, of Canterbury, E.C. Freeze, of Fredericton, J. Henry Cochran, of Pennsylvania, and William Thompson, of Plainfield, New Jersey, for the incorporation of a a company to be styled the Poquiock Mining Company. The object of the company is mining and developing the precious metals near Poquiock, York County, with a capital of $250,000, to be divided into 50,000 shares of $5 each. The office or principal place of business is to be at Woodstock."

Weekly Freeman - Aug. 28, 1880 A stock company, to be styled the Poquiock Mining Co., is about to commence mining operations at Poquiock, York Co."

URN: 2015 / IDX_Names: Pokiok Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 17, 1880 Gold Discoveries in New Brunswick. - The following was handed to our Woodstock correspondent, a day or two ago, for publication in the Telegraph:- In company with some of the stockholders of the Poquiock Gold Mine, [York County] I visited the mine and at the request of James Rouse, M.D., proprietor of the above mine. I washed three pans of dirt and to my own satisfaction and that of the rest of the party found gold in quite a quantity to the value of ten or twelve cents to the pan at the least, which I consider quartz gold. This I am satisfied would be a good prospect in any country. One charge of powder threw out a quantity of rock from which I procured some of the sand in which I found the gold. I examined the lode and from the prospects should judge the mine to be rich. (Signed) John G. Vanwart. We the undersigned visited the mine owned by James Rouse, M.D, at Poquiock, York County, New Brunswick, and after minute examination fully concur with the statement of Mr. John G. Vanwart. (Signed) G.W. Vanwart, H.C. Connell, F.H. Hale. Besides this alluvial gold thus found in the County of York, parts of Carleton, etc., of which Mr. Longstaff while resident in the Upper St. John made a high estimate, four specimens of gold bearing quartz have been found in the mine above mentioned, in which Dr. Rouse is interested. They are considered similar to those found in the Nova Scotia mines, more particularly the Waverley, with some of which they have been compared. Our correspondent, who has examined the Nova Scotia gold mines very carefully, is most favorably impressed with these specimens, and with various points of resemblance in the respective mining localities in the two provinces. In particular, between Poquiock and Oldham in Nova Scotia, there are many marked points of resemblance. It is hoped that Dr. Rouse and his associates may find this enterprise worthy of their attention, and that they will be encouraged to develop the mine, and thus furnish employment to a number of our people and add to the industrial resources of the Province. If their experience should be favorable, other lodes of gold bearing quartz in different parts of the Province will soon be tested. In the vicinity of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, there are such rocks. On the road leaving the village towards St. Andrews, there can be seen a rising hill on the left, a short distance from the town, where on the surface of the ground a rock resembling the whin rock of the Waverley is found. The article which we lately published on the gold areas of New Brunswick, indicated the localities in which search for gold might be hopefully undertaken. Mr. Longstaff, above referred to, now resident at Digby, N.S., proved beyond a doubt some time ago, that gold-bearing rock was found on the Shiketehawk stream, in Carleton County, though he did not succeed in getting a company organized to undertake to test the matter. There is a disposition now, more especially in the United States, and also to some extent among ourselves, to take more stock in mining enterprise than formerly. They should only be taken up under good advice, and on mature consideration, but, so entered upon, there are many reasons to believe that districts in New Brunswick may yet be as much heard of as the mineral regions of Maine, which are now exciting so much interest, or as the gold fields of Nova Scotia which have obtained a

Carleton Sentinel, Sep. 18, 1880 A Visit to Poquiock Gold Mine. - Woodstock, Sept. 10, 1880. - In company with some of the stockholders, I visited the above mentioned mine, and at the request of Jas. Rouse, M.D., proprietor of the above mine, I washed three pans of dirt, and to my satisfaction and that of the rest of the party found gold in quite a quantity - to the value of ten or twelve cents to the pan at the least, which I considered quartz gold. This, I am satisfied, would be a good prospect in any country. One charge of powder threw out a quantity of rock from which I procured some of the sand in which we found the gold. I examined the lode and, from the prospects, would judge the mine to be rich. John G. VanWart. We, the undersigned, visited the mine owned by Jas. Rouse, M.D., at Poquiock, York Co., N.B., and after minute examination fully concur with the statements of John G. VanWart. G.W. VanWart, H.A. Connell, F.H. Hale."

Gazette - Jan. 8, 1898 Gold in York County. - It is now reported that gold quartz of rich quality has been discovered in the parish of Dumfries, York county."

URN: 2016 / IDX_Names: South Oromocto Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1861 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 19, 1861 and Morning News - Oct. 14, 1861 and Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 12, 1861 and Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 19, 1861 Gold! Gold!! - We understand that Gold has been discovered on the South Branch of the Oromocto in the County of Sunbury. A portion of the quartz picked up lately has been sent to Boston for chemical examination, and has realized $6.00 for the finder."

Morning News - Oct. 23, 1861 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 25, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick. - There are no less than eight men hard at work at the quartz rock in a certain locality up country, and what is more they are getting enough gold out to pay them for their trouble. As soon as they get deeper into the ""lead"" they expect to do a good business."

URN: 2018 / IDX_Names: Anagance Manganese;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 6, 1880 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1880 Important Discovery. - A rich vein of manganese has been discovered on the farm of Mr. David Hayward, some two miles from Anagance Station. It is reported that this discovery was made by a large tree being blown up by the roots, thus exposing this valuable mineral. It is to be hoped that immediate efforts may be made to develop this deposit and that it may prove remunerative."

Daily Telegraph - May 19, 1882 New Manganese Discovery. - Mr. George W. Fowler, student at law, is credited with having discovered a very valuable find of manganese within a few miles of Sussex station. Specimens shown to our correspondent are very fine."

URN: 2019 / IDX_Names: Point de Bute Manganese;

Dorchester Spectator Dec. 4, 1897. MANGANESE. - It is reported that large quantities of manganese have been found in a bog near Point de Bute. It is said to be fifteen feet deep and of good quality."

Daily Times - Dec. 7, 1897Manganese at Pt. de Bute. - Alfred Tingley Has Sold His Swamp for $1,000: Operations to Begin Next Spring. - (Amherst News) - It turns out that the deposit of black manganese at Upper de Bute is a valuable one. The ore is contained in a mud swamp owned by Alfred Tingley. It is only a few rods from his house and like the majority of such swamps was of very little use to the owner. The mud differs from that usually found in such places in that it was of little value as manure. Instead of promoting vegetable growth it retarded it, and in summer time grass would not grow upon it. Some time ago a man from Albert county, representing an American company, called upon Mr. Tingley and asked to be allowed to test the swamp for manganese. He did so and as a result offered the owner $200 for the right to begin and carry on operations. Mr. Tingley partly agreed to accept the offer; but after the man went away other parties put in an appearance and made him much more tempting offers. As a consequence when the Albert County man returned, which he did in a few weeks, Mr. Tingley asked a thousand dollars for his swamp and a certain per cent on all manganese raised. This offer was finally accepted and the papers drawn up. The company expect to begin operations in the spring. They will erect a drying house and stall the necessary machinery for handling the manganese. It will be shipped to the states. The same company have, it is understood, secured large deposits in Albert county."

URN: 2020 / IDX_Names: Dover Road Manganese;

S.J. Globe - Jan. 3, 1890 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 4, 1890 That Manganese Find. - Mr. John Duncan, baker of this city, will probably be a very wealthy man one of these days if the manganese recently discovered turns out well. The mines are situated on the Dover Road, three miles from Moncton. Mr. Duncan some time ago sold his farm but reserved ownership of all minerals. The specimens gathered are said to be very fine."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 4, 1890 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 4, 1890 Discovery of Manganese.- The St. John Globe says:- John Duncan, a baker of this city, will probably be a very wealthy man one of these days if the manganese recently discovered turns out well. The mines are situated on Dover Road, three miles from Moncton. Duncan some time ago sold his farm but reserved ownership of all minerals. Specimens gathered are said to be very fine."

URN: 2021 / IDX_Names: Hammond River Manganese;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 22, 1882 Manganese has been discovered near the bank of the Hammond River in the Parish of Upham, three miles from Upham Station. It has chiefly been found on the farm of Mr. Wm. DeBow, and there are indications of it on other farms. The discovery was learned by land caving in along the banks of the river. The specimens have been tested and found to be first quality, while experts who have visited the locality pronounce it rich in the mineral."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 24, 1882 Manganese has been found in the parish of Uphamon the DeBow farm, by the caving in of the bank of the Hammond River."

URN: 2023 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills Bog Manganese;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 19, 1898 St. Stephen, Oct. 18. - A considerable quantity of the bog ore of manganese of a very fine quality has been found near Moore's Mills, and may prove to be of commercial value."

Oct. 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 25, 1928 30 Years Ago. - A considerable quantity of the bog ore of manganese of a very fine quality has been found near Moore's Mills, and may prove to be of commercial value."

URN: 2024 / IDX_Names: Cocagne Copper;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 19, 1891 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 20, 1891 Copper Mine at Cocagne.- Mr. Philip Gogan has discovered a copper mine on his property in Poirier Settlement. The lead is about five feet in depth."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 22, 1891 Mr. Philip Gogan is reported to have discovered a copper mine on his property at

URN: 2025 / IDX_Names: Canaan River Copper;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1882 and Weekly Transcript - Oct. 18, 1882 Mining. - The silver and copper mine, which was located near Canaan Station by Mr. W.A. McKim a few days ago, promises to be a rich find. A company has been formed consisting of Messrs. Warren Taylor and Alfred Steeves. John Taylor, station agent at Salisbury, and a party of men from Salisbury went north, on Monday, to commence to open it up. Mr. E. McKim, who is an experienced miner, is foreman. -

URN: 2025 / IDX_Names: Canaan River Copper;
Chignecto Post - Oct. 12, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 13, 1882 A find of copper and silver was made some days ago near Canaan Station by Mr. W.A. McKim. A company has been formed consisting of Messrs. Warren Taylor, Alfred Steeves and John Taylor to prospect it. A party of men, under Mr. McKim, who is an experienced miner, are now opening it up. They believe the indications are promising."

URN: 2026 / IDX_Names: Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek);
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 4, 1880 Andre Cushing, Esq., of Andre Cushing & Co., St. John; Mr. Allston Cushing, of Cushing & Clark, Salisbury; and Mr. John Steadman, were in Hopewell on Wednesday, in connexion, it is said, with some copper mines in that vicinity, which will be developed at an early date."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 14, 1886 Albert.- Those everlasting hills extending west from Mount Shepody, through the Chemical Work, Caledonia, New Ireland, to and through Alma, are still haunted by miners. A new company (American) has just commenced near the Steadman digging, on Crooked Creek, with confidence of finding the bed rock of gold and copper."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 25, 1886 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 26, 1886 and Fredericton Capital - Jan. 26, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 27, 1886 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 26, 1886 Mining in Albert County. - A number of Boston capitalists, represented by a Mr. Sargent, who has been in the village of Albert for the last few weeks, have purchased the Steadman property at Crooked Creek and cleared out the beds. We understand that good silver and tin have been found, and that the prospects are quite good. It is said they intend putting in a steam crusher at a cost of $25,000. We trust they may strike it rich, and that this may lead to further enterprise of the same kind. The prospect at present seems brighter for the development in a partial manner at least, of our vast mineral resources, which we believe require only enterprise and capital to render profitable investments. - Observer."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 28, 1886 The Observer says that a number of Boston capitalists, represented by a Mr. Sargent, who has been in the village of Albert for the last few weeks, have purchased the Steadman property in Crooked Creek and cleared out the beds. We understand that good silver and tin have been found, and that the prospects are quite good. It is said they intend putting in a steam crusher, at a cost of $25,000."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 3, 1887 Albert Co. - Captain F.J. Sargent returned to Albert last Tuesday, from Boston and intends actively working the Crooked Creek mines. We hope to be able to make a good report of the work in a short time."

Moncton Daily Times - May 16, 1887 Albert Co. - Capt. Sargant, of Boston, who has been working the Forestdale mines, is now in Boston having a crusher constructed, so soon as completed he will return and place it in operation. The ore shipped from the mines yielded a good percentage of gold. The working of these mines will benefit the village of Albert in particular, and the country at large. - Observer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1891 Albert County. - Prospecting for Gold in Albert. - (From a member of the Sun staff). - Albert, Nov. 5. - ... When one thinks of the failure of the Albert mines, the closing down of the stone quarries and the failure of other past enterprises, he is compelled to admire the richness of a county capable of standing such a drain. ... The greed of gold is not unknown in this region, and many men in days gone by spent some time and money seeking to extract the rich metal from the rocks that abound within easy distance of tide water. None of them grew rich out of the business. Captain Sergeant, the proprietor of the Globe hotel here, has done a great deal of prospecting for gold within four miles of Albert. He showed the Sun correspondent some very fine specimens that he keeps in his office, but he did not talk very encouragingly about the prospect of finding gold in paying quantities. He bought 200 acres of land, drove in a tunnel some seventy feet, built a bridge and roadway to the property, spending considerably over a thousand dollars in the operation. The ore is so mixed with copper, etc., that, he says, it will not pay to work, though some of the samples yielded a goodly amount of the precious metal on analysis. He is not working there now. Mr Sergeant is no novice in gold mining. He had quite a large experience at Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, where he built somewhat extensive works. He says the Albert Formation is the same as that of Nova Scotia, and believes that some lucky man will yet strike it rich. He does not think much of the new provincial mining regulations, which permits a party obtaining a license to dig up a man's farm just as he likes without even obtaining the land owner's consent. Mr. Sergeant liked Albert so well that he opened a hotel here, and, judging by the patronage it receives, he is in fair way to accumulate a pot of gold, though not in the manner he originally intended. Mr. Sergeant is a subscriber to the Daily Sun, and there was quite a row among his guests last evening when it failed to arrive. The proprietor made them all happy by going out and borrowing a neighbour's copy. ......Manganese is said to exist in fairly good quantity about a mile back of Riverside, but no one has worked at it yet. ...."

URN: 2026 / A2 / IDX_Names: Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek); Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 30, 1886 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 30, 1886 MINING IN ALBERT. - The Steadman mine on Crooked Creek has been worked for some time past, by Samuel H. Cochrane and Frank J. Sargent of Boston. The prospects are said to be good for gold and silver and there are indications of tin or some other ore not yet known - We might here say that the Englishmen, who recently examined the Baltimore shale, have not made any definite arrangements for proceeding with the work, and the figures recently given by many of our contemporaries are decidedly wrong. It is by noising abroad such silly and buncombe statements that the mining resources of Albert County have been incalculably injured, and honest mining concerns are losing faith in the county. We have frequently spoken at length about this matter, and hope that those who are anxious to give the public information will first go to the proper parties to get it. - Maple Leaf."

URN: 2027 / E5 / GYP / Y1 / LIME / D7 / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Kings County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1880 Kings County. - ..... Coal. - Some search has been made for coal, but hitherto with only partial success. Some loads of bituminous coal, closely resembling that of the Springhill mines, has been mined quite near the surface on the lowlands near Stone's Brook, at Dunsinane mills. Specimens of unmistakeableAlbertite were found some years ago in Mechanics' Settlement, and some land property changed hands at a good valuation in consequence, but the discovery was not further developed. More recently, Albertite has been discovered on the lands of Mr. George Teakles, at the head of South Branch, Cardwell, and a considerable effort has been made to test its value. Salt has been manufactured on a small scale for agreat many years beside the old Post Road, and midway between Penobsquis and Sussex. The manufacture is carried on by Mr. Mercer, the lessee of the property, by boiling in iron boilers, producing ten or twelve bushels a day, we are told. The excellent quality of this salt for dairy purposes is so well established that good butter makers in the vicinity will have no other, even though they may have to pay double the cost of other salt for it. Purchasers of butter in the city also not infrequently inquire as to what salt butter which they propose to purchase is preserved with, a preference being given, whether on real or imaginary grounds, for butter flavored with Sussex salt. Of several natural brine springs in the county only one other has yet been utilised. This is located at Salt Springs Settlement, Upham, some three or four miles distant from the St. Martins and Upham railway. The spring is a remarkably large one, and the salt produced a few years ago was apparently of equal excellence with the Sussex salt. The works are now out of repair and idle. There are here some remarkable indications that the salt deposit is not far from the surface, as in several places the earth has settled and fallen in, in some spots quite recently, which is believed to be occasioned by cavities underneath formed from the dissolution of the salt, which finds it way to the surface in the brine of the spring. It is not probable that the manufacture of salt will even be productive of large profit until a stronger brine or the rock salt itself is reached by boring as is done at Clinton, Seaforth and Goderich, Ontario. Salt is there very largely and profitably manufactured out of brine formed in the salt beds a thousand feet deep and pumped to the surface, boiled in immense boilers 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. There is good reason to believe that salt would be struck at half this depth at some points in Kings if borings were made and that the venture would prove a highly profitable one if undertaken. Plaster, etc. - Among other economical mineral products are plaster orgypsum, which is found in several sections of Kings and has proved an excellent fertilizer. Notwithstanding that it is native to Sussex there are still extensive importations of plaster chiefly from Petitcodiac. Lime stone crops out extensively in almost every section of Kings. Kilns for burning it are also quite numerous, including a large one on the farm of Mr. Wm. Pugsley atSussex. Lime is coming more and more into use as a fertilizer and with excellent results. Iron ore of excellent quality was reported yearsago as existing at Bullmoose Hill, in Springfield, and bog iron in several localities near Sussex, but as yet nothing has been done to develop their value."

URN: 2027 / G3 / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite;

N.B. Courier - Aug. 1, 1840 and Royal Gazette - Aug. 5, 1840 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 7, 1840 and Morning News - Aug. 3, 1840 Provincial Geology. - We are informed that an extensive deposit of Iron Ore has recently been discovered at the Head of Belleisle Bay, by Dr. Gesner, and his son. The importance of the labours of our Provincial Geologist are daily becoming more obvious. Forty men, we learn, are employed in quarrying the Granite found by him on the banks of the Saint John in 1838, and a number of vessels are now engaged in transporting the beautiful and durable rock to this City, where it is extensively used in rebuilding the Burnt District, being much cheaper and preferable to the imported varieties. We are informed that the jail at Kingston is to be built of this superior material. It has found its way to Fredericton also, and will doubtless soon become an article of commerce. It is pleasing to observe that the natural resources of the country, by the foresight of the Provincial Government, are becoming better known, and practically applied to the credit and advantage

URN: 2027 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;

Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as muchas possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. A line from the entrance of Bellisle River to Shediac will mark its northern side; its eastern limits are fixed at Cape Tormentine and its southern side lies along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the Nova Scotia boundary, or isthmus between the Cumberland Basin and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The length of this tract is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its mean breadth forty-five miles; it embraces the Counties of Kings, St. John, and Westmorland. We have not sufficient knowledge of Geology to follow the writer through the various details connected with the survey of this valuable portion of the Province, but would barely notice some of the leading features of the Report. Of these, the great Coal Field of the County of Westmorland is by far the most important and striking in its character. This great Coal field commences at Shediac and extends along the eastern shore as far as Tedish River, thence running along an irregular line southward it approaches Sackville and meets the new red sand stone near Dorchester Island. A line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac about ten miles below the Bend, marks its northern side. To the westward of the Petitcodiac the coal field becomes more narrow, but maintains an average breadth of ten miles westward until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved northwest until it meets the source of 6 Studholm's Mill stream, the other becomes very narrow, and disappears a few miles southwest of Sussex church. The whole length of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and its average breadth about seventeen miles. The remaining part of the country explored is composed chiefly of new red sandstone, and conglomerate, containing numerous deposits of gypsum, limestone and rock salt, with mineral springs. At the close of the season, Dr. Gesner discovered in the greywacke system, near this city, some fossil trees, accompanied with anthracite coal; and fine specimens of the cactus accompanying indications of the same description of coal, were found in Charlotte street, near the residence of his Worship the Mayor, and also in King's Square. - These discoveries were made in consequence of the cuttings made for levelling the streets, and open a wide and curious field for enquiry. The fossil trees were discovered on the north side of Little River near the Bridge, upon land owned by J.R. Partelow, Esq., in a quarry which had been opened to supply stone for the new Penitentiary. In removing the rock, the trunks of two large fossil trees were exposed, and several of smaller dimensions. The largest was two and a half feet in diameter, and ten feet of its trunk was exposed; the other was sixteen inches in diameter and nine feet long - both were nearly cylindrical. The original trunks are now composed of sandstone, anthracite and sulphuret of iron; the vegetable fibre of the plants still remains distinct, and is now represented by these minerals. These trees belong to the fir tribe; other small plants and impressions of leaves were also found, among them a calamite, a species of reed. According to the latest discoveries, these plants belong to the first classes of vegetables that ever flourished on the earth; they are different from any now growing on its surface, and are relics whose history cannot be traced, reminding the Geologist of the changes each kingdom of organic nature has sustained, since they were first established on this globe. The various discoveries which were made public by Dr. Gesner's first Report, have already, in several instances, been made available, and we have no doubt that those comprised in this second report will call theenergy and enterprise of the people of the Province into operation most profitably. The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered 7 for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality.

Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was pposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they ticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will afford much pleasing and instructive information to every inhabitant of New Brunswick."

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Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as much as possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. 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The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will

URN: 2028 / IDX_Names: Hog Island Silver - Lead;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 21, 1892 Promising minerals have been found on Hog Islandin Passamaquoddy Bay. On Monday a number of interested parties, among them G.D. Grimmer, visited the island in Pendleton Bros. tug-boat. They brought back with them a quantity of ore, which will be assayed."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 14, 1892 and Evening Gazette - Jul. 15, 1892 Some fine samples of silver ore were recently taken from the Hog Island deposit and are now on exhibition in G.D. Grimmer's store. Mr. Grimmer intends sinking a shaft to see how the ore pans out further down."

URN: 2029 / IDX_Names: Mechanic Settlement;

Carleton County Sentinel - May 24, 1862 and St. Andrews Standard - May 21, 1862 and Morning News - May 19, 1862 GOLD! - We have been shewn specimens of gold bearing quartz which was found in the Mechanics Settlement, at the upper end of Kings County, near the Albert County line. Similar samples sent to the Fredericton University for an analyzation turned out the precious metal. Mr. Flewwelling, Station Master at Hampton, has four or five men at work prospecting and digging at the place. We shall probably know before a great while whether the quartz can be profitably

Weekly Record - Fri. Sept. 5, 1890 There are rumours of finds of valuable mineral- bearing quartz, etc., in the vicinity of Mechanic Settlement. The chances are, however, that it will take considerable time and money to place this locality on the basis of a paying mining region."

URN: 2029 / 2016 / 2017 / D8 / Y2 / IDX_Names: Mechanic Settlement; South Oromocto Gold; Scoullar's Brook Gold; Northumberland County Gold; Saint John County

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 7, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick. - Last week we announced that good specimens of gold-bearing Quartz had been discovered in this County. We are indebted to the Colonial Empire for the following intelligence in reference to the discoveries of gold in several localities in the Province. We hope the intelligence respecting the ""vein of gold-bearing quartz of superior richness,"" discovered in the Northwest branch of the Miramichi, may prove correct. For all the purposes of commerce, to facilitate trade, to enable persons to conduct their business satisfactorily, to encourage enterprising persons to engage in manufactures, and to develop the capabilities of this section of the Province, gold, or some other precious metal, has been long desired by our people. The Empire says: ""The probability that gold will be found in this Province, in considerable quantity, grows stronger as from day to day we hear of its being found in sections of country very widely apart. In Quaco, near the Bay of Fundy, several persons are seeking gold, and it is said are finding enough to pay them fair wages. In Albert County, further up the Bay, two small specimens of gold were found accidentally a few days since in a bed of the brook that flows into the Bay, by a person who was travelling in that quarter. Upon Scoullar's Brook, a tributary of the South Branch of the Oromocto, some three hundred persons it is said have lately been digging and prospecting, nearly all of whom have obtained gold in greater or lesser quantity. But the finest specimens yet found in the Province, have been brought to Fredericton by two gentlemen who were fly fishing on the North West Miramichi, and by chance struck upon a vein of gold-bearing quartz, of superior richness to anything found in New Brunswick. The precise location is of course a profound secret, and will probably remain so until satisfactory arrangements can be made."

URN: 2030 / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1884 It is rumored that a very valuable mine up Dutch Valley, in the parish of Waterford, has fallen into the hands of an American company, three of which are now on the ground and declare there is a great wealth in the mines. They are to commence work immediately, and will spend large sums of money. This cheering news to the people in the vicinity of the works. The mines are on what is known as the Watson farm."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 4, 1884 GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINES. - Mr. J.T.Watson, of Gordon Settlement, Waterford, Kings Co., showed your correspondent some of the fine specimens of the silver, copper and gold-bearing quartz taken from the mines which Mr. Watson has discovered in the Gordon Settlement, Parish of Waterford, Kings Co. Many specialists pronounce the silver ore to be of remarkable richness, yielding a large percentage solid (?) silver. Mr C.

W. Smith, of St. John, has analyzed the silver ore and pronounces it to be an unusually rich specimen. Mr. Watson has also sent specimens to Mr. Frank L. Bartlett, Assayer and Chemist, for the State of Maine, 385 Congress St., Portland, and he declares, as the result of his assay, that the copper yields 45 pc and the gold bearing quartz 10 pc. Mr. Watson discovered the traces of silver and copper some two years ago, and since has been working up a scheme whereby he might develop the mines. He has interested several old mining men and capitalists of Boston and Bar Harbor. Mr. Watson has two-thirds interest and the Americans one-third. Mr. Watson holds the lease of 700 acres in the vicinity in which the mines are situated. He purchased 100 acres from Archibald Munroe, 300 acres from Daniel McGlone and James Munroe, 100 from Thos. Forgrave and 100 from Joe Watson. The mines are situated 14 miles from Sussex Station. Mr. Watson declares the silver lead to be 10 feet 6 inches wide, between walls and runs due east and west. The copper and gold lead is 12 ft wide, running same way. He found the silver but 7 feet below surface and gold and copper but 4 feet below. Prof. Sheldon, of England, arrived at Sussex early in the week to visit the mines and report upon the quality of the ore. Your correspondent does not know the result of his investigations as yet."

URN: 2030 / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Daily Transcript - Oct. 8, 1884 Sussex, Oct. 3. - Gold, Silver and Copper Mines. - Mr. J.T. Watson, of Gordon Settlement, Waterford, Kings Co., showed your correspondent some fine specimens of the silver, copper and gold bearing quartz taken from the mines which Mr. Watson has discovered in the Gordon Settlement, Parish of Waterford, Kings Co. Many specialists pronounce the silver ore to be of remarkable richness, yielding a large percentage of gold and silver. Mr. C.W. Smith, of St. John, has analyzed the silver ore and pronounces it to be an unusually rich specimen. Mr. Watson has also sent specimens to Mr. Frank L. Bartlett, Assayer and Chemist, for the State of Maine, 385 Congress St., Portland, and he declares, as the result of his assay, that the copper yields 45 p.c. and the gold bearing quartz 10 p.c. Mr. Watson discovered the traces of silver and copper some two years ago, and since has been working up a scheme whereby he might develop the mines. He has interested several old mining men and capitalists of Boston and Bar Harbour. Mr. Watson has two thirds interest and the Americans interested one-third. Mr. Watson holds the lease of 700 acres in the vicinity in which the mines are situated. He purchased 100 acres from Archibald Munroe, 300 acres from Daniel McGlone and James Munroe, 100 from Thos. Forgrave and 100 from Joe Watson. The mines are situated 14 miles from Sussex Station. Mr. Watson declares the silver lead to be 10 feet 6 inches wide, between the walls, and runs due east and west. The copper and gold lead is 12 feet wide, running the same way. He found the silver but 7 feet below the surface and gold and copper but 4 feet below. Prof. Sheldon, of England, arrived at Sussex early in the week to visit the mines and report upon the quality of the ore. Your correspondent does not know the result of his investigations as yet."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1884 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 6, 1884 Mineral Discovery. - Mr. S. Cunningham, of Waterford, Kings County, has forwarded to this office specimens of quartz containing valuable ore, found on the lands of Messrs. Munro and Watson in that parish. The specimens forwarded appear to be rich in metals, said to be copper, quicksilver and gold. A miner of fifteen years' experience states the find is valuable, and one of the most promising he ever opened. The Waterford region is believed to be a promising one for those in search of valuable minerals."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1884 Sussex. - Machinery for the recently discovered gold and copper mines in Dutch Valley, Waterford, is daily expected. About 15 men are now engaged and more are to be employed."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 29, 1886 The Waterford mining company of Sussex owns 200 acres containing veins of copper, galena and free gold. They propose at present mainly devoting their attention to the latter."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 7, 1888 The boiler for the mine at Waterford will be started in a day or two."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 28, 1888 The work of placing the machinery on the N.B. Gold and Silver Mining Company's property is progressing.The work is being done under the superintendence of W. N. Gould. When finally in order the work of further development will be continued regularly."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 6, 1888 Mining Company. - A meeting of the New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company was held in the office of C.N. Skinner, M.P., yesterday afternoon. After passing the by-laws the company adjourned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 30, 1888 Mining. - Work has been resumed on the Watson mine in Waterford, Kings Co., under the management of Thomas Proctor, who is an experienced and practical man. Mr. Proctor has good hopes that the mine will turn out to be a valuable property. He says the company intend to sink a shaft one hundred feet.- [Cor. Sussex Record"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 7, 1888 Application will be made to the local government for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. The office of the company is to be established in the Parish of Waterford, Kings county. The amount of the capital stock of the said company shall be $280,000, to be divided into 140,000 shares at two dollars each. Fifty thousand shares, one hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 22, 1888 The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company has applied to the local government for incorporation. Capital stock $280,000 in 140,000 shares of $2 each."

S.J. Globe - May 19, 1888 New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. - At a meeting of the above company held this morning for the purpose of organizing, the charter lately granted by the Provincial government was accepted. The following board of directors was elected: Frederick J. Ally; Bar Harbour; William H. Love, St. John; Arthur M. Foss, Bar Harbour; Charles C. Morrison, Bar harbour; Edward J. Baxter, Norton. The directors will meet this afternoon to elect a president. A meeting is called for June 5th at the office of C.N. Skinner, Esq., M.P."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 21, 1888 Silver and Gold Mining Co. - The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company met Saturday for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the charter obtained from the local government. Directors were elected as follows: Fred J. Ally, Bar Harbor, W.H. Love, St. John; A.M. Foss, Bar Harbor; G.E. Morrison, Bar Harbor; E.J. Baxter, Norton. Another meeting will be held on June 5th at the office of C.N. Skinner, M.P."

URN: 2030 / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 From time to time items concerning the doings of the above company have appeared in the 'Record' and other N.B. papers. Lately a number of the interested parties, from the neighbouring State of Maine, in company with Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbour, visited the property, and were evidently well satisfied with what they saw. The shaft has been put down about 35 or 40 feet, and it is the intention to go still further so as to thoroughly test the value of the mine. To this end they have placed upon the property a 25 or 30 H.P. Engine and Boiler with all the necessary hoisting gear, hose, etc. and a powerful Blake pump which will keep the shaft free from water. The promoters of this enterprise feel that they have a good and valuable property only requiring development, and that they intend doing. The ore vein is large, and carries considerable metal, and the owners believe it to be reasonably productive in silver and gold producing metals. The Managing Director Mr. Alley has shown considerable pluck and energy in the matter and means business thoroughly. Let us hope that the efforts of the promoters may be crowned with the fullest measure of success, The company's property is situated just a short distance above Waterford, in Kings County."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 30, 1888 (quoting the Halifax Critic) Work of exploration on a property above Waterford is being quietly and systematically carried on. The principal promoters are from Bar Harbor, Maine, and evidently mean business. They are putting in a large engine and boiler to facilitate the work of development. About 40 or 50 feet have been tested in depth, and a large ore body is being expected. The ore seems to be galena, and rich in sulphuret, while it is said, the quartz gangue carries considerable gold. We expect to hear of a bona fide working and paying mine in this locality

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 22, 1889 Mr. Love and Mr. Scott, of St. John, were in Sussex on Monday in connection with matters relative tothe N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Company in which they are interested."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 25, 1889 The owners and promoters of the mine at Philemaroe, above Waterford, are pushing forward the work of sinking a shaft on same. Fuller and more detailed particulars of these mines will be furnished later on. Note: Philmunro is 11 miles east of Sussex. Possibly means 'Munro clan'. People of this name may have been among squatters c. 1831. Among grantees were John, James and Archibald Munro (or Munroe or Minrow). Also spelled Filamunro, Filomaro and Phillamaroo. Later (1884-1908) called Fosters Croft."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 1, 1889 A Donegal, Kings Co., correspondent of the RECORD says Excitement here still continues about mineral mines. A gentleman from Albert Mines was examining the mineral on the places of M. Adair and Geo. Teakles. Esquire McGarrigle has sold his place for $6,000."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 15, 1889 Work on the N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Company's property, at Cedar Camp, is progressing. They are stillsinking a shaft and all indications are, it is said, most favorable."

Weekly Record - Fri., May. 3, 1889 As will be seen by notice in another column the annual meeting of the N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Company, at Waterford, will take place at the Depot House on Saturday, the 18th day of May inst. This company still continues developing its property at Waterford and it is hoped they will meet with all the success their enterprise merits. NOTE: The notice of the meeting is signed by Arthur M. Foss, secretary."

S. J. Daily Sun - May 14, 1889 Mr. Alley of Bar Harbor, who is greatly interested in the mineral mines at Waterford, is in Sussex today."

Evening Gazette - May 20, 1889 A number of gentlemen from Bar Harbour, Maine, reached Sussex on Saturday, the 18th, being interested in the N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Company, at Cedar Camp in the Parish of Waterford. The annual meeting of the Company was held and the operations of the past year reviewed. The stockholders are seemingly well satisfied with the results and are prepared to go on with the work of development and it is probable that the present shaft which is now down 100 ft. will be put down 100 ft further before work of cross cutting the leads will be undertaken. A visit to the mine was made by the gentlemen spoken of in the afternoon and they were much pleased with all they saw. On Friday last a visit of inspection was made by some parties among whom was your correspondent and the work at the mine showed the shaft, machinery and the plant to be of a superior character, and it was gratifying to know that this work of development was being done in so systematic a manner. The appearance of the mine indicate good results to follow and it is not at all improbable that the near future may witness the permanent working of a good bona fide dividend paying property, as the stockholders seem to be going at it in the right way to produce results. Every credit is due them for the pluck and energy they have shown and to Mr. W.H. Love of St. John, the President of the Company, Mr. A.M. Foss, of Bar Harbour, Maine, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbour, Managing Director for the past year, too much praise cannot be given for the plucky, energetic and pushing manner in which they have forwarded the interests of the Company."

URN: 2030 / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper;

S.J. Globe - May 21, 1889 Silver and Gold Mining. - Nine Bar Harbor, Me., gentlemen reached Sussex Saturday morning to attend the annual meeting of the N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Co., which was held at that place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. W.M. Love, of St. John; Wm. Fennelly, A.M. Foss, W.K. Kennard, and J.C. Farren, of Bar Harbor. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. W.M. Love was chosen president of the company, and Mr. W.H. Sherman, of Bar Harbor, secretary and treasurer. After inspecting the property the gentlemen returned to St. John on Monday morning and left in the evening for Bar Harbor."

Daily Telegraph - May 22, 1889 Silver and Gold Mining. - The annual meeting of the N.B. Silver and Gold Mining Co. was held at Sussex on Saturday last. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year. Messrs. W.M. Love, of St. John; Wm. Fennelly, A.M. Foss, W.K. Kennard, and J.C. Farren, of Bar Harbor. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. W.M. Love was chosen president of the company, and Mr. W.H. Sherman, of Bar Harbor, secretary and treasurer."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 5, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 6, 1890 The Waterford Gold and Silver Mining Co.'s property was sold by sheriff's sale on Friday last infront of the Dominion Building. It was bid in by Mr. Wm Fennelly of Bar Harbor, Maine, for $381.96. It is thought work will be resumed again on this property later on."

URN: 2030 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 25, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the fourth day of April, A.D. 1888, incorporating Edward J. Baxter, or Norton, in King's County, Province aforesaid, Farmer; Alexander J. Grant, Editor; William K. Kennard, Carpenter; Charles A, Ingalls, Engineer; Jeremiah J. McGowan, Gentleman; John T. Watson, Trader; J. Crowell Farrell, Manufacturer; and Frederick J. Alley, Hotel Keeper, all of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America; for the purpose of the purchase and holding of all kinds of Mineral lands and lands which Minerals are supposed to be, with land necessary and requisite to carry on a Mining business, and the selling, mortgaging and encumbering all or any such lands; the carrying on of a general mining business, and searching for Mines and Mineral substances, and the purchasing, holding, owning, and selling of all kinds of property connected with, and necessary and convenient for the carrying on of a general Mining business; and the digging for, mining for, and procuring by all lawful means, of all manner and kinds of mineral and mineral substances; and the erection and maintaining of all necessary works, buildings and ways, and doing all things necessary to the carrying on the business of the said Company, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects, by the name of The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. with a total capital of Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares of two dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this Twenty fourth of April A.D. 1888 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 7, 1888 Public Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for Letters Patent to incorporate the Company hereinafter named under the provisions of Chapter 9, 48th Victoria, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, intituled An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent. 1. The proposed corporate name of the said Company is the The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. 2. The objects of the Company are the following, namely:- The purchase and holding of all kinds of Mineral Lands and lands in which Minerals are supposed to be, with land necessary and requisite to carry on a Mining business, and the selling, mortgaging and encumbering all or any such lands; the carrying on one of a General Mining business, and searching for Mines and Mineral substances, and the purchasing, holding, owning and selling of all kinds of property connected with and necessary or convenient for the carrying on a General Mining business; and the digging for, mining for and procuring by all lawful means, of all manner and kinds of Minerals and Mineral substances, including Silver, Gold, Lead, and every other kind of Minerals and Mineral Substances; and the erection and maintaining of all necessary works, buildings and ways; and doing all things necessary to the carrying on the business of the said Company, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the said Company is to be established in the Parish of Waterford, in the County of King's, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the said Company shall be two hundred and eighty thousand dollars ($280,000), to be divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares (140,000) at two (2) dollars each. 5. The amount of Capital Stock actually subscribed at the present time is fifty thousand shares, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. 6. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company are - Edward J. Baxter, Farmer: of Norton, King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick; Alexander J. Grant, Editor, of Bar Harbour, in the State of Maine, and William K. Kennard, Carpenter, of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine. 7. The names of the applicants are - Edward J. Baxter, Farmer, of Norton, King's County, New Brunswick. Alexander J. Grant, Editor, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. William K. Kennard, Carpenter, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. Chrales A. Ingalls, Engineer, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. J.J. McGowan, Gentleman, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. John T. Watson, Trader, of Bar Harbour, Maine, United States. J.C. Farrell, Manufacturer, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. F.J. Alley, Hotel keeper, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. C.N. Skinner, Solicitor for Promoters."

URN: 2030 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Globe - Mar. 8, 1888 New Mining Company. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of an application to the Local Government for the incorporation of a company, to be known as The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. The object of the new Company is the purchase and holding of all kinds of lands, on which Minerals are supposed to be; the carrying on of a general Mining business, and the buying, selling and mortgaging of all such lands; the holding erecting of all necessary works, buildings, etc., for the requirements of the business. The Office of the company is to be established in the Parish of Waterford, King's county. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be $280,000, to be divided into 140,000 shares at two dollars each. Fifty thousand shares, one hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the Company are - Edward J. Baxter, of Norton, King's, Alexander J. Grant, Bar Harbour, Maine, and William K. Kennard, Bar Harbor, Maine. The names ofthe applicants are - Edward J. Baxter, Norton, King's County, and Alexander J. Grant, William K. Kennard, Charles A. Ingalls, J.J. McGowan, John T. Watson, J.C. Farrell, and F.J. Alley, Bar Harbor, Maine. C.N. Skinner is Solicitor for Promoters."

URN: 2031 / IDX_Names: Burnthill Brook Molybdenite;
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 16, 1888 Molybdenite has been found at two places on the Southwest Miramichi - at the mouth of Burnthill and on Bamford Brook."

URN: 2032 / IDX_Names: Barnesville Gold;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 6, 1890 The gold mines of Barnesville, Kings Co., N.B.are being actively worked. A shaft 63 feet has been sunk and a drift 45 feet long has been run along a 2 1/2 foot vein. Various assays made show the quartz to yield from $3.50 to $40.00 per ton. 15 men are now at work."

Weekly Record - Fri. Feb. 7, 1890 Rumors of a gold mine in Kings Co. are very prevalent. The St. John Sun had quite a lengthy account of work done on a property of a Mr. Cusick near Barnesville. It is said the ore runs from $30 to $40 perton under assay. Arrangements are being made for placing machinery on the property when other positive evidence of its value will be given. We trust the above is correct as it has often been said, by persons capable of judging, that gold exists in paying quantities in New Brunswick. It is a well known fact that in many of the silver-lead deposits in New Brunswick, gold is associated with the ore, all the way from 12 to 22 pennyweight per ton."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 3, 1890 We have heard of some late developments being made in the vicinity of Barnesville by some parties who feel confident they have struck it rich, or will do soon,which we hope will be the case. It is said the metal that has been found, some of which has been assayed, shows good results in gold, silver, etc. We do not know the names of the active movers in the enterprise."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1890 and Daily Times - Jan. 31, 1890 A KING'S COUNTY GOLD MINE.- Work Being Actively Prosecuted at Barnesville by a Company.- The company who are interested in the gold mining enterprise at Barnesville, Kings Co. are pushing the work with vigor. There are 15 hands employed, under the supervision of J.J. McDonald, a practical mining engineer who has been all over the continent, and on Newfoundland as well, in the prosecution of his business. They have sunk a shaft 63 feet, and have run a drift 45 feet along the vein which is 2 1/2 feet thick. Mr. McDonald and M. Cusick (on whose property the mine is located) were in the city yesterday, and arranged with Mr. Evans, agent for E. Leonard & Son, for the delivery of a six horse power engine and a 10 horse power boiler with necessary hoisting gear. It is their intention to employ about ten more hands at once, and they are now pushing work night and day. Mr. Wilson, of Hampton, has been engaged to fit up the hoisting machinery. Mr. McDonald is of the opinion that the mine, which he says is very much like the mines in Nova Scotia, will yield good returns if properly worked. Various assays have yielded all the way from $3.50 to $40 per ton. Mr. McDonald showed a SUN man a piece of quartz in which the yellow metal was plainly visible. Should this enterprise prove as successful as its promoters are confident that it will, gold mining in New Brunswick will no doubt have a boom."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 31, 1890 The company who are interested in the gold mining enterprise at Barnesville, Kings Co., are pushing the work with vigor. There are 15 hands employed. Mr. McDonald, the manager, is of opinion that the mine, which he says is very much like the mines in Nova Scotia, will yield good returns if properly worked. Various assays have yielded all the way from $3.50 to $40."

URN: 2034 / D8 / IDX_Names: Smiths Creek gold; Northumberland County Gold;

S. J. Daily Globe - Jun. 23, 1862 and Morning News - Jun. 23, 1862 Gold Quartz. - We have seen several specimens of quartz with the gold as large as peas, sticking in the sides, which have been taken out of a locality near Smith's Creek, Kings County; and the indications are that gold in any quantity may be had there. Persons are hard to work taking out the quartz. Steps are about being taken by certain enterprising persons residing in Kings, to get up a company to go to work in

URN: 2035 / IDX_Names: Harvey Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 10, 1881 Manganese in Albert. - The company who have taken charge of the manganese mine on J.B. Newcomb's property, Hopewell Corner, intend pushing forward their operations and will put up the necessary buildings at once. The manganese found is said to be of a first-rate quality."

URN: 2035 / IDX_Names: Harvey Manganese;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1892 Hillsboro. - Mr. Sargent, proprietor of the Globe hotel at Albert, who has been engaged in manganese mining on the property of William Newcomb, Germantown, reports the prospects good, the ore being of a superior grade and unusually free from clay. Mr. Sargent has several men employed, and intends prosecuting the work right along. They recently got out three tons of the mineral with seventeen and a half days' work."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 17, 1893 Albert Co. - Manganese shipped by Capt. Sargent to New York, from the mine on the Newcomb property, fetched $80 per ton and averaged 92 per cent. Some four tons have already been shipped and the prospects for the future are excellent as the supply is abundant."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1893 and Moncton Transcript - Nov. 18, 1893 Manganese in Albert Co. - Manganese shipped by Capt. Sargent to New York, from the mine on the Newcomb property, fetched $80 per ton and averaged 92 per cent. Some four tons have already been shipped, and the prospects for the future are excellent as the supply is abundant.-[Albert

S.J. Gazette - Aug. 1, 1894 The Crooked Creek manganese milling property in Albert County is now turning out some rich ore. The owner had about given up in disgust, but they struck an exceedingly promising vein of rich ore, which is now being uncovered and it is expected to give good results. Experts say the ore is of extra good quality and worth from $80 to $100 per ton."

Weekly Record Fri., Aug. 10, 1894 Manganese in paying quantities has been found near Harvey, Albert County. A company has been formed for the purpose of mining the deposit, which appears to be of high quality."

Moncton Transcript - Jan. 27, 1894 Manganese shipped by Capt. Sargent to New York, from the mine on the Newcomb property, Albert Co., N.B., fetched $80 per ton, and averaged 92 per cent. Four tons have already been shipped, and the prospects are excellent. - Albert Maple Leaf."

URN: 2036 / IDX_Names: Sussex Copper;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1883 Sussex. - A considerable amount of excitement is caused here by the supposed discovery of a very valuable vein of copper ore, on the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Cornelius McIntyre, about two and one-quarter miles above Sussex Railway station on the main post road. The discovery of this ore was made when digging a well a short distance from Mr. McIntyre's residence. Local experts who have examined the ore say it gives every indication of being of a good paying quality. Indeed, they go further and say there can be no doubt that beds of coal are in the vicinity of the copper ore. Specimens have been sent on to the United States to be thoroughly assayed, and should the reports be favorable capital will be invested in unearthing this treasure."

Weekly Transcript - Dec. 5, 1883 Copper Mine. - The Sussex correspondent of the Sun says: - A considerable amount of excitement is caused here by the supposed discovery of a very valuable vein of copper ore, on the farm owned by Mr. Cornelius McIntyre, about two and one-quarter miles above the Sussex Railway station. Local experts who have examined the ore say it gives every indication of being of a good paying quality."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 24, 1883 That Copper Mine. - The vein of copper ore found on the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Cornelius McIntyre, about two and one quarter miles above Sussex, K.C., Railway Station, has every indication of turning out well. Local experts who have examined the ore say it gives every indication of being of good paying quality."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 27, 1883 A valuable vein of copper ore has been found on the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Cornelius McIntyre, about two and one quarter miles above the Sussex, K. C. Railway station."

URN: 2037 / IDX_Names: Sharpsville Antimony;
Weekly Record - Fri., May 4, 1899 Mr. Bates, an English mining engineer and an expert in prospecting, is in the vicinity exploring for gold, coal and other minerals. He says he has struck a rich antimony mine, which he had analyzed and found the mineral abundant, on the farm of Mr. Hiram Sharp, at Sharpsville, on the road to Belleisle. He has already some rich specimens, and I should not wonder if before long miner's camps will rise up and take the place, which is now growing up in woods. No doubt we need a boom of some kind."

URN: 2038 / IDX_Names: Grand Anse Copper;
Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 8, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1882 Discovery of Copper. - A report is current of a valuable discovery of copper, made recently on the grand Aunce shore in the Parish of Dorchester. The discovery, it is said, was made by a boy, son of Mr. Charles Teed, farmer. Mr. Teed has been offered a considerable amount for a part of his property, and the outcrops of ore extend over various other farms. It is said the indications are that the ore exists in quantities, but on this point authentic information is not at hand. The shore is at all events, a very rocky one and minerals have been found in less likely localities. The shore in question was once visited by the late John Steadman of Albert, who was an indefatiguable searcher of minerals."

URN: 2038 / IDX_Names: Grand Anse Copper;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1882 That Copper Find. - There has been quite a rush of visitors to Mr. Charles Teed's farm on the Grand Aunce shore, parish of Dorchester, where a copper mine was lately discovered."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 12, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 13, 1882 Mr. Edmund Babcock has laid upon our table some specimens of copper ore from a vein now being opened on his farm at Grand Aunce. A shaft has been driven down on the vein about ten feet and the specimens produced are very good. It is situated on the Bay Shore where facilities for shipping exist, which would increase its value. Mr. Babcock has bonded the property for $5,000."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 26, 1882 Messrs. Richard and Chapman have sold part of their Babcock property, Grand Aunce, to Mr. W.H. Tower, of Boston, for a good figure, and work is being prosecuted rapidly. They have now one shaft sunk a distance of about forty feet where they find a high order of copper ore and one incline all of which show a good average."

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1883 Mr. Mooney, from Boston, has been prospecting at Grand Aunce and has purchased some rights there from E. Babcock and others. This district is considered moderately promising."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 24, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1884 Copper Mine Sold.- On Monday the sale of another Sackville Copper property was closed, viz: that of Mr. Rufus Tower, Rockport, near Cape Maringuin. The veins show themselves on the shore at either side of the cape, running through the peninsula in a north-easterly direction. The sum paid is about $2,000. The purchaser is Mr. Abner C. Goodall, President of the Horse Railway Co., Salem. The sale was affected through Messrs. Chapman and Major Howell."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 25, 1884 On Monday the sale of another Sackville Copper property was closed, viz: that of Mr. Rufus Tower, Rockport, near Cape Maringuin. The sum paid is about $2,000. The purchaser is Mr. Abner C. Goodall, President of the Horse Railway Co., Salem."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 2, 1885 Rockport - The copper excitement seems to have blown over."

URN: 2039 / IDX_Names: Malakoff Silver;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 2, 1885 and Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 6, 1885 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 3, 1885 SUPPOSED TO BE SILVER. - Some time ago Mr. Nasaire Melanson, of Hanicoff, Westmorland Co., discovered, while digging for water, some ore, which resembled silver ore. He showed it to several parties, who sent the piece found to Montana to have it tested. It proved to be very valuable, and leases of the property and adjacent farms have been obtained by parties in Moncton, who intend to commence operations in a short time. Your correspondent was shown a piece yesterday about the size of a robin's egg, which weighed over four ounces. The place is situated about 14 miles from Moncton, and about 4 miles from the line of the Intercolonial. (SUSPECT MALAKOFF as location)."

URN: 2040 / IDX_Names: Todd Mtn Antimony;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1891 The latest mining craze is the reported discovery of antimony on Todd's Mountain, near Milltown, and the lease of the land to Boston parties."

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 6, 1891 The latest mining craze is the reported discovery of antimony on Todd's Mountain, near Milltown, St. Stephen, and the lease of the land to Boston parties."

URN: 2041 / IDX_Names: Ten Mile Creek Iron;

Daily Sun - Dec. 1, 1899 There May Be Iron. - W.E. Skillen of St. Martins has secured a mining lease of five square miles at Quinn's Hill, running toward the shore at Ten Mile Creek, St. John county. Specular iron ore occurs there, along a bluff that is at places a hundred feet high. Mr. Skillen had Thomas Blackwood of Joggins Mines look over the place some two months ago, and the latter reports that the indication are apparently good, and one sample of ore showed 64 per cent of iron and 7 per cent of sulphur. Of course the value of the property can only be determined by development work, to ascertain the length and thickness of the vein. Mr. Skillen proposed shortly to have some work done along that line. If there is a good vein, the ore could be carried by a tramway with easy grade three miles to a harbor at Ten mile Creek, where lighters could load for shipment to smelting furnaces at St. John or wherever else established."

URN: 2043 / IDX_Names: Rogersville Bog Iron;

Campbellton Graphic - Jan. 26, 1912 After Rogersville Ore. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that Hector McInnis, K.C., Halifax, a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has applied for mining rights covering an area of 66 square miles in the counties of Northumberland and Kent, N.B. The property surrounds the rich bog iron deposits in the vicinity of Rogersville. This body of bog ore was located several years ago and two blocks of five miles each were taken up. Later on two large iron corporations had men on the ground looking over the situation and it is understood that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose prospectors worked last summer on properties in the neighborhood, are really behind the

URN: 2044 / IDX_Names: Maugerville Bog Iron;

Daily News - Feb. 15, 1881 Iron Ore Mining. - Considerable ore has been dug at Maugerville, and shipped to the works at Woodstock, but the experiment can not be regarded as a success."

URN: 2045 / IDX_Names: Grafton Granite;

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 16, 1923 Ad. For The Fall Brook Mining & Developing Co. GOLD AND SILVER The Fall Brook Mining and Developing Company, Limited, has opened offices with Mr. Fred C. Squires, Barrister, on Main Street, Woodstock, N.B. Mr. Squires will arrange with all who wish to take stock in the Company. All are invited to read the 'PROSPECTUS' and all are invited to pay a visit to the exposed vein of quartz, which is located one mile up Fall Brook from the end of the Woodstock Bridge on the Grafton side. No other recent discovery in New Brunswick has such promising outlook. Work is being started towards opening up the lead. A limited amount of shares will be sold now, and it is believed that very little expense will show wonderful results. ARE YOU IN IT? The shares are $1.00 each, not less than five shares to each applicant. There are only $1500.00 now remaining unsold, and when these are disposed of on more will be offered. Send your application to The Fall Brook Mining & Developing Co. Limited Woodstock, N.B.:"

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 16, 1923 NEW MINING COMPANY. - W. Ludlow Wise (formerly of Woodstock), Elery D. Howard and Charles Carpenter, Houlton, Maine, Mrs. Eva Pike and Albert D. Wort ofWoodstock, have been incorporated as the Fall Brook Mining and Development Company, Ltd., with capital stock of $5,000 and head office at Woodstock. The president of this company is Manly Craig and the solicitor is F.C. Squires. The land is near the Mose McDonald farm, Rockwell Brook, Grafton, a short distance from Woodstock. The company has held the claim for 10 years. Copper, lead and gold have been found on the claim. It is said that the assay showed two ounces of gold to the ton. They have 100 acres, and as the assay has been very encouraging, Mr. Craig will arrive here from Houlton this week to proceed with the

URN: 2046 / IDX_Names: Grand Falls Gold;

12S.J. Daily News - Aug. 29, 1866 Victoria County seems to be just now in a great fever of excitement concerning the discovery of a gold deposit near Grand Falls. Some parties have been engaged in washing the sands there for some time, and they appear satisfied with the amount of the precious metal they obtain - Fred. Farmer"

Moncton Times - Aug. 27, 1878 Gold Hunting. - Two Portland men, Mr. John Navarro and Mr. Tysick, started for Grand Falls a couple of days ago on a gold hunting tour. They are to visit a certain brook, in the sands of which there is good reason, in their opinion, to believe that the auriferous metal may be found. - Freeman. Should they be successful, we know of several parties in this locality who will take a share of any surplus stock they may have on hand."

URN: 2046 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Falls Gold; Geology - General;

Fredericton Capital - Sep. 20, 1880 Geological Explorations.- Prof. Hitchcock, in his able report on the Geology of Maine, says that he knows of no State or Province which affords a more promising field for the discovery of valuable mineral deposits than New Brunswick. A professor of Geology from a United States college, who spent several weeks upon the

Tobique River and in that neighborhood, expressed, in conversation with the writer, the same opinion, and added that an exploration, to be of any value, would have to be made by practical men. He further said that he found traces of gold in many places; and that his experience in practical geology led him to the belief that thorough prospecting by competent persons might lead to very valuable results. We have not at hand the report of Prof. Bailey on this section of the province; but think we may say, speaking from memory, that Prof. Bailey found gold and other valuable minerals in small quantities, and expressed belief that the indications were favorable for the existence of larger deposits. During the past twenty years, many persons have found gold in the tributaries of the upper St. John. The writer has seen it washed fromthe sands at Little River and Falls Brook, Grand Falls, and several places along the main Tobique, at the Salmon Hole on the Campbell River, or Right Hand Branch (so called) of the Tobique, at the mouth of the Serpentine, a branch of the same stream, at a point two miles below the Serpentine Falls. But his observations have been limited in comparison with others. Mr. Ward C. Burpee, of Grand Falls, has had a most interesting experience in this connection, and has, or recently had, in his possession a number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were found in the County of Victoria, and is able to give a great deal of information upon the subject. Mr. Shea, Mr. C.A. Hammond, ex-M.P.P., Mr. Longstaff and Mr. J.H. McPhair, of this city, have also, among others, had more or less success in their explorations. In addition to the places mentioned above, gold has been found in the Muniac, The Becaguimec, the Wapskehegan, the Nepisiguit and indeed in nearly all the streams which have their source in or near the great belt of azoic rocks which stretches across the Province from the St. Croix to the Baie Chaleur. Indications and specimens of other minerals have been found. Mr. Jack, it is needless to say, has devoted some attention to this matter; and his admirable habits of observation have enabled him to learn very much which would be of value in the prosecution of an exploratory survey. Among the minerals of which he and others have observed indications, beside gold, there are silver, copper, lead, iron and antimony. We do not know that any one person has found all these, but there are numerous witnesses of the existence of each of them in small quantities at least. It is, of course, impossible to detail in a paper of this description all the testimony which can be given as to the likelihood of a profitable discovery some day or other. We can only indicate its character, and we do so for the purpose of recommending that if an exploration is at any time made,the person to whom it may be entrusted will inform himself as to what observers who have preceded him, not the scientific ones merely, but others as well, have been able to discover. It is worthy to note in this connection, that there is increased activity in gold mining in Quebec; and a number of New york capitalists have invested money in quartz mining. If we are not mistaken, these gold mines are upon one of the great divisions of the Alleghanies. This range of highlands divides near New Hampshire, Maine and Quebec - one branch extending across the State of Maine and into New Brunswick, south of the Tobique, and forms in Maine the range which Great Britain claimed as the boundary line previous to the Ashburton Treaty, and in New Brunswick what was claimed by the then province of Lower Canada as its boundary. The other continues parallel, or nearly so, to the St. Lawrence, and forms the present boundary between Maine and Quebec. If gold exists in one of these branches, it is not unreasonable to look for it in the other. It is also worthy of remark, that mining is becoming an important industry in Maine. The existence of minerals there of economic value was considered at the most as exceedingly problematical until very recently; that is, until a thorough exploration of the State was made. In a country like New Brunswick or Maine, where the rocks for the most part are covered with a thick carpet of living and dead vegetation, and support a tangled forest, it is difficult, - it is indeed impossible - in the explorations which a college professor can make, whose sole staff consists of his Indian guides and perhaps a single companion, can lead to any valuable results, particularly when he is asked to report upon the thousand square miles of rugged country in as many weeks. A thorough and systematic investigation is requested: one made by a staff of men sufficiently numerous to enable them to accomplish the labor which is really necessary. We ask our representatives at Ottawa to give the matter their consideration, and to solicit from the Government an appropriation sufficient to warrant the inception of the exploration during the coming summer in a manner reasonably calculated to

URN: 2047 / IDX_Names: Rapid Defamme Gold;

Carleton Sentenil - Oct. 11, 1873 Gold at Grand Falls. - The people of Grand Falls are somewhat excited over fresh discoveries of gold bearing quartz in quite close proximity to that village. There has as yet been no scientific test made of the metal found, but should it prove to be the ...(?) pure article, the discovery will be a most important one, as the indications are that the gold bearing rock is very plentiful and very rich. C.H. Lugrin, Esq., showed us, on Monday, a very fine specimen of the metal found, which he was about submitting for examination to Prof. Bailey, Fredericton."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 13, 1873 Gold at Grand Falls. - A week or two ago the NEWS announced the discovery of gold near Grand Falls, and the results of the labors of Dr. Colwell and others with the ""washer"". The Carleton Sentinel follows up what the NEWS said in this wise:- ""The people of Grand Falls are somewhat excited over fresh discoveries of gold bearing quartz in quite close proximity to that village. There has as yet been no scientific test made of the metal found, but should it prove to be the ...(?) pure article, the discovery will be a most important one, as the indications are that the gold bearing rock is very plentiful and very rich. C.H. Lugrin, Esq., showed us, on Monday, a very fine specimen of the metal found, which he was about submitting for examination to Prof. Bailey, Fredericton."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 29, 1873 Gold washings have been found on a branch of the Rapid Defamme, near Grand Falls and a number of persons are ""panning"" to advantage. About five dollars worth of gold was obtained a few days ago by the labors of two or three men under the guidance of Dr. Colwell with the crudest kind of washer. The discovery is attracting considerable attention in the neighborhood, and just now persons are operating with the more improved kinds of apparatus."

URN: 2048 / IDX_Names: Falls Brook Gorge Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 1, 1880 Gold found.- A few days ago Mr. Samuel Johnson, of St. George, discovered indications of gold-bearing quartz in Falls Brook Gorge, near Grand Falls. Mr. J.'s experience enabled him also to readily detect symptoms of the precious metal in the sand of the stream. For twenty minutes washing he found sixteen grains of the clear article. Mr. Johnson believes that he has found a mine."

Bay Pilot - Oct. 7, 1880 It is reported that a gold mine has been discovered near Grand Falls, Mr. Samuel Johnson of St. George being the lucky finder."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 22, 1904 30 Years Ago. - The gold fever has again broken put at Grand Falls, where several people have been washing with pans at the Falls Brook and have secured some fine specimens."

URN: 2049 / IDX_Names: Porter Brook Gold;

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 30, 1865 Gold in Reality. - Mr Richard Atridge, formerly of the South West, Miramichi, but lately of Vancouver's Island, and California, called into our office yesterday, and showed us a piece of gold which he had found up the river about 3 miles above Boiestown, on the opposite side. From the resemblance of the country to that of districts where gold abounded he was induced to prospect, and the result proved quite satisfactory - it now only remains to be proved whether it will be found in paying quantities before we have a second California in Miramichi."

Morning Journal - Jan. 3, 1866 Gold in Miramichi. - Mr. Richard Atridge, formerly of the South West Miramichi, but lately of Vancouver's Island, and California, called into our office yesterday, and showed us a piece of fine gold which he had found up the River about three miles above Boiestown, on the opposite side. From the resemblance of the country to that of districts where gold abounded he was induced to prospect, and the result proved quite satisfactory - it now only remains to be proved whether it will be found in paying quantities before we have a second California in Miramichi. - Gleaner"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1899 Boiestown. - James Fairly has in his possession a very rich sample of gold-bearing quartz, obtained within a few miles of this place. Experts who have seen it state that it is surprisingly rich in the precious element."

URN: 2050 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 23, 1879 Gold Discovered on the Nashwaak. - [Fredericton Star.] - Some time ago we stated a party was to start up Nashwaak on a gold prospecting expedition. The party, numbering five persons, went up the river about forty miles to the spot whence the specimens had been brought. The country is wild and wooded, and a vein of quartz runs down to the banks of the Nashwaak. The party found on examination that the vein towards the river was crumbly, and there among the sand saw shining grains of yellow metal. The party then began to search on the surface, and found two dozen grains of pure gold, varying in size from a mustard seed shot to a swan drop. The land on which the gold was found belongs to Mr. A. Gibson, and he has taken immediate steps to put up a quartz crushing mill. The gold region is about two miles below the Napadoggin stream and there is every reason to believe that quartz, rich in gold, extends through a wide track. The quartz was shown to experienced gentlemen who pronounce it richly laden with gold. The grains picked up were valued at $10. Among those at the expedition were A. Gibson, Rev. W.W. Brewer and John Gibson. [Same paper, editorially] - Some men seem to have been born under a lucky star. The discovery of gold by Mr. Gibson himself, forty miles up Nashwaak, as will be seen under another column, testifies to the fact. We wish Mr. Gibson millions in his discovery."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 23, 1879 Parties have been prospecting for some time on the Nashwaak for gold, among them A. Gibson, Esq., and several specimens have been found, but none of any great value."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 24, 1879 and St. Croix Courier - Oct. 9, 1879 Gold on the Nashwaak. - Some time ago Mr. Hugh Eggar, a lumberman in the employ of Alex. Gibson, Esq., showed Mr. Gibson several small pieces of gold which he had found in the Nashwaak stream, about seven miles above Stanley, near Birch Island, while washing his face one day. Upon the strength of this, and of information obtained from other sources, Mr. Gibson concluded to ascertain whether there was anything in the stories that had been circulated. Accordingly Mr. Gibson and his sons, accompanied by Rev. W.W. Brewer, Mr. John Gibson and Mr. Baker who has had experience in working in mines in California, and several others went up to the place several days ago and made some discoveries of value, going to prove that the real article was there sure enough, but in what quantities remains to be tested. They found rotten slate, rusty quartz, and black sand. The quartz was much honeycombed, the result probably of ferruginous action. Without any picks or shovel, and using only an old tin plate for washing, they secured about thirty pieces. Mr. Gibson intends commencing operations immediately, and if he meets with fair success will engage in the mining business on a very extensive scale. Mr. Baker brought home with him a quantity of the black sand which he purposes to analyze. When a man of Mr. Gibson's energy takes hold of a matter of this kind we may be sure he will not allow it to fall through without a determined effort to secure the prize if it is there, and it really looks as though he had struck the real article this time. Mr Edward Jack informs us that several years ago a returned Californian discovered gold at Stanley."

URN: 2050 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold;

Daily Gleaner - Aug. 12, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Aug. 13, 1890 Gold in Stanley. - M.B. McMinneman discovered recently on his property at Stanley some gold quartz, which he believed to be of good quality. An expert, now in Houlton, has been sent for, with a view of analyzing. He will arrive the latter part of this week."

Daily Gleaner - Aug. 12, 1890 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1890 The Nashwaak Gold. - The reported find of rich gold-bearing quartz a few weeks ago raised quite a sensation. This morning, it is reported, that Mr. James Humble's party of experts will examine the rocks at low- tide, the present condition of the river preventing minute operations. What specimens have been examined are undoubtedly rich."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 21, 1890 A lead of quartz supposed to contain gold in large quantities has been discovered at Stanley, York Co. An American expert is making an investigation."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 10, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 11, 1890 and Weekly Record - Fri. Dec. 19, 1890 Gold Dust. - The people of Stanley say that many mining undertakings will be commenced there in the spring and that there is not the least doubt as to their paying capacities. Gold and silver have been found in several places in the immediate neighborhood of the village and indications show many rich pockets on the Upper Nashwaak."

Daily Gleaner - Jul. 3, 1890 Stanley. - Gold has been found in the Nashwaak stream."

Daily Gleaner - Jul. 5, 1890 Looking For Gold. - A Stanley correspondent sends word that Mr. James Humble and party have been exploring the old site of Mr. Alex. Gibson's last venture. Latest reports from Stanley say that the experts expect something rich."

Daily Gleaner - Jul. 9, 1890 Gold on the Nashwaak. - The gold finding prospects, reported by our Stanley correspondent the other day, has created considerable excitement along the Nashwaak. A specimen of the very rich quality is said to have been found."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jul. 10, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 10, 1890 Fredericton. - There is a flutter of excitement on the Nashwaak Stream over the alleged discovery of gold in that locality."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1890 Fredericton, July 9. - The reported finding of gold on the Nashwaak causes quite a sensation along that river."

Daily Gleaner - Jun. 26, 1890 Stanley. - Gold has been found in quartz among rocks here."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 3, 1890 Nashwaak Gold. - The St. Croix Courier says that John McCallum, the Nova Scotia mining expert, has been prospecting in this province. From what he saw of the formation of gold quartz up the Nashwaak, he believes that the mineral deposits are as promising as in Nova Scotia."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 10, 1890 In Stanley. - A correspondent writes from Stanley, York Co., Nov. 8th: ... They have in addition to this a rich gold mine within four miles of the village on the Nashwaak stream. I have seen several specimens of gold bearing quartz, indicative of rich deposits of gold. ..."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 15, 1890 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 19, 1890 Rich Gold Mine. - B. McMinamin of Stanley, has sent some specimens of quartz to this city to be analyzed. They are very rich in gold and the find may prove a bonanza to the village. These specimens were picked up on his farm and there can be no doubt that a profitable mine will be opened. The whole country in this neighborhood shows all the formations incident to gold. A ridge of red sandstone with pockets of very heavy black sandstone crosses the province from Charlotte to Miramichi, passing through Stanley. At various places on this belt, gold has been obtained, but is small quantities as no important work was undertaken. A scientist in minerals, examined the mine, and found iron pyrites and galena besides gold."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 20, 1890 Gold quartz is being found at Stanley. The GLEANER, speaking of the find, says:- The whole country in this neighborhood shows all the formations incident to gold. A ridge of red sandstone with pockets of very heavy black sandstone crosses the province from Charlotte to Miramichi, passing through Stanley. At various places on this belt, gold has been obtained, but in small quantities as no important work was undertaken. A scientist in minerals, examined the mine, and found iron pyrites and galena besides gold."

URN: 2050 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 21, 1890 According to recent despatches the finding of gold in Stanley, York Co., is beyond question. This should be good news to capitalists and others wishing forthe progress and welfare of the province. The opening of a few well directed and properly managed mining districts will do much towards bringing New Brunswick prominently before the capitalists of Great Britain and the United States."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Oct. 1, 1890 Nashwaak Gold. - The St. Croix Courier says that John McCallum, the Nova Scotia mining expert, has been prospecting in this province. From what he saw of the formation of the gold quartz up the Nashwaak, he believes that the mineral deposits there are as promising as in Nova Scotia."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 10, 1890 Prospecting at Birch Island. - Mr. James Humble, of Stanley, was in town today and reports very successfuloperations in the neighborhood of Birch Island, in Stanley parish. The quartz rock found there in the claim belonging to Alex. Gibson is rich in quality and quantity and a sure indication of lead. The specimens submitted to the experts have been excellent. The Rev. Mr. Mullin, B. McMinneman and H. Turnbull, all of Stanley, have seen the samples of quartz produced from the claim. Mr. Humble intends starting for the scene of operations this afternoon, accompanied by an Australian gentleman of the name of Nichols. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was the fortunate discoverer of the largest nugget of gold in Australia, which was submitted to the Queen's inspection some years ago. The nugget weighed 140 lbs., and measured 42 feet long and 10 inches broad. This nugget was afterwards presented to the

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 11, 1890 There is quite an excitement at Stanley, YorkCo., over the discovery of gold on Birch Island. The land belongs to Alex. Gibson."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 17, 1890 Gold At Stanley. - The specimens of gold and silver found at the Alex. Gibson claim, about 6 miles from Stanley, have now been examined by Mr. Napier. He pronounced both specimens rich, and the location worth the risk of working, both metals existing in good paying quantities. The nugget found by this expert in Australia should have been 42 inches and not as previously reported. The error crept in through a proof reader's oversight. A nephew of Mr. Gibson who has had 15 years experience in California, has also visited the mine, and his opinions coincide with that of Mr. Napier."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 18, 1890 Local Gold Fields. - The reported discovery of rich gold bearing quartz in large quantities at Stanley, in York County, has caused some local sensation. It may turn out to be a valuable discovery, not only for the locality but for the province. The gold fields of Nova Scotia are among its most valuable resources. Some of the richest deposits now worked are within a brisk hour's drive from Halifax. They have been undiscovered while gold was obtained near by, and while prospecting has gone on all over the province. It is therefore not surprising that gold should abound in York county without previous discovery. The gold mines of the neighboring province now give direct employment in the works during some part of the year to over 1,000 men, and to at least 700 hands the year round, while indirect employment is given to many more. The value of last year's output was $470,000 at $18 per ounce, and though a considerable force is engaged in preliminary work caused by the opening up of new areas, the average product of each man's labor was $2.22 per day the year round. This is not so large an average return as one or two years in the history of the province could show, but is above the average for the quarter of a century of operations reported. Gold mining in Nova Scotia has not been so speculative a business as in some countries, but it has undergone some considerable fluctuations. In 1862 the total output was 7,275 ounces. At that time the gold fever prevailed and people were rushing to the mines in large numbers. The number of days worked given for that 7,275 ounces was more than two- thirds that given last year for nearly four times the quantity. The output doubled the next year, and went on increasing until 1867, when high water mark was reached in a product of 27,314 ounces, a quantity that has never been recorded since, though it probably will be reached in 1890. From 1867 there was a pretty steady decline for some years. In 1874 only 9,140 ounces was reported, and the number of miners had declined to about one-fourth of the number ten years before. Some of the old leads which had made the most money for the owners were worked out, and capitalists had spent thousands making unproductive holes in the ground. From 1874 to 1881 there was but little improvement. Then came the revival and the gradually increasing product which in eight years climbed up from 10,756 ounces to 26,155 in 1889. The oldest gold fields are in Halifax, Guysboro and Hants. Colchester, Lunenberg and Yarmouth are also good gold counties, and valuable deposits exist in Cape Breton. But the most extensively worked and most productive fields, which are also among the newest, are those in Queens county. At Malaga Barrens, the most important mining district of the county, gold was discovered in 1886. Last year two tons of gold was extracted from over four thousand tons of quartz in that region. Four years ago the only habitation in the district was a tent, now there is a town of 500 people, having a school, meeting house, stages, daily steamer service, and all the modern conveniences, which might be expected in a village that sent abroad $70,000 worth of its own produce last year. Queens county exported some $160,000 worth of gold in 1889 which quantity may be increased by fifty per cent in 1890.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia is believed to have a great future before it, and the same may be true of New Brunswick. In this at least there can be no rivalry, for the gold market is not likely to be over-stocked."

URN: 2050 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold;

Weekly Record - Fri. Sept. 19, 1890 We notice by a dispatch from Fredericton to the Sun that gold has been found on the Nashwaak, near Stanley, in York County. The prospecting has been done by Samuel Napier, Esq., at time a M.P.P. for Gloucester who had some experience in gold mining in Australia some years ago. According to all reports the quartz is in large quantities and well studded with the precious metal. We believe it is correct, and all along have been given in the opinion expressed time and again that gold would be discovered in paying quantities in New Brunswick; and, further, we believe it is not all concentrated in York County as events at a later day may prove. We should be pleased to see gold mining prosecuted successfully in N.B. and trust these new developments will not be allowed to lie intact, but that the thump of the stamp mill will be heard in the vicinity of Stanley before many months. Again in the face of the recent mining developments in the province, we call the attention of the local government to the necessity of a better regulation of the

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 25, 1890 If Mr. Samuel Napier, formerly MPP, and previous to that an Australian gold miner, is not astray in his conclusions, there is a large sized bonanza on Alexander Gibson's timber lands in the shape of a gold mine. It is alleged that there is an enormous quantity of very rich gold bearing quartz, which is not, in fact, by any means confined to Mr. Gibson's property. Everybody hopes this is true.- HERALD"

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - May 4, 1891 Mining. - A correspondent writes to the Halifax Critic in regard to mining in New Brunswick. Here is an extract: Reports of probable paying gold claims at Stanley, in York county, above Fredericton, awaitverification. Fair sized leads of gold and silver and combination, in Gloucester county, in the northern part of the province, are reported, and it is said negotiations with a view to opening up the same are in progress."

Daily Telegraph - May 19, 1891 Stanley. - Gold has been found in the village of Stanley, and the surrounding districts in the surface boulders, and large loads of quartz rock crop out in many places on the Nashwaak stream."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 30, 1897 Marysville. - James Hoyle returned from the Upper Nashwaak last week with two or more boxes of gold dust."

URN: 2050 / 2051 / E6 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Steward Brook Gold; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Evening Gazette - Oct. 29, 1890 The Occurrence of Gold in New Brunswick. - It is a very remarkable fact that the existence of gold in Nova Scotia was only discovered within a few years, and that now since public attention has been directed to the fact of its occurrence there, new discoveries are being daily made. Such being the case, and seeing that the rocks in the gold districts of Nova Scotia so much resemble some formations in New Brunswick, we may at any moment expect to learn of gold deposits being found in this province, which can be as profitably worked as those in Nova Scotia. We are aware that gold in small quantities has been found on the Becaguimec, and Muniac, two of the branches of the St. John, as well as on the south-west Miramichi. Mr. Freeze, Crown Land Surveyor, also found gold on the head of the Stewart Brook, a branch of the Taxis. This was seen by Mr. Edward Jack, who has informed us of the fact. This find he says was made some years ago, and he further said that Mr. Freeze informed him at the time he showed this gold to him he had also found gold on the Dungarvon. For some time there have been parties at work in Nova Scotia who have been obtaining gold from the lower carboniferous rocks, and we hear that a trial has been made of 4 tons of rock of this horizon, which in fact formed part of a cliff, yielded 4 dwts of gold to the ton. An enormous yield if it be considered that there are mountains of this rock there. Now the lower carboniferous rocks cross New Brunswick, and we also know that small quantities of gold have been washed from the sands of certain streams by which they are intersected. Should, therefore, the present extensive mining operations which we are informed are about being carried out at Gay's River, in Nova Scotia, in the lower carboniferous district, prove remunerative, a great impetus will be given to gold prospecting in New Brunswick. In this manner the Gazette unlike some of its contemporaries, has not allowed itself to be carried away by the bold assertion of weak and ignorant men, who falsely claimed to have made gold finds in New Brunswick, but the opinions which it expresses are based on the testimony of cool headed and intelligent men, who understand the subject which they undertake to discuss."

URN: 2050 / I1 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Stanley Gold - General;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 12, 1890 John S. Manzer, of Houlton, Me., who has had several year's experience in gold mining in California, was in Stanley last week, and reports that the specimens of gold found at B. McMinneman's farm are rich, and thatit would be a payable concern if worked. The Rev. J.S. Mullin discovered recently on the manse lot, specimens of gold in good paying quantities. Lots of specimens have been discovered here, but men of capital are wanted to come here, investigate and work the claims found."

URN: 2050 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - May. 4, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. May 8, 1891 New Brunswick Mining Notes - Halifax Critic: My notes are rather few and far between but really there has been nothing very exciting of late to tell you of. The government at last session passed a mining act to all intents and purposes very similar to your Nova Scotia mining act. They however made the royalty on goldand silver 2 1/2 per cent. Other minerals and metals about same as your own. There is considerable difference of opinion in the matter among many of our mining men, and much objection is made by some, but as a whole I think the new regulations will be regarded favorably. As New Brunswick has not been fully prospected, it would perhaps have been a wise policy if the government had included a clause, making all mining operations free and exempt from royalties for a period of say ten years, which would probably have had the effect of encouraging capitalists to more fully look into and explore the mineral deposits of the province. Not much is being done in the shipment of manganese at the present time. A number of manganese properties are reported as being on the market for development and sale... Reports of probable paying gold claims at Stanley in York county, above Fredericton, await verification. Fair sized leads of gold and silver in combination in Gloucester County, are reported, and it is said negotiations with a view to opening up the same are in progress. The prospects are that a more vigorous research for minerals and metals in different sections of the province will be made this summer than heretofore, as a better chance is offered under the new mining act to acquire leases and prospecting licenses."

URN: 2050 / M6 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; York County Coal;

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 24, 1890 Gold. - There is a report that gold bearing quartz has been recently discovered on Mr. Alex. Gibson's lands on the Nashwaak, by Mr. Samuel Napier, ex M.P.P. Mr. Napier has had experience as a gold miner in Australia, and should know of what he speaks, and when he says the land is rich in this quartz there must be some truth in it. It has been shown that coal in large quantities is to be found in several places on the Nashwaak, but no one has ever felt disposed to invest sufficient capital to develop the find."

URN: 2051 / IDX_Names: Steward Brook Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 17, 1899 Boiestown. - A quantity of mining pans have been imported by those interested in Stewart Brook, and washing operations are to be at once inaugurated. If they are successful more appliances will be secured in the near future."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 26, 1899 Boiestown. - ... The interest in the Stewart Brook gold ares appears to be on the decline. Although several were prepared to invest largely in the enterprise nothing more than a survey has been accomplished. Some very promising specimens of gold-bearing quartz from this locality have been exhibited, as well as some small pieces obtained by washing, but capital appears cautious. This location is in the same formation as Cross Creek."

URN: 2051 / 2052 / IDX_Names: Steward Brook Gold; Cross Creek Gold;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 12, 1899 Boiestown, April 8. - There is a great gold fever in our town today. Councillor Hinchey came down from Bloomfield yesterday and was closeted with W.K. McCloskey, Fred Duffy and others for several hours. Report says a company was formed to be known as the Stuart Brook Gold Mining Company. It is also said that the company will erect a stamp mill, the cost to be about $5,000. Quartz mining will be commenced at once. There were some gold nuggets shown in town today. It is a well known fact they came from Stuart Brook. It is said that a man at Bloomfield has for a number of years been in the habit of getting small nuggets of gold at or near Stuart Brook and sending them to friends in Boston and getting gold coin in return. Stuart Brook is about ten miles west of Boiestown in the parish of Stanley. Among those who have taken out prospectinglicenses in the Cross Creek (Stanley) gold fields, the first discovery, are: John Harris, James Robertson, Thomas Gordon, Wesley VanWart, W. Emile Smith, A.A. Snute, Harry Beckwith, Albert Everett, W.A. Carroll, Havelock Kelly, Daniel Elliot, Adrian S. Tibbits, J.T. Sharkey, Oliver Staples, John Christie, W.H. Steeves, John Limerick, T.D. Babbitt, Francis Dinsmore, James L. Neville, Fred H. Peters, James Wetmore, Daniel Kelly, Michael Doohan, W. Lister, J. Baird, Francis Dinsmore, Robert Biggs, Edward L. Grear, James Carton, John Kelly, John Black, J.L. Lister, W. Turvey, F. & J. Wetmore, N.C. Woodbridge, S.S. Pride, (in trust), Edward S. Thomas, Samuel Cook, E. Thomas Scott, Theresa Lynch, J. Hayes, E.B. Wilson, F. McGoldrick, Fred M. Tweedie, H.B. Spragg, A.A. Sterling, C. Osman, Geo. Kimball, Wm. Humble, F.B. Dunn."

URN: 2052 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 5, 1899 Nashwaak Gold. - The excitement over the discovery of gold at Cross Creek and vicinity continues, and yesterday several samples of the gold were exhibited in town. Great interest is noticeable and the applications for additional areas are being daily made at the Crown Land office. It will be fortunate if some people don't lose their heads in the scramble after the yellow metal."

URN: 2052 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 5, 1899 Stanley Gold Fields - Not Only the Precious Metal But a Poet Has Been Found. - Away out the road leading from Fredericton to Chatham, the old post road, a new settlement has been carved out of the primeval forest. It is not only rural in aspect but the natives perhaps feared that civilization would come upon them too suddenly, and wipe away every trace of the original condition of things. To prevent this they named their village Greenhill. There for some years reposed the virgin gold hidden away in the rocks Silurian - there hidden away for years was a poet of the wild and wooly west type. But as the gold came to the surface, so did the poet and that he may come forth into the sunlight of popular favor the Telegraph opens its columns to the following:- The Stanley Gold Fever. ... B'gosh, the people's got the fever, An' it's got the under hold; Their minds are gettin' yaller Thinkin' of this land of gold. ... They do not work at all now, But eat, an git' an' hum, An' talk o' golden nuggets An' the mine they say will come. ... They've talked an' talked about it Till it's got an awful pitch, While everyone's a-buyin' claims, A-thinkin' they'll get rich. ... They've got the fever pretty bad, An' it's ketchin', too, I'm told, An' no medicine will help it - Nothin' but a dose of gold. ... They say they've formed a syndicut To make the gold mine boom, An' says within a month or two There won't be standin' room. ... Of course they can't dig gold yet For there seven feet of snow; They'll have to wait till bare ground Or take their duds an' go. ... They won't need any dog teams To get to this here gold. It's in a settled country, An' not so very cold. ... H.B.G."

Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1899 Letters from the People. - Mining on Private Lands. - Lower Prince William, N.B. March 30th, 1899. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir - During a conversation upon the gold find lately reported at Stanley, it became apparent that the parties to the discussion were not well informed as to the respective legal rights of the owner of the land and the miner who wished to mine upon the land. It was even stated that the whole area of a man's farm might be taken up by the holders of mining licenses, and that the owner of the land would have no claim for compensation nor any redress, which is manifestly absurd. Will you be so kind as to inform the readers of your paper what rights the law gives to the miner who wishes to operate on private lands, and what compensation it awards to the owner of the land for the invasion of his prior right? By so doing you will greatly oblige. Yours, etc. Subscriber. --1) Prospecting licences to be in force for twelve months or less, may be issued by the surveyor-general. The applications must accurately define by metes and bounds the lands applied for, and a fee must be paid according to the extent of the land to be prospected. A bond must be given with two sureties for the recompense of the proprietor of the soil, in case of entry on private lands, for damages done to such lands, also to make returns and pay royalties. The proprietor of private lands, if he claims damages, must make his claim three months before the expiration of the license. If the claim is not adjusted by agreement within one month, it is settled by arbitration, as in the case of mining leases hereafter mentioned. Buildings, houses, stores, barns, or the curtilages attached thereto, or gardens, orchards or grounds reserved for ornament, or under cultivation for growing crops, or enclosed, can not be entered upon except with the consent of the occupier or a special license to be obtained upon setting forth the special circumstances of the case. 2) In case of a lease from the crown of mining areas, where the holder of such lease can not make an agreement with the owner of the lands, and with the tenant, if there be a tenant, for leave to enter and for easements and for damage that may be done, the holder gives notice to the owner and tenant to appoint an arbitrator to act with another named by the holder. In case the owner and tenant differ as to the selection of an arbitrator, the owner's choice controls, and there can be but one arbitrator for both interests. If the holder of the lease enters before an agreement with the owner and tenant, or before having proceeded to have the damages appraised, a judge of the supreme court may declare the leases forfeited. Provisions are made for the service of the notice of appointment of Arbitrators, and in case the owner or tenant does not appoint one, the warden of the municipality may do so. In estimating the damages the value of the land is to be taken, irrespective of any enhancement by reason of its containing minerals."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 8, 1899 Fredericton. - The excitement over the discovery of gold at Cross Creek still continues. Thus far 5,000 areas have been applied for and the provincial treasury has been enriched to the extent of

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 15, 1899 Stanley. - The gold discovery is still causing great excitement. During the past week several experienced miners have visited the gold district and pronounced the prospects for gold excellent."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 20, 1899 A gentleman who returned from a business trip to Stanley this week, says that the greatest excitement prevails among the inhabitants of that section over the alleged gold discoveries at Cross Creek. He says that a number of stories about new finds are afloat and are generally accepted as true. One story he heard was that James Campbell had washed out a dollar's worth of gold dust in less than an hour, from a quantity of sand near Douglas' mill. He afterwards had this report corroborated by Mr. Douglas himself. As soon as the snow has disappeared a genuine Klondyke boom is anticipated by Cross Creek residents. - Fredericton Herald"

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1899 Stanley. - Notwithstanding the fact that gold has not yet been found in paying quantities, the search is being kept up. One party found on Friday last quite a number of specimens in one washup. Preparations are being made for sinking shafts."

URN: 2052 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 19, 1899 Crude Mining. - Many inexperienced persons are still prospecting in the neighborhood of Cross Creek and Stanley and from lack of knowledge of the requirements of the work much labor is lost. It has just now leaked out that many of the fishing parties this season who were supposed to be scrambling through the underbrush and wading streams have been using pickaxe and shovel among Nashwaak boulders and in quiet valleys. When prospecting parties have a hardware merchant among them they probably have the option of returning implements they do not desire to use again. Mining is rough work but where the returns are good the roughness is a secondary consideration. The fever still claims its victims and by the last Gazette we notice the following applications for prospecting licenses: C.A. McDougal, et al 15 areas in Williamsburg Settlement, Stanley; Benjamin Collicot, 10 areas on Northwest side of Howard Settlement road, Canterbury; James Hoyle et al, 16 areas on northwestern side of Cross Creek road at Cross Creek; W.H. Griffin and others 20 areas on Taxis river, above English Brook on lands owned by A. Gibson and Wm. Richards."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 15, 1899 and Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 17, 1899 (also Gleaner) The Stanley Gold Fields. - Mr. A.G. Beckwith has returned from a week spent at Cross Creek, says the Gleaner, where he has been surveying the gold areas of the Vanwart syndicate. Prospecting affairs at Cross Creek are now assuming a practical phase, and tools and machinery are being used in developing and opening up the various claims. Mr. Beckwith states that there are without doubt large quantities of quartz at Cross Creek, and that much of the quartz showed unmistakeable signs of gold, but whether or not the yellow metal is present in paying quantities yet remains to be proven. It is understood that Mr. D. McCatherine, who has spent the past week at Cross Creek, is to do considerable blasting on the claims in which he is interested. Messrs. John McCoy and W.T. Whitehead are also upon the scene prospecting their areas, and they express themselves sanguine at the results. Other Fredericton gentlemen who have taken up areas have also visited Cross Creek during the past few days, but all are awaiting with much interest the outcome of the operations now going on under the direction of Mr. McCatherine. Mr. F.P. Thompson, and Mr. McNaughton, the manager of the mine in Nova Scotia of which Mr. Thompson is partial owner, were at Cross Creek prospecting upon claims in which Mr. Thompson is interested. Mr. Foster, manager of the Merchants Bank, was up at Cross Creek yesterday with a party of friends upon a fishing trip and himself broke off a ledge there a specimen of quartz showing freely gold, and which Mr. McNaughton, above mentioned, pronounced to be a rich specimen."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1899 Gold at Stanley. - The recent discoveries of gold bearing quartz have revived the interest in the Cross Creek ophir, and the daily visits of miners and capitalists tend to keep the subject the all absorbing topic of conversation."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Mar. 18, 1899 and Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 18, 1899 York County Excited. - Good Indications of Gold at Stanley. - Stanley, March 15. - A great sensation has been caused owing to the reported finding of gold near Cross Creek, about two and a half miles from Stanley. The first discovery was made last autumn by Mr. John Harris, and ever since gold has been the leading topic of conversation. Last week Mr. John Robins, Mr. Robert Brewer and Mr. Mark Sullivan went out prospecting, and on Friday their labours were rewarded with good specimens of the shining metal. Their success soon became known in the village and surrounding districts, and on Saturday thirty persons at least might have been seen at work shovelling away the snow, and with hammers and drills breaking off portions of the rock. Some came prepared with dynamite and fuse which was used with good effect. It is believed that gold exists in paying quantities, and it is to be hoped that further research may prove this to be correct. Some nine or ten years ago Mr. Napier, the gentleman who found the large nugget in Australia, visited Stanley and is reported to have said that there were good indications of gold. Ever since then search has been made from time to time, and it is generally believed that at last their efforts have been successful. (also Globe and Gleaner.)"

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Mar. 19, 1899 More Stanley Gold.- John A. Humble of Stanley, brought to Fredericton yesterday many pieces of quartz from the Cross Creek gold mine, showing evidence of large quantities of gold. The prospects for a booming gold mine in that vicinity when the snow leaves are excellent."

URN: 2052 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 22, 1899 The Home Klondyke. - For some time past certain persons have been tracing signs of gold in the rocks above Cross Creek and around Stanley. The movement was kept as quiet as the exploits of the hunters after Capt. Kidd's treasures years ago, but all secrecy was disclosed last week when Messrs. Harris and Robbins, the discoverers of the quartz applied at the Crown Lands office for fifty mining areas. This was enough to excite the curiosity of the ordinary man and since then all eyes are turned to Cross Creek. Messrs. Barker and Harrison were despatched to the locality and at once staked off areas to be in readiness to meet the public demand which is already growing. The size of a mining area is 250 by 150 feet, and a person taking out ten areas is required to pay to the government 50 cents an area or $5 for the ten areas. Additional areas in excess of ten and not exceeding one hundred, he may purchase at the rate of twenty-five cents an area. For instance a block of fifty areas cost $15, and for the sum of $27.50 he can produce 100 areas. He can hold these for the period of one year, and can renew the lease at the expiration of that time for half the sum that was originally paid. Those who have purchased areas up to the present time are not overly sanguine as to the results, but merely want to be on the safe side, if something substantial does come out of Mr. Harris' alleged find. Syndicate after syndicate has been formed and several of our monied men have entered wholesale into the prospective mining business. More than a thousand areas have been taken up and among the applicants are the Mayor, at least one ex-Mayor, aldermen and ex-aldermen, hotel proprietors, physicians, lawyers, clerks, merchants, mechanics, and in fact every feature of labor will have its counterpart at Cross Creek as soon as the snow leaves the rocks. The most contagious fever is a gold fever and it is to be hoped our people will keep a little cool lest in their delerium they see sparkling gold in spurious metal.

Everybody will be glad to have the valley of the Nashwaak dotted with shanties sheltering miners and will be glad to witness an increased demand for building lots in Fredericton and vicinity, but just now in the midst of growing excitement it would be a catastrophe for people to lose their heads. Canada Eastern railroad stock will now receive a boom and in a few weeks the company will probably find it necessary to largely increase the rolling stock. We are sure Supt. Hoben will be equal to any emergency and will be able to despatch special trains to the gold fields every hour of the day when the rush sets in."

Richibucto Review - Mar. 23, 1899 Gold in New Brunswick. - Areas Being Taken Up in York County. - Fredericton, March 19. - There seems to be no doubt in the minds of many people that there is lots of gold at Cross Creek, near this city. Already a large number of claims have been staked off and it is understood that many more areas will be taken. Yesterday R.S. Barker and W. Harrison, of the Board of Works office went up, staking out areas for applicants. The former returned to the city last night, and though he made no definite statement, he intimated that there is certainly lots of

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1899 Gold bearing quartz, said to be very rich, has been found at Stanley, near Fredericton, and there is already a great rush for prospecting licenses."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 23, 1899 Specimens of gold have been found near Stanley,York Co. The find has occasioned considerable excitement around Fredericton, and there is quite a brisk rush at the Crown Land office to secure mining areas. Over 250 were disposed of within an hour."

URN: 2052 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Mar. 29, 1899 York County's Ophir. - Mr. Harris Refuses Twelve Thousand Dollars. - For His Claims in the Cross Creek Mines. - People Have a Carload of Rich Gold Bearing Quartz. - Stanley, March 24. - The excitement over the discovery of rich gold-bearing quartz at Cross Creek continues unabated. The reports reaching us of the rush at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton, for prospector's licences would lead us to believe that others besides the people here have faith in the genuineness of the find and the future of Stanley as a gold-producing district. Notwithstanding the fact that the snow is very deep and other circumstances make this an unfavorable time for prospecting, yet many have already located what they consider good positions and will, no doubt, lose no time in taking out the licence necessary to secure them. If, as has been stated, the specimens exhibited were brought from British Columbia, a carload must have been imported, as nearly everyone in the place have specimens of all sizes varying in richness, some containing small specks barely visible to the naked eye and others nearly half composed of the precious metal. It is absurd to suppose that such is the case as men of the highest standing here have themselves broken off good specimens from the ledge after a charge of dynamite has shattered it. Mr. Harris was in the village yesterday and stated that he had received an offer for his claim of $12,000 from a New York gentleman, and had refused it as he considered it too low. Although large areas have been taken up on the Cross Creek there is no reason to doubt that the prospects are equally as good if not better on the Nashwaak, and some claims have already been located on that stream. That the government is satisfied that the discovery is genuine and of much value is seen from the following proclamation which appears in the last issue of the Royal Gazette:- Whereas upon the report of the surveyor general of the said province, it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council, that gold has been discovered on Cross Creek, in the parish of Stanley, in the county of York; And whereas it has been reported by the said surveyor general, that numerous applications have been made for mining areas in that locality, under the General Mining Act of 1891, and that in his opinion, in order to prevent complications arising, and to satisfactorily regulate, control and equitably deal with such applications, it is desirable that the herein after bounded and described locality be, by proclamation, declared to be a gold district under the provisions of section 8 of the said General Mining Act of 1891. I do therefore, by virtue of the provisions of the said General Mining Act of 1891, and amendments thereto, proclaim the district in the county of York, limited and bounded as follows, that is to say:- Beginning at the Mouth of Cross Creek, where the northern line of the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, intersects the same, thence running by the magnet west 6 1/2 miles to the Douglas parish line, thence north along said line 10 miles, thence east 10 miles, south 10 miles to St. Mary's Parish line aforesaid and thence west 3 1/2 miles to place of beginning; to be a gold district under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto. During the past few days many additional mining areas have been taken up at Cross Creek by the following named gentlemen:- John A. Humble and D. McCatherine, 10 areas. Francis Dinsmore, 10 areas. Wesley Vanwart and others, 200 areas. Robert Briggs and others, 200 areas. J. Carten and J. Kelly, 10 areas. O. Staples and J, Christie, 10 areas. W.E. Smith and others, 40 areas. Jas. Wetmore, 100 areas. D. Kelly, 30 areas. M. Doohan, 10 areas. Walter Lister

L'Evangeline - Mar. 30, 1899 La population des environs de Fredericton semble n'avoir aucun doute qu'il y a de l'or a Cross Creek, pres de la ville. Plusiers lots ont deja ete pris et plusieurs autres le seront d'ici a quelques jours. MM. R.S. Barker et W. Harrison, du bureau des Traveax Publics, sont revenus, d'un voyage a cet endroit ou ils ont delimite certains lots, et bien qu'ils ne l'aient pas dit carrement, ils ont donne a entendre qu'il y a beaucoup d'or a cet endroit."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 10, 1899 High water is the only thing that interferes with the operations of a large number of prospectors at Stanley looking for gold. It is reported that some Americans are trying to buy up a number of claims. William Douglas and Joshua Ward, it is stated, found a piece of quartz right in Stanley village from which they removed two pieces of gold as large as grains of buckwheat."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1899 A Deposit of Brass. - A Fredericton gentleman whowas recently in Ottawa says that the officials of the metallurgical department, do not seem to have much faith in the alleged gold discovery at Cross Creek, this county. Their opinion is based on an examination of some samples of quartz recently forwarded to them, which they found to contain nothing but brass, evidently put there by hand. Perhaps the sample of quartz sent to Ottawa, belonged to the lot unearthed on Tay Creek by a party od prospectors, and said to have been doctored with what was thought to be a gold brooch. - Fredericton Herald."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1899 Cross Creek Gold. - Fredericton, Sept. 18. - D. McCatherin, accompanied by several other gentlemen, left today for Cross Creek with requisite mining tools and will begin at once searching for gold."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 20, 1899 Off to the Mines. - On Monday afternoon a monster express wagon loaded with a forge of large size, drills and other articles attracted attention on Queen street. Dugald McCatherin was evidently commander of the party consisting of Mark Sullivan, Charles Gallop, and Kenneth McDonald. Some of the crew had experience in mining and with a big team hitched to the rig they started for Cross Creek determined to get to the bottom of the gold mines of Stanley district, if they have any bottom. Speculators as well as shrewd businessmen will govern their future attitude on the local gold question upon the success or failure of Mr. McCatherin's venture."

URN: 2052 / 2051 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold; Steward Brook Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 28, 1899 Boiestown, Northumberland Co., April 20. - Gold mining areas are being rapidly taken up by our citizens. The areas on Stewart Brook are now being surveyed. This gold region is in the same range as the celebrated Stanley fields. Some very fine specimens from Stewart Brook have been shown recently. ... John Harris, son of the original gold prospector at Stanley, has in his possession some excellent specimens of gold-bearing quartz, obtained at that place. The specimens are certainly genuine, and with the arrival of spring great operations will be begun. Councillor W.A. Campbell and Wm. McMillan of this place, are interested quite largely in the Stanley discoveries."

Boiestown, May 21. - ... The interest in the Stewart Brook mining areas is rapidly spreading. Last week a party of those interested therein explored several of the areas located. They brought back some quartz specimens, a portion of which evidently contain the precious metal. Last summer washing operations were carried on on a small scale and some gold was found. This year important developments will follow, as the location is in the same formation as that of Cross Creek."

URN: 2052 / A2 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 1, 1899 More Gold Areas. - Cross Creek Prospectors Are Still Coming In. - Fredericton, March 28. - The rush for areas in the Cross Creek gold district continues unabated. During the past two days eight hundred additional areas have been taken up. J.R. McDonald, a wealthy New York capitalist, is registered at the Queen. Mr. McDonald and his associates are arranging to form a joint stock company with a capital of a million dollars to develop the coal and oil deposits of the province. The proposed company expects to handle a thousand tons of coal per day before

URN: 2052 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold; Legislation, etc.;

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 29, 1899 The Gold Region. - Samples of Cross Creek gold continue to be brought down for examination, and the York County Klondyke has assumed such proportions that the Surveyor General has found it prudent to make this proclamation in the Royal Gazette: I do therefore, by virtue of the provisions of the said General Mining Act of 1891, and amendments thereto, proclaim the district in the county of York, limited and bounded as follows, that is to say:- Beginning at the Mouth of Cross Creek, where the northern line of the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, intersects the same, thence running by the magnet west 6 1/2 miles to the Douglas parish line, thence north along said line 10 miles, thence east 10 miles, south 10 miles to St. Mary's Parish line aforesaid and thence west 3 1/2 miles to place of beginning; to be a gold district under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 30, 1899 The New Brunswick Klondike. - The Cross Creek gold boom still continues. Already over one thousand areas have been taken up by prospectors. The Provincial government has given the boom recognition by establishing Cross Creek as a gold district, with limits and bounds asfollows:- Beginning at the Mouth of Cross Creek, where the northern line of the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, intersects the same, thence running by the magnet west 6 1/2 miles to the Douglas parish line, thence north along said line 10 miles, thence east 10 miles, south 10 miles to St. Mary's Parish line aforesaid and thence west 3 1/2 miles to place of beginning; to be a gold district under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto."

URN: 2053 / IDX_Names: Eel Brook Copper;

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 2, 1872 A Copper Mine, said to be over one mile in extent, has been discovered at Eel Brook, Grand Manan. The correspondent of the St. Croix Courier, thus writes:- ""To make evidence indubitably sure your correspondent picked two pieces of broken rock from the bed of the brook in the narrow gorge aforesaid, and from one of these, with the point of a pen knife, took pure copper and bright as a new coined cent of the New Dominion. ""In fact the whole extent of Eel Brook from the sea to the saw mill and extending to the opposite water of Bay near ""Long's Eddy,"" so called - a distance of over one mile, is a solid bed of copper and copper ore. Perhaps, when duly explored it will be found that the copper mine at Eel Brook will be proven not much inferior, if any, that of any other in the world. That such an important mineral, and to such an extent, should have been lying at Eel Brook, Northern Head, Grand Manan, unknown ever since the period when chaotic darkness gave place to light, seems passing strange. ""Eel Brook, in its murmuring march to the sea, seems to chide this age of progress for its tardiness. Let then the rumbling of the Brook's disapprobation be answered by the sound of the miner's pickaxe, spade and shovel. There needs no shaft-sinking - tunnelling is all that is required.""""

URN: 2053 / IDX_Names: Eel Brook Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 27, 1872 Copper in Grand Manan. -The Courier publishes a long and interesting account, from a correspondent, of the discovery of rich deposits of copper at Eel Brook, Grand Manan. The locality is near the scene of the wreck of the Lord Ashburton and Sarah Sloan. The Courier's correspondent, who seems to tend a little to exaggeration, writes:- ""It is among the rocks of this narrow defile that the owner of the Eel Brook property, Mr. James Tatton, first obtained many valuable specimens of the genuine copper, although he had taken years previously specimens of copper from the loose fragments of the rocks along the northerly bank of the Brook, which had been broken out by the action of the water, frost, &c. Several years ago Mr. John Steadman, of Moncton, examined the specimens and the place, and became satisfied that an abundance of copper ore was in that location. He wrote Mr. Tatton on his return home and from the tenor of his letter Mr. T. inferred that it was Mr. Steadman's intention to return for further investigation; but from subsequent information Mr. Tatton learned that Mr. Steadman had become engaged in the mines nearer home. About six weeks since Professor C.H. Gifford of the United States, came on a visit to tour the Island, and took up his headquarters at Mr. Tatton's principally for the purpose of investigating the copper at Eel Brook. His scientific researches resulted in his thorough conviction that sufficient inducement was at Eel Brook for the formation of a company to commence operations, expressing his desire to be a shareholder. This gentleman took away with him several pieces of the rock containing the pure metal, but Mr. Tatton recently tried what drill and gunpowder would do for him in opening up the time hidden mine of wealth at Eel Brook. He made two blasts in the narrow gorge about midstream (the water being very low), and to his surprise and delight took up nearly a half bushel of pieces of the rent rock, glistening and sparkling with pure bright copper! ""Mr. Tatton delighted with his important discovery came to North Head Village, which, by the way, we intend to have called Spragueville, and requested your correspondent to visit the lucky spot. We found Mr. Tatton at work near his mill, and he soon piloted us to the scene of action. ""The banks on each side of the Brook are broken and steep, and it requires careful stepping among the sharp pointed and loose fragments of rocks in descending to the bed of the stream in order to keep from paying your respects to the precious metal on your knees. We landed safely in the gorge, and Mr. T. having pointed out the spot where he blasted the rock and gathered up his specimens, rather alarmed our nervous system by suddenly exclaiming in a loud and rather excited tone - ""O, see here, Mr. L., just look here under the water!"" the forefinger of his right hand ""suiting the action to the word"". I looked at his finger. I followed with visual organs the direction expecting that a tremendous eel, for which the brook is so famous, had coiled itself up Anaconda like, or like the serpent of Lake Utopia! But, bewilderment tinged with apprehension, soon gave place to wonder and pleasure at seeing what Mr. Tatton saw - a point of rock shining like gold - so bright was the copper. I counted eleven pieces of the glittering metal, sparkling beneath the running water. ""To make evidence indubitably sure your correspondent picked two pieces of broken rock from the bed of the brook in the narrow gorge aforesaid, and from one of these, with the point of a pen knife, took pure copper and bright as a new coined cent of the New Dominion. ""In fact the whole extent of Eel Brook from the sea to the saw mill and extending to the opposite water of the Bay near ""Long's Eddy,"" so called - a distance of over one mile, is a solid bed of copper and copper ore. Perhaps, when duly explored it will be found that the copper mine at Eel Brook will be proven not much inferior, if any, than of any other in the world. That such an important mineral, and to such an extent, should have been lying at Eel Brook, Northern Head, Grand Manan, unknown ever since the period when chaotic darkness gave place to light, seems passing strange. ""Eel Brook, in its murmuring march to the sea, seems to chide this age of progress for its tardiness. Let then the rumbling of the Brook's disapprobation be answered by the sound of the miner's pickaxe, spade and shovel. There needs no shaft-sinking - tunnelling is all that is required.""""

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1874 Copper Mining in Grand Manan. - A wealthy English firm has determined to prosecute mining in Grand Manan on an extensive scale."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 15, 1874 Copper ore. - Grand Manan. - An English Company have been now for some time working the copper ore on the North-West side of Grand Manan, and find it quite equal to their expectations. They have a quantity of the ore ready for shipment, but Thos. Watson, Esq. their agent, does not feel inclined to ship before having a full cargo. We have seen some very superior specimens of the ore, and feel satisfied that it will warrant the company in prosecuting the works, and will ere long be of great benefit to the Island, which will profit by the large number of men

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 9, 1880 Grand Manan notes.- .....On the island as well as in other places of the province, mining has taken hold of the attention of the people. A rich copper mine has been recently discovered on the farm of Mr. Tatton, which has indications of great value."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1880 A rich copper mine, says the Courier, has recently been discovered on the farm of Mr. Tatton, Grand Manan, and has indications of great value."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 8, 1891 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 9, 1891 GRAND MANAN ...... Some of the formations of these cliffs are very curious. There is one, just after passing Fish Head, where the rocks are laid one on top of the other in seven regular layers, as if they had been placed there by some bygone giant. And a giant he would need to have been, for these layers, stretching along the cliff for hundreds of yards, must be at least twenty feet each in thickness. This cliff, on account of the peculiar formation we have just mentioned, is known as The Seven Days' Labor In the neighborhood of the Seven Days' Labor alittle purling stream runs through a canon, its banks on either side fringed with close-growing spruce. This is Eel Brook, which has its source in a freshwater lake a mile or more back. There is quite an abundance of copper ore in this vicinity, but very little has been done toward mining it. Some day the islanders may wake up and find that they have a bonanza at their doors. At present fish is uppermost in their thoughts, though, like the rest of us, they have no objection to copper if it comes in a marketable shape."

URN: 2053 / IDX_Names: Eel Brook Copper;

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1903 A sample of copper ore recently found near North Head (Grand Manan), was shown in the city yesterday and was rich in copper. It is said some American capitalists are talking of visiting the island to look over the field. - Telegraph."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 1953 Bay of Fundy Islands and Islets in Charlotte County (Republished in Part From a Book Printed in 1876). - ... Grand Manan ... Minerals, Copper Included. -This island presents a fair and an extensive field for a more thorough investigation of its mineral resources than it has yet received. Its geological researches have not yet been adequate to its deposits. Lumps of copper ore, one weighing several pounds in its native purity havebeen picked up at different places from time to time in the vicinity of Eel Brook, Fish Head and around the shore of Whale Cove; and yet, strange to say, those tangible proofs of this valuable ore existing here remained disregarded until, in 1862, Moses Bagley made a new discovery of copper at the western part or back of the island near a small cove called Sloop Cove. Parties from England attracted by the report of this discovery visited the place and began mining operations in 1870. The ore is known as grey copper and contains 90 per cent of pure copper. This mining party penetrated 210 feet into a cliff near the beach finding as they progressed the prospects of the ore in quality and quantity increasing. Why the party discontinued and returned to England cannot well be accounted for. The statement has been made and it remains uncontradicted that the soil of the island covers a strata of copper. Baryta Too. - Baryta, combining the sulphate and carbonate acids is found to abound plentifully near Pettes' Cove and in the Fish Head vicinity. It is a very valuable mineral, and only requires a little capital and more enterprise to make it yield a large return for all outlays. The time may not be far distant when the hammer of the geologist may strike the blow that will set the miner's pickaxe at work in true earnest; and then the cheery song of the fisherman as he nears the rocky shore with his boatload of fish will blend merrily with the ring of steel striking the shining metal from its bed of ages. Thus will land and sea contribute in making Grand Manan shine brighter and brighter as one of the gems of the Bay."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 5, 1953 Bay of Fundy Islands and Islets in Charlotte County. (Republished in Part From a Book Printed in 1876). - ...... Here is the noted Eel Brook, which has gained a name on account of its copper ore - that valuable mineral having been discovered there in beautiful specimens......."

URN: 2054 / IDX_Names: Whittier Copper;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1878 Specimens of copper or silver ore have been found on the farm of M. Whittier, Esq., Whittier's Ridge."

URN: 2055 / IDX_Names: Hartt Mine;

Bay Pilot - May 13, 1880 An assay of ore taken from the mine about to be opened on the Hart property, near St. George, shows 18 ounces of silver and 75 per cent. galena. F.W. Andrews, of St. Stephen, owns the mining right."

URN: 2056 / IDX_Names: Ganong Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 26, 1880 The mines at Mascarene continue to be very promising. Mr. C.E. Boardman brought up some very rich specimens of ore the other day."

URN: 2056 / I6 / IDX_Names: Ganong Mine; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 13, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 21, 1902 G.W. Ganong, M.P., has made application for license to search for mineral on land at Letete, Charlotte County, and at Scotch Settlement in Kings Co."

URN: 2057 / IDX_Names: Seelye Mine;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 12, 1890 and St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 18, 1890 St.

George.- The prospects of the Seelye coppermine are flattering. Capitalists from the United States have recently been examining the mine and are well pleased. The ore has been found on analysis to yield at the rate of $20.00 per ton of fine copper. There are three or four leads within a space of twenty rods, one of which is clearly defined and about fourteen feet in width."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jan. 10, 1890 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 16, 1890 Rich specimens of copper ore have been discovered on the property of Mr. A.J. Seelye, at St. George, says the Courier. An assay has yielded 33 per cent. of copper. The indications are that a workable vein extends for some two miles southward from the Magaguadavic River, near the head of tidewater, across land belonging to Mr. Seelye and others; and an immediate effort will be made to form a company for opening up the mine."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 16, 1890 Rich specimens of copper ore have been discovered at St. George. An assay has yielded 33 per cent of copper. The indications are that a workable vein extends for some two miles southward from the Magaguadavic River, near the head of tide water. An immediate effort will be made to form a company for opening up the

URN: 2057 / Z5 / IDX_Names: Seelye Mine; St. George Sate;

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 13, 1890 Allusion was recently made to the discovery of valuable minerals on Mr. A.J. Seelye's property at St. George. This mineral property, a St. George correspondent informs us, is over a mile square. It abuts on the Magaguadavic river and basin, just below the village of St. George, close to Silver Island, which miners think is a dropper from the main lead, and as there is one well defined on Mr. Sellye's property at high water mark, where fine silver ore has been obtained on the surface, it points strongly to the existence of the main lead there. There is also a fine water-power at tidewater close to shipping, which could be used for crushing ore or for any other purpose. The silver lead runs close beside it. Trout abound in the stream and there is an abundance of game on the land. There are several leads on this property, says our correspondent. The sample of copper from the copper lead is pronounced fine byjudges. There is also a promising slate quarry in the near vicinity."

URN: 2058 / IDX_Names: Middle Southampton Gold;

Gazette - Dec. 22, 1897 and Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 29, 1897 and St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 30, 1897Gold In York County. - The Fredericton Gleaner has the following:- The gold fever has struck Southampton in this county, and today eight men, under the direction of Mr. Brittain of Woodstock are digging for gold and other valuable minerals on a ledge of the farm of Geo. W. Brown at Southampton Front. Some time ago Mr. Brown while in Woodstock, drew Mr. Brittain's attention to what he thought were freaks of lightning about parts of his farm. Mr. Brittain soon afterwards visited the place, and within a few days following secured a mining license. He proceeded to work last week, and since Friday or Saturday claim to have taken out ore showing richness in gold, and other valuable minerals. Mr. Brown who is also a valuable mill owner, is to at once take the machinery from his mill and bring it into service crushing ore."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 22, 1897Gold Discovery. - There is a reported discovery of gold at Middle Southampton which is causing considerable excitement in that locality. It is on the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Brown, and the prospecting is going on on the various farms, with the hope of finding more of the same quartz."

URN: 2059 / IDX_Names: Digdeguash Copper;

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 26, 1871 Valuable mine near St. George. - Mr. John Kerr, of Toronto, Ont., a practical miner and a gentleman of great experience, who has been on a tour of pleasure through this section of the Dominion, writes us as follows under date of 12th August: ""Seeing the bare mountains in Digdeguash, near St. George, I experimented a little among the rocks and found on the farm of William Carson, three extensive veins of mineral substance, two of copper, and one of iron. I have a surface piece which will give sixty per cent. of pure metal, copper or iron. I can certify from what I have seen that we have here a Caliornia on no small scale."" - Courier"

Chignecto Post - Sep. 7, 1871 New Mines.- Digdeguash, near St. John, abounds according to newspaper reports, in silver, copper, lead, iron, and manganese."

Carleton Sentenil - Sep. 9, 1871 A St. George correspondent to the St. Croix Courier, thus writes concerning the discovery of copper in that section: - ""On the farm of William Carson, in Digdeguash, appears a lode of mineral from 30 to 36 inches wide, showing silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphate of iron and manganese. A party of men were at work at the time of my visit; the cutting made by them shows considerable of ore, and in the last 18 inches downward it is increasing, proving that there is a productive vein of grey copper. Forward! Forward!!"""

APPENDIX 4

NEW METALLIC MINERAL OCCURRENCES (NOT CODED IN MINERAL OCCURRENCE FILE)

GOLD

W6	Albert County gold
G5	Carleton County gold
E9	Charlotte County gold
D9	Gloucester County gold
D8	Northumberland County gold
B1	Mount Pleasant gold
Y6	Restigouche County gold
Y2	Saint John County gold
A1	Kings County gold
E6	Southwest Miramichi/Dungarvon/Taxis gold
I1	Stanley gold - general
C1	Tobique/Giberson gold
H5	Victoria County gold

SILVER

P7	Lepreau\Pocologan silver
E1	Silver Falls east of Pokiok
Q1	Springfield silver
R7	Woodstock silver

COPPER

H6	Albert County copper
D5	Baltimore copper
N5	Charlotte County base metals
G4	Mascarene - general
L5	West Isles copper

MANGANESE

V5	Albert County Mn
A5	Charlotte County Mn

MISCELLANEOUS METAL OCCURRENCES

A9	Albert County mercury
V8	Becaguimec iron
C6	Buctouche iron
Q3	Carp Village silver
Y3	Florenceville iron
J9	Queens Co.bog iron
A7	Ramsay Brook (?) Ti

Codes: 0007 / C1 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 12, 1862 Rumors are current that gold has been discovered on the Tobique River, and we learn that a vein of antimony has been found in the Parish of Prince William, which promises to be highly productive. There are parties now at work on the premises."

Codes: 0019 / A5 / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Charlotte County Mn;

St. Andrews Standard - May 20, 1863 Manganese has been discovered in this county, Edward Jack, Esq., has some fair specimens. The fact has been established long since, that this county abounds with mineral wealth; it only requires capital, energy and scientific knowledge to develop the great natural resources of Charlotte; and we believe the day is not far distant when our mines will be worked. A good business is already doing by the company who are working the copper ore at

Codes: 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / H6 / E4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the accommodation of the quarrymen, is

Codes: 0030 / 2030 / H6 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 16, 1888 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 17, 1888 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.- Promising Mineral Indications in Various Portions of New Brunswick.- Albert county, at present, seems to be the centre of attraction for minerals, and some fine veins of silver and copper have been found. The silver ore contains sufficient gold alone to pay the expense of taking out the rock. Manganese is also being struck in various localities, and claims are being taken out. The New Brunswick Gold and Silver Mining Company is asking incorporation at Fredericton in the interests largely of American capitalists, who are already at work sinking a shaft. Another company, the National Mining Association, is also seeking legislation at the moment. This mine has a shaft sunk 170 feet, and claims to have found a large fissure vein of silver and copper, with some gold. They propose to smelt at once. They state that the district is a second Comstock lode, and the easy access to supplies, handy fuel, and port of shipping, enhances the value over mines in the Rocky Mountains. If these mines prove of the value the owners believe, the mining industries of this province will take a boom ere long. Albert county has always been known to be rich in minerals, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of these companies may be crowned with success. Foreign capitalists who have had experts on the spots making thorough explorations and investigations for some time past, must be convinced of the richness of the mines when they undertake to invest their own means in developing the properties. We constantly hear of new avenues of business, and perhaps our own people may find that there are in their very midst minerals not to be surpassed by any part of the world, and only waiting for the lucky finder to remunerate him fully for his trouble and labor - at any rate the Americans think so."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0040 / W6 / A1 / E9 / A2 / LEGI IDX_Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Albert County Gold; Kings County Gold;
/ EXPL / Charlotte County Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Legislation, etc.; Exploration - General;

Morning News - Apr. 30, 1862 Gold Quartz. - The fact that the Government introduced into the Legislature and carried without any opposition a ""Gold Bill"" to provide for anticipated discoveries of the precious metal, has led some persons to believe that perhaps there is something tangible in the reports which occasionally find currency - of gold having been found in different parts of the Province. What the precise nature of the Act is we do not know, as the members of the House appear to have thought it unnecessary this Session to forward copies of printed bills (in which the public generally take an interest) to the public journals for their information - not even in the case of important City bills which have been drawn up in Fredericton. But we suppose the Royal Gazette will contain it bye and bye. Be that as it may, we have here to notice that during a debate in the House of Assembly, specimens of gold which had been found in Albert County, were handed round among the members, and the opinion was expressed that very strong probabilities existed that important discoveries would be made in that county at an early day. Paragraphs have found their way into thenewspapers at different times respecting discoveries in other places. For instance, it was said that gold had been found at Hampton, and we ourselves have examined specimens in which gold could be detected with the naked eye. Next it was alleged that quartz raised at Chamcook and L'Etete in Charlotte County was found to bear gold; and some of this quartz was sent to a Boston chemist whose report states that there really was gold in it, but ago it was said that gold had been found on the Oromocto River, although this is probably only a repetition of a similar statement respecting that locality, which was circulated several months since - Whether there is any truth in it or not we have not heard. It is alsoconfidently stated that the precious metal has been found near Sackville. Whatever room there may be for exaggeration in the above it is nevertheless quite clear that gold has been found in the Province; and it is our opinion that if the parties who have made these discoveries - even though their labor has been very triflingly rewarded - would persevere with their searches, in the vicinity of theplaces they have taken the gold from, they may yet obtain very profitable returns. It is the belief of scientific gentlemen that gold exists in the Province; and one gentleman in the city who is well informed upon this subject, does not hesitate to say that it will yet be found in the streets of St. John! The number of places in Nova Scotia where it exists, is really remarkable, and all originating out of the Tangier discovery. When it was known that gold was found at Tangier people in other parts commenced prospecting and examining the stones and earth in their own locality. Inquiry was stimulated on all sides, and the desire to acquire wealth in the shortest possible time imparted a keenness to the eyes of ""prospectors"" which they had never before possessed. The result has been the discovery of gold in not one but twenty places - the gold being taken from quartz, as Lunenberg is the only place where it is found in washings. ""A miner"" who has spent some time and money in searching for the metal wrote his experience to the Halifax Chronicle a few days ago. He says he first went to the Lunenberg washings, and although report had exaggerated the richness of the sands, he saw enough to convince him that gold was there in paying quantities, requiring only improved appliances for separating it to make highly remunerative work. He next visited Tangier where, he says, the appearance of the quartz (to an unpractised eye, at least) indicated no great richness; and for want of proper ""crushers"" it was impossible to say whether money could be made or not. [This was before the introduction of good crushers for extracting the gold. We wish our readers to note the last paragraph particularly as we shall refer to it again.] The miner next went to Wine Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Laidlaw's farm, and Sherbrooke. In all these places gold had just then been discovered, but there was no proper machinery for extracting it from the quartz;

consequently it was impossible to tell the extent of its richness. After examining all these localities he has at last settled down at Sherbrooke, which he thinks affords the best field for the investment of capital, skill and labor. This person insists particularly upon the necessity of erecting quartz mills for extracting the gold, believing that without them the labor of the miner goes for nothing. He says that at Sherbrooke gold can be found anywhere in the ground over a pretty large area; and this being evidently the debris of the quartz, it shows that the ""leads"" must not only be rich but very numerous. Now, the point to be noticed particularly is that quartz may really contain gold, and yet the precious substance may not be visible to the eye. It would be a great mistake in a miner to throw away quartz simply because he cannot see the gold in it at once. If this plan had been adopted at Tangier and other places the mines would have been abandoned at once, and we would have heard nothing of ""nuggets"" which have occasionally turned up by the persevering men who have been at work there. It seems to us that if there be good reasons for supposing that gold exists in New Brunswick - or if (as has been the case) gold has really been found - the proper way would be to keep on searching and digging, and not give up simply because a man cannot see the gold shining out of every piece of quartz he turns up. The great fact being once established that gold does exist in a certain locality, is the main thing to look at; and after that patience and perseverance will probably have their reward in this field of industry as in every other. We have an abiding faith in the probable discovery of gold in this province; and for the following reasons. The character of the rocks in many places is similar to what it is in countries where gold has been found; the opinion of scientific men who have made the subject their study is decidedly in favor of the existence of gold in New Brunswick; then there is the fact that it has been found on the Canadian frontier on the North of us, and in all parts of Nova Scotia on the south east. But, the most powerful reason of all is that gold has already been found in two or three localities in the Province. If the same inquiry be made, the same intelligence displayed in searching for it in New Brunswick as has been done in other countries now celebrated as gold fields, the result may be the same. We say, then, to those whose turn of mind leads them in search of gold among our rocks, not to be discouraged if they do not immediately make a lucky hit. The California mines were not discovered until a few years ago. Australia - until a quarter of a century ago - was only looked upon as a place for the reception of convicts. It took a long time to find out that gold existed in Nova Scotia; and it was only yesterday (as it were) that the amazing wealth of British Columbia and New Zealand was known. Discoveries in all these countries have been sudden; but when ""the ice"" has once been broken new proofs of gold discoveries have flowed in from all sides. The same luck probably awaits us; and who knows but we may awake some morning and find ourselves the happy possessors of a country which will be able to boast of as extensive

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Codes: 0049 / 0087 / 0144 / 0697 / 0007 / 0697 / 0056 / 0126 / 0368 / 0697 / 0062 / 0275 / 0045 / 0533 / 0368 / 0069 / 0049 / 0144 / 0054 / 0043 / 0126 / 0049 / 0275 / 0039 / 0275 / 0533 / A7 / A7 / A7 /

IDX_Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Dorchester Copper; Brunswick # 6; Hampton Uranium; Lake George Antimony; Hampton Uranium; Lumsden; Nigadoo; Keymet; Hampton Uranium; Orvan Brook; Woodstock Fe; Burnthill Tugsten; Temple; Keymet; Austin Brook; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Brunswick # 6; Brunswick # 12; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Nigadoo; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Temple; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti; Ramsay Brook (?) Ti;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 24, 1953 PHOTOS. - Mining activity at high level in northern New Brunswick - Top left, A Canadian Manganese crew is shown diamond drilling for manganese on the company's property at Tetagouche Falls, some eight miles from Bathurst. Top right, a grader and four of the 100 trucks used in the construction of the 66 foot wide highway connecting Bathurst with the two main properties of the New Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company are shown hauling gravel as the 13 1/2 mile stretch nears completion. Lower left, with installation of the equipment almost completed, Keymet Mines' concentrator at Elm Tree, 14 miles northwest of Bathurst, is expected to go into operation in February. To the right of concentrator (left) can be seen the head frame of the company's shaft, which has reached a depth of 950 feet. Extreme right is the hoist room. Lower right - Above is shown deep trenching exploration on the Canadian Manganese property at Tetagouche Falls. (NB Government Photos). MAP of province with mineral occurrences and areas of exploration... Fredericton.- A titanium find, several new base metal strikes plus reports of early drilling operations on the Province's lone uranium potential marked the closing stages of the biggest year on New Brunswick's mining history. Sparked by a 12-month-old multi-million dollar base metal strike in the Bathurst area, outside mining corporations and native New Brunswickers have staked close on 40,000 claims, a single-year record unequalled by any province in Canadian mining annals. Widely Distributed. - Spreading beyond the Bathurst area to all sections of the Province, the unprecedented staking rush has turned up potential radio- active minerals near Hampton in the south of theProvince; revived interest in nickel deposits at St.Stephen, in the southwest corner; manganese near Woodstock, farther north on the western border; titaniumin the northern section; and more base metal finds in the Bathurst and central New Brunswick sections.The staking rush prompted by the Bathurst strikes has been followed by a flow of capital. Fourteen companies have been incorporated in New Brunswick with a combined capitalization of close on $38,000,000. These figures do not include companies incorporated outside the province which are carrying out mining operations and investigations. Economic Value. -

Exploration and development to date has given much employment to New Brunswick people, one authority estimating that wages, supplies and services have added upwards of $10,000,000 to the Province's economy during the past 12 months. Confident that the Province stands on the threshold of its greatest mining boom, Premier Hugh John Fleming's administration since the first of the year has: (1) Authorized a $3,000,000 extension to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's plant at Chatham to provide power for the mining interests in the Bathurst area; (2) Joined the M.J. Boylen interests in financing an upwards of $300,000 highway project connecting the CNR, 13 1/2 miles distant, with the Brunswick Mining & Smelting Company's multi-million dollar base metal-pyrite ore-body strike on the old Bathurst iron mine property. (3) Waived the 1953 annual 25-day work period regulation with a renewal of all mining claims in order to give local prospectors an equal 'break' with the wealthy outside corporations. (4) Agreed to carry out surveys leading to the early construction of six-mile and three-mile stretches of road connecting the new main highway with the Anacon- Leadridge and New Larder 'U' properties, respectively. Surveys Conducted. - Since Brunswick Mining & Smelting's 30 million-ton base metal strike, claimed to be one of the largest in Canadian mining history, an estimated 250,000 acres throughout New Brunswick have been surveyed geophysically by Canadian, United States and provincial mining groups as well as individual prospectors, with 50 diamond drills operating in the Bathurst area and 10-15 elsewhere in the Province. Latest developments from the staking rush that has blanketed the Province include:(1) A reported titanium strike by Fundy Bay Copper Mines, Ltd., in the Ramsay Brook district about 35 miles south of Campbellton.(2) A manganese strike in the Jacksonville area, north of Woodstock, by Strategic Materials, claimed to be larger than that of the Canadian Manganese Company's finds at Jacquet River, 40 miles east of Campbellton andTetagouche Falls, eight miles west of Bathurst. (3) Lead-zinc-copper discoveries at Temple andMeductic, York county, by Jack McClaskey, Toronto, and N.B. associates, showing interesting veins of massive pyrites and sulphides. (4) Impressive new finds on the New Larder 'U'lead-zinc-copper property.(5) A base metal find in the Nigadoo district of Gloucester county.(6) Discovery of copper in Westmorland county.(7) Lead-zinc-copper finds in Albert County.(8) Copper-nickel strikes in Charlotte County.(9) Discovery of radio-active minerals in the Hampton-Norton district, Kings County. (10) Lead-zinc-copper finds near the old antimonymines in the Lake George district, York county, and discovery of antimony near Welsford, Queens County. Trynor Co. contract. - Trynor Construction Company, Ltd., has been awarded a $50,000 contract by Brunswick Mining & Smelting to strip the over-burden onits old Bathurst Iron Mine property. First to sink a shaft and go into production,Keymet mine near Elmtree, 16 miles northwest of Bathurst, has completed construction of a 200-ton mill, which is expected to be in operation early in February.Kingston Uranium Mines Ltd., a Saint John Group, is reported ready to commence drilling operations on its Norton-Hampton district claims, where a radio-active mineral authority claims the company has a 50-50 chance for a mine, the first of the new year.Fundy Bay Copper Mines expects to commence drilling on its Ramsay Brook titanium claims before the end of the current calendar year. New Calumet Mines Ltd. Has had encouraging results from deeper drilling in the Orvan Brook (Gloucester County) lead-zinc-silver deposit discovered in 1938.Strat Mat and Fundy Bay Copper are reported drilling on a 20-square mile concession in the Jacksonville district. Further Investigations. - International Nickel isreported to have carried on aerial electro-magnetic surveys over various areas of the Province, and J.C. Udd further investigations on his nickel claims at St. Stephen.Burnt Hill Tungsten Mines, Ltd., report locating another surface vein showing good grades of tungsten on the company's York County property, between 50 and 60 miles northeast of Fredericton. Construction on a 100-ton mill is already well under way, and the company plans to continue its mining operations during the winter. Diamond drilling is already well under way on the McCluskey and associates base metal strike at Temple and as soon as hole No. 1 is down to 500 feet drilling will commence on the syndicate's Meductic find. Deep trenching and drilling exploration on the Canadian Manganese Company's manganese claims at Tetagouche Falls, eight miles west of Bathurst, is already well under way. Both Noranda Mines and M.J. Boylen, Ltd. have outlined substantial tonnage of base metal ore on a concession 12 miles northwest of Bathurst pioneered by the Fredericton-owned Rocky Brook- Millstream Syndicate, but subsequently optioned to Canadian Mining interests.Promising. - Drilling on the Brunswick orebody to a depth of 1,000 feet has shown it to live up toexpectations, and while Brunswick's second property. Anacon-Leadridge, as yet is incompletely explored along the strike and in depth, sufficient work had been done by late summer to indicate a persistent ore zone over a length of 1,400 feet, with indications of some ore up to 600 feet to the north, and with some 3,000 feet of favorable unexplored ground to the south. At both Brunswick's properties it is likely that the known ore bodies will persist below the 1,000 ft. level and that other bodies will be found down to even greater depths. The same applies to other properties in the immediate vicinity, even though lacking significant surface showings, and one authority states it is not out of the way to think in terms of 100 million tons or more as the eventual total for the Bathurst area. Start Next Year. - Tests on the original Brunswick orebody have shown that a profitable operation is feasible and the company will probably commence mining operations during the winter or spring with the scale of operations estimated at least 6,000

Codes: 0051 / 0007 / 0045 / 2042 / 2050 / E6 /
IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Lake George Antimony; Burnthill Tugsten; Smokey Brook/ Burtts Corner Antimony; Birch Island Gold; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1879 A Metalliferous Belt in New Brunswick. - By Edward Jack. - Any person who has examined the rock formation on the Saint John, between Fredericton and Woodstock, must have noticed a belt of granite and associated rocks crossing that river near Sullivan's Creek and Bear Island. This also crosses the Province in a N.E. course, extending nearly or quite to the Bay of Chaleur. South of this there exists a belt of rocks in which various metals and minerals have at different times been found. Commencing at Lake George, on the west side of the Saint John, we find various and in some cases extensive veins of sulphide of antimony, quartz accompanying which, the Hon. Mr. Hibbard states, has frequently yielded an assay of about $4 worth of gold to the ton of rock. The metalliferous district crosses the Mactaquac and Keswick, and I was shown by the late Mr. B. Friel a very fine specimen of sulphide of antimony which he informed me he had found in Smoky Brook, a branch of the latter stream. Thence the Nashwaak is crossed and I am informed by Mr Alexander Gibson that two or three days since he, in company with some others, obtained about 30specimens of gold near Burch Island, on that river, and that in the neighborhood of the place of discovery there was a large vein of rusty and honeycombed quarts in the bed of the river. The Taxis and Southwest Miramichi are next intersected and last summer Mr. S. Freeze, D.C.L. Surveyor, showed me several pieces of gold, which he had, himself, found on the former river and the late Mr. S. Shea, of Woodstock, told me that the best chance which he found for gold washing on the Miramichi was near Price's Bend. Graphite is found on Salmon Brook and there occursat Burnt hill, molybdenite. Thence crossing the Dungarvon we again find molybdenite on Bamford Brook and reaching the Northwest Miramichi the yellow sulphide of copper is there found. Farther still to the N.E. copper and manganese are found at the Nepisiguit and Tatagouche. Near Bathurst bridge, on the subcarboniferous rocks, there is found copper ore deposited in pockets, evidently from solutions, the primary source of which was on the adjacent and older rocks. The proximity of the granite belt appears to have had some connection with the deposit of metal and Bernard Van Cotts, in his treatise on ore deposits, says that nearly all the mineral wealth of Cornwall is found in close proximity to the granite. The district above referred to is largely covered by forests, and is well intersected by rivers and streams offering good rock exposures, and it is not at all improbable but that careful explorations made by competent persons may bring to light valuable veins of metals, which may at some future day become a source of labor in place of the forests, which are disappearing so fast before the lumberman's axe. I need not reca[illegible]ate several genuine finds of alluvial and quartz-bearing gold, one of which has been lately reported. They will be fresh in the memory of all who take an interest in the subject."

Codes: 0084 / 0666 / 2050 / C1 / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Muniac River; Birch Island Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 22, 1892 New Brunswick as a Gold Producer (The Colliery Guardian). - The amount of information in the hands of the public respecting the gold bearing districts of the province of New Brunswick is very small. There have been frequent reports of the discovery of gold at various points. According, however, to an opinion expressed by Professor L.W. Bailey, the majority of such appear to have been largely unfounded, although rocks nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed in the province. In connection with these rocks many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made.They are composed of slate and quartzite belts, and border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties. A great part of this region is still densely forest-clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province. Among the points at which gold has been reported in small quantities maybe mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix River, in Charlotte county, the Nashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniac River, in Carleton County, and the Serpentine river in Victoria county. The head watersof the Tobique river would also appear to offer prospects of important discoveries, according to a report which has reached us from a correspondent in Restigouche county, and we recommend this district to the prospectors, as worth remembering when in the vicinity."

Codes: 0126 / 0901 / E6 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Elmtree; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 3, 1882 New Brunswick Silver Mines. - Operations and Prospects in the Northern Counties - The Elm Tree, Nigadoo and Gloucester Mines - Gold Hunting on the Little South West. - Interview with Major R.R. Call. - This week, Major R.R. Call, of Newcastle, has been in the city on business connected with the Elm Tree silver mine in Gloucester County, in which he is largely interested. On Wednesday evening he was waylaid by the interviewer of the Sun, with the following result:- Rep. - You are largely implicated in mining enterprises on the North Shore, I believe? Mr. Call. - Yes, I have had considerable to do with several concerns of the kind. Just at present I am devoting particular attention to the Elm Tree Mine, and on the fate of that hangs the destiny of all the silver mines on the North Shore. Rep. - Perhaps you would condescend, in your capacity of the North Shore Bonanza Monarch, to enlighten readers of the Sun with a brief sketch of the mining enterprises of that locality? Mr. C. - Most certainly, although in regard to the euphonious title you have conferred upon me, the nomination is respectfully but firmly declined. The Nigadoo silver mine, on the Nigadoo Stream which empties into Bay Chaleur, was the first mine prospected on the North Shore, but as the Elm Tree mine just now has the prominence of all others, I will describe what we have done there first. The vein is situated on the Elm Tree River, crosses it diagonally, and has been traced for a distance of two and a half miles, so that the supply of ore is practically limitless; the only question is as to the quality of the ore and the readiness with which it can be raised to the surface. From the point where we started to sink the shaft, on a high bank overlooking the river, we have followed the course of the vein for fully a mile further up stream, and about one and a half miles down river. The shaft we have been sinking strikes the vein at an angle of about 45 degrees. Two crews of men, one by day and the other by night, have been employed digging during the season, and the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 38 feet. As the workmen approach the footwall the ore becomes richer and the indications are much more favorable. The vein, as you know, is enclosed within walls and these walls are as smooth as the plastered wall of this room, the body of ore lying there separate and distinct from the rock of the country. Just now, in consequence of having tapped a water vein, the water keeps pouring into the shaft at the rate of 1200 gallons per hour, and the pump at present employed only lifts 1,300 gallons per hour at high pressure. I have just completed the purchase from Messrs. Wisdom & Fish of a Knowles steam pump, which has a capacity, running at three-quarters speed, of 5,000 gallons per hour. Rep. - What are the chief features and apparent extent of the mine? Mr. C. -

Well, as I have stated, we have traced the vein a distance of 2 1/2 miles along the river, and the specimens unearthed at various points are precisely similar. The vein has an average width of six feet, but, for working purposes, is practically much wider than that, from the diagonal direction in which it is pierced by the shaft. For half the distance down, the shaft is 11 feet by 7 feet, but when we reached the solid rock we reduced its dimensions to 8 feet by 6 feet. The bottom of the vein will, in the opinion of Prof. Bartlett, State Assayer of Maine, never be reached, and the supply of ore is inexhaustible. The mine is well located, being a short distance below a splendid water power, within four or five miles of the Intercolonial station at Petit Rocher, and only four miles distant from the Bay. The rock, however, is difficult to work and all the ore has to be raised by blasting. Sometimes as much as 10 tubs of ore will be dislodged by a single blast, while at other times scarcely as much as a man can lift is raised. Detached lumps of first-class ore are frequently raised weighing from 80 to 150 lbs., and the results continue to look more and more favorable as the shaft descends. Rep. - Do you not anticipate serious trouble from the water? Mr. C. - No, I think there is very little danger of that. The water does not appear to be in the vein itself or even between it and the adjacent soil, but rather in the natural rocks of the surrounding country. I forgot to mention that between the vein, which is composed of silver, lead and a sprinkling of gold, and the contiguous country rock there is a substance called kaolin, which mineralogists affirm to have been produced by the friction of the ore vein with the natural rock. From this kaolin a species of china-ware is manufactured. Rep. - What is the value of the ore? Mr. C. - The value of anything is the difference between its cost of production and its market or contract value, from an industrial standpoint, and a definite answer to such a conundrum is impossible. The preliminary expenses involved in the development of a mine of this character are considerable and the result is not always adequate to balance disbursements. An average ton of the crude material is estimated by Prof. B. to be worth $15 while occasionally a ton of pure galena will be raised worth $200 or $250. There is all the way from $2 to $10 worth of gold in a ton of ore and it is estimated, if the indications continue to improve at the present rate, that the mine can be worked profitably for the gold it contains alone. Rep. - Are there any other veins of a similar character in the vicinity? Mr. C. - Well, we have had - Rep. - Who are we? Mr. C. - The directors of the Elm Tree Mining Co., are, John Sadler, Wm. Muirhead, jr., Wm. A. Hickson, of Chatham; John Ellis, W.R. Payne, of Bathurst; John J. Adams and Thos. D. Adams, of New York, and yours truly, R.R. Call, of Newcastle. We had, I was about to say, a number of men employed in locating different mines the past summer, exploring and prospecting, etc., but they did not discover anything better than the original find; so we bought up two more miles of land adjacent to the Elm Tree and surrounding it, which we shall develop more fully in the future should the latter prove a bonanza. Rep. - What are your plans in respect to the development of the mine? Mr. C. The capital stock of the concern is $500,000, and for the immediate purposes of experiment we decided at our first meeting to allot 20,000 shares of $5 each, as treasury stock, to be sold for $2 per share. Stockholders cannot sell any of their stock except this treasury stock, and the proceeds of that must be applied to the development of the mine. This would give us $40,000 with which to carry on the work, but as a matter of fact we have not sold many shares yet - only just sufficient to work the mine - as we believe we have a good thing and do not want to sell more than what is absolutely required. What we propose doing is to erect works for crushing ore as fast as raised and then concentrating it by the application of water. By a continuous process of reduction, we shall bring the mineral within one-tenth of its former bulk, so that ten tons worth $15 each will become one ton worth $150, the labor being cheaply performed at the mines and an immense saving being effected in the freight to the United States where we expect to have our chief market. The best works for smelting and working the material of a mine such as ours is at Newark, N.J., and we shall probably send most of our concentrated ore to that place. Silver is a cash article, and, after deducting the percentage of smelting, we will have a very respectable margin of profit. The gold and lead will be separate from the ore and treated likewise. We have no fears for the quantity of ore we shall be able to produce and have the best reasons for entertaining sanguine feelings as to the quality of the same. Very little water power is required to run the concentrating machinery, and that power we can obtain from the falls a few yards above the mine. The cost of production will be quite light. Labor is cheap and plentiful. We pay our present force $1 per day and they find themselves and live in a shanty or rocker-house, a few yards from the mouth of the pit. We have a building over the shaft 23x15 feet, which contains a blacksmith's forge, the pumping apparatus, hoisting gear, etc. Other Properties. - Rep. - How about other silver mines in your locality? Mr. C. - I am not so well posted in regard to them, from the fact that I am not so deeply interested in them as in the Elm Tree and also because the latter is the only mine that is now in active operation. The others are awaiting the result of our experiments and should they turn out favorably, no doubt they will all fall in line, and there will be a genuine boom in mining circles at the North Shore. The Nigadoo, which was the first mine discovered, has suspended operations, the managers having resolved to abide by the verdict of the Elm Tree. The Nigadoo Company includes some good names who will not let the enterprise drop without a fair trial, such as, Kennedy F. Burns, M.P., Bathurst, president; Rev. Edward Hickson and John H. Harding, St. John, James Hickson and the Messrs. Ellis of Bathurst. It is believed they have a good property; they will have to blast deeper down than they contemplated when they commenced. The Nigadoo mine is situated on the Nigadoo River about 9 miles from the Elm Tree mine. It's capital stock, I believe, is $150,000. It is thought that the Nigadoo find is not so much a regular vein, similar to that of the Elm Tree, as a pocket, or detached deposit, which while not so extensive as a vein is liable to be very rich in places, as in the case of the Silver Islet Mine of Lake Superior. The Nigadoo mine is 8 miles from the Bay and is situated on a species of peninsula formed by the river and one of its branches. There is a good stream of water which can be utilized if necessary and the situation of the mine, with the formation of the rock adjoining, is highly prepossessing. The ore is very similar to that of the Elm Tree with the exception that it contains no traces of gold so far as is yet observed. Some very fine specimens have been turned out. Additional outlay is required to develop its true character. The lands held by the company comprise 100 acres. Located around the Nigadoo mine is the property of the Gloucester Mining Co., 640 acres in extent, which was prospected by the present Elm Tree incumbents and Messrs. Edward & James Hickson, before the latter mine was discovered. No work is being performed on this mine, awaiting the outcome of the Elm Tree enterprise. Samples have been tested, however, that were shown to be very rich in silver and lead. This property, bordering on all the boundaries of the Nigadoo, is necessarily located on both sides of the stream. In case the Nigadoo pans out well, immediate steps will be taken to develope the Gloucester property. ....Gold Hunting on the Little Southwest. - Rep. - This, then, comprises the condition and prospects of mining operations on the North Shore at present? Mr. C. - Yes, with one important addendum. Messrs. Allan Ritchie, Robert Ritchie and James Brown, of Newcastle, have again obtained the right to locate several miles in the county of Northumberland. They have had parties prospecting for gold on the Little Southwest the past year, and have obtained several promising samples, though whether the supply will warrant seriousattention has not yet been made manifest. After purchasing Crown Lands for mining purposes, the parties have one year to locate their mine from the date of sale. These gentlemen have shown their faith in the discoveries made by buying up these lands for a second term, which gives them another year to prospect. The way in which the deposit was discovered was very singular. Frequently logs coming down the river run upon or are jammed among the bars and rocks with the result that large fragments of rocks, etc., frequently adhere to their extremities and require careful attention on the part of the millmen. In this case a large lump of beautiful gold quartz was discovered by a workman at Ritchie's mill, imbedded in the end of a log. The conclusion was at once formed that there must be a rich deposit of gold-bearing quartz somewhere between where the log was cut on the river and the head of tide. This was a year ago last August, and since then several quartz formations have been found. It is now believed, however, that the chief deposit must be located further upstream. Since the mining fever broke out on the north shore, everybody has been carried away with it (myself among the number) and a reasonable conclusion is that the attention given to the subject will at least bring about a more general knowledge of the mining facilities of the Province than has heretofore existed. Samples produced from all parts of the three counties, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, show the presence of silver to be quite general, and its location in paying quantities is now the chief aim of the explorers. The ElmTree Company have a gold mine located in Restigouche which exhibits very favorable symptoms. Major Call was remarkably frank in all his statements, having apparently no desire either to conceal or

Codes: 0261 / C1 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 1, 1897 The Giberson Mine. - Up River People Doubt ThisStory. - A story has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the lost Giberson mine on the Tobique has been discovered. An account of the discovery appears to have been telegraphed to a Bangor paper, from Fort Fairfield, and to have been copied by our own papers. In this report it is stated that nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. The story goes on that in spite of all effortsthe lost mine could not be placed. But, says the Fort correspondent, one George Bailey has come to town with valuable specimens, and with the assurance that he has made the long expected find. After prospecting Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson has accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to ascertain its extent. Here is the story as it appears, it being only necessary to add that according to the account, Bailey who is spoked of as a practical geologist, has received mining claims from the government. A Dispatch representative was in Andover last week. He heard a good deal of talk over the supposed find, but the general impression was that it would not turn out to be Giberson's lost mine. There is faith in this lost mine, many old residents remembering the incident, substantially correct, as

Richibucto Review - Dec. 2, 1897 Gold on Tobique. - The Lost Giberson Mine Discovered by One Bailey. - Fort Fairfield, Nov. 22. - George Bailey has returned to town with specimens of gold ore that he claims were taken from the famous lost Giberson Mine. For months Bailey has been searching for this place.The mine has for years been partly a well established fact and partly a myth. Now Bailey's return seems to establish the fact that Giberson really told the truth. Under these circumstances Fort Fairfield and the Tobique region near by in the province is having a little Klondyke excitement of its own. Nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. Within a month from the time of his death dozens of parties went into the wood and searched carefully for the Giberson mine. But the tract is a broad one and it is pretty certain that few of those who hunted knew much about geology or about locating gold mines. Some of them brought out some ore, but no one ever succeeded in finding the real deposit that Giberson described to the few he had taken into his confidence. Mr. Bailey is a practical geologist, not exactly a scientific one, but a natural one who has in the past found many valuable deposits in the region along the St. John. For some time now he has been diligently searching for the lost mine. It was slow and tantalizing work, for the deposits had been most cunningly hidden away by nature. Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson has accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to ascertain its extent. He has obtained control of the tract by purchasing from the Canadian Government the mining rights as the law of that country provides. Mr. Bailey when he went in had not decided whether he would come out again this winter or not, and so it may chance that no news will come from the lost mine until spring. But under the circumstances every one in this region is keeping his eye on the

Codes: 0261 / C1 / IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Daily Sun - Nov. 25, 1897 Gold On Tobique. - The Lost Giberson Mine Discovered by One Bailey. - Will the Tobique Startle the World With a Klondyke? - Fort Fairfield, Nov. 22. - George Bailey has returned to town with specimens of gold ore that he claims were taken from the famous lost Giberson mine. For months Bailey has been searching for this place. The mine has for years been partly a well established fact and partly a myth. Now Bailey's return seems to establish the fact that Giberson really told the truth. Under these circumstances Fort Fairfield and the Tobique region near by in the province is having a little Klondyke excitement of its own. Nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which is not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the tract carefully in order to locate the streams and the nest growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giberson was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he carried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced rich enough to return large profits to anyone who chose to mine it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the specimens that so Giberson assured them, were not culled, but had just as he had picked them up. For, he explained, he was as anxious as anyone else to know exactly the right of the matter. He proposed to operate the mines himself, and he did not want to start out under any misapprehension. With the earnest assurance of assayists behind him, Giberson hurried off up the river with supplies intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught emigrant fever so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. Within a month from the time of his death dozens of parties went into the woods and searched carefully for the Giberson mine. But the tract is a broad one and it is pretty certain that few of those who hunted knew much about geology or about locating gold mines. Some of them brought out some ore, but no one ever succeeded in finding the real deposit that Giberson had described to the few he had taken into his confidence. Mr. Bailey is a practical geologist, not exactly a scientific one, but a natural one, who has in the past found many valuable deposits in the region along the St. John. For some time now he has been diligently searching for the lost mine. It was slow and tantalizing work, for the deposits had been most cunningly hidden away by nature. Mr. Bailey's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unmistakeable traces of gold. He resolved to hunt that particular section over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the ground again, and at last came across the work that unfortunate Giberson had accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailey was certain of his final he came out to Fort Fairfield and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last week with supplies for several months and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way of mining this winter, but will crack off what ore they can and will endeavour to locate leads and otherwise to prepare for active operations in the spring. Along with his other supplies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to discover its extent. He has obtained control of the tract by purchasing from the Canadian government the mining rights as the law of that country provides. Mr. Bailey when he went in had not decided whether he would come out again this winter or not, and so it may chance that no news will come from the lost mine until spring. But under the circumstances every one in this

Codes: 0261 / C1 /　　IDX_Names: Biggar Ridge Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1898 Gold Fever is Genuine. - Fort Fairfield Excited Over Discoveries Near New Brunswick Border - It Is Supposed to Be the Old Giberson Find. - (Bangor Commercial). - The Tobique River Klondyke, which, as recently described in the Commercial, has created so much excitement in northern Aroostook, is uppermost in public discussion in Fort Fairfield. The fever is spreading like wildfire, and people who two weeks ago would turn up their noses and laugh at the prospectors are now fitting out for a trip over the mountains to the scene of operations. There is no longer a doubt in anybody's mind but that gold is there and in sufficient quantities to make it pay for the digging. Several discoveries have been made lately that excite the people. John Stewart of Andover, N.B., only six miles from Fort Fairfield, claims that he has located a solid ledge of mineral deposit that measures 280 feet across, and that he has traced it back a distance of half a mile. He has sent several barrels of the ore to United States and Canada for analysis, and as a result two of the chemists have given encouragement. From Ottawa he received the news that his claim would pay for the working in both copper and gold, and from St. John parties received the following figures: This test was made from a barrel of the ore: Copper, $23.40 to the ton, Gold, $5.77 to the ton, Nickel, $3.80 to the ton, Silver, $6.40 to the ton, with a small amount of platinum and iron. The chemist in his letter asked Mr. Stewart tomeet him at Andover the following Monday, when he would go with him to the scene of his operations, but Stewart refuses to take anybody into his secret, and will procure a diamond drill which the provincial government furnishes and will work his claim unaided by outsiders. The has caused some excitement and sent several new prospectors over the route. But this is not all. Prof. Geo. Bailey, a scientific geologist of Fort Fairfield, spent twelve years in prospecting for the Giberson mine, so called, and is satisfied that he has located a paying claim. Several prominent Fort Fairfield citizens are in a position to show quantities of the stone, and a number of strange men, who appear to be mining experts, are in town, and its supposed that Stewart's shipments of ore have sent them here from other states. Bailey for the past dozen years has been looked upon as a sort of crank on the mining subject, but two years ago, when one of the Hopkins brothers in his market was sold a brace of ducks that had a dollar and sixty cents worth of gold in their crops, it made folks think he was not quite so cranky after all, and as a result several parties have been prospecting near the country where the ducks came from ever since, and some good looking quartz are found. ... George E. Bartlett, of G.E. Bartlett & Co., with Dr. Frank Whitehouse and Delbert Stevens, have personally experimented with specimens brought from some of Bailey's claims, and are satisfied that both gold and copper is there, and in sufficient quantities to guarantee that the claims will be worked. These are all responsible men. Bailey with two men has returned with ammunition and provisions to the scene of operations. A gentleman who holds claims in Cape Town, South Africa, has appeared in town, and although he does not say much, it is supposed that he is here for no other reason than to develop some of the discoveries made by Bailey during the past twelve years. The gentleman claims that he has lately arrived here from the gold regions of Mexico. He is satisfied that the gold is here, although he says it may be very deep in the earth. Dr. R.H. Perkins, Mell Bennett and several other gentlemen are interested in another claim. They say that their claim is a white quartz, three small veins, that shows free gold. Fifty years ago, George Giberson, a lumberman, found a very rich deposit of gold while in search of timber somewhere on the Tobique. He went to St. John, where considerable excitement was caused by his find, but on his return he was taken with the emigrant fever and died. Many people believe that some of the new discoveries are near the Giberson lumber works. The Tobique country is on the same range of mountains as those in Nova Scotia, where the gold mines have been in successful operation for twenty years. It has a wonderful variety of mineral deposits. Coal is found along its banks in several places. It has an endless supply of the best quality of fire clay, and its mountains of plaster are said to be of sufficient size to furnish all America with plaster

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 / J8　　IDX_Names:　Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony;
Sandstone, Building
/ GEOL /　　Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
Albert Mines; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital.

Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

Codes: 0275 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine;
V5 / X1 / J8 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook
Gypsum; Albert County Mn; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1867 At Exhibition: ... There are some fine specimens of the minerals of New Brunswick exhibited by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Fellows shows a collection taken from mines opened out by the late Mr. Simmons. Mr. C. Connell shows another collection that looks very well. There is iron ore from Woodstock, copper ore from Le Tete, manganese from Albert, petroleum from Westmorland, goldfrom Tobique and Beckaguimic, coal from Grand Lake, plaster stone from Hillsboro', building stone from St.Mary's quarries, Albert."

Codes: 0275 / D8 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Northumberland County Gold; Albert Mines;
Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Jun. 14, 1862 Mr. Pratt, a gentleman who represents himself as an employee of the London Times, has on exhibition in an apartment in the rear of the shop of W.H. Patterson, Watchmaker, King Street, numerous specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were personally obtained by him in the various mining localities in Nova Scotia..."

Codes: 0275 / G4 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Mascarene - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 2, 1881 Mining in Maine ... long ... ...Bartlett ... The iron mine at Mount Katahdin in the north of the State must not be passed over. It has been in operation with varied success for a number of years, and now turns out 500 tons of pig iron per month. A market is here afforded for New Brunswick manganese, an ore not yet known to exist in Maine and which is indispensible in the purifying of iron. This mine belongs to the iron-bearing belt of rocks of which the Woodstock Iron Mine forms a part and which runs some distance into New Brunswick. There is every possibility that mineral may bediscovered in paying quantity in the western part of this Province, and particularly in Charlotte County, where several mines are in operation already, at Mascarene. The indications along the coast of the Bay of Fundy show mineral in several places, and it is hoped that this important industry of mining which is springing into operation all around us will soon be carried on in many places in our own Province."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

Carleton Sentinel Dec. 3, 1853 As we promised last week, and for the information of those of our readers who have not seen them we now proceed to give a short sketch of the Iron Works, &c., at the Upper Town and the operations there carried on. TheIron Ore is brought a distance of three miles from theirinexhaustible mines in Jacksontown, and laid on a layer of wood placed on skids to admit air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about 20 feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitable sizes for the Blast Furnace. Charcoal is made in 6 large kilns, holding from 40 to 50 cords each, 3 taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking out the charcoal, which, when made, is taken to large Storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore, lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the Furnace - this ore a Clay Iron Stone, we were informed, when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an Iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found - the nearness of this last effecting a great saving of transport, the Company having formerly to go 10 miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel-head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ores, and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine house contains 3 Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace, of which only one was working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the Furnace, and there blown in through 3 Tuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine-house by the Gas or waste heat from the Furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers - the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite, heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hot-blast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. - There was a third Engine supplied with steam, from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular Saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a Puddling Furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting-house, we were shown a Lime-kiln, Mortar-mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick-yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting-house we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the Cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps of the Cinders or Slag extending in the River, on the bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting-house is the line laid down in the preliminary survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed will put these works in communication with the seaboard during the shutting up of the river navigation. It is now time to cast, or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged tapping the Furnace, below where the melting Cinder was lava-like flowing over. The liquid Iron flowed along a Gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the Beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we were informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running a large flow of Cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the Gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing, must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding house, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, - here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ores and Limestone which lie in one continuous route. As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality and abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars. We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our County be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London and Sheffield as the best works of those Countries. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of lignite, the outcropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown Silver-leadfluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County. These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon to be destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1853 Woodstock Iron Works. - The following interesting sketch of the Iron Works of Woodstock, is given by the Editor of the Sentinell, from whose paper we copy it:- ""The Iron Ore is brought a distance of three 12 miles from the inexhaustible mines of Jacksontown and laid on layer of wood, placed on skids to allow air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal, brought to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about twenty feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitablesizes for the Blast Furnace. - Charcoal is made in 6large kilns holding from 40 to 60 cords each, taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking put the charcoal, which when made, is taken to large storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the furnace - this ore is Clay Ironstone, we were informed when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found, the nearness of this last effecting a great saving or transport, the Company having formerly to go ten miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ore and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine House contains two Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace of which only one as working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the furnace, and there blown in through 3 cuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine house by the Gas or waste heat from the furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers, the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hotblast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. There was a third engine supplied with steam from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a puddling furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting house, we were shown a Lime kiln, Mortar mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting House we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps f the cinders of Slag extending to the River, on the Bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river, and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting House is the line 13 laid down in the preliminary survey of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed, will put these works in communication with the seaboard, during the shutting up of the river navigation. It was now time to cast or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged in tapping the furnace, below where the melting cinder was lava-like flowing over. - the liquid Iron flowed along a gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we're informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running, a large flow of cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding House, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ore amd Limestone which lies in one continuous route. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the outcropping of Coal, found not over 3 miles from where we write, which ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown a Silver leadfluxed and melted from from Ore found within our County These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural capabilities, warrant the inference, that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as

Codes: 0309 / P7 / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lepreau/ Pocologan Silver;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 23, 1857 Mineral Resources of Charlotte County - Several of our contemporaries have noticed that the copper mine on the property of the Hon. J.J. Robinson at Welshpool, Campobello, is now being worked successfully. - The ore is reported to be of a superior quality, and abundant; it is also asserted that the speculation will prove remunerative to those engaged in it. Specimens of iron ore and coal have also been discovered on Campo Bello, and the adjacent islands. In the Parish of St. George, we understand that some years ago silver ore was discovered in the vicinity of Red Rock, from which some small articles were manufactured, but either owing to the lack of the raw material or want of capital nothing further was done. At Mascarene in the same Parish, and at Old Woman's Oven in St. Patrick, large quantities of copper ore have been sold to the Americans who shipped them to the United States. Since Dr. Gesner's geological survey of this County, it has been well known that the County of Charlotte abounds in mineral resources, which only require capital, skill and energy to develope them. We trust the day is at hand when capitalists will be induced to invest their money in working these mines, and that the investment will prove remunerative to all concerned. We look forward with confidence for brighter days for the County of Charlotte; - the Railway although in its incipient stage of traffic, has convinced every unprejudiced person what may confidently be expected when it is opened to Woodstock, and the incalculable benefit it will be not only to its shareholders, but to this County."

Codes: 0425 / D8 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Northumberland County Gold;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1889 The Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - The Bathurst Courier is jubilant over the discovery of iron in Gloucester county. This deposit is found on the northern side of the River du Moulin, seven miles from Beresford

Station and a like distance from Bathurst. The seam is said to be a mile long and ten to forty feet wide. The analyst reports a yield of 66 per cent. Of pure metal from the ore which, according to the Courier, is richer than the product of any other Canadian mine. The discovery of this deposit and the recent find of gold at Black Brook, give the Courier great hope that Gloucester may yet be famous for its mineral wealth. Whatever may be the facts regarding these particular discoveries, it is safe to say that New Brunswick affords a good field for prospectors. While mine hunters have scoured the province of Nova Scotia from end to end and side to side, this province, with the exception of a few districts, has been left severely alone. The geological survey has paid some little attention to New Brunswick, but under Dr. Selwyn's management the work of the geological survey has much less economic value than it should have for what it costs. The learned director has a certain scientific curiosity, which is better gratified by the study of fossils than by the discovery of valuable mineral deposits. The study of fossils is a proper business, if carried on by scientists who are engaged for that purpose or who do so at their own instance. Perhaps Dr. Selwyn may be building better than most people know, but from all that may be learned from the printed reports his explorations have not been of much visible worth so far as eastern Canada is concerned and especially this province. Even if the survey were under more practical management it could not accomplish what is usually accomplished by the man who is prospecting for a fortune and minerals at the same time. This adventurer has been long abroad in Nova Scotia, but the greater part of the area of the province has not yet been seen by the prospector or his friend the promoter. What rewards await the future explorer who shall make more thorough search of the earth's treasures, who can say? We know what harvests have been won and are now gathered from the deposits of lime, plaster, freestone, granite, and manganese. The value of our coal fields is still uncertain. That there is iron in abundance in more places than one is well known, but no one can yet say what may be the value of it all. An ore that is not worth smelting this year may, as new methods of working are discovered, be found richer than all others. As yet very little is known about the quantity or kind of the mineral wealth underlying this province. If all were known it could still be impossible to fix a limit to the future economic value."

Codes: 0469 / C1 /   IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 13, 1889 The latest is a company formed for the purpose of discovering and mining the Giberson gold in Tobique which was discovered and lost over forty years ago. This myth takes the place on Tobique of Captain Kidd's treasure on the coast, and many efforts have been made to find it ending in failure."

S.J. Gazette - Sep. 28, 1894 Tobique, Sep. 28. - Parties interested in working the gold bearing rock at Three Brooks are reported to have found the mineral very plentiful in that locality. Some allege that this even exceeds the better known districts on the Serpentine. The crusher is reported to have passed up on its way to the latter. It is rumored that a contract

Codes: 0639 / H6 / S5 /   IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert County Copper; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 23, 1864 Mining Matters in Albert. - Mr. McLellan, M.P.P.,who is in town, has shown us a specimen of a mineral greatly resembling some descriptions of coal. It has just been found in Hopewell in large quantities, and may yet prove to be exceedingly valuable. Coal, brighter in appearance and more oily than the Albertite, has been found in the parish of Hillsboro'. In the parish of Almaa large number of leases have been taken up by parties who expect to find copper, - among others by our townsman, Edward Allison, Esq., and Alexander Wright, Esq., of Salisbury. Albert is so exceedingly rich in mineral wealth that announcements of new discoveries are scarcely noticed now."

Codes: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035   IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain
/ O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /
Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes: 0662 / 0607 / LIME / H5 / C1 / G4 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Letang Peninsula; Lime - General; Victoria County Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Mascarene - General;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 The Gold Areas in New Brunswick. - Mr. Edward Gilpin, inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, has published a book on the Mines of Nova Scotia, already noticed in the Telegraph, in which, at several places, he alludes to the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. Among other things which the book contains is a history and description of the gold mines of Nova Scotia; and the author advocates the prosecution of the survey of that Province at the joint expense of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Mr. Gilpin does not seem to make any allusion to the discovery of gold in New Brunswick, and it may be well to say something about the localities where the precious metal has been met with in this Province. Gold is not very uncommon in certain metamorphic or altered rocks, such as slates and quartzites; but, while not unfrequently present in such rocks, it is usually found in such minute quantities that the cost of extraction swallows up the value of the product. When this is not the case, and the gold occurs in greater abundance, there is a chance for mining it with profit. As Quebec, to the north of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the south, both have their gold mines, it is not unreasonable to look for gold in the similar rocks of New Brunswick. There are parts of the province where such a search would probably be undertaken in vain. Those unpromising regions are the following: 1st. The large area (about one quarter of the province) occupied by the coal measures. This area may be roughly described as a triangle having its base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its apex at Oromocto Lake in York County. Then there is another large tract where the rocks are those of the lower carboniferous series, mostly red sandstone and shale. This also may be regarded as barren of gold. Finally, there are several large areas of intrusive granite and hard trap rocks in which gold hardly need bt looked for. The most promising parts of the province for gold prospecting are the belts of metamorphic slates found on both sides of the great triangular area of coal measures. The discovery of gold in these rocks has been announced on several occasions, and in some cases the discovery has been verified. Prof. H.Y. Hind, who was employed to make a survey of the northern part of New Brunswick, reported the presence of gold in small quantities in several of the streams flowing from the highlands of that region. Afterward Mr. Charles Robb was sent down by the Geological Survey of Canada to investigate this region and appears to confirm the discovery of gold on the Serpentine, a branch of theTobique. He does not, however, speak very hopefully of the result obtained up to the time of his visit, for he says: It would require the expenditure of a larger amount of capital than has hither to been applied, in order to establish the profitably auriferous character of the region. Gold, it is asserted, was found on the Muniac stream last year, and it has this year been reported from streams further south in Carleton County. On the south side of the coal measures gold has been found in the vicinity of St. Stephen as described by Prof. L.W. Bailey's report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, and it was discovered in the analysis of ores from the Le Tete peninsula, and was found by Dr.A.A. Hayes, of Boston, in samples sent from near Randall's quarry and Lime Kiln at L'Etang. These localities are in Charlotte county, but there is another further east, namely the Vernon mine in Albert county, in the ores of which, according to the report cited, Dr. Hayes discovered gold to the value of $22 to the ton. That more frequent and valuable discoveries of gold have not been made in New Brunswick need not be thought surprising when it is considered that by far the greater part of the country is forest clad, and elsewhere the ledges are mostly concealed by earth. There is but a short coast-line in the districts where gold may be expected to be found, and in this respect the advantages for discovering are much less than in Nova Scotia. There are so many indications of the existence of gold in New Brunswick that it is quite probable that remunerative deposits may yet be found, and gold mining be established as one of the regular industries of the Province. The remunerative character of gold mining in Nova Scotia, as recently reported, may stimulate search for the same precious metal in New Brunswick."

Codes: 0663 / 0276 / 0662 / H6 / GEOL IDX_Names: Mild Brook; West Beach; Vernon Mine; Albert County Copper;

Geology - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 7, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : Let us return again from our wanderings to our starting point, the river and City of St. John. I have already said that a large portion of the town rests upon the hardened clays and sands of old Primordial beaches. Towards the lower portion of the city, however, near the present site of the gasworks, and thence extending downwards and outwards into the Harbour, are beds of a very different character, and formed at a much later period; they now rest conformably or nearly so on the older Silurian rocks, and not against their tilted edges, showing us the latter had been slightly, if at all, raised before the beds now under consideration were deposited. As the earlier Azoic rocks formed an island, along whose sides the waves washed up the earlier Silurian beaches, so the latter in turn, formed a shore for the deposition of the later Devonian beds. These latter are very various and of great thickness, fully 10,000 feet indeed, showing that this portion of the Province always changeable, but comparatively firm during the Silurian period, had again become the theatre of 4 rapid oscillations. Volcanoes were again active on a gigantic scale. The high ridge in the Parish of Simonds, known as Bloomsbury Mount, represents one of these volcanic vents and is indeed composed of the materials, once molten lava and glowing ashes, thrown from the earth's interior. The fiery streams spread far and wide. We may still trace them over much of the country, crossing the Harbor from Red Head to Manawagonish, while in Charlotte County, similar outbreaks formed the wild and picturesque hills of Chamcook and the St. Croix. But these eruptions were in part at least submarine and therefore less destructive in their action. Nor did they characterize the whole age, being most powerful at its beginning and its close. For immense periods the land was comparatively undisturbed. It was probably of an upland rather than of a marshy character, and was clothed to some extent with vegetation. Ferns, with the most graceful of foliage, were abundant and probably farlarger than now, while trunks of pines found here and there imbedded in the rocks, tell us that there were also forms of terrestrial animal life. Insects we know hadmade their appearance, for we may find their remains, still beautifully preserved, in their stony tombs. In the cliffs of Carleton the action of the sea is constantly revealing their curious forms, and both ferns and insects may be there obtained with little difficulty. Some of them were like our modern Day Fly, though far larger, while others more nearly recall our common locust. The honor due to the discovery of these interesting remains, interesting because they are the very earliest traces of insect life yet found upon the globe, is due to a native of your Province, now absent in Brazil, and is such as may well stimulate others to similar researches. In the seas of the Devonian age there had also been an introduction of new forms of life. Fishes, nowhere to be found in the earlier seas, now lived in vast numbers, and, to judge from their remains, of very great size. Though not yet recognized in the rocks of the Province they are abundant in the Devonian beds of New York, and especially in Scotland, where the writings of Hugh Miller have rendered famous the Old Red Sandstone beds which formed their place of burial. I would gladly here delay to describe in more detail these curious inhabitants of the ancient ocean, but as my purpose in this lecture is chiefly to confine myself to the actual occurrences and fossil animals of our own Province, and as many curious changes yet remain to be described, I must deny myself the pleasure. I cannot, however, dismiss the consideration of the great Devonian age, without calling your attention to the large area which the rocks of this period now occupy in your own and adjacent counties, and the promise which they afford of large and valuable mineral deposits. The greater portion of the Parish of St. Martins, in St. John County, fully one half of Albert County, and a portion probably of King's, are covered by them. The large and rich deposits of iron ore at West Beach and Black Riverappertain to this series, as do also the Vernon Copper Mines at Goose Creek, and the Alma and Gordon Mines at Salmon River. At those and at many other localities the ores are good and promise to be abundant, while there is every reason to expect that when the woods, which now everywhere densely cover this promising district, shall have been removed, new and equally rich deposits will be found. The metalliferous beds, in many peculiarities, very closely resemble the copper bearing rocks of the ""eastern townships"" in Canada, and may, like them, yield rich returns of iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, chromium and titanium, as well as silver and gold. The presence of these metals in the rocks of the Devonian series naturally leads us to the consideration of their origin - and now I must invite your attention, while I endeavour to make plain to you one of the grandest events in the geological history of New

Brunswick, an event indeed which not only marked the period in which it occurred, but which has also done much to shape the whole subsequent history of the Province. Recall if you please to your minds the series of changes which we have so far witnessed. We commenced, you will remember, our geologic history with the elevation of the Portland island as a low narrow strip of land, and have found that as the periods advanced, this island gradually increased in extent by the deposition of new beds around its borders, the results of wave action and the currents of the sea. The movement, however, was not wholly one of elevation, for the Primordial rocks are found on both sides of the Portland Ridge, and both they and the later Silurian and Devonian strata probably once covered its summit, showing that a dpression, equal at least to their thickness must also have taken place. As this thickness amounts to over 12,000 feet by actual measurement, it follows of neccesity that which belongs to the Devonian ..?.. being formed near the ocean level, the Portland rocks must have been 12,000 feet below that level, a difference equal to the depth of the great telegraphic plateau in the present Atlantic Ocean. There were then, through all these earlier times, movements of vast extent in this portion of America. They were, however, probably slow in their action, perhaps not exceeding a foot in a century, and though of constant recurrence and of sufficient magnitude to change the geographical conditions of the continent, did not disturb the general tranquility, nor result in any wide-spread extermination of life. We have seen that these oscillations became more and more frequent towards the close of the Devonian age and that volcanic action, upon a gigantic scale, then plainly indicated increasing instability in the earth's solid crust. Vast force had been long at work, of which those outbursts were but the signs, and though from time to time they might find some local vent, their action was only delayed and not subdued. The strain upon the continent was becoming greater and greater with every successive era. At last it could be withstood no longer, the period of tranquility was over, and an era of disturbance, or upheavals, and of mountain-making now began on a vast scale. The strata which in all the earlier periods must have been horizontal or nearly so, (for water can only deposit horizontal beds), were now pressed into gigantic folds, huge crevices were opened here and there to the profoundest depths, and from these depths issued hot vapors and mineral exhalations or streams of fiery fluids, poring over and baking by their intense heat the surrounding rocks. Everywhere around us we may trace the signs of this eventful period. You may see it in every street of your city. The beds, above which we sit, once soft sand and clay upon the beach, now stand in many places quite on end, and are at times even turned completely over, while they have at the same time been hardened into compact and unyielding slates. Nor has this taken place upon a small scale only. Whatever Silurian or Devonian rocks are found in the Province, they are similarly folded and hardened. Some of these folds are of gigantic size, the span being as much as several miles and the height not less than 2000 feet. Of course, when these folds were forming, the rocky beds must have been far softer and more pliant than at present, yet, they did not always yield. Near the summits of the folds, where of course the stream was greatest, they frequently gave way, and deep chasms or gigantic cracks were formed. Sometimes the beds on one side of the fissure would slide down along those on the other, and there is a locality, a few miles south of and parallel to Loch Lomond, where the beds have thus slid bodily down to a depth of at least 5000 feet, an amount more than double the height of any or our existing mountains. Through the crack or

Codes: 0666 / H5 / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Victoria County Gold;

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 11, 1879 Gold in Victoria County. - The fact that gold existed in this and the neighboring County of Victoria, is not of late discovery. For many years it has been known that the beds of the Becaguimic, Shktehawk, Muniac, some tributaries of the Tobique, and other streams were more or less auriferous. The late W.S. Shea, we believe, was one of the first to draw public attention to the above facts. After personally prospecting and experimenting, so strongly impressed was that gentleman with the belief that gold in paying quantities could be found along the streams above named, that he, associated with others, immediately secured the leases of the land through which some of them flowed. At the time we refer to Mr. S. and his associates made some practical tests in different sections of the County, but owing to the high price of labour and material was unable to experiment farther than simply to establish the fact of the presence of the precious metal. At that time, too, the gold was only found in the bed of the streams, and the obstacles presented by the water were of such a character as to prevent further tests without the outlay of a largeamount of capital. From time to time a number of gentlemen have been in consultation upon the subject, until this fall they determined to to investigate, and by more extensive and perfect arrangements convince themselves of the extent and character of the auriferous deposit on the Muniac. While we agree with the Company that it would not be wise to raise what might prove false expectations or create undue excitement in the public mind, still we think it but right to inform our readers as to the general character of the enterprise and intimate upon what the hopes of its success are based. During the past few weeks investigations, but with very crude appliances, have been going on at the Muniac, and these have been attended with important developments. Not only has gold been found in the bed of the stream but as well in the flat land adjoining, and to a distance of some two hundred feet from the bank of the river. Long years ago, doubtless, these flats formed the bed of the river; the surface consists of a rich alluvial deposit to the depth of between two and three feet; under this deposit is found two feet of gravel, and then comes clay, on the surface of which most of the metal is found; the clay contains a large portion of gravel, intermixed with which the golden grains are also found; the bed rock has not yet been reached. The tests thus far made have, of course, been more for the purpose of learning the extent of the auriferous deposit than for the profit which could be anticipated from mining with the simple apparatus so far employed. It must suffice for the present to say that some very fine specimens have already been discovered, and that so satisfactory have the experiments proved, that the gentlemen interested intend making immediate preparations for entering upon mining another season, aided by all the necessary and modern appliances, feeling assured that the same course has been followed in other mining districts where the inducements were far less than those presented on the Muniac. We wish the enterprising gentlemen success, and shall be glad from time to time to note the progress of their operations."

Codes: 0666 / H5 / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Victoria County Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1879 Gold in Victoria County, N.B. - The Carleton Sentinel, in its last issue, devotes a considerable portion of its editorial space to the consideration of the question of the gold deposits of Victoria County. It starts out by telling its readers that the existence of gold in Victoria is no new discovery, some shrewd people having been aware of the existence of several, valuable spots for years. It describes where, when and by whom gold was discovered, the efforts made by the prospectors of the olden time and now, and much else besides that is at least interesting to know. And it speaks encouragingly of the prospects of those who are delving after it now. Whether all that has been so far ascertained of its presence in the county will justify the expenditure of much time or means, it is not for us to say. At any rate,it is not well to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment in such matters. Gold-getting, like the ordinary kinds of wealth-getting, requires patient and persistent effort, steady endurance, and generally work of the very hardest kind, as many who have engaged in the business in past times can testify. Still, for all that, the fact that it is troublesome to get and difficult to find in considerable quantities, furnishes no proof that it does not exist in more than one section of the Province. Speaking of the presence of the auriferous material in Victoria, the editor of the Sentinel says: For many years it has been known that the beds of the Becaguimac, Shiktehawk, Muniac, some tributaries of the Tobique and other streams were more or less auriferous. The late W.S. Shea, we believe, was one of the first to draw public attention to the above facts. After personally prospecting and experimenting, so strongly impressed was that gentleman with the belief that gold lay in paying quantities could be found along the streams above named, that he, associated with others, immediately secured the leases of the land through which some of them flowed. At the time we refer to Mr. S. and his associates made some practical tests in different sections of the County, but owing to the high price of labor and material was unable to experiment farther than simply to establish the fact of the presence of the precious metal. At that time, too, the gold was only found in the bed of streams, and the obstacles presented by the water were of such a character as to prevent further tests without the outlay of a large amount of capital. From time to time a number of gentlemen have been in consultation upon the subject, until this fall they determined to investigate, and by more extensive and perfect arrangements convince themselves of the extent and character of the auriferous deposit on the Muniac. The Sentinel does not think it proper to raise what might prove false expectations nor to create undue excitement in the public mind. This is eminently proper. But it deems it right to inform its readers as to the general character of the latest enterprise, and to give some intimation of the grounds of its hopes of success. This is reasonable, and because it is so we append what follows: During the past few weeks investigations, but with very crude appliances, have been going on at the Muniac, and these have been attended with important developments. Not only has gold been found in the bed of the stream but as well in the flat land adjoining, and to a distance of some two hundred feet from the bank of the river. Long years ago, doubtless, these flats formed the bed of the river; the surface consists of a rich alluvial deposit to the depth of between two and three feet; under this deposit is found two feet of gravel, and then comes clay, on the surface of which most of the metal is found; the clay contains a large portion of gravel, intermixed with which the golden grains are also found; the bedrock has not yet been reached. The tests thus far made have, of course, been more for the purpose of learning the extent of the auriferous deposit than for the profit which could be anticipated from mining with the simple apparatus so far employed. It must suffice for the present to say that some very fine specimens have already been discovered, and that so satisfactory have the experiments proved, that the gentlemen interested intend making immediate preparations for entering upon mining another season, aided by all the necessary and modern appliances, feeling assured that the same course has been followed in other mining districts where the inducements were far less than those presented on the Muniac."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / Wheal
G5 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony;
Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Carleton County Gold;

Morning Journal - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. - Messrs. G. & B. Matthews, who have devoted particular attention to the Mineralogy of New Brunswick, Mr. Janion, who represents Messrs. Johnston & Co., of Liverpool, who are still carrying on their search for Copper at Letete, Charlotte County, Mr. W. Shea of Carleton County, Mr. J.J. Fellows, of Fellows & Co., Mr. E. Withers of Shediac, Mr. Scoullar, and Mr. Davidson are the principal exhibitors. Some of these collections are very similar to what they were when shown in former exhibitions, but the rich specimens of gold, obtained on the Becaguimec by Mr.Shea, the silver-bearing Antimony from York, the fine show of copper from Letete, the rich copper ore from Ellet River, the Manganese shown by Mr. Markham, the building stones from Albert (Mr. Stevens, exhibitor) and other places, the salt from Springhill, shown by Mr. Allison, form additions to our mineral collections which are of great interest, and which suggest that even in mining, New Brunswick may yet take a high place. A thorough Geological survey of the Province will shortly be made, on the part of the Dominion, and under the management of Sir William Logan, which will have the effect of doing much to determine what prospect there is that mining operations in this Province may be undertaken with scientific sanction."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0632 / 0002 / 0310 IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony;

Moores Mills;

/ 0597 / 0681 / 0721 / 0275 /
0049 / HILL / GYP / LIME / G4 /
B6 / S6 / U7 /

Quaco Manganese; Adams Island; Simpson Island; West Beach Magnetite; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; St. Martins Coal; Kent County Coal; Queens County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various places, and has been mined at"

Codes: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / J8 /
GEOL /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology -

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at

Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered. Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

Codes: 0721 / 0721 / V5 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Mn;

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 24, 1894 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 24, 1894 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 25, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - Work has been resumed at the old manganese mine on Chemical Hill by Benjamin Fales andothers..."

Codes: 0721 / H6 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 26, 1881The Maple Leaf says: The Albert Mining Co. intend commencing operations at the Hill manganese mine, in a few weeks.There is some talk of re-opening the copper mine on the Dickson farm, at Alma. Mr. John Kinnie, of the Point, a shareholder, has interviewed Mr. Vernon, of Harvey, in regard to the matter. The indications now are that the coming summer will witness extensive mining operations in this section of Albert."

Codes: 0721 / H6 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Copper; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 6, 1866 Mining Matters in Albert County. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- I have much pleasure in informing you that at present the Agricultural prospects of this section are magnificent, and that the development of our Mineral resources is being pushed forward...The Albert Coal Mine Company have shipped some 10,000 tons; have 1300 tons on the wharf awaiting shipment; and are raising, probably, 100 tons per day. The Alexandria Coal Mining Company, - under the direction of Mr. Blight - operating a short distance to the westward of the Albert Mines, have sunk one shaft 160 feet; and are now engaged in another, which they have sunk to about the same depth; and are putting up a powerful steam engine to facilitate operations. The East Albert Coal Mining Company are operating to the eastward of the Albert Mines, about half a mile from the Petitcodiac River, where they have discovered several small veins of a very superior quality of Albert coal. They have sunk several trial pits on the vein, and are now engaged in sinking a permanent shaft near the great road, and have got down 160 feet. They are also going to put on this mine a large Steam Engine immediately to enable them to go down more rapidly. The Prince of Wales Company have sunk to the depth of 462 feet North East of the Albert Mines. At the present a temporary suspension has taken place with this Company; but I was informed by the agent that they would resume operations immediately. The Victoria Company, located near Stoney Creek on the Petitcodiac, after going to a depth of 400 feet, have for the time being closed, on account of the recent high rates of gold. C.D. Archibald, Esq., of England, hasexpended a large amount of money on roads and bridges to aid the development of the Albert shale; has erected lodging house, machine shop, saw mill, and partially opened several of the rich mines; and is now in a position to commence manufacturing to any extent, as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. Dunlop, in Elgin, has had several men since early in the season engaged in developing the Shales on Coverdale River and Prosser Brook, the result of which, I think, has not yet been proved, but I believe he is very sanguine of success. He also has in course of erection, and nearly completed, a large Steam Factory, (near the Petitcodiac Station) for the manufactory of spools and 13other articles. He met with considerable loss lately in lumber, by the freshet, which may retard progress somewhat. Messrs. Vernon and Kinney have had some hands employed for quite a length of time, in opening theirCopper Mines in Alma. The Manganese Mining Company at Hopewell, - where a superior quality of that article has for a number of years been obtained to a considerable extent - has been mostly engaged of late in making new openings and preparing for future operations. This very brief (but accurate) account of what is actually transpiring must not be supposed to exhaust the resources of this County, for as yet they are scarcely touched. ALBERT"

Codes: 0758 / C1 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 11, 1889 The Mining Fever Up River. - The mining fever has broken out in many places up river. The mine at Upper Woodstock is now well under way, and the ore is said tobe turning out well. On the Tobique and vicinity parties are prospecting and some claim to have discovered mines of marvelous richness."

Codes: 2029 / 2016 / 2017 / D8 / Y2 / IDX_Names: Mechanic Settlement; South Oromocto Gold; Scoullar's Brook Gold; Northumberland County Gold; Saint John County Gold;

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 7, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick. - Last week we announced that good specimens of gold-bearing Quartz had been discovered in this County. We are indebted to the Colonial Empire for the following intelligence in reference to the discoveries of gold in several localities in the Province. We hope the intelligence respecting the ""vein of gold-bearing quartz of superior richness,"" discovered in the Northwest branch of the Miramichi, may prove correct. For all the purposes of commerce, to facilitate trade, to enable persons to conduct their business satisfactorily, to encourage enterprising persons to engage in manufactures, and to develop the capabilities of this section of the Province, gold, or some other precious metal, has been long desired by our people. The Empire says: ""The probability that gold will be found in this Province, in considerable quantity, grows stronger as from day to day we hear of its being found in sections of country very widely apart. In Quaco, near the Bay of Fundy, several persons are seeking gold, and it is said are finding enough to pay them fair wages. In Albert County, further up the Bay, two small specimens of gold were found accidentally a few days since in a bed of the brook that flows into the Bay, by a person who was travelling in that quarter. Upon Scoullar's Brook, a tributary of the South Branch of the Oromocto, some three hundred persons it is said have lately been digging and prospecting, nearly all of whom have obtained gold in greater or lesser quantity. But the finest specimens yet found in the Province, have been brought to Fredericton by two gentlemen who were fly fishing on the North West Miramichi, and by chance struck upon a vein of gold-bearing quartz, of superior richness to anything found in New Brunswick. The precise location is of course a profound secret, and will probably remain so until satisfactory arrangements can be made."

Codes: 2034 / D8 / IDX_Names: Smiths Creek gold; Northumberland County Gold;

S. J. Daily Globe - Jun. 23, 1862 and Morning News - Jun. 23, 1862 Gold Quartz. - We have seen several specimens of quartz with the gold as large as peas, sticking in the sides, which have been taken out of a locality near Smith's Creek, Kings County; and the indications are that gold in any quantity may be had there. Persons are hard to work taking out the quartz. Steps are about being taken by certain enterprising persons residing in Kings, to get up a company to go to work in

Codes: 2050 / 2051 / E6 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Steward Brook Gold; Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Evening Gazette - Oct. 29, 1890 The Occurrence of Gold in New Brunswick. - It is a very remarkable fact that the existence of gold in Nova Scotia was only discovered within a few years, and that now since public attention has been directed to the fact of its occurrence there, new discoveries are being daily made. Such being the case, and seeing that the rocks in the gold districts of Nova Scotia so much resemble some formations in New Brunswick, we may at any moment expect to learn of gold deposits being found in this province, which can be as profitably worked as those in Nova Scotia. We are aware that gold in small quantities has been found on the Becaguimec, and Muniac, two of the branches of the St. John, as well as on the south-west Miramichi. Mr. Freeze, Crown Land Surveyor, also found gold on the head of the Stewart Brook, a branch of the Taxis. This was seen by Mr. Edward Jack, who has informed us of the fact. This find he says was made some years ago, and he further said that Mr. Freeze informed him at the time he showed this gold to him he had also found gold on the Dungarvon. For some time there have been parties at work in Nova Scotia who have been obtaining gold from the lower carboniferous rocks, and we hear that a trial has been made of 4 tons of rock of this horizon, which in fact formed part of a cliff, yielded 4 dwts of gold to the ton. An enormous yield if it be considered that there are mountains of this rock there. Now the lower carboniferous rocks cross New Brunswick, and we also know that small quantities of gold have been washed from the sands of certain streams by which they are intersected. Should, therefore, the present extensive mining operations which we are informed are about being carried out at Gay's River, in Nova Scotia, in the lower carboniferous district, prove remunerative, a great impetus will be given to gold prospecting in New Brunswick. In this manner the Gazette unlike some of its contemporaries, has not allowed itself to be carried away by the bold assertion of weak and ignorant men, who falsely claimed to have made gold finds in New Brunswick, but the opinions which it expresses are based on the testimony of cool headed and intelligent men, who understand the subject which they undertake to discuss."

Codes: 2050 / I1 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Stanley Gold - General;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 12, 1890 John S. Manzer, of Houlton, Me., who has had several year's experience in gold mining in California, was in Stanley last week, and reports that the specimens of gold found at B. McMinneman's farm are rich, and thatit would be a payable concern if worked. The Rev. J.S. Mullin discovered recently on the manse lot, specimens of gold in good paying quantities. Lots of specimens have been discovered here, but men of capital are wanted to come here, investigate and work the claims found."

Codes: A1 / IDX_Names: Kings County Gold;

Morning News - Aug. 12, 1861 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 14, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick.- Several specimens of goldbearing quartz got at Hammond River, may be soon at this office.- Persons having any knowledge of such things may examine them and pass whatever judgement they please upon them. If the specimens do not actually contain gold, they indicate that gold is not a great distance off.- [Morning News"

Morning News - Aug. 14, 1861 Gold In New Brunswick. - We expect to be able shortly to pronounce that genuine gold is to be found in this Province, say three miles above the Hammond River Bridge. A company of Australian and Californian miners left Hampton yesterday morning, carrying working implements with them, for the purpose of prospecting, and convincing themselves beyond a doubt, whether there is gold or not. In the mean time we have to say that there is every indication of a favorable result."

Morning News - Nov. 15, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick. - Dr. Dawson, the Geologist, has just published a paper on the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia, in which he says - ""It is to be anticipated that the connection with the auriferous deposits of the United States may soon be effected by the discovery of gold in New Brunswick."" We hope our friends in Kings County are able by this time to report to us something favorable as to the result of their prospecting and digging? We are informed that there has been a company at work at the ""Mechanic's Settlement"" for some time, and that they take out gold enough to pay them for their trouble. Who will inform us authoritatively upon this point? We have heard of discoveries of gold having been made in the vicinity of this city within the last few days. A gold nugget reached town this week (and is now at Lloyd's Agent's Office) which was taken from a new mine, somewhere near St. Mary's on the Bay Shore, N.S. The Shipbuilders working on a vessel near by, threw up their adzes, hammers, and axes, and struck into the lead, and each man has been bringing out handsfull of gold every day since - so we learn from a good quarter."

Morning News - Sep. 25, 1861 County Kent. - ... The ""Colonial Times"" of Thursday last is responsible for the following: It is said that Quartz containing Gold has been found in the vicinity of the Catholic Chapel, Kingston. Large pieces can be gathered without much trouble. One of those we saw at Mr. Brait's Store; it had been broken in two, and the yellow metal was glistening through all its veins. The Kingston people did not appear to be much excited on the subject - no rush was making to the locality. There are so many practical jokers in that vicinity that it was not impossible the ""quartz containing gold"" has been made to order. If there is really gold to be found there we shall hear more about it pretty soon."

Morning News - Sep. 30, 1861 and Morning Freeman - Oct. 1, 1861 Gold Found. - Specimens of the genuine article found in the Parish of Norton, may be seen at the Ossekeag Station, Hampton. We also learn that gold has been found in several localities, but as yet we have only seen the Northern article. - News"

Codes: A1 / IDX_Names: Kings County Gold;

Morning News - Jul. 28, 1862 Gold Specimens. - We have some specimens of gold bearing quartz taken from a district in King's County; but we understand that nothing can be done with the owners of the land so as to enable persons of enterprise to go to work. They will neither ""gee nor haw"". Being impressed with the notion that the whole of their rocks are gold, and that a fortune is in store for them, to be gathered immediately, nobody can approach them with anything like a reasonable proposition. Like the dog in the manger, they can do nothing themselves, nor will they allow anybody else to

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 8, 1884 Sussex, Feb. 7.- Mr. Gould, a mineral expert, is of the opinion that he has made a valuable find of gold within a few miles of Sussex."

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 30, 1888 W.H. White, Esq. is exhibiting a specimen of gold quartz which he claimed was found within six or seven miles of this village. Gold quartz of which this specimen is claimed to be a fair sample, the whole face being covered with gold, would be worth at least $10,000 a ton."

Daily Gleaner - Jun. 14, 1890 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1890 Gold Discovered at Gagetown. A letter received in the city last evening by a former resident of Gagetown states that great excitement has been caused in the quiet town of Gagetown by the discovery of gold there. In a letter to a gentleman in this city, received tonight, it is stated that while Joseph Erb was removing earth and stone from his cellar recently, he noticed a metal in the rock that looked like gold. More of the same kind was found and taken to Mr. Best of St. John, who analyzed it and has reported the rock to contain the precious metal in encouraging quantities. A number of specimens are now being collected for the purpose of determining the exact proportion of gold contained in the rock."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 19, 1890 A reported discovery of gold in Gagetown has awakened quite an excitement in the central counties of the province."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 14, 1893 Gold at Gagetown. - Mr. Thomas H. Gilbert, of Gagetown, says that in the vicinity of Gagetown there is a large quantity of gold like that which is causing the sensation at Memramcook. He thinks that if the Memramcook fields are profitable, Gagetown has latent wealth."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 23, 1949 The Gold Fever. - The Saint John Morning News has the following hit at the Gold mania, now so extensively raging in the United States, and partially in the British Colonies. Now's Your Time. - We observe hand-bills posted up in the streets, inviting such of our young men as feel goldish, to join an expedition now fitting out in the United States for California. Particulars are to be had of the advertiser, at present stopping in one of our hotels. We can assure our citizens that gold can be had in this province, in any quantities, particularly at Sussex Vale, merely by digging for it. Commence next spring boys, and turn up the soil, and you will find more gold in this Province than is to be had in

Codes: A1 / Y2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Kings County Gold; Saint John County Gold; Legislation, etc.;

Morning News - Sep. 25, 1861 Mines and Minerals. - It is to be hoped that at the next meeting of the Legislature, some action will be taken with respect to the law controlling all Mines and Minerals found, or to be found, in this Province. The law as it now stands operates against the development of some of the best resources of the Province, and militating most seriously against the introduction of population and capital, two things essential to our progress and prosperity. The chief objection to the law is that the Government are prevented from granting leases (say for gold mining purposes) for a longer period than three years, subject of course to renewal, but upon uncertain terms; and the lessee is to pay 5 per cent. on the value of all he obtains by his operations. The objection to this will at once present itself. No man, or Company, will set to work and spend large sums of money - a preliminary necessity - in the way of sinking shafts, and preparing machinery - in order to mine advantageously, they shall be allowed to continue their operations. We are informed upon good authority, that had it not been for this law, lead, copper and silver mines - these articles are known to abound in certain localities - would have been opened long before this, and perhaps thousands of men would be employed to-day more remuneratively than they could have been in any other way. Some time since we hinted that gold-bearing quartzwas to be found in certain quarters in Kings County. Since then we have heard of the precious metal having actually been taken out of the quartz; and the quartz of a rich quality, has been found in various parts of the Province - as near our City as Lily Lake, at Musquash, &c. To our personal knowledge, gold exists in a certainlocality, known to a few persons. But the trouble in the way is the law. People say, and very justly, ""of what use is it for us to dig and spend our money, first find out the gold and open up the mines for the benefit of others, even for the benefit of those who may have thrown obstacles in our way, or laughed at us, who will have an equal claim with ourselves, and the same chance of succeeding, and yet would not risk a copper at the start"". The reader will at once see the force of this objection. A Company is to be formed immediately; but no work will be done until after the Legislature has met, and it is known whether the Company will be allowed to commence operations upon more favorable conditions. If the Legislature fails to make any relaxation in the Law, the company will be disbanded and the gold remain in the earth, or not worked out to any extent. The secret of its whereabouts will remain with the owners of the soil and a few others. Now we believe that this law is coeval with the days of old fogyism, when high protection principles ruled all legislation, when free trade was a nightmare, an ogre of most frightful mien. The right for the exercise of this Royalty, as it regards this Province, is founded upon the concessions made by the English Government at the time of surrendering to us the control of the casual and territorial revenues, including the ""mines and minerals,"" and everything else appertaining to the soil. It was simply a transfer from the Imperial to the Colonial Governments, made upon certain conditions. Our Legislature, therefore, has the right to alter or abolish this anti-free trade restriction altogether. But, the question may be asked, has the Government any more right to the gold, the silver, the copper, to be found upon a man's private property, than it has to the crops which grow upon the same soil, or the timber which is converted into a marketable commodity. It is labour in all cases that makes the thing productive. The government in point of justice, has as much right, which is no right at all, to tax the farmer 5 per cent., upon the produce of his Farm, as it has to tax him 5 per cent. for his labor in digging gold out of the bowels of the earth, which after all is only an article of merchandize, as much so as the marsh muck which is purchased by the farmer of his neighbors, for the enrichment of his upland. We contend then that the Crown has no right to tax a man for the products of his own property; and that he ought to be at liberty, or lease his right to others, to take out all the gold and silver he can find upon it, whether in the shape of turnips, potatoes, stones, of the thing itself called gold. Gold found upon ungranted lands is of course the property of the Government, and therefore should be subject to its control. If wrong in the conclusions we have arrived at, we shall be obliged to some correspondent to state his objections. Of course we are prepared for the answer that the Government of Nova Scotia exercises jurisdiction over its Mines and Minerals. But this answer does not meet the case - it is far from furnishing a reason of justification for the arbitrary exaction complained of. We must have an answer sustained by sound reasoning - by arguments the weight of which no man of common sense will fail to discern the force of. In California there is no Government interference - no taxation on mining operations. Any man has a right to prospect and dig for himself, wherever he pleases, so long as he does not meddle with the claims or rights of others. In Australia there is no restriction. An excise duty is levied upon gold exported. This seems to be fair enough. The effect of this free trade system if carried out in this Province would be most beneficial. We believe, if the law is repealed, or modified in a satisfactory way, that there will be mining operations going on next summer in at least twenty places, far and near, on the line of railway and the post roads. The gain to the Province will be an increase of population, which we want - an increase in the general revenues - in fact, the advancement, prosperity and general contentment of the inhabitants. Are not these of more importance than the supposed benefits to be derived from the restrictions under the present law? On the other hand, if the law remains as it is the effect will be just the opposite to that we have just stated, because there will be no gold digging operations. We shall get along just as at present, without any of those advantageous aids which a little wisdom might have obtained for us. We hope that some hon. member will be prepared to bring this subject forward next winter."

Codes: A5 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Mn;

S.J. Daily News - May. 22, 1863 The Standard says that Manganese has been discovered in the County of Charlotte."

Codes: A7 / IDX_Names: Ramsay Brook (?) Ti;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1882 Grand Lake Fire Clay. - Yesterday two car loads of fire clay, which came from Manning's property, Grand Lake, was shipped to Coldbrook Rolling Mills. The clay is found under the coal bed and is said to be of considerable value."

Codes: C1 / IDX_Names: Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

S. J. Daily Globe - Sep. 6, 1862 Gold Discoveries on Tobique. - We predict an extensive gold discovery in our County. - There is no doubt but that the precious ore exists in rich abundance up the Tobique. We are reliably informed that specimens have been found, and submitted to parties who have mined in California, and pronounce it superior to any ore ever seen in the well known land. Indeed some returned Californians are among the party at present engaged in digging and blasting.- Victoria Guardian."

S. J. Daily Globe - Sep. 20, 1862 We lately saw a party who had been gold prospecting on the Tobique River. He had gone up that stream some distance, and also up several of its tributaries, but could find no gold. He says that it is quite certain gold was discovered there twenty-five years ago, but none has since been found."

Carleton Sentinel - Oct 15, 1864 Fredericton Exhibition. --... Mineralogy. The contributions in this department are from Prof. Hinds and Bailie; Hon. Capt. Robinson of Campobello, and Mr. Matthews, St. John. Prof. Hind's collection is very large and interesting; among them we noticed specimens of the gold from Tobique, &c. ..."

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 11, 1866 The last number of the Victoria County Express contains little or no notice of the boasted gold discoveries on the Tobique."

Morning Journal - Apr. 17, 1868 Gold Discoveries. - Some very fine specimens of gold from Upper St. John (River de Chute and Tobique) have been lately exhibited here, and the impression seems to be gaining ground that New Brunswick will ere long rival Nova Scotia in the production of gold. I had the curiosity to step into the Crown Land Office and notice the mining licences and find quite a number taken out on the various branches of the Tobique as well as other streams."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1868 and S.J. Daily News - Jun. 10, 1868 Some very rich gold-bearing quartz has been discovered upon the banks of the Tobique River, in Victoria County, N.B. Mr. John L. Turner shew us some specimens the other day, which were brought from there. They have been tested and found to contain $14 to the ton. If the deposit is extensive it will prove a valuable discovery.- Aroostook Pioneer."

Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 4, 1871 Mr. Editor, - At different times the attention of your readers has been directed to the presence of gold up the Tobique. - Specimens of auriferous quartz, richer than anything of the kind in California, according to the testimony of retired miners, have been found; but hitherto no attempts have been made to ascertain whether it would yield sufficient to pay a profitable return for the expenditure required. Provided the necessary arrangements can be made with the government, we understand that a party from the neighboring State will begin operations next summer. Every encouragement should be given by the Legislature towards the project. We believe that a party in Carleton, at present, has a lease of a large portion of the section, who apparently is not disposed to prosecute the work. The following extract from a letter of the party referred to will speak for itself:- I have not forgotten my mineral specimens I brought from your place. The little crumb I had of your friend was good gold. I want you to find out where he got that and how much he thinks there is of such quartz back. He told me he knew of a site for washing he thought would be good if there could be a machine to gather the dust; that I can furnish, that will separate the smallest dust and all of it, and likewise a quartz crusher, and man that will come next summer that is well posted in the business; has served a good many years in California. I want you to find out all the particulars, the cost of a site, and how far it will be from your place. The piece of flint you gave me had a little gold in it. If the parties all live till next summer, we will come up and settle the gold excitement or create more than has been. I will only add that the party in question is thoroughly reliable. Yours, C.W.S.B. Tobique, V.C., Jan. 31, 1871"

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 7, 1871 Tobique gold.- A correspondent of the Carleton Sentinel says a party from the State of Maine intends to make an attempt to prosecute gold mining on the Tobique River next summer, provided the necessary arrangements can be made with the government. Specimens already tested indicate that the yield may be sufficient to pay a profitable return for the money and labor invested. At any rate they will either ""settle the gold excitement or create

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 27, 1889 Gold. - In a recent issue, your Andover correspondent refers to the Giberson gold as a myth. Mr. J.D. Giberson, however, is in possession of the original find, and it is rather material for a myth. It is also said that Mr. E. Hutchinson of Andover, is the possessor of a small piece of the first (and only, as, yet) find. Mr. G.W. Grant has also a piece of quartz, quarried on the Odell, showing gold to the naked eye. The Victoria Mining Association would, perhaps, do well to try their luck on this vein."

Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 15, 1890 Parties digging for coal on the Tobique last October met with, at least, enough to encourage their early resumption of work in the spring. Gold, silver and lead specimens obtained last summer will confirm the faith of the rankest skeptic with regard to the Tobique's great future. With a good decent local subsidy for the Tobique Valley Road, matters will brighten up considerably all around. Why in the name of fair play should we not receive it? Mr. Blair in the interest of a most important section of country, will assuredly grant it."

Codes: C1 / IDX_Names: Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 18, 1890 Coal, gold, silver and lead are believed to exist in available quantities on the Tobique River, Victoria Co."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 20, 1890 Persons digging for coal on the Tobique last October met with, at least, enough to encourage their early resumption of work in the spring. Gold, silver and lead specimens obtained last summer will confirm the faith of the rankest skeptic with regard to the Tobique's great future."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 8, 1897 Humboldt Sharp had quite a trip up the Tobiquerecently, spending some seven weeks on the head waters. He took with him a barrel of flour and some other groceries, shot a moose during his tour, and with a couple of other men he remained in the woods till the provisions gave out. Mr. Sharp claims to have got further up the river than anyone is reported to have been yet. He brought some seventy-five pounds of quartz which he thinks is well loaded with gold, and which he has sent away to be assayed. He thinks there is gold on Tobique all right."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 8, 1897 Humboldt Sharp, of Woodstock, claims to have madea gold strike on the Tobique. He is having the quartz assayed."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 15, 1897 and St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 23, 1897 A Mountain of Quartz. - Where White Men are Scarce. - Last week the Dispatch had an item regarding a prospecting tour made by Humboldt Sharp away up the Tobique. The Dispatch was a little astray in stating that this work was done on the Tobique. As a matter of fact, the most satisfactory results were found on the head waters of the Nepisiguit, a river which empties into the Bay of Chaleur. With Mr. Sharp, were Coles Dugan and Ellis Smith. They left Upper Woodstock on the 13th of October, having provisions for two months. They took a horse with them, and packed their stuff on the horse's back, for fifty miles. They went up the Serpentine, on the Tobique, four miles, and there crossed over twenty miles to the Nepisiguit. By this time they were 210 miles from Woodstock, and they claim to have been in a land which was seldom or ever visited by white men. It was here that, tradition says, an old Indian, Ambrose Bear, lived for twenty years, and brought up a family without once coming out into civilisation. They claim to have found a mountain about 600 feet high covered with solid quartz, containing minerals in paying quantities is a matter of opinion, and the prospectors in question express their firm belief that it does. At all events they have brought out a considerable quantity of ore, and expect soon to know what experienced assayists have to say about it. Mr. Dugan told the Dispatch that game was plentiful in the district they visited. They killed an elk, and saw a number of moose and caribou. On an occasion they saw three or four caribou within a period of a quarter of an hour."

Daily Sun - Jan. 18, 1898 The Tobique river gold regions still furnish a prominent topic of conversation. Charles Hurley came down to Andover this week and brought the startling news that Frank Ferguson of New Hampshire had found a rich vein of gold bearing ore twenty three miles above the mouth of the Serpentine river, where it enters into the Tobique. Hurley said that Ferguson had shown him a small bag filled with pure gold and several bags of white quartz. It did not require the aid of a glass to satisfy a man that it was gold. In some of the quartz he said there were the veins of gold that would satisfy any man. - Hartland Advertiser."

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 19, 1898 The Tobique Gold Regions. - The Tobique river gold regions still furnish a prominent topic of conversation. Charles Hurley came down to Andover this week and brought the startling news that Frank Ferguson of New Hampshire had found a nice vein of gold-bearing ore twenty three miles above the mouth of the Serpentine river, where it enters into the Tobique. Hurley said that Ferguson had shown him a small bag filled with pure gold and several bags of white quartz. It did not require the aid of a glass to satisfy a man that it was gold. In some of the quartz he said there were the veins of gold that would satisfy any man. - Hartland Advertiser."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 28, 1899 Andover, June 21. -Manzer Giberson of Arthurette has found on the Serpentine some very good specimens of quartz rock containing gold. A quantity of it has been sent to Montreal to be tested. The prospects seem so bright that a company has already been formed to develop the mine."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 31, 1903 A capitalist named Dr. D.W. Goff, is reported to have secured certain lands and mining concessions, in Carleton County, N.B., on the headwaters of the Miramichi River, and has men working, mining for gold, which it is said is in good paying quantity. We trust the rumor is correct."

Woodstock Despatch - Nov. 11, 1908 Gold on the Tobique. - Henry Youle Hind, M.A., who in 1865 made a geological survey of part of the Tobique for the N.B. Government, was up on the Wapske last week, a branch which he was not on in 1865. He was accompanied by Wm. E. Stewart, Wm. Bay, Thos. Robinson, of Salmon River, and Todd Brewer, of Woodstock. Mr. Hind gave quite a favorable report on the prospects of that district for mining purposes, and especially for gold. He expects to return next summer and make a more extensive search. - Perth News."

Codes: C1 / IDX_Names: Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
1921 in 'The Story of Knowlesville' by Judson M. Corey, 1985, p. 145, Keystone Printing, Saint John. - (Original source is a story told by Roy Hemphill to author). - Gold Excitement. - About 1921 there was a local gold exploration. A stream driver named Giberson, on one of the tributaries of the Tobique, was crossing the O'Dell as he was taking an overland route to a settlement. He noticed a nugget of gold in the stream bed. He reached itwith a split stick. This triggered interest and competition in trying to find the fictional 'Giberson Gold Mine.' Mr. Giberson left a few clues. He was going home because he was ill; he died of pneumonia. In Knowlesville, the Avery Brothers, Jack and Arthur, were at loggerheads over the prospect. Jack Avery got Jack Lyons, from Caribou, Me., to go with him. They rented a hand push car at Juniper and went up the C.N.R. tracks on their way to the Serpentine and other streams. Jack made a second trip accompanied by Ernest Sewell. Arthur made a second trip with Osmond Frazier."

Codes: C6 / IDX_Names: Buctouche Iron;
Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1882 Some fine specimens of iron ore have been found on the farm of Mr. T.C. Wallace of Buctouche."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 7, 1882 Some fine specimens of iron ore have been found on the farm of Mr. T.C. Wallace of Buctouche, N.B."

Codes: D8 / IDX_Names: Northumberland County Gold;
N.B. Courier - Dec. 7, 1861 Gold in New Brunswick. - We learn from the Gleaner that prospecting for the ""precious metal"" is going on briskly in Miramichi. The editor of the Gleaner, it appears, has, during the week, been shown some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz which were found in Napan, and he has further learned that a piece of quartz with the ""real simon pure"" fully and largely developed, was picked up in a small stream in Black River Settlement."

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 30, 1861 and New Brunswicker - Dec. 5, 1861 Gold. - Prospecting for this metal, it would appear, is going on briskly in this County. - Within a week we have been shown some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz which were found in Napan, and we learn that a piece of quartz with the ""real simon pure"" fully and largely developed, was picked up in a small stream in Black River Settlement. It is in the possession of Mr. McCully. Has anything been done in this way in Restigouche, Gloucester or Kent? We hope so. Gold may not be discovered, but in the search some other metal if not of equal value, but that which will confer greater benefits on our people may be discovered. Coal, copper, lead, &c. Any of these will amply reward the discoverer."

S. J. Daily Globe - Jun. 23, 1862 and Morning Freeman - Jun. 24, 1862 and Morning News - Jun. 23, 1862 A specimen of quartz from Tabusintac, Miramichi, has been received in the City, in which small quantities of gold can be plainly seen. It is said that lead has been found in the same locality. Mr. Hutchinson, Market Square, recently tested some copper ore which he received Bathurst, and obtained from it quite twenty-five per cent. of pure copper. - News"

Codes: D9 / IDX_Names: Gloucester County Gold;
Moncton Daily Times - May 20, 1898 Gold in Gloucester. - The Campbellton Enterprise says: It is rumored that a gold and silver mine recently discovered near Bathurst, N.B., is a valuable one, the assay of silver being about $70 to the ton. R.A. Jacobson, the lucky finder, has secured a mining lease for 5 miles square, and operations have been begun. We congratulate Mr. Jacobson on his find."

Codes: E1 / IDX_Names: Highland Park Silver, Lead, Copper;

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - May 12, 1890 A Silver Lode in St. John - A Discovery at Highland Park. - Special to Gleaner. - St. John, May 12. - What is supposed to be a rich silver lode has been discovered at Highland Park, about two miles from the city. Some of the ore has been analyzed by Prof. Best, who reports one hundred and sixty dollars of silver to the ton, besides lead and copper. Levi W. Young, of the nut and bolt works, has secured a lease of 50 acres and is in communication with parties in the United States to work the property."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 12, 1890 SILVER NEAR ST. JOHN.- A Company to Develop Find at Highland Park.- St. John, May 12 - [Special] - A vein, supposed to be rich with silver, has been recently discovered at Highland Park, a couple of miles from the city. Levi Young, manager of the bolt and nut works here, is negotiating with parties in the United States, with a view to mining. He has obtained a lease of about fifty acres of this claim and is organizing a company. Some of the ore has been assayed by Mr. Best, analytical chemist, and yields $106 worth of silver to the ton, besides lead and copper. The discovery is thought to be valuable."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 15, 1890 What is supposed to be a rich silver lode has been discovered at Highland Park, about two miles from St. John. Some of the ore has been analyzed by Prof. Best, who reports one hundred and sixty dollars of silver to the ton, besides lead and copper."

Codes: E1 / IDX_Names: Highland Park Silver, Lead, Copper;

Weekly Record - Fri. May 16, 1890 According to city papers a find of silver and lead ore has been discovered in the vicinity of Highland Park, about 2 miles from St. John. Assays of the ore have given it a value of $106 a ton. Mr. L.H. Young of the nut and bolt works is principally interested in opening up and promoting the new find. It is hoped it will prove

Codes: E6 / IDX_Names: Southwest Miramichi/ Dungarvon/ Taxis Gold;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 12, 1883 Oil was found on Mr. Henniger Black's property, Dorchester, last year, and this spring a bottle of it was collected and sent to New York for chemical analysis."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 14, 1883 Dorchester's oil well is exciting considerable interest in the neighborhood."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1899 Boiestown. - A party of prospectors explored Trout Brook, and returned with some good specimens of gold-bearing quartz. The auriferous region is being visited frequently and many claims have been taken. Further developments are expected shortly."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 7, 1900 Boiestown, Sep. 5. - F.A. Furbish, a mining expert of Philadelphia, was here last week and paid some of the gold bearing streams of this section a visit. On his return Mr. Furbish expressed himself as highly pleased with his trip, which combined business with pleasure. He thinks these streams rich in the yellow metal, and

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1900 Boiestown, Sep. 11. - Messrs. McCluskey, who have been so journing for some weeks on the tributaries of the Miramichi, looking into the mineral wealth of the various streams, returned on Saturday and are stopping at Duffy's Hotel. They expressed themselves as satisfied of the fact that gold is present in most of the streams

S.J. Star - Jul. 24, 1902 Gold on Miramichi. - James Myers, who is in the city today, says yesterday's Fredericton Gleaner is showing some rare and excellent samples of gold quartz which he claims to have found while enjoying a recent fishing trip on a branch of the Miramichi. Mr. Meyers says that he traced the quartz vein for some distance, and it is said to be

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 9, 1903 The discovery of supposed rich bodies of silver lead ore or galena carrying gold, on the Taxis River, near Stanley, is causing some comment. Areas have been taken up and the property protected by a Mr. Griffin. Nephews of the wealthy Carnegie are putting up the money, so it is stated, and the prospects are very good."

Codes: E9 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Gold;

Morning News - Aug. 16, 1861 and Morning Freeman - Aug. 17, 1861 Gold in Charlotte. - The St. Andrews ""Standard""of Wednesday says:- The rich quartz collected at the Chamcook Lakes is now being quarried, that there is gold to be had, we learn is true, but whether it will not cost more to get it than it is worth is a problem yet to be reached."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 21, 1861 The Gold Excitement here has been increased by the discovery of rich Quartz rock in the vicinity of Macadavic."

New Brunswicker - Aug. 24, 1861 The St. Andrews Standard says that a rich quartz rock has been discovered in the vicinity of the Magaguadavic."

Bay Pilot - Jun. 16, 1881 The Gold Quartz find, which set the Church Deacons and others in St. Stephen prospecting on Sunday, has turned out to be a specimen of gold quartz stolen from the mantle piece of Z. Chapman."

St. Croix Courier - May 26, 1881 Gold Mine.- For the past few days the wildest excitement has prevailed in certain circles. Groups of men have been seen collected at the corners and in the stores, discussing the momentous question, Where is it? On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with picks and hammers, parties, were scouring the land in the vicinity of Porter's mill stream but were unable to discover the coveted bonanza. The cause of all this unusual disquietude is the report of a gold mine which Mr. John Townsend claims to have discovered. Specimens brought by him to town are pronounced by old gold miners the richest they have ever seen. Unless he receives $2000, Townsend refuses to disclose the place where the ore was found but intimates that it was in the vicinity of Porter's mill stream. A company was immediately formed and all the land at that place secured. An offer of $200 cash and a share in the mine was then offered to the discoverer, but he would not reveal his secret. He has, we understand, opened negotiations with several parties but nothing definite has been arrived at. Many stories, plausible and improbable, have been afloat, from which we have gleaned the above. Several assert that they know pretty well where the specimens were found, but wisely shake their heads when questioned. We have an idea on the matter but will keep mum and await further developments."

Codes: E9 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Gold;

Daily Telegraph - May 27, 1881 St. Stephen. - ... Gold. - The town is in a fever of excitement over a supposed gold mine in this vicinity. On Saturday a specimen of rich gold-bearing quartz was displayed in town, said to have been found near the Grand Southern Railroad, at the shipyard. Numbers of town people were out yesterday in search of the mine, and the rocks in all directions within walking distance of the town have been chipped and hacked, but without avail. Parties are out again today with picks and hammers in search of a mine. There are various speculations in regard to where the specimen came from. Sone aver that it is from one of the gravel pits of the Grand Southern Railroad and that this end of the road is

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 18, 1897 St. George - Steps will probably be taken in the near future to develope the gold mine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 27, 1898 Sheriff Stuart is displaying some very rich gold quartz, said to have come from Charlotte County. Mr. N. Treadwell, who is an authority on ore, says that this ought to yield $1500 to the ton."

St. John Star - Oct. 18, 1902 and St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 23, 1902 More Gold. - (Cor. Bangor Commercial). - Robert Clark, of St. Stephen, has in his possession some rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz. Mr. Clark declines to disclose the name of the locality in which the specimens were found, but intimates that surprising developments will be announced later. The parties who own the land where the quartz was found are not desirous of selling out to anyone, and should the precious metal be found in paying quanitites, will operate the mint without outside aid. The specimens are usually rich with gold, and if the same ratio bears out through the ledge from which they were taken the owners certainly possess a bonanza. A number of persons, who have examined the samples of gold bearing quartz in Mr. Clark's possession, have insinuated that they were brought from Colorado, but the gentleman insists that they were found within a few miles of St. Stephen, but declines to name the exact locality."

Codes: E9 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Gold; Legislation, etc.;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 20, 1902 Some people must still think that there are minerals in Charlotte County. James N. Clarke has applied for a license to search for minerals on land on Dennis Stream, St. Stephen, and B. Dick and Melvin Simpson want prospecting licenses on land at Mascarene. Probably nobody will oppose them."

Codes: G3 / L5 / IDX_Names: Granite; West Isles Copper;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 10, 1897 Prof. Bailey, of Fredericton, was in St. Andrews a few days ago seeking mineral specimens for the Dominion government. He took away with him some fine samples of felsite, obtained near Chamcook Lake. Some of the richest specimens of copper ore he has ever seen were recently sent him from West Isles."

Codes: G4 / IDX_Names: Mascarene - General;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 13, 1877 Copper.- This item does not refer to Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, but to a good bonafide concern. Messrs. Thieckens and Connaughton are said to be busily engaged in mining copper near St. George."

Bay Pilot - Jul. 1, 1880 Another Discovery of Mineral Deposit in Letete, Charlotte Co. - Mr. Peter Hoyt of Letete has discovered on his land a mineral vein, consisting of iron, pyrites, traces of copper and silver lead ores, which from a superficial examination looks very promising. Mr. Hoyt will either sell or try to form a Company to work the mine. The land is adjacent to the Revenue Silver and other mining Co.'s works, and close to the shore of the bay."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 15, 1880 More ore.- We have just received some fine specimens of copper and galena ore from the property of A.J. Seely, Esq., St. George. Although they are knocked off the surface, they have a rich appearance of galena, copper and gold traces. Mr. Seely has eight lots in the same range of the Mascarene leads, and is willing to sell the property and the mining right, which we think is a rich one."

Codes: G4 / IDX_Names: Mascarene - General;
Bay Pilot - Jul. 29, 1880 To the Editor of the Bay Pilot. - Sir:- You ask me for my opinion of the probable productiveness of Charlotte County for minerals. In my wanderings I have found in this county mineral belts unsurpassed in character, traversed by lodes or veins presenting the most flattering indications of an abundance of minerals, more especially in the northern part of the county, where large and well defined lodes are found traversing, and in conformity with the strata, with gentle undulations and heavily charged with mineral matter, so much so, that in some places their true characters are difficult to ascertain, on account of their oxidation by the abundance of sulphuret of iron which they contain. Many of the lodes contain mispickle in unusual quantities, sulphuret of copper, sulphuret of iron, lead ores, &c. Auriferous and argentiferous indications are very prominent in the lodes, as well as in the strata in which they are imbedded. The same being of Lower Silurian or the great mineral bearing age, or period. In fact I have found silver in some of the rocks. For gold I have not tested any of the quartz, but feel sanguine of its presence there. The lead ores I found to contain a very small per centage of silver, such as is usually found in these common ores of galena, nor have I found in any samples of lead ores which I have tested from all parts of the Province, sufficient to pay the cost of extracting. Yet strong reports of silver deposits are current, and one of the proprietors of a so-called silver mine told me that their silver ore gave an assay of 8 per cent. (afortunate find) as this equals over 700 dollars to the ton for silver alone, independent of the great quantities of copper and lead ores they are raising. I fear that this must be an error, or shares would not be offered for fifteen cents per share, and if as rich or even half so rich as stated to me, a single individual with but little means would need no assistance to bring large revenues into his coffer. A separate assay and of choice samples is of no importance whatever, either as qualitative, or quantitative value. I disregard all such things, as in a parcel of ore, for the market, I could select samples yielding 30 per cent. or more, and others with gangue valueless, so that the average value of parcel, would not yield over 6 per cent. Error may have arisen from various causes, probably from inexperience in mining and minerals. The effectual working of a mine cannot be done by book reading but by long and practical experience and careful watching of the characters and changes in the lodes, as well as in the strata through which they pass, or are likely to come into conjunction with, and other important points independent of their bearings. The mere finding of a vein containing mineral is not a sufficient guarantee to sink a shaft or hole so called, to ensure success, but to waste money it is sure, especially under the guidance of novices. Proofs are not wanting in this. I am strongly impressed with the idea that not far in the distant future New Brunswick will prove her Charlotte, to be one continuous source of revenue by her mineral wealth. The only things necessary, are capital with competent managers to develop the mines, and there seems an almost certain guarantee of great remuneration in return for their outlay, if carefully selected properties be attended to. I think that a wide margin should be given to silver lodes, better accept it as lead and silver lodes. Probably potter's lead containing some silver would be the most appropriate, and less apt to mislead the public or to injure legitimate mining. J.B.K. (Probably J.B.

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 3, 1880 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 11, 1880 A new mine.- It is proposed in St. Stephen to form another company for the purpose of opening up still further the apparently large deposits of ore at Mascarene. Several gentlemen left here on Saturday night and arriving at that place, inspected the ground where lies the expected bonanza. The prospects appear more favorable than was anticipated, large percentages of copper, silver and lead ores, being found in the lodes examined. Several specimens were brought home by the party. The company when organized will, we understand, be called The Passamaquoddy Mining Co."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 21, 1881 Copper Mining. - The St. Croix Courier speaks favorably of the prospects of the Letete copper mines. Now let us have a little crow over that fact as an evidence of the value of the N.P., and a sure proof that it has not ruined the country."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 9, 1881 Ed. R. Russell, Esq., has a new silver mine at Back Bay. He considers that there are the best indications for a valuable deposit. Assays have been made by Prof. Burwash and Dr. Girdwood, of Montreal, both of whom entertain the opinion that the mine is rich in mineral wealth."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 9, 1896 St. George. - Thadeus Dick, formerly of Letete, but now of Colorado, has struck a gold lead that yields about $240 per ton. His many friends here are pleased to hear of his good luck."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 9, 1898 St. George. - A prospecting party, with James O'Brien, M.P.P., at its head, is shortly to commence operations near this town. They are confident of success."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 18, 1954 Encouraged by Find in L'Etang Area. - Preliminary assays of ore samples taken from the L'Etang are in Charlotte County have evidently been encouraging. One of Canada's large mining corporations has had specimens of the outcroppings examined and after the first study sent back two men to look into the area further and obtain more samples. Copper, lead and zinc are believed to be the most interesting finds. The entire area has been staked by Louis Acker and associates. A more thorough examination of the region may be carried out later this year."

Codes: G5 / IDX_Names: Carleton County Gold;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 3, 1853 and St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 7, 1853 Gold is said to have been discovered in the vicinity of the Beckaguimick, in the County of Carleton. Numbers of people are flocking thither in search of the precious metal. We hope they will not be disappointed.- Woodstock Reformer, Sept. 1."

Codes: G5 / IDX_Names: Carleton County Coal;

Novascotian - Sep. 12, 1853 The report is very current here that Gold in great abundance has been discovered in the valley of the Becaguimec, a stream eight or ten miles above Woodstock. There is considerable rush to the place and it is certain that bags of the dust have been forwarded to St. John on trial. We believe the whole to be a misapprehension. -

IDX_Names: Carleton County Gold;

Morning Journal - Oct. 16, 1867 Prospects of Gold Discoveries in New Brunswick. -Several explorers have, at different times, and in different counties, found grains and small nuggets of gold in New Brunswick. We doubt, if in any case, the gold has been found in the vein to which it belonged; it has apparently, almost invariably, been found in the sands of rivers, which have been washed away or detached from the matrix of the rocks. This was the case with specimens of gold shown by Mr. Shea, in the Exhibition, and which were obtained from the Serpentine, Coldstream, and Becaguimec rivers. The important question is. - Where are the original rocks and lodes? Has the gold been carried to our borders in the far distant ice period, from far distant sources, or are the sources near at hand, and easily discoverable? The latter is by far the more probable supposition, and if it be, a fresh impetus will now be given to the search for gold, and the necessity of a geological survey, with practical objects in view, will be very keenly felt. This is a want which we are enabled to state, the Government of the Dominion is resolved promptly to supply. In the meantime, Mr. Shea, who is a California miner, and others, will redouble their efforts. The Woodstock Acadian thus notices Mr. Shea's explorations:- ""In the bed of the stream, running from the projecting point of the intervale down under its lee, Mr. Shea had a sluiceway formed of boards, some 200 feet in length. The sluice was made in about 12 feet lengths of three boards nailed together as a bottom and sides, making a trough of 12 inches in width by 9 in depth. The upper end was ballasted with stones in the stream, so that the water flowed into it. The joints were placed on trestles and the upper end of the sluice was about 18 inches above the stream. The descent of the stream not being great, Mr. Shea had not been able to secure a sufficient grade of more than 20 or 30 feet in length of the sluice. - 'Riffles', as the miners call them, had been fitted lengthwise at the lower joints of the sluice, and quicksilver deposited for the purpose of collecting the fine grains of gold which might find their way down the trough."" A Pike's Peak man panned some of the sand and got some particles of gold. They then turned their attention to the sluice: -""A young man had been engaged for a day or two previous in shovelling into it from the bed of the stream the materials of which it was formed, pebbles, sand, &c., and in stirring up the contents, so that the great body of it was washed away, and but a few shovelfuls were left in the lower boxes of the sluice. In this, if at all, was to be found the ore. Mr. Shea set to work to reduce this, by washing, until only sufficient was left to fill the pan. This he panned out, the mercury, which should contain the gold in its grasp, settling to the bottom. This was collected, and the loose quicksilver got rid of by straining through a linen pocket handkerchief, nothing better being at hand. The remainder was placed upon a shovel and gradually heated over the fire, to drive off the mercury. And to the intense satisfaction of the anxiously watching party, the residuum was four or five dollars' worth of nearly pure gold. ""This was the second washing up. One had taken place a few days previous, at which over three dollars worth of gold had been obtained. The sluice, only erected for the purpose of experiment, was in may respects defective, and a large proportion of the fine dust which would have been secured by proper appliances, had undoubtedly been washed out at the bottom of the sluice, and lost. The gentlemen present estimated that the excavation made amounted to about three cubic yards, which thus had produced, with the rude means used, say eight dollars' worth of gold. This is considered a handsome production. ""The Shicktehauk does not, we believe, present indications as favourable as do the Muniac and Serpentine""."

Codes: G5 / IDX_Names: Carleton County Gold;

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 19, 1867 Gold in New Brunswick. - From time to time we have been informed by parties, that grains and small nuggets of gold have been found at the head of several of the streams in this and the neighboring Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, and we have at various times seen paragraphs in the St. John and other papers in the Province, chronicling the discovery of gold by exploring parties in various localities. We learn that Mr. Shea, a returned Californian, has, during the past two years been making explorations in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. It would appear, by specimens on show by him at the Exhibition, that he has succeeded in his efforts by finding the precious metal in the Serpentine, Coldstream and Becaguimac rivers, but whether in such quantities as would remunerate him if he went extensively into the business remains to be seen. The Woodstock Acadian gives an interesting account of Mr. Shea's explorations, from which we take the following extracts. ""In the bed of the stream, running from the projecting point of the intervale down under its lee, Mr. Shea had a sluiceway formed of boards, some 200 feet in length. The sluice was made in about 12 feet lengths of three boards nailed together as a bottom and sides, making a trough of 12 inches in width by 9 in depth. The upper end was ballasted with stones in the stream, so that the water flowed into it. The joints were placed on trestles and the upper end of the sluice was about 18 inches above the stream. The descent of the stream not being great, Mr. Shea had not been able to secure a sufficient grade of more than 20 or 30 feet in length of the sluice. - 'Riffles', as the miners call them, had been fitted lengthwise at the lower joints of the sluice, and quicksilver deposited for the purpose of collecting the fine grains of gold which might find their way down the trough."" A Pike's Peak man panned some of the sand and got some particles of gold. They then turned their attention to the sluice: -""A young man had been engaged for a day or two previous in shovelling into it from the bed of the stream the materials of which it was formed, pebbles, sand, &c., and in stirring up the contents, so that the great body of it was washed away, and but a few shovelfuls were left in the lower boxes of the sluice. In this, if at all, was to be found the ore. Mr. Shea set to work to reduce this, by washing, until only sufficient was left to fill the pan. This he panned out, the mercury, which should contain the gold in its grasp, settling to the bottom. This was collected, and the loose quicksilver got rid of by straining through a linen pocket handkerchief, nothing better being at hand. The remainder was placed upon a shovel and gradually heated over the fire, to drive off the mercury. And to the intense satisfaction of the anxiously watching party, the residuum was four or five dollars' worth of nearly pure gold. 15 ""This was the second washing up. One had taken place a few days previous, at which over three dollars worth of gold had been obtained. The sluice, only erected for the purpose of experiment, was in may respects defective, and a large proportion of the fine dust which would have been secured by proper appliances, had undoubtedly been washed out at the bottom of the sluice, and lost. The gentlemen present estimated that the excavation made amounted to about three cubic yards, which thus had produced, with the rude means used, say eight dollars' worth of gold. This is considered a handsome production. ""The Shicktehauk does not, we believe, present indications as favourable as do

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 21, 1867 GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - Gold seekers have recently been at work, in Carleton and Victoria Counties, and not without success, if we may credit the accounts published in the Woodstock Acadian. The principal explorer has been a Mr. Shea, a returned Californian. This gentleman has been for some time at work, and the scenes of the more recent of his researches have been the Beckaguimac, and the Coldstream to the Valley Shicktehawk. The discoveries made during this trip are thus spoken of:- ""In the bed of the stream, running from the projecting point of the intervale down under its lee, Mr. Shea had a sluiceway formed of boards, some 200 feet in length. The sluice was made in about 12 feet lengths of three boards nailed together as a bottom and sides, making a trough of 12 inches in width by 9 in depth. The upper end was ballasted with stones in the stream, so that the water flowed into it. The joints were placed on trestles and the upper end of the sluice was about 18 inches above the stream. The descent of the stream not being great, Mr. Shea had not been able to secure a sufficient grade of more than 20 or 30 feet in length of the sluice. - 'Riffles', as the miners call them, had been fitted lengthwise at the lower joints of the sluice, and quicksilver deposited for the purpose of collecting the fine grains of gold which might find their way down the trough."" A Pike's Peak man panned some of the sand and got some particles of gold. They then turned their attention to the sluice: -""A young man had been engaged for a day or two previous in shovelling into it from the bed of the stream 17 the materials of which it was formed, pebbles, sand, &c., and in stirring up the contents, so that the great body of it was washed away, and but a few shovelfuls were left in the lower boxes of the sluice. In this, if at all, was to be found the ore. Mr. Shea set to work to reduce this, by washing, until only sufficient was left to fill the pan. This he panned out, the mercury, which should contain the gold in its grasp, settling to the bottom. This was collected, and the loose quicksilver got rid of by straining through a linen pocket handkerchief, nothing better being at hand. The remainder was placed upon a shovel and gradually heated over the fire, to drive off the mercury. And to the intense satisfaction of the anxiously watching party, the residuum was four or five dollars' worth of nearly pure gold. ""This was the second washing up. One had taken place a few days previous, at which over three dollars worth of gold had been obtained. The sluice, only erected for the purpose of experiment, was in may respects defective, and a large proportion of the fine dust which would have been secured by proper appliances, had undoubtedly been washed out at the bottom of the sluice, and lost. The gentlemen present estimated that the excavation made amounted to about three cubic yards, which thus had produced, with the rude means used, say eight dollars' worth of gold. This is considered a handsome production. ""The Shicktehauk does not, we believe, present indications as favourable as do the Muniac and Serpentine""."

S.J. Morning Journal - Feb. 24, 1868 Gold is found in small quantities in drift on the Beckaguimac stream in the County of Carleton."

S.J. Morning Journal - Feb. 24, 1868 Mining - It is said that the Government have given to Mr. S. Shea, of Woodstock, his mining leases and that he intends commencing gold washing on the St. John during the coming season."

Codes: G5 / IDX_Names: Carleton County Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 4, 1873 Woodstock Mines. - There are many quartz veins in Woodstock vicinity, and one has recently been found containing graphite, tellurium, gold and silver."

Carleton Sentenil - Nov. 22, 1879 Glassville. - An Important Discovery. - We are glad to record that gold has been discovered here. My informant is an old miner and returned Californian, who says the deposit is one of exceeding richness.

The discovery was accidental and was made by one Durrah, also an old miner. Shortly after the discovery and before he could advantage himself by it, Durrah was taken with his last sickness, and knowing his days to be numbered, imparted the secret to my informant. We saw a piece of gold (and have it now before us) measuring over one and one half inches in its largest diameter, we are assured that it is the genuine article; besides the larger, we also were shown other smaller pieces of the same precious metal."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 24, 1879 We are glad to record that gold has been discovered at Glassville. The discovery was accidental and was made by one Durrah, an old miner. Shortly after the discovery and before he could advantage himself by it, Durrah was taken with his last sickness and knowing his days to be numbered, imparted the secret to my informant."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 24, 1880 and Bay Pilot - Jul. 29, 1880 Gold Near Woodstock. - Gold lead was discovered on Dew's farm a short distance above Woodstock on Monday last, which gives promise of being a rich strike. Mr. Dew, who has been in the States for some time and only recently returned, at once proceeded to the spot with Mr. Samuel Baker of Woodstock, an old and experienced miner, who spent a day in the locality and made several washings. A number of rich and valuable nuggets was the result. A gentleman in this city who has seen some of these nuggets, and who know something about gold and gold mining, says that it is pure heavy lead gold, and if it continues to pan out as well as it did for one day's washing, it will be a regular bonanza. - the gold was taken to Boston by Mr. Dew to obtain the opinions of experts thereon; and it is said that he is making arrangements there to get up a company to work the claim."

IDX_Names: Carleton County Coal;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 11, 1890 Mr. William McCluskey, while cleaning out a water course that crosses his farm, a mile from Upper Woodstock, found some specimens of gold bearing quartz, very rich in the precious metal. A vein of quartz traverses several farms in the neighborhood."

IDX_Names: Carleton County Gold;

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 12, 1898 Craving for Gold. - Next to a war rumor, the rumor of gold discovery, especially near home, awakens an interest and quickens the pulse as nothing else can. Being aware of this fact, a practical joker some years ago, by sprinkling gold dust along the river bank above the Government House created a regular boom in the town but was the means of causing neglect to legitimate business. The same desire after gold is alive today and the reported gold discovery in this county caused quite a ripple in various quarters and a desire to visit country cousins in a certain locality. Lately Wesley Brewer, who knows gold when he sees it went on a visit to the Southampton mine where there is a crew working taking out rocks. Prospects are fair he states but do not compare favorably with the rock that he has in his possession, that came from his Klondyke. The men have great courage in blowing the rocks on the side of the hill; they think they will strike it richer as they dig below the surface."

Codes: H5 / IDX_Names: Victoria County Gold;

S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 23, 1865 Gold. - The Grand Falls correspondent of the Carleton Sentinel reports the announcement that gold exists in Victoria County in paying quantities; and hopes that the Government will do something - he does not say what - in the matter. If gold is so plentiful, why do not the people of Victoria County pitch in and enrich themselves without Government aid?"

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 4, 1865 The result of gold prospecting in Victoria County shows that the article is to be found in several streams and on the banks of the main river, but not in paying quantities."

Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 30, 1865 Gold in Victoria County. - A correspondent of the Acadian, published in Woodstock, asserts - ""that there is not the slightest doubt but that Gold exists in abundance in Victoria County,"" and he urges the Government to offer a reward to encourage discoveries."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Aug. 21, 1866 The search for gold is now vigorously prosecuted in Victoria County, and so far the seekers seem to be quite satisfied with their success."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 22, 1866 The search for gold is now vigorously prosecuted in Victoria County, and so far the seekers seem to be quite satisfied with their success. - Fmn."

Codes: H5 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Victoria County Gold; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 16, 1867 Late Geological Facts. - Thirty-two years ago the Charles Lyell ...?... Some ancient sea marks on the coast of Sweden, and concluded there from that the land of Sweden was rising gradually at the rate of three feet ina century. The Earl of Selkirk has recently examined the same marks, and comes to an opposite conclusion which he has just communicated to the Geological Society. The change in the position of the marks he regards as apparent only, due to fluctuations in the level of the water, and not to any upward movement of the land. The question thus opened is important. Perhaps other geologists will take it up, and carry it on to a satisfactory conclusion. Among other geological factsworth notice is the demonstration that gold exists in the gravel of the river valleys of Central New Brunswick, as reported by Mr. Shea; and the surprising yield from a copper mine in Newfoundland..."

Codes: H6 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 30, 1862 Passed 23rd April: An Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Williams Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Gold Quartz Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Coal and Mining Company. An Act relating to Gold Mines."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 6, 1865 We have been shown a specimen of Copper ore, found on the farm of Mr. Henry Turner, Baltimore. The specimen contains a fair proportion of copper, and it is said that there is an abundant supply on the premises. - Hillsboro Advocate."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 28, 1881 Copper and silver ore were discovered on the property of Mr. John Cleveland, of Alma, A.C., last summer by Professor Cleveland, of Hopewell, and found to be very valuable. A company was incorporated last winter to work them, with a capital of $100,000; shares $50 each."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 14, 1881 Albert.- The Alma Mining Co. has been organized. Mr. Cleveland is President and Steadman Crandall, Secretary. Mining for copper will be prosecuted at once."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 23, 1881 The Alma. A.C., Mining Company, with Mr. Cleveland, President, and Steadman Crandall, Secretary, has been organized."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 16, 1881 A further discovery of copper is reported at Alma."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 17, 1881 Albert. - More copper has been found at Alma of avery excellent quality. The matter is being kept very quiet."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1881 More copper has been found at Alma, Albert Co.,and is said to be of very excellent quality."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 24, 1881The Alma Mining Co., incorporated some time since, gives notice of the first meeting for the purpose of organization. The mine, on the land of Mr. David Cleveland, at Alma, is said to give indications of a rich deposit of copper, as well as a percentage of gold. We are informed that considerable manganese has been found on the land of Mr. Merill Robinson, near Sodom. It is reported that Mr. R.K. Snow will open up the mine, and further that there is appearance of more being found there than in the old mine at the Chemical Works."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 25, 1881 and Daily News - Mar. 26, 1881 and S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1881 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 26, 1881 Mining. - Messrs. John Steadman, Daniel Cleveland, David Cleveland, Hiram Martin and James W. Wallace, all of the County of Albert, and Steadman Crandall, of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, have filed a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of The Alma Mining Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars to be divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and stating that the principal place of business is to be at Alma, in the

Fredericton Capital - Jul. 15, 1882 Copper - Two or three mines of copper and coal have been found in Albert County that give promise of abundant yields."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 27, 1884 Albert Co. News. - A find of copper is reported on the premises of Daniel Cleaveland, Lake Road, not twenty rods from his house. An assay of a sample sent away gave 70 per cent of copper."

Codes: H6 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 26, 1886 Maple Leaf - We have received specimens of copper rock and shale found on the property of Daniel Copp, near the highway in Caledonia, and about 6 1/2 miles from the Riverside wharf. Mr. Copp is desirous of getting some men of capital to work the property, which he believes to be rich in minerals."

Weekly Transcript - Sep. 1, 1886 Albert Co. - We have received specimens of copper rock and shale found on the property of Daniel Copp, near the highway in Caledonia, and about 6 1/2 miles from the Riverside wharf. Mr. Copp is desirous of getting some men of capital to work the property, which he believes to be rich in minerals."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 9, 1896 It is stated on good authority that Mr. H.J. Bennett, of Hopewell Cape, who owns a copper mine at the lower end of Albert County, has sold a half interest in his property for $20,000, to Mr. Harding, of St. John, who represents an English syndicate."

Codes: H6 / E4 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 26, 1881 Albert County. - ..... Around the shore of the Bay of Fundy, at the extreme end of the parish, are rich deposits of copper ore, which have been worked, but owing to some mismanagement they were closed up. Now there is talk of opening them up again. Three quarters of a mile from the port of Almathere was a coal deposit discovered this winter, which certainly is worthy of note. It crops out on the surface and exposes to view a body of coal four and six feet wide and six to eight feet deep. Many people come to view it, and leave satisfied that they have seen the best prospect of coal any where in the Dominion. The deposit is on the property of the Messrs. Duming, one mile from the port of Alma. Copper and silver ore were discovered on the property of Mr. John Cleveland last summer by Professor Cleveland, of Hopewell, and found to be very valuable. A company was incorporated last winter to work them, with a

Codes: H6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXVII. An Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Capital stock liable 2. First meeting, when held. for any call. 3. Capital stock. 7. How sale shall be 4. Liability of shareholder. made. 5. Joint stock alone liable 8. Act void unless 25 for debts. per cent be subscribed, and 10 per cent paid within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That A. Edwin Botsford, Oliver Barberie, William Sbenton, Alexander Wright, and Thomas Dasey, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Alma Copper Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining and smelting copper ore, and for erecting the necessary works and machinery therewith connected, and for carrying on such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of four dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 7. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the President, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale, and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 8. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and unless ten per cent of the capital stock shall have been paid up for the purposes thereof, and a certificate verified on oath by the Secretary or Treasurer, or the Directors or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is authorized to administer), shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 22, 1863 Passed 21st April: An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining

S.J. Daily Globe - Apr. 22, 1863 Alma Copper Mining Company incorporation amended."

Codes: H6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 20, 1863 Cap. XLVI. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly,- That the Corporation created by the Act of twenty fifth Victoria, Chapter 67, intituled An Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company, shall, when necessary, have power to extend the capital stock of the said Company to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and shall have power to increase the number of shares accordingly, or assess such increase upon the original shares, with the consent of the shareholders."

Codes: H6 / S5 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 10, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Aug. 15, 1883 Maple Leaf. - Work on the coal mine has been suspended by Mr. Chandler for a time and the men have been taken to work at the copper vein at Curryville. After boring a depth of 24 feet at Wine Brook the men struck a small seam of coal."

Codes: HILL / W6 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Gold;

Chignecto Post Mar. 30, 1893 Gold in Albert.- Says the Moncton Times: A discovery of gold bearing quartz has recently been made in the mountains some miles from Moncton. Several samples have been assayed by W.R. Gould of Sussex, some giving a large percentage of iron, and others a good percentage of gold. The mine was discovered by a former resident of the mountains, who has spent some years in mining in Nevada. H.F. Bennett of Albert County, who recently sold a plaster quarry at Hopewell to Windsor, N.S., parties for $10,000 cash, was also in town one day recently with"

Codes: I1 / IDX_Names: Stanley Gold - General;

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 23, 1899 The Gold Region. - After lively competition under the hammer, Mr. Geo. Gregory has become the owner of the late Major McLean's farm at Stanley. It brought the sum of $500."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1899 The Stanley Goldfield. - Stanley, May 31. - Much interest is being displayed at present in the search for gold. During the past few days Councillor Havelock Kelly and Mr. Daniel Elliott has had an experienced miner employed working their claim in the village. On Monday they built a small sluice and sluiced through about a half a cart load of sand, and upon cleaning up the dirt they had several fine specimens of the shining metal. The miner expressed himself that if the bank were 12 feet deep and the other conditions as good as that from which he took the sand, that he would guarantee that a man could make $20 a day."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 14, 1899 Around the Gold Fields. - Anticipation of success still lurks in the minds of our capitalists who control areas in the vicinity of Cross Creek, and several gentlemen spent the week prospecting in the neighborhood. One of the most generally interviewed men lately was John Stennick of Oromocto, who came all the way from California to test for himself the quality, extent, and prospect for mining in Stanley. It may be stated that John is well pleased as far as he has gone and has provided himself with some samples of quartz, which he exhibits, and ventures the opinion that these specimens if taken from a Californian mine would flood the district with thousands of miners in twenty-four hours. Mr. Stennick, who has spent much time in Australia as well as California contrasts the conveniences here with the tremendous difficulties to be overcome in other countries. People in search of gold away in northern Oregon and through the Yukon country carry their lives in their hands. Pestilential prairies and unearthly canyons, swift waters and treacherous falls, devils in Indian form and cutthroats innumerable are encountered on every hand, while smallpox, fever and poverty are so prevalent that hundreds of men rather than continually face this doleful experience commit suicide. But, said Mr. Stennick, when I go back to California and show the people the gold streaked rock inlaid by the Almighty's hand, and when I tell them that no canons have to be penetrated and no rivers to cross, but that they can ride all the way to the diggings in a palace car, they will come to Canada by the thousand and crowd this city to such an extent that miners' tents will be pitched in all the squares and streets and wherever a stake can be driven. This will make a tremendous demand for real estate and will necessitate another tramp around the city by the new board of valuators whose work is probably begun a year too soon. Success to the Stanley gold miners!"

St. Croix Courier - May 10, 1900 Gold Bubble Bursts. - The leases of the great number of mining areas in the vicinity of Cross Creek, York county, taken out last spring by residents of Fredericton and Stanley as the result of the reported discovery of gold by one Harris, have nearly all expired. Although they could have been renewed by the holders at half the original cost, none have thus far availed themselves of the privilege. Thomas Gordon of Marysville has made application for fifty-four areas, including the forty areas formerly held by Harris, on which the gold bearing quartz is alleged to have

Codes: I6 / G3 / G4 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Mascarene - General;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1873 Saint George and Its Resources. - ... Having some idle time on his hands, the writer determined to visit the now well known Red Granite region which commences at the Canal, as the stream from Lake Utopia emptying into the Magaguadavic is called. This is distant two miles from the village, thence this granite extends north about two miles, forming high hills on either side of the river. Two companies are at work quarrying among these ancient mountains, whose origin and constitution is so involved in the mist of ages. One company formed principally by St. John merchants, the other by New York capitalists. The New York Company have, as manager, a gentleman from Peterhead, one whose business has been for years the manufacture of Peterhead Granite. He is well adapted to the duties of his office, being eminently practical. The beauty of the St. George granite consists not only in its color, but in the regularity of the perfect transparent quartz crystals, thus giving brightness to the semi-opaque felspar which alone is colored red; there is in it but little mica or hornblende, either of which are incapable of receiving a polish. The New York Company contemplated erecting polishing works at St. George, and the Saint John company intend building a tramway from their quarry to the sea; a distance of little more than three miles. In so far as location is concerned either company seems to be equally well situated. Hearing that the same kind of stone had been found at Bocabec on the shore of Passamaquoddy Bay, and that there was a sample in St. Andrews, I examined a piece at Mr. Clark's hotel, but found it valueless. I have seen or heard of no similar stone ..?.. Elsewhere than at St. George. A very singular deposit of Silica, nearly pure,and in a very finely divided state, has been found a few miles below St. George. The sample shown to me was attached to a piece of sod, extending six or eight inches beneath it, and looks very much as if six or seven inches .?. Of green sward had been repeatedly dipped into flour, and which had adhered to it every time they came in contact. The peninsula between the Magaguadavic and L'Etang is intersected by various veins of copper, sometimes mixed with lead. There are also there veins of lead, in which I hear, is a proportion of silver. All these, however, at the surface appear small. At some future day when they have been explored to some depth, they may and probably will yield such returns as will materially add to the income of the country."

Codes: J9 / IDX_Names: Queens Co. Bog Iron;

S.J. Standard - Sep. 11, 1912 Iron Deposits in Queens County. - Company Formed to Exploit Mines. - Montreal Herald: Considerable attention has been attracted to Queens Co., New Brunswick, as the result of iron deposits of considerable area having been found there a few months ago, according to Mr. H.W. Woods, M.P.P., who was in the city for the Borden reception. To the Herald Mr. Woods stated that the deposits extended over a considerable area. The iron had been examined by expert mineralogists and had been found to be of the purest variety. So much interest had been taken in the discovery that already a company had been formed to exploit the mines, and it was more than probable that a railway would be run to Welsford, where the principal deposits were, in the near future. In fact, legislation giving permission to a company to run a road through the district has already been passed. As deposits of coal had been found, and mines had been worked for some time in Queens county, Mr. Woods expressed the hope that before long New Brunswick would occupy a prominent place in the mining world. The discovery of iron deposits would probably lead to the district being thoroughly prospected by mining experts, and it was hoped that other valuable mineral deposits would be found."

Codes: L5 / IDX_Names: West Isles Copper;

St. Andrews Standard - May 12, 1869 Thos. Watson, Esq., Mining Engineer, has discovered several valuable lodes of copper, &c., on the Islands in this County, and is actively engaged in developing them."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 25, 1870 Charlotte County - Mining is carried on to alimited extent, owing to some difficulty respecting the ownership of the lands. Copper exists in large quantities, and is of excellent quality at the Islands."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 28, 1895 Copper in Charlotte.- To the Editor of the F'ton Herald. Following is a description of a piece of rock from Nestiles, [presumably West Isles], Charlotte County, and containing copper, given to me by James Russell, M.P.P. The color is grey to blackish gray lustre, resinous streak, white; it is thickly spotted by copper ore, chiefly yellow sulphide. The principal constituent of the rock is a magnesian mineral. There is not much quartz in it; when this does occur, it is in small blotches, which frequently accompany the copper ore. The rock carries some lime spar in small veins and patches. It is also thickly dotted with small black grains of a mineral resembling black horn blend, and I notice in one place some fibrous crystals of what is probably tremolite; these are of a greyish white color. A very small quantity of magnetite or of magnetic pyrites are also present; this was in such small quantity as to be attractable by the magnet only, in grains of minute size. The rock examined is probably a talcose schist, which is almost always stratified and forms alternating beds with other crystalline schists. From what I have heard from Mr. Russell and others; the location from whence this was taken should receive a careful examination by a competent mining engineer, properly authorized by the mining department of the provincial government to examine into the report upon the metalliferous deposits to be found there. Should this report be satisfactory, it may and very likely would be the means attracting capital to that part of the province. Feb. 15, 1895 Edward Jack"

Codes: LIME / P7 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Lepreau/ Pocologan Silver;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 10, 1890 Pennfield.- Some excitement has been caused on the Ridge by the discovery of a silver deposit on the farms of Samuel McKay and George H. Tatton. Specimens of the ore have been sent to New York and pronounced good.There is also a rumor of a rich marble deposit, the secret of which is held by Mr. B. Young."

Codes: N5 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Base Metals;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 4, 1872 and N.B. Reporter - Apr. 10, 1872 Copper Mine.- Copper ore has been found on the lands of the Spaulding family, and on lands belonging to Messrs. Connick, Mann, and Douglass, in St. David. Large lodes of quartz have been discovered twelve to fourteen feet wide, some of them traced for three quarters of a mile and terminating near the Railway in the neighborhood of Baillie Settlement, a short distance from the Railway line. We understand that Capt. W. Porter and P. Mills Abbot, Esq., have secured the right of this mine and will probably make a

Apr. 1872 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 3, 1902 30 Years Ago. - A Copper Mine At Moore's Mills. -..... Copper ore has been found on the lands of the Spaulding family, and also on the lands belonging to Messrs. Connick, Mann, and Douglas, in St. David. Large lodes of quartz have been discovered twelve to fourteen feet wide, some of them traced for three-quarters of a mile and terminating near the railway in the neighborhood of Baillie Settlement, a short distance from the railway line. Captain W. Porter and P. Mills Abbot have secured the rights of this mine and will probably make a large fortune out of it. We hope they will. (April 5th, 1872)"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1872 and Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 20, 1872 Copper Mine. - The Courier reports that copper ore has been found on the lands of the Spaulding family, and also on lands belonging to Messrs. Connick, Mann and Douglass, in St. David. Large lodes of quartz have been discovered twelve to fourteen feet wide, some of them traced for three quarters of a mile and terminating near 12 the Railway in the neighborhood of Baillie Settlement, a short distance

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1878 Mineralogical.- We have in our office samples of rock from the mines of Mr. Thaddeus Dick containing galenite, &c. which has been assayed by Prof. Burwash, Provincial Assayer, yielded of silver 26 ounces 7 dwt. to the ton. Another assay gives copper, silver and lead about equal parts, say about $15 a ton."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 12, 1912 30 Years Ago. - A Copper Mine. - Recently copperore was discovered on the property of A.H. Thompson, at the Porter Mill stream. A number of gentlemen obtained a lease of the property and have formed a company under the name of the Thompson Copper Mining Co. Geo. Thieckens has been appointed superintendent of the work, which has been carried on for some four or five weeks. He speaks very hopefully of the prospects of the mine, his opinion being that they have a good deposit of copper. The shaft is ten by six feet and has been sunk eighteen feet. The company expect to strike copper in paying quantities at a depth of fifty feet. Mr. Thieckens thinks that a find of four per cent of copper would justify the erection of smelting works and ensure the successful working of the mine."

Codes: P7 / IDX_Names: Lepreau/ Pocologan Silver;

Daily Gleaner - Jul. 10, 1890 Silver in Charlotte. - Some excitement has been caused in Charlotte Co. by the discovery of a silver deposit on the farms of Samuel McKay and George H. Tatton at Pennfield. Specimens of the ore have been sent to New York and pronounced good. There is also a rumor of a rich marble deposit in the same parish."

Codes: Q1 / IDX_Names: Springfield Silver;

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 27, 1891 The attention of Mr. Jas. Mott a farmer of Springfield was attracted by a peculiar looking mineral which he found existing in large quantities on his farm. He took a specimen of the rock to St. John and left it at the laboratory of Mr. W.F. Best the analyst. In a few days he received a very encouraging reply stating the specimen had been examined and was found to contain iron pyrites mixed with silver, and if found in any quantity would give good results. As it does exist in large quantities it is hoped that ere long some steps will be taken to develop its resources."

Codes: Q3 / IDX_Names: Carp Village Silver;

Chignecto Post - Feb. 20, 1879 Deposits of silver ore have been discovered in the county of Carleton, near Carp Village. An analysis of the ore gives forty-five per cent. of silver and thirty per cent. of lead, so despatch says. A company has been formed and operations will be begun shortly."

Codes: R7 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Silver;

Woodstock Dispatch - Nov. 17, 1897 On Top of a Mine. - Silver in Paying Quantities Runs Under the Town.- Such is Aid to be the Case. -Successful Assay. - Some weeks ago The Dispatch noticed the fact that Mr. W.H. Lawson of Keswick, a miner of some reputation had become interested in representations made to him by Edward Greer of this town, as to the existence of silver in paying quantities a short distance under the surface of the town. Mr. Lawrence came here and dug a hole on Green street near the corner of Elm. He took out about a hundred pounds of the ore, and it was sent to Montreal to be assayed. Mr. Greer has received a letter from Mr. Lawrence to the effect that the assay has proved highly successful. Mr. Greer has, acting under instructions taken another sample, out of a spot off Connell street, not far from Main, which has been sent away to be assayed. There seems no doubt that a good find has been made, and that a silver mine has been discovered within the town limits, which will well pay working."

Codes: R7 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Silver;

Woodstock Dispatch - Nov. 24, 1897 Mining Prospect. - Last week it was announced that there was every indication that the silver mine discovered near the woodworking factory would turn out to be a success. Those who have the matter in hand are progressing cautiously. Mining in the neighborhood of Woodstock in the past has not turned out very profitably, and when the words silver or gold are mentioned to the ordinary citizen, he is apt to assume our exceedingly skeptical expression. However the parties concerned with this latest discovery are sanguine. Something over two hundred pounds, more, was taken out of the vein on Green Street, and water was struck in the vein, about seven feet below the surface, which is supposed to be a very hopeful sign. It will be make sure that the ore can be secured in quantities worth working

Codes: V5 / IDX_Names: Albert County Mn;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 19, 1880 Manganese is found in these hills, but no active operations in it are carried on. Mr. Eskilson, in the interests of an American Company, is now prospecting."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 8, 1888 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 9, 1888 and S.J. Globe - Nov. 9, 1888It is reported that a rich lead of manganese has been found on Crooked Creek, about 3 miles from Albert. It is said that Daniel Cleveland, sr., discovered the lead. - Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 1, 1890 Dr. A.H. Chandler has gone to Boston and New Yorkin connection with the development of certain manganese property in this and adjoining county."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1894 and Moncton Transcript - May 12, 1894 Hopewell Hill, May 10. - J.W.Y. Smith, F.P. Reidand Wm. Hood of Moncton were down yesterday visiting the manganese mine two miles from Albert, which they have had leased. The ore that they have got out is said to be of superior quality and sold at $80 per ton. It is the intention to operate the mine more extensively this summer."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1898 Moncton. - The manganese works at Hillsboro, which have been partially closed down on account of an accident to the machinery, have resumed work."

Codes: V8 / IDX_Names: Becaguimec Iron;

S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 2, 1865 The Carleton Sentinel has been shewn a sample of iron ore by Mr. Wm. Everett, taken from the bed near the mouth of the Beckaguimec, which is as fine a specimen of ore as the editor has ever seen."

Codes: W6 / IDX_Names: Albert County Gold;

Morning Freeman - Aug. 31, 1861 and Morning News - Sep. 2, 1861 Gold in Albert County. - A specimen of gold was shown to us the other day which was found some where in Albert County. The locality is well known to the party who found the specimen, and the report is that the quantity is not by any means deficient. The quality was tested and found to be genuine. - Westmorland Times."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 6, 1861 From different sources we hear of the discovery of Gold in New Brunswick but nothing as yet has reached us definite enough to assign any of such discoveries a location."

Morning News - Sep. 6, 1861 Gold. - If there be not gold discovered in New Brunswick before the ice makes, it will not be because there are not many persons daily prospecting for it. We should not like to publish any of the encouraging stories told us, of the real genuine thing having been discovered in certain localities - and thus raise up hopes that might be dissipated; but we feel sanguine that in a very short time we shall be able to announce something worth while to our

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 15, 1873 Gold in Albert. - There is no longer any doubt of the finding of gold bearing quartz in Albert. The much coveted and precious metal exists in Caledonia; the only question remaining to be answered is as to whether it is present in quantities sufficient to pay for mining. This point is now in a fair way of being decided. - Times"

Daily Tribune - Mar. 7, 1873 Mining Company. - Messrs. John L. Pye, William Dawson, James Stewart, and James Nelson have formed themselves into a Company, styled the ""Caledonia Gold Quartz and Metallic Mining Company."" They have forwarded the memorandum of such an association to the office of the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick for the incorporation of the Company. The capital stock is to consist of thirty-five thousand dollars divided into shares of ten dollars. The office of the Company is Hopewell, Albert Co. This Company is formed for the purpose of prospecting and mining any one or more minerals they may find that will likely prove profitable."

Codes: W6 / IDX_Names: Albert County Gold;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 7, 1873 Caledonia Gold Quartz And Metallic Mining Company. - Messrs. John L. Pye, Wm. Dawson, James Stewart, Robert Godfrey, Robert W. Smith, and James Nelson, filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton, on Tuesday, a memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a company to be styled the ""Caledonia Gold Quartz and Metallic Mining Company,"" for the purpose of mining gold, silver, copper, tin, etc., and such other business as may be incident thereto, with a capital of thirty five thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand and five hundred shares of ten dollars each, and that the office or principal place of business is to be at Hopewell, in the

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 10, 1873 Hillsborough, Albert Co., Feb. 26 - Our correspondent .... further writes: Gold has been found in Albert Co. without any doubt, and it is quite likely that as soon as four feet of snow disappears you will hear of lively times in this vicinity. Any quantity of rumors are floating round about coal being found in two places in Hopewell; but I cannot vouch for their reliability."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 21, 1898 Albert Co. - Shepody Mountain occupies an important feature in the geography of Albert county. Gold has been prospected for but nothing definite has been done as yet."

Codes: X6 / C1 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 9, 1872 In Praise of the Valley of the Tobique. -... From its mouth to its source it presents unusual facilities for agricultural, lumbering and mining operations. The soil being impregnated with plaster, and of a rich loam, is inexhaustible. Well authenticatedcases of successive harvests on the same soil without manure are well known, and still it is so rich that the crops last year were beyond the average. ... Of its great mineral wealth little as yet has been developed, except Plaster of Paris, of which large quantities, ground and in the rock, are every year exported, chiefly to the State of Maine, where thefarmers realize its full value. But of the other minerals there is no lack. Iron, lime, antimony and gold have been found. Gold, in dust and grains, has often been found; but where its source is, that is the question. I have before me a fragment of waterworn pebble, from which the yellow metal gleams in its virgin purity. None of your fool's gold, but the soft, rich, shining metal, which can be cut with a pen-knife or hammered flat, and such specimens are not rare, and could the silent stone reveal its birthplace or retrace its watery path, it would reveal a richness which would vie with some of the far-famed diggings of Australia or California, for practical miners have estimated its worth at $1600 per ton, in the forms in which it has been found. I will not trespass further on your space; but if again able, I will write again and give more particular information respecting this magnificent section of our Province. W."

Codes: Y2 / IDX_Names: Saint John County Gold;

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 9, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 9, 1864 and Carleton Sentinel - Sept 17, 1864 GOLD!, GOLD! - Yesterday we were shown by Edward Allison, Esq. several specimens of gold-bearing quartz, richly studded with the auriferous metal, said to have been obtained near the Pleasure Grounds at Torryburn. The specimens are really very fine, equalling in appearance anything of the kind that the Nova Scotia Diggings produce. Where such specimens exist their must be valuable gold deposits. Hosts of our gold hunting enthusiasts will doubtless start prospecting. We trust that in this discovery the expectations of the most sanguine may be realized."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Sep. 10, 1864 Two small but very rich and beautiful specimens of gold bearing quartz, said to have been found on the Pleasure Grounds, by the workmen now employed there, may be seen at the office of Edward Allison,

N.B. Courier - Sep. 10, 1864 and Headquarters - Sep. 14, 1864 Gold. - There are now to be seen at the office ofEdward Allison, Esq., Commercial Bank Building, several very rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which are said to have been discovered by some workmen engaged in making roads in the ""Pleasure Grounds"" near Torryburn. From the richness of these specimens there is every reason to suppose that larger deposits must exist in the neighborhood."

Colonial Farmer - Sep. 19, 1864 Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered at Torryburn. The specimens are said to be very fine, equal to any produced in Nova Scotia."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 1, 1875 Gold Quartz in Portland. - A large quantity of what may be pronounced to be gold quartz, was found on the side of Fort Howe yesterday afternoon. The discovery of such Big Bonanza has caused great discussions in the town."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 15, 1875 The search for gold in Portland ....."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 24, 1876 Gold rumors.- Portland is excited over the discovery of what is supposed to be gold-bearing quartz on Fort Howe by laborers excavating a cellar for Mr. Patrick McGoldrick."

Codes: Y2 / IDX_Names: Saint John County Gold;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 30, 1879 Gold quartz has been discovered on Mr. Edward G. Scovil's farm at Cold brook."

Codes: Y2 / A1 / IDX_Names: Saint John County Gold; Kings County Gold;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 17, 1864 More Gold Discoveries. - We have been shown fine specimens of native gold, in nuggets obtained a day or two since from the ""Pleasure Grounds"" near Torryburn. Good judges pronounce them to be very rich. The gold is found in milky quartz, and was discovered by some workmen while excavating roads. Further examination may possibly develop rich deposits, and the people of St. John learn to their surprise, that they live in the vicinity of a new El Dorado. Gold has also been discovered within a few days near Hampton, King's Co., in grains, some of them as large as a barley corn. This gold also appears in milky quartz. We have been shown a rich specimen of lead discovered recently near Sussex. All of these can be seen at the office of Edward Allison,

Codes: Y3 / IDX_Names: Florenceville Iron;

Chignecto Post - Jun. 10, 1880 The discovery of a large bed of iron ore in the vicinity of East Florenceville, Carleton County, three miles south of the line of the New Brunswick Railway, is announced."

Codes: Y6 / IDX_Names: Restigouche County Gold;

Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1897 and Richibucto Review - Oct. 28, 1897 and Kings County News - Oct. 28, 1897 and Dorchester Spectator Oct. 30, 1897.Gold in Restigouche. - The Railway News says: Great excitement exists at Campbellton, N.B., on account of the recent discovery of gold within a few miles of the town. L.S. Brown, train despatcher, A. Barberie, agent, and Conductor Corbett of the I.C.R. with A.A. Adams of the Royal hotel are reported to be greatly interested in what is expected to be a second Klondyke. A.A. Adams left Wednesday for the scene of the recent finds, accompanied by a number of parties interested. They have drills and other tools with them for further exploring."

North Shore Leader - Nov. 22, 1907 Finding Gold. - A report of a rich gold discoveryon the Jacquet River reached here yesterday. It was stated that the Archibald brothers who have been prospecting all summer on the river came upon a rich find on Saturday. A confirmation of the report could not be obtained from Jacquet River last night. It was learned that the mine owned by Dalhousie and Campbellton parties on the southeast branch of the Upsalquitch is turning out splendidly. The gold is assaying about $50 to the ton. Workmen have now tunnelled about fourteen feet. When forty or fifty feet in they expect to strike the ore shoot. - Graphic."

Codes: Z2 / H6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 4, 1881 Albert County. - Great Preparations are being made at Mary's Point and vicinity for operating in freestone. A company has been recently organized in Boston, with a capital of $100,000 - $25,000 paid in - to prosecute the business at Mary's Point. They are putting on a steamer now, intending to run her regularly between Mary's Point and Boston and New York, for the purpose of transporting building stone. They have now 130 men employed at Mary's Point. A. Stevens & Co. are also resuming operations in shipping from the valuable quarry that was opened by them last year, and from which they have already shipped several cargoes. ... Explorations are going on in Alma in connection with deposits of copper ore of a very rich description that have been found there."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 1, 1884 A find of copper is reported on the premises of Daniel Cleaveland, Lake road, not twenty rods from his house. An assay of a sample sent away gave 70 per cent of copper. The best day's work of the season, in the Memelred freestone quarry, was done last Saturday. Thirty men quarried 60 tons and dressed 35 tons of stone, two of them dressed 14 tons. The schooners Pearl and Magellan will soon load with red freestone at Hillsboro for Boston."

Codes: Z2 / H6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert County Copper;

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 5, 1884 Albert County. - A quantity of copper ore found in the Memel freestone quarry has been sent to Boston to ascertain its worth, so we are informed. ... There are few industries in the county that deserve more notice than the freestone quarry at Memel, owned by the New Brunswick Freestone Quarry Co. and managed by R.K. Snow. A representative of the Maple Leaf visited the scene of operations last Thursday to glean a few facts, which Mr. Fred Snow kindly gave. There are at present 60 men and 4 teams steadily employed quarrying, scabbling, hauling and piling. There are two large derricks, one of which was put up last week, and three cranes kept in constant use. The company has lately built a new engine house and blacksmith shop and now uses the old engine house as a store house. The continued wet weather, during the summer, seriously interfered with work, as the quarries were flooded, the dam that turned the brook being washed out, and the road leading to the highway was rendered so heavy that an outlay of about $300 was necessary before hauling over it was made at all safe. But notwithstanding the fact of the above serious drawbacks, the company is prospering and boasts of an unlimited supply of a quality of building stone that is very highly spoken of and which commands a ready market. The largest stone now piled at the quarry will weigh ten tons or more and is a beauty. The stone is hauled to the Hill Station and loaded on cars for Hillsboro, from which place it is shipped by vessels to the various markets. The quarry at the Creek holds about 1,500 tons of dressed stone for which there is no market at present and work has been suspended there."

Codes: Z2 / Z5 / G4 / L5 / R8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; St. George Slate; Mascarene - General; West Isles Copper; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 CHARLOTTE COUNTY'S RESOURCES.- We doubt if there is another County in the whole Dominion which offers such tempting opportunities for capitalists as does Charlotte County. Where is there another County so rich in natural resources; in mineral wealth, as Charlotte. Coal depositsat Lepreaux, granite and slate quarries at St. George,silver and gypsum at Frye's Island, copper on anotherisland, salt wells at the Bayside, immense cliffs of red sandstone at St. Andrews. What more could we ask for?What more do we want? And yet we have not mentioned the St. Andrews turnip, or the St. Andrews sardine, or the Grand Manan herring and cod, all of which possess considerable importance. Nor have we dwelt on the scenery, or its beautiful, capacious harbours, the fame of which is world-wide. Surely, if there is a happy people on the face of the earth they should be the people of Charlotte. And so they would be, if the capital was at hand to develop the rich resources of their County."

APPENDIX 5

INDUSTRIAL MINERAL OCCURRENCES

BUILDING STONE, SANDSTONE, SLATE, GRANITE, ETC.

G3	Granite
Z5	St. George slate
Z2	Sandstone, building stone, monument stone, etc.
H3	Slate - general

GYPSUM /ANHYDRITE

T5	Albert County gypsum
R4	Curryville gypsum
GYP	Gyosum - general
O3	Hopewell gypsum
C7	Martin Head
HILL	Grey Brook gypsum
Z1	Petitcodiac
Q2	Rockport gypsum
X6	Tobique
L6	Westmorland County gypsum
N8	Plaster Rock gypsum
08	Hillsborough gypsum
Q8	Titus Mills gypsum

CLAYS, ETC.

G6	Bricks - general
W4	Chamcook brick
J7	Clay - general / Grand Lake fire clay, kaolinite, fuller's earth, etc.
M7	Marsh mud
I6	Silica, tripoli, diatomite, infusorial earth
K8	Mechanics Lake diatomite

GRAPHITE

F5	Charlotte County graphite
Y4	Tabusintac graphite
L1	Saint John graphite
P8	Thorn Brook graphite

LIMESTONE

P3	Albert lime, phosphate and brick company
V2	Lepreau marble
LIME	Lime - general

EVAPORITES

O7	Salt/Potash - general
Y1	Salt Springs salt
E5	Sussex/Plumwesweep salt

MISCELLANEOUS

AGGR	Sand, gravel
X4	Digdeguash mineral paint
I8	White Head Island
Z3	Guano
E7	Mineral Paint - general
M4	Musquash peat
N6	Nictaux mineral paint
P6	Peat - general
V3	Pisarinco asbestos

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / 0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 /

IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

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Codes: 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL /

IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, of course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside the province were, as

Codes: 0007 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 9, 1880 Class 36 Minerals. Minerals of New Brunswick arranged in geological sequence, National History of New Brunswick and in great variety, including very rich samples of antimony ore and the regulus from the Hibbard mine, Prince William, 1st in the various exhibit; John Mersereau, 2nd. Silver bearing quartz, Frank Killam, blocks of silver head quartz, 2nd, quantity small, of good quality. Kidney white iron ore and common, S. Bridges, Londonderry, 1st; small samples. Useful minerals, New Brunswick collection, Mechanics' Insititute, 1st; Wm. F. Best, 2nd; Wm. R. Sentill, lead, iron, mica ores, 3rd. Combustible minerals of New Brunswick - Spring Hill Mining Co. 1st and most valuable exhibit; G.F. Matthew, 1st class of New Brunswick. Red granite manufactures specimens - John O'Neil well finished and polished, below the size required by the regulations. Non-enumerated. - C.A. Vaughan of St. John - Silver ore."

Codes: 0007 / G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1876 The Centennial. - List of Awards for Canadian Exhibitors as Far as Completed. - ... Group 1. Minerals, Mining, Metallurgy, and Machinery. -374 ...375 ...435 Bay of Fundy Co., St. George, N.B. - Wrought Red Granite... 448 Lake George Antimony Co., N.B. - Regulus of Antimony. 449 Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, N.B. - A large Grindstone. ... 493 Hopewell Quarry Co., Hopewell, N.B. - Sandstone. ... Total number of awards, 616"

Codes: 0007 / HILL / Z2 / G3 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique

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Codes: 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore.Lake George Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, Memramcook."

Codes: 0030 / G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1888 Passed: An Act to incorporate National Mining Association of New Brunswick. Relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1888 Passed March 28: An Act further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. Passed Apr. 6:An Act relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.An Act to incorporate the National Mining Association of New

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / M4 / P6 / G3 / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Mushquash Peat; Peat - General; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1894...This report also contains a valuable paper on 'The Present Status of the Mining Industries of New Brunswick, by Prof. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. Referring to deposits of granite suitable for ornamental purposes, Prof. Bailey says: The rock for the latter purpose is almost exclusively obtained from the vicinity of St. George in Charlotte County, where no less than four companies are engaged in fitting and bringing it to market. These with their output for the year 1892 are as follows:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons averaging $80 per ton ... $32,000 Tayte, Meating & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 Epps, Dodds & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 Taylor Bros., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton ... 24,000 -- $104,000 This is exactly the same as the output of the previous year. In addition to the above Messrs. Burpee & Co., who up to 1891 had their polishing works at Carleton, near St. John, but who have since removed to Calais, Maine, for the saving of the duty imposed in the States on manufactured rock, and who own quarries at St. George, removed from the latter about 300 or 400 tons in 1892 and probably 200 or 300 tons in the present year. The figures given in the above tables represent the amounts and value after the stone is quarried, dressed and polished, all the firms excepting the Burpees being fully equipped for doing all the work upon the spot. It will thus appear that, as the case of the lime industry at St. John, the value of the product comes almost solely from the labor put upon it. It hence becomes the means of directly distributing large sums in the payment of wages, amounting, it is said, in the aggregate, to about $5000 per month. The granite in the rough state, when quarried, costs about $12, generally, though for getting out large blocks it costs more per ton. The power required for the machinery of the polishing works is cheaply obtained from the falls of the Magaguadavic river, and all the conditions are most favorable for the development of the industry. In quality, as pointed out by the writer as early as 1872, the rock will compare favorably with the best red granite of Scotland. Quite recently, Sheriff Stuart and others are opening up a quarry of black granite in Bocabec, Charlotte County, between St. George and St. Andrews. It takes a fine polish and it is thought, can be readily marketed. There are also varieties of rock, such as felsites and porpyries, occurring in Charlotte county which, when polished, are often of great beauty, but nothing has as yet been done towards their utilization. Prof. Bailey has the following to say, also,concerning nickel in Charlotte: The occurrence of nickel in the rocks about St. Stephen has been known ever since the year 1872, when it was recognized by Dr. Sterry Hunt as associated with chromium in specimens collected and submitted to him for analysis by the writer and Mr. G.F. Matthew. Its presence, however, attracted little interest until the discovery of the nickel-bearing pyrophyllites of Sudbury, Ontario, and their value in certain processes of iron manufacture called attention to the similar deposits of Charlotte county and led to the discovery of nickel in the latter. Following upon this rediscovery it has been hoped that the St. Stephen deposits would at least approximate in value to those of Sudbury, but through delays arising from contested claims and other causes, but little has as yet been done to test their actual capacity. It is probable that this will be done during the coming summer. In the meantime it may be of interest to quote here the estimate of the ore as given by Mr. C.C. Hoffman, chemist of the Geological Survey. A partial analysis gave Nickel ... 1.72 per cent Cobalt ... 0.16 Copper ... 0.34 or, calculated upon material free from all gangue:- Nickel ... 1.82 per cent Cobalt ... 0.17 Copper ... 0.33 Similar ore was also analyzed from L'Etete, Charlotte county, and both are described as closely resembling much of the ore found in the Sudbury district. Specimens of the St. Stephen ore analyzed by other parties, gave results in some instances as high as 2.6 per cent of nickel. The quantity of ore, both at St. Stephen and L'Etete, appears to be large and the facilities for mining and shipment are good. Edward Jack contributed to the report aninteresting article on moss litter, which he says is tobe found in several places in New Brunswick, such as at Musquash and along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nine licenses to search, covering forty two miles, one prospecting licence, and three leases covering three square miles of nickel property, were issued to Charlotte county parties during the year; while one mining licence, covering ten square miles, has been renewed."

Codes: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / 0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / 0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to

Codes: 0043 / 0039 / G3 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Granite;

Nov. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 15, 1923 30 Years Ago: J.H. Kelley, who is interested in the Carroll nickel mine, has returned from New York. He says that the yield of nickel ore sent there for treatment is so encouraging that they will go deeper in the spring in the hope of finding a profitable percentage. The New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of Maine are scowing their quarried granite across the St. Croix to their polishing mills around by way of the bridge. Black Granite. - There has recently been discovered on the mountains of Bocabec, about eight miles from St. Andrews, a species of black granite which is likely to lead to a new and most important industry in this community. From appearances, it would seem that the supply is inexhaustible and so far as tested the grade and quality of the stone for polishing purposes is superior to any granite yet quarried in this country. It is beyond doubt a real black granite, beautifully mottled and free from any soft or foreign substance to interfere with its polishing brightly and smoothly. The samples thus far taken out have been polished and finished up most satisfactorily, and are handsome specimens of as have ever been shown in this county. Sheriff Stuart is fortunate discoverer of this valuable stone and he has secured the control of the right to quarry which it is thought by granite manufacturers of the county will prove an independent fortune to him. Already he has received some good orders from the St. George granite men for stone from his quarry, for which he will receive a good price. The granite business has now become very firmly established at St. George, and is a very important industry to this county and it may be indeed that as an industry it is only in its infancy in Charlotte County. There is no possible doubt but that such stone as Sheriff Stuart is now taking out of his quarry is bound to sell in any market and needs only to be seen to be sought after by all stone dealers."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 21, 1895 A thrilling narrative is told within the blue covers of the Surveyor-General's report ... for the 10 months ending 31st October ... (income from) mining, $3,158.26 ... The mining licenses include 5 for search in Charlotte, covering 25 square miles, and 1 for prospecting, covering 20 acres. Three leases for copper in this County, amounting to 2,560 acres, were also issued during the period under review. ... In treating of mining industries , it is pointed out that the samequantity of granite was quarried in St. George last year as the previous year, viz:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons; Tayte, Meating & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., and Taylor Bros., 300 each. The total value is represented at $104,000. Incidental allusion is made to Bocabec black granite, which takes a fine polish, and, it is thought, can be readily marketed. . Speaking of the nickeldeposits at St. Stephen the report states that it is probable the capacity of the deposits will be tested during the coming summer. The report of the estimate of the ore as given by the chemist of the Geological Survey of Canada is reproduced. Calculated upon material free from all gangue, this ore shows:- Nickel, 1.83 per cent.; cobalt, 0.17 per cent, copper, 0.33 per cent. Similar ore was also analyzed from L'Etete, Charlotte County, and both are described as resembling much of the ore found in the Sudbury district. Specimens of the St. Stephen ore analyzed by other parties, gave results in some instances as high as 2.6 per cent. of nickel. The quantity of ore, both at St. Stephen and at L'Etete appears to be large and the facilities for mining and shipment are good."

Ccdes: 0043 / 0039 / LIME / G3 / R8 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Lime - General; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 CHARLOTTE COUNTY.- ... Then look at the natural resources of this county... The famous red granite quarries of St. George are in this county, and no where in Canada can stone be found to match it. Charlotte county can also boast of the only black granite quarry in Canada, and though it has its reputation yet to make, we have no doubt as to its ultimate triumph over all foreign rivals. Then there are the nickel deposits in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, which may some day prove a mine of great wealth to Canada. At Letang there can befound some of the finest limestone that one could wish to see, and a little further east, in the neighborhood of Point Lepreaux, promising deposits of coal have been located ..."

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has as yet been observed sufficiently large to

Codes: 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;
G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil
Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this

Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches. A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand ...?... a chocolate brown and on the other into a bluish grey, while at Mary's Point a portion of the rock is pale, purplish red,

GEOL / Codes: 0275 / G3 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1881 Saint John exports:(For September 14th) - Per Intercolonial Railway, to Londonderry - includes 1 car pig iron, 15 cases granite."

Codes: 0275 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Geology - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 16, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : But through all this time there is nothing to tell us of our own Province, and when we do again find itparticipating in these events, what a change appears, what a scene of desolation meets our gaze! In place of the fertile valleys and wooded slopes, which in the ages last enumerated must have given shelter to such vast herds of animals, roaming even to high northern latitudes, and enjoying a warmth almost tropical, we now behold only vast fields of ice, covering the land and descending as glaciers from the higher mountain-summits, or swept along as floes and icebergs by the cold polar currents. Not a living thing remains; all is devastation and ruin. This was the great Glacial or Drift period in our history, and the evidences of its action may be seen in all portions of the Province. Wherever the rocky beds are laid bare, their surface may be seen to be worn and polished, or else to be deeply scratched and grooved as if by a cutting instrument of great power. All prominent ledges have been broken down, and the fragments detached from them may often be found at great distances from their original beds. Masses of rock occur about your city, which must have come from the cliffs of Kingston, crossing the Kennebecasis in their course. Pieces of the Woodstock iron ore are found on the slopes of the hills at Fredericton, while smaller pebbles are sometimes seenwhich would even seem to have travelled from distantCanada. Even masses of enormous size were sometimes moved, and left at great elevations on our mountain chains. Near the granite quarries in Queen's county I have seen detached and rounded masses of rock fully 30 feet in diameter, and which could not have weighed less than 4,000,000 pounds; while even on the summit of Mount Katahdin, in Maine enormous diluvial boulders are found at the height of 4,500 feet above the sea! They have invariably been transported in a southerly direction, showing that the moving force, whatever its nature, was one proceeding from the north! Geologists are divided in opinion as to the condition of America during this glacial period. All, of course, look to ice as the principal agent in producing these effects, (for water alone would be powerless to move such heavy masses,) but one party would assign the process to the action of glaciers; and the other to that of icebergs. The former supposes an elevation of the land sufficiently great to have caused the formation of one universal glacier, similar to that which now covers much of Greenland, and which, moving southward by the slope of the continent, ground away the summits of protruding ridges, furrowing and polishing the rocks like a gigantic rasp, and carrying along the worn materials frozen to its mass, we scatter them again when melted by a summer sun; the other, on the contrary, supposes a depression instead of an elevation of the land, this depression allowing the cold polar currents, which even now bring such quantities of bergs and floating ice along our North Atlantic coast, to carry the same farther west, and melting by contact with the Gulf stream or other equatorial currents, to deposit their burden, as is being done by the icebergs of the present day off the banks of Newfoundland. Which of these two theories is correct we cannot now stop to inquire. Both are ably maintained, and both would seem to account satisfactorily for the effects observed; - and it is with these that we have principally to do. What object may we ask was to be gained by thus replacing a warm and genial climate, a landscape teeming with luxuriant vegetation, and an animal life even richer than than that of the tropics, by a season of wintry cold, shrouding much of the earth in a dreary mantle of ice and snow? We have our answer in the words of Agassiz: ""The glacier was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man,"" - a soil not only capable of sustaining a vigorous vegetation, for this existed even before the glacial period, but a soil fitted for the growth of cereal crops, a grain growing soil, ""one especially adapted to those plants most necessary to the higher domestic and social organizations of the human race."" But the glacier was not the only agency involved in producing this result. Whether we accept or not the theory of great elevation during the Ice period, it is certain that towards the close of that period the land was depressed from two to five hundred feet below its present level, and that in our own Province all that portion now possessing a less elevation was then below the water. The river St. Lawrence was then a wide arm of the sea, and Lake Champlain was a deep bay, tenanted by whales and seals. The river St. John was a long estuary, extending certainly as high as Fredericton, while the Grand Lake and other smaller sheets of water were connected into one extensive tract, covering the great central basin of the Province. By these waters, whether lacustrine or marine, the materials already roughly distributed by the agency of ice were rearranged, flooded 18 streams filled the great valleys deep with fertile soil, and spread over the bare rocks a rich covering of earth. And when the land rose again, as it did before the introduction of Man, the draining which ensued still further carried on the fertilizing process, carving out the present channels of our river valleys, leaving here and there broad belts of rich alluvium and scattered sheets of water, either lakes or ponds, the great reservoirs to supply the land with constant moisture. All portions of the Province abound with evidences of both the depression and elevation of this period. Beneath some parts of your own city are beds of clay, filled with marine relics, (star fishes, shells, &c.), which were deposited when the waters covered the place where they are now found. All along the coast of the Bay of Fundy similar deposits may be seen, as well as along the St. John river, where also the the beautiful terraces which enrich its banks, as at Fredericton and Woodstock, mark the successive and interrupted epochs in the period of emergence. From the events of this period we may attempt to draw some conclusions as to the length of time involved in our great geological record. The beds of sand and gravel, washed down by torrents from the rising land, often obstructed the former beds of streams and rivers, and turning these latter from their course, compelled them to seek new channels, often by carving them through solid rock. The Niagara River, thus diverted from its proper bed, was made to excavate the wild and deep gorge, seven miles long, which now connects the Falls with Lake Ontario. The same may in part be true of the St. John and of most of the rivers in your Province. The St. John formerly poured its waters into the Bay of Fundy probably by two channels, one crossing from the Kennebecasis to Courtenay Bay, the other, more directly, from the South Bay to Manawagonish. Both of these, during the Glacial period, became filled with the thick beds of sand and gravel which still occupy them, thus compelling the river to seek a new exit by carving out the wild and picturesque channel through which it now rushes. To be continued."

Codes: 0275 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 19, 1842 Geology Of New Brunswick. - A report of the labours of Dr. Gesner, in exploring the mineral resources of the Province, during the past year having been made public, we have much satisfaction in referring to the work as affording further satisfactory evidence in confirmation of the generally received opinion that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources. In his late researches, we are glad to find that in order to meet the views of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Gesner has directed his attention to the agricultural character of the districts explored; and the features of the uncleared lands have accordingly been examined, with a view of making them at once available for settlement; and so favorable have been the results of these enquiries, that several new settlements have already been projected in districts selected for this purpose. Dr. Gesner returned to the City last week after locating a party of settlers at Eel River, and another party are now preparing for departure to the same vicinity. A present benefit will thus be reaped from the labours of our Provincial Geologist by many deserving families, who might otherwise have proceeded to the United States, or remained as drones about the City, and at times a positive burthen upon the community. Having copied from the Royal Gazette the short reports made to His Excellency from time to time, during the progress of last year's exploration, it is not perhaps necessary for us to make any lengthy extracts from the detailed Report, in which Dr. Gesner has ably and minutely set forth, all his discoveries as well of a topographical as of a geological nature. We cannot, however, omit noticing the valuableand extensive deposit of Iron Ore near Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, which, on several accounts, offers advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel scarcely to be found in any part of Europe, and which is capable of supplying the whole of North America for many centuries to come. - With respect to the Great Coal Field of New Brunswick, we quote a paragraph from the Report 2 giving a description of that very extensive deposit, which will give some idea of the immense mine of wealth possessed by our Province:- [see Gesner's Report.....] It must be gratifying to Dr. Gesner to find thatthe Marl and Lime discovered by him in the counties of Charlotte and Saint John, are coming into use, and that the former is found to be of great value in agriculture, as proved by a letter from Mr. Joseph Walton, an intelligent farmer at St. Andrews, in the Report beforeus. We have before noticed the immense advantage resulting to the Province from the Granite found on the Saint John. The demand for the article in this City, increased greatly during the past year, and in some cases could not be supplied. When the vast coal field above described, and the immense beds of Iron Ore and other valuable minerals known to exist in the Province, are brought into use and made to supply the existing demands, then will the benefits of the present geological exploration be fully developed. It is expected that the Survey will be brought to a close next season, when a Geological Map of the Province will be completed, and the characteristic features of the Province, in a geological point of view, will then be easily ascertained."

Codes: 0309 / LIME / G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lime - General; Granite; Mineral Springs;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 28, 1838 Geological Survey. - We omitted to mention in a former number, that Dr. Gesner had re commenced his Geological Survey of the Province; having proceeded to Charlotte County for that purpose. We

understand that Gentleman will not publish any account of his proceedings, until he has finally made his Report in the Autumn; but we have reason to believe that his discoveries in that quarter are of a highly interesting nature; and that he has examined the Saint Croix from its source to some distance above Saint Stephen's and the country in that neighborhood, together with the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay which belong to the British, with the exception of Grand Manan; where valuable Lime and Granite quarries and Mineral Springs have been found. Lead Ore has been obtained on Campobello; and there is an abundance of Marl, which is valuable to the farmers in that quarter, and remarkable tertiary deposits containing numerous fossil shells. These features of the country in a geological point of view are new and interesting; and the inhabitants of this Province generally, may promise themselves much advantage from Dr. Gesner's valuable labours. -

Codes: 0530 / Z2 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 7, 1837 LETTER IV. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In endeavoring to discover the geological features of any country, and to obtain sufficient data whereby particular examinations are rendered less difficult, I have alwaysobserved that the sea coast, and the banks of the rivers wherever they occur, afford facilities not to be obtained through any other medium, where deep mines and quarries have not been opened. Convinced of these facts I have endeavored to lay before Your Excellency a few particulars relative to the Tantamarre, Memramcook, and Kennebecasis Rivers, and the characters of the formations through which they extend, so far as they were observed on my route. From the two former streams the River St. John is different in two important particulars; one in respect to its inestimable advantage to the country, and another in regard to the sources from which the diluvium on its banks has been derived. That part of the St. John which extends from above the falls into the interior of the country, receives no alluvial matter from the sea, as its navigable channel is elevated at least forty feet above the harbor at low water. The falls which might be considered by some an obstruction to navigation, absolutely extend it to a great distance. The impediments placed at the ""narrows"" and the sudden descent of the water at the falls preserve the level of the river above, which may now be compared to a lake. Were all the obstructions removed, and this majestic stream allowed to pass through a broad open mouth into the sea, dangerous rapids would be formed above, and its use as a common canal, and thoroughfare would be greatly diminished. It is certainly an admirable river where all the rapids are collected at its entrance - where they are locked up by the ocean twice every twenty four hours. The descent from the Meductic falls at Woodstock, (at least one hundred and thirty miles up river) is so gradual, and consequently the current of water so feeble, that long before the river can be emptied, the ""tidelock"" of the falls is closed, and a current throw back into the channel which seems to supply the waste that has taken place during the previous ebb. Instead of receiving constant supplies of sedimentary matter from the wasting rocks of the coast, during each tidal influx of the sea, the elevated situation of the river's bed and the barrier set up at its narrow mouth, prevent the admission of sand and mud, which on the banks of other rivers are so abundantly deposited. Nor do the border of this noble stream require it. Skirted with the detritus swept from the mountain's brow by falling showers, and clothed by the alluvium brought downward by each bubbling brook, a fertile deposit is formed on each of its banks, which are submersed beneath the waters of the vernal ad autumnal floods. About three miles from the Indian House, the limestone formed by the sides of the ""Narrows"", is met and overlaid by conglomerate, which is regularly stratified, and dips north-east. It evidently belongs to the formation of that rock so abundant along the Kennebecasis, being like it in every particular. The Nerepis river empties into the St. John ten miles above the Indian House - at its entrance a great change may be observed in the scenery. Instead of the bold rugged cliff of limestone and conglomerate the shore slopes gradually down to the main river, and cultivated fields decorate its border. Continuing their course in a south-west direction, the highlands already mentioned cross the St. John, and taking within their range the mountains of the Nerepis, they form a distinguishing feature of the Province. Beginning at their base, the great coal district of the country is spread out far and wide in a northerly direction, and its rocks are strongly contrasted with the oval summits of the granitic hills, and the grandeur of this primitive region into which the Nerepis extends. On the shores of Long Reach several beds of clay, sand, and gravel were observed, and to a stranger, the enormous rafts of floating timber, occupied by comfortable cabins, and whole families - the groups of children sporting on the buoyant pine - all moving slowly towards St. John, afford a truly interesting spectacle. Such is the scenery in a Province possessing four thousand miles of navigable lake and river, and such are some of the natural advantages the country enjoys. Advancing up the Long Reach the conglomerate and a coarse sandstone, may occasionally be seen forming bold eminences on the side of the river. At the ""head of the Reach"", there are two islands, apparently formed altogether of alluvial matter, from the particular direction of the current. A long arm of intervale extends along the west side of the river at a place called the ""Mistake"", where a deep creek has often been mistaken, even by good pilots for the main channel; hence this name has arisen. On this part of the St. John there are some beautiful views; at the head of the Reach the river becomes narrow, from this circumstance a blockhouse and battery were erected during the last war, on its eastern side. Not far from the lower end of Spoon Island there isa hill of granite, from which mill stones are quarried. But having passed rapidly up the stream in a steamboat, I am unacquainted with many of the interesting formations along its shores. There can be little doubt, however, that any who shall follow up those limited examinations, will reap a reward for their labour. It would be necessary to travel along both banks of this extensive river, in order to examine faithfully their structure, 3 and collect their minerals; and the time cannot be far distant when the Provincial Government will explore the hidden resources of the country and open up new channels of industry and wealth. A coarse sandstone apparently belonging to the lower strata of a coal basin, and approaching what is usually called the mill-stone grit, was observed at

Gagetown, a delightful spot sixty miles from Saint John and thirty from Fredericton. I had not an opportunity to examine its extent, and the indications of coal appearing in that neighborhood. A remark has been made, and perhaps believed to be just by many, that after the timber of New Brunswick has been felled and transported, the resources of the country will be dried up, and consequently, the Province will fall even below the level of the other American colonies - but let any one make an excursion one hundred and fifty miles up the St. John, and that opinion will be discarded from the mind. From Long Reach to the Grand Falls, a distance approaching two hundred miles following the course of the river; there are many tracts of the most fertile soil, and almost every spot along the shores of this admirable stream is capable of cultivation. The vast quantity of intervale between Belleisle Bay and thirty miles above Fredericton is of itself, sufficient to enrich the central portion of the province. Already invested with chains of cultivated fields and rich meadows, occupied by the hardy sons of Loyalists, this useful river offers to its industrious and rapidly increasing population a fair compensation for their labor, and a home for their posterity. Nor is the scenery on the river less pleasing - during the summer months when the floods of spring have subsided, there are numerous landscapes along its embankments that will vie with the richest of other countries. The dark and winding river, shaded by the tops of lofty elms, or crested with the drooping willow - the distant village seen through the fringed opening of the forest - the unwieldy raft and smoking steamboat, make up that singular variety so pleasing to most travellers, and agreeable to the fixed inhabitant. The St. John, between the Falls and Fredericton will probably average a mile and a half in width, and when the number of smaller streams, lakes and creeks, all emptying into this common reservoir are viewed, the quantity of water it conveys cannot appear surprising; and that floods should occur during the heavy rains of autumn, and from the dissolution of the snow in spring are effects common to all rivers of the kind. But it must not be supposed that all the water rushing into this lake-like receptacle, is precipitated over the falls near the city of Saint John. Many from their own observation, have supposed that a subterraneous passage to the sea gives vent to a part of the water. That idea is certainly 4 erroneous. The quantity of water is reduced by evaporation alone - this during the summer months, and under particular conditions of the atmosphere, is quite sufficient to account for the supposed phenomenon. When so large an aqueous surface is exposed to the air during dry weather, the escape of vapor is very great, and it is certain that the river will rise when the atmosphere is dense, and the weather lowering, at times when there has been no previous rain. A circumstance readily explained by the atmosphere being in a condition more or less favorable for the conveyance of water in an teriform state. I have observed many small streams to become dry at their mouths in the summer season, while toward their sources they sent forward a much greater quantity of the evaporating fluid than could be absorbed by the earth. Of all the agents employed in modifying the earth's surface none of more active than water. Its effects are certain whether they are produced by the falling shower or the rushing of the mighty torrents. Particle after particle becoming loosened from the hardest rocks by its disintegrating influence, is swept from the summit of the mountains to form new deposits in the valleys. Even the largest rocks are torn from their native beds and transported by its force to great distances. The soil thus formed is always accumulated at the lowest levels, and distinctly points out the height to which water has risen. The matter collected by these means, whether it is large stones, sand, gravel or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it is derived, unless mixed with decayed vegetables or has undergone some change by chemical affinity. The large tracts of intervale on the St. John river, have thus been deposited from the debris of its surrounding hills, and each successive freshet brings down a new stratum of sediment that semi yearly renders the soil more fertile. The vast accumulation evidently belongs to two distinct and separate periods of time. The first or most ancient is limited in extent, and forms what is generally called the high intervale. It consists of different layers of rounded pebble, gravel, sand, and sometimes beds of clay. These, whenever they appear, occupy a higher level than the more recent alluvium and are seldom or never entirely inundated by the highest floods of the present period. This, the earliest of these collections is well displayed at Fredericton, and the town is built on one of the most beautiful situations. Opposite the Capital of New Brunswick, and near a bark camp village of its aboriginal inhabitants, there is a bed of good clay, and collections of fine sand, may be seen on the level land on the border of the river at other places. These deposits belong to those called by Mr. Lyell, Newer Pliocene, although I have not been able to discover in them any organic remains whereby their relative age might be determined. The other collection of alluvium is comparatively recent, 5 and has been formed by causes now in operation. In it I obtained two species Mtyila and other shells, all belonging to the kinds now living on the shores. This deposit forms almost all the intervale along the river and being placed in the lowest situation, ie. submerged during the floods of spring and autumn. It is more than probable that the site of the river and all its intervale was at one time a Lake, whose surplus waters made their exit into the sea by a passage remote from its present mouth. It was observed that the sediment collected on the borders of the channel increases more rapidly than near the upland. This arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down in time of freshet before they reach the more remote places, and hence also the coarse materials by falling first, will be found upon the bank, and the finer particles only are conveyed to the lowest and most remote parts. Such is the case of the Mississippi, which has been represented ""as a river running on the top of a long hill or ridge, with an elevation of twenty four feet in its highest part, and a base three miles in average diameter. First, however, remarks that this picture is not very correct, for notwithstanding the comparative elevation of the banks, the deepest part of the river is uniformly lower than the lowest point of the alluvium."" About six miles from Fredericton on the opposite side of the river, and near the Nashwasis, there is a remarkable cliff, averaging one hundred and fifty feet high, and extending some distance along the east side of the Royal Road. This cliff is composed of trap rocks which have been thrust upwards, and now form a lofty dyke in the coal measures, that were found to reach even further westward than the mouth of the Keswick. The precipice presents a bold front, and by constantly crumbling down has formed of debris rudely piled along its base. The trap is of the compact, and amygdaloidal varieties; the latter often contains numerous hollow cavities, and is perfectly vesicular. In other instances these cavities are filled with calcareous spar, and in this respect is different from the amygdaloid of Nova Scotia, which most frequently contains Zeolites. Good specimens of magnetic iron ore were found at the foot ofthe precipice, and a considerable quantity of that mineral was observed among the fractured masses forming the slope. I had much pleasure in being accompanied to this interesting spot by the Hon. J.S. Saunders, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob, with some of the students of Kings College, and the effects produced among the sandstones by the heat that accompanied the elevation of these volcanic rocks, rendered the excursion very interesting to the highly respectable party. A coarse sandstone similar to that observed atGagetown occupies the highest grounds in the rear of 6 Fredericton, the beautiful site of King's College is on this formation, and its massive columns are fine specimens of a similar rock brought from the Nashwaak, a stream nearly opposite the town. Occasionally covered with conglomerate the same rock continues its course near the entrance of the river Keswick nine miles above the capital. At numerous places the strata are covered with large boulders formed of its broken layers, and beds of gravel, sand, and clay. The impressions of leaves and other vegetable remains appear frequently, but in general they are imperfect from being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. The St. John here becomes more rapid, and winds its way among a number of islands. These, in summer, are decorated with green meadows, and the drooping branches of lofty elms add much to the natural beauty of the country. About two miles from the entrance to the Keswick on the south side of the river, new red sandstone forms a kind of a belt, and may be seen on both sides of the main stream. At the place where it is crossed by the road, it is very red and contains marl with a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. A bed of limestone is embraced by it, and may be observed forming a small declevity near the turnpike. The limestone is also highly colored, and as far as it was observed contains but few organic remains. Whoever exposes this lime to calcination, will find its quality improve by taking it as far from the surface as possible - by opening a deep quarry, and rejecting such masses as are in contact with its red marly covering. Near this place, I discovered in a mass of greywacke the remains of a beautiful species of a fossil coraline. The branches of this plant are spread out in the hard rock, and yet retain their original beauty, appearing as natural as if they had only been compressed between the leaves of a book. A part of this fossil is in the valuable collection of the Hon. J.S. Saunders, a gentleman of science and to whom I am much indebted for aid in making examinations in this part of the country. Following the course of the road on the south side of the St. John River, and passing over new red sandstone to the distance of two miles, greywacke slate and slate, are the prevailing rock to within two miles of Capt. Cheyne's farm, twenty five miles from Fredericton. These rocks have nothing peculiar in their appearance, and although no good roofing slate was found, it is highly probable it may be discovered here by a proper examination of the schistose hills in the vicinity of the river. The strata are almost perpendicular, and high ridges with deep ravines, give the country a most uneven appearance, and the road a number of hills not to be forgotten by any who have passed over them. Large rolled masses of granite syenite and greywacke are much more common in this than in the eastern parts of the Province, 7 where the solid formations of these rocks are placed at a great distance from the newer deposits on which these boulders are found. If it be true that these detached masses have been swept from their former positions by currents of water, these currents must have acted with less force in the western district of New Brunswick, than in other parts of the world, where they have been exiled to great distances. The effects produced by the watery elements are not, however, less manifest, for the detritus of the neighboring hills is collected in the valleys and the rocks are covered with water now blocks broken from their own strata. At the mansion of the worthy veteran officer, the coarse sandstone was again seen. This rock greywacke, and granite were observed alternately along the road to the Pokiok, where the granite prevails, and extending along the river a number of miles occupies a considerable tract of country. There are many delightful spots on the border of the main river, where it flows from among the mountains of these primary and transition rocks. One of the most beautiful of these is at a place called the Barony, the country residence of the late Judge Saunders. Four miles from the Barony, and forty two from Fredericton, there is the most singular waterfall, called the Pokiock, which rolls over one of the granite ridges of the primary mountain chain previously mentioned. The Pockiok is a narrow chasm in the granite about twenty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet deep, and one-eighth of a mile in length. Into this narrow opening the river descending from its higher channel falls over a perpendicular mass of rock, and bounding from step to step - whirling in oblique cascades, reaches the Saint John. Covered with the transient foam the main stream glides peacefully along, being scarcely disturbed by the introduction of this its noisy tributary. At the head of these falls several mills have been erected by Messrs. Allan, of a respectable family, and the owners of this romantic estate. A bridge is thrown over the dark and narrow opening, where the overhanging trees seem endeavoring to conceal the frightful gap beneath. Upon examining the remarkable chasm, it was found that the hollows on one side are placed opposite the protruberances of the other in such a manner, as to leave no doubt that they were once of contact, and have been separated by an earthquake or some other disturbance, whereby the

Codes: 0604 / 0691 / 0051 / 0688 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Bathurst Copper;
G3 / R8 / GEOL / Gold Mine Gully; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
etc.; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1880 Minerals No. 2. - Geological Sequence Collection of the N.H.S. - Passing around to the northern side of the table where the mineral exhibits are placed another upright case comes into view, containing a collection of New Brunswick minerals, the property of the Natural History Society. They are chiefly for the instruction of the student and geologist, and with this object are arranged in geological sequence; that is, the minerals of each of the rock formations which exist in the Province are grouped together and so arranged that they present to the eye the natural succession of the formations in time, the oldest, or Laurentian, which from its position is called the fundamental or formation gneiss in Scotland, being represented by a row of minerals on the lower shelf - minerals which have been found mostly in the neighborhood of St. John. On looking over them we observe that they are mostly minerals from the limestones of the Town of Portland, together with ornamental varieties of these limestones, and a few minerals and ores from the gneissic rocks. The second shelf contains the minerals of the Huronian, a formation which in other parts of America has proved to be rich in metalliferous deposits. One is not surprised, therefore, to see a preponderance of the ores of metals among the minerals on this shelf. There are here also specimens of the Indian pipe stone, and of barytes, a mineral used in the manufacture of paint. More than half of the minerals on this shelf are from the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Mispeck to Upper Salmon River in Albert County. On the third shelf are shown minerals of Silurian formation. Here also there is a great preponderance of metallic ores, including iron, lead, antimony, manganese, copper and zinc. The ores of this formation are from various parts of the Province, including the coast of Charlotte County, York County and the neighborhood of Woodstock and Bathurst. The localities of antimony ore are in this formation, and it is the one in which gold has (so far) been found in this Province. The Devonian formation present but a meager display of minerals, rock crystal from Musquash and anthracite from Lepreaux being all that are shown from it. The next formation, however, abounds in handsome and valuable minerals. Such are the manganese ores, which, though occurring in the Silurian, are in far greater abundance and perfection in this. Agate, carnelian, and chalcedony, ornamental stones, are chiefly found in this formation (Lower Carboniferous) in New Brunswick. Gypsum, alabaster and albertite are also valuable minerals, and abundant in this formation. With the exception of coal the next formation(Coal Measures) does not show valuable minerals in any abundance except at Bathurst, where there is a considerable deposit of copper mixed with lignite or coal. This copper deposit is interesting as showing how organic matter (decaying plants, &c.) can seize upon metals in solution in water and produce ore bed; and it is also interesting as showing how the minerals of one formation may be derived from another, for the copper ore the Tetu-a-gouche (Bathurst) of the Silurian slates are considered to be the source of the copper in the coal measures near Bathurst. From the Triassic, which in New Brunswick is confined to the island of Grand Manan, only two minerals are shown, and they are of a kind quite abundant in the North Mountains of Nova Scotia. Lastly, on the top shelf are displayed the minerals which have been found in the recent deposits of New Brunswick, viz., the surfaces, clays, sand, etc. The ores shown in this group are due to chemical changes which have transferred them from older formations, as the Silurian and the coal measures to the surface bed. The most interesting mineral shown here is the selenite crystal of gypsum taken from a spring in Sussex, showing how the formation of mineral species in crystalline form is going on at present time. Altogether, this collection, though not very large, is sufficient to show the great range in time during which the minerals species of New Brunswick have been formed, and the preponderance of certain kinds (as the metallic ores) in some formations and scarcity in others. Other Collections of Minerals in The Exhibition. - This case contains also a small collection of combustible minerals of New Brunswick, which is complete, however, in that it contains specimens from all the districts where combustible minerals in quantity sufficient to be economically available for fuel has beenfound. The collection contains coal from Grand Lake, anthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous shale from the Caledonia works in Albert, and other minerals of less importance. On the table beside the case containing theexhibit of the Natural History Society stands a flat case with the ores and products of the Revenue Silver Mining Company, whose mine is situated on Letete Peninsula in Charlotte Co. They exhibit a quantity of specimens of galena and zinc blende, which, by the analyses of Prof. Jno. Burwash, are shown to contain both silver and gold in quantities from $16 to $22 per ton, the gold appearing mostly in the blende-ore. This company show in their case a sample of the ore ground to a fine powder, and in the same dish a button of silver, produced by the reducing process which the powder undergoes, as a sample of the actual product of the mine. Next the box of silver ores is a handsome show case in which Mr. Wm. F. Best exhibits a tastefully arranged collection of Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, comprising such as are used for fuel for the production of metals, and various processes in the arts. Among these may be mentioned coal from Grand Lake, Albert Coal, from Hillsboro, Red Granite, from St. George, atnimony ore and metal, Pottery clay, Iron ore from Woodstock, Manganese from Sussex, Graphite from Portland, and Lime from various localities, with Red Ochre, Lead ore, etc. On the opposite side of the table is a case containing samples of silver ore from Yarmouth, N.S., sent by Mr. F. Killam and others by Mr. R. Sentall, fromKing's County, N.B. There are also turned and polished balls of red granite from the workshop of Mr. O'Neill, at St. George. In this case also Mr. Markham has placed his Electric Batteries to show the means by which that powerful and useful explosive dynamite, or giant powder, is operated in the modern methods of mining. Near by, on the table, stands a box of copper conducting wire, so that all the necessary apparatus, except the fuse, caps and the dynamite are present. Between the two stands Mr. Markham's case ofManganese ores, showing all the varieties worked at the mine, including Pyrolusite (the most valuable),manganite, a variety supposed to be braunite and an ore mixed with iron. Hematite iron ore encrusting the manganese, is also shown. These latter ores were formerly thrown away as waste products, but have now become valuable in connection with the modern processes used in the production of steel. Beside Mr. Markham's case is a box of silver-lead ore from Mr. Wanamake of St. Martin's. The crown ornament of the Mineral Department for beauty and elegance, is the display of Petroleum and its products from the wells of Ontario. Nothing could be more chaste and striking than the ornamental work in paraffine wax, exhibited under Mr. Bullock's charge, in a large show case in the middle of the table. The centre is occupied by a handsome pyramid in bleached wax and the ends by ornamental tablets of the same material. The rest of the case is filled by masses of wax and various ornamental objects made from it. On the table near by are samples of crude wax, and of the tar, gum and coke taken from the distilling retorts; and also of the oil in various conditions, from the crude oil as it flows from the wells, to the products prepared for lubricating purposes and for illumination. Scattered through the building are other exhibits which may be considered as belonging to the Department of Minerals, such as the trophy of the Spring Hill Mining Co.; the marble manufactures of Messrs. McNamee, the freestone of the Budres & Bay of Fundy Co.'s and of J.M.Steeves and Co., &c.

But most of those have been described elsewhere."

Codes: 0604 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Granite; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1880 Minerals. - We had to limit our reporter yesterday in this department. He continues his notes today. ..... Canadian petroleum and its products are exhibited by Mr. Joseph Black..... In the collection of minerals from the Mechanics Institute, which we already enumerated, pretty specimens of amianthus or rock-silk, and asbestos from Charlotte Co., are to be seen. They occur in serpentine, a green mineral, of which specimens are also exhibited.On the upper shelf Mr. John O'Neil exhibits polished granite, red and grey.The zinc blende in the collection of the Revenue Silver Mining Co. contains 1.13-00 oz. troy weight of gold to the ton, not 13-00 as reported in our issue of yesterday. Probably if the mine were deepened a larger percentage might be found. The specimens from which the assays were made were taken from 10 to 15 feet below the surface only. The silver and lead ores found in this company's mine at Letete are worth $61.20 per ton, according to the assay of Prof. Burwash. The mine has not been sunk more than 50 feet yet. Nova Scotia

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red

Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 9, 1880 Exhibition:- Class 36 - Minerals Minerals of New Brunswick, arranged in Geological sequence: Natural History Society of N.B., 1st, and ingreat variety, including very rich samples of antimony ore and the regulus from the Hibbard mine, Prince William; Frank Hibbard, 2nd and 3rd, blocks of silver ore in quartz; Judson Peck, 2nd quartz, small, of good quality; H. Bridges, Londonderry, Kidney white iron ore, small samples, 1st, 2nd and 1st. Useful minerals of New Brunswick, collection:Mechanic's Institute, 1st and 3rd; W.F. Best, 2nd. Combustible minerals of New Brunswick: Spring Hill Co., 1st, and most valuable exhibit, N.S.; G.F. Matthew, 1st class of N.B. Granite, red, manufactured specimens: John O'Neill & Co., well finished and polished, but below the size required by the regulations. N.E. - C.A. Vaughan, silver ore, 1st; Alfred Markham, manganese, 1st."

Codes: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony;
Y1 / G6 / Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum, lithographic stone, asbestos and verdantique marble. The Natural History Society of New Brunswick display a fine collection of gold-bearing quartz and gold dust from the Waverley mines of Nova Scotia. The different coal companies of Nova Scotia furnish specimens of their products. Those represented at the Exhibition are the Joggins, Minudie, Acadia and Spring Hill mines, and all the different grades and qualities are shown.The different lime and brick kilns about St. Johnhave specimens of their productions on exhibition, andthe N.B. Granite Company make a handsome display both of grey and red granite. The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company showspecimens of fine and coarse salt, manufactured by them at their works, in Upham, King's County. The Lake George Antimony Mines are wellrepresented, not only by specimens of ores, but also by the different processes and materials used in the preparation of metallic antimony. The Lawrence Antimony Mine, of Queen's county, also exhibit specimens. Silver and copper ores are also shown by R.R.Call, Esq., of Newcastle, and copper ores by Dr.Goodfellow of Sussex. Very fine specimens of native copper ore, occurring in trap rock, near North Head, Grand Manan are exhibited. A map of Nova Scotia showing the occurrence of mineral ores in that Province, was sent by Dr. Gilpin of Halifax."

Codes: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony;
Y1 / G6 / Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum,

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Codes: 0691 / 0039 / 0043 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-
I6 / G3 / Carroll - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite,
Infusorial Earth; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mines and Mining. - A Few Interesting Things in the Building in Chicago, with Charlotte County's Contribution. - ... The following items will be of interest:- ... red granite from St. George; pyrites from Memramcook; a calcined plaster statue of Sir John MacDonald, and samples of gypsum and plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro; building stone from Newcastle; manganese from Markhamville. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, and W.F. Todd shows specimens of nickel ore. Then there are plumbago (?) from Petitcodiac, and copper pyrites, and gold and silver ore from Gloucester county..."

Codes: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / J8 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte
GEOL / County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology -

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered. Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

Codes: 0691 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Granite;

Daily Times - Oct. 21, 1886 Colonial Exhibition. - Alfred Markham, of Markhamville, is an exhibitor of Manganese ore of various grades, which are interesting. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, Charlotte County, are exhibitors of a polished granite pedestal which is placed in the most prominent position in the Canadian Court. It is in the centre of the saloon of the great fur trophy and supports a life like statue of Sir Hector Langevin. This pedestal is undoubtedly the handsomest specimen of granite in the Exhibition, being frequently mistaken for Tennessee marble. Many of the English newspapers have called attention to the specimens of New Brunswick granite at the Exhibition, and commented upon the possibility of a great development of trade in this direction."

Codes: 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - … New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

Codes: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce …Granite … 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime … 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone … 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum … 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones … 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal … 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite … 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum … 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris …50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) … 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone … 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime … 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks … 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G6 / G3 / LIME / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones… 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic… 100 pounds 4 Coal… 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper… 2 tons 200 Graphite… 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude… 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese… 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 -- Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should make some effort to

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Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP / HILL / E5 / G3 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

Codes: 0744 / G3 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Coal Creek; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 28, 1880 Mining Resources. - Queens County, after Albert, is the next important mining county in the Province. Iron ore is found in various localities, but so far it has never been mined, but the coal fields of the country are extensive and have been worked for sixty or seventy years past. The principal mines are situated at Newcastle, near the head of Grand Lake, where many thousand chaldrons are raised annually, finding its market chiefly in St. John. Coal is also found at Salmon River, Coal Creek, and at Clones, in the parish of Petersville. The vein or seamis horizontal, or nearly so, and is rather thin, being only from 18 to 24 inches in thickness. There has been much speculation as to the existence of a lower or thick vein, and efforts to find it have been repeatedly made. A company bored for the lower vein some forty or fifty years ago at Coal Mines, Salmon River, and within the past eight or ten years the Government Diamond Drill was operated at Newcastle and other places, in one case obtaining a depth of about 700 feet, but without making the desired discovery. Whether or not it settles the question of a thick seam of coal in that locality is still a matter of opinion. Some time ago the then Government of the Province gave certain parties leases to raise coal at Newcastle and vicinity, and out of this a good deal of tedious litigation grew. The late Silas McMann, Esq., and Messrs. Berton of St. John (who held one of the leases) to enter upon and disturb the soil of granted lands. This was finally decided in the negative, and eventually the Government bought up the leases again. For some time past there have been rumors of thediscovery of gold at Coal Creek. The percentage of reality in such discoveries is often quite small, but a late number of the Telegraph contains an advertisement, stating that the Annual meeting of the Coal Creek Gold Mining Company will be held on the 26th of October, and it is signed by W.C. King, who is himself a practical gold miner and ought to know what's what. Let us hope that the future historian of Queens may have something good to tell us about the discovery of gold at Coal Creek. I had almost forgotten to say that there is anexcellent granite quarry near the bank of the St. John river, in the Parish of Hampstead, from which many of our principal buildings have drawn supplies of material. It is quite a descent from gold to granite, but it may be that the latter will prove the more valuable property."

Codes: 2010 / G3 /

IDX_Names: Rollingdam Gold; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 21, 1895 Joseph McVey has just finished the construction of two stone abutments for the bridge which the government is erecting at Rollingdam. The bridge will bea covered one, with a seventy-five foot span. Mr. McVey also erected in the Catholic cemetery at Rolling Dam a granite pedestal eight feet high, on which he placed an imposing statue seven feet high representing the resurrection of the Lord. His work was finished in such a satisfactory manner that the congregation made him a handsome present over and above the contract price."

Codes: 2027 / G3 / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite;

N.B. Courier - Aug. 1, 1840 and Royal Gazette - Aug. 5, 1840 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 7, 1840 and Morning News - Aug. 3, 1840 Provincial Geology. - We are informed that an extensive deposit of Iron Ore has recently been discovered at the Head of Belleisle Bay, by Dr. Gesner, and his son. The importance of the labours of our Provincial Geologist are daily becoming more obvious. Forty men, we learn, are employed in quarrying the Granite found by him on the banks of the Saint John in 1838, and a number of vessels are now engaged in transporting the beautiful and durable rock to this City, where it is extensively used in rebuilding the Burnt District, being much cheaper and preferable to the imported varieties. We are informed that the jail at Kingston is to be built of this superior material. It has found its way to Fredericton also, and will doubtless soon become an article of commerce. It is pleasing to observe that the natural resources of the country, by the foresight of the Provincial Government, are becoming better known, and practically applied to the credit and advantage

Codes: 2027 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite; Lime - General; Geology -

Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as much as possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. A line from the entrance of Bellisle River to Shediac will mark its northern side; its eastern limits are fixed at Cape Tormentine and its southern side lies along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the Nova Scotia boundary, or isthmus between the Cumberland Basin and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The length of this tract is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its mean breadth forty-five miles; it embraces the Counties of Kings, St. John, and Westmorland. We have not sufficient knowledge of Geology to follow the writer through the various details connected with the survey of this valuable portion of the Province, but would barely notice some of the leading features of the Report. Of these, the great Coal Field of the County of Westmorland is by far the most important and striking in its character. This great Coal field commences at Shediac and extends along the eastern shore as far as Tedish River, thence running along an irregular line southward it approaches Sackville and meets the new red sand stone near Dorchester Island. A line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac about ten miles below the Bend, marks its northern side. To the westward of the Petitcodiac the coal field becomes more narrow, but maintains an average breadth of ten miles westward until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved northwest until it meets the source of Studholm's Mill stream, the other becomes very narrow, and disappears a few miles southwest of Sussex church. The whole length of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and its average breadth about seventeen miles. The remaining part of the country explored is composed chiefly of new red sandstone, and conglomerate, containing numerous deposits of gypsum, limestone and rock salt, with mineral springs. At the close of the season, Dr. Gesner discovered in the greywacke system, near this city, some fossil trees, accompanied with anthracite coal; and fine specimens of the cactus accompanying indications of the same description of coal, were found in Charlotte street, near the residence of his Worship the Mayor, and also in King's Square. - These discoveries were made in consequence of the cuttings made for levelling the streets, and open a wide and curious field for enquiry. The fossil trees were discovered on the north side of Little River near the Bridge, upon land owned by J.R. Partelow, Esq., in a quarry which had been opened to supply stone for the new Penitentiary. In removing the rock, the trunks of two large fossil trees were exposed, and several of smaller dimensions. The largest was two and a half feet in diameter, and ten feet of its trunk was exposed; the other was sixteen inches in diameter and nine feet long - both were nearly cylindrical. The original trunks are now composed of sandstone, anthracite and sulphuret of iron; the vegetable fibre of the plants still remains distinct, and is now represented by these minerals. These trees belong to the fir tribe; other small plants and impressions of leaves were also found, among them a calamite, a species of reed. According to the latest discoveries, these plants belong to the first classes of vegetables that ever flourished on the earth; they are different from any now growing on its surface, and are relics whose history cannot be traced, reminding the Geologist of the changes each kingdom of organic nature has sustained, since they were first established on this globe. The various discoveries which were made public by Dr. Gesner's first Report, have already, in several instances, been made available, and we have no doubt that those comprised in this second report will call theenergy and enterprise of the people of the Province into operation most profitably. The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in

Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will

Codes: 2027 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite; Lime - General; Geology -

Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as muchas possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. A line from the entrance of Bellisle River to Shediac will mark its northern side; its eastern limits are fixed at Cape Tormentine and its southern side lies along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the Nova Scotia boundary, or isthmus between the Cumberland Basin and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The length of this tract is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its mean breadth forty-five miles; it embraces the Counties of Kings, St. John, and Westmorland. We have not sufficient knowledge of Geology to follow the writer through the various details connected with the survey of this valuable portion of the Province, but would barely notice some of the leading features of the Report. Of these, the great Coal Field of the County of Westmorland is by far the most important and striking in its character. This great Coal field commences at Shediac and extends along the eastern shore as far as Tedish River, thence running along an irregular line southward it approaches Sackville and meets the new red sand stone near Dorchester Island. A line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac about ten miles below the Bend, marks its northern side. To the westward of the Petitcodiac the coal field becomes more narrow, but maintains an average breadth of ten miles westward until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved northwest until it meets the source of 6 Studholm's Mill stream, the other becomes very narrow, and disappears a few miles southwest of Sussex church. The whole length of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and its average breadth about seventeen miles. The remaining part of the country explored is composed chiefly of new red sandstone, and conglomerate, containing numerous deposits of gypsum, limestone and rock salt, with mineral springs. At the close of the season, Dr. Gesner discovered in the greywacke system, near this city, some fossil trees, accompanied with anthracite coal; and fine specimens of the cactus accompanying indications of the same description of coal, were found in Charlotte street, near the residence of his Worship the Mayor, and also in King's Square. - These discoveries were made in consequence of the cuttings made for levelling the streets, and open a wide and curious field for enquiry. The fossil trees were discovered on the north side of Little River near the Bridge, upon land owned by J.R. Partelow, Esq., in a quarry which had been opened to supply stone for the new Penitentiary. In removing the rock, the trunks of two large fossil trees were exposed, and several of smaller dimensions. The largest was two and a half feet in diameter, and ten feet of its trunk was exposed; the other was sixteen inches in diameter and nine feet long - both were nearly cylindrical. The original trunks are now composed of sandstone, anthracite and sulphuret of iron; the vegetable fibre of the plants still remains distinct, and is now represented by these minerals. These trees belong to the fir tribe; other small plants and impressions of leaves were also found, among them a calamite, a species of reed. According to the latest discoveries, these plants belong to the first classes of vegetables that ever flourished on the earth; they are different from any now growing on its surface, and are relics whose history cannot be traced, reminding the Geologist of the changes each kingdom of organic nature has sustained, since they were first established on this globe. The various discoveries which were made public by Dr. Gesner's first Report, have already, in several instances, been made available, and we have no doubt that those comprised in this second report will call theenergy and enterprise of the people of the Province into operation most profitably. The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered 7 for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into

consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will afford much pleasing and instructive information to every inhabitant of New Brunswick."

Codes: E5 / G3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite; Albert Mines;
Daily News - Sep. 17, 1878 Paris Exhibition: New Brunswick ... Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro - Specimens of gypsum, crude and prepared. T.S. Sharpe, Apohaqui - Samples of butter Salt... Albert Manufacturing Co. exhibit received honorable mention ... Mr. Keefer expressed his belief that St. George red granite monuments would have taken a gold medal hadany been exhibited ..."

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Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 12, 1839 and S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jan. 18, 1839 Granite Quarries. - We are informed that excellent quarries of granite, were noticed by Dr. Gesner, during his explorations, last summer. They are situated at the head of the ""Reach"" and within two hundred yards of the river. The granite is said to be of a superior quality. It is remarkable that the granite heretofore used in the Province has been imported from the United States and Nova Scotia, while excellent quarries of the rock situated upon the river's side has been overlooked. The above quarries have been purchased recently by Messrs. Caleb and Justus S. Wetmore, and preparations are making for working them in the spring."

N.B. Courier - May 18, 1839 ADVERTISEMENT: Granite! Granite! The subscribers having recently purchased the Granite Quarries at the lower part of Queen's County, on the Saint John River, will deliver in any quantity of that article, either cut or in a rough state, at the quarries in St. John or any other place, at the lowest price. This Granite is situated within a few yards of the River, and is superior to any heretofore used in the Province. Caleb Wetmore Justus S. Wetmore St. John,

Morning News - Sep. 22, 1841Granite! Granite! The subscribers are now prepared to receive orders, and furnish any quantity or rough or hammered Granite, from Wetmore's Quarry. Barker & Ratcliffe. Granite Quarry, Queen's Co., April 14. P.S. - Orders left at the store of W. H. Scovil, will be attended to."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1867 The Marble and Stone Works. - Messrs. J. & R. Milligan's works are situated on the south side of King's Square near Sydney street. The proprietors of these works have been engaged in business in our city for about eighteen years, during which time a vast amount of work has been turned out. They employ at present about 10 persons, and are occupied principally with grave stones and monument work. These articles are made in great variety, embracing much that is beautiful in design and as well as superior in general execution and finish. Specimens of their workmanship have found their way to every section of the province, and have also been distributed to a considerable extent through Nova Scotia. The Messrs. Milligan have a deservedly high reputation in their line of business, being themselves practical mechanics, and exercising a careful supervision over the work done in their establishment. They are constantly in receipt of large orders, which are executed promptly. Mr. S.P. Osgood's marble manufactory is also on the south side of King Square. At and near his present situation Mr. O. has been conducting operations in marble work for nearly twenty years. A great variety of excellent workmanship is being constantly turned out here, among which are marble mantels, also some fine imitation Egyptian marbles, marble tops for tables, wash stands, dressing cases, counters, &c., together with tombstones and monuments, which constitute the most important feature of the business. These are sold largely throughout this province, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Mr. O. informs us that in one year since commencing business here he executed orders for Nova Scotia to the extent of $4000 and that during the past year, in addition to other business, he has shipped several hundred dollars worth of his goods to Newfoundland. About ten persons are employed. Mr. Peter Cormack, in Portland, near the railway station, is largely engaged in the preparation of building stone to be shipped to Portland, Maine. He is also doing a considerable business in the gravestone and monument line, two large granite monuments now under way, which will be, we are told, when completed, the largest yet erected in the province. He has on hand some very fine marble mantels, including some specimens of genuine Egyptian marble. About thirty persons are at present employed in connection with all these branches. We understand that Mr. C. has large orders yet to fill for Portland. The granite here used comes from Mr. Wetmore's quarry, near Spoon Island, on the St. John river. We learn that the quarry can furnish an excellent quality of granite in any size that may be required, blocks having been turned out thirty five feet in length. Steam power is used in Mr. C.'s works to operate the saws used in cutting up the stone into the required shape. The establishment gives constant employment to a blacksmith in making and sharpening tools, &c. Besides the establishments above referred to, Mr. Wm. Tay conducts a considerable business at 56 Duke street. A good variety of articles in stone and marble is usually manufactured here; the business at present going on being the preparation of building stone, hearth stones, stove-pipe stones, &c. A number of hands are employed. The winter season is of course much the dullest of the year in this as in every other branch of the business; hence, it is only fair to add that the total number of persons employed in marble and stone work, in connection with the establishments we have named, will be largely increased in the spring. At present about fifty-five persons are employed. A feature of considerable interest in connection with this business is found in the great improvement which has taken place in the appearance of our cemeteries throughout the province during the past twenty years. Formerly the burial places of our city were rude and unadorned compared with their present state, while in the country districts a few rough stones were the only marks set up at the graves of the departed. Now, in city and country, neat and tasteful monuments and tombstones are everywhere found in the various cemeteries and graveyards. To this improved state of affairs the energy and taste of our city marble workers

Morning Journal - Dec. 28, 1868 Granite For Saint John. - The granite which is being quarried at Eagle Rock, Nerepis, for the bridges of Western Extension, is a very fine description of stone, quite equal in quality to any granite on the continent. After the Railway is opened we expect to see this stone much used for building purposes in St. John. Montreal has been beautified and built up by using the limestone which is found in abundance near that city; why should not St. John be built up in the same manner?"

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Morning Journal - Dec. 28, 1868 Granite For Saint John. - The granite which is being quarried at Eagle Rock, Nerepis, for the bridges of Western Extension, is a very fine description of stone, quite equal in quality to any granite on the continent. After the Railway is opened we expect to see this stone much used for building purposes in St. John. Montreal has been beautified and built up by using the limestone which is found in abundance near that city; why should not St. John be built up in the same manner?"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 18, 1868 Red Granite Quarry. - We learn that a Quarry of this valuable Granite has been recently discovered in Charlotte County. The quality is said to be excellent, being but little inferior to the highly prized and expensive Aberdeen granite. It is capable of receiving a high polish, and will probably be in great demand. The Granite has been traced for five miles in one direction, and believed to exist in enormous quantities. A few persons will probably control

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 11, 1868 NATIVE ROCK. - A very fine specimen of Granite was placed upon our table yesterday, which was quarried on the property of Mr. M. Ferguson, situated between Torryburn and Rothesay. Both in beauty, texture and quality it seems quite equal to the much famed Aberdeen stone of the same description. In these times when there is a prospect that so much of this material will be required for public works, why are we so deficient in public enterprise as not to open our own rocks and supply the market with an article so much in demand, and which has hither to been imported, the home product being quite equal to the foreign."

Morning Freeman - Mar. 12, 1868 Granite. - We have examined specimens of Granite taken from the property of Mr. Matthew Ferguson, near Rothesay. This Granite is very hard and likely to be durable, and appears to meet all the requirements of granite for building purposes. An enormous mass of the material exists on Mr. Ferguson's land, and we understand that this gentleman is anxious to meet any persons requiring the same on the most liberal terms. It lies within a few rods of the railway, the public road and the Kennebecasis, thus affording threefold means of transportation. If the Beacon light is to be rebuilt of granite, and a breakwater is to be constructed in our Harbour by the Marine Department (of which there is some talk)..??.. contractors will do well to make enquiries respecting the granite on the property before

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 16, 1869 Massachusetts block of granite weighed 1,283 1/2 tons ..."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 12, 1871 Granite Quarries. - An exchange says: The granite quarries on the main Nepisguit River, four miles from Bathurst, N.B., are coming into prominent notice. Large quantities are being quarried and business there is brisk, and promises well for the summer, in view of the Intercolonial Railroad operations there about. We hear of another excellent granite quarry likely to be opened and worked in Charlotte County."

Mar. 1871 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Mar. 7, 1901 30 Years Ago. - It is rumored that some New Yorkers are going to St. George to open a granite quarry."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 9, 1871 Good for St. George.- It is rumored that some New Yorkers are going to St. George to open a Granite quarry. "

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 30, 1871 Granite Quarry at St. George.- The company recently referred to in this paper, as organized for the purpose of opening and working a granite quarry at St. George, is composed of gentlemen belonging to St. John. The granite is very fine, of a reddish color, and is well suited for ornamental purposes."

Jul. 1872 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jul. 3, 1902 Thirty Years Ago (July 4). - A new granite quarry of great value has been discovered at St. George, near the head of Lake Utopia. The stone is of a dark red color and commands a high price in the New York market. It is principally owned by Col. D. Wetmore and is to be worked by an American company."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 4, 1872 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1872 and Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 20, 1872 New Granite Quarry.- A new granite quarry of great value has been discovered at St. George, near the head of Lake Utopia. The stone is of a deep red color and commands a high price in the New York market. We understand it is principally owned by Col. D. Wetmore, and is to be worked by an American Company. An engineer and staff are mow at work surveying and locating a road to the place of shipment, and making arrangements for immediate active operations."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 6, 1872 New Granite Quarry. - The St. Croix Courier says:- A new granite quarry of great value has been discovered at St. George, near the head of Lake Utopia. The stone is of a deep red color and commands a high price in the New York market. We understand it is principally owned by Col. D. Wetmore, and is to be worked by an American company. An engineer and staff are now at work surveying and locating a road to the place of shipment, and making arrangements for immediate active operations. There is a report in town that the stock of this company was taken up in New York in an hour, and that a million of dollars constitutes the paid up capital. The material is said to be the red marble or granite, similar to that found on the property in which Mr. Fellows and others of this city are interested."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1872 Red Granite. - The schooner N.J. Glass which arrived from St. George yesterday afternoon brought the first shipment of red granite that has been taken from the new quarry at St. George. It comes to Mr. Peter Cormick and is a valuable article for ornamental work on buildings, monumental, etc."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 20, 1872 St. George.- The proprietors of the granite quarry at St. George have engaged a number of men for the successful working of it, and that operations were commenced on Tuesday."

Oct. 1872 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 16, 1902 30 years Ago. - The quarrymen at St. George are using, in the granite quarries, a new explosive called ""giant powder""."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 3, 1872 and Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1872 Granite.- The Passamaquoddy Red Granite Co. is the name of the Company owning the Lake Utopia quarries. The proprietors of the Molly Hill Granite Quarry have bought a piece of land and a wharf property near the mouth of the river, to be used as a shipping place for their stone. It is situated some three miles below the head of tide, and will be open to navigation at all times of year. A new face just opened at Porcupine Mountain in the Utopia quarries, gives a better quality of stone than any found before."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 17, 1872 A New Explosive.- The quarrymen at St. George are using in the marble quarries a new explosive, called ""giant powder"". It is a German invention, and is partly composed of nitro-glycerine. It is about the consistency of dough, can be cut with a knife, is of a whitish color, uninjured by water, and is said to be safer and very much more powerful than common powder."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1872 An Excursion to St. George. - ... The next morning dawned bright and clear, to the joy of the party bound for the Red Granite Quarries. A delightful day is spent in wandering among these granite mountains, wading through mud, stumbling over broken off blocks of granite, risking one's life climbing to the summit of some lofty crag where, perhaps, one false step would land you at the bottom of a ravine or leave you dangling from a rugged rock. These dangers, however, were unheeded or forgotten in the beautiful views presented, the interesting bits of natural history written upon the rocks and mosses, and in the animal life abounding in this seclusion, to say nothing of the enormous wealth buried in these mountains only waiting development. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 5, 1872 The St. George Granite Quarry.- Men are now engaged in getting out granite at the head of Lake Utopia. A quantity of stone will be shipped to New York this season so as to introduce it in that market."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 25, 1873 Red Granite. - A new Red Granite Quarry at Bocabec is well reported. It is some nine miles from St. Andrews, in the district of St. George, and within a mile and a half of a convenient place for shipping, the route being one very favorable for a tramway. The specimen left at this office looks well, being fine-grained and very firm."

Daily Tribune - Aug. 6, 1873 St. George Red Granite. - A shaft of St. George Red Granite, polished in New Haven, was received by Mr. E.N. Sharp yesterday, and drew a crowd of sight seers. The surface is so smooth that the assertion of a legal wag that it was covered with glass was accepted by many as true. The shaft is to be set up in front of the Tribune Building as a standing advertisement of the superior quality of the granite supplied by the St. George Company. Polishing mills will soon be in operation at the quarries."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 6, 1873 Red Granite. - A Splendid specimen of red granite from the St. George quarries was received at the office of the Secretary, E.N. Sharp, Esq., yesterday. It is in the form of a polished shaft, four feet nine inches long and ten inches in diameter. The polish is perfect and glass-like, and the color of the specimen higher and more brilliant than that of the best imported Scotch granite. the polishing was done at New Haven, Conn. The shaft is to be set up at the door of the Company's office, Prince William street."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1873 [For the Telegraph] The St. George Red Granite Mountains. --A few days since I had the pleasure of accompanying a small picnic party to the summit of Mount Trunion, one of the highest peaks of the Red Granite Mountains at St. George. We arrived at the quarries at 3 o'clock p.m. The quarry where the company is at present operating is a snug little triangular nook in the side of Mount Trunion, facing the river, eighty feet above its base, and occupying an area of about half an acre. The ascent to it is smooth and regular, and not too steep to admit of a good carriage road to within two hundred feet of the quarry; here there is a flat of, perhaps, half an acre, upon which are erected the blacksmith's shop, and sheds in which the stones are dressed. From this flat to the quarry the grade is heavier, and here there is a sluiceway, two hundred feet long, down which the rocks, after being blown off the sides of the adjoining ledges, trimmed and squared in the quarry, and hoisted and swung on board of sledges, by means of a giant crane, are sluiced at a 2.40 rate, as we had the pleasure of witnessing, to the yard below, where they are dressed ready for polishing. The sluice in going down hauls up an empty one, thereby keeping an empty sledge at the head of the sluice when wanted, and saving the time and labor of hauling it up. The face of the quarry, for the two sides of the triangle, are solid, perpendicular ledges, forty or fifty 15 feet in height, and as even as if hewn down. Above, the mountain recedes in irregular bluffs to the summit, three hundred feet above the level of the river. After watching the operation of stone quarrying for a little time, our party continued their journey to the top of the mountain, which was only reached after a good deal of laborious climbing, but when the summit was gained our eyes rested upon a scene that amply repaid us for our journey, one of the most beautiful panoramic views that the continent of America affords, lay before us. The verdant valley of the Magaguadavic, bounded on each side by sloping hills and rugged granite mountains, can be seen for a distance of eight miles. At the lower end of the valley, three miles distant, where the river takes a mad leap into the sea, stands the village of St. George; and at the upper end, five miles distant, where the waters from above leap down a precipice of twenty feet, the Second Falls Village appears in view. The river, which the eye never loses sight of in its whole course down the valley, save here and there where a clump of trees hides it from view for a short distance, looks, from the mountain top, like a great bright chain lying along the valley and connecting the villages. Looking away to the southwest the eye rests upon Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etete Passage, Eastport, Campobello, McMasters and Deer Islands, the White Horse and Grand Manan; and to the southeast there is a good view of Lake Utopia, L'Etang River, the Bay of Fundy and the Wolf Islands, while to the northeast the blue hills of Piskahegan meet on the horizon. After feasting our eyes on the prospect before us, our attention was attracted by a feast of another description, and our appetites being sharpened by our journey, we made a descent upon the edibles. One of the directors of the St. George Red Granite Company, in honor of our visit, had a Union Jack hoisted on top of the mountain, and here, beneath ""the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,"" but for the first time waved o'er Mount Trunion, we sat down to refreshment, and opened a discharge of miniature artillery in respect to the old flag, by popping off ginger beer bottles, etc. Our picnic was a pleasant one, and we would heartily recommend Mount Trunion as the place for a picnic. Yours, etc., uill"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 15, 1873 St. George. - The first cargo of red granite from St. George goes to New York by the schooner Ben Bolt. It is shipped by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 2, 1873 Sale of Red Granite stock. - Attention is directed to the advertisement of the sale of a number of shares of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company stock, which takes place today."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 2, 1873 ADVERTISEMENT: Bay of Fundy Red Granite Stock. The subscribers will sell at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon:- Ninety-Five shares of the above stock, if not previously disposed of at a private sale. Nov 27 Pugsley, Crawford &

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 5, 1873 and St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 10, 1873 Discovery of Red Granite. - Red granite, equal, it is said, to Aberdeen, has been found on the Pokiok by Mr. Jas. Rouse, of York County."

Daily Tribune - Dec. 9, 1873 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1873 St. George Red Granite Company. - The annual meeting of the St. George Red Granite Company was held at the Board of Trade rooms at 11 o'clock yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: Peter Cormack, Sam'l. Johnson, C.H. Fairweather, B.S. Hall, James I. Fellows, J.P.C. Burpee, Edwin Fisher. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Burpee was re-elected president, and Mr. E.N. Sharp, secretary-treasurer."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 10, 1873 The St. George Red Granite Company. - The annual meeting of this Company was held at the Board of Trade Rooms 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: Peter Cormack, Sam'l Johnson, C.H. Fairweather, S.S. Hall, Jas. I. Fellows, J.P.C. Burpee, Edwin Fisher. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Burpee was re-elected President, and Mr. E.N. Sharp, Secretary-Treasurer."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Tribune - Dec. 11, 1873 N.B. Red Granite.- [From the Boston Journal of Commerce]. -The men of the Provinces are daily growing alive to the natural resources of that section, and to the profit to be obtained from a development of them. Mining companies have, within the past few years, been organized, and these enterprises have been generally very successful. Recently was organized the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, having as stockholders some of the most enterprising capitalists of St. John. The company is working rich red granite quarries, situated on the St. Croix River at St. George, N.B., and the granite is declared by competent men to be unequalled by any in the market. Already large contracts for it have been received, and several public buildings are to be erected of this stone. In appearance the granite is largely similar to that composing the pillars at the entrance of the Sears Building in this city, and the richness and grandeur can therefore be judged of. A new Shore Line from Portland to St. John, via Calais and St. Stephen, is now contemplated, and this line would greatly develop trade between the Provinces and the States, which cannot but be of

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 19, 1873 The St. George Red Granite Company recently organized with a capital of $60,000, half of which is paid up, intend to commence operations early in the spring. The granite is of the best description, and is said to be equal to the Scotch, but finer texture, and is as suitable for monuments as building purposes. It is owned by a St. John company, C.P. Burpee, President, and E.N. Sharp, Secretary. The company has purchased the red store and about an acre of land, near the mouth of the river, for a place of shipment, and will lay a tramway to the quarry which is about three miles distant. All the necessary implements have been ordered, and a large wharf will be built on the opening of

Daily Tribune - Feb. 20, 1873 The Red Granite Quarries. - Both of the St. George Red Granite Quarries will be worked next summer. The St. John Company has contracted for sleepers and timbers for its tramway and wharf."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 25, 1873 A Product of New Brunswick. - The St. George Red Granite Company and Its Prospects. - A Fine Specimen of Our Mineral Wealth. - For some time past the attention of the public has been directed to some fine specimens of red granite, which have been taken from a quarry in the neighborhood of St. George, and, which for closeness of grain, beauty and richness of color, and capability of taking a fine polish, surpasses even the world-wide reputation of the products of the famous Peterhead and Aberdeen quarries. This granite was discovered by Mr. Peter Cormack of this City about four years ago in the neighborhood of St. George. Mr. C. has had a large experience in the quarries of Peterhead, and is able to form a thorough and correct estimate of the qualities of this new stone. He has subjected it to the test weather and it has far surpassed the expectations formed by the most sanguine of those who form the Company. Some of the finest portions of it have been exposed to the action of the frost during the past severe season without the slightest apparent injury to the texture or finish. Among these are some monuments in Mr. Cormack's yard, near the St. John Railway Station, an examination of which ought to convince even the most skeptical that New Brunswick has mineral wealth, which though still undeveloped, is destined to be a mine of wealth to this country. There are several fine monuments of stone to be seen on the Yard, among which is one for the grave of the late Mr. Wm. F. Starr. This shows the fine color and beautiful texture of the stone, and the polish which it can receive. No effect whatever is produced by rubbing any hard substance over the smooth and polished surface, and the superior finish which it takes is not liable to be defaced. The monuments of this granite, when placed in the Cemetery, will fully equal those brought from the Scottish quarries. The Company which was formed in October last for the working of the mines, is composed of practical and 7 energetic men, and they are fully alive to the merits of their discovery and its importance in increasing the prosperity of the Province. The Company was formed under the General Act of the local Legislature, and at the coming session they intend to apply for a special act of incorporation. The names of the Directors are Messrs. Peter Cormack, Hall & Fairweather, J.I. Fellows, I. & F. Burpee, E. Fisher, J. & G. Lawrence, H. Laurence Sturdee, W. Godsoe, C.A. McDonald Edwin Frost, and E.N. Sharp, Sec'y., of St. John, Mr. S. Johnson, St. George; Mr. H. Fisher, New York, and Capt. Moody of Halifax. The capital stock amounts to $60,000 which has all been paid in with the exception of two shares. The amount of each share is $1000. Sufficient work only has been done to get as much stone as will suffice to test its quality and adaptability for building and other purposes. The Company is to commence active operations as soon as the season is opened. Contracts are now out for the building of a railway or tramway from the quarries down as far as deep water on the Magaguadavic, a distance of three and a half miles. Here a wharf will be built and vessels will be enabled to come up and be loaded with the granite as it is quarried and carried down. The quarrying will be commenced as soon as the snow is off, and a large force of men will be employed at once; and before the end of the year there is no doubt but that between one and two thousand men will be at work. The hill where the granite has been found and where the quarries will be established is about one mile from the town of St. George. It is a bluff about five hundred feet high, and is supposed that the supply is inexhaustible in extent. Only a portion of the outside proved to be of a crumbly nature, and the pieces which are in Mr. Cormack's Yard have been taken out below the surface and have been found to be close and hard in grain, and to split very evenly. The further below the surface it is worked, as a matter of course, the finer the stone will become, and some years will elapse before the finest portions shall have been reached. It is but safe to predict that before that time it shall be known and prized over the whole Continent, and be one of the principal articles of export from the Province. Comparing it with the granite of the Peterhead and Aberdeen quarries it is fully equal in texture and color, if not superior. It exceeds the granite from the Scottish quarries in that a column of almost any size necessary for building purposes can be taken out without a spot or a flaw in it. It is well known that this is not the case in the granite from the old country quarries, a great deal of it being spoiled by flaws. This with the duty on it and the large freights across the Atlantic make it a very expensive article for building purposes. When the quarry at St. George shall be in operation the granite can be placed in the Dominion and United States markets at less than half the cost of the Peterhead granite. The beauty of this latter for building purposes can be appreciated by those of our readers who have seen the beautiful and imposing structure, the Moulson Bank Building of Montreal, which is built of freestone, the columns being of Peterhead and Granite. The exports of New Brunswick have not been extensive if we except lumber, and it must be plainly evident to the commonest observer that the forests of New Brunswick cannot for any considerable period bear the demands that have been and are now being made on them. To be sure there is a quantity of coal exported from this Province. Mr. Fellows has been an exporter of Hypophosphites, and Mr. Foster's tacks are known out of the Dominion as well as in it; but outside of the single article of lumber, New Brunswick is far behind the sister provinces and the adjacent States in her export trade. It is conceded both at home and abroad that her undeveloped resources are unbounded and all that is wanted is a sufficient display of capital and enterprise to make this one of the most productive portions of the Dominion. All that is asked by the company who have started this new branch of industry in our midst is a fair trial of the merits of the granite, and it is but just that their undertakings should be encouraged both by the Dominion and Local Governments. The New Post Office building, which is about being put up in this city, the foundations of which are already being laid, ought to be such a structure (we have waited so long for it), as to be an ornament to this City and Province. If it be built of this beautiful material it cannot fail to be so, and it will stand for generations, not only the pride of our citizens and the admiration of strangers, but a monument of the products of our own Province, and an epoch in the history of our mineral wealth. The Company will make an offer to the Dominion Government to supply the stone for the Post Office building at little or no profit to itself in order that the new material may be brought before the public and the erection of a handsome and costly structure be secured to our citizens. Of course the material is of too costly a description to make it a common article for buildings, and the demand for purposes of ornamentation, for columns, freestone buildings, will no doubt be fully equal to the supply. If the contract for the stone be secured by the St. George Company the result will be the construction of one of the handsomest buildings in the Dominion. The color of this granite, a very handsome specimen of which may be seen at this office, is a rich rose or salmon colour, very equally diffused. Some pieces that have been taken out are of a lighter texture. Heretofore the Peterhead stone has been used in this country for monument work, being too costly for building purposes, but from the facilities for procuring it from the quarry at St. George, it will come into extensive use as an ornamental building stone, and particularly as it may be used in a chiseled state or polished, or in its rough quarry face, which would make a very handsome building front. The value of the importation of the quality of stone from Scotland to the United States is about $82,000,000 per annum, the business has restricted by the high price of the material in Scotland and the cost of transportation. The stone has been polished and completely manufactured before its shipment, no polishing works having been employed for this kind of stone on this side of the Atlantic. The monuments that have been made at Mr. Cormack's yard, the present season, are the only ones that have been made in America. When the work of quarrying is commenced, a polishing machine will be put upon the spot and the stone polished as required before shipment. It is not easy to over estimate the amount of traffic which is likely to arise from this source, as there exists on the Continent no other quarry other than the one in the neighborhood of St. George. The tendency of late has been to produce architectural effects by contrast of colour rather than by elaborateness of detail. Since the discovery of Red Granite in St. George has been made public, it has been adopted for some very important buildings in the United States, among which, we may mention the building that is to be erected in Central Park, New York, for a museum of Natural History. The building when completed will be much larger than the British Museum. Several other large contracts have been entered into by the company, and the

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 31, 1873 The St. George Red Granite. - The Gazette announces that Jacob S. Brown, Abram Volk, Charles C. Ward, John M. Moffitt and George G. McGlashan, all of New York, have compiled with the usual formalities of incorporation. The company is to be styled ""The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company,"" for quarrying, working, polishing, shipping and selling stone, metals and minerals. The capital is $200,000 in 2000 shares of $100 each, and the place of business St. George."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 4, 1873 Red Granite of St. George. - Considerable interest is being awakened with regard to the red granite of St. George. Its adaptability to the requirements of our country as an ornamental stone, has been settled beyond a doubt, while the facilities for carrying on the operations of the company will, in a short time, be such as will prove a great industry to that section of Charlotte County in which the works are to be located. The stock of the Company is being sought after, and with the management of such gentlemen as compose the Company, can scarcely fail to be a safe and profitable investment. Some beautiful specimens of this stone, when polished and cut, have lately been seen and admired in the yard of Mr. P. Cormack."

Daily Tribune - Jun. 13, 1873 Glass Cutting. - At the office of the Secretary of the Red Granite Co., Tribune Building, may now be seen a plate of glass, five-eighths on inch in thickness, through which a pattern of scroll and filagree work was cut in the short space of eight minutes. The work was done by aid of sand, propelled by steam. The polishing machines of the Red Granite Co. which will shortly be in operation at St. George are worked on the same principle."

S.J. Daily News - May ?, 1873 The Red Granite Company. - As will be seen by advertisement, the stockholders of the Red Granite Company are to hold a meeting on the 27th inst. The Directors meet today and, among other business, will consider the question of whether the tramway shall be run by steam or horse power. Mr. Sharp and Mr. Fellows returned on Saturday evening from St. George where they had been preparing matters for early operations, and a number of working men will go down on Monday next. A blacksmith shop will be put up at the Quarry and the requisite bellows, anvils, steels for drills and implements have already been forwarded. The tramway from the Quarry to the wharf at the Red Store will be three and a half miles long and will be put in operation at once."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 9, 1873 St. George. - The Red Granite Companies are preparing for operations immediately. About twenty men are now employed putting up buildings and clearing off the quarries, for the workmen who are coming next week. The St. George Company intend building a railway from the quarry to Saltwater, a distance of three and a half miles. It will probably be commenced in ten or twelve days."

Daily Tribune - May 12, 1873 The St. George Red Granite Co. - A number of the Directors of the above company returned this morning from a visit to their quarries at St. George. Operations will be commenced at the quarries on Monday next. A comfortable boarding house has been provided for the workmen, a number of whom are expected to go from this city on Saturday. The sleepers for tramways are all out on the ground ready for use, and the tools for blacksmiths and workmen will be placed on the ground at once. A special meeting of Directors has been called for Tuesday, May 27th, at which it will be proposed to 10 increase the capital stock. At that meeting it will also be decided whether the polishing mills will be located at St. George or in this city. The enterprise is now in the hands of energetic capitalists, and liberal dividends will doubtless reward their enterprise."

Daily Tribune - May 15, 1873 Native Building Stone. - The best friends of the country are those who work for the development of its resources, and one of the most valuable of our resources is our stone. The price of wood advances, and the danger of its too lavish use becomes more apparent every year. In a few years men will not think of erecting fine warehouses or residences of hemlock and pine, but will use brick or stone. The building stone found in these Provinces is not surpassed by the product of any other country. The quarries now worked are paying large profits to the owners and doing much to benefit the general public. The two quarries at St. George will soon be in full operation, giving work to a large number of laborers, supplying a market for home produce, and materially increasing the exports of the Province. The stock of the St. George Red Granite Company is already held at a premium - cannot be bought at any price. But these are not the only valuable deposits waiting to be quarried. Among our most valuable deposits of building stone is that at Port Philips,

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 15, 1873 St. Stephen. - Red Granite. - A number of men are now employed by the R.G. Company of St. George, clearing up the quarries and erecting buildings for the workmen. Railway. - In about a week from date the St. George Company intend to begin the building of a railway from the granite quarries to saltwater, a distance of three and a half miles."

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Daily Tribune - May 27, 1873 The St. George Red Granite Company. - A meeting of the St. George Red Granite Company was held in the Board of Trade room at 11 a.m. today. There was a full attendance. The company placed itself under the new act of incorporation, and increased the capital stock from \$60,000 to \$300,000, part of this amount to be placed in the market. It was also decided that a polishing mill be established at St. George forthwith. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday next at 11 a.m."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 11, 1873 Red Granite Stock. - An opportunity will be afforded to-day to those who wish a good investment, of obtaining stock in the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, forty-five shares of which are to be offered at auction."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 13, 1873 Red Granite.- Messrs. W. McDonald & Son, Milltown have received an order for a large lot of shafting gear, pulleys, &c. for the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., which is being manufactured at their shop, Milltown. We are glad to know that the company is pushing matters forward so energetically."

Daily Tribune - Oct. 7, 1873 St. George Red Granite Quarry. - Mr. Johnson, of St. George, N.B., the resident director of the above Company, is in town. He reports the construction of the Company's works near St. George progressing satisfactorily. The Tramway (2 ft. 6 inch gauge) has been completed from the quarries to the Polishing mills, a distance of three quarters of a mile. The foundations for these mills are laid, and the frame is nearly all raised. The design of the building is a hollow square, 150 feet across. One corner tower with two of the sides of the square (121 feet in length each) will be all that will be constructed now. A fifty horse-power engine and boiler, constructed by Messrs. Allan Bros., of this city, has been sent down to St. George, and will be put in position in a week or two. Fifteen of the columns for the new Post Office in this city have been quarried, two of them dressed, and four others are on the blocks. Several hundred tons of stone of various sizes have also been quarried, some of the blocks being 16 feet long, and as square as hewn timber. There have been for the last month forty men constantly employed in these works, and the development is being pushed on with all possible speed. A monumental order from Greenwood Cemetery, New York, has lately been received by the Company."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 16, 1873 St. George. - A. McGlashin, Esq., the Superintendent of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, has just returned from Scotland, with the requisite machinery &c., to fit up the large workshop in course of erection. He also brought out his wife, three children and nurse, as he has decided to make his home in St. George - and four stalwart Scottish, skilled workmen, to take charge of the works."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 16, 1873 There is great activity at present in St. George. Both Granite Co.'s are prosecuting their works with great vigour, and ere winter sets in, the various establishments required to dress and polish granite, will be completed. Mr. McGlashin says his countrymen at home are quite skeptical about the existence of any quantity of red granite in New Brunswick."

Daily Tribune - Oct. 20, 1873 St. George Red Granite. - There will be an excursion to the St. George Red Granite Quarries on Thursday, the party going by the steamer City of St. John and returning the following day. Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, President of the Company, has invited two hundred merchants and others to go as the guests of the Company."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 20, 1873 Excursion - The excursion from St. John to the works of the St. George Red Granite Company by the ""City of St. John"", on Thursday next, promises to be a very enjoyable affair."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 21, 1873 Red Granite Quarries. - The Red Granite Quarry Company, through their President, Mr. I. P. C. Burpee, have invited a number of persons to visit the Quarries on Thursday, 23rd inst. The trip will be made in the steamer ""St. John"" and the party will return the next day."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 21, 1873 On Thursday next a number of gentlemen, invited by the company, will visit the Red Granite Quarries at St. George. The quarries furnish stone of fine grain, beautiful in colour, and great size, and should prove very valuable."

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S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1873 St. George Red Granite Quarries. - Preparations for working the Red Granite Quarries at St. George are now being prosecuted vigorously by both the companies engaged in it. The Bay of Fundy Company are erecting an extensive building in the village, on land purchased from F. Barry, Esq., adjoining his mill. The stone will be floated down the river on scows from the quarries - distant 3 miles - to the polishing works, where they will be dressed by the workmen, and polished by machinery driven by water power. The St. George Company have also located their works, which will be driven by steam power, half a mile from the quarries on a twenty acre block of fine intervale land on the river, within two miles of the village. They are erecting, for their dressing and polishing works, a building 150 feet square, with a yard 98 feet square in the centre; or rather four two story buildings 29 feet square, connected in the form of a square by four one story buildings, each 29 feet wide, and 92 feet long, thus leaving a yard in the centre containing 8,464 square feet. A railway is already built from the quarries to the buildings, down an easy grade just sufficient to allow a loaded car to run of its own accord, from the quarries to the polishing buildings in one minute. The empty cars are hauled back by horses. This company has special facilities for conveying the stone to the mill very quickly. A stone may be hoisted and swung out of the quarry on a crane, sluiced 200 feet down the side of the mountain, taken up by another crane and placed on the car, and in five minutes from the time it was taken hold of in the quarries, it will be in the mill, all accomplished with very little labor. The railway terminus will be at deep water, distant three miles from the works and two miles from the village - where the stone may be shipped in vessels of almost any size at all seasons of the year, excepting mid-winter. This company has a contract to furnish 18 columns 12 feet long, 1 ft. 10 in. diameter at base, for the new Post Office building in this city, several of which are cut, ready for polishing, and present a very beautiful appearance. They have also several good specimens of monuments ready for polishing, and no doubt before the winter sets in the polishing mill will be in full operation. If we may take for a criterion, a double house which was commenced on Friday morning last, and at noon on Saturday following was enclosed and studded off inside. The company purposes erecting several of these houses on their grounds for the workmen, and judging from the manner in which the ground is being laid off by Mr. Johnson, one of the directors, we would not be surprised to see a pretty little town spring up near the site of these really important works."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 23, 1873 The Red Granite Quarries.- The excursion from St.John to St. George to-day in the interest of the St. George Red Granite Quarries promises to be a very enjoyable affair. St. Stephen and St. Andrews will also be represented."

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S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 25, 1873 St. George. - A Trip to the Red Granite District.- The Town -- Its Industries, Etc. - Preparing For Business. - The Lake and Its Legend. - On Thursday morning a party of St. John gentlemen, consisting of capitalists, merchants, members of the press and others, left the city for St. George by the steamer City of St. John. The excursion was got up by the St. George Red Granite company, with a view of affording those invited the pleasure of a trip over the attractive water route to one of the most important localities in New Brunswick, but principally, of course, for the more business-like reason of having the value of the new quarries as fully and generally understood as possible. Prominent amongst the party were Gen. Warner, Sheriff Harding, John Magee, John McMillan, James I. Fellows, J. DeWolf Spurr, William McGee, A. Chipman Smith, George S. DeForest, James Trueman, E.N. Sharp, H. Lawrence Sturdee, and others. On the way down everything passed off pleasantly, and with the real enjoyment which always characterizes such excursions, when they are made up of St. John men. Dinner was provided by the steward, Mr. Knight, on the order of the company for their guests, and about one o'clock the mouth of the Magaguadavic River was reached. The party went on board the tug boat Utopia, which connects with the City of St. John regularly, and proceeded to St. George, which is about four miles up the river, on its left bank. Of course the captain of the boat was at the wheel, because he knew the channel of the river best, and the engineer was permitted to retain the control of the engine, while nobody seemed disposed to perform the duties devolving on the fireman. In all other respects the St. John men owned the boat and everything movable and immovable pertaining to her, and enjoyed their temporary possession with a vigor and enthusiasm which must have conveyed to the dwellers beside the river and those on the shipping they passed the impression that a marine circus had become one of the institutions of the day. With a continued salute of firearms from the upper deck, and amid the screeching of the steam whistle, heartily, yet with comparative faintness, sent back from the crowd on the wharf, the landing of the excursionists was effected and the business part of the proceedings commenced. The gentlemen named above selected a many seated Express wagon for the conveyance of the party who had been sea-sick and still retained large quantities of explosive exuberance, and having placed them in it, under the charge of William Magee, Esq., as a controlling influence, they were started off for the quarries, to be followed by the older and more staid members of the party. Carriages of various kinds being in waiting, the visitors and citizens of St. George who accompanied them formed quite a cavalcade as they took the upriver road towards the red granite mountains, which stood three miles distant, rising hundreds of feet on either river bank and receding in two ridges beyond view. The area owned by the St. George Red Granite Company consists of a block of land lying on the right bank of the Magaguadavic, containing about 1,600 acres, and commencing half a mile above the mouth of the channel which leads into the famous Lake Utopia. It is almost entirely composed of red granite, and were it only half the size it is there would be practically an exhaustless supply of stone for all the purposes for which it may be required. It is in possession of a stock company with an authorized capital of $300,000, which is divided into shares of $100 each and is being offered to investors at ten per cent off the par value. The value of the stone first attracted the attention of Peter Cormack, Esq., and next of James I. Fellows, Esq., of St. John, who, with the aid of Samuel Johnston, Esq., of St. George, secured the property from Mr. Hugh Mathewson, who was the principle owner, and others. Mr. Cormack had taken out and dressed several very nice monumental stones for the St. John Rural Cemetery, and their quality, as established in the opinion of all good judges who saw them, together with that of specimens taken abroad for the inspection of builders, resulted in inducing capitalists to take hold of an enterprise for the development of the quarries on a large scale. An Act of incorporation was procured and the Directors chosen under it, on 12th December last, are as follows:- John P.C. Burpee, Esq., President, Isaac Burpee, S.S. Hall, C.H. Fairweather, James I. Fellows, Peter Cormack, Esqrs., of St. John, and Samuel Johnston, Esq., of St. George. E.N. Sharp, Esq., is the Secretary. A few men were set at work on the southeastern portion of the mountain, near what is known as Cleopatra's Needle, which has already formed the subject of an illustration in the Canadian Illustrated News. Out of this rock, which is in reality a huge boulder, some very handsome pieces from ten to sixteen feet in length have been taken, eighteen of which, intended for columns for the St. John Post Office, are now being dressed and will be polished as soon as possible. They vary in length from ten and a half feet to twelve feet nine inches, and will be 22 inches in diameter at the lower end. These, with some monuments, are now preparing at the quarry for transportation to the polishing mill. The work at the quarries is under the superintendence of Mr. John Sleeth, of St. John. When the excursionists arrived at the mountain on Friday afternoon they found men at work in a large shed cutting and preparing stone, while others were at the upper end of a ""sluice"", which was the point at which the quarrying was done. The sluice is about ten feet wide, and two hundred feet long, and lies on an incline of about 20 degrees. One half of it is divided off by a strip of scantling, which extends from the bottom to the top, with a corresponding strip on the outside edge, and between the two on the plane a rough and strong sled or drag passes down with the stones from the quarry. The sled runs with great velocity and is unchecked until near the bottom of the sluice, where a rope, attached to it and reeved through a block at the top is drawn tight with a switching motion and draws a smaller drag up the sluice on a portion of its other half. When the stone reaches the bottom, however, it has sufficient momentum to cause it to slide or tear ahead off the sled, and sometimes it is partially buried in the ground where it stops. There is a winch crane at the top of the sluice by which the stones are easily handled and adjusted on the drag, and at the bottom there is a similar crane by which they are taken up and placed on the cars at the quarry end of a tramway, half a mile in length. This road is quite an undertaking. It was surveyed by John McCallum, Esq., C.E., who merely blazed out the route, and S. Johnston, Esq., who appears to be chief and only manager, put some twelve men on it and finished it all up within two months. It has wooden rails faced with iron, the rails being let down half way with the sleepers, and wedged firmly into position. The gauge is 2ft. 6in. The grade of the tramway is of sufficient descent to give a rate of speed of twenty miles an hour to the cars which, near the end of the road run on level rails to the polishing mill beside the river. The empty cars are at present drawn up again to the quarries by horses, but the grade is quite easy enough for an engine, which may be procured by and bye to do the work. At the river end of the tramway the company own an additional twenty five acres of good land, mostly level, and they are erecting a large building in which they intend to put the machinery for polishing, considerable of which is now on the ground. The boiler and engine, as well as the other machinery, is from Allen Bros.' foundry and shops, Carleton. Mr. Israel Longley, of St. John is now erecting a building 150 feet long and 26 feet wide, which with an ell, also under construction, will form two sides of a rectangular structure having a central yard or area of over 8,000 square feet, into which the tramway will run after passing through the building. The supply of sand for grinding and polishing the stone is obtained at present from the shore of Lake Utopia, and the company have now some 250 bushels in their new building ready for use. It is sharp and possess all the qualities which are desirable for the purposes of the company, who, after they have started the works, expect to use the sand near the site of their mill, which, they think, is as good as the other. The company have purchased an acre of ground at what is called the Red Store wharf, on the river side, three miles from the quarry, and something less than a mile below the town, on the opposite side. The purchase includes the wharf. Arrangements have also been made for the right of way from the polishing mill to the wharf, sleepers and rails have been bought and the iron already secured to continue the tramway to the company's deep water terminus, where shipments of the products of the quarry may be made nearly all year round. Excelsior. - When the excursionists saw the men of the quarry nearly a hundred feet above them working on the perpendicular face of the rock, they lingered only to see a large block sent down the sluice, when the most aspiring started for higher regions. A prominent artillery officer stopped in the van to catch his breath, and occupied the time by attaching his pocket handkerchief to a pole, after which he climbed higher until he had gained the brow of the crag, where, with the last inhalation of which his lungs were capable, he cried ""Excelsior"", waved the flag, stuck the pole in a crevice, and fell back in the lichens and blueberry bushes which crept out as if to have a look at the advancing enemy who, with drill and powder, were mining away their hitherto undisturbed seclusion and threatening their existence. The excelsior man was soon joined by less hasty adventurers, on the arrival of whom he sat up, and when an officer of the company appeared with a party by the name of Martell, there was general jubilation, and all signs of exhaustion disappeared. A few words of dedicatory character were spoken by Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cormack and other gentlemen, a watch fire was lighted, and the Grand Lecturer ordered it put out, and then a further exploration of the extent of the mountain was made. The further the party went the greater and higher the mountain appeared, until the pursuit of the red granite subject was abandoned, and while some returned others who remembered their cosy homes set about gathering magnificent lichens for their ferneries. Most of this party had copies of the Telegraph in their pockets and they sacrificed them by turning them into wrappers for the mossy treasures they had found, while others brought their pocket handkerchiefs into play for the same purpose. Then they descended to the red granite business again, and after witnessing the shooting of a huge rough ashler down the sluice and introducing Mr. Martell to the workmen a start was made for the polishing mills, the members of the press and others being invited to a seat on the cars, the remainder going in wagons. The ride down the tramway was a very enjoyable one, but too short to admit of its being fully appreciated. The party examined the new building, as well as the boiler and portions of the machinery which lay about ready for erection and then they were called together by Mr. Sharp, who after a few words of welcome, beheaded Piper Heidsick and proposed the Chief Magistrate of the United States. General Warner, being called for, made a very appropriate speech, referring to the increasing social and business intercourse of his own country with Canada, and the mutual benefits accruing to each therefrom. He had a very high opinion of the quarries on both sides of the river, and thought they were all that could be desired, in both quantity and quality. He had no doubt that the industry being developed by the St. George company, as well as by the other company over the river, while it would afford employment and be of great advantage to the people of the vicinity, would divert the red granite trade of his own country, where there were no quarries of it yet discovered, from Scotland to New Brunswick. All other things being equal, he knew that the business men of the United States would purchase here in preference to sending their money across the Atlantic. Then Samuel Johnston, Esq., was called on to respond for the company, which he did by saying that he was more of a workman than a talker. Mr. Sharp proposed the City of St. John and called on Sheriff Harding, who responded in a practical speech, in which he referred to the Spring Hill coal enterprise, which was a move in the same direction as the development of the Granite Quarries of St. George, forming the basis of labor for the people, and a good investment for those who had money to spare. He complimented Mr. Cormack as an enterprising Scotchman, and felt that success would attend the undertakings of the company. He congratulated Mr. Sharp on his success with the Spring Hill enterprise as well as with the present one, and proposed his health, which was drunk with cheers. Mr. Sharp made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the honor done him. He added that he had interested himself to a considerable extent in the development of two or three very important industries, for his own benefit as well as that of others. He had made some money out of it, but could say that every dollar that had so found its way to his pocket had gone there honestly. He thanked those who assisted him in his undertakings, and felt that those present who had not done so could not but now feel that his representations concerning the St. George Red Granite Company's property were correct, and more than verified. He concluded by proposing the Spring Hill Coal Mining Company, and John Magee, Esq., as representing it. Mr. Magee, in the course of his remarks, was of opinion that in view of our diminishing wood supply we must look to our mines and quarries for the sustaining of our country. Our coal and stone were being very well developed, and he would now like to see a good iron mine or two opened. The Red Granite mountains in view were sufficient to keep three or four companies busy, and there need be no jealous rivalry between them either, as the market was large enough for all. Mr. Sharp next proposed the Bay of Fundy Granite Company, and called on its treasurer, Thomas Barry, Esq., of St. George, who reiterated the sentiments just expressed by Mr. Magee and thanked the party for the hearty reception they had given to the toast. The Press was proposed by Mr. Sharp, who called on Mr. Smith to respond. Adam Smith, Esq., of the St. Andrews Standard, spoke very eloquently to the toast, after which everybody made for his wagon or carriage. Most of the excursionists, including those who had joined the party from St. Stephen and St. Andrews put up at the hotels, although some were hospitably entertained by S. Johnston, James Moran, Chas. Magee, Mr. Lynott, and others. At Bogue's Hotel a very enjoyable social time was had. In the morning some of the excursionists visited the polishing mill and quarries of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 29, 1873 Excursion to the Red Granite Quarries, St. George. - On Thursday last a party of guests from St. John and Border ports, visited the Red Granite Quarries, by invitation from The St. George R. G. Company. The visitors from St. John arrived by the steamer ""City of St. John"", at the mouth of the River, and from thence were conveyed to the Town of St. George by the tug ""Utopia"". On landing they were received by the demonstrations usual on such occasions. As the visit, and granite district, and all been so fully and ably portrayed by our daily contemporaries of the ""Telegraph"", ""News,"" ""Globe,"" and ""Tribune"", we will content ourselves by giving a brief description, and our impressions. The excursionists from the Commercial Emporium, were leading gentlemen of the professions, commerce, capitalists, the Press, and others. Upon landing they were at once conveyed in carriages, and other vehicles to the quarries distant about two miles and a half up the river, from the Town, and are a part of the property formerly owned by the late Col. McKay, but latterly by Hugh Matthewson, Esq., from whom the Company purchased the land, which is said to contain about 1600 acres, in addition to which they have leased for a term of years about 200 acres more. Arrived at the scene of operations, where men were engaged quarrying, about 150 feet from the base of the hill, the first object which meets the eye is a temporary work shed where men were engaged in dressing the granite, some five or six pillars being already prepared for polishing, and others underway, which are intended for the new Post Office now being erected in St. John. The spot where the blasting is being carried on is at the side of a mountain, the large pieces are again drilled to the size required, and blasted. They are then hoisted by means of a large crank, and placed on a ""drag"" which runs down a sluice at a rapid rate a distance of upwards of 100 feet. Here a tram road of 2ft. 6 in. gauge, and about three quarters of a mile in length has been constructed under the superintendence of Samuel Johnson, Esq., one of the Company's Directors, and reaches the dressing and polishing building, which is nearly ready; the building is about 150 ft. square. An engine of 50 h.p. and boiler from the foundry and works of Messrs. Allan Bros., St. John, are at the building ready to be set up, with the robbing bed; the sand for present use is obtained from Lake Utopia, but it is believed that the proper quality can be had near the premises. The company intend to continue the tram road about three or four miles further towards the mouth of the river to the ""red store"" where they are building a large wharf, that vessels can receive the stone and have a sufficient depth of water. But time would fail us to tell all the company have done and will do before the works will be in full operation. We now trace our steps to the Quarries, where the large party first viewed the workmen, with rough and smooth ashlers, and their work ready for inspection; some clambered up on top of the hill, from which a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country was seen. To the left on the opposite side of the river is the ""Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company's"" work, Lake Utopia, and its natural canal, and about two miles further up the hamlet of Upper Falls - below the picturesque town of St. George. After some time spent viewing the country, the excursionists returned to the Polishing Mills before noticed - some by the car on the team road, and others by carriage. There the popping of corks, reminded one that something was coming. The genial and accomplished Secretary, E.N. Sharp, Esq., whose efforts to make all pleasant, mounted the rostrum, and in some apposite remarks proposed several toasts, which were drunk with all the honours, and responded to by Gen. Warner, the Sheriff of St. John, Messrs. John Magee, T. Barry, S. Johnson, E.N. Sharp, Esqrs., and others. Some other gentlemen who were expected to speak, viz. D.G. Smith, Esq., of the ""Telegraph"", J.L. Stewart, Esq., of the ""Tribune"", D. Main, Esq., of the ""Courier"", and one or two from St. George were prevented owing to the lateness of the hour, and the large party returned to St. George, some to the ""Frisbie House"", kept by Mr. Bogue, and others to the ""New Dominion House"", kept by Mr. Goss, where they partook of excellent warm suppers. It is unnecessary for a local paper to speak of the hospitality of the residents of St. George - there is so much of the pure Irish element in the place, imported and descended, that no one need look for anything else. The Bay of Fundy Quarries which have been opened, and whose buildings are in course of erection will be noticed fully at another time. The party returned next day to their homes much pleased with their visit, which a sour U.S. cousin would say ""had a good

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 22, 1873 A New Industry. - Messrs. Allan Brothers, of this city, shipped on Saturday to St. George, an engine and a boiler of about fifty horse power, intended for the polishing mills of the St. George Red Granite Company. Mr. Peter Cormack, we understand, goes down today to superintend the laying of the foundations for this and the other necessary machinery. The tramway will be in running order in a few weeks. The tramway from the quarries to the site of the mills has been constructed, and about a thousand tons of stone quarried. Several of the columns for the front of the new Post Office in this city, have been got out, and three of them are dressed nearly ready for being polished. The company are pushing on their works with great energy."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 30, 1873 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. - In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement by Messrs. Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley, solicitors, of a number of shares in the stock of this company. The company was incorporated by Act of Assembly last winter, possessing also, we understand, a charter of incorporation from the Legislature of the State of New York. On referring to the charter we find the names of the incorporators to be Jacob S. Brown, Abram Volk, Charles C. Ward, John M. Moffit, George G. McGlashan, Douglas Wetmore, B.C. Kenway, and Charles W. Weldon, their associates, successors and assigns. Most of these gentlemen are New York capitalists, although, we learn, that by transfer of stock, the control of the company has come into the hands of Provincialists. The object of incorporation is stated to be the quarrying and manufacturing of red granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the county of Charlotte. The capital stock is $200,000, divide into shares of $100 each. On referring to the prospectus issued by the company, we observe that they possess a tract of 1,320 acres on the western shore of Lake Utopia, near St. George. Of the granite, the engineer, B.C. Kenway, Esq., C.E., thus reports: ""It is utterly impossible to estimate the quantity of first rate marketable red granite contained within the limits of the land ceded to the company. It is simply inexhaustible. There are hundreds of ledges, the outcrops of which represent from 5,000 to 100,000 tons each, while as to Gray's Mountain, which I estimate at 700 feet above the lake, being half a mile long and a quarter broad, and in Granite Mountain, estimated at 600 feet above the lake, one mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide, you will easily conceive the immensity of their contents, and an estimate would be merely a ceaseless piling up of figures."" To develop this valuable resource, the company has already gone to a great expense. The manager, Mr. McGlashan, has, we believe, just returned from England with new and complete machinery such as is required to fill up the extensive orders which are coming from New York and other American cities."

Daily Tribune - Apr. 28, 1874 Red Granite and the New Post Office. - The McDonald-Tilley Government approved of a handsome plan for the new St. John Post Office, and the St. George Red Granite Co. was contracted with for the pillars with which to adorn the front. Mr. Fellows, on behalf of the Company, called upon Premier MacKenzie the other day and was insultingly told that the Government didn't want his red granite pillars. Mr. Fellows explained that, in accordance with arrangements made by Hon. Mr. Langevin, the pillars had been quarried and dressed and were almost ready for delivery. The Premier repeated that he didn't want them - and wouldn't allow them to be used in the building if he did have to accept them in consequence of his predecessor's engagements. Mr. Fellows went to Mr. Burpee and Mr. Burpee sent him to Mr. Smith. The Ottawa correspondent who sends the account of the matter says that the Minister of Marine could not suppress all the indignation he felt at the conduct of his chief, and promised that he would ""see if all Maritime interests were to be trodden on in this fashion."" The account Mr. Fellows gives of his interview with the Premier is said to be very amusing, but rather discouraging for those who contemplate calling on the Premier. We should like to have a verbatim report of this interview, and of the conversation between the Premier and Jeremiah Travis, Esq., when the latter vainly applied to have a siding made at his tannery..."

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 29, 1874 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 22, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. Polished Columns and Pilasters, Tombs and Monuments, Mausoleums, Vaults, etc. Estimates made for Building Work. Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order. The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with despatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N.B. St. George, N.B., March 18, 1874"

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 30, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Bay of Fundy Red Granite Stock A few shares of the above stock for sale. Apply to Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley Solicitors."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 4, 1874 Red Granite. - The placing of two of the polished red granite pillars, in the second story of the post office building yesterday afternoon, was watched with a good deal of interest. Many persons were puzzled to understand how such slippery affairs were put in their places. It was done by boring the upper end and inserting a staple by which the pillar was hoisted. The work was very neatly and carefully done."

Daily Tribune - Aug. 4, 1874 Granite Polishing Works. - The polishing mills of the St. George Red Granite Company started work in Carleton this morning in the machine shop of the E. & N.A. Consolidated Railway. Two more lathes have been erected, driven by steam power already in the building. They are at work now turning two of the granite pillars for the new Post Office building. These works, when in full operation, will make quite a stir on the West Side, and distribute a great deal of money in the course of the year."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 5, 1874 The St. George Red Granite Company commenced operations at their new works Carleton yesterday."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 20, 1874 Red Granite.- There are some beautiful monuments in front of Mr. Rudge's marble works, made from the St. George red granite, which well deserve an inspection. We understand some of the young men in town have it in contemplation to get up a steamboat excursion to St. George about the end of this month, when persons will have an opportunity of seeing the granite polishing works in operation."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 21, 1874 St. George Items. - ... The St. George and Bay of Fundy Granite Quarries continue to do an extensive business. They give work to a great number of men. The latter company is enlarging its works and increasing its machinery. Its employees now number one hundred."

Dec. 1874 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1904 30 Years Ago. - The red granite quarries at Red Beach open well. A find on the farm of Melthia Lane has been purchased by Calais parties. A very fine quarry on the Red Beach Plaster Co.'s land has been opened up by C.H. Newton and F.A. Pike, of Calais, who intend to put up a polishing mill."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1874 St. George. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company have recently imported some additional machinery from Scotland, extended their buildings and enlarged their premises, and are now doing flourishing business, employing eighty or ninety men, and having constantly on hand more orders than they can fill."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 14, 1874 and St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 16, 1874 The St. George Red Granite Co. have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J.W. Lawrence, President; A.C. Fairweather, Sec.-Treasurer: P. McCormick, E. Fisher, C.H. Fairweather, Edwin Frost, J.W. Lawrence, F.T.C. Burpee, H.L. Sturdee, Board of Directors."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 17, 1874 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.- We learn that Mr. McGlashan has resigned his position as Manager of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company and that Henry Rudge, Esq., has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Rudge has been a Director and Vice-President of the Company for some time past, and his knowledge of the granite business eminently qualified him for the position of Manager."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 7, 1874 The St. George Red Granite Company's polishing works are nearly completed."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 19, 1874 Red Granite.- The New York Sun says: ""A red granite company in New Brunswick {St. George} is receiving extensive orders from New York and Boston for polished columns and monuments."

Daily Tribune - Jan. 9, 1874 S.J. Stock Exchange: Shares Bid Asked St. George Red Granite 50 50"

Daily Tribune - Jan. 20, 1874 S.J. Stock Exchange: Shares Bid Asked St. George Red Granite 100 50"

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 24, 1874 Saint John Stock Exchange: S hrs 1/2 yearly Asked Bid each div –Spring Hill Coal Mining Co. 53 125 Joggins Coal Mining Company 3 100 St. George Red Granite Company 100 0 Parrsboro R. an Coal M. Co. 100 79 Port Philip Freestone Co. 50 100"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1874 Polishing Mill Started at St. George. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company's Polishing Mill was set in operation on Thursday last, before a number of spectators, who with great curiosity witnessed, for the first time, the process of polishing granite. There were two cylindrical columns, 6 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, in the lathes; on each column were placed crosswise, and held firmly by a framework, five pieces of cast iron about the size of, and resembling a brick, with the edges up and down. Out of the lower edges of these irons was taken the sector of a circle, greater in diameter than the columns to be polished, so that about three inches in length of the surface of the irons rested upon the columns. A box of fine white sand from the shores of Lake Utopia, was placed beside each column, and a couple of buckets of water thrown into it. The polisher took his place by the column, and the order was given to ""hoist her."" The mill started, the belts creaked, the columns turned, sand was thrown on the revolving columns, the irons grated roughly on their sanded surface, a buzzing noise pervaded the whole building, and a new era dawned upon the industries of St. George."

Morning Freeman - Jan. 29, 1874 Granite Polishing Mills. - On Thursday last the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co.'s Polishing Works were started at St. George. They have a large number of granite cutters at work now. More men are daily expected, and orders are pouring in. Thus it will be seen that a most important industry has been auspiciously begun at St. George; and a new era of prosperity is drawing upon that locality. - Journal."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 1, 1874 The St. George Red Granite Company's works were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last, involving a net loss in machinery, building, stock on hand and ready for transportation of over $15,000. The mills will be rebuilt immediately."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 2, 1874 Disastrous Fire at St. George.- We regret to learn that a fire broke out in the St. George Red Granite Works, Saturday evening shortly after five o'clock. The men, knocking off earlier on Saturday night than usual, had left the works at 5 o'clock, but after leaving they perceived the smoke and went back, not in time, however, to save the ...?... the polishing mill, stone cutting shed, engine and boiler house, all the machinery and a large quantity of polished stone were destroyed. Among the polished work destroyed were a number of the columns for the St. John Post Office, some columns for a building in Montreal, a great many monuments, and in fact nearly the whole product of the quarries and mills since February. The loss is variously estimated, but it cannot be less than $15,000, besides the drawback to the operations of the company. We learn that the company intends rebuilding and resuming operations as

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 2, 1874 Red Granite.- We are informed that the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company have more orders on hand than they can fulfill in eighteen months. Last Tuesday thirty-four cases of polished granite were packed and shipped for New York. They are now filling an order for two thousand tons of rough stone for a building in Boston to be built of red granite and white marble. Orders are pouring in from New York, Boston, Montreal and all parts of Canada. The company has been obliged to add to their machinery and they have made arrangements to have it manufactured in this country from Scottish patterns. Henry Rudge, Esq., has recently ordered a number of monuments from the works, including one for the late John Bolton, Esq. The red granite business, by present appearances, promises to assume very

Carleton Sentenil - Jul. 4, 1874 The ""Red Granite"" Company's Works, at St. George, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is a very serious one."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 4, 1874 Granite Polishing Mills. - The St. George Red Granite Co. has decided to build its polishing mill in Carleton, St. John, instead of rebuilding the works destroyed by fire the other day near the quarry. A desirable location has been purchased and the new polishing works will soon be in operation."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 8, 1874 The New Post Office. - The contractors of the new Post Office desire us to state that they get their remittances regularly from Ottawa, as the work progresses, and have no fault to find with the Department of Public Works. They are pushing the work forward energetically, and will soon have the walls completed. The popular criticism on the red granite pillars that have been placed in position is that, as they are partially buried in the walls, they are not so effective as they should be. The building, it is feared, will not be large enough for the work of the Department."

Morning Freeman - Jul. 9, 1874 The Red Granite Company have leased or purchased the railway workshops in Carleton, and will do all the polishing and finishing work there in future."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 9, 1874 Granite Polishing Mills.- The St. George Red Granite Co. has decided to build its polishing mill in Carleton, St. John, instead of rebuilding the works destroyed by fire the other day near the quarry. A desirable location has been purchased and the new polishing works will soon be in operation.- Tribune."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 11, 1874 The Red Granite Company's Works. - The report inreference to an arrangement between the St. George Red Granite Company and the Western Extension Railway for the lease or purchase of the Carleton Railway shops, appears to have been premature. No conclusion has yet been reached, whatever may be decided

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 13, 1874 The St. George Red Granite Co. - A public meeting was held at St. George on Thursday last, at which resolutions were adopted having for their object the reestablishment of the St. George red granite works at that town. It was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature (in the event) of the company rebuilding their polishing works at that place) to exempt them from all taxes for town and county purposes during a further period of ten years."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1874 Polishing Red Granite in Carleton. - The St. George Red Granite Works intend to make use, temporarily, of a portion of the Western Extension Machine Shop, at Sand Point, Carleton, kindly placed at their disposal by Allan Bros. The latter gentlemen have been using the railway shop for their machine shop since the fire destroyed their own, and pending the erection of new premises, which are now approaching completion. Although at some inconvenience to their own operations, they are giving the granite company the use of their steam power and giving them space for erecting lathes and doing the necessary work connected with the polishing of stone. Mr. Cormack was over yesterday and selected the site of the lathes, and today the work of placing the lathes will be commenced. It is believed the machinery will be at work this week, and a lot of granite in the rough will probably be sent up from St. George at once, as there are heavy contracts waiting completion, delay in which would not be beneficial to the company's interests. The erection of these lathes will not in any way affect the company's decision in regard to the erection of new polishing works at St. George; it is merely taking advantage of an admirable opportunity which has presented itself for carrying out the company's engagements and reducing somewhat the inconvenience and injury arising from the destruction of the polishing mill. We may add, however, that the Carleton people are most anxious to secure the permanent location of the works amongst them, and we have no doubt they will bid high to secure their establishment."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 16, 1874 St. George Red Granite Company.- The Telegraph says a public meeting was held at St. George on Thursday last, at which resolutions were adopted having for their object the re-establishment of the St. George red granite works at that town. It was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature (in event the company rebuilding their polishing works at that place) to exempt them from all taxes for town and county purposes during a further period of

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 18, 1874 and St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1874 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. - At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, held at the company's office, on Tuesday, 14th inst., Jacob S. Browne, Bela R. Lawrence, Douglas Wetmore, John E. Green, Charles C. Ward, Thomas Barry and John M. Moffitt, were elected directors for the ensuing year, and the following resolution passed unanimously by the stockholders: ""That the stockholders of the company have heard with great satisfaction the report of the Directors for the past year, and are fully satisfied therewith, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to the members of the Board who have been active in bringing the works to such a satisfactory condition."" At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following persons were elected officers for the year, viz.: Jacob S. Browne, president; Douglas Wetmore, vice-president; Thomas Barry, Treasurer, and Charles C. Ward, Secretary. Executive Committee, Bela R. Lawrence, Chas. C. Ward and Douglas

Morning Freeman - Jun. 18, 1874 Magaguadavic Granite. - On Tuesday two of the red granite columns prepared for the new Post Office building were exposed in front of the building, and were much admired. They are monoliths nearly 13 feet in length and beautifully polished."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 29, 1874 Disastrous Fire at the ""St. George"" Red Granite Company's Works. - On Saturday evening we received a telegram from St. George, and Mr. J.C.P. Burpee, President, also received a telegram, from Mr. Charles Johnston, brother of the resident director of the company's works at St. George, stating that the company's works had been burned to the ground that afternoon. Mr. Peter Cormack, of this city, a director, on receipt of this startling news immediately set out for St. George to ascertain, for the information of parties interested, the full extent of the disaster. Mr. Cormack reached St. George early yesterday morning, and during the day telegraphed, in substance, as follows: That the building with all the cut and polished stone inside had been destroyed. Some of the shafting was bent. The wood work of the circular polisher is gone. The engine appears but little damaged. The iron of the lathes is uninjured. Four expensive columns intended for a building in Montreal and three of the St. John post office columns are among the losses, which include, also, all the polished monumental work. The fire commenced at half past five o'clock, after all the employees had gone to the village. The inhabitants of the place feel the destruction of the works very keenly. The building was in the shape of two sides of a hollow square, each wing being 120x28 feet, and one story high, except at the angle, where it was two stories, the upper story at this point being intended for a business office. Besides the 60 horse-power engine, boiler, shafting, belting, etc., the building contained three polishing lathes, two of them very large; one small circular rubber, and a number - probably 12 sets - of horizontal polishers. The building and contents were not insured for over $3,000 (in the ""Queen"" office), while the building and machinery probably represented $10,000. The stone destroyed or seriously damaged will probably foot up to the $10,000 to $11,000, leaving a net loss of about $15,000, allowing for a considerable portion of the machinery not being irreparably injured. Later. -Mr. Cormack returned to the city last night. He reports that the fire originated in the boiler shed. All that could be saved from the building were a few ""bush"" hammers. The stone lost included two pillars and one pillaster for the St. John P.O.; four pillars for Montreal, as stated above; ten dies, seven obelisks, two columns and four urns, all polished monumental work, as well as a number of caps, bases, vases and other dressed and carved work. Fortunately a large portion of the stock was outside the building, and escaped without injury. The building and contents were destroyed in 20 minutes. It is expected the mills will be quickly rebuilt."

Daily Tribune - Jun. 29, 1874 St. George Red Granite Company's Works Burned. - The extensive works of this Company were burned at St. George on Saturday afternoon. The fire broke out in the boiler shed about half past 5 o'clock, after the men had left for work. In about twenty minutes the building was destroyed. Besides the building and machinery burned a quantity of polished stone is a total loss. The works were driven by a sixty horse power engine, which is not much damaged, but a quantity of the shafting was bent and rendered useless. The stone lost included two pillars and one pilaster for the St. John, P.O.; four pillars for Montreal, ten dies, seven obelisks, two columns and four urns, as well as a number of caps, bases, vases and other dressed and carved work. The loss is estimated at $15,000, and there is only insurance of $3000 in the Queen Insurance Company. The works will be at once rebuilt."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 30, 1874 Serious Fire at St. George. - The sheds of the Red Granite Company at St. George were burned down on Saturday evening. The fire broke out some time after the men ceased work. The sheds were completely destroyed, the machinery much injured, and much of the granite under the chisel, including two of the pillars for the St. John Post Office, four pillars for Montreal and several monuments were destroyed or seriously injured."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 12, 1874 Inauguration of a New Industry - Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.- [From the Telegraph] - The polishing works of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company at St. George, as already briefly noticed in our columns, have been started with that quietness and lack of sensation which has characterized the thorough business management of the company since its inception. On the 23rd ult., everything being ready, the valves of the Leffell wheel, which supplies the power, were opened, and instantly the perfect Scotch machinery started into life, with a beauty and precision worthy of all admiration, and reflecting the highest credit on the officials whose untiring energy has met with an appropriate reward in the complete success of their undertaking. The first order upon the Company's book is for seven polished columns for a building now in course of erection in Boston. These columns are now in the lathes, and will be finished and delivered on the 7th of February. The second order is for eleven large monuments for New York, for the largest importers of Scotch granite in the United States, who have diverted the whole of their extensive trade to the Bay of Fundy Company. One of the above mentioned monuments is about twenty feet high, and very beautiful in design. In an excavated niche at the base, there will be placed a figure sculptured in white marble, designed and executed by the Company's New York agent, Mr. John M. Moffit, the well known sculptor, and will be placed in Greenwood Cemetery. Another order of considerable magnitude and testing the capabilities of the Company's quarries, is for eighteen columns, twelve feet six inches long and two feet in diameter. Nine of those are cluster columns, and are to be polished and delivered on the 15th of April and first of May. The foregoing are but a few of the instances, resulting from the high appreciation in which the Bay of Fundy Company's granite is held by architects and others, on account of its unequalled richness and depth of color, and also from the excellent system of agencies and sub-agencies organized by the Company, and covering every city of importance in the United States and Canada. All of these agencies are furnished with a book of original designs, prepared with great care and skill, expressing for the Company, and furnished by no other company. Before concluding, we beg to give credit to the various parties who have in many ways conduced to the success of the undertaking. The whole of the polishing machinery embracing all of the latest patents and improvements, and labor-saving machines, including a travelling crane, were made to order for the Company in Scotland. The Leffell wheel, which gives the power, was furnished by the Oshawa works, through Mr. W.H. Olive, and has proved all and more than was claimed for it, with power enough left to drive the contemplated duplication of the Company's works. Mr. Crawley, the millwright in conjunction with Mr. R.J. Austin, the builder rendered most valuable aid. The shafting, &c., was furnished by Messrs. W. McDonald & Son, of St. Stephen, and give entire satisfaction. It always speaks highly for the enterprise and foresight of the business men and capitalists of St. John, that $60,000 of the capital stock of the Bay of Fundy Company is owned in

Morning Freeman. - Mar. 28, 1874 Legislature. - Hibbard committed a bill to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. The bill is a copy of the St. George Company's charter, excepting the names, etc. Their property is between that of the Bay Fundy and Lake Utopia. Agreed to."

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 18, 1874 Red Beach. - ... In addition to the present business, there are several red granite quarries about to be opened, that is said to be superior to the St. George Granite. There is no other place in New England where red granite is found, and no doubt it will add to the prosperity of the place."

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 25, 1874 Red Beach. - The red granite quarries open well. A fine quarry on the farm of Mr. Melthia Lane, has been purchased by a Calais Company, who have opened it and intend working it in the spring; there is also a very fine quarry on the Red Beach Plaster Co.'s land, the granite being of a beautiful color and taking a fine polish. Messrs. C.H. Newton and F.A. Pike have opened it up and intend to put up a polishing mill; some pieces they have polished far exceed the St. George granite in quality and beauty."

Oct. 1874 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1904 30 Years Ago. - A beautiful granite, of purple shade, has recently been discovered on the farm of Thomas Cameron, at Digdeguash. Levi Young has also discovered a granite quarry on his property at Digdeguash. Still another has been opened by Robert Ross near Bartlett's Mills."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 3, 1874 More Red Granite. - We have advices of further discoveries of Red Granite near St. Andrews. We shall publish full particulars on Monday. The discoveries are likely to have an important bearing on the property of the fair town of St. Andrews."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1874 Red Granite near St. Andrews. - Better Times Ahead for the Shiretown of Charlotte County. - Some months since, as Capt. J.B. Key, mining engineer (this is the gentleman who had the great law suit with the late Dr. Thomson) was, in company with his children, walking in the vicinity of Fort Tipperary, which is situated on the highest point of the hill, at the back of the town of St. Andrews, his attention was attracted, to a number of reddish looking stones or boulders which were lying about, and which on close inspection, proved to be red granite. Knowing that they were of a different kind of stone from any in that vicinity, he concluded that they were brought there, from their original resting place by some natural agencies, probably at a time so remote as the drift period. Being acquainted with the course of the drift, he went to his residence, and got a compass, and returning to the Fort, took the bearings. Next day he went up the St. Andrews railway to Bartlett's station, eleven miles from town, and after a few hours careful exploration, discovered a deposit of red granite. A few days ago he got home some pieces quarried out for samples two of which may be seen at the office of the Telegraph. The piece of stone marked number one, was taken out at a depth of four feet from the surface, at a point distant, three chains from the railway track. On the southern side of the belt, the stone is striped, with veins of white quartz, which when polished, will present the appearance of marble and have a very pretty effect. This belt is thirty-seven rods thick. Number two, which is merely a surface stone taken from the rock, immediately underneath the soil, was taken out a point about a quarter of a mile from where piece number one was quarried. About ten chains to the north of this, several tons of red coarsely chrystallized granite has been broken of in pieces, and its now lying there. The facilities for operating this quarry cannot be surpassed. The railway track runs nearly through the middle of the belt, and a siding is already built to where specimen number one was taken out, and one can easily be made to number two, the roadway being almost level and very little grading required. The stone quarried can at once be loaded on the rail cars and conveyed to St. Andrews, for either manufacture or shipment. No better place for the establishment of polishing works can be found, and it is believed that, in the event of a company being formed, the people of St. Andrews will give them every possible encouragement and assistance by the free gift of lands on which to erect their workshops, and relieving them from local taxation for a term of years. A very important consideration is the great convenience of shipment available at all seasons of the year, and as the vessels engaged in the sleeper and timber trade, could each trip take in several tons of granite for ballast, without in any way interfering with the quantity of sleepers they usually carry, they would therefore be able to do the work at very moderate rates. Capt. Key has labored at a disadvantage hitherto. He was time and again told by the doubting Thomases that Professor Baillie had declared, that there was no red granite in the locality, that it was only a common reddish formation not unlike sandstone. In consequence of the alleged statements of the Professor, the Capt. was made the subject of a good deal of chaffing, and was often quizzically asked ""How is Red Granite?"" To which, as a rule, he good naturedly replied - ""You will see bye and bye."" He never lost faith in the existence of the granite at the spot indicated. The captain has secured the fee simple (of six hundred acres of land,) and now has men engaged in removing the soil, and opening out the stone, with a view, of, at a not very remote date, taking steps to organize a company. He determined first, however, to fully ascertain the extent and quality of the stone. A large piece of the granite has been sent to Boston, where it will be polished, and then placed for public inspection, at the exchange and passenger office of Mr. Henry F. Magee, 136 State street. If this granite turns out as well as expected, the discovery will be a most important one for the town of St. Andrews, and most inevitably tend to the introduction of a large amount of capital, and thus stimulate all the other industries of the town, one of which, we are glad to see, is ship building. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1874 and Red Granite.- A beautiful red granite, or rather a granite of purple shade has recently been discovered on the farm of Mr. Thos. Cameron at Digdeguash. The rock when polished present even a more beautiful appearance than the St. George granite. Samples have been sent to England and it is expected that a strong company will shortly take hold of the enterprise."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1874 and We hear that Mr. Levi Young of Digdeguash has also discovered a granite quarry on his property at that place."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1874 and Daily Tribune - Oct. 9, 1874 And still another red granite quarry is reported at Waweig, which has just been opened by Robt. Ross, Esq., of St. Andrews, whose enterprise in various kinds of business is deserving of all praise. The quarry is situated near Bartlett's Mills, and has an inexhaustible supply. Mr. J.B. Key, who has a large experience, is assisting to open the quarry."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 23, 1874 New Brunswick Granite. - The red granite columns in front of the new Canada Life building on St. James Street have been greatly admired. Their brightish colour and their splendid polish, make them, in the estimation of many, very much superior to the Peterhead granite pillars to be seen in some buildings in the vicinity. Our readers are not, probably, aware that this fine stone is Canadian, the production of the St. George's Red Granite Company, St. John, N.B.; the same that has recently excited some discussion in connection with the new Post Office in that city, and in reference to which New Brunswickers feel so justly proud. - Montreal Gazette."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1874 The Red Granite Polishing Works are in active operation in the railway workshop, Carleton. The ""St. George"" company have on the premises four lathes and three horizontal polishers; and two other polishers are on the way from Scotland. Six of the Post Office columns and two columns for a Montreal Insurance building have been handled since the works were opened in Carleton, most of them having been finished and sent forward."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 22, 1874 More Red Granite. - Mr. Levi Young, of Digdeguash, has discovered on his property a red granite quarry, some fine specimens from which he exhibited in St. Andrews last week. The quarry is situated near what is called the Still-water bridge, on the Digdeguash river, in a most convenient position for shipment."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 8, 1875 Red Granite for Toronto.- The description of the Toronto Conservative Club House contains the following:- The entrance door-way will be the principle feature of the ground story, and will form an open porch with pilasters and Bay of Fundy red granite columns with carved capitals at each side, and finished above with a pendiment supported by consoles."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1875 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Quarry. - At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, held at the company's office, St. George, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., Jacob S. Browne, John M. Moffitt, Bela R. Lawrence, Henry Rudge, Thomas Barry and Charles C. Ward, Esquires, and Hon. B.R. Stevenson were elected Directors for the ensuing year, and a vote of thanks was tendered by the Stockholders to the board of directors and officers of the company for their efficient management during the past year. at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jacob S. Browne, Esq., was elected President; Henry Rudge, Esq., vice- president; Thomas Barry, Esq., Treasurer; Charles C. Ward, Secretary. Executive Committee - Hon. B.R. Stevenson, Henry Rudge and Charles C. Ward,

Morning Freeman - Jul. 20, 1875 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. - At its annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company held on the 13th inst., Jacob S. Browne, John M. Moffitt, Bela R. Lawrence, Henry Rudge, Thomas Barry, Charles C. Ward and Hon. B. R. Stevenson were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jacob S. Browne, Esq., was elected president; Henry Rudge, Esq., vicepresident; Thomas Barry, Esq., Treasurer; Charles C. Ward, secretary. Executive Committee - Hon. B.R. Stevenson, Henry Rudge, Charles C. Ward, Esquires."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 20, 1875 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. - At a meeting of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, held last week, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year; Jacob S. Browne, John M. Moffit, Bela R. Lawrence, Henry Rudge, Thomas Barry, Chas. C. Ward, and Hon. R.B. Stevenson. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jacob S. Browne, Esq., was elected President; Henry Rudge, Esq., Vice-President; Thomas Barry, Esq., Treasurer: Charles C. Ward, Secretary. Executive Committee - Hon. R.B. Stevenson, Henry Rudge and Chas. C. Ward,

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 23, 1875 More Red Granite. - Red Granite has been found at Lepreaux, Charlotte Co., and has been examined by experienced persons who pronounce it of excellent quality. The deposit is on the property of Mr. W.K. Reynolds, and is situated very conveniently as regards water power and facilities for shipping."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 5, 1875 St. George. - The Belle Brown, with about three hundred excursionists from St. Stephen and St. Andrews, arrived at St. George on Wednesday last, at noon. The visitors amused themselves by visiting their friends, strolling about the village, visiting the granite works, and inspecting the natural beauties of the place. They expressed astonishment at the vastness of the granite works, and all agree that St. George is yet destined to become the Peterhead

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 16, 1875 Bay of Fundy Granite Company. - We are pleased to learn that the business of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company is increasing rapidly, and that the Company purpose augmenting their force of workmen to double the number at present employed. It is satisfactory also to state that the Stock is at par value, and that the business of the Association is prosperous. They have been shewn that they can compete with the Aberdeen Companies, and that in pillars, large monuments, etc., they have a decided advantage, as they can obtain blocks of any length without either defect or blemish. There are nearly fifty Granite Companies in Scotland all doing a good business in quarrying red granite. The demand is so great in the country that the buildings are to be enlarged. Orders are now being filled for eighteen polished lamp posts with engraved bases, for the White House grounds, Washington, and other orders are being daily received. It is pleasing to us to record the excellent prospects of our St. George friends who have invested

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1875 Red Granite in the Printing Office. - Those who are not acquainted with the mysteries of the art preservative of all arts, may not be aware that Italian marble is largely used in printing offices. Imposing stones, highly polished, of this beautiful and enduring marble, form important adjuncts of such offices. The forms into which the type is made up are placed on them and in common with the type they have to stand to chemicals used in cleansing it. In the Daily Telegraph composing rooms, a beautiful slab of red granite, 4 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., has been introduced as an imposing stone. It has been supplied by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, is highly polished, very beautiful and apparently well adapted to the purpose. Of course, it will require a trial of some years to enable a comparison to be made between its durability and that of Italian marble, and it makes a very handsome imposing stone. This is probably the first time that red granite was so used, and, no doubt, the uses to which it will be put will be constantly extended. Those who take an interest in the fine polish taken by the Bay of Fundy red granite can see this fine specimen in the Daily Telegraph

Daily Tribune - Mar. 11, 1875 Mr. McKay introduced a bill to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Co., of St. George."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 27, 1875 Digdeguash Red Granite Quarry.- This Company has been formed with Mr. C.B. Eaton as President, and the following Board of Directors: Messrs. Levi Young, Thos. Cottrell, F.M. Murchie, G.S. Wall and L.A. Mills. Geo. S. Grimmer, Esq., is Secretary and Treasurer. The Company will go into active operation immediately."

May 27, 1875 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 25, 1905 30 Years Ago. - (27th) - The Digdeguash Red Granite Co. has been organized with C.B. Eaton, president, and the following directors: Levi Young, Thomas Cottrell, F.M. Murchie, G.S. Wall and L.A. Mills. G.S. Grimmer is secretary and treasurer. The company will commence operations at once."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 18, 1875 The stonecutters employed at the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works struck this week because they were not paid the month's wages due last Saturday, and no explanation was given them. The stoppage of these works would prove a serious loss to St. George."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 6, 1875 St. George. - Business in the pleasant town of St. George has been at a stand still for some time rendering the place exceedingly dull, and money almost out of the question. The inhabitants complain that with the exception of what is being done by the Red Granite Company, and their expenditure of money for labor, there is no business carried on and no money afloat. The picture, we fancy, is only the reflection of other and perhaps larger places. Our friends in that quarter, like others, keep up heart and live in hopes of a favorable return of the tide of prosperity. .... The Red Granite Works are in full blast, their present work is principally filling the large order for the State building at Philadelphia. Such of the immense columns as have been finished are splendid pieces of workmanship and corners and bases are really grand. The cornices and bases for what we may term the tropical garden at Washington, are magnificent specimens of workmanship. A description of the works was given on the first page of last week's edition copied from the Courier. A monument was shipped this week for San Francisco, and it is believed that other orders from the land of gold

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 7, 1875 Red Granite.- Polishing works are about to be erected at Red Beach for a new red granite quarry ..."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 7, 1875 ... G.G. McGlashan, Esq., who did so much toward developing this industry at St. George, is superintending the new enterprise."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 9, 1875 RED GRANITE. - Polishing works are about to be erected at Red Beach for a new red granite quarry which is just being started there. The granite is very much like the St. George granite, and the increasing demand for the article will doubtless furnish this new quarry with plenty of work. G.G. McGlashan, Esq., who did so much toward developing this industry at St. George, is superintending the new enterprise. - St. Croix Courier."

Morning Freeman - Sep. 18, 1875 The Courier states that since January last the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company have turned out about $60,000 of finished work. The quarries are inexhaustible. Over a hundred men are employed, and $4,000 is paid in wages every month. Orders from Washington, Philadelphia, and New York now occupy them."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 7, 1876 More Red Granite. - A St. George correspondent of the Courier states that two new concerns, Taylor, Black & Co., and Milne, Coutts & Co., have commenced to develop the Red Granite business. The former have got fairly begun and the latter are beginning."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 13, 1876 Granite of all sizes, dimensions and quantities, for building purposes and monuments, can be had on short notice from the Spoon Island Quarry, at reasonable rates, on application to Henry Walton, there, or John M. Taylor, 18 North Wharf"

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 8, 1876 Charlotte County News. - Business at St. George is at a standstill. The men employed at the Granite Works, having received no pay for several months, have struck work. The Company have offered to pay the men 50 cents on the dollar within 10 days, if they can raise the money, and to give due bills for the payment of 25 cents of the balance within 6 months, and for the payment of the remaining 25 cents within a year, but they are unwilling to give any guarantee or security that they will carry out this arrangement. The men very properly refuse to return to their work under such circumstances. There seems to be too much circumlocution in the management of the works, and the company appear to have too many highly paid officials. The failure of the Company has caused considerable embarrassment to the storekeepers to whom its workmen are largely indebted. Its employees and those who supplied them have been

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1876 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co.- The polishing works of this company are again in full operation. The Company has more orders on hand than it can supply and is doing a large and remunerative business. Like all enterprises of the kind it needs a large capital, which being supplied, the rest is easy."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 11, 1876 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co. - The polishing works of this company at St. George are again in full operation. The company has more orders on hand than it supply and is doing a large and remunerative business. Like all enterprises of the kind it needs a large capital, which being supplied, the rest is easy. - St. Croix Courier."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 11, 1876 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co. - The position of the Granite Works in St. George, Charlotte County, referred to in a recent issue of the News is, we are happy to say, in an improved condition. The temporary difficulty in the conduct of the operations of the Bay of Fundy Co.'s officers is at an end, arrangements having been made which are satisfactory to all concerned, and ensure work being prosecuted vigorously. The best of feeling exists between the men and the company. The works are now in full operation, and there is ground to believe that an industry, the prosecution of which will be of immense service to Charlotte Co., will be pushed on to satisfactory results. Some leading citizens of St. John are now embarked in the enterprise, and take an active part in the management of the company's affairs. The company have orders enough on their books to keep the works constantly running in full blast for from two to three months, with other orders daily coming in."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 21, 1876 St. George. - The red granite business is now being prosecuted vigorously by the Bay of Fundy Company. A change in the management has been effected."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 23, 1876 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, are driving their business. The orders on hand requiring immediate execution."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 29, 1876 The Red granite of St. George. - We have frequently referred to this granite as an undoubted source of large profits to capitalists, who must, however, be able to carry over large and costly orders until completed. That our readers may see how these works appear to outsiders, we copy a notice from the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, who is making a careful survey of our material resources, especially in mines and minerals. First in importance, let me tell you something about the red granite quarries, which lie on the western shore of Lake Eutopia. I reached them by stage from St. George, a distance of 47 miles from St. John, principally over a rough road; but passing through a most delightful country. During my trip I had ample opportunity of witnessing the devastations made by the recent forest fires in the vicinity of Musquash, the smoke from which at times darkened the atmosphere by its density. These quarries are about two and a half miles from the town. The first and principal one is owned by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, the second by the New Brunswick Granite Company, whose works are located at Carleton, opposite Saint John. The quarries and land of The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company comprise 1,320 acres. The ground is nearly all rock and consists mostly of red granite ledges and hills, with a few spurs of ordinary trap rock, separated by narrow valleys of rich, loamy soil, through which numerous streams run, covered by beech, birch, pine, hemlock, spruce and a little cedar. The timber varies from 7 to 14 inches in diameter. The stone on the eastern and southern portions of the land is of a rich dark red color, with some ledges of a clear salmon color. Further west, and towards the northern boundaries of the land, the stone becomes lighter in shade. In beauty of appearance, this latter shade is not to be compared with the deposits on the eastern, southern and southwestern portions of the land. The land known as the Gilmore or Ash lot is a perfect sea of ledges of a good color, with valleys between the ledges covered with a black growth of fir and pine, with some small birch. On the east side of the road there are a series of quarry faces of middling good, and very good red granite, about two chains from the road and handy thereto. The stone here is in fine large masses, most of it of a very good quality. The ledges run north and south, nearly, but seem to radiate from a common centre somewhere about the Gilmore or Ash lot, where they appear to concentrate. It is utterly impossible to estimate the quantity of first-rate merchantable red granite contained within the limits of the Company's land. It is simply inexhaustible. There are hundreds of ledges, the outcrops of which represent from 5,000 tons to 100,000 tons each, while as to Gray's Mountain, which I estimate at 700 feet above the lake, being half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and in Granite mountain, estimated at 600 feet above the lake, one mile long and three-eighths of a mile broad. The granite on the land ceded to the company is said to be perfectly free from those spots and veins which occasionally disfigure the Peterhead (Scotch) granite, and that, generally speaking, the ledges appear to be perfectly homogenous or to lie in large rectangular slabs and blocks, generally inclined at an angle of 50ø from the north towards the horizon. In only three instances, when making experimental blasts (of which nearly 100 have been put in) has seamy stone been met with. Large deposits of good quartz sand, for grading purposes, extend along the beaches around the lake. The Discovery of The Granite was accidental. In the summer of 1872, Mr. C. Ward, Canadian artist of the Illustrated London News, at present secretary of the Company, was desirous of fishing on Lake Eutopia. Mr. Ward approaching a fisherman to hire his boat, which was anchored to the shore by a large red stone. In raising it its rich red color attracted his attention, and upon looking at it closely he at once saw what it was, and it occurred to him that it might be utilized for a better purpose than as a primitive anchor. Instead of going on his intended fishing excursion, he went hunting for red granite stone, and the result was the further discovery of immense ledges of beautiful dark red granite and the result is the existence of the present quarries. But the beauty of the stone in its natural state is nothing compared to its richness when polished. To give you some idea of the vast proportions which this industry has assumed, let me say a word with regard to the polishing works. They are located on the Lower Falls, on the beautiful river of Magaguadavic, and within 40 rods of the tide water wharves. The power is obtained by a 5-feet Lafelle (double turbine) wheel, with 24 feet head. Its capacity is equal to 100 horsepower. The foundations of the water-power machinery are laid in solid rock many feet below the river. The buildings occupy three sides of a hollow square 284x176 feet. The enclosed yard is covered by a travelling crane, moving along as well as from one building to another. To this crane is attached a hoist of 20 feet, capable of lifting 8 tons. The machinery consists in part of four carriages, running under vertical rubbers capable of polishing from 70 to 80 superficial feet; also 4 hand vertical machines, 3 double run of pendulums, one lathe with 28 feet by 3 feet swing, two of 20 feet by 2 feet; seven smaller lathes, besides iron and turning lathes, drill and wood lathe in the repair shops. There were in the yard when I was present two rough stones, for spires, 22 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches square at the base. At the quarry there were two stones for columns, 16 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches square. The men at that time were at work on an order for 18 columns, 13 feet 6 inches long and 1 foot 9 inches and 1 foot 10 inches in diameter. Four columns, weighing over 10 tons each and 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, were sent to Philadelphia public buildings last year. There are three decided tints of granite obtained from the quarries, but the bright, clear,red and light coloured quartz predominate, and it is generally preferred in the market. The lighter shades are so like the Scotch as to be scarcely distinguishable. The works give employment to 100 hands, the rate of wages ranging from 50 cents per day to boys, and $2.50 for the best stone-cutters. The best mechanics are Scotch. The reputation which this justly celebrated granite has achieved may be inferred from the following facts and figures: Orders have been filled for Toronto, Galt, London, Guelph, Bowmanville, and Parliament buildings, Ottawa, in Ontario; for the Lee building, Boston Evening Post Building, New York; Public building, Philadelphia; Capital Grounds, Washington; baptist church, Chicago; Central Park Bridge; San Francisco; Florida; St. John Post Office, and various other places in New Brunswick. These and smaller orders represent nearly $80,000, and yet this important industry is still a puny infant compared with what it, doubtless will be in the future. The quarries of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company are about two miles from the former, and though occupying a less extensive area the nature of the granite remains much about the same. The polishing works have recently been removed to St. John. It is needless to recapitulate a necessarily similar description of these works. There should, and probably will be, sufficient capital to carry on a highly remunerative business for both companies. The quarries of this Company are silent at present, although some thirty hands were busily employed when I was in St. John. The transportation of this granite over the Intercolonial via the Grand Southern Railway will be greatly facilitated when the latter road is completed. It will be from 75 to 80 miles in length, with its termini at St. Stephen, N.B., and St. John. The Provincial Government has given a subsidy of $5,000 per mile. It will be a narrow gauge (3 1/2 feet) and will connect at Bangor, thus making the line from Bangor to St. John some 40 miles shorter than at present. J.N. Greens, Esq., of New York, is the contractor, and when I tell you some 20 miles of road have been graded in two months, you will form some idea of its rapidity of construction. The maximum grade is 79 feet per mile. The sharpest curvature is a 717 feet radius.

The road bed seems to be built in a solid, substantial manner. There are no wooden structures, the culverts being all of granite. The principal difficulties will be the bridging of the Digdeguash and Magaguadavic, also at Popologan, Little Big, New Rivers and Musquash. The latter will be a draw bridge. It will probably be completed next fall. The advantages are that the Grand Southern will materially shorten the route to Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John and Bangor. The nature of the soil through which the line passes is loam and gravel, with a small portion of clay. I drove over about nine miles of it

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 15, 1876 St. George, Dec. 13. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co. paid off their employees last week. It caused quite a necessary circulation of money."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 17, 1876 The Red Beach Granite Co. are to have a space, several feet square, alloted to them in one of the centennial buildings at Philadelphia. Like all other enterprises this one, we learn, is destined to meet with opposition, a company from Vinalhaven, Me., having purchased the right to obtain granite from the property of Capt. J.W. Cook, adjoining the Red Beach Company's works. This company have their polishing mill at Vinalhaven and will ship the Granite from Red Beach in its rough state."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 11, 1876 and St. Croix Courier - Jan. 13, 1876 Red Granite. - We have on exhibition in our office a beautiful specimen of red granite which was brought in by S.P. Bradbury. It is quarried at Red Beach, Maine, and is nearly, if not quite equal to that quarried in Aberdeen, Scotland. This specimen was sent to Mr. Bradbury by Joseph A. Lee, Esq., President of the Calais Bank, who is prominent in developing the quarry. He says their works are so near perfected that they will be ready for orders next April. - Bangor Whig & Courier."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 13, 1876 Red Granite. - We have on exhibition in our office a beautiful specimen of red granite which was brought in by S.P. Bradbury. It is quarried at Red Beach, Maine, and is nearly, if not quite equal to that quarried in Aberdeen, Scotland. This specimen was sent to Mr. Bradbury by Joseph A. Lee, Esq., President of the Calais Bank, who is prominent in developing the quarry. He says their works are so near perfected that they will be ready for orders next April. - Bangor Whig & Courier."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 19, 1876 Red Beach. - While the Red Granite Co. was recently erecting an immense derrick, a defective belt broke, letting it fall, injuring it some; fortunately none of the workmen were injured. If the Company was ready to fill orders now they would have nearly a year's work ahead."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 5, 1876 Red Beach. - ... the Bidwell Granite Co. have commenced opening a granite quarry on the land of Capt. James W. Cook. Already buildings are being put up to accommodate the workmen; the quarry is on the same range that the Maine Red Granite Co.'s quarry is, the stone being the same superb red granite, as there is an area of about three square miles of this fine granite here and the supply probably inexhaustible, it is easy to see what the business future of this little place will be."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 15, 1876 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company, reorganized, are carrying on business vigorously at their Polishing Works, Union street, Carleton. They are provided with the latest improvements in machinery for polishing the stone, the finish which the work receives giving the best possible proofs of its excellence. The granite, which is taken from the Company's quarries in Charlotte County, is of a fine texture, superior, it is claimed, to the granite of Aberdeen, and can be procured of any size. The Company is engaged in the business of monument and head stone-making, and have constantly employed a number of first-class workmen. The character of the work turned out, the beautiful finish which the polish gives to the work, and the cheapness of the material - all commend the granite material to public approval. Of course the Company also supply granite for building purposes, either in the rough or in the polished state. The affairs of the company are in charge of F.T. Burpee, Esq., who is energetically working its business with every

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 18, 1876 ADVERTISEMENT: Saint George Red Granite. --The undersigned is now prepared to supply Red Granite in the Rough State for Polishing or Building, as may be required. Sent to all parts of Canada and the United States. Samples sent on application to John Michael & Co. St. George, N.B., July 17, 1876"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1876 ADVERTISEMENT: Red Granite Monuments. Polished Red Granite Monuments, Headstones, Columns, Vases, etc., supplied at moderate prices by Milne, Coutts & Co., Granite Workers, St. George. For designs and prices apply to their agents, J. & R. Milligan King's square."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 27, 1876 Manufacturing facilities of St. George. -The red granite business, still in its short clothes, and one saw-mill in operation are all that we can claim as a manufacturing town."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 26, 1876 The Red Granite Quarry in this parish is one of a superior description, and worthy of a more extended notice than we can give it this week. This quarry is of recent discovery, and is situated about ten miles north of St. Andrews, on the N.B. & C. Railway, and is a continuation of the St. George belt. Its thickness at this point being about one quarter of a mile, varying in its composition, or positiveness in color, throughout the breadth of the belt. It is compact and of a fine texture, taking a very high polish, and is a stone of great strength and durability. The comparative absence of mica rendering it more easy of polish, removing all chances of disintegrating or pitting, thereby giving it a smooth and glassy surface on which the atmospheric agency can have no action for ages. Its distance from the rails, being 50 feet on a level, by a siding it can be loaded from the quarry into the cars and conveyed to a shipping port, at all seasons of the year, at less than $1 per ton. Water privileges of great extent are available for polishing and all other purposes necessary. In fact, it possesses advantages in transit over all others in this Province equal to $2 per ton, besides the advantage of daily transit throughout the year. The cost of opening up the quarry will be a mere nominal sum. The land (Freehold) is owned by J.B. Key of St. Andrews, and is a safe investment for capitalists. Its advantages and facilities, as well as its value need only to be once seen to be highly appreciated."

Eastport Sentenil - Mar. 15, 1876 Red Beach. - The granite business progresses finely; the Maine Red Granite Co. have a large crew at work quarrying and finishing up a contract. The heavy polishing machinery is nearly all in place. The winter has been very favorable for the company and their enterprise promises to be a complete success. The Hallowell Granite Co. are about to open another red granite quarry on the land of Capt. James W. Cook; a large crew is expected in April... The Red Beach Plaster co. have commenced shipping plaster for the spring trade; two cargoes have sailed and another is being loaded. All the gallant sea captains who reside here are getting their fast sailing vessels ready for the summer; after fattening up this winter, on clams, it is supposed they will make their schooners go some."

Eastport Sentenil - May 17, 1876 Red Beach. - The granite polishing mill has been running night and day for the last

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 1, 1876 We learn from St. George that the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company is in full operation, and turning out large quantities of fine work."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 4, 1876 St. George. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company discharged the journeymen stone-cutters in their employ on Wednesday last. They intend to keep the institution running by the apprentices this winter. There are some fine specimens of workmanship in the yard. Pay day will not be till next January. The cause of the decrease in men is owing to the fact there are not enough orders being received to warrant the employ of such a number."

St. Andrews Standard - Nov. 8, 1876 A correspondent of the Daily News says the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company discharged the journey-men stone-cutters, last Wednesday. They intend keeping works going by the apprentices this

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 23, 1876 St. George. - The schr. Madeira is now about clearing from this port for Boston with a large quantity of lumber ... also a quantity of granite in the polished state from the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 11, 1876 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works at St. George, we learn from our correspondent, are kept busy. They recently shipped some beautiful monuments and other articles to the upper Provinces and the United States; and the works of art at present on the premises are marvels of skill and beauty. The workmen are kept busy, and orders are constantly received. He also states that there are small companies of workmen, late employees of the Granite works who have set up for themselves, and are doing a paying business. Here is evidence of the prosperity of the Town of St. George - the depot of the Grand Southern Line. It is probable that other new industries will spring up - the Parish is rich in mineral resources, which only require capital to develop them. We congratulate our friends

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 13, 1876 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works at St. George, we learn from our correspondent, are kept busy. They recently shipped some beautiful monuments and other articles to the upper provinces and the United States; and the works of art at present on the premises are marvels of skill and beauty. The workmen are kept busy, and orders are constantly received. He also states that there are small companies of workmen, late employees of the Granite Works who have set up for themselves, and are doing a paying business. Here is evidence of the prosperity of the Town of St. George - the depot of the Grand Southern Line. It is probable that other new industries will spring up - the Parish is rich in mineral resources, which only require capital to develop them. We congratulate our friends in that section of the county on heir prospects. - Standard."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 23, 1876 St. George. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite works are in active operation."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 28, 1876 St. George. - W.J. Maxwell, who is in the employ of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, had his arm broken by the falling of the crane in the quarry; several others barely escaped from being seriously

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Watchman - Apr. 21, 1877 Red Granite - The New Brunswick Red Granite Co.(Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, Secretary) will hold its annual meeting at the office of the Mutual Insurance Co., St. John, Monday, May 7, at 11 a.m."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 18, 1877 Granite for St. John. - The first ship load of granite, about 100 tons, from the new quarry recently opened by Harris & Co., Bridgetown, N.S., is now awaiting transportation on to this city."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 18, 1877 St. George. - A large quantity of Red Granite was hauled from the works of the B.F.R.G. Co. on Monday to Roix Station. It is intended for Canada."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 19, 1877 Annual meeting of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., April 10, director selected - Hon. R.B. Stevenson, Pres. B.R. Lawrence, Treas.; Thomas Barry; C.C. Ward, Sec.; Henry Rudge; J.S. Brown, (New York); Robert Ellin, (New York)."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 22, 1877 Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company held at the company's office, St. George, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., Jacob S. Browne, John M. Moffit, Bela R. Lawrence, Henry Rudge, Thomas Barry and Charles C. Ward, Esquires, and Hon. B.R. Stevenson were elected Directors for the ensuing year; and a vote of thanks was tendered by the Stockholders to the Board of Directors and officers of the company for their efficient management during the past year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jacob S. Browne, Esq., was elected President; Henry Rudge, Esq., Vice President; Thomas Barry, Esq., Treasurer; Charles C. Ward, Esq., Secretary. Executive Committee - Hon R.B. Stevenson, Henry Rudge and

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1877 Red granite. - The business of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, under the able management of the enterprising foreman, Mr. J.N. Breed, of Boston, is prospering, and likely to increase very much in the future. Mr. Breed has recently adopted the novel process of sawing granite with chilled iron - a new discovery, with very good results. With a gang of iron saws and the aid of this chilled iron great blocks of granite are, in a few days, converted into slabs. This article also reduces the cost of polishing, as it is used instead of sand, and cuts the stone away five or six times as fast. The day is not far distant when Red Granite will drive marble entirely out of the market, and the sooner the better, for it is a perishable article, while the granite is almost indestructible. Ere long, all the monuments and tomb stones throughout the country will be made of granite, which has already superceded marble in this County, for that purpose, and will in every other county where introduced."

S.J. Daily News - May 5, 1877 Fires in the Woods. - Mr. Green, the driver of the stage between here and St. George, reported yesterday that there was a very large fire raging in the woods near the Red Granite Quarry, and another fire at

Clinch's river, Musquash. The St. George fire was only a mile distant from some valuable buildings."

Eastport Sentenil - May 9, 1877 Red Beach. - A shipment of granite was made from here on the 3d. inst., per Stm. Belle

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 7, 1877 The Maine Red Granite Company, at Red Beach, has orders ahead for several months. They are now at work on an order for a Polished Gateway for Mt. Olivet, at Baltimore. Also for a large Sarcophagus for Greenwood cemetery, New York city. They have orders from Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, New York and San Francisco for monumental work. The Sarcophagus is an elaborate and expensive affair. - Times."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 16, 1877 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.- Those who have not visited the Red Granite works of this Company, and observed for themselves, can have but a faint idea of their magnitude. For ourselves, we knew that the affairs of the Company were characterized by a considerable amount of activity, and that a good deal of granite was being polished and exported; but until a recent visit we had no idea whatever of the extent to which the quarries have been developed or of the extensive facilities which have been introduced into the polishing works for the purpose of converting the rough ashlar into shining ...?... viewed either as an article of export or as a means of providing employment for many who, especially in these dull times, could not otherwise obtain it, this Company is doing a good and profitable work, not only for its members, but for the country. The people of St. George and the surrounding country are particularly fortunate in having this large and growing enterprise located amongst them, and the circulation of money which it affords is felt to be a great advantage. Works of this kind being of local as well as of general interest, we feel that we cannot do better than furnish our readers with the history and a description of these works. The Discovery of this bed of granite is due to Mr. Chas. C. Ward, who, while prosecuting a successful business in New York as an artist, came to St. George in the summer of 1871 to spend a few weeks in that pleasant rural retreat. While out at Lake Utopia one day on a fishing excursion, he picked up what appeared to him to be a good specimen of red granite. It was this simple circumstance which led to the discovery of the mountains of red granite which have now been secured by this Company, and which in the course of its operations are destined to add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the material wealth of this province. Mr. Ward took his specimen to New York, had it polished, and found that his anticipations as to its value were more than realized. He at once secured the land and set about the formation of a company. The quarries are situated about two miles up the Magaguadavic River from St. George and comprise fifteen hundred acres of solid granite. It is nearly surrounded by water, having Lake Utopia on one side, and the Magaguadavic with the natural canal connecting the river and the lake on the others. Extensive openings have been made in the mountain and a large surface is now presented for the operations of the quarrymen. The position of the deposit seems to have resulted from an upheaval at some remote period of the world's history. It stands in huge blocks, the seams running perpendicularly. These blocks are from three to ten feet thick and can be got out in any length required. Blocks have been quarried forty feet long, but this is by no means a limit as regards length. The granite is got out by drilling and the use of blasting powder. A hundred and fifty to two hundred tons are sometimes forced out at one shot. We saw at the quarries some splendid blocks sixteen feet long by three feet six inches square. These blocks are moved about by immense derricks as though they were no heavier than a feather. Exhaustless as the everlasting hills, these mountains possess the coveted material in sufficient quantity to supply the world with red granite for countless ages to come. After being quarried the granite is cut into dimensions and hauled a distance of five or six hundred yards on immense trucks to a wharf whence it is floated down on the river on scows to the polishing works where it is discharged on the Company's wharves by means of heavy cranes, similar to those used in the quarries. The Polishing Works are situated at the lower falls, from which the necessary water power is derived. The Company has purchased the power, together with an ample area of land adjacent to it, to afford facilities for a stone yard and the extension of the works as occasion may require. The building is in the form of the letter U, its total length being 620 feet. The open space is filled with granite in all stages of advancement, from the rough block to the highly polished column, capital or monument. In this area there is a stock of this description on hand constantly to the value of thirty or forty thousand dollars. The building on one side is devoted to the stone cutting shops and the offices of the Company, and on the other to the machinery, which comprises about twenty-five machines of various kinds. We first come to the lathes, of which there are eight, three of them very large and one of them capable of turning a column three feet in diameter or tens tons in weight. The turning is done by means of iron blocks (the side next the granite being in the form of the segment of a circle) and sharp sand and water. avery suitable description of sand is obtained at New River. After the sanding process emery is next used, and lastly putty and polishing felt which imparts to the granite that beautiful glassy appearance with which all are familiar. This last process reminds one of the operation of cleaning silver by the use of silver soap. Before putting the pillars into the lathes they are cut perfectly round by the stone cutters. After this is done the polishing occupies four or five days of steady turning. Lathes have been made to turn the stone from rough block, but this stuns the stone and injures its color. For red granite, therefore, this style of lathe has been abandoned. We next come to four polishing cars. These are for polishing plain surfaces; they travel backward and forward on rails under two rapidly revolving spindles furnished with polishing rings, by means of which the granite is ground down and polished by the use of the same agents as described in the turning process. These polishing cars turn out about 200 superficial feet of polished surface in a week. Next there are six pendulums chiefly used for polishing mouldings and four vertical machines for small work. In one part of the building we observed a large circular revolving machine for polishing circles, circular mouldings and like kind of work.

At the time of our visit there was a large circular stone in it being prepared for the fountain on the White House grounds, Washington, weighing 4 1/2 tons, which was spinning around like a boy's top. There is a large tank under the building which is supplied from the river by means of a pump. This tank furnishes the works with water and is also a means of protection against fire. Gas for the use of the works is manufactured on the premises, and the works are kept in operation every week night, Saturday excepted until 12 o'clock. Shops.- There is a carpenter's shop in one end of the building where the boxes are made in which the granite is packed for transportation; also patterns for the stone cutters to work from. There is also a blacksmith shop in which five men are constantly employed in the sharpening of tools, etc. A foundry is in course of erection, which will be a great convenience, there being a large amount of casting needed in connection with the business. Progress of the work.- The first column was polished a year ago last February, but there is now double the machinery there was then, the works having been enlarged last winter. Since January of the present year, there has been turned out about $60,000 worth of finished work. The Markets.- ...?... thus far are Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Ohio, Montreal, Toronto, etc., and orders have been received even from California. Present Orders.- The Company is at present preparing an extensive order for White House improvements in Washington. First there are two flower stands, rectangular in form, (which are being got out in sections) 40 feet long and 30 feet wide with a circle inside. These stand 2 ft. 6 in. high and contain about eighty tons each. These were being boxed at the time of our visit, and in design and finish presented a most beautiful appearance. There are also lamp posts in sections with ornamental bases and capitals, for the same work. There is also an order in course of execution for the Philadelphia Public Buildings, viz: six large pedestals 5 ft 3 in. high by 4 ft. square and bases with heavy mouldings on the four sides; also ten half and four quarter pedestals and round columns 9 ft. 5 in. long and 3 ft. diameter. For the New York Dime Savings Bank there is being prepared a splendid lot of columns seventeen in number 10 ft. 6 in. in length and 1 ft. 10 in. in diameter. The monument for the late John Worthington; recently shipped to Toronto, is said to be the finest on the continent. It stands 30 feet high with heavy moulded base and capital, and weighs ten tons. The Company.- To carry on this work the Company's Charter authorizes it to issue stock to the amount of $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each. It has not been found necessary, however, to issue the full amount of the authorised stock. About $200,000 have been taken up, and we understand that although constant application is made for stock there is none in the market. The officers of the Company at present are Jacob S. Browne, President; Henry Rudge, Vice Pres.; Jno. M. Moffatt, C.C. Ward, Thos. Barry, B.R. Stevenson, B.R. Lawrence. Directors; C.C. Ward, Secretary; Thos. Barry, Treasurer; Henry Rudge, Manager. As an immigration agency the granite works have been useful, having brought out as many as fifty skilled workmen and their families from Scotland. The Company gives employment to over a hundred men at present, 24 being regularly at work at the quarry and 80 at the works. The amount of cash paid out monthly for wages alone averages $4000. There is no doubt that St. George will become the centre of the granite business, as the quality of the granite is unequalled. The mixture of the colors and the deepness of the red combine to give it a most beautiful appearance. It is universally acknowledged to be by far ahead of the well known Peterhead granite, and in fact, experts pronounce it to be the best in the world. It is almost impossible to conceive the magnitude to which these works may attain in the future. If they have done such great things in their

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 30, 1878 Red Beach. - The Granite Company are still shipping polished granite. Sloop Dolphin, Capt. Rocney, loaded with granite went ashore in the blow of Wednesday night, but was got off without damage."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 13, 1878 S.J. Circuit Court: New Docket - 6. Kay et al vs N.B. Red Granite Co. - E. McLeod"

Morning Freeman - Mar. 25, 1878 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works are in full operation again. The prospects of the stone business during the coming summer are good."

Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1878 Red Granite Works at St. George. -A correspondent writes:-I recently had the pleasure of visiting the Red Granite Monumental Works of Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., at St. George, which I found running in full blast. Upon approaching the premises the sharp sound of the hammer from the cutter's shed greeted the ear, while the low buzzing sound proceeding from the polishing mill told the visitors that the machinery too was doing its work. You enter and beheld a bee-hive of industry within, all moving with the regularity of clock-work. This firm is composed of a number of practical and efficient granite workers from Aberdeen, Scotland who came to this country about three years ago and established a business here on a sound financial basis, which is now in a very thriving condition and daily increasing in volume. The secret of their success is this:- 1st. They are all efficient, practical workmen and thoroughly understand the business in all its branches and carefully attends to all its details. 2nd. They employ none but thorough, first-class workmen. 3rd. They will not, under any circumstances, permit any work to be sent out that will not reflect credit upon their establishment. We noticed among the many handsome monuments, at the works, a heavy and very elaborate one for Ontario. Another, of beautiful color and design, for T.R. Black, Esq., of Amherst. A very pretty little one for Messrs. S. & J.E. Fairweather, Hampton; also, partially completed, a very neat and tasty Gothic design for N.M. Crosby, Esq., of Yarmouth. A really handsome cottage monument, for L.B. Wyman, Esq., of the same place; and a very unique design of child's monument, with column and urn, for David Douglas, of Amherst. r. Milne, informed me that they were putting in more new machinery, and would have to run the mill night and day, in order to fill all the orders already on hand by the first of July. We are glad to see that their enterprise is meeting with success, and we bespeak for them a large and extensive business."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1878 Circuit Court. - In the case of Kay et al. vs.The N.B. Red Granite co., reported in this morning's Telegraph His Honor this morning granted the motion of Mr. Weldon."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 17, 1878 New granite polishing works at St. George.- Mr.J. Newton Breed has erected New Granite polishing works at St. George within the last three months, and last week shipped forty tons of polished stone to St. John. Mr. Breed possesses the knowledge, industry and perseverance requisite to carry this business forward and we cordially wish him the fullest success."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 17, 1878 New granite polishing works at St. George.- Mr.J. Newton Breed has erected New Granite polishing works at St. George within the last three months, and last week shipped forty tons of polished stone to St. John. - Courier"

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 12, 1878 Red Granite for Scotland.- A handsome Red Granite tablet has been shipped this week from Mr. Rudge's stone works, in this place, by John Taylor, Esq., of Harvey Station, for a family monument in Inverarity, Scotland. We have seen this tablet which is from the St. George's quarries. It is pronounced by experts to be as good a specimen of the products of our quarries as has yet been turned out so far as the quality of the stone is concerned, and we may add the workmanship. We venture to say, that with the deep rich red shade which it possesses naturally and the fine finish which it takes that it will eclipse the beauty of the famous Peterhead granite, beside some of which we understand it will be placed. It was recently noticed in the Courier that enquiries had been made about getting a base for Cleopatra's Needle from our quarries."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 18, 1879 St. George. - Red Granite. - Times are somewhat flat here just now, and were it not for the red granite industry, which seems to flourish, would be dull indeed. The N.P. is rather against the interest, as the 10 per cent duty on steel, used in cutting the stone, more than overbalances the additional 2 1/2 per cent protection. The best market for red granite, however, is not at home, but in the United States."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1879 St. George Granite for Chicago. - Mr. J. Newton Breed, of St. George, shipped last week by rail for Chicago, two polished red granite pillars, weighing five tons each."

Bay Pilot - Aug. 28, 1879...The M.R. Granite Co. have been spiking a large quantity of granite lately..."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 9, 1879 The Granite Industry is thriving and no doubt will increase and develop every day. Much inconvenience and expense is entailed in forwarding stone, both polished and rough, owing to the lack of facilities for transportation. Manufacturers are compelled to hold over finished work sometimes for two or three weeks until an opportunity for shipment presents itself. The same inconvenience attends the importation to St. George of the grey and blue granite from Spoon Island quarry. Parties ordering grumble at the delay as well as the manufacturers, but just at present there is no help for it. When the Grand Southern is opened for traffic and only then will the existing evil be remedied. Much enterprise is manifested by the different concerns in the granite business, near and among them all harmony and good feeling prevails. Messrs. Farquharson, Traill & Co. have recently leased the premises, plant, &c., of the defunct Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, and with increased and very complete arrangements can and will do a large amount of work. They are energetic, painstaking and practical men, and are well versed in every department of their business. The same remark may be made concerning all the other concerns here, viz., Mr. J. Newton Breed, Messrs. O'Neill & Co., Messrs. Coutts & Co., Messrs. Black & Taylor, &c. It is not easy, nor is it intended to particularize where so much general excellence and so much individual qualification, tending to business success, exists. The lettering can now be done in gold and silver, as may be required, and either has a very nice effect on the red granite."

Daily News - Dec. 18, 1879 The St. George Red Granite Establishment. - The first place honored with a call was the somewhat extensive works belonging to the St. George Red Granite Company. Sir Leonard was warmly welcomed by Fred T.C. Burpee, Esq., manager, and cordial greetings were exchanged between the President of the Company, Moses Lawrence, Esq., and the Minister of Finance, the latter afterwards being conducted through the various apartments. As in other places, Sir Leonard's almost inexhaustible knowledge showed forth as well in this comparatively new business as in some of the common ones. The various machines were all working, from the huge lath, which was used for taking off the rough and superfluous part of the stone, to that of the dimunitive machine, required for polishing and giving the finishing touches, and the different processes, were nevertheless very interesting, and the highly polished vases, building stone, etc., produced were very creditable to the company engaged in this business. The machinery is all of the most expensive kind, having to be brought from London. There is a huge wheel which the company lately got from the Old Country at a cost of nearly $5,000, of which there is not another in this country. The quarries at St. George cover an extent of ground one and a half mile square and are 400 feet in height, where four different shades of the red granite are turned out. Whilst the party were in progress through the buildings, Isaac Olive, John Coram and John McLeod, Esqrs., dropped in and had brief conversations with Sir Leonard. Mr. Burpee is decidedly favorably inclined to the National Policy, although it has little or no effect on the business which he manages, saying that he finds it is the means of steadying trade in all its branches. They do no canvassing always having enough orders ahead to keep them running. They have now about $1,200 worth to do before the first of January. Although the business is as yet quite young, still it has assumed vast proportions and is still growing rapidly."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1879 St. George Red Granite for Chicago. - There will shortly be shipped from Mr. Breed's works, St. George, for the new Music Hall, Chicago, two immense columns of red granite. They are 15 feet long by 2 1/2 feet diameter and weigh 5 1/4 tons each. They must require careful handling. We are glad to see such work done in our Province for a foreign market. We put the item on record and hope soon to see it doing duty in the Conservative press as illustrating the hum of business produced by the National Policy."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Polished Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombstones, Vaults, Ledgers, Headstones and Building Work. In Ruby Red, Scotch Red, Salmon Color, Brown Grey or Blue Grey. Send plans direct to the Manufacturer for estimate, or write about what priced Monument you wish to buy, and I will send you Original Designs of as good Monuments as can be made for the money. Remember, the expenses of the travelling salesman add more than one half to the original cost of the Monument. Sawn slabs, one inch thick and, upwards, and Turned columns, a specialty. Orders will be executed promptly. Colors well matched and in good workmanlike manner. Address J. Newton Breed, St. George, New Brunswick."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Bay Pilot - Jul. 17, 1879 We had the pleasure recently of visiting the workshops of Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., and of Black & Taylor, which are in the same building, situated on the Gully at Saint George. These firms are engaged in the manufacture of Red Granite Monuments, and for Building work, for which they are constantly receiving orders from different parts of the Dominion, and the United States, in the latter market notwithstanding the duties levied to protect that industry there, they are from the superior quality of the St. George Red Granite, and their facilities for manufacturing cheaply, able successfully to compete. In both establishments some twenty-two hands are at work, and they have orders for months ahead. As the members of the respective firms are working men, and having no secretaries or other supernumaries to pay, they can supply articles in their line of superior workmanship, at moderate rates."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 18, 1879 Drowning accident. - William Forsyth, the son and only child of Mr. Stephen Forsyth, manager of the St. John Granite Quarry, was drowned in the Magaguadavic river on Wednesday afternoon. His body was recovered about two hours after the accident occurred."

Bay Pilot - Jul. 24, 1879 ...Mr. Stephen Forsyth, manager of the St. John Red Granite Quarry..."

Bay Pilot - Jul. 24, 1879 The Tablet of St. George granite sent to Scotland last year by John Taylor, Esq., of Harvey Settlement, which was noticed in the Courier at the time, was erected in the cemetery at Dundee on the 4th of June. The Dundee Advertiser copies our description, and expatiates upon the beauty of the granite which far exceeds the famous red granite of Peterhead.- Courier"

Eastport Sentenil - May 2, 1879 Quarrymen and stone cutters are in demand in Biddeford. The stone business is increasing rapidly. Large contracts have been taken by Biddeford parties, prominent among whom are Capt. Ira Andrews and Capt. J.M. Andrews, and they say they have been unable to procure a sufficient number of men to do the work."

St. Andrews Standard - May 7, 1879 The Bay of Fundy Granite Works have been sold and it is reported our neighbors over the line. have the largest interest in the present company."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1879 Bay of Fundy Granite.- A handsome monument, the shaft of which is composed of polished Bay of Fundy red granite, was extracted on Easter Sunday in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston, over the grave of the Hon. Edward Everett. The beauty of the stone is attracting much attention there."

St. Croix Courier - May 28, 1879 The Maine Red Granite Co. are about to construct a large scow to serve as a kind of floating wharf for the purpose of enabling the steamer to take in and discharge freight for the company at any time of tide. The enterprise that is being shown by the Maine Red Granite Co. certainly indicates that business is on the increase or in expectation. The price list of the company has been reduced from time to time so that now they can compete with any concern in the country, while the superiority of their granite and workmanship is universally admitted. The business now promises to be one of important interest to this entire section, for which too much praise cannot be accorded to those enterprising gentlemen who have invested their money, and more especially to those who are conducting the enterprise."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1879 St. George Granite Works. - The granite works at St. George are running day and night at present, having such large orders that the employment of additional help has been necessitated as well as night work."

Bay Pilot - Nov. 13, 1879 The beautiful Red Granite monument in memory of the late good Rev. Father Vereker erected in the Catholic Cemetery last week, was manufactured at Saint George, by the enterprising young native firm of John O'Neill & Co. For quality of workmanship, elegance of design, and beauty of finish, the monument is all that could be desired, and proves that native talent when cultivated is equal to that of any other country. Persons requiring monuments would do well to give this firm a trial."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1879 A Handsome Monument. - Mr. Jas. McGrath, Dorchester, is finishing a very handsome monument for the Dunlap estate, Moncton, to stand 14 feet high, to be built of Italian marble. The face of the tablet portion is elaborately carved with ivy and water lilies. The bottom vase is of polished grey granite from St. George. When completed it will be a fine specimen of art."

Bay Pilot - Oct. 9, 1879 St. Croix Marble Works. - Mr. Samuel Almond's marble works are in first rate running order, as any one who calls at his establishment in St. Stephen and Calais may see. His stock on hand is now very large, consisting principally of Marbles and marbleised slate mantles, which will compare favorably with anything in the country. These are furnished with grates and frames and also with hearths of polished steel. In the monument business he has a full line of headstones and monuments in marble and red granite. Mr. Almond is one of our most enterprising men and we are glad to witness the success which he is achieving in this line. - Courier."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 25, 1879 The largest block of granite ever quarried in New England has been taken out at Woodbury, Vt. It was 230 feet long, 13 to 18 feet deep, 15 feet wide, weighed 4,080 tons, and required 673 wedges with 50 lbs. of powder to start it."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 16, 1880 The Red Granite Works, in Carleton, are doing a flourishing and increasing business. Mr. Willett, formerly of the firm Willett & Watters, contractors, who did considerable building in St. John after the fire, is here from New York contracting with the granite company to supply the New York market with their article."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1880 A Boom in the Stone Works, Carleton. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Works, Carleton, are exhibiting signs of increasing activity. Since the commencement of the year some ten hands have been kept constantly employed, but the staff has lately been increased to almost double that number. The company has added further facilities for their work. They have purchased teams of their own and are not dependent on the services of others, which was the case a short time ago, and it caused considerable inconvenience. It is said that the number of orders now on hand will keep the men constantly employed for several months. Pilasters, columns and monuments, are the principal work in which the men are at present engaged. The market is mainly a foreign one."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 26, 1880 The granite quarries in operation at St. George, have large orders on hand and are short of workmen. The completion of the Grand Southern Railroad will give a still greater impetus to the demand for this far famed granite."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1880 The granite quarries in operation at St. George have large orders on hand and are short of workmen. The completion of the Grand Southern Railroad will give a still greater impetus to the demand for this far famed granite. - Courier."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 9, 1880 The first shipment over the Grand Southern Railway to St. Stephen, was six massive polished granite columns and four plinths from the Bay of Fundy Granite Co., St. George, in transitu to New York. Now that St. George has Railroad communication with the world, the granite quarries there will spring into activity and development and become valuable. As the St. George granite cannot be eclipsed, or even equalled by any other and there is a great demand for it for many purposes, not only in the States but in different parts of the Dominion."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 11, 1880 St. Stephen. - The first shipment over the Grand Southern Railway to St. Stephen, was six massive polished granite columns and four plinths from the Bay of Fundy Granite Co., St. George, in transit to

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 16, 1880 The six granite columns sent from St. George lastweek were shipped by Mr. Alexander Taylor, from his works in St. George, not by the Bay of Fundy Company as erroneously stated. They were manufactured by Mr. Taylor for the N.Y. Stock Exchange, and are part of a large order which he is at present employed in filling."

Bay Pilot - Dec. 23, 1880 The six granite columns sent from St. George lastweek over the Grand Southern Railway, were shipped by Mr. Alexander Taylor, from his works in St. George, were manufactured by Mr. Taylor for the N.Y. Stock Exchange, and are part of a large order which he is at present employed in filling."

Bay Pilot - Mar. 18, 1880 Advertisement: - St. Croix Marble Works, Water Street, St. Stephen, N.B., and Main Street, Calais, Me. S. Almond, Importer of Marble and Manufacturer of Monuments, Tablets, Mantels, Table Tops. Brackets Shelves, etc., Red and Grey Granite, Soapstone and Freestone work in all its branches Dealer in Marbleised Slate Mantels, Bracket Shelves, Registry Grates at Factory Prices. Estimates given and orders solicited. All work sold at the lowest

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 3, 1880 Red Granite Works. - The works of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company. - A visit to the works of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, on Union street, Carleton, will amply repay those who are in any way interested in home industries and manufactories and their progress and welfare. They will then be enabled to observe for themselves what New Brunswick talent and enterprise can do, and also what perseverance and business tact and judgment have accomplished in a few years. This establishment, now of no small proportions, has been slowly, but steadily and surely, increasing the amount of its business and the size of its premises since its organization, and it is now on a firm and substantial basis, doing a thriving and paying business, and takes rank among the principal industries of this City and Province. The works are situated on the western side of Union Street, Carleton, near the railway crossing, and consist of a long, one story building, containing polishing machinery of various kinds, driven by steam, with a small ell jutting out near the western end, in which are located the engine and boilers supplying the motive power. Back of this ell, or in the western end of the building first mentioned, is the turning room, where the heavy building and monumental work is turned, after coming from the stone cutter's hands, in a manner very much the same as wood or iron is turned on a lathe, and made ready for the hands of the polishers and the polishing machines. Opposite this building, at the western end, is the blacksmith shop; and parallel with it (the building first named) is a similar, though slightly smaller, structure, where the stone cutters work. It is a spacious and well-lighted building, adapted in every way for the work to be done; and contains the business office of the Co. Between these two buildings is a roomy stone yard, and a large and powerful crane for moving and removing the heavier blocks of stone from the yard and stone cutting department into the polishing shop. Principal Markets. - A Sun reporter visited the establishment on Thursday afternoon and found Mr. F.T.G. Burpee, the courteous and obliging manager of the works, in the office. Mr. Burpee, asked our reporter, how do you find business? Mr. B. - We have plenty to do at present, and have always had since we started business. Reporter. - Where do you principally send your work? Mr. B. - Ontario, Michigan and Illinois are the places to which we send most of our work, or rather receive most of our orders from. We are getting a good many orders from Chicago now. We do not do much in New Brunswick. It does not take one day in a month to do the work we receive orders for in New Brunswick. Rep. - Have you sent any work to New York? Mr. B. - We have done a good deal there, and have sent on some remarkably fine specimens of work. We put some beautiful work in the new State House at Albany, New York. Rep. - Is your work principally building or monumental? Mr. B. - It is chiefly monumental work. Superior to Scotch Granite. - The conversation then turned upon the red granite and its quality, and in reply to questions Mr. Burpee said:- The stone is good; there is no question about its excellence of quality. Even the most bigotted Scotch workmen and other experienced workmen who have been in our employ say it is superior to the Scotch stone. The Ontario dealers with whom we have done business express the same opinion, and it has been admitted by unpredujiced judges also to be superior. In the Scotch granite there is a black or coal spot, which is quite soft, and it has also a bright mica-like spot, which can be easily removed in a flake by the point of a jackknife. These spots rot out very soon in a hot dun and on exposure to bad weather. Now our granite is of a more flint-like nature. The light spots in our granite are somewhat similar to the mica spots in the Scotch, with the exception that in ours the light spot is a hard flinty substance and almost as transparent as glass. Try it, and you will see that you can not pick it out with the point of a knife. Rep. - Does your granite come entirely from St. George? Mr. B. - All our red granite comes from St. George; it is the best and only place to get it. Our grey stone comes from Spoon Island, Queen's County. The red granite is used principally in filling our orders, but we are doing considerable in the grey stone at present. The Queen's County grey granite is a very good stone. Rep. - Have you found an increase in your business? Mr. B. - We have experienced a steady increase in our business since we started. We have never solicited orders yet, nor had a traveller out; the orders have all come in by mail and we have plenty to do. We furnish employment at present for between 55 and 60 hands. I am satisfied that there is going to be a large business done in the Province in this line. There is no reason when Aberdeen supplies millions of dollars of stone yearly, that we in this Province, with a very much better and more durable quality of stone, should not come in for a large portion, or at least a share of this trade. Turning and Sawing. - After some further conversation Mr. Burpee escorted our reporter to the turning department. Here he introduced our representative to and put him in charge of Mr. John Sleeth, the foreman of the establishment and an old and experienced worker in stone, who conducted him through the various departments and explained the working and process of each in a plain and practicable manner. In the turning shop one of a pair of large columns, each 13 feet 6 inches long and 22 inches in diameter, was being turned on a large lathe, the cutters taking off the superfluous stone with a grinding sound and reducing the column to the proper proportion, when it is ready for the polishing machine, somewhat rough, it is true, but in an admirable condition for receiving a polish. This machinery is all new and of the most improved style. Formerly the work was done by hand, but by the present method the same amount of work is performed in one-tenth of the time. In this department there was another and a smaller lathe engaged on some monumental work. The company has done considerable in these columns and two months ago sent away to the States 46 columns in of various size, some of them being as large as 9 feet long and 20 inches in diameter. The sawing machine, in the western end of the polishing department, is a most interesting piece of machinery, capable of cutting about 1,300 feet of stone per month. Fine chilled shot, about the size of hay seed in grain, is used in sawing, with plenty of water, and the machine cuts down into a stone about three inches an hour. The saws are made of ordinary iron; and the chilled shot, while in use and commingled with water and the cuttings of the stone resembles a thick paste. This machine cuts truly and evenly and leaves an excellent surface for polishing. In the polishing department the mate of the large column seen in the turning shop was being polished. Suspended on spindles and made to revolve rapidly, the symmetrical column was being put through the first stage of polishing - that is with sand and water, with a polishing block resting on top. The first process of polishing is with water and sand, and this is continued until the tool-stumbles or marks of the cutting instrument are effectually effaced. The emery is then applied which brings on the skin of the polish; and after this process thick felt and a polishing powder are applied, and a beautiful and enduring gloss is effected. The other polishing machinery is also of an interesting nature. There are three large cars which are used for polishing large flat surfaces. The pieces of stone are placed on the cars, securely fastened and levelled, and the interstices between any of the pieces are filled up with Plaster of Paris, so that one unbroken surface is exposed to the action of the polishing discs. These cars are three in number and are supplied with three discs each, with the exception of one, which has four. The same process of polishing as regards the material used, is observed. These discs, loaded with large iron rings, to the weight of about 1,200 pounds, rest on the surface to be polished and are set revolving by machinery. The car at the same time moves backward and forward on a track on which it rests, and thus the whole surface is evenly and regularly gone over. When it comes to the final polish with the powder and felt, less weight is put on, and this last process only consumes about two hours time. The emery really puts the polish on, but only a thin skin, which is thickened and the gloss brought out with the heat by the use of the felt and polishing powder. In working marble, acid is used in bringing on a gloss, but in this establishment it is only used for washing off the dirt. It is of no use on red granite. An acid polish wears off in a year or so, when exposed to inclement weather, but a friction polish remains for all time, and it is not disturbed to any extent by even fire. The body of the stone may be softened and destroyed by the fire, but the polish will peel off and remain intact. In the eastern end of the building some finer grades of polishing were being done. In polishing mouldings, etc., pendulums are used, and single revolving discs are used in polishing small flat surfaces. Monuments. - In the yard there were some very fine specimens of shafts for monuments, which had just been cut, and in the stone cutting department, where a number of men were busily engaged, some elegant and artistic specimens of work were under way. Noticeable among them was a shapely draped urn to cap a monument, in red granite,

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 5, 1880 Red Granite Works. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. have now some 55 men employed at their works in Carleton. They make all kinds of monuments and building work, such as columns, &c. They run their machinery with a 70 horse-power engine. They have three carriages for polishing plain surfaces and eight pair of pendulums for polishing mouldings. They have twelve lathes for polishing columns and six verticals for polishing small work. They have also two cutting lathes for cutting columns and round mouldings of all descriptions, and two gangs of saws. They use red granite mainly, but the demand for grey is increasing. They send most of their goods to Ontario but a great deal goes to the other Provinces and to the United States. The increase in this business has been really wonderful, and there can be no doubt it will reach much larger dimensions in the course of a year or two. The capacity of the works is to be increased immediately, as at present the company cannot fill their orders."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 29, 1880 Red Granite from Westfield. - Mr. James McCorkill, we are informed, is the fortunate discoverer and possessor of a mountain of a very valuable red granite upon his farm on the Nerepis stream, within a mile-and-half of Welsford Station. A small specimen of granite from Mr. McCorkill's premises is entered for the Provincial Exhibition. It is in the form of a pedestal, two feet high by eight inches square at the base, one side being finished to show the very fine polish it is capable of receiving."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 21, 1881 In the red granite business rapid strides are being made and work is now done that a few years since it was generally believed, could only be wrought in softer stone. Last week the works of Messrs. Farquharson, Traill & Co. were thrown open to the public in order that all might have an opportunity to see a magnificent monument which has just been completed by this enterprising firm. Such a description of this work as would do it justice, or present it fairly before your readers, would seem a well nigh impossible task. As it appeared in the yard the monument was truly striking, not only on account of the superior character of the workmanship. but because of the unusual design as well. It is Gothic in style, and massive, There are two highly polished red granite bases, on the upper one of which are appropriate monograms represented with the passion flower intertwined and in relief - one on each side of this base. The bases are equilateral. The first one is 13 ft. 7 in. on each side. The second base is 4 feet in length on each side, and they are respectively 1 ft. 2 in. and 1 ft 8 in in depth. On the first base rests the die, 2 ft 10 in square. In the die and bottom of the cap are recesses for marble tablets, while at each corner of the die is a granite column, semi-detached, connected at the capitals and bases with the original stone - all beautifully polished. Surmounting the die is the cap in pyramidal form, 3 ft x 3 ft 2 in, the whole surmounted by a double cross 2 feet 6 inches high, 1 ft 6 inches square and 1 ft 2 in across. The weight of the monument as it stood in the yard is about seven tons and a half and represents equal to the labour of four men for six months. It is of a uniform deep, rich red colour, and is most highly polished throughout, except in the recesses of the die and around the monograms. This fine monument was designed by Stephen C. Earle, Esq., architect of Pemberton Square, Boston - a leading architect of that city. It has been ordered by Hon. W.E. Rice, of Worcester, to be placed in the Rural Cemetery of that City, in memory of his wife. It will be forwarded from here to Saint Stephen by water, thence by special car to its destination. While in the works your correspondent was shown several other designs for monuments, ordered from this firm - notably one for West Virginia, which will stand 39 feet 4 « inches high. The workmanship exhibited on the Worcester monument certainly entitles Messrs. Farquharson, Traill & Co. to the credit of producing work from their yard second to no other granite cutting establishment in the Province, or Dominion, and they may justly feel proud of their skill manifested in this their perhaps greatest and most elaborate monument, every detail being carried out with the greatest care. The firm comprises men of particular energy. Each member of the firm is a thoroughly practical man - their work is of a very high order of excellence, they are most courteous and attentive to visitors, and as they now occupy the extensive premises of the late Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., containing all the facilities, there is every reason to believe they will succeed, even beyond their most sanguine expectations. Such work as they have just turned out, and which I have attempted to describe, must rebound to their benefit and fame, securing for them, and this town as well, the most satisfactory results. That it may be so is the wish of Yours, &c. X St. George, N.B., April 18, 1881."

Bay Pilot - Apr. 21, 1881 St. George Items. - Messrs. Farquharson, Traill & Co., manufacturers of carved and polished Granite work, last week exhibited at their works in St. George, a magnificent specimen of their art, in the form of a monument, made from designs furnished by Stephen Earle, architect, Boston, for W.G. Rice, president and treasurerof the wire works, Worcester, Mass. The design is Gothic, the four fronts stand relieved, the corners recede, space being left in the dies and caps for the insertion of marble tablets, the columns, caps and bases are cut upon die blocks with a foliated design round the second base, and stands fourteen feet high. The design is very chaste and the workmanship in every detail is of a high order of merit, the polish and finish being exceptionally fine, proving that Farquharson, Traill & Co., are first-class workmen able to turn out monuments that they need not fear to place in competition with any elsewhere made. We are glad to be able to state that this firm is getting a large share of patronage, and we can confidently recommend

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S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1881 Legal.- The case of H.L. Sturdee vs. St. George Red Granite Co. was continued before Judge Watters this morning, and was further adjourned till Friday next."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1881 Legal. - This morning Judge Watters was engaged in taking evidence on a claim of H.L. Sturdee, Esq., against the insolvent estate of the St. George Red Granite Co., which is being contested by the Assignee and inspectors of the estate. Messrs. Geo. E. Fairweather and A.A. Stockton appear on behalf of the estate, and Messrs. Sturdee and Frith for the claimant. The further hearing of the matter was adjourned at one o'clock till tomorrow morning."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 20, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1881 and Weekly Freeman - Sep. 3, 1881 The Largest Stone Ever Quarried in the Dominion.- Mr. H. Walton quarried at his granite quarries, Spoon Island, Queens Co., a block of granite, measuring 65 feet in length, 20 feet wide and 11 feet thick, apparently without a flaw. The granite is of the mottled gray and black, and is considered equal to the Aberdeen granite. It weighed 1101 3/4 tons."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 22, 1881 A Large Stone. - Mr. H. Walton has taken out of his granite quarries, Spoon Island, Queens Co., a block of granite measuring 65 feet in length, 20 feet wide, 11 feet thick, apparently without a flaw. It weighed 1,101 3/4 tons."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 25, 1881 At the quarries on Spoon Island, Queen's County,a block of granite measuring 65 feet in length, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet thick, and apparently without a flaw, has been quarried. This is the largest stone ever quarried in the Dominion, it is claimed."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 22, 1881 The Carleton Granite Works are doing an extensive business at present, giving employment to an unusually large number of hands. To meet pressing demands the company are making preparations to erect additional workshops."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 7, 1881 The granite quarry at the Ledge, which is being operated by the contractor for the erection of the Cotton Mill, is pronounced one of the best on the Continent."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1881 Saint John exports: (For July 25th) - Per stmr. City of Portland, to Boston - includes 10 bxs. granite."

Bay Pilot - Jun. 23, 1881 The quarrying of stone at the Devil's Head(Maine?) for the foundation of the cotton mill has been abandoned, the stone was shakey, and besides was liable to pay duty at the rate of one dollar per ton. Quarries have been opened at the Ledge, Charlotte Co., N.B. A derrick has been erected on a wharf at the Ledge to facilitate the loading of the stone into scows."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1881 At the present time large quantities of red granite from St. George are being shipped over the Inter- Colonial to the Upper Provinces. Great expense is occasioned, however, in hauling the stone from the vessel or railway terminus, Carleton, to the freight shed, which would be saved were a bridge erected across the river, with railway connexion skirting the wharves."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 31, 1881 Red Granite.- The red granite which is worked at St. George, in this Province, is of that variety which is called syenite, from Syene, in upper Egypt, where a similar rock was quarried by the ancient Egyptians. Syenite differs from true granite in the fact that the mica of the latter is replaced by a mineral called hornblende. It was for a long time thought that the red granite of New Brunswick was confined to a small extent of country, commencing a few miles north of St. George, and constituting the high ridges which bound either side of the Magaguadavic from the Canal to a point near the upper Mills. Further observation has discovered red granite, however, near Welsford, on the Saint John and Maine Railway, and boulders of it may be seen from the cars lying in the brook less than a quarter of a mile north of the station; it also occurs extensively near Pokiok in this county. In Nova Scotia it is found in great extent near Englishtown. At Saint Ann's Harbor, Cape Breton, is also to be seen a granite having green crystals of epidote disseminated through it."

S.J. Globe - May 3, 1881 N.B. Red Granite Co. - At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, held at the Company's works, Carleton, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J.W. Lawrence presided, and Mr. F.T.C. Burpee acted as Secretary. The following directorate was appointed:- J.W. Lawrence, President; Edwin Fisher, James Harris, J.C. Robertson, and F.T.C. Burpee, directors. Committees were appointed to examine into the condition of finances, etc., and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at the call of the President. An enlargement of the works is in contemplation."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1881 The annual meeting of the St. George Red Granite Co. was held on Monday at the office of the works, Carleton. The stock was well represented and the annual report showed a satisfactory exhibit. J.W. Lawrence, Jas. Harris, Edwin Fisher, F.T.C. Burpee and J.C. Robinson were elected directors. At a meeting of the directors, Mr. Lawrence was elected president."

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S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1881 St. George Red Granite Company. - The annual meeting of the St. George Red Granite Company was held at the company's works on Monday. The annual report showed that the affairs of the Company were in a satisfactory condition. Improvements have been made during the past year amounting to $4,000. The old directors, J.W. Lawrence, James Harris, Edwin Fisher, F.T.C. Burpee and J.C. Robinson were re-elected."

Weekly Freeman - May 7, 1881 At the annual meeting of the St. George Red Granite Co., held in Carleton on Monday, the following were elected directors: Messrs. J.W. Lawrence, Jas. Harris, Edwin Fisher, F.T.C. Burpee and J.C. Robinson. Subsequently the directors chose Mr. Lawrence president."

Eastport Sentinel - May 11, 1881 Judging from the direction on the cases of red granite brought down from Calais by steamer and shipped to Boston, the beautiful work of the Maine Red Granite Co., is being distributed all over the far west, even to Salt Lake City and California."

Daily Telegraph - May 16, 1881 Red Granite. - The Red Granite works in the gully appear to be busy on various pieces of works. Red granite in the rough, at the shore, brings $9 per ton. This price, if the means of transport were sufficient, ought to leave a large margin for profits if the market holds out, but as matters are carried on at present the profits are small. The stone is now hauled down to the salt water landing on common carts, each stone or two requiring not only the services of a horse but also of a driver. Before, therefore, any great returns can be expected from this business some better and cheaper means of transport must be devised. When the Grand Southern is completed the rock can be delivered cheaper in St. John than it can now be placed at the seaboard here."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 31, 1881 Large quantities of red granite from the works in Carleton have been shipped over the Inter-Colonial to the Upper Provinces during the past few days."

Bay Pilot - Nov. 10, 1881 The St. Croix Cotton Mill Co'y intend to carry on operations at the Ledge granite quarry during the ensuing winter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 15, 1882 Alex. Taylor, of the Granite Works, has received an order from Messrs. McQuillan & Hamilton, of the Wellington Marble Works, Guelph, Ont., that will keep him busy for some time. The order consists of large granite column monuments generally. Messrs. McQuillan & Hamilton are the largest retail dealers in Ontario, and claim that the Canadian granite is far superior to any other granite known to the trade and think that eventually there will be no other granite used in Ontario. We also claim they are right, as the Canadian granite has been tested and found to be the best granite, being better adapted to the climate, being free from flaws and imperfections found in foreign granite."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1882 Carleton. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Company's Works are kept going at their full capacity to keep pace with the orders coming in. There are now over a hundred hands finding permanent and remunerative employment at these works."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 9, 1882 A piece of granite, hurled by the explosion of a blasting charge at the Ledge quarry on Friday, struck a workman named Joseph Farthing on the left hip and bruised him considerably. It is thought, however, that no bones were broken and no very serious injury sustained."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 11, 1882 Red Granite. - A large lot of unfinished red granite came over the Grand Southern from St. George, last week, and went on by Inter-Colonial to the Upper Provinces. Lots of polished granite from Mr. Fred. Burpee's works in Carleton, have been going forward regularly, in fact, almost daily."

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Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1882 A Carleton Industry. - Development of the St. George Red Granite Works. - The Nature of the Works - The Process of Manufacture - The Markets, etc. - Some days ago, a Telegraph reporter visited the works of the St. George Red granite Company, on Union Street, Carleton. Under the successful management of Mr. E.T.C. Burpee, this establishment has grown to be one of the largest industries in the province, and has done a world of good to the western section of the city of St. John, by giving permanent employment both to skilled workmen and labouring men. Entering by the main gate, into the large yard, the visitor is struck by the busy sight before him. Everything appears to be moving; great tall derricks, by means of which huge, unshapely blocks of stone are lifted as easily as if they weighed but a pound, are swung round depositing their burdens in convenient places to be sawn into slabs or polished. In a shed to the left, skilled mechanics are seen at work with chisel and maul chipping out of the solid stone handsome designs, while in front and to the right is heard the din of machinery, sawing or polishing the surface of every conceivable shape of stones for architectural purposes or monuments. It is only a few years since this industry had its birth, but it has grown to such a strong and vigorous manhood in that short time that the exports from the works are to be found in many of the handsomest buildings in the United States from Maine to California. Last summer Mr. Burpee found the building and machinery, then in use, inadequate for the rapidly increasing business of the company, and consequently plans were proposed for new buildings, by which the output could be made nearly double what it was formerly. As the ground on which the works stand is nearly all made ground, it was necessary to drive spiles for the foundations of the proposed new buildings to rest on. This proved a rather tedious operation and consumed most of the winter. In the spring the construction of the new buildings was commenced, and they are now completed and in full working order. The works occupy a large area of what is known as the old millpond. The old building, in which is situated the principal part of the polishing machinery, runs at right angles to the street, and is over 300 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. The new building, which is also fitted up with polishing and sawing machinery, runs at right angles to the old building and parallel with Union street. It is 250 feet in length and has a uniform width of 40 feet. The boiler house, in which there are three large boilers, is situated at the junction of the two buildings. At the end of the old building the engine which furnishes the power for that portion of the works is located. To give power to run the machinery in the new building, a new 100 horse power engine, built by Messrs. James Harris & Co., has been placed in this new building at a short distance from the boiler. The quarries of the company where the red granite is procured are situated on the Grand Southern Railway a short distance from the village of St. George. In order to facilitate shipment, a short branch line is run in close under the hill, and the blocks of granite, sometimes many tons in weight, are lifted on the cars by means of a derrick and brought over the line of the railroad to Carleton. The Carleton Branch Railway passes directly in front of the granite works, and the stones are lifted by another derrick to a tram car and carried over a railway (which runs through the company's yards) to whatever part of the works they are required. In the yard there are several derricks, so that a block of granite, no matter how heavy, can be easily raised and placed near any of the saws, or laid down on blocks for the stonecutters to square up or round off, as the case may be. If it is to be cut into different thicknesses and polished up to form a portion of the front of a building it is placed under one of the saws. These saws are simply thick hands of steel (without teeth) stretched on a frame and moved backward and forward across the stone by the machinery. A gritty substance, on which a constant stream of water runs, is kept in the cut made by the saw, and by this means a stone is cut to the desired size with astonishing rapidity. Of course the work of the saw is necessarily rough, and if the flat surfaces of the stone has to be polished, it is placed on one of the polishing cars. These cars move backwards and forwards on a short track, while a grooved iron cylinder is kept revolving on the surface to be polished. To even the surface sand is first used, and when comparatively smooth emery takes the place of sand. The action of the emery on the stone cuts the rough surface down and leaves it smooth enough for the final process. Heavy felt is used for this, and the surface soon assumes that mirror-like appearance which gives such value and beauty to polished granite. The manufacture of round pillars is very interesting. A block, in the rough, is placed in one of the lathes in a shop set apart especially for this kind of work. These lathes do not differ materially from those used in cutting iron, except that the cutting tools in the stone lathes, instead of remaining stationary, are round and revolve with the stone, cutting the surface quite even. The capitals for columns which are moulded in a variety of shapes, are also made in this department, as well as all ornamental work of circular form. After the pillars or columns have been cut down to the desired shape and size in the lathes, they are removed and taken to the polishing department and there placed in other lathes where they are polished smooth by the same process as that to which the flat surfaces are brought up. In another part of the old building there is machinery for polishing mouldings of different sizes. The stone is set up on a block and an iron polisher, which exactly fits the moulding to be polished, is kept constantly moving over the surface by a machine for that purpose until it is smooth and shining. Then there is what is known as a vertical polisher for smoothing flat surfaces that are too small to be put on one of the polishing cars. Occasionally a surface is met with that cannot be polished by machinery and in that case the work has to be done by hand, but this is a tedious and expensive operation. In addition to the buildings described, there is a blacksmith's shop, where the stone-cutters' tools are made and repaired, as well as some of the machinery in the building. The works of the Company are now running at full time, and large quantities of both red and grey granite are being sent daily to the Upper Provinces and the different cities in the United States as far west as San Francisco."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1882 Several car-loads of red granite in the rough arrived yesterday by Grand Southern Railway from St. George and were unloaded at the New Brunswick Granite Company's Works. The company are experiencing a tremendous boom, all the machinery, old and new, being kept on the full swing."

Daily Telegraph - May 13, 1882 The new buildings in process of erection by the Red Granite Co., at Carleton, approach completion, and their machinery is being rapidly put in place. A large force of men is employed in the execution of orders for monumental and other work, which come from all parts of the country."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1882 The New Brunswick Granite Co. are doing a vast amount of work in their establishment in Carleton this season. They have more than 100 hands in their employ at present - have six gangs of saws in constant operation, each saw being capable of a perpendicular cut of from two to three feet per day. A large number of columns have recently been shipped to Ontario, to be used in buildings in process of erection there, and a market for nearly one half of their products is found in the United States - California, Kansas and Michigan being among their best customers for monumental work. Every facility is provided by the company for the economical prosecution of its operations, with the exception, perhaps, of a sufficient water supply, which, it is to be hoped, will be overcome during the coming year."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1882 A disturbance took place in the Granite Works, Carleton, this morning caused by a young man McCaslin, who is attaining quite a notoriety. He was drunk and was anxious to beat all hands in the building. Policeman Ross was sent for and he took McCaslin to the lock-up. He will be brought over for trial this afternoon if he is sufficiently

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 28, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 29, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1882 The Red Granite Works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St.George, are turning out some good work just at present. Eight men are constantly employed in working the beautiful stone and polishing it as we see it in monuments, &c. The stone worked by Messrs. Wallace & Co. is of two shades, a deep and light red, the latter almost approaching the shade of grey granite. The firm does quite a business, shipping principally to United States markets."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 2, 1883 Large blocks of Granite. - Two immense blocks of granite, weighing respectively 6,800 and 4,000 pounds, were yesterday forwarded by the I.C.R. to Mr. F.B. Gallet, Toronto. They came from Burpee's granite

S.J. Globe - Aug. 29, 1883 The bridge will create an active demand for quarrymen. Messrs. Harrison, Peters & Co., have taken a contract to procure 1000 yards or more of granite for the structure, and have purchased a very fine quarry near Randolph, and just by the road to Messrs. Randolph and Baker's mill."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 27, 1883 The St. Croix Valley.- Its Industries and Water Power.- ... Wm. McDonald & Son have machine shops... have just completed a lathe weighing 15 tons for the granite works at Red Beach .."

Feb. 1, 1883 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jan. 30, 1913 30 Years Ago (Feb. 1). - A red granite church is to be built at Red Beach in the spring, a lot of the stock being already on the grounds."

Bay Pilot - Jul. 2, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT:John O'Neil & Co. Red Granite Works St. George, N.B. All Kinds of Granite Orders Solicited"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1883 The Granite Works at Carleton are closed down on account of a difficulty between the employer and employees in respect to wages."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 28, 1883 The Red Granite Works in Carleton, which have been closed up for some days, are again in operation."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1883 Red Granite Work. - A look Through the Extensive Shops of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company at Carleton. - Within the last few years, without much heralding, a most important industry has grown up in Carleton, which, from its rapid increase, promises to be a valuable acquisition to the manufactures of St. John. Close to the railway track, and not many yards from the head of the ferry landing, is situated the works of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company. The Company was formed in 1872, and work was shortly afterwards commenced at St. George, where they own 1,600 acres of land, rising in parts 500 feet above the river, and composed almost entirely of red granite. The works at St. George were carried on for a short time, when they were unfortunately burned, and it was considered that, if they were removed to St. John, where the facilities for manufacturing and shipping were much more favorable, a greater impetus would be given to the business. Accordingly, the present property was acquired in Carleton in 1874. For some time after the removal to Carleton, the works, though steadily progressing, were not very extensive until 1876, when F.T.C. Burpee, Esq., took an interest in the company and gave his personal attention to the advancement of the business, and, by the introduction of new machinery, greatly extended the sphere of operations, enabling the works to turn out every description of polished or cut stone for monumental work, as well as pillars and ornamental work for buildings, and mouldings of all kinds. The ground occupied is 250x200 feet and contains the following buildings: Polishing shed, 185x35; for sawing stone, 80x25; for saws and carriages, 167x40; cutting lathes, 65x35; chipping shed, stone cutters' work, 90x30, blacksmith shop and office - all these buildings are in full operation. The stone brought from the quarry at St. George, by the grand Southern Railway, is unloaded directly at the works, where it is placed on small tramcars and run to the sawing shed; or, if required for turning, such as pillars, etc., is knocked out by hand and taken to the turning lathe. These turning lathes, of which there are three, are remarkable machines, rounding an immense block of granite with as much apparent ease as a carpenter turns a block of wood on his lathe, a rough column of granite, 18 inches in diameter, is reduced in seven hours, perfectly smooth and rounded true, ready for the polishing machine. In the sawing sheds, large squares of granite are being operated on by the saws; these saws have no teeth but work with a steady horizontal motion across the face of the stone. The cut is fed by a peculiar preparation of iron, about the size of the smallest bird shot, and a constant flow of water drops from above. In a comparatively short time, the stone is cut through to the diameter wanted, and as even as if the material were the softest wood. Six saws are in operation in this building. In the polishing house there are eight cars and thirty polishing lathes. The flat pieces of granite are packed in a bed on the carriage and all the interstices filled in with plaster, making them perfectly compact; the polishing machines depend from above, and attached to their base are flat iron rings fitting into each other, which revolve over the stones to be polished in a smooth, even manner, producing a surface of beautiful finish. The polishing house also contains thirty smaller machines for polishing every description of moulding. The stone is cut by hand to the shape required and then an iron model of the same design is driven backwards and forwards across the surface until the requisite smoothness is acquired. These machines are called verticals and pendulums, and one of a peculiar description, difficult to describe, is called by the romantic name of Jenny Lind. The power to drive all this machinery is furnished by two superior engines, of 175 horse-power; in the different departments of cutting, polishing, etc., employment is given to 105 men. The quantity of red granite in the quarries at St. George is practically unlimited - the whole quarry may be called a mountain of granite; a force of twelve men is constantly employed here quarrying stone. In addition to manufactures in red granite, the same description of articles are produced from a most beautiful variety of granite of a bluish hue, which is brought from a quarry on the river St. John. The company has for a market the whole continent, as many orders coming from the United States as from Canada. The outlay to the present time on the works in Carleton and the quarry at St. George, has amounted to $94,000, and in writing about the manufactures and industries of St. John, it may be safely said that for perfection of machinery, and for energy and industry in carrying on the operations, the position attained by the New Brunswick Red Granite Company is one of a very high standard; and one marked advantage that the company possesses over most manufacturers, is the fact that

S.J. Daily News - May 3, 1883 ... bill to incorporate the N.B. Granite Co.,with a capital stock of $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000, was agreed to with amendments."

S.J. Globe - May 8, 1883 At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company yesterday, the following were elected directors: J.W. Lawrence, F.T.C. Burpee, James Harris, E. Fisher, J.C. Robertson, B.H. Appleby and Charles E. Burpee. At a meeting of the directors J.W. Lawrence was elected president and G.K. Smith secretary

Daily Telegraph - May 8, 1883 N.B. Red Granite Co. - At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, held yesterday at the works in Carleton, the following were elected Directors: J.W. Lawrence, F.T.C. Burpee, James Harris, E. Fisher, J.C. Robertson, B.H. Appleby and Charles E. Burpee. At a meeting of the directors J.W. Lawrence was elected president and G.K. Smith secretary- treasurer."

Bay Pilot - May 24, 1883 Watts, Milnes & Co. granite workers of Saint George, recently finished for a Mr. Curry of Toronto, the largest monument ever made at St. George, N.B."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1883 The Granite Works in Carleton. - A reporter for the Daily Telegraph while going his rounds in Carleton yesterday called in at the works of the New Brunswick Red granite Company, which he found a hive of industry, eighty men, and apparently as many pieces of machinery, being hard at work preparing the finished granite, with which to fill the many orders that the company have on hand. The processes through which the stone is put to convert it from the dull, rough blocks as they come from the quarry to the brilliant and richly colored columns, capitals, pedestals and other forms in which the general public know it best are many and interesting; but as they have already been fully described in these columns it is unnecessary to repeat their description now. The principal point now of interest in connexion with this establishment, for it is one of those industries, which particularly commend themselves because they take the natural products of the country and by the expenditure of labor upon them make valuable articles of commerce. In reply to our reporter's question as to how business was, the foreman said We are worked to full capacity. The next query was as to where the market was, and he was told that it was principally in Ontario, Quebec and the United States, the demand from the Maritime Provinces not having been very large as yet, probably because the management have never yet attempted to push their business at home. The demand abroad is owing first to the peculiarly excellent quality of the granite, and secondly, because of the excellent taste and finish of the workmanship. The latter, perhaps, could be got anywhere; but of the former New Brunswick apparently has a monopoly on this continent. There are one or two other known beds of red granite in America besides that at St. George, but none of them appear to be so durable or so perfectly crystallized. The Red Granite Company does not confine itself to the red granite, but works up a very large quantity of grey granite from Spoon Island. Many persons prefer this to the red, and its beauty is certainly very great. It looks particularly well when what is known as cleaned work and polished stone are brought in contrast, the greyish white of the former and the bluish, mottled grey of the latter, making a combination as nearly perfect as one can imagine. The grey granite is increasing in popularity, and when used for monumental purposes it makes a striking contrast in a cemetery with the red varieties or the white marble. The company will probably before long give greater attention to the home market. One of its features which will recommend the granite to most persons is its absolute imperishability from the weather. Nothing seems to affect it, or discolor it, except perhaps oil, but the latter is never likely to be brought in contact with a

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 10, 1883 A large granite monument weighing some 30 tons and standing 25 feet high has recently been erected on the Leavitt lot in the cemetery. The monument was brought here from Portland in the sloop United States, which was supplied with steam hoisting gear."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 28, 1883 The granite for the train shed foundations in theI.C.R. yard, all came from Spoon Island and Eagle Rock."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1884 St. George. - ... The red granite operations at present employ about two hundred men, but it is believed by some that as many thousands might find steady employment. It is worthy of note that the quarries are inexhaustible and their products eagerly sought after, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but in many parts of Europe as well. The water power at St. George is never failing. Railway and water communications are excellent. The Grand Southern is now in first class repair, and the regular running of trains on that line daily established beyond doubt. In further reference to the quarries, it is said that an English gentleman who owns part of the mountain, has a number of men prospecting at present with a view of going into extensive operations at no distant day. It is reported that Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., who have been operating for some time, have recently purchased the entire property of the Bay of Fundy Granite Co., and hope to increase their operations largely. It is also pleasing to notice that the young firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., who are now occupying part of the Bay of Fundy granite works, have some twenty five men steadily employed, and intend going ahead in the right direction. They have also the only column cutting lathes in St. George, which is equal to accomplish the work of 8 men. This firm have just shipped a large monument to Toronto, which stands twenty seven feet high and the price of which is $1,600. They are also executing two other large orders to go to the same place, of American granite, besides several other large orders in red and grey granite, amounting in all to about $4,000. Having purchased a red granite quarry last spring, they have spared no pains or cost to open it in first class shape, and are now repaid by having one of the finest quarries in the place. It is admitted by all who have seen it, to be as fine granite as any in New Brunswick, both in color and quality. They will move into a new steam manufactory, which is now in construction, at the Grand Southern Railway station, about the first week of the new year. This manufactory will be operated in connexion with steam power of the railway machine shop, which is located here."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 18, 1884 St. George.- Operations in the Mill Lake quarry have been suspended for the winter, but will be resumed in the spring with renewed vigor. Mr. A.D. Westcott, one of the parties interested, sailed from Halifax on Saturday in the steamship Sardinian for Liverpool, to spend the winter."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 18, 1884 The construction of Epps, Dodds & Co.'s new polishing mill and cutting shed is progressing rapidly. They expect to have everything in running order by the middle of January."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 25, 1884 St. George.- The granite companies have suspended work until after the new year."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Jun. 12, 1884 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 18, 1914 30 Years Ago. - (12th) St. George. - It is estimated that the granite business is nearly as great in value as the lumber business was in its palmy days. About one hundred and twenty five men are employed and $4000 paid in wages each month. The supply of granite is inexhaustible, and though men have been quarrying for twelve years, what has been taken away can hardly be noticed."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 19, 1884 St. George. - Its Granite Quarries a Large Sources of Wealth. - (Special Correspondence of the Sun). - St. George, June 17. - This is perhaps the prettiest village of its size in the Maritime Provinces, and is, indeed, like a work of art of the highest order, for it has the quality of improving the more one studies its attractions. It is situated on the Magaguadavic River (river of hills), about four miles from its mouth. The position of St. George early pointed it out as vastly important in the lumbering business. From the bridge which crosses the river above the falls a half hour can be pleasantly spent in contemplating the falls. At this point the river is compressed into a gorge about forty feet in width and falls about 70 feet. It seems a pity that this water power is not used. Years ago, when lumbering was carried on here, this power ran several mills which are now idle. Engineers who have visited the place say that this is the best water power of its size in America. ... In the course of a few years all the good timber in the vicinity of the river had been cut, but there still some timber which is very far distant from the river. The people commenced quarrying granite and it is undoubtedly a remunerative business. The prospects of business are much improved and St. George is now emerging from the depressions of a few years ago. People who, several years ago, moved away are returning in large numbers and the population of the village is in the vicinity of 1,000. It is estimated that the granite business is nearly as great in value at present as lumbering was in its palmy days. The different firms engaged in the granite business here pay over $4000 in wages each month, about one hundred and twenty-five men being employed. The supply of granite is inexhaustible and although men have been quarrying for twelve years, a person can hardly notice that any great quantity has been taken away. The quarries are about three miles distant from the polishing shops, consequently the stone is hauled that distance, employing a number of teams. The granite mountains which lie on the northern side of the village, extend up near about two miles, there being in that distance about six mountains. Several years ago the Bay of Fundy Company commenced quarrying stone, but were unsuccessful and failed. Since then several firms have been in the business and at present the operations are Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., Alexander Taylor and John O'Neil. Milne, Coutts & Co have by far the largest polishing shop in the place, the building being 300 x 50. They employ 35 men and have machinery for polishing, with all the latest improvements. They make monumental work of every description, columns and pillars for buildings and are able with skilled labor to do work which compares favorably with any of its class in the world. At present they are filling a number of orders for the United States. The other polishing works are not as large as this, but altogether they employ about 60 men, besides those working in the quarries. The New Brunswick Granite Works of Carleton, quarry their stone here, their quarry being near the line of the Grand Southern Railway. ..."

Eastport Sentenil - Mar. 12, 1884 Red Beach. - The Granite Co., in addition to their other expensive and heavy machinery, have just received a powerful steam winch."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 19, 1884 St. George. - The shipments of Red Granite last year were worth more than those of lumber in any one year during the palmiest days of that trade. Five concerns are engaged in getting it out. The payroll of the largest being $1,200 per month. This does not include the shipment of granite to the Red Granite Company at Carleton. More orders are received than can be filled, one obstacle being lack of capital. D. Wallace has patented a machine for dressing stone, which looks as though it would work a revolution in the granite working trade."

Mar. 20, 1884 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Mar. 19, 191430 Years Ago. - (Mar. 20). - H.D. Wallace has patented a machine for dressing stone which is expected to work a revolution in the granite trade. The shipments of red granite last year were worth more than those of lumber in any one year in the palmiest days of that trade. Five concerns are engaged, the pay roll of the largest being $1200 per month. More orders are received than can be filled, one obstacle being the lack

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 21, 1884 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 5, 1884 St. George. - The shipments of red granite last year were worth more than those of lumber in any one year during the palmiest days of the trade. Five concerns are engaged in getting it out, the pay roll of the largest being $1200 per month. This does not include the shipment to the Red Granite Company at Carleton. More orders are received than can be filled, one obstacle being lack of capital."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 9, 1884 West Side. - Arrival of Granite. - Two car loads of granite for the N.B. Granite Works arrived from St. George by the Grand Southern yesterday."

May 15, 1884 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 14, 191430 Years Ago. - (May 15). - Howard D. Wallace, of St.

George, is about to take out a patent for a granite working machine which, it is said, will greatly reduce the cost of polishing the stone. M. Coffey, of St. George, was caught in the machinery of the granite works last week and narrowly escaped death. He was carried some distance around on one of the pulleys before the belt could be slipped off. A broken arm and a few broken ribs were the result of the accident."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 3, 1884 A large quantity of granite from Spoon Island for the N.B. Granite Works is piled on South Rodney Wharf, Carleton."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1884 St. George.- The enterprising firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. are about building an extensive polishing mill and cutting shed adjoining the machine shop of the G.S. Ry. The mill is to have all the modern improvements, and the power will be derived from a stationary engine, now in working order in the machine shop. A siding will be built into the mill and there will be no team work. Their facilities for the manufacture of red granite are superior to any at present in operation, and, no doubt, in a very short time they will become the leading firm in the business. We wish

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1884 Mr. Hugh Ludgate, of this town, and Mr. James S. Westcott, of Liverpool, Eng., are opening a quarry at Mill Lake, near Ludgate Mill. They have already got out some very fine specimens, both in regard to color and quality, and, in the spring, if the granite proves good, they will erect a large polishing mill and cutting shed right on the spot, and will employ a large number of workmen. They will ship their polished granite on scows down Lake Utopia, through the canal, and down the Magaguadavic river to the railway bridge where, by means of a derrick, they can load it on the cars. The enterprising firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. are about building an extensive polishing mill and cutting shed adjoining the machine shop of the G.S. Railway. The mill is to have all the modern improvements, and the power will be derived from a stationary engine, now in working order in the machine shop. A siding will be built into the mill and there will be no team work. Their facilities for the manufacture of red granite are superior to any at present in operation, and, no doubt, in a very short time they will become the leading firm in the business. We wish them success."

Oct. 2, 1884 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 1, 1914 30 Years Ago (2nd). - Howard D. Wallace's patent stone surface cutter has been experimented with at St. George and is working very satisfactorily."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1884 Granite Operations. - In St. George, quite a large business is carried on in the granite quarry. Ald. Burpee, of Carleton, has twenty-five men employed cutting the stone. It is loaded on the Grand Southern and carried to St. John and polished. Other quarries are in operation, the stone cut being polished in St. George."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 25, 1884 St. George.- Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., the lessees of the St. George Granite Works, give employment to a large number of men, and Mr. Taylor, who also works a granite quarry, employs about 20 hands. The business might be more extensively prosecuted, and would doubtless prove doubly profitable if more capital were

S.J. Globe - Sep. 26, 1884 Red Granite. - Some magnificent specimens of this stone, from the St. George quarry, are being worked in the Carleton red granite works. Four blocks, each fourteen feet long and seven feet wide, weighing fifteen tons apiece, have just been received and are being dressed, to fill an order from Quebec. It is unusual to see such large blocks, so exact in size. A number of columns have just been completed at the works for the Drexel Bank, Philadelphia. They are each fourteen feet eleven inches in height, and twenty eight inches in diameter. They were quarried out of the rock in the shape required and had only to be dressed and polished when they came here. A wealthy gentleman in Philadelphia is so delighted with the stone that he is negotiating to have a residence built of it. At present the works give employment to ninety four men, not including the twenty men who are engaged in the quarry."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 2, 1885 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have their new mill completed. The machinery works splendidly, and everything around it looks like business. Some days ago they shipped quite an order to Messrs. O'Neil & Coffey, of Eureka, California, who are doing quite an extensive business in granite and marble. They say they cannot procure granite anywhere so saleable as, or that will compare at all with, the St. George rock. They are both St. George boys. Mr. O'Neil was engaged in the business here previous to his departure, and is a brother of Mr. Jas. O'Neil of this place. Mr. Coffey has been in the States for some time and is a brother of Mr. Coffey of the St. George firm."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 2, 1885 St. George.- There will be another granite company starting out in a very short time. They have already purchased a quarry and are now treating for a power. Judging from the prospects now, the coming summer will be a lively one in this line."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 9, 1885 Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, have received from Allan Brothers, of Saint

John, a large granite lathe for turning columns twelve feet long and two feet in diameter. The lathe weighs about five tons and is for use in the firm's granite works. These machines, which work automatically, were formerly imported from Aberdeen, Scotland, but it has been found that an equally good machine can be produced at home for the same cost."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Globe - Aug. 21, 1885 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 27, 1885 St. George.- A Glance at the Red Granite Business of Eastern Charlotte.- (Globe).- St. George is famous for its water power advantages. The Falls of the Magaguadavic river empty directly into the basin, on which the town fronts. They form a cascade and the descent is probably fifty feet. Here power enough may be obtained to run all the machinery in the Province if it could be so devised, and yet this fine body of water is in a great part allowed to run to waste. Formerly saw mills occupied several portions of the river; but with the shrinkage, if not stoppage in the lumber business, these mills are now silent as the Harp upon the Halls of Tara. But a more solid, prosperous and enduring business is destined to spread upon the banks of this river - for its waterfall has already commenced to attune its music to the buzz of wheels created by a far better industry. Until within the last ten years it was unknown to the residents of St. George that the hills adjacent to the town abounded in inexhaustible wealth - quarries far more valuable, when worked, than all the treasury of the forest upon which the inhabitants formerly subsisted. The red and grey granite of these hills (enough to supply the world for a million years) is fast taking its place among the choice costly stones of the North; and the more it becomes known, the more extensive will be the demand for it. On the discovery of this precious stone an American company was formed in New York, called 'The Bay of Fundy Granite Works' for the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing upon a large scale. The capital stock was fixed at $200,000. The shares were put down at $100. A large number of shares were subscribed, but being a matter of speculation and money-making on the part of those who have only their wits to invest and no money to put in, but to get it out of others by watering the stock abundantly and then selling out, the Company, or what was left of it, after a struggle of about five years, began to exhibit signs of exhaustion. The officials pocketed large salaries. A two hundred thousand dollar operation meant business upon a grand scale. Were not the mountains filled with valuable stone, and were not the markets of the world open for its reception? The organizers of the company had made their pile, and those who purchased the stock and took their places, began to find out to their cost, to the ruin of some, that all is not gold that glitters. Everything went buy the board. The creditors were compounded with, receiving but a moiety of the amount they paid for their shares. This failure produced a stunning effect upon the inhabitants; but it has led to a more wholesome state of things. The young men of the town who had been engaged at the quarries and in workshops as employees now went to work on their own account. The machinery was there and all the materials for operating were present. Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., four enterprising young men, went to work and they now carry on the Bay of Fundy Granite Works in the right way. It is a cooperative arrangement. Each partner takes charge of a special department, works himself, has men under him. So by means of this combination of labor and the interest each has in his own department these young men have not only done well for themselves and the town, but bid fair to do an immense business in the future, as they have more orders than they can supply - such as tombstones, pillars and other articles for building purposes. Then other shops have been opened, such as Taylor & Hibbard, & Epps, Dodds & Co. In this last named establishment works are being carried on for a tomb ordered from Toronto, to cost $4,000. Different colored stones are cut by machinery (in fact all the stone is cut by machinery) and made according to drawings to fit into particular places when the tomb comes to be put up. Here I also saw the plan of a monument to cost $800, for the same place. Then there is the workshop of Messrs. Meating, Tayte & Co. The hands employed are as busy as they can be. The granite is polished like silver, some of which comes from Spoon Island, (a beautiful grey) on the St. John River. All the shops in different parts of the town - four or five in number - are as busy as they can be. I was informed that upwards of 250 men were employed at the quarries and in the shops, and yet to go about the streets one would think that everybody was at home asleep, so deserted they appear. But I look upon these works as the beginning and building up of a large city. Possessing a staple article of such commercial value when manufactured, I cannot see how the industry can lead to anything but rapid prosperity. It is not one of those articles calculated to be disturbed by the fluctuations of trade. Such granite as this being so rare, and said to be equal to the Aberdeen, it certainly looks as well and takes as high a polish, must always find a steady and remunerative market on this continent. Although the prevailing color is red, there are sections of the hills that contain other colors. I have a polished specimen of a drab shade, beautifully mottled and resembling marble, which, when it comes to be got in quantities and submitted to the polishers, I believe will take the shine out of the other descriptions. It is not unlike the Spoon Island granite, but to my eye is richer and more attractive. What is better still for the place is that the work can be carried on winter and summer alike, whereas the wood business can only be prosecuted during certain months of the year. It is not so much the want of capital (partly complained of) as the habits of industry that must tell; and I am sure that those young men employed in the granite shops give strong evidence that they themselves are made of the material mostly needed. Orders are daily coming in from distant parts for work to be wrought out of the granite hills around."

Bay Pilot - Dec. 17, 1885 Mr. McGlashan, superintendent of the Red Beach granite works, died at that place on the 2nd. inst. The deceased was a native of Scotland and was for a time a resident of St. George, N.B., where he had charge of the granite works, and from which he went to take charge of the granite works at Red Beach, Calais, Me. He was esteemed and respected wherever known. He leaves a widow and eight children."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1885 The New Brunswick Granite Works at Carleton are being thoroughly repaired and will probably resume operations about the middle of the month."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 12, 1885 The granite mills are rushing off their orders to make room for spring stock and orders."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 12, 1885 St. George.- ... An important factor in this revival in the business of cutting and polishing red granite. The partner of one of the firms engaged in the work recently told a representative of the COURIER that the number of orders being received pointed to a very busy summer of 1885. And this business is only in its infancy. Three firms - Milne, Coutts & Co., Alex. Taylor, and Epps, Dodds & Co. - have embarked capital and skill in red granite and have been fairly prosperous. The demand for the stone is only limited by the supply, which is capable of well-nigh unlimited extension. With more capital, the granite business in itself will make a city of St. George."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 27, 1885 St. George. - Epps, Dodds & Co. are at work in their new granite mill, near the GSR station. Milne, Coutts & Co. are doing a good business in granite."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 29, 1885 Epps, Dodds & Co. have moved into their new mill and are doing good work, although their machinery is not fully in working order as yet."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 29, 1885 St. George is quite lively at present. Those engaged in manufacturing are making extensive preparations for doing an extra business in the spring. Orders for red granite are coming in every day."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1885 An important discovery has been made at St.George. Hitherto, those working the granite quarries have found it difficult to get stone of sufficient magnitude to cut to large sizes. Last fall Alex. Taylor, of that place, secured a quarry. In opening it up this spring he finds that the granite is suitable for work requiring very large bodies of stone, and shafts of any length or thickness may be obtained from it. So far as the St. George men know, there are no quarries of red granite in the world where similar valuable material may be found. Another valuable feature of the stone is that its color does not vary, so that orders of any extent may be filled with material of one shade only."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1885 Commenting on the COURIER'S notice of the discovery of a red granite quarry at St. George from which stone of large dimension can be taken, the Monetary Times says it is an important discovery for architects and builders to say nothing of monumental workers."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 5, 1885 The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company was not held yesterday, as there was not a quorum of stockholders present. The works are making full time at present and a large number of orders are being received."

May 7, 1885 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 6, 1915 30 Years Ago (7th). - Messrs. Meating, Tait & Co., have started in the granite business at St. George."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 11, 1885 The prospects of the town of St. George, N.B., continue to brighten. ... The granite industry is yet in its infancy. Tayte, Meating & Co. will soon commence to erect a new polishing mill. The barren rocky mountains, that at one time were thought to be entirely worthless, are proving to be literally mines of gold. The different firms pay out per month $11,000, but it is thought before five years $20,000 will be disbursed monthly in St. George

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1885 It is reported that an American firm, Tayte, Meating & Co., contemplate the erection of a granite polishing mill at St. George."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 26, 1885 St. George, N.B. is an important centre of the granite industry. The various granite firms operating there pay out monthly about $11,000. Tayte, Meating & Company, will soon erect a new polishing mill."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 27, 1885 It is said that an American firm, Tait, Manning & Co., will establish a granite polishing mill at St. George."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 1, 1886 St. George.- What Our Correspondent Noticed in this Busy Little Town.- Editor Courier:- I had the pleasure of visiting St. George and wish to express, through the columns of your valuable paper, the many kindnesses received at the hands of the people of this thriving little town. I registered at the Bellview Hotel, kept by Mr. T.B. Goss, and must assure travellers to St. George that they can be nicely accommodated at the Bellview. I was taken through the granite works by the kindness of Mr. McCormack. A person, without first visiting the works, can form no idea of the amount of business carried on in this branch. About five thousand dollars is paid out monthly for labor, not speaking of the many other bills to be paid. In visiting the factory of Epps, Dodds & Co., one would be almost lead to say that there is something great in the future for St. George, for there you behold a massive piece of workmanship in the construction of a great vault, bearing the inscription 'Thomas Watkins'. Mr. Coffey, one of the firm, informed that the whole structure when completed, would weigh about forty tons, and will cost over $150 for freight. The vault is manufactured for parties in Hamilton, Ont. The stone, out of which the vault is built, was taken from a quarry on the St. John River. This is not the only massive work that this company has on hand, for they are also manufacturing eight large pieces of the Garfield monument. These pieces are made from St. George granite. They are undoubtedly handsome and reflect no small amount of credit upon the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., as well as being somewhat of an honor to Charlotte County. ..."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 14, 1886 The large granite urns which were brought here last week on the steamer Cumberland to be

finished and polished at Red Beach are, it is reported, for a tomb which Jay Gould is having built."

Eastport Sentenil - Aug. 4, 1886 The Maine Red Granite Co., of Red Beach, Washington county, are polishing two large urns for Vanderbilt's tomb on Staten Island, N.Y. The urns are three feet in diameter, seven feet high, and are considered to be the largest ever made in the world. The company are also filling an $18,000 government order for terrace work around the capitol at Washington."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 9, 1886 The firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. has its polishing works located near the Grand Southern repair shops and is doing a large business. At present they have erected in their shop a large cottage monument, manufactured by them from dark Quincy granite for Toronto parties. It is eighteen feet high and six feet six inches square at the base, highly polished and handsomely carved. It is acknowledged by all to be the finest piece of work ever turned out in this granite town. The firm employs thirty- six men and has a granite cutting lathe for cutting round columns, urns and other articles. Its principal market is in Ontario. Messrs. Chas. Epps, James Dodds, Henry Meating and Michael Coffey, all natives of St. George, compose the firm and deserve no small degree of credit for the energy and enterprise

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 9, 1886 The Bay of Fundy red granite company are doing a large business now. Their works are full of machinery, which furnishes employment for fifty-five hands, and the wages paid now are as high as they have been at any time in the history of the industry. During the summer, they lost three weeks time on account of scarcity of water, but they are now shipping their granite to Ohio, Michigan, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and all parts of the maritime provinces. Black granite, which promises good results, has recently been discovered on their lands. They have fitted up a part of their buildings for a retail store, and will soon put in a stock of groceries and dry goods. Since the death of Mr. Alexander G. Milne, the senior partner, the business is being conducted by another Mr. Alexander Milne, Mr. Wm. Coutts, Mr. Jas. Wadds and Mr. Charles Johnson."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 28, 1886 The N.B. Red Granite Works have been shut down for the winter."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 11, 1886 St. Andrews.- A quantity of St. George red granite is to be used in the Garfield

S.J. Globe - Jul. 16, 1886 Serious Accident. - Mr. Henry Walton of Walton's stone quarry, Spoon Island, received severe internal injuries yesterday by a heavy rock falling across his body. Our informant states that Mr. Walton's life is despaired

Chignecto Post - Jun. 24, 1886 A new quarry is to be opened St. George, N.B. to supply stone for extensive repairs on the breakwater at St. John."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1886 The N.B. Granite Company and the St. George companies are forwarding large quantities of granite to the upper provinces."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1886 The New Brunswick Red Granite Works, which have been shut down for some time on account of the cold weather, are in operation once more."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 16, 1886 Red Granite Works. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Works, St. George, which had been shut down for some time on account of the cold weather, are in operation once more."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Chignecto Post - Mar. 18, 1886 The New Brunswick Granite works at Carleton have resumed operations."

Nov. 1886 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 23, 1916 Thirty Years Ago: The Maine Red Beach Granite Company, Red Beach, Calais, has secured another order for $17,000 worth of their stone, to be used in the construction of the terrace being built around the north, west and south sides of the capitol at Washington, considered to be the finest in the

Bay Pilot - Nov. 4, 1886 A polished granite pedestal manufactured byMilne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, Charlotte Co., occupies a prominent position in the Canadian Court of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, England, supporting a life like statue of Sir Hector Langevin. The pedestal is admittedly the handsomest specimen of Granite at the Exhibition."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 11, 1886 St. George.- The red granite companies have sufficient orders on hand to keep all of them busy during the entire winter."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 17, 1886 The Maine Red Granite Co, have secured another order for $17,000 for red granite plant cases for the capitol at Washington. These plant cases form part of the terrace that is being built around the northwest and south sides of the Capitol, and which is considered to be the finest terrace in the world. The Red Beach granite now extends all along the south side, and this year's contract will complete the entire length of the west or principal front of the Capitol. The company have also received an order for 500 tons rough stone for the front of a large block of buildings in Baltimore. - Calais Times."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 20, 1886 St. George, Nov. 18. - Mrs. Milne, widow of the late Mr. Alex. Miine, of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, died suddenly last evening. It is just a month since her late husband's remains were carried to their last resting place. In death they were not divided. They leave three children, the youngest being only three weeks old; the alleviating circumstances in the sad loss of both of their parents, is that their father left sufficient means for their

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 25, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 26, 1886 The Maine Red Granite Company, Red Beach, Calais, have secured another order for $17,000 worth of their stone, to be used in the construction of the terrace being built around the north, west and south sides of the capitol at Washington, considered to be the finest in the world."

Bay Pilot - Nov. 25, 1886 The widow of the late Mr. Alex. Milne, of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, died at St. George on the 17th inst., having survived her late husband only one month...."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 2, 1886 New Brunswick Granite.- Points for St. George Manufacturers.- A correspondent of the Montreal Witness, writing from the Colonial Exhibition, devotes nearly half his letter to New Brunswick. Our province is not very large and there are larger exhibits than ours there, but we are getting fully our share of notice. This is largely due to Mr. Cornwall's energy, who loses no opportunity of bringing the province forward. One of the principal points urged by the correspondent of the Witness is the English market for granite. The demand in England for granite is very large and constant. For curbing stone the importations are enormous, and they come principally from the Baltic. In New Brunswick some of the best granite quarries are upon the sea coast, and it has been said that red granite could be carried as cheap from St. John to London as from Aberdeen to London. What remains to be proved is whether New Brunswick granite can be delivered in England as cheaply as the Baltic granite can. The matter is worth looking into."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 15, 1887 St. George. - ... A new granite firm has been established, Messrs. Colman, Wallace & Co., with good prospects."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 1, 1887 A New Brunswick Industry. - Red granite is one ofthe products of the eastern portion of New Brunswick. There is a market for it in the United States; but it has to compete there with Scotch granite. Some of the producers think the granite industry should be protected by a higher tariff; but one of the number objects to an increase in the Canadian tariff because he thinks such an increase would be followed by a similar increase on the part of the Americans. He thinks the Commercial Union is the policy which will best enable New Brunswickers to hew and sell the millions and millions of tons of granite they have already to work - Toronto Mail."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1887 Carleton. - The granite works are in full blast, giving employment to about 70 hands."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 8, 1887 Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. are at present hauling from their quarry several large granite blocks, for a massive monument they are to complete next spring for a party in the United States. The largest block will weigh about sixteen tons."

Codes: G3 /   IDX_Names: Granite;

Bay Pilot - Dec. 15, 1887 Monument to the Late Hon. Robert Robinson, M.L.C. - A massive and elegant granite monument in memory of the late Hon. Robert Robinson, has this week been erected in the rural cemetery. The monument is of grey Quincy granite and consists of three bases, die, cap and obelisk, the whole stands sixteen feet high. The 1st or lower base is a stone 3 ft. square and 14 inches deep, the 2nd 2 ft. 7 inches square and 12 inches deep, both of unpolished stone, the 3rd is 2 ft. 4 inches square by 14 inches thick, and like the rest of the monument is beautifully polished. The die is 2 ft. 1 inch square and 2 ft. 6 inches deep, the obelisk or shaft which surmounts the whole is 6 ft. 6 inches high and 1 foot square at foot. The third base and cap is carved a greek cross below which is the following inscription: Sacred To the memory of Hon. Robert Robinson, M.L.C., Born 17th November, 1828. Died 5th September, 1885. -- He giveth His beloved sleep. The monument was manufactured by Mr. Robert Reid of Montreal, and erected by Mr. Alexander Taylor, granite worker, of St.

Bay Pilot - Dec. 15, 1887 St. George Granite Industry. - Mr. Alexander Taylor is prominent among the granite manufacturers of Saint George, in the quarrying and manufacture of which, into monuments, building stone, &c., he is extensively engaged, employing between his quarry and polishing works some forty hands. Mr. Taylor's quarry is situated off the St. Andrews road about four miles from the village, in the direction of St. Andrews, from which stone of the very best quality and of any required dimensions can be quarried. It is from Mr. Taylor's quarry that Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., granite workers, of Saint George, obtained the large blocks of granite from which they are making a massive monument for parties in the United States. Mr. Taylor owns a granite quarry on Spoon Island, St. John river, from which is quarried granite of a grey color, equal in quality to the celebrated Quincy granite, only a shade lighter in color. Mr. Taylor's establishment and work is first class in every particular, which accounts for the large patronage he receives and explains why he has not been able for some time past, to overtake the orders received by him."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 20, 1887 Red Granite. - The statement in one of Mr. Stockton's letters that the high tariff had practically killed the unwrought stone business makes the tory organ very sad. But it is not sadness of the right kind. The Sun is not sorry for the loss of the business to the country, but for the injury that may be done the government by having the facts made known. Consolation is, however, sought for in the growth of the red granite business. Well, we are glad to be able to say that that business is flourishing, and no thanks to the government, which has done nothing whatever for it. Unwrought stone, says the sapient Sun, is better than nothing, but the production and sale of granite cut and polished by well paid labor is a much better thing for the community. Of course it is better for the government, too, which takes good care to impose a heavy tax on the coal and bread and clothes and blankets of the labor aforesaid. The red granite business at St. George, and in Carleton, has been improving for the last two years. But this is not due to the National Policy or to any policy of any kind whatever which has its origin in toryism. Some years ago the business was larger than it is now, but the large companies, perhaps because they attempted to do too much, went down, and the business at St. George was for a time almost dead. The valuation of the property of one concern, The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company was a few years ago $10,000. Today it is taxed on a valuation of $12,000. In general terms the same thing would apply to the other old companies. More recently the companies have adopted close business habits, and have run everything on careful and economical principles. At the present time they are doing a good business, and appear to have reached the point when they pay current expenses and have something to add to on their capital. In addition to this they have great business facilities by the Grand Southern Railway, for which they owe nothing to the Dominion government. The works in Carleton, too, feel very much the value of the road. Red granite is a raw material, the natural product of the country. Polishing it is a business capable of indefinite extension, as the supply of the raw material is really inexhaustible. But the government have not by any system of reciprocity been able to get this product into the United States market at reasonable rates of duty. The stone shipped to that country in its rough state is subject to a duty of $1.50 per ton; manufactured or polished, it is subject to a duty of twenty per cent. Even this does not keep it out of the United States, for we are informed that considerable portion of the polished granite sent from here to Toronto and to other parts of Ontario is re-shipped to the United States. Get us reciprocity, or more favorable terms with the United States, and almost any quantity of our red granite will find its way into the United States, and St. George will hum far more than it does today with the evidences of a prosperous business. If this cannot be done, take off the heavy taxes imposed on the red granite workers. Just think for a moment. We produce $100,000 worth of red granite. It is sold in the United States - twenty per cent duty there. We buy goods with the proceeds and bring them to New Brunswick - twenty five per cent duties here. How delightful this is! That our country and its industries can live is really surprising. It is not by taxation and restrictions that industry flourishes, and, if, in spite of these, some industry does prosper, surely no thanks are due to those whose policy it is to oppress all trade, and then declare that this is a National Policy."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 21, 1887 Mr. Stockton on a Rock. - A.A. Stockton, M.P.P., having taken charge of the Globe in order to explain awayhis plea for the restoration of the unwrought stone business, has only succeeded in getting himself in a worse mess than ever. The following passage contains the important part of what he has to say on the development of the polished granite business at St. George. The red granite business at St. George, and in Carleton, has been improving for the last two years. But this is not due to the national policy or to any policy of any kind whatever which has its origins in toryism. Some years ago the business was larger that it is now, but the large companies, perhaps because they attempted to do too much, went down, and the business at St. George was for a time dead. The valuation of the property of one concern, 'The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company' was a few years ago $100,000. Last year or early in the year preceding, the whole property was sold for $10,000. Today it is taxed on a valuation of $12,000. In general terms the same thing would apply to the other old companies. Mr. Stockton is wrong in saying that the business of finishing St. George granite was ever larger than it is now. It is larger than ever before and is growing. He may be right in saying that the Bay of Fundy red granite company once owned property valued at $100,000, and that property is now taxed on a much less sum. If instead of a few years ago he had written fourteen years ago, and if he had added that the business failed and was closed up in 1876, he would also have been correct. The whole trade went to nothing in that famous period when Mr. Stockton's friends were legislating. It has been restored as the Sun shows, and as Mr. Stockton admits, within the past two or three years, under the tariff which Mr. Stockton hates. We have shown that the Ontario market which Mr. Stockton and his friends are trying to destroy is the one on which this granite industry chiefly depends, seeing that about three-fourths of the product goes there. Mr. Stockton is decidely weak on the granite question."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 25, 1887 St. George And Its Extensive Granite Quarries. - A Business That is Rapidly Developing Large Proportions. - One of the most prosperous towns in this province is St. George, a place in which no man need be idle if he is willing to work. St. George was at one time a great lumbering centre and about 15 years ago there were a dozen saw mills in the immediate vicinity of the place. Now there is only one saw mill of any size on the Magaguadavic, about six miles from St. George. Very little lumber is now cut on the river and the granite business has taken the place of the lumbering industry. It is doubtful if the people of the province have anything like an adequate idea of the proportions which this business has assumed. When it came into prominence, the lumber business in that part of the province was on the downfall. The granite shipped from St. George last year brought more money than the lumber did even in its palmiest days, and the manufacturers of granite have done hardly anything yet in building work. The wage accounts of the various concerns in the business at St. George show that the workmen are paid about $5000 per month, which is no inconsiderable sum. There is a great field for building work, which is bound to make St. George a great manufacturing centre. The great difficulty at the present time is that the men in the business have not sufficient capital, a large amount being required to develop the business. In the past, one great drawback has been that the cost of shipment was very great, but now the facilities are such that the expense is a mere bagatelle as compared with that of some years ago. In former years the granite was shipped in vessels which could not get to St. George in the winter months, which prevented the shipment of the stone except when the river was open. Now the Grand Southern Railway, running through St. George, affords excellent facilities for the shipment of the granite and the cost is very small. When in the past it did not pay to make a shipment unless a full cargo could be supplied to the vessel, any quantity great or small can now be sent over the railway, and it is delivered more promptly, which is a great advantage. That red granite will be used to a great extent in building is not questioned by any, as it is one of the handsomest stones that can be obtained. A large building in Boston was erected in 1875 in which St. George granite was used and it is a very attractive structure. The Philadelphia city building, one of the handsomest that could be found anywhere, contains some 40,000 cubic feet of red granite, and the same stone has been used for trimmings in many other structures. The granite workers at St. George confine themselves to the manufacture of monuments, tablets, columns, pilasters and every kind of monumental work, and are kept constantly at work in filling the orders poring in upon them. The manufacturers have no agents and the work seeks them, which indicates that the granite is of the very best quality and the workmanship of the best. To show what the business will some day be done in St. George, it may be stated that an order was once received by one firm which could not have been executed by 400 men in a year. Of course the firm for lack of capital and in consequence of their inability to obtain workmen, had to refuse the order. The deposit of granite in the vicinity of St. George is inexhaustible. It extends on both sides of the river and can be traced for a distance of twelve miles. The nature of the ground is generally rocky and consists entirely of red granite ledges and hills, with a few spurs of ordinary trap-rock, separated from one another by narrow valleys of a rich loamy soil, in almost every case traversed by streams and covered by a luxuriant growth of beech, birch, pine, hemlock and spruce, together with some cedar. The deciduous trees predominate, and the timber is generally small. It is utterly impossible to estimate the quantity of first rate merchantable red granite in the parish. It is simply inexhaustible. There are hundreds of ledges, the outcrops of which represent from 5,000 tons to 100,000 tons each. Gray's mountain, which 12 700 feet above Lake Utopia, and a half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and Granite Mountain, estimated at 600 feet above the lake, one mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide, are of granite, and numerous other mountains are to be found which are also of granite. As said by Balston C. Kenway, an American engineer, the mind can hardly conceive the immensity of the contents of these mountains, and an estimate would be merely a useless piling up of figures. The granite is free from those spots that disfigure the Peterhead (Scotch) granite, and generally speaking the ledges appear to be perfectly homogenous, or to lie in large rectangular slabs or blocks generally inclined on an angle of 30 degrees from the north towards the horizon. There are also deposits of good quartz sand, suitable for grinding, and consisting of disintegrated granite in the shape of some twenty sandy beaches at intervals all around Lake Utopia and extending an unknown distance under the lake. About fifteen years ago a man named McCormack picked up a piece of granite which was thrown out of a vessel which was discharging ballast in this city. It was a piece of Scotch granite, and the man remarked to a young man standing near him that he would like to find a deposit of such stone. The young man, whose name was Purves and whose home was in Charlotte county, explained to McCormack that he had seen this kind of granite in his native county. The conversation resulted in McCormack visiting St. George, where he spent several weeks. At length he found the granite for which he was seeking and saw that St. George was destined to become a great place on account of the wealth of granite in its immediate vicinity. About the same time, Mr. Ward, the artist, of this city, found a piece of red granite at Porcupine Mountain near Lake Utopia. He took the rock to New York, where it was polished. This led to the formation of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company in 1871. The company consisted chiefly of American capitalists, who saw there was money in the business, and several St. John and St. George men held some of the stock. The Bay of Fundy Company purchased a large tract of land about three miles from St. George and erected large works in the town. Soon afterwards the St. George Red Granite Company was organized and they purchased a large area of land and put up an extensive polishing mill. The first named company's works were operated for several year's under the management of a Mr. McGlashin, and then they got into difficulties through mismanagement. The outlay for the work was so great that the company did not have sufficient money to operate them. The machinery, it is said, cost something like $75,000. Another reason of the collapse was that the company's agent in New York, having no knowledge of the business, contracted for work which was done at a great loss. In 1875 or 1876 the St. George company's works were burned, the loss being a severe one to the company. The company was reorganized soon afterwards, and has since been doing business as the New Brunswick Red Granite Company. Their works are at Carleton and the granite is brought up from St. George by the Grand Southern Railway. About the same time the Bay of Fundy Company's works were also closed down, and the business was at a standstill for a couple of years. Many of the men who worked in the mills had come out from Scotland and were in anything but affluent circumstances. With that pluck which is characteristic of the Scotch they commenced business for themselves. Milne, Coutts & Co. and Alex. Taylor leased an old mill in what is known as the gully and worked there for some time. Mr. Taylor took as a partner a Mr. Black who remained with him until the business had increased very considerably. These firms worked away quietly and the most sanguine hardly dreamed that ever these men who has commenced in such a small way would become such successful business men as they are at the present day. Farquharson, Trail & Co. worked the old Bay of Fundy works for about a year, renting them from the St. Stephen bank.

While Milne, Coutts & Co and Taylor & Black were working in the old mill they did not do any quarrying, buying the granite from John Nichol. In 1881 Milne, Coutts & Co. leased from the St. Stephen bank the Bay of Fundy works and commenced work on a large scale. They sublet a part of the works to Epps, Dodds & Co. and business was continued in this way until November, 1884, when Milne, Coutts & Co. purchased the entire property and Epps, Dodds & Co. removed to a shed built for them by the Grand Southern Railway. Milne, Coutts & Co. have now the most extensive works in Charlotte County. They have some 1,800 acres of land situate about three miles from town. Easy access is obtained to the quarries by the turnpike road which passes directly in front of the western quarries and connects with a road to the other quarries. In addition to the road the Magaguadavic river runs within an eighth of a mile of the western quarries. There is a wharf on the north bank of the river and adjacent to the road which can be used for the carriage of the granite to the works. The works themselves are situate a short distance from the main street of the town on the eastern bank of the river, immediately over the falls (from which is derived the motive power) and cover an area of over an acre. The workshops form a quadrangle, divided in sections as follows: 1st, the polishing shops, 250 x 40 feet and one story high; 2nd, the granite cutting shop of the same size; 3rd. blacksmith, machine and pattern shops, and 4th, offices and store. The inner are of the quadrangle is covered by a large traveller which is used for carrying the granite from the cutting to the polishing shop and for loading and unloading the granite as it arrives from the quarries and when completed for shipment. The Polishing Shop has shafting extending through its entire length, supported by transverse beams upheld by 18 inch square posts sunk eight feet in the ground, resting on granite blocks. The machinery is of the very best, consisting of five Jenny Linds or polishing machines, four pendulums, one boring machine, eight lathes, etc. The present machinery will polish 200 superficial feet per day exclusive of mouldings. They have recently put in a patent column cutter, manufactured by Allan Bros. of Carleton. The motive power is derived from the adjacent falls, the shafting extending from the shops to a flume built from the lower level of the falls, to the level of the river and is ten feet square by thirty feet deep. The water is conveyed to the flume by a Penstock, a Lefell turbine wheel (48 inches in diameter) at the bottom of the flume, giving a motive power equal to 200 horses, sufficient to drive four times the quantity of machinery and can be used day and night throughout the entire year, frost having no effect on these falls. They had during the past year 13 men at work in the quarries under Mr. Coutts. The stone when quarried is hauled by teams to the works. They employed 25 stone cutters and 22 polishers, Mr. Milne superintended the cutting and Mr. Watt the polishing. The column cutter was run by Mr. Johnston, who invented it. In addition to the number of men given above they give employment to two blacksmiths and several teamsters. Their business last year was larger than ever before, the output being to the value of $45,000. They ship the product of their works principally to Ontario, finding a market for considerable of it, however, in the maritime provinces and the United States. They shipped not long since two monuments to Victoria, B.C., via the C.P.R. Alexander Taylor, who started in the business with Mr. Black, now runs a large mill and finds a greater demand for his work each year. In 1881 Mr. Taylor leased the Breed mill near the falls on the St. Andrews road. His works are larger and the machinery in them the best obtainable. He has two cutting sheds 80x14 and 20x14 feet respectively, a polishing shed 60x40 feet, and also blacksmith and pattern shops. There are in his works 3 Jenny Linds, 4 lathes, 2 pendulums, 2 verticals, and a column cutter. Mr. Taylor derives the motive power for his works from the falls, and there is sufficient power to drive works much larger than his during the entire year. There is little expense attached to the operation of the machinery which is a great advantage. The work is done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Taylor, who is a man of many years experience in the business. Ha has 50 acres of land near St. George, and also 200 acres at Spoon Island, on the St. John river. From the former he obtains red granite, and grey granite is quarried at Spoon Island. He employs 5 men at his St. George quarry, the stone being more easily got out than in many other places. Last year he had 14 stone cutters and 10 polishers at his works besides a column cutter, teamsters and blacksmiths. Mr. Taylor's business last year was double what it was in any former year and he expects it will be much larger this year. He has on hand orders which will keep his men busy for about two months. His output last year was valued at $20,000, most of it being shipped to Ontario. Epps, Dodds and Co. commenced business in 1881 in a part of the Bay of Fundy works and are now carrying on a large business in their works near the Grand Southern Railway shops. The polishing mill is 40x50 feet and the cutting shed 40x50 feet. In addition to these, they have added two wings, which are also used as cutting shops and a blacksmith shop. Their machinery is run by steam, the power being derived from the railway shops. Their quarries are about three miles from the town on the line of the railway. Their stone, when quarried, is placed on cars (sidings running from the main track to the quarries) and taken to the mill. They employed last year 10 men at the quarries, and at the mill 25 stonecutters and nine polishers. Their machinery consists of two Jenny Linds, three verticals, seven polishing lathes and a column cutter. The value of their output last year was about $40,000, over half of which went to Ontario. The remainder was sold in the maritime provinces and the United States. They have all the work they can do. Much of their output is vault work, which does not require polishing, which accounts for the small number of polishers employed. This firm manufactured, in 1886, the pillars of the Garfield monument at Cleveland, Ohio. Tayte, Meating and Co. commenced quarrying on a property owned by them about two and a half miles from St. George in May, 1885, and in August of the same year they leased a blacksmith shop from the Grand Southern railway. They commenced the manufacture of building and monumental work in this building, and have continued to increase their output ever since. Their works have been enlarged several times since and their dimensions are: polishing shop 32x20 with blacksmith and pattern shops attached. They will have to extend their works this spring, as the sheds will not accommodate the number of men that will be required to execute the orders coming in. They have two Jenny Linds, and will put in another one very soon, two lathes, one vertical, to which they will add another vertical in the spring. They employed last year six men at the quarries, nine stone cutters, four polishers, and several other workmen. The product of their works last year was valued at $15,000, most of it being shipped to Ontario. They work in grey as well as in red granite, the former rock being obtained from this city. The orders now on hand will keep their workmen busy until the first of May, and then they will be compelled to increase the number of their workmen. There is not as much work doing just at present as at other times, but the dull season lasts only a few weeks. The cutters and polishers are nearly all kept constantly at work. In the near future two other firms will commence the manufacture of granite work at St. George and will give employment to about 50 men. The New Brunswick Red Granite Company whose works are at Carleton, own a large area of land at St. George, where the stone used in their works is quarried. They employed about 15 quarrymen last year.

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 1, 1887 Fine Granite Specimens. - Rev C.W. Dutcher, now in Atlanta, Georgia, has handed in to the Journal office there, some beautiful specimens of granite sent to him by the Carleton Granite Company, of St. John, Canada, F.T.C. Burpee, manager. The Journal says: One of them is known as Spoon Island and the other as Bay of Fundy granite. In color and texture the specimens are very fine, and they are beautifully polished. The company is backed by $100,000 capital and are pushing the work vigorously."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1887 Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George have received a diploma from the Colonial Exhibition for their exhibit of granite. A bronze medal accompanies the diploma which is signed by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. The leading feature of the diploma is the allegorical figures representing the various colonies laying their tributes at the feet of their common mother - BRITAIN."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1887 Carleton Red Granite Co. - At the annual meeting of the Carleton Red Granite Company, Monday, the following directors were elected: J.W. Lawrence, F.T.C. Burpee, E. Fisher, J.C. Robertson, B.H. Appleby, R.O. Stockton, C.E. Burpee. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, J.W. Lawrence was elected President; George K. Smith, secretary-treasurer, and F.T.C. Burpee, manager."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 18, 1887 A magnificent monument, 15 feet high, has been placed over the grave of the late Hon. J.C. Pope, at St. Eleanors, PEI. It is of red granite, from the quarries of St. George, N.B."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 22, 1887 Red Granite. - Some Facts About St. George's Great Industry. - The Works of Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., and Others. - Heavy Shipments to the Upper Provinces. - A trip over the Grand Southern as far as St. George brings one in the midst of an industry of comparatively recent origin, but now famous not only all through the Dominion, but through the neighboring republic, even to its westernmost states. It is some 14 years since the red granite business was first started in St. George. The actual discovery of this source of wealth is laid claim to by several parties, and, as in all other discoveries, each claimant has his devout adherents. A Sun representative visited St. George a few days ago for the purpose of finding what amount of business was done in red granite, and the following information was derived from members of the firms at present engaged in the business: The first parties that started in the business were principally Americans, and in 1871 or 1872 were incorporated as the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. It seems that one George McGlashen was the head man in the concern. After a while he removed from St. George and started a similar industry at Red Beach in Maine, Although the original Bay of Fundy Company in course of time went to the wall. Under the same name the enterprising firm of Milne, Coutts & Co. carry on the most extensive business in the place. Their works are situated near the main street of the town, on the eastern bank of the Magaguadavic river near the falls, covering an area of one acre. Their polishing mill is 250 feet long by 40 feet wide, the motive power, which is derived from the adjacent falls, is equal to 200 horsepower and can be used day and night throughout the year. The land in connection with the works is in area about 1600 acres and within this limit are found three shades of colour - dark red, medium red and salmon colour. This firm as now constituted has been doing business for over nine years; they employ 60 men at wages ranging from 50 cts. per day for apprentices (1st year) to $2.50 which is often made by piece workers. They pay about $2000 a month in wages. Four years ago the extent of the business was not more than $18,000 per annum. They estimate their output this year at $50,000. The bulk of this they quarry, dress and polish themselves, though some of their grey granite is brought, in its rough state, from Spoon Island, above St. John. In fact all the firms in the business here get more or less from that source. Milne, Coutts & Co. ship, via Grand Southern and Intercolonial, fully three-fourths of their product to Ontario, and other parts of the Dominion, some going as far west as Victoria and New Westminster. The remaining shipments are to the States, not a little of it going to Indiana and Michigan. Just now this firm is preparing the largest tomb ever made in New Brunswick. It is destined for Cedar Hill cemetery, Hartford, Conn., will weigh 70 tons, and consists of 10 pieces. It will be shipped in the spring. At the Indian and Colonial exhibition of 1886, held in London, a diploma was awarded to the work of this firm. In conversation with one of the members an opinion, favoring a higher duty on foreign granite was expressed. Close by these works are situated those of Colmer, Wallace and Co., a concern which has only been running since the spring. Mr. Colmer left his work (busy as he was) to extend what information he could to the Sun's representative. The sales of this firm during the past summer had been some $3,000 worth of finished granite. They quarry, dress and polish their own work, employing during the summer about 12 men at wages ranging (not including apprentices) from $1.30 to $1.75 a day. Here was to be seen a handsome monument, near completion, to be erected in Chamcook, to the memory of the late George S. Grimmer, Esq., Q.C. Two thirds of the output of this firm goes to the upper provinces. It was replied to the question Why does so much of the gray granite come here from Spoon Island? Such are the facilities for procuring that species of granite at the island that it can be landed in St. George at less price than it would cost to quarry our own grey granite. Close by are the works of Alexander Taylor, a Scotchman by birth, whose life has been spent working in granite. He has been in the business in St. George for many years, and by economy and hard work has always kept afloat. Besides his quarry at St. George he has two grey granite quarries on Spoon Island. In Mr. Taylor's employ are about 30 men, at wages from $1 to $2.50 a day. He generally ships about $20,000 worth per year, two-thirds of his product going to the upper provinces. This year he sent $600 worth to San Francisco and Kansas City. A walk over in the neighborhood of the station brings one to the work of Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co, two enterprising firms engaged in the business. The former of these parties, Epps, Dodds & Co., quarry, dress and polish their own red granite. They import from Quincy, Mass., in rough form some dark gray granite, manufacturing it at their works, and some from Westerly, Rhode Island, to the extent of perhaps 40 or 50 tons. The Quincy granite costs in Quincy $2.25 per cubic foot, and the duty is $1.50 a ton - the Spoon Island grey granite costs but 50 cts. per ton in St. John. This firm has been for five years in business, and during the summer employed some 40 men, paying some $1200.00 a month in wages. Their average annual output they estimate at $25,000. They ship more of their product to the States than any other firm, not very much short of half their output going thither. It was this firm which did the work for the famous Garfield monument, now in Lakeville cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, costing $150,000. Right beside Epps, Dodds & Co., are the works of Tayte, Meating & Co., a firm which has been established for some 2 years, quarrying, dressing and polishing their own product. Twenty-four men have been employed during the summer, and now, about 18 hands have work. The wages paid are about the same as paid by the other firms, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50, apprentices starting at 50 cts. a day. Of an estimated output of $12,000 worth, all of $10,000 goes to Ontario. The firms to which reference has been made, do all their work in St. George, and ship the finished product thence, principally over the Grand Southern railway, some however being sent away by schooners. A large quarry, belonging to the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, is contained in a piece of land one and a half miles long, and some three miles deep. Here are employed, in the quarry alone between 20 and 25 men, who, having extracted the material from the stubborn earth, ship it in its rude form over the Grand Southern to Carleton, where close by the station are the polishing and finishing mills, under the management of Mr. F.T.C. Burpee. The machinery in this large mill consists of 6 saws, 8 polishing carriages, 3 cutting lathes, 14 polishing lathes, 3 Jennylynds, 6 verticals, 4 pairs of pendulums, 2 engines, and 3 boilers. From the above it will be seen that this company do much of their work through the omnipotent agency of steam power. In their works at Carleton 99 men are employed, and the last time an average was taken, the daily wages paid was $1.46. Mr. Burpee estimated last year's output at a figure between $60,000 and $65,000. Some three-fifths of this total has been sold in the Dominion, but an increasing trade with the United States is being operated. Scotch competition is felt keenly over the border, but Americans regard the St. George red granite as superior to that which is found at Peterhead and Mull, the principal granite centres in Scotland. Your reporter was taken through this mill; all the men were very busy, some cutting, some polishing and others engaged with the ponderous saws. One large block of grey granite, probably four feet in diameter, was almost half sawn through. Yet such is the hardness of the stone that the piece would not be divided till late in the day, and it was then but ten o'clock in the morning. There were a couple of massive columns for a Philadelphia public building in course of being polished and finished, and beautiful pieces of workmanship they gave promise of being. Said Mr. Burpee: We have been going since 1877. For some years it was uphill work, but now there is no limit to the business we can do. If we could put more capital in our business (for it is a business requiring enormous capital) we could employ ten times as many men as we now have, and as for the demand it is increasing largely every year. Mr. Burpee did not altogether agree with his co-workers in St. George about a raise in the tariff, thinking that such a measure would lead to a corresponding raise in the American duties, and thus shut from us the American market. Commercial union was rather pleasing in his eyes, as it implied free entry into the U.S. market. But, said he, no matter what our fiscal policy may be, this red granite is going to be an ever- increasing business. There are millions and millions of tons in the quarries of St. George, and the supply is perennial. I think our business is capable of being increased every four days at the rate of 100 per cent. Speaking individually of how his sales this year compared with those of the previous year, he said they had increased fully 12 per cent. Most of his work is sent away all finished, but some of the raw material is shipped to Ottawa, especially when large stone is required, the quarries there are not turning out such large pieces as are often required. From the information derived in regard to the red granite business, it will be easily seen what an unlimited source of wealth, in this industry alone, is found in our province. It is an industry which 15 years ago was unknown; now it has a world-wide reputation. All those engaged in it speak hopefully of its future. There is no apparent fear of a failure in the crop, and new markets are being reached each year. Many people associate red granite with monuments and tomb stones alone; as a matter of fact it is becoming extremely fashionable for building purposes, and besides very fashionable, what is much more to the point, it is handsome and durable. The outlook for the red granite industry is indeed a bright one. In order to show what an unlimited supply there is of this stone in St. George, a gentleman could not find a more forcible expression than that which he made use of in informing your representative that they were the everlasting hills, bearing the same relation to St. George that those hills of Biblical renown did to ancient Jerusalem. From the statements afforded it would seem that the annual aggregate output of the firms engaged in this business is about $175,000 worth, of this, fully $110,000 worth finds a market in Canada. It gives employment to not far short of 300 men, at an average wage (taking Mr. Burpee's estimate) of $1.46 a day; this of course is inclusive of apprentices, who begin at 50 cents a day. The work is healthful and not as dangerous as one would imagine it might be,

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1887 Editorial.- An introductory account of the red granite industry in this province appeared in the Sun yesterday. Our representative interviewed members of firms engaged in the business at St. George and St. John, and found that the principal market for our granite produce is Ontario. His computation that manufacturers of granite to the value of $110,000 find their way to the upper provinces from New Brunswick workshops is well within the mark. The industry is prosperous and capable of great expansion with the present demand."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 25, 1887 Welsford. - ... The sound of the stone hammer is no longer heard at Eagle Rock, and Mr. Hogan's shanty cook has laid away his gridiron for the winter."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 17, 1887 Welsford. - ... Eagle Rock, about two miles east of Welsford, is now a busy place; as Mr. Hogan the Fredericton Railway Bridge contractor, has here, some fifty men employed in quarrying stone for that structure

Apr. 1888 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 18, 1918 30 Years Ago. - All the polishing mills at St. George are running on full time and every firm in the business has orders ahead. It is altogether likely that two of the firms will find it necessary to enlarge their mills this year in order to fill the orders that are coming in."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1888 The Granite Business. - All the polishing mills at St. George are running on full time and every firm in the business has orders ahead. It is altogether likely that two of the firms will find it necessary to enlarge their mills this year in order to fill the orders that are coming in."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 26, 1888 All the polishing mills at St. George, N.B., are running on full time, and every firm in the business has orders ahead for Bay of Fundy red granite."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 11, 1888 Iron Bridges. - The third iron bridge built for the government by Mr. Alfred Haines of St. Mary's, was completed last week across the Dennis Stream, near St. Stephen. The abutments of this bridge were built anew of granite laid in cement. The next iron bridge to be put up by Mr. Haines for the government will be across the Meduxnekeag in the town of Woodstock. This work will be begun early in the spring."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1888 Exporting Red Granite in the Rough. - The sloop Hunt, built expressly for the transportation of stone and owned by the Cape Ann Granite Company, arrived in port yesterday and moored at the railway wharf, Carleton, where she will be loaded with red granite from the quarries of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company at St. George. The Hunt will carry 120 tons or upwards of some of the finest stone ever taken from the quarry. This is the first time a vessel has been sent expressly to New Brunswick for this product. The Americans recognize the value of the red granite of New Brunswick for building purposes, its capability for receiving such a good polish making it highly desirable. The Hunt has hoisting engines and all the machinery necessary for taking such a cargo on board, and thus fitted out and the stone brought on cars to the edge of the wharf, the work of loading will proceed rapidly. Although the quarry from which the stone is procured is but four miles from the wharf at St. George, it is cheaper to bring it by rail to Carleton than haul it the shorter distance to St. George's wharf. The quarries owned by the N.B. Red Granite company are practically inexhaustible, and there is no reason why a large and remunerative export trade in this product could not be worked up."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1888 Central Hampstead. - Mr. Joshua Cameron has taken from the Spoon Island granite quarry a stone eight feet square and two feet thick, for F.C. Burpee of Carleton. He had fifteen pairs of oxen engaged hauling it to the landing for shipment yesterday, but failed to reach its destination. Today he will use some of his hoisting apparatus for moving it."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 28, 1888 Our St. George correspondent writes:- Your correspondent had a chat with Mr. Thomas Logan a few days ago. Mr. Logan, as mechanical superintendent of the works of the Grand Southern railway at St. George, has proved himself an efficient manager whose services the directors of this road could not easily dispense with. The different companies operating granite are just now turning out some handsome monuments. As the St. George granite becomes more and more known the demand for it is increasing, so that, in a few years, the men engaged in it will number thousands instead of hundreds as at present. Perhaps the most remarkable and exquisite finished piece of work that has been wrought by the skilful hands of the St. George quarrymen was shipped to Boston on the 13th inst. It was manufactured by Epps, Dodds & Co., was of large size, weighing several tons, and of great beauty. This monument, moulded out of the best and most enduring granite in the world, was of the following dimensions:- Base, 8 1/2 feet by 4 1/2 feet with a rise of 1 2/3 feet; die, 8 feet by 3 2/3 feet, with a 2 foot 7 inch rise; cap, 7 3/4feet by 3 feet 5 inches, with a 1 1/2 foot rise. Eight polished panels, sunk 2 1/2 inches and 1 1/2 foot square, showed 495 letters delicately cut. A variety of flowered tracings occupied conspicuous places. Piepoint, the family name of the party for whom it was manufactured, is displayed by letters sunk at the base. Among the inscriptions is one that read poet, patriarch, preacher, philosopher, philanthropist."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1888 Carleton. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Works have again started, and it is expected will be in full operation in a few days."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 8, 1888 The Granite Business. - All the polishing works at St. George have resumed work for the season, and there is every indication that this year's business will be more extensive than ever before. At the present time the monthly wages account of the various firms amounts to over $4,000."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 29, 1888 St. George. - There has not been much to communicate from the granite town of late. The stonecutters are hammering away and the polishers polishing steadily in the granite mills; otherwise we are very quiet

S.J. Globe - May 8, 1888 The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Red Granite company was held yesterday afternoon, when the following directors were re-elected: F.T.C. Burpee, Joseph W. Lawrence, James C. Robertson, Edwin Fisher, C.E. Burpee, R.O. Stockton and B.H. Appleby. Mr. Lawrence was chosen president, F.T.C. Burpee, manager, and Geo. K. Smith, secretary. An outstanding mortgage of $26,000 was reduced to $5,400 during the past year."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 24, 1888 A Granite Cutting Machine, invented in New Brunswick, and just purchased by Camden parties is attracting much attention among the stone workers of eastern Maine. The new owners are experimenting with it to see if it can be made to work satisfactorily. The machine has cutters, one above the other, which are fixed to loose pulleys on a moving shaft. They are one inch thick, going to an edge. The cutters move up and down, and the stone is brought to them on a carriage, similar to that of an iron planer. If the machine cuts stone as rapidly and well as claimed, it will revolutionize the granite business; but this is far from being an assured thing. -[Bangor Commercial."

Progress - Sep. 29, 1888 A Handsome Piece of Work. - Judging from an order about to be filled by the New Brunswick Red Granite company, the upper Canadians have fallen in love with New Brunswick red and gray granite for monuments. A few days ago the above named company shipped the first two massive blocks of stone to Ottawa, which will be included in a handsome monumental structure, 8 feet square at the base and 33 feet high. The base was of grey granite, and one of the finest stones which has ever been quarried in the Spoon Island quarry. Upon this will be placed two other square blocks of red granite, each smaller than that below it, and upon them the die of polished red granite and the shaft, which will be about 12 feet high and 2 in diameter, will be a curiously-carved and ornamental stone. All the work is being done in the works in Carleton, and it is safe to say that the monument, when completed and placed in position, will be one of the finest in

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1889 The Granite Business. - The granite business is destined to be a very important one in this province. There is at St. George a mountain of red granite of the best quality in the world. Builders throughout the United States are unanimous as to its superiority over the Scotch granite. Then the grey granite got at Spoon Island is of the very best quality. Several firms are engaged in the business at St. George. The extensive works of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company at Carleton present just now an exceptionally busy scene. These works were erected in 1877, and for the first two or three years gave employment to about 30 men. The business has increased wonderfully since then and at the present time 100 men are employed there. This company manufacture all descriptions of materials for building purposes and have turned out some of the finest pillars used in many of the large buildings. At present the company are furnishing the granite for two large buildings in New York - one of which is being erected in Central Park. Fully 5,000 tons of granite will be required for this purpose. The company have a large quarry at St. George, where they obtain their red granite, and another at Spoon Island, where the grey is procured. About forty men are given employment at the quarries and the company's wages exceeds $4,500 per month. The granite when polished, etc., is shipped to the upper provinces and the United States, about one half of the product being sold in Canada."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S. J. Daily Sun - Apr. 30, 1889 The New Brunswick Red Granite company has shipped from their quarry at St. George about 250 tons of red granite to New York. The granite, which is in its rough state, will be used in the art museum which is being erected in Central Park."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 6, 1889 St. John, Aug. 5. - The N.B. red granite works have orders enough to keep them rushed till New Years."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 15, 1889 A scow loaded with granite for the Calais bank, was sunk near the end of Chipman's wharf on Sunday. She was raised the next tide."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Aug. 19, 1889 A Large Block of Granite. - A correspondent atSt. George writes: - Mr. A. Caird succeeded in quarrying what is the largest block of granite ever quarried in New Brunswick. The granite was taken from the quarry of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company near this place and weighed 1200 tons. The mass was moved 20 feet from the solid rock."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1889 The Largest Block of Granite ever quarried in New Brunswick was taken from the quarry of the New Brunswick Red Granite company near St. George, a few days ago. It weighed 1,200 tons. The mass was moved 20 feet from the solid rock."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1889 St. George.- Mr. A. Caird succeeded in quarrying what is the largest block of granite ever quarried in New Brunswick. The granite was taken from the quarry of the New Brunswick Red Granite company near this place and weighed 1200 tons."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 26, 1889 St. George. - Michael Coffee, of the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., died at St. George Saturday morning of typhoid fever. Mr. Coffee's many friends will learn of his death with the deepest regret."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1889 The Late Mr. Coffey of St. George. - A valued correspondent at St. George writes: A feeling of deep and universal grief prevails in our village on account of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Coffey of the firm Epps, Dodds & Co. one of the leading firms in the manufacture of granite in this place, which occurred here Saturday morning 24th inst. Although not enjoying his usual health for a short time past yet he had up to within a week of his death been able to attend to his ordinary business when he was stricken with typhoid fever which, despite the efforts of medical skill and the care and attention of loving friends resulted so fatally. He was a young man of such promise. Warm hearted, generous and obliging, of an affable and cheerful disposition which made him a prime favorite with a large circle of friends. He was a good business man, intelligent, upright and energetic. He was a member of the St. George School Board and always took an active interest in all matters that tended to the advancement and interests of his native place. Called away at the age of 30 he leaves a wife and child and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament the early close of an earthly career so rich in promise of usefulness and felicity."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 29, 1889 Obituary.- Michael Coffee of Epps, Dodds & Co."

Evening Gazette - Dec. 12, 1889 The Red Granite Work. - West end, are running at night now in order to finish all their work before the time for shutting down arrives. The men there make 9 days to the week."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 13, 1889 Coal for the Granite Works. - Schooner Wioma is discharging a cargo of coal at Rodney Slip, West End, for the Red Granite Works."

Evening Gazette - Dec. 14, 1889 Granite Shipments. - Several cargoes of red granite in the rough state have been shipped from the Red Granite Works at West end, to New London, Conn. this year. The granite is for the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, which is being built in Central Park, New York City. It is taken to New London where it is dressed and from there shipped to New York. About 2,000 tons have been shipped for this purpose this season and the schooner Geo. E. Dale will begin on Monday, to load the last cargo of the season. It will consist of about 250 tons."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 19, 1889 and S.J. Globe - Dec. 20, 1889 Epps, Dodds & co., the enterprising granite manufacturers of St. George, have purchased from Hon. B.R. Stevenson, a lot of land adjacent to the Magaguadavic Falls, and intend removing their works thither. They will thus be able to draw their motive power from the Falls, instead of from the railway shop engine. The lot cost the firm $1600. Considerable expenditure will be necessary to build a flume in the river, but the firm have made up their minds to live independently and they will push the work as rapidly as possible.

Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., who also got their power from the railway works, are looking about for a site near the river."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 26, 1889 During the holidays the granite firms have suspended operations. Epps, Dodds & Co., have commenced smoothing and leveling the site which they have recently purchased close to that of Milne, Coutts & Co. They intend having their mill in readiness for work by spring. Tayte & Meating, it is said, intend purchasing the works lately occupied by Colmer & Wallace. This will bring all the granite firms close to the falls, from which the motive power is

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1889 As Mr. James Dodds, of the firm of Epps, Dodds &Co., was superintending the moving of a stone weighing some ten tons, a portion of the gearing by which it was being raised gave way and the stone fell a distance of five or six feet, crashing through the floor. Fortunately no one was injured."

Evening Gazette - Jan. 11, 1889 The Maine Red Granite Co., in completing the urns for the Vanderbilt monument, have the honor of making the largest urns in the world. Mr. O.S. Tarbox, superintendent of the works, left for the west on Thursday to make plans and specifications on which to give estimates on granite work for buildings and monuments at Chicago, Kansas City and other points west."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 17, 1889 St. George.- The granite companies resume operations again on Monday, having been closed since the holiday season."

Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 18, 1889 The St. George granite works, which have been closed since the holidays, will resume operations next Monday."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 24, 1889 A number of our young men have gone to Maine to engage in the granite business there."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 2, 1889 Red Granite Shipments. - Schooner Laura Brown is now loading red granite from the new railway extension on South Rodney wharf. The granite is taken in very large blocks to New London, Conn. This is the sixth cargo shipped this season by the N.B, Red Granite Company."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 5, 1889 At the New Brunswick Red Granite works Thursday afternoon, Wm. Copeland, an employee, had one of his feet injured by being struck by the fly wheel of the engine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 18, 1889 The granite works at Red Beach, Me., are constructing columns for buildings in the new town of Guthrie, Oklahoma."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1889 St. George.- Our red granite business is flourishing, the managers of the different firms report plenty of work and the prospect of trade in their line better than ever before. The business is a growing one, and bids fair at no distant day to make our village a prosperous business centre."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 25, 1889 Advertisement: Established 1881 EPPS, DODDS & CO. MANUFACTURING AND DEALERS IN Dark Red and Grey Canadian and Dark Blue and Medium Quincy GRANITE Estimates promptly given for all kinds of Cemetery and Building work. Orders executed with care and despatch. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post office address: St. George, New Brunswick."

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 19, 1889 Mr. T.J. Lyons, the special agent of the Maine Labor Bureau has been visiting the granite quarries as well as the fishing villages, and writes that the following wages are paid per day; Paving cutters, $3; quarrymen, $1.75 to $2; teamsters, $1.60 to $2; sharpeners, $1.75 to $2.50; laborers, $1.50."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 29, 1889 The N.B. Red Granite Works are shut down on account of a defective boiler."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 8, 1889 Accident. - Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thos. Allen, acting foreman for the New Brunswick red granite works, Carleton, had his foot severely injured by being jammed between two stones."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 14, 1889 The Granite Town.- Something About the Industries of Thriving St. George.- (Our St. George Correspondent) The manufacture of granite being the principal business of this place, a short account of the principal firms and the extent of the business which they are carrying on will doubtless prove of interest to many of your

readers. There are at present five companies engaged in this industry, employing in the ..?.. about one hundred and seventy five men and paying to such upwards of five thousand dollars a month. The oldest firm and that doing the most extensive business is that of Milne, Coutts & Co. The firm originally consisted of Alexander Milne, Alexander Milne and James Watt. They began operations in a small way in 1872 in a work shed situated in the Gully, so called. After many years of uphill work having many difficulties to encounter and overcome and meeting with several losses, taking considerable at the time of the St. John fire by having monuments destroyed which were stored there for sale, they succeeded in establishing a paying business. About eight years ago they moved into the works formerly occupied by the Bay of Fundy Company and have since been steadily increasing their business. In 1885 the works, which they at present occupy, were purchased by the firm and Messrs. John D. Chipman, Julias T. Whitlock and C. Johnson, jr., were admitted as partners into the business. The supply of granite owned by the firm is considered inexhaustible. It is of a light red color and takes an excellent polish. At the present time the firm employ about fifty men and their monthly payroll amounts to upwards of sixteen hundred dollars. They are engaged principally in monumental and architectural work - four fifths of their trade being with Ontario, the remainder with the United States. They sent an exhibit to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, held in London in 1886, upon which they were awarded a medal and diploma. The same is now being exhibited in Australia. A
large general supply store is run in connection with the business. The finance of the firm is controlled by Geo. F. Hibbard, M.P.P. The business of the firm is yearly increasing, new lines of trade are being developed and facilities for meeting the required demand are being constantly added. The firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. consisting of Messrs. Charles Epps, James Dodds, Henry Meating and M. Coffey, affords an example of what business ability and enterprise can accomplish. Some eight years ago these four young men, all of whom are yet under thirty years of age, with keen business insight and having faith in the future success of the granite enterprise of the town, purchased a column cutter and other machinery from Scotland, and for a number of years carried on quite a business in part of the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., doing the column work of that firm, as, previous to the introduction of their machinery, the cutting of the columns had been done by hand. Finding their business rapidly increasing, they removed four years ago to their present place of business, close to the machine shops of the Grand Southern Railway. In their work sheds and quarry they at present employ forty-five men and the monthly wages paid to their employees amount to fourteen hundred dollars. Columns for buildings and monumental work largely occupy their attention. Their principal market is Ontario, but they have also worked up considerable trade with the United States, especially in monumental work. Their quarry being situated close to the Grand Southern Railway, the granite is brought directly to their work sheds and there, by the use of machinery, stone weighing eight and ten tons is handled with apparent ease as though it weighed but a few hundred weight. Their granite being obtained mostly from underneath the surface is of a deep red color and takes a superior polish. The yearly increase of their trade and the promptness with which they are able to fill orders are a sufficient guarantee of the superior workmanship and business ability of the firm. The late Alexander Taylor had, for a number of years, been conducting a successful business. At the time of his death he had employed about thirty or thirty-five men. The business will be continued by his sons, Alexander and John. Both these young men had for some time been associated with their father in connection with the business and therefore are qualified to continue the business successfully. Being industrious and energetic and having a good business already worked up, the success which has characterized their work in the past will not be allowed to languish. The firm of Tayte & Meating employ about twenty five men. They are both superior workmen and the quality of the work which is done by this firm is unsurpassed. They are energetic and persevering and are building up for themselves a good trade. If diligence and application to business are any guarantee to success then the success of this firm is assured. The firm of Colmer & Wallace are also doing a considerable business, and, although the winter months are always regarded as slack time in the granite business, a visit to the work sheds of the different companies would convince every one of the extent

Weekly Record - Fri. May 3, 1889 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company has shipped from their quarry at St. George about 250 tons of red granite to New York. The granite, which is in its rough state, will be used in the art museum which is being erected in Central Park."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 7, 1889 GRANITE FOR ONTARIO.- Several cars of handsome red granite, boxed, were seen in the ICR yard to-day. They were en route from the quarries at St. George, Charlotte Co., for Toronto."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Evening Gazette - Nov. 1, 1889 The Welsford Red Granite Co. - As announced in the Royal Gazette, application is to be made for incorporation by a company to be known as The Welsford Red Granite Company. 2. The objects for which such incorporation is sought are - For the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of Red Granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of mines and quarries, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds; and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying. 3. The chief place of business of said Company, shall be at Welsford, in the County of Queens, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the Capital stock of said Company is to be Fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each; of which two hundred shares, amounting to Ten thousand Dollars, have been actually subscribed. 5. The following are the names, of the several applicants, of whom the first five named are to be first or provisional Directors of the Company. Brunswick Sancton, of the City of New York; banker; Arthur J. Trueman, of St.

John, Barrister-at-law; John A. Chesley, of St. John, Manufacturer; Robert Wisley, of St. John, gentleman; John Connor, of St. John, manufacturer; John Kelly, of St. John, manufacturer; Isaac Holstein, of the City of New York, mineralogist; Levi H. Young, of St. John, manufacturer; W. Alonso Chesley, of St. John, manufacturer; John J. Forrest, of St. John, barrister-at-law; Joseph W. Hazelhurst, of St. John, manufacturer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 1, 1889 Welsford Red Granite Co. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of intention to apply, under the provisions of the New Brunswick Joint Stock Company's Letters Patent Act, for letters patent incorporating the Welsford Red Granite Company, under conditions, etc., set forth as follows: 2. The objects for which such incorporation is sought are - For the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of red granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the provinces of New Brunswick, for mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of mines and quarries, and raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in ores and minerals of all kinds; and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying. 3. The chief place of business of said company shall be at Welsford, in the county of Queens, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, of which 200 shares, amounting to ten thousand dollars, have been actually subscribed. 5. The following are the names, addresses and callings of the several applicants, of whom the first five are to be first or provisional directors of the company; Brunswick Sancton of the city of New York, banker; Arthur I. Trueman, of the city of St. John, barrister-at-law; John A. Chesley of the city of St. John, manufacturer; Robert Wisely of the city of St. John, gentleman; John Connor of the city of St. John, manufacturer; John Kelly of the city of St. John, manufacturer; Isaac Holstein of the city of New York, mineralogist; Levi H. Young of the city of St. John, manufacturer; W. Alonzo Chesley of the city of St. John, manufacturer; John J. Forrest of the city of St. John, barrister-at-law; Joseph W. Hazelhurst of the city of St. John, manufacturer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 6, 1889 St. George Granite Works. - Yesterday A.H. Gilmor, M.P., acting for the St. George granite works firms, met H.H. McLean, vice president, and W.A. Almb, manager of the Shore Line railway, and arranged to have the engine in the machine shop placed at the disposal of the granite companies under certain conditions. The statement yesterday was slightly premature. None of the companies had closed down."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 7, 1889 Saint George is to have a rival in Welsford, Queen's County. Letters patent have been asked for the incorporation of the Welsford Red Granite Company with a capital stock of $50,000. The applicants for incorporation are: - Brunswick Sancton, of New York, banker, Arthur I. Trueman, John A. Chesley, Robert Wisely, John Connor, John J. Forest, Joseph W. Hazelhurst, all of the city of St. John, and Isaac Holstein, of New York, mineralogist."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 12, 1889 Fred. Dale, an employee in the New Brunswick red granite works, had his left hand badly injured, Monday, by the slipping of a chain."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 The manager of the Carleton Red Granite works has received offers of free ground and free taxes from several Maine towns if he will remove his works there. One town will give a bonus to assist in defraying expenses of moving plant."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 28, 1889 Red Beach has been making a bid for the establishment of the Burpee Granite Works, now located at Carleton. The citizens of the Beach offered a bonus of $5,000 to the company and exemption from taxation for twenty-one years on condition that they would remove their business to that point. The offer has not been accepted."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1889 Building stone is being shipped in considerable quantities from Port Elgin to Montreal."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 23, 1889 Coal for the Granite Works. - Schr. Wioma is unloading a cargo of coal at Rodney Slip, West End for the Granite works."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 9, 1889 Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, of the Granite works, in getting rates to ship goods ordered from British Columbia, was asked $54 per ton; on seeking to get a better rate, through a line of British steamers via Halifax, he was told his goods could be carried from the latter port for $29.75. It is always Halifax which seems to have the advantage."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 25, 1889 and St. Croix Courier - Sep. 26, 1889 The granite business at St. George is flourishing, all the works being run to their full capacity. Epps, Dodds & Co., and Tayte, Meating & Co., are talking of enlarging their premises, and it is altogether likely that the business will increase very considerably."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 17, 1890 A number of stone cutters arrived last week and are at work in Burpee's quarry filling a large order for American parties. The stone will be hammered only."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 26, 1890 The quarrymen have decided to work only nine hours a day after May first."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 26, 1890 Rockland, Me. - The Granite Association of Maine have voted to give their employees the option of working nine or ten hours a day, but they will give no increase of price per hour."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 28, 1890 The first cargo of granite curb stones for use along Dock, Mill and Main streets, in connection with the pavement to be laid this summer, is now being discharged in York Point Slip. The stones are from the Spoon Island quarries and measure about 6 or 7 inches thick by 16 deep and from 5 to 13 feet in length. They are being hauled and left at the side of the streets on which they will be used."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1890 St. George. - It is astonishing the weather we are having. Sunday was very warm and fine and the mercury registered thirteen below. Nearly everything froze up. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. had a good deal of difficulty in chopping the ice from the notch to let the water through for their mill. They succeeded in getting started again on Wednesday. Many have been heard to exclaim that if they stood Monday out all right with the Scott act so strongly enforced as it has been they would feel fit to tender their services to Commander Cheyne when he next made his descent

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1890 and S.J. Globe - Dec. 5, 1890 St. George. - Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have gottheir travelling crane finished and find it works most satisfactorily. It will take up a stone between twelve and fifteen tons in weight and carry it to any part of the mill, which saves a good deal of handling. This work was done by Samuel Austin, assisted by Mr. McLaughlin of St. Andrews, and it is certainly a very great credit to them. Mr. Austin has nearly completed a very neat dwelling for Mr. Charles Epps. It is situated on Wetmore's hill and represents a very fine appearance. Mr. Epps expects to occupy it early in the spring."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Feb. 28, 1890 A new granite company has been organized at Red Beach, Charlotte Co., known as the Shattuck Red Granite Co."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 9, 1890 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., granite manufacturers, St. George, have purchased the Bradbury property, on the western side of the Magaguadavic Falls, and as soon as the transfer of the property has been made, they will begin erecting their works. They hope to be in their new premises by the first of March. By the purchase of this property the firm have secured one of the best water privileges on the river. We congratulate the firm upon this practical evidence of success. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., who purchased a site alongside the Falls a few weeks ago, are pushing their building forward with all haste, and expect to occupy it in a month or so. The building is 117x70 feet in size."

Carleton Sentenil - Jan. 25, 1890 Central Hampstead. - Mr. Harvey Walton has a crew of men working in his Granite Quarry getting out curbstones for the streets of St. John, principally on the street leading from the North End to the city proper; it has been favorable for them except the few cold days of last week which they did not work."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 3, 1890 St. George, New Brunswick, is known of late years as 'the granite town', from the growth within its borders of the industry of cutting the handsome red granite of its neighborhood into building decorations and monuments. Much of the output of this handsome material comes to Ontario. Indeed it is superceding, for architectural, as well as, perhaps, as for other purposes, the Peterhead granite from Scotland."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Progress - Jul. 26, 1890 By Industry and Perseverance. - What Tayte, Meating & Co. Have Done in Five Years. - It is fitting that in such an edition of Progress as this, largely devoted to showing the beautiful scenery along the Shore line railway and with some description of the country through which it runs, some attention should be given to the one industry above all others that takes the foremost position in one of the most important centres of Charlotte County, St. George. The granite industry has of late years assumed wonderful proportions in this place and the stone can fairly be considered as one of the most important of the products of western New Brunswick. Among the most prominent firms in the business is that of Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. Their efforts to build up a good business have been eminently successful and at the present time they can point with considerable pride to the substantial results of their industry and perseverance. The firm is composed of three gentlemen, viz: A.R. Tayte, Joseph Meating and Nicholas Meating. Every man is a practical worker and understands his business, as the saying goes, from A to Z. Perhaps to this fact as much as any other do they owe their unqualified success. Five years ago the business started with only two workmen beside themselves. Today they give regular and constant employment to 40 hands. When this fact is associated with another, that all of their workmen are natives of the place, those who read this will appreciate just how great an advantage such a business is to the flourishing community of St. George. It was only a short time ago that local papers and correspondents made such favorable mention of the erection of their new mill, a building situated in what is known as The Gulley. It covers an area of 70x80 feet, and is considered to be one of the most convenient and best located structures in the business. It is here that the cutting and polishing is done, and when it is known that the firm can utilize 100 horse power, its capacity to do heavy and much work can be understood. What speaks loudest for the character of their work, and their prices is the fact that they are always seeking to extend their premises to accommodate the trade they have to handle. Their quarry is located two miles above the town in close connection with the railway. Eight men are always employed here getting out stone for their own work. To return to the works of Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co.; they have lately put in a lot of new machinery, and even with this addition which enables them to execute orders much more promptly than ever before, they know that more machinery will be required in the near future. There can be no possible reason, therefore, to doubt their assertion that they can quote hard bottom prices to the wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Joseph Meating is the competent designer of the firm and has always done first class work."

Progress - Jul. 26, 1890 To The Front Always. - The Immense Establishment of Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. - Their Buildings in the Shape of a Quadrangle - The Shaft by a Water Power Equal to 200 Horse-power - Their Quarries and Quantity of Stone in Them. - It would not do to pass over the Red Granite industry of St. George without especial reference to the extensive part taken in the quarrying and manufacture of the stone by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite company, or more properly, Messrs Milne, Coutts & Co. To give some adequate description of their lands and buildings, their quarry and machinery, would take more space than Progress can give the subject, but a fairly comprehensive sketch of their business is what will be attempted. The works are situated on the bank of the Magaguadavic river, right above the falls, and but a step from the main street of the town. Their location gives them a grand water power - about 200 horse power - which can be utilized every hour of the year, if necessary. It would be difficult to explain the immense advantage such a natural power is to a business of this kind, saving the entire expense of fuel and costly engines and boilers, the employment of engineers, and avoiding all the danger incident to the use of steam. The workshops themselves are in the form of a quadrangle, the inner area of which is covered by a large Traveller which is used to carry the granite wherever it is wanted. About this area are the polishing shop, the granite cutting shop, the blacksmith, machine, and pattern shops, and the business offices. The polishing shaft extends through the entire length of the shops, and is ingeniously and strongly supported by transverse beams supported on posts sunk in the ground and resting on granite blocks. To speak of the quarries and give some idea of the quality of granite in them it would be best to quote the words of a civil engineer who surveyed the grounds ceded to the Bay of Fundy Company. It is utterly impossible to estimate the quantity of first rate merchantable red granite contained within the limits of the land ceded to the company. It is simply inexhaustible. There are hundreds of ledges, the outcrops of which represent from 5,000 to 100,000 tons each, while as at Gray's Mountain, which I estimate at 700 feet above the lake, being half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and in Granite Mountain, estimated at 600 feet above the lake, one mile long and three eighths of a mile wide, you will easily credit me when I say that the mind can hardly conceive the immensity of their contents, and an estimate would be merely a useless piling up of figures. I may note, for your information, that the Granite on the land ceded to the Company is perfectly free, so far as I have been able to see, from those spots and veins which occasionally disfigure the Peterhead (Scotch) Granite, and that, generally speaking, the ledges appear to be perfectly homogenous or to lie in rectangular slabs and blocks, generally inclined at an angle of about 30ø from the North towards the horizon. Orders from all parts of the United States and Canada come to Milne, Coutts & Co. daily. They have all they can do, and keep 75 men employed all the time. Since they started they have quadrupled their capacity and there is no saying where proper management cannot place such a business in the future. They cater to the wholesale trade and dealers, and always have their hands full. The work is all carried on under the personal supervision of the firm, and is always of the first class. Their facilities for doing heavy work are superior, and their prices for the same as low as any."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul 31, 1890 PROGRESS devoted a good deal of its space lastweek to booming St. George and vicinity. Some very choice illustrations were published. We observe that it printed very flattering articles (though none too flattering) on the granite industry, with special reference to Tayte, Meating & Co. and Milne, Coutts & Co."

Eastport Sentinel - Jun. 11, 1890 It is said that there are thirty-five kinds of granite in this State, each one of which possesses distinctive characteristics readily recognized by workmen acquainted with monumental and building tones. There are all shades of what are termed white granite, the most beautiful of which is the Hallowell, together with the red granite of Red Beach, and the black granite of Addison."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 12, 1890 and Daily Gleaner - Jun. 13, 1890 In a few weeks all the St. George granite manufacturers will be clustered around the Magaguadavic Falls. Milne, Coutts & Co. and Taylor Bros. have been obtaining their motive power from the Falls for several years. Three weeks ago, Tayte, Meating & Co. began work in their new building on the opposite side of the Falls, and in a short time Epps, Dodds & Co.'s machinery will be keeping time to the

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 19, 1890 Milne, Coutts & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., and Taylor Bros. are enjoying a season of prosperity."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 19, 1890 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 19, 1890 The Granite Town.- A description of the Fine Mill now Occupied by Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co.- Other Notes.- (Our St. George Correspondent) - St. George, June 16th, 1890.- The new mill of Epps, Dodds & Co., which has just been completed by Mr. Robert Stevenson, was occupied for the first time by the firm during the week. The building is 115 feet long and 70 feet wide; the main building is 40 feet wide and 25 feet high. On each side are two wings running the entire length of the building and being 15 and 19 feet wide respectively. The whole building has been built in the most substantial manner and no expense has been spared in making it first class in every respect, while the experience gained by the firm during the ten years they have been in business has enabled them to have their mill arranged on the best plan for securing both convenience and comfort for their workmen. The machinery for polishing and all work connected with it will be carried on in the south wing. The main building and part of the north wing will be used for cutting the stone and the smith shops will also be in this part of the building. The power is obtained from a fine turbine water wheel of 100 horse power, which was placed in position by that veteran millwright, Mr. M. Cawley and which as soon as tested gave the greatest satisfaction. The main line of shafting will be about 25 or 30 feet in length. The firm are to be congratulated on the completion of their fine mill which is said by those competent to judge to be the finest in the lower provinces. They employ at the present time upwards of fifty men, nearly all of whom are young men - natives of the town - and are considered superior workmen and command the wages of such. They have also a large number of apprentices employed, the period of apprenticeship being three years. During the present year the firm will pay out for workmen's wages about the sum of $25,000.00. They are engaged principally in monumental and architectural work, about two thirds of their work being done with Ontario, the remainder principally with the United States. The granite, which they obtain from their own quarry, is of a deep red color, takes a superior polish and being of a very fine quality, the work turned off by this firm in point of workmanship, design and finish is unequalled. They also manufacture gray, Quincy and other imported granite, for all of which they find a ready market. The firm at present consists of Messrs. Chas. Epps, James Dodds and Henry Meating, the late Mr. Coffee having been a member. They are all workers and give their personal attention to the different branches of their work. The pluck, enterprise and ability which has characterized their work does them credit and the town is justly proud of the success that has crowned their efforts. With the improved facilities which they now possess new lines of trade will be developed and the volume of business which they are at present doing will in a few years be doubtless doubled. Milne, Coutts & Co., and Taylor Bros. have been obtaining their native power from the Falls for several years and three weeks ago, Tayte, Meating & Co., began work in their new building on the opposite side of the Falls."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 1, 1890 Red Granite Company. - The Royal Gazette gives notice of the granting of letters patent incorporating Messrs. Robert Wisely, John Connor, John Kelly, Levi H. Young, W. Alonzo Chesley, Leonard A. Currey, Geo. R. Vincent, for the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling red granite, etc., by the name of the Welsford Red Granite Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each."

Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 7, 1890 The company to be known as 'The Welsford Red Granite Company' with a capital stock of $50,000 in 1000 shares of $50 each, has just been incorporated in St. John. The company have valuable granite properties, and will probably push the work of fully developing the same at an early day."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 13, 1890 The firms of Epps, Dodds & Co. and Taylor & Meating have a quantity of lumber on the sites of their respective mills, have made excavations, placed the wheels from which they will derive the motor power for running their machinery and have made other extensive arrangements for having their work sheds completed and their mills ready for occupancy in the early spring."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 19, 1890 Going to New York. - A company for polishing granite has recently been established in New York City, being known as the American Granite company which will be patented in Great Britain, United States and Canada. Mr. A. Black, of St. John, has secured a position with this company and intends leaving for New York shortly to enter upon his regular duties. His friends will wish him success in his new calling."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 20, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Mar. 21, 1890 The St. George granite men, who have recently located themselves at the Falls, are getting their work in readiness for the Spring business. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have the flume built and have purchased a large water-wheel. They are getting the lumber on the ground for their shops. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., who have acquired a splendid water privilege on the other side of the river, are proceeding with the erection of their shop."

St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1890 Mr. C. Epps, of the enterprising firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., has left the ranks of the bachelors and gone over to the great majority - of married men. The boys are disconsolate at his loss, but all join in wishing

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1890 Business is booming just now and everybody is busy. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. and Epps, Dodds & Co. are hurrying on the work in their new mills. The increase of ten per cent. more on granite is already being felt by the granite men, and business promises well this season."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 2, 1890 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., and Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George are hurrying on the work in their new mills. The increase of ten per cent. more on granite is already being felt by the granite men, and business promises well this season."

Evening Gazette - May 3, 1890 The employees of the New Brunswick red granite works have been granted the nine hours per day."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 15, 1890 The wooden building for the granite works which Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. are to erect at St. George, will be built by Mr. R. Stevenson, of St. Stephen."

St. Croix Courier - May 22, 1890 Messrs. Tayte & Meatings' new mill is completed and will soon be in readiness for occupancy. It is large, roomy and well arranged for carrying on the different branches of their business."

St. Croix Courier - May 22, 1890 Mr. Robert Stevenson, who is to build the granite mill for Epps, Dodds & Co., arrived here the first of the week and will at once commence building operations."

St. Croix Courier - May 22, 1890 All the granite firms report orders plentiful and prices good, but on account of the freshet it has been difficult to bring the granite from the quarries."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 29, 1890 Mr. Robert Stevenson began work on Epps, Dodds & Co.'s granite building at St. George on Monday, and expects to have it completed in a fortnight. The water wheel has been set, and as soon as the building is finished the machinery will be moved into it."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 8, 1890 Granite Shipments. - Lately large shipments of granite have been made from the Burpee quarries at St. George to New York, for some large buildings which are being erected there. The last carload for the work arrived in Carleton today by the Shore Line."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 24, 1890 The Red Granite Works at Carleton were closed down today on account of a break in one of the water pipes. Work will be resumed to-marrow."

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 26, 1890 Maine is quite a state for granite and there are quarries all through the down east regions. For that reason it seems a trifle strange that the granite for the new government building at Eastport is being brought from way up at North Conway, N.H., a distance which calls for freight rates enough to use up a large amount of stone. It is furnished by the company of which Mr. Parson Tucker is president. This seems to indicate a decided lack of enterprise on the part of the Eastern Maine Quarry owners, says the Bangor Commercial."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 2, 1890 The granite business at St. George is booming."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 16, 1890 St. George.- The granite business is booming along, all the firms engaged in the business report plenty of orders."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 21, 1890 Jammed at the Quarries. - A young man employed in Burpee's granite quarry at St. George had one of his hands very badly jammed at the quarry yesterday. He arrived in the city today on the Shore Line railway train to receive surgical treatment."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 18, 1890 St. George.- A vessel discharging Quincy granite for Milne, Coutts & Co. has been at the public wharf during the week."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 18, 1890 ...municipal affairs ... four candidates ... James Dodds (of the firm Epps, Dodds & Co.)

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 18, 1890 St. George.- Taylor Bros. have completed the excavation and placed in position their new wheel, which is one of the well known Vulcan turbine water wheels, and is of the same pattern as that used by the adjacent firms. During the time the excavation has been in progress Epps, Dodds & Co. have been running their machinery by night, as the water in their flume would have interfered with and greatly retarded the work."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 9, 1891 Some of the Red Beach granite men have been enticing St. George granite workers by promises of bigger pay. Two or three have taken the bait and left St. George."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 9, 1891 Charles Johnson, jr., of the granite firm of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, is now in the West seeking for business for his firm. We hope he will be well rewarded."

Eastport Sentinel - Apr. 15, 1891 Bill McKinley Did It. - Mr. F.T.C. Burpee of St. John, managing owner of the New Brunswick Granite Company, has been in town this week arranging for the establishment of his granite works here. The granite will be brought here in the rough from the quarry at St. George, and the work of preparing it for the market will be done on this side. It is his intention to move his polishing works and all to this side."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1891 Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, of the New Brunswick Red Granite Works, Carleton, left this morning by the State of Maine for Eastport, to make arrangements for the establishment there of polishing works. Nearly all of Mr. Burpee's trade is with the United States and the American duty on dressed stone - forty per cent. - makes it impossible for him to sell there. - ST. JOHN GLOBE"

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1891 The New Brunswick Granite Co. have leased a lot of land belonging to A.M. Winchester of Manchester, N.H., at the head of the International Steamship Co.'s wharf, and are erecting a shed in which to finish granite to be brought here from their quarries in St. George, quite a quantity of which in the rough and partly finished condition has already been received.- Eastport Sentinel"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 3, 1891 Mr. John Ward, for several years past a worker in the granite works, Carleton, has gone to Boston to reside. On Saturday he was presented with a handsome meerschaum pipe and tobacco pouch by his fellow

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1891Red Granite. - John Johnston, of Clarendon Station, Queens Co., has on his farm an inexhaustible supply of a very excellent quality of red granite, which he offers for sale. For further particulars see

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1891 ADVERTISEMENT: Granite For Sale. The subscriber has on his farm, which is situated a half a mile from Clarendon Station, an excellent quality of Red Granite, in large quantities, which can be purchased for a reasonable figure. A good wagon road from Railway Station. Samples of the granite have been polished in St. John, and pronounced by judges to be an extra good stone. Full particulars furnished on application to John Johnston, Clarendon

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 17, 1891 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company are making arrangements for laying a track from their quarries at St. George to the Red Store , near the mouth of the Magaguadavic. The distance to be traversed will be about four miles."

Eastport Sentinel - Dec. 28, 1891Red Beach. - The Maine Red Granite Co. has opened a new quarry, and having a big job on hand, will run it all winter."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 30, 1891 John McMillan, the well known monument manufacturer of St. Stephen, arrived in the city yesterday, and to-day shipped by the Canada Eastern two very rich looking and artistically designed monuments, one to Boiestown in memory of the late John Richards, son of Wm. Richards, the other to Marysville for the grave of Mrs. Waterman. The first mentioned is made of American black granite, and will stand about eleven feet. It is what is called a cap monument. The other is also of the cap design made of red granite, and will stand about ten feet. - Gleaner"

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 5, 1891 St. George.- The granite manufacturers here are unanimous for reciprocity with the United States. Atpresent there is a duty of 40% against manufactures going into the States, which duty is almost prohibitory, and as there are no red granite quarries there, the opening of that market to them would be a great boon to our manufacturers, granite of any description commanding a much higher price there than in Canada."

Eastport Sentinel - Feb. 18, 1891 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 19, 1891 At the Red Beach granite works part of the work is being done on a monument to General Grant, and one of the blocks of red granite to be utilized for the purpose, and which was hauled from the quarry the other day, weighed over eleven tons. - Calais Times."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 1, 1891 St. George.- The granite works are booming, working for all they are worth filling fall orders. They report prospects for winter work fairly good. Messrs. Taylor Bros. have built quite an addition to their mill. This has been done by a local carpenter, Mr. J. Crickard, and reflects great credit on him as a builder."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 2, 1891 A handsome block of polished granite, from the works of Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George, now adorns the mantel over the ample fire-place in the Algonquin hall- way."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 2, 1891 St. George. - The Village of St. George … In the background may be seen the swift Magaguadavic, winding serpent like between the cliffs of granite and down through the meadows until it reaches the Falls… But it is not its natural beauty that Saint George is famous for, but its natural wealth. In the everlasting hills which encircle the village like grim sentinels lies untold wealth, the development of which without doubt will some day make of Saint George a rich and populous centre. With the barriers of trade thrown down on the North American continent, and the people of Canada and the United States allowed to do business freely and fully with each other, the strides which Saint George would make would be enormous. But, with a limited market in Canada, and a high tariff wall guarding the entrance to the United States, its progress and development must necessarily be slow. Nevertheless during the last few years it has made progress, and substantial progress, too. Twenty five or thirty years ago the village was entirely dependent upon the lumber trade, and to what an extent the decaying wharves, the ruined mill sites and dams, still forcibly attest. To-day the lumber business, so far as Saint George is concerned, is numbered with the past, but in its stead has grown up the granite industry, something which bids fair to be more lasting and more wealth-producing. This industry originated less than twenty five years ago, the Bay of Fundy Granite Company being the first organization to turn the stone of the surrounding mountains into a marketable commodity. This company was largely composed of Americans, but its business was carried on on too lavish a basis, and after running about ten years it was obliged to succumb. The extensive works which they erected in the village were seized by the bank, which had been advancing them money, the high salaried officials were scattered east and west, and many of the workmen, too. But the company had not labored in vain. They showed conclusively that the stone was good, that there was a constantly increasing market for it, and that with prudence and economy the business could be successfully run. It was not long before a company was formed of practical men to purchase the works and continue the manufacture of the stone. This was the firm of Milne, Coutts & Co. That their step was a wise one has been abundantly shown by the large and paying business which this firm have succeeded in building up. Encouraged by their success, three other granite manufacturing concerns have sprung into existence. These were the firms of Taylor Bros., Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co, all composed of young men belonging to the village of Saint George, most of whom had gained their experience in the shops or in the quarries of the Bay of Fundy company. The Taylor firm - we believe the originator of the firm is now dead - established themselves near Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co.'s premises, like them obtaining their motive power from the Magaguadavic Falls. The other two firms planted themselves alongside the Grand Southern - now the Shore Line - railway shops, the large engine of which supplied them with the necessary power to operate their lathes, polishers and other machinery. In addition to these firms, the New Brunswick Granite company, of which Messrs. Burpee were the leading spirits, was established, and the works were erected by them in Carleton, St. John, the stone being hauled by cars from the quarries in St. George to their Carleton works. This company has done a prosperous business, but, like the other granite firms, has been greatly handicapped by the heavy duties which the United States government exacted on the finished article. This has been the means of causing them to establish polishing works at Eastport. But to resume the history of the Saint George granite firms. When the G.S. railway became the property of the Shore Line company it was resolved to remove the machine shops to Saint John. This, of course, meant the removal of the engine which provided Epps, Dodds & Co. and Tayte, Meating & Co. with power. The railway company was disposed to be exacting, and for a time the firms were in a quandry as to what course they should pursue. But they soon found a way out of the difficulty. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. secured a site on the bank of the falls, between Milne, Coutts & Co.'s and Taylor Bros. shops, and at once began the erection of an immense shop. It has only been completed a few months. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. adopted a similar plan and having purchased a privilege further down the falls, on the opposite bank, also erected large and substantial buildings. So that now all the granite manufactories are clustered around the falls. They are all doing a good business, and appear to be making money. At the present time probably three hundred men are dependent upon them for a livelihood. As the average wages of these men are about $1.50 per day, the importance of the granite business to the village can readily be seen. The biggest contract that any of these firms ever accepted is now being finished up in Epps, Dodds & Co.'s shop. It is a vault of grey granite, and some idea of its immensity can be obtained from the fact that its estimated weight will be 140 tons. Some of the stones used in this job weigh a great many tons. Besides being heavy there is also a good deal of ornamental work, in the shape of carving, in connection with the job. Some specimens of this carving which are now to be seen in the shop cannot be excelled elsewhere. When completed the vault will be set up at Hamilton, Ontario… Mineral prospectors should examine the rocks around St. George. In many places, notably in the cliffs on either side of the falls, there are indications of richer mineral wealth than granite. There may be millions in it. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1891 Three carloads of granite work, weighing ?000lbs., shipped by Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. of St. George, to Hamilton, Ontario passed through here on Tuesday on the way to their destination."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1891 The New Brunswick red granite recently seized in Boston was on Wednesday of last week declared forfeited to the government and will be sold to satisfy the claim of the customs officers for duties."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 30, 1891 Reciprocity in Granite Seizures .- (Calais Advertiser) A monument manufactured by the Red Beach Granite Company to be placed over the resting place of the late Mr. Wm. Murchie, was seized in St. Stephen on Friday last, together with the team, on the plea of under valuation. And notwithstanding the company told the officers that they had entered it at $150 more than the cost of it, they would not give it up, but detained the horses there till they could send to St. John for an expert at granite work to come and examine the article and tell them what it was worth. He came and examined it and informed them that it was overvalued by the amount the company stated, and they were obliged to give it up, after putting the company to three or four days detention and expense. Such acts as this and the seizure of the fishing boats at Eastport are not very conducive to harmony and good feeling which should prevail along the border among a people so closely allied by trade and consanguinity."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 4, 1891 Mr. Chas. Johnson, jr., of St. George, who has been spreading the name and fame of St. George granite through many of the leading cities of the West, has got back to his granite home again, and is looking

Evening Gazette - Jun. 16, 1891 The Carleton Granite Works were closed down yesterday for repairs to the boilers. Work will likely be resumed tomorrow."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 24, 1891 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 25, 1891 Granite to be Confiscated. - The Seized New Brunswick Red Granite to go Through the Courts. - By"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 24, 1891 That Red Granite Seizure. - Boston, June 24. - The district attorney's office has been asked to take steps for the confiscation of a large lot of valuable granite shipped to this port by the New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of St. John, N.B., and seized by customs officials in April last. The treasury department refuses to take any steps looking towards the return of the property to the importers upon payment of the duties, and the granite will go through the courts and be confiscated. It was to go originally to Chicago."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1891 That Red Granite Seizure. - Boston, June 24. -The district attorney's office has been asked to take steps for the confiscation of a large lot of valuable granite shipped to this port by the New Brunswick Red Granite Co., St. John, N.B., and seized by customs officials in April last. The treasury department refuses to take any steps towards the return of the property to the importers upon payment of the duties, and the granite will go through the courts and be confiscated. It was to go originally to Chicago."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 7, 1891 The Granite Works. - A Globe reporter called on Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, of the New Brunswick Red Granite works, today. Is it true, asked the reporter, that you have made arrangements for the removal of your works to the United States? Well, not exactly, said Mr. Burpee, I have made no arrangements, but I see no other course open for me. The people are evidently not in favor of free trade, and under the present restrictions my business cannot flourish. Where would you be likely to remove your works? Probably to Eastport or Calais; either of these towns would grant me a subsidy of from $5000 to $6000, which would cover the expense of removal. I would still be handy to the quarries, and the United States duty on unmanufactured granite is only 10c. per foot. I now employ from 75 to 80 men and pay out about $800 per week in wages. If free trade relations were established with the United States, I could greatly enlarge my works, and employ a great many more men. Another plan of mine was knocked on the head by the result of the election. I have a shot manufactory at Quincy, Mass., and it had been my ambition for some time to remove it to St. John, where it would prove a great benefit to the people as well as to myself. But I cannot do that now."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 9, 1891 The Granite Business. - Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, of the New Brunswick Red Granite Works, St. John was called on by a reporter of a St. John paper a day or two ago, and the following conversation took place: Is it true, asked the reporter, that you have made arrangements for the removal of your works to the United States? Well, not exactly, said Mr. Burpee, I have made no arrangements, but I see no other course open to me. The people are evidently not in favor of free trade, and under the present restrictions my business cannot flourish. Where would you be likely to remove your works? Probably to Eastport or Calais; either of these towns would grant me a subsidy of from $5000 to $6000, which would cover the expenses of removal. I would still be handy to the quarries, and the United States duty on unmanufactured granite is only 10c. per foot. I now employ from 75 to 80 men and pay out about $800 per week in wages. If free trade relations were established with the United States, I could greatly enlarge my works, and employ a great many more men. Another plan of mine was knocked on the head by the result of the election. I have a shot manufactory at Quincy, Mass., and it had been my ambition for some time to remove it to St. John, where it would prove a great benefit to the people as well as to myself. But I cannot do that now."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 14, 1891 St. George.- All the granite mills are working, and running big crews. They are turning out fine class of work."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 16, 1891Burpee's Granite. - Seized in Boston for Great Undervaluation at Vanceboro. - Boston, May 15. - An important seizure was made yesterday by special agent Montgomery of the treasury department. It is the second seizure made under the new McKinley administrative law shipping articles from Canada through ports in Maine. Yesterday morning a consignment of finished and polished granite for building, decorative and ornamental purposes arrived from Vanceboro, Me., via the eastern division of the Boston & Maine railway and was immediately confiscated by the treasury authorities. The granite was shipped from St. John, N.B., by Burpee & Co., and was consigned to their agents in Quincy, Mass., and was entered at Vanceboro at a valuation of nearly 200 per cent. below its market value, according to statements of experts in the business. When the granite arrived at Vanceboro the special agent of the treasury for this district had it measured and its value estimated, after the duties were paid at the port of entry. The provisions of the McKinley administrative law in such cases apply to consignees or agents of shippers making false entry, and a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment of not more than two years as the penalty prescribed. The duty on finished and polished granite such as that seized is $4.05 specific."

Daily Telegraph - May 16, 1891Burpee & Co.'s Granite Seized. - Shipped from St. John to Boston and Said To Have Been Undervalued. - Boston, May 15 - An important seizure was made yesterday by Special Agent Montgomery of the industry department. It is the second seizure under the new McKinley administrative law (shipping articles from Canada and Nova Scotia through ports in Maine). Yesterday morning a consignment of finished and polished granite for building, decorative and ornamental purposes, arrived from Vanceboro, Me., via the eastern division of the Boston & Maine, and was immediately confiscated by the treasury authorities. The granite was shipped from St. John, N.B., by Burpee & Co., and was consigned to their agents in Quincy, Mass., and was entered at Vanceboro at a valuation of nearly 200 per cent below its market value, according to statements of experts in the business. When the granite arrived in Vanceboro a special agent of treasury for this district had it measured and its value estimated after duties were paid at that port of entry. Under provisions of the McKinley administrative law, in such cases they apply to consignees of the agents of shippers making false entry and a fine of not more than $500, and imprisonment of not more than two years is the penalty prescribed. The duty on finished and polished granite such as that seized is 405 specific."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - May 19, 1891 A large amount of granite shipped by Burpee & Co., of St. John, has been seized at Vanceboro for undervaluation. It is claimed that it was entered at a valuation one-third of what it should be. The McKinley bill provides a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment of not more than two years for such offense."

Eastport Sentinel - May 20, 1891 Work in the Granite Works in Anderson, was brought to a stand still Saturday, by the hands being ordered out by the Cutters' Protective Union. The Republican also says that the men were receiving $2.50 a day for ten hour's labor, but the union demands that the hands be paid the same wages for nine hours' work, which the company refuse to do."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 20, 1891 A Magnificent Monument. - Messrs. Joshua and Alfred Peters have erected on the centre of their lot in the cemetery a magnificent monument, which undoubtedly surpasses in size and beauty anything of a similar character about Moncton. The monument is 21 feet high and weighs twelve tons. It is of red granite, highly polished, and the material used is a very clear and good quality stone. There are seven pieces of stone in all; three bases, a die, a cap, a plynthe and the spire or obelisk. The lowest base is a huge square block of unpolished granite, upon which the other two of similar shape, each smaller than the one below it and each polished, rest. The die is a large block of fine stone, in fact the whole material used is peculiarly free from flaws or blemishes. The obelisk is 12 feet high and has a nice taper towards its summit. The monument while giving an idea of massiveness and stability, appears also, from its perfect symmetry, to one's sense of grace and beauty, and will attract considerable attention from visitors at the cemetery. The work was done by Burpee & Co., of St. John, and the erection was under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Dykeman, a foreman of Burpee & Co. The monument cost in the vicinity of $1000."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1891 Since the above was written, Mr. Burpee, the shipper of one lot of stone, has sent a letter to the St. John press declaring that there was no under-valuation on his part. This agrees with what we have already said, and serves to convince us that the whole affair is a put-up job on the part of the American manufacturers to harass the exporters from the Provinces."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1891 GRANITE EXPORTATIONS. - The granite manufacturers of the United States, finding that even with the heavy duties imposed upon the finished stone, they cannot exclude the New Brunswick article, have adopted another policy which they hope will be more effectual. They have whispered into the ear of the Customs department that New Brunswick granite is being imported into the United States at a lower valuation than it ought to be, and as a result special instructions have been sent out that all New Brunswick granite brought into the United States shall be detained until it is tested as to value. Importations from two firms have been stopped for this reason, and the experts who have examined the stone have pronounced that the valuation is too low. It is probable that seizures will be made in both cases. We have not heard what the exporters have to say, but we are willing to wager a big apple that the experts have made out a much stronger case against New Brunswick manufacturers than the facts justify. Whoever heard of an expert whose evidence was not favorable to the side that employed him? Should the exporters choose to employ experts, and pay them enough, there is little doubt that their evidence would show that the stone was worth no more than it was entered at. The incident serves to show how important it is for our New Brunswick granite manufacturers that there should be the freest possible trade relations between Canada and the United States. The manufacturers would be benefited by being able to buy a good article at a much lower rate than they now have to pay."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1891 (Boston Herald) A MONUMENTAL FRAUD - Granite Seized at the Custom House for Undervaluation - For some time United States Special Treasury Agent L.M. Montgomery has been keeping a keen eye on importations of finished granite, not only from Europe, but from New Brunswick. This granite goes to all parts of the United States. Nothing delights the colonel more than catching a crooked importer in defrauding the customs revenue of Uncle Sam. Yesterday the colonel quietly walked down to Commercial wharf, and in the most severe simplicity of style seized a large shipment of New Brunswick finished granite - a sort of monumental fraud in undervaluation - that had been entered and duty paid at Eastport, destined for Chicago, Ill., on an invoice value fully 10 per cent. below actual market value. With expert aid of a measure and Gen. Dunham, the examiner of the appraisers department, the polished blocks, columns and splints were exposed and estimated carefully. A group of curious onlookers indulged in various speculations as to what it was all about. Some thought the massive monument was a rival tribute to the Bunker Hill adornment; others conjectured it was to perpetuate the memory of an idle man in the federal service, while a third party pronounced it a polished waiting tribute to the deeds of a pure civil service reformer of the future, or that defeated salary appropriation in our Legislature. But the facts are simply there: The United States granite industry has been severely handicapped by undervalued importations. To remedy this the colonel resolved to interpose. His first opportunity presented itself in the shipment in question. It came from Messrs. Epps and Dodds of St. George, N.B. was entered, but not appraised at Eastport, and permitted to proceed to Boston, destined for Messrs Davidson & Sons, Chicago. But its destiny may now be elsewhere, unless some very satisfactory evidence establishing the difference of over 100 per cent. in undervaluation forthcoming, a rather doubtful contingency. The Chicago importers are not as much compromised as the St. George exporters, who are to the manner born in these efforts toward a comparative free trade and no reciprocity."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1891 ANOTHER SEIZURE. - Boston, May 15.- An important seizure was made yesterday by special agent Montgomery of the treasury department. It is the second seizure under the new McKinley administrative law shipping articles from Canada through ports in Maine. Yesterday morning a consignment of finished and polished granite for building, decorative and ornamental purposes arrived from Vanceboro, Me., via the eastern division of the Boston & Maine railway and was immediately confiscated by the treasury authorities. The granite was shipped from St. John N.B., by Burpee & Co., and was consigned to their agents in Quincy, Mass., and was entered at Vanceboro at a valuation of nearly 200 per cent. below its market value, according to the statements of experts in the business. When the granite arrived at Vanceboro the special agent of the treasury for this district had it measured and its value estimated, after the duties were paid at that port of entry. The provisions of the McKinley administrative law in such cases apply to consignees or agents of shippers making false entry, and a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment of not more than two years as the penalty prescribed. The duty on finished and polished granite such as that seized is $4.05 specific."

Richibucto Review - May 21, 1891 A large amount of granite shipped by Burpee &Co., of St. John, has been seized at Vanceboro for undervaluation. It is claimed that it was entered at a valuation one-third of what it should be. The McKinley bill provides a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment of not more than two years for such offense."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 28, 1891 The men who are employed in the branch of the New Brunswick Granite Company works recently established here, turn out some fine jobs in the stone cutters line. The work of finishing and polishing a red granite slab 12 feet long and three feet wide, for a new Lutheran Church at Brooklyn, New York, is now in progress. A handsome scroll with elaborate corner pieces is being out along the sides and ends, and the face will contain inscriptions cut in German text. The work done on this piece of stone here, represents the labor of three first class workmen for at least four weeks. Mr. Morrisey is the foreman in charge here. - Eastport Sentinel"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1891 The New Brunswick Red Granite company are to build a railway from their quarry at St. George to the water, so as to facilitate shipments."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 12, 1891 The New Brunswick Red Granite company are to build a railway from their quarry at St. George to the water, so as to facilitate shipments - SUN"

Evening Gazette - Oct. 8, 1891 The Granite Works at the West end are running night and day in order to finish a number of granite pilasters for a building now being constructed in New York."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 17, 1891 A handsome monument was yesterday placed over the grave of Norman Smith, the fireman who was killed on the Monticello in August. It is of white marble with a granite base and is about seven feet eight inches high. On one side of the shaft is an anchor with the following inscription beneath it: Erected by the officers and crew of the steamer Monticello to the memory of our late comrade, Norman Smith, who died August 25, 1891, aged 35 years. A native of the Isle of Lewis, Stornoway, Scotland. The work was done by John S. Seaton."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 21, 1891 Red Beach. - The Shattock Granite Co. have their new mill in running order, are employing many more men than ever before, and with the improved facilities that they now have, will evidently do more business than ever. Messrs. Lane & Brown have purchased a fine quarry of Red Granite from Mr. Fred Keen of this place, and are to build a polishing mill in the early spring. The Maine Red Granite Co. have a large number of men employed and are doing a flourishing business. Granite seems to be the absorbing interest just now in the community."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1892 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. have lately imported a very fine column cutter from

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 14, 1892 A new granite quarry is to be opened at Magaguadavic this week to supply stone for the Fredericton station building, and for other work, which the C.P.R. intends doing. Mr. McVittie, of St. John, under whose direction the stone will be got out, came down to St. Andrews last week for the tools which he was using on the Van Horne lot, Minister's Island."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 16, 1892 A new granite quarry was opened at Magaguadavic this week to supply stone for the Fredericton station building, and for other work which the C.P.R. intends doing."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 22, 1892 There is strong talk, says a Calais correspondent, of establishing a granite polishing works in that city to polish granite from St. George. Mr. E.R. Burpee, is at the head of the scheme with some of the local capitalists. They will repair the long unused station foundry and occupy it."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 28, 1892 Mr. Burpee, the railroad man, is the promoter of a scheme to establish granite polishing works at Calais to polish granite from St. George."

Aug. 1892 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 14, 1952 60 Years Ago. - Calais. - The formation of the granite company and the removal of the Burpee granite works to this city is now assured, the capital of $10,000 being nearly all subscribed. The works will be located on the site of the old Boardman Bros. shipyard."

Eastport Sentinel - Aug. 24, 1892 Calais. - The amount of stock required to bring the Burpee granite industry to this city - $10,000 - has been subscribed."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 25, 1892 Calais. - The granite company was organized on Saturday last with Wm. A. Murchie as president, L.G. Downes, secretary, H.D. Pike, clerk, and nine directors. The entire plant of the Burpee granite company, of St. John, is to be transferred to this city, and the quarries of the company have been purchased by the new corporation. It must be admitted that the McKinley Bill had much if not all to do with the transfer of this industry to this city."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 25, 1892 Nearly all the granite cutters of Red Beach have returned to work, having conceded to their employers' demands. They now work ten hours a day instead of nine hours as heretofore."

Eastport Sentinel - Aug. 31, 1892 The New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of Maine, organized at Calais, on Saturday afternoon, August 30th, 1892. The following officers were chosen: Wm. A. Murchie, president; Henry D. Pike, clerk; L.G. Downes, treasurer; E.R. Burpee, Bangor, Parson Tucker, Portland, F.T.C. Burpee, St. John, H.D. Pike, Calais, W.A. Murchie, C.W. Young, W.F. Boardman, A. MacNichol, C.D. Hill, directors. The entire plant of the Burpee granite company of St. John, is to be transferred to this city, and the quarries of the company have been purchased by the new corporation. It must be admitted, says the St. Croix Courier, that the McKinley bill had much if not all to do with the

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 1, 1892 St. George.- Emerson Grant, one of Tayte, Meating & Co.'s representatives, narrowly escaped being drowned while crossing the foot-path across the river above the falls. He lost his balance and fell into the river and if it had not been for the timely aid of Nicholas Meating a fatality would have been the result."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 8, 1892 One of the red granite dealers at Calais talks glibly of exporting the stone to Europe. To substantiate this opinion he affirmed that red granite in the rough in the Scotch and English markets brings a higher price than in America. The smaller dimensions are worth five shillings or a dollar and a quarter per cubic foot and increase in value as dimensions increase, rising as high as three dollars per cubic foot for stone of smaller which sells in Canada or the United States at $1.50 per foot. The reason of this is they can get larger sizes of stone in our quarries than can be obtained in the Scotch quarries.- Exchange."

Eastport Sentinel - Dec. 14, 1892 Red Beach. - Lane & Brown are putting a heavy polishing machine in their granite shed."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 8, 1892 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Red Granite Co. was held on the 3rd inst., Messrs. Arthur Sewell, Bath, Me.; E.R. Burpee, Bangor, Me.; Payson Tucker, Portland, Me.; and F.T.C. Burpee, J.W. Lawrence, B.H. Appleby and Geo. W. Ketchum, of this city, were elected directors."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 10, 1892 St. George. - The streets now present a somewhat deserted appearance, as the granite works of Milne & Coutts have begun operations, as well as those of Epps & Dodds, and most of the young men are at

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 11, 1892 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company, at a recent meeting, elected the following directors: Messrs Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me.; E.R. Burpee, of Bangor; Payson Tucker, of Portland, and F.T.C. Burpee, J.W. Lawrence, B.H. Appleby and Geo. W. Ketchum, of St. John."

Eastport Sentinel - Feb. 17, 1892 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company, whose quarries are at St. George, N.B., with extensive works at St. John, at a recent meeting elected the following directors: Messrs. Arthur Sewell, of Bath, Me.; E.R. Burpee, of Bangor; Payson Tucker of Portland; and F.T.C. Burpee, J.W. Lawrence, B.H. Appleby, and Geo. W. Ketchum, of St. John."

Eastport Sentinel - Feb. 17, 1892 and St. Croix Courier - Feb. 28, 1892 The Red Beach Granite Co. are opening a new road from the beach to Bay Brook, which will shorten the road to Calais three miles and also afford access to a fine black granite quarry on their lands."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 19, 1892 St. George. - There is a rumor of a line of railway being built here from one of the Red Granite mountains to a deep water landing down the river. Railways and factories are the hope of this country."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 22, 1892 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 25, 1892 Seizure of Granite. - A Boston despatch of Saturday says: The special agency force of the treasurydepartment made a seizure yesterday for undervaluation of a car of finished granite, manufactured and shipped by F.T.C. Burpee of St. John and consigned to the White Granite company of New York. The seizure was made at Northampton, Mass., while it was in transit, and consists of half columns for building purposes. This is the third seizure this week by special agent Converse J. Smith and his men, and the fourth seizure of granite from the above parties during the past few months."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 25, 1892 The St. George granite works are full running butorders are not as plentiful as the proprietors would like."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 25, 1892 The plant of the Burpee granite works, inCarleton, St. John, is to be removed to Eastport, Me., where work will be carried on in the future."

Eastport Sentinel - Jan. 6, 1892 We understand that Mr. Robert McDonald is to take charge of the Maine Red Beach Granite Co.'s boarding house at the new quarries."

Evening Gazette - Jan. 8, 1892 Shipping. - ... schr. J.W. Durant, granite, St. John to Fairhaven $500, loaded and

Eastport Sentinel - Jan. 20, 1892 While watching the unloading of some thirty odd tons of Red Beach granite from the company's sloop Rocky Mountain, and the reloading upon steamer Cumberland, Monday, we remarked to Captain Thompson of the steamer, what a useful and indispensable article of steamer equipment was the baggage truck now universally used on all steamboat and railway lines throughout the United States. That which called forth our remark and admiration as well, was the ease with which several of the steamer's crew, with two of these useful trucks one at each end of a long box containing two heavy granite pillars, weighing more than a ton, loaded and moved it to its place on the steamer. Captain Thompson remarked that it was a great improvement he would admit, over the way freight was handled when he first commenced steamboating forty-five years ago, and for a long time after, for then everything that could be, was carried in the arms or on the shoulders of the men, or when too heavy for that, it had to undergo the end over end

S.J. Globe - Jan. 22, 1892Another Granite Seizure. - Boston, Jan. 21 - The United States customs officials have made another seizure of twelve cases containing monumental fluted columns, for duties levied on invoices. The granite was shipped via International Steamship line by F.T.C. Burpee, of St. John, N.B., and consigned to the White Granite Co. of

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 28, 1892 St. George. - The sound of the hammer and the hum of machinery are heard in the granite shop of Epps & Dodds."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1892 Jack on Lake Utopia (including section on the old granite carving) .... Eutopia was always a favorite resting place of the Abenakis, but people were there before the Abenakis saw it. Many years since there was a stone mason residing not far from the point where the Magaguadavic, by a magnificent fall like Arethusa of old, jumps into old ocean. One day when this mason, who was not a member of a trades union and who knew nothing whatever about strikes, was looking over the broken pieces of granite lying on the hill side on the west shore of Eutopia, to obtain some for the uses of his business, his eye fell on an oval piece 21 in. in length by 18 in. breadth; when he had turned this over he saw to his amazement sculptured on it in low relief, the head and profile of a man whose hair was bound with a fillet, the face, which was perfect with the exception of one lip, was that of a stern man. It was as smoothly carved as if executed by the hand of some sculptor whose work had been done in historic times; the features were those of one who had thought deeply, and determination was written on that granite brow. The mason took his prize to the shore of the lake and rowed home with it. When he arrived there he placed his treasure trove in front of his cottage, but his wife refused to allow it to remain, saying that it glowered at her , good proof of the ancient unknown sculptor's skill. The mason was, I think, Scotch, which may account for the fact that instead of doing as the crafty Arabs did with the Moabite stone, that is to say, break it in pieces, he took it to St. George, and for the consideration of $4 sold it to Mr. A.J. Wetmore, collector of that port. Philosophers and anitiquaries, ye who love so much to deal in theories and hypothesis, take a look at that face and tell me what race gave birth to the artists who has left the impression of his genuine in indelible characters on the granite! I might safely offer you all the gold that has ever rendered so many generations of men miserable as a reward for the solution of this question without fear of either loss or gain."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1892 Doing a Good Business. - Sleeth & Co., an offspring of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, have been engaged in the granite business at Carleton on their own account for several weeks, and they are doing well. They employ twenty men in their shops at present, and hope soon to be able to give employment to a bigger gang. They get their granite from the N.B. company's quarry at St. George, and send their output chiefly to upper

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 21, 1892 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1892 The Granite Industry. - The St. George red granite men are not given to boasting, but they are getting there quietly all the time. The mills are running full time now, and they have numerous orders on hand. Within the last day or two, Tayte, Meating & Co., one of the go-ahead granite firms of St. George, have purchased the Matheson property, consisting of 900 acres of the very best of granite, and they intend opening a quarry there at once. Their old quarry has not been exhausted, but it is situated so far from their works that it makes it costly for them to get the stone there. The new one will be much handier. It is located quite near the Taylor quarry. This firm are doing well. At present they employ in the neighborhood of 50 men, but if their business continues to increase as it has done they will need more men very shortly. -[St. Andrews Beacon."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 21, 1892 St. George. - Quarrymen from Massachusetts, thrown out of work by the lockout, are still coming to the provinces, where most of them are finding work."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 22, 1892 The Granite Business. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have purchased the Matheson granite property of 900 acres there, and intend to open up a quarry at once."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 28, 1892 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have purchased the Matheson granite property of 900 acres there, and intend to open up a quarry at once."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 2, 1892 St. George.- A vessel loaded with light grey granite from Rockport, Me., for Epps, Dodds & Co., is unloading at the public wharf."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 2, 1892 There's Nothing Like Granite.- There is a good deal of business rivalry between Calais and Eastport just now. Until a month or two ago, Eastport was dead sure that the Burpee granite industry would be located there, but Calais was able to make a higher bid and so they captured the prize. This incident has aroused the Eastport board of trade, and they are determined that if the money can do it they will have granite works, too. On Thursday last, they paid a visit to St. George, and submitted rather a tempting offer to one of the granite firms to establish a branch at Eastport. It is said the offer included free land on which to build, exemption from taxation for twelve years and a bonus of $15,000. This offer, the BEACON is informed, was made to Milne, Coutts & Co., and they are now considering it. There is a strong possibility that it may be accepted. The acceptance of the offer, we are further informed, will not affect the present status of the firm in St. George. They would continue to operate their present works, but would probably require more men in the quarry, as more stone would be necessary. The St. George granite is recognized as much superior to any red granite yet opened up in the United States, hence one reason why the Eastport people are so anxious to have works established there."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 2, 1892 Mr. F.T.C. Burpee has paid off all but three orfour of his employees in the red granite works at Carleton, and will commence moving his machinery to Calais in about a week. The new firm, who intend carrying on the work, have purchased some machinery from Mr. Burpee and have employed his men. They are now at work, and it is said several contracts have been taken by the new firm. Mr. Burpee will have the present buildings at Carleton nearly all

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 4, 1892 The Carleton Granite Works. - Mr. F.T.C. Burpee has paid off all but three or four of his employees in the red granite works at Carleton, and will commence moving his machinery to Calais in about a week. The new firm, who intend carrying on the work, have purchased some machinery from Mr. Burpee and have employed his men. They are now at work, and it is said that several contracts have been taken by the new firm. Mr Burpee will have the present buildings at Carleton nearly all torn down."

Eastport Sentinel - Jun. 13, 1892 Mr. F.T.C. Burpee has paid off all but three or four of his employees in the red granite works at Carleton, and will commence moving his machinery to Calais in a few days, says the St. John Telegraph. Eastport had hoped to receive this special benefit resulting from the effects of the Republican tariff law, but failed to realize full expectations, it is no little satisfaction to be able to congratulate a neighboring town on securing a new industry

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 16, 1892 A handsome granite monument has been erected in St. Andrews cemetery to the memory of the late Robert Ross. It was manufactured by Milne, Coutts & Co. of St. George."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 16, 1892 Mayor Chipman, J.T. Whitlock, and Alex Milne of St. George were in Eastport yesterday, in consultation with the Board of Trade of that place concerning the proposed removal of a portion of Milne, Coutts & Co's business from St. George. Eastport holds out big inducements to Milne, Coutts & Co., and, while nothing has been definitely settled, it is not improbable that the firm may accept."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 16, 1892 St. George. - James Dodds, of the firm Epps,Dodds & Co., returned recently from a trip through the upper provinces."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 16, 1892 St. George. - Arrangements are about completed by which Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. will move a part of their granite business to Eastport, most liberal terms having been granted the firm to induce them to locate a branch of their business there."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 23, 1892 Granite Works at Eastport.- There is little doubt that Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., granite manufacturers, of St. George, will establish a branch in Eastport at an early day. On Thursday, of last week, Mr. Alex. Milne, who had been in Eastport, looking over the ground, and talking the matter over with the Eastport Board of Trade, returned to St. Andrews. To the BEACON he stated that his firm had about decided to accept the very liberal offer which the Eastport people had made. They had promised them a site, exemption from taxation for ten years and agreed to take stock to the amount of $10,000 in the works, in addition to this amount, Milne, Coutts & Co. would invest a large sum in the business themselves. With such liberal concessions at the outset the Works would soon be on a paying basis."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 22, 1892 The Maine Red Granite company have nearly a full crew at work in the mill and are increasing their crew in the quarries. They are working in three quarries and are expecting a good year's business, as their granite is in demand in all parts of the country."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 The several granite sheds are turning out a good amount of polished stone. We understand several new buildings are to be erected next summer."

S.J. Globe - May 4, 1892 The Red Granite Works at Carleton are not to be closed entirely. A syndicate component of Messrs. John Sleeth (the present foreman of the works), Robert Quinlan, and Samuel Fox will, it is said, continue to work them after the New Brunswick Red Granite Company ceases its operation."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1892 The Granite Industry in Carleton. - The granite industry is not likely to die out in Carleton. Though it is probable that in about two months the work in the New Brunswick Red Granite company's shops will cease, yet they will be ably succeeded by a new firm of active Carleton men. The new firm will have the business enterprise and thorough practical skill of the foreman of the late company, John Sleeth. He will be associated with Robert Quinlan and Samual Fox, both experienced men. The new firm will begin work this morning, and start, it is said, with a season's work contracted for. It is to be hoped that this industry will receive the encouragement which the efforts of its promoters will

Daily Sun - May 4, 1892Granite Cutters Go Out. - Augusta, Me., May 3. - The granite cutters employed in the Hallowell Granite works of Hallowell, today joined the quarrymen's strike, the cause being a disagreement over the employment of non-union men as drillers in the place of quarrymen. Three hundred men are out. The quarrymen still decline to accept the proposed change in the date of the bill of prices from May first to January first. The cutters present bill expires on the fourteenth, when the same trouble will arise."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 5, 1892 It is rumored that Mr. Burpee's granite works at Carleton, will be removed to Calais instead of Eastport, as at first intended. The cause of this removal of these works from Canadian to American territory is the heavy duty on finished granite going into the States, and the difficulty Mr. Burpee experienced in getting several of his consignments through the customs. No duty, however, is charged on the raw material. [There is a duty of eleven cents per cubic foot on undressed granite going into the United States.- ED]. If he locates at Calais the rough granite can be brought from St. George, by way of the Shore Line, thence carried across the river in scows. In order to afford the necessary facilities for its transport Superintendent McPeake and R.J. Ostend, of the Shore Line, were last week inspecting the opportunities for building a wharf at the terminus of their road."

Carleton Sentinel - May 7, 1892 Messrs. Kitchen have established an office here in Leighton's brick block, King Street, nearly opposite the Sentenil office. They have a crew of men at work getting out granite at the Sugar Brook quarry, for the Woodstock bridge, and are evidently bound to push the work of construction with their well established energy."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 19, 1892 The St. George granite works are all running, but they could do a great deal more work than they are doing."

Moncton Transcript - May 21, 1892 A handsome red granite monument, 12 feet high, was erected over the grave of the late Dr. Sayre in the Moncton Rural Cemetery last week by Mrs. F.S. Huntley."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 24, 1892 The Granite Business. - The Carleton Company to Remove to Calais. - The Works to be Kept Running. - In the course of two weeks the New Brunswick Granite Company will cease to be employers of labor at Carleton. Their works will not remain idle, however. Several of their workmen have decided to operate them in future under the name of Sleeth & Co. In addition to Mr. Sleeth, the other partners are Thos. Allen, Robt. Quinton and Samuel Fox. They are all men of large experience in the granite business, in fact they, as the heads of departments, have done much to make their employer's work so popular. The old company are now engaged in filling some orders which remain on hand, but they have only a small number of hands engaged thereon. They will in future carry on their business in Calais. The bulk of their business was always with the United States, viz., building work. They go to Calais, import the granite in its raw state and manufacture it there. The new firm will not put forth any great effort to get American patrons. They will devote themselves chiefly to monumental work for Canadian customers. Already they have a number of orders on hand and they are assured of others which will keep them busy for quite a time. Local work will be depended on, too, to a very considerable extent, and there is no reason why they should not get it. They will get their red granite from the Burpee quarry at St. George and their grey granite quarry at Spoon Island. These are the quarries controlled by the New Brunswick Granite company. The red granite is admitted now to be the best in the world. For a long time this was disputed, but now even the Scotch have to admit its superiority. It is the stone known as the Bay of Fundy granite. A Sun reporter had conversations yesterday with several men who are engaged in the granite business, with regard to the New England strike. Their views are about as follows: That it is an effort on the part of the employers to shut the union workmen out. The employers formed unions to offset the unions of the workmen. In one case, (Quincy), the works were thrown open to non-union men, but they did not go to work. It is a big lock-out, but will not last long as the men's demands are not extravagant. The strike will have no effect on the granite industry of New Brunswick. It might possibly be of some benefit to the works at Carleton if the old company were running them under full time, and with a full complement of hands. But as it is it will not benefit them in the least. The St. George granite people ship little of their product to the United States. They have always confined their business chiefly to monumental work for Canadian purchasers."

Eastport Sentinel - May 25, 1892 The Granite Lockout and Strike. - The dispute between the granite manufacturers and the granite cutters and quarrymen of New England seems likely to extend to all parts of the country where New England granite is used in building, pavements or other forms of construction now going forward. There is no disagreement about wages. The combined manufacturers insist that the annual agreement made with the unions of granite cutters and quarrymen fixing the scale of prices and hours of work shall be made in January of each year instead of in May as at present. They insist that as their contracts for work are usually made at the beginning of the year it is essential that they should know what they will have to pay their workmen as a basis for calculation. On the other hand, the unions insist that as there is little work to do in January and many idle men it is a bad time for fixing prices. In May there is a full employment for all. In January the employers are in a position to dictate terms; in May the advantage is with the unions, and they do not propose to surrender it. As a basis of compromise, however, the quarrymen offer to give notice three months in advance of May 1, in each year, of any changes they may desire to make in the scale of wages. This offer the granite manufacturers have refused to entertain. As a result there is a lockout in New England and sympathetic strikes of stone workers in other parts of the country where New England granite has been contracted for. If the strike shall continue it will prove a serious blow to building operations, and cause great delay and loss in other related industries. It would seem as though a dispute having no more serious basis than this appears to be, ought to have been settled in some way, thus avoiding those disastrous results which must inevitably follow its continuance for any length of time."

St. Croix Courier - May 26, 1892 Taylor Bros., finding their business increasing, have decided to extend their mill accommodation. They have built quite an addition to their mill, extending it towards the river upon a foundation which has been built up from the waste material during the last few years."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 26, 1892 The Granite Quarry employees at Red Beach, who belong to the Central Labor Union of New York, are enjoying the luxury of a lock out at the expense of themselves and families, of from $2.50 to 5.00 per day, at the behest of their chief in order to enforce a demand for more pay and shorter day's work."

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 2, 1892 George D. Perry of Machias has bought a granite privilege and quarry lot near Rocky Hill, Jonesboro, and has commenced improvements. This makes the seventh quarry in town, with two or three more in sight."

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 9, 1892 Red Beach. - The Plaster Mills are hung up for"

Eastport Sentinel - Nov. 9, 1892 Calais. - The Burpee Granite Co., late of St. John, N.B., have broken ground and are at work on the foundation of the Granite Works to be removed to Calais. The main building will be 220 feet long by 50 feet wide with a building for a steam boiler in addition."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 10, 1892 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have just finished a handsome red granite monument, which is to be erected on Deer Island to the memory of the late Capt. Geo. Calder."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 10, 1892 The Burpee Granite Co., late of St. John, have broken ground and are at work on the foundation of the Granite Works to be removed to Calais. The main building will be 220 feet long by 50 feet wide with a building for a steam boiler in addition - ADVERTISER."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 17, 1892 St. George.- Nicholas Meating, of Tayte, Meating & Co., has just returned from Deer Island where he has been putting up a monument."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 17, 1892 John Taylor is on a business trip to Spoon Island, in the interest of Taylor Bros."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 17, 1892 Patrick Drumgold, Ernest Jackson and Samuel Dodds returned home last week from Spoon Island, where they have been working of late on a monument for Milne, Coutts & Co."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 23, 1892 Granite Works at Eastport. - There is little doubt that Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., granite manufacturers, of St. George, will establish a branch in Eastport at an early day. On Thursday, of last week, Mr. Alex. Milne, who had been at Eastport looking over the ground, and talking the matter over with the Eastport Board of Trade, returned to St. Andrews. To the Beacon he stated that his firm had about decided to accept the very liberal offer which the Eastport people had made. They had promised them a site, exemption from taxation for ten years and agreed to take stock to the amount of $10,000 in the works. In addition to this amount, Milne, Coutts & Co. would invest a large sum in the business themselves. With such liberal concessions at the outset the Works would soon be on a paying basis."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 26, 1892 The Hallowell Granite Company settled all differences with their employees Thursday night and work will be resumed at once. The strike has been on five months."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 30, 1892 and St. Croix Courier - Nov. 3, 1892 The Granite Works. - The sheds of the N.B. Red Granite Co. in Carleton are being torn down and will be taken across the border, where the company will resume business. Messrs. Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. have purchased a portion of the buildings and are working up a good business, which will probably in a few years employ more men than the company has done for some time."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 8, 1892 Epps, Dodds & Co. and Tayte, Meating intenderecting stores for carrying on general supply business in connection with their granite industry."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1892 Carleton Granite Works. - Work was begun yesterday in removing the machinery from the granite sheds, Carleton, to Calais, where a new company will shortly begin operations. Mr. Burpee, who so long was identified with the Carleton works, will be a leading man in the Calais shops. He did most of his business in the western states, and under the present tariff relations between Canada and the United States he could not successfully compete in the American market. Now the granite will be quarried at St. George and manufactured on American soil. A company of Carleton men will set up machinery in the old works and will try their fortunes in supplying the Canadian demands. The company moving out employed 50 men on the average; the new company expect to average about 20. Messrs. John Sleeth, Thomas Allan, Samuel Fox and Robert Quinlan are the Carleton men who will carry on the work, and the firm name will be Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. It is earnestly hoped that success will crown their efforts to continue the industry in Carleton."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 22, 1892 Upper Gagetown, Sept. 21. - A beautiful monument has lately been erected in the Baptist burying ground here by Miss Lydia N. Coy, M.D., of Boston, to the memory of her father, the late William Coy. It is made of a singularly pure piece of grey granite, the product of Long Island, Queens County, quarry. Its base is 3 feet 1 inch square; height, including base, plinth, die, projecting cap and ornamental finish, 9 feet, and its weight about three tons. The lettering on the die is deeply cut, plain and symmetrical."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1893 St. George, April 1. - The four granite sheds here are working full time with a full force of men. Epps, Dodds & Co. are busily engaged on a vault to be erected in Toronto. It is being built of granite from Spoon Island, Rockport. The height of the vault is to be twenty-five feet. Some of the blocks used will weigh about fifteen tons. The cost when complete will be about $6,000."

Eastport Sentinel - Apr. 5, 1893 Red Beach. - The granite and plaster industries are moving full blast. The Granite Co. is pressed with work and will run four quarries this season."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 6, 1893 St. George. - The granite men are working full time with full crews. Gillmore Brothers are making active preparations for the erection of a gang mill. Geo. Hill, of Milltown, N.B., is to have a controlling influence in

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 13, 1893 St. George is to be represented at the World's Fair, Milne, Coutts & Co., the enterprising granite firm, being engaged on a magnificent red granite shaft, which they are going to send to Chicago. The stone is beautifully mottled, and the careful workmanship on it is well calculated to bring out all its beauties."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 13, 1893 The granite works at St. George are all as busy as they can be. Even with the heavy tariff restrictions a great deal of the St. George granite finds its way into the United States. When a breach is made in the tariff wall, St. George will be one of the busiest little towns in Canada."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 3, 1893 That 'Boom for St. George.' - While frankly confessing all the infirmities to which advancing age may render its subject, the Courier congratulates itself that its development throughout the years has been an even one, and unlike its esteemed down river contemporary, it does not, while presenting all the outward appearances of age, retain the gullibility and freshness of callowest youth. For nothing but an exceeding and refreshing verdancy, except, perhaps, a desire to deceive, could induce the Beacon to continue its nonsensical strain concerning the benefits which the fiscal policy it advocates would confer on the granite workers of St. George. Of course the Beacon understands that it must discuss the matter in relation to the bearing of the entire policy of the liberals. It cannot quietly ignore a portion of the platform and confine itself to the reciprocity feature. It is the anomalous combination tariff for revenue reciprocity platform for which the granite workers are confronted, and not a section of it. The Courier regrets to notice a disposition on the part of the Beacon to repudiate at this early stage a portion of the policy over which it lost its head a few weeks ago. We propose, however, to keep the Beacon to its full text, until the time arrives for it to abandon that text altogether - a time which sooner or later will arrive. With this in mind then, a glance at the Beacon's position on the granite question is all that is required to show its utter absurdity. It professes to base its opinion in the premises on two things. One of these is the 'concentrated and expressed opinion of the people of St. George,' as shown in federal elections, and the other is the 'belief' of that profound mind which directs the destinies of the Beacon - a 'belief' not 'attained by any sudden process', but by 'observation and by a recollection of the prosperity which the province enjoyed during the years when reciprocity was in force. Without commenting on the almost unavoidable conclusion that the 'recollection' possessed by our esteemed contemporary of the effect of the reciprocity treaty of '54 must be very vague at best, it is only necessary perhaps to state this 'belief' of the Beacon is a 'belief' opposed to all the teachings of history and experience, and in direct opposition to what practical men in the granite business believe. Under the present tariff they find it difficult, paying the generous wages they do, to compete with the Scottish granite. In canvassing the upper provinces for work, they are continually offered contracts on which the Scotch granite men have figured, and are prevented from taking them because the figures are too low for them to accept with any hope of making a profit. If the duty were lowered, even with a reciprocity treaty, they would find themselves shut out of both the Canadian and American markets by their Scotch competitors, their business would be rendered unprofitable and they would be compelled of necessity to abandon it. The disaster which overtook the Bay of Fundy company, notwithstanding a determined effort to succeed, demonstrates what a revenue tariff would do for the St. George industry - demonstrates that it would silence the music of the busy shops, deprive the workmen of employment and wages, bring loss of capital to the employer, and drive the supporters of many happy homes to seek a livlihood elsewhere. Those are the plain facts. Yet, in the face of them, the profound mind of the Beacon has reached a 'belief' that what in its practical operation would mean ruin to a now prosperous industry and thus destroy the business life of the town would give St. George the greatest boom that it was possible to give any town. It is no wonder that the Beacon's belief is the laughing stock of St. George and that those of the people who have, on personal grounds, voted for the liberal candidate in the past, are beginning to see as they never saw before that in doing so they have been voting against their own interests. And now let us add a word with reference to the concentrated and expressed opinion of the people of Saint George. It is true that a majority of the people of the town and parish have at different elections for some time past voted for the liberal candidate, but never since the inauguration of the present granite industry has the liberal party asked them to vote for a revenue tariff. In one election it was a readjustment of the tariff, with the protective feature maintained; in another, unrestricted reciprocity, a policy which was not fully understood at the time of the election and which the party at large very soon abandoned when they discovered what it really did mean. No matter what the policy, however, the vote of St. George was always largely a personal one and party politics had very little to do with it. The vote at federal elections then can hardly be taken as the concentrated and expressed opinion of the people of 'St. George' on the relation of the tariff to the granite industry. If the Beacon is sincere, however, in its desire to accept the 'concentrated and expressed opinion' of the people of St. George on this question, it is respectfully referred to a petition which was signed a year or two ago by nearly every adult male inhabitant of the town, and which was forwarded to parliament with a request that the prayer expressed in it be granted. This, it must be admitted, was a genuine expression of the opinion of the people of St. George and is more worthy of consideration than a vote cast in the best of political excitement, even if that vote favored a revenue tariff. In that petition were set forth many of the facts which have appeared in the columns of the Courier of late, and it concluded with a prayer for increased protection to the granite industry. Surely no more convincing proof is needed to show that the people interested do not desire a revenue tariff, and that in advocating such a policy the Beacon is 'insulting the intelligence', of which it professes to be so jealous, and is striking a vicious blow at an industry which owes its very life to a wise and judicious system of protection. Against the 'belief' of the profound editorial mind, then, we set the facts of history and experience and the opinion of the men who are engaged in the granite business and whose interests are most vitally affected by any legislation that may affect it. Against its imaginary 'concentrated and expressed opinion' of the people, we place a genuine document, written and read by the people, signed by the people and forwarded to parliament by the people, in which they repudiate any desire for a lowering of the tariff and ask that it be increased in so far as it affects the industry on which they depend for support. There should not be much difficulty in determining which is the correct view of this question, and in reaching the conclusion

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1893 An Export Duty on Granite. - Some of the best granite quarries are now owned by American capitalists, and it is said that a project is on foot to establish granite works at Eastport, where, as in Calais, the rough stone of St. George will be manufactured in order to escape the prohibitory duties the McKinley bill places on the finished article. The St. George granite has no equal on this continent and, as it becomes known, the demand for it in the States is greatly increasing. When the granite is wanted it will be obtained at any price, but as long as it can be taken from the country in its rough state at a very small cost, the price will be kept down and our own manufacturers, in the face of heavy duty on the polished granite, will be unable to compete with the manufacturers across the line. But the conditions be equalized, however, or our people given an advantage in tariff over the American manufacturer, and they will sell their stone in the United States at a profit, no matter how high the duties may be. This can only be accomplished by an export duty on the rough stone, and it is hoped that, in the proposed revision of the tariff, this matter will be carefully considered,

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 10, 1893 THAT ST. GEORGE BOOM.- ... The Courier isparticularly unfortunate in its allusions to the Bay of Fundy company, as it shows at once to those who are acquainted with the history of that corporation that it is arguing from wrong premises. Almost every man, woman and child in St. George knows that the downfall of the Bay of Fundy company was not due to any lack of protection from without but from lack of protection from within. High salaried officials, who never soiled their fingers with hard work, gross extravagance and mismanagement, and a lack of knowledge of the details of the trade were the rocks upon which the Bay of Fundy Company was wrecked. Happily, no such dangers threaten the existing business houses of St. George. Notwithstanding that that Company had little or no protection from the foreign article, it is a fact, which we challenge our contemporary to deny, that the prices it obtained for its manufactured material were far in excess, double in some cases, of what the present business houses are able to obtain. And not only did it do a large business with the United States, but in spite of the costly and meagre transportation of those days, it had also extensive business connections with upper Canada..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 10, 1893 Among the Granite Quarries. - A sun reporter had a short chat with L.G. Holder, Mill street, who recently returned from a visit to St. George, Charlotte County. Mr. Holder says he had no idea there was such a bust time in that part of the province. The granite industry is assuming mammoth proportion. There are four large firms at work in the quarries - Taylor Bros., Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., and Milne, Coutts & Co. These firms employ between fifty and 100 men each. Their business is increasing very rapidly, and orders are coming in as fast as they can fill them. They ship largely to Ontario and Quebec; they also ship to the United States, but their principal market is the upper provinces. The quarries are situated about five miles out of the town, where there are men employed constantly. The granite is hauled to the factories and there put in shape. All the power used to drive the different machines in the factories is furnished by the falls on the Magaguadavic River. By utilizing this power a great saving is made. Epps, Dodds & Co. are at present engaged on a front for a bank vault which is to go to Montreal. Mr. Holder says nearly every one of the employees has a cottage of his own, which he keeps painted and looking very pretty. The men work ten hours a day and are satisfied to do so. These firms use Mr. Holder's granite polishers, which are considered the best made in the dominion."

Aug. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 13, 1953 60 Years Ago: Mr. Kelly, the well known mining representative of New York capitalists, has secured from S. Almond an option of the well known Granger and Whidden granite quarries just below Calais. The stone of these quarriesis of the finest quality and only the necessarily high charge for transportation to the west has prevented their development. There are rumors afloat to the effect that Mr. Kelly has not confined his prospecting to St. Stephen and Calais. It is said that he has recently secured anoption on valuable phosphate lands at Grand Manan, and on a marble quarry and deposit of asbestos at White Head. Mr. kelly is not so sure of the marketable value of the phosphate and asbestos, but he is of opinion that the White Marble is very valuable and that it will be in great

Gazette - Dec. 2, 1893 The St. George granite workers are all doing a nice safe business. Epps, Dodds & Co. have recently purchased for $800 the lot lying between their works and the works of those hustlers, Milne, Coutts & Co. They will utilize it as a yard room for the present, and at a later day, if business warrants it, may erect buildings thereon. Taylor Bros., who are located to the west of Epps, Dodds & Co., are working up a good business. Like all other granite kings of St. George, they are practical workmen. Tayte, Meating & Co. since establishing their new works, have been gradually enlarging their territory, and the outlook for them is very promising."

Dec. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Dec. 2, 1953 Sixty Years Ago. - Sheriff Stuart and J.M. Hanson of St. Andrews and William Gibson of Benton have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of opening up the Bocabec black granite quarries, and the work will be commenced early in the spring. The new firm is to be known as Gibson, Stuart & Hanson. The quarries lie about a mile and a quarter from the shore of the bay and will be connected by tramway with a wharf at which vessels can land. A site for the proposed wharf has been secured, and a right of way leading to it."

Gazette - Dec. 4, 1893 Fatal Fire in Calais. - ... John James ... James Hooper ... Wm. Armstrong ... Peter Kennedy ... John Moore ... employees of the N.B. and MaineRed Granite Co. ..."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 BOCABEC BLACK GRANITE - THE PART A PORCUPINE PLAYED IN ITS DISCOVERY - Something About the Quarry and the Company That are to Develop it - Steam Polishing Works and a Wharf to be Erected at Bocabec - Wm. Gibson to be Manager - It was a porcupine - one of those plain, every- day, ugly-looking, bristling porcupines - that led to the discovery of the black granite quarry in the adjoining parish of St. Patrick, and when the historian of the future applies himself to the task of sketching the career of the black granite barons of Bocabec he must not forget to place the discovery on the proper shoulders. This is how it happened. One day last winter, to beguile an idle hour or two, Sheriff Stuart took his gun and started off in search of game amid the wilds of Bocabec. When in the neighborhood of what is familiarly known as Orr's Mountain, just across the borders of St. Andrews parish, he noticed where a porcupine had found a hiding-place among the boulders at the foot of the cliff. He tried to dislodge the animal, but without avail. We'll come another day and smoke you out, old fellow. said the Sheriff to his companion. True to his word, a day or two later found Mr. Stuart, with a package of sulphur and an axe in his hand, threading his way amid the snow and tangled shrubbery in search of the porcupine's lair. While cautiously picking out his path, his knee came in contact with a projecting boulder with so much force as to cause him a twinge of pain. Without thinking what he was doing particularly, and never dreaming that the stone was other than the ordinary trap rock which abounds in the neighborhood, Mr. Stuart aimed a blow at the offending boulder with his axe, and knocked off a long sliver of it. Instantly his practiced eye caught sight of GRANITE QUARTZ, and both pain and porcupine were soon forgotten in face of his new discovery. It was evident to him that he had made a find of black granite, but he was determined to keep the knowledge of it to himself until he had an opportunity of making further researches. For days after that, Orr's mountain had a peculiar fascination for the sportive sheriff, and his friends began to wonder what kind of game it was that had such an extraordinary attraction for him. But he kept his own counsel, and continued prospecting until he was satisfied that the entire mountain above named was composed of the very best quality of black granite. Samples of the stone were shown to the granite experts of St. George, and they pronounced it superior to the famous Quincy granite, for which they have to pay $30 a ton. It was also found to take a brilliant polish. CHARACTER OF THE STONE.- Although known as black granite, the stone is not altogether black, but that is the prevailing color. Its constituents are feldspar, quartz and mica. In its rough state, it has very little attraction for one who is not an expert in such matters, but the polishing process reveals its lustrous mottled beauties to the full. Then the dull, heavy rock becomes a thing of marvelous beauty, far surpassing in appearance and pattern many of the black granites of the United States. Most of these exported stones are unable to stand our rigorous northern climates, but the Bocabec granite, it is thought, will be able to stand the test of both time and weather. SITUATION OF THE QUARRY. - Orr's mountain is a high bluff of 400 or 500 feet in height, and perhaps three times that distance in length. It is located about half a mile from the St. John road, and within full view of it. Its distance from St. Andrews is about six miles. From the public landing in Bocabec cove it is distant perhaps a mile or a little more. It is this nearness to the water, combined with its excellent quality, that makes it so valuable. Almost the entire mountain was located on Mr. Joseph Craig's farm. There were few, if any trees upon it, and no verdure, and Mr. Craig always regarded it as a kind of black elephant on his hands. When Sheriff Stuart offered to buy from him that portion of his farm which lies to the east of Glenelg road,- and which includes the granite mountain and Steen's Lake,- Mr. Craig very quickly made a bargain with him. By a 99- year lease with the Orr heirs, some of whom are in distant California, Mr. Stuart was able to get running privileges over their property, as well as the right to quarry stone. He has also secured from Mr. Wm. Thompson extensive shore rights. Negotiations have yet to be made with some other land owners, over whose property the stone would have to be carried to the water, but as the value of their land will be greatly enhanced thereby, there is little fear of their offering any serious objections. A COMPANY FORMED.- As soon as Mr. Stuart had completed negotiations for the purchase of the property, Mr. Jeremiah M. Hanson, who was his companion when the stone was discovered, was taken into the secret and admitted into ownership. Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Benton, Carleton Co., who had seen a sample of the polished stone, and who was very enthusiastic over its possibilities, was also invited to join the company. Last week, the partnership was consummated, each of the three gentlemen named putting in $5000 and entering upon the work on a common footing. The formal notice of partnership is made public in this week's Beacon. The firm will be known as Gibson, Stuart & Hanson. THE COMPANY'S PLANS.- Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson are not going to allow the grass to grow under their feet. Having discovered a good thing, they propose developing it to the fullest extent. If the plans which they have in view are carried out, and their hopes realized - as everybody trusts they will be - it will give the entire district a boom which it stands much in need of. It is proposed to lay a tram-way from the quarry to the water of St. Andrew's Bay, and as the company will be able to follow the level of the stream which courses through the valley and empties into the Bay, the cost of laying this road will not be very great. The track can be laid with a slight incline towards the sea, so that the loaded cars can be carried forward by their own momentum. Horses will be employed to haul back the empties . On the shore lands purchased from Mr. Thompson, extensive polishing works, to be operated by steam, will be erected. A deep water wharf will also be constructed, so that vessels can be easily loaded with the stone. It is proposed to run the track down on the wharf, and have a travelling crane projecting over the structure to facilitate hoisting of heavy blocks. The sleepers for the tramway and the necessary timbers for the wharf will be secured this winter by the firm, and when Spring opens, the work of erecting the buildings and wharf and developing the quarry will be vigorously pushed forward. Sheriff Stuart is to manage the company's affairs for the present, but later on Mr. Gibson will move to St. Andrews and assume the management. Mr. Gibson is a thorough business man, with lots of capital and lots of push, and if he cannot make Bocabec black granite boom it will not be for want of trying. Although the bulk of the business will be carried on in St. Patrick parish, St. Andrews ought to and will receive much benefit from it. The rail shipments will probably all be made from this point. So far as we

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 Co-Partnership Notice. - The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, hereby certify:- (1) That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is Gibson, Stuart & Hanson . (2) That the general nature of the business to be transacted by such partnership is:- To quarry, cut, polish, manufacture, buy, sell, handle and generally to deal in granite and stone in the rough and in its manufactured state, and to handle, barter and deal in the said granite and stone, either rough or manufactured, in wholesale and retail quantities. (3) That the names of all general and special partners interested in the said partnership are as follows. - William Gibson, who resides at Benton, in the Province of New Brunswick, Robert A. Stuart, who resides at St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, in the said Province of New Brunswick, and Jeremiah M. Hanson, who resides at St. Andrews, aforesaid, are the general partners. (4) That the said William Gibson has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars, the said Robert A. Stuart the sum of five thousand dollars and the said Jeremiah M. Hanson the sum of five thousand dollars as capital to the common stock. (5) That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of December, A.D. 1893, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the first day of December, A.D. 1903. William Gibson R.A. Stuart Jeremiah M. Hanson Witness M.N. Cockburn New Brunswick } Charlotte County} SS I, Melville N. Cockburn, a Notary Public for the Province of New Brunswick, by Royal authority duly commissioned and sworn, residing and practising at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, do hereby certify that on this 29th day of November, A.D. 1893, before me personally came and appeared William Gibson, Robert A. Stuart and Jeremiah Hanson, the three persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificate of co- partnership, and acknowledged that they did severally subscribe their names thereto as their and each of their free act and deed for the several uses and purposes therein set forth and contained. In faith and testimony whereof I, the said Notary Public, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year in this certificate first above written. Melville N. Cockburn [Seal]"

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 7, 1893 Granite Kings Are They.- (Exchange) The St. George granite workers are all doing a nice safe business. Epps, Dodds & Co. have recently purchased for $800 a lot lying between their works and the works of those hustlers, Milne, Coutts & Co. They will utilize it as a yard room for the present, and at a later day, if business warrants it, may erect buildings thereon. Taylor Bros. who are located to the west of Epps, Dodds & Co., are working up a good business. Like all other granite kings of St. George they are practical workmen. Tayte, Meating & Co., since establishing their new works, have been gradually enlarging their territory, and the outlook for them is very promising."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 7, 1893 Black Granite. - A Company Formed to Open the Bocabec Quarries. - Sheriff Stuart and Mr. J.M. Hanson, of St. Andrews, and Mr. William Gibson, of Benton, have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of opening up the Bocabec black granite quarries, and the work will be commenced early in the spring. The new firm is to be known as Gibson, Stuart & Hanson. The quarries lie about a mile and a quarter from the shore of the bay and will be connected by tramway with a wharf at which vessels can land. A site for the proposed wharf has been secured, and a right of way leading to it. As there is an even grade from the quarries to the shore, the cost of transportation will be very light. The stone, when polished, shows a very dark grey color, and a handsome grain, that may be compared to a mixture of powdered coal and rock salt; the black predominating so that a shaft of it would look almost like polished jet, though of a softer and more transparent hue. The stone takes a brilliant and apparently durable lustre, and must find a ready sale."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 21, 1893 Messrs Tayte, Meating & Co. are getting out some of their large stones for the large vault they are building. Some of them weigh from five to ten tons each."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 21, 1893 Another black granite quarry is reported to have been located at Bocabec. It has not been taken up, but the stone is said to be of good quality."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 28, 1893 The granite firms have all closed down for two or three weeks. They have done quite a successful year's work. Notwithstanding the sharp competition which they meet with in the Scotch and Swedish granites they are, by close attention to business, able to hold their own in the Canadian market."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 28, 1893 Charles Johnson, jr., of the firm of Milne, Coutts & Co., returned during the week from an extended business trip through the upper provinces."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 30, 1893 St. George Granite Works. - The granite works at St. George have shut down for the season. A gentleman from that town told a Sun reporter yesterday that the past season's work in the quarries had been the most successful of any year in the history of the works. They had all the orders they could fill, and all the firms had a larger staff of employees than last year. A large quantity was shipped to Ontario and Quebec."

Eastport Sentinel - Jan. 25, 1893 Red Beach. - Work has slowed down in the Maine Red Granite shed."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 26, 1893 St. George. - The granite works have started again, after a month's rest. It is a pity that so many of our young men have to leave St. George seeking work. There are over twenty of them, cutters and polishers, now working in Vermont."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Weekly Record - Fri. Jul. 14, 1893 Charters letter #7 (one half is geological including displays of red granite monuments from St. George and copper ore from Letete."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 20, 1893 Fact Versus Fiction. - A St. George Man's Views of the Effect of a Revenue Tariff on the Granite Industry. - Editor.- Under the head of 'A Boom for St. George', our esteemed friend of the shire town tells us, in his last issue, of the great benefit our town would receive if the liberal policy were adopted. Now, sir, it is a very easy matter for a literary man to write a nice sounding, readable article off hand about anything, especially when he don't know much about it - and, as a rule, the less he knows, the better he can write. I wonder if our learned friend ever looked carefully into the granite business, from a purely business, dollar-and-cent point of view, or if he only took a political bird's-eye peep at it. I am inclined to think the latter was the way he viewed it; for if he had made careful enquiry he would have stumbled on a few facts that do not coincide with his editorial. In the first place I suppose one of the heavy taxes we are groaning under is the 30 per cent. on Scotch granite. This of course he would wipe out to 'boom' us. Let us see how it would work. Our chief competitors in Canada are Scotch and Swedish granites. These are manufactured in free trade Europe, where a good stone cutter's wages is from 6 to 7 pence per hour - say an average of $1.30 per day, and polishers from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per day - say 80 cents on an average; and freight from point of manufacture to any place in Ontario is no more, and in some cases less, than from St. George. In St. George stone cutters get from $2.25 to $2.75, and polishers $1.35 to $1.60 per day. Now, when you estimate at least 60 per cent of the selling price of manufactured granite as wages, it does not require a great deal of brains to figure where the home industry would be with free European granite. I would like to see our learned friend put it in plain figures, so that we benighted villagers could see the boom. It may be that the policy of the country drove one granite industry over the line; but I think the McKinley bill had something to do with that. Let us take a look at the granite industry of St. George. After the collapse of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., we find the business a very small affair - a couple of firms, with very little capital, and employing in all about a dozen men. Now, after a period of fifteen years under the much abused policy, we find four firms, employing about 200 men, and shipping from $80,000 to $90,000 worth of manufactured granite per year, mostly to Canadian points, not more than from five to ten per cent of it going out of our own country. All four firms report plenty of work, and not an unemployed granite worker in the village. These are practical facts, gleaned from the men in the business, who, in my opinion, know as much about the matter as outsiders. A word about the great sixty million market. Latest advices say there are between 400 and 500 stone cutters out of work in Barre, Vt., and vicinity, and more being discharged every day. Some of our town boys are writing home seeking employment, as the prospect for work in the United States, they say, is poor. He also adds that St. George is largely interested in the lime industry. This is good news, and I am glad to hear it. I wonder in what part of the village it is carried on. I find J. DeWar & Sons imports a carload occasionally. I think that is about the size of our 'lime industry.' Now, sir, I regret very much taking up so much of your valuable space; but would add that I am not a politician, and don't care what name we are governed under, grit or tory, so long as they can show us in figures and facts that they are governing the people for their best interests (I mean the people's). I might add that our local government is called liberal, but it has acted very far from liberally with our town, leaving us without a bridge for over a year, and putting some of our granite people to more expense than the duty on steel, etc., would amount to in ten years. Had it been called 'conservative' it couldn't have used us more shabbily, Yours truly, Magaguadavic. St. George, N.B., July 15, 1893."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 20, 1893 That Boom For St. George. - The attendance at the recent liberal convention... Mr. Tarte ... This is illustrated in his reference to the St. George granite industry last week. The Courier stated a fact when it stated that the adoption of the liberal policy would close the granite works of St. George and deprive the people of that prosperous village of the profitable employment they now enjoy. The letter of a St. George man which we publish in another column is a very complete answer to the Beacon's assumption that the adoption of the liberal policy would give St. George the grandest boom it is possible to give any town, and needs little comment from the Courier. Our correspondent might have added, however, that the 'pioneer manufacturers' of red granite at St. George, the Bay of Fundy company, found it impossible to work successfully under a revenue tariff and the large amount of capital they invested was swamped in their operations between 1873 and 1878, when the liberals were in power. And the Beacon surely knows that Mr. Burpee's removal from St. John was largely the result of a desire to unload his machinery for a good figure on a wealthy American corporation, a fact shown by his intention to retire from active business and live on the competence he has acquired. The granite industry depends for its very life on the maintenance of a judicious system of protection, and no one knows this better than the granite men themselves. The reciprocity advocated by the conservative party might benefit them, but the anomalous reciprocity and tariff for revenue policy would bring to them nothing but disaster. And the Courier repeats that 'there is more genuine politics in this fact than in two or three columns of frosty denunciation of the wicked tories.' There are one or two other points in the Beacon's article - those relating to 'robber of the public chest' ..."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 27, 1893 The Granite Business.- To the editor of the BEACON, SIR:- I noticed in the last issue of the COURIER a communication signed Magaguadavic , in which the writer evidently thinks that he has entirely demolished the BEACON's arguments anent the Boom at St. George. It is said that some men will hang themselves if they are allowed rope enough. Magaguadavic , in his letter, makes a very strong argument in favor of free trade as against protection. He says our chief competitors in Canada are Scotch and Swedish granites, meaning by that the dark colored granite that is got out in Sweden in the rough and taken to Scotland and manufactured there. He, without apparently seeing the force of his argument, admits that in Canada under protection it costs more to manufacture granite than it does in free trade Scotland by at least 39 per cent. And he is correct! Now how would it be if Canada were a free trade country? But as Canada is not likely to become a free trade country in the near future - her people requiring yet to be educated upon that point - how would it do in the mean time to abandon protection for the sake of protection and take a step in the direction of free trade by adopting a tariff for revenue only. But Magaguadavic does not stop here. He tells us that in the United States, which enjoys the very highest order of protection that between 400 and 500 stone cutters are out of work in Barrie, Vermont, alone. The result of protection! Query: Which are the better off, the granite workers in Scotland who are earning steadily $1.30 per day, or the noble 400 or 500 who are out of work at Barrie, Vt.? Magaguadavic evidently thinks he plays a heavy card when he says after a period of fifteen years under the much abused policy (meaning protection) we have four firms employing about 200 men and shipping from $80,000 to $90,000 worth of granite per year. Now it seems to me that with the almost exclusive monopoly of red granite on the continent of America and the magnificent water power adjacent to the quarries, that after fifteen years of protection the showing is nothing to boast of. I will venture to state that had we had reciprocity with the United States during these fifteen years that there would be now employed at St. George in the granite industry over 2000 men and that the output would exceed $1,000,000 annually. Magaguadavic sneers at the lime industry of St. George. Perhaps he does not know that during the 10 years of Reciprocity with the United States, the lime business was an important factor in the commercial property which St. George then enjoyed. He should know, however, that the lime prosperity at Letang has lately changed hands, and that the present owners are spending large amounts of money upon it in improving it in anticipation of gaining access to the American market for their product, upon the repeal of the McKinley bill and to ... also know that lime as well as granite to be manufactured more cheaply under a low than a high tariff. I am, ... yours truly ... St. Andrews, July .., 1893"

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 1, 1893 The Hum at St. George. - The Granite Works are Filled With Orders and are Doing a Rushing Business. - The granite works of St. George are just now veritable hives of industry. They are all working full time and all are supplied with orders that will keep them busy for some time. Among the larger work on hand is a building job for the Bank du Peuple, Montreal, on which Milne, Coutts & Co. are engaged. It is very elaborate and will cost when completed about $2500. Epps, Dodds & Co. are making a large red granite cottage monument for J.A. Boulanger, of Quebec, which, when finished, will cost $2000. They are also engaged on a front for a vault which will be placed in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, Toronto, and which will cost $6000. It is of grey granite and will measure 25 feet in front and will stand 25 feet high. They have in hand, also, a monument to stand 25 feet high, which is to be erected by the Masons of Toronto in memory of brethren who have died in the city without friends. Taylor Bros. and Tayte, Meating & Co. devote themselves almost wholly to smaller monumental work, for which orders are plentiful. The last named firm have recently opened up a new quarry, which produces a very handsome light colored stone, and which is gradually deepening in color as they develop it. The firm is just about completing an addition, 25x65 feet, to their buildings, an enlargement rendered necessary by their rapidly increasing business. Milne, Coutts & Co. and Epps, Dodds & Co. have exhibits at the World's Fair, the former firm a column representing the red granite in its rough, hammered and polished states, the latter a cottage monument of handsome design."

Jun. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 195360 Years Ago. - St. George. - The granite firms have never done a more rushing or successful business than they are doing this spring. Some of the firms have enlarged their crews and are working extra time. Many young men who had gone away last year to Vermont and elsewhere have returned and find steady employment and better wages at home."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 8, 1893 Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, have obtained aten year's lease of the property of Daniel Campbell, which is alongside their present quarry, and will cut the granite that is on it."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 8, 1893 A St. George man told a Sun reporter yesterday that the various granite works at that place are very busy at present. They have orders on hand that will keep them going for a long time."

Eastport Sentinel - Mar. 15, 1893 The Bodwell Granite Company of Rockland has been awarded the contract for furnishing granite for the new post office of Washington, D.C. Their figures were the lowest of about ten bidders. The time allowed in which to complete the job is two and one half years. The granite will be furnished from the company's quarries of Carver's Harbor, which have long since become famous for the material they produce. Work will probably be commissioned in a few weeks. The Bodwell Granite Company already has a large crew employed, which will be considerably reinforced as a result of this contract. It is good news to the granite men."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 30, 1893 At the present time Epps, Dodds & Co., of St.George, are at work on a vault to be erected in Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto, for James French, Esq. The design is a beautiful one, and the plans call for the like of Spoon Island, Quincy and Rockport granite. Some of the blocks used will weigh between ten and twenty tons. The height of the vault will be 25 feet. Mr. F.B. Bartlett, Toronto, is the sculptor, and the design at once shows his ability. The cost of the structure when complete, will be in the vicinity of $3,000. This is the third vault that his firm has built for the above sculptor. The first two were erected in the cemetery of Hamilton, Ont. - Workman"

St. Andrews Beacon - May 11, 1893 St. George ... Years ago the timber became largely exhausted. Only the valleys are first rate for farming. The hills and hillsides are indifferent. Then the young men and young women began to leave for the cities of the United States. But the keen eye of an Aberdeen granite man detected an article on the banks of the Magaguadavic river equal to the red granite for which Aberdeen is famous. Well, the outcome is an industry of no small dimensions at St. George. There are now three firms in the granite business. Their work is chiefly in making monuments for the dead. The companies are: Milne, Coutts & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co. and Epps, Dodds & Co. It is about eighteen years since this industry was started. Between three and four hundred men are employed at present; they get from $1.25 to $3 a day. The polishers make the highest wages. The granite used comes from Quincy and Rockport, Mass., Addison, Me., three miles above St. George, and Spoon Island, St. John river. The crude material is obtained from all these places, so as to suit the tastes of customers. Spoon Island granite is gray, that from Addison, Me., is nearly black, that from Quincy and Rockport is gray. No more than a third of the raw material comes from the states. There is $1 a ton duty on it. Before the McKinley bill passed, all the firms had large sales in the states, but since that time they find a market chiefly in Canada - maritime provinces, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and other places west. The amount of work done is not lessened by the McKinley bill. I went through the works of Epps, Dodds & Co. There I saw the interesting process of making monuments. A block of granite weighing eight tons can be handled by one man. A crane on rollers passes from end to end, and from side to side, of a room 115 by 35 feet. The blocks, large or small, can be taken up at any point and let down at any point. The crane was made in Aberdeen, Scotland. When the rough work of the chisel is done, then the polishing begins. Water-power, secured at the Falls nearby, is used. First, chilled iron is applied to the revolving shaft or under the polisher on a plain surface. This chilled iron is about the size and shape of mustard seed. It is made, not at St. George, by turning a steam jet on to a current of molten iron, flowing from a furnace over a tank of cold water. The iron falls into the water in particles and cools in globular form. After this emery is applied. The last substance for polishing is a fine powder. Epps, Dodds & Co. built the Tuckett monument at Hamilton, Ont., which cost about $11,000. They are now building the James French monument for Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto, which will cost about $6,000. They also built the monument of Wm. C. Fitch at Toronto, who fell at Batoche during the Northwest rebellion; and eight double columns for Garfield's monument at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. St. George is not dead yet. Could all Canadian men be induced to stay at home and work as the hundreds of fine, sturdy fellows at St. George have done, the country would go ahead by leaps and bounds. The forest has been growing, and the owners of the timber limits are about to revive that

St. Andrews Beacon - May 11, 1893 The St. George contribution which Milne, Coutts & Co. have forwarded to the World's Fair, was shipped on Monday. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and shows the stone in its natural state, and in the various degrees of finishing. It ought to make a good advertisement for the granite town."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1893 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, are to add 40 feet more to their granite works."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1893 The St. George Granite Industry.- In the BEACONof April 13, appeared a local paragraph relative to the granite industry of St. George. The Calais Times copied the item in its next issue. Now, we find the following article in relation thereto in the last number of the Calais paper:- With reference to an item contributed to this paper, but which appeared, on the 29th ult, as a local editorial, W.W.R. - who is evidently unaware of the new granite industry about to be started in this city- writes from Los Angeles, Cal., as follows: If 'with heavy tariff restrictions,' as you term it (I call it protection to American industries), 'a great deal of the St. George granite finds its way into the United States,' what will become of the Red Beach and other granite quarries of Maine when 'a breach is made in the tariff walls?' If St. George will then be 'one of the busiest little towns in Canada,' what will become of the little suburb of Calais - Red Beach? To quote a saying of the great apostle of free trade, I think it will be left in 'innocuous desuctude.' The article from which I quote is an argument in favor of protection, and if there are any bread winners in Red Beach who have not sat at the feet of the incomparable Blaine and drank in his words of wisdom, they had better emigrate to the quarries of St. George and help make it the busiest little town in Canada."

Evening Gazette - May 22, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - May 22, 1893 and St. Andrews Beacon - May 25, 1893Big Block of Granite. - At one of the St. George granite quarries the other day, a block was taken out 32 feet long, 18 feet wide and 15 feet thick. It is computed that this block of stone when loaded on a car will be worth œ3,000. It contains about 250 tons of

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 23, 1893 Spoon Island Granite. - B.H. Appleby, who is now operating the Spoon Island granite works, is much encouraged with the prospects of the business. He is filling good orders from Ottawa, Montreal and more other distant points, and feels confident that the gray granite from up river will replace that of Quincy and Vermont, which now goes to the upper Provinces in considerable quantities. The Spoon Island product is superior in quality, being free from iron, and taking a better polish, and it can be furnished much cheaper with equally advantageous rates of freight. Mr. Appleby furnishes the Intercolonial with a considerable amount of business, and says that he has been well treated by the line. He has great faith in his wares, is firmly convinced that Spoon Island produces the best gray granite in the world, and what is more to the purpose is able to furnish disinterested expert testimony to support his claim. Mr. Appleby has an idea that his quarries will send out $8,000 to $10,000 worth of stone this year, though he does not venture on exact predictions."

May 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 24, 1923 Calais - 30 Years Ago: The New Brunswick Red Granite company of Maine closed a contract on Friday night, and business is so rushing that it is necessary to increase the number of men they now have at work. The granite base for the soldier's monument weighs twelve tons. It was slid from the street to the foundation of the monument on ways. O.S. Tarbox, superintendent of the Maine Red Granite Works, took charge of the work of placing it in position, and this he did by means of the powerful skids used at the granite works. The next layer of granite weighs seven tons, and this will be placed in position by the same means. The entire monument is to be completed this week. It will then be faithfully guarded until placed in the hands of the city."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 25, 1893 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine made a blast in the old Burpee quarry at St. George last Tuesday, May 16. It was the largest ever made in any quarry in St. George, and contained the fairest and best quality of red granite ever brought to light in that vicinity, says the Calais News."

Eastport Sentinel - May 31, 1893 Mr. F.T.C. Burpee of St. John, managing director of the Maine Red Granite Co., with his wife have taken rooms at Mrs. A.Q. Hills for the summer."

Nov. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 1, 1923 30 Years Ago: The Calais Granite Company have completed a wharf just below the Shore Line station for the purpose of scowing the heavier pieces of the granite they receive, instead of carrying them by the bridge to their works. A track is laid from the railway to the wharf and scows used will be large enough to carry a car, loaded with granite, across the river. The wharf was rendered necessary because of the objection of the Bridge Company to the transportation of very heavy loads across the bridge."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 2, 1893 Mr. B.H. Appleby, of Carleton, has purchased the Dawson granite quarry at Bonney River, Charlotte county. The stone is of a beautiful cream color and is of a fine quality. Options on the Carson and McAleenan quarries in Digdeguash have been taken by Messrs. McGratton of St. George and Estabrooks, of St. John."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 2, 1893 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have placed an order with Sheriff Stuart for twenty tons of black granite from his new quarry at Bocabec. Other orders are expected from St. George granite workers. Joseph Craig, of Chamcook, has the contract for quarrying this stone."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 9, 1893 Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, have ordered aquantity of black granite from Sheriff Stuart's quarry at Bocabec."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 9, 1893 St. George - The enterprising granite firm of Tayte, Meating & Co. have received an order for a vault from Ontario, which will net about three thousand dollars."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 9, 1893 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have received a contract to construct a large burial vault of granite for a Toronto party. It will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000. The ornamental part of the structure will be composed of black granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 16, 1893 R.A. Stuart, Esq., the High Sheriff of Charlotte Co., has struck a bonanza in the granite quarry which he has opened at Bocabec. The granite is the very finest black stone and takes an excellent polish. Mr. Stuart has already received an order for a large number of tons from the St. George manufacturers.- St. John Globe."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 16, 1893 Black Granite. - The Bocabec Stone Promises to be of Great Value. - A St. Andrews despatch to the Telegraph says:- There has recently been discovered on the mountains of Bocabec about eight miles from St. Andrews, a species of black granite which is likely to lead to a new and most important industry in this community. From appearances it would seem that the supply is inexhaustible and so far as tested the grade and quality of the stone for polishing purposes is superior to any granite yet quarried in this country. It is beyond doubt a real black granite, beautifully mottled and free from any soft or foreign substance to interfere with its polishing brightly and smoothly. The samples thus far taken out have been polished and finished up most satisfactorily, and are as handsome specimens of granite as have ever been shown in this county. Sheriff Stuart is the fortunate discoverer of this valuable stone, and he has secured the control of the right to quarry, which it is thought by granite manufacturers of the county will prove an independent fortune to him. Already he has received some good orders from the St. George granite men for stone from his quarry, for which he will receive a good price. The granite business has now become very firmly established at St. George and is a very important industry to this county, and it may be indeed that as an industry it is only in its infancy in Charlotte county. There is no possible doubt but that such stone as Sheriff Stuart is now taking out of his quarry is bound to sell in any market and needs only to be seen to be sought after by all stone dealers."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 16, 1893 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, have received a contract to construct a large burial vault of granite for a Toronto party. It will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000. The ornamental part of the structure will be composed of black granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 23, 1893 St. George.- Nov. 18;- The firm of Epps, Dodds &Co. have an order for a monument in memory of the Spring Hill miners, Nova Scotia. It is to have on the top of it a statue of lifesize of a miner in full working dress. This statue is to be manufactured in Ontario. The monument will cost about fifteen hundred dollars. It will be unveiled next Dominion Day. In their works there are some very handsome monuments of different kinds of granite. Noticed one of the very beautiful black Quincy granite. The Quincy black granite takes a very beautiful polish, but, unlike our red granite, on being exposed to the weather and air, it rusts. It is softer than our red granite and is used very much for inside work such as cornices, mantlepieces, etc., for which purpose it is very beautiful. One of the firm stated to me that one of their column cutters that was in very general use before the passing of the McKinley bill is now more than five months of the year idle. He said that the forty per cent duty practically shut them out. They had some fine customers in the United States but after the bill was passed their customers told them that though they liked their granite and work a great deal better than their own they could not pay the extra forty per cent, and, therefore, would have, though reluctantly, to discontinue purchasing from them. If it were only twenty per cent as before the McKinley Bill they could do very well. Thomas Colmer and son and Charles McCormick, stone cutters of St. George, who have been away for about six months, have returned from Springfield, Mass., where they have been working upon an elegant mansion. Understand they are to be employed by the Calais granite firm."

S.J. Gazette - Nov. 25, 1893 The granite cutters of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Calais, Maine, struck yesterday morning, demanding nine hours pay for eight and a half hours work. No disturbance resulted."

S.J. Gazette - Nov. 27, 1893 Epps, Dodds & Co. have an order for a monument in memory of the Springhill miners, Nova Scotia. It is to have on the top of it a statue of life size of a miner in full dress. It will be revealed next Dominion day."

Nov. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 29, 1923 Calais 30 Years Ago:The strike of the cutters at the granite works last week has been happily settled and the men all went to work on Monday morning. The demand which brought on the strike was for nine hours a day, instead of ten. What concessions were made is not learned. The works have been running night and day of late and the strike came at a very bad time."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 30, 1893 Granite Workers Strike.- (Calais News, 24th).-The works of the Maine & New Brunswick Granite Co. have for a few weeks past been a scene of busy activity, and great hopes were entertained of a prosperous winter's work, which would put the company on a footing to do much more business in the future. A big contract had been commenced on and others were being talked of and figured on; and it might be said that the works had just commenced to do business. It was therefore a matter of surprise to our citizens this morning, when a body of some sixty men were seen marching up the street shortly after eight o'clock and filed into Pool's Billiard Rooms. A representative of the News called at the building and was courteously received and shown into the room in the rear of the hall where the men were congregated. The object of the visit was stated and a gentleman spoke for his comrades, and to the question as to what was the matter, he said: We are mostly members of the National Stone Cutters Union, whose working day is nine hours and we wished to establish that as a working day. Is there no other issue? Yes. We have got a charter for a local union and wished to be recognized as such, and were told it could not be done. The matter of nine hours did not matter much, as we are only working eight and a half now, and there is no question of wages involved, for if we were working on a ten hour a day basis, of three dollars, we are willing to receive two dollars and seventy cents for a nine hour day. He further said there was no trouble at all further than that they were members of the union and as such, they wished to form a local branch here. At the works, which were visited shortly after this interview, Superintendent Green was found, and he was also quite willing to give his side of the question. He said that this morning the men called on him and asked him to recognize the union, and his story of the demands was the same as that given by the men. He says that they told him that less than half of the men belonged to the union and therefore it was a request of the minority of the men. He says he does not ask a man's religion or politics, or whether he belongs to a union or not, as long as he can do his work. The union will not be recognized as a body, he will treat with the men individually and he feels able to get all the men he wants. He says the strike anyway will not affect the present contracts as there is a strike clause inserted in it. The strike is to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that the matter may be adjusted satisfactorily."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 30, 1893 Despite the limited market which Canada affords, the St. George granite workers all are doing a nice, safe business. Epps, Dodds & Co. have recently purchased for $800 the lot lying between their works and the works of those modern hustlers, Milne, Coutts & Co. They will utilize it as a yard room for the present, and at a later day, if business warrants it, may erect buildings thereon. Taylor Bros., who are located to the west of Epps, Dodds & Co., are working up a good business. Like all the other granite kings of St. George, they are practical workmen. Tayte, Meating & Co., since establishing their new works, have been gradually enlarging their territory, and the outlook for them is

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 30, 1893 The firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. have an order for a monument to memory of the Springhill miners, Nova Scotia. It is to have on the top of it a statue of life size of a miner in full working dress. This statue is to be manufactured in Ontario. The monument will cost about fifteen hundred dollars. It will be unveiled next Dominion

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 5, 1893 St. George.- Mr. James Dodds, of the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., has recently moved into his fine residence on the Manor Road. Alexander Taylor, of the firm of Taylor, Bros., is building a very fine residence near the works of Milne, Coutts & Co. All the granite works here are full of orders and doing a flourishing business. The prospects of the Granite business here seem to be bright for the future."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 12, 1893 Sheriff Stuart has purchased a black granite quarry in Bocabec, and will supply St. George granite workers with the stone. The stone takes a splendid polish, and when finished is far more beautiful than the Quincy granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 12, 1893 Epps, Dodds & Co. are making a massive vault for parties in Ontario. It will be a very fine piece of workmanship when finished, and will cost quite a large amount."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 12, 1893 St. George - Oct 7th - Milne, Coutts & Co. have opened a large new quarry. It is said that it is a fine quality of granite and will turn out well."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1893 Black Granite. - Sheriff Stuart, says the Beacon, has purchased a black granite quarry in Bocabec, and will supply St. George workers with the stone. The stone takes a splendid polish, and when finished is far more beautiful than the Quincy granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 19, 1893 and Gazette - Oct. 20, 1893 The St. George Granite men are charmed with the specimens of black granite which Sheriff Stuart has sent them from his Bocabec quarry, and it is probable that henceforth this granite will take the place of both the Spoon Island and the Quincy granite. It certainly looks more beautiful when

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 26, 1893 A Boom in Granite.- The possibility of a reciprocity treaty being entered into with the United States has caused an increased interest to be taken in the granite deposits in this County. Within the past few weeks, the Dawson quarry at Bonny River has been purchased by Benj. Appleby, of St. John. The stone in this quarry is said to be of a very fine character, and if the U.S. market was opened to it there is no doubt that it would become very popular. Options have also been taken by Mr. McGrattan, of St. George, and Mr. Estabrooks, of St. John, on the Carson and McAleenan quarries in Digdeguash. There is good stone in both of these quarries, but there is one of them that turns out a most beautiful tint. In addition to these quarries, there is a black granite quarry at Bocabec, recently purchased by Sheriff Stuart, the product of which cannot be surpassed by any quarry in the United States."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 26, 1893 The Maine Granite Co., of Calais, get the roughstone from their quarries near St. George. It is then brought by train to St. Stephen and heretofore hauled by teams to Calais. This was found to be a slow as well as a hard and expensive way, so they have about completed st the Shore Line Railway terminus an abutment or pier, on which a track is laid, so that the loaded cars will be run on a large scow capable of holding two cars with their loads. They will then be ferried across to the company's wharf at Calais and unloaded by a powerful derrick with steam power, the scow afterwards returning with the empty cars to St. Stephen. It is said an electric light will be placed on each side to

Oct. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 29, 1953 60 Years Ago. - The Calais Granite Company have completed a wharf just below the Shore Line Station for the purpose of scowing the heavier pieces of the granite they receive instead of carrying them by the bridge to their works. A track is laid from the railway to the wharf and scows used will be large enough to carry a car, loaded with granite across the river."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 14, 1893St. George. - A Visitor's Impression of the Red Granite Town. - ... (For the Sun, by D.R.L.). - ... St. George ... It is built on q great ledge of rock, around and through which the beautiful Magaguadavic River finds its way on its last mile to the tide waters of the Atlantic. ... Of course the granite industry is the main stay. This work is done by four firms, all of which are working on the rush to fill out orders. I could not help noting the difference between these firms and some of the heavy, wealthy firms of Vermont - there, stagnation and depression; here, activity and prosperity. For, as one stone cutter said, I'm not fit to work today, but there is no time to be sick, our firm is too busy. Epps & Dodds, who have the largest shops of the four firms, are at work on a splendid vault for parties in Toronto. It is a large one and some of the work is very intricate and beautiful. The whole is to cost about $1,000. The quarries from which the beautiful red granite is obtained lie from three to six miles out from the town and the supply is said to be inexhaustible, and new

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 14, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1893 Black Granite in Charlotte County.- What promises to be a valuable quarry of black granite has been found in Bocabec, not far from the public landing. In every respect but color it bears a close resemblance to the red granite, and if it can be polished as easily there is no doubt that it will be of almost inestimable value. The St. George granite workers are interesting themselves in the stone, and some of them have samples in their possession, which they are working on."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 28, 1893 Bocabec.- Bocabec people are greatly interested in the find of black granite, and they are hoping that the stone may be made use of. For ornamental purposes, such a stone ought to be very popular."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 28, 1893 Henry McGrattan, of St. George, is prospecting on a red granite property in

Digdeguash, with a view to opening a quarry and making shipments in the rough to the United States. He wants no export

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 5, 1894 The Bocabec black granite quarry is turning out splendid stone. Shanties for the workmen are being erected, logs for the wharf are being rafted, and everything about the quarry indicates progress. The quarrying operations are witnessed with a good deal of interest by the Bocabec people, who little dreamed a year ago that such a forbidding-looking mountain should prove so valuable. The firm have booked several orders for stone already."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 12, 1894 The proprietors of the Bocabec black granite quarries are meeting with good success in their operations so far as they have gone. The stone is turning out fully equal to their strongest expectations, and is free from seams or shakes of any kind. Quite a number of men are now employed there and more will soon be added."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 26, 1894 Several samples from Mr. A. Kennedy's blackgranite quarry at Lime burner Lake, were sent to St. George last week to be polished."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 26, 1894 The Bocabec black granite quarry is turning outsplendid stone, and everything looks promising. Next week, in the neighborhood of twenty-five men will be at work blasting rock, making roads and erecting a wharf. The quarry has made quite a hum at Bocabec."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 30, 1894 St. George. - The four granite firms are runningfull hours, but the prospects of a very busy season are not as promising as the proprietors would wish them to be."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 7, 1894 St. Andrews. - Stone from the Gibson, Stuart & Hanson black granite quarry at Bocabec is being polished for a monument to be erected in the St. Andrews Rural cemetery in memory of the late Claude Lamb."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 11, 1894 Charlotte Co. - St. George, Aug. 6. - The Black Granite company of Bocabec have suspended the polishing of samples for the present and Bruce McKenzie, who had charge of the polishing works, has come home. But we are informed that the rumor which has been afloat for some time that the work at the quarry was to be given up is not correct. Epps, Dodds & Co., one of our enterprising granite companies, have had some of the black granite dressed and, though the workmen find it difficult to work, say it is an extra quality of stone and a stone that, when

Aug. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1954 60 Years Ago. - Messrs. Epps, Dodds and Co., have completed and are getting ready to ship the Spring Hill monument, which is certainly a credit to them."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 23, 1894 St. George. - The granite business is very quiet at present, owing to the water being very low, and only a few hands are employed in some of the mills. Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. are running only a small part of their machinery. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have completed and are getting ready to ship the Spring Hill monument, which is certainly a credit to them. The bottom base is of hammered red granite, 5 1/2 feet square by 1 1/2 feet high. The second base is of hammered gray granite, 4 1/4 feet square and 1 1/6 feet high, with the figures 1891 raised and polished on front and back. The third base is of gray granite, 3 1/2 feet square by 2 1/2 feet high, polished, bearing the following inscription: 'Erected to the memory of 125 men who lost their lives in the explosion.' The die is of gray granite, 8 feet high by 2 feet 7 inches square, polished, with the names of the men covering the four sides. The cap is of hammered gray granite, 3 1/6 feet square, by 2 1/2 feet high, with 'In Memorium' in large raised letters. The statue is of the finest Italian marble, 7 feet high, and was made by Gullett, the celebrated sculptor of Toronto. The monument will be unveiled early in

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 13, 1894 St. George. - Business is generally dull here at present. The granite mills have closed for the holidays. Some preparation is being made for a little jollification at Xmas."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 13, 1894 The report is untrue that the Maine and New Brunswick Granite company, of Calais, have contracted to furnish the granite for Vanderbilt's mansion."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 13, 1894 The black granite quarries at Bocabec are likely to be developed during next summer, the company for that purpose organized at Bangor having secured control of the deposit on land owned by Mrs. Turner of St.

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 20, 1894 St. George.- The granite works, except Taylor's are closed and it has never been so dull here for many years as it is now and from present appearances we will have a pretty hard winter."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 1, 1894 St. George.- The works of Epps, Dodds & Co. will open for work again next Monday."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 8, 1894 St. George.- Feb 3rd.- The granite works have reopened and are doing a flourishing business. It is anticipated here that the granite will boom under the new tariff of the United States."

Feb. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1924 30 Years Ago: Sheriff Stuart and Mrs. J.M. Hanson of St. Andrews, with their partner in the granite business, Mr. Gibson, of Benton, were in town part of the day in inspecting the granite works in Calais. From St. Stephen they went to St. George with a like purpose, their object being to get what information they can concerning the manufacture of granite before starting their proposed works at Bocabec."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 15, 1894 The Maine Red Granite Company is hauling logs for the construction of a new wharf at Red Beach."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 22, 1894 Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, proprietors of the Bocabec black granite quarry, who have been making a tour of the granite works of Calais and St. George, have returned to St. Andrews. They propose erecting a mill something after the pattern of Epps, Dodds & Co.'s, St. George, and will put in saw machinery similar to that in use in the Calais works."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 22, 1894 St. George.- The granite business here must be flourishing as we notice the platform of the station at St. George covered with monuments for shipment to Ontario."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 22, 1894 Mr. Thomas Comer and son arrived from Calais, where they were engaged in the Calais granite works, and will in future work in Milne, Coutts & Co.'s works."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 4, 1894 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 5, 1894 Bocabec Black Granite.- When the owners of the black granite quarry at Bocabec formed their partnership a month ago it was not deemed expedient by them to build their polishing works until next summer or fall, but the outlook seems so promising that the company have determined upon commencing the erection of their works just as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. On Friday last, measurements for the proposed wharf were made, and plans and specifications are now being drawn, and the necessary timber cut. The plans call for a wharf 82 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a depth of 16 feet at the face."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 4, 1894 St. George. - The granite works of Tayte, Meating & Co. commenced operations for the new year today, which indicate good business prospects."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1894 Charlotte Co. - Patrick McLaughlin of Bocabec brought into town today a sample of black granite found on his farm. The granite shows a very fine grain, compact and hard, and is susceptible of taking a more brilliant polish than the celebrated Quincy granite. The supply is practically inexhaustible. The place where the quarries can be located is situated near the Bocabec River, and close by good water power and about a mile from salt water, where it can be conveniently transported to for shipment either in the rough or manufactured."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 11, 1894 The owners of the black granite quarry at Bocabec will commence the construction of their works as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Plans for the wharf have been drawn and the timber for the structure is being cut. The plans call for a wharf 82 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a depth of 16 feet at the face."

Jan. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jan. 17, 1924 30 Years Ago: None of the granite firms except Tayte & Meating, have as yet started work since the holidays. The firm secured the contract for building a large vault for an Ontario firm, to be shipped in the spring. Its construction will employ a large number of men during the winter months. It is understood that the other firms will start up before long, many of them having on hand a number of spring orders."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 18, 1894 Business is booming. The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. of Maine, is running night and day. It employs one hundred and forty men. The weekly payroll is $1,100 - Calais News."

Jan. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jan. 31, 1924 30 Years Ago:Taylor Bros., Epps, Dodds & Co., and the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, which have been closed since the beginning of the year commenced operations during the

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 5, 1894 Twelve pillars of the Sir John A. MacDonald monument, to be erected at Montreal, will be constructed by Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George. They will be of red granite, circular in form, 11 feet 8 inches in height, with a diameter of 1 ft. 3 in. at the base and 1 ft. 2 in. at the top. They will mot be polished."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1894 St. George. - ...The granite mills are all humming, though work is not so pressing as owners and workmen could wish."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 26, 1894 Mr. Fred T.C. Burpee, of the Calais Red GraniteWorks, who has been seriously ill for some weeks past, died on Monday night. The works at Calais have been closed down in consequence. Mr. Burpee has been long identified with the red granite industry. For many years he operated polishing works at Carleton, St. John, removing from there a few years ago to enter upon a business at Calais. He was a man of push and enterprise, and will be greatly

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 26, 1894 The Bocabec black granite people have suspendedthe polishing of samples for the present. Bruce McKenzie who had charge of the polisher in St. Andrews, has returned to St. George. There is no truth in the report that the quarry has been abandoned."

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 28, 1894 F.T.C. Burpee, proprietor of the red graniteworks, Calais, Me., which he removed from Carleton, St. John, a few years ago, died on Tuesday. He was a brother of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee and of E.R. Burpee."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 7, 1894 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, began on Saturday to letter the shaft that is to be erected as a memorial to the miners who perish in the Springhill mines a year or so ago. One hundred and twenty-five names are to be recorded on it. The main shaft is composed of grey granite, set upon a base. On top of this shaft which is about 2 feet square by 7 feet high, will stand a bronze figure of heroic size."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 7, 1894 Eastport is to have a black granite establishment in connection with the Bocabec quarry. On Monday evening, a conference was held in the Eastport Board of Trade rooms between Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, proprietors of the quarry, and the business men of the town. The proposition made at the previous meeting was repeated and accepted by the black granite firm. As soon as a site has been chosen, wharf and buildings will be erected. A delegation from Eastport will visit the quarry in a tug today."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 14, 1894 The black granite people have their vertical polisher at work in one of the rear rooms of the shoe factory. Bruce McKenzie, of St. George. is in charge. The polisher is at present engaged on sample stones."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1894 Wedding at Benton. - June 13. - ... The Methodist church was the scene of a brilliant wedding this evening, when Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of William Gibson, general merchant here, and senior partner of the Bocabec Black Granite works, was married..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 19, 1894 St. Andrews. - The trade between the Eastport syndicate and the Bocabec Granite Quarry Co. has fallen through for the present."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 20, 1894 Mr. Gibson, of Benton, tells the Dispatch that work in the black granite quarry at Bocabec, Charlotte Co., is going on finely. A wharf has been built at Bocabec, and lumber is now at St. Andrews with which to build the factory near the works."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 21, 1894 St. George.- June 13.- There is nothing inreference to the granite industry, only that it is very dull, few orders coming in. There are a number of the workmen unemployed, many of them having to go elsewhere to seek employment. There have been some gentlemen here from Eastport, representing the Board of Trade of that city, negotiating with two of our granite firms with a view to manufacturing granite at Eastport. There is, however, a doubt in the minds of some of our men as to the feasibility of the enterprise, on account of the great expense attending steam power. They expect to know what they will do in about ten days."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 21, 1894 Eastport and Granite.- From the Sentinel's report of the last meeting of the Eastport Board of Trade, the following extract was taken:- Upon a call for a report of the committee visiting St. Andrews and adjacent places, Gen. Leavitt responded with a detailed account of the interview which he and the gentlemen of his party, Messrs. McLaren, Gardner, Paine and Colwell, had with Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, their visit to Bocabec quarry on Friday and their trip to St. George, and their favorable reception by Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., and Tait, Meating & Co., owners of quarries and polishing works in and near the latter place. The committee while not favorably impressed with the immediate prospects of consummating a trade with the owners of the Bocabec quarries, owing principally, to the as yet undeveloped state in which their property now is, feel little doubt that if reasonable inducements were held out to other parties, an extensive plant with an established trade could be found to accept and before many months have their machinery set up and in working order at some one of the eligible sites to be found along the waterfront."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1894 St. George. - Work in the granite sheds is not as brisk as the men would wish, but the four sheds are kept running, and some with a good number of men at work."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 4, 1894 C.C. Ludgate, American consular agent at this port, floats a pretty little flag over the store of Epps, Dodds & Co., where he has an office, he having greatly assumed the duties of book-keeper for this firm."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 15, 1894 The Black Granite Business.- Black granite quarries appear to be as numerous as flies in August since Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson acquired the black granite mountain in Bocabec. Almost every Bocabec farmer thinks that he has a vein of black granite running through him, or his farm, and two or three of them, it is said, have really very promising deposits. The latest person to go into black granite is Mr. Angus Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's hotel. He tells the BEACON that he has purchased 200 acres in the neighborhood of Limeburner Lake, principally for the black granite cliffs that are upon the property. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George , have polished a sample of the stone, and they pronounce it first class. It is very fine-grained and shows very little mottle, being almost perfectly black. The deposit is quite close to the railway and is capable of being worked to advantage. Mr. Kennedy intends starting in at once, and satisfying himself what he has got before he makes any lavish expenditure. He says that if the stone does not meet his expectations there is more than enough wood on the land to recoup him for what it cost."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1894 The Crown Land report gives as the granite output of St. George in 1892 as follows:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons, averaging $80 per ton, $32,000; Tayte, Meating & Co., 300 tons, $24,000; Epps, Dodds & Co., 300 tons, $24,000; Taylor Bros., 300 tons, $24,000. This, says the report, is exactly the same as the output of the previous year."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1894 Mrs. A.J. Turner, of St. John, who own the black granite hill in Bocabec, which was alluded to in last week's issue, writes to the BEACON that no person has spoken of buying it, neither has any value been placed upon it, either by myself or family. The BEACON's paragraph was based on a statement made to the editor by a near relative of the man who located this granite deposit, and hence was considered authentic."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1894 St. George.- Tayte, Meating & Co. have shipped to Toronto part of the large vault which they have been manufacturing."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1894 Quarrying will be begun next week on Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson's black granite quarry in Bocabec. Stephen Dick, of Letete, who was foreman for Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, will be foreman of the new quarry. Lumber for the erection of shanties at the quarry has arrived at Chamcook, and will be hauled to the ground this week. Everything looks promising."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 29, 1894 Operations at the Bocabec black granite quarry began this week. Success to it."

St. Croix Courier - May 3, 1894 St. George. - The granite business is somewhat dull just at present."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 10, 1894 In the matter of the estates of George Milne, Myrtle Kate Milne, and Alex. G. Milne, infants under 21 years of age, Alex Milne, of St. George, stone cutter, and Wellington C. Douglas, of the same place, master mariner, were appointed guardians of the estate and persons of the said infants. The estate of each is valued at

St. Andrews Beacon - May 10, 1894 Some late samples of black granite from Angus Kennedy's quarry at Lime burner's Lake have been returned from the St. George polishing works. They take a fine polish."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 10, 1894 BOCABEC BLACK GRANITE.- Road-way Built to the Quarry - Millions of Tons of Splendid Stone in Sight.- Wonderful strides have been made around the black granite quarry of Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, of Bocabec, during the past few weeks. Not only has the quarry been successfully opened, but a splendid road-way has been built from it to connect with the site of the proposed polishing works at the water-side. This road-way in itself was quite a heavy undertaking, as it had to be constructed far up the mountain side, through a tangled mass of boulders and shrubbery, but with an abundance of material and a gang of skilful and willing workers, the difficulties of the task were speedily overcome. When the quarry was first opened, it was the idea of the owners that a tram-way could be easily constructed from the mountain-side to the water, but they soon abandoned that notion, and determined upon building a road-way. At the summit of the road, just alongside where great slices of most beautiful black granite are being thrown out, a powerful hoisting crane will be erected. This will be utilized in lifting the heavy stones upon waggons; they will then be hauled by horses down the hill to the polishing works or to the wharf, as may be desired. As there is a descending grade the whole way, it will be possible to haul very heavy loads. It is estimated that one team alone will be able to haul at least

25 tons a day, which will be ample for all purposes. The site of the polishing works, which was covered a few weeks ago with a dense growth of timber, has been cleared away, and as soon as the lumber arrives on the ground, the erection of the building will be begun. The works will be as large as any of those in Saint George and will be supplied with the very latest appliances for polishing and cutting stone. Pending the erection of the works, a small polisher will be set up in the shoe factory, St. Andrews. This will be used in preparing samples and small orders. The material for the wharf is on the ground, and the contact for its erection has been awarded to Angus Fisher, St. George, than whom no more capable person could be found. The structure will be eighty feet in length, and will have a face large enough to accommodate any vessel that may come. It will have a depth of twelve feet in front. The wharf site is in a well protected spot and can easily be reached. In the neighborhood of twenty men are now employed in connection with the quarry, and their presence makes quite a hum around the locality. Some of the men are quartered with the farmers in the neighborhood, but the most of them are being fed and cared for in a temporary boarding house which has been constructed near the shore. This building has accommodations for close upon twenty men. The chef of the establishment was brought down from Canterbury by Mr. Gibson, and he is an adept in the culinary art, a fact the BEACON can attest by experience. He is quite happy in his new surroundings, and to our reporter he confided that his chief wants at the time of the latter's visit were a bean pot and a fiddle string . He has framed a set of rules for the government of the establishment, the chief and only section of which is that No swearing is allowed in this camp . Why there should be any swearing with such an excellent cook and with such pleasant surroundings was something the newspaper visitor could not understand. But to return to the quarry. If there had been any doubts in the minds of the promoters at the outset as to the quality of the stone, they have all been dissipated. The samples that were shown the BEACON at the quarry were of the most beautiful description, and there are millions of tons of equally good stone in sight. The formation of the rock makes quarrying an easy matter. Indeed, Foreman Dick declares that he never saw such a cheap and easy quarry to work. Already the company have a number of orders booked, and the outlook for future business is very brilliant."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 17, 1894 Business is reported as brisk just now in and around Bocabec. A number of black granite quarries have just been opened and the work is being pushed rapidly forward. The timber is being got out for a polishing factory within convenient proximity to the quarries. It will be 80 feet in length, and will be equipped with the latest and best patents. The granite is said to be of choice quality. Messrs. Gibson, Stewart & Hanson are the owners of the new quarries. They have between twenty and thirty men employed at present, and hope very soon to rival St. George."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 17, 1894 The St. George granite works are feeling theeffects of the present trade depression, but the proprietors hope that the future has better things in store for them."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 24, 1894 Mrs. George F. Hibbard ... her father, Mr. JohnN. Breed, superintendent of a granite quarry at Mooreville, N.C. ... Mr. Breed was actively identified with the granite quarries at St. George at one time ..."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 31, 1894 The black granite wharf at Bocabec has been completed and preparations for the erection of polishing works have been begun. A small polisher has been secured, and will be set up in St. Andrews."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 31, 1894 Black Granite for Eastport.- The Eastport people want the Bocabec black granite men to establish polishing works in their city, and they have certainly taken an excellent way of obtaining their desires. On Monday night last, on invitation, Mr. Stuart, one of the black granite firm, attended a meeting of the Eastport board of trade, when the matter alluded to was discussed in all its bearings. Samples of the stone were shown to the members of the board, and they were delighted with it. They were satisfied that e ready market could be obtained for the stone in the United States, as it looked so much better than the Quincy granite, and could be laid down at a lower figure. Mr. Stuart offered to furnish two thousand tons of rough stone per year, the Eastporters to do their own manufacturing, and that the people of the town would engage to supply them with wharf and building and the necessary plant, pay taxes and insurance thereon, and charge the company 4 per cent. on the investment. They were willing to spend from $10,000 to $20,000 in order to put the works in first class shape. Mr. Stuart said the offer was a liberal one, and he promised to lay it before his partners. The Eastport people are very enthusiastic over the matter and it would not be at all surprising if their offer was accepted. The establishment of the works at Eastport would not affect the Bocabec works, further than it would call for a larger stall in the quarry and on the wharf."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 8, 1894 St. George. - Epps, Dodds & Company have added very much to the appearance of their mill by giving it a coat of paint."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 8, 1894 The Bocabec black granite project is progressing satisfactorily. Already a large quantity of stock has been subscribed by Bangor and Boston capitalists. As soon as sufficient has been obtained, the purchase of the quarry will be consummated. The scheme which the promoters of the company have in view is quite a large one, and if carried out in its entirety will prove highly beneficial to this vicinity."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 9, 1894 The Bocabec black granite quarries, in Charlotte County, are soon to be operated. It is said Boston capital is behind the enterprise."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 15, 1894 St. George.- Most of the granite works are expected to shut down for two months or there abouts. It is expected that about February the work will resume with its usual boom."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 15, 1894 Booming Bocabec Black Granite.- The fact is admitted by the most experienced granite men in this county that granite of any required dimension can be procured from the Bocabec black granite quarry. The organizing of a company in Boston and Bangor to operate the quarry on a larger scale is being readily carried on. The samples of finished and rough granite forwarded to Boston stand the severe tests given them and place the granite at the head of any known for beauty and durability."

Nov. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 18, 1954 Sixty Years Ago. - St. George. - The granite business continues very dull. The gully mill is down and the others will follow suit shortly."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 22, 1894 It is stated on very reliable authority that the black granite quarries at Bocabec, owned by Messrs. Gibson, Stuart and Hanson, are about to be transferred to a company which has recently been formed in Boston for the purpose of purchasing and operating these quarries. It is understood to be the intention of the company to erect granite mills here for the manufacture of their stone for the Canadian trade, and to ship the stone in the rough state to Boston for distribution in the markets of the United States."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 22, 1894 Bocabec Black Granite Company.- From time to time, during the past month or two, the BEACON has been noting the progress that was being made towards acquiring and developing the black granite quarry of Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, at Bocabec. The matter is now definitely settled, as on Tuesday last the Company was formally organized at Portland, Me. The new corporation is known as the Bocabec Black Granite Company, and will start business with a capital of $250,000 divided into twenty-five thousand shares of $10 each. The directors of the Company are Samual N. Mayo, banker, of Boston; C.E. Mitchell, real estate capitalist, of Bangor, Me.; George C. Irvin, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Mayo is president and secretary; George C. Irvin, treasurer, and S.C. Perry, of Portland, Me., clerk. The chief place of business of the company will be at Boston, Mass. It is their intention to operate the quarry on an extensive scale, using steam drills instead of the old fashioned hand method. A tram-way will be constructed to carry the rock from the quarry to the wharf, where there will be a steam hoisting crane. The stone will be shipped to the United States market in the rough state, and as the samples that have been shown to dealers there have been received with much favour, the Company are justified in expecting a large business. Later on, polishing works for a Canadian trade will be erected at Bocabec or St. Andrews. Mr. F.A. Stevenson, postmaster of St. Andrews, has taken an active interest in furthering the scheme, and it is greatly owing to his efforts that the project has been pushed ahead so rapidly."

Daily Sun - Nov. 22, 1894 St. Andrews. - Boston Gentlemen Secure The Bocabec Black Granite Quarry. - (Special to th Sun) - St. Andrews, Nov. 21. - Boston gentlemen having heard of the Bocabec black granite quarry, and having seen samples of the stone, were so favorably impressed there with that they sent experts to examine and report. These experts after carefully looking over the quarry came to the conclusion that the stone was all that it had been represented, of fine hard even texture and susceptible of taking a high polish, while the color surpassed in its deep rich shade anything in that line they had ever before seen. Further, that the supply is practically unlimited, and stone of any dimension likely to be required can be got out, while from the proximity of the quarry to a point of shipment where it can be loaded in vessels, will enable the stone to be transported at the minimum of expense. Another feature peculiar to this granite is its fire resisting quality, it being practically indestructible by fire. On receiving the report, these gentlemen believing they were in reach of a good thing, immediately took steps to bargain for and secure an option from the owners, which was done through Geo. C. Irvin, of Boston, and F.A. Stevenson, of St. Andrews. The next step was the formation of a company under the title of the Bocabec Black Granite Company, which has been incorporated at Portland, Me., under the laws of that State. The capital is fixed at $250,000 in 25,000 shares at $10 each par value. The company will also be incorporated under the law of New Brunswick. At first the granite will be shipped in the rough to Boston, where polishing works will be established. Later on polishing works to supply the demand for this granite in Canada, will be established either at Bocabec or in St. Andrews, as the company may decide. It is understood that Gibson, Stuart and Hanson, the discoverers and owners of the Bocabec quarry, have, everything considered, made a good sale."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 22, 1894 St. George. - The granite business continues very dull. The gully mill is shut down and the others will follow suit shortly."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 29, 1894 St. George.- The granite works of Tayte, Meating & Co. and Epps, Dodds & Co. have closed for the Christmas holidays. The work at present is very slack."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 4, 1894 Orders for the Kennedy black granite have been received from St. George."

S.J. Gazette - Oct. 5, 1894 News of the Death of John Taylor of the firm of Taylor Bros., granite manufacturers of St. George was heard with regret last evening. Mr. Taylor has been an invalid for some time, but only confined to his bed for three weeks. He was unmarried and much esteemed by a large circle of friends."

Oct. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 7, 1954 Sixty Years Ago. - A deposit of black granite has been discovered on Veazey street, in town. A piece of the stone, polished in the Calais Works, takes a very bright polish and is of excellent grain and appearance. Here is another problem for the Board of Trade."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 18, 1894 Douglas Bros., stone-cutters, of St. Stephen, have recently erected a handsome monument in the St. Andrews cemetery, to the order of Mr. Edward Maxwell, of Bocabec."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 4, 1894 F.B. Gullett and son, of Toronto, arrived here on Saturday last and left for Springdale, N.S., on Monday, accompanied by Henry Meating of the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. They will set the Springhill monument during the work."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 6, 1894 The unveiling of the memorial monument at Springhill, N.S., is to take place on the 11th inst. The monument is erected to the memory of 125 miners who perished in the disaster in the mine some time ago. It consists of a granite pedestal fifteen feet high, surmounted by a heroic statue of a young miner in white Vermont Italian marble. On the pedestal, which was manufactured in one of the St. George granite works, are engraved the names of the victims of the disaster. It was a very difficult and delicate job to chisel out so many names on a stone that size, but the St. George workmen proved equal to the task. The entire cost of the monument will be about $3000."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 13, 1894 St. George. - The recent rain has not raised the water and the Granite mills are running rather slowly."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 13, 1894 Preparations are being made to develop the black granite quarry which Mr. Kennedy possesses at Limeburner Lake. He has acquired some of the stone and taken it to St. George to be polished. The samples of the rough stone are very promising."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1894 Charlotte Co. - St. Andrews, Sept. 12. - Amonument consisting of a grey granite base and a black granite pedestal and shaft, altogether twelve feet high, made from stone quarried at Gibson, Stuart and Hanson's quarry, Bocabec, has been erected in the rural cemetery in memory of Claude M. Lamb and his wife Ann Stevenson. The monument was manufactured and polished by Douglass Brothers of St. Stephen, and is the first made from Bocabec granite. It is admittedly one of the handsomest monuments in the cemetery. The stone has taken a beautiful polish, and is intensely black. Amongst those who went to see it was Sir Leonard Tilley, who says that he never before has seen such a beautiful stone, or one that takes a higher polish."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 20, 1894 A beautiful monument manufactured from stone obtained from the Bocabec black granite quarries of Gibson, Stuart & Hanson by Douglas Bros. of this town, has recently been placed in the St. Andrews cemetery to the memory of the late Claude M. Lamb and wife."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 20, 1894 Samples of stone taken from the quarries owned by Angus Kennedy at Limeburner Lake are being manufactured by the granite workers at St. George."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 20, 1894 The Red Beach granite company shipped last week four large columns to be used in the construction of a church at Toledo, Ohio. They were twenty feet long and two feet six inches in diameter, and each weighed more than five tons."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 20, 1894 A beautiful monument manufactured from stone obtained from the Bocabec black granite quarries of Gibson, Stuart & Hanson by Douglas Bros., of this town, has recently been placed in the St. Andrews cemetery to the memory of the late Claude M. Lamb and wife."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1894 Orders are being received a little more freely by the St. George granite manufacturers, and a better feeling prevails in the granite town."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1894 LETTER FROM BOSTON.- Charlotte County Granite to the Front... Editor Beacon:-

The following clipping from the Boston Herald must take the responsibility for its editorial utterances, concerning destroying the Palisades on the Hudson for the sake of supplying building material to New York . This is, indeed, a levelling age. Destroying the Palisades on the Hudson for the sake of supplying building materials to New York is a bit of an iconoclasm that sickens one with the 19th century. There is no spirit in the American but the spirit of gain, and that so intoxicates the species they cannot distinguish a stone quarry from a beauty spot of nature. The hustling hustler has a perpetual jag on when it comes to a matter of sale, but slashing into the Palisades is worse than cutting down timber on the White mountains, for trees grow again, while the wonderful formation of the ice age depart forever. Have New Yorkers never seen, heard or read of the red granite quarries of St. George, in Charlotte County, N.B.? Not, of the black granite of Bocabec? The inexhaustible red granite in the near vicinity of Lake Utopia, and proximate to the town of St. George, has now attained such Canadian and American notoriety, for its beauty and durability that it seem singular such lack of information concerning it should exist in the commercial capital of of the United States. Let the experienced eye of a New York architect look at one of the polished pillars of the red granite of St. George; and the Palisades of the Hudson will no longer remove to the great city for building material. Now that the corner stone of the new Tremont Temple has been laid, it is among the probabilities that the whole edifice may in its construction be strengthened, supported and ornamented by polished pillars from the red granite quarries of St. George..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1894 The samples of the black granite that have been polished look very fine, and it proves almost as easy worked as the red granite. Mr. Kennedy is hopeful that the stone will quarry in suitable sizes. If it does, the stone will be in good demand."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 4, 1895 St. George.- The granite works are not getting many orders and at present it does not look very encouraging for the future."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 11, 1895 SEIGE OF LOUISBURG.- New Brunswick Granite will Commemorate the Glorious Achievement.- The artisans of St. George are to-day engaged in shaping a stately monument which is to be erected at Louisburg, C.B., to commemorate the capture of that French fortress by the colonial army in 1745. On the 17th of June the monument will be unveiled with appropriate honours......"

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Apr. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 23, 1955 60 Years Ago. - The water has been falling fast for the past week, and on account of the trespass dam going out, Tayte, Meating and Co.'s mill is a little short."

Apr. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 23, 1955 60 Years Ago. - The operatives in all the granite mills at St. George went out on strike Tuesday night against a ten per cent reduction in wages."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 25, 1895 Our granite mills are not doing much just now and from present indications we shall have a very quiet summer, in fact some of them are thinking of shutting down."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 1, 1895 St. George.- The new granite firm Victoria is flourishing. Orders are coming in very fast."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 1, 1895 R.A. Stuart is opening up a very promising black granite quarry at Steen's Lake, Bocabec. He has several men employed in blasting operations. The stone takes on a fine polish and is first class in every respect. There is a good chance to get it out, too. - Beacon"

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 1, 1895 The MacDonald memorial committee, says a Kingston despatch, has been notified that the pedestal for the monument will not be ready soon enough to enable the unveiling to take place on Labor Day, September 3. The stone is being quarried at St. George."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 5, 1895 and S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 7, 1895 Brilliant Future for Bocabec.- Neither a prophetnor the son of a prophet is Mr. John Dawson, of Chicago, who has been prospecting this season among the black granite mountains of the home of his nativity, but the discoveries he has made during his investigations the past few months have led him to predict a brilliant future for Bocabec. There is no doubt of it, he said to the BEACON, on Thursday last, as he drew from a satchel some samples of polished black granite and held them up for the admiration of the scribe. The stone is certainly a beautiful one, and differs so much from the ordinary black granite, as to be almost unique in its formation. Mr. Dawson, who has been in the building business in Chicago for many years, says he has never seen anything that would approach its matchless beauty. The most of the black granite that has so far been discovered is very finely mottled, but the stone taken from the Dawson deposit is very large in grain and when its surface has been polished the effect is most entrancing. Mr. Dawson says that he has endeavored to interest the local stone men in his venture and has met with little success. He now proposes to carry his samples to Chicago, where he anticipates no trouble in organizing a strong company. But Mr. Dawson does not intend to limit the field of his enterprise to quarrying granite. He has also in view the erection of a summer hotel at Dawson Cove, which is one of the lovliest and most romantic nooks on the Bocabec shore. Another feature of his project is the building of a deep water wharf, which will enable ocean vessels to sail right up the Bay. When his plans are consummated, he declares that Bocabec will outstrip all its neighbours and become that for which nature designed it, viz, an ideal port and summer resort. So mote it be."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 7, 1895 St. George. - The granite business is in a fairly satisfactory state. This is shown by the fact that all of the factories are still working up to their full strength. Sheriff Stuart, some of whose Steen Lake black granite is being worked up into monuments, was in town last week inspecting the progress that is being made on them. The stone takes a beautiful polish, and is said to be very easily manufactured."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 12, 1895 What might have been a fatal accident occurred at Tayte, Meating & Co.'s quarry on Tuesday last. Workmen had loaded a hole and it missed fire. Three of the men were drilling the load out when it exploded. Hiram Leavitt was bruised about the face and body and had both eyes closed. He was at once brought to Dr. Taylor who, after dressing his wounds, and clearing the powder, etc. out of his eyes pronounced him out of danger. The other two men were more or less shaken up but not seriously hurt."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 19, 1895 St. George. - The different granite mills have shut down for the season, after doing a fair summer's work. They will not resume work before the first of February."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 19, 1895 St. George. - The different granite mills have shut down for the season, after doing a fair summer's work. They will not resume work before the first of February."

Progress - Feb. 2, 1895 The granite works near St. George, Charlotte County, are about to start up for the season. The last season's business was unsatisfactory, but the companies and firms are expecting something better this year. A new company is preparing to open up a valuable ledge of black granite near Bocabec."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 7, 1895 Milne, Coutts & Co. and Tayte, Meating & Co.started their mills on Monday last with small crews. Epps, Dodds & Co. have been running ten days and now have their journeymen and polishers at work."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 7, 1895 Mr. F.W. Fuller, who is heavily interested in the Quincy black granite business, was in St. Andrews looking into the merits of the Bocabec black granite quarries. An effort has been made to induce Mr. Fuller to take an interest in the new Bocabec Black Granite Company, and it was to satisfy himself concerning the quarries that he made his visit there last week. After looking fully into the affairs and making an examination of the quarries he expressed himself very much satisfied with the scheme. It is believed that the visit of Mr. Fuller will be the means of bringing to a conclusion, very soon, the scheme for purchasing and working the Bocabec quarry."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 7, 1895 St. George, Feb. 4.- All the granite works have opened again, which will be an advantage for those who have been idle for so long."

Progress - Feb. 9, 1895 F.W. Fuller, who is heavily interested in the Quincy, Mass., granite business, has been looking over the Bocabec black granite quarries at St. Andrews, and as he expresses himself as being much pleased with the property, it is believed that he will interest himself in its development."

Progress - Feb. 23, 1895 The St. George granite works are all at work again, with one exception, and the business is looking up."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 24, 1895 St. George. - The granite business is looking up a little. Taylor Bros. are about starting their mill. Epps, Dodds & Co. Will start on Monday next, and the others will no doubt follow suit."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 25, 1895 The granite works near St. George, Charlotte Co., will be opened in a few days. Business was very poor with them last year, but the different firms are looking for something better this year. It is stated that a company will operate this year at or near Bocabec, where there is a valuable deposit of black granite."

Gazette - Jan. 25, 1895 The N.B. Red Granite Co. of Maine met with quite a serious loss on Friday last. Two large stones, 35 feet long and about 26 in. square, came up from the quarry loaded on a flat car. When the car, with its heavy load, was being transferred to a scow, the wire cable parted. The car ran over the end of the scow, dumped the granite into the mudflats and broke one of the car stringers. When the tide went out, one of the blocks of stone was found to be broken. The company succeeded in raising the pieces and brought them to the works, Monday."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan 31, 1895 Bocabec Black Granite.- F.W. Fuller, of Quincy granite fame, visited St. Andrews this week, and made a close inspection of the Bocabec black granite quarry. He is delighted with the stone and with the opportunities for quarrying and shipping it. Mr. Fuller returned to Boston on Tuesday via St. Stephen."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 4, 1895 Douglas Bros., St. Stephen, have just erected a handsome monument at Bayside for Mr. John Wiley, and another in the R.C. Cemetery, St. Andrews, for Mr. Wm. Carr."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 4, 1895 St. George.- The granite works are all working again and are seeming to flourish as before the strike."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 11, 1895 Messrs Epps, Dodds & Co., are putting saws into their works for cutting the granite. The saws are of the most approved and latest pattern and are expected to do good work."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 18, 1895 St. George and its Surrounding Beauties.- .....in their place is heard the sound of the granite works, turning the rough rock of the country into polished stone of marvelous beauty, which, in the facades of some of the stateliest buildings in America, has charmed the eyes of thousands who never as much as heard of St. George. It is less than a quarter century ago, that a sharp eyed Scotchman found that the hills around this part of the country contained a rock strangely like the famous Aberdeen granite, which was occasionally brought to this country at a great cost in the form of monuments. A trial showed that the St. George stone would take as high a polish as that from Scotland, was equally indestructible and was in every way its peer. Then the granite industry was born. It had its early struggles, money was lost in some instances, but it is today on a solid foundation, and the four concerns engaged in it circulate about $1,000 a week in the village. A visit to the quarries, where the rough rock is dug out, and to the works, where it is polished, will be found full of interest to the stranger. ...."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1895 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have got their new stone sawing machine at work, and it does excellent work. It was imported from Aberdeen, Scotland."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 24, 1895 and St. Croix Courier - Jul. 25, 1895 The Victoria Granite Company, who opened up their works at St. George in May last, have already found it necessary to increase the number of hands employed by them. They are doing a good business and have a number of large orders on hand. They are making a monument for shipment to Toronto to be placed at the grave of a man who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 25, 1895 R.A. Stuart is opening up a very promising black granite quarry at Steen's Lake, Bocabec. He has several men employed in blasting operations. The stone takes on a fine polish and is first class in every respect. There is a good chance to get it out, too."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 25, 1895 Mr. Fred Bogue, of the Victoria Granite Company of St. George, is stopping at the Victoria. He says his company, which has been only recently organized, is doing an excellent business and lately has received an order to build a monument for Toronto people, which is to be placed in that city in memory of Gen. Osler, who died in the battle of the Nile fighting with Nelson.- Telegraph."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 31, 1895 Black Granite. - R.A. Stewart has opened a very promising black granite quarry at Steen's Lake, Bocabec. He has several men employed blasting. The stone is said to take a fine polish and is of a high grade. As the facilities for quarrying it are good Mr. Stewart hopes to work up a good business - SUN."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 1, 1895 and St. Croix Courier - Jun. 6, 1895 and St. Croix Courier - Jun. 13, 1895 Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. of St. George, who have finished two MacDonald monuments, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the monument to be erected at Kingston, Ont., in memory of the dead chieftain. It will be composed of a large quantity of red granite, and when finished will be very beautiful. - Beacon"

Jun. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 2, 1955 60 Years Ago. - The granite works of Calais, which were removed there from Carleton a few years ago to take advantage of the sixty million market, have been shut down for want of orders. An additional company has just been formed at St. George. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, who have finished two MacDonald monuments have been awarded the contract for the construction of the monument to be erected at Kingston, Ont., in memory of the dead chieftain."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 4, 1895 About Granite. - Lord Aberdeen laid the corner stone of the Foresters' temple, Toronto, on May 30th. In the course of his address on that occasion his excellency said: You will pardon me if I go on to say that I think I detected among the many other qualifications of my friend the Supreme Chief Ranger a further proof of his fitness for that position by his choice of the material of which this corner-stone is formed. I recognized it as soon as the covering was removed that it was of Aberdeenshire granite. (Cheers). Well, that shows that the Supreme Chief Ranger is what we call in Scotland a canny man - (laughter) - who knew where to go for the right material, and I do not think any true Canadian would complain of the fact that you had to send to Aberdeenshire to make sure of getting exactly what you wanted. The Sun expresses the hope that when the governor general makes his promised visit to New Brunswick he will be shown the granite quarries at St. George, where stone the equal of any to be found in Scotland exists in abundance. In the meantime it might be in order for his honor Judge Wedderburn, one of the officers of the supreme court of Foresters, to furnish Supreme Chief Ranger Oronhyatekha with a sample of St. George granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 6, 1895 St. George.- The new granite firm have got orders already and are working with a view to being one of the leading firms of the town."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1895 The Victoria Granite company of St. George has ordered a Robert Armstrong automatic engine and a Monarch economic boiler, from the Robb Engineering Company of Amherst. F.B. Robb is in the city on his return from St. George. The Robb company has taken the general sales agency for Stirling Niagara Inspector."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 13, 1895 St. George, June 10.- Mr. Henry Meating, of the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., went to Cape Breton last week to superintend the erection of a large monument manufactured by them."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 13, 1895 Erection of Louisburg Monument.- (Montreal Star)- Senator Poirier, who represents a French Acadian district in New Brunswick, the other day, in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa, questioned Sir MacKenzie Bowell with reference to the erection of a monument at Louisburg, C.B., to commemorate the capture of that place from the French. The project is fathered by the Society of Colonial Wars of New England and elsewhere. The Premier, it will be recalled, stated the government had no official connection with or knowledge of the erection of the memorial, and had not granted the land on which it was to be placed. It appears the members of the New York branch of the society of Colonial Wars as well as those of the Boston branch, are perfecting arrangements for a descent upon Louisburg, and on June 17 the memorial shaft which commemorates the capture of Louisburg in 1745, will be unveiled. The monument was designed by W. Geney Beattie, a member of the New York society. It is a slender granite column balancing a cannon ball found upon the battle field, and surmounts a pedestal of graceful proportions....."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 13, 1895 St. George. - The Victoria Granite Company are opening the quarry and expect their machinery right away."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 13, 1895 The Victoria Granite company of Saint George has ordered a Robert Armstrong automatic engine and a Monarch economic boiler, from the Robb Engineering Company of Amherst. The new firm starts out under very favorable auspices."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 13, 1895 The unveiling of the statue of Sir John A. MacDonald in Montreal on Thursday last was made the occasion for a grand demonstration. Sir Leonard Tilley was not present, having been detained at St. Andrews by illness. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. George E. Foster. It is said to have been a brilliant effort."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 20, 1895 St. George. - Tayte, Meating & Co. have completed the trespass dam and have turned the water into the gully. Their mill is running with a full crew. The granite business is looking up a bit. Orders are coming in every day."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 21, 1895 St. George. - (Special to the Sun). - St. George, N.B., June 20. - Tayte, Meating & Co. have finished the new trespass dam, and the water is going through the gully as usual. Several salmon have come through since its completion, and now that the fishways are completed our fishermen are looking forward to some rare sport in the near future. ...The several granite mills are running with a full force of men, and Epps, Dodds & Co. are running some of their machines night and day."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 22, 1895 The Victoria Granite Co. are commencing operations at St. George. Their power will be supplied by a 30-horse power Robb-Armstrong engine and Monarch Economic boiler."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 27, 1895 The contract of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine to furnish ornamental granite for the Fidelity Trust Company's offices, Philadelphia, has been accepted, and will furnish work for a large crew of men for several months."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 27, 1895 R.A. Stuart has opened a very promising black granite quarry at Steen's Lake, Bocabec. He has several men employed blasting. The stone is said to take a fine polish and is of a high grade. As the facilities for quarrying it are good Mr. Stewart hopes to work up a good business."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 5, 1895 The granite works at St. George have resumed operations, and the proprietors of the several establishments look for a good season's work."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 14, 1895 Bocabec Black Granite.- The promoters of the Bocabec Black Granite Company are still actively at work endeavouring to interest United States capitalists in the stone. They are meeting with a fair measure of success. But for the prevailing business depression the Company would have had all the stock taken up months ago. Wherever the stone has been seen it has been very favourably commented upon. W.O. Crosby, Professor of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says of it:- I have examined the sample of Diabase (commercially known as black granite) from the quarries at Bocabec, N.B., and I take pleasure in certifying that it is an exceptionally bright and beautiful stone of its class. It is the most attractive black granite I have ever seen, and I can discover no reason why it should not give excellent satisfaction in use. It is practically free from Pyrite or any ingredient which might prove deleterious on exposure to the elements. The structure of the stone is so thoroughly crystalline and dense as to make it susceptible of a beautiful and lasting polish, and I do not see how it can fail to become very popular when fairly tried."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 21, 1895 The promoters of the Bocabec Black Granite Company are still actively at work endeavoring to interest United States capitalists in the stone. They are meeting with a fair measure of success. But for the prevailing business depression the company would have had all the stock taken up months ago. - BEACON"

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 21, 1895 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. hauled quite a large piece of granite to their mill last week. It measured 17x3x3 feet and weighed about 13 tons."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 22, 1895 The monument that is to be erected by Americans at Louisburg, C.B., on the site of the old fort to commemorate the adventurous courage of the New Englanders who captured the place in the old colonial wars, is being built by Epps, Dodds & Co. of St. George, and will be forwarded by them to Louisburg."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 28, 1895 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. succeeded getting a large die hauled to their mill on Saturday last, for the Louisburg monument which is now in the hands of their workmen. The monument when finished will be a very handsome piece of work, being nicely proportioned and made from their Lilly Lake granite. The following are the dimensions: Bottom base 5ft. 6in. x 1ft. 1in. axed; die, 4ft. x 3ft. 6in., polished; column base, 3ft. 2 in. x 1ft. 1in., axed; column, 16ft. 5in. x 2ft. 4in., polished; column cap, 2ft. 10in. x 1ft. 8in., axed; ball, 2 feet diameter, polished; The ball is intended to represent a cannon ball, and is made from their dark red granite. The total height of the monument is 26 feet 3 inches. It is to be unveiled on June 17th next."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 28, 1895 The monument that is to be erected by Americans at Louisburg, C.B., on the site of the old fort, to commemorate the adventurous courage of the New Englanders who captured the place in the old colonial wars, is being built by Epps, Dodds & Co. of St. George, and will be forwarded by them to Louisburg."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 30, 1895 The new granite company composed of Frank McDougall, J.R. O'Brien, Stephen Conley, Caleb Hennessy, Harry Frauley, Chas. Lynott and Fred Bogue, have leased the buildings formerly used by Epps, Dodds & Co., and are making necessary repairs. Their engine and machinery will be put in right away. Henry Meating left on Monday for Louisbourg, C.B., for the purpose of putting up the large monument made by Epps, Dodds & Co. for the Society of Colonial wars. The monument was shipped on Saturday by rail and will be unveiled on the 17th of June. It is a beauty and will be quite an advertisement for the firm."

Gazette - May 3, 1895 St. George Granite Works. - A Reduction in Wages is Referred by the Employees. - St. George, N.B., May 2. - The granite works here all closed yesterday in consequence of a disagreement between employers and men as to wages. These works are the chief industry of the town giving employment to more than one hundred men. They are carried on by Epps, Dodds & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., and Taylor Bros. Owing to an unusually depressed market these firms lately combined to reduce wages 10 per cent. after May 1st, twenty four hours' notice being given. The men sturdily refused to accept the reduction and walked out in a body yesterday morning and signed an agreement not to work for lower wages. How long these differences may remain unsettled is a matter of conjecture. The employers say that there are few orders on hand and they can afford to remain closed for a time. Already some of the

S.J. Daily Sun - May 3, 1895 Granite Works Strike. - The Men Employed by the Four Saint George Firms Refuse a Reduction of Wages. - (Special to the Sun). - St. George, N.B., May 2. - The granite works here all closed yesterday in consequence of a disagreement between employers and men as to wages. These works are the chief industry of the town, giving employment to more than one hundred men. They are carried out by Epps, Dodds & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co. and Taylor Bros. Owing to an unusually depressed market these firms lately combined to reduce wages 10 per cent. after May 1st, twenty-four hours notice being given. The men sturdily refused to accept the reduction and walked out in a body yesterday morning. They held a meeting on Tuesday morning and signed an agreement not to work for lower wages. How long these differences may remain unsettled is a matter of conjecture. The employers say that there are few orders on hand and they can afford to remain closed for a time. Already some of the men are leaving for the

S.J. Daily Sun - May 6, 1895 Protection and Granite. - The granite works at St. George give employment to a large work force. Many of the employees are skilled workmen who are well paid, but not so well that they are disposed to accept ten per cent. reduction. The trouble with the St. George granite business is the competition of similar products from Aberdeen. There is a duty of thirty per cent. on this finished granite, and a lower duty on rough hammered granite, notwithstanding which it is claimed that a considerable quantity of Aberdeen stone is brought into the upper provinces. The freight from the Scotch port to Montreal would be much lower than the cost of land carriage from St. George. It is probable that the rate of pay at Aberdeen is lower than in Charlotte county for the same class of labor. This accounts for the success which the imported product is said to have in the competition. Referring to the strike at St. George a Moncton contemporary wants to know whether the national policy has made them rich. This question may be answered by another. If with the provision of thirty per cent. the St. George granite works find competition so severe that a cut in wages has been necessary what would happen if there were no protection. If the national policy has not made the granite workers rich it has given them many years of work and has preserved from extinction one of the most important industries of western New Brunswick. Let the duty be abolished and the cut will not be ten per cent. but one hundred per cent."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 9, 1895 and St. Croix Courier - May 16, 1895 Bocabec Black Granite.- Though very little has been given to the public lately relative to the Bocabec black granite, the promoters of the American company have not been idle. The business depression in the States has added greatly to the difficulties of the undertaking, but the chief promoter, Mr. Irvin, is very sanguine of ultimate success. The sum of $360 was recently paid to Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson for the privilege of extending the option, so that the company evidently mean business. Mrs. A.J. Turner, of St. John, is now in Bocabec, and expects shortly to have a visit from a representative of an Ontario syndicate, who are talking of purchasing her black granite quarry."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 9, 1895 Strike at St. George.- Under date May 2 (?), theSt. George correspondent of the Sun writes:- The granite works here all closed yesterday in consequences of a disagreement between employers and men as to wages. These works are the chief industry of the town, giving employment to more than one hundred men. They are carried on by Epps, Dodds, & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co., and Taylor Bros. Owing to an unusually depressed market these firms lately combined to reduce wages 30 per cent after May 1st, twenty four hours notice being given. The men sturdily refused to accept the reduction and walked out in a body yesterday morning. They held a meeting on Tuesday morning and signed an agreement not to work for lower wages. How long these differences may remain unsettled be a matter of conjecture. The employers say that there are few orders on hand and they can afford to remain closed for a time. Already some of the men are leaving for the states. There is no change in the situation at St. George. The strikers are still out, but there is a prospect that before long a compromise will be effected, and work resumed. The employers regret the difficulty that has arisen with their men, as heretofore, their relations have been very pleasant. They say that the depressed state of business drove them to adopt the steps they did. On the other hand, the men feel that the reduction was too sweeping. They are behaving themselves in a very orderly manner, and no trouble is likely to arise from this cause. In a spirit of humor some youths placed a cannon at O'Brien's corner, a few nights ago, and elevated two legends thereon. One said Labor will assert her rights , the other, Down with Monkeyism and Scabism. Everybody treated this demonstration as a joke. Two polishers are working in Milne, Coutts & Co.'s factory, but all the other workmen are out. Tayte, Meating & Co.'s mill has not been working, in consequence of the carrying away of the trespass dam, but they are doing some polishing at Epps, Dodds & Co.'s mill. The members of the latter firm have their coats off and are working away steadily. The proprietors are not discouraged at the outlook. In order to enable them to better compete with their rivals, some of them intend putting in saws. These, it is said, will effect a saving of 10 per cent."

St. Croix Courier - May 9, 1895 The granite business is extremely quiet at present, only a few men at work, owing to trouble existing between the manufacturers and men. It is to be hoped that they may arrive at an amicable settlement and work be resumed as usual."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 10, 1895 St. Andrews. - The Bocabec black granite is still booming, and it is believed before long a large crew of men will be employed opening the quarry."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 10, 1895 A Sample Industry. - The St. Andrews Beacon says that the granite industry of Charlotte is suffering from the fact that the home market is limited. It is a truism that if the demand were larger at profitable prices the industry would prosper more than it does. But as it is the granite quarries and finishing works give employment to a large force. It seems that the Canadian market has been made somewhat less by the importation of Aberdeen granite in spite of the high protective tariff. This being so, it appears perfectly obvious that without the protective duty nearly the whole Canadian market would be supplied from Scotland. Canadian granite has now probably three-fourths of the home market. Without the protection more than three-fourths of the Canadian market would be supplied from Aberdeen, and a great part of the rest from the United States. Mr. Laurier's policy has nothing to offer the granite industry but the loss of the home market, which it is complained is not now large enough for the supply. The grit policy does not offer an outside market for an additional foot of stone, rough or finished. On the contrary, by freely giving to other countries the run of the Canadian market, the policy would make it impossible to secure any outside market by way of exchange. No country will make concessions to obtain what it can get free. To the granite industry, as to all other industries, Mr. Laurier offers no market abroad and only the loss of the market at home."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 16, 1895 The St. George Strike.- There is no change tonote in the position of affairs at St. George. At a meeting of the workmen, held on Monday night, there was a general discussion of the situation, and it was again decided not to accede to the proposed reduction, although steady work was not assured them. There has been no manifestation of disorder on the part of the strikers, and it is not likely that there will be. The manufacturers have been hoping that the men would accede to their terms, as the trade depression has very seriously affected them, both in respect to quantity and price of work. They say that if trade revives they will be only too glad to advance the wages, but at present they feel that a reduction is absolutely necessary. It is pointed out in the case of one firm that they advanced the wages of their men some time ago without any request from them. Of course, the strike has seriously affected general business, and the hope is freely expressed that a compromise will soon be reached between the men and their

N.B. Reporter - May 22, 1895 The granite cutters' strike at St. George is over. The men declined to go to work on the proposed reduction which the manufacturers declared was necessary because of the depression and the keen competition. Most of the men returned to work"

St. Croix Courier - May 23, 1895 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., are engaged with their crew making temporary repairs on the trespass dam, and will, no doubt, have water sufficient to drive until the drouth."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 23, 1895 The strike at St. George is at an end, those workmen who have not gone away from the town having returned to their labours."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 30, 1895 Messrs Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, who have finished two MacDonald monuments, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the monument to be erected at Kingston, Ont., in memory of the dead chieftain. It will be composed of a light quality of red granite, and when finished will be very

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1895 If Milne, Coutts & Co. of St. George are lucky enough to get the contract for the red granite building in New York for the Young Men's Museum it will necessitate their employing about one hundred and fifty men. It is said that they are the preferred contractors."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 7, 1895 Among the Granite Barons.- A gang of men from the granite works of Tayte, Meating & Co., St. George, began taking stone out of the Stuart black granite quarry at Steen Lake, Bocabec, on Monday morning. The stone will be hauled two miles to Birch Cove, from which point it can be easily transferred by water to the granite town. The quality of this rock is said to be excellent; it is easily quarried, splits readily and polishes beautifully. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. intend working it up into monuments, for which purpose it seems to be splendidly adapted. If Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, are lucky enough to get the contract for the red granite building in New York for the Young Men's Museum it will necessitate their employing about one hundred and fifty men, says the Sun. It is said that they are the preferred contractors. Epps, Dodds & Co., Taylor Bros., and the Victoria Granite company, of St. George, are all busy, though the scarcity of water in the river has affected some of them a little."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 7, 1895 St. George. - If Milne, Coutts & Co. are lucky enough to get the contract for the new granite building in New York for the young men's museum it will necessitate their employing about one hundred and fifty

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St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1895 The New Brunswick Red Granite company's quarry is shut down for an indefinite period. It is hoped, however,"

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1895 The Stuart black granite quarry at Bocabec is being opened up by a crew of men from Tayte, Meating & Co.'s works at St. George, to which place the stone is being taken to be finished. The rock takes a splendid surface, is easily quarried and makes very beautiful monumental work."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1895 St. George. - The recent rains have raised the water in the river so that it is running over the dam. The granite mills are all running but business is quiet in granite just now."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 14, 1895 The New Brunswick Red Granite company's quarry is shut down for an indefinite period. It is hoped, however, that they will start again shortly, as it throws quite a number of our men out of employment."

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St. Andrews Beacon Nov. 28, 1895 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 5, 1895 The fame of Bocabec black granite has reached California. A letter recently received from the there states that an order for a monument of black granite has been sent to St. George. The stone is to come from Stuart's quarry."

Oct. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 6, 1955 60 Years Ago. - St. George. - The water is verylow in our river. The different granite mills have scarcely enough to run."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 10, 1895 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have lately purchased a new engine to place in their quarry, which will enable them to get their stone in larger quantities and much cheaper than heretofore."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 10, 1895 St. George. - The water is very low in our river. The different granite mills have scarcely enough to run."

Gazette - Oct. 11, 1895 Black Granite. - Mr. J. Dawson of Chicago is at Bocabec with a gang of men securing specimens of black granite to take home with him. He has discovered a fine quarry of the stone on his property."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 17, 1895 St. George. - Two of our granite mills are running by night now owing to the water in the river being so low."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 31, 1895 The black granite crop of Bocabec will not be harvested this year, though it is an abundant one."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 5, 1895 The new firm Victoria, is progressing well. One of the firm informed your correspondent that they made several good sales on the grounds and their orders kept coming in. In answer to a question as to steam being more expensive, he replied that the coal they use costs them only two dollars and fifty cents per ton and that they use only about two barrels a day making it quite inexpensive to run the establishment. He also stated that they had a great compensation in the fact of having the railway track pass alongside their door. It would save about six hundred dollars in truckage to the railway station which they would otherwise have to pay."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 2, 1896 BLACK GRANITE.- Practical Opinions of Practical Men.- The Stone Highly Praised for its Beauty, Polish and Lasting Qualities - Admirably Adapted for Interior Decoration and Monumental Purposes - Promises to be Popular when Introduced.- One of the lines along which the St. Andrews Board of Trade considered there was opportunity for development and expansion was the encouraging of the black granite industry, large deposits of which have been found in close proximity to town. To ascertain the opinions of practical men respecting the stone a series of interrogatories were submitted to a number of men who have seen or worked it. The pith of their replies is condensed below:- Empire Park Granite and Marble Company, E.P. Costigan, manager, Syracuse, N.Y.- Sample submitted to be first-class. There is likely to be a large demand for such stone. Other qualities of black granite found in Canada are not equal to Charlotte County granite. The manufacture of the stone would be likely to prove profitable. St. Andrews would be a suitable place at which to establish works for the manufacture of the stone. Under proper conditions 200 men would not be too large a number to employ. Quincy granite being harder costs a little more to manufacture. It would cost no more to manufacture Charlotte Co. black granite than Quincy granite. The market value of black granite would be a little greater than that of grey or red granite. Would require a little time to tell which was the superior, dark Quincy or black granite. This firm makes a very liberal offer to send an expert to examine into the black granite deposits and make a report thereon. R.A. Stuart, St. Andrews, who owns black granite quarries, submits a certificate of W.O. Crosby, professor of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, relative to the attractiveness of the stone, its freedom from pyrite or any ingredient which might prove deleterious on exposure to the elements and its susceptibility to a beautiful and lasting polish. Mr. Stuart further says the supply is practically inexhaustible and that the stone can be procured in blocks as large as the market is ever likely to demand. He thinks that black granite when properly introduced will supercede black Quincy granite in great measure. The manufacture of the stone he considered would likely to prove profitable, judging from the success of the St. George granite manufacturers. He fixed the number of hands which might be employed at 100. As an inducement for a manufacturer to locate here he thought the interest on $10,000 guaranteed for twenty years should be ample. Black granite costs more to cut by hand than red or grey, (say ten per cent.) but with the use of gang saws now employed in all up-to-date granite factories, the cost to manufacture it would not exceed that of either, as it yields more readily to the saws while it requires less time to polish it than either red or grey, being a tougher but not so brittle a stone, and is in consequence susceptible of being sawn into very thin slabs. In the United States, under the McKinley tariff of 40 per cent., the whole sale trade price of Quincy black granite exceeded that of the imported Scotch red granite by 15 per cent. or more, while under the present tariff of 30 per cent. the difference is greater in favor of the black Quincy, as the black granite business of Canada is only yet an embryo. F.B. Gullett, of Toronto, Ont., says from what small samples of black granite he has seen he thought the stone very good. If the stone was found free from defects and seams when the quarry was opened up he thought it would pay to put on the market. The demand for this stone now is not very large but it will increase and he thought would sell in the United States. He knew of no other places in Canada where black granite was found. He thought St. Andrews would be a favorable field for locating works in as it would have good shipping and other facilities. As to the number of hands that it would furnish employment he thought the experience of St. George would answer this question. He thought black granite would cost 10 per cent. more than red granite to manufacture. He thought it would cost about the same as Quincy to work but that it would cost less than Quincy to quarry. The market value of the stone would be about the same as red. Charlotte Co. black granite is comparatively unknown; it would have to win its way like all other granites. Your red granite was not known outside your province before 1874. I had the honor of introducing it in Ontario and Quebec. There was not an inch of it sold until I sold it here in Toronto. Mr. Gullett advised a policy of caution in going into business, not to squander money in too large an outfit and have too many salaried figure-heads. What he would suggest would be to get a first-class quarryman whose opinion could be depended upon to make an examination. The first thing to make sure of is whether good, clean, sound granite can be obtained. He advised the starting of a small mill to show what could be done. Rough stock might also be sold. As the business increased the plant could be increased. He thought it might be arranged to get power by electricity to be generated by the rise and fall of tide. Stanton Bros., St. John.- From sample sent they considered it good granite. Think the demand for the stone would not be great for many years. Did not know of any other places in Canada where black granite was to be found. Think as a point of manufacture Saint Andrews was as good as could be found. It costs about the same to manufacture black granite as to manufacture red or grey. As between the cost of manufacturing Charlotte Co. granite and Quincy granite, they thought the difference would be in favor of Charlotte Co. granite. The market value of black granite is greater than either red or grey. At present, Charlotte Co. black granite is not as valuable as Quincy but it would be in the future. They did not think it advisable to establish a factory for the working up of black granite alone. Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George.- Know very little about black granite, having never seen the quarries since they were opened up; have no idea of the supply or the sizes that could be quarried. The black granite stone we worked cost more to manufacture than our own or Quincy. It is a very pretty stone when worked, but whether it is wanted in the market or not at the price that would pay can only be known by trying. St. Andrews is undoubtedly a good place to establish such a business and if practical men take it in hand it might pay well. Only know of one other black granite quarry being worked in Canada; that is near Stanstead, Quebec. It is coarser in the grain than yours and it is not as nice-looking. They call it Canadian Quincy, but it is very far from Quincy, which commands the best price of any granite in the market, except Westerly, which is held away up in price but has not the hold on the market that Quincy has. Trust that your efforts may be crowned with success and that in the near future we may see St. Andrews the winter port of Canada. F.J. Fuller and George C. Irvin, Boston, Mass.- The black granite found in Charlotte County is a stone of good quality. The supply is unlimited and the stone can be procured in dimension sizes suitable for the demands of the market. As far as the beauty of the stone is concerned, would say it is very desirable and a large trade can be worked up if properly put on the market. There is no other black granite found in Canada that equals it in quality. St. Andrews would be a suitable place at which to establish works. The number of hands to be employed would depend on the management. It costs no more to manufacture black granite than red or grey. It would not cost any more than Quincy. Quincy granite can be manufactured 10 per cent. cheaper than many other granites. Your black granite saws easier than Quincy but does not point quite as freely. For ordinary work the market value of black granite is no greater than that of red or grey, but for interior decoration and all polished work consider it much more valuable. The market value of black granite is no greater than that of Quincy. In our experience with granite would say that there is no stone on the market that can compare in beauty of finish with your black granite. The best granite critics of the United States are unanimous in saving that for interior decoration and polished work of all descriptions they have never seen its equal. My experience (F.J. Fuller) covers a period of forty years and I am known all over the United States and Europe and I stake my reputation on the above statement. Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George- Our experience with the stone has been very limited. Have handled a little of the stone from Porcupine Mountain and it costs considerable more to work than our red granite. Would suggest that an expert quarryman be employed to look over the stone. From his report would be able to say whether or not it would be a profitable stone to manufacture. They thought St. Andrews would be a suitable place to manufacture in; about 25 hands might be profitably employed. As an inducement to manufacturers to establish here they suggested the building of a mill, exemption from taxes for say ten years and a bonus. It costs more to manufacture black granite than red or grey; did not think its market value was any greater than red or grey granite or Quincy. George Farquharson, New York- The stone is suitable for monumental and ornamental purposes. If it can be found in sufficient and merchantable sizes, clear of clouds and streaks, a demand for the stone could soon be created. If properly handled, the business ought to prove profitable. The only objection to St. Andrews as a place for manufacturing was its distance from the quarries; 75 to 100 hands might be profitably employed. It would cost from 12 to 15 per cent. more to manufacture black granite than red or grey or Quincy. The market value of black granite would be greater than any of the above stones. It is a beautiful stone and takes a high finish. In order to compare successfully with other stones he would recommend that it be subjected to a test, either by hydraulic or other pressure to ascertain its resisting qualities. It is not a hard stone, but very tough. There is a good deal of some kind of metal in it that renders it exceedingly difficult to hammer dress but it will saw and polish readily, and saws and pneumatic tools are in the meantime revolutionizing the granite-cutting industry. If your stone will stand the ordinary pressure of granite, and I think it will stand more, you have a

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 9, 1896 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. of this place were served last week with a writ in the Supreme court at the suit of James Dolan. The attorney for the plaintiff is H.F. Puddington, of St. John."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 9, 1896 The prospectus of the Bocabec black granite company will be found on the fourth page. This company, the BEACON is assured by the local director, is getting ready for business as rapidly as the circumstances will permit. Mr. Fuller, who is interested in one of the largest of the Quincy granite concerns, will be manager of the works, a fact which ought to ensure its success."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 9, 1896 BOCABEC BLACK GRANITE CO. ST. ANDREWS, N.B. – Boston Office: 230 Washington Street, Room 2. -- F.J. Fuller, President Geo. C. Irvin, General Manager and Treasurer. Directors. Frederick J. Fuller West Quincy, Mass. Geo. C. Irvin Boston, Mass. Frederick A. Stevenson St. Andrews, N.B. -- Organization. This company is incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maine. Capital stock, $250,000. Divided into 25,000 shares of $10.00 each. Business. The business of the Company is Quarrying, polishing and Selling Granite. The profits of the Granite business are well known; that the profit is absolutely sure and greater than in almost any other line of business, is shown by the success of the great Quarries of New England. We have a field to ourselves, having practically no competition, as we have the best BLACK Granite known. For Ornamental, Interior Decoration and nice Monumental work we have practically no competitors. Location of Quarry. Our Quarry is located in Bocabec, in the Province of New Brunswick, about one mile from Tide Water, within a few miles of the famous RED GRANITE Quarries of St. George, N.B. Property. This Company's property consists of eighty acres of land at Quarry and seven acres of land at Tide Water, a good, substantial, well built Wharf, Derricks, Buildings and necessary Tools. Quantity of Granite is perfectly inexhaustible. Granite lies in horizontal and perpendicular beds and is absolutely free from seams and shakes. Management. The management will come under the personal supervision of Frederick J. Fuller, president of the Company, who has a practical experience in Granite of over forty years and is well and favorably known to the dealers of this Continent as well as in Europe. Description of Stone. This granite has many original features and will bear the strictest examination. The beauty of this stone when polished is truly marvelous. We have placed this stone before the best Granite critics in the United States and they are unanimous in saying that for interior decorations and polished work of all descriptions they have never seen its equal. The following letter from Prof. W.O. Crosby speaks for itself:- (copy of letter) Massachusetts Institute of Technology Boston, Feb. 19,1895. My dear Sir: I have examined the sample of Diabase (commercially known as black granite) from the quarries at Bocabec, N.B., which you left with me, and I take pleasure in certifying that it is an exceptionally bright and beautiful stone of its class. It is the most attractive black granite I have ever seen, and I can discover no reason why it should not give excellent satisfaction in use. It is practically free from Pyrite or any ingredient which might prove deleterious on exposure to the elements. The structure of the stone is so thoroughly crystalline and dense as to make it susceptible of a beautiful and lasting polish, and I do not see how it can fail to become very popular when fairly tried. Yours very truly (signed) W.O. Crosby Outlook for Business. Having a monopoly of the Black Granite trade, one can see at a glance that with the markets of the United States, England and the British Provinces, the field is wide and profits large. Investment. In offering the stock of this Company, we do so fully believing that there is seldom an investment offered that is safer and more profitable. We propose erecting polishing works at St. Andrews, N.B., at an outlay of several thousand dollars. We shall have two large gang saws to saw our stone into slabs, as the immense possibilities of this stone for interior finish is great. For the purpose of completing our plant we offer a limited amount of the stock for sale. For further information apply to Geo. C. Irvin 230 Washington Street, Room 2, Boston, Mass."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1896 The Board of Trade met on Tuesday night, when the committee on black granite reported. The tenor of their report was that black granite in abundance existed in Charlotte County and that it was good stone, but in the present undeveloped state of the quarries the committee could make no recommendations. The report, after debate, was accepted. The suggestion was thrown out that the Board call a meeting of citizens to consider the propriety of making an offer of assistance to any granite or other manufacturing company that would start business here, but the suggestion was not acted upon. The terminal committee reported through Dr. Parker. It was resolved to forward a memorial to the Government in connection with the port, also to send copies of the same to the steamship lines doing

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1896 Suing for Breach of Contract.- Epps, Dodds & Co.,granite workers, of St. George, are defendants in a suit for breach of contract, entered against them by one John Dolan. Some time ago, this firm made a contract with Emanuel Connor, contractor, of St. John, through Mr. Dolan, to supply a certain quantity of building stone, which was to be used, he said, in Halifax. After the contract had been duly signed, sealed and delivered it was found by Epps, Dodds & Co., that the stone was not intended for Halifax, and that if they carried out the contract with Mr. Dolan it would be in violation of another contract which they had previously made. They decided to throw up Mr. Dolan's contract and a suit at law is the result. M.N. Cockburn, of St. Andrews, is acting as attorney for the St. George firm; Mr. Dolan is represented by Mr. Puddington, of St. John."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1896 St. George Catching On.- At the suggestion of the BEACON, the enterprising business men of St. George have begun to advertise their town, adopting the envelop system, so highly commended by wide-awake men. The matter contained on the envelope is as follows:- SAINT GEORGE, New Brunswick- A leading port of Charlotte County, situated at mouth of Magaguadavic River, alongside the famous falls; unsurpassed water privilege; grand opportunity for manufacturing. Home of Red Granite industry; large deposits of limestone and slate of splendid quality; lumber and grist mills in operation; pulp mills in prospect. Railway connection [via Shore Line and C.P.R.] with entire continent. Splendid farming lands, profitable fishing privileges; delightful summer climate; paradise for sportsmen; lakes and streams abound in trout, the woods with deer. Rail distances.- 48 miles from St. John, 32 miles from St. Stephen, 35 miles from St. Andrews, 441 miles from Montreal, 768 miles from Toronto, 407 miles from Boston. Charles O. Ludgate, the well known insurance agent of St. George, was the first man to adopt the system. The envelopes are being furnished by

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1896 Mr. Kennedy is meeting with good success in obtaining subscriptions for his black granite company. He has $975 subscribed now."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 16, 1896 Alex. Milne, Wm. Coutts, Charles Johnson, jr., of St. George, and John D. Chipman and J.T. Whitlock, of St. Stephen, apply for incorporation as Milne, Coutts & Co., Ltd., with a capital of $25,000 in $100 shares. C.C. Hennessy, Stephen Conley, O. Frederick Bogue, James R. O'Brien, J. Henry Frawley and H. Frank McDougall, all of St. George, apply for incorporation as the Victoria Granite Company, Ltd., with a capital of $5,000 in $100 shares. Both companies are to operate granite quarries at St. George."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 23, 1896 St. Andrews. - Angus Kennedy is busily engaged arranging to open his granite quarry. The stone takes a beautiful polish and is very easy to manufacture."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 25, 1896 and St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1896 Red Granite for New York. - American Contractors Getting Twenty Thousand Cubic Fett from St. George. - James F. Dolan and John F. Cockerill & Son, New York, the contractors for the erection of the American Museum of Natural History on Manhattan Square, New York, were in St. John yesterday. These gentlemen are getting for the building 20,000 cubic feet of the best red granite obtainable from the quarries of Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George. They came here from St. George and report that Tayte, Meating & Co. are doing all that could possibly be expected of them, in fact they were surprised to find the work so far advanced. Tayte, Meating & Co. are working three quarries and already have a large quantity of granite ready for shipment. They have five derricks in use with steam hoisting engines and have some forty men at work. Two steam drills are to be put in operation next week and the gang of workmen will be about doubled. The roads have been in such a condition that it would have been folly to attempt to haul any of the stone to the station for shipment. On Monday the roads, it is hoped, will be dried up sufficiently for the work, and ten teams will be employed hauling the granite from the quarries to the Shore Line station, a distance of two miles. The granite will be brought up here by the Shore Line railway and shipped by schooners to New York. This will give employment to a number of men here. Mr. Dolan says Tayte, Meating & Co. are deserving of a great deal of credit for the enterprise they have displayed in taking this contract and the satisfactory manner in which they are carrying it out. The granite, he and Mr. Cockerill declare, is the finest to be had, being evenly and beautifully colored. Messrs. Dolan and Cockerill are negotiating with Tayte, Meating & Co. for 75,000 cubic feet more of their granite for the addition which it is intended to put up in connection with the Museum. Mr. Dolan has purchased 300 tons of grey granite from B.H. Appleby for shipment to New York for general use. Messrs. Dolan and Cockerill leave for New York today."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Gazette - Apr. 25, 1896 St. George Granite for New York. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George will commence next week to haul to the shore line railway for shipment to St. John, some of the red granite they are quarrying for shipment through St. John to New York, to be used in the building of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. James F. Dolan and John F. Cockrill, of T. Cockrill & Son, the New York contractors who have the contract of erecting the building were in the city yesterday, having come from St. George. They are getting 20,000 cubic feet of the red granite from Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., and are negotiating for 75,000 feet more. The granite will go from here in

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1896 R.A. Stuart & Co. have moved into their former quarters, in the Berry building."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1896 The black granite men are not going to allow the grass to grow under their feet this summer. Sheriff Stuart, owner of the Steen Lake quarry, who was recently in St. John, received many flattering testimonials respecting the quality and appearance of his stone. Inside of six weeks he expects to make some large shipments of rough granite to St. John. Angus Kennedy is taking steps to open up his quarry. He has procured a powerful winch and derrick, and as soon as his arrangements are completed, will begin quarrying."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 30, 1896 A monument in memory of Annie Kemptou, the brave little Nova Scotian girl, who preferred death to dishonor, is to be erected at Bear River. Already about $200 have been collected. Charlotte County red or black granite would make an enduring and handsome monument to commemorate such a brave girl's death."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 30, 1896 St. George Granite for New York. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. of Saint George, will commence next week to haul to the Shore Line railway for shipment to St. John, some of the red granite they are quarrying for shipment through St. John to New York, to be used in the building of the American museum of natural history, in New York. James F. Dolan and John F. Cockrill of T. Cockrill & Son, the New York contractors who have the contract of erecting the building were in the city yesterday, having come from St. George. They are getting 20,000 cubic feet of the red granite from Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. and are negotiating for 75,000 feet more. The granite will go from here in

Gazette - Aug. 3, 1896 A block of granite weighing twenty eight hundred weight was brought to the city today on the steamer Hampstead. It came from Appleby's quarry and was consigned to the city granite worker."

Gazette - Aug. 5, 1896 New Brunswick Stone. - J.C. Dumaresq, a Halifax architect, was at St. George yesterday arranging for granite for new buildings he is designing for Geo.Wright, a wealthy Haligonian. Eight dwellings are to be built on South Park street and two buildings on Barrington street and the whole will cost $125,000."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 6, 1896 Samuel Murray, stone-cutter, and John Thorne, farmer of St. George ..."

Kings County News - Aug. 10, 1896 St. John letter..... The grey granite of Spoon Island on the St. John River, for several years has been growing more and more popular for monumental purposes because of its beauty, its durability and the high polish of which it is susceptible. It is also used extensively in architecture and as the quarries appear to be inexhaustible it is likely that the granite industry will be a very important one in the near future. Seath, Quinlan & Co., of Carleton, employ twenty hands in monumental work, Spoon Island and St. George red granite being the material mostly used. Monuments from their work stand in the cemeteries of Victoria, Westminster, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Digby, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Amherst, Moncton and Fredericton and all the principal towns in the maritime provinces. In the Rural Cemetery their monuments to the late Robert Reed, F. Beverl (?), Mrs. A.N. Shaw and many others always attract the attention and elicit the admiration of visitors. Magnificent specimens of their work are now being erected near the Rural Memorial Fountain to the memory of the late Byron Taylor and James E. White. There is a symmetry about all of their work and a finish that always pleases and a harmony with its purpose and surroundings that is admirable..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 13, 1896 Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the stone for the front of a magnificent residence to be erected in Halifax. Red granite will be used."

Aug. 1896 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1926 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Fred M. Hill of Calais visited this place on Tuesday in the interest of the New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of Maine. That company is rushed up with work, and has now a full crew of men at work in Calais and at their quarry here."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 20, 1896 St. George. - A fine new residence in Halifax is to have a front of red granite. Milne, Coutts & Co. are furnishing it."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 20, 1896 One of the calamities that was to happen within a month or two after the Liberals went into power was the annihilation of the red granite industry of St. George. Yet advices from that busy little town are to the effect that the proprietors of the granite mills cannot get men enough to carry out their contracts as rapidly as they would like. If this form of annihilation goes on for the next five years St. George will be a much bigger town at the end of that

Gazette - Aug. 28, 1896 To New York. - About 1500 feet of St. George granite have been shipped from here to New York for use in building the new museum at New York. This represents about half the amount to be sent. About 60 men are working at St. George on this order. The building contractor, John F. Cockerill, of New York is in the city."

St. Andrews Beacon Dec. 3, 1896 A Granite Baron Speaks.- R.A. Stuart, proprietor of the famous black granite quarry at Steen Lake, says:- Reciprocity with the United States on the lines of the Treaty of 1854 would mean a good market for our rough granite, but our greatest benefit would be from a treaty that would include finished material. The United States would then be our very best market."

St. Andrews Beacon Dec. 3, 1896 Items from Calais. - Advertiser. - Mr. Fred Hill, of this city, picked several Mayflowers in full bloom on Thursday at the New Brunswick Red Granite quarry at St. George, N.B."

St. Andrews Beacon Dec. 3, 1896 The St. John Sun has been talking protection all these years and it is still ignorant of the fact that the red granite manufacturers of St. George do not fear the competition of Vermont or Massachusetts granite workers, and for two reasons, first, because there is no red granite in the United States equal to that of St. George, and, second, because U.S. workmen are no better than ours and their wages are higher if anything, hence they cannot produce the finished article any more cheaply than we can. The Scotchman is the only bug-a-boo that the St. George granite man has; the Yankee has no terrors for him whatever. In fact, the shoe is on the other foot, it is the Yankee who is afraid to meet the competition of the Canadian workman. Possibly, the Canadian government can do little towards helping the St. George men to get a share of the American market, but from what we know of them, we think their disposition is to try, hence it would be advisable that they should have all the facts of the trade before them. With reference of the black granite or syenite, we think it not impossible for a prudent trade policy to create quite a boom in this stone, and as this is what we stand very much in need of down here the more information the government is furnished with respect to it the better. The SUN is fair enough to admit that the advice given by the BEACON is good. We have not always been able to get such a candid opinion of the BEACON's qualities as an adviser from our contemporary."

St. Andrews Beacon Dec. 3, 1896 Mr. George Farquharson, who has been engaged in St. George for several months past inspecting stone for the New York contract, was in St. Andrews on Monday and made an examination of the Steen Lake black granite quarry. He is well pleased with the quarry's situation and with the stone itself. He says it will make a splendid building stone itself and for wainscoting and interior finishing has no equal. It can be easily sawn and in many other respects is a superior stone."

St. Andrews Beacon Dec. 3, 1896 The St. George granite men have completed their New York contract. About 26,000 feet of stone were used. Messrs. Cockrill & Dolan expect to get the contract next year for a wing to the public building in Manhattan square, New York, for which the stone lately quarried was needed. If they get the contract it will mean 75,000 additional feet of stone."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 17, 1896 Stone Cutters on Strike.- Monday the union stonecutters who recently came to Calais to work in the Maine and New Brunswick granite shed, quit work because they said the agreement made by the company with them had not been kept. It was claimed that the company had agreed to pay not less than 27 1/2 cents per hour but it was found that two of the number had received but 25 cents per hour, immediately the crew numbering 100 men left work and met at Columbian Hall and decided to continue the strike until all the demands were granted. This morning (Wednesday) the men here returned to work, the trouble having been settled by the company paying the rate agreed upon, and the discharge of the two men who were the cause of the difficulty.- Calais Advertiser."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 17, 1896 Bonny River. - A new red granite quarry is being opened on the property of Miles Gilmore."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 17, 1896 St. George. - The different granite mills are about closing down for the season and will not start before February 1st."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 24, 1896 Granite Men Want Tariff Reduced.- The marble and granite men have been before the tariff commissioners. Mr. Robert Reid, representing this industry, said that the state of the tariff just now, with reference to marble and granite, created a hardship for the manufacturer, as the raw material was subjected to a very heavy duty, which he thought in the interests of manufacturing should be removed. Marble at present bore a duty of from 10 to 20 per cent. according to the condition in which it was brought into the country. Italian marble entered very largely into various works in his industry. It would promote the industry very much if it was admitted in its raw condition. Mr. Reid said that his remarks concerning marble applied pretty much to granite. In 1894 there was a duty of $1 per ton of 13 cubic feet on granite and rough stones. Now the duty was 20 per cent. which was a serious charge on the Granite industry. They had no such granite here as could be got from Rhode Island or from Scotland. Hon. Mr. Fielding- Are you speaking now of the greys or the reds? Answer- Of both, sir. A change in the tariff would not diminish the use of the domestic article one iota. It would still be used for the same purposes as it was now. We cannot use our own native granite for the same purposes for which we use the imported article. Hon. Mr. Fielding- Are you familiar with the New Brunswick granite? Answer- Yes, sir; but the demand for the grey granite and olive colored granite is greatest. We have no substitute for them. There is no grey granite which has come before my notice which is equal in texture to those I have spoken of. Under the old arrangement of a tax upon the ton it was not a hardship, but under the present condition it was. Hon. Mr. Fielding - I suppose the object of the present tariff was to induce you to use the native article? Answer- Yes, I suppose it was; but we have simply had to pay more for the article which we require."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 24, 1896 St. George.- It is said that the granite works will all resume work again after

Dec. 1896 - Copied from: Copied from St. Croix Courier - Dec. 24, 1925 30 Years Ago. - Lake Road, St. George. - James McGargier has purchased the Munsen farm and will open a large granite quarry in the spring, which will give employment to a number of men."

St. Andrews Beacon Feb. 6, 1896 An attempt will be made to place New Brunswick grey granite on the English market. There ought to be an opening there for black granite."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 13, 1896 St. George. - The granite mills are all running full blast, and the prospects for a good season's work are very fair."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 20, 1896 The granite quarry at Long Island, Queen's County, belonging to Levi H. Young and others, was sold at auction in St. John on Saturday for $250, Mr. A.W. Baird being the purchaser."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 20, 1896 The large piece of granite that was quarried at the Shattuck Mountain quarry was hauled to mill last week. Its estimated weight was 12 tons and required 6 spans of horses to bring it in. There is another still larger piece quarried and will be hauled in this week.- Calais Advertiser"

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 28, 1896 and St. Croix Courier - Mar. 6, 1896 and St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 5, 1896 St. George Granite for New York. - James F. Dolan, the big New York granite dealer, is in the city, and has purchased from Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George 20,000 feet of the very best New Brunswick red granite for use in the construction of the Museum of Natural History at Manhattan Square, New York city. The building will be 165 feet by 68 and five stories (80 feet) high. One front will be of granite and another of granite and brick. A Sun reporter met Mr. Dolan and John F. Cockerill of T. Cockerill & Son, New York, the contractors for the building at the Royal last night. Mr. Dolan said he and Mr. Cockerill had visited St. George. They considered Tayte, Meating & Co. the best business men among the granite dealers there. They also seemed to have the best facilities for getting out the granite. The granite will be brought here by the Shore Line railway and shipped to New York by schooner. Messrs. Tayte and Meating were in town last night talking over the matter

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 28, 1896 As will be seen elsewhere some 20,000 feet of granite quarried at St. George is to be shipped from this port to New York by vessel. A cubic foot of granite weighs 164 pounds, or for 20,000 feet 1,640 tons. Of course the rough granite required to make 20,000 feet ready for the building would weigh more."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 16, 1896 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine, report business on the increase, new orders being received daily. Superintendent Burley has been visiting Boston, and is now in New York procuring new contracts.- Calais Times"

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 16, 1896 An explosion of gases took place in the furnace room of the shot tower attached to the N.B. granite works, Calais. The windows were blown out and two workmen prostrated, but happily without doing them serious injury."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 23, 1896 St. George. - The granite men are preparing to start their mills shortly."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 31, 1896 and St. Croix Courier - Feb. 6, 1896 It is probable that an attempt will be made to place New Brunswick granite on the English market. B.H. Appleby, proprietor of the famous Spoon Island quarries on the St. John river, has been looking into the matter with that end in view. The Beaver line has offered him a satisfactory rate of freight, and he is having enquiries made on the other side as to the price that might be obtained there."

Gazette - Jul. 8, 1896 Granite Shipments. - Six hundred tons from St. George quarries will be shipped to the United States on the schooner Georgie which is now lying in Rodney Slip."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 9, 1896 Some nine carloads of granite arrived from the St. George quarries yesterday via the Shore Line railway, and will be shipped on board the schooner Georgia, which is lying at Rodney slip, West End. The Georgia will take a consignment of about 600 tons of the stone to the states.- Tel."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 16, 1896 The application to change the venue in the case of Dolan vs. Epps, Dodds & Co. from St. John to Charlotte, has been refused."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 17, 1896 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 23, 1896 St. George Granite Works Booming.- The St. George granite works are working on full time, some of them having more work than they can do. Large quantities of the rough granite are being shipped by rail to St. John for the building in New York. In order to meet the requirements of the contract other firms were called upon to supply stone.- SUN"

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 23, 1896 St. George. - Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co. have lately received their diploma and medal from the World's Fair, for the granite monuments sent by them."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 30, 1896 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1896 R.A. Stuart, proprietor of the Steen Lake black granite quarry, has received orders for several large monuments. These will be manufactured in St. George."

Gazette - Jun. 1, 1896 Granite for New York. - Some 3500 feet of granite for the American Museum of Natural History, New York has been shipped from here, quarried at St. George. A vessel is expected daily to take another load, now at Carleton for shipment. Tayte, Meating & Co., St. George are getting out the stone, and its quality is very satisfactory."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 1, 1896 Granite Shipments From St. George. - James F. Dolan and John F. Cockerill, the gentlemen who are building the American Museum of Natural History on Manhattan square, New York, are at the Royal. They arrived Saturday night from St. George, where Tayte, Meating & Co. are getting out the red granite required for the building. There have been landed in New York already some 2,000 feet of stone and the sch. Georgia, which arrived the day they left that city, had on board about 1,500 feet more. Another vessel is daily expected here to take on board the stone which is ready for shipment at Carleton. Between 55 and 60 men are employed in Tayte, Meating & Co.'s quarry at St. George getting out the stone and conveying it to the station for shipment to this city. Messrs. Dolan and Cockerill report that Tayte, Meating & Co. are doing the work which they have in hand in an eminently satisfactory manner. Extra machinery will be put in at once and the output will be considerably increased. The architect at New York and the port commissioners have approved of the granite, and the chances are that Messrs. Dolan and Cockerill will after this contract is filled order some 50,000 or 60,000 feet more of the stone. The granite, they say, is admired by all who have seen it."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 1896 Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George are giving great satisfaction to the New York builders who recently placed a large contract with them. Extra machinery will be put in at once and the output will be considerably increased. The architect at New York and the port commissioners have approved of the granite, and the chances are that Messrs. Dolan and Cockerill will, after this contract is filled, order some 50,000 to 60,000 feet more of stone. The granite, they say, is admired by all who have seen it."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 1896 The United States and Red Granite. - Because New York contractors are taking a lot of stone from the St. George quarries, the Globe reaches the conclusion that with better trade relations with the United States many of our natural products could find a market in that country. This is undoubtedly true of some articles - if we could get the better trade relations. But it is not true of granite. The reason why this purchase of St. George granite has been made is that the specifications under which it is used require it. The contractors must use St. George granite and no other, and must take it, tariff or no tariff. And this will be the case whenever a builder desires the beautiful stone that only St. George can supply. But when we take a step further and look for an enlarged market for our granite as a result of better trade relations with the United States, we are met with the fact that in the Canadian market the St. George manufacturers are securing profitable contracts and are able to keep their hands constantly employed; while just across the border the Calais granite works are closed down because they can get nothing to do, and, for the same reason, the Red Beach Granite Company is discharging its men with a view to suspending operations in the course of a few weeks. An ounce of cold fact like this is worth a ton of speculation concerning the good things that would be ours if we could but reach a position which is at present, from the standpoint of the granite men, as undesirable as it is unattainable."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 4, 1896 Those granite manufacturers who are throwing in their lot with Mr. Ganong in the hope of getting increased protection are making a grand mistake. Of what earthly use will a high protectionist like Mr. Ganong be with a low-tariff government in power? He cannot get another penny added to the present duty on stone, nor will his protest avail if the government should decide to cut down the duty. His presence would do them more harm than good. If the granite people want their interests looked after they should return to parliament the man who has ever been their friend - Mr. Gillmor. Then they would have a friend in court who would be of some service to them. There is an object lesson for them in the attitude of the furniture men. They have taken time by the forelock and have ranged themselves alongside Mr. Laurier, while the granite men, who have fully as much at stake, are arraying themselves against the party who are to control the affairs of the country for the next five years. Is this a wise policy?"

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 1896 St. George. - Tayte, Meating & Co.'s mill is decorated with bunting this (Wednesday) morning in honor of an interesting event which takes place this evening in which two of our prominent young people take part, Charles Craig and Miss DeWar, second daughter of John DeWar, Esq. The young couple have the good wishes of the

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1896 The interesting article on the St. George granite industry, which is published on the first page of this paper, was written about a year ago. Since that time another firm, The Victoria Granite Co. Ltd., has sprung into existence to add its energies to the development of the business and to the prosperity of the granite town. St. George is making rapid progress under the fostering influence of the national policy. And it will have something to say on election day, which will be still stronger and more convincing than anything that can be written or spoken. For on that day the ballots of the sturdy granite men will get in their work for the liberal conservative candidate and for protection to home

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1896 One of Charlotte's Industries. - What the National Policy Has Done For St. George and Its Vicinity. - The granite business was started in St. George in 1873 by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, and soon after the New Brunswick Red Granite Company organized and started. The last mentioned company built a steam mill near their quarry and things looked favorable for a prosperous business, but within a year or so that mill was burnt and some of the stockholders who resided in St. John insisted upon establishing the plant at Carleton, St. John, and on taking the rough stone from the quarries to that place to be cut and finished. This gave dissatisfaction to the St. George stockholders and the result was that the stock watered and the St. George men were drived out at a loss. The business was run at Carleton until a few years ago, when the plant was removed to Calais, Me., and established there, to which place the rough stone is now taken to be cut and finished. When the business was first started in St. George, the principal market for the output was in the United States and a large share of stock of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company was taken up by United States capitalists; but owing to a lack of practical knowledge of the business and a 20 per cent. import duty against the product in the United States market, together with bad management, the business went down and that company failed in 1878, nearly ruining every one who had stock in the enterprise or dealings with the company. Soon after a few of the skilled Scotch laborers who had been brought out from Peterhead, Scotland, to work for the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, formed a small concern and went to work manufacturing granite monuments on a practical basis. They cultivated the home market and made the business pay. Subsequently, new companies were formed until there are now four companies operating in St. George, besides the Calais firm whose quarry is here, and is the same one formerly owned by the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, but the manufacturing is done at Calais, Me. In giving the following figures, the last mentioned company's operations are not taken into account. The four firms now doing business in St. George in the granite business are Milne, Coutts & Co.; Epps, Dodds & Co.; Taylor Bros.; and Tayte, Meating & Co. The annual output of those four firms during the past three years has been, in round numbers, as follows: 1892, $97,000; in 1893, $96,000; in 1894, $80,000, or a yearly average of $90,000. About two-thirds of this last mentioned sum is annually distributed among the employees for labor, viz., to stone cutters, polishers, quarrymen, blacksmiths, teamsters, clerks, and apprentices; the other third goes to keep up the plant and to provide for the profit and loss of the business. This gives an average monthly pay to employees of over $5,000 during the whole year; but the works are usually shut down from four to six weeks during the coldest part of the winter, when some of the employees find remunerative employment at some other kinds of work. There are about 200 men and 14 horses employed in the business. The average wages are about as follows; stonecutters and blacksmiths $2 per day; polishers, teamsters and clerks $1.50; and apprentices receive 50c. per day during the first year, 75c. per day during the second year and $1.00 per day during the third and last year of their apprenticeship. Until about four years ago, quite a number of orders were filled for the United States market, and while the products of our granite works were admitted at moderate values into the United States market at 20 per cent. import duty, our manufacturers could successfully compete for a share of that trade and have a small margin of profit left. But when the United States employed expert appraisers and our granite manufacturers were valued for duty at an extreme valuation, that market was partially shut, and when the McKinley tariff came into force with a 40 per cent. duty on manufactures of granite, our firms were driven entirely out of that market. About that time a largely signed petition was sent from here to the government at Ottawa asking for an increase of duty on manufactures of stone from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, which the government very wisely imposed in 1890, and at which rate it has remained ever since. Now 30 per cent may be considered, by those not familiar with the business, a very liberal protection, but when it is known that there is a very sharp competition in the granite business from manufacturers in Scotland and Sweden, where all classes of labor connected with the production of wrought stone costs just one half of what is paid in Canada, and the rough stone is of no more value than it is here, and ocean freights from Scotland and Swedish ports, to Montreal, are actually less than transportation charges from St. John to Montreal, it will be readily seen that foreign manufacturers can lay down in Montreal a granite monument or certain finished building stone, at very little more than one half of what it costs our people here to do it. Thus it is plain, that even though the correct values of those foreign manufactures are given in invoices of the same, our people really have only about 15 per cent. protection instead of 30 per cent. But I may add that there is a pretty well grounded opinion prevalent, whether correct or not, that in many cases, correct values are not given in foreign invoices of such goods imported into Canada, and that customs authorities at Montreal and elsewhere, through a lack of expert appraisers who would be acquainted with the correct values of this class of goods, unwittingly, allow a large portion of such goods to entry and payment of duty at nominal of values. The manufacturers of stone at St. George are satisfied with the present protection, if they could be fully satisfied that competitors in their line of trade do not get their products into Canada at an under valuation. Yet it may be readily seen that since they now have such hard work to compete with foreign products, if the duty was lowered, or if the customs authorities fail to secure correct values on importations, there will be no alternative, but of necessity they will be driven out of the business. And if that should occur, responsible people, of fair judgement and common sense, can forsee the consequence to this place, unless some other paying industry can be established to take the place of the granite industry. But where that is to come from it is difficult to see. It is to be regretted that many people do not seem to understand or realize the advantage or magnitude of this granite industry and we sometimes hear men talk of the good old days when the lumber business was in its prime. Well, let us just compare the present granite business with the lumber business in its palmy days. ..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 12, 1896 The granite workers of St. George have been advised by Mr. Gillmor's organ to vote for him and have a friend at court. They have voted for Mr. Gillmor a long time and found him a foe at court. Mr. Gillmor would not be a friend to the granite industry and a supporter of Sir Richard Cartwright. He chose Sir Richard Cartwright and left the granite industry to be saved by his opponents. The granite industry is worth far more to St. George than its magnificent lumber industry ever was. It pays $5,000 a month in wages, but if Mr. Gillmor could have his tariff the whole business would disappear in the face of foreign competition."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 4, 1896 St. George. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. are busy making great preparations for filling the large New York order for rough stone. The have purchased a new engine and will employ from thirty-five to forty extra

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 5, 1896 A magnificent black granite monument to the memory of the deceased wife of James Russell, MPP, is being constructed by Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George. The stone therefore has been taken from Sheriff Stuart's Steen Lake quarry."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 11, 1896 The New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine is gradually increasing its force of workmen and the outlook for a good season's business is very cheering."

St. Andrews Beacon Mar. 12, 1896 The contract with Tayte, Meating & Co. of St.George, have lately received to furnish 2000 tons of stone for the State building in Manhattan Sq., New York, will necessitate a great enlargement of their quarrying staff. Heretofore seven men have been sufficient in their quarry, but the New York contract will compel them to increase that number to at least fifty. The stone will not be manufactured in any way, the New York State law requiring that all work for State buildings shall be performed within the State. The stone as it is quarried will be hauled to the Shore Line railway by teams and then taken to St. John, from whence it will be shipped to New York by vessel. It is estimated that eighty days will be consumed in filling the contract."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 12, 1896 St. George. - James Russell, M.P.P. is having a fine black granite monument manufactured to be placed at his wife's grave. The granite has been secured from Sheriff Stuart's quarries at Steen Lake and is being manufactured at Epps, Dodds & Co. of this place. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. and Epps, Dodds & Co. have each placed a steam engine in their quarries for hoisting purposes."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 18, 1896 The contract which Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George have lately received to furnish 2,000 tons of stone for the State building in Manhattan Square, New York, will necessitate a great enlargement of their quarrying staff. Heretofore seven men have been sufficient in their quarry, but the New York contract will compel them to increase that number to at least fifty."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 7, 1896 The Kennedy Quarry.- A powerful derrick has been erected in front of the Kennedy black granite quarry on the Frye Road, and a gang of men are engaged in opening the face of the quarry. The quality of the stone so far is excellent and there seems little reason to doubt that the stone can be obtained in any size."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 7, 1896 A Granite Curiosity.- Some Boston tourists who were down this way not long ago have been writing up their experiences. The following extract is taken from their breezy account:- ... We drove along to St. Andrews, there putting up at Kennedy's Hotel, a most excellently appointed place of public entertainment. The senior Kennedy, proprietor, was formerly a railroad contractor, and has resided in St. Andrews for 30 years. He owns red, brown, black and yellow granite quarries, and has lately started the development of them. His son has one of the finest collections in the country, and he proudly displayed pieces of money of the Caesars, the Greeks, and so on through medieval times. The party had the hotel to themselves, but they enjoyed their visit no less on this account, for the genial

Gazette - May 15, 1896 Granite for New York Museum. - Mr. George Farquharson, who is superintending the quarrying of the granite being got out at St. George by Tayte, Meating & Co. for the new museum at New York is a guest at the Victoria. He is in the city securing machinery to handle the granite."

St. Croix Courier - May 21, 1896 St. George. - Tayte, Meating & Co. have had men fighting fire (forest) for the past few days and nights at their quarry and succeeded in saving their shops, derricks, etc."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1896 Epps, Dodds & Co., od St. George, have recently taken black granite from Sheriff Stuart's quarry at Steen Lake to fill orders they have on hand."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 21, 1896 C.A. Epps, James Dodds, Henry Meating, C.C.Ludgate and R.J. Dodds, all of St. George, apply for incorporation as Epps, Dodds & Co. Ltd., with a capital stock of $15,000, in $100 shares. The quarrying and manufacture of granite is the business of the company."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 29, 1896 New Companies. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of the incorporation of Caleb C. Hennessy, of the parish of St. George, in the county of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, stone polisher; Stephen Conley, of the same place, stone polisher; O. Frederick Bogue, of the same place, stone cutter; James R. O'Brien, of the same place, blacksmith; J. Henry Frauley, of the same place, blacksmith; and H. Frank McDougall, of the same place, stone cutter, for the following purposes, viz.: To quarry, cut, polish, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in granite and all other kinds of stone; to lease, purchase, own, operate, manage and dispose of stone quarries; to purchase, lease, acquire, sell and dispose of real estate; to acquire, erect, construct and maintain buildings, machinery and all the equipments and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business; to carry on a general store in connection with said business, and generally to do all and every matter and thing necessary for and incidental to the above mentioned purposes and objects; by the name of The Victoria Granite Company (Limited) with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into fifty shares of one hundred dollars each. Letters patent have issued incorporating Alexander Milne, of the parish of St. George, in the county of Charlotte, stonecutter; William Coutts, of the same parish, stonecutter, Charles Johnson of the same place, salesman; John D. Chipman, of the town of St. Stephen, in the county aforesaid; gentleman; and Julius T. Whitlock, of the same place, accountant, for the following purposes, viz.: To quarry, cut, polish, manufacture, buy, sell and deal in granite and all other kinds of stone; to lease, purchase, own, operate, manage and dispose of stone quarries; to purchase, lease, acquire, sell and dispose of real estate; to acquire, erect, construct and maintain buildings, machinery and all the equipments and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business; to carry on a general store in connection with said business, and generally to do all and every matter and thing necessary for and incidental to the above mentioned purposes and objects; by the name of Milne, Coutts & Co., (Limited) with a total capital stock of twenty five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each."

Gazette - May 29, 1896 New Companies. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of the incorporation of Caleb C. Hennesey, of St. George, stone polisher; Stephen Conley, of the same place, stone polisher; O. Frederick Bogue, of the same place, stone cutter; James R. O'Brien, of the same place, blacksmith; J. Henry Frauley, of the same place, blacksmith; and H. Frank McDougall, of the same place, stone cutter; to quarry, etc. - and deal in granite and other kinds of stone; to carry on a general store in connection with said business, and generally do all necessary to said business, by the name of The Victoria Granite Company (Limited) with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided in fifty shares of one hundred dollars each. Letters patent have issued incorporating Alexander Milne of St. George, stonecutter; William Coutts of the same parish, stonecutter; Charles Johnson of the same place, salesman; John D. Chipman of St. Stephen, gentleman; and Julius T. Whitlock of the same place, accountant, for a purpose like to that of the company first mentioned, by the name of Milne, Coutts & Co., (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 5, 1896 Hazen Campbell injured in granite quarry..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 5, 1896 Hazen Campbell, of St. George, who is an employee in the granite quarries at that place, was severely injured at the quarries a few days ago by a piece of flying stone hitting him on one of the eyes. He went to St. John to undergo an operation, and learned that the eye was so badly injured that he will lose the sight of that

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 5, 1896 St. Stephen.- About 15 granite workers arrived by train from the west Saturday to obtain work in the New Brunswick Red Granite Company's works at Calais, which institution is at present rushed to its full capacity to fill orders."

Nov. 1896 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 8, 1956 60 Years Ago. - St. George. - John Brown, a stone cutter in Tayte, Meating's mill met with a very painful accident on Tuesday last. He was struck in the eye by a granite chip, and will lose the sight."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 18, 1896Sussex. - It is generally understood a valuable mining property near Sussex will shortly change hands and be fully worked and developed. Should this prove to be correct an important addition to the industries of the place will have been made."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 19, 1896 A consignment of black granite from Sheriff Stuart's famous quarry at Steen Lake was shipped on Monday to Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, by Capt. Marshal Stinson's vessel. The stone was taken on board at Bocabec."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 19, 1896 St. George.- The granite workers are working along and do not seem to be taking their usual holidays at this season."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 1, 1896 and St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1896 Some splendid stone has been taken out of the Stuart black granite quarry at Steen Lake lately. Several of the St. George granite men who visited the quarry last week were delighted with the quality of the stone and the ease with which it can be quarried. Work has been suspended on the quarry until a derrick can be erected."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 1, 1896 In Epps, Dodds & Co. vs. Jackson, a case on review from the Parish Court of St. George, Judge Forbes on motion of Mr. A.A. Wilson, set aside the judgement in plaintiff's favor and ordered a non suit.-

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 15, 1896 St. George.- The stone for the New York contract is being hurried along. Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. say that about 9000 additional feet will be required. All the granite factories are working away."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 22, 1896 The Maine Red Granite Company at Red Beach is employing a full force night and day. The present supply of orders for the company to fill will last them several months. A new engine and boiler has been added to the equipment of the works, which now furnishes all the power that is necessary to run the plant. What is the matter with the Calais Company?"

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 22, 1896 St. George.- Some of the granite works are shutting down for a time."

Gazette - Oct. 24, 1896 St. Andrews Granite. - At a recent meeting of St. Andrews board of trade a communication from the manager of a large stone company in New York, offering to visit that place and if conditions were favorable, assist in the establishment of granite works at St. Andrews was read, and his offer accepted."

Oct. 1896 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 25, 1956 60 Years Ago. - Calais. - The granite company has secured a large order from New York parties and has purchased the Almond quarry near Bog Brook. Seventy five cutters and a number of other hands will be employed for about four months. Other large orders are expected."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 29, 1896 The granite men of New England will read with misgivings the announcement that New York city has determined to have real Belgian pavement, instead of American imitation, and has begun to import paving blocks from Belgium. A peculiar stone is found there which has no grain, such as our granite has, and which is much more durable. It will be used to replace granite on Broadway and Canal streets, where the heaviest trucking is done. If the experiment is a success, the loss to our quarries will be considerable. - Times."

Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1896 Hazen Campbell, a workman in the St. George granite quarries, met with a painful accident some days since, by which he has lost one eye. While in the discharge of his duties a chip of stone struck him in the eye, inflicting a very painful wound. He immediately came to this city, and Dr. Morrison attended him, but the sight had been

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 3, 1896 Mountain of Black Granite.- Millions of Tons of the Beautiful Stone in Sight.- A drive of six or seven miles from St. Andrews, by way of the St. George and Glenelg Roads, will bring the traveller to a pretty little sheet of water known as Steen's Lake. Receding from this lake to the eastward, terrace upon terrace, is a huge mountain of stone, probably five hundred feet high at its apex. Covered with a thick growth of trees and hidden by the mosses of centuries, the true character of the stone was never discovered until a few years ago, when Sheriff Stuart, who is something of a geologist as well as a sportsman, in wandering through the woods in search of game had his attention directed towards it. On removing its blanket of moss and breaking off a piece of the rock, Mr. Stuart was astonished to find that it was a splendid specimen of black granite that he had uncovered. He secured control of the property and by degrees has been opening it for development. Several samples of the stone that he sent out having been well received he has now set to work in earnest to open his quarry and place the stone on the market. With that in view he has constructed a road-way from the highway to the base of the mountain and half a dozen men are now employed in breaking off the rock and cutting it into merchantable sizes. Owing to the position of the quarry this is a comparatively easy matter. There are millions of tons of sound and beautiful stone in sight, which can be quarried at little cost. Several of the St. George granite-workers have orders on hand for the stone, and at the present moment the stone that is being taken out is specially to fill these orders. Mr. Stuart thinks that he has a pretty good thing and he proposes working it for all there is in it. This black granite is especially adapted for monumental and interior work. Used in conjunction with the red granite of St. George some pretty effects are obtained. There is little doubt that in a few years the black granite of Charlotte County will be as popular as the Quincy granite is to-day. Experts who have examined it say that it is quite as beautiful and quite as durable in its composition."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 3, 1896 Sixty men are at work in St. George quarrying stone for the American museum of Natural History at Manhattan Square, New York. The plans and specifications for the addition to the museum have been prepared, and it is calculated some 65,000 feet of red granite will be required for it. If St. George granite is selected it will be a great thing for that place."

Gazette - Sep. 12, 1896 Granite shipments. - There are twelve flatcars laden with granite on South Rodney wharf today awaiting shipment."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 24, 1896 There are at present at Carleton some 15 carloads of granite from the St. George quarries. The granite will be shipped to the States."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Daily Sun - Sep. 24, 1896 and St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 1, 1896 Granite for New York.- A Sun reporter had a chat last evening at the Royal Hotel with John F. Cockerill of T. Cockerill & Son, New York, who are putting up the American Museum of Natural History building on Manhattan Square, New York. Mr. Cockerill, who was accompanied by his brother, James J. Cockerill, has been at St. George looking after the granite being quarried there for the structure. The sch. Tay is now loading 300 tons of stone at Carleton for it and a despatch received by Mr. Cockerill since he came here announced the arrival of the sch. Anita at New York with her cargo of stone. It will be remembered that the Anita got in trouble on her way to New York. Mr. Cockerill says the St. George people will not be able to fill the contract before the first of the year.-

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 24, 1896 On motion of Mr. A.A. Wilson, in the case of Epps, Dodds & Co. vs. Campbell, an order for review was obtained returnable 25th inst. - St. John Globe."

Daily Sun - Sep. 25, 1896 New Brunswick granite, both from St. George and Spoon Island, is attracting more attention than ever, and is generally conceded to be the best material of its kind for monuments and building purposes that has been discovered on this continent. It can be quarried in blocks of almost any size required, it is unaffected by atmospheric changes, its colors are admired by every one, and it is susceptible of a very high polish. As the quarries are practically inexhaustible the granite industry in this province is likely to become a very important one."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 1, 1897 Want Increased Duty on Granite. - A despatch from Washington says that representatives of the New England industry are in that city urging an increase in the duty on granite. The Dingley bill gives forty per cent., but the granite manufacturers say this is entirely inadequate and that a duty of one hundred per cent. is necessary to make up for the difference in the cost of labor in the United States and in Europe. The Wilson bill place the duty at thirty per cent., the McKinley law having given forty per cent., which was double the rate under the tariff

Gazette - Apr. 24, 1897 Killed in a Quarry. - Robert Thorne, 24 years of age was killed in the Calais Granite Quarry at St. George yesterday. He was hit on the head by a blast and died instantly."

Gazette - Apr. 27, 1897 The Walton quarry at Spoon Island has been opened up for the season."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 29, 1897 Black granite monuments from Steen Lake quarry will be erected in memory of the late Harris Hatch and the late Walter G. Stinson."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 17, 1897 The several granite working establishments at St. George are very busy at present. An employer informed the Sun yesterday that it was impossible to find an idle man there."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 18, 1897 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George, Char. Co., have secured the contract to build the pedestal for the jubilee memorial to Queen Victoria to be set in Dominion square, Montreal. About 30 tons of red granite will be used in the job."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 30, 1897 A very handsome family monument was erected in the Methodist cemetery at Woodstock last week by the trustees of the estate of the late Hon. William Lindsay. It is of red granite and of a very pretty shade and is in every respect a fine monument. It was made by Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George. - Press"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 4, 1897 St. George. - The different granite mills are preparing to start work. Tayte, Meating & Co. have already commenced and the others will start on Monday next."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 4, 1897 The St. George granite manufacturers evidently have no fears that the Liberal government will wipe out their industry as the Conservative leaders in this County have been trying so industriously for years past to make them believe. It is worth noting in connection with the interview the granite manufacturers had with the ministers that they expressed themselves eager for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. This proves that the granite workers are in accord with the Liberal platform. Reciprocity is not one of the things that Conservatives, as a rule, desire."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Gazette - Feb. 8, 1897 Granite Discovery. - Messrs. H. Surette & Co. who have been prospecting for granite about Welsford, have struck upon a fine vein of deep black granite which is capable of taking a magnificent polish. The property on which the discovery was made has been purchased for the firm and arrangements will be made immediately to open the quarry, and in the Spring the polishing and finishing works will be established at a convenient point. There in a splendid water power on the property which is capable of developing a hundred horse power. This will be used for the purpose of compressing air to operate the drills in the quarry and to furnish power for the polish mill. Messrs. Surette & Co. are extensive contractors in Nova Scotia and the owners of other granite quarries in that section of the country. Mr. Surette was in the city Friday and left on Saturday for Bridgewater to complete arrangements for the survey of the property, and locate the necessary work for the development of the water power. The granite is said by experts to be the finest and best colored of black granites that have been discovered in this province. It will be good news for the people of Welsford to learn that so important an industry is to be established about a mile from the station. The full operation of the quarry and the polishing works will give employment to upwards of two hundred men."

Kings County News - Feb. 11, 1897 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 11, 1897 Granite Discovery. - Messrs. H. Surette & Company, who have been prospecting for granite about Welsford, have struck a fine vein of deep black granite which is capable of taking a magnificent polish. The property on which the discovery was made has been purchased for the firm and arrangements will be made immediately to open the quarry, and in the spring the polishing and finishing works will be established at a convenient point. There is a splendid water power on the property which is capable of developing a hundred horse power boiler. This will be used for the purpose of compressing air to operate the drills. In the quarry and to furnish power for the polish mill Messrs. Surette & Company are extensive contractors in Nova Scotia and the owners of other granite quarries in that section of the county. Mr. Surette was in Saint John last Friday, and left on Saturday for Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, to complete arrangements for the survey of the property and locate the necessary work for the development of the water power. The granite is said by experts to be the finest and best colored of black granites that have been discovered in this province. It will be good news for the people of Welsford to learn that so important an industry is to be established about a mile from the station. The full operations of the quarry and the polishing works will give employment to about 200 men."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 18, 1897 The St. George Granite Men. - Make a Strong Case Before the Tariff Commission for an Increase of Duty. - Some Facts and Figures Concerning Charlotte County's Granite Wealth and the Magaguadavic Industry. - The St. George granite men made out a very strong case before the tariff commission in St. John, and the extent and development of this one industry is proof of the value of protection to a country with resources which can only be developed in the face of strong opposition. Five granite firms were represented, owning 6,000 acres of quarry land, employing about 300 workmen having an invested capital of $100,000 and turning out yearly goods to the value of $175,000 to $200,000, of which 80 per cent. represents the labor expended. They asked for an increase of duty for the following reasons:- (1) The difference in the price of labor between Scotland and Canada is about 90 cents, Scotch granite cutters getting from $1.00 to $1.30 per day, while our workmen get from $2.00 to $2.50 per day for the same grade of work. All other workmen, such as polishers, quarrymen, blacksmiths and carpenters, are paid at the same ratio. (2) The freight rate from Aberdeen to Montreal is about 33 per cent. less on a ton of 2240 pounds than from St. George to Montreal on a ton of 2000 pounds, which enables the Scotch manufacturers to land their stone in Montreal cheaper than can be done from St. George under the existing duty of 30 per cent. They suggested, too, that the shippers of any finished granite coming into Canada should be required to send a diagram of the shipment attached to the bill of lading, showing the polished and axed parts, with correct sizes of each stone, and correct value of each job complete, as it is evident that a greater quantity of stone has come in very much under value. An officer be put on to see that the law is carried out in this respect. They also suggested that the present duty be kept on marble (of it should be found impossible to put on an additional 10%) as it not only comes in direct competition with our granite, but is a great hindrance to the opening up of our marble quarries on the St. Lawrence, in Cape Breton and other places in Canada. In case the United States raise their tariff, they advised a corresponding raise in the Canadian tariff; otherwise business could not be carried on here, as the surplus of the Scotch granite that now goes to the United States would come to Canada under our lower duty. The St. George men are not afraid to compete with any country in the world under equal conditions. But they can't meet foreign competition when handicapped by lower wages than they pay and cheaper freight accommodations than they can obtain. To show that the St. George granite is as good or better than any other similar stone, they submitted to the commission a number of letters from dealers in different parts of Canada. A Kingston, Ont., man wrote that the monuments of the St. George red granite are the largest and most beautiful in central Ontario, and that he recommended it to his customers on account of its uniform hardness, and durability, because the workmanship cannot be surpassed, because the stone is susceptible of the highest polish, because of its beautiful color, because of the absence of black knots and freedom from iron stains. A Montreal dealer wrote that his customers are perfectly satisfied with the St. George granite, and in competition with dealers who use the American and Scotch stones, he finds his business increasing every year. A Halifax man wrote that the St. George granite is very much superior to any other red granite, both as regards color and durability. Sir Richard fell into an inexcusable error in discussing the amount of granite imported. Quoting from the returns he stated that in 1895 there was only $6,656 value of granite imported and that only a small proportion of this was Scotch. But if Sir Richard had been fully familiar with the book he was quoting he would have found that, in addition to the figures quoted, there was imported from Great Britain during 1895 stone to the value of $36,295, paying a duty of $10,888.40; and from the United States $14,460, paying $4,338 duty, making a total of $50,755, paying a duty of $15,226.50. By adding the duty of the first cost we have the sum of $65,981.50, which represents the value of the imported stone when placed in competition to our own in Canada. No doubt Sir Richard has since discovered his error and it is to be hoped that he will, when the making of the tariff begins to occupy the attention of the cabinet, recommend that the wishes of the St. George

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 18, 1897 The different granite mills are going full blast and the prospects are fair for a good season's work."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 18, 1897 and Gazette - Feb. 19, 1897 Work in the different granite mills at St. George has been resumed. The works have been idle for some time but are all running full blast now. Work at the Maine and New Brunswick Granite Works in Calais still continues good, with bright prospects for continuing so for some time, as there are orders enough for a large number of hands for several months."

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 6, 1897 The New Brunswick Red Granite Works at Calais were considerably damaged by fire Thursday. Loss, $4,000."

Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - ...The granite men next came. There were six. Messrs. Robt. Quinlan of Carleton and James Dodds, Alex Milne, Fred Bogue, Nicholas Meating and Alex Taylor of St. George. Mr. Milne read a statement from five St. George companies. In five quarries there were employed 300 hands. Capital was $100,000 and last year $800,000 were paid in wages. They asked an increase in duty of 10 per cent on finished material. Scotch manufacturers could land their stone in Montreal cheaper than could the St. George men. They suggested that the present duty be retained on marble. If the United States raised their tariff, they suggested Canada do the same. Mr. Milne said Mr. B.H. Appleby requested them to read a statement, that it was understood a movement was on foot to reduce the tariff on granite. This would be fatal to the industry in New Brunswick. There was a difference in wages paid in Aberdeen quarries and in freight from Aberdeen to Canada, making a big thing against the home workers. A letter was read from Halifax stating that St.

George red granite was superior to Scotch red granite. The workmanship of the Scotch showed poorer finish than the St. George. Another letter from Kingston, running in the same strain was read. Sir Richard reading from the blue book said, the quantity of dressed granite imported in 1895, was only $6,550 worth, of which over $3,090 worth was from England and Scotland. The exportation of rough was over $37,000. The men said there must be a mistake. One had imported $2000 worth and had been told by a man that he had brought in $10,000 worth. One of the delegation said they would compete with the United States but not with England and Scotland as at present. One of the delegates expressed himself as certain that the blue book was not right on the head of the importation. That's wrong, that book, I know, said he. The delegates felt a good duty should be put on marble. It would assist in the development of the marble quarries on the St. Lawrence, for one reason."

Daily Sun - Jan. 27, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - .... The Granite Workers. - James Dodds, of Epps, Dodds & Co.; Alex Milne of Milne, Coutts & Co.; FredBogue of the Victoria Granite Works; N. Meating of Tayte, Meating & Co.' Alex Taylor of Taylor Bros., all of St. George, and Robert Quinlan of Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. of Carleton appeared. Mr. Dodds said the St. George men represented five firms owning 6,000 acres of quarry, practically inexhaustible. They employed 300 men and the capital represented was $100,000, and the output from $175,000 to $200,000 annually, of which 80 per cent went for wages. They would like an increase of 10 per cent in the duty on finished material to protect them against Scotch competition. In Scotland labor was 90 per cent cheaper. Men got from $1 to $1.30 per day there, while here the rate is $2 to $2.50 for the polishers, while the other workmen there was an equal difference in wages. Again, Scotland had an advantage in freights. The rate from Aberdeen to Montreal was 33 cents less for a long ton than the rate from St. John or St. George on a short ton. They would suggest that every Scotch shipper be asked to send a diagram attached to the bill of lading, showing polished and axed parts, with sizes of pieces and the price of each. There should also be an inspector. They believed it often came in on an under valuation. The present duty should be kept on foreign marble, which competes with granite and prevents the development of the Cape Breton and Quebec marble quarries. If the United States tariff is increased, ours should be, because if it were not, the Scotch surplus of granite now going to the states would be sent here. Mr. Dodds also read a letter from B.H. Appleby, who also pointed out that lower wages and freights gave the Scotch granite a great advantage. He had known granite to be quarried in Quincy, Mass., polished in Aberdeen and sold in Canada. In 1893, $50,000 worth of granite was imported. American workers are asking a higher tariff on the Scotch article, for under the present duty there was imported from Aberdeen œ69,000 worth in 1893, compared with only œ12,000 worth in 1880. The Americans now ask protection. So should we. Mr. Dodds said that as there were off seasons in the quarries the men did not make over $250 to 350 a year. The trade must depend on the Canadian market. If lost, the business of $500,000 would go to other countries and the plant here would be rendered of little value. There had been some fault found with St. George granite, but they could show samples. Mr. Fielding - That is unnecessary. Everybody knows the St. George granite. I don't think the quality was complained of in the west, but the expense of getting it. Letters were read from Griffin & Keltie of Halifax and Welsh & Son of Kingston, Ont., stating that those firms had used a great deal of Scotch granite formerly and a great deal of St. George more lately, and declaring the latter to be in every way superior to the Scotch article in durability, color, and other qualities desirable for monumental purposes; also the opinion of Prof. Lawson that St. George granite was best, having less mica. Sir Richard, looking into the trade and navigation returns, said that only $37,732 worth of rough stone was imported into Canada in 1895, and only $6,650 worth polished, of which only $3,116 was Scotch. Mr. Milne - That is wrong. Mr. Fielding - This is the recognized authority. It should be correct. Mr. Milne, Mr. Dodds and Mr. Meating declared it was wrong. Sir Richard - These figures appear to be prima facie evidence that you have driven the Scotch granite out. Mr. Fielding - It looks as if the dealers did not dream of importing. Mr. Milne - Ontario middlemen do. Those figures are wrong. Sir Richard - Of course you may have other sources of information. Mr. Milne - We imported $2,000 worth from Scotland ourselves. Mr. Fielding - To compete with yourselves? Mr. Milne - We had to do it to live. There were large importations into Ontario. There is a mistake in those figures. Mr. Fielding smilingly observed that according to the figures it was not the importation of Scotch granite that interfered with the business, but that the people didn't die fast

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St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 28, 1897 Bocabec Black Granite.- Charlotte County blackgranite is gradually winning its way into popular favor, and there is little doubt that when the public are fully acquainted with its beauties and merits it will be one of the leading stones for monumental and ornamental purposes. The stone is unexcelled in quality, being of even texture, and can be quarried easily and in any size desired. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Sheriff Stuart, proprietor of the Steen Lake black granite, has received very flattering testimonials respecting the stone in his quarry, and has already demonstrated that it is a saleable article. In every case where it has been employed, satisfactory results have followed. It is to be hoped that at no distant day steps will be taken to organize a company to push the manufacture of this black granite. There would seem to be no reason why the success which has attended the red granite industry of St. George should not also extend to the black granite of the County."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 14, 1897 A valuable black granite quarry has been opened up at Welsford, Kings Co., near Bayard's Crossing. The quality is said to surpass anything of its kind in America."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 22, 1897 Twelve tons of black granite have recently been taken from the Steen Lake quarry to fill an order. The stone will be polished in St. George."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 29, 1897 Twelve tons of black granite have recently been taken from the Steen Lake quarry to fill an order. The stone will be polished in St. George. - Beacon."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 29, 1897 Two very handsome black granite monuments from the Steen Lake quarry are on exhibition in the lot above Sheriff Stuart's store. They are well worthy of inspection."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 3, 1897 Queen's Granite Quarries. - H. Surette, a Quebec gentleman, who was at the Queen yesterday, is the head of a company with a capital of $20,000, which is developing the quarries near Welsford, Queen's County. He has found grey, black and red granite in large quantities, and of superior quality, and is seeking assistance from the government for the construction of a bridge on the road leading from the scene of his operations to Welsford. Mr. Surette already has an order from Glasgow, for a lot of black granite, and he anticipates establishing an important industry. - F'ton Herald."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 10, 1897 A gang of men are at work at the Steen Lake black granite quarry. The proprietor has some good orders for the stone on hand."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 11, 1897 St. George. - The New Brunswick Red Granite Company have started quarrying with a crew of fifty men."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 18, 1897 A large derrick and other appliances have been moved by the Maine and New Brunswick granite company from the quarry at Bog Brook to St. George where they will get the red granite needed for their new

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 18, 1897 The Maine and New Brunswick granite company has secured another large contract that will furnish work for several months. - Times."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 25, 1897 Some handsome specimens of polished black granite from near St. Andrews, N.B., were recently forwarded to New York parties by E.A. Charters, of Sussex, N.B., who has in hand the disposal of the said property, which is beyond doubt valuable and will prove to be a saleable article.- Industrial Canada."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 25, 1897 A block of red granite weighing eight tons was hauled from the Shore Line depot to Calais on Thursday last by six of F.T. Waite's horses. The roads were nearly bare and the drag was a severe one. The sled stuck fast in the middle of the bridge and could not be moved until the following morning, when blocks and tackle assisted the

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Gazette - May 27, 1897 Black Granite Quarry. - Some time ago the Gazette made reference to the discovery of a fine quarry of black granite at Welsford. The granite was found on a farm about two miles south east of Welsford station, and across the Nerepis river on the railroad. It was mentioned at the time that the property had been acquired by a Bridgewater, Nova Scotia firm and that they would immediately commence the erection of a polishing works at the quarry. There is an excellent water power on the property sufficing for the working of hydraulic drills and development of power to drive the polishers. The owners of the quarry have secured a contract for 2000 tons of rough stone which will be got out immediately, and shipped from St. John to Aberdeen, Scotland during the summer and winter. The getting of this stone and the opening up of the quarry will take most of the summer and in the fall the polishing works will be built and operated. Mr. Surette, the senior member of the firm who has been at Welsford during the exploration and at the opening up of the quarry, visited Fredericton yesterday for the purpose of laying before the government the necessity for some improvements to the approaches of the bridge across the Nerepis so that the stone could be hauled from the quarry to Bayard's crossing where it will be loaded on cars and brought to St. John for export. The opening up of this industry is of great importance to the people of Queen's county particularly of Welsford as it will give employment to a large number of people."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 11, 1897 and St. Croix Courier - Nov. 18, 1897 Green and Yellow Porphyry. - Black granite is not the only kind of valuable stone that Charlotte County can boast of. While prospecting in the vicinity of his Steen Lake quarry, on Monday, Sheriff Stuart found a deposit of green and yellow porphyry, also a vein of quartz. He has not yet located a placer mine, but no one would be surprised if he did."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 25, 1897 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 2, 1897 Three magnificent monuments, composed of black granite from the Steen quarry, were placed in the Rural Cemetery last week. One of these stones was erected in memory of the late Harris Hatch; the second marked the last resting place of Mrs. W.D. Forster, and the third commemorated the death of Walter G. Stinson. All three designs were beautifully worked out by Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co.'s artistic workmen. The appearance of the stone in these monuments is very chaste, and it would seem to be peculiarly adapted for monumental purposes. - Beacon"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 25, 1897 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 9, 1897 Concerning Black Granite. - There is reason tobelieve that the negotiations which have been pending so long in connection with the sale of the Bocabec Black Granite Company's property to an American syndicate are nearing completion. Matters have now got so far that the representatives of the purchasers have asked how the owners of the property want the cheques made out. This looks like business. Should this syndicate acquire the property there is no doubt that they will work for all that there is in it. The company will begin work with a capital of $20,000, all of which will be paid up before a blow is struck. Mr. Angus Kennedy, who forwarded samples of his stone to Gullett, of Toronto, to be polished, has received a letter from that firm in which they say that the stone is the most beautiful that they have ever seen, and that if it could be quarried in sufficiently large sizes there is no doubt that a large demand for it would soon be created. Sheriff Stuart, the owner of the Steen Lake quarry, is feeling his way along quietly. He has received flattering offers from people who desire an interest in the quarry. It is generally acknowledged that the Steen Lake stone is of a very superior kind."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 25, 1897 Mr. Wm. Coutts, of St. George, was in St. Andrewslast week, superintending the erection of several black granite monuments in the Rural Cemetery."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 7, 1897 Dr. Harry Gove has placed an order with Sheriff Stuart for a black granite monument to be erected over the grave of his father, Dr. S.T. Gove. The deceased had expressed a preference for this stone. The monument will be a handsome one."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1897 Henry Walton, the well known Spoon Island quarryman, was in town Saturday. Mr. Walton, who is almost 80 years of age, is a remarkably active man for his years. He has been operating the quarries for fifty- nine years, employing all the way from two to 20 men. This season he has carried on a big business, the grey granite sent out of his quarries going to all parts of Canada and various places in the United States."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 21, 1897 W.D. Forster has ordered a handsome black granite monument, in the form of a cross, to be erected over the grave of his wife. It will be made of the Steen Lake black granite."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 21, 1897 St. George. - Sloop Rocky Mountain of Calais, Me., arrived in port on Monday and will carry to Red Beach the quarry outfit of T. Cockerill & Son, together with a quantity of rough stone."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 27, 1897 It is reported that the Maine and New Brunswick Red Granite Co. has received the contract to furnish the stone for a large business block to be built in New York."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 2, 1897 St. George stone manufacturers find it so difficult to get satisfactory rates out of the Shore Line that it is reported they have determined upon making their shipments through St. Andrews."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 9, 1897 Black Granite to the Front. - Bocabec black granite stock is looking up. Last week, Mr. H. Oldershaw, of New Britain, Conn., representing a syndicate of Americans who have secured an option on the Bocabec quarry, of Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, paid a visit of inspection to the quarry. He was delighted with the quality and quantity of the stone and with the facilities for shipment. He saw no reason why a profitable business might not be established with the United States, as the stone in his opinion is superior to Quincy granite. He says it will take a higher polish, the lustre will remain longer than on the Quincy and the stone he thinks can be sawn into slabs more easily. For interior decoration and for monumental work he considers the Bocabec black granite unsurpassed. Asked if there was any likelihood of his company taking over the quarry, he said that was a matter he could not be determined until he had returned and consulted with those who were associated with him. In reply to the enquiry whether it would be the policy of his company to erect polishing mills or whether they would handle the rough stone only, he said he would certainly advise the erection of polishing works for the Canadian trade. He considered Saint Andrews a favorable point for such works. For the United States market the stone would be shipped in the rough state. Mr. Oldershaw, who was accompanied by his wife, returned home on Monday."

Gazette - Sep. 13, 1897 and Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1897Black and Red Granite. - A meeting of the directors of the Dominion Granite Co. was held at F.B. Wade's library on Friday evening last, says the La Have Gazette. This company owns large quarries at Welsford, N.B., and Shelburne, N.S. and last week a shipment of one hundred tons of black and red granite was sent from St. John, consigned to Messrs. Garston & Co., Aberdeen. The Messrs. Garston & Co. state that the red granite from the Dominion Co.'s quarry can only be distinguished from Aberdeen granite by an expert, and the sale for it is expected to be very large. The red granite on this company's quarry is said to be fully better than the best St. George's, and the increased demand for it is proving very encouraging. A large block of the black granite from this quarry is on exhibition here and is greatly admired. It is easily worked, takes a high polish, and will doubtless be a popular article in the market. The company propose sending some of their granites to both the St. John and Halifax exhibition. - La Have

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 16, 1897 The Red Beach Granite Company having secured the contract to furnish stone for the completion of the Manhattan Square Museum, New York, the wing of which was built with St. George granite, the building contractors are moving engine, boiler and machinery used in connection with the same job here last summer to the Red Beach quarries. The loss of the contract here is much regretted."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 16, 1897 Welsford Granite. - A meeting of the directors of the Dominion Granite Co., was held at F.B. Wade's library on Friday evening last. This company owns large quarries at Welsford, N.B. and Shelburne, N.S., and last week a shipment of one hundred tons of black and red granite were sent from St. John, consigned to Messrs. Garston & Co., Aberdeen. The Messrs. Garston & Co., state that the red granite from the Dominion Co.'s quarry can only be distinguished from Aberdeen granite by an expert, and the sale for it is expected to be very large. The red granite on this company's property is said to be fully better than the best St. George's and the increased demand for it is said to be very encouraging. A large block of the black granite from their quarry is on exhibition here and is greatly admired. It is easily worked, takes a high polish, and will doubtless be a popular article in the market. The company propose sending some of their granites to both the St. John and Halifax exhibitions. - La Have Gazette."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 16, 1897 Bocabec Black Granite [Beacon] - Bocabec black granite stock is looking up. Last week, Mr. H. Oldershaw, of New Britain, Conn., representing a syndicate of Americans who have secured an option on the Bocabec quarry of Messrs. Gibson, Stuart & Hanson, paid a visit of inspection to the quarry. He was delighted with the quality and quantity of the stone and with the facilities for shipment. He saw no reason why a profitable business might not be established with the United States as the stone in his opinion is superior to Quincy granite."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 23, 1897 They have completed it. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating& Co., St. George, says the Telegraph, have completed the jubilee memorial for Dominion Square, Montreal. Although over thirty tons of stone were used, only twenty-one days elapsed since commencing the job which certainly speaks volumes for the push and enterprise of this firm. They have another large monument in course of construction for an American firm."

Daily Sun - Sep. 23, 1897 Dominion Granite Co. Ltd. - This enterprising firm, which carries on a large business in granite quarrying and manufacturing in N.S., particularly Shelburne Co., this spring obtained a quarry in Welsford, N.B., which contains an inexhaustible supply of red and, the seldom obtained, black granite. The company, with commendable enterprise, have pushed their industry for all it was worth, and this fall exhibit samples of the black granite in the annex of the exhibition building. There are two pieces of stone, one a huge ball mounted upon a pedestal and base, and the other a slab with the inscription: Welsford Granite. These two pieces are fair samples of the magnificent black granite which can be obtained at Welsford, and which is pronounced by examining experts to be the finest stone they have seen. It is capable of receiving a high lustre, and is particularly suited for monumental purposes. Stanton Bros. of St. John prepared the blocks for exhibition, and the splendid showing which the granite makes reflects a great deal of credit on their workmanship. The red granite quarried at Welsford is considerably above the ordinary and is suitable for all purposes. The company have made extensive shipments to England and Scotland during the season, of the black granite, which is deservedly popular there. The headquarters of the firm are at Bridgewater, N.S., but any information concerning the goods can be obtained from H. Surette, the superintendent, who is a large stockholder in this flourishing company."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 30, 1897 Mr. Angus Kennedy proposes resuming work on his black granite quarry. He has a splendid quality of rock, but so far as quarried it is affected with dries. He hopes to overcome this fault as he goes

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 30, 1897 Concerning Black Granite. - Mr. Gullett of the well known Canadian stone firm of Gullett & Sons, was in St. Andrews last week, and when here made an inspection of the black granite quarries in this neighborhood. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the stone and took away several samples to polish up."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 6, 1898 Mr. C.W. Young purchased the plant of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, of Maine, which was sold at auction. The price paid was $20,000. This was the company that the Messrs. Burpee were

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 1, 1898 Sheriff Stuart, who has struck a splendid quality of black granite at the Steen Lake quarry, intends to boom the stone after the first of the year."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 1, 1898 The St. George granite works, owned by Messrs.Taylor Bros., has changed hands (as intimated in the Beacon some weeks ago) and is now owned by Messrs. A.S. Baldwin, and O'Brien & Gillmor."

Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1898 St. George Industries. - (St. Croix Courier). - The granite works at St. George are about to close down for the regular winter vacation. The past season has been a fairly busy one with all the manufacturers, though prices have been the lowest experienced for years. Milne, Coutts & Co. have manufactured about six hundred tons of stone and have had sixty men employed. Their shipments have been made to Ontario and Quebec, and it was all monumental work. They will shut down this week, two weeks earlier than they closed last season. They have some orders on hand for the spring. Epps, Dodds & Co. opened in January and will close next week. They have employed fifty five men, and finished about twenty five thousand dollars worth of stone. They shipped one large monument to Ontario. They had more men employed this year than ever before, but prices were very low and profits small. They consider the prospects good for next year. Taylor Brothers have not operated extensively this year on account of the illness of the head of the firm. The business has just been purchased by Andrew S. Baldwin and John C. O'Brien, who will continue it under the old name of St. George granite works. Tayte, Meating & Co. found the beginning of the season quiet, but have since done a good business. They have employed thirty three men and will operate about two weeks longer. Their principal product was a large arched doorway, which went to Ottawa. They have several large monuments which were sent principally to Ontario and Nova Scotia. Prices have been very fine and profits not large. They have some orders for spring work and consider the prospects quite good. Nicholas Meating, one of the members of this enterprising firm, has been in poor health for some weeks. The Victoria Granite Company, established three years ago, is, the youngest firm in the business, but since its organization, has lost two of its promoters by the deaths of Fred Bogue and Frank McDougall. The past year has been the busiest they have experienced. Twenty three men are employed, and they have orders in that will keep them running till Christmas. Their shipments have been made to Ontario and Nova Scotia. They have some orders in for next year."

Jan. 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jan. 23, 1958 60 Years Ago. - Calais. - Charles W. Young, president and principal owner of the New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine, has purchased from the estate of F.T.C. Burpee the shot works located near the granite works."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 27, 1898 and N.B. Reporter - Jan. 29, 1898 Owns Granite Business Himself. - C.W. Young, who has been president of the N.B. Granite Works, Calais, for the past several years has purchased the entire business and will run it under the same name. Mr. Young has also purchased the shot tower which is situated near the mill in which the shot necessary for the work of polishing the stone is manufactured."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 6, 1898 Made of St. George Granite. - The largest and one of the handsomest monuments in the Methodist cemetery, is one of red granite recently erected over the grave of the late Wm. Lindsay, by the trustees of his estate. It is from the establishment of Tayte, Meating & Co., St. George, and stands over 16 feet high. It bears the following inscription: In memory of William Lindsay, born Aug. 3, 1813, County Fermaugh, Ireland, died at Woodstock, N.B., Sept. 7th, 1895. Aged 82 years. 21 years a member of the New Brunswick Legislature. - Woodstock Sentenil."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 28, 1898 The American sloop Rocky Mountain carried a load of rough granite from here on Monday for Red Beach."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 3, 1898 Granite Works Closed. - Owing to ill health, Mr.Alex. Taylor has closed his granite works in St. George, and has gone to Colorado. It is reported that Messrs. O'Brien & Gillmor and Mr. Andrew Baldwin are negotiating for the purchase of the works."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 3, 1898 Sheriff Stuart has been taking stone out of his Steen Lake quarry this week for two large monuments, which will be manufactured by Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 24, 1898 Douglas Bros., of St. Stephen, erected two handsome memorial stones in the Rural Cemetery this week. One, of Beaver Lake black granite, marks the grave of Dr. W.H. Osburn. The other, composed of white marble, was placed on Mr. Robert McLaren's lot."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 24, 1898 The granite works at St. George, owned by Messrs.Taylor Bros., have been sold to Messrs. Andrew S. Baldwin and O'Brien & Gillmor."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 13, 1898 Sheriff Stuart has received an enquiry from New York asking him if he could furnish polished black granite for the finishings for a large hotel there. He has replied in the affirmative."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 20, 1899 Maine Granite. - The granite industry of Maine has received great impetus, as the result of place and contracts made in the last few months, and more hands will soon be employed than ever before in the history of the industry. The Booth Bros., of Hurricane Island, and the Bodwell Granite Company have secured contracts of millions of dollars, and other companies are in it. Calais ought to have a share, but has not yet been lucky."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 31, 1899 St. George. - All the granite works have been running extra time lately, owing to the pressure of orders."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 14, 1899 and Gazette - Dec. 15, 1899 Monuments For Great Britain. - The granite manufactures of St. George are looking forward to manufacturing monuments for the British market. Milne, Coutts & Co., have just turned out of their works a magnificent monument which is to be erected in London, in memory of the late Mrs. Owen Jones. It is composed of Spoon Island granite, and is in the form of a cross. The firm expect other orders from Great

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 14, 1899 For the Paris Exposition. - Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., will Send an Exhibit. - The famous red granite of St. George will be represented at the Paris Exposition next year. Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, have prepared a handsome shaft and are now casing it up, preparatory to shipping to Paris. The shaft, which is five feet in height, is set upon a circular base. At the top is a circular piece of stone, ornamented with scroll- work in maple leaf design. Above this stands an urn. The effect is very attractive. The stone is highly polished and will be a creditable

Daily Sun - Dec. 15, 1899 Fire at St. George. - Considerable Shore Line railway property was destroyed by a fire at St. George at three o'clock yesterday morning. The fire which broke out in what is known as the polishing mill, one of the old machine shop buildings, now under lease to the Victoria granite works, spread rapidly and destroyed the set of buildings that comprised the old machine shops. These included the machine shop, the polishing mill, two blacksmith shops, the cutters' shed and outhouses. In the machine shop was passenger car No. 8 and a flat car. Both were consumed. The fire is supposed to have started from the boiler in the polishing mill. Some of the property was leased to the granite cutters and some was used by the railway for storage purposes, and for a carpenter repair shop. The loss will be quite heavy. The Shore Line had $6,500 in the Guardian, divided as follows, machine shop, $1,000; passenger car No. 8, $4,900; polishing

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1899 Fire in St. George. - Shore Line Property Burned Early Yesterday Morning. - Granite Shed of the Victoria Granite Company, Shore Line Machine Shop, two blacksmith Shops and Two Cars Burned, One a Fine Passenger Coach. - [Special to the Telegraph] - St. George, Dec. 14. - Fire this morning destroyed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the Shore Line here. The fire started in a building owned by the Shore Line, but occupied by the Victoria Granite company, and used as a polishing mill. It is believed the fire caught in some way from furnaces beneath the boiler in the engine room. This is not certain, but whatever the origin, the speed was astoundingly rapid. The building is a wooden one and was a mass of flames before residents of this place were on the spot. The fire was entirely beyond control of any apparatus possessed by the town, and it was at once seen it must burn itself out. Water was thrown on adjourning buildings in a vain attempt to save them. The flames soon were bursting out from a blacksmith shop attached to the polishing mill. Then the machine shop of the Shore Line and the blacksmith shop attached to it caught and some out buildings and sheds followed in the general destruction. By day break all were smouldering ruins. The granite polishing mill was formerly occupied by Epps, Dodds Co., who used it for the same purpose. They built another building about three years ago, near the falls. When they left the Victoria company took it. The stock in this building, as well as the equipments of the blacksmith shop, is a considerable loss for the company. The plant of the Shore Line machine shop has been largely removed to St. John. Still a good many tools were lost. The chief loss was that of the road's new passenger car, which was put in about a month ago for the winter. A freight car, in for repairs, was also burned. The Shore Line is insured for $6,500 in the Guardian."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 20, 1899 Fire broke out Thursday morning in the polishing mills of the Victoria Granite Works, St. George. It spread rapidly, destroying besides the polishing mill and cutter's shed of the Granite Co., the Shore Line machine shop, in which was a passenger car, two blacksmith shops, outhouses and a flat car. The loss will be between $10,000 and $15,000. The Shore Line had $6,500 insurance."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 21, 1899 Big Fire at St. George. - Victoria Granite Mills and Shore Line Machine Shop Burned to the Ground. - A fire, which broke out at St. George about three o'clock on Thursday morning last, destroyed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the Shore Line railway, besides a great deal of valuable property belonging to the Victoria Granite Company, a business concern in which Messrs. Messenett, Conley, McDougall and Hennesay, all young men of St. George, are the principals. The fire started in a building owned by the Shore Line, but occupied by the Granite company, and used as a polishing mill. It is believed it caught in some way from furnaces beneath the boiler to the engine room. The building was a wooden one and was a mass of flames in an instant. The fire was entirely beyond the control of any apparatus possessed by the town, and it was at once seen it must burn itself out. Water was thrown on adjoining buildings in a vain attempt to save them. The flames soon were bursting out from a blacksmith shop attached to the polishing mill. Then the machine shop of the Shore Line and the blacksmith shop attached to it caught and some outbuildings and sheds followed in the general destruction. By day break all were smouldering ruins. The granite polishing mill was formerly occupied by Epps, Dodds Co., who used it for the same purpose. They built another building about three years ago, near the falls. When they left the Victoria company took it. The stock in this building, as well as the equipments of the blacksmith shop, is a considerable loss for the company. The plant of the Shore Line machine shop has been largely removed to St. John. Still a good many tools were lost. The chief loss was that of the road's new passenger car, which was put in about a month ago for the winter. A freight car, in for repairs, was also burned. The Shore Line is insured for $6,500 in the Guardian divided as follows: Machine Shop, $1,000; passenger car No. 8, $4,000; polishing mill, $500; small shed, $100."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 21, 1899 St. George. - The building occupied by the Victoria granite company ... destroyed by fire last Thursday morning."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 28, 1899 St. George. - The Victoria granite company, whose polishing mill near the railway station was recently burned down, will probably rebuild shortly. They had been carrying no insurance, owing to the high premium charged, so that their loss was quite heavy. They will be able to use some of the old machinery that was in the

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 23, 1899 Maine Red Granite Contracts. - It is said that the Maine Red Granite Company, or Red Beach, have recently received the contract for the stone for a large cathedral building in one of the western cities. The work will be all finished stone with a good deal of sawing necessary. This will mean work for the cutters and finishers. The present job on hand, which was to have been a three years' job, but which the company will push through in about two years, was all rough stone work and gave employment to only quarrymen. This job will be all complete in about a month. There are at present about sixty men at work in the quarries."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 6, 1899 Sheriff Stuart has cut about 30 tons of splendid granite at his Steen Lake quarry. This stone will be conveyed to St. George where it will be worked up into monuments by the artisans of the granite town."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 20, 1899 St. George. - All the granite works are in active operation, and in some cases are adding to their workmen. Epps, Dodds & Co. have just completed a handsome monument of grey granite for the late James Bolton. It was taken to St. Andrews on Saturday and set up in the rural cemetery. Milne, Coutts & Co. are to construct a monument of Spoon Island granite, to be erected over the grave of Mrs. Owen Jones in London, England. It will be a massive cross, very gracefully proportioned."

Gazette - Jul. 21, 1899 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 21, 1899 Milne, Coutts & Co. of St. George are to construct a monument of Spoon Island granite, to be erected over the grave of Mrs. Owen Jones in London, England. It will be a massive cross, very gracefully proportioned."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 1, 1899 One of the beautiful black granite monuments which Sheriff Stuart has had on view for some time on Water street, has been purchased by Mrs. Frank Mowatt, to be erected over the grave of her son, Bryant Killikelly. It was lettered by David McAdam of St. George."

Jun. 1899 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 6, 1929 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Flags are flying from the Bay of Fundy Granite works today (Wednesday) in honor of the marriage of George Maxwell, one of the employees. The schooner loaded with coal for the Victoria granite company, which ran aground on Clark's Point, was sold at auction on Monday and bid in by the captain. Tayte, Meating & Co. have sent a party of workmen to Spoon Island to procure a large quantity of granite to fill large orders."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 8, 1899 Flags are flying from the Bay of Fundy granite works today (Wednesday) in honor of the marriage of George Maxwell, one of the employees."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 8, 1899 Tayte, Meating & Co. have sent a party of work men to Spoon Island to procure a quantity of granite to fill large orders."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 14, 1899 Prosperous St. George. - From a recent letter received by a gentleman in this town from one of St. George's citizens we gleam that the Granite Town has a regular boom on. There are some 250 men employed in the granite mills and quarries, all the mills are running on full time, the proprietors are as good men as ever got into trousers as their workman say of them, and lots of orders coming in show big work in sight. Besides the granite

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 15, 1899 There are some 250 men employed in the St. George granite mills and quarries. All the mills are running on full time. Besides the granite works, some 50 persons are employed in the lumber mills, which will cut two or three million feet this season."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 21, 1899 There are some 250 men employed in the St. George granite mills and quarries. All the mills are running on full time. Besides the granite works, some 50 persons are employed in the lumber mills..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 22, 1899 St. George Very Much Alive. - St. John Sun.-There are some 250 men employed in the

St. George granite mills and quarries. All the mills are running on full time. Besides the granite works, some 50 persons are employed in the lumber mills, which will cut two or three million feet this season. The grist mill is also busy."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 9, 1899 All the granite factories at St. George are again in operation again. Though they have no large contracts on hand they have enough to keep them busy."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 10, 1899 All the granite factories at St. George are again in operation."

May 1899 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 2, 1929 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Alex Taylor, formerly of Taylor Bros., who has spent the winter in the south, returned home last week."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 11, 1899 Four handsome monuments, composed of Steen Lake black granite, have recently been manufactured in St. George. Two of them will be erected in the Rural Cemetery and two in the Catholic Cemetery. The total cost of these four stones was about $700."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 11, 1899 When Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, wanted to close down the other day, they found that there was some trouble with their mill wheel. An investigation was made, when it was found that the trouble was caused by the dead body of a large salmon. The fish had evidently been drawn into the mill-race on its passage upriver

St. Andrews Beacon - May 11, 1899 Strike at St. George. - A little unpleasantness has arisen between the proprietors of the granite factories and their help respecting a Saturday half holiday. It is stated that the proprietors of the mills (with the exception of the Victoria Granite company) decided to take the holiday without consulting with the men or offering any compensation for the loss of wages thus occasioned. Last Saturday afternoon, the mills closed down as per agreement. On Monday the crew at Epps, Dodds & Co.'s factory did not return to work, and a lock- out was the result. It is reported that the men in the other factories will also go out. It is greatly to be regretted that the difficulty should have arisen, as heretofore employer and employed have always got along amicably."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 13, 1899 Strike in St. George. - St. George, May 9. - Acting on a previous understanding among themselves, and against the expressed wish of the employers, the granite manufacturers of this town, with the exception of the Victoria Granite Company, closed their mills Saturday afternoon. As a result the crew of Epps, Dodds & Co., did not return to work Monday morning, but later sent a committee with a petition asking the privilege to be allowed to work an equivalent. The only reasons up to the present time, is that the mill has been closed up tight, which might mean a lengthy lockout. In the meantime 25 determined stone cutters and 15 polishers are quietly walking the streets, with a very strong probability that all the cutters and polishers in town will be with them in a few days. The trouble all arose out of the fact that the employers decided to take Saturday afternoons for four months without first consulting the men or offering

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1899 St. George. - The difficulty between employer and employee at Epps, Dodds & Co.'s works, which resulted in the strike of the latter, has been satisfactorily adjusted, the men returning to work last Wednesday. The Saturday half holiday scheme has been abandoned as a result of the strike, the men being left free to do as they please. Last Saturday all the factories worked up to the usual time, 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 18, 1899 There is an abundance of work at all the granite factories. The new company which operates the Taylor mill, is picking up a good business. It has fifteen men employed."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 26, 1899 St. Andrews. - Black Granite Monuments. - St.Andrews, N.B., May 25. - Two massive and elegant Steen Lake black granite monuments have been erected in the Roman Catholic cemetery, one on the Charles Bradley lot, the other on the Michael Riordan lot. They were made by Milne, Coutts & Co., to the order of R.A. Stuart, sheriff of Charlotte county, who owns the quarry at Steen Lake, from which he supplies stone as well as furnishing

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 23, 1899 St. George. - In a few days some of the granite works will be closed down for the season. Several of the young men left on Monday for Vermont to enter the employ of Davis Bros. for a few months."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 7, 1899 Labor Day was observed in St. George by a grand procession of the granite cutters, and the carrying out of a general programme of sports, including races, a base ball match, etc. The procession, which was preceded by the band, was a splendid one and reflected much credit upon the town. The sports were also first class and

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 28, 1899 Owing to the low state of the water in the Magaguadavic, the granite mills at St.

George have not been able to run to their full capacity lately."

Aug. 1900 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 4, 1960 60 Years Ago. - Milne , Coutts & Co. the well- known granite manufacturers of St. George have been awarded a silver medal for their handsome exhibit at the Paris Exhibition."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 30, 1900 The Granite Syndicate. - The Promoter Thinks That The Deal Will Go Through Safely. - Mr. Charles Campbell, (formerly of Pennfield), who has been promoting the interests of the syndicate which has in view the purchasing and consolidating of the granite interests of St. George, was in town this week, consulting Mr. Francis P. McColl, who is one of the capitalists heading the movement. Mr. Campbell told the Beacon that Mr. McColl proposed making a personal inspection of the properties this week. He had no doubt that the deal would go through, and that before long all the valuable red granite privileges at St. George, as well as the grey granite of Spoon Island, would be under the control of the syndicate. The syndicate is capitalized at $1,000,000. All the granite mills at St. George, with the exception of the new mill recently started by Mr. McGrattan, are included in the deal. The company have in view the carrying on of the manufacture of granite at St. George, on a much larger scale than heretofore, the present companies being compelled to refuse many orders owing to lack of capital. Only recently, said Mr. Campbell, they were compelled to turn down a $35,000 order from New York. It is not unlikely that the three mills operating near the bridge - The Bay of Fundy, Epps, Dodds & Co. and O'Brien & Gillmor - will be consolidated and all the manufacturing done at that point. It is part of the scheme to have an electric railway from the quarries. Options have been secured on all the quarries, including that of Mr. Chas. W. Young, of Calais, also on some of the water power. Mr. Campbell says there is no red granite on the continent equal to that of St. George, and with sufficient capital to develop the business he thinks that it has a great future before it. Asked whether his company proposed incorporating the black granite quarries of the county, Mr. Campbell said that no decision had been reached on that point. No options had been taken on these properties, though some parties interested in black granite had offered to sell. Also asked as to the future movements or intentions of the gentlemen who are now operating the granite factories at St. George, in the event of the deal being consummated, Mr. Campbell said that there would be positions for some of them in the new company. There were others who would retire from the business altogether."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 6, 1900 The Proposed Granite Syndicate. - Charles Campbell passed through town on Thursday en route to New York, where he has capitalists interested in his big scheme to form a syndicate for the purchase of the granite quarries and mills at St. George. Mr. Campbell thinks he can complete the deal before the end of the year, as he has received assurance, that the capital will be forthcoming as soon as the proper inspection of the properties can be made and other preliminaries arranged. - Courier."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 11, 1900 Corner in Red Granite. - A consolidation of all the granite industries at St. George, Charlotte Co., is being effected. The Bangor News says: The syndicate will control the red granite trade of Canada, and will make a great effort to prohibit the importation of Scotch stone. The syndicate will probably buy up all the quarries and water privileges on the Magaguadavic and may introduce other industries which the enormous and easily available water power

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 12, 1900 A consolidation of all granite industries at St. George, Charlotte Co., is being effected. A syndicate will probably buy up all the quarries and water on the Magaguadavic and may introduce other industries."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 20, 1900 The Beacon and Red Granite. - The Publication of Unreliable Statements May Seriously Injure the Staple Industry of St. George. - Editor. - The Beacon man dies hard and in his death throes endeavors, like the dying Arab, to give his conquerors a parting cut in the ribs. But not having the traditional dagger he uses the weapons with which nature has most liberally provided him, and kicks. In a late issue of the Beacon, it is stated that somebody had 'pulled the wool over the eyes of the St. George granite dealers,' but the statement does not explain in what way this has been accomplished. I wonder if it has never occurred to the editor that he not only had the 'wool pulled over his eyes,' but had his leg considerably stretched as well by his 'friends' in the late contest. But now that he has been whipped, why can't he take his medicine like a little man and not keep up this eternal kicking? He seems to have a particular spite against the granite dealers and is on the lookout for anything that will in any way count against them, or discredit statements made by them. In the last issue of his paper he says that during the month of August only $98 worth of dressed granite was imported from Scotland and claims that he gets his information from the trade statement for August. Now, I do not know who supplies the information for this trade statement, but one thing is certain - either the trade statement or the Beacon is coquetting with the truth, for, if either of them will take the trouble to enquire at the customs house in Montreal, he will find that there was at least one importation valued at $123 entered on August 24th, as the enclosed copy of broker's account will show. It may be barely possible that this was the only importation from Scotland during August, but it is hardly possible, as the parties getting this only supply a few of their customers with Scotch granite, while there are two wholesome firms in Ontario importing it, besides many of the dealers who buy direct. But this statement shows that someone has, to say the least, blundered. Personally, the granite men felt friendly toward the Beacon man and were sorry to see him made a scape goat of in the late contest, but he could not expect them to change their policies just to please him. He surely must concede to them the right to vote as they please. If he would keep their goodwill he should stop this picayune business, quit throwing mud and bury the hatchet. He should give us some interesting news - tell us how large an ocean boat could swing in St. Andrews harbor, or something lively of this character, give the public the trade statement for July as well as for August, be fair and quit kicking. Red Granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 1, 1900 The Victoria Granite Company, St. George, have their new works, near Dewar's lumber mills, boarded in. With a little repairing they will be able to use the engine and other machinery in the burned factory."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 15, 1900 The Granite Factories. - There is no town of its size in New Brunswick that stands on a better business footing than the town of St. George. It is founded on a rock - that rock red granite - and so long as the eternal hills last it must continue to thrive. Just now there are four granite factories actively employed in manufacturing the stone, having more men on their pay roll than ever before. These are the Bay of Fundy Granite Company, Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., and the new company which recently took over the Taylor Bros. concern. A fifth factory will be in operation soon after the first of next month. This latest establishment is the property of Messrs. Messenett & McDougall, two industrious young men who were formerly associated with the Victoria Company. The partner's names are Walter Messenett and John M. McDougall. They are now finishing and equipping their factory, which is located fifty feet from the Shore Line track, a short distance from the Dewar mill. The building, which is being erected under the supervision of Samuel Austin is 36x60 feet, the extreme height to the peak being 24 feet. On the right of the building, facing the railway is the blacksmith shop, 16 feet square, while on the opposite side the engine room - 25x30 feet- is located. The factory is being equipped with the machinery owned by the Victoria company before the late fire. Messrs. Messenett & McDougall have a splendid quarry of dark red granite within sight of their mill and within sight of their mill and within easy reach of the railway which passes their doors. As both men are well acquainted with the stone business, and are pushing fellows, they will undoubtedly make a success of their venture."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 15, 1900 New Granite Firm at St. George. - The recent disastrous fire at St. George, by which the buildings of the Victoria granite company were destroyed, has rendered it necessary for the company to suspend operations for the present. Two members of the company, Messrs. Messenett and McDougall, have formed a partnership and propose to carry on the granite business in all its branches on their account. They have already constructed the necessary buildings and have equipped them with the necessary machinery and expect to be ready to begin operations in a very short time. The new works are located on the road leading to Second Falls and consist of a cutting shop, 60x35 feet, with fourteen posts, an engine house, 20x25 feet, and a blacksmith shop, 15 feet square. Messrs. Messenett and McDougall are good workmen and are enterprising and progressive. There is little doubt that their new venture will be

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 15, 1900 St. George. - All the granite works are now in active operation. Orders are plentiful and it is said that some of the works are employing more cutters than at any time last year."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 22, 1900 Granite Manufacturers Will Not Accede. - At a meeting of the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association held in Boston on the 13th the schedule of wages and hours of labor presented by the National Granite Cutters' Union ..."

Feb. 1900 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 27, 1930 30 Years Ago. - Henry McGrattan is erecting a granite mill directly opposite O'Brien & Baldwin's establishment."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 2, 1900 Joseph Scott, a stone cutter, who resides on Broad Street, has been appointed a special policeman, was sworn in and went on duty last night ..."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 4, 1900 The Victoria granite company, who were heavy losers in the recent fire, are arranging to

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 25, 1900 St. George. - Milne, Coutts & Co. commenced operations for 1900 on Monday and the other granite firms will commence shortly."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 12, 1900 The St. George granite manufacturers have discovered that the cry that was raised over the preferential clause in 1896 was only an election bugaboo. Last year, under a 25 per cent. preference they did the best year's business that ever they did. The additional preference, is not causing them the slightest uneasiness."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 14, 1900 In Favor of The Bridge. - Editor. - ... rail connection... St. Stephen ... St. George possesses the finest granite on the continent - I mean the red variety. With this property syndicated as seems not unlikely in the near future there is no good reason why it should not place its products in all the large cities of the United States. The possibilities of the trade are so vast that I hesitate to outline them. How much red granite do you see in Boston, New York or Chicago? Visit any cemetery in the cities I have named and you will be surprised that there is scarcely any red granite, and the quality of the grey cannot compare with that of St. George. The cities of the United States have a right to St. George granite and St. George should have the best railway facilities obtainable... Yours, &c. Bluenose."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 19, 1900 Hopewell Hill, June 14. - W.J. McAdam, granite worker, has left the employ of J.A. Tingley, and will start business on his own account at Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1900 Hampstead. - June 21. - George Carle, a stone cutter of this place, cut thirty eight feet of stone the other day."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 28, 1900 The Granite Industry. - In parliament on Friday last, when Hon. Mr. Fielding was pushing through his bill to give effect to his 33 1/3 preference amendment to the tariff, Sir Charles Tupper referred to the fact that the duty on granite from Scotland was now only two-thirds what it was three years ago and that was a great blow to the Canadian granite industry. He pointed out that when Mr. Fielding brought in his preferential tariff he had secured many a Canadian industry by previously advancing the general tariff on many articles. This precaution had not been taken in respect to granite, and Sir Charles suggested that it be taken now. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that he hoped the case was not so bad as represented, It was often found that tariff changes which seemed to be serious did not in the end prove harmful. Mr. Ganong assured Mr. Fielding that the matter was one of great importance. He described the extent and importance of the granite industry in Charlotte county and elsewhere, pointing out that the scale of wages was higher than in Great Britain, and that high freights and climatic conditions had to be met. The finance minister was obdurate and the bill was passed."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 3, 1900 St. George Granite Business. -...from St. George that Mr. ...all, late of Eastport has se- ...a all the granite works in St. ...wealthy syndicate. The rum- ... at it is sought to bring all the ... of the Province within this ... McGrattan's new mill along- ... machinery is now being placed in ... ill will be one of the best equip- ... granite town. It will be operat- ...n."

May 1900 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - May 5, 1960 60 Years Ago. - Charles Campbell of Pennfield has secured options upon all the granite properties at St.George. He expects to interest large capitalists and it is probable that a great development of industry will result."

N.B. Reporter - May 9, 1900 A proposed amalgamation of the granite firms at St. George is being discussed, with a probability of the business being very largely increased."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 17, 1900 Red Granite Boom. - St. George Red Granite Men Expecting Great Things in the Near Future. - The St. John Telegraph publishes the following relative to the reported amalgamation of the red granite factories at St. George, the first intimation of which appeared in the Beacon of May 3:- Mr. Charles Campbell is at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Campbell belongs to Pennfield, Charlotte county, and for some time has been promoting a big business enterprise. In St. George no less than the purchase of all the granite mills and quarries there by an American company, the development of the industry then to follow as never before. Mr. Campbell is so far advanced in his negotiations that he has secured options on six properties. These are mills and quarries of Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., O'Brien & Baldwin, Tayte, Meating & Co, Messenett & Mcdougall, and the quarry of C.W. Young. This latter is the old Burpee quarry. These concerns now employ some 300 hands and turn out something like $200,000 worth of monument work. The options which Mr. Campbell has secured are good till November 1. He was not prepared to give the names of the people who contemplate being owners of this extensive business, but added that there were three parties, one of whom, he felt assured, would complete the transaction. They are in Boston, New York and Chicago. The transfers made, the new company will be prepared to handle the largest of contracts, building fronts, entrances and buildings in their entirety, deck and bridge work, besides monumental work. The company will equip the mills they intend to work with the most improved and modern machinery, latest automatic tools and air lifts. In all probability the quarries will be fitted with steam derricks and drills. It is also very probable that an electric railroad will be built connecting quarries and mills with the sea and vessels may be reached expeditiously. The electric power would be developed at the Magaguadavic Falls, which, it is claimed, are capable of development of 20,000 horse power. The properties on which Mr. Campbell has options cover 8,000 acres, comprising all the granite property to be had, and extending from the west shore of Lake Utopia to within two miles of Passamaquoddy Bay at Bocabec. The granite mountains vary from 300 to 800 feet in height and four or five shades of granite are there, including the far famed St. George dark red stone. St. George is the only place in America where this dark red granite is to be found and it is there in inexhaustible supply. The company, he expects, would be capitalized at $1,000,000, which would make a fully equipped start and provide a good working capital. The old Burpee quarry would be first developed as it is easiest of access. If the deal be completed there will be a big boom given that section of the country, other industries would likely start up in St. George, the town would have an electric lighting system, and other benefits would accrue. Mr. Campbell leaves Wednesday for Boston to see the people who are interested with him in this matter. If he succeeds in promoting the company, and he is well assured of this, the matter will go right ahead. Mr. Campbell also has an option on some 10,000 acres of well watered land near St. George, where it is thought an excellent game preserve could be established. It had been rumored that he had also an option on the Spoon Island quarries on the St. John river, but as to this he would not say anything definite."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 17, 1900 Messrs. Charles H. Lynott and Wm. J. Doyle, of St. George, have recently acquired possession of the granite quarrying privilege at Utopia Lake, formerly the property of James Thom. It is said they contemplate entering into the granite business."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 17, 1900 The Red Granite Industry. - Charles Campbell of Pennfield Secures Options on the St. George Properties. - A Business Which is Capable of Great Developments and Which Needs Only Capital to Accomplish Great Results. - There are few, if any, towns in New Brunswick which possess greater natural advantages for the prosecution of any manufacturing enterprise than St. George. From its lakes away up near the centre of the province, the Magaguadavic River comes pouring down, gathering volume as it flows, until at St. George it is precipitated over the falls, and after that wends its way quietly to the sea. As it is now, without artificial assistance other than necessary dams, the river can furnish many thousands of horsepower. And by tapping adjacent lakes the supply can be almost indefinitely increased. The Shore Line railway affords facilities for the shipment of freight, while the river itself, navigable to the town, may be at any time utilized for transportation purposes. But it is not only its water power that makes St. George a desirable spot for the investment of capital. The timber on the upper portion of the river and its branches is yet largely uncut, while all around are hills of red granite, which at present form the basis of the chief industry of the town. St. George is unique in the possession of these red granite deposits. At no other point on the continent is similar rock to be found. Varying in color from the deepest red to lighter tints and capable of receiving a finish as smooth and as brilliant as the finest steel, for years, the work of turning the red granite into monuments and all kinds of building material has been carried on. Firm has been added to firm, until at present five or six prosperous concerns are in existence. Notwithstanding this, the edge of the granite has just been scraped and the hills still remain, with their wealth of valuable stone almost yet untouched. The lack of capital has prevented a full development of the industry and it frequently happens that, because of the absence of proper and modern facilities for moving and handling the stone, profitable contracts must be refused. It has been recognized for some time that by the introduction of additional capital only can the industry be carried on to an extent at all commensurate with the supply of rock and the demand for the finished product. But it was not until Charles Campbell of Pennfield undertook the work that any practical step was taken in the direction of providing the additional capital. Recently, however, he has secured options on the mills and quarries of all the St. George firms, including Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., O'Brien & Baldwin, Messenett & McDougall and Chas. W. Young. It is understood, also, that he has options on the famous Spoon Island gray granite quarries on the St. John River. Armed with these options, Mr. Campbell proposes to got to the United States where he is assured that there is capital awaiting the investment, provided the purchase price of the different properties is satisfactory. Mr. Campbell should have no difficulty in placing his proposition. Under his opinion he practically has control of all the red granite on the continent and the only grey granite of any account in the province. The red granite quarries cover 6,000 acres and extend from the west shore of Lake Utopia to within two miles of Passamaquoddy Bay at Bocabec. The granite mountains vary from 300 to 800 feet in height. The industry is capable of almost unlimited development. Owing to the limited capital at the disposal of the firms now in the business, the red granite has never been properly advertised or exhibited. The sales made in the past have been made because of the knowledge of the existence of the stone in a few of the leading centres of business in Canada. Throughout the greater part of the country and the United States, the fact is unknown that the stone can be obtained here. The spread of such knowledge by means of judicious advertising and the pushing of sales would mean a great increase in the demand and the amount of business done. The existing firms employ about three hundred hands and turn out about $200,000 worth of monument work yearly. Should the proposed company be organised, they will not only be equipped to undertake the largest contracts for building fronts, entrances, and buildings in their entirety, dock and bridge work, and the like. This will mean not only a large development in the industry itself, but should result in attracting other capital to the town, with corresponding advantage to the people."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 1, 1900 A Successful Industry. - To the Editor of The Beacon. Sir - In view of the fact that the Conservatives of Charlotte County and more especially those of the parish of St. George are endeavoring by any and every means to convince the electors that the Granite industry is suffering, under Liberal rule, I feel that it will be but right to let the truth be known through the medium of your paper. When Mr. George E. Foster visited St. George in 1896 he assured his hearers that after four years of Liberal administration not a wheel would be turning. Mr. Ganong went further and limited the time to six months. As is well known, the liberals came into power, only to find the business at a standstill and the granite workers suffering under a so-called 10% cut in their wages, but which was in reality a 20% reduction. This was after 18 years of Conservative rule. Mr. Foster's remarks as well as Mr. Ganong's were of course intended to intimidate the Granite employers and it had considerable of an effect. Now, Mr. Editor, what do we find after four years of Liberal rule? Are affairs in such a deplorable condition as predicted by Messrs. Foster and Ganong? Not by any means, but on the contrary we find a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in the Granite industry. More men are employed, more mills are running, two new firms have started since the advent of the Liberals came into power. In fact the increase in business and the general prosperity of the past four years have been so marked that the attention of American capitalists have been attracted and they have been endeavoring for some time to purchase the entire granite business interests of St. George. Evidently if the capitalists know a good thing, the present owners are equally as wise, since they are not inclined to sell at reasonable figures at all events. Perhaps it would not be out of place to state here that the values of the various properties have suddenly advanced. For instance one purchased but a few years ago for twenty-two hundred dollars ($2200) is now held at ninety thousand ($90,000). Another, an investment of four or five thousand dollars being held at forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000). The Tory manufacturers are asserting that the preferential tariff as adopted by the Liberal government is ruining their business inasmuch as it allows Scotch granite which they claim is manufactured more cheaply, to be imported under the reduced rate. A statement which is entirely at variance with the facts. In the first place, Scotch granite does not come into Canada to any great extent, as proven by the trade and navigation returns, which show only $10,674 worth in direct competition. A leading firm here claims to have sold over half this amount, which assertion may be partly correct, as it is well known that the manufacturers have a happy faculty of 'importing Scotch granite' quarried at the St. George quarries. In regard to the scale of wages paid in Scotland, all granite workers knew that the granite cutters union established there a few years ago forced the manufacturers to pay a rate equal to that paid in Canada and in certain instances a higher rate. Mr. Editor, I send you the foregoing statements, all of which can be proven, in order to show the fallacy of the predictions of Messrs. Foster and Ganong. Those gentlemen, Lilliputian puppets of the great Cumberland false prophet, who four years ago predicted motionless mills, empty granite sheds and starving granite workers, were as silent as the phenix in regard to the granite question, during their last visit here on Monday evening Oct. 22nd, because the unparalleled prosperity of the granite industry stood out in bold contradiction to all their evil predictions. Thanking you, Sir, for your valuable space, I am, yours truly, Fair Play. St. George, N.B., Oct. 29, 1900."

Codes: G3 /　　　　　　　　　　IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 1, 1900 The Granite Men Have A Word To Say. - The Beacon Called to Account for One of its Reckless Assertions - They Speak from the Inside and Tell Why St. George Will Give Mr. Ganong a Big Majority. - In its last issue the Beacon did a lot of whistling to keep its party's courage up. Majorities for Mr. Armstrong were figured out in almost every polling place, whereas the editor knows, from his weary pilgrimages through the county, that only in two or three polling places has he any possible chance of securing a majority. In the total he will be far behind the conservative candidate. The leaders of his party knows this well, and the most that they hope for is to be able to replace Mr. Ganong's majority obtained in 1896. The Beacon told in its last issue of contentment in St. George with the policy of the liberal government and of a majority that the granite town would give to Mr. Blair's candidate. The granite men have a word to say about that, and they speak from the inside in the following letters:- St. George, N.B., October 30, 1900 Editor Courier: Dear Sir, - Anyone outside of St. George reading the article in the last issue of the Beacon might be misled into the idea that the granite manufacturers are perfectly satisfied with the liberal government and its preferential tariff. To settle that point and show the Beacon that he is on the wrong track, we, the undersigned granite manufacturers, state over our own signatures that the liberal platform with preferential tariff at present and free trade in the future is detrimental to our interests, that under conservative rule, with a strong national policy, we see a better and more prosperous future for the granite industry, and that it is our intention to make an effort to again bring into power the party that framed that policy by voting for G.W. Ganong on November 7th. Tayte, Meating & Co. Epps, Dodds & Co. Milne, Coutts & Co. Messenett & McDougall. -- St. George, N.B., October 29th, 1900 Editor St. Croix Courier: Dear Sir, - The last issue of the Beacon has a very flattering item on the granite business in St. George - how it has prospered under the liberal preferential tariff; how much more money the manufacturers are making; how much more wages the men are getting, etc. Now all this sounds good, but it would sound better if the editor would give us his authority for making the statements. Who told him all this? Did any manufacturer give him this information? Or did he dream it? Or is he a mind reader? According to his argument the lower the tariff on Scotch granite and the nearer we get to free trade the more prosperous he will be. That sounds very nice as a theory, but let us look at it practically. The chief competitor of New Brunswick red granite is Aberdeen red granite. The wages paid for cutting and polishing in New Brunswick are more than eighty per cent. higher than in Scotland. The freight rates to Ontario - our principal market - are about the same from Aberdeen as from St. George. Now Mr. Blair, when speaking here, told us that the preferential tariff had done great things for Canada. Among other things it had reduced the price of any article imported from Great Britain the amount of the reduction in the tariff and had fixed the price on similar articles, whether imported from a foreign country or made in Canada. On that point I agree with him, as Scotch granite can now be laid down in Canada cheaper by 1/3 of the duty of 1896 than it could be in 1896, and has fixed the price of similar granite made in Canada. The granite dealers have had to cut their prices to meet this competition, while wages have remained the same, and steel, emery and supplies of all kinds have advanced in price. That is probably what the Beacon thinks has made us prosperous. Mr. Blair told us that we had plenty of bone and sinew and would soon be able to stand alone. That sounds good, but how long could the granite industry stand alone in competition with cheap labor in Scotland? We cannot expect men to work for European wages when they can go over the line into the United States and get living wages where granite is protected with a fifty per cent. duty. If the liberal rule is so beneficial to the granite industry how does it come that every granite manufacturer in St. George is a liberal conservative? Surely they must be blind to their own interests to fight against a government that is making them prosperous - that is, if we can believe the Beacon. The fact of the business is just this. Liberal rule, with free trade looming up in the distance, means death to the granite industry in St. George. The granite manufacturers are hard working, practical men and know their own business better than the Beacon does. They know whose policy is best for them. This Mr. Armstrong will find out on the 7th of November when he counts up the 'old time Gillmor majority' he figures on. Oh yes, St. George is all right. Red Granite."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 15, 1900 St. George. - The granite works are all running full force as yet, but some will begin to shorten their crews soon. Milne, Coutts & Co. are putting on extra men, being behind work on account of the summer's

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 4, 1900 Black Granite at Paris. - A specimen of black granite from the Steen Lake quarry, which Prof. Bailey had polished and sent to the Paris Exposition, has elicited the following enquiry:- Amsterdam, Holland, September, 1900. Geological Survey, Bocabec, St. Andrews. Gentlemen! I had the pleasure in seeing your granite syenite and serpentine at the exhibition in Paris and as I do a great deal of businesses in those articles for the whole Europe and at the principal churchyards at Paris I even erected very large memorials, so I should like to know of you, whether, on the continent of Europe there may be occasion, to do any Businesses with your granite, either for selling your stone in rough Blocks to the manufacturers of granite, syenite and serpentine, or that you deliver it quite at all worked after the drawings either ordinary chiseled for Bridges and slizes or polished ordinary chiseled for Buildings. It would please me very much, to get one or more samples of yours, of which one side polished, in order to see the color and further to get your prices for the rough stones per cubic Meter, delivered one of the European steamers. Yours respectfully, L. Binger."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 11, 1900 St. George. - The work in the different granite mills has been greatly retarded owing to lack of rain. The river was lower than for years. Now that the much needed has arrived business will assume a different aspect. A number of our young men have gone to Vermont to work at the granite industry. More will follow next week."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 13, 1900 St. George. - Tayte & Meating's mill was shutdown last week for repairs."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 4, 1901 St. George. - Wm. Coutts is in a very critical condition and the end is expected at any

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 17, 1901 William Coutts, of the granite firm of Milne, Coutts & Co., died at St. George Saturday morning after a short illness."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 18, 1901 St. George mourns the death of Mr. Wm. Coutts (of the granite firm of Milne, Coutts & Co.), which occurred on Saturday morning last, after a short illness. The deceased was a Scotchman by birth, and came to St. George over twenty five years ago to go onto the granite business with the Bay of Fundy Granite Company. Some years later, he became a member of the firm of Milne, Coutts & Co. His wife, - a daughter of the late Moses Parks - and two children survive him. There were few men in the county who had more friends than the deceased. Of a gentle, kindly disposition, yet manly withal, he was a man to make friends and to hold them when made. As a business man he was the soul of honor and integrity, besides being industrious and enterprising. Much of the success which the firm has enjoyed has been due to his industry and ability. Few men were better acquainted with the details of the granite business than he. ... The deceased was about 57 years of age."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 13, 1901St. George. - The pulp mill project and the granite consolidation still hang fire, with very little hopes of their materializing in the near future."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 18, 1901 St. George. - All the granite workers are actively employed."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 25, 1901 Tayte, Meating & Co. have opened a general store in connection with their granite industry and are now carrying a good stock of staple goods at very moderate prices."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 1, 1901 St. George. - Haymakers, stone-cutters, polishers and mill men are in demand here at the present time, but more particularly the former."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1901 St. George. - Tayte, Meating & Co. are rushing through a lot of building columns for a building in Ottawa. The columns are quite large, of red granite and all polished. The building in which they are to be placed is to be completed before the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in Canada, hence the rush."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 27, 1901 A beautiful gray granite monument, handsomely carved has been placed in the family lot of the late Nelson Arnold Esq. in the Upper Corner Cemetery and bears the inscription 'In Memory of the late Nelson Arnold'. The shaft was furnished by the well-known establishment of Mr. P. Kinsella, St. John, N.B."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1901 Vess. Lynott, formerly of St. George, but now residing at Red Beach, is on a trip to Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and other points in the interest of the Maine Red

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1901 St. George. - The streets of St. George are almost clear of idle men. The usual vacation of the granite workers is over and the mantle of business is again thrown over the town. It is understood that all the works have started in with good prospects."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 10, 1901 The St. George Granite Works will reopen in a few days. Usually these establishments close down until February, but pressure of orders this century compels an earlier opening."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 11, 1901 The St. George granite works will reopen in a few days, owing to the pressure of orders."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 17, 1901 St. George. - Epps, Dodds & Co. intend starting their granite mill on Monday next. It is understood they will put on all their crew at the start. All the granite works will be booming by February 1."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 4, 1901 Largest Piece of Granite Ever Quarried. - Rockland, Me., June 28. - The largest solid piece of granite ever loosed in a quarry in this country was separated from its natural bed in the John L. Goss quarries, Crotch Island, Stonington, a few days ago. Some idea of its dimensions can be gained when by careful measurements it was estimated to weigh 52,000 tons. This enormous mountain of granite is 325 feet long, 50 feet wide and 38 feet in depth. 'This,' says Mr. Goss, 'is the largest piece of granite ever loosed in this country.' Months of careful work were expended in loosening this giant piece of granite from the pyramid-like mountain where it rests. The peculiarity of the granite formation at Crotch Island alone, makes this enormous piece of quarrying possible. The granite is a veritable mountain, shelf upon shelf, and in order to separate one layer from the other it is necessary to drill hundreds of holes into which dynamite is

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 18, 1901 Maine Granite to Scotland. - (Bangor News) - The most important event in the granite industry ever contemplated in this country has been arranged to take place next month when John L. Goss, owner of the extensive quarries on Crotch and Moose Islands, Stonington, in conjunction with W.S. White, manager of Booth Bros. & Hurricane Island Granite Co., will ship the first cargo of granite ever sent from this country to Scotland. Not only will this be the first cargo ever shipped from the United States to Scotland, but it will be the first ever sent from this country to a European port. The importance of this innovation to the granite industry of Maine and New England can scarcely be estimated for it marks an era in this great business, and on its success depends a great deal. In fact, should this enterprise prove satisfactory it means the revolutionizing of the granite trade in the United States. The question of shipping granite to Scotland, which is akin to sending coals to Newcastle, in a figurative sense, has been carefully studied by Messrs. Goss and White and some months ago a man was sent to England and Scotland to study the conditions and to report the probable results of such a shipment. The report was favorable for an American shipment and therefore the August cargo. The conditions that make this move on the part of American granite manufacturers possible have been brought about through natural causes, the playing out of the famous Scotch granite quarries, operated for centuries as the source of supply for England, Scotland and Ireland. The most famous of these quarries is at Aberdeen, Scotland, where the best building stone of Great Britain has for centuries been quarried. Into the structure of the great cathedrals of Great Britain, the government houses, and the palaces of the aristocracy, Aberdeen, or Scotch granite has entered. From years of quarrying, the quarries have become coal mines as to depth. One result has been that it is no longer possible to quarry dimension stone of any appreciable or commercial value, because the strata which at first created the fame of Scotch granite quarries, have almost disappeared. It has become an architectural business in England that the architect who wishes to use granite in the house structure must needs fashion his house to the stone rather than the stone to the house. This is solely on account of the scarcity of granite in the quarries, which centuries of building has robbed of their native treasures. England has become somewhat alarmed over the scarcity of building stone and has been importing granite from Sweden and Russia, and arrangements have been made by importers of granite to delve into the granite mountains of Newfoundland for a supply for England. The Maine experiment, however, is sure to attract great attention from the English people. The vast and yet uncovered fields of granite in Maine and New England tidewater places offer immeasurable advantages and inexhaustible sources of supply of granite for the world at large. This fact and the knowledge that the English markets are suffering because of the denuding of the Scotch quarries led Messrs. Goss and White to send a man to Europe to investigate. The first shipment, which will be divided equally between the Crotch Island (Stonington) granite and the Hurricane island granite, will be from two to three thousand tons and will be sent direct to Liverpool, England. The vessel which is owned by Mr. Goss and others will load direct at the quarries at both places. The fact alone is significant in the light of the truth that there are but few quarries in this country where a cargo can be loaded upon a vessel directly at the quarries for a foreign port. At present, in England, all pieces of granite under 40 cubic feet sell for $1.15 to $1.25 a foot, and all sizes above that at $2.25 a cubic foot. On account of the youth of the Maine quarries, 75 per cent would be high priced sizes. Basing on estimates of transportation Mr. Goss says that they can put the Maine granite in Glasgow, Aberdeen or Liverpool at $1 per foot where Scotch granite now sells at $2.25."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 13, 1901 The St. George granite manufacturers have received permission to string telephone wires on the Western Union poles from their factories to the railroad station."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 13, 1901 St. George. - The polishing mill of Milne, Coutts & Co. has been closed for a few days on account of some break in the machinery. The granite companies have their telephone system completed, having permission from the Western Union Telegraph Co., to place the wire on their poles from the works to the station. The many friends of H.D. Phillips, formerly of this town, but late of Phillips Bros. granite manufacturers, Barre, Vt., will learn with regret that he is in a very critical condition in Ashville, N.C., where he went for the benefit of his health a few months ago."

St. Croix Courier - May 9, 1901 Utopia. - Chas. Woodbury and Levi Goodall, jr., are at work in the granite mills, St. George."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 23, 1901 Sheriff Stuart visited the Meddybemps Lake black granite quarry, Me., on Monday. This quarry, which was the property of Fred Hall, has recently been purchased by a Boston syndicate for $10,000. While it is a good stone it is not the superior of the Steen Lake granite."

S.J. Star - Nov. 8, 1901Of St. George Granite. - At a meeting of the building committee of the Central Congregational parish, Bangor, which was held late on Wednesday afternoon, the contract for the new granite church was awarded to W.N. Sawyer. The new church will be built of Bay of Fundy red granite with trimmings of Indiana limestone. The granite will be quarried in St. George and will be cut in Bangor this winter. The limestone is being cut in Roxbury. The new church which is to be one of the finest in New England, will cost $50,000. Of this sum $45,995 has already been pledged. The old edifice, it is thought, will furnish nearly $3,000 worth of building material. E.R. Burpee is one of the committee and one of the largest

S.J. Star - Nov. 11, 1901 Maine Granite Industry. - (Calais Times) - The granite industry of Maine is now enjoying a period of great prosperity, large orders being in hand for both rough and cut work, while many important contracts are pending. All of the companies are employing larger crews than for a number of years past, and wages are higher than for a number of years, with good help none too plentiful. In some departments of the work it is impossible to get men enough. Some of the quarries have so much work that new contracts are being refused every week."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 27, 1901 St. George. - The granite mills are running on short hours owing to the shortness of daylight. They expect to run this year up to Christmas, as business is good."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1901 The polishing works in the granite mills of Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., and O'Brien, Baldwin & Co., are closed this week in order to repair the sluice leading to the different wheels."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 26, 1901 Came from St. George. - Charlottetown letter:- One of the largest monuments ever brought to this province arrived here by the Princess, Wednesday night. The monument was from the granite works at St. George, N.B. It weighs about 15 tons with a five ton base. This monument will be erected in Sherwood cemetery by H.C. McLeod, to the memory of his first wife, who was a Miss Dawson of this city."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 3, 1902 and St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 3, 1902 The Beautiful Magaguadavic. - Another Enthusiastic Visitor Tells of the Scenery and Industries at The Granite Town. - In an Interesting Letter Published in The Yarmouth Herald. - Friend Lawson: Months ago I promised to write concerning another of the industries of Charlotte county, but my time has been so fully occupied as to prevent my doing, so I will now seek to fulfill my promise. ... But amid all the changes which took place in earlier days there was one source of wealth which had not been touched. Some of the people from the old country could not but observe the striking similarity existing between the red granite which was so abundant in the hills which surrounded their New Brunswick home and added so materially to the beauty of its scenery, and the Aberdeen stone which had become so famous for ornamental or monumental purposes; and a little delving into the sides of mountains and cliffs convinced them that this stone was quite as good as the home article. A company was formed to quarry and manufacture the St. George granite. St. John and other places became interested and in their initiatory attempts much experience was gained and much labour and money lost - nothing at all unusual in the beginning of such enterprises. After the burning of one factory with its machinery and the consequent heavy losses incurred, the business hung fire for a time but the work was not abandoned. New companies were formed, more capital and labor were employed, and against a keen competition, and despite the sentiment in favor of the Scotch granite, a market was found not only in the maritime provinces but in the upper provinces and in the United States as well. Some very fine buildings in New York, Boston and elsewhere in the union are built of St. George red granite and these buildings are both handsome and durable, the stone maintaining its color under the severe exposure of our North American climate and proving its durability under the most trying tests. Under the protective policy adopted by the United States, dressed building stone of all descriptions was placed under the ban of prohibition duties, and this in large measure, has destroyed the export trade. The most that is done now is exportation direct from the quarries, and in the rough, for there are some who will use nothing else but this stone, and in fact it is not to be duplicated elsewhere on the continent. Under more generous tariff regulations between the two countries doubtless the numerous quantities of excellent building stone now lying about the quarries, would find a ready market; and if builders requiring good and beautiful stone would enquire of the proprietors, ample satisfaction, both in regard to terms and quality, could be easily and satisfactorily arranged. No better or cheaper building stone can be obtained than at St. George. The demand for the finished monuments and ornamentations of various kinds have largely increased in Canada, with remarkable tariff concessions, the newest and best machinery and tools are employed, and the output is yearly increasing, and constant improvement in handling and manufacturing is apparent. Six factories well equipped with polishers, lathes, saws for sawing the granite blocks into slabs of required thickness, are now engaged in this work in the town. The most of these factories also have stores where large supplies are kept, and large supplies are needed in this business. I will here give the names of the firms now doing business in this line: Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., O'Brien, Baldwin & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co., McDougall and Messinet, McGrattan & Co. In some of the factories trip hammers, sand air blasts, etc., are installed while derricks are inside the large buildings as well as outside. Overhead rollers and pulleys of heavy construction for removing the blocks from place to place in the buildings for convenience of cutting, polishing, lettering, and the ponderous lathes which are used for turning round monuments, pillars and urns, all attest to the heavy work and expense involved in carrying on the business in and about the factories. The quarries are from three to six miles from St. George in the steep side of the mountains, which are seen on both sides of the river, and in unequal distances from its waters, but always leaving a wide interval or gentle undulating space, affording room for farms and roadings ... Well here then in the sides of these mountains the drill bores its way deep into the solid wall and stone powder, not dynamite, for the latter shatters in a downward direction, so powder must be used and the holes bored in such a way as not to shatter the rock more than possible. After the blasts, then the removal of the blocks or broken stone, much of it too good to be wasted by tramways, and thrown down the sides of mountains out of the way, until artificial mountains are built up of this waste, almost as high as those from which it has been taken. Then the labor of getting the huge blocks to the level roadway or car tracks, for heavy team wagons, as well as the cars of the Shore line railway, are utilized to bring the rough stone to the factories to be smoothed and polished. The chain and clog drivers, the hoisting and transportation gearing required, for all this may be imagined, but the work is done and very rarely have serious accidents taken place. I am pleased to add that each year shows a gratifying increase in the business. The factories are not shut down for very long during the winter months, and at this writing I am told that the prospects for the present year

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1902 Hampstead (17th). - B.H. Appleby and Ernest Walton have been operating their quarries for afortnight."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 24, 1902 St. George (23rd). - Parties here are shipping some of the red granite to Bangor, Me., for the purpose of building a Congregational Church. Mr. Burpee, one of the principal movers in this scheme, was formerly a resident of St. John."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Star - Apr. 29, 1902 The stone cutters of St. George have organized and there are rumors that a strike will be declared."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 14, 1902 St. George. - Coronation Day. - ... granite works were closed..."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1902 Joseph Meating, of the granite firm of Tayte, Meating & Co., is at present in Boston erecting a monument to the memory of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell placed the order with this firmduring a recent visit to St. George."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 14, 1902 Mr. Charles Epps, of the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George, was so pleased with the appearance of the Steen Lake black granite monuments that he purchased all the loose stone at the quarry from Sheriff Stuart. It will be worked up into monuments."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 25, 1902 St. George. - The granite mill in the gully, formerly occupied by Tayte, Meating & Co., has been torn down."

Daily Sun - Feb. 3, 1902 St. George, Feb. 1. - The granite sheds of Epps, Dodds and McDougall and Messenett have opened for work again for the season."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 2, 1902 New Granite Quarries. - Calais People Have Secured A Promising Property. - Hon. G.M. Hanson, Hon. M.N. McKusick, C.B. Gardner and F.W. Hinckley have control of the Hawkes granite quarries in Charlotte and have interested a syndicate of wealthy New Yorkers in the property. Representatives of a Boston syndicate were after these quarries, but while they were dickering over the price and conditions of sale the Calais gentlemen, who realized the commercial value of the property, stepped in and in a business-like manner, purchased it outright, shutting the Massachusetts syndicate out in the cold, reports a Charlotte correspondent of the Commercial. These quarries, which cover an area of four hundred acres, are located within half a mile to a mile from the main line of the Washington County railroad, and attain an elevation of from three hundred to four hundred feet. A valley runs directly along the the face of the mountain extending down almost to the railroad and the shipment of the stone, next to its actual existence in quality and quantity the most important part of the business, is made extremely simple. There are no hills to climb nor muck holes to cross and the largest columns quarried can be safely hauled to the cars for shipment. There are five colors of stone obtainable in almost unlimited quantities - grey, dark red, light red, pink and black - all of excellent quality and capable to attain a very high polish. The pink and black are very handsome and are said to be very fine by those qualified to judge. There is an unlimited supply of each and columns of any dimensions can be procured. The old Moosehorn mill privilege, located within a quarter of a mile of the quarry and of Charlotte station, has been purchased by the parties who now own the quarries, and here will be located the polishing works, where many men will find employment the year round, and the immediate vicinity will in time develop into quite a settlement fostered and maintained by the quarry and its allied industries. Even should the New York parties interested fail to take hold of the matter with the intention of pushing it, enough local capital is already pledged to assure the successful launching of the enterprise, many of the solid town of Calais and vicinity being only too eager to secure an interest in the property. The opening up of these quarries will mean much to the residents of Charlotte, who are confident that the spring of the approaching year will see the establishment of a business which will prove a bonanza for the promoters, who were not slow in catching to a good thing when opportunity presented."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 2, 1902 Strike Settled. - The granite manufacturers at Red Beach have granted the demands of their men, who have been out on strike for some weeks, and the men resumed work on Monday. The men obtained the nine hour day and an advance of ten cents per day on their pay."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 9, 1902 St. George. - The granite works of Henry McGrattan commenced operations on Monday

Daily Sun - Jan. 15, 1902 St. George. - The granite sheds have been closed down for a short vacation. They will soon be reopened again and run at full blast."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 16, 1902 Maine minerals. - ... All over the county there are great rocky hills, most of them being nothing more or less than huge granite rocks, and they are expected to increase the wealth of the residents of the county in no small amount in the course of the next few years. The quarries of Red Beach and some other places in the county are well known all over the state and, for that matter, the greater part of the country, but the others are now bidders for fame and their products must first be introduced to the people and their worth proven before they will become a prominent factor in the industries of the county. Charlotte's Good Granite. - Among the most likely of these quarries are those at Charlotte. They have been worked slightly in past years - that is to say, a small section of one of them has. The location of these quarries is peculiar, to say the least. There is in town a row of hills or mountains, as they are called by some. They are located about a mile from the station and in such a manner that half way between them and the station there is an excellent water power for a polishing mill, which would be required to prepare the granite for shipment. The work of constructing a spur track in to this water power would be a comparatively easy job, the land being particularly well suited to railroad building. From the water power to the quarries a tramway to bring the rough granite to the polishing mills and finishing sheds could be very easily constructed. Here is where the odd arrangement of the quarries comes in. The valleys between each row of these hills are of such a formation that a line of tramway could run on each side of each row and that the distance would be, in each case, practically the same. There is found in this quarry or quarries greygranite, pink granite and red granite, all of the best hues. The experts who have examined it say that it is one of the best granites in the world to work, that columns of any desired size can be taken out of it with absolute certainty. This of itself is a great thing, as it is the matter of being able or unable to get out these columns for a building that controls the letting of a contract for furnishing the material for the construction of a big edifice. Another interesting feature of these quarries is the estimate of practical men that it will require at least a hundred years of constant work to remove all the granite that there is in the ledges. There is also a small ledge of black granite, but it is not of an exceptionally large size. This quarry or series of quarries are controlled by Messrs. McKusick, Hanson and Gardner of this city. Convenient For Shipping. - Mr. Gardner has also a quarry located on the coast that is so convenient to the water it would be absolutely unnecessary to use teams or trams to load the product of the quarry upon the vessels, all that would be required being two derricks, one to swing the granite blocks from the quarry out, the other to lift it aboard the vessel."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 23, 1902 The Granite Town Mourns Its Loss. - Alexander Taylor Dies Suddenly After a Brave Fight Against Disease. - Active in Business Life. - Many Left to Mourn. - Our St. George correspondent writes: St. George mourns the loss of one of her most prominent and highly respected citizens in the death of Alexander Taylor, who passed quietly to rest on Monday morning last at 9 o'clock. Mr. Taylor had been in failing health for some time but death came suddenly at the last, for scarcely had his friends missed him from the street when the startling news came that he was dead. The departed was a son of the late Alexander Taylor, who died a few years ago, and Elizabeth Taylor. He was born at Blackburn, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on March 12th, 1862. When a lad of twelve years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled in Hallowell, Maine. After a residence of about two years in that place the family moved to St. George, the father entering the employ of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., for a very short time. He established a granite business of his own in 1876, in which our late lamented friend was interested. In 1889 Mr. Taylor, sr., while on a business trip through the upper provinces, was seized with a violent illness and died suddenly at Quebec, at whose death

Alexander, jr., assumed the responsibility of the business as senior partner of the firm of Taylor Brothers, his two younger brothers, John and William, joining with him. Very sad it is to relate that not one of those young men remain alive. Three years ago, feeling that the dread disease, consumption, which had taken his two brothers, was working on him and feeling that he could no longer attend to his business duties, sold his property to John O'Brien and A.S. Baldwin, by whom the business is now being carried on under the name of the St. George Granite Works. After disposing of his business Mr. Taylor went to Colorado and spent the winter of 1889 in that state with the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial. But the progress of the disease could not be stayed and slowly but surely its work has been going on until the final cord is snapped and Death has claimed its victim. Mr. Taylor was married on Jul 12th, 1892, to Miss Almeda McRae of Whittier's Ridge, who, with two little daughters, Vera, aged eight years, and Helen, aged four, survive him. Besides his wife and children he leaves a mother and three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Laing and Mrs. Black (half sister) of Quincy, Mass., and Miss Annie Taylor, who lives with her mother in St. George. ...."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 3, 1902 St. George. - Dominion Day. - ... granite works were closed for the day ...."

Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1902 J. Alton Tingley, proprietor of the steam granite works at the Cape, recently shipped large consignments of monuments to Moncton and Wolfville, N.S. Although his establishment is well equipped, Mr. Tingley finds more work than he can handle."

S.J. Star - Jun. 2, 1902 The granite workers of St. George are out on strike for a nine hour day and increased wages. About 300 men are out."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 3, 1902 St. George. - The Granite Workers Are Out On Strike - Speedy Settlement Expected. - The stone cutters, some 150 in number, struck yesterday and their action throws about 300 workmen out of employment. The men ask for a restoration of wages to the old scale, which was reduced 10 per cent some seven years ago by mutual consent, business then being pretty dull. The men claim that the past two years have been good ones for the proprietors and that the original promise of making good the old rates should now be carried out. The men gave the bosses until May 15th to consider the proposition and 15 days more grace ere action would be taken. No answer being forthcoming, the union ordered a strike and it went into effect yesterday. The strikers and bosses are still on friendly terms and both sides have strong hopes that an amicable arrangement will be speedily effected."

S.J. Star - Jun. 3, 1902 The strike at St. George has thrown about 300 men out of employment. It is hoped a settlement will soon be reached."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 5, 1902 St. George Granite Industry Tied Up By A Strike. - The Employees and Newly Organized Union Fail to Reach an Agreement and the Men Go Out. - A Statement of the Points of Difference - Good Feeling Prevailing and a Settlement Hoped for. - It is not often that a Charlotte county community is disturbed by the inauguration of a strike but one is in progress now that threatens to be long continued, for each side seems determined to carry its point. The disturbed community is the pleasant and prosperous village of St. George, the leading centre of the red granite industry in Canada. It is this industry that has given the town its air of prosperity and a more than local reputation for progressiveness and it is in the red granite mills that the difficulty has arisen. Excepting for the evident idleness of its usually busy mechanics, a visitor would not know that any difference had arisen, for employers and the recent employees mingle in their customary friendliness and no harsh or unkind word has been spoken on either side. The hope is freely expressed that such conditions shall prevail until the troubled waters are smoothed, and such a condition seems easily possible in a community like St. George, where the employers have worked side by side with the men and cannot be regarded as 'grinding monopolists' by any stretch of the imagination. At the present time the management of each side is in the hands of cool heads and there is no appearance of any bitter feeling. In March of the present year the employees organized a labor union for the purpose of bringing united effort to bear for securing better terms and better wages. On March 29th, they presented to the employers a 'bill' containing a scale of wages demanded and of conditions under which they were willing to work. They asked for an answer by May 15th, and, on that date, received a communication from the employers asking for an interview with the executive committee of the union. Two interviews followed and then the committee reported to the union, presenting them with a 'bill' formulated by the manufacturers. In this bill the scale of prices was considerably reduced from those named in the original bill but its sections were unanimously adopted until the 'miscellaneous' sections were reached. This bill reads as follows: Bill of Prices for St. George. 1902-1903. 8 Cut work per sup. Ft. ... $ 0.45 10 ''''' ... .50 Bocabec Granite ... .80 and .85 Good Peaned For Polishing Red, grey or black granites, per sup. Ft. .40 Bocabec granite ''' .70 Good Peaned Beds Red, grey or black granites, per sup. Ft. .20 ''''' finished ... .22 Bocabec granite ''' .35 Rustic Work Plain margin drafts 10 cut per lineal ft. .15 Margin drafts backed up ''' .30 Panels on rock face work to figure full size of face ... Hands raised « in. or under 1 foot long .50 For each additional foot added

... .25 Raised Letters « inch and under, per inch ... .20 3/4 ' ' ' ' ' ... .25 1 ' ' ' ' ' ... .33 Headed letters and one half ... Two periods shall count as one letter Joints Two ft. and under, per lineal foot ... .10 Over 2 feet ... .12 Sunk Letters 1 inch and under, ... .06 « ' ' ' ... .08 2 ' ' ' ... .10 Anything over add in proportion ... Roughing Round Work Columns 1 foot dia. and under, with hole in each end, per lineal foot .20 Over 1 foot dia, per sup. foot ... .15 Urns 2 ft. and under in length each .40 Over ' to figure same as columns. Markers 2 feet and over, good peaned for polishing to figure same as bases, dies and caps ... Under 2 feet add ... .05 Tops, round and bevelled, figure once and one half, nothing to measure less than 6 inches ... Posts Hammered or peaned for polishing to figure same as other stone, and no stone to figure less than 1 foot sup. measurement. Hpep. round or double O.G. or column tops to figure double ... Washes Hammered, or peaned 3« and under either way per lineal foot ... .22« Over 3« add in proportion ... Gable to figure same as wash ... Moulds 10 Cut 3« and under either way per lineal foot ... .30 Washes connected with moulds to pay same as moulds ... Circling or Gothic moulding, actual measurement, add to price of plain one third. When moulding forms a circle or Gothic at centre, measure full square of stone, and add actual measurement of Gothic or circle ... Square grooves « inch deep and under to count 2 members ... Double check to count one member ... V grooves 3/4 wide and under, per lineal foot ... .15 ' ' over 3/4 wide per lineal foot ... .20 Bound Work Cut By Hand Good peaned for polishing per sup. ft. ... .45 Moulding or round work ' lineal ' ... .30 Miscellaneous (1) Common drill holes .02 (2) Lewis holes .20 (3) Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for six days in the week, and each man shall be paid by the hour. (4) The regular working hours shall be from seven to twelve and one to five. (5) Pay day shall be on or before the 15th of each month. (6) Any man who may be discharged or who may leave on his own accord, shall immediately be paid off, or be given a negotiable due bill. (7) Each man shall have his pay based on the foregoing bill, and shall be expected to earn at least 10 per cent over and above his pay. (8) Extra roughing to be paid for by special agreement. (9) It is also mutually agreed that there shall be no discrimination made between Union and non-Union men. (10) This bill of prices to take effect June 1st, 1902, and continue indefinitely, the time to be at least one year; and then it shall not be changed unless three months notice has previously been given, by either party. It will be seen that section three granted the nine hour day instead of the ten hour day previously prevailing. The Union rejected sections five, seven and nine. They wanted the pay day to come on or before the twelfth of each month and objected to the other two clauses on general principles. In lieu of the foregoing they presented the following 'miscellaneous' sections: Miscellaneous as Amended Common drill holes .02 Lewis holes .20 Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for six days in the week. Tine, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., allowing one hour for noon. No man shall work for less than $2.00 per day, and there shall be no reduction in the rate of wages from the rates which prevailed when ten hours constituted a day's work. Pay day shall be on or before the 12th day of each month. All work not specified in this bill to be done by the day or by special arrangement. Any man who may be discharged or who may leave of his own accord, shall be immediately paid all due him or be given a negotiable due bill. Extra roughing to be paid for by special agreement. Piece men who are now working by the piece shall be allowed to continue the same; but if it be mutually agreed upon, they may work by the day. In case of dispute between men and manufacturers, a grievance committee shall be appointed by the Union to figure work. This bill of prices shall take effect June 1st, 1902, A.D., and shall continue indefinitely, the time to be at least one year from June 1st, 1902. And then it shall not be changed unless three months notice has been previously given by either party. But by mutual consent it may be changed at any time. The employers declined to accept these and the strike resulted. A Courier representative was in St. George on Monday and interviewed the interested parties. The employers' side of the controversy is perhaps best told in a joint interview with Alexander Milne and George Craig. The men made their demands about April 1st and their committee was met by a committee of the employers and a mutually satisfactory bill was formulated but the union failed to ratify it. The employees were given a raise of ten per cent in the nine hour day but they demanded that and ten per cent extra. There was a strike in 1895 on account of a cut of ten per cent but there is not a day man working who is not getting more than he did before that cut down. The piece men work under much more favorable conditions and make more money than before that cut down. The difference is nearer twenty than ten per cent to their advantage. Since this present difficulty arose Milne, Coutts and Co. offered to let the men take their works and run them at the wages they ask and at the end of the year pay the firm seven per cent on its investment and divide equally any profit made over that. The employees could select any competent man to examine the books and make the division. This offer was rejected. We have practically given them everything in the way of wages. We want to employ such men as we wish but they demand that no man shall be paid less than $2,00 per day. There are men who can't earn more than $1.50 per day and it is unfair to ask us to pay more than that for them. The question of the date of the pay day can be easily adjusted. The men know that they have always been able to get money when they wanted it, whether it was near pay day or not. If, as they say, they are willing to earn ten per cent extra for the employers, they should be willing to embody it in the written bill. Some men would earn the pay just exactly by the written bill and no more while others would earn the extra ten per cent. There should be a clear understanding in writing on this point. We cannot pay the scale of prices paid in the United States for there, in a better market, the manufacturers are protected against the Scotch granite, made under more favorable conditions, by a duty of fifty per cent while it enters the smaller Canadian market under a duty of only twenty two and a half per cent. Our prices are regulated by the price in Canada for Scotch granite. It is an actual fact that we can buy Scotch monuments and resell them in Canada at the same price as we ask for ours and make ten per cent profit on the sale. The manufacturers require every man to work by the hour. The scale of prices is made to set a man's pay and govern the amount of work he is expected to do. Piece work is to be done away with. O'Brien, Baldwin & Co., Tayte, Meating & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., Messenett & McDougall, H. McGrattan, Milne, Coutts & Co., all the manufacturers, are affected by the strike of the cutters but all have adopted the nine hour day and, where polishers are still at work, they are getting ten hour's pay for a nine hour day. We have made the best offer we can and prefer to remain closed rather than to acceed to the demands made on us. Every man on the union committee, sent to interview us, agreed to our bill and said that it was fair and that they would not return to ask for more. The union, under what seems to us as unwise direction, would not agree to it and the strike has resulted. We regret any interruption to the harmony that has always prevailed between the employers and employees and trust that the present disagreement will soon be terminated. Nicholas Meating, of Tayte, Meating & Co., stated that his firm had recently paid one man $61.00 for twenty days' work. That was a little above the average but the men usually get from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Piece men have been in the habit of working as they please. They would go to work when they liked and quit when they liked. This caused dissatisfaction among the men paid by the day and they wanted all to work nine hours and to be paid forty cents per foot instead of thirty six cents. We granted all their demands but asked them to make ten per cent for the manufacturers over and above their wages to pay for the blacksmiths and others whom we had to hire. The column cutter men, who do machine or round work, did not strike until the union required them to, and the quarrymen are still at work. About one hundred and fifty men are out on strike and about that many more are directly affected, though practically the whole community is indirectly affected. It means that $6000 cash, monthly, is tied up until the strike is ended. Before the strike of 1895 they had forty cents a foot but they had to cut the stone finer and better. They have been making more wages lately than they ever did. They formerly used sand but now use chilled shot and can finish easier. The Red Beach mills pay a little better than we do and have an eight hour day but we have been paying all we can and live. Freight rates are against us and Scotch competition is strong, while little concerns, that operate under small expense, are springing up all over Nova Scotia and some in New Brunswick. The strikers' story is perhaps best told in an interview with John A. O'Malley, the secretary of the union, and E.D. Harvey, one of its prominent members. The progress of negotiating between the union and the employers was outlined as given above. They stated that the union recognized the justice of the employers' demand that the men should earn ten per cent over and above their wages. Every man was willing to do that but they objected to it being incorporated in the bill. If it was, the estimate might be made by the employers from the work of any single day, while it should be made from the average work during a month or two months. The men want a fixed time set for pay day and thought the twelfth of each month a convenient date but that difference could be easily adjusted. The men felt that the union should be recognized and, for that reason, objected to the ninth clause. In May of 1895 a strike was started when the men were notified that they would have to work under a reduction of ten per cent in wages, applying to both daymen and piecemen. Before that no man worked for less than $2.00 and some got as high as $5.00 per day. Some were offered as low as $1.50 per day. The men stayed out during May and then went back under the cut but with the promise that the former rate would be restored as times improved. They have worked under that cut ever since and this spring the union was formed. The union has placed the scale of prices about where it was previous to 1895. The employers have apparently accepted that scale of prices but have curtailed it by adding the clause requiring us to earn an added ten per cent for them. The manufacturers have been and are enjoying a season of prosperity and the union feels that the former wages should now be restored. They appreciate

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 5, 1902 St. George Strike. - Three Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment in Consequence. - The granite cutters of St. George went out on strike Monday morning. About six weeks ago the cutters handed the mill owners a memorandum demanding a nine-hour day and a restoration to the rate of wages which prevailed prior to the strike six years ago, when there was a cut of 10 per cent. The stone cutters claim that at that time it was agreed that as soon as the granite business improved the old rate of wages would be restored. The men hold that the works have had two years good business and there has been no appearance of the promised restoration of the wage rate (except in one case, where some concessions were made.) The men gave the mill owners until May 15 to come to terms, and them extended the time until June1 to finish off the work on hand and to admit of holding conferences between the union and the employers. The negotiations failed and the men were ordered out. Between 200 and 300 men, cutters, polishers, blacksmiths, apprentices, etc., are out and all the granite shops are closed down. A message from St. George on Tuesday stated:- 'Strike still on; everything quiet; both sides claim its a fight to the finish.' Wednesday's report: 'No change in situation.'"

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 5, 1902 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 12, 1902 To Build a New Mill. - Mr. Murphey, of the St. George pulp and paper company, closed negotiations, on Monday evening, with Tayte, Meating & Co. by which he secured control of all the privileges and property owned by that firm above the lower bridge. Tayte, Meating & Co. will at once commence the erection of a large mill on the bank of salt water at the rear of their new store, continuing operations in the old mill until the new one is ready. They will be supplied with electrical power by the new company."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 5, 1902 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 12, 1902 A very handsome monument, manufactured by Tayte, Meating & Co. of St. George was erected in the St. Stephen rural cemetery last week by Nicholas Meating on C.H. Clerk's lot. It is made from Westerly, Rhode Island granite and is of imposing sarcophagus design, bearing the inscription 'Eliza Clerk, 1849-1901.'"

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 12, 1902 St. George Strike. - Union Men Take Exception to Published Statements. - The granite strike at St. George still continues. There are those who think the end is in sight, but may others are a little pessimistic on this point. Up to Monday morning, ten of the best workmen had left town, securing employment at Red Beach and elsewhere. Several more men are arranging to leave this week. Should the strike continue much longer, many of the best men will undoubtedly go away. Good order prevails and so far there has been good feeling between employer and employed. On Monday, The Beacon was visited by Mr. John A. O'Malley, secretary of the Granite cutters Union, who took interviews published last week in the St. Stephen paper. He says it is not a fact, as stated by the employers' representatives in that interview, that the union committee agreed to the employers' bill and 'said that it was fair and that they would not return to ask for more.' Mr. O'Malley gives this statement an unqualified denial. He says that the committee made no such statement. He further says that the committee had no authority to settle the strike. They were simply instructed by the Union to confer with the employers, ascertain their views in writing and bring them back to the Union for consideration. The committee he says, had two meetings with the employers. At the first meeting the employers submitted a bill, which the committee said would cause trouble if presented to the union. The employers withdrew this bill and prepared a second bill. This bill, Mr. O'Malley says, would have been accepted, but for sections 7 and 9. The first of these objectionable sections stated that 'each man shall have his pay based on the foregoing bill, and shall be expected to earn at least 10 per cent over and above his pay.' This section, the Union men claim, can be construed to mean nothing else than that the ten per cent raise which the men ask for shall be returned to the pockets of the manufacturers. Section 9 was objectionable to the men because it was designed to destroy the Union, without which they could not hope to succeed in their demands. Mr. O'Malley says the men, for peace sake, agreed to everything in the employers bill but these two sections, and these they could not, under any circumstances, agree to. Another statement in the interview to which objection is taken, is the one which says that piece men's habits of going to work when they liked and knocking off when they liked 'had caused dissatisfaction among the men paid by the day.' He says there is no disagreement between day and piece hands, nor ever has been. The statement 'there are men who can't earn more than $1.50 per day and it is unfair to ask us to pay more than that for them,' Mr. O'Malley declares, is intended to prejudice the men before the public. He says the Union does not want the manufacturers to pay men any more than they are worth. If the manufacturers find a man does not earn $1.50 per day they can put hi, on piece work, so that he should not receive any more than he would earn. The allusion to Scotch granite and its effect upon wages, is said to be for political effect more than anything else. He alleges that most of the so-called 'Scotch granite' is quarried from the lighter stone in the St. George quarries; that it can be quarried cheaper than the ordinary granite, and that this is one reason why the manufacturers can make ten per cent more on 'Scotch' than on native stone. Very little real granite is imported from Scotland. As for the labor conditions in Scotland, he says that the men in Scotland have shorter hours than in St. George. This fact, he declares, can be proved by Scotch workmen now in St. George. An unqualified denial is given to the statement in the interview referred to that 'since this present difficulty arose Milne, Coutts & Co., offered to let the men take their works and run them at the wages they ask and at the end of the year pay the firm seven per cent on its investment and divide equally any profit made over that.' Mr. O'Malley says no such proposition was ever made. The statements referring to wages earned by men under the old system Mr. O'Malley says are colored to suit the employers' case. The best paid hand does not get over $2.50 per day, while the piece men have to work hard for all they earn. Occasionally, a piece hand by hard driving can make a big bill, but he soon uses himself up. He cannot keep up the pace. Mr. O'Malley complains that in arriving at the average wage for publication the manufacturers have only struck an average on the larger wage earned and have overlooked the smaller earnings. For example, a man might make a big bill of wages one week, and the next make a small one. The correct average of the man's earning power should be taken not on the first week, but on the two weeks. In concluding the interview, Me. O'Malley says that the men have not made an unreasonable proposition. Statistics show that the mortality among the St. George granite men is higher than at any other place. He attributed this to the long and exhaustive hours that the men of St. George had to work. Their lives were shortened in consequence and their usefulness to the community was shortened in the same degree. At Red Beach, Me., the men only worked eight hours, from 7 to 4. The result is that

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 12, 1902 St. George. - The strike among the stonecutters continues without any evident signs of settlement. Quite a number of men have left town to seek employment elsewhere, while many more will follow in a few days. The strike has the appearance of being a long one and men are engaging in other work as fast as opportunities will permit. Tayte, Meating & Co. are making excavations for the foundation of their new mill which will be built near their store. The building will be 50x125 in size and filled with all the modern appliances for handling stone, etc. They will take down their mill in the 'Gully' and use the lumber in the erection of the new one."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1902 The stone cutter's strike at St. George has resulted in a few of the men going to Newfoundland. Last evening, Fred Cameron, J.E. McGinn, Henry Brown, Geo. Fotheringham, Harry McGowan, James Kennihan and Thomas Armstrong left for St. John's where they will be employed upon the erection of the new court house."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 19, 1902 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 19, 1902 St. George. - The stone cutter's strike has resulted in a few of the men going to Newfoundland. On Monday evening, Fred Cameron, J.E. McGirr, Henry Brown, George Finnegan, Harry McGowan, James Kernighan and Thomas Armstrong left for St. John's, where they will be employed upon the erection of the new court house. - Sun, 17th."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 19, 1902 The St. George Strike. - The strike situation at St. George was unchanged yesterday (Wednesday) morning. none of the factories had resumed work, nor had a settlement been effected, but the committees for each side were working with that end in view and it was thought a settlement would soon be reached. Tayte, Meating & Co. are taking advantage of the strike to tear down their old mill, which is on the Pulp Company's ground. They will build nearer the shore."

Daily Sun - Jun. 20, 1902 St. George Strike Ended. - The striking workers of St. George, who went out three weeks ago, returned to work yesterday, except thirty-five, who have gone away to other places. The men are to have the nine hour day, and the company are to have the privilege of hiring their men by the day if they desire it. The terms are entirely satisfactory to the men."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 25, 1902 The strike of granite workers at St. George ended Wednesday."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 26, 1902 St. George Strike. - The Manufacturers and Men Come to Terms And Work Is Resumed. - The settlement of the strike at St. George, which The Beacon last week intimated was near at hand, was reached just after the paper had gone to press. The men are given shorter hours and there is also an increased scale of wages. The result was reached by mutual concessions. Work was resumed the following day. About 35 men had left the town before the strike was concluded."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 26, 1902 St. George Granite Workers' Strike Over. - Agreement Reached - Men's Terms Accepted With Some Modification. - St. Andrews, June 30. - The strike of the granite workers at St. George ended today, the manufacturers agreeing to the men's terms, with some modifications. Work will be resumed tomorrow morning. General satisfaction is expressed over the close of the trouble."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 13, 1902 The granite workers of St. George are agitating for the nine-hour system."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 27, 1902 Stone is Red. - About the Granite for New Central Church Here. - St. George Quarry. - Bangor Man Who is Superintending the Cutting of the Granite Writes of New Brunswick Town. - (Bangor Commercial). - Walter C. Sturtevant of this city who is in St. George, N.B., superintending the quarrying of the stone for the new Congregational church, has written the following entertaining letter to the Commercial Editor: Thinking perhaps Bangor people might be interested to know something about this place, which might almost be a bit of old Scotland in the new world, I send you a few notes written in the granite quarries of Magaguadavic (Macadavic for short) from which the granite for the new Central Congregational Church is being taken. ... The Quarries. - Three miles north of the town are the famous granite quarries of Epps, Dodds & Co., from which the granite is shipped for the Central Church. It is of a dark red colour, which has made it famous throughout the country. It is said by those who have made the study of granite and granite cutting a specialty, that there is no stone equal to it for durability nor in the world, except perhaps in Scotland. Maine abounds in what is called red granite, but which is really a pink or salmon colour, while this is a beautiful dark red, which neither time nor weather changes. In the stone yards of St. George can be heard the click of hundreds of stone hammers, and the whirr of the machinery as the hard stone is polished. Well may the citizens of this little town be proud of their stone cutters. Intelligent, industrious, sober, law-abiding, they are the solid foundation of the place. Longfellow's description of the Puritan fathers will apply to these men also 'giants they are in mind for they believe in God and the Bible.' ... Walter Sturtevant St. George, N.B., March 15"

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 27, 1902 St. George. - The stone-cutters of the town have organized a local union recently. Hitherto there has been no organization among the working men and it was thought by some that it would be well to organize. About all the cutters have joined. It is thought the men will ask for a nine hour day at the same scale of wages they are now receiving, ten hours being at present the working time."

St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1902 Stonecutters May Strike. - Awaiting May 15 for Answer to Demands as to Hours and Pay. - A despatch from St. George to the Telegraph says: The labor situation here is interesting. The stonecutters recently organized and some three weeks ago presented to the bosses of the several works a new schedule of prices which they adopted. In doing so, they set May 15 as the date on which they would wish an answer as to whether or not their demands would be complied with. It the answer was negative then they are decided to go on strike June 1st. This means quite a serious situation. There about one hundred and fifty stonecutters and if they strike there would also be affected the polishers and quarrymen, meaning some three hundred men to come within the scope of the trouble. There are six manufacturers. Some years ago there was a cut of 10 per cent. in wages. The men struck but were unorganized, and finally returned to work, accepting the cut rate. Now they want the old rate and something extra for the finer work, also the

St. Andrews Beacon - May 1, 1902 The St. George stone-cutters, who recently organized, are asking for shorter hours and better wages."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 1, 1902 St. George Granite Industry. - 'Sojourner' writing from St. George to the Yarmouth Herald says: Since I wrote, re the granite industry, some large orders have been placed with the different firms for building stone and monuments, notably, the stone for a beautiful church now building in Bangor, Maine. This stone is being shipped directly from the quarries on heavy cars of the Boston & Maine Railway, but alas! the fourth freshet we have had in this county has so injured the road bed of the Shore Line Railway, and impaired its larger bridges and culverts, as to render such heavy traffic dangerous, if not impossible, to the serious injury of all business on its line - a state of affairs which should not be allowed to continue longer than is absolutely necessary for making repairs. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of this town, are putting the finishing touches on the monument to be erected in Halifax, on the 24th of May next, to the soldiers who have fallen in South Africa during the present war. Nova Scotia is doing well in placing this memento of the heroism of its sons in its capital. The monument is a very fine one and reflects much credit on its designers and builders."

St. Croix Courier - May 2, 1902 The stone cutters of the town recently organized a union and gave notice that on and after June 1st they would expect to work but nine hours per day, demanding the same wages they were getting for a ten hour day. The manufacturers were given until May 15th in which to answer the request of the stone cutters. The answer was formally given and negotiations are now pending towards a settlement. Committees from both manufacturers and the union have met together and discussed matters and it is hoped the difficulty will be settled satisfactorily to all concerned."

St. Croix Courier - May 2, 1902 Thomas McGrattan received a bad cut on his eye from a granite chip while at work Saturday last. Charles Frauley met with a similar accident a few weeks ago and had to go to St. John for treatment."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 22, 1902 Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, have almost completed the memorial monument which is to be erected in Halifax in honor of the Nova Scotia lads who fell in battle in Africa. It is a beautiful piece of work and reflects much credit upon the skill of Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co.'s workmen."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 29, 1902 The Calais granite company's works were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire started about 9.30 o'clock and in a short time all that was standing of the buildings was the shot tower. The works, which were largely owned by Chas. W. Young, have not been operated for two or three years. They were insured for

St. Andrews Beacon - May 29, 1902 A Magnificent Monument. - Built in St. George for N.S. Soldiers Who Fell in Africa. - Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., The Beacon is able to furnish its readers with a detailed description of the Nova Scotia soldier's monument which is being constructed in their works in St. George, and to which reference has already been made. The monument is of heroic size, being about 24 feet in height and weighing about twenty five tons. It has a ground base of Nova Scotia granite, 8 ft. square and 14 in. thick. This base was set in place last October during the visit to Halifax of the Prince of Wales. Resting upon the ground base is another base, six feet square by two feet two inches thick, composed of Stanstead granite, hammered, with the Nova Scotia coat of arms in front and beneath it the motto: 'We bloom beneath the snow.' On top of this is a plinth of the same stone 4 ft. 8 in. square by 9 inches thick. Above is a panelled die, in which there are bronze panels representing battle scenes. On the four corners, resting upon the plinth, are four red granite polished columns, with round bases and carved capitals. Above the panel die is a fine hammered cap, 5 ft. 4 in. square by 2 ft. thick, which rises gracefully towards a red granite die, on which on two aces are carved two flags intertwined, a wreath with crown above on the front, and a scroll, bugle and torch on the fourth side. The names of all Nova Scotia soldiers who fell in South Africa will be cut inside the wreath and on the scroll. This die is all polished around the carved work. Mr. Archibald McVicar, of St. George, is doing the carving in a most skilful and artistic manner. Above this die is another cap with maple leaves carved around the four sides. The whole is surmounted by the bronze figure, twelve or fourteen feet in height. This figure represents a Canadian soldier in khaki uniform, bare-headed, with his gun at rest upon the ground and a bandolier about his shoulder. It is very life-like and striking. The statue, as well as the bronze panels, have been cast by the Henry-Bonard Co. of New York. It was originally intended that the unveiling of this splendid monument should take place on the 24th of May, but owing to delay in placing the designs in the hands of the artisans, this idea could not be carried out. It is likely now that the ceremonies will take place after the Ministers return from the coronation."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 2, 1902 Tayte, Meating & Co. have about completed their order for building columns which they have been working on for some time. the order comprised thirty columns in all. Twenty four were of medium size and were finished by O'Brien, Baldwin & Co., who received the order, the former concern furnishing the stock. The balance of the lot, which are larger than are usually turned here, being sixteen feet in length by two feet two inches in diameter, have been successfully gotten out and finished by Tayte, Meating & Co. The columns are of light colored stone known as 'Lily Lake' granite, which takes a very deep polish and has a rich appearance when finished. The stone will go to Montreal to be used in a church in that city."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 2, 1902 30 Years Ago. - The Passamaquoddy Red Granite Co. is the name of the new company owning the Lake Utopia quarries. The proprietors of the Molly Hill quarry have bought a piece of land and a wharf property near the mouth of the river that will be open to navigation at all times of the year."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 4, 1902 30 Years Ago. - Men are now engaged in getting out granite at the head of Lake Utopia. A quantity of the stone will be shipped to New York this season to introduce it in that market."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 4, 1902 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., whose mill is to be removed in consequence of the pulp operations, have the foundation for their new mill erected on the water front just west of the lower bridge. They have not decided when they will remove, but it will probably be in the holidays. This firm, in addition to a large amount of monumental work, are turning several immense pillars for a new building in Montreal. All the other granite firms of the place are doing good business."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 26, 1903 St. George. - All the granite mills have started up and are running eight hours with the exception of Tayte, Meating & Co., who have their new mills ready but are waiting for power which is to be furnished from the Pulp and Paper Co electric plant. The business outlook for this firm is better than ever and installed in their new home the concern will be able to do even larger business and turn it out more quickly and easier than before. The company is to be congratulated on its new quarters."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 25, 1903 A handsome monument of St. George red granite, from the works of Mr. Henry McGrattan, has been placed in the Catholic cemetery, St. Andrews, by Mr. John McFarland, of Woodstock, in memory of his deceased wife, who was formerly a Miss Hughes, of this place."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 26, 1903 St. George. - The Pulp and Paper Co. are supplying Tayte, Meating & Co. with steam power until they have their electric plant running."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 10, 1903 The St. George granite factories are working on water power pending the repair of the pulp mill dynamo."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 8, 1904 Pulp vs. Granite. - The Granite People Not Altogether Pleased. - The granite concerns in St. George, who are dependent upon the Pulp Company for their power, were compelled to shut down recently while repairs were being made to the pulp mill machinery. One concern that tried to operate their old water wheel had the water speedily cut off from them, much to their discomfiture. The granite people are beginning to realize that the pulp men have the long end of the bargain and that the contract piaces them very largely at their mercy. The failure of the pulp company to establish a paper mill in connection with their pulp works, as it was expected at the outset they would do, robs the town of a great deal of profit that might otherwise result to them from the magnificent water power which they have at their door. This power is wholly in the hands of a foreign corporation who employ very little local help. It is reported that an attempt was recently made to get control of the water power at Second Falls, but the project fell through."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1904 Explanation. - From Manager of St. George Pulp & Paper Company. - Editor The Beacon:- In your issue of Dec. 8th an article appears under the heading 'Pulp vs. Granite' which is so entirely out of harmony with the facts in the case as to deserve some explanation. The article referred to opens with the statement that 'The granite concerns of St. George who are dependent upon the Pulp Company for their power, were compelled to shut down recently while repairs were being made to the pulp mill machinery.' As a matter of fact, the wheels of the St. George Pulp and Paper Company were stopped bu anchor ice which is likely at this season of the year to interfere with the operation of any water wheels whenever the weather is sufficiently cold for this anchor ice to form. Advantage was taken of this interruption caused by anchor ice, to make certain needed repairs to the water wheels themselves, of the necessity for which the granite concerns had all received two months notice, hence they had abundant opportunity to prepare for it. Since the installation of the generator supplying the power to the granite concerns, the old flume or causeway which originally carried water to the wheels of the granite concerns, has been allowed to fill up with driftwood and other debris. At no attempt on the part of any of the granite men was made to clear the debris, much less, to start any of the old wheels, the statement that 'one concern had tried to operate their old wheel had had their supply cut off,' is maliciously false. That every agreement made by the St. George Pulp & Paper Company with the granite concerns has been faithfully kept, that granite concerns will know, and no complaint from any of them, of any nature or kind, has ever been received by the St. George Pulp & Paper Company. ... Yours Truly, B.G. Murphy"

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1904 Letter From a Granite Man. - Editor of Beacon:- Sir - In your last issue I notice a communication in reference to the power the Granite Forms have from the Pulp Co. Now, Mr. Editor, the power we have today is far better than we ever had in the past. As regards the mills being shut down for a few days, it was not any great drawback, as business is slack this time of year; and as for the Pulp Co. having the long end of the bargain, they paid for what they got, and the Granite men are not such fools as your correspondent would lead the public to believe. If the party supposed to have been your correspondent would go to work in the pulp mill or some other mill he would have less time for writing false statements to the papers. St. George. A. Milne"

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 11, 1904 St. George. - The granite factories are resuming operations ... Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. have a steam drill rig at work in their yard boring for water. They have gone through one ledge and expect water when they strike the second bed rock."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 21, 1904 A handsome monument of Quincy granite has been erected by Mrs. John Roy over the grave of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mallery, in the rural cemetery."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 16, 1904 The St. George granite works are doing a thriving business. Milne, Coutts & Co. are adding a new office to their works. Among the contracts they have on hand is a magnificent grey granite monument for the grave of Mr. McCann, of Rolling Dam."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 23, 1904 St. George. - Louis McGrattan of H. McGrattan & Sons, has been in Woodstock the past week, setting up monuments manufactured by his firm."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 5, 1904 Mr. George E. Hall, the well known granite worker of St. George ... obit."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 12, 1904 The St. George industries are all employed. In the granite works, though there are no large contracts on hand, there is sufficient work in the shops to keep every one busy."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 20, 1904 Open Letter to Mr. Ganong. - From One of the Leading Granite Companies of St. George. - They Recognize the Prosperous Conditions and Refuse to be Turned Aside from their Duty. Mr. G.W. Ganong, St. George, N.B., Oct. 10, 1904 Dear Sir. - We have received your letter of the 5th, asking our support in the coming election, and have decided to answer it in an open letter. You say that the Liberal administration has deprived us of the protection we had, by giving the preference. We ask you, what you will do in case of a conservative victory? Are not Mr. Foster and a large majority of your party committed to the so called Chamberlain policy? How would this policy affect our business, if you say we need more protections? We might say, in connection with the Granite industry of St. George, without fear of contradiction, that it never flourished, as it has during the Liberal administration of the past eight years. The best proof of this lies in the fact that there are now six concerns doing business where before there were but four. That under the administration of the conservatives, the employees worked ten hours a day and eight months was a long working year. That they now work nine hours a day and are employed the year round, that in place of the ten per cent reduction of wages under conservative rule, the men are now enjoying a twenty per cent increase of wages. The policy of the Liberals administration has not only been of benefit to the stone workers of St. George, but has increased business in every line. We have only to point to the new stores of Messrs. Frauley Bros., Grant & Morin, Hanson Bros.? All new, first-class, up-to-date stores, and no man living can imagine such concerns flourishing under conditions existing prior to 1896. Conditions are better here, Mr. Ganong, and the increased output and enlarged capacities of your own business, the Soap factory and Haley & Sons' concern in your own town, must be proof positive to you that we in this county have shared in the general prosperity of the Dominion under the Fielding Tariff. We would ask you what your views are, on the immigration policy of the present government? And in this connection would say, that where formerly our only market was Ontario and Quebec, the Liberal government has opened up an enlarged and ever increasing market in the Northwest and Manitoba. One half of our output now goes to the West. Think of the market the Grand Trunk Pacific will open up to us. Can you in justice to yourselves, your country and your own town ask us to go back to the days of stagnation and Conservative administration of affairs? We are convinced that, taking into consideration the present condition of the whole Dominion, the certainty of the return to power of the Liberal Government, and the flourishing condition of the Granite industry here, it would be against our interests, against the interests of our town, against the interests of our county, to support you in the present campaign. Yours very truly, Utopia Granite Co. St. George, N.B., Oct. 19, 1904."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 20, 1905 Douglas Bros.' ware rooms are filled just now with a handsome lot of monuments in grey, black and red granites and different kinds of marbles. These stones are going into York, Queens, Sunbury and Northumberland as well as Charlotte county, the firm having an established reputation for good work all over the province. One stone, of very handsome design, has been ordered by J.H. Richard, of Boiestown, to be placed at his wife's grave."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1905 Handsome Monuments. - Two very handsome monuments have recently been brought to St. Andrews from the McGrattan stone works, St. George. One of them has been erected in the Catholic cemetery in memory of the late Angus Kennedy. It is of Quincy granite, beautifully polished and ornamented, with a base of polished red granite. It has been setup on the Kennedy lot at the northwest corner of the burial ground, and is easily visible from the road. Though the pieces are very ponderous, Mr. McGrattan very quickly set them in position, using his sloven as a derrick by removing the front wheels. The second monument has been placed in the rural cemetery by Mr. Joseph Handy in memory of his father, the late Levi Handy. It os fo red granite, the design being very chaste."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1905 The granite and pulp mills were closed down on Friday last, as a consequence of ice having interfered with the water wheels at the pulp mill from which nearly all the granite mills derive their power. The granite interests here are making arrangements for the presentation of their case before the Tariff Commission. They will request an increase of duty upon manufactured granite. It has been suggested that an effort be made to have the commissioners visit to St. George during the course of theft enquiry."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 28, 1905 St. George. - The different granite concerns here closed their establishments on Saturday, 23rd inst. These will be down for a period of four to five weeks."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 15, 1905 St. George. - ... There are the granite works of Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., Tayte, Meating and Co., O'Brien & Gillmor, Messenett & McDougall, and McGrattan & Sons, all as busy as they can

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 29, 1905 A very fine quarry of black granite has been opened upon the Alfred Gillmor estate, St. George. The stone works well and is likely to become popular."

St. Croix Courier - May 25, 1905 ADVERTISEMENT: Memorials Many things must be considered in the construction of a Monument. Not only should the design be artistic, but the material and workmanship the best. We aim and succeed in combining all these at all times. Douglas Brothers, Manufacturers of all kinds of foreign and domestic granite and marble monuments, sarcaphagus, tablets, markers and curbings. Prices and Designs on Application. Special attention given to cleaning and lettering monuments in cemeteries. Water street, St. Stephen, N.B. Main street, Calais, Maine"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 30, 1905 St. George. - As a consequence of an increased demand for granite many of the granite cutters recently knocked off have been re-engaged."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 21, 1905 St. George. - The granite manufacturers report a quiet season in red granite. Two quarries of black granite, of good quality, have recently been opened up near Red Rock lake. As there is an increased demand for this granite it is satisfactory to know that the want can be supplied at home."

Kings County Record - Sep. 22, 1905 ADVERTISEMENT: T.F. Sherrard & Son Moncton, N.B. Importers of Marble and Granite. Manufacturers of Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones and all other cemetery work. Most modern machinery for polishing marble and granite. New lettering and carving machinery run by compressed air. Write us for prices and

Semi-Weekly Sun - Apr. 4, 1906 Capitalists Interested in Iron Ore Veins. - Lepreaux is not the only part of Charlotte Co. that may boast of iron deposits, if we may believe the assertions of a mineral expert who was a recent visitor to this part of the county. He says that on the property formerly owned by Mrs. O'Herrin, now in possession of O'Brien and Baldwin, granite manufacturers, there is every indication of the presence of a large body of this useful ore. So enthusiastic are some capitalists over the matter that a large sum of money has been offered for the property.A new power wheel is being placed in position by the pulp company. The polishing departments of several of the mills are down in consequence. Two of the granite firms are using their old water wheels to run their mills."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 5, 1906 Epps, Dodds & Co., Granite Workers, St. George. - Among the granite manufacturers of St. George there are none who stand higher in public estimation than the firm of Epps, Dodds & Co. This firm, which was established in 1881, is now composed of Chas. Epps and Henry Meating, the other two members of the company (Messrs. Coffey and Dodds) having died. In their extensive works alongside the Falls they manufacture monumental designs in red, grey and black granite, employing about thirty hands. The value of their output is about $18,000 per year. Their stone is obtained chiefly from the hills near St. George. At the present time they have a crew of men operating a black granite quarry at Steen Lake. Like the rest of the granite manufacturers of St. George, Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., are impressed with the necessity for more protection."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 23, 1906 A Granite Proposition Before Town Council. - Messrs. Messenett & McDougall, granite workers, of St. George, have given an option on their works to Mr. C.V. Wetmore, with the intention of selling out and removing to the West. A St. Andrews company is talking of taking over the works and removing them here, provided the town would grant a bonus, a free site and exemption from taxation for a term of years. The proposition is now being

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 30, 1906 A sample of polished Glenelg granite which Sheriff Stuart brought back with him from St. George on Monday, is displayed in his store. It is a beautiful black and white mottled stone."

The News - Dec. 7, 1906 St. George Granite Men Pleased With New Tariff. - St. George, N.B., Dec. 4.- The granite men here feel that Fielding's new tariff is in the interests of the granite industry, but claim a higher protective duty is necessary and that column cutters and carborundum should be placed on the free list, as they are not manufactured in Canada."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 13, 1906 St. George. - The granite men feel that the new tariff is in the interests of the granite industry, but claim a higher protective duty is necessary and that column cutters and carborundum should be placed on the free list, as they are not manufactured in Canada."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 15, 1906 St. George. - The granite establishments of Epps, Dodds & Co., and Milne, Coutts & Co. resumed operations on Monday, 12th inst."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 11, 1906 Tariff Commissioners. - Hear Saint George Granite Men and Others. - Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur, with Mr. John Bain, secretary - the members of the tariff commission - Reached St. Stephen by regular train at noon on Friday last. Immediately upon arrival they were met by President Vroom and other members of the St. Stephen Board of Trade and escorted to the Salvation hall where they began their hearing. [See Daly

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 25, 1906 30 Years Ago. - ... Two valuable horses, one belonging to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co. and the other to Thomas Barry, were killed at the company's quarry at St. George on Monday. A stone weighing sixteen tons had been loaded on a sled in the quarry and lowered down to the road beneath by means of ropes, three horses being attached to the sled to guide and start it when it required moving. Upon arriving in the road the ropes were taken off. The immense weight upon the sled, notwithstanding all the horses could do to the contrary, forced it down the slight incline toward the brow of a hill on the road, when it soon became evident that the horses were unable to control it. It continued to press them onward until it reached th brow of the hill and then shot them down at a terrific speed. When near the foot, the leader fell and was dragged forward, and the pole horses were forced off the road and into the woods at a rapid rate. The sled bringing up upon some rocks, stopped its headway and that of the horses, and the immense stone rolled over on them crushing one to death instantly and injuring the other in a shocking manner. The pole horse escaped without serious injury. The driver only relinquished the reins in time to save himself from injury."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 7, 1906 Quite a few men employed by the granite companies work for short periods lately owing to a lack of stock."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 1, 1906 Accidently Killed. - Charles B. Mingo Meets a Sudden Death at Red Beach. - Charles B. Mingo was the victim of a shocking accident which occurred on Thursday morning last at Red Beach in the lath mill of O.S. Tarbox. The mill had been in operation only a few days and Mingo, who was employed as machinist in the granite works, was watching the men operate the lath machine when a large wooden pulley burst, the parts flying in all directions. The workmen escaped injury, but one of the heavier pieces of the pulley struck Mingo on the head, crushing his skull. He was removed to his home and Dr. Russell and Dr. Brehaut summoned, but their skill was unavailing and the unfortunate young man passed away a few hours after the accident occurred without having regained consciousness. The tragic affair cast a gloom over the community where the deceased was held in high esteem, and expressions of regret were heard on every hand. Charles B. Mingo was born in Red Beach and, after graduating from the Calais high school entered the employ of the Maine Red Granite Company. Three years ago he was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Martin of Red Beach, who, with one child, survives him. To the young wife, so terribly bereft, the deep sympathy of the community goes out, also to the sorrowing parents and other relatives of the deceased. Mr. Mingo was only twenty eight years of age. Deceased was a member of Mekwamkesk tribe of Red Men, was a prominent officer of the stonecutters and granite workers union, the members of which organizations attended in a body the funeral held on Saturday. Three years ago a cousin of the deceased was killed by the bursting of a friction wheel while operating a hoisting engine."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 1, 1906 Sixty employees of the Maine Red Granite Co., at Red Beach, quit work on Wednesday last because the manager declined to discharge an old and valued workman who had incurred the displeasure of his mates, and a complete tieup of the plant resulted. On Saturday, however, the strikers agreed to forget their differences and work was resumed at the plant on Monday. The whole affair was the result of a misunderstanding."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Mar. 3, 1906 New Kind of Granite is Great Success. - St. George, Feb. 27. - Some years ago granite dealers in Quebec sent samples of black stone here to be manufactured. The granite took a very fair polish and its introduction to the trade created a demand that compelled our manufacturers to import large quantities of this stock from Upper Canada. It proved expensive. Freight rates were high, and shipping the stone from Quebec to St. George, from St. George to points all over the dominion, had a tendency to eat into the profits. The facts were that there was no money in handling the stone, but to hold the trade one was compelled to keep a certain amount of black granite in stock. There is, however, a better article right at home. Some time early last summer, Miles and Edward Gillmor found a huge boulder of granite on the Red Rock road, about six miles from St. George. They were convinced that the boulder was black granite and they lost no time in bringing samples of their find to the granite men here. Local dealers, as is customary, were for a time sceptical of the merits of the stone, but time proved its superiority to the Quebec article. The stone takes a very high polish, making a splendid monument. It is sold under the name 'Egyptian Black', and bids fair to rival the red granite that has made St. George known over the continent. Several parties are now at work quarrying it, and every granite concern in town handles it in large quantities. H. McGrattan and Sons have recently opened a quarry of this stone in Bocabec. They are convinced that the granite is A No. 1, both as regards color and quality. The granite mills are closed today. The power wheels are being overhauled. I. Phillips, electrician, of Halifax, is here superintending the repairs."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 8, 1906 Bocabec Black Granite. - Messrs. McGrattan & Sons, of St. George, have opened up a black granite quarry on Chas. Hanson's property, the stone being of a most promising character. The quarry is quite close to the river, making it an easy matter to place the stone on scows and tow it to St. George. This will probably be done. Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, are quarrying black granite from the Steen Lake quarry. This is an

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 8, 1906 Mr. Henry Meating returned on Thursday last after several days' stay in Chamcook on business in connection with the opening up of a new quarry there. The operations of the quarry will be in charge of Mr. Elisha Leavitt. All the granite concerns deriving their power from the St. George P. & P. Co.'s plant were down on Tuesday and Wednesday last, because of trouble with the power plant of that company."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1906 Messrs. Henry Meating and Sons are much pleased with the quality of the stone found in their recently opened black granite quarry on the farm of Chas. Hancock, Bocabec. They are confident that they now have a stone inferior to none, and obtainable at a cost much less than they would necessarily have to pay for the quarried

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 22, 1906 Black Granite Becoming Popular. - A Chance for a Great Industry at St. Andrews. - The rising popularity of black granite for monumental purposes is shown by the increasing number of orders for that kind of stone that are being received by the granite manufacturers of St. George. One traveler, who recently returned, brought back with him almost nothing but black granite orders. Fortunately, there is an abundance of that kind of stone within easy reach of the manufacturers of of the county. Like the red granite this description of stone is largely confined to Charlotte county. Sheriff Stuart, who owns one of the finest black granite quarries that there is in Canada, at Steen Lake, has given Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, the right to cut stone there. This firm have now to cut stone there. This firm have now got a number of men employed at the quarry getting out stone. Samples that they have cut from the new quarry which they have opened near the top of the hill are of the finest description, the color being uniform and the stone easily worked. A reporter of the Beacon visited the quarry on Monday, and noted the operations that were going on. The stone is being taken from a point about a quarter of a mile up the hill from the road. A horse power derrick has been erected to move the stone as it is cut. The great blocks will be hauled to the wharf a few miles below, and from there shipped to St. George. Mr. Stuart looks for an extensive business. There is enough stone in sight to last for a thousand years. This quarry is admirably situated for doing business with St. Andrews. By road it is about seven miles from town but the hauling distance to the water is considerably less. There is a great opportunity in this stone for a big business here. Who will take it up?"

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 29, 1906 Industries of Charlotte County. - ... Granite Workers - Milne, Coutts & Co, St. George. - The wealth of the eternal hills is one of the most valuable assets that Charlotte County possesses. In its development much money is invested and many men find lucrative employment. Indeed, were it not for the treasure of red and black granite which exist in the hills adjacent to St. George that enterprising little town would not occupy the important commercial position that it does at the present time. One of the most enterprising firms engaged in the Granite industry at St. George is the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, of which Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co. are proprietors. This firm was established in 1875. Its record has been one of progress. Originally the company obtained their motive power direct from the falls, but when the Pulp company acquired the water rights at the Falls a few years ago, the water power was exchanged for the more modern power of electricity. In their works the hand tool in recent years has largely given place to the pneumatic tool which is operated by compressed air and many other improvements have taken place. At the present time 45 men are employed by this firm. The output of the factory, which consists largely of monumental stone, is marketed chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, though some of their stone has been carried as far as the Pacific slope. The value of their output is about $25,000 per year. One of the great difficulties that the granite workers of this section have to contend with is the unequal competition of the Scotch stone. This feature of the business was very clearly presented to the tariff commission when they visited Charlotte County. Discussing the subject with a member of the firm recently, he stated that the only solution of the difficulty was to raise the duty on Scotch granite sufficient to put them on an equal footing with the Scotch manufacturers, having regard to the latter's wage conditions and those prevailing here. This winter the Scotch firms, he stated, are doing work very cheaply as work is scarce and a great many men are out of employment. This statement was confirmed by a letter from their agent in Aberdeen. Writing under March 2, he says:- 'There is a lot of Canadian orders in Aberdeen this year. One manufacturer who ships quite a lot direct was telling me he never had so many orders from Canada for Spring shipment. Hope they may continue, for there are hundreds of men idle here.' -- Tayte, Meating & Co., St. George. - Another of St. George's leading granite firms is that of Tayte, Meating & Co. This firm began business in 1885 in what is known as 'the gulley', where they operated with considerable success until the advent of the Pulp Company, when they disposed of their property rights to that company and established themselves in new quarters at the harbor front. Their new premises are supplied with all the modern improvements. They obtain their motive power from electricity. This firm has 33 men employed. The whole of their output, valued at about $17,000 per year, finds a market in Canada. The firm says that there has been a falling off in their business amounting to about $9,000 since 1896. They attribute this decline to Scotch competition. -- Messenett & McDougall, St. George. - Among the young business firms of St. George, that of Messenett & McDougall is worthy of particular attention. These enterprising young men launched themselves on the commercial sea in the year 1900. They manufacture building and monumental stone in red, grey and black granite, marketing their output in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. The value of their output is placed approximately at from $9,000 to $10,000. Their factory is operated by a powerful steam engine. Eighteen men are in their employ. The chief need of their industry, remarked a member of their firm to the Beacon, is more protection. 'We should have a duty of 50 per cent, the same as the United States, to enable us to compete with the cheap labor of

St. Andrews Beacon - May 3, 1906 St. George contributes to San Francisco earthquake relief..... incl. granite

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 17, 1906 A Beautiful Stone. - The first monument to be placed in the burial ground of the Church of the Transfiguration, St. Patrick, was erected last week by Colin Stuart, of Portland, Me., in memory of his deceased wife, who died Jan. 31. The design, as worked out by Messrs. O'Brien & Baldwin, stone cutters, St. George, is very handsome. The lettering is the work of Mr. Tilley Moran, who is an artist in that line. The stone is of grey Quincy granite. Since its erection it has been inspected by a large number of persons who pronounce is a beautiful piece of workmanship."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 29, 1906 The Victoria Granite Co.'s mill ... will probably finish this season's operations during the coming week."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 4, 1906 All the granite works in St. George are busily employed. Tayte, Meating & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., O'Brien & Baldwin, Messenett & McDougall and the Utopia Granite Works have all the orders that they can fill. While strolling through the granite shed of Milne, Coutts & Co., the Beacon's attention was drawn to a small monument in the form of a cross, which was a counterpart of the monument made by this firm for the late Sir John McDonald. This order had also come from Kingston, Ont. Two magnificent monuments of Spoon Island granite, weighing about ten tons each, are being constructed in this shop for the late Rev. J. de Soyre's grave and for Mr. Chas. M.

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 11, 1906 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. are still operating the Glenelg black granite quarry in Bocabec. They have got out four scow-loads of stone this season."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 18, 1906 St. George. - The granite and lumber dealers operating along the N.B. Southern road are vigorously complaining of the treatment accorded by them by the railway authorities in withholding cars. The granite men are particularly subjected to annoyance from this cause. It is to be hoped that before long some company will take over this line and operate it in a more business-like way."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 20, 1906Granite Factories Coming. - One at St. Andrews, Another at Chamcook. - It is very probable that the plant of the Messenett & McDougall granite works of St. George will be removed to Chamcook. Mr. C.V. Wetmore, who is organizing a company to take over the plant, was at Chamcook last week negotiating with Mr. Rankine for a water privilege. There is a good water power at the place. It is also convenient to the railway and to the black granite quarries, from which it will likely draw its chief stone supply. Messrs. S.L. Lynott and R. Keating of Red Beach, Me., (formerly of St. George) have leased the larrigan factory at St. Andrews and intend entering upon the stone business. Both are expert granite men and know all the details of the trade. It is their intention to put in a 'Jenny Lind' polishing machine and begin work at once. The Beacon wishes them success."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1906 St. George. - General regret is felt over the threatened removal of Messenett & McDougall's granite plant to St. Andrews."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 4, 1907 Hubert Seamans, of St. George, had his hand and arm painfully bruised by being caught in a belt in Epps, Dodds & Co.'s mill one day last week."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 11, 1907 The Glenelg quarry is now in operation. Manager Stuart says that there is a rapidly increasing demand for the stone and that the outlook is promising."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 25, 1907There seems to be a scarcity of work in the granite sheds here. During the past week Messrs. Henry McGrattan & Sons were forced to let several men go, several young men have gone away for the time."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 21, 1907 The well known firm of Epps, Dodds & Co., have found it necessary to put in a surfacing machine in order to keep up with business which is coming in to them. The firm say the result, so far, has been very satisfactory. The machine is run by Mr. Palmer Bailey, and is cutting from forty to sixty feet a day."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 21, 1907 While working on the new surfacing machine in Tayte and Meating's mill, Jos. Meating met with a very painful accident, by which the forefinger of his right hand was almost severed. Dr. Taylor was called and dressed the wound finding it necessary to take several stitches. The doctor hopes to save the finger."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 A scow load of Red Granite came in Friday from the quarry of H. McGrattan & Sons. Their new derrick was put in operation unloading the stone, and proved a complete success."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 Large shipments of granite have been going forward this week."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 A small excursion party from Perry, Me., arrived here Wednesday. After visiting the Granite Works and other points of interest they returned in the evening."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 Mr. H. McGrattan, of the Utopia Granite Works, was in St. Andrews Thursday and erected a monument on the Avery lot in the rural cemetery."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 A beautiful monument is about completed at the works of Tayte, Meating & Co., of Quincy Granite. It is to be erected in the Waycroft lot in the cemetery at Fredericton. The design is very handsome, and the workmanship of the very highest and most artistic order, and will be a standing advertisement for the firm of Tayte, Meating & Co."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 28, 1907 Last week a stone weighing eight tons was quarried and successfully loaded in the yard of Milne, Coutts & Co. under the supervision of Mr. Fred. Baldwin. It is to make a base 7-0x5-0x2-0 for a layered granite monument now under construction."

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 4, 1907 ADVERTISEMENT: 'Lest We Forget' Due respect for our departed loved ones demands that we erect not only Artistic but Enduring Memorials Marble has proved such a failure that some cemeteries now prohibit its use. Granite is everlasting and our Egyptian Black Granite is far more Artistic and Expressive than any other granite. We have hundreds of beautiful designs from $4.00 to $4,000. Write at once for designs and samples if youare interested, stating about what expense you anticipate. The result of our business shows that our Red and Grey Granites leave a firm place on the market, and a detailed explanation why we are enabled to produce the best at the lowest price is unnecessary. H. McGrattan & Sons, St. George, N.B."

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 4, 1907 The Granite Cutter's Union held a special meeting Thursday evening."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 7, 1907 St. George. - All the granite firms will open their shops for business on Monday next. McGrattan & Sons have been at work for some time and Tayte, Meating & Co. expected to begin operations on Wednesday of this week. H.H. McLean ..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 14, 1907 Sheriff Stuart will operate his Glenelg quarry this season himself, selling the stone to whoever may want to buy. Geologists have pronounced this so-called black granite to be greenstone porphyry. It is fast becoming very popular for monumental purposes."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 28, 1907 Just as soon as the weather conditions will permit, Sheriff Stuart will begin the development of his Glenelg greenstone porphyry quarry. The works will likely be erected on the Rankine property, Chamcook, where there is a good water power."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 3, 1907 St. George. - ... These fall, which are justly celebrated for their grandeur, have been practically harnesses to furnish power for four granite mills and a pulp mill. The leading granite manufacturers of the town are Tayte, Meating & Co., H. McGrattan & Sons, Epps, Dodds & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co. and Messenett & McDougall. On account of the existence of immense quarries of both red and black granite within a short distance of the mills and their exceptional facilities for manufacturing, these firms are able to successfully compete in quality and workmanship and price all over the Dominion in both building and monumental granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 11, 1907 St. George. - The granite factories are doing a quiet business."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1907 The polishers in McGrattan and Co.'s mill are out on a strike. The men receive $1.50 per day and ask for $1.75. The company say they cannot give it and the men think they cannot support their families on $1.50 with provisions at present prices."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 7, 1907 It is reported that some of the partners in the firm of Tayte, Meating & Co. are willing to sell their shares in the business. If report is true a good chance for investment is offered."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 14, 1907 St. George. - The granite mills have commenced operations after their annual vacation."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. or May 30, 1907 St. George. - A number of the stone cutters who went to Red Beach a short time ago have returned home on account of scarcity of work there. The new scow being built for Henry McGrattan and Sons is nearly completed. It will be used for bringing stone from the Bocabec quarry."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 21, 1907 St. George. - A.R. Tayte, of the firm of Tayte, Meating & Co., has offered his share of the business for sale. It is said George Craig is to be the purchaser."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 6, 1907 Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co. report an unusual number of orders on hand for this season, and a growing demand for the products of their plant."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 13, 1907 Bethel. - H. McGrattan & Sons have resumed operations at their quarry here."

Woodstock Despatch - Nov. 20, 1907 Large Monument. - A very beautiful monument which has been shipped from St. George to be set up here, in memory of the parents of the late Peter Fisher, of Woodstock, is at present stored in the Star Line Freight Shed. The monument is the work of Gallagher Bros. of Woodstock and will be set up in the Old Burying Ground here. - Fredericton Gleaner."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 21, 1907 The granite workers of St. John have completed organization of a union and adopted an increased scale of wages. They passed a resolution fixing a scale of thirty one cents an hour for monumental work and thirty nine cents an hour for building work, on and after March 1. The men now receive $2.00 a day on monumental work and $3 a day for building work, the day being nine hours."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 21, 1907 Greenstone Porphyry. - Mr. Henry Meating, of Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George, who has been quarrying at the Glenelg greenstone porphyry quarry owned by R.A. Stuart, says he is greatly pleased with the stone. Not only can it be quarried easy but the stone is getting darker and richer in tone as the quarry is opened up. He thinks that the owner has a very valuable property."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 21, 1907 Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George, have recently brought to St. Andrews some very handsome monuments in greenstone porphyry. One was placed in the Joseph Craig lot, Chamcook. The other two were erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Breed and Captain John Stinson and family in the rural cemetery. Mr. Henry Meating superintended the erection."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 27, 1907 Epps, Dodds & Co. are sending out a very handsome calendar."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 27, 1907 The noise of the wood sawing machine and the granite cutting machine is heard in all directions."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 27, 1907 The granite workers at a meeting Monday night completed organization of a union and adopted an increased scale of wages of thirty-one cents an hour for monument work and thirty nine cents an hour for building work on and after March. They elected John W. Ward president; John Sullivan, vice president; Daniel Gilson, recording secretary; Daniel Donovan, financial secretary; Frederick Fawcett, treasurer. - Sun."

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 2, 1907 Robt. Maxwell had the misfortune to get two fingers jammed while engaged in the granite works."

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 16, 1907 Many of the granite firms are having a rush of work, - which is unusual at this season. If orders continue coming in, there is every prospect of the mills running through the winter, without the usual shut

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 4, 1907 Owing to a large number of rush orders Tayte, Meating & Co., are running their mill extra time."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 11, 1907 ADVERTISEMENT: You Can't Dodge the Fact that Tayte, Meating & Co. are the men you want to furnish you Monuments from New Brunswick and Foreign Granites. We do not beat any Drums but we do beat all competitors for first class work and stock. Write or give us a call Tayte, Meating & Co. St. George, N.B."

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Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 18, 1907 The annual repairs to the water wheels at the pulp mill is now going on, and the granite works are shut down in consequence."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 18, 1907 Capt. Johnson left by train Monday on his regular trip through Upper Canada in interests of Milne, Coutts & Co."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1907 St. George. - The granite mills dependent on the Pulp Co. for power are closed down while they are putting a new wheel in the pulp mill."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 25, 1907 Hiram Leavitt met with a serious accident while working in H. McGrattan's & Sons' quarry. Dr. Taylor advised his removal to the hospital at St. John, where itwas found necessary to remove his eye in order to save the sight of the other."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 25, 1907 Robt. Maxwell injured his hand quite severely while quarrying for Simmons & Co., bridge contractors."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 1, 1908 An accident occurred at the mill of Epps, Dodds & Co., Thursday, when B. McCarten injured one of his fingers so badly that amputation was necessary."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 8, 1908 The hills near St. George can furnish as good granite as there is in the world. If the business men of the town will have faith in their home industries and will make investments to develop what is close at hand, the time will soon come when the river will be thronged with vessels from April to December."

Granite Town Greetings. - Apr. 15, 1908 Several of our young granite cutters who have been working in Vermont granite centres, have arrived here. The settlement of the strike will make their stay very brief. Some will leave next week to resume their old positions."

Granite Town Greetings. - Apr. 15, 1908 The fine industrial concern of H. McGrattan & Sons is working a full crew. Business is good and orders are coming in every day. The present outlook indicates a prosperous season for the firm."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 15, 1908 Tayte, Meating & Co. have secured the contract for furnishing supplies to the Alms House for one year."

Granite Town Greetings. - Apr. 15, 1908 Geo. Anderson, an employee of Milne, Coutts & Co. had two fingers badly injured, monday, while turning astone."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 29, 1908 H. McGrattan & Sons scow, loaded with black granite, was brought into port Friday morning by Percy Catherine, with his gasoline boat. After discharging, the scow will be taken back for another load."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 5, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT: Nothing Succeeds Like Success H. McGrattan & Sons Manufacturers of Monumental and building work of every description, from St. George and other granites. Our plant is equipped with pneumatic tools, polishing and surfacing machines, and all modern machinery for turning out the highest grade work at reasonable prices. Send for a sample of our black granite, it takes a high polish and is well suited for monumental work. Try us, we can give you prompt delivery. We are equipped for convenience and can save you money. Monuments erected in any part of the County. Saint George New Brunswick."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 6, 1908 St. George. - The granite strike has not yet been settled. A great many of the best men have left town. The stoppage of this industry has made the town unusually quiet."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 13, 1908 Granite Deadlock Unbroken. - Employer's Proposition Not Alluring Enough for Men. - There is little hope of any settlement being reached in the granite strike at St. George. A few days ago the employers offered the men an increase of five cents per day, in lieu of the demands that they had made, but this offer was not sufficiently alluring and it was declined by the men, who declared for their original proposition. Thus matters stand. Nearly all the strikers have left town, 32 of them leaving by Monday night's train for the west. The factories are all closed with the exception of the McGrattan factory, which is being kept open by the proprietors, all of whom are practical men."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 19, 1908 Obituary. - Mr. Henry McGrattan. Mr. Henry McGrattan died on Tuesday last, after an illness of several months. Mr. McGrattan during the past two years had been in failing health. He was 71 years of age and leaves a widow, five sons -- John, Edward, Louis, Leo, and Charles and two daughters, Mrs. Murray and Miss Bessie, all at home. St. George has lost, in Mr. McGrattan, a citizen whose enterprise did much in making the town known over the country. Aggressive in business he never hesitated, he overcame obstacles and faced difficulties that would have daunted the ordinary man. Progressive in his methods he compelled success to follow him. Courage in his convictions and confidence in his ideas made of him a nation builder, the town is bigger and better because of him. In his younger days Mr. McGrattan followed the lumber business, he was boom master here for years - when St. George was a lumber town. About twenty years ago he opened a meat store and from this has grown the large general store of H. McGrattan & Sons. Eight years ago, with his boys, he built and started the Utopia Granite Works and succeeded in building up one of the largest granite concerns in town. A grist mill operated by the power used in the granite mill was added to the plant a few years ago. Mr. McGrattan together with his brother, the late John McGrattan built many public works in the country, including the wharf at Back Bay and the bridge at Maces' Bay. Possessing a genial disposition, of a nature, jovial, Mr. McGrattan made friends everywhere. His death is a distinct loss to the community. The funeral was held Friday morning from his late residence to the Catholic church, where the solemn services for the dead were offered, thence to the new burial grounds. The pall bearers were: James O'Brien, Thomas McGowan, J. Sutton Clark, Jas. O'Neill, Robt. Radley and Senator Gillmor. A large number or relatives, friends and citizens followed the remains to their last resting place."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 20, 1908 That Granite Seizure. - The Customs Department at Ottawa makes a Unique Ruling. - St. George, Aug. 14, 1908. - The last issue of the Beacon states that the recent seizure of Scotch granite in St. John has been adjusted by the importers paying a 'nominal fine.' That statement, without any further explanation, would lead the public to believe that the importers had violated the law and had got off with a fine. As this matter has been referred to before in the public press it is no more than fair to Milne, Coutts & Co. that the facts should be made public. On the 22nd of April last they entered a small shipment of Scotch manufactured granite at St. John ex S.S. 'Victorian' for different points in Quebec and Ontario. A few days after that date they were notified by the commissioner of customs at Ottawa, that the granite had been seized in St. John for undervaluation and undermeasurements. They at once took the matter up with the department at Ottawa, and by submitting estimates from the Scotch manufacturers before the orders were placed, which agreed with the manifests, showed that there was no undervaluation, and by the order from their Canadian customer, with sizes and original of sketches sent to Scotland with same sizes, which agreed with the measurement of stone, proved most conclusively that there was no undermeasurements. This proof was all submitted early in May, but it took the department until July 22nd to verify their proof, detaining the granite in St. John three months and putting Milne, Coutts & Co. to great inconvenience as the granite was sold to be delivered by May 1st. Although the original charges could not be proved the department seemed to think it would not do to let the granite be released without some reason for stopping it, so they fined the importers the amount of the commission paid their buyer in Scotland with duty added, which amounted to the nominal fine of $9.12. It may be somewhere in the tariff regulations that the buyer's commission must be added to actual cost, but the writer has never seen it, nor heard tell of ir before. Officer Lynott, who seized the granite, evidently had no knowledge of the cost of granite in Scotland, nor data to go by, but seeing how low it was involved at, jumped at the conclusion that there was a 'nigger in the fence' somewhere, and seeing visions of glory and incidentally a few shekels drifting his way, felt that it was his duty to seize it. The manufacturers in st. George, to whom he submitted the sketches accompanying the manifests, for estimates, agreed with him that the granite could not be manufactured for the manifest price. The failure of the department to find any undervaluation, except the buyer's commission, must surely show these gentlemen how cheaply they can manufacture granite in Scotland, and what they are 'up against' in trying to manufacture New Brunswick granite in competition with Scotch manufacturer's work, and at the same time show the public to what extent an officer without technical knowledge of values of imported goods, or information to guide him, can inconvenience an importer by seizing goods and holding them until he finds out what they cost where manufactured, or until such time as the commissioner of customs has time to look the matter up. If the law could be amended so as to give the collector of the port where seizures are made power to deal with such seizures it would facilitate matters and prevent unnecessary 'hold ups.' Fair Play."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 20, 1908 Henry McGrattan. - With the death of Mr. Henry McGrattan, which occurred last Wednesday, St. George has lost one of her best and most enterprising citizens. The deceased was a native of St. George. In his early days he was engaged in lumbering and river work. Later on he entered into the grocery and meat business. Several years ago with hi sons he established a granite factory on the upper side of the St. George bridge. This was supplemented a year or two later by a grist mill. The firm has been running these enterprises with success until the present time. Some months ago, Mr. McGrattan, sr., contracted a cold which he was unable to shake off. He continued to fail gradually until the time of his death. The deceased was a devout member of the Catholic church, a good citizen, a staunch liberal, and in every respect a worthy member of the community. He is survived by a widow, five sons and two daughters."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 20, 1908 The Granite Strike. - Story of the Difficulties at St. George as Told in the Correspondence. - St. George, N.B., May 11, 1908. - John E. McGirr, Esq., Sec'y, Granite Cutters' Union, St. George, N.B. Dear Sir, We, the undersigned granite manufacturers of St. George, having considered carefully the bill of prices recently presented by your union, regret to have to inform your union through you that owing to the dullness of the granite business through sharp competition, both with manufacturers in Canada and foreign granites, it is impossible to comply with the request of your bill. The granite business is in a much worse shape now than it was in 1902, when the present bill of prices and hours of labour were agreed on. After weighing the matter carefully, we have come to the conclusion that the present bill of prices, hours of work, and time of payment is as much as the business can stand and all we can afford to pay. Yours respectfully, Tayte, Meating & Co. Milne, Coutts & Co. Epps, Dodds & Co H. McGrattan & Sons. -- St. George, N.B., May 20, 1908. Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, N.B. Gentlemen, Having received a communication signed by you, we wish to acknowledge receipt of same. St. George Granite Cutters' Union, John E. McGirr, Secretary. -- St. George, N.B., Aug. 6, 1908. The Granite Cutters' Union, St. George, N.B. Gentlemen, The granite manufacturers of St. George wishing if possible to end the present deadlock which they consider detrimental to the interests of all concerned in it, as well as to the general welfare and prosperity of our town, offer the following terms: The old bill of prices. Nine hour day, with a raise of wages of (5), five cents per day for the balance of the year and additional raise of (5), five cents per day beginning at the first of next year (1909). This agreement to be signed by both parties for a term of three years. Trusting that you will give this offer due consideration and find it satisfactory and give us an early reply, we are, Yours respectfully, The Granite M'f'rs of St. George, per C. Johnson, Acting Secretary. -- St. George, N.B., Aug. 7, 1908. The Granite Manufacturers, St. George, N.B. Gentlemen, The Granite Cutters' Union beg leave to notify you that they cannot accept your proposition of the 6th inst., and when you can send a proposition favoring eight hours, two pay days a month and the same pay, notify the chairman of the committee, Bernard McGarten. Arthur Callaghan, Cor. Secretary. --"

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 27, 1908 St. George. - The strike is nearing a close. O'Brien and Baldwin started their mill Monday morning, granting the men the eight hour day and fortnightly payment."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 27, 1908 Messrs. O'Brien & Baldwin, granite cutters, St. George, have entered into an arrangement with the striking cutters whereby business has been resumed. The other factories will likely follow suit."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 28, 1908 Granite Cutters Grievance Settled. - At St. George Friday, the Granite Cutters' Union and O'Brien & Baldwin reached a settlement. Some concessions were made by both sides. The men have gained an eight hour day, two pay days a month and an increase over the old bill of prices. Many who have left town for other granite centres will probably return. The other granite firms will likely agree to the new conditions."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 20, 1908 St. George. - The granite mills, which have been closed down for several weeks, are gradually opening up again, and in a few days all of them will be in full swing again. Their closing down gives the town a quiet aspect."

Granite Town Greetings - Jan. 8, 1908 The five granite concerns, namely Utopia Granite Co., O'Brien and Baldwin, Tayte, Meating & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co., and Bay of Fundy, whose business is the manufacture of red, grey and black granite for monumental and building purposes, have had an exceptionally prosperous year. The introduction of up-to-date pneumatic and other machinery has tended to reduce the cost of production and rough hand labor and place our local works in a better position to compete for work than heretofore."

Granite Town Greetings - Jan. 8, 1908 The Granite manufacturers have been served with a new bill to take effect June 1st, 1908. The leading features of the demands of the cutters are, an eight hour working day and pay every two weeks. The other items of the bill are about the same as those now in force. A section, dealing with the cutting machines specifies that no man who has not served a three years apprenticeship,, shall be allowed to run a machine. At present the men work nine hours a day and are paid by the month. In the articles of settlement between the union and the manufacturers, signed some three years ago, it was agreed that any changes desired on the part of either party would require a five month's

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 9, 1908 The Granite Business at St. George. - (Greetings). - The past year has been a very good one in the granite trade. Not for years have the concerns worked so late in the season. Tayte, Meating and Co., H. McGrattan & Sons and Epps, Dodds & Co. have added cutting machines to their plants; the other firms will, it is said, have them soon. The quality of work turned out has been of a better class than usual and report says the Spring orders are more plentiful than last year, at this time."

Granite Town Greetings - Jan. 15, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT:You Can't Dodge the Fact that Tayte, Meating & Co. are the men you want to furnish you Monuments from New Brunswick and Foreign Granites. We do not beat any drums but we do beat All Competitors for first class work and stock. Write us or give us a call. Tayte, Meating & Co. St. George, N.B."

Granite Town Greetings - Jan. 15, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT: Granite Monuments. If You Are Particular Come to us with your orders for Monumental work of every description. We're Particular,and never let a job go out unless it's good enough to suit people who are Particular, We have every facility for erecting monuments in any part of the country. Local orders Will Receive careful attention. Orders filled in any kind of Granite. Send for samples and designs. Epps, Dodds & Co."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 16, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT: Photo of crane in pit. Glenelg Porphyry Quarries R.A. Stuart & Sons, Props., Dealers in Black and Dark Grey Porphyries. Best and Handsomest Monumental Store in the market. Polished monuments erected in any part of the county. Prices Fine for Winter Orders. Correspondence Solicited St. Andrews, N.B., Jan. 9th, 1908"

Granite Town Greetings. - Jul. 15, 1908 The Wandering Stone Cutter. - -- It was back in the days of Bible story In the bygone times of Solomon's glory That mighty man with wisdom stored, Determined to build a house of the Lord. -- And he sent to Tyre, that wonderful town That mighty city of great renown, To find an architect, trained and skilled, To design the house that he wished to build. -- And Hirian came from his native land, And with him came workmen - a mighty band From Tyre and Sidon cities of yore, And stonecutters among them - four thousand score. -- The stone was bankered on Moriah's hill; They worked with patience and skill, And the building arose with its walk sublime, To be the marvel of after time. -- The wonderful work came on apace, And the heart of Israel's hauty race Swelled high at their monarch's invitation To come and aid at their dedication. -- But the stonecutters thought themselves treated wrong; United and skilled were they, and strong; So they counseled together and thought it best To ask that the wrong should be redressed. -- A committee was sent from them to bring The matter in hand before the king; And the mighty monarch was wise to see That these men he had best agree. -- For unless he did, they would quit his land And the wonderful temple he left to stand An unsightly ruin on Zion's hill, And the stonecutters thus defeat his will. -- 'Come listen, ye workmen! And hear the decision; Hark to the sentence the Wise Man shall give; Ye striking stonecutters who work with precision Your king, and your master decrees you shall live -- 'Without you I cannot erect this great temple, This wonderful building, so nearly complete; I could not replace you; and, as I am yielding, With all the strikers, I am going to treat. -- 'I have heard your request, and I grant your petition; Return to your banker and work with a will; Toil on till each pillar and porch, and addition, Now modelled in beauty, is furnished with skill. -- 'But think not a moment that ye are victorious, For transient and fleeting your triumph shall be Over Solomon, the Wise Man, and monarch most glorious, For wisdom and judgement and power hath he. -- A grevious curse unto you shall be meted; Cursed be the stonecutter now, and for aye! When this wonderful building is done and completed, The striking stonecutter shall wander away. -- 'Ye ever shall wander from nation to nation Houseless and homeless; a vagabond race; Ye shall come, at the call, and the kind invitation, And go, when you're ordered to some other place. -- Both you and your children forever and ever, Shall wander o'er this world from mountain to main; Both working and tramping, but never, no never Have fired habitation, in health or in pain. -- 'This is the sentence the Wise Man hath spoken; This is the curse that on he shall place; This is the promise that ne'er shall be broken, You shall, always be homeless upon the earth's face. -- Now back to work the strikers hie, With skill the point, and hammers ply; They work away and never shirk Till they have finished the mighty work. -- Then true to the curse that on them lay, They pack their tools, and tramp away; They turn their backs on the scared sod, And they leave the temple crowned Mount of God. -- They wander down to the sounding surge; They seek, and at length they find a barge; They sail across to the Grecian shore, And their tools resound on the stones once more. -- At Corinth old, and Athens great, Raise pagen temples, and half of state; Until the land of old Greek story Was seen to blaze with sculptured glory. -- And when this wonderful work was done, The stonecutters turned to the setting sun; For not by sculptured wall nor dome, Did the 'vagabond' stonecutter find a home. -- And crossing o'er the waters wide, He encamped by Tiber's yellow tide, Raised mighty wall, and carved lofty dome In the wonderful city of ancient Rome. -- And as time went by in endless march, Cut Circus wall, and triumphal Arch; And when the Roman sun went down He tramped, away to some other town. -- And crossing over the mountain wall, He entered the shades of the forest tall; He tramped through Germany, Gaul and Spain. Through snows of winter, and summer's rain. -- He crossed the channel to

Britain fair, And you hear the stonecutters hammer there, As he steadily worked by Thames side. Till the mighty London spread far and wide. -- And very soon on every side, By rushing river and ocean tide, Great cities arise in every land, The work of the stonecutters cunning hand. -- For feudal lord he built the wall Of dungeon deep, and turret tall; And for bishop good, in the church's march, Carved buttress-cap, and Gothic arch. -- Built Royal palace for king of power, With banquet hall and lofty tower, And everywhere his skillful hand Did much to beautify the land. -- While other found peace, and rest and home, The stonecutter still was forced to roam, From country to country o'er dale and ill; For the curse of the Wise Man followed him still. -- So when men looked out on the stormy seas And, the great world seeking Genoese Had led the way to the Western world, The stonecutters banner was soon unfurled. -- On the western shores of Atlantic wide, The 'vagabond' stood by the ocean side; And so it was here, as in days gone by, With skill, the point and hammer ply. -- And cities arose, on every side, From Atlantic old to Pacific wide; From the Southern Gulf with its skies serene, To the Northern Lakes, with their waters green. -- The skillful stonecutter did his best To build a home in this glorious west; But he finds no permanent board or bed, For the ancient curse is still on his head. -- It is even so now, as in bygone day, When the job is done he must tramp away; From city to city, by fortune led, To work again for his daily bread. -- When the job is finished, his tools he'll pack, And tramp away, down the railroad track, And watch his chances near and far; To steal a ride in a cattle car. -- Or, if fortune smiles with face more fair, He may find as eat in a reclining chair; But whether the 'vagabond' walk or ride, From the ancient curse he cannot hide. -- It follows, where'er their race they run, In storm of winter or summer sun; It follows where'r they take their flight; From frozen Pole to Equator bright. -- No rest to them on earth is given, May their souls find rest, and a home in heaven; Such is the legend learned in youth; But I do not vouch for its literal truth. By a Union Granite Cutter."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 16, 1908 St. George. - The strike among the granite workmen is beginning to be felt. An attempt was made by outside parties to secure a solution of the trouble, but the employers will not listen to any addition to the cost of manufacture and the men refuse to return to old conditions. Many of the men have gone away. Mr. George Craig, one of the best workmen, left on Monday for Vermont."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 16, 1908 The Granite Strike. - A Correspondent Deals With Features of the Difficulty at St. George. - Editor: In these days of union troubles, strikes, failures in business, etc., our little strike in St. George don't cut much of a figure. Still it is of as much moment to our town, and effects every one in probably a greater proportion than larger strikes in big cities where there is a much greater diversity of interests than here. The granite business in St. George has had many ups and downs since its birth about thirty five years ago. It goes without argument that it has been a good thing for the town in a general way, distributing a great deal of money and making work for a community that had suffered severely because of the decline of the lumber business. It goes without argument that more money has been lost on it, and more men of acknowledged business ability have failed to run it successfully than in any other business in New Brunswick. About all the men connected with it for the first decade were men who had made a success of some other business and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. Without exception they all failed to hold their own at it and some of them in a short time lost the savings of many years in other lines of business. The men at present carrying on the business have as a rule gone into it in a small way and grown up with it, and by hard work, strict economy and carefulness managed to pay their debts and keep a good credit. Up until about fifteen years ago, they had the bulk of the trade of the Dominion divided among the shops here, with prices fixed by themselves in competition with each other. But since that time there has been a very material change in the business. Manufactories have sprung up in the principal cities of Canada, and dealers who were buying the bulk of their work in St. George previous to that date are now making their own work and catering for the better class of retail work. As that class of work is mostly in the cities, these shops naturally get it and the St. George people are left only the country dealers to depend upon for trade. There they are met by the agents of foreign granites, manufactured in Aberdeen at prices that the St. George men find it very hard to compete with, and, in many cases, cannot compete with. The result is that they lose the work, which goes to Scotland. These Scotch agent have designs of all ordinary work with a price laid down, at any pint in Canada, and the New Brunswick manufacturers have to meet these prices or let them have the work. Up until 1902, they fairly held their own. In that year the nine hour day was adopted. This advanced the price of manufacturing so that it was only on the ordinary work, with much stock and polishing, and very little cutting, that they could compete. Since that time their output has fallen off nearly one third and, had they followed the trend of other manufacturing plants in Canada, they would have cut their wages in proportion to the cut in price. This matter has all been explained, but in the face of a falling market and hard times the demand is now made for an eight hour day and an advance in wages which, the dealers allege, is beyond their power to give. If the strike is persisted in it means the end of the granite business in St. George. Red Beach in Maine is an illustration of what a course of this kind will accomplish. Anybody who will compare Red Beach with its open shops twenty years ago, and Red Beach today can easily see that the experience has been detrimental to the granite business and to the town generally. And this will prove to be the case here, if persistently pursued. Your truly, Granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 23, 1908 The granite industry of St. George is still at a standstill. Neither side is willing to withdraw from the position it has assumed, and it is difficult to see what the outcome will be. It seems a pity that a more conciliatory spirit had not been exhibited at the outset. The workmen of St. George are not an unreasonable class, and if the olive branch had been held out to them by their employers at an earlier period in the difficulty, an amicable understanding might have been reached. There is little doubt that, under present methods, the granite business cannot stand much, if any, additional expense. Competition is keen from some quarters and there is not much margin for profit. The men are beginning to realize this fact, but having put their hand to the plough they do not feel like turning back. It would pay both sides - and would certainly pay the town - if they swallowed their pride and endeavored to come to terms."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 3, 1908 Sheriff Stuart has a crew of men at work in his greenstone porphyry quarry at Steen Lake."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 3, 1908 The Smith & Young Granite Manufacturing Co. has been organized at Red Beach, the

members of the new concern being Frank B. Smith, Fred C. Smith, H.H. Smith and Chas. D. Young, all well known residents of Red Beach and skilled workers in stone. The company purchased the polishing mill and stone cutting business carried on for several years by O.S. Tarbox and hope to enlarge the output of the plant. F.B. Smith will be manager of the stonecutting works with Chas. D. Young as assistant, and H.H. Smith will have charge of the polishing department, assisted by Fred C. Smith. Many friends of the firm wish for it success."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 4, 1908 St. George. - The whistles of the different granite mills were not heard Monday morning owing to the men being out on strike. The men want eight hours and a pay day every two weeks. It is hoped that a reconciliation will soon be made between employers and employees."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 10, 1908 Granite workers and fishermen are excluded from the Workingmen's Compensation Act. Why?"

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 11, 1908 St. George Strike. - The strike of the granite cutters at St. George has not yet been terminated. All the cutters are out. A few polishers remain in some of the shops; these will go out when the jobs on hand are completed."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 11, 1908 R.A. Stuart & Son announce a clearance sale of their clothing and furnishings. Mr. Stuart intends devoting his entire time to the developments of his porphyry quarry."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 17, 1908 Nelson A. Dodds, an expert granite letterer from St. George, is employed at the rural cemetery placing inscriptions on a number of monuments. - Courier."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 18, 1908 Tayte, Meating & Co., St. George, have opened a black granite quarry on the Towns end property at Steen Lake. The stone has a very promising look."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 18, 1908 Glenelg porphyry quarry is turning out some particularly fine blocks of stone just now. It is to be used in filling St. George orders. Israel Thorne, of St. George, is acting as quarryman for Messrs. Stuart. He is a thoroughly competent man and is well acquainted with the character of the stone."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 24, 1908 The granite cutters held a special meeting Monday night. It is rumored that their is a possibility of the cutters and manufacturers settling their differences."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1908 New Granite Works. - Elsewhere in this issue Alfred Price makes an important announcement to any who may be in need of stone work or monuments of any kind. On his own premises on Queen street, St. stephen, he has erected a polishing shed 20x30 feet, with engine house 16x10 feet, in which he has installed a six horse power steam engine. It is a self-contained business and having no middleman's profit to pay, he is in a position to quote very low prices. Mr. Price is a skilled workman of long experience, familiar with the details of his business. He has access to the best markets and handles the best grades of red, gray and black granite, marble, an other stones. A call at his place of business will be found profitable."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 25, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT: St. Stephen Granite Works Queen Street -- I handle the best Grey Granite, Black Granite, Red Granite and Marble to be had in the world. I manufacture by steam power and have no rent to pay. Everyone connected with the business is a worker, and my customers have no middleman's profit to pay. I can do your work 20 per cent below any competitor. I do all kinds of Stone and Monumental Work And Guarantee Satisfaction. It will pay you to get my prices before you place an order elsewhere. Alfred Price, Proprietor."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 11, 1908 The click of the granite cutter at Tayte & Meating's may be heard these days in the lower part of the town during working hours, it indicates warm weather and the approach of the Spring time."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 11, 1908 Complete Tie-Up Of Granite Work; 4,500 Men Idle. - U.S. granite strike..."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 25, 1908 Geo. Lee, an employee of H. McGrattan & Sons met with a serious accident Monday. While turning a stone the blocking slipped and caught his hand jamming two fingers so badly that amputation was necessary. Mr. Lee has much sympathy in his misfortune."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 25, 1908 Walter Bullock is confined to his home suffering with a badly cut eye, the result of being hit by a flying piece of steel. It was feared at first that he had lost the sight of the eye, but it is now thought it can be saved. The young man is employed as a granite cutter by Epps, Dodds & Co."

Granite Town Greetings. - Mar. 25, 1908 The granite mills are all working up to their full capacity, and exhibit no signs of the depression that has affected other industrial centres."

Granite Town Greetings - May 6, 1908 A settlement with the granite polishers in Red Beach has been reached - the agreement to run for three years. By the terms agreed upon the men are to receive 23 « cts minimum per hour, eight hours to constitute day's work. All overtime to be time and a quarter. One apprentice shall be allowed to four journeymen."

Codes: G3 / !DX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 7, 1908 Seizure Scotch Granite. - Milne, Coutts & Co. Make a Statement. - (St. John Star). - For some time, the granite industry at St. George has suffered serious depression. A number of quarries have been closed down because of slow orders, this being due to exceptionally keen competition from outside. During the past few months the manufacturers have been endeavoring to learn the cause of the trouble and believe that they have now reached a solution. They feel that Scotch granite is being admitted to Canada at a very low valuation. As a result of what they have learned, representations have been made to the Preventive Department at Ottawa and on instructions received Officer Lynott of St. George, yesterday seized in St. John twenty nine cases of valuable manufactured granite imported on the steamer Tritonia from Scotland. The granite was consigned to Milne, Coutts & Co., and billed to Toronto parties. It is being held pending further instructions from Ottawa. The collector of customs at St. John says that the matter was not handled through his department but direct from Ottawa and he personally knows nothing of it. Mr. Harold Sobsfled, of the Reford line, states that while he has not kept a check on shipments of granite from Scotland, he does not believe that these have been increasing to any marked extent of late. The granite cutters, however, feel that by taking this action, they have made a very important move in their own interests. They have been unable to meet the competition especially in red granite and have suffered in consequence. Some considerable excitement is said to prevail at St. George because of this recent action. Milne, Coutts & Co. have a large manufacturing plant in St. George and one member of the firm represented the manufacturers before the Tariff Commission at which time the duty was increased to meet the demands of the manufacturers. The increase was satisfactory, and this firm's action in importing the Scotch article is hardly understood. The outcome is awaited with much interest. -- The Firm's Interest. - Respecting the seizure, Messrs, Milne, Coutts & Co. have made the following statement to the Beacon:- 'We have been importing Scotch granite for the last eleven years in a small way for such of our customers who wanted it and preferred keeping all their account with us, so long as we could sell them the imported granites as cheaply as the other manufacturing firms. We have an agent in Aberdeen, a gentleman who buys for a number of American firms. When we sell a Scotch monument we make a tracing of it putting on the sizes, where polished, etc., and take off a dozen copies, and send them to our agent in Aberdeen. He places them in the hands of as many manufacturers for quotations and naturally buys from the lowest bidder. When the job is ready to ship he examines it and directs the maker where to ship it to. They are all billed to us at their various destinations, as soon as they are passed at the customs. We endorse the through bill of lading to the customer and forward it with our invoice for the price sold at delivered in Canada. 'This lot seized amounted to œ61. We have on file in our office prices from 8 or 10 dealers on this work, an it was invoiced at the price we bought it for, and was paid for in a 3 months' draft on London. There was no undervaluation outside of officer Lynott's brain, which we can easily prove when given a chance to do so. The idea of undervaluing is a childish one at least. No sensible man living in Canada would think of it, as our accounts are kept with each customer and all paid by drafts. The monuments are numbered, a sketch of each job with number and sizes accompanies every job, so all a customs officer has to do is to go over our books and check off the monuments and prices and refer to our bank account where he will find the drafts, and run up the customers accounts and our bank accounts with them. It would not take much of an accountant to tell whether we had been going straight or crooked. If you could go over our Scotch accounts we could plainly show you that there is no chance for undervaluation.' -- Mr. Frank Hibbard, a former accountant of the firm, who was in Fredericton last Thursday, stated to the Beacon representative that he was thoroughly conversant with the methods adopted by Milne, Coutts & Co. in carrying out their Scotch business, and he was satisfied that the officer that made the seizure was laboring under a misapprehension. He said the firm's business was always done 'on the square' and he felt there would be no difficulty in establishing their innocence. The Beacon has been unable to secure an interview with the officer who made the seizure, but he is doubtless prepared to give good

Granite Town Greetings. - May 13, 1908 The granite manufacturers met on Monday night. It is rumored that steps will be taken for a settlement with the workers and it is hoped the threatened strike in June will be avoided."

Granite Town Greetings. - May 20, 1908 ADVERTISEMENT: Nothing Succeeds Like Success H. McGrattan & Sons Manufacturers of Monumental and building work of every description from St. George and other granites. Our plant is equipped with pneumatic tools, polishing and surfacing machines, and all the modern machinery for turning out the highest grade of work at reasonable prices. Send for a sample of our black granite, it takes a high polish and is well suited for monumental work. Try us, we can give you prompt delivery. We are equipped for convenience and can save you money. Monuments erected in any part of the County. Saint George New Brunswick"

St. Andrews Beacon - May 28, 1908 Business at the granite factories is none too brisk. The proprietors have been hastening forward the completion of pressing orders, in anticipation of the workmen's strike which is expected on the 1st of June. The men want an eight hour day, Saturday half holiday and an increase of ten per cent in their wages. Many of the workmen realize that the time is not propitious for a strike, so that it may be of short duration."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 28, 1908 Red Beach Granite Strike. - The strike of the granite polishers in the Red Beach granite works still remains unsatisfied. The men have now been out three weeks, and there seems little prospect of an early resumption of work. The polishers who had been receiving $1.60 per nine hour day, were given an advance of wages on request, to $1.88 per day of eight hours. This was apparently satisfactory to the men and an agreement was drawn up and signed by both employers and employed. The agreement also made it obligatory on the workmen to give reasonable notice in case of dissatisfaction from any cause. But the managers of the Union with which the Red Beach polishers are affiliated refused to sanction the agreement, insisting that the men must be paid $2.25 per day. The manufacturers refused to comply with the increased demands, and the strike was on. The going out of the polishers practically shuts down the Red Beach works. - Calais Advertiser."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - May 28, 1908 The stone cutters held their regular monthly meeting last night. The settlement with the employers appears as far off as ever, present indications are that the men will strike in June. - Greetings. Sheriff Stuart has a crew of men employed in opening up his greenstone porphyry quarry at Steen Lake. There is an increasing demand for this beautiful stone particularly for monumental purposes."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 11, 1908 Large quantities of granite chips are being taken up by the dredge. It is probable that the practice of throwing waste material in the river will be stopped, as it is understood that the proper authorities have the matter in hand, and will vigorously enforce the regulations concerning this matter."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 19, 1908 and St. George Greetings - ?Dredging Granite. - Large quantities of granite chips are being taken up by the dredge. It is probable that the practice of throwing waste material in the river will be stopped, as it is understood that the proper authorities have the matter in hand, and will vigorously enforce the regulations concerning the matter. - St. George paper."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 2, 1908 The Granite Cutters Strike is Settled. - Mills Resumed Operations Monday. - The trouble between the granite cutters and manufacturers has been adjusted by all the firms who had not signed the new bill of prices doing so on Saturday. The mills resumed operations on Monday with small crews, as a large number of men have left town. It is expected, however, that many will return. The strike has been on since June and the settlement is a great relief to everyone in town, as every branch of business felt the effects of the long struggle. The granite firms and the employees, have signed an agreement to run for three years, and it is believed that business will now go along without

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 3, 1908 The granite strike is now a thing of the past. Work has been resumed in nearly all of the granite mills, but workmen will be scarce for a time. Some of those who went away during the strike will not return."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 9, 1908 Sheriff Stuart was in town Tuesday arranging for a shipment of his celebrated black granite. This stone is becoming very popular."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 17, 1908 30 Years Ago (Sep. 12). - A handsome red granite tablet has been shipped this week from Henry Rudge's Stone Works in this place by John Taylor of Harvey Station, for a family monument in Inverarity, Scotland. This tablet has been pronounced by experts as good a specimen of our quarries as has yet been turned out."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 17, 1908 The Granite Seizure. - Customs' Authorities Only Justify It On Flimsy Pretext. - Editor: The last issue of the Beacon strives to make good its contention that Officer Lynott was justified in making the recent seizure of Scotch granite in St. John, and claims that the seizure was confirmed by the department imposing the fine. Below are the facts of the case, and we are content to let your readers determine for themselves whether he has 'made good' his assertion or not. The granite was seized for alleged undervaluation and under measurement, the officers report to the department claiming that it was undervalued at least 30 per cent. To prove our assertion that the seizure was not justified or confirmed on the claims of the above report, we would ask you to publish the enclosed letter from the commissioner of customs showing plainly that neither charge could have been sustained, but that the fine was imposed because the agent's commission was not added to the invoice, an entirely new customs ruling as far as we can find out. We trust that this will set at ease the perturbed minds of some of our friends who are still suffering under the hallucination that the importers were trying to evade the customs law and that Fairplay's former letter was a tissue of falsehoods. Fairplay"

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 23, 1908 A scow load of granite from Sheriff Stuart's quarry arrived here Friday. Most of this lot will be used by Epps, Dodds & Co. for monumental purposes. The demand for this granite is increasing."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 14, 1909 Owing to an accident to one od the water wheels the granite mills were compelled to shut down for a day. Repairs were made, and everything is running smoothly again."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 28, 1909 The granite works of H. McGrattan & Sons present a busy appearance. Business is good and there is every indication of a prosperous season. This firm will erect monuments in any part of the country."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 4, 1909 If the parties exploiting a recent find of black granite in Welsford, as the only black granite in New Brunswick, will write to H. McGrattan & Sons of this town, they will be pleased to send a sample of their celebrated Egyptian black from their Bocabec quarries. Beautiful monuments made from this stone can be found in many cemeteries in Canada."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 4, 1909 Harry King left on Saturday's train for St. John and other points. Before he returns he will consult some capitalists in reference to amalgamation of the granite business of this town."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 18, 1909 L.A. McAdam has erected a handsome black pearl granite monument at the Upper Corner cemetery ..."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 18, 1909 Some very large blocks of granite are being hauled from the railway to the granite sheds."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 18, 1909 and St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 26, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons will furnish the granite trimmings for the Bank of New Brunswick, now building at Fredericton. The job is moulded and ten cut. They will also furnish the columns for the new Canadian Bank of Commerce at Halifax. This firm have erected a handsome red granite monument on Michael Doyle's lot in the old Catholic burial ground. The design is boulder style, with polished scroll and roll, and the workmanship is of a high grade. The best dealers in the country are handling the work of this company, and their efforts are meeting with substantial success, as they are keeping pace with the demands of the trade."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 18, 1909 Owing to an accident to the machinery Epps, Dodds & Co.'s granite mill was shut down for a few days last week."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1909 St. George. - Epps, Dodds and Co. started their mill Monday morning. It was down last week owing to a broken motor."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 25, 1909 A large quantity of manufactured granite was shipped from here last week by N.B.S. Ry., to different points in Canada."

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 1, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons received an order last week for one of the largest monuments ever manufactured in St. George. The order came from Toronto, the design combines the massive and beautiful and is a striking sample of the artistic possibilities of granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 9, 1909 St. George Greetings. - H. McGrattan & Sons received an order last week for one of the largest monuments ever manufactured in St. George. The order came from Toronto. The design combines the massive and beautiful and is a striking sample of the artistic possibilities of granite."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 30, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons are to erect a large granite monument to the memory of the late Mr. Timothy Lynch, at his grave at the Hermitage, Fredericton."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 11, 1909 and Granite Town Greetings - ? Harry E. Lee, formerly of Fredericton, an expert granite carver and letterer, has moved here with his family and will enter the employ of Douglas Bros."

Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 17, 1909 Some of the granite mills are opening up and as spring advances conditions in town will improve."

Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 17, 1909 A meeting of the Granite Cutters Union was held Tuesday when matters of grave importance were discussed by the members."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 21, 1909 New Granite Quarry. - An expert quarryman has recently aroused quite an interest in the grey granite quarry situated a few miles from town on the Little Ridge Road, and operated by Alfred Price. The fine grain of the stone, its desirable color and the ease with which it can be quarried present the possibility of a new suburban industry giving employment to a number of men. Mr. Price feels confident that this deposit of granite with his black granite quarry, and his ability to furnish granite of any color or quality, will compel him to enlarge his plant at an early date. He has facilities for doing good work very cheaply and states that his orders for this year are far ahead of those in hand last year

Granite Town Greetings - Jul. 7, 1909 Quite a large quantity of granite came in by rail last week. A lot of black stone is now being used for monumental purposes, this color seems to be the prevailing 'style' at present."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 22, 1909 A quarry of a very handsome black granite was opened this week by Levi Ferson on his property in Dufferin. The stone is of dark color, of fine texture and neatly mottled. Samples have been sent to St. George to be polished and if expectations are realized the stone should supply an already existing demand. The crop is an

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 29, 1909 Black Granite, an Old Discovery. - The St. John Star says that a black granite quarry, 'the only one of its kind in the Province,' has recently been discovered in Welsford. Black granite was discovered in Charlotte county ten or more years ago and quarries have been in operation for several years. For further information the Beacon would refer the St. John paper to the St. George granite dealers, who have turned out some fine specimens of this stone, or to Sheriff Stuart, one of the early discoverers of the stone, who owns and operates a quarry on the Glenelg road, alongside Steen lake. Some beautiful samples of this stone may be seen in any of our cemeteries."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 2, 1909 Beautiful red granite is being brought down from Lake Utopia by scows, for Milne, Coutts & Co, The quarry is near the beach, and no difficulty is experienced in loading. Scows are towed by motor boat. Owing to the low run of tides the scow, owned by H. McGrattan & Sons, and loaded with granite, has been 'nipped on' at Bocabec. It is expected it will float during this week."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 9, 1909 Henry Meating, of Epps, Dodds & Co., went to Chamcook Thursday to superintend loading a scow with granite. Charles Epps, of Epps, Dodds & Co., has been ill for some days, and not able to attend his duties at the Co.'s works. Lou. McGrattan, of H. McGrattan & Sons, went to St. John Monday to superintend the erection of a monument in that city. Mr. Lawlor, representing building contractors of St. John, was in town a few days last week in consultation with granite dealers in reference to some stone work to be used in construction of some buildings now under contract."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 16, 1909 It required six horses to move a boiler, belonging to Tayte, Meating & Co. from Letang to the new mill at Dewar. A scow loaded with granite for Epps, Dodds & Co., grounded at the little island, and filled on the flood tide. After repairs had been made she was raised and brought to the wharf."

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 23, 1909 Chipman McAdam, granite dealer, Amherst, was in town a few days last week, placing orders for monumental work. A large amount of finished granite chiefly monumental work, was taken away by steamer Connors Bros. last week, to be forwarded from St. John, to various points in Canada."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 3, 1909 ADVERTISEMENT: M.T. Kane Manufacturer and Dealer in Monumental and General Cemetery Work of the Best Selected Canadian and American Granites. First class work guaranteed and prices as low as can be quoted for honest work. Our work is a standing advertisement, and our business is increasing accordingly. We will deliver and erect monuments in any part of St. John and Charlotte counties. Write for prices and designs. Importer and Dealer in Domestic and Foreign Granites. Black Granites A Specialty Works Opposite Cedar Hill Cemetery -- Street Cars pass the door.. Phone, Works, 177-21, Residence, 165-11. West St. John, N.B."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 10, 1909 Almost the full complement of men are at work inthe granite sheds. While orders are not coming in as fast as usual at this season of the year, still the outlook for a good season's work is promising. Shipments of finished stone are already going forward."

Granite Town Greetings - May 5, 1909 Stock in some of the granite mills is running low. The condition of the roads make it almost impossible to get stone from the quarries."

Granite Town Greetings - May 12, 1909 and St. Andrews Beacon - May 20, 1909 A handsome granite monument, in memory of the late Henry McGrattan, was set up last week in the new Catholic cemetery by the firm of McGrattan & Sons. The monument is of light red granite in the form of a rustic cross, and stands thirteen feet high."

Granite Town Greetings - May 12, 1909L.A. McAdam erected a handsome red granite monument in the Apohaqui cemetery for Wellesley Parlee, in memory of his wife and children. The firm has also laid off plots at the Sussex Corner cemetery for Mrs. George Myers and Nelson W. Eveleigh. Both lots are enclosed in granite copings. - Kings County Record."

St. Croix Courier - May 20, 1909... The granite works at Red Beach, the home of the famous Red Beach Granite used in large buildings all over the country, employ many men, and the plaster factories give work to many more. Red Beach, which is ward seven of Calais, is one of the most beautiful spots in New England, and makes an ideal summer resort. ..."

Granite Town Greetings - May 26, 1909 A large stone weighing about six tons was hauled in from the station last week to Epps, Dodds & Co.'s mill, where it will be sawed into blocks to be used for monumental purposes."

Granite Town Greetings - May 26, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons have erected a beautiful monument in the new Catholic cemetery on the lot of Cornelius Sullivan. The monument stands about five feet high, the bases are hammered grey granite, surmounted by a die of black granite, in which is cut a cross. The monument is of a very attractive design, and the workmanship reflects much credit on this well known firm who have many orders for local monumental work to be

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1909 St. George. - A scow load of granite for McGrattan Bros. arrived on Saturday."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 10, 1909 Henry Meating, of Epps, Dodds & Co., was in St. John last week on business, connected with the Champlain monument. Chas. Johnson of Milne, Coutts & Co., returned on Wednesday from a business trip through Upper Canada."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 10, 1909 A representative of Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, was in the city yesterday and went with City Engineer Murdoch to Queen Square, where the engineer surveyed the site for the Champlain's monument, and instructed the quarry man and his local representative as to particulars. - Sun"

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 11, 1909 St. George is a busy little town just now, with all its granite factories in full blast ..."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 17, 1909 A scow load of black granite for H. McGrattan & Sons came up river Saturday."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 25, 1909 ADVERTISEMENT: Glenelg Dark Porphyry Quarries. The Best and Handsomest Monumental Stone on the Market. We furnish polished monuments, made by the best artisans in Canada, and erect them in any part of the country at prices that defy competition. Correspondence solicited. R.A. Stuart & Son, St. Andrews, N.B., Nov. 25, 1909."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 7, 1909 Bocabec. - H. McGrattan & Sons have a large crew at work in the quarry at this place."

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 27, 1909 Local granite concerns are making large shipments of granite to different points in Canada. Most of the mills are running up to their full capacity, and the managers report business very good for the fall season. Last week O'Brien & Baldwin received an order for thirty- five polished red granite columns from a Montreal

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 1, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons have made a decided improvement in their office. It is much larger than formerly, has good light and is convenient in every respect."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 9, 1909 St. George Greetings. - The Morlin property, which is said to have some of the very best specimens of red granite in the country on it, recently passed into the hands of Mr. Fred Baldwin, a quarryman of experience. Mr. Baldwin will for the present quarry and sell stone to the trade. In the near future he may, with a cutter of experience go into the granite business, selling the finished article."

Granite Town Greetings - Sep. 29, 1909 H. McGrattan & Sons have been awarded the contract for the Louchran monument, to be erected in the Catholic cemetery St. Andrews. Epps, Dodds & Co., have received the order for the granite work of the Champlain monument to be erected in St. John. There are three bases, die, plinth and ...p?, the bottom base is 11-0 square by ? in. thickness. The die is 4-2 x 4-6 and has a wreath carved on one side. The whole job is axed, and shows some fine carving requiring artistic workmanship. The statue will be in bronze."

Granite Town Greetings - Aug. 3, 1910 A Trip To St. George. - 'The Granite Town' as Seen by a Writer in the Eastport Sentinel - ... town of St. George, nestling in a valley surrounded by hills that are a source of wealth to many and of steady employment, with good pay, to many others, for the quality of the native granite from the 'Granite Town' quarries is second to none, and the finished product is shipped the world over. ... a number f the party called at the granite works of Tayte, Meating & Co., where some of the finest work is turned out and many buildings throughout the United States and Canada contain portions that are excellent samples of the handiwork of their expert cutters. ... The pulp mill is operated by electricity which is generated by an enormous dynamo, which also supplies power to the various granite industries in the

Evening Times-Star - Aug. 16, 1910 Patrick Finnegan, an employee of the Eagle Rock quarry, near Westfield, was struck by a train last night..."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1910 Chas. Johnson, of Milne, Coutts & Co., of St. George, was in town last week erecting black granite monuments in both the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1910 Big Quarry Deal. - St. George Granite Quarries May Enter Syndicate. - Ottawa, Dec. 10. - Mr. Samuel Bilsky confirmed the report in the Free Press that he and Mr. John Black, mining engineer and capitalist, of Montreal, had acquired a string of stone quarries extending from Ottawa to New Brunswick. Mr. Bilsky denied the rumor that he and his associates had cornered the stone market and had made half a million on the deal. He did not care to ..?.. the amount involved in the ..?.. of the quarries. Has St. George Been Taken In? - (St. John Telegraph). - It is predicted that within the next few days the Granite Works at St. George, which at present are operated by five different companies, will pass into the hands of a syndicate. Mayor C.H. Magee of that town, who arrived in the city yesterday, said that outside capitalists are interested, and that the purchase of the works will take place. The transfer, he felt, would be of benefit to St. George, inasmuch as under one management the running expenses could be considerably curtailed and more capital put into the development of the industry. Mr. John McGrattan, a member of one of the St. George granite firms, was in town this week. He told the Beacon that no deal had been consummated with respect to the St. George granites factories, but that prices had been obtained from the several manufacturers by a legal gentleman in St. John, who represents outside capitalists. He did not think that these capitalists had any connection with the reported Ottawa merger. Mr. McGrattan stated that an inspection of the St. George properties would likely be made this week. He thought all the granite men in St. George were disposed to enter the syndicate. Black Granite Not In It. - Sheriff Stuart, who owns one of the finest black granite and porphyry quarries in New Brunswick, told the Beacon that his quarry had not been purchased by any syndicate. He did not know whether the St. George red granite quarries were included in the Ottawa 'deal' or not."

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 16, 1910 Says Syndicate Is Likely To Take Over St. George Granite Works. - It is expected that within the next few days the Granite Works at St. George which are operated by five different companies will pass into the hands of a syndicate. Mayor C.H. McGee of that town who arrived in the city yesterday, said that outside capitalists are interested, and that the purchase of the works will take place. The transfer, he felt, would be of benefit to St. George, inasmuch as under one management the running expenses could be considerably curtailed and more capital put into the industry. ... St. John Tel. In reference to above while such a scheme has been on the carpet for some time and some few years ago had an appearance of being brought about, our suave mayor in his efforts after cheap maturity has rather stretched the point. While no doubt but such a scheme will some time in the future be a reality and at present efforts are being made toward its accomplishment and a promoter is expected here today to look the ground over, from whose efforts it may be brought about, it is still in the embryo and may take a long time to effect the purpose of amalgamating the various interests, and secure the large capital necessary for conducting a business of such a magnitude as it will be necessary to institute, for the proper carrying on the work necessary to make it a success."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 6, 1910 St. George. - ... The granite industry, the chief industry, is quite up to the previous years, most concerns working full time up to the Christmas holidays."

Granite Town Greetings - Jul. 6, 1910 The Champlain Statue. - The unveiling of the Champlain monument on the 25th, was an event of much historic interest. It is doubtless fitting that the first statue erected in St. John, with the exception of a symbolic statue in memory of the men who died in South Africa, should be that of the man who discovered and named the great river which enters the bay. It is none the less significant of racial good feeling that the first statue erected in a distinctly British city should be in honour of a citizen of France at the event. ... The event was an important one to St. John, but no less important to the people of St. George. It was indeed fitting that this great work of art should be a product of the greatest granite town New Brunswick has veer known. Many words of praise were given Mr. Meating, who set the monument up, for the efficient and magnificent work done. The entire monument with the exception of the bronze statue of Champlain, which was designed by Architect McCarthy was tuned out of the mill of Epps, Dodds & Co. The base measures 12 ft square and the entire stone has an aggregate weight of 31 tons. At the corners of the monument on the lower part are bronze dolphins. The lettering and carving was done by Mr. George Craig and is spoken of as being a fine exhibition of the art. On the central portion of the stone is a large wreath enclosing the wording 'Champlain 1604 1904.' Further up underneath the statue are many symbolic designs, representing various historic reminiscences. The architect expressed himself as being pleased with the stone which was placed under his statue and stated that the work could be in no way improved upon and we congratulate Epps, Dodds & Co., in being able to put out such monuments. The above cut shows the monument, with the architect standing along side, as it stands on Queen Square, St. John today."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 2, 1910 Milne, Coutts & Co. resumed work again on Tuesday morning."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 3, 1910 St. George. - ... the granite works at St. George, which were closed down all winter, have been started again and as a result everything is now astir in St. George. He expects that the shipments of granite of this year will surpass those of previous years. Prospects, he said, never looked brighter and they have at present a large number of orders in from Ontario."

S.J. Standard - May 18, 1910 Granite Cutters Strike in Maine. - May Result in Throwing Several Hundred Quarrymen Out of Work. - Want Two Discharged Men Reinstated. - Ellsworth, Me., May 17 - The throwing out of work of several hundred quarrymen is threatened as a result of the strike today at the South Brooksville quarries of 75 granite cutters. They demand only the reinstatement of two of their number who have been discharged and maintain they will stay out until the discharged men are again at work."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Evening Times & Star - May 19, 1910 The Champlain Monument. - The Champlain monument committee held a meeting this morning in the mayor's office and discussed the erection of the monument. It was decided to make a payment to the contractors for the base of the statue, as requested by the sculptor, Hamilton McCarthy. The granite blocks for the base arrived in the city yesterday from St. George, and work will be commenced at once to prepare the pedestal for the statue. It is expected that all will be in readiness for the unveiling on June 24. By virtue of his office as mayor, Dr. J.H. Frink succeeds ex-mayor Bullock on the committee, and he attended his first meeting of the committee this morning."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 26, 1910 Workmen of Messrs. Epps, Dodds & Co., St. George, have put up the base of the Champlain monument, St. John.It is a very substantial and effective piece of work. Erection of the heroic figure of Champlain in bronze will follow, but the actual unveiling stands until June 24, the anniversary of the day upon which, in 1604, Champlain discovered the harbor and river."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 3, 1910 Mr. Henry Meating, of St. George, placed a very beautiful black granite monument in the O'Neill lot in the Catholic cemetery this week."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 17, 1910 Some fine stones from the Stuart black granite porphyry quarries have recently been erected in the cemeteries here. This stone is deep toned, takes a beautiful polish and is peculiarly adapted for monumental purposes."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 25, 1910 History of St. George. - ... As a result of the threatened American invasion during the war in 1812, Mr. Vernon, one of the settlers, has built a small fort on the left bank of the tidal part of the river near the residence now known as Mount Vernon. This block house was afterwards torn down. ... During the Fenian Raid in 1865-66 two forts were built on the hill above the present school building. Much of the material used in these came from the older one built by Vernon, which was torn down for the purpose. ... Now we come to the starting of that industry to which St. George largely owes its growth from village to a town, the granite works. When the quarries were first worked is uncertain but we are told that the first shed built was by Frederick Burpee, in 1872 where that of O'Brien and Baldwin is now located. The store in connection, with Bay of Fundy shed was built in 1873, and the shed itself in 1874-75. Other sheds were built later,there being five now in operation as the industry still remains the leading one of the town. ..."

Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 25, 1910 Louis McGrattan left on Monday for Sydney, C.B., where he will open up a branch of their granite business. While sorry to lose him from the town all wish him success in his new venture."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 13, 1911 The extensive plant of the Maine Red Granite Co. at Red Beach, owned by George H. Hunt, was totally destroyed by fire lately. While of late the plant has not been operated to its capacity, still the business gave employment to a number of men, and the loss will be severely felt in the village. The loss will amount to about $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $17,000."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 27, 1911 A granite tablet bearing the coat of arms of New Brunswick has been completed at St. George and forwarded to Halifax to be placed with the arms of the other provinces in a memorial tower there."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1911 Montcalm Monument. - The red granite bases for the Montcalm monument, which is being erected in Quebec by the St. John Baptist Society, have been shipped to their destination by Messrs. O'Brien & Gillmore of St. George. The monument which is to be surmounted by a bronze statue of the great French leader, will be fourteen feet in height. It is composed entirely of red granite, and is one of the largest pieces of monumental work ever attempted at St. George. The workmanship is most creditable. The cost will be in the vicinity of $4,000."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1911 There is a reduction of duty on building stone under the reciprocity agreement. This ought to be of assistance to the granite industry of Charlotte county. At one time the St. George granite dealers did quite a large U.S. business, but now they are practically confined to the Canadian market with the Scotch granite as a keen competitor. St. George has good water transportation, which would be an important factor."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 31, 1911 St. John Globe. - The iron work from the old Red Beach granite works, owned by the Maine Red Granite Co., has been sold to junk dealers in St. John and will be brought here by the sloop Rocky Mountain this week. The destruction of this plant by fire in the early part of the year brought to a close what was once an important industry, but which has languished in recent years, and while some granite cutting is still done at the Beach as it is called, the industry is declared practically wiped out."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1911 A few years ago the granite men of St. George had an object lesson in Calais of what the market of ninety millions would accomplish for their industry. While they were prospering, they saw thousands of dollars sunk in an unsuccessful effort to establish in the good city across the way shops for the cutting and polishing and shipment of red granite."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 22, 1911 The granite mills are finishing up their work and most of them will close down for the winter during the next week. The McGrattan and Milne, Coutts mills closed this week. The Tayte, Meating and Epps, Dodds Co.'s mills are finishing up a few orders. The O'Brien & Baldwin mill, it is expected will run most of the winter."

Granite Town Greetings - Jul. 14, 1911 The Carson Auxiliary sloop Navy Isle towed a scow load of granite for Epps, Dodds this week leaving again on Wednesday afternoon, another load is expected in a few days."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 2, 1911 St. George Greetings. - The granite shops are again in full swing, the Messrs. Epps & Dodds, Milne & Coutts and McGrattan & Sons starting up Friday of last week, the others following on Monday of this

Weekly Record - May 19, 1911 ADVERTISEMENT: Granite Works. J.A. Tingley, Hopewell Cape, N.B. Manufacturers of Monuments, Tablets, &c., in Grey and Dark Granite. My plant is equipped with the latest labor saving machinery, which consists of eight pneumatic tools (driven by compressed air) for lettering, carving, drilling and cutting rough granite. Send for designs and prices. You don't pay two profits when you buy from me because we have the machinery for manufacturing every part in our own plant."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 30, 1911 Sudden Death of a St. George Manufacturer. - St. Andrews, N.B., Nov. 30. - Nicholas Meating, of the Tayte, Meating Co., granite manufacturers, St. George, died suddenly this morning. He got up and dressed as usual, and shortly afterwards expired suddenly. He has been in poor health for a time past. He was 62 years old, and leaves a

Granite Town Greetings - Oct. 13, 1911 and St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 19, 1911Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, recently shipped a monument to Richardsonville, D.I., the inscriptions on which were as follows:- Joseph M. Conley, aged 105 years and 10 months, Eliza J. Conley, aged 72 years, and Elizabeth A. Conley, aged 79 years and 7 months. The son purchased the stone is between 80 and 90 years."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 8, 1911 Death of Mr. Alex. Milne. - Mr. Alex Milne, of the well known firm of Messrs. Milne, Coutts & Co., granite workers, died very suddenly of hemorrhage at his home in St. George on Wednesday. The deceased was about 58 years of age and is survived by his wife, one son, Gideon, now in the United States, but formerly in Mr. D.C. Clinch's office here, and a daughter, Mrs. Mersereau of St. George. Mr. Milne was of Scotch descent and was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. He was one of the first to engage in granite work in this province."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 14, 1911 Obituary. - Alex Milne. - A big, generous,manly heart was stilled when death entered the chamber of Mr. Alex Milne, of St. George, on Wednesday last. 'sandy', as he was affectionately known by scores of friends, was a prime favorite with every one, and his death, though not unexpected, is deeply deplored. Mr. Milne was a Scotchman by birth, having been born at the town of Lonnay, 53 years ago. He came to St. George with a number of other Scotch granite cutters about the year 1874, and shortly afterwards entered into a partnership with Alex Milne, (called 'big Sandy' to designate him from his partner of the same name), James Watt and William Coutts. Theycarried on a stone business for a time in 'the gully', and when the Bay of Fundy Granite Company closed its interests in St. George, they secured possession of that company's works and have operated them ever since. Mr. Milne, who has just passed away, was the last surviving partner of the old firm of Milne, Coutts & Co. He was the dean of the granite business and for twenty five years had been managing director of the Company. The deceased is survived by a widow, formerly a Miss Wetmore, and a son and daughter and grandson, also an aged mother, two sisters and a brother in Scotland. His daughter is the wife of Mr. William Mersereau, of St. George. His son, Gideon, has been employed at Hartford, Conn. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic body. His funeral on Friday was held under the auspices of the latter, and was one of the largest ever seen in St. George, for everybody loved the warm-hearted Scotchman, and sympathized with his family in his early death."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 6, 1912 Want To Shut Out European Granite. - Result of International Cutters' Association. - Ottawa, Feb. 6. - Whereas, the importation of European granites is prejudicial to our industry, we have decided to ask the government to apply the duty on these goods as it should be, and to that effect we request the government to appoint a competent customs appraiser to determine the value of imported granite, and that the said officers have a knowledge of their trade in order to be able to judge of the real duty to be paid on above mentioned goods.' Armed with this resolution, a deputation representing the Granite Cutters' International Association have asked Hon. J.D. Reid and Hon. F.D. Monk to correct what is declared to be an abuse permitted by the late government. The granite men state that there have been irregularities in the application of the tariff on imported stone, the result being that there have been very heavy importations of European granite, causing Canadian quarries to shut down and the men employed in them to cross the border into the United States. The deputation stated that the proper application of the tariff will increase the local output by two-thirds and bring back Canadian cutters from the United States."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Granite Town Greetings - Jul. 5, 1912 The Messrs. H. McGrattan & Sons are now working on a large monument the total weight of which will be about 18 tons, made from a light red granite, which will be erected at Sydney, C.B., and unveiled August 27th, to commemorate the first landing in Canada of his late majesty then Prince of Wales. The monument is of the rustic style and consists of 2 large stones the inscription in round raised letters will be, Erected to mark the first landing made by H.M. Edward VII (the Prince of Wales) on Canadian soil July 28th 1860. Unveiled by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught Aug. 27th 1912. The stone will likely be shipped about the middle of August."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 7, 1912 St. George. - The granite mills are all in operation with the exception of Tayte, Meating & Co."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 14, 1912 and Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 15, 1912 Busy Season in Prospect for St. George Factories. - On account of some legal trouble in the deal between H. McGrattan & Sons and Tayte, Meating & Co., which willcause some delay, the Messrs. McGrattan started their own mill on Monday, and will keep running it for the present. This makes all the mills now in full blast except Tayte, Meating & Co.'s. - Greetings."

Granite Town Greetings - May 10, 1912 Jas. Matheson left on Wednesday for New Glasgow, N.S., where he will work at his trade as granite cutter."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 24, 1912 St. George. - A handsome black granite monument for the late John Pye has been placed in the St. Andrews cemetery by Epps, Dodds, & Co. The granite factories are all at work again."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 26, 1912 St. George. - There are four granite mills which have been in active operation all season, - Milne, Coutts, & Co.; Epps, Dodds & Co.; O'Brien & Baldwin; and the McGrattan Brothers. All of these are furnished with electrical power by the Pulp Company. The past week the pulp mill has been closed down for repairs, and the granite works have also had to shut down."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 11, 1913 Black Granite. - At the last meeting of the town council, Ald. Douglas presiding, the letter of Mr. R.A. Stuart with reference to bonusing a black granite industry, was read and referred to a committee composed of Alds. Horsnell and Hibbard to look into available sites for such works and to report back at a special or regular meeting. The aldermen were unanimously of the opinion that the project should be encouraged."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 25, 1913 G.S. Tarbox of Red Beach has installed at his quarry on the Carson road, a steam drill and air compressor, which operates three pneumatic drills. These drills strike from 2000 to 4000 clips a minute and will do the work of 45 men. The stone is shipped not only to American points but also to points in the Maritime Provinces."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 6, 1913 The Red Beach Granite Co., O.S. Tarbox, manager, has been awarded the contract for the Scarboro, Me., soldier's monument, a $7500 job to be erected at Dunston's Corner, West Scarboro, Maine."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 27, 1913 Joseph Murray, of the granite firm of H. McGrattan & Sons, who are establishing a branch of their business in St. John ..."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 21, 1913 One of the handsomest monuments in the rural cemetery was placed therein by Epps, Dodds & Co., of St. George, in memory of the late Capt. George Green, of the 1st Royal Regt. It is composed of Steen Lake granite and is in the nature of a sarcophagus."

St. Croix Courier - May 29, 1913 Chas. McGrattan, of the firm of McGrattan and Sons, St. George, was a recent visitor to Woodstock. The firm is to tender for the granite work in connection with the new public library in the Carleton county town."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 20, 1913 Develop Black Granite. - Opportunity For A New Business At St. Andrews. - The following is a copy of a communication which has been sent to the Mayor and council of St. Andrews. It speaks for itself: - Gentlemen, During the past summer, I had an inquiry from a party in New York, representing capitalists who were looking for Black Granite properties in Canada, pending result of the Tariff Bill then before Congress. The Tariff on manufactured granite entering the United States has since been cut in half, and I have more recently had further inquiry from the same party, with a view of purchasing property. Now, gentlemen, I think that if sufficient encouragement were offered these parties, they could be induced to locate a manufacturing plant here, at St. Andrews, which would be a very popular thing at the present time. About seven years ago, when the late R.T. Wetmore was promoting an industry of this kind, here, which unfortunately fell through in consequence of his long illness and subsequent death, the Town corporation, at that time, offered him as a bonus, a site for plant yard and wharf, at the Shore between the Railway station and wharf, on land owned by the town, and also, an exemption from all taxes except school taxes, for a number of years, and a cash sum of one thousand dollars per year, for three consecutive years. Now, I believe that if this same offer were renewed and extended to these New York parties, a plant giving permanent employment to 40 or 50 skilled artisans, commanding high wages, would be established here at an early date. A tramway could be built at a small expense, as the grade is all descent from the quarry at Glenelg to the present wharf at Birch Cove, and the rough stock could be lightered from there to the plant at St. Andrews, at a fraction of the present cost of transportation to St. George, where the stone is at present manufactured. The American market is now practically open to this business, while the Canadian market is continually growing, and the demand for this particular kind of stone is increasing on every side. Please take this matter up at your next meeting, and if you can offer something tangible in the way of a bonus, I will be pleased to lay it before my correspondent, at an early date. I am, gentlemen, yours very truly, R.A. Stuart. St. Andrews, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1913."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 19, 1914 All the granite mills in St. George have resumed operation."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 3, 1914 St. George. - English capital is expected to enlarge and develop the granite business..."

Kings County Record - Jun. 12, 1914 Another Plant Started In Sussex. - W.J. McAdam Has Installed Modern Stone Cutting Machinery and Will Give Employment to a Number of Hands. Rough Granite Speedily Dimensioned. - ....?.... the installation of a stone-cutting plant which will give employment to a number of additional men. Mr McAdam formerly imported most of his cut stone or finished them by hand. The rapid increase in his business, and the big jump in the amount of the raw material he used made this rather expensive and he was forced to turn his attention to a more modern plant. Within the last couple of months he has erected a complete set of machines which enables him to do work which was formerly done by residents of other places. The equipment has enabled the proprietor to already turn out a large amount of stock from his yards and the demand for it is increasing. So far the yards have only been able to supply sufficient stone to meet the immediate demands for direct orders, but later on it is the intention of the proprietor to cut stones for other monument firms and already a number of enquiries have come into the Sussex concern. The plant is modern in every respect and has been erected on Mr. McAdam's property on Court Street. With it the largest of rough granites are speedily reduced to dimensions, and are then finished up by hand, lettered and made ready for erection. The finishing of the stone will, it is hoped, give employment to a good class of labour here and bring additional families to the town. So far there has been plenty of work to do and it is expected that the machinery will be kept busy during the winter months, filling orders for outside houses. Mr. McAdam is to be congratulated on his enterprise. Not only will he keep in the town a considerable sum of money which was formerly sent away each year to pay workmen in other centres, but the outlook is that quite a few dollars will reach here for orders, the product of Sussex labor, which formerly went to the United States for work."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 5, 1914 A movement is on foot, it is said, looking to the merging of the granite interests of St. George. St. John and St. Stephen parties are reported to be interested in the matter."

St. Croix Courier - May 28, 1914 Ernest D. Harvey Passes. - ... He entered theemploy of Milne, Coutts & Co., Ltd., as a stone polisher and afterwards served an apprenticeship with Tayte, Meating & Co as a granite cutter, remaining in their employ fourteen years. On account of impaired health, he retired from the granite business and was for a few years engaged with John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., as a clerk. In March, 1908, he again entered the employ of Milne, Coutts & Co., as book keeper and manager of their general store ..."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 15, 1914 G.S. Tarbox, of Red Beach, has secured a contract to supply three thousand tons of granite to be used in the construction of the new wharf being built by the Eastern Steamship Corporation at Lubec."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 16, 1915 Some Red Beach Work. - The soldier's monument at Dennysville, Me., was erected last week. It is a fine imposing memorial and would be a credit to any town ten times the size of Dennysville. The base is eight feet square and weighs eight tons. The die is of polished black granite from the Red Beach quarries, weighs six tons and has the following inscription: 'In grateful and loving remembrance of the men of Dennysville, Edmunds-Marion who offered their lives a willing sacrifice that the nation might be saved.' The monument is twenty three feet high, weighs twenty eight tons and is surmounted by an heroic size statue of a soldier, carved from gray granite. The monument complete will cost some $2500.00. The committee in charge of the work were E.B. Sheehan, A.L. Lincoln and Mrs. Ida V. Woodbury. O.S. Tarbox of Red Beach was the contractor."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 22, 1915 Awarded Contract For Large Granite Supply. - Jos. McVay & Son to Ship Five Thousand Tons of Stone From Dufferin For Moncton Bridge. - The granite hills of Dufferin are to be the scene of much activity for several months to come, for in competition with a number of concerns in the province, Jos. McVay & Son have secured the contract to supply two thousand cubic yards of granite for the piers and abutments of a large bridge being built in Moncton. The granite will be cut from the Brown quarry, now owned by Mrs. Avery and will amount to five thousand tons, or about one hundred and thirty five car loads of dressed stone. Forty men and six double teams will be employed, together with a lot of machines that will be operated by compressed air. Quarrying will commence today and will be continued as long as the weather will permit in the fall or winter. Fifty car loads are to be delivered this fall and the contract completed next July. Shacks have already been erected and the firm will board their men on the grounds. It is probable that the granite will be carted to St. Stephen and loaded near the old Shore Line station, though it is possible that it will be placed on scows at the Ledge and brought to the C.P.R. wharf at St. Stephen if the firm finds that scheme to be feasible. The contract is in good hands and the enterprise of the Messrs. McVay will assure the employment of a lot of men at good wages for some months to come."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 10, 1915 30 Years Ago. - An important discovery has been made at St. George. Hitherto those working the granite quarries have found it difficult to get stone of sufficient magnitude to cut to large sizes. Last fall Alex. Taylor, of that place, secured a quarry. In opening it up this spring he finds that the granite is suitable for work requiring very large bodies of stone, and shafts of any length or thickness may be obtained from it. So far as the St. George men know, there are no quarries of red granite in the world where similar valuable material may be found. Another valuable feature of the stone is that its color does not vary, so that orders of any extent may be filled with material of one shade

Kings County Record - Nov. 12, 1915 Markhamville Girl at Panama Exposition. - ...Cora Mabee ... The mineral exhibit is very fine. In looking over it hurriedly I found several good specimens of granite from St. George and 'the golden north', being a Klondike exhibit, and 'the Silver South', being a Cobalt exhibit, were very odd and interesting..."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 29, 1916 30 Years Ago. - Large quantities of granite arebeing forwarded to the upper provinces by the St. George granite companies."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 2, 1916 A new quarry of excellent red granite has recently been uncovered by the Bay of Fundy

Co. in the canal district, St. George parish."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 2, 1920 30 Years Ago. - .... Epps, Dodds & Co. have got their travelling cranes finished and find it works most satisfactory. It will take up a stone between twelve and fifteen tons in weight and carry it to any part of the mill, which saves a good deal of handling. This work was done by Samuel Austin, assisted by Mr. McLaughlin of St. Andrews, and it is certainly a very great credit to them. Mr. Austin has nearly completed a very neat dwelling for Charles Epps. It is situated on Wetmore's hill and presents a very fine appearance."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 28, 1922 The Granite Men's Side. - The Editor, The Courier, St. Stephen, N.B. - Dear Sir; - We, as one of the firms manufacturing granite in the Town of St. George, wish to take exception to some of the statements made by several of the members of this Memorial Committee in the Town of St. Stephen, that it was through lack of interest shown by St. George manufacturing concerns that outside plans were being considered. As work in St. George in granite was not any too abundant, we were very anxious to secure any memorials of this nature, as the ordinary monumental work had fallen off. We were in communication with Mr. Huestis, one of the members of the committee, by telephone some number of times, but could not get any definite information regarding a design or when it was to be submitted for tender. Some months before, in the early part of the season, we had the selected design tendered us for a price by Miss Loring of Toronto. We did not know that it was the St. Stephen memorial. We quoted her a price for a memorial of this design in one piece die for the sum of $6000. F.O.B. St. George. We learned later from one of the committee that she had submitted a price to them of $9600, manufactured at St. George, and the same design manufactured at Toronto $7500. The difference between our price to Miss Loring and the one given to the committee would be $2100, less, say $500 for a foundation, which would leave $1600. It looks to us that if the committee had decided to use St. George product, that Miss Loring would have made a profit of $1600, or she increased the price to influence the committee to use Ontario stone. In September, two of the members of the firm, at the suggestion of Mr. Ganong, made a special trip to St. Stephen to meet the Memorial Committee, as we supposed to do business. We looked over the site where the memorial was to be erected, the plans and specifications, submitted samples of our granite and quoted a price of $6000 in a three piece die erected, the committee to have the foundation to receive the same put in at their own expense. At the completion of our meeting, we were very much disappointed at not closing the deal. We were told that the matter would be given later consideration. Our granite was questioned by the committee as to its fitness for this class of workmanship and the committee seemed to be very confident in the ability of Miss Loring as a designer and sculptor and that she wished to do the sculptor work herself as it could not be properly executed by any other person. There is in the town of Woodstock, N.B., a memorial which will stand inspection by any designer or sculptor and we defy anyone to find a defect in either the workmanship or granite, which requires more skill to execute the work than in the design selected. We are not designers but we can manufacture any design submitted, and statuary we have made by a Canadian firm. Had we been tendered with a sum of $250, which we understand Miss Loring was paid to furnish the one selected, we could have furnished not one, but dozens, for selection. We buy photo designs 12x16 inches from $1.00 to $1.50 each in most any design imaginable in granite. We do not have very much use for them, but had we been able to have found out what the committee wanted or had in mind we then could have submitted several. After this meeting we decided that there was no further need to trouble the committee as we felt that this meeting was only for the purpose of saying that we had been given a chance. We are quite sure that if this had been a memorial of St. George and there were four granite manufacturers doing business in St. Stephen, that there would not have been any tenders asked for except from the four above concerns and that the memorial would now have been erected by a Charlotte county manufacturer. We take this opportunity to notify the committee, that as far as we are concerned the matter is closed. Yours very truly, H. McGrattan & Sons."

Apr. 1923 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 23, 1953 30 Years Ago. - H. McGrattan and Sons, who havethe contract for the stone for the Saint John dry docks, have begun operations at Dawson Mountain where the stone will be quarried and cut. The contract will take about three months to fill and will furnish work for about 50 men."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 6, 1923 30 Years Ago: Black Granite. - A Company Formed to Open the Bocabec Quarries. - (Courier of Dec. 7th, 1893). - Sheriff Stuart and J.M. Hanson of St. Andrews and William Gibson of Benton have entered into copartnership for the purpose of opening up the Bocabec black granite quarries, and the work will be commenced early in the spring. The new firm is to be known as Gibson, Stuart & Hanson. The quarries lie about a mile and a quarter from the shore of the bay and will be connected by tramway with a wharf at which vessels can land. A site for the proposed wharf has been secured, and a right of way leading to it. As there is an even grade from the quarries to the shore, the cost of transportation will be very slight. The stone, when polished, shows a very dark gray color, and a handsome grain, that may be compared to a mixture of powdered coal and rock salt, the black predominating so that a shaft of it would look almost like polished jet, though of a softer and more transparent hue. The stone takes a brilliant and apparently durable lustre and

Feb. 1924 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 11, 1954 30 Years Ago. - After being closed since Christmas the granite mill owned by Meating, Epps & Co. Ltd. resumed operations on Monday."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 24, 1924 30 Years Ago. - Calais. - The death of F.T.C.Burpee, which took place in this city on Monday last, caused general regret. During his residence here he won the respect of all. For many a year he was a resident of St. John, N.B., and at different times was interested in the hardware and granite business. On the removal of his granite business to this city, Mr. Burpee came here to reside, and built a shot tower here, of which he was proprietor at the time of his death. He was about sixty two years of age. He leaves a wife and daughter, the latter of whom arrived from England only a short time before his father passed away. The remains were carried to St. John for burial."

Mar. 1924 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Mar. 11, 1954 30 Years Ago. - The granite mills of O'Brien & Milne, Coutts, Ltd., resumed operations on Monday, having been closed since Christmas."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 10, 1925 30 Years Ago. - What might have been a fatal accident occurred at Tayte, Meating & Co.'s quarry on Tuesday last. Workmen had loaded a hole and it missed fire. Three of the men were drilling the load out when it exploded. Hiram Leavitt was bruised about the face and body and had both eyes closed. He was at once brought to Dr. Taylor, who, after dressing his wounds and clearing the powder, etc., out of his eyes, pronounced him out of danger. The other two men were more or less shaken up but not seriously hurt."

Feb. 1925 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 17, 1955 30 Years Ago. - The granite firms of H. McGratton & Sons, Ltd., and Meating, Epps & Co., Ltd., which have been closed since Christmas, have resumed operations."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 15, 1926 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Alex. Milne, Wm. Coutts, Charles Johnson, jr., of St. George and John D. Chipman and J.T. Whitlock of St. Stephen, apply for incorporation as Milne, Coutts & Co., Ltd., with a capital of $25,000 in $100 shares. C.C. Hennessey, Stephen Conley, O.W. Bogue, James R, O'Brien, J.H. Frauley and H.F. McDougall, all of St. George, apply for incorporation as the Victoria Granite Co., Ltd., with a capital of $5,000 in $100 shares. Both companies operate granite quarries here and are now becoming joint stock companies with limited liability."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 29, 1926 30 Years Ago. - St George Granite for New York. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., of Saint George will commence next week to haul to the Shore Line railway for shipment to St. John, some of the red granite they are quarrying for shipment through St. John to New York. James F. Dolan and John F. Cockrill & Son, the New York contractors who have the contract of erecting the building were in the city yesterday, having come form St. George. They are getting 20,000 cubic feet of the red granite from Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., and are negotiating for 75,000 feet more. The granite will go from here in schooners. - Gazette."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1926 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Fred M. Hill of Calais visited this place on Tuesday in the interest of the New Brunswick Red Granite Co., of Maine. That company is rushed up with work, and has now a full crew of men at work in Calais and at their quarry here."

Jan. 1926 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jan. 26, 1956 30 Years Ago. - Glenelg Black Granite Limited is incorporated with head office at Chamcook and capital stock of $20,000. The company is to quarry, cut and manufacture stone."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1926 St. George. - The Victoria Granite Co. are opening their quarry and expect their machinery right away. (30 years ago????)"

St. Croix Courier - May 26, 1926 St. George. - Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., are engaged with their crews making temporary repairs on the trespass dam, and will no doubt have water sufficient to drive until the drouth."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 7, 1926 ADVERTISEMENT:The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works Head Office and Quarries, St. George, N.B. Manufacturers New Brunswick and Other Granites – Full Information about Monuments, Designs, Estimates and Samples Furnished at Office of J.T. Whitlock Ganong Block Mfg's Agent St. Stephen"

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 11, 1929 ADVERTISEMENT: John W. McGrattan Dealer in Red, Gray and Black Granite Cemetery Work Cleaning, Adding Inscriptions a Specialty Terms Reasonable St. George, N.B."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 11, 1929 ADVERTISEMENT: H. McGrattan & Sons, Ltd. St. George, N.B. Quarry Operators Black, Red, Grey and Rose Granite We manufacture monuments, memorials and building stone from our own products. Our modern equipped plant enables us to give our customers the benefit of lower prices than can be obtained anywhere in the province. Goods are sold direct to the customer. No agent's commission. If you are anticipating the purchase of a monument, write us and we will have a member of the firm call on you."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 29, 1929 St. George. - Mr. and Mrs. Burton of St. Andrews have moved here ... Mr. Burton holds the position of book-keeper for H. McGrattan & Sons, granite dealers."

Apr. 1930 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1960 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - Milne, Coutts and Company Ltd., established more than 50 years ago, has installed machinery recently which will double the output and lower prices to the consumer by from 20 to 40 per cent. The machinery has been installed by John W. McGrattan, who is a practical granite manufacturer and now foreman of the company. They will be exhibiting a stock in the Town of St. Stephen that will outclass anything that has ever been exhibited in Charlotte County in red, grey and Swedish granite. Anyone contemplating a monument should secure their prices before ordering elsewhere."

Feb. 1931 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Feb. 23, 1961 30 Years Ago. - St. George. - The granite mills have repair crews working preparatory to the opening of the mills on April first."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 6, 1952 Elmsville Quarry First Objective. - Plan Outlined to Revive Granite Industry. - A meeting of representative men from St. Stephen, St. George and St. Andrews was held at the home of H.B. Robinson, St. Andrews, Thursday evening, Oct. 30, and prospects of reviving the red and black granite business of Charlotte County were discussed. Reports Read. - Samples of granite from Finland, Quebec and local quarries were on display. Extracts from reports by eminent geologists were read. On Nov. 21, 1951, Dr. E.H. Kranck, professor of petrology of McGill University, and T. Norell of the Norell Granite Company, the largest importers of granite from Finland inspected many of the old quarries, gave their opinion in their report of that date that Charlotte granite is superior in quality and color to that of most other granites of similar structure and color found on the eastern seaboard. Mr. Norell offered to act as sales agent for Charlotte County quarries when production can be started. Plans of Financing. - It was the opinion of those present that in order to revive the industry, a syndicate should be formed consisting of not more than 50 units of $1,000 each. When 25 units had been taken up, it was felt work should be started to open up the Spinney-Holt quarries at Elmsville, which are said to have the best black granite in the County, for which in the past there has always been a good demand. It was the opinion of the granite men present that this stone can be sold at $6 per cubic foot. Estimates of the cost of opening up these quarries and the prospective profits that might be expected were carefully gone into, and it was that a net profit of upwards of $2 per cubic foot could confidently be expected when the quarries are in proper working order. Just as soon as they were placed on a profitable basis, other quarries would be developed in like manner. Wholesale Only. - In this way the syndicate would practically control the granite business of Charlotte County. It is not the intention to have a finishing plant, but to wholesale rock to the trade. Already several units have been spoken for and it is hoped that the syndicate will soon be closed so that work can be started and an industry be developed which will be of benefit to Charlotte County and all concerned."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 6, 1952 See Good Prospects For Restoring Granite Trade. - The red granite of Charlotte County is first mentioned and its extent described in the Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1870-71, and the rock was compared favorably with the well known red granite of Aberdeen, Scotland. In 1872 the commercial possibilities of the stone were recognized by Charles C. Ward, while on a fishing trip on Lake Utopia. Mr. Ward abandoned his fishing and discovered 'immense ledges of beautiful dark red granite,' and this led to the commencement of the industry. Mr. Ward became the secretary of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, made up of New York capitalists and practical granite men. This company purchased acres of land and erected a $75,000 plant at the Magaguadavic Falls. Three Companies. - In 1875 three companies were operating, the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, the New Brunswick Red Granite company, and Brothers Michael. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company employed about 100 men. Their plant was working night and day to fill orders for columns for the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston, for polished columns for the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, and for the Post Office in Saint John. The Bay of Fundy Company was purchased by Milne, Coutts & Co. in 1881. The New Brunswick Red Granite Company's $30,000 mill at the falls was burned and they never recovered. The Brothers Michael were shipping red granite in the rough from a quarry on the east side of the river, which was taken over by Epps, Dodds & Co. Later Developments. - By 1897 three other companies were operating - Tayte, Meating & Co., Epps, Dodds & Co.; and the Victoria Red Granite Co. About 300 men were employed. Stone had been supplied for the Museum of Natural History in New York and a great many other public and private buildings. At the time the companies were also finishing imported American stone and had begun to develop the black granite. Duties on manufactured granite for the United States was well nigh prohibitive, and the St. George product was marketed almost wholly in Canada. By 1931 Milne, Coutts & Co., Meating, Epps & Co., H. McGrattan & Sons, and O'Brien & Baldwin were operating and their output was valued at $117,207. The bulk of this business was for ornamental stone. Only Finishing Plant. - Today the only finishing plant that is operating is the St. Stephen Granite Works at St. Stephen. The granite area extends westerly from the St. John River to the St. Croix River, a distance of 60 miles, and in this area there are about 50 inactive quarries. The following giving the imports of granite into Canada is taken from the Customs Year Book of 1950: From Rough Sawn Mfd. Sweden $53,718 $5,150 $94,772 Finland 18,456 5,051 14,108 U.S.A. 73,915 29,263 12,705 148,089 39,464 121,585 The local red and black granite is only surpassed by that from Sweden and Finland, but the difference is so slight and the difference in price so wide that there appears a great opportunity to revive this basic industry, owing to the large imports to Canada from other countries. Body blow. - The industry was dealt a severe body blow when the United States imposed the McKinley tariff of 40 per cent import duty. As a result about 75 per cent of the business of these companies was shut off. Today the situation is entirely changed and the import duties to the United States are no longer prohibitive. Lack of capital, primitive methods, with little or no mechanical equipment at the quarries are some of the other reasons that caused these companies to cease operations. It is considered that with ample working capital, good management and modern methods, the granite business of Charlotte County can be revived and developed into a prosperous and growing industry."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1952 Plans To Revive Quarries Outlined. - Native Granite Industry Has Future - Robinson. - This is an opportune time to revive the granite industry in Charlotte County, H.B. Robinson of St. Andrews told a group of County citizens who met in the Town Hall here Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, to hear his outline of what might be accomplished if a modest sum can be raised in capital to launch the venture. Can Compete. - There is a definite market for this granite, Mr. Robinson assured the meeting. He presented reports by qualified men to show that the product can compete successfully with Canadian and imported stone, and said that it can be produced at a cost which promises an enticing margin of profit. Those present included C.T. Ballantyne, E.B. Ross, St. Andrews; P.K. Fitzgerald, Guy R. Day, Albert Yardley, St. Stephen. County Needs Industry. - Pointing to the benefits to Charlotte county which would rise from such an enterprise, Mr. Robinson said that one of the needs of this section is more industry. 'This granite business is a basic industry and at one time was thriving,' he continued, 'but for one reason and another it has fallen by the wayside. This would appear to be an opportune time to revive it, and that is why this meeting has been called.' 'The granite business dates back to the 1870's, the old horse and wagon days, when primitive methods were employed in quarrying, with practically no mechanical equipment such as we have today. These quarries were practically surface quarries; they never went to any great depth. When they got cluttered up they moved to a new spot. In this connection I might say that the history of most of all quarries is that the stone improves at depth. 'In 1872 the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company was formed by New York capital. It built a large finishing plant at the falls at St. George, said to have cost $75,000. it did a large business, working night and day to fill its orders for the building trade, consisting of polished columns and building stone, about 75 per cent of which went to the United States. Six Companies Active. - 'This business developed and at one time six companies were operating in the district and employed 300 men. 'You might ask why this basic industry has petered out. 'There are many reasons. 'First and foremost was the McKinley tariff of 40 per cent on finished stone going into the United States. This severe blow cut off 75 per cent of the business, and with the keen competition among the then operating companies, there was not enough to go around and the building trade was lost. 'Today the tariff is no longer prohibitive. 'Other reasons why these companies faded away was the fact that at their finishing plants they had no way of controlling the granite dust, such as we have today; as a result many men got silicosis and workers considered it signing their death warrant to work in the plants. Other Factors. - 'There were strikes and labour unrest, the older men died and there was no one to carry on where they left off. Also there was the question of not keeping up with the times and modernizing their equipment, due no doubt to lack of capital. 'These companies business was principally in red granite, of which there are vast quantities in the vicinity of St. George. They supplied polished columns to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston; the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; the Saint John Post Office, and stone for the Museum of Natural History in New York, as well as to a number of other public and private buildings. 'The CPR station at McAdam and the St. George Post Office were built of local stone. Trial at Merger. - 'As far back as 1932 I tried to merge the then operating companies; but was unable to do so. Ever since that time I have been interested in the possibilities of reviving this basic industry. 'During the last eight years I have considered many plans to get this business started again. About a year ago, through Mr. Whimster of the Canadian Pacific Railway's department of industrial development, I contacted Dr. E.H. Kranck, professor of petrology at McGill University, and T. Norell, the largest importer of granite from Sweden and Finland, and engaged them to come down and look over the quarries. 'They inspected many of the black, red and grey quarries and Mr. Norell said, 'The Charlotte County Granite is superior in quality and colour to that of most other granites found on the Eastern seaboard. He also offered to act as sales agent for our output when we went into production. 'Mr. Ross and Mr. Fitzgerald recently inspected some quarry operations in Maine. At one of these plants where they were filling a large red granite building order after seeing our red granite samples, the operator said in effect, 'If you were in production I could have given you a large order, as I like your granite better than that I am now using.' Compares Favorably. - 'You see for yourself by inspecting the samples on the table that our black and red granite compares most favorably with that of Scandinavia, and of course can be sold much cheaper. 'During 1950 over $300,000 worth of granite was imported into Canada. From Rough Sawn Mfd. Sweden $53,718 $5,150 $94,772 Finland 18,456 5,051 14,108 U.S.A. 73,915 29,263 12,705 148,089 39,464 121,585 Total ... $307,138 'Surely there is an opportunity for Charlotte County to supply some of this granite. Quarries Secured. - 'As a result of my investigations and work, over the past years, to form a nucleus to revive this industry, I secured the Spinney- Holt Quarries. The black granite at these quarries is said to be the best in Canada. 'I also secured the rights to quarry granite on the properties of H.M. Stuart and those of Milne, Coutts Co. Ltd., the latter consisting of upwards of some 2,000 acres, on a royalty basis. 'Practically all the expense in time and money is working up to, and getting these matters rounded up have been taken care of by myself. 'Now with your financial support it can be made operative. I offer this set-up to the granite Syndicate as it seems the best way of making a start, and best for the syndicate members. 'Every industry that operates helps us all. If we have no confidence in our own natural resources, how can we expect to have them developed? Plan Outlined. - 'The Granite Syndicate will have a capital of $50,000 consisting of 50 units of $1,000 each. 'As soon as $25,000 is subscribed, the members will elect a committee of not more than four members, who will engage of a quarry-master; he will in turn engage his workers, and the committee will consult with him and supply him with the necessary material and modern equipment to open up the first quarry, to supply granite in the rough to the trade. 'When this quarry is on a paying basis, other quarries will be opened up in like manner, as the demand for the granite warrants. 'When the business of the Granite Syndicate is on a paying basis, it is proposed to form a limited liability company to take over the syndicate on a profitable basis to its members. 'We must crawl before we can walk by starting in a conservative manner and expand as business warrants. $20,000 To Start. - 'From figures prepared by Kenneth G. Fitzgerald of the St. Stephen Granite Works, to the equipment necessary to put the first quarry in operating condition, and wages for our foreman and five workers for about two months, before production can be started, should not exceed $20,000. 'From that time on sales of granite from the quarry should begin to bring in money. Mr. Fitzgerald states that with the above mentioned crew, and the quarry in proper working condition, they should produce at least 400 cubic feet of granite per week, at a net profit of upwards of $1.50 per cubic foot. 'A copy of the syndicate agreement has been prepared and is open for your consideration. It is a very fair document; it can be terminated, changed or varied at any time by a majority vote of the members of the Syndicate. 'As I have said before, it is only the intention of the Syndicate to quarry and sell granite in the rough to the trade. If, as and when the business develops, profitably, the building trade and other lines can be considered. 'I wish to take this occasion to thank C.T. Ballantyne, a prominent Montreal lawyer, who now makes his home in St. Andrews, for the help he has given me in preparing the Syndicate agreement.' Future in Rough Stone. - Mr. Robinson said that in 1932 W.J. Wright, provincial geologist for New Brunswick, made an intensive study of the granite business and in a report dated 1934 wound up with the following conclusion: 'I believe the industry could be strengthened by supplying more rough stone. An attempt should be made to sell this stone to the building trade and to local finishing plants. Increased production would lead to the proper development of the quarries and the installation of modern machinery. Better facilities would enable the companies to obtain stone more cheaply for their plants. One strong company with a proper selling organization could handle the situation to much better advantage. Dr. Kranck's Opinion. - Dr. E.H. Kranck, petrologist of McGill University, in his report of Nov. 21, 1951, states: 'The St. George granite, so far as color, grain, size and texture is concerned is technically very favorable. Particularly the homogeneity of the rock must be regarded as excellent. The only factor which will render certain difficulties is the jointing which in most quarries will give rise to a fair amount of waste.' Peculiarities of Trade. - T. Norell in his report of the same date makes the following statements: 'For some particular reason red granite is not of interest to the Maritime trade; elsewhere in Canada and in the United States, it is one of the largest sellers. The black is a specialty item in the States, where it finds a market.' 'The selling of the granite itself should be handled from Montreal, which is centrally located to the Maritimes, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, and the domestic points of interest. The firm Norell Granite Company, would in respect to the above be pleased to act as your exclusive sales representative, both for the rough and manufactured stock. 'All sales in Canada would be made on a net 30 day basis; to the United States cash against documents.' 'The biggest seller of red granite is the Finnish Balmoral Red ... Almost 100 per cent of the black brought into Canada and the United States originates in Sweden. 'The freight rate from either South Finnish port or Gothenburg, Sweden, to Montreal, Saint John, or Halifax is the same, $13.25 per ton (2240 lbs.) 'The duty on the import of rough granite into Canada is 12 1/2 per cent; on sawn granite 15 cents, and on manufactured 20 cents. 'The duty to the United States from respectively Sweden, Finland or Canada, is on the rough, 10 cents per cubic foot, on manufactured, that is pointed, hewn, etc., 15 per cent. In conclusion, he says; 'It is felt, however, that someone or some body of foresighted men should go into this business seriously, as the St. George are granites are of national importance and could

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 22, 1955 First In About 15 Years. - St. George Pulp-Paper Ships Granite to P.E.I. - St. George. - First shipment of red granite from once-active quarries in this district in about 15 years was made this week by St. George Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. Two railway carloads of the granite were shipped to a Summerside, P.E.I. building contractor for an undisclosed price described as 'fair'. Three more carloads - 75 tons of granite per carload - are expected to be shipped later this week bringing total tonnage of the order to 375. St. George Pulp and Paper manager H.E. Atkinson told the Courier yesterday (Wednesday) he did not know whether the shipment signalled a return of an active granite industry here which at one time employed about 500 expert stonecutters. The St. George granite - long held as the finest for color in the world - was recommended for a Summerside construction project by architects, Mr. Atkinson said. The granite was shipped unpolished as it will be used as exterior building blocks. Mr. Atkinson said he believed there was a resurgence in Quebec, New Hampshire and Vermont granite industries, but that high shipping costs, the fabrication of 'granite' today from plastic, high cost of equipment and the fact competing companies were in the business on a full time basis while St. George Pulp and Paper was not, were facts to consider. However, we are always looking around for work and would certainly not turn down the chance to make money. A dozen mill employees under Mill Foreman Kenneth Patterson have worked about two weeks on the Summerside order, it was learned, St. George Pulp and Paper owns quarries once operated by five oldtime firms in an area between St. George and Bonney River - a distance of six or seven miles - on the east side of the Magaguadavic River. Connors Bros. Ltd., of Black's Harbor owns a fewer number of quarries - about four or five ones capable of being worked immediately - on the west side of the river between the two centres. The Summerside order was extracted from the Cottrell quarry at Canal, about four miles from St. George. The once flourishing industry ceased here for a combination of reasons arguable even today among residents of St. George. Some stonecutting experts remain on the payroll of St. George Pulp and Paper, a generation removed from the men who actively engaged in the industry here.

Last of the six flourishing independents - Milne and Coutts Co. - ceased operations here two years ago. It was engaged in monumental work and used a black stone prevalent here as well. No estimate of the quantity of red granite in this district has been made, but it is extremely plentiful with St. George Pulp and paper owning 'countless' quarries, mainly on the east side of the Magaguadavic."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 23, 1956 PHOTO. - Caption - The new Milltown War Memorial is taking shape at Ken Fitzgerald's St. Stephen Granite Works on Queen Street. Alex Rathburn, who has 45 years of experience in the business operates a surface cutter on one of the cenotaph's sections while the proprietor, Mr. Fitzgerald, looks on. For story, please turn to page 9. - (Photo by The Harvey Studio). Page 9. - PHOTO - caption - A Gray Granite quarry at The Ledge, leased by Ken Fitzgerald's St. Stephen Granite Works, is the source of stone for Milltown's new $2,000 cenotaph which, it is expected, will be erected in Memorial Park sometime during the first week in September. Frank Dodds, one of the granite works employees, leans on quarrying equipment he uses to extract the stone. - (Photo by The Harvey Studio). Builder of War Cenotaph. - Only Company Exploiting County's Granite Reserve. - Only one small business in Charlotte county, Ken Fitzgerald's St. Stephen Granite Works on Queen Street, is taking advantage of the county's granite supply, judged by many among the best in the world. First Monument. - Mr. Fitzgerald and his two assistants, who have all the work they can handle, turn out a steady supply of black and gray granite tombstones and, by straining themselves to the limit, occasional lots of granite building blocks for which the demand is 'heavy'. Right now, the local company is shaping its first monument since Mr. Fitzgerald took over the concern here in 1947 - the $2,000 Milltown war memorial which it is expected to be erected in Memorial Park sometime during the first week in September. Granite for the cenotaph comes from a quarry Mr. Fitzgerald leases at the Ledge. The burly, goodnatured Fitzgerald, commenting on the lack of interest in the county's granite deposits, says there appears to be a reluctance on the part of southern New Brunswick citizens to invest in operations based in their own part of the country. Good Stuff. - It seems strange to see building granite brought in from Quebec and Ontario and the United States when we have so much good stuff lying around here. The quarries at St. George used to support about 300 men at one time, but no one is engaged in it now. The addition of a special wire saw, costing about $10,000, enables a company performing mostly tombstone work to branch into the lucrative building block trade Mr. Fitzgerald says. The St. Stephen Granite Works, which does not have one, fills the few building orders it receives by cutting with pneumatic air tools. With such equipment, Mr. Fitzgerald says a small firm like his could employ 10 men. Mr. Fitzgerald, a native of Queensport, Guysborough County, N.S., entered the granite trade in 1930 at Queensport, moving to Saint john to join the M.T. Kane & Co. in 1935. He left that firm in 1947 when he bought the local company, then owned by the late Joseph Price. Firm's Founder. - Mr. Price's father, the late Alfred Price, founded the works here about 50 years ago. Assisting Mr. Fitzgerald are Alex Rathburn, stonecutter and quarrier of 45 year's experience; and Frank Dodds, stone polisher and quarrier of 18 year's experience. Mr. Fitzgerald, who owns a black granite quarry at Digdeguash Lake and leases a grey granite one at The Ledge, does the lettering on monuments by sandblasting and any decorative stone sculpture desired by tombstone buyers. An interesting statistic: 40 per cent of the county and district customers buy their monuments before they die."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 10, 1957 Wins Gallery Granite Work. - The St. Stephen Granite Works has received a contract to supply granite for the proposed Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton, owner Ken Fitzgerald said yesterday (wednesday). The contract specifies the local company must supply gray granite blocks for the first story of the building, outside walks, terraces and steps. Mr. Fitzgerald, while he did not know the exact amount of granite involved, said it was 'an awful lot.' He said he would hire three extra stonecutters to add to his staff of three (including himself), buy a stonecutting machine and that work would begin right away at a quarry he leases at The Ledge. The first shipment of granite must be made by May, he said. He might also, he added, obtain some granite in the St. George area. The art gallery will be located beside the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel on Queen and opposite the parliament buildings. It is a gift to the province of Lord Beaverbrook."

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St. Croix Courier - Jan. 31, 1957 High Class Stone, Low U.S. Tariff. - Sees Bright Granite Industry Future. - Here is a review of the granite industry of Charlotte county, which flourished in the late 19th century particularly, its present condition and future prospects by Harold B. Robinson of St. Andrews, who is helping to promote a revival of the industry here (please see page one). Mr. Robinson is helping to form a new company, the Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd., which will take over the St. Stephen Granite Works, and with the aid of fresh capital, attempt an expansion of the business. The old companies he refers to in the article were located in St. George and district. Here is the article: Artist Discovers. - In 1872 a New York artist by the name of Charles C. Ward, while on a hunting trip with an Indian guide, discovered immense ledges of dark red granite. He returned to New York and formed the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company of which he became secretary. The company purchased acres of land and built a $75,000 plant at the Magaguadavic Falls, St. George. By 1875 there were three companies operating, namely: The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, The New Brunswick Red Granite Company and Michael Brothers. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company employed about 100 men and did some excellent work. They supplied polished red granite columns, about 20 feet in length, for the Roman Catholic cathedral in Boston and also for the parliament buildings in Ottawa. The New Brunswick Red Granite Company's $30,000 plant was burned down and the company discontinued operations. Milne-Coutts Co. purchased the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company in 1881. Epps, Dodds and Co. took over the business of Michael Bros. From 1897 on several other companies were formed, namely: Tayte, Meating Co., Victoria Red Granite Co., Meating, Epps and Co., H. McGrattan and Sons, and O'Brien and Baldwin. Big Export. - At around that time 300 men were employed in the thriving granite business and had a combined output of considerable proportions, 75 per cent of which was exported to the United States and 25 per cent for the Canadian market. In addition to the red granite they also supplied black, gray and colors in between. The post office at Saint John, the CPR station at McAdam and the post office at St. George were all made of Charlotte county granite. The granite business prospered until the United States imposed the McKinley tariff of 40 per cent duty on finished granite. As a result the companies could not compete and all export business to the U.S. was cut off and at that time the small Canadian demand was not sufficient to keep all the companies going so they gradually closed up. Milne-Coutts Company survived and has a good dividend record having paid out to its shareholders 73 per cent on its capital stock from 1923 to 1942. Only a few years ago it was taken over by the St. George Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., principally for the pulp on its property. J.W. Wright, provincial geologist for New Brunswick, who made an intensive study of the granite business, said in his report of 1934: 'I believe the business could be strengthened by supplying more rough stone. An attempt should be made to sell this stone to the building trade and to local finishing plants. Increased production would lead to the proper development of the quarries and the installation of modern machinery. One strong company with a proper selling organization could handle the situation to much better advantage.' Superior Quality. - Dr. E.H. Kranck, professor of petrology at McGill University, and T. Norell, the largest importer of granite from Scandinavian countries, who inspected many of the Charlotte county quarries in 1951, said in their report: 'The Charlotte County granite is superior in quality and in color to that of most other granites on the eastern seaboard.' So much for past history. Today the United States import tariff is no longer prohibitive, viz: Unmanufactured granite unsuitable for building, monumental or paving stone is duty free. On unmanufactured granite, but roughly squared for shipping purposes, the duty is .09 cents per cubic foot. On manufactured granite the duty is 14 per cent of the Canadian value. In 1947 P.K. Fitzgerald, who is one of the best granite men in the country, was asked by the town of St. Stephen to come there and take over the St. Stephen Granite Works, as the owner had died. Over the past years Mr. Fitzgerald has not only built up the monumental business, but has gone into the commercial business as well. He supplied the granite for the Bank of Montreal building at Fredericton, and has now secured a contract for the granite for the $850,000 art gallery, which Lord Beaverbrook has given to Fredericton. The St. Stephen Granite Works owns the best black granite quarries in the county, and has access to others of various colors on a royalty basis. A new company is now being formed under the name of the Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd., to take over the St. Stephen Granite Works and provide the necessary capital to build and equip a modern finishing plant, so as to be able to handle any class of granite business. Big Business. - It is interesting to note that last year Canada imported $661,785.00 of granite from foreign countries, on which import duties ranging from 12« per cent to 25 per cent were paid. As Charlotte county's red, pink, black, white and gray granites compare most favorably with the foreign importations, a considerable amount of this foreign business should accrue to the Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd., just as soon as it is in a position to make deliveries. As this company will, in addition to its own quarries, have access to the most important quarries in Charlotte county, it need have no fear of any immediate competition, if ever. This is a basic industry. There is no question as to the quantity or quality of the Charlotte county granites. It is therefore only a matter of having a modern finishing plant, good management and working capital to become a successful and growing undertaking."

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St. Croix Courier - Jan. 31, 1957 Formation of New Company To Exploit Area's Granite Reserve Is Announced. - Firm Plans to Acquire Local Concern; Ottawa Urged to Employ Stone. - The formation of a new company to exploit Charlotte county's granite reserves was announced by Harold B. Robinson of St. Andrews at the annual meeting of the Charlotte county Board of Trade last Thursday evening in the Queen Hotel. Mr. Robinson told the board that he and others were forming a concern to be called the Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd. to build up the long-dormant granite business of the county. The new company, which Mr. Robinson later told the Courier will be capitalized at $100,000, is acquiring the St. Stephen Granite Works, established in 1947 and the only active granite company in the county at the moment. 'We are planning to acquire or build a modern plant and expand the business,' he said. Site of the plant is not yet decided. Mr. Robinson asked the board to pass a resolution asking the federal government to use as much county granite in the construction of $865,000 worth of public buildings scheduled for construction in New Brunswick this year. The board unanimously passed a motion to this effect. Production Manager. - The St. Andrews man later told the Courier that Ken Fitzgerald, owner of the St. Stephen Granite Works, would become production manager of the new concern when it is formed sometime this winter or spring. Officers of the company would be announced later. Mr. Robinson told the board that Mr. Fitzgerald had won contracts to furnish granite for the Bank of Montreal and the Lord Beaverbrook art gallery, both in Fredericton. He added the American market was now 'wide open' due to a lowering of tariffs and that there were sales prospects as well as in the Maritimes and other parts of Canada. The resolution asking the federal government to use as much county granite as possible was moved by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Charles Ballantyne of St. Andrews. Mr. Robinson said the new company would be prepared to produce red, pink, black o\gray or white granite for building and other purposes. He added later he anticipated stock in the new company would be publicly offered for sale."

St. Croix Courier - May 16, 1957 Defer Decision: Granite Firm Requests Tax, Water Exemptions. - The Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd. organized earlier this year to exploit the county's granite resources, asked the Town Council Monday afternoon to consider granting free water privileges and exemption from taxes for an unspecified period. Harold B. Robinson, chairman of the board, in a letter to the Council, announced the company was contemplating the establishment of a plant in St. Stephen or St. George. Details were vague, but the company is apparently considering the construction of a building in either town. The company took over control of the St. Stephen Granite works earlier this year. Ken Fitzgerald, proprietor of the St. Stephen company, will be production manager of the new firm. New equipment, including a granite cutting machine, has been installed in the small plant of the existing works on Queen street. The councillors said they would require more information before making a decision and the matter was ..?.. for further consideration."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 28, 1957 Letter From Shareholder Says: - Should Encourage Granite Industry. - Editor, Saint Croix Courier: Sir: As a resident and property owner in Charlotte county, I like many others want to encourage the development of industry, when it is sponsored by reliable people and has all the earmarks of a successful and growing industry which will employ more and more workmen as it expands. I am proud and glad to read in your columns of the way the president and directors of the Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd. and their friends have dipped in their pockets, to revive and rebuild the granite business here, and I believe they should be encouraged. Many of us invest in shares of companies far from our native soil, and overlook the opportunities near at hand, which does nothing to help build up our community. At many Board of Trade meetings that I have attended, the cry goes up' 'We want more industries,' but what are we doing about it? Is it a case of letting 'George' do it? Do we want outsiders to control our natural resources? We all know that Charlotte County is blessed in having vast quantities of various colors of granite, and that the business was most profitable in the 'horse and buggy' days, and would have still been going strong had it not been for the fact that the U.S. raised the import duty to 40 per cent, making it prohibitive to ship the red granite from St. George at a profit. At that time there were six companies operating and employing over 300 men. Today the duty is so low that granite can again be exported profitably, and it is the intention of the Charlotte County Granite Co. ltd. to ship granite to the U.S. just as soon as they are in a position to do so. It seems to me that the prospects for expansion are excellent, as a result I have become a shareholder. I thought that a letter from a satisfied shareholder might induce others to do the same, and by helping build up the industry we will be helping ourselves. A Satisfied Shareholder. St. Stephen."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 19, 1957 Company Expands. - Granite Firm Chief Says Outlook Bright. - Its prospects for the future termed ' very encouraging ' by President P. Kenneth Fitzgerald, a granite industry located here now is in the process of expansion at its Queen Street headquarters. Reorganized as the Charlotte County Granite Company Limited, the firm is completing work on as office building to house administrative personnel. Construction of a wing extending the present plant is due to start shortly. Associated with Mr. Fitzgerald in the company are J. Arthur Giddens, Rolling Dam, vice-president; Harold B. Robinson, St. Andrews, secretary-treasurer; Burton M. Hill, St. Stephen, Charles T. Ballantyne, St. Andrews, and Arthur W. Stewart, St. George, directors. Mr. Fitzgerald said between $5,000 and $6,000 is being invested in the enlargement program. The office building, on which work started about three weeks ago, is 25 feet long and 18 feet wide. The 15 by 75 foot wing for stone cutters will contain facilities for dust removal and heating. About 10 men now are employed at the plant, the president said. Among them are five granite cutters. It is expected the staff will be increased as the industry gets into high gear. Demand Grows. - In its present form, the concern succeeds the St. Stephen Granite Works, which was owned and operated by Mr. Fitzgerald. Modern machinery is being installed and directors feel that with an upsurge in the Canadian demand for granite the revived industry will prosper. A number of granite quarries in the county are owned by the company. In addition, it has rights to other county quarries, on a royalty basis. Use of granite in public buildings has been stepped up in recent years. An example is the Lord Beaverbrook art gallery under construction in Fredericton, in which the product of the Charlotte County industry is being employed."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 6, 1958 ADVERTISEMENT: Red, Black, Grey Granite for all purposes -- Family Memorials -- Charlotte County Granite Co., Ltd. Telephone 608 St. Stephen, N.B."

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St. Croix Courier - Jan. 16, 1958 High Quality Stone. - Use County Granite Help Local Industry Government Urged. - The use of Charlotte County granite in federal and provincial government building projects is being urged by the St. Stephen ..?.. Board of Trade, members of the organization were told ..?.. Joseph Flewelling, chairman of the board's industrial committee said the action was instigated by an investigation which found that sandstone from Quebec and Limestone, Me., had been used in government construction in Charlotte. Authorities at both the federal and provincial levels had been in..?.. of high quality and quantity of county granite. In return, the company had been assured that the matter was under investigation and that current employees had been told that it is available in ample quantities. Flewelling added that a brochure on the topic, requested by ..?.. was being prepared by ..?.."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 2, 1958 Official Announcement. - CC Granite To Be Used For Veterans Cemetery. - All the granite required for the 18 foot, 20 ton central memorial monument in the new Cedar Hill Cemetery section for all New Brunswick war veterans, located just outside Saint John, will be supplied by the Charlotte County Granite Co., of St. Stephen. This was announced over the weekend by A.B. Jones of Saint John district administrator of the federal department of veterans affairs. Mr. Jones said the $10,000 cemetery perched on a hillside overlooking the Bay of Fundy, would be completed in plenty of time for the official ceremonies, VE day next May, inaugurating the veterans' burial site. Meanwhile, P.K. Fitzgerald, president of the Charlotte County Granite Co., told the Courier all the granite used in the monument would come form their quarry at the Ledge. He thought the job would be completed by the middle of November. Considered a big job by the executive, the digging of the granite is expected to take about three weeks. The remainder of the time will be consumed in hueing the impressive monument which will also have a steel cross imbedded on its face. He said the company would not hire additional men as the present staff could handle the contract without any trouble. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 19, 1959 CC Granite Co. Being Kept Busy. - Charlotte County Granite Co. Ltd. continues to expand, it was learned by the Courier this week following a meeting of the first annual meeting of the company. A company spokesman said while the past year has been designated as a 'depressed' one, the company has shown a profit for the first quarter. Officials are looking forward to a bigger and better year for 1959. The company had been very busy with orders, it was reported and has just been awarded the contract for granite to be used in the New Brunswick Provincial Building to be constructed on Charlotte St. in Saint John. The contract for the granite is valued at upwards of $40,000. Meanwhile, the county granite company has delivered the 'Cross of Sacrifice' to Cedar Hill Memorial Cemetery Field of Honor. The cross will be set on a granite base with two steps leading to the cross built around the monument. The cross itself is made in the shape of a sword pointing downward and will stand about 13 feet above a platform. The memorial consists of all grey granite from The Ledge Quarry."

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Kings County Record - Apr. 28, 1960 Huge Blocks of Granite Soon Become Attractive Memorials. - No Time Or Effort Wasted As Intricate Machines Go To Work. - Despite the fact that huge blocks of granite are 'sawn' into slabs by strands of wire, operations at the Nelson Monuments, Ltd., plant on Western Street, the formal opening of which is to be held next Tuesday afternoon, are quieter than normally found at any active business office. The 'saws', which are strands of special wire on huge spools at either side of the granite blocks, do their work silently and efficiently under water which is being continually sprayed onto the granite. The actual sawing is the result of the special abrasive which is dropped onto the wire, with the water, as the cutting process goes on. Residents who feared that operations would mean the shriek of saws going through stone, such as in their own backyards or at sawmills when wood is cut, need have no worry about noise from the Nelson plant. Following operations at the humming plant in their sequence, the great blocks of granite, some of them weighing tons, are brought to the plant by special trucks. The black granite which is imported from Sweden, and the red granite, which comes from Finland, are delivered to Saint John by ship and then trucked to Sussex. From the company's own quarry at Evandale comes the blue-gray granite, also a popular stone. The blocks are placed in orderly piles - keeping the lot on which the plant is located orderly and neat, so as not to lessen the appearance of that part of town for other residents and passersby. Each type of granite is placed in segregated piles, to be conveniently accessible when required for operations. Special forklift trucks, capable of lifting up to 10 tons of the massive stones as quietly and easily as one would lift a roast of beef from one's home freezer, pick up the granite blocks and bring them into the actual plant for placing on the sawing platforms. The platforms are themselves a miracle of efficiency, and are operated automatically, by electricity, on running tracks. They move from front to back as the sawing of the granite block proceeds, placing the block in the required position for the sawing-off of another slab. Over each platform is the equipment from which the abrasive and the water seep down on the wires which, with the help of the abrasive, quietly and steadily cut their way through the stone. This is where the experience and watchfulness of the sawyer comes into play. Operations must be done to an exact degree, so that the wire doesn't 'slip' or otherwise cut on a wayward pattern. Danger signs are placed around the sawing platforms, warning people to keep their distance. Although the Nelsons have never known it to happen, if the taut wire should break and strike a person in, say, the neck, the old French Revolution cry of 'Off with his head' could easily become a deed well and truly done. Similarly, if a careless hand or arm should touch the wire, a severe 'burn' or cut could be suffered. One great secret of the smoothness of operations at the Nelson plant is the fact that it is all on one floor - of concrete - and was designed by the Nelson brothers themselves after many years of experience and learning what was required, along with extended visits to modern plants of this nature in the United States and Canada. There is no waste of time, and thus money, as the operations progress from stage to stage. Once the huge granite block has been sawn into smaller blocks or slabs, of the size required for the order which is being filled, they are taken from the sawing platform by the forklift trucks and placed in tidy piles. From here they are lifted to the polisher, where the dull unfinished stone takes on the polished sheen one sees when viewing the memorials at cemeteries. Here again the operation requires the skill and sureness of hand of an expert polisher. The stones are laid flat under equipment to which is fastened the polishing wheel. This is made of felt, but felt so hard that it resembles steel or other metal. The polishing wheel is guided up and down the stone, and from side to side, and between the wheel and the stone flows water and a very fine abrasive - much the same, in fineness, as milady's face powder. Several Stages. - It takes several operations of the high-speed polishing wheel and its abrasive to finally put on the stone the gleaming face, almost mirror-like and as smooth as the proverbial silk. Expertness in operating the polishing wheel is a paramount need as a few seconds too much polishing on any one spot of the stone could 'burn' it or cause other marks. Actually, the polishing process is the same in principle as that done in polishing glass or jewelry. The longer the granite slab is polished the darker its color becomes. Conversely, the more such a stone is hammered - if such were done - the lighter it would become in colour. Once the slab is through the polishing process it goes to the cutter, where it is shaped as the customer wants it. There are standard sizes, of course, but custom orders require special sizing and shaping. It is fascinating to watch the stone cutter, with his hammer and chisel, slicing off excess pieces on the sides of the stone; apparently with as much ease as one trims a piece of soft wood or masonry with a hammer and chisel. Once the cutter has finished his job the stone moves to the contour grinder, where a high-speed overhead grinding wheel, also operating under water, shapes the stone into the straight or curved pattern required. The bottom of the stone is smoothed and evened, for proper placing at its eventual site, such as a graveside. How It's Lettered. - By now the stone is ready for the lettering, which is in charge of Harry Nelson. First the stone is placed on a flat carrier or small truck. The letters, of alloy, are put on a board; carbon paper and a bit of rubbing transfer the letters to tracing paper. The tracing paper is placed on the stone and the letters are rubbed onto a sheet rubber stencil. The letters are cut out with a knife and the bare or unlettered parts of the stone are covered with hot rubber paste. The stone is then moved to the sand-blasting room, an enclosed section, where a mixture of fine sand and compressed air is shot against it. The operator stands behind a curtain so that he is behind the blasting process, and in no time the work is finished, with the lettering done just as it is seen at the cemetery. The blasting sand drops down into a receptacle and much of it is reclaimed automatically, to use in the next operation. Enclosing this section of the plant prevents any dust coming out into the general plant. The stone is now ready for shipment."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

Kings County Record - Apr. 28, 1960 Nelson Monuments To Open New Sussex Plant on Tuesday. - Building, Equipment Modern to Last Detail; High-Quality Products – After almost a year of preparation, in constructing th building and installing the myriad of technical machinery that is required for its work, the plant of Nelson Monuments, Ltd., on Western street, Sussex, will have its formal opening on Tuesday afternoon, starting at 2 o'clock. The ribbon-cutting ceremonies, signifying formal start of operations, will take place between 2 and 2:30 p.m. but it is hoped that those who wish to attend the ceremony will gather a little before that time. Members of the Sussex Town Council, representatives of the various governments, the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council and the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the general public are cordially invited to be present, and it is expected that there will be a large gathering to wish this new Sussex industry every success. Nelson Monuments, Ltd., an old established firm in the manufacture of cemetery and other memorials, has been located at Lower Cape, Albert County, for many years but in 1959 reached a decision to move to Sussex, a more central site, and one allowing expansion. Here, since May of 1959, the company had been busy day and night in erecting the commodious one-floor structure which now represents one of the most modern plants of its kind in Canada. The building, of prefabricated steel, was designed and erected by the Nelson brothers themselves, with the help of their employees, and now it is fully equipped and under way in its actual production. The building, 125 by 60 feet and 25 feet high, is completely insulated and heated and already the company is bustling to fill the orders now on hand and in prospect. The entire plant was designed for 100 per cent efficiency and proper economy of operation, and the machinery and other equipment are the most modern obtainable. President of the company, which has been a family business for many years, is M. Russell Nelson; vice- president is G. Maurice Nelson and secretary-treasurer is Harry Nelson. Office manager is R. Joseph Davis. At the moment there are 15 employees, several of whom have moved here, with their families, from the Lower Cape area. Many of these are planning to buy or build their own homes here, thus adding to the general economy of the town and area. Finest of Granite. - The company, which enjoys a production greater than any other such plant in Eastern Canada, makes not only granite cemetery memorials but especially ordered and designed monument memorials weighing up to several tons. The best available granite is used - black from Sweden, red from Finland and blue- grey from Evandale, N.B., - and expert workmen ensure that every stage of production, from the basic stone to the finished polished and lettered memorial, is done to perfection. All memorials leaving the plant must pass a rigid test of finish before being sent to their destinations. Hundreds of tons of granite are imported periodically and made ready for production for clients all over the Maritime Provinces and sections of Quebec. A large part of the New Brunswick trade is retail, with much wholesale business done throughout Nova Scotia. The new Sussex plant has been designed not only for complete efficiency of operation now but for expansion as needed in the years to come. The plant building contains modern offices, attractive showrooms and adequate space and facilities for the manufacturing processes. In the making of memorials the granite blocks are first 'sawn' - and noiselessly - by wire, under water and abrasive, and then polished, shaped and contoured, finally being lettered by the sand-blasting process. More than 2,000 tons of granite are used annually in the making of memorials. In Business Half-Century. - The company was founded half a century ago by George W. Nelson, at Lower Cape, and now his sons are carrying on the business. Both Russell and Maurice Nelson have sons whom they would like to see follow in their grandfather's footsteps with the company when they have completed their studies. When the company decided to move to Sussex they expressed appreciation of the continuing co-operation shown by Mayor George E. Horton, Deputy Mayor Ralph T. Pearson and members of the Town Council. The firm was founded at Lower Cape in 1909 by George W. Nelson and Percy R. Nelson under the name of Nelson Bros. Under their management it enjoyed continued growth and prosperity. In 1937, owing to illness, Percy Nelson retired from the business and sole ownership was acquired by his partner. Under the name of Geo. W. Nelson & Sons, the firm continued under his management until 1946, when he retired, and the ownership and management were acquired by his sons, Russell and Maurice. After eight years of expansion, which saw the addition of much new and modern machinery, and the adoption of the newest methods of manufacture, the firm was incorporated in 1954 as Nelson Monuments, Ltd., owned solely by Russell and Maurice Nelson, and with Harry Nelson as secretary- treasurer. Widely Known. - As a result of these years of successful operation, the firm now has a backlog of experience, both in management and manufacture, that has gone far toward making it a leader in the field of memorial art. It has on its books the names of thousands of pleased customers, and its craftsmen have all had years of experience in the production of memorial monuments. The company not only produces monuments but, through its own employees, delivers and installs the memorials, in itself a task requiring experience and knowledge. Until 1957, the Nelson Brothers imported all their granite, from Canada, the United States and Europe, but in November of 1957 they investigated an interesting- looking granite area at Evandale. The location was the site of what had been, many years before, a small quarry and there they found surface granite which had all the attributes of top-quality stone, and in supply believed to be practically unlimited. Monuments from the Evandale granite have been received with wide favour throughout the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec."

Kings County Record - May 5, 1960 PHOTOS. - CAPTION.- Scenes at the formal opening on Tuesday of the modern new Sussex plant of Nelson monuments, Ltd. Upper left shows a group of official visitors watching one of the employees at his specialised task. From left to right are Hon. Claude Taylor, New Brunswick minister of education; Mayor George E. Horton, of Sussex; Premier Hugh John Flemming; Hon. R. Gordon L. Fairweather, the province's attorney- general, and H.N. Jonah, Q.C., MLA, Sussex. Picture at lower left gives a good indication of the large-sized crowd attending the formal opening. At upper right is seen Mayor Horton cutting the ribbon, signifying the plant's formal opening, and at lower right are shown the officers of Nelson Monuments. Left to right, standing, are Harry Nelson, secretary-treasurer, and Russell Nelson, president. Sitting is Maurice Nelson, vice- president. - Dick Simpson Photos."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;
Kings County Record - May 5, 1960 New Industry Formally Under Way In Sussex. - A new industry just opened in Sussex, that of Nelson Monuments, Ltd., was warmly welcomed by representatives of the federal and provincial governments, Kings County, the town, the Canadian Manufacturer's Association and the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council at formal ribbon- cutting ceremonies held at the site on Western Street Tuesday afternoon. Nelson Monuments, an industry established at Lower Cape, Albert County, half a century ago and now operated by sons of the founder, moved to Sussex last year and Tuesday saw their plant, one of the most modern in Canada, officially underway. A large number of citizens and visitors attended the ceremonies and radio and television microphones and cameras were much in evidence. A general inspection of the plant followed the brief addresses, and later in the day the company was host at the reception and banquet for the official party and special guests. Russell Nelson, president of the company, welcomed the speakers and public at the opening ceremonies and thanked the town officials and all who had assisted the company in locating here. H.N. Jonah, QC, MLA, Sussex, was master of ceremonies on behalf of Mayor George E. Horton, who is recovering from an illness but was present at the opening. He extended a warm welcome to the new industry on behalf of the Town of Sussex. CMA, APEC pleased. - Harvey Murray, executive vice-president of Sussex Ginger Ale. Ltd., an old established industry here, spoke on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and extend greetings to Nelson Monuments. APEC was represented by Parker D. Mitchell, Lancaster, vice-president, who extended congratulations on behalf of that organization. Lloyd Nickerson, of Queenstown, private secretary to Hon. A.J. Brooks, QC, member for Royal and minister of Veterans Affairs, expressed the regrets of Mr. Brooks and Tom Bell, MP for Saint John-Albert, at their inability to attend, due to pressure of business at Ottawa. He expressed their interest in the new industry and read a telegram of best wishes from Mr. Brooks. Hon. C.B. Sherwood, MLA for Kings and the province's minister of agriculture, was pleased that the industry had chosen Kings County as its new site, and Hon. Claude Taylor, New Brunswick minister of education, and a neighbour of the company officials when they resided in Albert county, regretted their loss to Albert but assured Kings County that 'they are fine citizens and enterprising businessmen.' Premier Hugh John Flemming said it was just as important when an old established industry expanded as when a new industry was created. The old industries have been helping to support the province for many years and he was sure Nelson Monuments, Ltd., would continue to assist the progress of New Brunswick for many years to come. He appreciated their enterprise and extended warm congratulations. Hon. R. Gordon L. Fairweather, MLA for Kings and the province's attorney-general, was pleased that a New Brunswick commodity (granite from Queens and Kings Counties) was being processed in New Brunswick, whereas in other instances raw materials go out of the provinces for manufacture. The plant also imports granite from Europe for its stones. Present Plaque to Town. - Maurice Nelson, vice- president of the company, presented Mayor Horton with a granite plaque, made of Kings County granite and the first piece made in the new plant. Mayor Horton, accepting the gift on behalf of the town, said the town authorities had worked diligently to bring the industry here, and he was pleased that success had crowned their efforts. The new plant was a great credit to the town, the County of Kings and the province, and he looked for its still further expansion. Mayor Horton officially cut the ribbon and declared the plant formally open. Members of the Town Council and Elmor G. Perry, town clerk, attended the ceremonies. Secretary-treasurer of the company, Harry Nelson, and its office manager, R. Joseph Davis, were present to assist in welcoming the visitors. The new building, bedecked with flags and shining in the brilliant sun, made an attractive setting."

Evening Times-Globe - Jan. 3, 1961 ADVERTISEMENT: Granite for the newly completed Provincial Building Charlotte St., Saint John, N.B. was supplied by Charlotte County Granite Co. 72 Queen St. St. Stephen, N.B. Phone 608"

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 19, 1961 Fire At Granite Works. - A furnace explosion is believed to have been the cause of a fire at the Granite Works Tuesday night. Firemen from St. Stephen and Calais answered the alarm at 7.55 p.m. and reached the scene in time to prevent the blaze from spreading beyond the furnace room. People living nearby reported hearing an explosion at the works shortly before the fire was discovered. The top of the furnace was blown off, according to the firemen. A truck in the building was evacuated without damage. No one was injured. Firemen said if they had reached the scene a few minutes later, the building might have been a total loss. No damage to equipment was reported."

Evening Times-Globe - Mar. 23, 1961 Granite Industry To Be Awakened. - Fredericton. - Education Minister Henry G. Irwin announced Wednesday that development is to begin on 800 acres of granite owned by the St. George Pulp and Paper Ltd. in Charlotte County. He said the company has completed arrangements for the development with the Melrose Granite Company based in Quebec and Vermont and it will employ 40 men at the outset, building up to 200 later on. Mr. Irwin said the announcement culminates 'months of effort on the part of your government to bring about exploitation of a valuable but long dormant natural resource.' The inability of several small companies to get together, pool their resources, and finance installation of heavy modern equipment reduced the industry to 'sporadic efforts to meet competition,' he said."

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Kings County Record - Apr. 27, 1972 Nelson Monuments Recognized as Being Of Highest Quality. - The firm of Nelson Monuments, Ltd., was founded in 1909 by Percy George Nelson and has been operated by the Nelson family continuously since that date. The firm was incorporated in 1954, began quarrying operations in 1957 and relocated in Sussex in 1960 as the first step in a planned program of expansion, which saw the building of a complete new plant, fully equipped with the latest machinery for monument manufacturing. This expansion and development has placed Nelson Monuments in a leading position in the granite and memorial industry in the Atlantic Provinces. In addition to the head office in Sussex, a sales office and display are maintained at Saint John, and the services of trained representatives are available in all the principal cities and towns in the Maritimes. The company maintains its own fleet of trucks to deliver and erect all its memorials, and also maintains equipment to add lettering to existing monuments in the cemeteries in any area the firm services. Nelson Monuments provides the facilities of the largest granite quarrying and memorial manufacturing and finishing organization in the Atlantic provinces, and its aim is to give the best possible product and service at an economical cost, and to promote and develop the Atlantic Provinces resources and economy. Majestic granites of exceptionally fine quality are imported for the manufacturing plant in Sussex. As it is impossible for one quarry alone to guarantee delivery of sufficient granite for the plant from year to year, the firm's experts in granite, after visiting various quarries throughout the world, have made selections from several companies, thus ensuring a constant supply. Officers of the company are M. Russell Nelson, president; Merrill A. Nelson, vice-president and plant manager; Carter B. Nelson, second vice-president and quarry manager, Eric R. Nelson, secretary-treasurer and office sales manager."

Codes: G3 / IDX_Names: Granite;

St. Croix Courier - May 24, 1973 A History of the St. George Granite Industry by M. Eulalia O'Halloran. - Part 2 - Demise of the Industry. - The St. George granite industry began in 1872 and expanded quickly. For 80 years it was a source of revenue but ground to a near halt during World War II. Who knows whether its bones will rise again? The stone has been used in several well known public buildings in the New England States and eastern Canada and the ornamental stone is known all over Canada. But the granite business had many difficulties. As early as 1910 statements like the following were being made (Parks, 1914): 'It must be noted that it has never been the practice of the owners to ship tough stone, but to employ practically all the product in the mills at St. George.' 'The decrease in production therefore, is not due to a lessened market for rough stone but to a decline in the demand for finished monuments. This decline was due chiefly owing to the birth of manufacturing plants at other centres where other stone is more easily obtained. As there no outlet for St. George rough stone, the quarrying industry has declined with the lessened demand for finished work.' The following were some of the facts of life for granite operators of 1910. Rough stone delivered at the mills was valued at from $1.00 to $1.25 per cu. ft. The average value of finished material was about $5.00 per cu. ft. The amount of red stone (granite) cut in the mills in 1910 was about 9,000 cu. ft., of which rather less than half was of the dark-red type. The product was worth approximately $45,000. The amount of black granite cut was 1,4000 cu. ft. having an approximate value of $22,000. To this must be added a considerable amount of imported stone, which would raise the total output to about $75,000 in 1910, and of grey about 3,000 cu. ft. A few of the teamsters who were employed years ago were Rankine McIntyre, Alex. Daigle, Charles Henry Sr., Lawrence Perry, George Henry and James L. McCarten (who was the very last one). But by the 1930's the industry really began to languish in spite of its natural assets. In 1932 it was suggested that the decease in number of employed was partly accounted for by: 1. The then modern practice of buying stone from contractors at a fixed price per cubic foot, thus dispensing with regularly employed quarrymen like Messrs. Farquharson, Dukendief, Louis Stevens, Oscar Leavitt and Fred Baldwin who had grown up in the business. 2. By using large amounts of imported stone. The cost of foreign production and foreign freight rates were so low that stone quarried in Sweden could be imported through Scotland and landed in Saint John and brought to St. George almost as cheaply as it could be procured from the St. George quarries. By 1932, the following companies were still operating: Milne, Coutts & Co., Mgr. - Arthur W. Stewart; Meating, Epps Co., Mgr. George F. Meating; Henry McGrattan and Sons, Mgr. - Charles W. McGrattan; and O'Brien and Baldwin, Mgr. - C.L. Tilly Moran. That year a scheme was proposed to stabilize the ailing industry. Henry McGrattan & Sons were to amalgamate with the Meating, Epps Co., under the name of Meating & McGrattan, but the scheme was abandoned. The last shipment of Swedish granite to arrive in Saint John by boat and transported to Milne, Coutts Co., of St. George was just before World War II. Mr. Arthur W. Stewart was still in charge at that time. Little quarrying was done during war years, and foreign stone was not available. Immediately after World War II (about 1946) there was a demand for grave stones and Gillmore and Cotterelle filled many orders. But this was only a temporary demand. A vigorous industry could not thrive on occasional contracts like these. The death was slow. Percy G. Tayte, son of Anthony R. Tayte of the old Tayte and Meating Company, John W. McGrattan and Sylvester Southard collected many orders for monuments which kept a small crew busy finishing and delivering for a few more years before the final closing of the last operators, Milne, Coutts Co. In

1953 the Milne, Coutts Co. property was purchased by the St. George Pulp & Paper Co. for the timber on it. Much of the grout has been salvaged to face up river banks and piers. This was the end of the St. George granite business. Possibilities of Revival. - Appraisals. - An appraisal of the quarries was made for the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Reconstruction by Fletcher, and results were reported by Patterson (1946). It estimated that investments of several hundred thousands of dollars would be necessary to establish a modern operation. In 1854-55, Harold C. Atkinson, Edward C. Hennessey, and Kenneth Patterson, who were interested in renewal of granite industry, spent much time in investigating the potentialities. Mr. Atkinson discussed Canadian marketing potentials with the largest Canadian (Montreal) importer of Scotch and Scandinavian granites. He also met with a large New England producer. Both companies were quite enthusiastic, but stressed the fact that St. George interests could not compete in the markets unless they obtained modern heavy mobile equipment. This, of course, they were unable to finance. Undoubtedly, the necessary investment would be much greater today. Dr. A.A. Ruitenberg, District Geologist of the New Brunswick Department of Mines, has presented a report (1968) on geology and mineral deposits of the Passamaquoddy Bay area. In this he reviewed the granite resources after having examined the quarries during the summer of 1967. His efforts were hampered because most of the old workings are flooded or filled with grout. Nevertheless, his work, which includes careful maps, is of much interest. Dr. Ruitenberg agrees with Patterson and Atkinson that the only way to revive the industry is to adopt modern quarrying methods. Modern Quarrying. - The most common modern quarrying method is known as 'channelling.' This involves drilling adjoining holes, by pneumatic power to outline blocks that are to be removed. It is also possible to cut a narrow channel with a high-temperature torch, which reduces granite to small powdery scales. In either case, quarrying costs per cubic foot of stone decrease with increasing size of the blocks accepted by the industry is about 10 tons and larger blocks are often required. Hauling these requires costly modern heavy equipment (Nelson, 1967). Efficiency. - It would be pointless to invest in this expensive equipment unless it could be used efficiently and profitably. Operations would have to be extended below the surface zone of intense weathering and large quarries developed. The largest granite resources seem to be of the light-to-salmon-red type like that found in quarries south of Lily Lake. Accurate estimates of these reserves are difficult because the quarries are filled with grout. Considerable costly exploratory work, including removal of surface rocks and diamond drilling would be necessary even before deciding where to locate suitably large quarries. According to Dr. Ruitenberg, it is probable that large quarries could be established in the areas where there are exposures of red and salmon granites but improbable that large amounts of good black granite can be found anywhere. An efficiency study would have to assess the necessary capital investments, operating costs, land and water transportation costs (local demands are small and many markets are far away), exploration costs, the capacity of markets, tp absorb granite products, and finally, the study should examine changing market demands. In the past, the greatest demand was for dark- red granite used for monumental purposes and building stone. Apparently this situation has changed. Black granite is now more popular for monuments and lighter red and pastel-colored varieties are favored for building stone. (J.C. Smith, 1967). Thus, to be successful, any revived industry would have to be confident of substantial resources of many varieties of granite. Without these, it could not hope for long-term survival. According to Dr. Ruitenberg, only 20% of the suitable stone available can be recovered even with the best quarrying techniques. There is an 80% waste. So any efficiency study should appraise the market for possible secondary products, which could be made from the waste, for example, curb stones, crushed stone, poultry grit and stone for heavy construction. The effects of foreign competition would also have to be investigated. Stone is now being imported from several Scandinavian and African countries in both the rough and finished condition. Prospects. - In the overall view, the possibilities of revival are not bright. Recollections. - I have lived all my life in or near the light and shadow of the granite industry. Even during my grandparents' time many of those who were connected directly or indirectly with granite were my family's friends and neighbors. Understandably it has everlastingly affected my life. Many granite people departed long ago, many of them long before I arrived, including my greatgrandfather, Wilson A. Hamilton, who was a polisher (or finisher) for Tayte & Meating Co.There is hardly a name mentioned in this paper that I have not heard many times. Their descendants are here, or they still come and go as visitors, and we are always happy to see them. Among our older townsmen there are several of the first granite cutters and polishers and many younger men who joined the industry after it was established. Among these are Arthur V. Callaghan, J. Ambrose Murphy, George Lee, Merle Meating, Willard B. Campbell, James Henry and Hugh L. Meating. The granite industry touched the lives of nearly every St. George family in some way. I can still remember its sights and sounds. Footsteps hurrying by in early morning, crunching the snow in winter; horses and wagons arriving with workmen from Canal, Caithness or Mascarene sometimes with sleigh bells tinkling; trundling of heavy truck wagons leaving for the quarries and returning later, laden with blocks of granite in the rough for finishing in the mills' and the comic forgetful man hurrying off to the quarry (with horse and wagon and dog) who discovers when he is half-way there, that he has mistaken the tea kettle for his lunch box, and must sheepishly return home and be late for work. I remember hearing of opposition to the first air compressor installed by the Milne Coutts Co., to operate pneumatic equipment and also used to blow the whistle and now 'Little' Sandy Milne used to say it was only good for one thing, 'to blow that d— whistle.' After the 7 a.m. whistle, the drills rattled; the granite cutters began their clinking; the surface cutters, column-cutters and polishers made their own heavy, steady sounds; the derricks squeaked as they moved huge stones from place to place and mixed with all this clamour were the shouts of the workmen themselves. The whistle blew again at noon, at one o'clock, and at four and, twice every day, crews of men covered with granite dust emerged from the mills. I used to meet them on my way home from school at noon. The finished stones were crated and hauled by wagon to the railway station, to be shipped by the Shore Line which later became the Grand Southern and eventually the C.P.R. Relics. - These sights and sounds have long since passed and there are few relics left to show that an industry once thrived there. In 1961 I visited two granite quarries in the Lily Lake area, No. 41 of Tayte & Meating, and No. 40 of O'Brien & Baldwin. The openings were filled with waste rock, and the depths indeterminable. At the bottom of one quarry I saw a broken wheel once turned by a horse that had helped remove stone years ago. As I stood looking down I tried to picture how it must have been then. It must have required much courage, patience, and determination to make a start and keep going. It had all been accomplished in the most difficult and primitive way. And now, the quarries were overgrown with trees. The quarries were very deep. Where there were 500 men who worked in the granite industry, the quarrymen, the stone-cutters, the teamsters, the polishers and finishers, the blacksmiths who sharpened tools, the stone cutters, the water carriers, the derrickmen, the machine hands, the scrollwork designers, the shapers and monuments and columns, the letterers and the shipping craters? Where were the owners, the directors, and the shareholders? Gone - all gone away! The only relics were inanimate things, like red granite wheel, partly attached to an iron rod behind O'Brien & Baldwin's old red mill. One time it polished fancy edges, flutes, and hollows, and had swung like a pendulum. The Tayte and Meating Company Mill still stands, robbed of its machines and now used as a pulp storage. The old red mill that belonged to Epps & Dodds Co., (later by Meating, Epps Co.) the cement office, and the second Bay of Fundy store (the first, built in 1883, had burned) have all been taken over by the St. George Pulp Co. The store has become a residence. Only blocks, chips and bits and pieces of granite, a rusted wheel, scattered parts of a derrick, wooden pulleys, and an old grindstone are left to remind us that St. George was once called 'The Granite Town'. All is quiet and serene. I must not forget to say that back in 1902 we had a 'paper', The Granite Town Greetings. That same year the horse watering trough at the old town pump was finished by Thomas Armstrong and Edward McGarr. It was made of red granite with '1902' cut its face side. This trough was Bob Wetmore's conception and Sandy Milne, Dr. Henry I. Taylor and others were involved in its creation. This antique and the old town pump were removed some years ago, for a period. But both are back in place now (a few flowers need to be planted in the trough.) We still have the Presbyterian Manse, built in 1904 of native red granite when the Rev. Mr. Hilock was minister. Ernest Jackson and another man (name unknown) made and installed the intricate granite window frames, a work of art. We also have the Post Office, built of granite in 1936, and a memorial name of a society of lasting importance, 'The Granite Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.' Our oldest artificial relic, and one in which we feel too little pride, is one of Canada's earliest works of white men, (see Spinney and Grearson, Contribution from CCHS No. 21). I refer to the red granite medallion believed to have been carved in 1604 by a member of the DeMonts settlement on St. Croix Island. This is preserved in the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John. It was found in the St. George area (Lake Utopia) about 1862. Our medallion is more than 350 years old and it was at one time considered as a suitable insigium for our Charlotte County Historical Society but the head of Queen Charlotte was preferred. Our Society is still without an insignium and I would like to advocate here that the medallion be chosen for this purpose. Apart from these historical society partisan considerations, the ups and downs of industry and the

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St. Croix Courier - May 24, 1973 (a few paragraphs omitted) PHOTO. - The O'Brien and Baldwin Company Mill. PHOTO. - Tayte & Meating Company's Second Mill. PHOTO. - Exterior of the Milne, Coutts and Company Sheds 1898 A History of the St. George Granite Industry byEulalia O'Halloran. - Part 1 - According to geologists a molten mass of red granite intruded the roots of a great mountain chain in the St. George area. The mountains were intensely folded during Ordovician and Silurian rocks. This intrusion occurred during Devonian times about 380 million years ago (Tupper and Hart, 1961). Millions of years of erosion of this mountain chain finally exposed its roots which are the St. George granites (as we know them) today. Bailey (1870-71) described their extent and compared them favorably with the well known granites of Aberdeen, Scotland. Start of the Industry. - The first interest in commercial exploitation of this resource dates back to an 1872 fishing trip to Lake Utopia by Mr. Charles Ward, a New York artist and photographer. Mr. Ward was fascinated by the immense ledges of beautiful dark red granite and it was his enthusiasm that 'sparked' St. George's first granite firm. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company in 1872. It was made up of New York capitalists and practical granite-men with Mr. Ward as secretary. This company purchased 1,320 acres of land, and erected a $75,000 plant at Magaguadavic Falls. According to Parks (1914) the first monumental stone manufactured by this company was a large red granite cross marking the resting place of the Reverend Samuel Thompson (1861) in St. Mark's cemetery, St. George. The Granitemen And Their Products. - It was a Scotchman, Mr. McLachan, who brought out the first experienced granite-cutters for the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co. They came from his homeland to St. George in 1872-74. I have not been able to discover exactly who Mr. McLachan was. It could have been Hubert McLachlin, medical doctor, St. George, who is listed in McAlpine's Charlotte County Directory, 1886-87. There is nothing to associate this man with granite, but many names are mispelled in this directory, so I am wondering if he was the man responsible for inviting the Scottish stone workers to our area. [NOTE - name was McGlashan] Mr. Wm. Coutts' obituary in a clipping from an unidentified newspaper tells us the story of some of these first workers. In 1868 William Coutts, Alex G. Milne, James Watt, and Alex Milne came from Scotland to America, and to St. George in 1874, and were employed with the Bay of Fundy Granite Company for nearly two years. In 1876 these four men formed the firm of Milne, Coutts and Company. They began to manufacture granite in the 'Gully' until 1894, when they purchased the Bay of Fundy Granite Company where the industry progressed extensively for many years. The 'Gully' is the narrow gorge below the Magaguadavic River Falls and may be seen from the highway bridge at the west end of St. George. Alex Milne was known as 'Big Sandy' and Alex G. Milne as 'Little Sandy'. The two men were cousins and Mr. James Watt Sr. had been employed as foreman of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite works; when they bought out the company in 1884 they renamed it Milne, Coutts and Company. Mr. Watt retired about 1885. That same year Capt. Charles Johnston retired from the sea, joined the new company, and purchased the controlling interest of Mr. Watt who died in 1892. In 1911 Capt. Charles Johnston became manager and installed a column cutter. He remained with the company until his retirement and death a few years later. In 1932 or 33 his interests were sold to Arthur W. Stewart who had been with the company a few years. Mr. Stewart had been formerly employed by Meating, Epps Company as bookkeeper or office manager. Eventually he became manager of Milne, Coutts Company and held that post until the firm closed out in 1953. A hewn beam crossing the gully shown in James L. Watts picture (See Appendix, Fundy Fisherman, 26 February 1969) was used as a footbridge by many of our first granitemen. It accommodated those employees of Milne, Coutts and Company who lived in that part of town that was nicknames 'South Boston'. They crosses the gully on their way to and from the granite sheds. All the granite workers were not from Scotland. Many came from Saint John and other parts of New Brunswick. At that time the lumbering industry was on the decline and many woodsmen left the forest for the granite sheds to become stone cutters or stone polishers, which took about three years of learning. Others became expert quarrymen, and some who were artistically gifted learned to do lettering, engraving and scrollwork. Examples of their fine work may be seen in cemeteries in St. George and elsewhere. Besides gravestones, their products included urns, letter-presses (with names or plain), door-stops, bookends, polished balls of granite in different sizes, hat-pin heads (for your sweetheart or someone else's), hairpins, table tops, and scenes cut or sandblasted on flat pieces of polished granite. All varieties of granite had their uses and a common use was for foundations, especially in older homes in this vicinity. On one special occasion, 'curling stones' were cut and polished. A red granite newelpost, a work of art, was made and finished by the Meating, Epps Co. It was sent to the Chicago Columbian Exposition, 1893, celebrating the 400th anniversary of Columbus discovering America, or the Chicago World's Fair, where it received first prize. It was eventually placed in Henry Meating's residence, now occupied by his grandson Harry Meating. A more massive production is shown in figure 9. It was manufactured before 1911 to serve as a base of an Ottawa war memorial (perhaps the Boer War). The Roosevelt Cairn was made by Milne, Coutts & Co., and was taken by scow to Campobello where it was then assembled by Frank N. Chaffey and John W. McGrattan. Columns for the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston, Mass., and columns for the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, and stone for the American Museum of Natural History, New York, were supplied by St. George. Quarrying Methods. - In those early years, granite was quarried by hand methods. These methods produced much waste material or 'grout'. Rows of holes were drilled along natural fracture lines and blasted to produce blocks with relatively straight edges. Small blocks could be handled with hand winches and derricks. Horse derricks were used in most quarries for large blocks. The hoisting cable was wound on a windlass turned by a long pole or boom hauled by a horse walking in a circle. The Bay of Fundy Granite Company cut granite first at Young's Front (also called Burpee) Quarries (Figure 10) and later at the Burpee Quarries (sometimes called the Saint John Quarries). These were near the intersection of Highway No. 710 and the Manor Road. From there it was moved by train to a nearby stone shed for polishing. In summer, granite was also transported from Lake Utopia through the 'canal' then down the Magaguadavic River to the granite sheds. Much later tricks were used. Granite Polishing. - At first Lake Utopia sand was used in polishing the granite. Later on, steel shot replaced sand for smoothing rough surfaces. The stone was next washed clean of all traces of shot, then polished with coarse carborundum, an extremely hard compound of carbon and silicon. The second polishing was with fine carborundum, and the third (final) polishing to a gloss was done with whitening and scouring blocks. The scouring blocks were cut from trunks of willow trees, placed upright in the polishers so the end grain, saturated with whitening, was in contact with the stone. Felt was sometimes used instead of willow blocks but in either case the result was a fine polished surface. Shipping. - After polishing the products were often hauled down the Lower Road to the Red Store Wharf at Breadalbane and transported from there by boat to Saint John. In winter oxen were used on this route to haul larger stones for special jobs. Breadalbane was at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River about two miles from St. George. Sailing were used to discharge winter supplies there when ice prevented them from coming up the river to the St. George wharf. The 'Red Store' was located on the wharf. Over 100 years ago many people, including a number of Scottish families in that area, drove to the Red Store for supplies. Later our St. George stores hauled supplies from the Red Store wharf. One St. George man, H. Vernon Connell, now in his eighties, remembers hauling hogsheads of molasses to town over these two miles of winter roads. Rise and Fall of the Industry. - As mentioned earlier, the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company initiated the St. George granite industry that was to have a life span of 60 years. That company played an important role but its history was brief and many other companies came and went. Table 1 summarizes the story. I have been able to assemble more detailed information on some of these firms by inquiry and reading. Dr. Ruitenberg's map (Figure 10) shows the sites of quarries they operated. Wright, 1934, presented similar maps including black granite quarries of the Bocabec, Chamcook and Bayside areas. He gives the local names for several of these. Developments to 1875. - In 1875, Matthew visited the area and recorded his observations in Report of Progress for 1876-77. He described operations of three companies, the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, and the Brothers Michael. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company then employed about 100 men. Their plane was working night and day to fill orders for columns for the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston and had supplied polished columns for the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and for the post office in Saint John. The New Brunswick Red Granite Company had been operating Young's Front (Burpee) Quarries on the west side of Magaguadavic but their $30,000 plant, or mill, at the falls had been burned. For a short period their stone was finished in Saint John, but that mill also burned. The Brothers Michael Quarry had been recently opened on the east side of the Magaguadavic, and they were shipping stone in the rough. This quarry was later owned by the Epps, Dodds Company. The 27 July 1876 issue of the St. Croix Courier had this to say:- Manufacturing facilities of St. George. The red granite business, still in its short clothes, and one saw-mill in operation are all that we can claim as a manufacturing town. The 19 July 1877 issue reported:- Annual meeting of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., April 10, directors elected - Hon. R.B. Stevenson, Pres. B.R. Lawrence, Treas.; Thomas Barry; C.C. Ward, Sec.; Henry Rudge; J.S. Brown, (New York); Robert Ellin, (New York). At or about that time the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company employed

65 men in the finishing factory and an additional 15 in the quarries, located about five miles north of St. George. The company's dam was directly under the bridge which has since been rebuilt. The rushing water fell through a flume and turned a water wheel at the base. At that time the power was transferred, by means of a cogwheel, to the main shaft behind the mill, situated behind the hill. Power was taken off the long shaft at various points in the mill for operating lathes, column- cutters, and polishing machines. St. George Granite Works. - Alex Taylor, III, born in Blackburn, Scotland, came with his family to America in 1872. He settled in St. George in 1874, and was employed by the Bay of Fundy Company by nearly two years. Then, in 1876, he established with his three sons the St. George Granite Works. In 1897, [1887???] he died suddenly while on a business trip to the province of Quebec. Alex. Taylor, jr., assumed responsibility for the business as senior partner with his brothers. Within a few years the two brothers had died but Alex. jr. continued the business for nearly thirty [three???] years before selling out in 1890 or 1900. [????] The new owners were John O'Brien and Andrew S. Baldwin. They continued the business under the same name. S.L. Tilley Moran, a son-in-law of John O'Brien, became manager. State of the Industry 1897. - In 1894 (St. Croix Courier 1954 in '60 Years Ago' reported) 'the granite manufacturers combined (last week) and built a new dam at the head of the falls, and now have plenty of water.' Bailey (1897) reported that the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, which had been purchased by the Milne, Coutts and Company about 1881 [1884???], was shipping stone by rail over the Shore Line joining St. George and Saint John. (This line was built in 1875 by Russell Sage, was taken over by Grand Southern in 1882 and in the early 1900's became part of the CPR). Three other companies, Tayte, Meating and Company, Epps, Dodds and Company, and the Victoria Red Granite Company, were also operating in 1897. By this time, they had begun working with black granite and besides exploiting local resources they were finishing imported American stone. They supplied stone for the Museum of Natural History in New York and many other private and public buildings. However, U.S. duties on manufactured granite were 'well nigh prohibitive' and the St. George product was marketed almost wholly in Canada. In 1902, a New Yorker bought rights to build a pulp mill below the falls at St. George and promised to supply power to the stone sheds for 99 years. In 1920 this company was sold to New York World Company, and in 1927 to the International Paper Co. In 1933, the mill was sold to the Lacroix family. In spite of all these changes, this Company was always known as The St. George Pulp and Paper Company Ltd. Conditions 1920-30.- An important report of this period was that made by Dr. William Parks (1914) based on his own field work in 1912. He found the following six firms or individuals quarrying granite at that time: Milne, Coutts and Company; Epps (fig. 7), Dodds and Company; Henry McGrattan & Sons (fig. 8); Tayte, Meating and Company (fig. 5); O'Brien and Baldwin (fig. 2 and 9); and John Maxwell who was operating the Young Quarries. A contract of some interest was let in 1923 (St. Croix Courier, 1953, '30 Years Ago'): Henry McGrattan and Sons undertook to supply stone for the Saint John Dry Docks. It was taken from the Dawson Mountain quarry, and the work continued for three months, furnishing work for thirty men, The total annual value of the product at that period stood at about $75,000. The red granite finished in 1910 was valued at about $45,000; the black and gray, about $22,000, and imported stone finished in St. George, about $8,000. The Resource. - In 1934 Dr. W.J. Wright with assistance from Hazen Baldwin, a well known quarryman of this district, prepared an excellent report on the granite industry. It shows the vast extent of the granite formations that extend 60 miles westerly from the Saint John to the St. Croix River. Granite has been quarried in many places in this area but the most important were at Spoon Island (Hampstead, N.B.) and at St. George. Wright's report describes the location, history of development, including ownership changes and the condition of most of the known quarries at that time. I would recommend it to any of you who wants information on particular quarries in Charlotte county. It describes not only those near St. George but others on the Digdeguash, on the Bocabec, on Chamcook Mountain, and at Bayside. The last produced granite under the trade name, 'Irish Black'. It would be beyond the scope of this paper for me to quote Dr. Wright's report and I am not including his map (plate 33-10) showing positions of quarries in the St. George area. The quarry numbers refer to sections of the report in which they are described. As Dr. Wright's Index may (inset) shows, the St. George quarries lie along the southern margin of the granite formation and extend westerly from Lake Utopia to Oak Bay, a straight line distance of 13 miles. In this area there are at least 50 quarries, some of which have been operated since 1872. They have supplied stone to all parts of Canada and the eastern United States, and building stone for many noted structures in Montreal, Boston, and New York, the supply being unlimited. The stone quarried in the St. George area falls into two general classes, commonly called 'St. George Red' and 'Black Granite'. The red granite varies in color, from place to place, from deep-red through light- red, salmon-pink, flesh-colored, ivory, gray and almost pure white. Particular colors were obtained from particular quarries, offering customers a wide range of selection. Resume of Industrial Development. - The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company began operations using simple hand methods. It was Milne, Coutts and Company that installed steam or pneumatic power for drills and derricks in the quarries. These could be moved from quarry to quarry as old ones were abandoned and new ones opened. Milne, Coutts and Company also used electric power, of which about 75 horsepower was used and obtained from the St. George Pulp & Paper Company under the agreement referred to above. The plant equipment included 1 compressor (Can. Rand Co.) delivering air at 80 lbs.; one pneumatic surfacing machine (Tron & Holden); 8 polishing machines (Jenny Linds, Union Foundry Co., St. John, N.B.); 10 stations for pneumatic tools; 2 plug drills; 1 cutting lathe; 6 polishing lathes; 1 pendulum polisher; 5 vertical polishers; and a column cutter installed about 1911. Twenty-two men were employed; stone cutters received from $2 to $2.75 per day of 8 hours and polishers $1.50 to $1.80 per day. In 1910, 720 feet of red stone, 300 to 400 ft. of Spoon Island grey, and a small amount of black stone were cut. This is exclusive of imported stone. The Company paid $1.00 per cubic ft. for red stone quarried from their own property and delivered at the mill. Tayte and Meating Co. was one of the oldest St. George Granite concerns. It operated the largest column- cutter in the area. This Company's property was sold about 50 years ago to the St. George Pulp and Paper Co. Tayte and Meating Company mill (fig. 5) consisted of one building 115 ft. by 40 ft. and two other buildings each 23 ft. by

60 ft. About 40 horsepower was used, obtained from Pulp Co. The equipment included: 2 compressors (1 auxiliary); 1 pneumatic surfacing machine; 1 column-cutter; 2 polishing lathes; 4 polishing machines (Jenny Linds); 1 vertical polishing machine; 1 pendulum polisher; 9 stations for pneumatic tools; and 1 plug drill. Seventeen men were employed in the period about 1910. The mill operated by Epps, Dodds and Company (fig. 7) was 110 ft. by 70 ft., and equipped with 1 pneumatic surfacer; 1 gang-saw; 8 stations for pneumatic tools; 1 compressor; 5 polishing machines (Union Foundry Co., Saint John); vertical polishers and polishing lathes. About 40 horsepower of electrical energy from the Pulp Co. was used. Twenty men were employed. After the death of Mr. Dodds, the Epps, Dodds Company name was changed to Meating, Epps Company (fig. 1). Mr. Henry Meating carried on operations for 35 years and the business was continued by his sons, George and Nicholas Meating. Charles Epps of Epps, Dodds Company invented a machine for quickly making (or forming) granite balls of all sizes. The first granite balls were hand-made by Daniel Matheson Sr., who came from Prince Edward Island many years ago. One of the Mooreland quarries (No. 22) (near highway east side of Magaguadavic River north of Milne, Coutts property) was first worked by Thomas Colmer about 1892 and afterwards used by Epps, Dodds Company, has claim to fame. A column 15 ft. long was removed from it. The O'Brien and Baldwin Company mill (fig. 2 and 9) was 150 ft. x 45 ft. and equipped with 3 polishing machines (Jenny Linds); 2 vertical polishers; 1 cutting lathe; and 2 polishing lathes. About 40 horsepower of electrical energy was obtained from the Pulp Co. There was no pneumatic plant. In 1910 about 30 men were employed in mill and 6 in quarry. The Henry McGrattan and Sons mill (fig. 6) was about 100 ft. by 50 ft. and used 30 horsepower of electrical energy, at a cost of $20.00 per horsepower per year. The plant contained 2 compressors delivering air at 80 lbs. pressure; 1 surfacing machine; 5 polishing machines (Jenny Linds); 1 polishing lathe; 10 stations for pneumatic tools; and 1 plug drill. In 1910 between 25 and 50 men were employed. In 1910 the amount of New Brunswick stone cut was: Red granite 2,000 cubic feet. Gray granite (Spoon Island) 800 cubic feet. Black granite, 350 cubic feet. Black Granite Quarry in the Digdeguash area was owned by Stephen Spinney and Eldon Holt and worked by then for several years. They sold out to Kenneth Fitzgerald of St. Stephen, who recently sold to Nelsons of Sussex. The Nelsons are still removing stone from this quarry. Frost Mountain Quarry was owned and worked by Alex. Maxwell, George Maxwell and Arthur W. Stewart. Walter Messenett and John McDougall formed the Victoria Red Granite Company and erected a granite shed on Riverview Avenue, St. George, where they finished and shipped stone by the nearby railroad. Walter Messenett and John McDougall later joined Milne, Coutts Co., and the machinery was taken over by them. Thereafter and until his death, Mr. McDougall served as bookkeeper for the Milne, Coutts Company. Charles Young Quarries were operated by the New Brunswick Red Granite Company in about 1875, and are sometimes called the Saint John quarries. They were afterwards owned and operated by Messrs. Burpee who shipped rough stone to Saint John. About 1893 they

St. Croix Courier - May 24, 1973 PHOTO. - Old Time Granite Works."

Codes: G3 / E7 / IDX_Names: Granite; Mineral Paint - General;

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 22, 1874 Red Granite. - It appears that Charlotte County abounds with Red Granite. Levi Young, Esq., of Digdeguash, St. Patrick, has recently discovered a large bed of that stone on his lands, adjoining the river. He had some of the stone quarried, and sent to the polishing mill. Its contiguity to the river, and the cheap mode of shipment will give Mr. Young an advantage over other quarries. It is reported that some other valuable mineral deposits have been discovered in the same vicinity, among which are iron and mineral paint."

Codes: G3 / EART / IDX_Names: Granite; Earthquakes;

Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 St. George Granite Company. - Messrs. C. Fred Bogue, Alexander Milne, James Dodds, Nicholas Meating and Alex. Taylor of the St. George Granite Works are at the Victoria. They appeared before the Tariff Commission today. From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain,

Bulletin XVI of the Natural History
Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Jan. 26, 1897; in the morning.Felt at Campobello and Deer Island. Light."

Codes: G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum;

Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 27, 1876 Red Beach. - Business is yet good; the lumbermen are proposing to get out large quantities of cordwood and small lumber, which find a ready market at the depot of the Red Beach Plaster Co. The Bradwell Granite Co., have stopped work until spring on the Cook quarry. The Maine Red Granite Co. having a large quantity of granite quarried, have also suspended work on their quarry until warmer weather. The granite mill is running night and day, turning out work that cannot be excelled in this country. The Company took first prize at the Centennial Exhibition for samples of their work and granite."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 11, 1877 Red Beach. - The granite and plaster mills are still running of full time. Several cargoes of ground plaster have been shipped from here this spring. The first cargo of rock plaster for this season arrived yesterday in the Sch. Lizzie Newton, Capt. Hatfield."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 18, 1878 Red Beach. - The Red Granite Company have a saw in successful operation cutting the granite into slabs, doing the work of many men; they are also preparing to put in more heavy polishing machinery. The Stmr. Ella Knight touched here this week, taking in seven hundred bbls. plaster in one hour."

Eastport Sentenil - Aug. 10, 1879 Red Beach. - The Plaster Co.'s mills are in active operation manufacturing plaster. The Company are also putting in machinery, and proposing to manufacture phosphate of lime, intending to establish as good a reputation for that as they have for manufacturing plaster. The M.R. Granite Co. have been spiking a large quantity of granite lately."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 4, 1880 Red Beach. - The Granite Co.'s works still run not withstanding the cold weather. Plaster Co., have been running their grinding works night and day so far, they have also just completed their works for marketing Phosphate under the supervision of Mr. William Pine of Eastport, an engineer who thoroughly understands the business. Mr. C.H. Newton, the Co.'s agent intends to manufacture an article equal, if not superior to the celebrated Bradley

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 8, 1882 The Red Beach Plaster and Granite Companies have added largely to the water reservoir of the stream on which their mills are located. The waters of Pine Lake have been led into Noah's Lake by a canal, and new dams have been built on the last named lake. The new machinery for the Plaster Mills has been put in position, and the extensive repairs are about completed. - Times."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 17, 1883 Red Beach. - notwithstanding the heavy outlay for buildings, machinery and other improvements, the Plaster, Polishing and Phosphate mills are hung up for want of water. We had a thaw yesterday, it rained about ten minutes. ... The rocks are being fast put on to the site, for a red granite church. It will take about five

Eastport Sentenil - Mar. 7, 1883 The Maine Red Granite Co., and the Red Beach Plaster Co., are sorely in need of water to fill present orders. - Generally speaking, the water supply of these two important industries is second to none, but this winter's drought has diminished the fountain head, and a lack of power has been the consequence."

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Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 30, 1884 Industrial Survey of Maine. - Washington County. - Red Beach and Robbinston. - Within the territorial limits of Calais, and about ten miles south of the city proper, is the village known as Red Beach, with a post office of the same name. A fine little deep water harbor extends in here, at the head of which is the outlet of an excellent water power stream which has been improved and utilized by two of the most enterprising and successful corporations in Maine. They are the Maine Red Granite Company and the Red Beach Plaster Company. The business of importing plaster rock from Nova Scotia and grinding it here has been carried on for the past fifty years, the works having been enlarged from time to time until they have reached their present magnitude. They now grind 10,000 tons of rock yearly, and have facilities for making from 350 to 400 barrels of calcined plaster and as much more of land plaster daily. They have large cooperage works where their barrels for packing are made, mostly by machinery. This product is sold by the cargo in the principal cities along the Atlantic seaboard, giving constant employment to quite a number of vessels. Four years ago this company commenced the manufacture of the Red Beach bone phosphate, and they have recently enlarged their facilities for supplying a demand of 2000 tons per year. They are constantly receiving very flattering testimonials from farmers who have fully tested the merits of their fertilizer, and their sales are rapidly increasing. In connection with their plaster mills they have a grist mill which grinds from eight to ten thousand bushels of corn yearly. The Granite Industry. - About a mile back from the plaster mills the outcropping of the red granite occurs, comprising twenty acres and occupying a hill where it can be easily quarried. The polishing and cutting works are located on the stream below. There is a strongly constructed building, 240 feet long by an average width of about 80 feet. An elevated travelling crane runs on a track through the building, which can deposit dressed or undressed granite blocks at any part of the works. The machinery is all run by water power and includes one of McDonald's stone-cutting machines, which is estimated to perform the work of twelve men. This machine has been recently put in here and is now doing good work. They have two column cutters, a large variety of polishing machines, lathes and every facility for doing a large amount of the very best work. They have recently purchased and are now working an Ingersoll steam drill at the quarry. They are now doing a large lot of polished work for the county buildings and post office now being erected at Lima, Ohio. Sixty men are employed at the quarry and in cutting and polishing departments, and this has been about the status of operations during the past three years. G.G. McGlashen, who had eighteen years' experience in Scotland before taking charge here, has designed the whole, and here is a fine school for those who are curious in mechanical operations. Mr. McGlashen has samples of polished Scotch granite, but they do not compare at all favorably with the warmth and beauty of color of the Red Beach article. That this kind of stone is the country rock here for miles distant, is shown by the coast-line ledges and beaches which have given the locality its name. On land owned by George C. Shattuck, about two miles west, is an inexhaustible supply of black granite, and fine pieces in polished work were there ready for shipment on the day of our visit. A striking contrast, which renders the beauty of each kind more prominent, is now among the leading ideas of builders, and we consider it fortunate for the company that an excellent quality of black granite is so near at hand with which to fill orders. Some of this granite is now sent up to St. Stephen by water, and there takes the cars for its destination; and a very important matter to be considered is the large amount of valuable granite on and near the line of the proposed Shore Line Railroad, which will afford an immense amount of freight westward. A new stone dam has recently been erected near the polishing mills, and the water supply is abundant in seasons of drought. In all departments of the business here over one hundred men are employed,

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 12, 1884 The Courier says Samuel H. Nickerson of Calais, who is interested in the Red Beach Plaster Co. was in Cherryfield the first of the week. He left on Wednesday for points south and went on business connected with the company. Mr. Nickerson reports that the annual product of this company is nearly 40,000 barrels of plaster and 500 tons of phosphate. He also states that the Maine Red Beach Granite Co., which is practically one concern, are quarrying about 40,000 feet of granite, which is dressed and polished at their works and shipped to western markets. Both concerns employ about 150 men."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 15, 1890 The Red Beach plaster and granite companies make use of the New York steamer for shipment of goods. For the past two weeks a tug boat has towed the barge I.M. Todd loaded with barrels of plaster, and a scow with load of finished red granite to this place where the freight is put aboard the Winthrop."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 14, 1891Red Beach. - Owing to dry weather for the past month the plaster mill has not been running on full time; but dry weather does not interfere with the granite mills as when the water is low they use steam, and have been working about fifteen hours a day."

Codes: G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum;

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Eastport Sentinel - Dec. 14, 1892 The Maine Red Granite Co. at Red Beach, also the plaster mills at that place, continue to make large shipments of their respective products. The three masted schooner William Cobb, plaster loaded, from the above place and bound to a southern port, was in the harbor Monday, and the company's lighter, the Rocky Mountain, landed another lot of 360 barrels for transhipment by the International steamers, it being part of an order being forwarded to Australia. In addition to the plaster the lighter had a quantity of polished granite, intended for New York parties."

Eastport Sentinel - Jan. 25, 1893 Times: At Red Beach, quarrying has been suspended, and operations in the granite works have been reduced. The plaster mills are not running on full time owing to ice and a low supply of water."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 21, 1912 Operations were resumed at the plant of the Red Beach Plaster Co. during the week, after a long period of idleness. The granite business at Red Beach is also good this year, and the outlook for the remainder of the year is brighter than it has been for some time. Calais Times."

Codes: G3 / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1894 Exports of S.J. for the month of March 1894:Coal, tons, 33 … $113Plaster, crude … 90O rnamental stone ... 86"

Codes: G3 / HILL / IDX_Names: Granite; Grey Brook Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1900 Milne, Coutts & Co., the well known granite manufacturers of St. George, have been awarded a silvermedal for their handsome exhibit at the Paris exposition. The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro are also winners of a silver medal. Gold medals have been awarded to the General Mining Association of Sydney, the Dominion Steel Co., and the Dufferin Mines. Among those who got bronze medals were C.E. Fish of Newcastle and S. Winter of Moncton."

Codes: G3 / HILL / LIME / IDX_Names: Granite; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 28, 1897 The Tariff Inquiry.- … The Albert Manufacturing Company favored an increase rather than a decrease on plaster of paris. They would cheerfully welcome reciprocity on calcined plaster. Mr. Osman told the commission that he would give up his business in Canada for the privilege of selling in the Boston market alone... The limeburners desired a reciprocal agreementwith the United States. The granite-workers pleaded for an increase of 10p.c. on finished material to protect them from the Scotch dealers. Low wages and advantageous freight rates favored the Aberdeen granite dealers. Should the American duty be raised they desired a corresponding increase to shut out the Scotch. Sir Richard asked them if it was only the finished stone they had to compete with and they said that it was. From the last blue book he showed them that the importation of rough granite had been $37,000 and the finished $6,000. The gentlemen assured Sir Richard that the blue book must be wrong."

Codes: G3 / L5 / IDX_Names: Granite; West Isles Copper;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 10, 1897 Prof. Bailey, of Fredericton, was in St. Andrews a few days ago seeking mineral specimens for the Dominion government. He took away with him some fine samples of felsite, obtained near Chamcook Lake. Some of the richest specimens of copper ore he has ever seen were recently sent him from West Isles."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Tribune - Apr. 2, 1873 Today's Proceedings. - Mr. Hibbard's Bill incorporating the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company (limited) was agreed to without amendment. ..."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1873 A bill incorporating the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, limited."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. XCIII. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, Limited.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. Liability of 2. Capital stock. shareholders. 3. Board of Directors; number 7. Damage for lands, of; vacancy, how filled. &c. taken, how 4. Office of Company, where determined. established. 8. Power of Company to 5. Calls on shares, how levied make railway, &c. and collected. 9. Property and shares to be exempt from taxation for three years. Passed 14th April, 1873. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Jacob S. Brown, Abraam Volk, Charles C. Ward, John M. Moffitt, George G.M. McGlashan, Douglas Wetmore, B.C. Kenway, and Charles W. Weldon, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name of ""The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company,"" for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granite land and mineral rights, and of quarrying and manufacturing red granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, assigning, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads and tramways for the transportation of red granite and other substances and supplies to and from thequarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used, and of acquiring, purchasing, contracting, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks and piers as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes or any of them, and the said Company shall have all other powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such, by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up stock as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places, as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto; provided that such lands shall not exceed two thirds the amount of paid up capital of said Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, or such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five or more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, either in the City of Saint John, or in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or puchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares; provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company may be requisite for the laying, construction or erection of any road, railroad or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock or other place for storing or shipping the stone or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or rights of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or rights of way, and such petition shall set forth by metes and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint the time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners and occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not by notice in one or more newspapers published at the City of Saint John and one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed and shew cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the Judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, one by the respondents, and the third by the Judge; or if the respondents do not appear, two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers so appointed shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company or of any discovery by them upon their own lands of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of of such appraisers, or any two of them, shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such Judge as soon as may be, whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice, either by their Attorneys or as aforesaid; and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation, and in case of rejecting the same shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified the Judge may make such order in the premises as to the payment of costs and amends, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way, as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such order shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall lie, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may when required make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers, on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters and shipping places for granite, or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour or other lands of the Crown above or below low water mark, license therefor having been first duly applied for and obtained from the Governor General of Canada or the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick in

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1873 Legislature. - ... The House then went into further consideration of the bill to incorporate the St. George Red Granite Company, and the Attorney General moved in amendment that the bonds and debentures issued by the Company shall not exceed two-thirds of the paid up capital. Carried. The bill was then agreed to with certain amendments. ... The House then went into"

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 CAP. LXXXVI. An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 7. Value of lands 2. Capital Stock. required, by whom 3. Office of Company for appraised and valued. general affairs, where 8. Where Company may situate. build railways, &c., 4. Office must be ept either bject to certain at Saint John or Saint regulations of George. Sessions. 5. Calls, how levied and 9. Property of Company collected. exempt from taxation 6. Liability of shareholders; or three years. proviso. Passed 14th April 1873. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Peter Cormack, James I. Fellows, Isaac Burpee, Stephen S. Hall, Charles H. Fairweather, and JohnP.C. Burpee, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Saint George Red Granite Company,"" for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling Granite Lands and Mineral rights, and of quarrying and manufacturing Red Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the county of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles, and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads and tramways for the transportation of Red granite and other substances and supplies to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads, and tramways may be used, and of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings, and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes or any of them, and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be sixty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company, and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up stock, as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest in such form and for such amounts and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto, provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds the amount of the paid up capital of said Company; and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The Office for conducting the general affairs f the Company shall be at Saint John, or such other place in New Brunswick, England or the United States, as may be deemed expedient by the company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five or more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; 7 any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, either in the city of Saint John or in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares, and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares, provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company may be requisite for the laying, construction or erection of any road, railroad 8 or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock or other place for storing or shipping the stone or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or rights of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, the said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or rights of way; and such petition shall set forth by mete and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon, if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners and occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not, by publication thereof for at least two weeks in a newspaper published at the City of Saint John, and one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed to shew just cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all the necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, of whom one by the respondents, and the third by the Judge, or if the respondents do not appear two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company, or of any discovery by them upon their own lands of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of such appraisers or any two of them shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such Judge as soon as may be; whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice either by their attorneys or as aforesaid, and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation, 9 and in case of rejecting the same shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified, the Judge may make such order in the premises as to the payment of costs and awards, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such rder shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall be, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may, when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County, for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters and shipping places for granite or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company, or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour, or other lands of the Crown above or below low water mark, licence therefor having been first duly applied for and obtained from the Governor General of Canada, or the

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCIX. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Liability of 2. Capital stock. Of stockholder 3. Office of Company for 7. When Company may general business, where kept; apply to Judge for number of Directors. Order to owner to 4. Company to have an office onvey lands, &c. at St. George. 8. Company may make 5. Calls, how levied and railway across collected. Highways, &c. 9. Property of Company exempt from taxation for three years. Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Arthur Hill Gillmor, Senior, Francis Hibbard, M.P.P., Tobias S, Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, Eldorado Gillmor, Robert A. Stuart, James O'Brien, Thomas Moreland, Samuel Johnson, Charles McGee, Henry A. Smith, James E. Lynott, Edwin R. O'Brien, Daniel Gillmor, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Victoria Red Granite Company of Saint George,"" and by for the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing red granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles, and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads, and tramways, for the transportation of red granite, and other substances and supplies, to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purpose aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used, and for acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks, and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and building dwellings, and other works and buildings, for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the company may issue stock in payment of lands, mineral rights, or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds, bearing interest, in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto, provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Saint George, or such other place as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen, and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John or County of Charlotte, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such call, and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares, provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever, for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company, may be requisite for the laying, constructing or erection of any road, railroad, or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock, or other place for storing or shipping the stone, or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or right of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, the said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or right of way; and such petition shall set forth by metes and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners or occupiers thereof; and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners or occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not, by publication thereof for at least two weeks in a newspaper published at the City of Saint John, or one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed, to shew just cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the Judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary, to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, one by the respondents, and a third by the Judge, or if the respondents do not appear, two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers so appointed shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company, or of any discovery by them upon their own lands, of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of such appraisers, or any two of them, shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such judge as soon as may be; whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice, either by their attorney or as aforesaid; and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation; and in case of rejecting the same, shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified, the Judge may make such order in the premises, as to the payment of costs and awards, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way, as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such order shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall be, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may, when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters, and shipping places for granite or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company, or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour or other lands of the Crown, above or below low water mark, license therefor having been first duly applied for and obtained from the

Royal Gazette - Jul. 8, 1874 CAP. CX. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Name of company changed. 4. Capital stock may 2. Additional power of Company. Be increased. 3. Certificates of shares, by 5. Annual meetings, whom signed. When and where held. Passed

8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That notwithstanding anything contained in an Act made and passed in the thirty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company, the corporate name of ""The Hopewell Freestone and Mining company"" is hereby changed, and from and after the passing of this Act the corporate name of the said Company shall be ""The Hopewell Quarry Company,"" and all the provisions of the said recited Act shall apply to the said The Hopewell Quarry Company, except as herein altered or amended. 2. That in addition to the powers given to the said Company in and by the first Section of the said recited Act, the said Hopewell Quarry Company shall be and they are hereby empowered to purchase, hold and use all such vessels as may be necessary for the purpose of transporting the products of the operations of the said Company, and carrying the supplies and materials required for the efficient working of the said operations, and to sell, convey and dispose of this such vessels from time to time as they may see fit. 3. The certificates of shares in the said Company shall after the passing of this Act be in the same form as provided in the sixth Section of the said Act, except that the same shall be signed by the President and Treasurer of the said Company instead of by the President and Clerk or Secretary; provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate of shares heretofore issued. 4. The stockholders of the said Company may at any general meeting to be called for that purpose, increase the capital stock thereof from time to time by such sum or sums as they may order and direct, such increase not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and may increase the number of shares accordingly. 5. Notwithstanding any law or custom to the contrary, the said Company may by their bye laws appoint the annual meeting of the shareholders, directed to be held in the said Act, to be holden at such time and in such place as shall be prescribed by such bye laws."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Aug. 4, 1875 Cap. ????. An Act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Company authorized to2. Capital stock. make railway or tramway, 3. Office for general damages to land taken, business, where established. how ascertained. 4. Calls on stock, how made. 7. Property of Company 5. Liability of stockholder for exempt from taxes for debts of Company. three years. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Levi W. Young, George S. Grimmer, Robert Ross, Thomas T. Odell, Harris H. Hatch, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Digdeguash Red Granite Company for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands, mineral rights, and for quarrying and manufacturing, polishing, buying and selling Red and other Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required in about the purposes aforesaid, and in and about the transportation, by land or water, of such minerals, or of quarrying, polishing, storing, or shipping thereof, and with the further full power of doing all other things which the said Company may deem essential or conducive to or for any of the purposes aforesiad, and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable in such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mining or mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered as fully paid up as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest, in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal of the Company attached or affixed thereto; provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The Office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Lower Digdeguash, or such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company, who shall have an agent at the said place for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously appointed shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof, in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John or the County of Charlotte, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such shall become due, shall be sold to the highest bidder and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 5. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid in the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by any such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares; provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 6. The said Company may when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railway or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless, in case of private lands, to such damages to be paid by the said Company as may be awarded for the same, to be ascertained as provided in and by the seventh Section of thirty sixth Victoria, Chapter ninety three, which said section, for the purpose of ascertaining such damages and obtaining conveyance of such private lands, shall be and is hereby made a part of this Act; and subject also, in case of public lands, to such regulations by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County, for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights. 9. All property and shares of the said Company shall be exempt from taxation of any kind for the period of three

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 28, 1875 Cap. CXXV.An Act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of Saint George. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Liability of 2. Capital stock. shareholders. 3. Office for general 7. How Company may business, where held. procure right of way, 4. Agents office, where held. &c. over lands, &c. 5. Company may levy and collect 8. Company authorized calls on shares. to construct railways or tramways. 9. Property of Company exempt from taxes for three years. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Isaac W. Bradbury, John McIntosh, William H. Gray, Charles F. Clinch, James A. Moran, James O'Neill, and James E. Lynott, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Utopia Red Granite Company of Saint George for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands and mineral rights, and for quarrying and manufacturing, polishing, buying and selling Red Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads, and tramways, for the transportation of Red Granite and other substances and supplies to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used; and of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks, and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1875 Mr. McKay committed the bill to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company, St. George, Mr. Jones in the chair. A discussion came up on a section of the bill providing for exemption from taxation for three years. Hon. Mr. Stevenson referred to the length of time consumed in getting such companies into operation, and the fact that no profits could be realized for three years. The other companies in precisely similar positions are exempted and the people are willing that this company also should be so favored. A division being taken on the motion to adopt the exempting clause, it was agreed to on the following vote: Yeas. - King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Perley, Burns, Blanchard, Johnson, Smith, Flewelling, McLeod, McKay, Butler, Ryan, Elder, Rogers, Cotterell - 17. Nays. - Fraser, Kelly, Willis, Covert, Keans, Phillips, Austin, Robinson, Dow, Barker, Davidson, Humphrey, Pickard, Swim, Leighton - 15. The bill was

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1875 Fredericton, March 13. This morning the opponents of the Utopia Red Granite Co. bill called the question on its third reading, when it was finally passed."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 27, 1875 Bill to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Co. passed."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 1, 1885 Dominion of Canada } Province of New Brunswick} County of Charlotte} General Co-Partnership Certificate made and signed as required by the Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 97, Sections 15 and 16. We, the undersigned, have agreed to enter into, and have entered into a general Co-Partnership, and do hereby certify as required by the Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 97, Sections 15 and 16:-1. That the name, style and firm under which the said Co- Partnership is to be conducted is Milne, Coutts & Co. 2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said Co-Partnership is the business of quarrying, getting out, cutting, manufacturing, polishing, and selling and dealing in granite and other stone, and buying all such materials, and stuff and commodities as may be necessary and incidental to such business and properly connected therewith, and running in connection therewith a general retail store on a cash basis at any time, when in the judgement of a majority of the said partners it is thought advisable. 3.

The rspective names and places of residence of the different partners are:- Alexander Gray Milne, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. William Coutts, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. James Watt, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. Alexander Milne, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. Charles Johnson, Junior, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. John D. Chipman, of Saint Stephen, in the said County of Charlotte; his residence is Saint Stephen, N.B. Julius T. Whitlock, of Saint Stephen aforesaid; his place or residence is Saint Stephen, N.B. 4. That the principal place of business of the Co- Partnership is at Saint George aforesaid. 5. That the articles were this day entered into, made and concluded, and that the said Partnership begun as of the first day of January past, and is to continue and terminate on the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, unless dissolved by operation of law, otherwise than by the death of any of the partners, or by mutual consent of all the partners. In witness whereof we the said partners have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Alex. G. Milne, William Coutts, James Watt, Alex. Milne, Charles Johnson, John D. Chipman, Julius T. Whitlock. Signed by A.G. Milne, William Couuts,} James Watt, Alex. Milne, Charles } Johnson, Jr., John D. Chipman, and } Julius T. Whitlock, in my presence, } Samuel Johnson. -- Charlotte County: Be it remembered, that on this fifth day of March, A.D., 1885, before me, Samuel Johnson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace an and for the County of Charlotte, personally appeared Alexander Gray Milne, William Coutts, James Watt, Alexander Milne, and Charles Johnson, Junior, five of the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Certificate of General Co- Partnership, and each for himself acknowledged that he executed and signed the said Certificate for the purpose therein set forth. Also on the ninth day of March, A.D., 1885, personally appeared before me, John D. Chipman and Julius T. Whitlock, the two other persons whose names are subscribed to the said Certificate of General Co- Partnership, and each for himself acknowledged that he executed the said Certificate for the purpose therein set forth. Samuel Johnson, J.P. Filed in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County, this 17th March, 1885. H.H. Hatch, Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 30, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, of intention to apply by Petition under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, for Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, incorporating the applicants and such other persons asmay become subscribers in the Company thereby created a body politic and corporate under the said Act.1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Welsford Red Granite Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought are - For the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of Red Granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of mines and quarries, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds; and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying. 3. The chief place of business of said Company shall be at Welsford, in the county of Queen's, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of said Company is to be Fifty thousand Dollars, divided into one thousand Shares, of Fifty Dollars each; of which two hundred shares, amounting to Ten thousand Dollars, have been actually subscribed. 5. The following are the names, addresses and callings of the several applicants, of whom the first five named are to be first or Provisional Directors of the Company. Brunswick Sancton, of the City of New York, banker; Arthur J. Trueman, of the City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; John A. Chesley, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; Robert Wisely, of the City of Saint John, gentleman; John Connor, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; John Kelly, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; Isaac Holstein, of the City of New York, mineralogist; Levi H. Young, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; W. Alonzow Chesley, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; John J. Forrest, of the City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; Joseph W. Hazelhurst, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer. Dated this 15th day of October, A.D. 1889. Curry & Vincent, Sols. for Applicants."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 26, 1890 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty sixth day of February, A.D. 1890, incorporating Robert Wisely, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; John Connor, of the same place, manufacturer; John Kelly, of the same place, manufacturer; Levi H. Young, of the same place, manufacturer; W. Alonzo Chesley, of the same place, manufacturer; Arthur L. Trueman, of the same place, barrister-at-law; John A. Chesley, of the same place, manufacturer; Lemuel A. Curry, of the same place, barrister-at-law; and George R. Vincent, barrister-at- law; for the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of Red Granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of Mines and Quarries, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds, and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying; by the name of The Welsford Red Granite Company, with a total capital of Fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of Fifty dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the twenty sixth day of February, A.D. 1890. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Codes: G3 / LIME / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General;

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 1, 1874 Our Mineral Resources. - Speaking of the undeveloped resources of New Brunswick, a writer in the Colonial Farmer observes:- ""Dr. Rouse informed us that he had discovered a bed of coal not far distant from this place of thequality known as anthracite. Antimony is also found in large quantities. There are undeveloped as yet, large mines of tin and zinc, but its quarries of lime and marble, with various kinds of granite, will probably prove the greatest sources of wealth to the Province. We have been shown lately by James Rouse, M.D., (a scientific geologist, formerly a resident of the Southern States, but who has made his home for the last ten or twelve years principally in New Brunswick, and devotes all his spare moments outside of his profession todevelop the resources of the country,) some specimens of marbleized granite. It is beautifully variegated with a variety of rich and beautiful colors, viz: dark red, pale blue or water color, pale red, orange, black and white, so mixed and arranged as to form different shades and fantastic figures. This beautiful specimen of conglomerated rock contains five orders: crystal, quartz, feldspar, mica, agate, and silica, susceptible of receiving the highest polish. This quarry of rock is situated on the banks of the St. John river, about thirty five miles from this place, near the mouth of the Pokioc river, which here enters the St. John at what is called the Pokioc Eddy. The rock lies in sheets or layers extending down to the water's edge, gradually rising as we leave the river; one layer piled upon another. These layers vary in thickness from two to twelve feet. It is easily worked, splitting freely as the best of granite, and is much easier drilled than the common granite. Its breadth on the river is about forty rods, and extends back about one mile. Its main elevation above the river is about 180 ft. It has been examined by the best judges of granite in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, also by quarry men from the red granite quarries in Scotland, who have pronounced it the best quality in colored variegated granite in the world. It will undoubtedly be a great acquisition for ornamental and fancy work, as well as monuments, etc. We understand parties are now negotiating to commence operations. The work will employ a large number of hands, and make business up and down the river. There is a deep eddy at the base of the ledge which will receive the wash rocks; also a stream of water running over a portion of the ledge of sufficient quantity to be utilized in doing all the cutting and polishing. There is good approach by water to the quarry, and good water transit to the Bay of Fundy. It is rarely we find anything of that kind so convenient to water communication. Besides these quarries the Dr. has discovered at Canterbury, near the N.B. and Canada railroad, extensive lime quarries, which so far as have been worked, seem to be of the best quality. He has erected one kiln and is about to build more. For plastering or cement it is superior to most other kinds of lime, owing to its strength, durability and whiteness."

Codes: G3 / LIME / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1891 Thousands Can Get Work. - How Reciprocity Would Affect Three Big Industries. - Mr. F.T.C. Burpee Gives a Practical Expression of Opinion in Regard to the Possibilities and Probabilities of Red Granite - Another Lime Manufacturer Speaks Out - A Lumber Shipper Talks. - I am not anxious to have my name in the papers, said Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, yesterday, but I am willing to give you the information you seek in reference to the red granite industry, in which I am engaged. During the last summer, I have been thinking of moving all my machinery to the United States and finishing the stone there, instead of here. Quincy, near Boston, is the location I have had in view, though I have had inducements to go to towns in Maine. I already have some machinery at Quincy, for finishing work, and unless we can get reciprocity I will have to go there with the greater part of what is here, and perhaps the whole of it. What reasons have you for the contemplation of such a step? To avoid the great expense to which I am now put in getting the work finished there. The duty on rough stone, raw material, is 11 cents a foot, while that on finished work is 40 per cent ad valorum. Red granite is the favorite stone in the United States, but when we send it there to be finished, the men who have their own stone to sell make it difficult for us to compete with them. If we finish it here, and give employment to our workmen, we have to pay the 10 per cent tariff. The more work our men do, the more it costs us to get the stone into the United States. The better the finish the more duty we have to pay. This would be avoided if we had free trade, or if our works were there instead of here. Would you not have to pay higher wages there? Yes, and I always want to pay as high wages as the business will afford. I do not believe in grinding men down if it can be helped. I could afford to pay better wages, for I would have a larger market than I can have under the present state of things. How many men do you employ at your finishing works in Carleton, when business is fairly brisk? About 85, though there have been as many as 100 or so. Stonecutters get from $2 a day up, while ordinary laborers get from $1.50 a day up. I would like to have the rate not less than $1.50 and would be glad to employ more men. If we had no duty to pay on manufactured granite, our market would be all the United States. If we had reciprocity, I do not think there is any exaggeration in saying that this industry alone would employ thousands of men, where only a few hundred are engaged at the present time. I do not know how many might be employed, but I am not afraid to say there would be thousands. It would be quite within reason to say so. I would not think I would be doing any great thing if in the course of a year or two, under reciprocity, I myself employ 1,000 men. The manufacturers of granite would be one of the greatest industries in this country, if we could get building work into the United States free of duty. They have no stone that they like as well as ours and they want whole buildings of it. Is the United States your chief market now?' Yes; the greater part of what we make goes there, and we have a better profit on it than on that sent elsewhere. All that we send now is but a small proportion of the granite that is used there. They use native and some Scotch granite, none of the varieties of which are as good as that sent from New Brunswick. Labor is cheap in Scotland and freights are low, so that the Aberdeen stone has a good chance to compete with any other. But what about the markets for your stone in Canada, under protection? It does not amount to anything, as compared with the market in the United States. They have a wealth and population there. Besides, a good deal of Scotch granite is sent to Ontario. I am told by those who have looked into the matter that Aberdeen stone can be sent there - I think Kingston was the point in question - as cheap as we can send St. George stone from here. But in any case our market is the United States. You have said that reciprocity would lead to the employment of many more men in the manufacture of granite here. Would their wages be higher than they are now? I should think a better arrangement between the two countries would increase wages here, and it would cost less for people to live, when the duty on flour, pork, etc., makes living high. But it is contended that flour costs no more under a tariff than without one. Well, all I know is this. I buy my flour from a St. John man whom I consider as reasonable in his charges as any one. I went to him to buy some flour just before the protective tariff came in force. He could not tell me the price until the new duty was declared, and then 25 cents a barrel was added. It has never been taken off from that day to this. Then, there seems little doubt that, as regards the granite industry, reciprocity would be a good thing! It would. There is not a fair show with the present tariff. It is more than 25 years since operations were begun at St. George, but the granite industry is not increasing in this province, though the products of our works are in demand in the United States. England sends them more than we do - I should judge fully 10 times as much. The old country stone is good enough, but it is not as good as ours. Why, one man in New York imports more than we can deliver as things now are. The tariff does not give us a fair show at all, but its removal would be the making of an enormous business, while our investment does not begin to pay as it is now. It is a hard business to carry on, requiring as it does a large capital and the holding of a heavy stock all the time. Unless there is some change, I do not see any course but for me to remove my machinery to Quincy, as I have already said. Apart from your own business, what is the idea of the effect of reciprocity on industries in general. I believe it will be of benefit to all classes. Everyone must know what the effect of it would be on lumber, shipping and other industries. I should think the farmers would all be in favor of it, for, as things are now, they do not get as much as they should for what they raise, and have to pay more than they should for what they consume. However, I do not undertake to speak of the effect on any business but my own, and of that I think I have a good idea. Views of Another Lime Manufacturer. The tariff has killed St. John's lime business in its infancy - an infancy which gave promise of a rapid growth. The duty must come off, or St. John's kilns, which had begun to multiply rapidly before the passage of the McKinley bill, will not open with the coming spring. Read the facts. Mr. Charles Miller, the well known lime burner, was asked yesterday by a Telegraph reporter what effect reciprocity would have on the lime business. It would have a very good effect, indeed, said Mr. Miller. You see, we used to pay a duty of only three cents a barrel; now we pay from 12« to 13 cents. My kilns are at Robinson's Point, or Pokiok, and if I worked them to the full capacity I would turn out about 10,000 barrels, but I have room for a much larger business if I only had a market to sell in. That is what is cramping the lime business in St. John. The lime business has been dull of late? The McKinley bill cramped the business. There is not the slightest doubt that several new kilns would have been built last season if it had not been for the tariff talk, and finally the passage of the bill by the United States. It frightened people and the kilns were not built. What if the duty were taken off lime? There can be no doubt about the effect. There would be a great increase in business. There would be a boom even if the duty were made what it was before. That, of course, would be all very well, but there is no doubt that reciprocity is what we want. Did business decrease last year? The output last year was less than the year before, all things considered. For a few years past the trade developed rapidly. People were building new kilns and the business was doubling year by year on this account. Just lately trade has been dull in the United States, and on account of the McKinley bill a great deal less lime has been made this year than would have been turned out had there been no increased tariff. Were the kilns worked to their full capacity during the past season? No. If we had a free market, or even the old duty, we could have increased the output one-third with the present kilns. How much lime can St. John make at present? Well, one kiln should turn out 25,000 or 30,000 barrels in a season. We close down for two or three months in winter, and so our working season is about nine or 10 months. There are, in and about St. John, 24 or 25 kilns, and reckoning at 25,000 or 30,000 barrels each, the output would be something over 500,000 barrels. What proportion of this is shipped? I ship about two-thirds of mine, but some of the burners, the larger ones, send practically all their lime to the states. Is there plenty of material to develop the trade if the duty were taken off? There is no end to the rock. Of course you must understand that many of the more favorable sites are already occupied, but there is plenty of room yet. Do you think the trade would increase? I have no doubt that within two years from today the kilns would be doubled. The largest amount ever exported from St. John would soon be doubled if we had other business, it would take a little time to work up the trade. Of course, the coasting trade would be benefited? Seven-eighths of the lime goes by vessel. The fact is that, if we had an open market, we have the finest place in the world to make lime. There would be no trouble about it at all. What advantages have St. John burners over those in Rockland? Our rock is handier and our wood cheaper. Of course our freights are higher, but the other advantages more than counterbalance that. Our stock and labor is cheaper as a rule. If the duty were removed they couldn't compete with us. The duty, though, was put on to protect Knox county. Had it not been for that St. John would have been far ahead of its present position in the business. The fact is the business is only in its infancy. Mr. Stetson has only been here three or four years, and now he can probably make 200,000 barrels. But there is little or no money in the business at present, and the duty has a greater effect upon the burners who export their whole stock. About two thirds, or more, of the lime made here is exported. The domestic trade is well looked after now, the lime made by new kilns would all be exported. The fact of the matter is, the tariff is a great blow to the lime business in every way. How would reciprocity affect trade generally? I have no doubt it would greatly benefit these provinces. I don't know that I can say much more than that in regard to trade generally, but as regards the lime business I can speak without trouble. You can see what a big item this tariff is in our business. Taking the difference between the old duty of three cents and the new one of 13, we have a difference of 10 cents a barrel which means simply that we have to pay about $50,000 a year to get our lime into the market at all. This is the case now, when, as I have said, the trade is in its infancy in St. John. If we had unrestricted reciprocity more than $50,000 yearly would be saved and the capacity of the kilns would

Codes: G3 / LIME / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 12, 1875 Legislature. - An act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An act to incorporate The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of St. George. An act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 10, 1870 Provincial Exhibition ... Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $20. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. The Judges consider it very creditable to Prof. Bailey and the Province. Best collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $10. Combustible Materials - L.W. Bailey - 1st prize, $10. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, $4. Clays and Sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st. $4. Mr. Davidson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queens, 1st, $5.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, $10. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, $4. Some very well made curling stones were exhibited by James Neil, of Fredericton."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building
LEGI / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

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Codes: G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Granite; Mineral Springs;

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 14, 1875 Village of St. George. - A St. George correspondent of the Calais Times gives a graphic account of what he terms the loveliest village in the Dominion, pointing out its great natural beauties, its hills and dales, its alluvial soil, its trade, its great natural resources - red granite, copper, lime, mineral springs, ... Six miles from St. George, on the St. Johnpost road, there are a number of springs known as the 'Mineral Springs' noted for there curative properties..... ... The most interesting industry in St. Georgeat present, is the Red Granite Works of the Bay of Fundy Company. As you may be aware, the manufacture of this valuable stone has hitherto been confined to Scotland which has supplied the world with it. The Bay of Fundy Co., are now about fairly started, and employ upwards of 100 hands, filling orders for different parts of the U.S. and Canada. The wide circuit from which the orders come, and the large business showered upon the Co., in this unprecedented dull year, goes to prove the demand to be extraordinary in good times."

Codes: G3 / STAT / IDX_Names: Granite; Statistics;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 24, 1879 S.J. Exports, 24th: I.C.R. to Toronto - N.B. Red Granite Co., 4 boxes granite"

Codes: G3 / X6 / IDX_Names: Granite; Tobique Gypsum;

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 27, 1911 Pushing Industries. - Mr. H.P. Timmerman, Industrial Commissioner of the C.P.R., was in St. Andrews on Thursday last and gave The Beacon a call. He said he expected Mr. Stinson, an old St. Andrews boy, whose firm has taken over the Plaster Rock quarries, to accompany him here, but at the last moment Mr. Stinson had to go elsewhere. He says the Stinson-Reeb Company have contracted with the Canada Cement Company to furnish 15,000 tons of plaster for cement purposes. They have also had the gypsum tested for the manufacture of calcined plaster - of which there are at least 30,000 tons used each year in Montreal alone - and the tests have proved very satisfactory. Mr. Timmerman went from here to St. George viaSt. Stephen to look over the granite situation."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 1, 1875 M & M Exhibition. - Class X. - Economic Geology and Natural History. - In this department are several admirable collections, among them that of: The Spring Hill Mining Company ... Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, Miramichi, exhibit four grindstones; also two blocks of freestone for building purposes. One of the grindstones is four feet six inches in diameter, and weighing about 1500 lbs., and suitable for ax factories. St. George Red Granite Company, exhibits two red granite pillars, which are models of beauty and finish. They are placed near the entrance to the Rink, where they escape the observation of many visitors. Thos. B. Goss, St. George, exhibits two very handsomely polished red granite balls, and a beautiful clock case of red granite, which is much admired. W.H. Allen exhibits samples of prepared emery in boxes and jars. The Dorchester Free Stone Company exhibits two handsome blocks from their quarries."

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 15, 1887 A vessel load of free stone from Albert Co., N.B., and a load of granite from Vinalhaven arrived this week for building contractors."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1888 Bathurst. - New Quarry and New Buildings. - (Cor. Newcastle Advocate). - Bathurst, Oct. 24. - ... Frank Scott, of Clifton, has made an important discovery of a quarry of superior building stone on the line of the Caraquet and Shippegan railway. The stone is dark red incolor, of good quality, and Mr. Scott states that it is there in unlimited quantities. In color it presents a great contrast to the building stone quarried at French Fort Cove, Newcastle, and would make a superior trimmingin buildings erected of the grey freestone or vice versa. A company is being formed for the purpose of working this quarry. ... The new R.C. church, the exterior of which is about completed, makes a handsome appearance. It is built of grey granite with trimmings of grey freestone from French Fort quarry, and with slate roof. The windows are being placed in position, after which work will be discontinued for the season. The interior will remain unfinished for the present. This fine building was erected under the superintendance of W. Lawlor of Chatham."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / J8 / X1 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

Carleton County Sentinel - Feb 22, 1862 New Brunswick at the World's Fair. - Items sent... Samples of freestone, Albert coal... samples offreestone and granite, ... clay and sand; mineral paint,... albertine oil, J.D. Spurr; iron ore; ... freestone and granite; minerals and fossils by G.F.Matthew; ... 3 grindstones; ... Grand Lake coal, Berton Bros."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 19, 1876 Passed Apr. 13:An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreau Red Granite and Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: G3 / Z5 / IDX_Names: Granite; St. George Slate;
S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1887 St. George. - A Never Ending Supply of Granite and Slate. - (St. Stephen Courier). - A massive block of granite has been taken out this season at Alexander Taylor's quarry, and is now on exhibition there. It is 60 feet long, 12 feet thick and nine feet wide.Marked improvement is noticed in St. George since a year ago. One citizen painted his house; then another did likewise, and still another, until the spirit of improvement became contagious, with the result that now many of the dilapidated buildings are painted and repaired, and the town has a tidy and decidedly progressive appearance. The future of St. George is built on a foundation of rock, and neither time nor tide, the fall or rise of stock, annexation or free trade, can hinder it from becoming a large and beautiful city. Firm as the eternal hills from whence its material is derived, the granite business of this town will continue to boom for hundreds of years to come, until the quiet hamlet will have emerged from comparative obscurity into a well populated and thriving community. The streets are now deserted in the day time, to be sure, but that only indicates that every man and boy is at work, and earned good wages, too. To learn the stone cutting trade a boy has to be an apprentice for three years, receiving for his labor the third year one dollar per day. After the trade is mastered a fair workman is insured steady employment the year round at $2.50 per day. Nearly every year now records the establishment in the business of a new firm. This year Collmer, Wallace & Co. have been initiated. They have commenced on a small scale, but expect to be able to enlarge their business year by year. Besides the never ending supply of red and gray granite that is here, we might also say that there is an inexhaustible supply of slate. This is situated on Col. Wetmore's and Mr. Johnson's estates, the vein extending from the southern boundary of the first name gentleman's land to the bed of the river. This slate will ultimately be a mine of wealth, as there is not a single desirable slate quarry in the maritime provinces, and the duty on slate is 30 per cent."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / GYP IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire
/ X1 / STAT / Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

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Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Granite;

Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 15, 1875 A new Industry For Maine. - The Manufacture of Polished Granite in Calais. - Messrs. F.A. Pike and C.H.Newton, the proprietors of the extensive and successful Plaster and Calcining works at Red Beach in Calais, in the dull times which have depreciated the prices of their products, have turned their attention to a new industry. The success which has attended the manufacture of ground and calcined plaster under their management is largely due to the business capacity and inventive ingenuity of Mr. Newton, who has devised so many labor-saving machines for diminishing hand labour in the various processes of the manufacture, packing and loading of plaster, and in making casks, and has so methodically systemized and arranged the different departments of the work, that they have now an establishment where the cost of a product always marketable, has been brought to the minimum, and with which there can be no part of the United States a successful competition. Their main mill stands upon a stream, which they have expended over twenty thousand dollars in reinforcing by canals from other streams and from ponds, to give it an inexhaustible head of water, just where it falls into St. Andrews Bay. - the road between Eastport and Calais along the west bank of the St. Croix passing between their mills on the one side, and their store, storehouses and wharves upon the other. The vessels that bring the crude plaster almost thrust their bowsprits into the mills as their cargoes are discharged by machinery propelled by their main driving wheel. The same power is ingeniously applied to drawing the heavy rock to the upper story of the grinding works, where almost without hand labour it is crushed in a heavy squeezer, into lumps smaller than an egg, and dropped into iron cylinders where it is broken into fragments small as Indian corn to descend by its own weight into hoppers carrying it under rotatory stones that grind it to the fineness of flour. A large part falls into casks, shaken down and packed by machinery, for shipment for fertilization, and the choicest kinds go into the calcining kettles, to be dry-boiled, prepared, packed in air-tight barrels, and shipped to be used in building and in the arts. The general stagnation has affected the plaster business and the works have been running during the last season with few hands and on short time. Messrs. Pike and Newton are not men to succumb to hard times, but set to work to find something that would sell when the plaster buyers were backward. The red rock that crops out everywhere near the coast and whose debris gives the sand of the shore for miles the warm and picturesque color that has furnished the neighborhood with its name, is found to be red granite of a very fine texture, beautifully and uniformly mottled, and easily quarried and cut. The proprietors have prepared and polished specimens of this rock and sent them to New York, Boston and elsewhere for exhibition. Specimens will also be prepared and sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next summer. In the company's store at Red Beach polished shafts are exhibited along with specimens of Scotch granite, and of the red granite of St. George in the province of New Brunswick. In texture, richness of coloring, and lustre of polish, the Red Beach specimens are evidently superior to the products of both the foreign quarries. The rock is in inexhaustible supply, and by adding a little to their lands by purchase, Messrs. Pike and Newton have secured the whole of a hill running from the sea shore to the lakes a mile inland, which seems to be all of red granite to an unknown depth. It lies in sheets, easily quarried and cutting about as easily as the Hallowell granite. It is but a few rods down the hill from the quarry to the mill, where, after being hand hammered it is to be polished by machinery. The dam, bridge, and mill are already built, the latter only waiting for its machinery. After being hammered the stone is subjected to rubbers and is ground first with sand and water, and then with emery until the surface becomes vitrified and lustrous, with a polish that no exposure to the weather has yet been able to tarnish or discolor. The pillars and shafts are subjected to a rotary motion against the rubbers, but to polish flat surfaces, the stones are firmly bedded and the rubbers play back and forth over them. It takes about four days to complete the grinding and polishing of any surface. From the polishing mill to the wharf whence the stone can be shipped to Boston, New York, and other large cities, is less than a quarter of a mile. There is said to be an ample demand for the manufactured product in all parts of the country. The Scotch granite is shipped in large quantities and is sold at great prices. It is at present, very much in request for burial and other monuments. It is used in the exterior and interior structures of the most costly churches, banks and other public buildings, and is everywhere greatly admired and sought for, for its beauty and durability. If it can be produced in this country. at little more than the cost of labor, mainly automatic, expended upon it, it will come into use for many other purposes; for mantles, furniture, shop and bank counters, and many other articles now manufactured of marble. We understand that about $30,000 have been expended as a capital to start this new business, and that too at very great advantage. The lumber put into the mills, dams, and bridges, much of it cost but $5 per thousand, and the labor was done at the very lowest rates. There is every reason to believe that the enterprise will prove a profitable one to its projectors. One great advantage which the business has, as relates to the general prosperity, is the amount of labor it will employ. Although the polishing can be done by machinery there has been yet, no successful contrivance for saving slow hard labor in hammering stone, though even that may not be beyond the genius of Mr. Newton. It will take a large force of men to prepare the stones, to keep all the polishing works which are to be provided, in full operation, and coming in a time when the lumber business together with ship building and other manufacturing is almost suspended, this enterprise may be considered a providential relief to hundreds of people on the point of turning their backs forever, upon the homes of their childhood, in despair of being able to earn there, their livelihood. - Portland Advertiser."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 17, 1875 Red Beach. - Business is just snapping here now. The Plaster Manufactory is running on full time, and the Granite Co. are pushing their operations vigorously ahead. The large dam is nearly completed, Mr. S.G. Lowe the overseer being an adept at such heavy jobs, is making as strong a wooden dam as there is on the river. Mr. Rockwood's crew are well along with the Polishing Mill which is an immense wooden building constructed of extra heavy timber. A large crew is also at work on the Granite quarry, in fact no well man need be idle here now."

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Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 6, 1875 The Red Beach Plaster Co. are putting up apolishing mill for finishing up the red granite found in that vicinity. Red Beach is quite a thriving place at present."

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 6, 1875 Red Beach. - Business is looking up, here, just now, a large force is at work laying the foundation for a dam and a large Polishing Mill to work the red granite found in this vicinity. The work is being pushed ahead by the Red Beach Plaster Co. under the supervision of Mr. G.G. McGlashan an able engineer who formerly conducted the Granite Works at St. George, N.B. The Company are already filling some small orders. The granite finishes up nicely."

Apr. 1882 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 4, 1912 30 Years Ago:Business at Red Beach has been brisk this winter. The Maine Red Granite Company are filling orders as rapidly as possible, and are putting in new and expensive machinery, the bone phosphate works are running full blast; the plaster manufactory has been driven all winter to its fullest capacity, and vessels are being chartered and loaded with despatch. - Mining Journal."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 11 1883 Red Beach. - Business has been brisk here this season. The different manufactories have been pushed allthe spring to fill the orders. ... The granite and plaster mills have been running night and day. The Granite Co. is about to put in place some expensive and heavy machinery to cut stone, also a steam drill on the quarry. ... The granite is on the site for the new Congregational church. The society will probably have it built this year."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 23, 1884 Red Beach. - Rain! Rain! It has been raining for the last three days interfering somewhat with the work on the granite quarry, but the Company improve every fine hour in driving the work ahead. Schr. Lucy Wentworth, Capt. Hannah, is loadinghere with plaster for Baltimore."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 6, 1884 Red Beach. - On account of bad weather, the Granite Co. has stopped work at the quarry for a short time. The Plaster Mills are running night and day, in fact, the company are running all of their machinery to its fullest capacity in order to be able to fill the large orders for plaster and also their Bone Phosphate."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 25, 1885 Red Beach. - Although the winter has been bad, business here has still been moving along, the Plaster Company running night and day to meet the demands of the market for their plaster and bone phosphate. ... The Granite Co. is still doing something, but will probably increase their crew in the spring."

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Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 25, 1885 Red Beach. - Although the winter has been bad, business here has still been moving along, the Plaster Company running night and day to meet the demands of the market for their plaster and bone phosphate. ... The Granite Co. is still doing something, but will probably increase their crew in the spring."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 11, 1885 Red Beach. - The Plaster Co. has just finished some extensive repairs on their plaster mill, and are now running night and day. They are now putting more heavy machinery in place in the Phosphate mill. Mr. G.G. McGlashen, superintendent of the Granite Works is confined to his house with lung trouble."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 21, 1886 Red Beach. - ...... The Plaster Co. has shipped this spring, fifteen thousand barrels and three thousand bags of plaster, also two hundred tons of phosphate. Their works are running night and day, to fill the large orders that still keep coming in. The Plaster Co. has added to their different industries, that of making marble dust for the manufacture of soda water. They have also got a large order for ground bone to fill this spring. The Red Granite Co. is hard at work on a fifteen thousand dollar job, for the Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C."

Eastport Sentinel - Sep. 16, 1891 The Red Beach Plaster Co. is doubling its capacity for making calcined plaster.The Maine Red Granite Co. have all the orders they can attend to; the Shattock Granite Co. is building a new cutting shed, polishing mill and engine house."

Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 7, 1929 First Records of Red Beach District Date Back 300 Years. - Picture Shows Thriving Settlement As It Appeared Forty Years Ago When Plaster and Granite Mills Were In Operation. - Drawing Loaned and Sketch Prepared by B. Y.Curran of Calais. - Older readers of the Courier at home and abroad will find much to recall memories of former days in the following sketch of the early history of Red Beach prepared for this paper by Ben Y. Curran, of Calais, recognised as an authority on the history of this district: Red Beach in 1889. - by B.Y. Curran. The rusty rocks that cup the cove of Beaver Stream rim around a little island off the shore - the storied Isle St. Croix. The records of this region go back to times when the courtiers of Henry of Navarre floated the flag of France in the first settlement of Acadie to its destruction by the gentleman adventurers of Virginia under the pirate captain Argal. And to the later coming of the barons of New Scotland or Nova Scotia supplanted by the New England colonists and then the Stars and Stripes. The first record and perhaps the last of France is in the grant to Razilly, Grand Commander and Lord Lieutenant in Acadie, a cousin to Richelieu, of the territory of St. Croix from mouth to source and the adjacent country in a hundred mile strip. This in 1632. After the defeat of the New France project and the occupancy by the English, no reference comes to us until the Boundary Commission proceedings from 1794 to 1798. Following the adjudication of the commission. Ward Chipman, the British Agent, reported to the Governor of Nova Scotia that in the year 1799 certain inhabitants of the American shore nearby had occupied the island. From this time some settlement of the island and Red Beach is to be dated. Mingo Family From Nova Scotia. - In the early eighteen hundreds, a Swiss family named Mingo had emigrated to Nova Scotia and from there Michael Mingo came to Red Beach. During these early years tradition asserts a residence of the family on the Island. Descendants now live at Red Beach where their interests in the industries identified with this section retained them. Lumbering First Industry. - Undoubtedly the first of such employment for the original settlers was lumbering and to this the little stream had lent its aid long before the first attempt at a plaster mill. This came in 1837 when the Legislature of Maine created by Special Act the Calais Plaster Mill Company. This was succeeded in 1856 by the Red Beach Plaster Company, which was in 1865 authorized to utilize the Eastern Lake source of Beaver Stream making possible greater power for the plaster mill purposes and the increase of the business. Down to the year nineteen and ten the plant was successfully operated. After that more or less difficulties in the trade made business uncertain and several close-downs and resumptions of operations resulted. Plant Burned Three Years Ago. - On the thirtieth day of August, 1926, the plant was closed and it chanced that a steam roller was parked with banked fires close to the buildings at the pond. A high wind was blowing from the machine toward the buildings and in a few hours the structures all about were utterly destroyed by fire. What you will see today is a clean sweep of road and the wreck of rock and wharf foundations - the monuments to an industry once sustaining a thriving community around the little cove at Red Beach. PICTURE. - Lithograph of Plaster and Granite Mills from 1889. Key to Picture. - The group of buildings in the centre of this reproduction comprises the plaster mill, the calcining plant (with smokestack), and the stave mill and shed. The buildings on the wharves in front are (left) the stock and rock plaster shed, the store house, and the cooper shop, and (right) general store, plaster shed, and hoop shed. Just below the upper mill pond, on the road leading up from the right-hand wharf, is the granite polishing works, on the distant hillside above the pond, marked with the letter M. the quarry. On the upper side of the main street, to the left of the plaster mill, is shown the Union Congregational Church and on the lower side of the street just where the next road down the hill intersects is Red Beach House. Following up that road the first building on the left side is the public school (note the children playing outside) and next to the school the Red Beach Hall, which is still standing. Other landmarks here will be easily recognized by present day residents and others acquainted with this locality. The vessels at the wharves and the small steamer in the river give some idea of the water borne traffic that was at one time a feature of this whole district and a source of employment for a large number of residents. While the general appearance of Red Beach has changed since 1889 many of the old buildings shown here are still standing. Altho it has lost its industries in

Codes: HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 / E2 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;

Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

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Codes: I6 / G3 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1884 N.B. Products for England Exhibition. - Thanks to: Mr. George H. Wallace, of Sussex, ... for a number of specimens of minerals. Mr. W.F. Best, analytical chemist, ... for specimens of useful minerals, including antimony, albertite, red and grey granite, manganese, native copper, plaster rock, infusorial earth, bituminous coal, etc. Mr. Fred W. Stockton for specimens of minerals. Mr. Wm. Murdoch for diatomaceous earth.The New Brunswick Red Granite Co., for two veryfine specimen columns, one of red and one of grey granite; also for a number of smaller polished specimens. ... Ira Cornwall, Jr."

Codes: I6 / G3 / G4 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Mascarene - General;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1873 Saint George and Its Resources. - ... Having some idle time on his hands, the writer determined to visit the now well known Red Granite region which commences at the Canal, as the stream from Lake Utopia emptying into the Magaguadavic is called. This is distant two miles from the village, thence this granite extends north about two miles, forming high hills on either side of the river. Two companies are at work quarrying among these ancient mountains, whose origin and constitution is so involved in the mist of ages. One company formed principally by St. John merchants, the other by New York capitalists. The New York Company have, as manager, a gentleman from Peterhead, one whose business has been for years the manufacture of Peterhead Granite. He is well adapted to the duties of his office, being eminently practical. The beauty of the St. George granite consists not only in its color, but in the regularity of the perfect transparent quartz crystals, thus giving brightness to the semi-opaque felspar which alone is colored red; there is in it but little mica or hornblende, either of which are incapable of receiving a polish. The New York Company contemplated erecting polishing works at St. George, and the Saint John company intend building a tramway from their quarry to the sea; a distance of little more than three miles. In so far as location is concerned either company seems to be equally well situated. Hearing that the same kind of stone had been found at Bocabec on the shore of Passamaquoddy Bay, and that there was a sample in St. Andrews, I examined a piece at Mr. Clark's hotel, but found it valueless. I have seen or heard of no similar stone ..?.. Elsewhere than at St. George. A very singular deposit of Silica, nearly pure,and in a very finely divided state, has been found a few miles below St. George. The sample shown to me was attached to a piece of sod, extending six or eight inches beneath it, and looks very much as if six or seven inches .?. Of green sward had been repeatedly dipped into flour, and which had adhered to it every time they came in contact. The peninsula between the Magaguadavic and L'Etang is intersected by various veins of copper, sometimes mixed with lead. There are also there veins of lead, in which I hear, is a proportion of silver. All these, however, at the surface appear small. At some future day when they have been explored to some depth, they may and probably will yield such returns as will materially add to the income of the country."

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Codes: L1 / G3 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Granite;

Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1897 Granite and Graphite. - One Being Shipped to Aberdeen, the Other to London. - Aberdeen is a granite town, but it is importing that article from St. John. At the Pettingill wharf may be seen today seven carloads of Welsford granite, about 100 tons in all, to be shipped on the s.s. Damara of the Furness Line to London and thence to Aberdeen. Other shipments are to follow. The Damara, which is due here today, will also take to London 100 casks of graphite from the mine now being operated just above the suspension bridge, near this city. This is a first shipment, which will also be followed by others. The development of these two new items of trade illustrates the value of having direct steamer communication with ports on the other side."

Codes: LIME / G3 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 30, 1874 and Eastport Sentinel - May 13, 1874 L' Etang Harbor.- ... Along the shores of the harbor are inexhaustible beds of Lime, portions of which will take a polish, and would make an excellent substitute for marble, and the Lime for other purposes is second to none. St. George, also the West Isles, adjoining, are rich in iron and copper. The red, or Scotch Granite formations - of world-wide reputation - are situated within six miles of L'Etang harbor and within three miles of the shipping port at the village of St. George. There are at present two companies operating in Granite, one an American and one a St. John Company, both of which have erected quite extensive polishing works, and are turning off work of a very satisfactory kind; but still, the present companies cannot supply the demand, and although the rock is being monopolized, still there is room, and inexhaustible quantities of it, which should be worked by capitalists; at least,

Codes: LIME / G3 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite;

Daily Telegraph - May 1, 1891 Some Maine Industries. - The report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the State of Maine furnishes food for thought to the people of New Brunswick. For instance there is the granite industry, which, in Maine employs 4,000 men directly, and gives employment to 500 more engaged in sailing vessels that are almost constantly employed in freighting the granite to different centers of trade. Those 4,500 men are the bread winners for nearly as many families, and it is safe to say that upwards of 20,000 people live by this one industry. What is also of consequence from our standpoint is that nearly all of the 44 granite operations employ more or less of Canadian labor. Some of them employ 10 or 12, and, as we learn from the report, which gives the nationality of the workmen in each concern, the Sullivan Quarry Company, out of a total of 155, has 27 Canadians in its employ. Why is it that in New Brunswick, with the best granite in the world, this industry is not a growing and a prosperous one! The province is close beside the state; we have equal advantages of water carriage, but our one large operator is removing his works across the border. The one only answer to the question is that Maine has the large market of the United States free to her granite while New Brunswick is shut up by tariff walls within such narrow limits that the business cannot be carried on at a profit. And so our strong young men cross the border in hundreds to quarry and dress the granite which Maine produces, leaving our own rich store of raw material undisturbed in its bed. What is true of granite is also in a largemeasure true of lime. No country in the world is better prepared in natural resources for a great lime industry than in New Brunswick. We have stores of limestone throughout the province and mountains of it lying alongside of navigable waters almost in the harbor of St. John. We have abundant fuel, and a large and profitable industry already developed, till the McKinley tariff destroyed the profits. While such is the condition on this side of the line, Knox county, Maine, employs 3,000 men in producing lime, and over 800 sea-faring men in its shipment. Some $200,000 a year is paid for kiln wood from the provinces, mainly from St. John river, which wood is carried directly past the immense and inexhaustible supplies of New Brunswick limestone. Knox county has the great free market of 60 millions from which St. John lime burners are almost shut out by a hostile tariff. There would be practically no limit to the expansion and development of the lime business in New Brunswick had we the market which reciprocity would give us."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1893 S.J. exports. - By Sea per steamer New Brunswick, by C.E. Laechler ... 2 cs. granite .. Per steamer Heather Bell, for Boston, by Stetson, Cutler& Co. ... 1,272 bbls. lime ..."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 30, 1952 Board of Trade at Waweig. - Granite Industry May be Revived at St. George. - Discussion ranging over a wide variety of topics formed the program at the fall meeting of the Charlotte Board of Trade, which has become a fixture of the harvest season at Waweig. In the absence of President H.W. Welch, Deer Island, Vice-President Boyd Merrill of St. Andrews presided... Granite Revival. - H.B. Robinson, St. Andrews, outlined plans to revive the granite industry in St. George if negotiations can be carried through successfully. An importer brought to Charlotte County to examine the black granite here pronounced it just as good as the Swedish product which commands a premium price, and is definitely interested in handling it. Mr. Robinson briefly sketched the history of this industry, which was founded by an artist who discovered the red granite and formed the New York & Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, from which about six companies developed. None of the quarries ever went to any great depth, he said, and the history of granite is that the deeper you go the better it is. W.C. Hawker, St. George, quoted an experienced worker in granite as saying the St. George product is the finest he had ever handled. ..... May Be Developed. - Mr. Doyle expressed confidence that the deposits of red granite around St. George will be used and hinted at important developmentsbased on the large deposits of high-grade limestone at L'Etang."

Codes: LIME / G3 / G6 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Bricks - General;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 4, 1883 Exhibition. -Samples of lime are shown by Messrs. Purdy & Green, David Morrow and others. John Lee & Co. have some very fine samples of bricks and tiles of their own manufacture.Nova Scotia coal... The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. have a fine exhibit of red granite and grey granite monuments. The St. John Red Granite Co. also make an excellent showing of similar goods."

Codes: LIME / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1870 Exhibition. -Minerals, Etc. Loring H. Bailey, Fredericton, York Co., 1st. Prize. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. Judges considered it very creditable to Mr. Bailey and the Province. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, best collection of useful minerals of New Brunswick. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Isaac N. Dawson, Hillsboro', 1st prize, mineral paints of New Brunswick, L.W. Bailey, F'ton, 1st prize, clays and sands of N.B. Mr. Dawson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful in covering paint and for other purposes.Granite: Harry Walton, Hampstead, 1st prize.Lime: Charles Rogers, St. John, 1st prize. Draining Tiles: Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st. prize. Some very neatly made curling stones, exhibited by

Morning Freeman - Oct. 11, 1870 Exhibition. - Minerals. -Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, 20 dolls. Best Collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st Prize, 10 dolls. Combustible Minerals - L.W. Bailey, 1st prize, 10 dolls. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, 4 dolls. 4 Clays and sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, 1st, 4.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queen's, 1st, 5 dolls.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, 10 dolls. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, 4 dolls."

Codes: N8 / G3 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1875 Exhibition prizes: Polished red granite pillars - Red Granite Co., 1st. Prize. Granite Balls, Clock Case - Thos. B. Goss, 2nd prize Belliveau Albertite and Oil - Belliveau Albertite Co., 1st prize Grindstones - Jos. Goodfellow, 1st prize. Free Stone - Dorchester Union Co., 1st prize Jos. Goodfellow, 2nd prize Rock Gypsum - Tobique Gypsum Co., 1st prize"

Codes: Z2 / G3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1871 New Granite and Sandstone Quarries. - An enormous mass of red granite, suitable for building purposes, has been discovered on the Magaguadavic village, two and a half miles from St. George. It rises to a considerable height, and extends for some distance. Large masses of it have been detached from its bed by the action of natural agencies, and the expense of quarrying is reduced to the least possible amount. It is owned by parties in this city. In Apple River, Cumberland County, N.S., a sandstone quarry is about to be opened by Messrs. Roberts Bros., of Boston, Mass. The sandstone is red, and of the very finest grade, such as is used for ornamental mouldings, trimmings, etc., and is said to exist in almost unlimited quantities in a very convenient position for shipping. Mr. Robert Dewhurst, who has had several years experience in the business in England is to superintend the operations, and is now in this city getting cranes and other machinery manufactured for working the quarry. He has contracted for framed houses for the accommodations of 100 men. These houses are to be taken to the scene of operations and erected in the form of barracks - in a continuous row. When the works are fairly open machinery and skilled workmen are to be procured from England for preparing the stone for market. The number of men to be employed in these works will be about 150, and a fine market will thus be established for the agricultural products of Salem, Advocate Harbor, and the surrounding country, which will have an influence in opening up and settling large tracts of fine farming lands, which are almost inaccessible at present on account of the absence of passable roads."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 2, 1875 M & M Exhibition. - ...Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Westmorland County. A very fine block of freestone cut by this firm attracted much attention by the closeness of its grain. It is rather surprising that a greater display has not been made in this special article. If the quality of stone from this neighborhood is all of the same texture as the above sample, the enterprise should be a profitable one.The samples of red granite have already been

Codes: Z2 / G3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 14, 1887 Mr. Stockton on Stone. - In his last letter to the St. John Globe, Mr. Stockton stated that the export of unwrought stone from New Brunswick was last year less than in 1881 or 1871. He added: The high duty on blasting materials, the duty on iron, and the fact that our coasters under protection cannot get a return cargo from the United States, have brought about the above result. Now, as a matter of fact, the returns for 1871 include dressed stone, grindstone, and unwrought stone, that is to say, stone of all sorts, and according to the trade and navigation tables for the year (sessional papers, vol. v., No.3, page 358), the total value was some $5,000 less than Mr. Stockton's figures. The total value of the same class of goods in 1881, instead of being $30,000 less than in 1871, was in reality $18,000 more than in that year. In 1885 the export of unwrought stone was, as Mr. Stockton says, only $22,551, but as he included all sorts of stone in his statement for 1871, he should do the same for last year and credit this industry with an additional $32,700. As to the price of materials used in quarrying, we have followed our usual custom and have learned the facts from a dealer in the articles in question. We find that blasting powder, which cost at wholesale in this city $2.75 to $3.00 per keg in 1878, is now sold at $2.50 to $2.75. Fuse, of which the price in 1878-79 was 90 cents per hundred feet, is now sold at 85 cents. Cheaper fuse has not changed in price. Good refined iron which was $2.25 per hundred weight is now $1.60. Firth's best cast steel, used for drills was 15 cents per pound and is now 13 1/2 cents. Steel striking hammers such as are used in the quarries were in 1878-9, 22 cents per pound and are now quoted at 15 cents. Shovels of the better class quoted at $10 to $12 per dozen in 1878-9 - are now sold for $7.50 to $9, and the cheaper grades, which cost $6.50 to $7.50 were now sold for $5.50 to $6. Picks costing $7 and $8 in 1878-9, may now be had for $5.50 to $6.50. The class of goods quoted are the same for both dates. Mr. Stockton must really pay a little more attention to the statements he makes, or the public will pay them none at all."

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 22, 1893 Charters letter #18 - including geological displays - building stone of Fish in Newcastle and granite from Epp, Dodd & Co. and Milne & Coutts, both of St. George."

Kings County Record - May 23, 1902 C. Daly and C. Long who are at present in Albert, intend starting a business in Sussex in the line of granite, marble and freestone. They expect to open up for business about the first of June."

Evening Times - Nov. 15, 1904 ADVERTISEMENT: Carleton Granite and Steam Polishing Works,Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. Manufacturers and Dealers in Red and Grey Granite, Freestone and Marble. All kinds of cemetery work and repairs Building work of all kinds attended to and estimates furnished. St. John - West End, N.B."

Codes: Z2 / G3 / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;
Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1876 and Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 Acts passed... An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreaux Red Granite and Free Stone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: Z2 / O7 / G3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash -
Sussex Area; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Telegraph Journal - Aug. 31, 1929 The Maritime Exhibit at The Toronto Fair. - ... Mineral Exhibit. - The minerals of the province, ranging in size - and importance - from soft coal and granite to a small specimen of very brilliant, but uncommercial Albertite, are well represented andinclude copper ore, antimony, gypsum, iron ore, oil shale and high calcium limestone. There are grindstones, pulpstones and building stone from the Miramichi QuarryCompany; the granite is from St. George and the Spoon Island Granite Company; St. George is also responsible for some very fine marble and the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields are showing oils and byproducts as well as rock salt. ..."

Codes 0001 / 0721 / 0707 / 0030 / IDX_Names: New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson
HILL / Z2 / P3 / J8 / Settlement; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate
and Brick Company; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1881 The Mineral Wealth of Albert. - Hillsboro, April 4th, 1881. Mr. Editor:- I have noticed from time to time that reference has been made to the mines and minerals of Albert County. So the Frenchman said of London, it is a province covered and filled with mines and minerals; and - much has been said and written, perhaps the half hasnot yet been told. Beginning at the boundary line between Albert and St. John Counties, we find copper all along the bay shore as far east as Salmon River, where a company is about being formed by Messrs. Cleveland and Steadman, with a capital of $100,000. We wish the enterprise every success. Coming up to Harvey we find a valuable depositof the same mineral at New Horton. At Harvey Point wefind the famous freestone quarries of Messrs. Roberts & Stevens. From these quarries a large number of the stone buildings of Boston and New York have been built. Coming up to Hopewell are the famous stone quarries of Messrs. Hayden, employing a number of men. At or near the Hill Corner has been discovered of late, manganese said to beworth $130 per ton. The company is about commencing operations on a large scale. In Salem manganese has beendiscovered on the farm of Jeremiah Steeves, only awaiting further developments. The lime stone worked by Messrs. McHenry, as well as the plaster quarries of J.T.Tompkins, are considered inexhaustible. That yellow metalso much coveted called gold has been discovered at New Ireland. We learn that searching and exploring willcommence immediately. We are indeed sorry to say that thefamous Albert coal mine is about to close, the deposit of Albertite, worth $25 per ton, having about run out. During the twenty-two years it has been worked, about $4,000,000 worth of that wonderful coal has been raised. Yet it is the opinion of experienced miners that the Albert mine is only a branch of the grand trunk and that the grand trunk is in Baltimore, about four miles west of the Albert mine. Miners tell us that the course of the coal in the Albert Mines is east and west, and as the mountains of shale in Baltimore more correspond exactly with the shale at the Albert mines, and the course is directly west, it looks both reasonable and probable that the Albert coal, so called, exists in mammoth deposits in Baltimore; and, as further proof of coal in that place, small pieces of coal precisely like the Albertite coal can be picked up at any time in the small brooks and rivulets running through those shale regions, which, of course, have been washed out in times of heavy rains. And as those undeveloped coal fields, as we believe them to be, are only four miles from the Albert Railway, and a level grade to and from, the means of transportation would be both cheap and easy; and we believe that if a little capital now lying idle in England and other countries was expended in Baltimore, the remuneration might be counted by millions. Yours, A.B."

Codes 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone,
/ LIME / STAT / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime -
General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 -- Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

Codes 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold
0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay -
Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite;
/ X1 / R8 / A2 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John
Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime -
General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/
Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

Codes 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / 0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 /

IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

Codes 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside the province were, as

Codes 0007 / G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1876 The Centennial. - List of Awards for Canadian Exhibitors as Far as Completed. - ... Group 1. Minerals, Mining, Metallurgy, and Machinery. -374 ...375 ...435 Bay of Fundy Co., St. George, N.B. - Wrought Red Granite... 448 Lake George Antimony Co., N.B. - Regulus of Antimony. 449 Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, N.B. - A large Grindstone. ... 493 Hopewell Quarry Co., Hopewell, N.B. - Sandstone. ... Total number of awards, 616"

Codes 0007 / HILL / Z2 / G3 / A2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone,

LEGI / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Albert / Kings
County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

Codes 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/
/ LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique
Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
/ L3 / Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General
/ Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Beliveau
Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore.Lake George Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, Memramcook."

Codes 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook
H6 / E4 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County
Copper; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the accommodation of the quarrymen, is

Codes 0030 / HILL / Z2 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1886 Albert. - ... As soon as the loan of $15,000 effected by the Albert Railway Company is received the road will be put in a thorough state of repairs. There is now a heavy traffic in deals, wood and quarry stone over the road... The Snow stone quarry at Hopewell Hill is doing a thriving trade at present. It is expected that the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company at Mary's Point will be re-opened at an early date. Capitalists from New York, who have invested largely in it, are expected here about the 1st of August. Another leading enterprise is the Freeze gold,silver and copper mine at New Ireland. The company put in a crusher recently and is doing a heavy business with very flattering prospects ahead. ... Among the flourishing industries of Hillsboro is that of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which controls a plaster quarry and factory, saw and planing mill, barrel factory and large provision store. The company employs about 100 men. C.J. Osman is the manager, an enterprising Englishman, who planted his stakes in the county about 15 years ago, and by capital and ability combined has made himself one of its foremost citizens."

Codes 0030 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - May 14, 1886 Albert Co. - The Memel red freestone quarries were opened about 3 weeks ago and about 30 men are at work. R.K. Snow, manager, arrived from Chelsea, Mass., last Thursday. The silver mine in New Ireland is again in working order. It is said that 50 men will be employed this summer."

Codes 0030 / Z2 / D4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Elgin Albertite;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 5, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf - ... We are sorry to learn that E.B. Chandler, who has been engaged in mining in this county for years, has assigned to G.F. Baird, barrister, of St. John, for the benefit of his creditors. ... There is now a steam pumping engine in the mine at New Ireland, to keep the water out. Messrs. Freeze and McLeod have shipped quite a large quantity of the ore to the United States and are well satisfied with the way it turned out. ... Stone from the Memel quarry was hauled to the new wharf at Hopewell Hill..."

Codes 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine;
0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island;
0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock
HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime -
General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper
Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to

Codes 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine;
0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island;
0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock
HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime -
General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper

Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to

Codes 0043 / 0039 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen;
Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 26, 1912 A rumor is current in Sackville that the Canada Stone Co., Limited, Montreal, a concern capitalized under Dominion charter at $1,000,000, for the purpose of operating quarries throughout Canada, has taken over the Sackville Freestone Company, Ltd. It is further understood that the Canada Stone Co. will likely take over other quarries in the lower provinces and other parts of Canada.It now turns out that the 'mining engineers' who visited St. Stephen some time ago, ostensibly to work the nickel deposits in that vicinity, went there to lay a 'plant' for St. Stephen merchants who were suspected of smuggling. One of their earliest victims was the St. Stephen paper, which gave them a very nice write up, by this means lulling suspicion concerning them. They got very little for all their pains however. This is a pretty mean way for a government to seek to get information against their own friends."

Codes 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island;
0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers
1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper;
LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica,
GEOL / Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite;
Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has as yet been observed sufficiently large to

Codes 0087 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1880 Shipment of Stone for Boston. - The schooner Stella R. cleared from the Stevens Quarries, Mary's Point, A. Co., on Saturday, with about 100 tons of building stone for Boston. S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1880 Mining Notes. - American capitalists, under the energetic direction of Mr. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., are about taking active steps to develop the copper mine at Woodville, near Dorchester. Should trial shafts prove the property to be as valuable as is anticipated, the original owners will doubtless make a handsome sale of the same. The escape of gas on the level and shafts of the Beliveau, Albert County, is something marvelous, having increased lately very rapidly. The level is now within ten or twelve feet of the supposed locality of the bore holes, and the growing conviction in the minds of those interested is that Albertite is close at hand. Should it prove so, it would be of immense value to that part of the country. The discovery of a valuable bed of copper was reported some time ago by parties on the Gulf Shore near Malagash, N.S. Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N.S., is said to be personally interested in the same. Nova Scotia lead, Nova

Codes 0126 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1881 Gloucester County. - .... And, then, there is the mineral wealth of the County. Attention has been drawn to the County recently by the discovery of a deposit of silver. Of the quality of the Nigadoo ore there can be no doubt; its richness has been attested by assays worked out both in England and the States. Some ofthe specimens which were tested, picked up at a venture and without the intention at the time of submitting them to chemical experts, revealed an extraordinary yield of the precious metals. On that point there is no room for controversy. The only matter in doubt is the extent of the deposit. That it is very large is the opinion of many familiar with the details, but this is a point which only a liberal development of the property can settle. The Nigadoo vein is owned by two companies - the Nigadoo company proper, and the Gloucester company. Some work has been done by both companies, and thus far everything is encouraging. The Gloucester company are so hopeful that they have refused to sell their stock, having adopted a resolution to lock it up for the present. The finding of valuable mineral in Gloucester, however, is not a thing of yesterday. The existence of large deposits of copper has long been known. The grindstones of Gloucester, too, have been famous for a generation. There are many other facts in connexion with the County's resources which might be stated did space permit. It is sufficient to say, in concluding, that few counties in Canada possess greater natural resources and advantages, and the present outlook points to a great development in those industries on which the prosperity of the

County rests."

Codes 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese;
Z2 / G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
GEOL / Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil
Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches. A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand ...?... a chocolate brown and on the other into a bluish grey, while at Mary's Point a portion of the rock is pale, purplish red,

Codes 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital. Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

Codes 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / Geology - General;

IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 15, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - We are indebted to the St. John Globe and Telegraph, for full particulars of the Provincial exhibition which was brought to a close on Saturday last... The display of the richness of our rocks and the deposits in the bowels of the earth, must ultimately prove of great service to our people. ... Minerals. - The Mineral Resources of the Province are well represented. Some very fine specimens of antimony are shown by the New Brunswick Antimony Company, and masses of Pig Iron with the ores yielding the metal are sent by Mr. Best, of the Woodstock Iron Company. Albertite, from the mines in Albert County, and coal from Grand Lake, are displayed in fine masses. Our townsman, Mr. Matthew, exhibited his beautiful collection of New Brunswick minerals, which has cost him many year's labour, and Professor Bailey's Cabinet attracts general and well deserved attention. Professor Hind displayed a large assortment of specimens of Minerals in the matrix or mother rock, and arranged in geological order. The plan adopted by Professor Hind is worthy of special notice, as it exhibited not only the mineral itself, but the rock in which it is found and its geological relation to the rocks. His explorations during the past summer was confined to the country northwest of a line between Fredericton and Bathurst, and consequently, only about one half of the province is represented by the collection exhibited. The carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique, 26 miles broad, illustrated by a geological map, showing the relation of the gypsum series, the limestone and sandstone series in that valley, with specimens ofhonestones, millstone grits, sandstones for grindstonesand building purposes, ochres, refractory materials, polishing powder, &c. which abound in the Tobique country. Four sections stretching across the country, occupied in part by the great metalliferous belt of North America, called the ""Quebec Group"", are represented in detail. The most interesting rock specimens from these sections, which averaged forty miles in breadth, are Drift Gold, from no less than eight different localities, viz., the Nepisiguit, the Portage River, the Upsalquitch, the Little Southwest Miramichi, Campbell River, Serpentine River, and two from tributaries to the Tobique. I noticed also the copper-bearing Diorites of Campbell River and the Tobique; the Iron ores from Woodstock, the Becaguimec and Southwest Miramichi with their associated Red Slates and Limestones; the Porphyries of the Serpentine, the right hand branch of the Tobique and the Nepisiguit, some of them copper bearing. The beautiful red and green conglomerates from the Blue Mountain Range on the Tobique, were shown as materials suitable for ornamental and constructive purposes; the Jasper series of Campbell River and the red and sea-green argillites from near the mouth of the Tobique, were exhibited with the same object. The traps and fossiliferous limestones from Cap Bon Ami, near Dalhousie, with their associated honestones, also found a place in this collection, together with moulding sands from the St. John and Yellow Dolomites or Magnesian Limestones, galena from the Tobique and copper ores from the St. John. - The collection exhibited by Professor Hind derives value from its scientific arrangement. A study of the different sections showed where each species of rock with its characteristic mineral might be found throughout the country explored. An Upper Silurian Dolomite, for example, holding the chain coral in profusion, was shown to mark the limit northwards of the ""Quebec Group"" on the Upsalquitch and on the Tobique; the same rock probably stretching continuously from one point to the other; so also with the Red Slates, with which the Woodstock iron ores are associated; these were represented in the different sections, as appearing on the Southwest Miramichi, a few miles above Boiestown; on the Becaguimec and on the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, thus showing the extensive range of this important rock with its iron ores. The copper-bearing Diorites were also represented in three of the sections, and the purpic slates with their associated manganese ores were shown to stretch from the Tattigouche to the Upsalquitch and beyond. The advantages of a scientific arrangement in illustrating the mineral resources of the Province can not be over-estimated, for, however numerous and beautiful isolated mineral specimens may be, they do not afford the miner or capitalist the requisite information respecting their distribution and probable commercial value. The following is from the Telegraph, Oct. 10, Fredericton, Oct. 8. - ... Minerals. - For the best collection of New Brunswick minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the Counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron Ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore, from nine different localities.There are specimens of Gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient quantities to be of any service ... To attempt a mere enumeration of the different mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.P. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible Minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited."

Codes 0275 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / HILL / V5 / X1 / J8 /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Mn; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1867 At Exhibition: ... There are some fine specimens of the minerals of New Brunswick exhibited by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Fellows shows a collection taken from mines opened out by the late Mr. Simmons. Mr. C. Connell shows another collection that looks very well. There is iron ore from Woodstock, copper ore from Le Tete, manganese from Albert, petroleum from Westmorland, goldfrom Tobique and Beckaguimic, coal from Grand Lake, plaster stone from Hillsboro', building stone from St.Mary's quarries, Albert."

Codes 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock

Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of Stoneware, &c. ..."

Codes 0275 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, Loyalist - Oct. 1, 1847 Woodstock Iron Works. - It appears that the Charter granted at the last session of the Legislature, to a Company, for the purpose of working the Woodstock Iron Mines, has fallen into vigorous hands, who are determined to commence operations without delay, and upon an extensive scale. Mr. Stephens, (the younger) and a practical workman from England, are now at Woodstock, and from conversations with them we glean the following information. - It has been determined on that the buildings for rolling and smelting shall be constructedwith red sandstone, and the stone is already nearly all quarried, at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, about 65 miles (by water) above Woodstock. No site has as yet been purchased for the works to be erected on. The mouth of the Meduxnakik (at Woodstock village) has been talked about, and also the mouth of Lane's Creek, where it falls into the St. John; about 2 1/2 miles above Woodstock village. -- The latter will probably be the site. Some of the owners of property at the Village appear anxious that the works shall be erected there, in the expectation, perhaps, that the value of property would be thereby enhanced. It is a mistaken notion. The noise of the works would be found extremely disagreeable, and the village would soon be covered with dust. Lane's Creek will be found quite near enough. If the Works shall be erected at Lane's Creek, it will be under the following advantages. Water power to a considerable extent will be secured to propel the machinery; the Works will be within 3, or 3 1/2 miles of the mine, from whence it is the Company's intention to construct a railway, the descent of which will be gentle the entire distance, so that the loaded cars will run down of themselves, and a horse will haul back several of them when emptied; and the Works being situated on the bank of the St. John, the iron can be put directly on board of boats, and floated down stream. In England, and other countries, where iron is found, it is generally embedded deep in the earth. - A shaft must first be sunk, at great expense, levels opened, and then ore is usually found in small branches. A powerful Steam Engine is then required (with a building to be erected for it) to pump the water out of the mine; pumps must be set, &c. - And after all this expense, the ore is obtained at vast labour, must be conveyed to the shaft, and then hauled up by machinery. But here the ore is to be found up to the very surface of the ground - and of an excellent quality, and yielding fifty three per cent of iron! -- and nothing more is necessary than to make an opening in the side of a hill, and load the cars from a supply apparently inexhaustible! Then the facility with which it can be conveyed to the bank of the river, (where the works will be erected) and the iron conveyed to market by water, is also very great. Contrast this with the vast expense attending the operation in England, and it will be seen at once that it will much more than compensate the stockholders for the difference in wages. Questioning the English operative the other day upon these points, (a man who has been engaged for many years in the iron works of England) he emphatically exclaimed that he did not think there was another such iron mine as this, and possessing equal facilities for being worked, in the known world. The working of this mine cannot fail to add much to the wealth and prosperity of the Province, and to the County of Carleton in particular. We wish the Company every success."

Morning News - Oct. 9, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. -Coldbrook Iron Works. - We must here notice the productions of the ""Coldbrook Iron Works"", which consisted of a sample of ""New Brunswick Magnetic Iron Ore,"" and nails manufactured from the same; White and Grey Scotch Pig Metal; Puddled and Scrap Balls; a Taper Bat, rolled for ship knees; Spike Rods; specimens of Cat Nails, Ship Spikes, &c., &c., all of which were briefly described in printed bills sent for distribution. The display was very creditable to the enterprise of the proprietor, Wm H. Scovil, Esq. Crandall's Grindstone Factory. - There were samples of good looking Grindstone, of a bluish cast, and excellent grit, from the Grindstone Factory of Mr. J.Crandall of Moncton, which is situated on the Petitcodiac River, about seven miles below Moncton, and is capable of turning out large quantities yearly for exportation to New York and Boston where it brings a remunerative price. This factory has been in operation for a length of time. A similar one has just been started by the Messrs. Seaman on the North Shore. The Minerals, Etc. - We have before noticed the extraordinary collections of mineral ores, stones, clays, fossils, &c., and it is only justice to several painstaking gentlemen of taste to give the names of those by whom they were exhibited. The largest and most varied collection was probably that arranged with the greatest neatness by William R. Payne of Portland. There were, we believe, in his several cases not less than four hundred specimens of all kinds of ores, marbles, slates, shales, &c., &c., and we were informed that the quantity exhibited was not a tithe of the whole number in the possession of that young gentleman, who has given his attention to the science for several years and has personally gathered the various specimens shewn by him, in all parts of the Province. Mr. George Matthew had two cases systematically arranged, containing many valuable mineral specimens. The brothers Matthews, we were informed, have also devoted considerable time and labor to the collecting of geological information. Mr. Matthews specimens were not entered in time to compete for the Prize or Diploma. Mr. Lunn, Civil Engineer, sent a very handsome case of beautiful specimens which attracted considerable attention. Mr. Robert Foulis' collection was an extraordinary one and would have shewn to more advantage had it been arranged with just a little more system. List of the Prizes. - The following is a list of the persons to whom Premiums were awarded by the Judges.- 6 Mineral Kingdom. Best collection of New Brunswick Minerals, William R. Payne, Portland; second best, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John. Best collection of mineral paints, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland; second best, William R. Kent. Best collection building stone, Peter Cormack, St. John. Ores of Metals, Robert Foulis, St. John. Best collection Lime, Limestone, &c., Jas. Pearson, Kings Co.; second best, Benjamin Reynolds. Bricks, Tiles, &c., Thomas Davidson, Saint John. Pottery-ware, Warwick & Hayward, Saint John. Salt, J. Brand, Sussex. Best Grindstones, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester; second best, Seaman Bros."

Codes 0275 / Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1861 Recently passed: An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporatethe Humbolt Mining Company"". An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company"". An Act in amendment of and in addition to an act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. An Act in addition to any Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes 0275 / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Passed Apr. 3, 1855: An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Passed Apr. 12, 1855:An Act to facilitate certain Mining operations in theCounty of Carleton. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. An Act relating to Mines and Minerals, (with a suspending clause.) An Act in amendment of an Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in the Province."

Codes 0530 / Z2 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 7, 1837 LETTER IV. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In endeavoring to discover the geological features of any country, and to obtain sufficient data whereby particular examinations are rendered less difficult, I have alwaysobserved that the sea coast, and the banks of the rivers wherever they occur, afford facilities not to be obtained through any other medium, where deep mines and quarries have not been opened. Convinced of these facts I have endeavored to lay before Your Excellency a few particulars relative to the Tantamarre, Memramcook, and Kennebecasis Rivers, and the characters of the formations through which they extend, so far as they were observed on my route. From the two former streams the River St. John is different in two important particulars; one in respect to its inestimable advantage to the country, and another in regard to the sources from which the diluvium on its banks has been derived. That part of the St. John which extends from above the falls into the interior of the country, receives no alluvial matter from the sea, as its navigable channel is elevated at least forty feet above the harbor at low water. The falls which might be considered by some an obstruction to navigation, absolutely extend it to a great distance. The impediments placed at the ""narrows"" and the sudden descent of the water at the falls preserve the level of the river above, which may now be compared to a lake. Were all the obstructions removed, and this majestic stream allowed to pass through a broad open mouth into the sea, dangerous rapids would be formed above, and its use as a common canal, and thoroughfare would be greatly diminished. It is certainly an admirable river where all the rapids are collected at its entrance - where they are locked up by the ocean twice every twenty four hours. The descent from the Meductic falls at Woodstock, (at least one hundred and thirty miles up river) is so gradual, and consequently the current of water so feeble, that long before the river can be emptied, the ""tidelock"" of the falls is closed, and a current throw back into the channel which seems to supply the waste that has taken place during the previous ebb. Instead of receiving constant supplies of sedimentary matter from the wasting rocks of the coast, during each tidal influx of the sea, the elevated situation of the river's bed and the barrier set up at its narrow mouth, prevent the admission of sand and mud, which on the banks of other rivers are so abundantly deposited. Nor do the border of this noble stream require it. Skirted with the detritus swept from the mountain's brow by falling showers, and clothed by the alluvium brought downward by each bubbling brook, a fertile deposit is formed on each of its banks, which are submersed beneath the waters of the vernal ad autumnal floods. About three miles from the Indian House, the limestone formed by the sides of the ""Narrows"", is met and overlaid by conglomerate, which is regularly stratified, and dips north-east. It evidently belongs to the formation of that rock so abundant along the Kennebecasis, being like it in every particular. The Nerepis river empties into the St. John ten miles above the Indian House - at its entrance a great change may be observed in the scenery. Instead of the bold rugged cliff of limestone and conglomerate the shore slopes gradually down to the main river, and cultivated fields decorate its border. Continuing their course in a south-west direction, the highlands already mentioned cross the St. John, and taking within their range the mountains of the Nerepis, they form a distinguishing feature of the Province. Beginning at their base, the great coal district of the country is spread out far and wide in a northerly direction, and its rocks are strongly contrasted with the oval summits of the granitic hills, and the grandeur of this primitive region into which the Nerepis extends. On the shores of Long Reach several beds of clay, sand, and gravel were observed, and to a stranger, the enormous rafts of floating timber, occupied by comfortable cabins, and whole families - the groups of children sporting on the buoyant pine - all moving slowly towards St. John, afford a truly interesting spectacle. Such is the scenery in a Province possessing four thousand miles of navigable lake and river, and such are some of the natural advantages the country enjoys. Advancing up the Long Reach the conglomerate and a coarse sandstone, may occasionally be seen forming bold eminences on the side of the river. At the ""head of the Reach"", there are two islands, apparently formed altogether of alluvial matter, from the particular direction of the current. A long arm of intervale extends along the west side of the river at a place called the ""Mistake"", where a deep creek has often been mistaken, even by good pilots for the main channel; hence this name has arisen. On this part of the St. John there are some beautiful views; at the head of the Reach the river becomes narrow, from this circumstance a blockhouse and battery were erected during the last war, on its eastern side. Not far from the lower end of Spoon Island there isa hill of granite, from which mill stones are quarried. But having passed rapidly up the stream in a steamboat, I am unacquainted with many of the interesting formations along its shores. There can be little doubt, however, that any who shall follow up those limited examinations, will reap a reward for their labour. It would be necessary to travel along both banks of this extensive river, in order to examine faithfully their structure, 3 and collect their minerals; and the time cannot be far distant when the Provincial Government will explore the hidden resources of the country and open up new channels of industry and wealth. A coarse sandstone apparently belonging to the lower strata of a coal basin, and approaching what is usually called the mill-stone grit, was observed at Gagetown, a delightful spot sixty miles from Saint John and thirty from Fredericton. I had not an opportunity to examine its extent, and the indications of coal appearing in that neighborhood. A remark has been made, and perhaps believed to be just by many, that after the timber of New Brunswick has been felled and transported, the resources of the country will be dried up, and consequently, the Province will fall even below the level of the other American colonies - but let any one make an excursion one hundred and fifty miles up the St. John, and that opinion will be discarded from the mind. From Long Reach to the Grand Falls, a distance approaching two hundred miles following the course of the river; there are many tracts of the most fertile soil, and almost every spot along the shores of this admirable stream is capable of cultivation. The vast quantity of intervale between Belleisle Bay and thirty miles above Fredericton is of itself, sufficient to enrich the central portion of the province. Already invested with chains of cultivated fields and rich meadows, occupied by the hardy sons of Loyalists, this useful river offers to its industrious and rapidly increasing population a fair compensation for their labor, and a home for their posterity. Nor is the scenery on the river less pleasing - during the summer months when the floods of spring have subsided, there are numerous landscapes along its embankments that will vie with the richest of other countries. The dark and winding river, shaded by the tops of lofty elms, or crested with the drooping willow - the distant village seen through the fringed opening of the forest - the unwieldy raft and smoking steamboat, make up that singular variety so pleasing to most travellers, and agreeable to the fixed inhabitant. The St. John, between the Falls and Fredericton will probably average a mile and a half in width, and when the number of smaller streams, lakes and creeks, all emptying into this common reservoir are viewed, the quantity of water it conveys cannot appear surprising; and that floods should occur during the heavy rains of autumn, and from the dissolution of the snow in spring are effects common to all rivers of the kind. But it must not be supposed that all the water rushing into this lake-like receptacle, is precipitated over the falls near the city of Saint John. Many from their own observation, have supposed that a subterraneous passage to the sea gives vent to a part of the water. That idea is certainly 4 erroneous. The quantity of water is reduced by evaporation alone - this during the summer months, and under particular conditions of the atmosphere, is quite sufficient to account for the supposed phenomenon. When so large an aqueous surface is exposed to the air during dry weather, the escape of vapor is very great, and it is certain that the river will rise when the atmosphere is dense, and the weather lowering, at times when there has been no previous rain. A circumstance readily explained by the atmosphere being in a condition more or less favorable for the conveyance of water in an teriform state. I have observed many small streams to become dry at their mouths in the summer season, while toward their sources they sent forward a much greater quantity of the evaporating fluid than could be absorbed by the earth. Of all the agents employed in modifying the earth's surface none of more active than water. Its effects are certain whether they are produced by the falling shower or the rushing of the mighty torrents. Particle after particle becoming loosened from the hardest rocks by its disintegrating influence, is swept from the summit of the mountains to form new deposits in the valleys. Even the largest rocks are torn from their native beds and transported by its force to great distances. The soil thus formed is always accumulated at the lowest levels, and distinctly points out the height to which water has risen. The matter collected by these means, whether it is large stones, sand, gravel or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it is derived, unless mixed with decayed vegetables or has undergone some change by chemical affinity. The large tracts of intervale on the St. John river, have thus been deposited from the debris of its surrounding hills, and each successive freshet brings down a new stratum of sediment that semi yearly renders the soil more fertile. The vast accumulation evidently belongs to two distinct and separate periods of time. The first or most ancient is limited in extent, and forms what is generally called the high intervale. It consists of different layers of rounded pebble, gravel, sand, and sometimes beds of clay. These, whenever they appear, occupy a higher level than the more recent alluvium and are seldom or never entirely inundated by the highest floods of the present period. This, the earliest of these collections is well displayed at Fredericton, and the town is built on one of the most beautiful situations. Opposite the Capital of New Brunswick, and near a bark camp village of its aboriginal inhabitants, there is a bed of good clay, and collections of fine sand, may be seen on the level land on the border of the river at other places. These deposits belong to those called by Mr. Lyell, Newer Pliocene, although I have not been able to discover in them any organic remains whereby their relative age might be determined. The other collection of alluvium is comparatively recent, 5 and has been formed by causes now in operation. In it I obtained two species Mtyila and other shells, all belonging to the kinds now living on the shores. This deposit forms almost all the intervale along the river and being placed in the lowest situation, ie. submerged during the floods of spring and autumn. It is more than probable that the site of the river and all its intervale was at one time a Lake, whose surplus waters made their exit into the sea by a passage remote from its present mouth. It was observed that the sediment collected on the borders of the channel increases more rapidly than near the upland. This arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down in time of freshet before they reach the more remote places, and hence also the coarse materials by falling first, will be found upon the bank, and the finer particles only are conveyed to the lowest and most remote parts. Such is the case of the Mississippi, which has been represented ""as a river running on the top of a long hill or ridge, with an elevation of twenty four feet in its highest part, and a base three miles in average diameter. First, however, remarks that this picture is not very correct, for notwithstanding the comparative elevation of the banks, the deepest part of the river is uniformly lower than the lowest point of the alluvium."" About six miles from Fredericton on the opposite side of the river, and near the Nashwasis, there is a remarkable cliff, averaging one hundred and fifty feet high, and extending some distance along the east side of the Royal Road. This cliff is composed of trap rocks which have been thrust upwards, and now form a lofty dyke in the coal measures, that were found to reach even further westward than the mouth of the Keswick. The precipice presents a bold front, and by constantly crumbling down has formed of debris rudely piled along its base. The trap is of the compact, and amygdaloidal varieties; the latter often contains numerous hollow cavities, and is perfectly vesicular. In other instances these cavities are filled with calcareous spar, and in this respect is different from the amygdaloid of Nova Scotia, which most frequently contains Zeolites. Good specimens of magnetic iron ore were found at the foot ofthe precipice, and a considerable quantity of that mineral was observed among the fractured masses forming the slope. I had much pleasure in being accompanied to this interesting spot by the Hon. J.S. Saunders, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob, with some of the students of Kings College, and the effects produced among the sandstones by the heat that accompanied the elevation of these volcanic rocks, rendered the excursion very interesting to the highly respectable party. A coarse sandstone similar to that observed atGagetown occupies the highest grounds in the rear of 6 Fredericton, the beautiful site of King's College is on this formation, and its massive columns are fine specimens of a similar rock brought from the Nashwaak, a stream nearly opposite the town. Occasionally covered with conglomerate the same rock continues its course near the entrance of the river Keswick nine miles above the capital. At numerous places the strata are covered with large boulders formed of its broken layers, and beds of gravel, sand, and clay. The impressions of leaves and other vegetable remains appear frequently, but in general they are imperfect from being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. The St. John here becomes more rapid, and winds its way among a number of islands. These, in summer, are decorated with green meadows, and the drooping branches of lofty elms add much to the natural beauty of the country. About two miles from the entrance to the Keswick on the south side of the river, new red sandstone forms a kind of a belt, and may be seen on both sides of the main stream. At the place where it is crossed by the road, it is very red and contains marl with a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. A bed of limestone is embraced by it, and may be observed forming a small declevity near the turnpike. The limestone is also highly colored, and as far as it was observed contains but few organic remains. Whoever exposes this lime to calcination, will find its quality improve by taking it as far from the surface as possible - by opening a deep quarry, and rejecting such masses as are in contact with its red marly covering. Near this place, I discovered in a mass of greywacke the remains of a beautiful species of a fossil coraline. The branches of this plant are spread out in the hard rock, and yet retain their original beauty, appearing as natural as if they had only been compressed between the leaves of a book. A part of this fossil is in the valuable collection of the Hon. J.S. Saunders, a gentleman of science and to whom I am much indebted for aid in making examinations in this part of the country. Following the course of the road on the south side of the St. John River, and passing over new red sandstone to the distance of two miles, greywacke slate and slate, are the prevailing rock to within two miles of Capt. Cheyne's farm, twenty five miles from Fredericton. These rocks have nothing peculiar in their appearance, and although no good roofing slate was found, it is highly probable it may be discovered here by a proper examination of the schistose hills in the vicinity of the river. The strata are almost perpendicular, and high ridges with deep ravines, give the country a most uneven appearance, and the road a number of hills not to be forgotten by any who have passed over them. Large rolled masses of granite syenite and greywacke are much more common in this than in the eastern parts of the Province, 7 where the solid formations of these rocks are placed at a great distance from the newer deposits on which these boulders are found. If it be true that these detached masses have been swept from their former positions by currents of water, these currents must have acted with less force in the western district of New Brunswick, than in other parts of the world, where they have been exiled to great distances. The effects produced by the watery elements are not, however, less manifest, for the detritus of the neighboring hills is collected in the valleys and the rocks are covered with water now blocks broken from their own strata. At the mansion of the worthy veteran officer, the coarse sandstone was again seen. This rock greywacke, and granite were observed alternately along the road to the Pokiok, where the granite prevails, and extending along the river a number of miles occupies a considerable tract of country. There are many delightful spots on the border of the main river, where it flows from among the mountains of these primary and transition rocks. One of the most beautiful of these is at a place called the Barony, the country residence of the late Judge Saunders. Four miles from the Barony, and forty two from Fredericton, there is the most singular waterfall, called the Pokiock, which rolls over one of the granite ridges of the primary mountain chain previously mentioned. The Pockiok is a narrow chasm in the granite about twenty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet deep, and one-eighth of a mile in length. Into this narrow opening the river descending from its higher channel falls over a perpendicular mass of rock, and bounding from step to step - whirling in oblique cascades, reaches the Saint John. Covered with the transient foam the main stream glides peacefully along, being scarcely disturbed by the introduction of this its noisy tributary. At the head of these falls several mills have been erected by Messrs. Allan, of a respectable family, and the owners of this romantic estate. A bridge is thrown over the dark and narrow opening, where the overhanging trees seem endeavoring to conceal the frightful gap beneath. Upon examining the remarkable chasm, it was found that the hollows on one side are placed opposite the protruberances of the other in such a manner, as to leave no doubt that they were once of contact, and have been separated by an earthquake or some other disturbance, whereby the

Codes 0604 / 0691 / 0051 / 0688 / Z2 / G3 / R8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Bathurst Copper; Gold Mine Gully; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1880 Minerals No. 2. - Geological Sequence Collection of the N.H.S. - Passing around to the northern side of the table where the mineral exhibits are placed another upright case comes into view, containing a collection of New Brunswick minerals, the property of the Natural History Society. They are chiefly for the instruction of the student and geologist, and with this object are arranged in geological sequence; that is, the minerals of each of the rock formations which exist in the Province are grouped together and so arranged that they present to the eye the natural succession of the formations in time, the oldest, or Laurentian, which from its position is called the fundamental or formation gneiss in Scotland, being represented by a row of minerals on the lower shelf - minerals which have been found mostly in the neighborhood of St. John. On looking over them we observe that they are mostly minerals from the limestones of the Town of Portland, together with ornamental varieties of these limestones, and a few minerals and ores from the gneissic rocks. The second shelf contains the minerals of the Huronian, a formation which in other parts of America has proved to be rich in metalliferous deposits. One is not surprised, therefore, to see a preponderance of the ores of metals among the minerals on this shelf. There are here also specimens of the Indian pipe stone, and of barytes, a mineral used in the manufacture of paint. More than half of the minerals on this shelf are from the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Mispeck to Upper Salmon River in Albert County. On the third shelf are shown minerals of Silurian formation. Here also there is a great preponderance of metallic ores, including iron, lead, antimony, manganese, copper and zinc. The ores of this formation are from various parts of the Province, including the coast of Charlotte County, York County and the neighborhood of Woodstock and Bathurst. The localities of antimony ore are in this formation, and it is the one in which gold has (so far) been found in this Province. The Devonian formation present but a meager display of minerals, rock crystal from Musquash and anthracite from Lepreaux being all that are shown from it. The next formation, however, abounds in handsome and valuable minerals. Such are the manganese ores, which, though occurring in the Silurian, are in far greater abundance and perfection in this. Agate, carnelian, and chalcedony, ornamental stones, are chiefly found in this formation (Lower Carboniferous) in New Brunswick. Gypsum, alabaster and albertite are also valuable minerals, and abundant in this formation. With the exception of coal the next formation(Coal Measures) does not show valuable minerals in any abundance except at Bathurst, where there is a considerable deposit of copper mixed with lignite or coal. This copper deposit is interesting as showing how organic matter (decaying plants, &c.) can seize upon metals in solution in water and produce ore bed; and it is also interesting as showing how the minerals of one formation may be derived from another, for the copper ore the Tetu-a-gouche (Bathurst) of the Silurian slates are considered to be the source of the copper in the coal measures near Bathurst. From the Triassic, which in New Brunswick is confined to the island of Grand Manan, only two minerals are shown, and they are of a kind quite abundant in the North Mountains of Nova Scotia. Lastly, on the top shelf are displayed the minerals which have been found in the recent deposits of New Brunswick, viz., the surfaces, clays, sand, etc. The ores shown in this group are due to chemical changes which have transferred them from older formations, as the Silurian and the coal measures to the surface bed. The most interesting mineral shown here is the selenite crystal of gypsum taken from a spring in Sussex, showing how the formation of mineral species in crystalline form is going on at present time. Altogether, this collection, though not very large, is sufficient to show the great range in time during which the minerals species of New Brunswick have been formed, and the preponderance of certain kinds (as the metallic ores) in some formations and scarcity in others. Other Collections of Minerals in The

Exhibition. - This case contains also a small collection of combustible minerals of New Brunswick, which is complete, however, in that it contains specimens from all the districts where combustible minerals in quantity sufficient to be economically available for fuel has beenfound. The collection contains coal from Grand Lake, anthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous shale from the Caledonia works in Albert, and other minerals of less importance. On the table beside the case containing theexhibit of the Natural History Society stands a flat case with the ores and products of the Revenue Silver Mining Company, whose mine is situated on Letete Peninsula in Charlotte Co. They exhibit a quantity of specimens of galena and zinc blende, which, by the analyses of Prof. Jno. Burwash, are shown to contain both silver and gold in quantities from $16 to $22 per ton, the gold appearing mostly in the blende-ore. This company show in their case a sample of the ore ground to a fine powder, and in the same dish a button of silver, produced by the reducing process which the powder undergoes, as a sample of the actual product of the mine. Next the box of silver ores is a handsome show case in which Mr. Wm. F. Best exhibits a tastefully arranged collection of Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, comprising such as are used for fuel for the production of metals, and various processes in the arts. Among these may be mentioned coal from Grand Lake, Albert Coal, from Hillsboro, Red Granite, from St. George, atnimony ore and metal, Pottery clay, Iron ore from Woodstock, Manganese from Sussex, Graphite from Portland, and Lime from various localities, with Red Ochre, Lead ore, etc. On the opposite side of the table is a case containing samples of silver ore from Yarmouth, N.S., sent by Mr. F. Killam and others by Mr. R. Sentall, fromKing's County, N.B. There are also turned and polished balls of red granite from the workshop of Mr. O'Neill, at St. George. In this case also Mr. Markham has placed his Electric Batteries to show the means by which that powerful and useful explosive dynamite, or giant powder, is operated in the modern methods of mining. Near by, on the table, stands a box of copper conducting wire, so that all the necessary apparatus, except the fuse, caps and the dynamite are present. Between the two stands Mr. Markham's case ofManganese ores, showing all the varieties worked at the mine, including Pyrolusite (the most valuable),manganite, a variety supposed to be braunite and an ore mixed with iron. Hematite iron ore encrusting the manganese, is also shown. These latter ores were formerly thrown away as waste products, but have now become valuable in connection with the modern processes used in the production of steel. Beside Mr. Markham's case is a box of silver-lead ore from Mr. Wanamake of St. Martin's. The crown ornament of the Mineral Department for beauty and elegance, is the display of Petroleum and its products from the wells of Ontario. Nothing could be more chaste and striking than the ornamental work in paraffine wax, exhibited under Mr. Bullock's charge, in a large show case in the middle of the table. The centre is occupied by a handsome pyramid in bleached wax and the ends by ornamental tablets of the same material. The rest of the case is filled by masses of wax and various ornamental objects made from it. On the table near by are samples of crude wax, and of the tar, gum and coke taken from the distilling retorts; and also of the oil in various conditions, from the crude oil as it flows from the wells, to the products prepared for lubricating purposes and for illumination. Scattered through the building are other exhibits which may be considered as belonging to the Department of Minerals, such as the trophy of the Spring Hill Mining Co.; the marble manufactures of Messrs. McNamee, the freestone of the Budres & Bay of Fundy Co.'s and of J.M.Steeves and Co., &c.

But most of those have been described elsewhere."

Codes 0639 / 0721 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 12, 1872 ....The all absorbing topic at present is the Albert County Railway. The people appear to be desirous to get the road and the work will probably be commenced at an early day. The friends of the road point to the splendid resources of the County, the Albert Free Stone Quarries at Mary's Point, owned by the Estate of the late C.D. Archibald, Esq., the Stone Quarries on Demoiselle Creek, belonging to Messrs. Deveber (?) & Son, and those leased by Messrs. Albert Steeves and Blight, of Hillsborough and others, the gypsum found in the locality, the deposits of manganese at Hopewell, Baysideand Harvey, the copper mines at Alma, the extensive lumber lands yet untouched by the axe of the lumberman, the great agricultural capabilities of the County and the magnificent harbor at Shepody, and ask why a county possessing such advantages should be shut out from every other part of the Province. When the County has railway communication, money will flow in and its resources will be successfully developed."

Codes 0639 / LIME / G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily News - Aug. 7, 1879 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1879 Albert Items. - The parish of Alma promises to be a busy place. It has long been known that rich deposits of copper existed in several places, and some of these were worked to advantage some time ago. A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland copper works has been here lately, leased the McKinley property, and proposes to put a large number of men to work at once. Another party are prospecting up the brook, and the outlook for Alma is quite cheery. Harvey has its mine of anthracite and stonequarries .... Mr. McHenry's patient efforts in the developmentof the resources of Albert is being rewarded, and the parish of Hillsboro rejoices in rich

Codes 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain

2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell
/ GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County
Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain
2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell
/ GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County
Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. 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Codes 0662 / 0002 / 0276 / 0309 / 0309 / 0311 / Z2 / A2 / J8 / E2 / S5 / L4 / LEGI /

IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Quaco Manganese; West Beach; Welshpool; Welshpool; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1860 Passed 9th April; An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Gloucester Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Memramccok Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes 0691 / 0007 / 0019 / 0311 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Wheal
Z2 / G5 / Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Carleton County Gold;

Morning Journal - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. - Messrs. G. & B. Matthews, who have devoted particular attention to the Mineralogy of New Brunswick, Mr. Janion, who represents Messrs. Johnston & Co., of Liverpool, who are still carrying on their search for Copper at Letete, Charlotte County, Mr. W. Shea of Carleton County, Mr. J.J. Fellows, of Fellows & Co., Mr. E. Withers of Shediac, Mr. Scoullar, and Mr. Davidson are the principal exhibitors. Some of these collections are very similar to what they were when shown in former exhibitions, but the rich specimens of gold, obtained on the Becaguimec by Mr.Shea, the silver-bearing Antimony from York, the fine show of copper from Letete, the rich copper ore from Ellet River, the Manganese shown by Mr. Markham, the building stones from Albert (Mr. Stevens, exhibitor) and other places, the salt from Springhill, shown by Mr. Allison, form additions to our mineral collections which are of great interest, and which suggest that even in mining, New Brunswick may yet take a high place. A thorough Geological survey of the Province will shortly be made, on the part of the Dominion, and under the management of Sir William Logan, which will have the effect of doing much to determine what prospect there is that mining operations in this Province may be undertaken with scientific sanction."

Codes 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock
LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone,
X1 / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay -
General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert /
Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand
Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ….. Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock
LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone,
X1 / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay -
General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert /
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Codes 0691 / 0039 / 0043 / Z2 / HILL / I6 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mines and Mining. - A Few Interesting Things in the Building in Chicago, with Charlotte County's Contribution. - ... The following items will be of interest:- ... red granite from St. George; pyrites from Memramcook; a calcined plaster statue of Sir John MacDonald, and samples of gypsum and plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro; building stone from Newcastle; manganese from Markhamville. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, and W.F. Todd shows specimens of nickel ore. Then there are plumbago (?) from Petitcodiac, and copper pyrites, and gold and silver ore from Gloucester county..."

Codes 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - ... New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

Codes 0691 / LIME / Z2 / G3 / GYP IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce ...Granite ... 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime ... 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone ... 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum ... 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

Codes 0691 / LIME / Z2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1885 S.J. Customs Returns. - Exports: 1883 1884 Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 125 216 389 871 Manganese, tons 439 7904 302 5995 Other minerals 63 11Lime, bbls. 3808 1984 2778 1504 Stone, wrought 3760 6498"

Codes 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones ... 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal ... 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite ... 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum ... 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris ...50,000 bbls 31,000

Manganese (exported) … 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone … 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime … 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks … 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

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Z2 / GYP / Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Lime - General;
Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones… 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic… 100 pounds 4 Coal… 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper… 2 tons 200 Graphite… 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude… 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese… 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 -- Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should make some effort to

Codes 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
/ HILL / E5 / G3 / Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey
Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

Codes 0691 / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1886 Exports 1885 1886 Article Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 431 $1,010 1 $ 5 Manganese, tons 10 304 400 8,706 Other minerals -- 4 -- 1,341 Lime -- 1,050 -- 1,465 Stone, wrought -- 831 -- 220"

Codes 0721 / E5 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Morning News - Oct. 2, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. - … at Sussex Vale … The Mineral Department was very complete, there were hundreds of specimens of all kinds of Minerals, unless silver be expected. A number of gentlemen in different parts of the Province sent extensive collections of Clays, Shales, Coals, and Ores of various descriptions; but as this is a very important feature in the Exhibition we intend to notice it more fully at an early day. At present, it is sufficient to say that nearly every portion of the Mineral Kingdom was represented. A noble block of Coal from the Albert MiningCompany, attracted great attention, and a keg of excellent butter salt from the Salt Spring in Sussex was much praised. There were samples of Grindstones and Building Stone from all parts of the Province, as well as Alum from the Chemical Works in

Codes 0721 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ... Messrs. Steadman's Chemical Works at Hopewell were spoken of; these had not proved a paying speculation; the manufacture of Manganese was still continued, and he believes with profit. The Grindstone Manufactory of the same gentleman now in successful operation below the Bend, was noticed. Grindstones were made at various other places, and it was a beautiful sight to see the way these were manufactured."

Codes 0763 / 0425 / 0691 / HILL / Z2 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Millstream Iron; Markhamville Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral Springs;

Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 16, 1893 Charters letter #3 (extract below) .... The mineral displays from Ontario, Quebec and British Colombia are certainly fine and deserving of the highest praise. To the dismay and disgust of all Nova Scotians the mineral exhibit from that province is mean and unworthy: from New Brunswick nothing was expected, as the Local government did not take any active part, but in Nova Scotia it was understood the government had enteredinto the spirit of things vigorously and liberally and of all other objects the mines should have had a splendid showing. As it is, while quite a few minerals have been sent forward, nothing massive was forwarded to denote the vast coal, gypsum, iron and gold wealth of the province. It is much to be regretted so poor a showing has beenmade. From New Brunswick the Albert Manufacturing Co., have sent a tasty exhibit of ordinary and alabaster plaster, which causes much attention. The manganese ofMarkhamville and Jordan Mountain; the freestone from theMiramichi stone quarry near Newcastle; the magnetic iron,gold and silver and copper ores from Messrs. Payne &Ellis, of Bathurst, all have occasional inquirers. Smith's mineral water from Apohaqui is also here, but there is as yet no systematic showing of it. In a stone jug tightly sealed up, its virtues will probably never be known, unless John has some one to open it out to the admiring gaze of the public. I might say the shaft and bases representing the gold yield of Nova Scotia causes much comment. The statement thereon shows that up to 1893 the quartz crushed was 762,036 tons, and yielded in gold 551,000 ounces, or something over eleven millions in gold. To be more correct and account for stolen gold, and gold obtained on which the government never received any royalty, about one-third more should really be added to this total...."

Codes 0802 / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Martin Head; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1881 Valuable Milling and Mining Property. - Millowners, lumbermen and others, should bear in mind the great Equity Sale of Timber Land, marsh and farm lands, Plaster and Freestone quarries, copper mines and privileges, at Martin's Head, that is to take place at Chubb's Corner, on Monday next, 19th Dec."

Codes 2057 / Z5 / IDX_Names: Seelye Mine; St. George Sate;

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 13, 1890 Allusion was recently made to the discovery of valuable minerals on Mr. A.J. Seelye's property at St. George. This mineral property, a St. George correspondent informs us, is over a mile square. It abuts on the Magaguadavic river and basin, just below the village of St. George, close to Silver Island, which miners think is a dropper from the main lead, and as there is one well defined on Mr. Sellye's property at high water mark, where fine silver ore has been obtained on the surface, it points strongly to the existence of the main lead there. There is also a fine water-power at tidewater close to shipping, which could be used for crushing ore or for any other purpose. The silver lead runs close beside it. Trout abound in the stream and there is an abundance of game on the land. There are several leads on this property, says our correspondent. The sample of copper from the copper lead is pronounced fine byjudges. There is also a promising slate quarry in the near vicinity."

Codes AGGR / Z2 / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1881 The Portland Rock Cutting Case. - Mr. McGourty Heard From. - Sir: On Saturday, 29th of January, the Town of Portland commenced a private prosecution against the subscriber for quarrying stone off private property in the vicinity of Zion's church. Mr. Editor, I think the facts of the case may interest property owners and rate-payers of the Town of Portland and particularly of Ward Four. About the 20th of January I made arrangements with Mrs. Frost to cut some rock on her property, next Zion's Church, in Ward Four. It was necessary in carrying on my blasting openly to get permission to use the street. I got the usual verbal permission from two councillors and I will state, without fear of contradiction, that in six years that I have been working in Portland, on many of their streets, excavating, I never was asked for a written permit from a councillor, and did not know that it was necessary; but in this case a musty bye-law was unearthed, and I am hounded down by a councillor and rival contractor; one of them has brought me before a magistrate, and the other goes to Mrs. Frost and offers that lady $50 to break the bargain she had already made with me in reference to the cutting. Mrs. Frost could not be bought; and, of course, when they could not succeed, after stating that I could and would get permission from the town to improve the property in question, the case was taken to the public police court, where, of course, I was fined. Comment on the whole thing is unnecessary. However, if the intelligent representatives of the town stand that sort of business, I don't wonder at their having several lawsuits on hand. Of course we have appealed the matter. I remain, Sir, Yours, etc. John McGourty. St. John, Feb. 10, 1880."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 11, 1896 Stone for the Streets. - Having decided to purchase a road making plant and stone crusher, a number of the City Council accompanied by Prof. Bailey and Roadmaster McKay drove up to Currie's Mountain on Saturday afternoon last, to ascertain if the stone there, which had been referred to at the Council meetings, wassuitable for road purposes. A report has been drawn up by Prof. Bailey going very minutely into the kinds of stone necessary for road making, and referring as follows to that at Currie's Mountain: Of the road-building materials to be obtained near Fredericton, the first to be here noticed is that which has so long been used, viz., the grey sandstone and grits of the coal measures. Though abundant in quantity, and obtainable at moderate cost, experience has abundantly demonstrated their unculability. Though composed of hard material, the rock is brittle and its cohesion small. If used at all, its cementing power would probably be somewhat augmented by the admixture of a small amount of lime and limestone rock. Secondly: a possible source of the road bed supply is that of the hard slates and sandstone or quartzes which border the St. John river on its western side from near Spring Hill, northward, and on the Keswick ridge. Apart from their remoteness, these rocks are not to be recommended, and for the same reason as before; they are both brittle and destitute of binding power. A third material available for roadmaking, is river gravel, and it may be obtained, and cheaply obtained, at the head of many of the islands in the St. John river. There are many who speak highly of the roads made of such gravel, but says Prof. Slater, the experience which has been gained in Massachusetts, is to the effect that, save under rarely occurring conditions, the use of gravel in the construction of roads, is not to be recommended, and this for the reason that the rate of wear of the material is in general so rapid, that the cost of repairs, when capitalized, make highways of this description more expensive than are those which are constructed of macadam. The last material to be noticed is also the best. This is the trap or volcanic rock of Currie's Mountain. This rock, if not identical with essentially the same as that which under the name of diabase, is found in many parts of New England and which is there extensively used for road making. Prof. Slater of Harvard, says of such rocks, Their fitness for road building has been very extremely tested and amply proved. Again he says, The ordinary dyke stones (diabases, etc.) of eastern Massachusetts are abundant and generally of an excellent quality. It is to be noted that these dykes appear to be much decayed on or near the surface. Rarely, however, does this decay extend to a considerable depth, so as to limit the value of the stone for road use. The relative power of wear of these rocks was found by careful testing, to vary from 15 as compared with granite 10 to 13, carboniferous grit 10, essentially the same as our sandstone, slate 8 1/2, limestone and marble 2 to 6."

Codes E5 / HILL / Z2 / J8 / E2 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

Morning News - Nov. 21, 1855 Geology of New Brunswick, &c. - At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held in this city, some interesting reports were submitted, a portion of which related to the Geology of this and the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. Those who have an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Provinces, will be gratified to see that we have within our borders a field for investigation, and whichit seems has attracted attention. From the Boston Traveller, which contains an account of the meeting referred to, we learn that a variety of mineral specimens were laid before the society, as the products of this Province. Among these were two very pretty fossil star fishes, which were presented by Robert Foulis, Esq., of this City, a corresponding member of the society. They were obtained from the postpliocene marls near the gas works, and in return the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Foulis for this and several other donations. During the past summer, Dr. C.T. Jackson was employed by C.D. Archibald, Esq., of London, to make Geological explorations in those provinces. In company with John L. Hayes, Esq., of Washington, the Doctor 8 commenced his search at St. John, and traced rock formations hence along the road leading to Petitcodiac. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Jackson gave a brief sketch of the Geology of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and described some of the species of rocks found in these Provinces. We condense his remarks. In St. John, he says, ""we found slates and metamorphic limestones, which, from the occurrence of them of a bed of hard sandstone containing a fossil tree, are regarded as belonging to the Devonian group. No molluscs, or indeed any fossils, are found in the limestone, which is made up of a mixture of the blue and grey varieties, highly metamorphosed by heat, and much disturbed in their stratification. Masses of Sienite, consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and hornblende, without much quartz, are observed at Indian Town, and are rocks of igneous origin. All along the Kennebecasis river, are observed red sandstones of the old red or Devonian group, and atSussex Vale we come to the celebrated salt springs, which rise from the saliferous sandstones, and produce by evaporation the finest and most agreeable table salt. In Hillsboro' we find the lower members of thecoal series, so remarkable for the abundance of fossil fishes of the genus Paleoniscus, and for that highly bituminous quality of coal which has been called Albertite. Hills of snow white gypsum, and some extensivebeds of Anhydrite, occur in Hillsboro', and in otherparts of Albert county. Naptha Springs also exist near the shores of the Petitcodiac river, and Petroleum floats on the surface of the waters that arise from them, and is deposited as a soft bitumen among the grass roots, and in the soil, it being left in its thickened and oxidized state by the water, as it periodically rises and falls with the seasons. On reaching the mouth of Chepody Bay we come to Mary's Point, and Grindstone Island, where beautiful buff-colored, and light red sandstones, of the Carboniferous Group, are quarried for building stones, and a blue variety of the same formation which is used for making grindstones is found. The Mary's Point quarries present a scene of activity, owing to the enterprise of Mr. Archibald, who has employed upwards of seventy-five quarrymen, under the directions of Mr. George Lang, in quarrying out the freestone for architectural uses. - Those sandstones are found to be of excellent quality for building purposes, and are now being largely imported into the United States under the Aegis of the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Alger has demonstrated the durable nature of this sandstone, before this society, and our observations authorise us in confirming his opinion, that it withstands the action of the frost even in the climate of St. John. The largest amount of the stone is of a yellowish 9 tint, or buff-colored, but there are also beds of lightred, and grey-colored varieties. They belong to the true coal bearing strata, as is proved by the fossil plants clearly impacted between the beds of stone, and thin seams of bituminous coal, occasionally discovered in them. An outline of rock called the ""Squaw's Cap"" presents us with an abundance of fossil trees, and roots, with smooth and striated surfaces. Occasionally we find siliceous nodules in the blue sandstone, which are called ""bulls-eyes"". They injure the grindstones when they occur, and stones containing them are avoided. Grindstone Island is one mile long, and half a mile broad, and is estimated to contain about 140 acres of quarry stone. The average height of the island above highest tides is 60 feet. In obtaining slabs of the blue sandstone for making grindstones, the tides perform valuable services, for the quarryman has only to split out the rock at low water, and fasten it by chains to his flat boat and allow the rising tide to float it, so that he can transport the stone to high water mark, and leave it where he can work upon it at his leisure. The best grindstones are obtained from the strata which are submerged at every tide. The strata all dip down under the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 38 degrees to the southward, and the trend of the strata is nearly east and west. The extensive quarries are supplied with heavy and massive cranes and a railway, for the removal of the stones to the wharf, where they are put on shipboard. On examining the ""posts"" of the quarry, we found that stones of from one foot to eight feet in thickness, and of any length and width, could be obtained, and that a supply of coloured stones could be procured in abundance. Most of the stones sent from Mary's Point are sold in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no agency having yet been established in Boston. The exploring party next travelled around the head of Cumberland Bay, and reached the Cobequid Mountains, they found rocks of igneous origin, and colored slate, which lay under the grey sandstones of the coal formation. Mr. Dawson describes these slates as belonging to the Devonian order; contiguous to them are extensive deposits of ocherous oxide of iron, with different species of iron ore, and manganese carbonate of lime, known under the name of ""amberite"". Mr. Dawson has given as his opinion that the immense deposits of yellow oxide of iron have resulted from the decomposition of the carbonate of iron in the antherite. These are the Acadian Iron Mines of Londonderry, N.S. It is supposed that a subaqueous eruption has produced the pulverulent peroxide abounding in these mines. There are small veins, bunches and films of black oxide of manganese in these ores of 10 iron, and this renders them more particularly valuable in the production of steel, since it has been discovered that this ore contains 52 38-100 per cent of pure metallic iron, and if the manganese is all reduced and alloyed with the iron, it will amount to 1 53-100 of manganeseism, the proportion which will make the iron into the finest kind of steel. There is just one blast furnace now in operation at the Acadian mines, smelting these ores, and six Catelan forges are also employed. The iron produced is remarkable for toughness and strength - and is sold exclusively to steel makers in Sheffield, Eng. Since the immediate country around is hardwood forest land, an abundance of charcoal fuel can be obtained, and there will soon be other furnaces built near the mines. Having completed the survey of the numerous mines near the Acadian furnaces, the Doctor and his associates next proceeded to Windsor, thence to the Valley of the Annapolis to Nictaux, where they examined the inexhaustible beds of iron ore which are worked by Mr. Archibald, and have been named the Victoria Mines. Geological examinations of these ore beds were first made in the year 1827 by Mr. Francis Alger and Dr. Jackson. These beds are remarkable for having a great profusion of fossil shells, seeming to indicate that these ancient molluscs had a preference for an iron bed rather than one of clay. - The Report indicates that there are Orthocera and several others, as yet unknown or undescribed molluscs, in these ores, and it is difficult to determine their species. They all appear to belong to the Niagara and Clinton Groups of the New York system. One of the most curious phenomena presented at these mines is the magnetic state of some of the ores, while others not far removed are wholly devoid of magnetism. A great number of mines have been opened lately on these ores, and some new beds have been discovered since the original survey was made. There are two beds, which vary in thickness from 6 to 10 feet, and they have been traced 5 miles in length, and probably extend to Bear River. There are several distinct beds beneath the main ones - very compact and magnetic, others are softer and not magnetic ore. The last variety is seen in the red slates of Little River, and the others near Nictau River. It was found impossible to rely on the compass needle in surveying the magnetic ore beds, for the needle was static over them, and was attracted even when quite remote from the ore - the North point invariably pointing towards the iron ore. These mines may be considered to be inexhaustible, and the wood of the country around, though it may supply fuel for many years, is not adequate to smelt more than a small proportion of the ore in view. Hence it is advisable to export much of the ore to the United States, as well as to make charcoal iron for steel on the spot, for exportation to England. 11 This is being done under the new laws of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which will allow of the exportation of Anthracite to Nova Scotia, free of duty; but the iron made in Nova Scotia cannot be brought to the United States without paying duties, and hence it will be sent to England. Anthracite will smelt the Nictau ores with great ease and iron made will be good but not so valuable as charcoal iron. The result of smelting of the ores proves that either white forge or grey foundry pig iron can be made equal in toughness to that from Russia and Sweden. It also makes fine cast steel, as has been proved by trials made of it in Sheffield, Eng. John L. Hayes, Esq., confirmed Dr. Jackson's statement with regard to Nova Scotia iron. He remarked also that iron, manufactured by means of charcoal, was the only iron used in the chain cables of the U.S. Navy. He thought the value of the charcoal iron over anthracite iron was

Codes G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

Codes G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 1, 1875 M & M Exhibition. - Class X. - Economic Geology and Natural History. - In this department are several admirable collections, among them that of: The Spring Hill Mining Company ... Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, Miramichi, exhibit four grindstones; also two blocks of freestone for building purposes. One of the grindstones is four feet six inches in diameter, and weighing about 1500 lbs., and suitable for ax factories. St. George Red Granite Company, exhibits two red granite pillars, which are models of beauty and finish. They are placed near the entrance to the Rink, where they escape the observation of many visitors. Thos. B. Goss, St. George, exhibits two very handsomely polished red granite balls, and a beautiful clock case of red granite, which is much admired. W.H. Allen exhibits samples of prepared emery in boxes and jars. The Dorchester Free Stone Company exhibits two handsome blocks from their quarries."

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 15, 1887 A vessel load of free stone from Albert Co., N.B., and a load of granite from Vinalhaven arrived this week for building contractors."

Codes G3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 15, 1887 A vessel load of free stone from Albert Co., N.B., and a load of granite from Vinalhaven arrived this week for building contractors."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1888 Bathurst. - New Quarry and New Buildings. - (Cor. Newcastle Advocate). - Bathurst, Oct. 24. - ... Frank Scott, of Clifton, has made an important discovery of a quarry of superior building stone on the line of the Caraquet and Shippegan railway. The stone is dark red incolor, of good quality, and Mr. Scott states that it is there in unlimited quantities. In color it presents a great contrast to the building stone quarried at French Fort Cove, Newcastle, and would make a superior trimmingin buildings erected of the grey freestone or vice versa. A company is being formed for the purpose of working this quarry. ... The new R.C. church, the exterior of which is about completed, makes a handsome appearance. It is built of grey granite with trimmings of grey freestone from French Fort quarry, and with slate roof. The windows are being placed in position, after which work will be discontinued for the season. The interior will remain unfinished for the present. This fine building was erected under the superintendance of W. Lawlor of Chatham."

Codes G3 / Z2 / J8 / X1 / Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Carleton County Sentinel - Feb 22, 1862 New Brunswick at the World's Fair. - Items sent... Samples of freestone, Albert coal... samples offreestone and granite, ... clay and sand; mineral paint,... albertine oil, J.D. Spurr; iron ore; ... freestone and granite; minerals and fossils by G.F.Matthew; ... 3 grindstones; ... Grand Lake coal, Berton Bros."

Codes G3 / Z2 / L3 / LEGI / Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.; IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 19, 1876 Passed Apr. 13:An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreau Red Granite and Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes G3 / Z5 / IDX_Names: Granite; St. George Slate;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1887 St. George. - A Never Ending Supply of Granite and Slate. - (St. Stephen Courier). - A massive block of granite has been taken out this season at Alexander Taylor's quarry, and is now on exhibition there. It is 60 feet long, 12 feet thick and nine feet wide.Marked improvement is noticed in St. George since a year ago. One citizen painted his house; then another did likewise, and still another, until the spirit of improvement became contagious, with the result that now many of the dilapidated buildings are painted and repaired, and the town has a tidy and decidedly progressive appearance. The future of St. George is built on a foundation of rock, and neither time nor tide, the fall or rise of stock, annexation or free trade, can hinder it from becoming a large and beautiful city. Firm as the eternal hills from whence its material is derived, the granite business of this town will continue to boom for hundreds of years to come, until the quiet hamlet will have emerged from comparative obscurity into a well populated and thriving community. The streets are now deserted in the day time, to be sure, but that only indicates that every man and boy is at work, and earned good wages, too. To learn the stone cutting trade a boy has to be an apprentice for three years, receiving for his labor the third year one dollar per day. After the trade is mastered a fair workman is insured steady employment the year round at $2.50 per day. Nearly every year now records the establishment in the business of a new firm. This year Collmer, Wallace & Co. have been initiated. They have commenced on a small scale, but expect to be able to enlarge their business year by year. Besides the never ending supply of red and gray granite that is here, we might also say that there is an inexhaustible supply of slate. This is situated on Col. Wetmore's and Mr. Johnson's estates, the vein extending from the southern boundary of the first name gentleman's land to the bed of the river. This slate will ultimately be a mine of wealth, as there is not a single desirable slate quarry in the maritime provinces, and the duty on slate is 30 per cent."

Codes G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 30, 1883 Brick Making. - Messrs. Cummings and Thibideau, whose yards are in Lewisville, will make this year in the vicinity of two million bricks. Mr. Cummings employs some 35 or 40 hands and has now made nearly three quarters of a million, while Mr. Thibideau employs about 30 hands and has burnt about 500,000. The latter's bricks are all hand made while Mr. C. uses steam. The industry is quite an important one. A ready market is found in the town for all the bricks made while builders have had to import from Sussex and possibly other places. The demand for brick and stone this year has been unusual. The Messrs. LeBlanc, contractors for sewers and the Presbyterian church, are among

Codes G6 / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 6, 1824 St. Andrews Exports 1823:Brick 31 M.Grindstones 40 number"

Codes GYP / LIME / Z2 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

City Gazette - Sep. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones, lime (to Halifax)"

Codes GYP / LIME / Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;

Novascotian - Jan. 16, 1843 Division of the County of Westmorland. - Dr. Gesner, who had been directed by the Governor to examine the various tracts of country between the Petitcodiac and the settlements of Quaco and Sussex Vale, and to enquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petitcodiac, in consequence of Dorchester, the shire town, being inaccessible during the winter season, had made a Report, from which we take the following extracts: ... Coal has been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River, and Turtle Creek, and there is Limestone in different sections of the district. ... Independent of Agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the County are Coal, Gypsum, Freestone, Grindstones, - all these are abundant."

Codes GYP / LIME / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1854 Cap. II An Act to incorporate The Albert Manufacturing Company Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated 5. President and officers; with general powers. Supplementary and general 2. Capital; power to powers. increase; votes; payment 6. Shares to be personal of stock. property and assignable. 3. First meeting to organize.7. Liability for debts. 4. Annual meeting for choice 8. Forfeiture of Act, how of Directors. incurred. 9. Right of Way, how obtained. Passed 20th March, 1854. Whereas the Township of Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, possess advantageous situations for the 2 building of Mills for manufacturing Lumber, Plaster andother articles, and for quarrying Plaster, Lime Stone,Marble and Free Stone, and for Mining purposes: And whereas in order to procure the requisite capital, it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance fundsfor such undertaking; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Calvin Tomkins, William H. Steeves, and Walter Tomkins, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby erected into a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have a common Seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impeded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatever, and shall have power and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, for them, and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of building a Mill for manufacturing lumber, plaster and other articles, and trading in the said articles; quarrying plaster, lime stone, free stone, marble, and other building materials, and trading in the same, and conveying the same to market; opening and working mines, and transacting other business connected therewith; and constructing and making such rail roads or other description of roads as may be deemed necessary for the transportation of such articles from the quarries to the place of shipment; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds current money of the Province of New Brunswick, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to be divided into shares of twenty five pounds each, to be paid in at such times and installments as the business of the said Company shall require; and every person who shall be the holder of one or more shares, shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to take lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money, in payment of any instalment or instalments due on any stock subscribed therein, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix, said payment 3 to become void if satisfaction titles or conveyances to the Corporation be not made at such a period as said Corporation may by any bye laws or vote direct after its organization. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert be called by William H. Steeves, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more Papers printed in the City of Saint John, in this Province, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, and choosing such number of Directors as by the said bye laws may be prescribed; which Directors so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present, or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present in person, or by proxy, may either continue in office the Directors before appointed, or any number of them, or may elect a new body of Directors to supply the place of those not continued in office; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose, by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them shall choose a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead; and the Directors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws thereof, and the regulations herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, and may declare dividends of the profits according as the interests of the Company may admit or require; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a stockholder, and over twenty one years of age; nor shall any sale or purchase of real estate be made by them, except by consent of two thirds of the stockholders, voting as provided in Section second. 6. The shares of capital stock in the said Corporation shall be deemed personal property, and each shareholder thereof shall be entitled to a certificate for the number of shares subscribed or held by him, which certificate shall be signed by the President and Clerk or 4 Secretary of the said Corporation and shall certify the property of such shareholder in the said shares; and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in such manner and form as the bye laws may prescribe, and the assignee of any share or shares shall be a member and stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any shareholder shall assign or transfer all of his stock or shares in the said Corporation, he shall cease to be a member 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always and be it enacted, that unless ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. And whereas also it may be necessary for the said Corporation to obtain a right of way for a rail road or other road, over the lands of other persons, from their quarries to their wharves or place of shipment; Be it therefore enacted that in case where the Corporation cannot amicably agree with any person or persons as to the value of, or damage done to his or their lands, by the making of any rail road or other road by the said Corporation, from their said quarries to their wharves or place of shipment, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to obtain from two Justices of the Peace for the County where the said lands may lie, an appointment in writing under their hands, of disinterested freeholders of said County who shall under oath to be adminstered by either of such Justices, appraise the fair value of the land to be appropriated for said rail road or other road, or the damages thereof, to the said party or parties over whose land the same may pass; and upon the payment by the said Corporation of the amount of such value or damages to said party or parties, or upon a legal tender of the same by the Corporation or their Attorney for that purpose appointed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, by their servants, agents, or hired men, without further notice, to constuct such rail road or other road, and to pass and repass over the same at all times and with such things and in such manner as they may think fit; provided that if the owner or owners of any such land required for the for the purpose of such rail road or other road, be absent out of this Province, or cannot be found therein, or be incapacitated by reason of insanity, infancy, 5 coverture, or other disability, to receive said money or a tender thereof, then payment by the said Corporation of the amount appraised to such absent or incapacitated person may be made into the Court of

Codes GYP / Z2 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

City Gazette - Jan. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

City Gazette - Jan. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Nov. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Jul. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - Oct. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 12, 1886 Albert. - The schooner Ethel B. Irving, took a load of red freestone from Hopewell Hill to Boston last week, and the schooner Windsor Packet, Storey, was loaded there this week, for the same port. This is the eighth cargo of red freestone shipped from the Hill this seasonby the N.B. Freestone Co., and one cargo of plaster by Bacon & Lynds to Red Beach, Me."

Codes GYP / Z2 / LIME / G6 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

Codes GYP / Z2 / LIME / J8 / STAT IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Statistics;

Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1888 Albert Railway Traffic. -Manager Robinson furnishes the following report ... Coal ... 901.5 tons Lime ... 48.5 Stone ... 1,007.3 Rock plaster ... 100.0 Calcined plaster 3,534.1"

Codes GYP / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Oct. 28, 1846 Exports For The Year 1845:Estimated value in sterling To West To North To U.S. Total Indies America Gypsum 2,034 tons 509 509 Grindstones 657 tons 4 385 607 996 Coals 2,011 chald. 105 1,669 1,774 Lime 1,369 hhds. 395 395"

Codes GYP / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821 Exports from S.J. - Jan. 5, 1819 to Jan. 5, 1820: Salt 1,718 tons Coals 1,159 tons Gypsum 99,887 tons Grindstones 13,878 number"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821Exports from S.J. - Jan. 6, 1820 to Jan. 5, 1821: Salt 1,002 tons Coals 676 tons 30,627 tons 7,053 number"

Royal Gazette - Mar. 23, 1824 S.J. Exports 1823:Gypsum 3,770 tons Grindstones 6,873 number Coals 120 tons"

Codes GYP / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

City Gazette - Mar. 29, 1827 Exports from S.J. in 1826: Estimated Value in Currency To British U.S.A. Total Great Colonies Britain W. In. North & Af. Amer. Coals, 340 chaldrons 336 106 442 Gypsum, 18,763 tons 76 8513 8589 Grindstones, 18661 No. 12 2589 2601Copper, 324 cwt. 2840 2840"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1891 Harvey exports for 1890: 620 tons rock plaster170 tons building stone Hillsboro exports for 1890: Albert Manufacturing Company: 24,254 tons rock plaster 23,717 bbls calcined plaster Total value $52,000"

Codes H3 / IDX_Names: Moncton - Slate;
N.B. Courier - Nov. 5, 1825 Cargo of slates exported."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 18, 1837 Specification of a Building intended to be erected in the City of Saint John, for a Market House.... The roofs to be slated with the best Westmorland slate"

Chignecto Post - Aug. 31, 1871 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 2, 1871 New Slate Quarry. - Mr. D. M. Carnie and Messrs. Grant, Sutherland & Co., Moncton, have discovered a slate quarry within a few miles of that place. It is of a superior quality, easy of access, and is believed to be valuable."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 25, 1876 Rockland Slate. - This excellent slate has been reduced from $7 to $5.50. This will give an impetus to the sale."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 31, 1882 Slate. - We have been shown a very fine sample of slate taken from what bids fair to be an extensive quarry. As slate is rapidly coming into use in the Dominion for roofing, mantels, and many other purposes, we are pleased to learn that such a valuable property is to be found in our midst. Our fellow townsman, Mr. J. Upham Fowler is largely interested and we have no doubt it will be a profitable investment for all concerned. The sample of the slate can be seen at the store of Mr. J.R. Foster, Main street."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 10, 1890 Moses Crossman, of Lower Coverdale, while digging in the vicinity of his farm, came across substance similar to slate. Samples have been brought to town and there appears to be unlimited supply in the locality."

Codes HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 / E2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;

Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

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Codes HILL / Z2 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 4, 1880 Albert County. - A correspondent of the Sun, in answer to an enquiry from this office, says: - Times have improved greatly in Albert County in the last six months. First ... Second - The Quarries. The Roberts' are carrying on as usual at Mary's Point, their very superior brown stone being in demand for the better classes of buildings. Alfred and Thaddeus Stevens have opened a superior quarry of brown stone at Harvey Bank, by the water side - the quarry being easily worked and stone readily shipped. This is their first year, and they employ forty men and have orders from Boston for all they can turn out this season. Hayden's at Demoiselle Creek, is going on as usual. The regular large

Chignecto Post - Oct. 6, 1881 Albert Railway.- The leading items of traffic on Albert Railway at present are stone, sleepers and lumber..... Schr. Arianna is loading with stone, and schr. Active with sleepers at Gray's Island for United States. Besides these, 120 tons of rock plaster goes from the quarry for shipment to United States. The Albert Manufacturing Co. ships a car load of calcined plaster daily to the Upper Provinces."

Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Tuesday, March 4, 1884 ALBERT COUNTY NOTES - ..... we reach HILLSBORO ... The Albert Plaster Company also do a large business at Hillsboro. Seventeen miles further and we have HOPEWELLHILL, the shiretown of Albert county. Here there are four stores kept, Messrs. C. L. Peck, Solomon Woodworth, R. C. Bacon and the aspirant for Ottawa honours, Alexander Rogers. Mr. Woodworth has been engaged in lumbering during this winter and has obtained a goodly quantity of lumber. He has ceased operations for this season, the crust being so hard in the woods that it is impossible for him to continue. Mr. Woodworth is the owner of a stone-quarry, 60 feet long and 15 feet face,which he is willing to sell or let. Samples of the stone received honourable mention at the Centennial Exhibition in Saint John.

Codes HILL / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 10, 1886 Albert County (The Weekly Observer). - ... Albert County is rich in minerals which have not yet been properly developed. The coal, gypsum and freestone mines are about the only ones worked and these are imperfectly developed for want of sufficient capital.In 1881 the output of coal was 18,368 tons, of gypsum 435tons, of freestone 81,948 cubic feet. To persons withplenty of capital there are many excellent opportunities for profitable investment in stone quarries and other valuable minerals. A ready market for freestone is found in the United States, where it is worth at least $14 per ton. The estimated cost of quarrying and placing this stone on ship board is $4 per ton, so a healthy profit ought to remain after paying freight and other charges."

Codes I6 / Z2 / M7 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Marsh Mud - Albert Co.;

Morning Freeman - Apr. 14, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Farm for Sale. By Public Auction. Will be sold by W.D.W. Hubbard, Esq., on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 16th day of April next, if not previously disposed of by private sale:- That valuable Farm, situate in the Parish of Simonds, on the Lower Loch Lomond Road, fronting on Latimore's Lake, 6 miles from the City, by the Hickey Road. This farm contains one hundred acres, more or less, 15 of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and cuts 10 tons of Hay. There are four acres prepared for Oats, and manure enough to plant two acres of potatoes. On that portion of the Farm not cleared, there is an inexhaustible quantity of Black Mud, which is very valuable for top dressing. Also a heavy growth of cedar, which is now very valuable for Railway and other purposes. There is also on the Farm a very valuable Freestone Quarry. Together with a new Frame Cottage, one story and a half high, the lower flat of which is thoroughly finished, with a frost-proof cellar underneath. Also a small Barn. This farm would be a most desirable place for a gentleman's country seat, being less than one hour's drive from the City, and having a front of forty rods on Latimore's Lake, the most beautiful Lake in the county, and full of fish of the best quality. For further particulars apply to W.D.W. Hubbard, Esq., or to John McElwain, Mar 31 On the premises."

Codes J7 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Morning News - Apr. 19, 1850 ""Gold"" in New Brunswick. - A fact! We shall proveit. A specimen of sharpening stones, was forwarded to us a few days since, from the Miramichi, with a request that we would obtain a practical opinion as to its qualities. This stone abounds in immense quantities on the Tomoganops, a branch of the Northwest, so called, and is pronounced to be equal in every respect to the Turkey stone, for which our carpenters pay one dollar per pound. This stone possesses rather an advantage over the Turkey stone, as it can be used with water as well as oil. Persons are already actively engaged in Miramichi in cutting and dressing this stone. - The value of the export of sharpening stones from Turkey (said to be the best in the world) amounts to millions of dollars. Now only think of it. We have an inexhaustible quarry of stone, as good, in this Province, every pound of which will be worth a dollar, which is equal to gathering gold dust on the Sacramento. There is no ""hearsay"", or ""we understand"", about this. It is positive. The stone was sent to our office, and we immediately put it into the hands of several carpenters of experience and respectability, with a request that they would pronounce an impartial opinion; and they all agree that the stone is of the most superior description, equal to the article they pay a dollar a pound for. Here then is a mine of wealth itself. The riches of this province we believe to be equal to those of the most favored land on the face of the globe - not excepting California; but enterprise and capital are required to turn them to account. We further learn from Miramichi, by private letter, that there is asuperior description of clay in that section, fit for manufacturing delf, earthenware, and all articles of crockeryware; and if the Americans had such clay as this in their own country, they would manufacture crockeryware themselves, instead of importing it from England, for want of the raw material. This province also abounds extensively in the article of black lead, iron, lead, copper, coal, &c., &c. But, it is all useless to us. Now suppose this province were a state of the Union, and enterprise and capital could be infused among us, who can doubt but that this would be the very richest state on all the continent? But, our wealth is destined to remain in the bowels of the earth, until some great political convulsion overturns the present order of things - and when the landmark of prejudice, and of geographical nicety, shall disappear between the two people, we may expect to go on our way rejoicing, and reaping the rewards of plodding toil. We starve in the midst of plenty. We float upon a wreck, perishing of thirst - the ocean rolls around, but its waters cannot be converted into refreshing draughts, from want of the necessary apparatus to destroy its saline particles. How long must we continue so? - Heaven be merciful to a people whose land has been blessed with bounties in such rich abundance! Are we to toil on from day to day - men of intelligence - without making an effort to bring our country before the eye of the world? Thousands, nay millions of capital, are out at ragged interest in England and the United States, unrecuperative, unproductive; yet because our country is not known, scarcely beyond its own limits, the people are doomed to trudge along over mines of wealth, with poverty staring them in the teeth - bread scarcely to be had. We hope that some of our American contemporaries will take notice of the prominent points of the above article, that their readers may see what sort of a place ""down East"" is? Since writing the above, we are informed that a gentleman has arrived here from Miramichi, on his way to the United States, with a box of the stones before mentioned, to see what our neighbors think of them. Good luck attend him."

Codes L1 / Z2 / Stone, etc.; IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument

Morning News - Aug. 14, 1850 ""Gold"" in New Brunswick. - If this Province were thoroughly explored, it would be found that we possess as much real wealth, as is contained in the placers of the Sacramento; and our young men, instead of going abroad to gather gold, and risk their lives, would be induced to remain at home, where a better remuneration would reward their toils; and the day will shortly come when this will be the case, for our people are gradually becoming acquainted with some of the hidden treasures of our New Brunswick soil. A few months ago, we had the pleasing task of writing a short article upon the valuable sharpening stone recently discovered near Miramichi,which carpenters in St. John pronounced to be superior, and worth from 3 to 5s per pound. This morning we have a still more gratifying duty to perform. Within a mile and a half distance from this city, near the Falls, a discovery, consisting of black lead, was a short time since made, which bids fair to become a great and valuable staple article of export from this Province, equal to gold itself. A company, consisting of six spirited gentlemen, was at once organized - they leased the ground from the Government, consisting of a superfices of three miles in extent; and set men to work to dig. A specimen of this lead, got out yesterday, may be seen at our office - it is as pure as if it had been manufactured for use, whereas in England, from where we 5 obtain our black lead, the yield is only 70 per cent to the miners, the other 30 being of foreign substance. The supply near the Falls is inexhaustible. The surface of the earth for two miles is coated with it, and the deeper it is dug, the purer is the quality. Millions of tons of black lead, superior to any in the world, now lies at our feet for use and exportation; and our readers may have some idea of the value of the article when we inform them, that our merchants have been in the habit of importing black lead from England, and paying 38s per hundred weight for it. The article as it is dug, will command in the English market œ20 a ton - and a much higher price in the markets of the United States, where, we are informed, the duty is but nominal. The St. John Mining Company - the designation they are known by - have already shipped 44 cwt. of New Brunswick black lead to Liverpool - to New York 240 cwt. - and as much more to Boston. We are told that there is no black lead to be found in the United States - but that it is all imported; and we also learn that so scarce was the article in the market a short time since, that a large establishment in New York had to suspend operations until a supply arrived from England. Mr. Edwin Ketchum, one of the enterprising members of the company, informs us that in the vicinity of this black lead field, iron of the best description, equal to that of Woodstock, abounds. Now, only think of it. Nature has lavished riches upon this land in inexhaustible abundance, and yet it has slept within the bowels of the earth since the world began, without our people ever knowing, or apparently caring, what treasures they possessed. If the fence which separates this rich, yet poor, land from the great nation adjoining, were once broken down through means of an extended commerce and intercourse, New Brunswick would be found to surpass California for wealth, because our treasures are multifarious in their character. But until we have Free Trade, Railroads, or Annexation, our province will not be worth anything, comparatively speaking, to the present generation. It is positively a sin for man to be so indifferent to themselves, when God has done so much for them. Let us now, one and all, take hold of the great railroad as a preliminary step towards developing our valuable resources. Our friends will please call and examine the specimen at our office."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 17, 1852 Ships cleared. [column not regularly checked] -Grindstones, black lead, lime, coal, limestone."

Codes LIME / G6 / Z2 / E5 / HILL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 12, 1861 Exhibition. - A pair of remarkably neat candlesticks turned from plaster, the preparation of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company, were very much admired, as also were some admirable specimens of the same material in the rough state. Mineral Kingdom. - Collection of New Brunswick Minerals - 1st prize, William R. Payne, Portland, $20 or diploma; 2nd, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John, $10 Collection of Mineral Paints - 1st Prize, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland, $2; 2nd, Wilson R. Kent, $2.Collection building stone - Peter Cormack, St. John, $10Ores of metals - Robert Foulis, St. John, $10 Collection Lime, Limestone, &c. - 1st prize, James Pearson, King's Co., $5; 2nd, Benjamin Reynolds, $3 Bricks, Tiles, or drain tiles - Thomas Davidson,St. John, $4 Pottery-ware - Warwick & Hayward, Saint John, $10 or diploma Salt - J. Brand, Sussex, $4 Best grindstones - 1st prize, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester, $4; 2nd, Seaman Bros.,

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Codes LIME / P3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 9, 1878 Limestone Deposit in Albert. - A correspondent of the Times says it is reported that a company is organized to manufacture lime on a large scale at Demoiselle Creek. This company have secured a limestone deposit from Beatty Steeves and James Nelson, and is now engaged in the necessary preparations, such as hauling free stone for building kilns, wood for fuel, etc. Lime made from this stone is said to be better and stronger than the Greenhead or any other lime made in the province. The rock is very easily quarried. If this deposit turns out to be as good as it is thought now to be, and considering that it is only a few hundred yards from the Albert Railway, it is no doubt very valuable. If half or even one quarter of the lime is manufactured that is talked of, say 40,000 bbls. per year, an extensive business will be done which must greatly benefit everybody in the locality. It is to be hoped that the most sanguine hopes of the promoters of the enterprise will be realized."

Codes LIME / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 12, 1884 Continuation of a Trip Through Albert. - ...At Curryville a large quantity of stone lies ready for shipment. ... Mr. John Wilson has built a large limekiln this season. ... It has three stone quarries, two lime kilns ... A new road has lately been opened from this valley (Demoiselle) through by the Albert Manufg. Co.'s plaster quarries, and connects again with the main road at the above company's store at Hillsboro..."

Codes N8 / G3 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1875 Exhibition prizes: Polished red granite pillars - Red Granite Co., 1st. Prize. Granite Balls, Clock Case - Thos. B. Goss, 2nd prize Belliveau Albertite and Oil - Belliveau Albertite Co., 1st prize Grindstones - Jos. Goodfellow, 1st prize. Free Stone - Dorchester Union Co., 1st prize Jos. Goodfellow, 2nd prize Rock Gypsum - Tobique Gypsum Co., 1st prize"

Codes O3 / Z2 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 2, 1892 Exports for 1891: Moncton: E.S. Stevens, by rail, 120 tons building stone; value $336. Hillsboro: Albert Manufacturing Co., 77 vessels, 21,845 tons rock plaster, 22,618 bbls calcine plaster; value $43,926. Harvey: E.W. Lynch, 4 vessels, 392 tons; 700 tons rockplaster.Alex. Rogers, 4 vessels, 382 tons, 528 tons building

Codes O3 / Z2 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

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Codes P3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1878 Thomas McHenry, Esq., and Mr. John F. Milton are making preparations to burn lime on a large scale the coming season at Demoiselle Creek. As an experiment one kiln is now being burnt. They have secured a large deposit of limestone from Mr. Beatty Steeves. This new enterprise, together with Mr. Hayden's stone works, promises to make lively times on Demoiselle Creek."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 12, 1879 From Hillsboro'.- ... Two vessels have been loaded this week at this place for Boston with stone from the New Brunswick Freestone Company's quarries atCurryville. The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. are carrying on quite an extensive business near Curryville Station. The lime manufactured by this Company is said to be of superior quality; considerable quantities of it has been sent already to different parts on the I.C.R. The Albert Manufacturing Co. are sending large quantities of their calcined and land plaster to different parts of Ontario and Quebec,

Chignecto Post - Apr. 15, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 16, 1880 Albert Co. - Business in Albert is at present booming. - McHenry lime kilns are in operation. - Work commenced on Monday at the Mary's Point quarry. - The Stevens quarry, at Harvey, has just commenced operations, with good prospects of a fine business. The stone is of a superior quality, and is a handsome brown stone. - Post."

Moncton Daily Times - May 4, 1880 Demoiselle. - Work at the Hopewell Freestone Quarry is now being vigorously pushed forward. A large number of men are engaged. Undoubtedly, there will be large shipments of stone from this quarry during the season. Very little is being done at the present at the Lime & Cement Co.'s works."

Codes P3 / Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert

Chignecto Post - Jan. 31, 1878 Mineral Development in Albert Co.- Perhaps no part of Canada displays a more varied and richer exposure of mineral ores and earths than the little county of Albert. Convulsions of nature in the earlier ages of the earth's history have tossed up the strata in every direction, placing within the reach of man the hidden treasures of the earth. Our readers are familiar with the almost fabulous wealth yielded by the bituminous deposit known as Albertite; with the Albert shales, which, though unproductive at present, will probably form a source ofwealth in the future; with the plaster quarries, which, developed by Messrs. Tompkins, is the leading industry inthe county; with the building stone, manganese and marls,which are all more or less a source of wealth. To these minerals, Albert seemed destined to have two more important additions made through the exertions of Thomas McHenry, Esq. The upheaval of Shepody Mountain has disclosed, according to geologists, the sub-carboniferous formation, the oldest of stratified rocks except the Devonian Series. During the ages when the sub-carboniferous rocks were in process of formation, the following substances were also formed in their order, viz: (1) lime, or carbonate; (2) gypsum, or sulphate; (3) gypsiferous sandstone, (4) salt; (5) bitumen, (6) bituminous shales, (7) Albertite. All these substances, except salt, have been found in the valley of Demoiselle Creek. Mr. McHenry secured some time since a limestone area on the line of railway two miles below the mines, which, from the fact of being thrown up in cliffs, seemed to offer superior facilities for quarrying. Mr. McHenry proposes to have kilns constructed, a grinding mill erected (for which purpose there is a fine water power) and the manufacture of this article on a large scale commenced early next season. Mr. McHenry also proposes to develop a large bedof clay that exists near the Albert Mines on the property of Hugh Steeves, Esq. No. 1 fine clay is imported from England. New Jersey furnishes an inferior article. It is used in fire-bricks, pottery pipes, etc., in making articles to withstand heat. The Albert fire clay has been tested at Brantford, Ont., by Devos at St. John and by potters in New York. Their report is highly encouraging. The position of these properties - their easy accessibility from all parts of the Maritime Provinces - the easy facilities for transportation by land or water - the cheapness with which they can be developed, owing to the abundance of wood and to water power, render them particularly valuable. These mineral resources will not only furnish a traffic for the railway, but will develop a wealth many times the entire cost of the railway. Such resources are a justification for the large expenditure of Government money for railway purposes."

Codes P3 / Z2 / J8 / A2 / R8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1880 Exhibition. - The Geological Department. - On entering the main building the first branch of exhibits that meets the eye is that of mineral deposits found in New Brunswick. Some five glass cases are filled with this class of exhibits, and it is surprising to know what a large number of valuable mineral deposits this Province possesses. Prominent among the exhibits of this class areseveral blocks of Albertite, from the Albert Mines at Hillsboro, the great value of which may be readily seen on comparison with other species of coal. There is also apillar of polished shale, of a species resembling cannel, found at Caledonia, A.C. Besides these there may be seenspecimens of peat, St. John, granular anthracite, foundat Lepreaux Basin, Charlotte, all combustible materials, and silver and lead ores, the latter in many cases being labelled with paper, and a table given showing the relative quantities of valuable minerals to be abstracted from each. Following up the exhibits in this line, but to be found in other parts of the building, should be noticed two large blocks of Spring Hill coal, from the Spring Hill mines in Cumberland County, N.S., each block containing several square feet, and the exhibits of greyand brown freestone, quarried in Albert and Westmorland Counties. There are two separate exhibits of grey freestone and one of brown freestone. Messrs. J.M. Steeves & Co., Albert County, show four specimen blocks of grey stone quarried by them, and the Budro Company, operating at Dorchester, in Westmorland County, show a large block of grey freestone. A. Stevens & Co., whose quarry is situated at Mary's Point, Harvey, A.C., show three blocks of brown freestone, in an unpolished state, merely having the rough edges broken off."

Codes R4 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Curryville Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1874 Albert County. - ... The masonry of the Culvert on Demoiselle Creek, which will be slightly altered in its course, is of the most substantial character, being comprised of large blocks of freestone from the quarry of the Hopewell Quarry Company in the vicinity, the smaller culverts we saw were constructed in like manner. Some of the masons have complained they had not received any pay for four months, and that they were neither able to get away nor pay their board. Plaster. - A short distance above the culvertover the Creek, and about half a mile from the post road, on the left, are enormous deposits of plaster which crops out in solid white cliffs of considerable height along the creek. Some of this plaster is said to be of very fine quality. A short branch line from the railroad will make it available. It is owned by various parties, some portion of the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Archibald and some to that of the estate of the late Mr. Howell. ... The hills on the right of this valley abound in free stone, the soil containing large quantities of red marl. Albert mines. - ... The entrance to the mines is up a pleasant ascending road and across a wooden bridge, leaving a row of houses on the right, succeeded by a large engine house and other buildings, above which rises the pit head frame of the new shaft which has lately been sunk at the eastern end of the vein. From this point the road takes a slight turn to the left, and on the summit of the hill, after passing the large general store of Messrs. Willett Bros., we get a view of the situation, which by no means presents the usual grimy appearance of a coal mining district. The place is, in fact, a sort of amphitheatre, hemmed in by wooded rising ground, and is intersected by a deep ravine, in which runs the tramway for the conveyance of the coal to Hillsboro'. On either side the road for a short distance beyond the store are miners houses, after which it runs along the ravine, which is bridged in several places, the most conspicuous object at its western extremity being a large group of irregular wood and stone buildings situated on the rising ground of its right bank, and surmounted by the covered top of a pithead frame and square brick chimney, which points out the principal shaft of the Albert mines. A lofty wooden bridge some sixty feet high runs out from the building, close to the coal shoots for loading the wagons over the track below, which at this point is a perfect net work of switches, for the purpose of depositing coal, a considerable quantity of which lies on the ground. This bridge is connected by an elbow with the opposite bank, where are the office, dwelling houses, stabling, and at a short distance under the hill, in a northwesterly direction, is the cookhouse. In connection with the principal shaft are the engine houses for hoisting and pumping, also a large joiner's and blacksmith's shop. A few hundred yards below this shaft is another dingy group of wooden buildings, also surmounted by the roof of a pit head frame, the smoke issuing beneath which denotes that it is now used as an open-cast shaft for the ventilation of the mine, though as there is still an engine house here, in case of emergency it could still be used for the purpose of hoisting. Almost opposite, across the ravine, and upon the rising ground of the opposite hill, is a very pretty church with a spire, standing out in relief against the autumn foliage of the woods. We have now given the principal features of the scene, and may fill in with miners houses, scattered on both sides of the ravine, vacant pieces of land covered with piles of cordwood, coal, or mining lumber, while here and there rusty iron ventilating shafts rise from the ground apparently without any object except the exhibition of their own ugliness. The Principal Shaft. - There is very little bustle to be seen above ground about the Albert Mines during the working hours, which are only eight, one shift working from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m., and the other from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. A man or two may be seen standing near a building, but considering there are eighty men employed, one might almost suppose that the coal was extracted by machinery. Crossing the bridge to the principal shaft, we find a comfortable coal fire burning in a movable grate, beneath a spacious chimney. A man stands with his back to the fire, composedly watching the gliding of the wire ""tows"" or cables in and out of the neatly constructed wooden bins, which seems to indulge in the peculiarity of having no bottoms. By and bye a bell vibrates in the engine room at some distance, the ""tows"" slacken their speed, a length or iron chain makes its appearance, and then a square box of coal, which the man pulls on to the bank, wheels a short distance, runs up and attaches an empty one to the tow, which at a given signal rises in the other division. Now a gong, connected by a wire rope with the bottom of the pit, strikes a certain number of blows, indicating what the ascent tow is to be loaded with, long or short timber, tools, slabs, etc., and so on. The shaft is rectangular in form, divided into three compartments, only two of which are visible, the other being in the engine house under the pumping engine, and devoted to the purpose of draining the mine, being furnished with five force pumps at regular intervals, each forcing the water into a cistern above from which it is taken by its successor, the weight of the pump shafts being counteracted by ballast boxes. In the rear of the shaft an old man sits cleaning safety lamps, of which he seems blessed with a never ending supply, and beyond are the drums, on which the flat, oily wire tows are incessantly wound and unwound. Separated by a glass partition is the engine room, where a hundred horse power high pressure horizontal engine incessantly pants and wheezes, sending a ponderous iron bound wooden connecting rod through the wall

to
the crank on the drums outside. The engineer stands at an iron frame with the reversing gear before him, his left hand on the ""cut-off"" and his feet on the brake, a weight ascending and descending in a slot showing the progress of the tows up and down the shaft. It is very easy in case of accident to stop a descent of the mine, but one instance occurred here 10 years ago, of a man being killed by being hoisted and jammed against the pulley. In the engine room is also a small donkey engine, used for turning a large lathe. In another building on the second story, at the end of a large room, is placed, on a raised platform, the pumping engine, known as a ""Bull engine"" from the name of the inventor. This engine is 400 horsepower, and probably the largest in the Dominion. The cylinder, which alone can be seen, is enclosed in a white hooped casing of brick, and the piston acts vertically directly on the pump shaft, which works the whole five pumps, covering a distance of 1,200 feet, the shaft itself being 1,162 feet deep. The valve gear works in an upright iron frame on the floor below, and is not operated by the engine, but by water, in connection with the pumps by an arrangement known as the ""cataract motion"" by which all jar is prevented. The action of this monarch of the mine is peculiar; after a certain interval of rest he seems to be suddenly seized with spasms, and his valves rattle and jerk, in an alarming manner, until he again sinks into lethargy. The diameter of the cylinder is 62 inches, with a ten feet stroke, raising 50 gallons at each stroke, and in case of necessity, at the rate of 10 strokes per minute, 500 gallons could be raised in that time. Less pumping is requisite in dry weather than wet, the water being principally from the surface, but in case of repairs there is sufficient lodgment room below to drain the mine in ordinary cases. The Principle shaft is about 17 ft by 5 ft. The shaft below, now used as an up-cast shaft, is situated on lower ground, and is 982 feet deep. The third shaft, about a quarter of a mile lower down to the east, is in process of being sunk, and has got down to a depth of 600 feet. Here, as we have already stated, a new engine house has been erected, spacious buildings also covering the pit head, and a large horse gin adjoining. The engine room is very spacious and furnished with a handsome pair of horizontal 40 horsepower engines, the connecting rods of which turn a cogged wheel working into a larger wheel fixed on the axis which carries the drums. The engines are by Messrs. Fleming & Sons, of St. John; the arrangement is compact and ample, being completely under the eye of the engineer, standing in the centre, besides being easily accessible. The boilers are on the basement story, though at present there is only one in place. The shaft here was sunk for the purpose of striking the eastern end of the vein, which was lost for some years by a ""fault"", and was, in fact, only recovered about a couple of months ago, though the works at the shaft were commenced last fall. Near this shaft a wooden air shaft has been constructed some 65 feet high for the purpose of ventilation. It is shortly intended to explore on the west, the workings hitherto being principally between the principal shaft and the new one, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. In this space there have been about 14 levels run though three are only used now. Although the course of the vein is easterly and westerly, it varies considerably from right to left, sometimes coinciding with the strata and sometimes not. Occasionally something like crude petroleum is found on the rocks, and possibly this may be the origin of albertite. Markets. - The market for the albertite is principally in Boston, where it is sold to the gas companies, and was also formerly sold to the Kerosene Works. It is worth about $23 per ton. It is very light, always breaks with a fine polished surface, and has the appearance of jet without its toughness and solidity. Miscellaneous. - The present resident manager of the mine is Mr. Blackar. There is a graded school here, with about 75 pupils, the teacher of the superior department being Mr. J.W. Bishop, the other being presided over by Miss Milton. The mines are also visited by Dr. Lewis once a week. The Union Church, though small, has a very agreeable interior, the walls being oil painted in stone work. At one end there is a gallery for the choir, and it is neatly pewed and painted throughout. The company some time ago offered to furnish a reading room for the use of the miners, but somehow or other the idea does not seem to have been fallen in with, although, perhaps in connection with a ""smoking room"" (an institution we have seen under the roofs of very select and ambitious literary clubs) the advantages of the reading room might come to be appreciated. The company have hitherto been very fortunate. For though there have been some serious fires in the mine, the loss of life from accident since the opening of the mines has been limited to three or four men. This probably arises from the extra care which is requisite in working the mine on account of the gaseous nature of the Albertite, nothing but

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Gazette - Oct. 2, 1802 ADVERTISEMENT: Take Notice. Where as frequent and repeated Trespasses have been committed on Kennebecasis Island, belonging to the Subscriber. - This is to forbid all persons whatsoever from cutting off Timber, Cordwood, Hoop poles, digging Quarry Stone, or otherwise trespassing on said island, as I am determined to prosecute the offender or offenders as the Law may direct. Nehemiah Merritt. St. John, April 17, 1802. 6m"

St. John Gazette - Jul. 30, 1804 ADVERTISEMENT:Take Notice. Whereas frequent and repeated Trespasses have been committed on Kennebecasis Island, belonging to the subscriber. - That is to forbid all persons, whatsoever from cutting or carrying off Timber, Cord Wood, Hoop Poles, digging quarry Stone, or otherwise trespassing on said Island, as I am determined to prosecute the offender or offenders as the Law may direct. Nehemiah Merritt. Saint John, 30th July, 1804."

City Gazette - Aug. 12, 1818 Grindstones cleared S.J."

City Gazette - Aug. 19, 1818 NOTE: After this date 1-3 ships cleared per week with plaster and/or grindstones, a few coal, also one for copper and salt."

City Gazette - Aug. 19, 1818 Grindstones to New York, Boston, Plymouth England, Baltimore"

City Gazette - Jul. 15, 1818 Marine Journal. -Ships cleared: Sloop Regent, Dow, New York -grindstones, fish, &c. - master + others on a regular basis..."

City Gazette - Jul. 29, 1818 Grindstones cleared S.J."

The Star - Nov. 7, 1820"

City Gazette - Apr. - Jun., 1823 Grindstones shipped from S.J."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
City Gazette - Jan. 1823 Grindstones shipped from S.J."

Miramichi Mercury - Mar. 14, 1826 A bill to regulate the Manufacturing and Shipment of Grindstones from the County of Westmorland."

City Gazette - Nov. 1827 Grindstones shipped from S.J."

N.B. Courier - May 11, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: Grindstone Island Situate and lying in Shepody Bay, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, and in the vicinity of the fine settlements of Shepody and Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland. - This island is well known for its inexhaustible quarries of stone, suitable for building, and for making water and sheet grindstones of the best quality and grit. It contains 113 acres, is well wooded and watered, and the soil of a superior quality. It affords good shelter, and has also two coves where vessels can load in perfect safety. This island is well worth the attention of any person who is desirous of making a large establishment for the manufacture of Grindstones, &c. &c. - and will be Let by Tender for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. - Further particulars may be had and tenders received till 21st June next, by the Rev. C. Milner, or E.A. Botsford, Esqr. Sackville, (New Brunswick,) or Rice & Thaxter,

N.B. Courier - Sep. 5, 1835 Land for sale. - Four lots of Land at Cape Maranguin, in the County of Westmorland, containing about 250 acres, on which are very valuable quarries for Grindstone and Building Stone. Application to be made to James Peters, Jr. St. John, 15th August, 1835"

N.B. Courier - Jun. 30, 1838 ADVERTISEMENT: STONE CUTTING The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends andthe public generally, that he has recommenced the above business in the premises owned by him on the south side of Duke street, adjoining the residence of L. Donaldson, Esquire. Cornices, caps, sills, &c. for building, prepared to order; also, Tomb Stones, Head and Foot Stones, and every description of Monuments for the Dead executed in the best manner; all orders speedily attended to, and charges moderate. JOHN MURRAY St, John, 23rd June, 1838"

Weekly Observer - Apr. 7, 1840 ADVERTISEMENT: Stone For Building Purposes. The subscriber having for some time past furnished the United States markets from his extensive Quarries at Mary's Point, Westmorland with Freestone of a superior quality, intimates to the inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity, that he is ready to take Contracts for the delivery of any quantity of Grey, Blue, Red, and Chocolate colored freestone, of all dimensions, for building or other purposes. Also a superior quality of Grindstones, either for hand, steam or water power. A.W. Andres. Mary's Point, Westmorland, April 4, 1840. – As to the quality and value of the articles for the purposes above described, the public are referred to the following gentlemen, and the annexed Certificates. Ratchford & Brothers, Simeon Lugrin, J. & J.G. Woodward, E..?.. L. Thorne I certify that I have examined the Quarries of Freestone at Grindstone Point, or Mary's Point, in the County of Westmorland owned by Mr. A.W. Andres, and found the Rock to be of excellent quality, and when taken from proper situations is capable of resisting the action of Frost, Heat and other atmospheric changes - [see Gesner's 2d Report of the Geology of New Brunswick, pp. 24-29]. St. Jihn, April 2, 1840. A. Gesner. – I do certify that I have purchased and used a number of cargoes of Free Stone from Mr. A.W. Andre's Quarry at Mary's Point, and have found it to be of a superior quality, not subject to decomposition or decay, as most of the Freestone found in this country is. It is a fine grained, close, compact stone, is well calculated to resist the action of Water, Frost, Heat and other atmospheric changes as any other rock or stone used for building. Robert Barbour. Master Builder and Stone Cutter. St. John, 3d April, 1840. – I certify that I have examined the Freestone from Mr. A.W. Andre's Quarries at Mary's Point, and do fully concur with Mr. Robert Barbour, in his opinion of said stone, as expressed in the aforegoing certificate. William Mitchell. St. John, 3d April, 1840. Architect."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 29, 1840 ADVERTISEMENT: Stone and Marble Yard, Dock Street - St. John, N.B. The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City that he has commenced business as a Stone & Marble Cutter, and is now prepared to execute any orders in that line. - Chimney Pieces and Monumental Work furnished to order at the shortest notice. June 13 W.S. Whitelaw."

S.J. Morning News - Jun. 22, 1840 Shipping arrived: Building stone from Hopewell on Lavinia, Bennet. Plaster from Windsor on several ships."

S.J. Morning News - Jun. 22, 1840 Shipping arrived:Building stone from Hopewell on Lavinia, Bennet. Plaster from Windsor on several ships."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 30, 1841 (Article on page 2 on church construction refers to winter quarrying of stone....."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 27, 1842 Coastwise:Also flagstone from Petitcodiac."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 19, 1842 Coastwise: Also grindstones from Shepody (Edgett)."

Loyalist - Jun. 11, 1846 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Stone Works. Mill street, St. John, N.B. The subscribers having formed a Co-Partnership,respectfully intimate that they have commenced business in the above line, on the premises situated at the corner of Mill and Pond streets, near the Phoenix Foundry Warehouse, where they are prepared to execute orders for any description of Hewn Work, in Freestone and Granite. R.K. trusts that his long experience in the Stonecutting Business will secure for himself and partner a liberal share of public patronage, which they will further endeavour to merit by attending to all orders entrusted to them with punctuality and despatch. Monuments, Tombs, and Grave Stones, lettered and finished to order. Robert Kirsop August 14th, 1845 John Sinclair."

S.J. Morning News - May 14, 1847 ADVERTISEMENT: Stone Cutting Establishment. James Milligan Begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of St. John, and the Province in general, that he has opened a Yard for the Stone Cutting Business in Pond Street, near the Foundry of Messrs. Barlow & Co., where every description of Hewn work will be executed on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber, being assisted by his Father, who followed the business for upwards of thirty years in different parts of Scotland, is therefore confidently enabled to assure the public, that any orders with which he may be favoured will meet with punctual attention."

Weekly Observer - Mar. 12, 1849ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Stone Works, Portland Bridge. –P. Cormack, While thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut Marble and Freestone, comprising Monuments of every description, Obelisks, Tombs and Grave stones, &c. &c. - In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGrath, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental Carving generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful Monumental Designs, which he offers for inspection. - He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support. - House Work of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner. Coma and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 31, 1850 ADVERTISEMENT: Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company. Public Notice, is hereby given, that the first Meeting of the Members, of the above Company, will be holden at the Shediac Hotel in Shediac, in this Province, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September next, at noon, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing Bye-Laws, choosing Directors and such other Officers as may be necessary, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation in such case made and provided. Dated Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, July 25th, A.D. 1850. R.K. Gilbert."

Headquarters - Dec. 4, 1850 We were last week shewn, by Charles Perley, Esq.,a new kind of Whetstone, dug from Moose Mountain, in the Parish of Kent. We are not sufficiently versed in these matters to give a scientific description of this article, but believe it to be superior to anything of the kind now imported. - Several of our Mechanics use it in preference to the best imported hone. We understand that a quantity is about being sent to the United States, and elsewhere, on trial.- Carleton Sentinel."

Weekly Observer - Dec. 17, 1850 The Carleton Sentinel speaks of a new kind of Whetstone having been found at Moose Mountain, N.B., which is superior to any thing of the kind now imported. Specimens have been sent to the U. States and elsewhere on trial."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1850 Passed 26th April, 1850: An Act to Incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 12, 1851 Mr. Stephens has shewn us some fine specimens of slate which he has discovered in an in exhaustible quarry in the neighborhood of Woodstock. He believes he can afford them ready made at about two thirds the price of the tin roofing now in common use for houses. - Fredericton Reporter."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Newbrunswicker - May 17, 1851 A shocking accident occurred to Mr. Fitzgerald, stone cutter, on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Rural Cemetery. While he was engaged in erecting amonument, a heavy piece of granite fell upon him, crushing him under its weight, and breaking one of his arms, a leg, and injuring his breast in a most serious manner. He now lies in a most critical state, and having a numerous family depending upon him for support, his case demands the sympathies of the benevolent."

Weekly Observer - May 20, 1851 Dreadful Accident. - A dreadful accident happened out at the Cemetery on Saturday last Mr. Fitzgerald, stone cutter, Dock Street, was in the act, assisted by several of his men, of hoisting a large block of stone, weighing (as we are informed) upwards of a ton, in an elevation above his head, when suddenly the tackle broke, and the stone fell upon him, crushing one arm, and leg, and his breast, in a most shocking manner. The stone was so heavy that it occupied the persons present some minutes before they were able to remove it from the body where it had lodged. Mr. F. was brought into town, and now lies in a very precarious state. He has a large family dependent upon him for support; and God grant that they may not want friends in this, the hour of their need and mourning. - News. We are requested to state that Mr. Fitzgerald's stone cutting business is still going on in Dock Street - the serious accident which occurred to him a short time 9 since, will not interfere at all with the progress of his works, as competent persons are in charge. News."

Morning News - Aug. 25, 1852 ADVERTISEMENT:Labourers Wanted. - About a dozen steady labourers may obtain permanent employment at good wages in a Stone Quarry, on application to: aug. 25 Jardine & Co."

Morning News - Aug. 25, 1852 Freestone Quarry. - Mr. Archibald (our New Brunswick enterprizing Railway friend) has struck a new light in ""Albert"". Owning a piece of land in that fine county, and having his suspicions aroused, he brought out with him from England, two engineers (or miners) to examine its geological character. The result is, free stone, sand and yellow stone of a superior description, have been discovered in immense quantities. Upwards of fifty men will be required to work these quarries. Twelve men are wanted immediately, as will be seen by Mr. Jardine's advertisement. Mr. Archibald is an ornament to the Bluenose character."

Weekly Observer - Jun. 22, 1852 We learn that Mr. Archibald, after a visit of inspection to his Mines in the Cobequid Mountains, and Freestone Quarries in Albert County, went yesterday morning with a party of mining engineers, by whom he was accompanied, to commence an Iron Work in Annapolis County. About twenty stone cutters, from Scotland, went up last week to the Quarries in Albert County, where freestone, of a quality rarely equalled, is now being got out in large quantities. Mr. Archibald, in thus assisting to develope our resources, as well as in the efficient aid he has given late Railway negotiations deserved the thanks of every true hearted Colonist. - Courier."

Morning News - Apr. 8, 1853 and Miramichi Gleaner - Apr. 18, 1853 The Albert Stone Quarries. - We learn that a gentleman arrived in town yesterday morning via the United States, directly from Messrs. Jackson and Archibald, on business in connection with the Stone quarries in Albert county. Mr. Lang, the Agent of the same company, has just returned from the United States, where he had been on a visit and has brought with him from New York, Philadelphia, and other places, as many orders for New Brunswick Free Stone as can possibly be supplied this summer. Upwards of 400 men will be required to get out the stone, which is said to be superior to anything of the kind in America. A Marble quarry, near Windsor, is also to be worked, by the same company. The article is pronounced to be of a superior description. Who says that these Provinces do not contain as much gold as Australia?"

Morning News - Jul. 1, 1853 A fatal accident happened at the Shediac Grindstone quarries on Saturday, the 25th ult., by means of a bank of earth falling upon Patrick McEwin, one of the workmen, causing his instantaneous death. The deceased was late of P.E. Island. An inquest was immediately held before Henry Livingstone, Esq., Coroner. The evidence wholly exonerated Mr. Caleb Green, the foreman, from wanting proper care and caution in conducting the works, and the Jury, on view of the body and premises, returned a verdict of - ""Accidental Death."""

Miramichi Gleaner - Jun. 13, 1853 Grindstone Quarries. - The importation of grindstone from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is becoming every year more extensive. Messrs. Read and Seaman, shipped twenty-six cargoes to the States during the past summer, and their orders will probably exceed that quantity during the present season. They supply dealers in New York and other cities, and sell by the cargo to many of the heaviest manufacturers in different States of the Union. Indeed the quality of their stone is becoming so well known that orders are received from and cargoes forwarded to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. - Their principal quarries are at Ragged Reef, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, but they have also, stone quarries on the Petitcodiac river and North Joggins, New Brunswick; and they are now opening a quarry at Bay de Chaleur, N.B. All those quarries differ in the quality of the stone, thus enabling the Company to supply at all times the quality and size of of grindstone that are required for the different kinds of manufactories in which they are used. They give employment to some two or three hundred men; and with the aid of approved machinery are enabled to produce a superior article at a moderate 6 cost. They have a finished establishment 50 E.R.R. Wharf, Boston under the firm of J. Read & Co. One of the partners resides in Boston and the other in the provinces. Messrs. Read & Seaman buy largely in our American markets, to supply their stores of which they have one or two at each establishment and they are a good illustration of what we might expect under the working of a liberal system or reciprocity between the United States and the Colonies. - Boston International Journal."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 4, 1853 Passed May 3, 1853: An Act relating to the escheating of Mining Licences or Leases, and also of Mill Reserves and recovery of Crown Debts. An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company."

Morning News - Dec. 13, 1854 and Carleton Sentinel - Dec. 30, New Brunswick Stone. - The new City Hall to be erected in the Park, New York, is to be composed of New Brunswick Stone, the same, perhaps, as that used in the store of Messrs. Doherty & McTavish, King Street. In this report to the Common Council of New York (which appears in the New York Herald) Mr. Cairne, the builder, remarks - ""The stone is from the Province of New Brunswick, where it is now extensively quarried. It works with remarkable freedom, and is capable of receiving the most elaborate carving. A specimen of it can be seen at the City Hall."" Think of that, Bluenose! Talk of having nothing to send away but ships and timber! Why the very stones are becoming merchantable articles. Not only so but this is such a precious stone that it is deemed worthy of bring used for the construction of a Palace to stand in the heart of the London of America!"

Morning News - May 8, 1854 It will be seen by advertisement that the Albert Quarries are now in active operation. They have been taken hold of by wealthy parties in London, and are under the superintendance of Mr. George Laing. A great number of men will be employed in getting out the stone."

Morning News - May 8, 1854 ADVERTISEMENT: To Builders and Others. --The Albert Freestone Quarry Association are now
prepared to make contracts for the delivery of Stone. All applications for Stone, and other communications on the business of these Quarries, must be addressed to the undersigned, who are the sole Agents for the Association in America.
George Greig & Co. 32 Long Wharf, Boston"

N.B. Courier - Mar. 1, 1856 Mining and Quarrying Intelligence. - We are informed that Charles D. Archibald, Esq., and the other proprietors of the Londonderry Iron Mines have sold that valuable property to an English Company for the sum of $40,000. Mr. Archibald is about opening up, on a large scale, a new and extensive stone quarry on the Petitcodiac River, in Westmorland County, N.B. - Halifax Chronicle"

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1857 Notice. -The undermentioned persons (Non-resident and Females) owing property in the Parish of Harvey, Albert County, who are by Law required to pay Road-taxes in said Parish, are hereby notified to pay the amount annexed to their names respectively, with the cost of this advertisement, to either of the subscribers, within three months form this date:-Geo. Lang, (Manager, Albert Freestone Quarries) .. £3 0 0 3 ..."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 24, 1858 New Brunswick Freestone. - We are glad to see that the fame of this product of our Province is fast rising in the metropolis of the neighboring Union. A letter from S.R. Dinsmore, Secretary to the Albert Freestone Co., New York, to the Editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, contains some interesting information on this point. Mr. Dinsmore says:- ""Sir:- I observe that in your present month's number you have inserted Mr. Hatfield's table showing the relative strength of various building materials in use in this country. When that table was prepared, Mr. Hatfield had not tested the Albert Freestone, from Mary's Point, New Brunswick; but he has done so, with the same machine, and the result of a series of experiments places the Albert Freestone far at the head of all other. ""The accompanying circular will show that this stone possesses a resisting strength of 6632 lbs. to the square inch."" Extract from the circular:-""Mr. R.G. Hatfield, the eminent architect, who has devoted much time and attention to testing various building materials, has made careful experiments with the Albert Freestone. March 3rd, 1858, the average of three tests gave .....7637 lbs. per inch March 6th, "" "" four tests (the stone fresh as it comes from the quarry) ....5548 "" "" "" March 8th, "" ""three tests,6712 "" "" "" ——19897 Average of the series ... 6632 "" The resisting strength of the best Belleville, New Jersey, freestone, the strongest of the samples previously experimented on by Mr. Hatfield, was only 3522 lbs. to the square inch, or little more than one half the strength of the Albert stone."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 6, 1858 Freestone of Extraordinary Strength. - On the 21st inst., at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, Professor Henry tested the strength of the Albert freestone, which comes from Mary's Point, New Brunswick. After adjusting the machine, a cube of the russet variety of the stone was first subjected to the crushing force, and found to withstand 9,250 lbs. to the square inch. Professor Henry stated that this was the strongest freestone (or sandstone) that had ever come under his observation. It is thought that this must be the strongest freestone in the world. Can any of our scientific readers inform us of any test which has demonstrated a stronger freestone on either continent. - N.Y.

Morning News - May 14, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Grindstones! Grindstones! The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated Memramcook Cove Grindstones, - which have been long very favorably known in the chief markets of the United States, and are now introduced by him for sale here. A few samples are received and may be examined in Store. Orders received and promptly executed at lowest current rates by David Main May 15. 5 Johnston's Wharf"

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Morning Freeman - Dec. 29, 1859 An immense block of freestone, weighing between 12 and 15 tons, from the Albert quarries - out of which block Mr. Lang is to carve a perfect figure of a lion, life size, for the Parker and Welsford monument, - was on Friday drawn from Full's wharf to the shed in front of the old cemetery, by Mr. Lang's employees, assisted by upwards of 100 men of the Garrison which General Trollope kindly permitted to aid. - Halifax Journal."

Morning News - Jun. 10, 1859 The New York Evening Post states that $3000 worth of freestone has been presented by the Albert Free Stone Company of this Province to the Kane Monument Association of New York. It is to be used in the erection of a monument to Dr. Kane."

Morning News - Apr. 16, 1860 Memramcook Freestone Company. - We are pleased to observe that this Company is duly organized, and judging from the prospectus, and the business character of the gentlemen unto whom the arrangement of the affairs are confided, we feel assured it will prove a profitable undertaking. We understand that a large proportion of the capital stock of the Company has already been subscribed, and that the Directors intend carrying forward active operations at the works immediately. The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for the coming year:- Hon. J.W. Weldon, Messrs. H.B. Crosby, J.C. Littlehale, Thomas Main and Hon. John Robertson."

Morning Freeman - Apr. 28, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Memramcook Freestone Co. This Company, which is now duly organised and in operation, offer to the public 650 shares, being about two-thirds of their Capital Stock, (the 9 balance is retained by the original proprietors). The prospect of permanently satisfactory dividends which this Company hold out is unsurpassed by any other Stock at present in the market. Apply to J.W. Weldon Thos. McHenry President Broker to the Co. Apr 24 morn papers 23, Prince Wm street"

Morning Freeman - Aug. 9, 1860 A Beautiful Grindstone. - At the store of Messrs. Weston & Keazor, on Commercial street, Portland, may be seen a beautiful grindstone from the quarry at South Joggins, N.S., which is intended to be presented to the Prince of Wales on his arrival at Montreal. The stone is finished in a handsome manner, the work being done by Messrs. P. Downing & Co., head of Portland Pier. One side of the stone bears the following inscription in gold letters:- ""For the Prince of Wales, our Hopeful King, 1860."" On the other side:-""From Amos Seaman's celebrated Quarry, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia."""

Morning News - Feb. 15, 1860 Memramcook Freestone Company. - This Company has become organized, and has applied to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, which will probably be granted to them. The stone produced by this company is of the finest kind and we have no doubt but they will do a large business. Messrs. Thos. & David Main, of this city, have exercised a great deal of perseverance in this matter, and are entitled to great credit. Such efforts do a great deal towards developing the resources of the country. We hope the Legislature will grant the charter, and that the Company will be successful. - Globe. We hope so too. - [Ed. News."

Morning News - Jun. 4, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Memramcook Free Stone Co. -- This company which is now duly organized
and in operation, offer to the public 650 Shares, being about two-thirds of their Capital Stock, (the balance is retained by the original proprietors.) -- The prospects of permanency, satisfactory dividends, which this Company holds out is unsurpassed by any other Stocks at present in the Market. Apply to Thos. McHenry, J.W. Weldon, Broker to the Co.,

President. 23, Prince Wm. street."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 9, 1860 A Bill to Incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company.... and another to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

N.B. Courier - May 19, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Memramcook Freestone Company. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company held at the Waverly House, the 11th of April, it was resolved that an Assessment of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Share on the Capital Stock be called in by the President to meet the requirements of the Company. Notice is hereby given that the above amount, viz., Two Pounds Ten Shillings is made payable at the Company's Office, 23, Water Street, on or before the 5th day of June next. Dated 5th May, 1860. J.W. Weldon, May 5 President."

Morning News - Jun. 1, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Memramcook Free Stone Co. This Company have been duly organized and the works are in full operation under excellent management. The prospect of permanent and satisfactory dividends which this Company held out renders this Stock superior to any at present in the market. The subscriber respectfully intimates that he is authorized by the President and Directors to offer a limited number of shares to the public at par until further notice. Thomas McHenry, Broker, May 23-(city papers 3i) 23 Prince Wm. st."

Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ...The Albert Freestone Quarries at St. Mary's Point were next adverted to. The new Court House in Halifax, and the Saving's Bank at St. John were built of this stone; and it was highly prized in the United States, being considered the finest free stone in North America; it stands the weather well. The outcroppings at St. Mary's Point which have for centuries been exposed to the weather as yet show no signs of disintegration. Various details respecting the capital employed, the number of men, the amount raised, etc., were gone into

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Sackville Borderer - Aug. 18, 1865 A free stone quarry has been opened on the Westcock Road, not very distant from St. Ann's Church. 2 From 12 to 15 men are at work there."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 6, 1866 The Grindstone factories in New Bandon, Gloucester County, are thus referred to by a correspondent of the Woodstock Sentinel: - ""Here I was conducted by a kind friend through the grindstone manufactories - the most extensive perhaps in North America. The principal proprietors are the Messrs. Reid and Seaman; but the business is conducted chiefly by their very efficient and exceedingly generous agents, Messrs. Logan and Lowe. Grindstones of all dimensions, from 12 inches to 18 feet in circumference, are manufactured here, and with such apparent ease and rapidity, as to astonish one unaccustomed to the business. They have likewise performed much more delicate turning in stone work than the most minute grindstones, for I was informed that an Episcopal Clergyman had a christening bowl turned in one of these large rough-looking lathes. However, as business generally in these parts of the province, had suffered such extreme reverses during the present season, I was a little anxious to know the effect produced upon this establishment, and was inquisitive enough to ask those who knew; and to my great amusement I received the following very significant and laughable reply, which some of your readers will relish as well as I did at the time:- 'As long as Yankees make knives, grindstones will be in demand' - taking me for a Yankee, you know. Well, I thought with such a basis as that we would never hear of the New Brunswick Grindstone Factory proving a failure."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jan. 11, 1866 The brigt. ""Alice Gray,"" which sailed from Budroe's quarries, Dorchester, for Baltimore, with a load of stone, about five months ago, has not since been heard of. It is supposed she must have foundered with all on board. She was about 250 tons burthen, and a crew of six men, besides the captain. - Borderer."

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 17, 1866 Building Stone. - Messrs. McKay and Rennison areengaged opening up the fine stone quarry on Mr. Rennison's land, on Demoiselle Creek. Though the present season's operations are chiefly intended to clear the way for more extensive and profitable work next year, yet they have already a considerable quantity of stone ready for shipment. There is no better stone in the county than that on the creek, and no better in the world than Albert can produce. We hope that Messrs. McKay and Rennison will reap a golden harvest from their Freestone operations, that others may be induced to follow their example. The stone business promises well for another season, when it may be expected that a good business will again be done at those quarries where work was necessarily suspended in consequence of the American war and from other causes. Many new quarries also, it may be hoped, will be opened up. - Eastern

Morning Journal - Oct. 21, 1867 Fine Building Stone. - Messrs. L.H. Deveber & Sons have on their counter a few specimens of Albert Freestone, for building of most excellent quality. It is very light in colour, free from iron stains and is said to keep its appearance well. It was obtained from Milton's quarry, situate about 7 miles from Hillsborough, and nearly on the boundary between that parish and Hopewell. The quarry is of great extent and only requires the application of capital to make it a source of wealth to the owner and the country and the means of affording additional employment in that

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 25, 1868 BUILDING STONE QUARRIES IN ALBERT COUNTY.- The Hillsboro Advocate gives currency to a report that St. John capital will be employed in working one of the quarries of building stone on DeMoiselle Creek, during the coming summer. The demand for building stone in the States is said to be such as to promise a remunerative business in spite of the tax, 60 cts per ton, to which foreign stone is subjected by the American tariff. It is greatly to be hoped that the prospects are as good as represented and that the numerous quarries of building stone in Albert County will be worked extensively the ensuing season. The quarries on Demoiselle Creek, at Hopewell Cape, the Albert quarries and the Stevens quarries if extensively worked will give employment to a very large number of labourers, and greatly stimulate and improve every branch of business."

Sep. 4, 1868 - Copied from: History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 76 A copy of the Borderer of 4th September, 1868, contains... A.J. Smith, later Sir Albert, advertises his office as the office of the Union Freestone Company, shipping building stone from Budroes. ..."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1869 Our Marble and Stone Cutters - Home Manufacture and Industry. - The other day one of our Locals who had occasion to visit the mammoth stabling establishment of Chris. Roberston, Esq., King Square, on taking his departure had his attention suddenly arrested by the magnificent display of marble works exhibited in the adjoining place of business, owned and occupied by J. & R. Milligan. The attraction was too much for his powers of resistance; he therefore entered, and on enquiry found to his astonishment the following results. As a preface to that which is to come, we may state that the Messrs. Milligan are in every respect what could be expected of men placed in their business position. By our last remark we mean, or rather imply, affability, courtesy, shrewdness, industry and a wide open weather eye. At the present time they have some rather heavy jobs on hand, and employ steadily twelve workmen. One of these is a monument ordered by A. Gibson, Esq., of Nashwaak, which is to be of Gothic design, and will cost about $2000. They have also arranged with the Messrs. Vaughan of this city for the erection of a monument which, when finished, will cost over $4,000; also one for Bermuda, the design of which came from England. In addition to these they have at present a large number of smaller orders on hand from Fredericton and other quarters, which range in price from $100 upwards. In speaking of Mr. Gibson's monument we may state that it will consist of ten pieces, the heaviest of which, even when finished will weigh over three tons. All of these works are to be composed of the finest Italian marble. From the establishment of the Messrs. M. the Local next popped into that of Mr. Osgood when he was again astonished to find such a large display of all kinds of marble work. Mr O. like the former, manufactures all descriptions of marble work and, at the present time, has on hand finished work to the value of not less than $1,800, which is to go up the river as soon as King Ice will permit. He has also as much more prepared for Nova Scotia. In this place twelve hands are steadily employed on work which amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. From the latter place of business he next proceeded to that of Mr. McGrath, marble worker, in Waterloo street, where he found three hands steadily employed, and was informed that the usual amount of work done reached somewhere to the vicinity of eight thousand dollars. The next place he visited was the Stone Cutting Yard of Mr. Tay, Duke street, where he hoped to find some additional specimens of New Brunswick skill in the ""marble hearted"" way. It turned out otherwise, however, as Mr. T. during the past winter has been so busily engaged conducting, under the supervision of Mr. Crosby, the erection of the ""Wiggins Male Orphan Institute"", that he has not had leisure to attend to the other branches of his profession. During all the past winter not fewer than twenty two men have been steadily employed on this building, which is situated in St. James st. - cost of erection between thirty and forty thousand dollars; it is expected to be completed about next fall. Wishing to have his information on this walk of energy and industry as complete as possible, our Reporter next directed his steps towards the Railway bridge for the purpose of visiting the stone cutting premises of Mr. P. Cormack. Mr. C. is naturally rather a modest man and has an aversion to his name being held up before the public; at length, however, he succeeded in learning that the above named gentleman has at present in his employment nine hands, all of whom ae busily engaged in preparing the granite material of which the ""Wiggins Vault"" is to be constructed in the Rural Cemetery. The stones are nearly all prepared, and it is thought that in the course of the next week all hands will be engaged in erecting them over the last resting place of him whose memory they

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1869 Saxby gale ... The Rockland Quarries. - A letter from the quarries states that the gale swept the valley of the Memramcook, carrying away all the fences, barns, hay, and a great number of cattle from Dorchester to the Rockland side... It is reported that all the wharves on the Memramcook and Petitcodiac are carried away except Messrs. Smith & McKelvie's and the Budro Quarry wharf..."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 13, 1870 Dorchester Stone Quarries.- Budroe's Quarry is about a mile from the Petitcodiac river, with which it is connected by a tram-way. It is owned and worked by a company in New York, where a ready sale is found for all the stone quarried. About 100 men find employment here. Five to 6,000 tons per season are shipped. The stone realizes from $10 to $12 per ton, for building purposes. But few imperfections are found in the structure of the stone, but a bluish streak runs through a large percentage of it and depreciates its value. The Caledonian Quarries, owned by Messrs. Smith and McKelvie, formerly merchants in this place, are situated on the Memramcook River. The stone is of a beautiful olive color, and many of the finest buildings in New York and other American cities, have a frontage with stone from these Quarries, or are ornamented with it. As at Budroe's, the hauling is done with cattle. Imperfections, or ""Bulls eyes"", as they are called, are met with in this stone and of course affects its value. The stone, however, has hitherto been worked at or near surface, and as the quarrying proceeds downward, these imperfections become less. The proprietors hope to get rid of them entirely. About 70 men are employed, and about 5,000 tons will be shipped this season to New York. The proprietors are gradually extending their operations and making improvements. They have opened two pits this season. Both are promising. Those gentlemen deserve praise for the enterprise they have displayed in embarking in a speculation so hazardous as quarrying stone, and it has only been perseverance which has enabled them to surmount difficulties of no ordinary nature as year after year they develope the work. The only other Stone Quarry in these Lower Provinces is one at Wallace, N.S., worked by Thomas Battie, Esq. Two thousand tons will probably cover the annual shipments. He finds a market chiefly in Halifax, N.S. Stone pays a duty of 20 per cent. on the cost in the States. For years protectionists have been endeavoring to shut out ""Nova Scotia Stone"" as it is called. The exhorbitancy of their demands has always defeated the object aimed at. At the last session of Congress, however, they moderated their demands and succeeded in getting a duty of $1.50 per ton imposed. This law comes into force next year, but it is believed will not seriously interfere with the operations here. 5 Free trade or Reciprocity would at once give a ""valuable impulse"" to this branch of native industry, and make our stone quarries worth something large in the market. This industry is already important. It employs labor and vessels. It gives a home market, and stimulates trade. It is every day assuming greater proportions. The formation of the Isthmus of Chignecto is chiefly sandstone, and it is believed a fair percentage could be utilized for building purposes. Local disturbances and heavy soil covering will not render impracticable the working of a considerable surface. May we not then have in our stone the elements of a future of wealth and prosperity, not to be measured by the extent of present operations."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1870 Stone Quarries. - The Post states that at the Budro Quarry, Rockland, 100 men are employed and 6,000 tons will be shipped this season, to the States, where the stone is in good demand. At the Caledonia Quarries 70 men are employed and 5000 tons will be shipped. Many of the finest buildings in New York are faced with the ""Caledonia"" stone, which is getting more valuable, as the quarrying proceeds downward. The only other large freestone quarry in the Lower Provinces is at Wallace, N.S., worked by Mr. Thomas Battie, who finds in Halifax, chiefly, a market for his annual product of, say, 2,000 tons."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1871 ADVERTISEMENT: Tay's Stone Works, 50 Duke Street, St. John. N.B., Monuments to Marble, Freestone and Granite, And all kinds of Stone Cutting! Done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. W. Tay."

Union Advocate - Jun. 9, 1871 Grindstones shipped from Bathurst by Read, Stevenson & Co."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 24, 1871 Stone Quarries. - The Moncton ""Times"" learns that the Stevens Quarries on Mary's Point, formerly worked by the Albert Free Stone Company and lying near the Stevens Quarries, have been obtained by a Company who propose to carry on operations at both places."

Daily Tribune - Apr. 13, 1872 The Quarrymen Resuming Operations. - Parties in the Freestone Quarries at the head of the Bay have been in Town this week, seeking shipping by which to forward their stone to the United States market. At one of the Rockland Quarries, that known as the ""Budrot"" Quarry, owned in the States, a quantity of stone which was taken out last Fall, and lay out during the winter, is now ready for shipment, the river being sufficiently free from ice to admit of small craft reaching the shipping wharf. By the time the Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers are thoroughly free, operations in these quarries will be resumed on as large a scale as in any previous year. During the winter, both in the ""Budrot"" and the ""Caledonia"" Quarries (the latter owned by Smith and McKelvie) the winter employment of a considerable force of laborers has been expended in ""stripping"" the loose earth, rubbish, and broken stone from above the beds of valuable building stone intended to be removed. The quantities of this worthless material requiring to be disposed of before the fine stone can be worked to advantage, is something enormous. When, however, the beds are finally reached, and a force of 30 to 50 men get fairly to work quarrying, it does not take a great while to remove thousands of dollars worth of good material, the value of single blocks frequently ranging from $30 to $60, the ordinary shipping sizes, however, averaging $8 to $12, as these are most easily handled and attended with but slight risk. To witness the process of cutting, craning, dressing, and shipping building stone, will repay the time spent in visiting a well managed Quarry. The two quarries here referred to, at Rockland, employ nearly 200 men when in full operation; and as they pay wages all in cash, they are instrumental in distributing a large amount of ready money annually among the people of the neighborhood and the French of Memramcook and Dover, who flock into the place for the summer months. Doubtless, $5,000 per month is thus distributed. They also give employment to a large number of vessels, the freights alone to Boston and New York probably reaching $22,000 a year. Most of the vessels chartered belong up the Bay, although they are frequently engaged in St. John. The demand for the Rockland stone, - which is of a fine olive color and greatly admired in the better classes of buildings, - never falls off. This year it is 13 greater than ever, and at an advance over last year's prices, which were somewhat better than the figure obtainable in 1870. The cost of production this year, however, will be something greater than last, as wages are likely to be higher. The proprietors of the Caledonia Quarries last year opened a new quarry, which gives promise of being even better than the old. The supply, both for the American Company and the ""Caledonia"", will probably last for a century to come. There is, in fact, ""a mountain of stone"" here, the ""Caledonia"" being located on the east side of the hill and the ""Budrot"" on the west side."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 25, 1872 Grindstone operations have commenced at Rockport and other quarries."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 2, 1872 Rockland Quarries are carrying on a brisk business. The demand for their building stone in the States is greater than ever. The ""Budrot"" Quarries, owned by Americans, is a large affair. It is probably one of the best paying properties on the Continent. The ""Caledonia"" (Smith and McKelvie's) is turning out admirably. The new quarry opened last fall is even better than the old. Both the ""olive"" and the ""blue"" stone found here sells to advantage in the States. Over a thousand tons were shipped from this quarry the past two months, and the year's shipments will probably be the heaviest and the most remunerative of any in its history."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 9, 1872 Rockland, July 6. Mr. Editor: ... I know that both the Caledonia and Union Quarry people send much of their mail matter to Memramcook and Dorchester, and this has been represented to the Hon. Mr. McMillan. I do not think that we are entitled to some consideration and should not be obliged to do our own mail service when the amount of revenue collected on goods consumed at the two Quarries and my yard amounts to thousands of dollars yearly, and the matter of two or three hundred dollars would make it all right. I understood Mr. McMillan some time since to say we should have a daily mail for summer and tri-weekly in winter, and I offered to do the work (or have it done) for two-thirds what it will cost, for the purpose of getting it established, but have not heard from him since. I am yours, R.H. Chapman."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1872 Westmorland.- The Budrot quarry has shipped 4000 tons of stone this season and expects to ship 2000 tons more. The Caledonia Quarry has shipped 3000 tons and intend to send off from 1000 to 2000

Morning Freeman - Apr. 3, 1873 ADVERTISEMENT: Marble, Freestone and Granite Works, 56 Duke street, St. John, N.B. -- The subscriber having purchased the leases of the premises lately occupied by the deceased William Tay, together with the large stock of Monuments, Tombstones, &c., on hand, is now prepared to fill all orders in this line entrusted to him with promptness, and on terms as reasonable as in any establishment of the kind in the Dominion. All kinds of Granite and Freestone Cutting attended to with dispatch. Michael Madigan."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1873 Westmorland. - Stone. - The Union Freestone Company of Dorchester (Budroes) shipped a few days ago a stone 17x 4'11x4, making 23 1/2 tons. They also shipped another one of about 21 tons and nearly the same dimensions."

Union Advocate - Aug. 20, 1873 Reference to place: Bordeaux Quarry, Campbellton..."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1873 Stone. - Messrs. A. Seaman & Co. will ship, this season, from their new works, at Lower Cove, about 100 tons of scythe and kitchen stone besides hand stone, all of which are sawed by steam power from the blocks of stone."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1873 Stone Quarries at Curryville. - Mr. Jos. H. Hayden and three other Boston gentlemen having purchased a stone property at Curryville, A.C., intend to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. They commenced operations last season, and shipped a considerable quantity of building stone to the States. A contract has been given to local parties for clearing the top earth and rubbish during the winter, and next season probably a hundred men will be engaged quarrying the stone. The quarries are situated on Demoiselle Creek, below the Albert Mines, and about two miles from the shipping point at the mouth where the owners have a good harbour with bold water. - Times."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 18, 1873 Westmorland. - A new stone quarry, suitable for building purposes, is about to be opened next spring at Wood Point, by Messrs. A. Seaman & Co. A new wharf is being built for the company."

Colonial Farmer - Jan. 27, 1873 Some Boston gentlemen have purchased a stone property at Curryville, Albert County, and intend applying for an act of incorporation. They will probably employ one hundred men at the quarry next summer."

Morning Freeman - Mar. 27, 1873 We learn from the Gleaner that a man names Cairns was a few days ago killed at Caird's Quarry, Bartibogue, by the falling in of an embankment which he was assisting to excavate."

N.B. Reporter - May 7, 1873 ADVERTISEMENT: St. John Marble Works. South Side of King's Square. -- The subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the River St. John districts, that they execute all works in stone and marble with the greatest promptitude and elegance. They have on hand a very large selection of the finest materials in the above departments, and can confidently appeal to their work, now well known throughout the Province as a fitting recommendation. They manufacture Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Table Tops, Vaults, Founts and Mantle pieces, with every other species of ornamental and plain cut stone, to order, and have those articles always on hand for sale. Their agents in Fredericton and Woodstock are - for Fredericton, Mr. George Hatt, - for Woodstock, Mr. James Jordan. James Millegan Robert Millegan P.S. - They have also two hundred tons of inland freestone, free from salt water, for building purposes.Caps and Sills for Doors & Windows always on hand. St. John, Oct. 31, 1862 J. & R.M."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1873 Freestone Quarrying. - The Hopewell (Albert Co.) Freestone and Mining Company commenced quarrying last season. They have taken out and shipped some 2,000 tons. The stone possesses a bright handsome colour and is firm and strong, apparently very suitable for building purposes. The new Franklin building, 100 feet face, at Boston, now being erected for Rand & Avery and Jas, R. Osgood, publishers, is being faced with this stone, and is said to make a fine appearance. The company have already erected four houses, a store, a wharf and made two miles of road to their place of shipment. They look forward to connecting at no distant day their quarry and wharf by railway. The company is composed of Geo. K. Snow, of Snow's Pathfinder Railway Guide, Joseph Hayden and other Boston

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 30, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Sale of Freestone Quarries in Nova Scotia... Seaman..."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Railway. Wanted Masons, Stone Cutters, Quarrymen, Laborers, and 30 Good Teams To haul Stone for the Petitcodiac Bridge, and for bridges and culverts on the lower twelve miles of the road. The highest wages will be paid. Apply to James McDonald Contractor Salisbury, N.B."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Tribune - Mar. 28, 1874 Grind Stones. - C.H. Fairweather, Esq., stated at the Board of Trade yesterday that members of the Dominion Board of Trade had stated in Ottawa that there was not a grindstone quarry in the Lower Provinces. He had informed them differently, but had not statistics to produce. From Minudie in Cumberland County the exports last year were: Grindstones, 1,590 tons ... $22,260 ""Ritchie"", 8,500 ... 1,500 Scythe stones, 2,600 boxes ... 3,300 –Total $26,610"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 26, 1874 Quarry at Point Brule. - A gentleman in Saint John, who has had experience in the business, has leased for five years, a piece of ground at Cape Brule, below Point DuChene, where he intends to open a quarry for grindstones, and also for building stones to be shipped to the United States. It will probably be operated by a company with a capital of $20,000 or thereabouts. The opening of quarries in the Gulf is an additional argument for the immediate construction of the Baie Verte Canal."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 19, 1875 Nova Scotia Equity Court. - Edward Vernon vs. Rufus Seaman. - For the past fortnight examinations in this case have been going on at the Court House under an order by the Judge in Equity before W.M. Fullerton, Esq., as a Commissioner. The plaintiff is seeking to have the defendant removed from his Office as trustee under the will of the late Amos Seaman, and also charges the defendant with mismanagement and waste of property. The defendant, while willing to be removed from his office as trustee, denies the other charges, and it is for thepurpose of having the depositions of the parties and witnesses on both sides taken that this protracted investigation has been going on. D.S. Kerr, of St. John, N.B., has been attending on behalf of plaintiff, and Charles Townsend, Esq., on behalf of the

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 2, 1875 Sale of Lands. - A correspondent of the Moncton Times writes: - Mr. Hayden, manager of the works of the Hopewell Quarry Company, at Demoiselle Creek, has purchased of James Rogers, Esq., Hopewell Hill, and Samuel Calhoun, Riverside, lands on the Shepody River, near the terminus of the Albert Railway, upon which he is about to erect a wharf and other conveniences for shipping the stone obtained at the quarries of the Company."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 23, 1875 Miramichi Freestone. - A cargo of 125 tons of Miramichi freestone was sold by auction from the schooner Modoc, at Montreal on Monday afternoon."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 23, 1875 Albert County Circuit Court. - ...Copp et al vs. Read et al the first case on the new docket has been tried. The Post says: The circumstances of the case were as follows: In the winter of 1873, the brig Ottawa, belonging to Read, Stevenson & Co., broke her moorings at Rockport and went adrift. The Plaintiffs having got ahead of some other crews, the Defendants had been on the lookout for her, boarded her and sailed her ashore at Herring Cove, where the company offered them $1000 for their services. This was refused, they claiming as high as $6000. They then took her to St. John, where $1,500 was tendered them as remuneration. This was also refused and the vessel placed in the hands of the wreck commissioners. She remained where she was until some time in April, when the Defendants not being able to gain her in any other way, and being in want of the cargo of grindstones with which to fill orders, employed a steam tug and took her away. This was an action of assumpsit brought by the rescuers to recover salvage to the amount of $2,000. On motion for a non-suit which was made on several grounds, His Honor expressed the opinion that the action was not maintainable. However, to save the trouble of a new trial in case the non-suit should be set aside, the Counsel agreed for the Plaintiffs of $1,250. Charles Duff, Q.C., for Plaintiffs; C.W. Weldon, Q.C., for Defendants."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 28, 1875 Another Stone Yard. - Mr. George Harding, of Long Reach, K.C., and a Mr. Scott, of the United States, have gone into the manufacture of grindstones, monuments, etc., at 59 Charlotte Street, and are prepared to do a larger business in that line."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 23, 1875 Stone from Miramichi. - The Montreal Witness says: The schooner Modoc is in port, having on board a cargo of 125 tons of free stone, brought from Miramichi. This stone resembles the Ohio sandstone in appearance, being of a light greyish color. It is in large blocks from 4 to 6 feet in length, by about 2 broad, and the same in thickness; and will be sold this afternoon by auction on board the vessel."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 3, 1875 Westmorland. - ... There are two marble works in Dorchester, principally employed on the excellent freestone found in this part of New Brunswick..."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1876 Chignecto Items. - From the Sackville Post:-.... The stone trade this summer promises to be unusually dull. The Dorchester Companies are preparing to ship very much less than even last year. In Cumberland, Messrs. eaman & Co. find no encouragement to put grindstone in the American markets. The Port Philip Quarries will not be worked this season. Mr. J.C. Ayer will do nothing in Wallace, nor will Mr. Thomas Beatty do anything with his quarries. Stone dealers say that at no time for many years has the demand for stone been duller in the United States."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 11, 1876 The Caledonia Quarry so well known to many of your readers is now, it is rumored, under the management of Messrs. McKelvie and Drysdale. Mr. Smith, one of the former managers, having dropped his connection with the same."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1876 ADVERTISEMENT: Slate. -- Not withstanding the duty of 17 1/3 per cent. imposed on Roofing Slate, the undersigned are authorized to sell the well known Slate from the Bangor and Piscataquis Quarries at as low rates as any offered in the market. The superior quality of the Slate is well known to our customers and others who have used it. For further information apply to Leonard & Wetmore, Agents."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1876 ADVERTISEMENT: Rockland Roofing Slate. --This celebrated Canadian Roofing Material is now forsale, and being of equal quality with the best in the market, and less in price, should be patronized by all Canadians. Samples can be seen and prices obtained, at W.H. Olive's, Prince William street, St. John"

Daily Telegraph - May 18, 1876 Rockland. - ... The Caledonia Olive Freestone quarries under the able and judicious management of T.M. McKelvey, Esq., are situated about a mile from the ship yard. A fine specimen of this beautiful stone may be seen in the elegant and substantial edifice recently erected by John G. Smith, Esq., who was formerly manager of the quarries. ..."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 16, 1876 Work is still progressing in the penetentiary quarries. Wages are said to be quite low, not withstanding this fact, quarrymen are coming in from all quarters asking for employment."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1876 The Rockland Slate Co. have only been doing business in the provinces for the past three months, during which time they have sold a large quantity of roofing slate. They have also gone into the manufacture of slate for mantels, which is likely to become a large business in the Dominion through their agent, W.H. Olive. They are increasing their business very rapidly, and have driven out of the markets almost entirely all other slate that was formerly sold here. We call attention in the advertisements in this morning's paper."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 28, 1876 Wharf at Hardledge.- During the summer, Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., have built a wharf there for making grindstones upon. A donkey engine is to be placed upon it to run two lathes. On one corner is a large crane for raising the stones from the quarry. The wharf is about 100 feet long by 37 broad and 14 high. It is solidly built and will be a means of developing this industry."

Moncton Times - Aug. 13, 1877 ... On Saturday a stone-laden vessel left the Caledonia Company's wharf for New York. About six or seven cargoes of stone have been shipped by this company the present season, principally to the States. The stone of this and the Boudrot quarry (Dobson's) will be in great demand in St. John when the erection of the better class of buildings commences. The Boudrot is still supplying stone for the State House at Albany, N.Y., a building which is costing some millions more than the original estimate. ...Mr. John G. Smith is developing his freestone quarry. He has made a road from the quarry to and over his marsh to the bank of the Memramcook, and is now engaged in building his

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 15, 1877 Dorchester Union Free Stone Quarries. --The Dorchester Quarries (also called Budreau Quarries) are the Largest Free Stone Quarries in the Maritime Provinces, and have the best facilities for quarrying and shipping large sized stone. They have had twenty years continuous patronage from the best stone cutters in New York city and vicinity, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Saint John, and have supplied more stone annually than any other quarries in the Province. They have supplied the largest block of Free Stone ever delivered in the United States; and several of the largest blocks in the Province can now be seen at the quarries. Three quarters of the free stone used in St. John for the best public and private buildings of the city, including Market House, Maritime Block, New Post Office, and many others was supplied from these quarries. The quality is the best in the Province. We are prepared to furnish stone of any size required, of the best quality, and at short notice. Prices Reasonable. William Dobson, Manager. Dorchester, N.B."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 23, 1877 Stone Trade from Rockland this season:-tons Anne Frye, by UFS Co 180 New York Sam Ford 140 Riverside, T. McKelvie 160 MF Pike, UFS Co 165 Clara Jane 145 Newark Sea Bird, T. McKelvie 125 New York Bagaduce, 188 Sam Ford, UFS Co 140 Mary F Pike 165 Clara Jane 150 Besides the above, T. McKelvie has sent three cargoes to St. John; and the Dorchester Union Freestone Company three."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 6, 1877 Stone from the Union Free Stone Company is used for finishing the interior of the Capitol at Albany, a work which has cost already $8,000,000 and is still incomplete. The Capitol is of the same design as the Parliament Building, Ottawa, and will be the grandest structure on the Continent when completed."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 6, 1877 The Boudreau's Quarry is now loading a small schooner for St. John, which will complete the season's shipments. About 5,200 tons were shipped this season, of which 1000 went to St. John. Fifty men will be employed during the winter to prepare for next season's work. The prospects of the building stone business are rather brighter than for some time past."

Morning Freeman - Dec. 7, 1877 Westmorland Items. - Stone from the Union Free Stone Company's quarries is being used for finishing the interior of the Capitol at Albany, N.Y. The Boudreau's quarry supplied St. John with a thousand tons of stone this season. Fifty men will be employed during the winter to prepare for next season's work."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1877 Building Stone to St. John. - About 100 tons of building stone have been brought to St. John this season, from the Boudreau's Quarry. The Key Stone Quarry, Rockland is now shipping its first cargo to the city."

Chignecto Post, Page 3 - Thursday, January 4, 1877 HERE AND HEREABOUTS - The Union Freestone Company of Dorchester shipped 3,500 tons last season, an increase of 500 tons over the previous year. This company has now 40 men at work, preparatory to next season's work. The markets in United States look more promising next season than for some time past."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 24, 1877 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Freestone Quarry. --The finest olive Freestone in the Dominion; chosen above all others for the front of New Post Office, for its color and texture; received the Highest Praise at the Philadelphia Exposition; and has been used in many of the leading Public and Private buildings in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. One Thousand Tons, now ready, for sale low, and shipment by Thomas McKelvie, Agent, Rockland, near Dorchester."

Canadian Illustrated News - Jun. 9, 1877 Campbellton. - by R. Chalmers. - .... The geological character of the hills in the neighborhood of Campbellton is trap, felsite and sandstone, the latter being the newest of the series, and occupying a trough, or basin in the river valley extending from Dalhousie to the head of the tide, six miles above Campbellton. Sandstone of an excellent quality for building purposes has been found at Bourdon, where a quarry was opened during the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and large quantities of this stone excavated and used for building bridges, culverts, &c...Mr. Chalmers, schoolmaster at Campbellton ... is an enthusiastic mineralogist and botanist."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 21, 1877 Dorchester Items.- ... The Penitentiary site has a busy look; the masses of stone on the ground being cut and faced by stone cutters, the moving cranes beside the rising walls, the brick making and lime burning, all lend it a lively and bustling aspect. The front of the building - 130 ft. long - has its foundation walls completed. The rear foundation - 250 ft. long - is nearly completed, the work of putting on cut stone having been commenced. Messrs. McDonald & Co. have about 7,000 tons of stone on the ground. They have opened, for the purpose of testing, a quarry on the ridge in the rear of the site. Should they succeed they will be unusually fortunate in having the prime requisites for building, viz; brick, lime and stone on the property."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 18, 1877 The Stone Quarry belonging to Messrs. Snowdon, Wood Point, has been leased to Mr. Roberts, of Boston, who intends working it on a large scale next summer."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 29, 1878 Cheap Building Stone. - James Milligan has at the Marble Works of the firm, specimens of a free-stone which could be supplied cheaply for building purposes. He had occasion to certify to its quality some years ago, and he finds the stone has turned out well. We need hardly add that Mr. Milligan is a thorough judge in such matters."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1878 The Gale at Harvey. - ...One of the cranes at Mary's Point stone quarry was torn from its moorings and washed away, and over forty tons of stone washed out..."

Daily Times - Dec. 6, 1878 Severe Gale at Harvey. - ...One of the cranes at Mary's Point stone quarry was torn from its moorings and washed away, and over forty tons of stone washed out. A fence was torn down and several chimnies demolished. An express wagon at Mary's Point was lifted bodily and carries over one hundred feet."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 10, 1878 Albert Co. - Harvey Bank. - Shepody River ... Near its mouth is the fine freestone quarry owned by Messrs. Roberts, which is said to yield as good stone for building purposes as any other quarry in New Brunswick, and what renders it of more value is, it is easy access and near a good shipping point."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 24, 1878 Dorchester.- J. McG. McDonald & Co., have openeda new quarry at Woodville, nearly six miles from the Penitentiary, at Porcupine Brooks, where they have forty men at work. There are about forty men also working at the Penitentiary during the winter. The Dorchester quarries having turned out only surface ones, the balance of the stone required will be obtained from Memramcook and Woodville, necessitating a long additional haul. When Dorchester was first selected as the site for the edifice, it was believed that all the stone could be obtained within half a mile of the

Chignecto Post - Jan. 24, 1878 Elgin.- A new quarry is being opened at Melton's, Demoiselle Creek, A.C., on the line of the Railway, by J. McDonald & Co., who intend to ship stone next season from Shepody to St. John."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 2, 1878 The stone quarries at Mary's Point, known as the Bay of Fundy quarries, are turning out a large quantity of both olive and brown stone of a very superior description, which finds a ready market in the cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore. A number of wealthy capitalists of New York are now interested, and a large force is employed; and payments being made promptly every month, the operations here are a great benefit to the community. W.J. Roberts, Esq., has now a few men at work at the Stevens quarry, near the Bay of Fundy. The stone here is very superior and the prospect good for an extensive quarry."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 4, 1878 Wood Point Quarries.- The Nellie Clark, Clark, master, arrived off the quarry on Wednesday night after a passage of 48 hours from Boston. She has loaded with 250 tons of stone for New York. Stone from this quarry is going into a handsome building now being erected at the corner of Charlotte and Princess St., St. John, by C.G. Berrymore, hardware merchant."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Bay of Fundy Quarries, Mary's Point, N.B. -- Brown and Olive Freestone. -- E.D. Barnes, Gen'l Manager. 170 Broadway, New York. -- These quarries produce both colors, viz., Brown and Olive, of a fine close grain, remarkably uniform in color; celebrated for its strength and durability, retaining in the most beautiful Carvings the lines of its finest cutting. It is unaffected by the atmospheric changes of extreme climates. Buildings of this stone now standing over twenty-five years show no signs of decay, and retain their freshness and beauty. It has been extensively used in the United States, where it is well known and appreciated for its Superior Qualities. Some of the finest specimens of architecture in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many other places, are constructed of stone from these quarries. For beauty, Strength, Durability and Uniformity of color the stone from these quarries stands unrivalled. The following test was made by the late Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.:- After adjusting the machine a cube of the Brown Stone was first subjected to the crushing force, and withstood 9,250 lbs to the inch. Two cubes of the Olive Stone were then tested, each of which sustained the same pressure of 9,250 lbs. to the inch. Prof. Henry stated that this was the strongest freestone or sandstone that had ever come under his observation. No. 12 Pemberton Square, Boston,} May 6th, 1878 } Having assisted at the test made by Professor Henry, as above, I certify to the same as being correct. Alexander L. Hayes. With our superior advantages for quarrying and shipping, we are now prepared to furnish stone in quantities to suit. Applications for samples, prices or circulars may be addressed to E.D. Barnes, General Manager, 170 Broadway, New York, or to A.J. Roberts, Superintendent at the Quarries, Harvey, A.C."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 5, 1878 Stone Quarries. - A correspondent of the Moncton Times says that the Bay of Fundy quarries are now turning out both olive and brown stone of a very superior description, which finds a ready market in Boston, New York and Baltimore. Some New York capitalists are interested in the quarry."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 10, 1878 The Domville Building. - The Messrs. Wand, of Montreal, who came highly recommended as contractors, have received from Mr. Domville the contract for the erection of his fine building on the corner of Prince

William and King streets. The architects are Messrs. Hopkins & Wiley, of Montreal and St. John, and the plans"

Chignecto Post - Jun. 27, 1878 The Wood Point Freestone Company has purchased the farm and dwelling house of Alex. O'Brien, Esq. The Company will have a hoisting engine there in a few days, and intend doing a large business this season; they propose lifting 100 tons of building stone per week."

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 16, 1878 Port Philip Quarries. - The Port Philip Freestone Company have secured the contract for the stone required to build the Bank of New Brunswick and St. Andrew's church, in St. John, N.B. This is a large contract involving thousands of dollars, the greater part of which must be spent in the country. They will begin in a short time to open the quarries and place the machinery required to carry on the work. From 60 to 80 men will likely be required during the summer. Much credit is due to David Douglas, who was mainly instrumental in securing a number of formidable competitors. - Amherst Sentinel."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 21, 1878 The Wood Point Quarries are to be worked extensively this season, by Mr. Walter J. Roberts, who proposes having a hundred men quarrying in the spring. The facilities for shipping stone at this place are perhaps unsurpassed anywhere."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 21, 1878 Port Philip Quarries. - The Port Philip Freestone Company have secured the contract for the stone required to build the Bank of New Brunswick and St. Andrew's Church, in St. John, N.B. This is a large contract involving thousands of dollars, the greater part of which must be spent in a short time to open the quarries and place the machinery required to carry the work. From 60 to 80 men will likely be required during the summer. Much credit is due to David Douglas, who was mainly instrumental in securing the contract, against a number of formidable operators. -

Morning Freeman - Mar. 22, 1878 A New Quarry. - Mr. W.J. Roberts, of the firm of Roberts Brothers, the well-known Boston publishers, has leased land belonging to Mr. Amos Seaman, at Wood Point, and has commenced quarrying for freestone. The surface indications are very promising and Mr. Roberts is confident of the results. Operations were commenced on Monday morning and eight men are now employed. - Borderer."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Morning Freeman - May 3, 1878 Westmorland. - The Robert's Quarry, at Wood Point, is getting out a lot of fine stone. Mr. G.R. Parrott, the Manager, has a cargo ready for shipment to Boston. The wharf has been extended out already 50 feet. The facilities for shipment are most excellent."

Daily Telegraph - May 10, 1878 Albert Co. - The Quarries at Mary's Point are full of activity, about 75 men are employed, and a stone of superior quality is being got out."

Daily Telegraph - May 31, 1878 Westmorland Quarries. - The Union Freestone Quarry, Dorchester, has contracts this season to deliver 4,500 tons in New York. Mr. John G. Smith, proprietor of the Keystone Quarry, Dorchester, shipped 155 tons of stone to St. John on Friday, per schooner, A.G. Watson. The Caledonia Quarry has already, this season, shipped three small cargoes."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 21, 1878 The Wood Point Quarries have recommenced shipments of stone. The schr. Dora is now loading for Boston. The stone is likely to become a favorite one owing to its fine grey color. A large new hotel in a fashionable quarter of Boston is being erected with it. The probabilities are that operations on an extensive scale will be carried on next summer."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 3, 1878 The grindstone business at Rockport has been fairly active this season at very small prices. Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co. have shipped eight cargoes to Boston and New Haven. Two schooners are now loading and two or three more cargoes will follow later in the season. Messrs. A. Seaman & Co., Lower Cove, N.S., have shipped about five cargoes."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 5, 1878 The grindstone business at Rockport has been fairly active this season at very small prices. Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co. have shipped eight cargoes to Boston and New Haven. Two schooners are now loading and two or three cargoes will follow later in the season. Messrs. A. Seaman & Co., Lower Cove, N.S., have shipped about five cargoes. - Post"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1979 Grindstones for Boston. - Four car loads of grindstones, which were brought down from the north by the Intercolonial Railway, are being conveyed to Carleton for shipment by the St. John & Maine Railway to Boston. This is one of the largest lots that was ever sent to the United States in one shipment."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 5, 1879 Large Shipments of Grindstones. - For the last few years a large number of teams have been engaged hauling grindstones from the ICR freight depot to the St. John & Maine depot. The stones, which were quarried out at Newcastle, are being forwarded by Messrs. C. McLauchlan & Sons to the United States. Previously they were shipped by schooner from the Railway Wharf, York Point, but an extra inducement is now being offered by the St. John & Maine. Messrs. McLauchlan have accepted their terms of freight. The shipment will be composed of fourteen cars, containing 140 tons of stones. It will be made up to-morrow night."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1879 Harvey. - The quarries of Mary's Point, and the new quarry of Alfred Stevens, though not presenting the activity of the summer season, afford employment to a number of men who are busily engaged in preparing for extensive operations during the ensuing summer. A new quarry is being opened on the farm of Guildford Smith, Esq., which promises to be equal to any of the others in this stone-bearing region."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 11, 1879 Hopewell. - The prospect for a profitable business at the Bay of Fundy Quarries the coming season is excellent. A large quantity of stone is uncovered and the prospect of a good demand in New York, Boston and Baltimore was never better. We understand the Managers in New York and Boston will be here in a few days."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 2, 1879 The Wood Point Quarries closed for the season on Monday, when the hands were paid off and discharged. Messrs. L. Tower and A. Snowdon have worked it very successfully this fall, and the proprietors of it propose to carry on extensive operations next season, as the stone takes well in the Boston and New York markets."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Jan. 2, 1879 Beliveau Items.- The stone business at Beliveauhas been quite successfully prosecuted the past year. A correspondent writes on 27th. ult.- The Union Free Stone Co., finished shipping stone yesterday, having shipped 7,000 tons of stone during the season of 1878, of which about 4,500 tons was exported to the United States, and about 800 tons shipped to St. John, the balance to Moncton for railway bridges and gas house foundations, &c. This is the largest shipment made by any Quarry in the Maritime Provinces for the year just closing, and I may safely say as large as any of them have ever shipped in one year. This Quarry has shipped more a few years ago. About on hundred men were employed during the summer and about forty-five men and ten horses are now employed uncovering the rocks for next year. The present owners, a New York Co., have been carrying on the business for over fifteen years and have never once failed to make their payments here promptly. They have ensued the reputation of being the most prompt in their payments of any Quarry in the Province. Many other firms in the same business are very different from them in this respect as several instances testify. Simon White, one of the men employed in the Quarry, while working on the bank of the Quarry this morning accidentally fell over. The bank is about twenty feet high in this place. Doctor Chandler who was in attendance, to-day pronounces the bones of the leg badly shattered and broken in two or three places, but not any internal or serious injuries sustained. ... The Caledonia Quarry is employing a fair gang of men preparing for next season's operations."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1879 The Boudreau Quarry. - The Union Free Stone Co. finished shipping stone for this season yesterday, having shipped over 7,000 tons of stone during the season of 1878, of which about 4,500 tons was exported to the United States and about 800 tons shipped to St. John, the balance to Moncton for railway bridges and gas house foundations, &c. This is the largest shipment made by any quarry in the Maritime Provinces for the year just closing, and I may safely say as large as any of them have ever shipped in one year. This quarry has shipped more a few years ago. About one hundred men were employed during the summer, and about forty-five men and ten horses are now employed uncovering the rocks for next year. The Wood Point Quarries closed for the season on Monday, when the hands were paid off and discharged. Messrs. L. Tower and A. Snowdon have worked it very successfully this fall, and the proprietors of it propose to carry on extensive operations next season, as the stone takes well in the Boston and New York markets."

Weekly Freeman - Jan. 4, 1879 Accident at Dorchester. - On Friday, Simeon White, while working at the Boudreau quarry at Dorchester, fell a distance of 20 feet, striking on his hands and feet, and breaking one of his legs. The surgeon who attended him says the bone is badly shattered."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1879 Albert County. - ... The Quarries. - While looking over the quarries incident which happened some 30 years ago were recalled, when C.D. Archibald, of London, was the then prominent actor. From 100 to 150 men were then employed quarrying and preparing the large blocks of stone for the markets of the Province and the United States. We had only a short time to look over the Point and its surroundings. After a casual observation, we inferred that there must have been large quantities of stone excavated. It will not take many more years at this rate to carry off the entire southern portion of the Point. Taking our leave of the Point, we proceeded towards the mainland... Harvey Corner. - ... turning our face northward, on our left hand, stands the palatial residence of Gideon Vernon, Esq., who tired of the active duties of life, has retired to this cosy village, to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of the delicious temperature and intellectual society of this highly favored spot. ..."

Morning Freeman - Jan. 11, 1879 Westmorland Stone Quarries. - The Union Free Stone Co. finished shipping stone for this season yesterday, having shipped over 7,000 tons of stone during the season of 1878, of which about 4,500 tons was exported to the United States and about 800 tons shipped to St. John, the balance to Moncton for railway bridges and gas house foundations, &c. This is the largest shipment made by any quarry in the Maritime Provinces for the year just closing, and I may safely say as large as any of them have ever shipped in one year. This quarry has shipped more a few years ago. About one hundred men were employed during the summer, and about forty-five men and ten horses are now employed uncovering the rocks for next year. The Wood Point Quarries closed for the season on Monday, when the hands were paid off and discharged. Messrs. L. Tower and A. Snowdon have worked it very successfully this fall, and the proprietors of it propose to carry on extensive operations next season, as the stone takes well in the Boston and New York

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 16, 1879 The Bay of Fundy Quarries, in Albert County, have stopped their quarrying operations for the season. They have taken out a large quantity of stone the past summer, and have now about 400 tons for shipment early in the spring. They have a considerable force at work preparing for next summer's operations, and their prospect for a large and lucrative business next year was never better. This stone finds a ready market in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, and is a large item in the exports of Harvey. The quality is very superior."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 17, 1879 Dorchester exports for year ending Dec. 31, 1878, includes: Building stone ...

Chignecto Post - Jul. 3, 1879 A new quarry is being opened by Alfred Stevens, Esq., Harvey."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Jul. 10, 1879 Rockport.- Stone business is quite brisk here this summer considering the hard times, although prices are lower than last year. Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., give employment to about as many as usual. Peter Hagan, Esq., has opened a building stone quarry at Cape Maringuin, which gives employment to quite a number of men. The stone is first class, olive color.- Messrs. B. & J. Lockhart and Rufus C. Ward have a contract to get flagging for the St. John and Fredericton post offices. The flagging used in building the Penitentiary at Dorchester was taken from this quarry, which is considered the best in the Dominion..."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 12, 1879 The Stone Trade at Rockport. - Stone business is quite brisk at Rockport this summer considering the hard times, although prices are lower than last year. Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., give employment to about as many men as usual. Peter Hagan, Esq., has opened a building stone quarry at Caper Maringuin, which gives employment to quite a number of men. The stone is first-class, olive color. Messrs. B. & J. Lockhart and Rufus C. Ward have a contract to get flagging for the St. John and Fredericton Post Offices. The flagging used in building the Penitentiary at Dorchester was taken from this quarry, which is considered the best in the Dominion. - Sackville Post."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 19, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 20, 1879 The stone business at Dorchester is dull. The Union Freestone Company have only half the usual number of men at work, viz: fifty. They have shipped two cargoes to N.Y. and one to St. John. The Caledonia Company have 80 men to work and have shipped a number of cargoes to St. John for local consumption. The Keystone Quarry has shipped nothing as yet. The Mary's Point Quarry, in Albert County, is not yet in operation this season owing to want of demand in Boston. The Wood Point Quarry, at Sackville, is not opened yet, and the prospects are that little will be done this season. General business has revived in New York to such an extent as to lead to the hope there will be brisker building operations this winter and next spring, and stone operators are looking

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 27, 1879 Harvey, June 24 - Alfred Stevens, who has been developing his stone quarry on the Bay Shore, is now getting out stone of superior quality, which promises to rival in excellence and beauty that from Mary's Point, of which it is doubtless a continuation."

Moncton Daily Times - May 17, 1879 Dorchester. - E.A. Charters, Esq., has the contract for the new stone tower at Memramcook Chapel. The contract sum is about $7000. Shipments of coal at Dorchester are very slack this season so

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 15, 1879 The Stevens Quarry. - The first lot of free stone shipped from the Stevens Quarry at Mary's Point, Harvey, Albert Co., to Boston, to test the market, has been disposed of at a good figure, being greatly admired for building purposes by contractors who have in view the erection of some fine residences on Commonwealth Avenue. The stone is of a beautiful and uniform color, contains no iron, is said to stand fire as well as brick, takes a high polish and is pronounced by cutters to work well. The prospect for opening up a large trade with Boston is highly flattering."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 2, 1879 Wood Point Items.- About fifteen men are employed at the quarries here."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 27, 1879 Albert. - Alfred Stevens, Esq., of Harvey, has shipped a load of building stone to the

United States. As the stone is a very superior article and there is an unlimited supply at his quarries, we hope for his own and the community's sake it will prove a paying speculation."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1879 Albert. - A load of very excellent building stone- the famous brown stone, has just been shipped from Harvey to the United States by Alfred Stevens, Esq., from his new quarry. We hope the thing will pay, as it will be a great benefit to the community if a profitable trade can be worked up."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1879 Quarries. - The quarries of Read, Stevenson & Co., and Lombard & Co., have been vigorously carried on during the summer. The breakwater has proved of immense service in loading, and the great number of boats, large and small, that seek it for shelter during storms, proves the wisdom of its building. A small light house on its western end is badly wanted as it is impossible to make it in a dark night, it being completely overshadowed by the high bank. An immense quantity of stone, many of the pieces 7 feet in diameter and 14 inches in thickness, is now piled on the breakwater awaiting shipment. The quantity of stone turned out this summer has been much greater than for some years

Chignecto Post - Apr. 1, 1880 Dorchester Quarries.- Schooner Vesta is loading the first cargo of stone from here this season for New York."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 7, 1880 Stone-cutters for Ohio. - Mr. Dominique Legere, of Rockland, accompanied by 41 stone masons, all of Westmorland County, left recently to work in stone quarries in Lorain County, Ohio, U.S. Mr. Legere was accompanied by his family. He is to have charge of a gang of men."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Weekly Freeman - Apr. 10, 1880 Stonemasons Leaving. - Forty-one stone masons of Westmorland Co., recently left to work, in stone quarries, at Lorain Co., United States."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 20, 1880 Harvey. - At the well known quarries of Mary's and Wood's Points, the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. are preparing for an unusually large season's work. Already nearly a hundred men are at work clearing off, erecting cranes and derricks and building a water-tight embankment, that they may operate below the tide. They are also engaged in building a fine new store. We understand that they have already secured some large contracts for the coming season, and have advertised for 100 additional men. The Stevens Quarries at Mary's Point (mainland), opened last year by Alfred Stevens & Co., will give employment to quite a number of men. The work of preparation has been steadily going on through the winter, and the working force is now being largely increased. Their wharf has been extended and will afford excellent facilities for shipping directly from the quarry. The first cargo shipped last fall has been used in the construction of a fine building in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The fine brown stone from these quarries is greatly admired for its bright, attractive and uniform color and fine texture. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and as the firm has received unsolicited orders for the first shipments, they have been encouraged to add largely to their plant and machinery, and are expecting to do a large business this coming season."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 30, 1880 Albert Co. - A correspondent writing from Harvey on the 27th inst. Says: Schr. Riverside, Captain Miles Brewster, sailed from Mary's Point today for Boston with a load of building stone."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 9, 1880 Brown Stone. - The attention of builders is directed to the samples of brown stone from the Stevens quarries lying on Dunlop's Wharf. Contracts for any desired quantity of this stone will be taken. Apply to H.T. Stevens, Moncton, Aug. 9."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 12, 1880 Albert County.-... Mary's Point ... is a rocky peninsula reached by a road over the sandy shore. For forty or fifty years different parties have been digging for money at this place, some with good and some with indifferent success. The money in this instance is in red freestone, of which there is a vast deposit on the shores of this part of the Bay of Fundy. The quarries have had many owners, since the first stone was removed, and it is now in the hands of the Bay of Fundy Company, the office of which is in Boston. Mr. A.J. Roberts is the resident manager at this place. Both red and grey (or olive) freestone are quarried and between four and five thousand tons are annually shipped to the United States, chiefly to Boston and New York. In the latter place it brings about $14 a ton (or fourteen cubic feet) with freight and duty paid. The duty is $1.50 a ton, the same as is imposed on American stone coming into Canada. Had the Baie Verte Canal been built, our New Brunswick freestone could find a ready sale in the Upper Provinces, where Connecticut stone is now used, but as it now is, the latter, even with the duty, can be carried there and sold at a lower price. Some 72 men are now employed at Mary's Point, or rather they ought to be employed, for on the day of our visit they were on strike, and were amusing themselves by fiddling, playing ball, and otherwise enjoying the genial August sunshine. I was accompanied by Sheriff Wells whom some of them viewed with an air of some suspicion until satisfied that he was not specially there on the Queen's business. They were very orderly for men on strike, and had done nothing worse than compel the minority to knock off, and causing the carpenter and blacksmith to vacate their respective scenes of labor. They will doubtless be all at work ere this reaches you. A quarry is one of the things on which much money is required to be spent in order to develop its resources and work to good advantage. Here, for instance, is a water-tight bulkhead, just erected, which represents about $3,000, but it will pay for itself by keeping out the tide and allowing a fine body of stone to be worked. Machinery, too, costs money, and the labor of getting out marketable blocks from the place of their concealment is something more than the work of a passing hour. Mary's Point ... derives the name from Mary Gouche ... who owned the place and lived on it, before New Brunswick existed in history... two centuries ago... Grindstone Island rises out of the bay a mile or so to the westward of the Point. It takes its name from the industry which is still followed upon it...The Stevens quarry is situated in the Cove to the south of the Point, and has only been opened during the past season. About five cargoes have been shipped up to the present time, and another will soon be ready. The owners are Messrs. H.T. and Alfred Stevens. Some 23 men are employed. Other deposits of freestone are found in this vicinity, and the Deery and Watson quarries exist in name, but have not been worked......."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 26, 1880 A strike of quarrymen took place at the Wood Point Quarries on the 18th. Some of the men resumed work on Monday."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 2, 1880 Shipments of stone from Boudreau Quarries, Dorchester, (including two vessels now loading) for 1880 are as follows: to New York, 2,550; Fredericton and St. John, 1,550 tons - total 4,100 tons. Also about 1,100 tons of refuse stone were supplied for the Sugar Refinery and local sales."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 17, 1880 Harvey. - From every appearance some of our schooners will continue running for some time yet. The Messrs. Roberts expect to ship two more cargoes of stone before the year closes. The stone is ready, awaiting vessels now on their way to the quarries."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 27, 1880 Albert, Harvey. - The brig has just got loaded atthe quarries. We understand that two of her crew deserted, on account of the vessel leaking, caused by her being driven ashore a few days ago. The Captain will go to St. John and overhaul before proceeding on the voyage to New York. This will probably be the last shipment by the Roberts this season."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1880 The Mary's Point Stone Quarry. - The number of men employed at the Stevens Quarry at Mary's Point, Harvey, A.C., will shortly be increased. The quantity and quality of the stone that has been turned out is very satisfactory. The season's operations will be commenced probably by the last of next week, and active work is expected by the 1st of April. The proprietors hope to make a shipment to Boston by the first week in May."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 8, 1880 Albert County. - In the adjoining parish of Harvey, business appears to be improving. The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company at Mary's Point are about starting again and there is no doubt but these quarries will be worked quite extensively the coming season. The work of preparing for next year's business at the Stevens quarries, also at Mary's Point, which have been opened quite recently by Mr. Alfred Stevens, is steadily progressing, and as the stone is said to be greatly admired and the first cargo shipped sold readily at a good price, no doubt a good business can be done the coming season. There is said to be an abundance of stone and the very best facilities for quarrying and

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1880 The Bay of Fundy Quarrying company, at Mary's Point, Albert Co., are about starting again. The quarries will be worked quite extensively the coming season. The work of preparing for next year's business at the Stevens Quarries, also at Mary's Point, by Mr. Alfred Stevens, is steadily progressing, and as the stone is said to be greatly admired and the first cargo shipped sold readily at a good price, no doubt a good business can be done the coming season. There is said to be an abundance of the stone and the very best facilities for quarrying and shipping. - C.F. Dow, Esq., is getting on rapidly with the new ship, and giving employment to quite a number of men."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 31, 1880 Albert Co. - The Bay of Fundy Freestone Co., talk of building a large store, at Mary's Point."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 1, 1880 The Caledonia Quarries, Dorchester, have shipped 8 cargoes of building stone to the United States this year."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 13, 1880 Albert. - ....The stone quarries are in full blast, and are giving employment to a large number of our people."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1880 Albert County. - The A.R.R. - The extension of this line to Mary's Point is likely soon to be carried on. The Bay of Fundy Freestone Quarry Co. guarantee the shipment of 5,000 tons of stone over the line each year for Montreal, should the company agree to build......"

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1880 Rockport - Times are quite brisk here; the men are all busy at grindstone work. The prospects are somewhat better than last year. Peter Hagan is working his quarry at the Cape; he has built a wharf and quarried about 50 tons of stone for the Boston market."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 10, 1880 The Wood Point Quarries are in vigorous operations, Messrs. Roberts having about 60 men at work. The wharf has been extended this year some 60 feet further out, and a new wharf commenced, two hundred yards distant, where a new opening in the rock has been commenced. The stone has about 20 feet of coverage, 8 of it being unmerchantable stone. Below this, 15 feet of good rock is being quarried. The situation of the quarry is admirable for disposing of the refuse surface at the least possible expense. A steam pump for expelling water from the quarry will soon be put in place. Mr. C.C. Campbell is the storekeeper and manager; the engineer is Mr. John G. Gallagher, and the quarry foreman is Mr. W. McCully."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 15, 1880 Harvey. - ...The quarries and shipyards are alive with the Hum of activity... A. Stevens &c., have a large quantity of unusually fine stone, awaiting shipment. They are pushing matters, employing about 40 men, and expect to do a large business having shipped already a large quantity of stone."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 25, 1880 Albert Co. - Shipment of Stone. - The Elysia A., Anderson, cleared yesterday for Boston with a load of stone from the Stevens Quarry."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 4, 1880 The Mary's Point Stone Quarry.- The number of men employed at the Steven's Quarry at Mary's Point, Harvey, A.C., will shortly be increased."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1880 Albert Co. - The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, whose quarries are at Mary's Point and Wood Point, are actively at work preparing for the season's work. They are now erecting a new store. The quarries at Mary's Point is a busy place just now. Some sixty men are now employed, and the number will probably be doubled as soon as the quarrying season commences, which will be about the 1st of April. Large quantities of stone is uncovered, and they will no doubt be able to ship a much larger quantity than heretofore. The work at the Stevens quarries, also at Mary's Point (on the main land) is being pushed forward, and it is expected quarrying will be commenced at this place immediately. There is said to be a good market in the U.S. for building stone and it is hoped that a good business will

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 15, 1880 Harvey. - Work is being resumed vigorously at Turner's shipyard at Mary's Point and the Stevens stone quarries."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 18, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 19, 1880 The stone business at Hard Ledge promises to bevery brisk this season. Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., erected a wharf at this place last fall, and propose putting up an engine for hoisting purposes in the spring."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1880 More Men Wanted. - The superintendent of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, advertises in to-day's Times for one hundred men to work at their freestone quarries, Mary's Point, Albert Co., and Wood Point, Westmorland County."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 30, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. Wanted One Hundred Quarrymen, by the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company at their Freestone Quarries, Mary's Point, A. Co., and Wood Point, W. Co., N.B. Good wages paid. Very healthy locations - cool in summer. Address A.J. Roberts, Supt. Mary's Point, A. C., N.B. N.B. - Now ready for men. mch 29-w2mdtts2w"

S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1880 H.T. Stevens, the editor of the Moncton Times, has entered into a co-partnership with A. Stevens, Esq., of Harvey, to carry on the quarrying and general business."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1880 Albert. - ..... The stone quarries at Harvey and Demoiselle Creek offer remunerative employment to many, while....."

Chignecto Post - May 6, 1880 The Wood Point Quarries are in full blast, alarge gang of quarrymen being at work under the superintendency of Mr. C.E. Campbell. The stone has obtained quite a reputation in the Boston market, and several contracts for its supply have been made. About a hundred tons per week will it is expected be got out the beginning of the

Chignecto Post - May 6, 1880 Grindstone business at Rockport has started again- Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., having about 20 men at work."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 7, 1880 Woodpoint Quarry. - This quarry is now open for the summer. Mr. C.E. Campbell, of Boston, who has charge, expects to turn out about one hundred tons of stone per week. There are about 50 men employed. The first shipment will be made in about a fortnight. - Transcript"

S.J. Daily Sun - May 7, 1880 Grindstone business at Rockport has started again- Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co. having about 20 men at work. - Post"

Moncton Daily Times - May 26, 1880 Shipment of Stone. - Messrs. A. Stevens & Co. made their first shipment of building stone for the season on Monday last. It goes to Boston in the Flora McLeod. The stone from the Steven's quarries is much wanted in Boston, and as the proprietors are working them vigorously, this industry promises to be a flourishing one and most useful to the locality where situated."

S.J. Daily News - May 29, 1880 Albert. - The stone quarries at the Bank and Mary's Point are giving employment to a large number of men, and there is the prospect of a prosperous business being carried on at these places."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 4, 1880 Messrs. Roberts intend removing their steamcranes and other machinery at Wood Point Quarries to their Kennetcook Quarries, N.S., and erecting in their stead a travelling steam crane or gantry. The cost will be about $4,000. They intend cutting their stone, as much as possible, with a channelling machine, which will cut out probably 75 tons per day. During the past season, Messrs. Roberts have expended some $32,000 at Wood Point and Mary's Point. They propose to erect a new store at Wood Point. They have recently completed a store at Mary's Point, and propose to construct within a few months twenty-five cottages for workmen and a manager's residence of stone, and a profitable investment as merchantable stone exists in abundance."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Nov. 4, 1880 Alex. Rogers, Esq., M.P., and others have leased Grindstone Island for the purpose of carrying on the stone business there."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1880 and Daily News - Nov. 5, 1880 and Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1880 Killed at Wood Point Quarries. - Yesterday morning, at 9.30, William Ward was working under the bank in a stooping position in the Wood Point Quarries, when a large stone above him gave way and fell on his back, crushing him to the ground. Two men working near him at the time ran to his assistance and removed the stone which weighed about 400 lbs. He was taken to Mr. Stephen Clarke's residence, and the doctor sent for. He lived about four hours after, being in a semi-conscious state most of the time. He was a widower and leaves a family of young children. He was about 45 years old, and was the only support of his mother. A good deal of sympathy is felt for the family, who at one blow have been deprived of a son and a father. - Post"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 8, 1880 The Gilbert Family Monument. - (Correspondence Moncton Times). - Dorchester, Nov. 5. - The handsome and massive monument of the Gilbert family was set up in the Dorchester rural cemetery yesterday by the Messrs. McGrath Brothers, of the Dorchester Marble Works. The monument is nine feet from the base to summit, weighs about seven tons, and is of freestone from the quarry of the Dorchester Freestone Company. The three divisions of the pedestal are proportioned as follows: The base five feet square and eighteen inches thick; the dado or die three feet six inches square and three feet high; and the cornice, octagonal in form, to match the base of the capital which it supports. The design of the capital is entirely new in monumental work, and is taken from the well-known allegorical picture called Rock of Ages, representing a female figure drawing herself from the waves and clinging to a massive ceam-cleft cross of rock. This, the crowning part of the monument, is about five feet high, and the cross is apparently seamed and riven as if from the incessant action of the waves, which appear in relief at the foot of the cross. The traverse section of the cross bears the inscription 'Rock of Ages cleft for me', etc. The faithfulness of the outlines and proportions of the figure clinging to the cross is remarkably alike in showing the skill of those who executed it as in proving the extent to which Dorchester freestone may be used in those finer lines of work hitherto confined to marble and granite. The figure is somewhat larger than half life size, and the agonizing form clearly expressed by the artist's chisel stands out in bold relief. The deep mouldings of the capital and the heavy panelling of the dado relieve the massiveness of the work and make its proportions more graceful. Three panels of the dado contain the inscriptions, the fourth being left vacant for future requirements. The inscriptions on th front, right, and left faces, beginning with the one on the front, are as follows:- (Front) Sacred to the Memory of Humphrey Gilbert, Esquire, A descendant from the Gilbert family of Devonshire, England, who colonized in America under Patent from the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; born at Berkeley, county of Bristol, old colony of Massachusetts, on the 25th day of September, 1775. After the signing of Independence by England to her American subjects, he was brought by his grandfather, Colonel Thomas Gilbert, with his family (being adherents to the Crown) in the ship Spencer to Parr Town, now the city of St. John, N.B., where they landed in the spring of 1783. On the 12th day of February, 1807, at Dorchester, New Brunswick, he was married to Sarah, only child of Lieut. Robert Keech, where he resided until his death on the 20th day of July, 1838, aged 63, leaving a widow, six sons and two daughters. The one on the right face:- Sacred to the memory of Thomas Gilbert, Esquire, First Sheriff of Albert County, N.B. Born at Dorchester, N.B., February 25th, 1808; died at Hopewell, A.C., March 8th, 1862; aged 54 years. Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, Barrister-at-law and M.P.P. for Westmorland County. Born at Dorchester, N.B., March 3rd, 1809; died Nov. 14th, 1857; aged 48 years. Bradford Gilbert, Esquire, Born at Dorchester, April 7th, 1812; died at Dorchester, N.B., April 10th, 1879; aged 67 years. Elizabeth Ann Gilbert, Born at Dorchester, Sept. 13th, 1824; died at Dorchester Nov. 18th, 1864, aged 40 years. The left inscription thus:- Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Robert Keech, a British Loyalist, born at North Castel, New York, Nov. 12th, 1759, who after England ceding to her subjects in America their independence, left New York with his wife and only child, and landed at Fort Cumberland, County of Westmorland, on the 5th day of August, 1783, and took up his residence in Dorchester, where he died on the 2nd day of October, 1842, aged 83 years. In memory of his wife Kezia, who was born at Dutchess County, New York, July 8th, 1762 and died at Dorchester, on the 21st day of January, 1849, aged 87. In memory of their only child Sarah, who was born at Westchester, New York, on the 5th day of April, 1783, and on the 12th day of February, 1807, at Dorchester, was married to Humphrey Gilbert, Esquire. Died on the 31st of May, 1863, aged 80. The present surviving members of the old Gilbert family have been instrumental in erecting the monument as well as in selecting the design, the Police Magistrate of St. John taking an active interest in the work. The carrying out of the proportions, and all the finer work, chiselling, etc., was done by Messrs. James and John McGrath, of Dorchester."

Fredericton Capital - Nov. 11, 1880 A 50 ton load of freestone for the New Parliament Building, which started from Dorchester, by schooner a week ago last Wednesday, is daily expected. The vessel carrying it will have aboard the four freestone pillars for the portico now being erected. Workmen at the building have been idle a week by the schooner's delay. Only 20 tons of stone are required to complete the building, and the remainder will be offered by the contractor at a

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily News - Nov. 12, 1880 Mining Notes. - A few weeks ago a Boston Mining Co., sent a couple of experts Messrs. Joseph W. Colman and Charles H. Stewart, to Harvey, Albert Co., for the purpose of examining freestone deposits on the land of F.W. Watson, with a view to examining into the size and quality of the rock and the facilities for transportation. They reported its quantity as inexhaustible and its general dip 45ø pitch east and west. The sheets vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet, which break handsome and true, leaving little work to be done before shipping. Its proximity to the Bay of Fundy makes abundant facilities for shipping. The deposit is elevated seventy feet above high water level, and has good and sufficient natural drainage. The committee examined the property with great care, making many blasts and excavations and pronounce the samples which they secured very creditable as to the general character of this kind of stone. The stone is free from iron or objectionable streaks, undefaceable by climate or sudden change of temperature. To utilize the deposit, a tramway of three-eighths of a mile will have to be built at a cost of say $1,000 per rod. When this is completed vessels loading will have a good berth of soft mud in a creek, which makes up through the marsh, and will be protected by reefs extending out far beyond. The depth of water is about 17 or 18 feet, and a vessel loading can go out in any high water, or twice in twenty four hours, when at all other points above the creek it cannot go then unless with the assistance of a very high tide. It is probable that a systematic attempt to work the mines will be made next spring."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 19, 1880 Stone for Boston. - The schooner Minnie E. sailed from Lockport last week. She was loaded with spindle stone by the Messrs. Tower and Maxwell. The cargo was consigned to Messrs. Lumbard, of Boston. After discharging, the Minnie E. will take a general cargo for this port. - Transcript."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 20, 1880 Six hundred tons of Budrot stone for the new Centenary Church will arrive to-day, and the work of stone cutting will be continued this winter. No artificial stone will be used in the new building."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 2, 1880 Albert County News. - (Maple Leaf). - The Two Island Stone Quarry. - F.W. Watson, Esq., who has recently returned from a two months visit to the United States, is looking hale and healthy. While in Boston, Mr. Watson made arrangements with parties to take hold of his Stone Quarry, on the Two Island place, near Harvey Corner. He expects one of those interested here this week to operate."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Albert. - Stone Quarries. - F.W. Watson, Esq., has a number of hands employed at his new quarries, Harvey. He has already discovered an immense reef of very fine stone. In every respect the indications are most flattering. Capitalists from Boston are expected in a few days, who no doubt will be only too glad to take hold of the works in good shape. Mr. Watson is to be congratulated on his almost certain success."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 22, 1880 Albert County. - New Quarries. - F.W. Watson has a number of hands employed at his new quarries at Harvey. He has already discovered an immense reef of very fine stone. In every respect the indications are most flattering. Capitalists from Boston are expected in a few days to take hold of the works in good shape. Mr. Watson is to be congratulated on his almost certain success."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 17, 1880 Albert County News. - (Hopewell Maple Leaf). -Harvey Items. - ... Two vessels were loading stone last week at the Stevens quarry."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 30, 1880 S. J. Exhibition.... From SE: Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. of Harvey - freestone Budro Freestone Co., Dorchester - freestone."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 7, 1881 The Wood Point Quarries recommenced the season's work with 20 men. Messrs. Roberts are negotiating in New York for a propeller, to carry cargoes by steam from Wood Point and Mary's Point, to Boston, New York and other U.S. ports."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 21, 1881 The new freestone quarry at Harvey is on the lands of F.W. Watson, not Webster, as stated last week."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 23, 1881 Sackville Transcript. - The grindstone business has commenced at Rockport. The prospects for this trade are better than for years past. Mr. Peter Hagan who has an olive stone quarry at Rockport, expects to open a brown stone quarry soon. He will then be in a position to supply builders. ... Mr. Peter Hagan has already shipped three loads of building stone this season. The first cargo was taken by the schooner Minnie E. to St. John, on March 18th. This is an unusually early shipment for this section. The second shipment was by the schr. Mary C. to Boston, on the 29th March. The third shipment was to St. John, on the 1st of April, by the schr. Minnie E. The stone for St. John is to be used in Methodist Centenary Church, now building."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 28, 1881 Messrs. Watson, Fay, and Curter, shareholders in the new International Freestone Co., recently formed in Boston, and to which reference has already been made, have called the first meeting of the company for the purpose of organization. It will be held at Harvey, on the 11th of May."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Globe - Aug. 4, 1881 Accident in a Quarry. - A frightful accident occurred on Monday afternoon at the Bay of Fundy quarries, at Mary's Point. A man named Alex. McKay, who was assisting to blow rock, was standing near a shot which had failed to explode when it unexpectedly exploded, cutting and mangling his throat and head in a fearful manner, and causing death."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 6, 1881 Harvey, Aug. 4. - A sad accident occurred last Monday at the Quarries, Mary's Point, resulting in the death of a man named Kay from Cape Breton. He was crushed by a falling stone, loosened by a blast, and only lived a few hours after the accident. His remains were forwarded per rail yesterday to Cape Breton."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 11, 1881 Our Stone Mines.- Their Extent and Value.-Geologic History.- The Hagan Quarry.- The Grindstone Workers.- The Cole Property.- The Wood Point Quarries.- Our Markets, &c.- Our country is so rich in precious metals, with its mines of gold and coal in Nova Scotia, creating an Eldorado of wealth, and with its antimony, manganese and silver mines, in this province, big with promise, that less pretentious minerals remain, if not known, at least unappreciated and unsought. Few of the people, even on the spot, understand the real value of the immense formation of grits and freestones existing in the lower part of the parish, forming miles of reefs, on which the tides ebb and flow, and miles of cliffs and sea walls against which the storms have beaten for ages. Were it possible, it would be interesting to trace the gradual development of these immense deposits of sandstone - miles in depth - from the time when a lonely sea swept the whole vast region from the Laurentian Hills in Quebec to the Cobequid Mountains, until that time when the inevitable Yankee came with his gantry and steam saws to utilize our natural store-houses of builder's materials. While the north side of the Cumberland Basin is not favored with the Joggins coal seams - in many respects the most remarkable in existence - still it is satisfactory to know that our sandstones bear to those measures a sort of paternal relationship. They were the ancestor - the preceding deposit to the coal. The sandstone seams of stone in the estuary of the River Hebert and at Lower Cove, form the bed of the coal measures seen along the coast, while the sandstones at Cape Meranguin across the Bay being of the same age, probably formed on the north side of the Basin or trough of that ancient lagoon in which coal plants grew, such as the long cylindrical Calamite or the immense creeping root Stigmariae. The sandstone beds were deposited in shallow seas or swampy flats, the matter being derived from ridges and rocks produced by volcanic or fire agencies, and also probably from new formations, now probably beneath the ocean. Imagine a wise shallow sea filled with sand banks, like the estuary of the Mississippi and with low islands bordered by tropical Ferns! The immense depth of these deposits of sandstone, argue the existence of rivers bearing down from large continental regions great quantities of sediment. Many peculiar conditions were required to produce grindstone. The grains of sand must have come from some triturating source making them of uniform texture; they must be cemented to give a certain cohesion; a too hard or too soft a stone is useless. So many conditions must have united to produce building stone of such desirable texture, strength, durability and shade, as are found in the olive and brown stones of Sackville. The grindstone on what are known as the Joggin water lots have been worked for probably eighty years. The grindstone reefs that formerly ridged the shores have been blasted and quarried so continuously season after season, that but little is now left of them in sight but masses of rubbish and refuse. Consequently the stone cutters are beginning to abandon this somewhat predatory style of work and start regular quarries above the tide- way. By the old system, stones at low water would be attached to boats and floated up on the rise of the tide to the scabbling ground. By the new system, more labor is required to remove the soil and upper surface - ten or twenty feet thick - and more machinery and capital generally are employed, but when skilfully used, the profits are probably as large in proportion, and assuredly more certain than in any other branch of mining industry. At Cape Meranguin, the Quarry opened three or four years ago by Mr. Peter Hagan, and are as yet only partially developed shews even now, two very handsome faces of freestone. One is shaded brown and the other olive. These have a southerly dip of nearly 45ø. Mr. Hagan tackled these rocks single handed, without any adequate capital or backing of any kind and it must be admitted exhibited a grit and energy, for which Bluenoses are seldom credited. Mr. Hagan has shipped eight schooner loads this season and has four more ready. He has been employing some 17 men. He has built wharves, erected cranes, removed a large quantity of superincumbent dirt and is each season opening wider and improving the value of his property. Further east, up shore, Mr. James Stevenson, of Read, Stevenson & Co., is carrying on the grindstone business. He employs gangs of men to work the stone in the tide-way in Slack's, Desk's and other coves. Mr. Stevenson has probably three cargoes of grindstone now ready for shipment at these Coves and across the Bay. Farther up the shore is the property of Rufus Cole, Esq., which is entirely undeveloped, but is prospectively one of the finest in the country, and only for the abundance of stone in the neighborhood would long ago have been sapped and mined. This property presents on the Bay side a long stretch of unbroken and undisturbed cliff, shewing handsome red sandstones, admirably adapted for building purposes, extensive beds of flagging stone, and a soft polishing grit for marble. The latter has been tested in the United States and quantities of it sold. Some hundreds of tons of flagging are now been quarried in the tideway for the Penitentiary. Some day, a speculative Yankee will come along and gobble up, this property. Proceeding up the Bay, the next are the Wood Point Quarries. The stone formation exists on the lands of C.C. Barnes, Esq., and on the adjoining Atkinson farm. We understand a company has been organized in Boston to develop the latter property. Next, it is the valuable workings of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, who have spent many thousand dollars the past two years in building wharves, clearing the surface, securing machinery, steam engines, &c. The stone here lies nearly flat - having a slight dip only to the south. Few locations are more admirably adapted for quarrying and shipping. Some two thousand tons have been shipped this season. Fifty tons are now quarried daily, with a prospective increase in a few weeks to a hundred tons daily. Fifty men are employed. The production of these quarries would be immensely stimulated had we better markets. The duty of $1.50 per ton imposed by the United States, is almost prohibitory, and is, in fact, so, unless the stone is quarried under exceptionally favorable circumstances. The Upper Canadian cities are supplied from Ohio and New York, the freights shutting us out of their markets. The Baie Verte canal would have remedied this disadvantage to some extent, had it been constructed. True, we have water carriage to the Atlantic cities, against rail from Ohio, but the reduction in carrying rates by rail has been so great of late years, that the difference has been equalized. The Bay of Fundy stone possesses a reputation as a good working stone, and will, therefore, always be a favorite in the building trade, and will always command a market when its shades of color in fashion. Strange to say they are not always the tone. No taste changes more quickly - not even a ladies' bonnet - than the shades of color demanded in the mansions and palaces of the great men of the new world."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 24, 1881 A sandstone quarry has been opened at the Baie des Chaleurs, N.B., by Mr. McArthur of Ottawa. Seven two hundred ton vessels have been loaded and sent to Montreal from the quarry this season with sandstone. Two vessels are now loading for the fall trade."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
St. Croix Courier - Aug. 25, 1881 A sandstone quarry has been opened at Baie desChaleurs, N.B. Seven two hundred ton vessels have been loaded and sent to Montreal this season with grindstones from it. It is stated that the quality of the stones is far superior to those from Ohio."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 8, 1881 Notwithstanding the statement in the papers that the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company's stores are closed, the one at Mary's Point is still doing active business. It will be a bad job if this quarry should be closed."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 8, 1881 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.- The Wood Point Quarry paid off a number of quarrymen last week, who left the work. Stripping the rock for next season's operations has commenced. The statement made that the

Company's store had closed is inaccurate. The prospects of the Company are we learn not likely to be affected by Mr. Banyon's connection with the National Bank."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 9, 1881 Grindstone shipments. - Today the St. John and Maine railway will send out fifty tons of grindstones for the States. They were being loaded on the cars yesterday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1881 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. - The Wood Point Quarry paid off a number of quarrymen last week, who left the work. Stripping, the rock for next season's operations has been commenced. The statement made that the Company's store has closed is inaccurate. The prospects of the Company are, we learn, not likely to be affected by Mr. Banyon's connection with the National Bank.- Post"

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1881 The Pacific Bank. - In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Roberts in reference to the position of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., owning stone quarries at Wood Point, Mary's Point and Harvey (A.C.) in this Province. Mr. Roberts gives us to understand that the Pacific Bank will resume operations in a few days and that on the Bank's resumption the affairs of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company will be satisfactorily arranged. The numerous parties in New Brunswick who are interested in the Company's extensive operations will be pleased to have this assurance. Since Mr. Roberts' letter was mailed to the Sun, the Bank matters have made satisfactory progress towards a settlement. Boston advices of the 9th inst. say:- A long consultation was had to-day between the Directors of the Central and Pacific National Banks and Mr. Weeks, at which an arrangement was drawn up and signed which, with the assent of Comptroller Knox, will insure a speedy resumption of the Pacific Bank. The Pacific Bank owes the Central National $875,400, the security held by the latter having a face value of $250,000. In the agreement the Central has adjusted this debt by allowing the Pacific Bank a year in which to pay $500,000. They have returned the Pacific $125,000 of the $250,000 collateral and the balance of $315,000 Mr. Weeks agrees to pay in six months, he depositing first class security. Weeks further agrees to cancel to-morrow $560,000 of the indebtedness of the Pacific Bank by the return of certificates of deposit or bank checks, and the bank gives him a time extension on the rest of the amount due from him, $474,600. The Directors having raised the million necessary from them have decided on the basis of this arrangement to resume immediately upon the receipt of the Comptroller's consent, which in view of the above facts is considered a mere matter of form. This is good news for those whose business arrangements have been seriously interfered with by the Bank's temporary suspension. The operations of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. are of great importance to the localities in Westmorland and Albert at which they are conducted, and we believe we may safely congratulate the localities and all interested parties on the prospect of an early discharge of the Company's liabilities in this Province."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 12, 1881 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.. - Boston, Dec. 8,1881. - To the Editor of the Daily Sun:- Allow me, through the valuable columns of your paper, a few words in reference to the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. It was organized under the laws of the State of New York. Its head office is at 181 Broadway, New York, and branch office in Boston. Its officers and stockholders are New York and Boston gentlemen, mostly men of considerable wealth, and the Company owns large and valuable properties entirely free from incumbrances, and is abundantly able to pay all its debts. But owing to the temporary suspension of the Pacific Bank of Boston, whose President was also President of the Company, through whose Bank the Company transacted all its financial business, acceptances of the Company due in New York on the day of the Bank suspended were protested and returned, as the Company's checks issued on the Pacific Bank for the payment of these acceptances were not presented until the news of the suspension had reached New York, and so were refused as payments. This suspension locked up the resources of the Company, and until it is decided just what course the Bank will pursue the Company's paper will not be paid. But as soon as a decision is reached by the Bank the Company will then proceed to take up all its overdue paper and meet all its obligations promptly. But owing to complications it cannot consistently resume payment until it is known what course the bank will pursue. At the same time, whatever the result of the Bank trouble may be it will not affect the standing or involve in any way the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., as its resources are ample to carry it through any emergency. All the Company desires is the confidence of its creditors for a short time, to enable them to set their house in order, which from present prospects will be but a few days at most. There is no doubt here but the Bank will reorganize under strong and efficient management. I trust this statement will set at rest many false reports that have crept into some of your local papers, and especially the article in the St. John Globe of Nov. 30th, which contains but very little truth, from whatever source the enterprising editor obtained his information. Yours most respectfully, Walter J. Roberts, Manager, B.F.Q. Co."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Dec. 15, 1881 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.- Walter J. Roberts, Esq., manager writes from New York under date of December 9th, writes us in reference to the numerous mis- statements appearing in the papers with respect to the difficulties of the Company, which arise entirely out of the suspension of the Pacific Bank. The Company's cheques were out to meet drafts due at New York banks. The Bank unexpectedly suspended and cheques on it were of course refused payment. Until the Bank decides its own future course of action, the Company is at a standstill. Fortunately the Bank is in a position by which it is expected it will be able to decide almost immediately whether it will go into liquidation or re-organize and go on. Hardly any doubt is expressed it will take the latter course. As soon as it takes either course the Company will be in a position to act. It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Roberts that the total indebtedness is less than $13,000. Their properties, valued at $250,000, are wholly unincumbered, so the prospect of any body meeting any loss seems infinitismal. It is very important to the Provinces that the splendid quarries owned by this enterprising Company

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 16, 1881 The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. - A letter has been received from Mr. Walter J. Roberts, manager of the Company's quarries in New Brunswick, in which he writes that the prospects for an early settlement of the company's affairs are growing brighter daily. At a meeting of the Company in New York, Roswell R. Fitch, Esq., was elected President instead of Mr. Benyon, resigned, and the report of the Secretary shows the Company has some $300,000 assets and only $16,000 liabilities, three-fourths of the latter being in New Brunswick and the remainder mostly at the Company's quarries at Springfield, Mass. The Company have assurances of a very large business for 1882, and will carry forward their projects to meet the large and increasing demand for their stone. Mr. Roberts expects to

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 3, 1881 About 200 tons of stone have recently been got out of the quarry on Mr. David Connell's farm near this city, and have been placed on the Haymarket Square. Twenty men in the Corporation employ are engaged at this place yesterday in breaking the stone for placing on the streets."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 23, 1881 A Freestone Quarry, it is expected, will be opened shortly on Mr. W.K. Reynold's property at Lepreaux. The stone, which was highly commended several years ago by Prof. Bailey, is of a rich brown color. The facilities for shipment either by rail or water are very convenient."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 23, 1881 A new stone quarry has been opened near Hillsboro, Albert Co."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 2, 1881 It is expected that the International Freestone Co. will commence work at the Watson quarry, Harvey, next week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 11, 1881 The steamer Florida, 514 tons, has sailed from Boston for Harvey, A.C., having been chartered by the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. to load stone at that port."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1881 Newcastle, June 13. - On Saturday afternoon John Sullivan, foreman in Mr. Jos. Goodfellow's grindstone quarries, Northwest Branch of the Miramichi River, was drowned. ..."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 21, 1881 New Quarry. - Alex Rogers, M.P., has opened a stone quarry on Grindstone Island, which promises to furnish stone of excellent quality. Quite a number of men are employed."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 30, 1881 Hopewell Cape.- I have heard it stated that a fine quantity of building stone has been found in abundance near Hillsboro'. R.R. Snow is interested in the working of it."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 16, 1881 Rock Quarrying For Street Purposes. - Mr. T. Cusack has four or five men quarrying the rock in the rear of the Portland police station facing the Black Spring Road. Crevices have formed in the rock along the brow, rendering it very easy for the workmen to remove the stone. A considerable portion seems very loose and apt to slide down at any time. Teams are hauling the material to the Intercolonial railway station where a number of street labourers are breaking it in lumps to macadamize the city streets. Mr. John McGourty has a small force of men likewise

Chignecto Post - Mar. 24, 1881 Dorchester.- The Dorchester Union Free Stone Co.made their first shipment of building stone for the season of 1881 on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th per schooner Hettie Parks, to St. John. This is earlier than

Chignecto Post - Mar. 24, 1881 Stone business.- The schooner Minnie, McHaffy,master, loaded with building stones at Hagan's quarry, Rockport, for St. John, on Saturday - the first of the season. The schr. Mary C.' Stewart, master, is to go on to load in a few days. The prospect of business there this season appears to be good."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 25, 1881 Active preparations are being made by the Bay of Fundy Freestone Company under the management of Mr. A.J. Roberts, for carrying on stone quarrying on a more extensive scale than heretofore. The Transcript says: It is said that a fine line of steamers are to ply between Harvey's Point and New York to carry the stone."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 25, 1881 New Stone Manufacturing Process. - Mr. H.J. McGrath, of Dorchester, who recently discovered a process by which monuments, tablets, etc., could be manufactured at half the present cost, has received letters of patent from Ottawa and Washington. A number of capitalists at Fredericton have resolved to get up a prospectus, with the view of establishing a joint-stock company for manufacturing in that city. - Borderer."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 2, 1881 Quarrying. - Work at Hayden's (now Snow's) quarry, Curryville has fairly begun for the season and a brisk business is being done. A cargo of the stone is being shipped at Gray's Island, Hillsboro, to which it is brought by rail."

Chignecto Post - May 5, 1881 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.- New Steam Drills.-Steam Gantry's.- Steam Vessels.- A Revolution in the Stone Business.- A new departure has been made in the stone business of this Bay by this Company. Instead of operating by old methods of hand labor, they are at a very heavy expense introducing steam power in cutting stone, moving it in the quarry and carrying it to market. By employing steam power, they expect to lessen the expense per ton, while they can increase the production indefinitely, and in both ways increase their profits. This week the Company will have three steam drills working at their Wood Point Quarry and three at Mary's Point. They have eight more drills in process of construction by Messrs. James Harris & Co., St. John. They are now having made a steam travelling crane or gantry at Wood Point, which will be completed in two months. This is a species of elevated railway and is designed for the purpose of picking up stone at any portion of the quarry and removing to another portion. The Company have purchased the Capt. Milner place and the Charles Outhouse place at Wood Point. They have made an addition to the Snowdon house, previously bought, which is to used as a boarding house. At Mary's Point, the operations of the Company are extensive and vigorous. During the past season, they have made four large openings in the reef on both the olive and brown stone portions. They have built a new store, erected five new houses and intend to erect fifteen more. They will have gantrys over each opening. They are now having built a locomotive car with derrick or turntable to turn over stone for the scabblers. They intend also to erect a mill 150x60 to contain 14 gangs of saws and a number of rubbing beds - all driven by steam. This is for the purpose of manufacturing stone ready to go into buildings, the Company intending to supply house builders in the Northern Cities direct from the quarry with sawed and dimension stone. They are intimately connected with a house building association in New York that requires this year many thousand tons. They hope to ship 25,000 tons at least this year. To get this stone to market they have purchased the steamship Florida (514 tons, built of oak) at a cost of $22,000. She is expected here this week for the first cargo for New York. They expect to save a dollar a ton in freights stone. Should their production warrant it, one or more steamers additional will be purchased and put on the route. The Company has in course of construction, at St. Martin's, by Messrs. Delong Bros., a steamer of 150 tons to be launched next August. She is to cost $11,000. She will be used as a tug and freight boat, lighter, collier, &c. It is satisfactory to know that all the various kinds of machinery required - drills, engines, locomotives, &c., &c. are being manufactured in the Province - at the extensive machine shop of Jas. Harris & Co., St. John. The Company, as may be surmised from this brief epitome of their undertakings, has solid men at their back who pay cash as they go. The amount of money they are expending in the development of their fine properties at Wood Point and Mary's Point is very large. They are already affording employment to a small army of workmen, which will be largely increased as soon as their mill and gantrys are fully established. The attractive shades of the rock, its superior texture, and the inexhaustible reefs in which it is formed, combine to guarantee success and profit to those engaged in this extensive enterprise. We wish the promoters of it every success and may more of such men find it to their interest to seek out our dormant resources for purposes of

Chignecto Post - May 5, 1881 The freestone business is likely to be lively this summer. The Bay of Fundy Company expect to ship about 25,000 tons from Wood Point and Mary's Point. Two cargoes have already been sent from the latter place, the second being 150 tons for Boston shipped this week by the schooner Meta, Capt. Edgett. The Company have 130 men at work at the Point, and have expended about $40,000 in improvements since last fall."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 6, 1881 Mary's Point Quarries are being worked by 120 menat present and more are required. We are told that the company have expended $40,000 at the Point since last fall. This company have done a large amount of business, and circulated a deal of money, since taking charge of this excellent quarry. It is calculated that the shipments of stone from this and Wood Point quarry this season will amount to 60,000 tons.- Maple Leaf"

Daily News - May 7, 1881 Mary's Point Quarries are being worked by one hundred and thirty men at present, and more are required. The company have expended $40,000 at the Point since last fall. This company have done a large amount of business, and circulated a deal of money, since taking charge of this excellent quarry. It is calculated that the shipments of stone from this and Wood Point quarry this season will amount to 60,000 tons."

Daily Telegraph - May 16, 1881 Saint John Post Office. - ... The three street fronts on Prince William, Princess and Water streets are faced with the olive tint freestones from the Caledonia quarry near Dorchester. The work below Prince William street being quarry faced and the rest of the stone work rubbed. ..."

Chignecto Post - May 19, 1881 The International Freestone Company held its organization meeting at Harvey on Wednesday of last week. This Company, as already stated, is chiefly composed of Boston men and will work on the lands of F.W. Watson. Operations will be commenced the first week of June."

Eastport Sentinel - May 25, 1881 Sch. Sammy Ford, of Lubec, for New York, with freestone, was run into at St. John, N.B., May 10, by a ferry steamer, damaging the sch's cutwater and causing her to spring a leak. The steamer was also

Chignecto Post - Nov. 3, 1881 The Dorchester Union Freestone Company had a prosperous year. All the stone quarried during the season will be shipped, making in all 5,000 tons, a decided increase over any previous year. This company employs from 75-80 men. It has the reputation of being one of the most solid and respectable in business, meeting its engagements with the regularity of clockwork."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 5, 1881 Amherst. - New Freestone Quarry. - Messrs. J.S. Hickman, Thomas R. Smith and Burton Seaman have opened a new and promising freestone quarry not far from Bay Verte."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 21, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1881The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company. - The suspension of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, will, it is feared, embarrass the above company, whose freestone quarries at Wood Point and Harvey, Albert Co., afford employment to a large number of men. Mr. Abner J. Benyon, who was president of the Bank, was also a leading stockholder in the quarrying company, and all the momentary business of the company was transacted through the bank."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 24, 1881The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company. - A telegram from Mr. Walter J. Roberts of Boston, manager of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., to a firm in this city, states that: The temporary suspension of the Pacific National Bank, Boston, will not involve the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., and all their engagements will be promptly honored."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 24, 1881 The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company.- The suspension of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, will, it is feared, embarrass the above Company. Mr. Abner J. Benyon, who was president of the bank, was also a leading stockholder in the quarrying company, and all the monetary business of the Company was transacted through the bank.- Ex. It has been ascertained that the failure will not affect the Quarrying Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1881 Gloucester County. - ... At Clifton the grindstone region is reached. There are large deposits of excellent stone, and a good many people are employed in quarrying it and preparing it for shipment. Messrs. Jos. Read & Co. and Mr. Francis Scott are largely engaged in the grindstone business, manufacturing and exporting the stones. The shipments are made from Clifton breakwater, a work which was partly constructed by the Dominion Government and partly by Messrs. Read & Co. The stones are sent to the American market, and also to the Upper Provinces. The superior grit (no political allusion intended) of these grindstones has caused an enquiry for them for manufacturing purposes, and they are largely in use in the factories of Montreal and Oshawa. The quarries are on the bay shore, and the stone is got out very conveniently. There are Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches for the people

S.J. Globe - Nov. 29, 1881 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1881 Suspended. - The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, having quarries in Albert Co., N.B., and head offices on Devonshire street, Boston, have suspended. The Company is composed of Boston people, and its suspension is due to the failure of the Pacific National Bank. Mr. A.L. Bunyon, President of the Bank, is also President of the Company, and Mr. Fowle, a Director of the bank, is Treasurer of the Company. Mr. Walter J. Roberts, who has had an extended experience in quarrying in Albert, is manager, and says everything will be all right in the course of time. Meanwhile the Company's notes are going to protest. The quarries are three in number - one each at Mary's Point, Wood Point and Hopewell, and they are valuable properties. As to the Bank the Boston Post says: Col. Needham, the national bank examiner, completed his investigation of the affairs of the Pacific bank and submitted a statement of its financial condition to the directors and to Comptroller Knox at Washington. The result is that the institution must go into the hands of a receiver. A private despatch from Comptroller Knox states that he

Chignecto Post - Oct. 6, 1881 Albert Railway.- A new siding is being put in atCurryville, some 350 yards long, to the New Brunswick Freestone Company's Quarry. This quarry has just been opened, and two cargoes of stone are ready for shipment from Hillsboro' as soon as the branch is completed. The stone is a rich brown color, now in demand in fashionable quarters in American cities. The Company expects to carry on extensive operations next summer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1881 ...Schr. G.F. Hatheway sank.... Loaded with stone from Harvey ... to New York..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1881 Albert County Sketches. - The Freestone Quarries of Mary's Point - The Fashionable Color - The Squaw's Cap. - The freestone deposits of the County are among its most productive resources. Their superior quality, for building purposes, was recognized many years ago, and United States capital has been long engaged in their development. Many of the finest buildings of Boston and New York are faced with brown stone from the quarries of this County, and it still commands a higher price in the United States than native freestone. It is found in reefs on the seashore and in the hills in the interior. Splendid deposits have been repeatedly exposed by the removal of the surface earth for other purposes, the complaining brooks that make the meadows green have worn deep ruts into them before reaching the plain, and exploring for the precious metals have often resulted in their discovery. Try to buy or lease a lot of land in this County and the owner will begin to smell freestone or minerals in a moment. People buy wild lands and hold them, year after year, hoping that somebody will discover a possible quarry or mine upon them. Young men who want to marry and settle down as farmers complain that it is difficult to buy land, so strong is the mania for retaining it on the part of its owners. One old gentleman recently died in abject poverty, without the ordinary comforts of humble life, who held fifteen hundred acres of land. He was, like many others, a land miser. On the way from Harvey to Mary's Point, by way of the bay shore road, the visitor sees a quarry opening on the hillside, a few rods distant. This is at Two Island Creek, at the mouth of which there is shelter and anchorage for vessels. The quarry belongs to the recently organized International Stone Co., of which Mr. F.W. Watson is the Manager. Mr. Watson discovered the deposit, or purchased it from the discoverer, and organized the company for its development. The hill was formerly a reef, and the land is low and level from its foot to the bay. It has been traced 137 rods in length and 1,400 feet in width, the Manager says, and the stone found to be everywhere of uniform quality and color, a lavender brown, closely resembling the Connecticut stone, but not laminated, and therefore being much more durable. It is of fine grain, soft but tough, and can be readily carved. The excavation already made is 80 feet in length and 28 feet wide, with an average depth of eight feet. The solid stone is found at a depth of only nine feet. The footings appear very regular, and all the indications are good. This quality of stone is said to be worth $16 per ton in Boston and New York. There are only a few men at work now, and no stone has been got ready for market, but if the capitalists of the company, after examination of the quarry, are satisfied with the character of the deposit, a hundred men will be put on and facilities for shipment constructed at once. A railway 119 rods long will connect the quarry with the wharf near the mouth of the creek. Mary's Point is the scene of the extensive operations of the Bay View Quarrying Co., of which Mr. Austin J. Roberts is Manager. The coast is bold and the land thickly wooded. Mary, whose name the promontory bears, has long since passed to the land of shades, and the story of her lonely life in what was a desolate region then has been forgotten. Poor old girl, she may be a pillar of brown stone now, in a Boston porch! These quarries were opened in 1845 by Mr. Andrews, subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. C.D. Archibald, and in 1870 became the property of the Bay View Quarrying Co. This point has been an island in its time, but is now joined to the mainland now by a sand bar. The precipitous coast is one immense reef of freestone, and quarrying has been begun at the places offering the best facilities for shipment. The whole island is believed to be underlaid with this stone, and an outcrop of the reef has been discovered in its centre, which is to be exposed this winter by removal of the overlying soil and loose stones. The company had 162 men employed this summer, but this number was reduced to 128 in haying time. The shipment this year will reach 10,000 tons, but the contemplated increase of facilities will enable the company to increase this to 50,000 tons annually. A travelling crane is to be put up at the Southeast quarry. A plank bulkhead has been placed in the excavation here, to keep the water out which penetrates the sea-wall, and it does the work effectually. Other quarries have been opened at Barn Cove and Indian Point. The stone lies in thick benches, and is readily split off with wedges into nearly square or oblong masses of different sizes, from one and a half to ten tons in weight. It consists of light, dark, reddish and lavender brown, salmon and olive. The lavender brown, which the new Barn Cove quarry is chiefly producing, is in the greatest demand at present, and enough of it cannot be got out to meet the inquiry. This quarry is at present working on an order for 3,000 tons, for Sloan's new carpet warehouse, Broadway, New York. The stone for the walls is eighteen inches thick. Two schooners, the R.H. Moran and Maggie Willett, were loading there last week for Boston. Only surface quarrying has been done so far, and the deposit is thought to be practically inexhaustible. The Manager says Prof. Bailey calculates the thickness of the reef at 160 feet, and considers it to be underlaid with coal. At the end of the reef, at low tide, coal has been dug out of the rock. The same company has another brownstone quarry at Wood Point, where 110 men are employed. It shipped 6,000 tons this season. The principal markets for the stone are New York, Boston, Montreal, Halifax and St. John. The stone used in our Masonic Hall, Odd Fellow's Hall, Queen's Square Church, St. Andrew's Church and Furlong's new building was supplied by the company. The stone is liver rock, so hard that it will not crumble away when carved into mouldings and light designs. The Connecticut stone has had to be carefully laid upon the bed, or the water will get in and cause it to fall off in flakes, while the very soft stone washes away with the rain. If the New Brunswick stone were not far ahead of that which is found in the United States, says Mr. Roberts, who is as well versed in stone as the Metropolitan in the Book of Job, it would not be in demand in Boston or New York, because the Massachusetts stone is cheaper than ours. Mr. Roberts thanks the National Policy for the duty of $1 a ton that has been put upon American stone, and says he pays twenty per cent. higher wages than in 1878. At the Southeast quarry there is a remarkable bit of rock, called the Squaw's Cap. Its walls, on all sides, are so nearly perpendicular that it does not seem to be practicable to climb them, and its height is about equal to that of the average forest tree. It is a striking object, as seen either from the land or water, and one longs to fasten a flag to the solitary tree, devoid of foliage, that crowns its summit, reminding one of a broken and canvas-stripped mast in a stranded wreck. Petrified trees are traced by the curious and

Chignecto Post - Oct. 13, 1881 Another Quarry.- A month or so ago the POST called attention to the splendid facilities for the quarrying and shipping of building and other stone possessed at Peck's Point, Rockport. The advertising of that locality has already borne fruit. Messrs. Roberts are now engaged in opening a building stone quarry there."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Oct. 27, 1881 Correction.- The quarry property at Rockport, leased by Messrs. Roberts, fronts on Wilbur's Cove, and is not at Peck's Point as stated in a recent number of the POST. The new quarry is on the property of Mr. Albert Ward, adjoining the valuable stone deposits at Peck's Point, owned by Rufus Cole, Esq. The new quarry is a very promising one. This locality will, no doubt, in the near future be the site of extensive quarry enterprises, as the quality of the stone, ease with which it can be cut, facilities for shipment and many other advantages it possesses will commend

Chignecto Post - Oct. 27, 1881 New Store.- The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company are erecting a store at Wood Point 30x50 and three flats with a stone flagged cellar and ell 25x25. The second story of main building is divided into two tenements. The third flat of store and second ell, will be used for furniture. The work is being executed in a handsome manner by Mr. John E. Estabrooks."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Oct. 27, 1881 Mary's Point Quarries.- The Archibald Quarry.- Five New Quarries.- Immense Beds of Solid Freestone.- Colors and Texture.- Modern Improvements.- The Locomotive Crane and Steam Gantry.- Other Quarrying Properties.- Very few people have any idea of the extent of the operations that are being carried on in these quarries,which large as they are, are all preliminary to operations on almost a colossal scale that are mapped out by the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company that own them. Mary's Point is situated in the estuary of the Shepody River. Its rocky cliffs stand watch and ward on one side, while the wooded heights of Grindstone Island loom up on the other side. The north-eastern side terminates in a winding shore and beaches looking down upon long ranges of ragged reefs that bare themselves at low water. In the distance can be seen the church spires of Hopewell Hill and the half circle of country extending to Harvey in one direction and to the Cape in the other. The other side of Mary's Point Island shews the Nova Scotia coast, Cape Meranguin, and the shores up to the Memramcook. A few miles off, puffing around the edge of Shepody Mountain, can be seen the trains of the Albert Railway. Thus it will be seen, that Mary's Point, tho' out of the world, occupies a central and commanding position for business. Its value as a deposit of reefs of stone, was recognized over forty years ago. In November, 1840, Alva W, Andrews shipped the first cargo, to Portland, U.S. The stone were used as the bases of monuments. The property then attracted the notice of the late Chas. D. Archibald, one of the most remarkable speculators this country ever produced. He, associated with others, opened a quarry and worked it for some 19 years. He spent here some $200,000 in developing it, doing a vast amount of rough surface quarrying work, of which the present owners will surely reap the benefit to a large extent. He shipped a large quantity of stone quarried mostly near the surface, thus leaving the finer and more valuable stone to be taken out by the present operators. The deeper the quarrying the more uniform and larger the beds are found to be. An abandoned working with a broken chimney where his steam mill was placed and where a few rusted pieces of machinery remain as mementos of his activity and foresight. In 1870, Messrs. Roberts Brothers took a lease of 6 years of the property from Archibald and have operated it ever since either for themselves or for the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., who are the present owners. The island appears to be a solid formation of sandstone in a remarkably undisturbed condition. These layers or beds of sandstone have a uniform dip south of 45ø. Their strike easterly is towards Cape Meranguin, and westerly to Harvey, where attempts have been made by Messrs. Watson, Stevens and others to open quarries, but whether these reefs extend to the mainland have not yet been proved. The stone is of such a character as to possess a recognized value and a steady demand in the United States markets. It is fine, close grained and remarkably durable, while it is in some respects more difficult to work than some other stones. Stone cutters call it plucky. But it is universally liked by them for its reliability in working and its retaining its fine sharp lines in carving. It possesses the quality of durability beyond most other freestones. Ornamental designs made of it thirty-five years ago are seen to-day on buildings in Boston, and Central Park, N.Y., and other cities, as fresh and clean as if done yesterday. The colors are also an advantage. Brown stone, olive stone, blue stone, grey and salmon stone beds enable the Company always to suit the market. At present the fashion of the day demands brown and red stone. The latter the Company get from some of their other quarrying properties. There is but little mingling of different colors in the same bed, that so often ruins quarry speculations. On the contrary, the uniformity of color in each bed is very striking. These distinct and different shades give the architect fine scope for his ingenuity in designing. And the monument he builds of this stone, whether over the resting place of the departed, some palace on 5th Avenue or princely mercantile edifice, will speak for ages his praise. The Comp'y have no less than five quarries here in successful and presumably profitable operation. No.1, or South East Quarry is immediately west from where Archibald first worked. The face of the rock, sloping 45ø some 175 feet, has been stripped off a distance of 200 feet or more at high water mark. To keep the tide out, they have constructed an abutment or coffer dam, some 250 feet long. A series of steam cranes - 7 in number are ranged along the length of the abutment, and worked by an engine of 35 horsepower, by means of shafting some 200 feet long connected with each crane by a crab. This arrangement is very convenient and economical, stone being lifted to the rail track, either for scabbling or to be thrown on the outside of the abutment, or taken to the wharves for shipment. This system, complete as it seems, is only preliminary to a still more extensive and perfect mode of operating. They intend erecting a seawall 200 feet further out and extending 900 feet, making in all 1,150 feet of sea wall. To build this wall and for other purposes the Company has now completed and ready for shipment from the works of Jas. Harris & Co., St. John, a locomotive steam crane, the only machine of this description ever built in the Dominion. The area reclaimed they will work by a travelling crane or steam gantry, which has the advantage over the ordinary crane of picking up a stone anywhere and placing it anywhere else within its circumference. The iron work for this gantry is already completed and on the ground. The quarry has a wharf extending out some distance with rail track, cranes, &c. The N.W. end of the quarry is worked by a powerful steam crane run by a 25 horsepower engine. The stone here is a fine brown stone. A large gang of men are here at work. The back to this quarry presents a fine appearance by another formation of stone apparently in thick even beds rising fully 125 feet and extending either way far beyond the present opening or quarry. It is supposed the stone can be quarried to a depth of at least 250 feet. To compute the quantity of stone here uncovered would be almost impossible. No. 2, the S.W. or Salmon stone quarry is an opening about 600x100 feet. The stone is of a pinkish or salmon color, very uniform and free from imperfection. The beds too, are thick and extensive, like the last described quarry. From this quarry many thousands of tons of stone have been shipped to Boston, and it has been the leading brownstone in the Boston market since the present proprietors commenced their operations. Owing to the scarcity of help the Co. have been unable of late to work this quarry. But the labor saving machinery they intend to employ here, will enable them to do so next year. No. 3, Holmes Quarry is on the northeast side, and has been recently opened. It is on the Ha Ha Bay across which it looks at Harvey. This place has a wharf and cranes. But here also the Co. expect before another spring, to have a powerful gantry, spanning 125 feet. This reef or bed is 250 feet wide and extends 1/3 of a mile across the property. The stone shews itself at the surface in solid beds admirably adapted for working. It is thought by the superintendent and others that this will prove the finest, most easily worked and extensive quarry at Mary's Point. The stone is of a very fine quality, closely resembling in color the celebrated brown stone known as Belleville, but superior in quality, and can be worked for one half the cost of the Belleville stone. No. 4, N.E. Quarry, called Barn Cove, has also just been opened and is supplied with a wharf, steam cranes, &c. The stone has the uniform dip and strike. A very large surface has been stripped shewing solid beds of brown stone. About 1,500 to 2,000 tons has been shipped to New York the present season and there met with much favor, the orders for it exceeding the supply by 2,500 tons. It is believed that this quarry is the other end of the reef named for Holmes quarry, the stone in each being exactly the same. Sloam's new carpet warehouse, 380 feet frontage, 8 storeys high, cor, Broadway and 19th, is being built of this stone. No. 5, N.N.E. or Indian Point Quarry. About 2,800 tons have been shipped. The stone is of a beautiful olive shade and is a good working stone with a color very uniform and free from imperfection. The formation is quite regular and a portion of the seams flake off into flagging stone, varying in thickness from 4 inches to 18 inches. A large proportion of the stone used in the new Tremont Bank building, Boston, was taken from this quarry. Here the Company has quite an extensive wharf and large opening which has not been worked this year owing to the scarcity of help. But here they will also apply machinery and work the coming year. The Company intend to erect gantrys in the S.W., N.E., and other quarries, and as soon as possible place them in all their quarries, so as to enable them to supply the demand for its stone. During the past year or two the Company have made many improvements in their property. They have re-built several old houses and built six new ones. They have finished a new store. They have just finished a boarding house for 30 men, and are building one 80 feet front, with wings, &c., to accommodate 150 men. They intend to build a church and school. Mary's Point not only is a fine quarrying property but with ordinary labor could be made one if not the most productive upland farms in Albert County. It is a delightful place, finely located, amidst some of the richest scenery ever beheld, and to wander through its pleasant groves is a treat that but few have had the good fortune to experience. During the past year the Company has shipped from here 6,000 tons of stone. They have kept employed from 100 to 170 men. The resident manager is Mr. Austin J. Roberts. The foreman of the S.W. Quarry is Mr. Robert Douglas; N.E. Quarry, Mr. Geo. Delesdornier; Mr. J.J. Gallagher is chief engineer. He has seven assistants. The boss carpenter is Mr. D.L. McDonald. The monthly pay ranges from $2,800 to $5,000. Since the present proprietors became connected with this work, they have spent over $200,000. These quarries have yielded since re-opened by them about 50,000 tons of stone, and from all appearance this is but the commencement of the splendid results the future seems destined to give. The members of the Co. well deserve all that is here promised, for their energy and perseverance, and for the very large amounts expended and as they are mostly wealthy no means will be lacking to secure all the promised success. The Company own extensive operations at Wood Point and also leases upon large tracts of land there, where they have also spent $75,000 in opening up what promises to be one of the finest and most extensive quarries on this Continent. Their works here, like their other undertakings, are on a grand scale, but even this is to be greatly augmented before the coming spring. The opening here forming one quarry 500x150 ft. One powerful engine runs four steam cranes and a very fine steam pump, just imported from Boston. The Company has blacksmith shops, machine and tool shops, carpenter shop, engine houses and coal sheds, and a large water tank. They are about completing one of the largest wharves in the Province, having a sea face of 1,600 feet, which when finished will enable them to load the largest vessel at the lowest tides. In addition to the large gantry that will cover the quarry before spring, they intend to erect a steam stone saw mill, the machinery for which is on the ground and ready to be placed as soon as the building is ready. They are also building a steam lumber mill, the foundation of which is now in and machinery is all ready for shipment from the works of Jas. Harris & Co., also a fine 80 H.P. and 90 H.P. boiler. This mill will be on the property recently acquired from Alex. O'Brien and next adjoining the Company's quarry. Here also on this property the Company have opened a quarry, the stone being of brick red in color. But the beds are thin. Samples sent to New York were much admired. A more extensive opening will at an early day be made here. A wharf also has here been built 100x40, which will be extended 200 feet more and used as a lumber wharf. A store 30x50 and a flour store attached 25x25 is nearly finished. The latter is erected upon the highest land at Wood Point and commands an extensive marine view. The Company lately acquired this latter property from Capt. Milner; upon which is also a fine house, barn and other buildings; during part of the summer it has been occupied by the manager of the Co. and his family. The Co. also have an extensive building for boarding house for the men, capable of accommodating 150 men. They also intend to erect a number of cottages during the present season for the workmen. The Company's foreign offices are in Boston and New York. The Boston office, 131 Devonshire St., is in charge of our esteemed friend Francis Rodman, Esq., and Henry F. Milton, Esq. Mr. E.M. Fowle, its Treasurer, and W.J. Roberts, its Manager, make there headquarters there. The selling agent is H.A. Roberts. The New York office, 181 Broadway, is in charge of the Sub-Manager, Mr. R.R. Fitch and Mr. Geo. Guild and Mr. Henry Palmieri is selling agent. Many fine buildings in New York and Boston are now in course of construction, of stone supplied by this Company. In addition to these fine quarrying properties the Co. own leases of a fine quarrying property on the Kennetcook River, N.S., and also a property at Peck's Cove, Rockport, which they intend opening up for a supply of red stone. The Co. also own an extensive property at Springfield, Mass., which they have largely developed the present year at a cost of some 8 to 10 M. dollars. This quarry it is believed will make a fine record for the Co., and it is admirably located midway between

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 2, 1881 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 5, 1881 Albert county News. - (from our own correspondent). - Harvey, Aug. 31 - International Freestone Company. - This is the name of a company recently organized in Boston for the purpose of working the brown freestone which abounds on the property of F.W. Watson, Esq. There is now a good demand for freestone of this color. Mr. Watson returned from Boston n Saturday, and commenced operations with a number of men. It is said that this stone is of a very superior quality, and a rich, brown color, and much admired by builders in the U.S. There appears to be an abundance of stone, and the company being composed of wealthy men, no doubt will push business and employ a large number of men. At Mary's Point the Bay of Fundy Quarry Co. are pushing business in fine style. They have already shipped about 3,000 tons this season, and are employing 120 men."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 12, 1881 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 13, 1881 The Building Stone Quarries of Harvey, Albert Co. - A correspondent writes from Harvey, under date of September 10: Mr. Sears, of Boston, arrived today, for the purpose of examining the quarries of the 'International Freestone Co.', which are sitting on land of F.W. Watson, Esq. We understand that Mr. Sears was very much pleased with the company's property, there being an inexhaustible quantity of stone of a rich, brown color, free of spot or other imperfections, and in great demand just now in the United States. Mr. Sears also visited the quarries of A. Stevens & Co., adjoining. No doubt in the near future a large business will be done in the Parish of Harvey. We hear the new Company will push business, and hope to be able soon to place their stone in the

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1881 A column of the last issue of the Island News is devoted to a history and description of the Whetstone Quarry at North Head, Grand Manan, which has lately been leased by an American gentleman for a period of ninety- nine years. For many years past, American fishermen and inhabitants of the Island have used stones from the quarry for the purpose of sharpening tools; but no one seemed to have any idea of its value until recently, when specimens of the rock were taken to Boston, and found to be of the finest quality."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 22, 1881 Albert. - The new stone quarry on Mr. Watson's farm is developing finely, and will doubtless, soon afford employment to a large number of workmen."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 29, 1881 A sandstone quarry has been opened at Baie desChaleurs, N.B. Several vessels have been loaded and sent to Montreal this season with grindstones from it. It is stated that the quality of the stones is far superior to those from Ohio."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 4, 1882 Albert News Items. - (Maple Leaf). - B. of F.Quarry Co. - We are pleased to be able to state that this company has reorganized. Some of the solid men of Boston and New York have taken stock and intend doing a rushing business this summer. Last week a civil engineer from N.Y. surveyed a reef of brownstone, discovered on Mary's Point, which is 3,000 ft long, 300 ft wide, has already been worked 40 ft deep and is allowed to be twice that depth. It is estimated that this reef will give an average yield of 24,000 tons per year, for a century."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1882 Albert County Industries. - ... We have good authority for our estimate that there will be spent in the following enterprises:- Bay of Fundy Quarry ... $20,000 International Quarry ... 20,000 ... Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company. - We are pleased to be able to state that this Company has re-organized. Some of the solid men of Boston and New York have taken stock and intend doing a rushing business this summer. Further particulars will be given next week. Last week a civil engineer from New York surveyed a reef of brown stone, discovered at Mary's Point, which is 3,000 ft. long, 800 ft. wide, has already been worked 40 ft. deep, and is allowed to be twice the depth. It is estimated that this reef will give an average yield of 24, 000 tons per year for a century."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 27, 1882 ...The Jennie has arrived to load with building stone from Caledonia Quarries..."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 27, 1882 The stone business at Budroes has opened and the outlook is promising. The schr. Vesta, the first vessel of the season has loaded for N.Y. with 170 tons."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 27, 1882 Recommencing.- The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company are engaging men preparatory to recommencing operations next month at Wood Point."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 27, 1882 Westmorland. - Quarrymen and laborers are wanted at the Port Philip stone quarry."

Daily Times - Aug. 3, 1882 Valuable Real Estate. - The subscriber offers for sale the following properties at Harvey, Albert Co.: The premises at Harvey Corner, formerly occupied by A. Stevens, as a dwelling house and store, with an acre of choice land. This is one of the finest and best located properties in Harvey, having convenient buildings, abundance of pure spring water, and all conveniences suitable for a first class hotel or any business. There is connected with the premises a five ton platform scale. Also five acres of land on the road to Waterside, pleasantly situated, which can be divided into building lots. Also four acres excellent dyke marsh on the Bank dyke, which cuts seven tons superior English hay. Also a saw-mill in good order, at Brookville, with 200 acres of well timbered land. This mill is centrally located in the midst of large tracts of well timbered lands. There is good water power and a steady demand at home and abroad for its products. Also the whole or part of the property at Mary's Point, known as the Stevens Quarries. The stone from this quarry is much admired for its beautiful color, strength and durability. This stone has been used for the construction of some fine residences in the U.S. where it will always find a ready market. All or any of the properties will be sold on the most liberal terms. Apply immediately to H.T. Stevens, Moncton, N.B."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 3, 1882 Sale of Valuable Properties. - Attention is directed to the advertisement of properties for sale by H.T. Stevens, which appears in another column. The properties include store and dwelling at Harvey Corner; land suitable for building lots, and marsh, at Waterside; Saw mill and timber land at Brookville, and whole or part of property known as Steven's quarries, at Mary's Point. Particulars to be had at this office."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1882 An American schooner, the Fannie Ford. Is now loading with stone at the Boudreau quarries for New York."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1882 Mr. P. Hagan, of Rockport, is opening a quarry of red stone at Springfield, Mass., for Messrs. Jas. Stevenson and others, of Boston. The business manager is Mr. John Henry, late of Rockland, Dorchester."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 18, 1882 Mr. P. Hagan, of Rockport, is opening a quarry of red stone at Springfield, Mass., for Messrs. Jas. Stephenson and others, of Boston. The business manager is Mr. John Henry, late of Rockland, Dorchester."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 28, 1882 A sheriff's sale of property belonging to the plant of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company took place at Mary's Point on Thursday last, to satisfy judgement obtained by creditors. The property comprised a quantity of stores, live stock, carts, some stationary and one traction engine, 85 tons rails, &c., &c. Messrs. G.A. Stockton, G.S. Turner, Jas. Harris & Co., and others were the purchasers of the goods, which realized upwards of $4,000. The sale was adjourned in the afternoon till a future date which was not announced."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 22, 1882The Rockport Freestone Company have 40 men at work at Wood Point clearing off the soil on their property situate directly west from the Bay of Fundy Quarry. The same Company have 40 men at work at their Quarry on Mr. Albert Ward's farm, on the Rockport shore. The latter quarry was opened last fall and is making a very satisfactory showing. The company's manager is Mr. Foster Pickard, C.E."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 8, 1882 New Quarry.- Mr. Foster Pickard, representingN.Y. parties, has been here this week arranging to open a quarry in land purchased by W.J. Roberts, Esq., from A. O'Brien, immediately west of the Bay of Fundy quarry, Wood Point and in the same reef. Operations will be commenced next week. The company is considered strong, and seemed impressed with the great value of the Wood Point stone. Hopes are entertained that the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. will resume in July."

Chignecto Post - May 4, 1882 Rockport.- Stone business bids fair to be as brisk here as usual this summer, but owing to the cold backward spring the men have not fairly got to work. Walter J. Roberts, Esq., has several men employed building a wharf, the talk is he expects to carry on his quarry quite extensively. Peter Hagan, Esq., has already shipped one cargo of stone to St. John from his quarry at Cape Maringouin. It is reported that William Dobson, Esq., manager of the Budro quarry, intends opening a quarry here."

Chignecto Post - May 4, 1882 Work has recommenced at the Wood Point Quarry."

Moncton Daily Times - May 9, 1882 A Big Lot of Grindstones. - Mr. Job McFarlane's scow, Royal Harry, Captain Simon Govang, brought up a big cargo of grindstones yesterday. They were from Mr. Miles Steeves' Quarry, some seven miles down the river on the Dover shore, and estimated to amount to 30 tons, or between 900 and 1200 stones. They were consigned to Mr. F.W. Sumner, hardware merchant."

Moncton Daily Times - May 12, 1882 Albert Co. Fifty men came to work at the Mary's Point Quarry last Tuesday, and the manager received orders to push the work as fast as possible. - R.R. Fitch, Esq., N.Y., President of the Quarries, will be here about the 15th inst., with a large cash capital, and will make arrangements for doing more work there than has ever been done in the past."

Chignecto Post - May 18, 1882 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.- The personal property at Wood Point was sold by Sheriff Chapman, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The sale realized $4,700, the purchasers being principally New York and St. John people."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 18, 1882 Mary's Point stone quarries, Albert Co. - These quarries are passing into the hands of a new company. The President and general manager will be R.R. Fitch, Esq., of New York. The National Pacific Bank of Boston will have a large interest in the quarries."

Chignecto Post - May 18, 1882 New Quarry.- The Union Freestone Company of New York have a gang of men opening a brown stone quarry on the farm of R. Cole, Esq., Rockport. The quarry is at the surface very promising."

Moncton Daily Times - May 19, 1882 Westmorland News. - The Union Freestone Company of New York have a gang of men opening a brown stone quarry on the farm of R. Cole, Esq., Rockport. The quarry is at the surface very promising. The personal property at Wood Point, Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. was sold by Sheriff Chapman, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The sale realized $4,700, the purchasers being principally New York and St. John people."

Moncton Daily Times - May 26, 1882 Returning Quarrymen. - Twelve former residents of Memramcook, who had been working in the stone quarries in Ohio, came up last night by 11:10 train from St. John. They went on to Memramcook this morning. This party will be followed by 80 more."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Weekly Freeman - May 27, 1882 Mr. R.E. Chambers, New Glasgow, fell from a derrick in a stone quarry a few days ago, a distance of twenty feet, and broke two of his fingers, besides severely bruising his head."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 8, 1882 Dorchester. - There was sold here to-day by public sale four horses belonging to the Caledonia quarry, which has ceased business."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 9, 1882 Rockport.- Schr. Clara is loading with grindstone for Atlantic Stone Co., Boston. The schr. Minnie E.. is loading at the Cape by Peter Hagan, Esq., with building stone for St. John. This closes the stone operations for the season."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 17, 1882 Albert. - The sheriff announces, by posters, the sale of the property of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., which will take place at Mary's Point next Thursday, 23rd inst."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 22, 1882 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company. - W.M. McFarlane,Esq., a New York lawyer, has been visiting Albert County with a view of settling the affairs of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, which are in a very complicated state. The sale of the personal property of the company is advertised for next Thursday, under

Chignecto Post - Nov. 23, 1882 The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.'s property, at Mary's Point, A.C. is sold out periodically by that attentive auctioneer, the Sheriff. The regular sale occurs again to-day."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 27, 1882 Albert Co. - The property of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., at St. Mary's Point, is to be sold on Thursday next."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 5, 1882 Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. appear to be involved in law in the United States. Mr. W.J. Roberts, the late manager, has taken proceedings against the president and others for fraud, and obtained injunction against the president of the Company and the Pacific Bank of Boston, restraining them from disposing of any of the property and also sued for an account of their proceedings."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 6, 1882 Work at the Caledonia Quarries, at Rockland, has ceased, owing, it is said, to an inability to find a market for their building stone in the United States. This is very much to be regretted, as many men are thereby thrown out of employment. Messrs. David & Charles Robinson, who were the head quarrymen, have gone to Springfield, Mass., to work in quarries there. The schr. Jennie has been engaged carrying stone all summer from these quarries there. The company are now unable to supply a cargo, and the schooner is at present lying idle, the owners experiencing difficulty in finding a cargo. - Moncton Transcript."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 11, 1882 Work on the Caledonia quarries, Rockland, has ceased owing to lack of foreign

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1882 Another schooner load of nice looking Dorchester freestone has been received for the Baptist church."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 19, 1882 The Caledonia Quarry (olive stone), Dorchester, has suspended work for the present, owing to the state of the market."

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 21, 1882 Quarrying and Carting.- Mr. James Dunlop, teamster, is doing quite a business this summer in quarrying stone for foundation purposes; and besides this, he has a number of dump carts, which he hires to parties building or excavating. He can attend to all the orders given him, and his charges are not exhorbitant."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 28, 1882 Big Stones. - The flat bottomed yacht Royal Harrie, Captain Simon Govang, arrived yesterday at McFarlane's landing, below the public wharf, loaded with eight pieces of stone from Dobson's quarries. The weight of the eight pieces is 40 tons. Mr. Charles Jones is employed, with three spans of horses, hauling the stones to the Cotton Factory, where they will be used as bedding for the engine."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 7, 1882 The schooner Vesta, Capt. E.C. Palmer, sailed from Dorchester on Saturday last, loaded with building stone for New York... collided at sea ..."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Sep. 16, 1882 Quarrying Failures.- This has been a season of failures for free-stone quarrying for any other kinds of stone than the red color that now monopolizes the markets for fashionable building stone. The operations at Mary's Point have finally closed. At Wood Point, one quarry owned by the same company work has not been resumed this year at all; wages are due for last year, and the plant and machinery have been sold by the Sheriff and shipped away. This is the more to be regretted, as large sums have been spent in developing it, and it is now a valuable property. The adjoining property owned by the Rockport Freestone Co., opened this season has been nipped in the bud by untimely frosts in the shape of creditors, who were relentless when they found there was nothing wherewith to satisfy them. A quarry on the Ward place, Rockport, owned by the same Company, suspended at the same time. The Wallace, N.S. quarries have also suffered... The Port Philip quarry .... The sooner it is recognized that quarrying requires ready capital and that wild-cat operations carried on at the expense of scabblers, stone cutters and laborers, will

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1882 The stone quarries at Mary's Point, Rockport, and Wood Point, have been closed for some weeks. Mr. Peter Hagan has resumed work at Rockport. He shipped a cargo, ex. Minnie E. on Saturday for St. John."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1882 Industrial Notes. - Harrison's Stone Dressing Works. - Few of our citizen's are aware of the extent of the business being done by Mr. John Harrison in stone cutting and dressing at his mill on Brittain Street. Although he has had a stone-yard for the past five years, it was not until last May that he put up the mill. So far only one gang of saws has been run, but he has found sufficient encouragement in the work already procured and in the prospects for the future, to induce him to enlarge his works considerably; and for that purpose has purchased the machinery of the Roberts mill in Sackville, recently sold there, which he contemplates setting up as soon as it can be brought down to the city. In this mill large blocks of freestone, some of them weighing as much as four tons, are sawn into slabs or squares, in sizes required, by gang saws. After being sawn out, the pieces are put upon a large rubbing wheel to be smoothed. This wheel is made of iron three inches thick and weighs six tons. It lies in a horizontal position. As it revolves, sand is spread upon it and a small stream of water plays on it, so that the stone being placed upon it and held there, is smoothed or faced by the rubbing with sand. The works are run by a 40 horsepower steam engine with a 12 foot driving wheel. A very large quantity of water being daily required, a large well has been dug and a reservoir set over it to supply the mill. Under ground extensive pits capable of holding a cargo of sand and pits for fuel have been built. The free stone used is brought from Westmorland County; but most now in stock came from Grindstone Island. Twenty-four men are now employed at the mill, sixteen of whom are stone cutters, as the moulding of the stone has to be done by hand. Mr. Harrison has a yard on Charlotte street where he employs about twelve more stone cutters. He has some large contracts on hand at present, the principal local ones being for the new I.C. Railway freight sheds and the Marine Hospital."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 28, 1882 A new quarry has been opened at Wood Point. It called the Sackville Free Stone Quarry. It is located on the Stephen Barnes place, west of the other quarries. A wharf 100 feet long has been built. The soil has been cleared off an area 50 feet square. The owner is Mr. Austin J. Roberts, who expects to ship a cargo this fall. The manager is Mr. Chas. Campbell."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 12, 1883 Quarrying on the Trueman place is going on briskly for the Music Hall and College."

Fredericton Capital - Aug. 7, 1883 A New Stone Quarry.- A crew of men are now at work opening up a new building stone quarry on the Hanwell Road, about two and a half miles above the city, and located near the junction of the Rainsford Farm with the main Hanwell Road. The product is a greyish purple free stone, and very well adapted for building purposes. Samples of the stone from this quarry may be seen in the pillars and verandah of the old Officer's Barracks in this city. At one time this quarry was quite extensively worked, but of late years has been allowed to fall into disuse. An effort is now being made to re-open this quarry, and, if successful, our builders will have a convenient and advantageous place at which to obtain building and foundation stone."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 30, 1883 The real estate of the Rockport Venice Freestone Co. was sold at auction on 25th inst., by the Sheriff to S. Clarke, Esq., for $50."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 13, 1883 Dorchester.- The schr. C.U. Chandler is loading at Budro quarries for New York."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 15, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 17, 1883 At the Boudreau Quarry, Rockland, 35 men are at work, clearing off for the spring's work. This company has on hand 700 tons of stone."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 31, 1883 Albert County Notes. - ... At the southeast of the peninsula is a smaller peninsula, stretching out into the bay called Mary's Point, often improperly called St. Mary's Point. It was named after an old Frenchwoman who lived there, but who had anything but a saintly reputation. Stone quarries have been worked on Mary's Point for a number of years and immense quantities of building stone have been shipped from here to the great cities of the U.S. The works are at present abandoned, the company having got into difficulties and litigation. On the southern side of the peninsula are immense deposits of the finest freestone, only awaiting capital for development. A well managed brown stone quarry is one of the most profitable investments this Province affords. Stone can be quarried and shipped for $4.00; duties, freight and commission not more than $4.00 more. There is unlimited demand for it at from $14 to $20 in

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 6, 1883 The freestone quarry lately opened on Mr. D. Rogers property at Memel promises to yield stone of a fine quality in abundance. Men are busy clearing off surfaces and erecting a blacksmith shop and an engine house. Two cranes were put up last week. Mr. Snow, of the Demoiselle Creek quarry, superintends the work."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 26, 1883 and S.J. Daily News - Jul. 27, 1883 The stone quarry now being opened near Hopewell Hill, A. Co., is showing well both for quantity and quality."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 8, 1883 The Mary's Point Quarry was finally closed out by Sheriff's sale last week. The estate was bid in by the creditors and Messrs. Harrison and Peters, of St. John, purchased the greater portion of the working plant and about 1,000 tons of stone (brown and olive). The sales have realized about $10,000."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 8, 1883 At the sale of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co.'s effects last week two protests were entered, one by W.A. Trueman for Mr. Joseph Neslon Dery, who claims that he possesses the original deed of the property and will take legal steps to gain possession. The second one was made by James A. MacLane on behalf of the Receiver, protesting against the sale of the plant and real estate. Referring to title, the sheriff said he would take no risk; it was his duty to sell only. Bidding commenced at 50 cents and the property was sold for $1,000 to R.V. Barbour, St. John, for other parties. The plant realized about $4,000. It is the opinion of many that the trouble about this truly valuable piece of property has only commenced. The lawyers may yet own it. - Albert Maple Leaf."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 9, 1883 Marble Polishing. - Messrs. Harrison, Peters & Co.'s Stone Works. - Having in view the large building operations that are being carried out in the city at this season of the year. a Sun reporter, a few days ago, called at Messrs. Harrison, Peters & Co.'s stone yard in Brittain street, to ascertain from them what work they had in hand and what were the prospects for the coming season. The reporter had the pleasure of an interview with two members of the firm, who were only too willing to give him every information sought for. Since Mr. Edwin Peters has joined the firm they have largely extended their business operations and at the present time are making still further arrangements for an increase in an important direction, that of the importation and dressing of marble. They have been enabled to do this in consequence of the abolishing of duty on marble in blocks. Their hope is that they will be able to polish marble ornaments and slabs so cheaply that they will completely drive the United States manufacturers out of the market, so far as this Province and the surrounding districts are concerned. They have at the present time a large quantity of marble in block, on its way from Italy to this port, which will arrive very shortly and when it does they will commence operations in that particular class of business in a very extensive manner. As far as the exportation of marble to this port is concerned, there is, however, a difficulty which will have to be obviated - it is that there is not at any wharf here any appliance which will haul up a large block of marble from the hold of a vessel to the landing stage. So as to overcome this impediment Messrs. Harrison, Peters & Co. are prepared, at their own expense to erect on any wharf belonging to either the Government or the Corporation, a crane capable of lifting 20 tons, and in consideration of their being allowed to do so, to permit the Government or the Corporation to have the free use of the same. The stone works of the firm are already well adapted for the proposed extension of their trade and will require very few additions. The stone cutting is done by steam, the motive power being supplied by an engine of fifty horse power, which by a driving wheel 10 feet in diameter, operates upon the main shaft which runs through the principal workshop. In this workshop are five gang and two single saws, all used for stone cutting. The block of stone or marble is laid on a bed on the floor of the building, the saws are fixed in a frame just over the block, and the end of the frame is attached to the main shaft by a crank. The same motion of the main shaft that works the saws also operates upon a water sprinkler which is attached to the top of the frame, and likewise by means of a cog-wheel gradually depresses the saws until they have completely cut through the block of stone or marble. A block of stone or marble 10 feet long, 6 feet wide and seven feet deep cane be cut into a very large number of slabs under one of these frames, as it is possible to place the saws within a distance of half an inch from each other. There is another workshop on the eastern side of the block, and on the second floor there is fixed a 12 ft. polishing table, made of cast iron and 12 tons in weight. This table is capable of polishing 500 surface feet of stone a day and it is worked by means of a counter shaft from the engine. The firm are at the present time placing in position another polishing table of the same size, so as to meet the increased demand. For the purpose of elevating large blocks of stone to the upper floors, they have constructed a large traveller in the stone yard, capable of bearing 20 tons, the span is 43 feet and it is 30 feet high. The works of the firm now extend to the back of the buildings and front on St. James, as well as Brittain street. They have also a large stone yard on the corner of Main and Charlotte streets. Mr. Harrison is well known in the trade and to the public, he having supplied the stone for the new Parliament buildings at Fredericton, Centenary Church, Marine Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Sussex Post Office and numerous other important public buildings. At the present time the firm have contracts on hand to the amount of over $40,000 amongst them being the cutting of stone for the W.C.T.U. memorial fountain, Presbyterian church, Fredericton, Carleton P.O., Ald. Grant's new residence on Germain street, Mr. Hamm's new stable, Ruel's building on Germain street, and repairs to the Catholic Cathedral. Their arrangements are so perfect and the cost of cutting the stone so small, that they will be prepared to supply brown stone at a price that will enable it to be used for the fronts of residences, and will not cost more than pressed bricks. Immediately the arrangements are completed they will

Chignecto Post - Jun. 14, 1883 Rockport.- Mr. Peter Hagan is erecting a large boarding house at his quarry."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 14, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 15, 1883 Rockport. - Stone business is opening briskly at Rockport, Joseph Read & Co. are getting out 1,000 tons of grindstone, besides a large quantity of building and other stone. Mr. Hagan has contracted for 600 tons of flagging and 500 tons of building stone for the Dorchester Penitentiary Wing."

Moncton Daily Times - May 3, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Dorchester Union Freestone Comp'y. The well known Budreau Stone supplied in any size and quantity for Monuments, Bridge Stone, Foundation Walls and all building purposes at low prices. Apply to, William Dobson, manager. Rockland, Westmorland Co. April 29 - d3m"

Moncton Daily Times - May 4, 1883 The sale of the effects of the Quarrying Company at Mary's Point was attended by the following gentlemen from St. John: - Messrs. Chas. Palmer, John Sweet, A.J. Roberts, E. Latullum, James A. McLean and Barbour, of Barbour Bros. About $600 worth of the personal estate were bought by different parties. The sale of the personal property was postponed until the 29th inst., and the real estate sale until the 30th inst."

Chignecto Post - May 10, 1883 Sheriff sales at Wood Point and Rockport Quarries, this morning at 10 o'clock."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 7, 1883 Dorchester. - It is reported that the schooner Adelaide of Rockport is lost. She was loaded with a cargo of grindstones for Joseph Read & Co., Boston.Particulars of the loss have not yet been received. The crew were all saved. The vessel is owned in Rockport by Capt. Elias Tower, Gideon S. Maxwell and others. Capt. Leonard Tower was master. He enjoys the reputation of being a very clever and successful ship master."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Nov. 8, 1883 Rockport.- Schr. Blue Wave is loading stonehere for Portland, Me., for Philip Downey. Schr. Jennie expects to load at South Joggins for Atlantic Stone Co. Schr. Clara will load grindstones when she returns from Boston. Schr. Flora, Commo master, is loading for Read & Co. at Rugged Reef and Slack's Cove for Boston. Messrs. Hagan & Ross are about winding up their stone quarries at the Cape for the season. They expect to close up the season's operations with a break-down at their boarding house."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 21, 1883 Albert Co. - The Hopewell Hill freestone quarry under the management of Mr. R.K. Snow was shut down lastweek for the winter, but a large and urgent order last for the excellent stone of this quarry is said to be the reason of commencing work again to-day. Work will also be done on the branch railroad to the quarry. - Maple Leaf"

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 3, 1883 Albert Co. - Quarry Leased - A stone quarry on the farm of Thomas Mitton, Little River, has been leased, to a company. A sample of the stone was shipped away on the 15th, and if it turns out to be of good quality, the company intend commencing operations. [Maple Leaf"

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 3, 1883 Rockport. - The schr. Jenny, Capt. King, has arrived at this port, and is loading stone for Messrs. Joseph Read & Co., Boston. The schr. Blue Wave, Capt. Tower, has also arrived and will load spindle stone for Boston. The gale on Tuesday last blew several boats used for raising stones, onto the rocks and made total wrecks of them. Peter Hagan had shipped only one cargo of stone from his quarries this year so far. The balance quarried has been disposed of in Dorchester. Mr. H. has an order from a St. John builder for 300 tons, which he expects to ship this fall."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 4, 1883 and Daily Times - Oct. 5, 1883 Dorchester. - The Union Freestone Co. have purchased from Mr. Stevenson, a quarry property for $3,000, which they are about commencing to operate."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 24, 1883 Albert Co. - The stone quarry at Demoiselle Creek has been closed for the winter, and part of the crew has been set at work at the fine quarry at Hopewell Hill - Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1883 Albert Co. - The property of Mrs. Leonora Stiles, which joins the Hopewell Hill freestone quarry, was leased by Mr. R.K. Snow last Tuesday and work was begun on it yesterday. Another engine will be put on this week."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 20, 1883 and Moncton Daily News - Sep. 21, 1883 and Daily Times - Sep. 21, 1883 Wood Point Quarry. - The quarrying property at Wood Point, formerly operated by the Bay of Fundy Co., has been leased by Mr. Foster Pickard. It is proposed to commence operations immediately and ship stone this fall. - Post"

Weekly Transcript - Sep. 26, 1883 Rockport. - The grindstone business is not so prosperous as it has been some seasons, there being but one shipment per schr. Edmund to Boston. Messrs. Hagan and Ross are working two quarries at Cape Maringuin; one is building stone, the other flagging. The stone is shipped to Dorchester, to be used in the Penitentiary."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 18, 1884 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill Quarry. - The stone quarries at Hopewell Hill commenced work on Tuesday with about a dozen men. It is proposed to employ a large number of men during the season. Mr. Daniel O'Regan is erecting a boarding house at the quarries."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 18, 1884 Hopewell Hill Quarry. - The stone quarries at Hopewell Hill commenced work on Tuesday with about a dozen men. It is proposed to employ a large number of men during the season. Mr. Daniel O'Regan is erecting a boarding house at the quarries."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 18, 1884 Wood Point Quarries. - Says the Sackville Post: Mr. Foster Pickard returned from New York on Saturday. He intends re-opening the Wood Point quarries the first of May. He has imported per schr. Clara from Boston a new steam pump. This, with the 60 horse power engine put in last fall, will give them a good outfit at the start. He will employ 100 quarrymen. The product of the quarry is sold to Messrs. Candee & Smith, New York."

Weekly Transcript - Apr. 23, 1884 Albert Co. - The stone quarries at Hopewell Hill commenced work on Tuesday with about a dozen men. It is proposed to employ a large number of men during the season. Mr. Daniel O'Regan is erecting a boarding house at the quarries."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1884 Dorchester.- Stone trade at Boudreau Quarry is dull. About 50 men employed at present. Prospects are encouraging for the future of the trade."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Globe - Dec. 17, 1884 Miramichi Stone. - We are pleased to gear that Mr. Treen, one of the contractors for the new Post Office, and Mr. C.E. Fish, one of our prominent citizens, have been awarded the contract to furnish the stone for the new departmental building at Ottawa, now in course of erection at that city. - The contract is an extensive one, covering some thirty or thirty five thousand dollars, and will be a great benefit to Newcastle, as some fifty men and eight or ten teams will be employed in the work. The stone is to be partly quarried during the winter at the Mill Cove abut a mile from town, on what is known as the Bannon property, but it is very probable that other quarries on the bank of the river and nearer the point of shipment, will be worked next season. - Advocate."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 3, 1884 Wood Point.- The boiler at the quarry blew outlast week, necessitating getting new flues at St. John and delaying shipments."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 10, 1884 The stone quarry at Grindstone Island, opened byAlex. Rogers, Esq., two seasons ago, is panning out very well. The stone is of a superior quality."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 6, 1884 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 7, 1884 Quarry Purchased. - The Dorchester UnionFreestone Co., of Dorchester, have bought the quarry at Wallace, N.S., known as the Batty Quarry. They will carry on operations in both quarries on a large scale, and Wm. Dobson, the present manager of their quarry at Dorchester, will superintend both

Moncton, The Daily Transcript, Page 2 Wednesday, June 11, 1884 LOCAL & PROVINCIAL - Monday - Accident at Boudreau Quarry, Dorchester - On Friday last a son of Mr. Simon White drove a team off the dump, which isabout fifty feet, at the Boudreau Quarry. The lad was very badly injured and the animals terribly hurt. Full particulars are not at hand."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 12, 1884 The well-known freestone quarry at Wallace, N.S.,known as the Battye Quarry, has been purchased by the Dorchester Union Freestone Co., of Dorchester, who will carry on work in both quarries on a large scale, under the superintendance of Mr. Wm. Dobson, the present manager of the Dorchester quarry."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 21, 1884 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice is hereby given that the office of the Dorchester Union Free Stone Company of New York is at the quarries of said Company in Dorchester, as required under the Act entitled an Act to enable the Dorchester Union Free Stone Company of New York to hold property in this Province. William Dobson, March 25 Agent."

Weekly Transcript - Mar. 12, 1884 Albert Co. It is said that the work will be resumed at the Memel quarry as early as the first of April providing the weather permits."

Moncton Daily Times - May 2, 1884 Albert County. - Stone. - Mr. Ewart, an Englishman from the Public Works Department visited this County with a view of ascertaining if stone of sufficient quantity is to be found to construct the buildings contracted for at Ottawa. He visited the quarries of Mr. Joshua Steeves, at the Creek and those of Mr. Snow at the Hill. We are informed that he was very highly pleased with Mr. Steeves' quarry and the probabilities are that he will get the contract to supply. It is to be hoped that the contract will be awarded to the Maritime Provinces, at least, as it will direct the attention of the Ontario people to our quarries."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 16, 1884 and Moncton Daily Times - May 16, 1884 There are about 40 men at work in the stonequarry at Hopewell Hill."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 1, 1884 Goodfellow quarries ... Newcastle"

Daily Transcript - Nov. 1, 1884 Asa Mullans, an old residenter of the North Esk, died very suddenly at Goodfellow's quarries on Tuesday evening. He had cleared the table, washed the dishes, and fixed up things for the morning, took a fit of coughing and expired almost immediately. Cause, heart disease."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 3, 1884 Norman Morrison, of Turtle Creek, left a sample of red freestone at this office last Saturday which he says was taken from one of two quarries near a brook at Nixon Settlement, and which he and Thomas Mitton have leased for a number of years. He adds that the quarries are one and a quarter miles from the Albert Railroad, and that there are 100 acres, with sufficient land for dumping and scabbling grounds."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 21, 1884 Albert Co.- While making excavations at the Memelred freestone quarry last Thursday, Beatty Melton received a severe scalp wound, about four inches long by falling stones and earth."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 17, 1884 Albert Co. - Robert Mulligan, of Harvey Corner, while quarrying stone on his property last Saturday struck a large seam of fine clay and good indications ofcoal. Those interested in mining should go to Harvey and have a look at the prospect."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 23, 1884 Rockport.- Capt. A.D. Cole is loading the schr.Jennie with grindstone for J.B. Read & Co. Mr. Peter Hagan, who commenced reopening the Western Quarry a month ago is pleased with the outlook of it."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 24, 1884 Albert County. - ... R.K. Snow has opened up a new quarry, farther down the brook on the David Rogers property, and has taken out over 100 tons of very fine red freestone. Thomas Fuller, government architect in Ottawa and a Mr. Billings visited the quarries at Memel last Saturday. It is said that there is a fine chance to open up a quarry of the same kind of stone on the property of Judson Peck, near the quarries now open."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 31, 1884 Albert Co. News. - The Memel red freestone quarries managed by B.K. Snow, have turned out about 2,000 tons for shipment this season. Work in the quarries has been shut down for the winter, but two gangs of men will probably work till spring, clearing off at both quarries. The intention is to put 150 men at work next season and build a tramway to a new spile wharf at the Hill landing. This stone has been proved to be the finest in the provinces and is likely to prove highly remunerative to the county and the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1884 Memel quarry turned out 140 tons of beautiful red building stone as the result of 5 1/2 days work lastweek. Some of the blocks were very large. Schr. Berma, Dixon, sailed yesterday for Grindstone Island to load stone for Alex. Rogers, Esq."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1885 The Stone Cutter's Society have resolved that the wages during the summer shall be $3.50 per day, the same as last year."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 24, 1885 The schr. Alaska, at Rockport, was dug off the bank on Saturday and left for Boudreau to load stone for New York."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 27, 1885 Albert Co. - Work has commenced at the NBF Co.'squarry. Mr. Fred Snow, cashier, arrived on Wednesday last. About 150 men will be employed during the season."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 1, 1885 The Stone Industry. - The freestone quarries near Taylor's Village, in Westmorland Co., are not doing much just now. The Caledonia has not been worked for several years, and the liquidators are now looking for a purchaser. The Dorchester Company's operations are still carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Dobson, but there are now only about twenty men at work and they are not doing full time. The business depression in the States, and the consequent dullness in building operations, have lessened the demand for the stone, hence the little work now

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 13, 1885 Bathurst. - New Industry. - In noticing the freestone which is being used in the construction of the new public buildings here, and which is at present being quarried at Grand Ance in this county, your correspondent thought it would not be amiss to make enquiries concerning its quality and quantity. I have elicited from parties whose experience of judges of this particular subject, that so far as the quality is concerned, the stone is head and shoulders over the Miramichi stone, which has been exported as far west as the city of Ottawa, and in fact the Miramichi stone cannot at all compare with it. Our stone is of a rich olive color and is easily worked. The stone cutters on the new buildings whose judgement ought to be worth a great deal, inform me that it is the best stone they have ever seen. They say also that it is better and far more easily worked than that procured in St. John and elsewhere. As to quantity, it is said that it is almost inexhaustible, as it extends from Salmon Beach, a distance of about twelve miles from Bathurst, all along to Grand Anse, for a distance of twenty miles. Now, considering that this stone is immediately on the line of the Caraquet Railway, which is fast nearing completion, the prospects are that a very large traffic will be done in this material, and a large market for it will be found in Western Canada; not only there, however, but in the Lower Provinces. All that is necessary is the completion of the Caraquet Railway, which we can safely say will be open for traffic next season. Persons of enterprise and capital would do well to give this matter their attention, because not only would there be beneficial results to this county, but these persons would individually reap a good harvest."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 28, 1885 (Maple Leaf.) - Our contemporary says that it is rumored that the Mary's Point quarries will again come into the hands of Messrs. Roberts, who will prosecute the work on an extensive scale."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 10, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 11, 1885 Boudreau Quarries shipped 484 tons of buildingstone to New York last week."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 11, 1885 The Boudreau quarries at Dorchester shipped 484 tons of building stone to New York last week."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 12, 1885 Two Men Injured by the Explosion of a Grindstone. - An accident which is fortunately of rare occurrence happened between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at Campbell's edge tool works, Smythe street. A large grindstone, which weighed about 2,500 pounds and had only been put into place the preceding day, exploded suddenly. The stone was making about 300 revolutions a minute when it exploded and the pieces, some of them of great weight, were hurled in every direction. One large piece, about 500 pounds in weight, was projected with such force that it broke a large rafter and went through the roof, lodging outside. Another piece of equal weight was sent through a wooden partition with the force of a cannon ball; other smaller pieces were scattered in every direction, and the noise made by the breaking of the stone and the crashing of timbers alarmed the workmen about the building. Richard Rackley, a young married man who resides on Mecklenberg street, was working at the stone when it broke. After the accident he walked a short distance from the stone and then fell. It was seen that he was badly injured and he was taken to the office and Dr. James Christie and Dr. Gaynor called. No outward signs of injury, save a few bruises, were found, but the doctors thought that he must have sustained internal injuries and ordered his removal to his home. A young lad named Timothy Breen was struck on the head with a small piece of stone and received a severe gash on the head."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1885 Where Grindstones Come From. - Mr. H.A. Morrell, in a recent contribution to the Dexter, Me., Gazette, says in relation to grindstones:- The grindstones makers of Nova Scotia live principally along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and when the tide has receded and the reefs are left bare, they go down on the reefs with their tools and blast out the rocks in as large pieces as may be. They then cut square holes in opposite corners of the stone, smallest at the top, and put in Louis bolt, with chains attached. These chains are set up on bars so that as soon as the tide rises enough to cover the rocks a large boat called the joggin boat is floated over the rock, and the two chains brought up on each side of the boat are fastened to a stout pole which lies across the boat and projects over the sides a foot or two. The tide, rising rapidly, straightens the chains and lifts the rock from its bed, and the boat with its heavy burden - sometimes ten tons - is floated towards the shore, and when the tide attains its full height and the boat is as near the shore as practicable, the stone is cut away by a few vigorous strokes of the axe on the middle of the pole, and the liberated boat jumps nearly out of the water. As soon as the tide recedes far enough to lay the rock bare, the men go to work with their tools and work them off into the shape we see them here in our large factories, and the smaller pieces are roughly scabbed off into the semblance of a small grindstone and then are taken to the building where they are turned in lathes by steam power, and assume the finished appearance of the grindstones we see any day about us."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 2, 1885 ADVERTISEMENT: Free Stone Quarry and Plant at Rockland, N.B. For Sale at Auction. -- The undersigned Liquidator will offer for sale by public auction under authority of Court, at the time and place mentioned below, the following assets of the Caledonia Freestone Quarry Company limited, in liquidation namely:- 1. The leasehold for 999 years of the quarry property, comprising about 230 acres, situate near Rockland, N.B., on the Dorchester River, including roadways, two wharves and other improvements. 2. Three acres of land held in freehold, adjoining the quarry property, with the dwellings, barns and sheds thereon erected. 3. The quarry plant, tools and machinery, including one 12 ton steam crane, by Butters Bros., Glasgow, two horse power cranes, three hand derricks, blacksmith's tools, carts, wagons and other quarry appliances. 4. Stone on hand, amounting to about 7000 tons. This quarry produces a light olive-colored sandstone, is well developed, and has good facilities for shipping, the distance from quarry to wharf being about one mile, all on a down grade. Large quantities of this stone have been used in the construction of first-class buildings in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; also in St. John, N.B., where it has been used for the new Custom House, Post Office, Maritime Bank, and many other buildings. The plant, tools and machinery will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the inventory thereof may be seen, and full information obtained on application to Mr. T.M. Mackelvie at Rockland, N.B., or to the liquidator. The sale will take place on the quarry premises at Rockland, N.B., on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth of July, 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon. 13 Hospital St., Montreal} John Fair, Jr., June 15, 1885 } Liquidator."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 2, 1885 The Snow Quarries.- The new quarries on the Albert Railway are turning out stone very fast and of excellent quality. About 75 men are now employed which will be increased as soon as the road and wharf are

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 2, 1885 A fine freestone quarry and plant at Rockport will be offered for sale at auction, on the 29th inst. Full information can be had from T.M. Mackelvie at Rockland. See advertisement."

Daily Transcript - Jul. 9, 1885 (Maple Leaf, July 9). - The Hattie C., Stewart master, which sailed from Boston last Friday, arrived at Hillsboro last Saturday evening, having made one of the quickest known trips up the bay. She will be loaded with about 260 tons of red freestone, from the Memel quarry, for Boston."

S.J. Daily Globe - Jul. 30, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 31, 1885 Freestone Quarries are not in demand. Some St.John men went to Rockland, Westmorland Co., yesterday, to attend the sale of the Caledonia Freestone Quarry, the company being in liquidation. Nobody would buy the quarry, and there was no anxiety to purchase the machinery. Only

Chignecto Post - Jul. 30, 1885 Rockport.- Mr. Wm. Seaman has a few men working at grindstones on the shore; otherwise the business is dead."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Weekly Transcript - Jun. 24, 1885 Returned Quarrymen. - Several men who went from Memramcook early in the spring to work in East Long Meadows stone quarries, Ohio, returned last week, satisfied that there are worse places than Boudreau's Village. The quarrying business is exceptionally dull, and several others who went from Memramcook, would like to return - if they could."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1885 The Memel Quarry. - (From the Albert Maple Leaf). - Last Tuesday afternoon we visited one of the most important enterprises in this county - the Memel Red Freestone quarry, situated a short distance back of Hopewell Hill and managed by R.K. Snow. There has been a vast improvement since our visit to this quarry last fall. The quarry has been extended and now covers a large surface, having four openings all in working order and furnishing stone all of one quality and shade. It furnishes employment to a large number of men in the various branches of the work, who have the advantage of every facility for getting out and handling the stone quickly. There are two powerful hoisting engines, besides quick-working winches, derricks and cranes. In all the openings here are exposed some very large faces of stone, some now exposed being as large as 60x30 feet. Blocks of any size can be made. This is the only real freestone quarry in the provinces, and present appearances indicate that the supply is unlimited. During its three years' operation, the demand has always been in excess of the supply, and orders could not be filled as fast as received. When such a beautiful stone as this can be had within the Dominion, it seems wrong that the people of the upper provinces should send to the United States for stone of poorer and more common quality. There have been many handsome residences, erected in the most fashionable parts of Boston, which were built of stone from the Memel quarry, and wherever contractors handle this stone they speak in the highest terms of it. The N.B. Freestone Co., which owns this valuable quarry, in consequence of the increased demand for the stone, is negotiating for the building of a large wharf on Shepody river, to facilitate shipments, where vessels of any size can be readily loaded. Such an enterprise as this is deserving of the warmest assistance from the people in this county, as its benefits are felt directly or indirectly by all. Already, this season, the manager has made cash payments to the employees to the amount of $4,800, and expends about $2,000 monthly. We wish the company success and hope that encouragement will not alone come from the people who receive the direct benefits of this healthy and well managed enterprise, but desire to make known outside of this country the truth worth of this, but a single one of the valuable quarries and mines that are scattered throughout the length and breadth of Albert County."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 2, 1885 Upper Dorchester .... Beaumont-Gould Settlement -building stone quarry of Messrs. Dupee brothers .."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 5, 1885 Sale of Wood Point Quarry.- The property of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. at Wood Point has been sold to the Atlantic Stone Co. of Boston. The price is said to be $6,000."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 23, 1885 Thomas Gallagher, former engineer for Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. at Mary's Point, injured."

Chignecto Post - May 14, 1885 Stone trade.- The Union Freestone Company, of New York, is commencing shipments for the season both at Boudreau and Wallace quarries. The schr. Robbie Godfrey is loading at the latter place for New York.- Mr. J. Read, of the Atlantic Stone Co., of Boston, arrived here this morning to commence operating the Wood Point quarries.- The demand for our building stone has not much improved in the Atlantic cities since last season."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 11, 1885 Stone from the Memel quarry was hauled to the newwharf at Hopewell Hill last week, where the schooner Alaska, Bishop, was loaded. Captain Bishop says it is the best wharf he ever laid a vessel beside. The schooner Hattie C. Stewart, is being loaded at Hillsboro with stone from the above quarry."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 13, 1885 Albert County Maple Leaf - We are informed the R.K. Snow, manager of the N.B. Freestone quarries, made a present of stone steps, for the new church at Riverside."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1885 Albert Co. Court. - Milton vs. N.B. Freestone Co., was next called but on application of Mr. W.W. Wells, the trial was postponed until next June court, on ground of absence of material witness. Mr. C.A. Peck opposed the application."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 18, 1885 Albert Co. - We are informed that R.K. Snow, manager of the N.B. Freestone quarries, made a present of stone steps, for the new church at Riverside."

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 3, 1885 Large stone - The N.B. Freestone quarry at Memel is turning out some very large stone. During the past week the men cut one block of 70 tons measurement, and also cut and moved from the blocks two other stones of 30 and 25 tons measurement. - Maple Leaf."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 24, 1885 The manager of the Wood Point Quarries has received very encouraging reports from the cargo of stone recently shipped to Baltimore."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Chignecto Post - Apr. 1, 1886 The Budrot Stone Company are preparing for a good season's work. The prospects looking much better than it has for years."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1886 ADVERTISEMENT:Grindstone Property and Farm for Sale. The following properties are offered at private sale, viz. 3/4 interest in all those leasehold lands and premises situate in the Parish of Dorchester, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, at or near the junction of the Dover and Dorchester roads, on the east bank of the Petitcodiac River. The leasehold premises consist of about 200 acres, and the Leases give full right to quarry Grindstone or other stones from the premises for 999 years from 1853. Also that lot of leasehold land and premises adjoining the above mentioned premises containing about 200 acres. Also a freehold mill site on the Thaddy Govang property, (so called) and being within the leasehold premises above described. The grindstones on above property are said to be of a superior quality; the range of stone extends through all the leasehold and freehold premises. The freehold premises are well adapted for farming. The whole property is about six miles from the thriving town of Moncton, which forms a distributing point for the three Maritime provinces. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to Borden & Atkinson Solicitors for C.W. Archibald, Esq. Moncton, April 3rd, 1886"

Chignecto Post - Jun. 17, 1886 Wood Point.- The derrick at the Quarry was upset last week while hoisting a heavy stone, through the engineer continuing to hoist after the stone had reached the top."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 28, 1886 Bay View Quarries. - The Albert County Observer is pleased to learn that the prospect of Mary's Point quarries being reopened at an early date and vigorously worked is flattering. It understands a new company has been formed with ample means and that they intend to push on work vigorously. There is no doubt but the stone in this valuable quarry equals any other to be found in the province, and that the supply is practically inexhaustible. The situation of the quarries right at an excellent harbor, is an advantage that few quarries possess. Men have been at work for the past few days getting things in readiness that have got out of place by disuse. Some American gentlemen connected with the new firm are expected to visit the quarries next week. We are also informed that a satisfactory settlement of all the old difficulties is already made or about to be made, and that the business will start with a clean sheet.

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 29, 1886 Dorchester. - Mr. H.R. Emmerson has received word from Boston parties interested with him in the Wood Point Building stone quarries, that operations will be commenced at the quarries shortly, on a much larger scale than last season, and that the outlook for the sale of their stone is promising. The schr. Edmund is now at the loading grounds and will at once take in a cargo for New York. Contracts have been entered into for large quantities

Weekly Transcript - Mar. 31, 1886 Albert Co. - A stone quarry is being opened by William Dobson of Rockland, on the farm of William Lutz at Turtle Creek in this county."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 13, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - May 14, 1886 The Memel red freestone quarries were opened about three weeks ago and about 30 are at work. R.K. Snow, manager, arrived from Chelsea, Mass., last Thursday."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 20, 1886 Albert Maple Leaf - The quarry on Grindstone Island, owned by Alex Rogers, Esq., of Hopewell Hill, is being actively worked this season."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 4, 1886 and S. J. Globe - Nov. 5, 1886 The Union Freestone Co. has shipped this year 1,400 tons of stone only. The last shipment per schr. Vrail of 302 tons, cleared on 26th ult., for Philadelphia."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 11, 1886 Wood Point.- Messrs. J.B. Read & Co., have sold all the stone they have quarried this season to parties in the States. They loaded a large schooner for Philadelphia this week and expect another vessel to load

Chignecto Post - Nov. 18, 1886 Bayfield.- The new quarry at John Lane's, near Bayfield, has been stripped and a short siding of the N.B. & P.G. Railway has been constructed. Where trial blasts have been made the stone appears to be poorer quality than the surface boulders with which many parts of the country are so plentifully covered. Many people here are disappointed that the Government have decided to use the stone from the quarry."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 14, 1886 and Weekly Transcript - Oct. 20, 1886 The Memel freestone quarries were shut down last Saturday, but several men will work at clearing for some time yet. The company intends working the Curryville quarry next season, as well as the Memel red quarry."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 30, 1886 and Daily Times - Sep. 30, 1886 Maple Leaf - To show what has been and can bedone on the Memel red freestone quarry, we may say that on Tuesday, Sept 21, a block of stone was wedged off that measured 32 feet long, 12 feet wide and 4 feet thick. It contained 1,600 cubic feet or 114 tons measurement. The block has been cut into smaller dimensions of from 4 to 8 tons. Larger blocks than the above can be taken from the Memel quarry, which furnishes a beautiful and fashionable red freestone."

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 3 - Thursday, April 7, 1887 ALBERT COUNTY NEWS - Maple Leaf - April 7 - The schooner Ethel B., Irving, arrived at Hopewell Hill wharf last Thursday to load stone from the Memel quarry for Boston."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1887 Albert Co. (Hopewell). - The Snow stone quarry atthe hill will not be opened till late this season and not as largely as last year, owing, it is said, to the retaliation bill. We, however, venture the opinion that Uncle Sam will think twice before he substitutes might for right."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1887 The Stone Trade Report.- The prospect of the building stones trade in the United States are better than last year. The strikes in the builders trades in New York and Boston last year left a large percentage of buildings incomplete, which will go forward this year. In addition there will be the usual operations this year, the favorable business conditions naturally leading capitalists to make investments. The Wallace Greystone Quarry ... Dobson Quarry... The Budro quarry at Dorchester will ship probably 1800 tons to New York. The Atlantic Stone Company has resumed work at Wood Point and as the stone promises well, will probably make a number of shipments. The New York quarry at the same place has a large gang employed clearing surface, preparatory to commencing to quarry."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 18, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 19, 1887 Mr. Roberts, manager of the New York Freestone Quarrying Co. at Wood Point, is loading the schr. Clifton, Capt. McLean, with stone for St. John. Mr. Roberts is employing thirty hands in his quarry at present, and is getting out a large quantity of stone of excellent quality. A large gang is also employed in the works of the Atlantic Stone Co., under the management of J.B. Read."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 24, 1887 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1887 Killed in the Quarry. - Mr. John Ryan, of Bartibogue, was crushed to death Monday afternoon in the French Fort Quarry by a heavy stone falling upon him. Mr. Ryan was at work picking out stone when a large one became loosened above him and, rolling down, struck him upon the legs, crushing them badly. He died a few moments afterward. - Advocate."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 28, 1887 Schr. Spring bird, Capt. Cameron, sailed from Rockland quarries with stone for Eastport."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 2, 1887 Rockport.- Messrs. Seaman & Delesdernier have a gang of men quarrying stone for the St. John market. Mr. J.B. Read is talking of opening a quarry at Hard Ledge."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 3, 1887 Stone Quarries at Rockport. - Messrs. Seaman & Delesdernier have a gang of men quarrying stone for the St. John market. Mr. J.B. Read is talking of opening at Hard Ledge."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 14, 1887 NEW QUARRY. - A new quarry of building stone has been discovered at Shediac

River. The stone will probably be used in the construction of the new R.C. church. The stone is an excellent quality and will probably be a boon to the Buctouche Railway hear which it is situated."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 10, 1887 New York Freestone Company is the name of a newlyorganized corporation to work the stone reef on the Stephen Barnes farm at Wood Point. Mr. Austin Roberts is manager. Preliminary work has been commenced. Stone of excellent quality and of a handsome red exists in the vicinity of the proposed workings."

Chignecto Post - May 5, 1887 Wood Point.- The Atlantic Stone Company have quite a number of men at work now, an American schooner is now taking in a load of stone at their wharf for the U.S. market. Mr. Roberts, of the New York Free Stone Companyis pushing forward work with the usual commendable Yankee push. Already a dwelling house for his men 54 by 25 is rapidly approaching completion, to be ready for occupation by the end of the present month. A blacksmith shop fully equipped is already turning out work. Cranes for hoisting have been erected and the engine just arrived is being got into position. Already some 25 or 30 men have found employment here and a number more will be employed as soon as the Company are fully equipped for work."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 7, 1887 The New York Free Stone Company is pushing operations at Wood Point. Cranes for hoisting have been erected and the engine just arrived is being got into position. Already some 25 or 30 men have found employment here and a number more will be employed as soon as the Company are fully equipped for work."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 2, 1887 The last load of freestone from Miramichi quarries for the Fredericton Bridge went over the N. & W.R. last Saturday. For nearly two months from five to fifteen carloads have been sent over this line daily. The quarry at Indiantown has closed up."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 4, 1887 McSweeney's Quarries. - A Visit to the Grey Sandstone Quarries Near Moncton. - The stone quarries most accessible to Moncton at present, are those owned by Messrs. McSweeney Bros., a short distance this side of McLean's Station, on the line of the Buctouche and Moncton railway. The railway runs right along the edge of the quarry, which increases its value on account of enormously decreasing the cost of transporting the stone. The quarries are located immediately on the right bank of the Shediac river. A Transcript representative went out on the Buctouche train yesterday and stopped over to have a look at the quarries, which presented a busy scene. Messrs. Edward and John McSweeney, it will be remembered, presented to the St. Bernard's church all the stone the latter would require for the new edifice on Botsford St., the church to pay for the quarrying and transportation. This handsome gift was naturally readily availed of, and the contractor for the church, Mr. Angus LeBlanc, has been quarrying since the first of June last. It has proved to be very productive, and the further back the quarrying is carried the more superior the stone becomes. Very large blocks are taken out and the grit of the stone is so hard that it is suitable for grindstones. About nine men are working at present in the quarries, but at one time the number was as high as 17 or 18. The ease and productiveness with which this stone can be obtained from the works are shown by the fact that, in the short period named, over 200 cars of stone have been taken out, and about as many more will be required for the church. The product of this quarry is a grey sandstone, which readily receives a high degree of polish and dresses well. There is no reason why the quarry should not prove to be a valuable property, as the quality of the stone, the fact that the railway runs along side the edge of the quarry, and that the stone can be lifted in one hoisting from the quarry to the cars, makes it cheaply worked. As soon as the St. Bernard's church is completed, Messrs. McSweeney will take steps to operate the property upon a large scale."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1887 The freestone shipments from the Miramichi, says the Chatham World, have been something enormous this year. Some Hamilton, Ontario, men who require a large amount of stone, have been examining the Miramichi quarries."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 5, 1887 More Stone. - Two woodboat loads of stone for the bridge arrived last Thursday from Spoon Island escorted by the Florenceville. The piers when they are completed will be about 10 feet higher than the bank of the

Daily Times - Oct. 14, 1887 The Wood Point Quarries. - A Good Summer's Work, With Prospect of a Large Extension Next Season. - The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., which has been operating at Wood Point this season, was organized last February, and is composed entirely of New York capitalists. The officers are S.T. Parsons, president; H.E. Parson, Treasurer; Austin J. Roberts, manager and A.T. Parsons, accountant. The company immediately acquired forty acres of land at Wood Point and made their first clearing in March, another having been made in August. They employ forty hands, and although the work this season has been to a large extent preparatory, yet four cargoes, averaging over 200 tons each, have already been shipped and it is probable that two more cargoes of about the same size will follow before the close of navigation. Besides clearing the rock and taking out the quantity of stone indicated, the company have built a dock extending about 150 feet from the shore, in which large vessels can be afloat at all times - ...?... ..?... They have also built up a piece of land containing about an acre, on the beach, for a quarry yard. In addition to the forty acres owned by the company, they have leased an adjoining lot, which they are at present working. They have three steam cranes, of the latest and most approved design, which are operated by an engine of 10 h.p., and they have also two hand cranes. A boarding house with accommodation for fifty men has been erected. The stone that has been quarried this summer is of excellent quality, and the supply is practically unlimited. It finds a ready sale in New York at remunerative rates and is considered superior to the Connecticut brownstone. The company are now prepared to do an extensive business next season and will probably employ at least 100 hands. - Post."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 19, 1887 Dorchester. - Schr. Arabella, Buck master, arrived in Philadelphia on Friday last from the Woodpoint quarries."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 31, 1887 The last load of freestone from Miramichi Quarries for the Fredericton bridge went over the N & WR last Saturday. For nearly two months from five to fifteen carloads have been sent over this line daily."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 1, 1887 A large quantity of superior freestone is being landed at Gibson from the Miramichi Quarries via the Northern & Western. The greater portion of the blocks are three feet and over in thickness and of the very finest quality."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 5, 1887 The Hard Ledge Quarries - Where the French GetWhet Stones. - ... Dorchester ... Across the river, Rockland Heights nicely wooded, with the abandoned Caledonia Quarries distinctly visible lent character to the background. ... The Hard Ledge Quarries (south of Dorchester) are located at the foot of the cliff, and at high water are flooded. The tide is fortunately out at the moment of our call, and we see the men at work. These quarries have been at work for at least fifty years and it is only now that they have passed under new management that improved methods likely to increase their output have been adopted. The old plan was to cut out a stone during low tide, and fasten it to the keel of a large boat, which floated the mass at high tide to whatever point was desired. Ten tons of stone are not infrequently lifted in this manner, and the very morning of our visit a stone weighing two tons had been easily moved in this primitive mode. The secret of the facility with which heavy weights are thus lifted by boats apparently unequal to the task, lies in the fact that stones are lifted with comparative ease underwater which it would be impossible to handle out of water without cranes of great lifting power. The present company have erected a crane, and are putting in lathes for turning grindstones, to do a class of work hitherto done by hand. The quarries give employment to about ten hands - seven in the main quarry and three in the smaller. Captain Elias B. Tower directs the work. The stones are cut out by wedges, because blasting destroys the stone. The best quality is found deep down, and this consequently, as the quarries are flooded at high tide, makes the work of cutting out slower than is desirable. To obviate this difficulty, it is proposed to erect a dam so that the work can be carried on at all states of the tide. The grindstones made here are from three to seven feet in diameter and from three to thirteen inches in thickness. These are the largest sized stones for which there is any demand, and they are mainly taken, so far as this quarry is concerned by the Collins factory, Collinsville, Connecticut, where the large sizes are used for grinding axes, and the smaller sizes for smaller edge tools. The life of a grindstone at one of these huge factories lasts from two weeks to four months, depending mainly upon the class of grinding. A few paces along the beach is a smaller quarry worked by the same firm in which spindle stones are prepared. These stones go to Boston, and are mostly consumed in Massachusetts. The French have come annually to these quarries since the early settlement, for their whet stones. Near by where the cliff has been denuded, is a splendid example of the anti-clinal. By walking around this basin, one may see illustrations of the earth's strata for miles down, which here stand almost perpendicular through pressure from the Atlantic ocean side in geologic ages. At this point, traces of iron stone, also of lignite, crop out; and the residents say the lignite makes fair fuel, but evidence was not strong on this point. These features helped to make the visit to the quarries interesting. They already give employment to many hands, and are likely to increase their capacity. They are now owned by Messrs. Joseph Read and Henry C. Read, who are also interested in quarries on the Miramichi River, at Stonehaven, Gloucester Co., at Pictou, at Rockport, and in the Wood Point quarries, Westmorland County. This firm was established fifty years ago by the father of the present members, and they have a branch house in Boston. In another letter I shall describe some other points of interest visited. H."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 8, 1887 Sackville. - Bedford Read, proprietor of the Bay of Fundy quarry, has an order from the Fredericton railway bridge contractors for 1,000 tons of stone, to be delivered by woodboats and schooners."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 9, 1887 Description of the Brown Stone Quarries at Wood Point. - What Commercial Union Would do for the Quarry Industry. - Dorchester, Sept. 9. - [Special]. - In my last letter I described the quarries at Hard Ledge, and the magnificent view therefrom obtained. ... Leaving the Hard Ledge Quarries, we drove in a direct line across the isthmus towards the Chignecto side. ... Away to the right is Joggins, and the cliff there furnishes another striking illustration of what geologists call the anticlinal. ... Leaving the bay the road takes a turn inland ... Finally the bay again is reached ... until Woodpoint appears. The principal attraction here are the extensive brown stone quarries. There are two quarries being worked at the present time. One by a local firm and the other by a New York company. The quarries are located at the water's edge but are not affected by the tides as are those at Hard Ledge. The quarry about which I was enabled to gather the most information was what is known as the Woodpoint Brown Stone Quarry, and it is located on the left hand of the private road which leads to the wharf. The other quarry is to the right. The Woodpoint Brown Stone Quarry Company is composed among other gentlemen of Messrs. Stephen Clark; Joseph B. Read, of Westmorland Co.; Walter Wood, of New York; and A. Seaman & Co., of Cumberland County. The quarries are well equipped with machinery driven by steam power, and twenty two men are at present employed. Mr. Joseph B. Read is general manager; Mr. Clark is usually on the ground and Mr. Julian Landry is foreman. Blasting is resorted to for getting out the stone at times, but not generally, as it is too destructive of the stone. The stones are generally broken out by wedges. The stone produced at this quarry is cut into square shaped blocks, transported on a tram to the wharf and there loaded in vessels for American ports. The stone is of a rich chocolate color and is singularly free from defects. None but the best of stones are sent away, as the company is determined to maintain a high standard of excellence for its products. The visitor is impressed with the size of the blocks. Square shaped stones weighing three tons are common, while a number weigh no less than six tons, and even six and a half and seven tons. New York does not take much of this stone, but Boston and Philadelphia are liberal purchasers. There is only one quarry, that of Middletown, Conn., whose stone at all compares in reputation with that of of this place, and the demand is consequently increasing. There is also a small local demand, and Mr. Josiah Wood has ordered stones for the erection of a new fence around his residence at Sackville. The supply of stone here is inexhaustible and the rock stretches away up the hill and crops out again at a considerable distance away. This shows that so far as this particular quarry is concerned there is little surface earth to be removed before the paying product is reached. The reduction in the cost of working the quarry which this circumstance means will be readily recognized. One fact impressed me much, and a fact too which has an important political bearing. I learned that much of the quarry stone was exported to the United States, and that the American duty on this stone was one dollar per ton, which would be almost prohibitory, were it not for the stone's superior quality helping to make it command a high price. A natural enquiry was, what effect of commercial union would be on this industry, and I was surprised at the warmth with which the idea was endorsed. What effect would commercial union, repeated Mr. Stephen Clark, have upon this industry. Why it would be the making of it. To-day, as you have been shown, we export by water large quantities of stone to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, and a considerable quantity to Chicago by rail, and the only block in the way of our expanding indefinitely that export trade is the duty of one dollar per ton imposed on the stone. Give us Commercial Union with the United States, which are our great customers, and inside of a year we will have one thousand hands employed in these quarries, where we have now only twenty-two. One thousand hands mean a population of four thousand souls added to those already living within a short distance of the quarries. These people would be consumers of the products of our farmers, and they would get locally increased prices for all their dairy and small produce. It would give them a home market and pour wealth into their pockets. What is true of this quarry is true of others. Commercial union would be the greatest boon ever conferred upon our industry. I am for that policy first, last and all the time. Leaving the Quarries. On leaving these quarries we took a brief glance at the second quarry which is being worked by a New York Company, under the local management of Mr. Austin Roberts. The quarry lies only a few feet apart from the Woodpoint company's, and a large number of men employed. There is heavier cutting of earth, however, required to get at the paying rock below, but this cutting has already been done for a considerable distance, and the paying rock should now be rapidly got out. This company are opening another quarry a

Chignecto Post - Sep. 22, 1887 Diking a Quarry.- Mr. J.B. Read has a gang of about twenty men engaged in diking his grindstone quarry at Hard Ledge. The work is in charge of Mr. Robert Lowerison. The dike at its outer angle will be about twenty feet in height, and when completed will permit quarrying operations to be carried on at all times of tide, besides preventing the deposits of mud which have been such a hindrance to the work."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 26, 1888 Atlantic Brown Stone Company.- The Royal Gazette contains a notice of application for the incorporation of the Atlantic Brown Stone Company for the purpose of carrying on the quarrying business, at Wood Point, formerly conducted by Mr. J.B. Read. The amount of the capital stock of the company actually subscribed is $24,000, in shares of $100 each, and the names of applicants for incorporation are:- Joseph B. Read, of Sackville, merchant, Henry C. Read, of Stonehaven, Gloucester County, merchant, Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, barrister, Stephen Clark, of Sackville, merchant, Walter R. Wood, of New York, stone merchant, John Lord, of New York, stone merchant, Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, farmer, George Hibbard, of Lower Cove, merchant, Amos Seaman, of Boston, merchant, Joseph B. Read, Henry C. Read, and Henry R. Emmerson are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the company. The Atlantic Brown Stone Quarry has been very successful under the efficient management of Mr. J.B. Read and the property is now in a fair way to be largely developed. The company own a valuable area, the stone being of excellent quality and easily quarried. The full development of the quarry will be of great importance to the surrounding country, and it is hoped that the enterprise of the company will meet an ample reward."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 17, 1888 A large number of men are at work at Cape Tormentine and at the Coburg Road quarry, in connection with the breakwater works."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 21, 1888 Failure in the stone trade - Walter J. Roberts,stone dealer, 43 Broadway, New York, has gone into receiver's hands. Liabilities unknown. He claimed to own $250,000 worth of land on Staten Island and quarries

at Port Jervis, N.Y., Springfield, Mass., and Mary's Point, N.B."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 6, 1888 Albert Co. - The new schooner Demoiselle has sailed for Wood Point to load stone for Philadelphia, $3.50 per ton."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1888 Point Du Chene. - A very fine stone quarry has been opened up on Mr. W. B. White's farm, near here. The stone is pronounced of unusual good quality and Mr. Gaudet, the contractor, is using it extensively in Shediac and Moncton."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 14, 1888 Mr. S.T. Parson, President of the N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., is in town this week. He is much pleased with the progress that has been made at the quarries since his former visit, and he thinks the prospects of the company very encouraging."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 28, 1888 New Quarry.- Mr. Edward Murphy, contractor for Cape Tormentine Wharf, is opening a quarry about two miles this side of Baie Verte, which he believes will furnish an abundance of stone suitable for building the pier. The quarry is about 1500 feet from the N.B. & P.E. Ry., and a branch line to the quarry has been graded and is ready for the rails. A boarding house, a blacksmith shop and an office have been erected near the works and a gang of men is engaged stripping off the surface earth and making preparations for removing the stone. It is to be hoped that the new quarry will realize the anticipations concerning it, as it will remove the chief obstacle to the construction of the pier."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 20, 1888 Stone Cutters. - Mr. Wm. Kane of Kane & Co., marble and stone cutters, had been in business for fifteen years. It had increased a little in that time. Did not do much granite cutting. Granite was cut principally for grave yard purposes. Marble was got principally through Boston. Italian and Vermont marble was used, the latter principally, as it stood the weather better. The men got about $2.50. Usually employed a couple of boys, who remained till their time was up, and sometimes after that. They were paid $1.50 a week at first, and 50 cents increase until the fourth year when they got $1 advance. His present hands had been with him five years and upwards. None of them owned property. Polishers earned $1 a day the year around."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 22, 1888 The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. are making preparations for extensive operations during the coming season. The stone on hand has been placed on the wharf, ready for shipment, and large quantities of wood, for dunnage, have been hauled to the grounds, ready for use. A large stock of timber for wharves and other purposes has also been got out, and the work of removing the bank has been pushed vigorously. According to present indications, Wood Point will present a scene of unexampled activity during the coming summer."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 23, 1888 Stone Quarrying. - The New York Freestone Quarrying Co., are making preparations for extensive operations at Wood Point during the coming season. According to present indications, Wood Point will present a scene of unexampled activity during the coming summer. - Post."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 24, 1888 The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. are making preparations for extensive operations at Wood Point during the coming season. The stone on hand has been placed on the wharf, ready for shipment, and large quantities of wood, for dunnage, have been hauled to the ground, ready for use. A large stock of timber for wharves and other purposes has also been got out, and the work of removing the bank has been pushed vigorously -

Chignecto Post - May 3, 1888 The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. are erecting a large crane at the Landing to be used in hoisting stone from scows to cars on the I.C.R. Branch."

Daily Times - May 11, 1888 The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., has loaded one vessel this week, and two other schooners are waiting for cargoes."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 16, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twelth day of May, A.D. 1888, incorporating Joseph B. Read, Merchant; Stephen Clark, Merchant, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland; Henry C. Read, of Stonehaven, in the county of Gloucester, Merchant; Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick; Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, Farmer; George Hibbard, or Lower Cove, Merchant; in the Province of Nova Scotia; Walter R. Wood, Merchant; and John Lord, Merchant, of New York; and Amos Seaman, Merchant, of Boston, in the United States of America; for the purpose of quarrying, working, manufacture, sale, shipping, and exporting of Building and other

Stone, at Wood Point, in the Parish of Sackville, and County of Westmorland, and at other places in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere; the purchasing, and working of quarries of building stone, grindstone, &c.; the building and purchasing of railways, tramways, wharves, derricks, and machinery, and the doing of all other things requisite for or incident to carrying on the business of quarrying and shipping stones in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere, by the name of Atlantic Brown Stone Company, with a total capital of Twenty four thousand dollars to be divided into two hundred and forty shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this Twelfth day of May, A.D. 1888 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

S.J. Globe - May 17, 1888 The Atlantic Brown Stone Company. - Notice is given that Letters Patent have been issued incorporating Joseph B. Reed and Stephen Clark, of Sackville, Henry C. Reed, of Stonehaven, Gloucester, Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, barrister, Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, N.S., George Hibbard, of Lower Cove, N.S., Walter R. Wood, and John Lord, of New York, and Amos Seaman, of Boston, for the purpose of working quarries at Wood Point, by the name of Atlantic Brown Stone Company, with a total capital of twenty-four thousand dollars to be divided into two hundred and forty shares of one hundred dollars each."

Daily Times - May 18, 1888 The Atlantic Brown Stone Company. - Notice is given that Letters Patent have been issued incorporating Joseph B. Reed and Stephen Clark, of Sackville, Henry C. Reed, of Stonehaven, Gloucester, Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, barrister, Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, N.S., George Hibbard, of Lower Cove, N.S., Walter E. Wood, and John Lord, of New York, and Amos Seaman, of Boston, for the purpose of working quarries at Wood Point, by the name of Atlantic Brown Stone Company, with a total capital of twenty four thousand dollars to be divided into two hundred and forty shares of one hundred dollars each."

Chignecto Post - May 24, 1888 The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., are about shipping a quantity of stone by rail to Chicago. It will be brought to the landing by scows."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 26, 1888 The Wood Point (Westmorland) Freestone Quarry company, have already sent away three cargoes of stone from their quarry and have a large three-masted schooner now about loaded for the American market. Simeon Outhouse is engaged in his usual business of shipping piling, and will ship some 13 cargoes this season."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 28, 1888 Mr. John Flood, of St. John, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new departmental building on Parliament square, Fredericton. The contract price is about $26,000. Work will be commenced immediately. The building will be mainly of stone, with brick partitions, mansard slate, and gravel roof. The date assigned for completing the work is 1st. May, 1889. Native stone will be used for the body of the work, and obtained from quarries within two miles of the site. The olive freestone for trimmings will be brought from Westmorland."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 28, 1888 House of Commons. - New Brunswick Stone. - ... Budget debate ... Hansard May 15th - Building on Wellington street ... $100,000 - Sir Richard Cartwright - Where does the Hon. gentleman get the stone from for that building? Sir Hector Langevin - It was obtained from New Brunswick. Mr. Mitchell - And it is a very good selection too. It comes from the town in which I was born, and it is the best stone on the continent. I am giving it free advertisement now. Sir Richard Cartwright - I believe the stone is very good, so far as I am to judge, but it is a long distance to bring stone from. Mr. Mitchell - It is no further than I came myself. Sir Richard Cartwright - The Hon. Gentleman can move himself, which is more than these ponderous masses can do. I should like to know the cost of transport of this stone from Miramichi here. Sir Hector Langevin - We asked for tenders for this stone, and we took the lowest tender. Mr. Jones (halifax) - Who is the contractor? Sir Hector Langevin - Mr. Charlebois. Sir Richard Cartwright - A particular friend of the minister of finance, I believe. Sir Hector Langevin - The contractor was bound to furnish the stone according to a sample which was exhibited for that purpose. The chief engineer had to have the quarries examined in order to see whether there was enough stone in a quarry for that building to prevent the risk of the stone coming to an end in that quarry, and thus, perhaps, having two different colors of stone in the building. Finally this stone was found to be suitable and good stone, and those who understand these matters - of course I am only a layman in matters of this kind - All say that the stone which has been selected is a very good one, and the Hon. gentleman must see from the appearance of the building that it is a very good one. Mr. Weldon (St. John) - Was not the original advertisement for stone which was to come from the county of Albert? Mr. Cockburn - So favorable has been the impression created by the appearance of this stone that a deputation came from the rising city of Hamilton to inspect it and see if it would not be best for them to use in building their court house, and the result was that they decided to import that stone all the way to Hamilton for the purpose of erecting their court house. Mr. Brown - My Hon. friend is wrong in one point. It was not the court house, but the city of Hamilton is putting up a new city hall at a cost of $10,000, and after examining ten or fifteen specimens of stone from all parts of the Dominion, the experts decided that this was the best stone that could be obtained, and consequently we are putting up our building from that stone. Mr. Jones (Halifax) - What did the government charge the contractor for bringing that stone over the Intercolonial railway? Sir Hector Langevin - I cannot state the amount. It was paid by the contractor. Mr. Jones (Halifax) - But it was paid to the government. Sir Hector Langevin - It was paid to the railway department. Mr.

Jones (Halifax) - Was it a special rate that was made? Sir Hector Langevin - I think so. I will enquire about it. Sir Richard Cartwright - It certainly appears to me that this amount of $707,000 is an enormous sum to pay for that building, and it seems clear that a very large extra cost was incurred by the contractors having to bring that stone up here from Miramichi. I should have thought that there were other qualities of stone which could have been found and could have been laid down very much cheaper, though, of course, there may be qualities in this stone which might pay for the difference in the cost of transport. I should like the minister to find out what was paid to the government for bringing this stone up here. Mr. Mitchell - I feel it due to my county to give the Hon. gentleman the information for which he asks. They did not select the stone in that county until they had failed in obtaining it in the province of Quebec and also in Albert county, and until they found that there was not enough in any part of the county of the same quality with which to complete that building. They had therefore to fall back upon this county, and I want again to advertise the stone which is to be found there which, like the member for the county, is of very good quality. An Hon. member - Very gritty. Mr. Mitchell - Not so gritty as you are, but a little inclined that way. There is enough stone there to build every public and private edifice in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Cook - They have very good stone in the county of Peel. In the city of Toronto they are using the stone from that county in their public buildings, and I think it quite equal to the stone from the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Brown - Nothing like it. Mr. Cook - I should like to hear from the member for Peel on this question."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1888 Albert Co. - It looks as if the Mary's Point quarries might be sold for default in payment of taxes."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 4, 1888 Dr. Parson, President of the N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., is in town."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 4, 1888 J.M. Steeves has resumed work at the Curryville freestone quarries and has over a dozen men at work.- Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 15, 1888 THE MCSWEENEY QUARRY.- The stone quarry of Messrs. McSweeney Bros. at Cape Breton station, on the Buctouche railway, from which the stone for the new St. Bernard's church has been procured, has been opened out this summer along the entire length of the siding, a distance of several hundred yards. The excellent character of the stone is still maintained and the supply is of great extent. Stone for the new church is still being got out and work will not be suspended for the winter until about the first of December."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 19, 1888 Sackville. - The New York Freestone Quarrying Co.have shipped about 50 carloads of stone to Chicago and will forward more before the season closes."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 30, 1888 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 30, 1888 Fatal Fall from a Derrick. - A Mr. Cameron from Ontario, employed by the contractor for the Cape Tormentine breakwater, as superintendent of the stone quarry, which is located near Port Elgin, went up on a derrick to unfasten some of the rigging, when it tipped, carrying him over to the ground a distance of 30 feet. He died in a few hours from injuries received. He leaves a wife and family in Ontario and the body will be sent home for interment."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 10, 1888 New Brunswick brown stone trimmings will be used on Toronto's new city hall and court house which is to cost $1,500,000."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 15, 1888 OPENING UP A STONE QUARRY.- Mr. David Bourque, of Buctouche, on whose farm a fine quarry of freestone is situated, has brought a number of samples to Moncton and proposes, should sufficient orders be procured, to employ a number of men and conduct operations on an enlarged scale. The stone is said to be of excellent quality, having been used for a number of years in Buctouche and vicinity, but the lack of transportation facilities which has hitherto existed has prevented its use elsewhere. Besides its value as a building stone, it takes a good polish and has been used for tombstones and monuments."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 4, 1889 Quarries are preparing for summer work, men are continually arriving and taking quarters. This business too promises to be more than usually active during the ensuing summer."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 26, 1889 Hagan & Seaman have eight or ten men employed at Rockport, Cumberland Co., getting out building stone and sockets for St. John market."

Daily Times - Aug. 10, 1889 The Stone Trade. - 20 to 30 men are at work at the new quarries near Cocagne, on the B. & M. Railway, and quite a quantity of stone has already been got out for the new round house, etc., at Moncton, for the construction of which Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have the contract. It is reported there is legal trouble between Messrs. Bourque and Gaudet about the ownership of the quarries. Stone for Fort Lawrence terminus of ship railway is being quarried at Messrs. A. Seaman & Co.'s works, Lower Cove, 4,000 tons are required. The New York freestone quarrying company at Wood Point, in this county, are shipping stone to go into the new masonic temple at Buffalo. Their rail shipments to Chicago the last two months amounted to 15 car loads. The shipments of building stone from Sackville in the last fiscal year amounted to 2,840 tons of a value of $14,592."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1889 Reciprocity and The Stone Trade. - Moncton Transcript: A few days ago business called your correspondent to Rockport, the lower part of Sackville parish. It being nearly twenty years since the last time he visited that place, he naturally expected considerable improvement since then, but failed to notice any very marked change, and indeed there did not seem to be as much thrift and general prosperity as there was during the times of the Reciprocity Treaty, and in conversation while there he was told it was more difficult now to pay five or six dollars for a barrel of flour than it was then to pay eight or ten dollars, and if Commercial Union or Reciprocity was had with the United States the stone trade would again boom not only there, but largely increase at Wood Point, where they are now working under the disadvantage of two dollars per ton duty. Free trade with the States would largely increase the business and general prosperity of those places, giving employment to men at home instead of having to seek it in the neighboring republic, and giving at the same time an impetus to the coasting trade."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 5, 1889 New Quarry. - Messrs. David and P. Bourque have lately opened a stone quarry at Notre Dame, Dundas, Kent, and are now prepared to supply at low figures those in need of that article. The stone is said to be of excellent quality and can be used for building purposes, gravestones or grindstones. The quarry is a short distance from the Buctouche railway. A siding now being built from the works to connect with this line will be opened on Saturday. Contractor Day will use this stone for the Price building, now being built by him."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 18, 1889 Wood Point.- The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., have about 500 tons of stone ready for shipment, and two vessels are daily expected to load for New York. Mr. John Lynch, a member of the Company, was here last week looking at the works, and appeared to be much pleased with what he saw."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 19, 1889 The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., at Wood Point, West. county, have about 500 tons of stone ready for shipment, and two vessels are daily expected to load for New York."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 31, 1889 THE STONE BUSINESS.- The business of scowing stone to Moncton from quarries down river has assumed large proportions. Harbor Master Cook expresses the opinion that the Town Council should provide some better facilities for landing the stone than are afforded by the natural bank of the river. Improved facilities would benefit alike the town itself, which brings up large quantities of stone for the streets, as well as the different builders in town, who are getting stone for foundations. As many as three or four large scows may be seen discharging stone at the same time at the old shipyard at the foot of Mechanic Street."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 3, 1889 THE SCOWING BUSINESS.- Mr. Scott, of Stoney Creek, is having a bed for scows dug near the old shipyard and will engage in scowing stone to Moncton. Several parties down the river have also been scowing stone to Moncton this spring. Mr. G.O. Dunham who brings the stone from Hopewell Cape, and Mr. B. McFarlane, from Dover. Mr. M. Forbes' scow has brought down several cargoes of sleepers from Turtle Creek for the Summer Co., to be loaded in schooners at the Moncton wharf."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Saint John Evening Gazette - Mar. 7, 1889 The stone cutters society decided that their wages should be $3 a day till June 1st. and $3.50 a day from June 1st. till Sept. 15th."

Daily Times - Mar. 22, 1889 It is said that the freestone quarries at Hopewell Hill will be reopened this season. Two gentlemen from Boston have been in Harvey for a few days, making a further examination of the Watson stone quarries, and it is believed they left favorably impressed with quality and quantity, not only of the Watson quarry, but others in that vicinity as well. Should their report be as favorable as is anticipated by those who interviewed these men on the subject, a wealthy company will commence operations early this spring."

Daily Times - May 10, 1889 The Albert Maple Leaf admits that its personal attack upon the editor of The Times re the stone quarry business was intended as revenge for a slur on Mr. Wood. The Maple Leaf evidently refers to the item in The Times of some months ago, which simply stated the fact that Mr. Wood, who was in Moncton at the time, read an address to a lady who had just come victorious out of a law suit arising from the administration of the Scott Act. The item in question was published as an item of news, and whether or no participation in an anti-Scott jubilation was up to Mr. Woods' home standard of morality. The Times was not to blame."

Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1889 Stone Quarrying. - The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying company will, in a few days, commence stripping some property owned by them at Wood Point, Westmorland county. The company have got out 400 tons of stone from the old quarry this spring."

Moncton Daily Times - May 17, 1889 Albert Co. - Operations in the Watson freestone quarry will be commenced this week by a Boston company."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 17, 1889 NY Freestone Quarrying Co. will next commence stripping an area on the property owned by them at Wood Point. They still have 40 acres unstripped."

Chignecto Post - May 16, 1889 N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co. will next week commence stripping an area on the property owned by them at Wood Point. They have already got out 400 tons of good stone this spring from the old quarry. The report that the quarry is to be closed is unfounded. It probably had its origin in the fact that a quantity of inferior stone has been found in the old workings, but there is no probability that the work will be abandoned while the company have forty acres of rock unstripped. Dr. Parson, president of the Company, is here at present."

Chignecto Post - May 23, 1889 Albert.- Thos. Dobson, of Budreau, and Job McFarlane of Dover, Westmorland Co., are busily engaged in opening up what they hope to be a valuable stone quarry at Dover. Mr. Dobson has an extensive practical knowledge of stone quarries, having been engaged for many years in the well known stone quarry at Budreau."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 25, 1889 NEW STONE QUARRY.- Thos. Dobson, of Budreau, and Job McFarlane, of Dover, Westmorland Co., are busily engaged in opening up what they hope to be a valuable stone quarry at Dover."

Chignecto Post Nov. 7, 1889 The stone quarries at Wood Point have closed for the season. The last shipments will take place in a few days."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 9, 1889 The stone quarries at Wood Point have closed for the season. The last shipment will take place in a few days."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1889 Westmorland. - The stone quarries at Wood Point have closed for the season. The last shipments will take place in a few days."

Chignecto Post Nov. 14, 1889 and Daily Times - Nov. 15, 1889 Wood Point.- The New York Freestone Quarrying Co.have closed their season's work, having shipped about 2,700 tons this season, and they have on hand a large quantity of broken stone suitable for underpinning and rough work. The Company have employed from 50 to 60 men this season, but considerable time was spent in working the old quarry when the stone was of inferior quality. A new quarry has, however, been opened which promises to give excellent returns, and a considerable quantity of the best stone ever raised at Wood Point has already been taken from it. There is an unlimited demand in the west for stone of this quality, and it is expected that the output at Wood Point next season will be much larger than in any previous year."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 15, 1889 Westmorland. - The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. have closed their season's work, having shipped their last cargo of building stone last week. They have shipped about 2,700 tons this season, and they have on hand a large quantity of broken stone suitable for underpinning and rough work. The company have employed from 50 to 60 men this season. A new quarry has been opened which promises to give excellent returns, and a considerable quantity of the best stone ever raised at Wood Point have already been taken from it. There is an unlimited demand in the west for stone of this quality, and it is expected that the output at Wood Point next season will be much

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 15, 1889 Westmorland. - Mr. Murphy is pushing the work vigorously on Cape Tormentine Pier, and the stone embankment now extends about 1,200 feet from the shore. When the embankment has been carried out about 100 feet further the crib work will be commenced, for which a gang of men has been employed for some time in framing the timbers. The new quarry at Coburg road is turning out well and some excellent stone is being taken out. The total number of men employed on the work is upward of 60."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 24, 1889 and Daily Times - Oct. 25, 1889 Stone shipments.- During the past week sixteen carloads of stone, aggregating about 200 tons, have been brought over the N.B. & P.E.I. R., to be forwarded per I.C.R. to Montreal. This stone is quarried at Northport, N.S., and brought by barge to Port Elgin. Another cargo of about 200 tons will be shipped to Montreal this fall."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 5, 1889 The New York Freestone Quarry Co. have a cargo of stone ready for shipment at their new quarry. A new steam drill has been in operation at the works for the last few days and gives good satisfaction. The company expect to load two vessels at an early date."

Daily Times - Sep. 13, 1889 A Boom in the Stone Trade. - The Sackville Post says: There is quite a boom in the quarrying business at Wallace this season, and the output of stone promises to be much larger than in any previous year. The old quarries are in full blast, and a new quarry has been opened by a New York Company. The Dorchester Union Freestone Co. employs about 24 men and has already shipped 4,000 tons of stone this season. The Stevenson quarry employs 30 men and has shipped about 600 tons. The same quantity has been shipped from the Battye Quarry, which employs about 40. The new quarry which has been opened up the river, beyond the Battye Quarry, gives employment to about 40 men. This season the greater part of the stone quarried has been shipped to Cape Breton, where it is used in the construction of the Grand Narrows bridge, and the remainder finds a ready market in the United States."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 21, 1889 A Quarrel About a Quarry. - William Dobson, of Wallace, Cumberland, is alleged to have made some derogatory remarks regarding the quality of a quarry owned by Brenton and Adams, which is said to have injured the sale of the stone. Hence Brenton and Adams have entered an action for $20,000 damages."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 17, 1890 Dorchester.- Mr. Jas. Reid is quarrying stone for the new jail on property belonging to Mr. J.W.Y. Smith."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Aug. 13, 1890 James Brown, employed in Seaman & Co.'s quarry at Little River, fell on Saturday, from the wharf into the quarry, a distance of 20 feet, and received injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1890 The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. has shipped 13 cars of stone from Sackville to Toronto this week. In a few days a steam engine will be placed on the wharf at Sackville to load the stone on cars."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 29, 1890 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 29, 1890 Four cars of stone were shipped Wednesday from Sackville to Toronto, by the New York Freestone Quarrying Co."

Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1889 and S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 19, 1890 Building Stone. - (Moncton Times) - Some goodspecimens of olive building stone are on exhibition at Steven's block, next to coffee rooms. They are from Kent Quarry, on the Cocagne River, opened last fall by Edgar S. Stevens, of Moncton, and from which 500 tons were quarried. This stone is pronounced by competent judges to be of superior quality, being entirely free from iron, slate or pebbles and of uniform color. Mr. Stevens intends commencing operations as early as possible in the spring. This is an inexhaustible quarry and easy of access, and will be a great benefit to Moncton and vicinity, and good building stone has only been obtainable at

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 12, 1890 The Wood Point Quarries. - Sackville, July 18. -[Special]. - The Methodist Sunday School pic-nic was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Wood Point. The parents and teachers supplied teams for the drive, which the children seemed to enjoy in spite of the clouds of dust which were swept along by the high wind that prevailed during the day. The grounds were selected, just below the stone quarries, would have been considered good if the day had been more favorable, yet all enjoyed themselves and the day passed pleasantly away. Many availed themselves of the opportunity and visited the stone quarries which are doing a good business this summer. The upper or Read quarry is supplying stone for the dock of the ship railway and as the stone is not required as fast as the quarry has been supplying it, part of the men at work in the quarry were discharged last week. The lower or Parsons quarry is now employing fifty men and shipping one hundred tons per week to Toronto to fill their contract. Mr. Parsons intends to employ more men and send to market two hundred tons a week, part if which will go to the American market. In conversation Mr. Parsons smilingly said that if the duty was increased one dollar per ton he hoped to get that much more for the stone."

Daily Times - Jul. 22, 1890 A Valuable Stone Quarry. - At Notre Dame, about 20 miles from Moncton, Messrs. John L. Stevens and Edgar S. Stevens are opening up a valuable stone quarry. It is situated on the Mill stream, a few rods from the line of railway, and a branch siding has been constructed in to it. The stone, which juts out the side of the hill all along the stream, is estimated to be 90 feet deep and only about 9 feet of earth is required to be removed in order to get at it. A more favorable site could not be desired and the stone, which is olive colored, is remarkably clear from any foreign substance. It can be got out in blocks almost any size required, several weighing from 3 to 5 tons having been seen at the quarry ready for shipment on Saturday. So far quite a quantity has been shipped to St. John, Montreal and other points and two car loads were brought out to Moncton yesterday to fill orders. About 20 men are employed. The Messrs. Stevens also own a quarrying privilege on the Buctouche River, a short distance above the village, but have not yet commenced operations there. From their Buctouche quarry they would be able to scow stone down the river to vessels to be loaded

Chignecto Post - Jul. 24, 1890 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 25, 1890 Quarry Improvement.- The Sackville Post says: The Atlantic Freestone Co. have added several important features to their quarry during the past few months. A wharf has been built at the water front at which the scows can load easily and about 500 feet of railway has been constructed to it for the purpose of carrying stone to the scows. The incline will take the loaded cars down, and an engine and wire rope will draw the unloaded ones back. A large quantity of stone is being quarried and shipped."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 25, 1890 Stone for the United States.- Messrs. D.P. & F.Bourque shipped on Thursday, from their quarry at Notre Dame, on the Buctouche and Moncton Railway, a car of their freestone to R.F. Rutherford at East Cambridge, Mass. This is their first shipment of stone to the United States, but they have appointed an agent in Boston and expect to make further shipments soon. The stone shipped was of fine quality and in blocks weighing from one to three tons, or twenty tons in all. The stone turned out at this quarry is suitable for grindstone, and the first grindstone made from it is now used by Mr. A.E. Killam."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jul. 26, 1890 Messrs. D.P. & F. Bourque shipped on Thursday, from their quarry at Notre Dame, on the Buctouche and Moncton Railway, a car of their freestone to R.F. Rutherford at East Cambridge, Mass. This is their first shipment of stone to the United States, but they have appointed an agent in Boston and expect to make further shipments soon."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 2, 1890 Building Stone. - The subscriber is prepared to furnish free stone delivered at once at Moncton or Buctouche in sizes and quantities wanted for building or monumental work. This stone is of fine quality and free from defects of all kinds and of a very uniform alinic colour. Samples sent and prices quoted on application. Address Edgar Stevens June 21 Moncton, N.B."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 5, 1890 Stone shipments.- The stone shipments from Sackville this summer are expected to be very heavy. About 25,000 tons will be shipped by the New York Freestone Co. (also they dredged the river)"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 6, 1890 Westmorland Co.- The New York Freestone Co. intend to ship about 25000 tons of stone this summer."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jun. 6, 1890 The stone shipments from Sackville this summer are expected to be very heavy. About 25,000 tons will be shipped by the New York Freestone Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 9, 1890 Stone Shipments. - The stone shipments from Sackville this summer are expected to be very heavy. About 2500 tons will be shipped by the New York Freestone Co."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 19, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Jun. 21, 1890 and Daily Times - Jun. 20, 1890 A quarry has been opened up by S.L. Chapman onhis property on the Petitcodiac River. About ten men are at work and a large quantity of stone is being shipped to Moncton for building purposes. The quarry is of olive freestone and of splendid texture."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 7, 1890 It is said there is a probability of the Mary's Point stone quarries being opened this summer on a larger scale than usual, to supply an extensive contract in New York. -[Albert Maple Leaf"

Chignecto Post - Mar. 20, 1890 Mr. Chandler, has been at Scotch Settlement, Westmorland Co., with a view of opening a quarry on the river Shediac. The prospects were favorably reported of, and when spring opens, no doubt the stone trade over the B. & M. Railway will be booming as hundreds of tons will be employed to 100 or more men."

Daily Telegraph - May 12, 1890 Mr. A.T. Parsons, manager of the New York Freestone Co., returned to Sackville from New York, on Tuesday. Mr. Parsons says he has contracted for all thestone he can get out this season. He intends working the quarry to its utmost capacity. The schr. Iona sailed from Sackville, on Wednesday, for Boston, with stone from the quarry of J.R. Read & Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 14, 1890 A.T. Parsons, manager of the New York Freestone Co., returned from New York to Sackville last week. Mr. Parsons says he has contracted for all the stone he can get out this season. He intends working the quarry to its utmost capacity."

Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1890 Albert Co. - Alex Rogers is again opening his Island quarries. His crew commenced operations this week."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 26, 1890 Quantities of building stone are being shipped to St. John from the Cocagne quarries, on the B&M Railway."

Chignecto Post - May 29, 1890 Schooner Laura, loaded with stone from Dobson's Quarries, Rockland, was wrecked near the head of the Bay, last week."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1890 Stone. - 110 cars of stone were forwarded to Elliot & Neiland, Toronto, from Sackville during the past season, representing 1500 tons."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 21, 1890 Stone for Ontario. - Eight cars of stone were shipped to Toronto during the past week. This finishes the New York Co.'s operations for the season."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 27, 1890 ADVERTISEMENT:Stone suitable for cellar wall, underpinning houses or for monumental purposes, supplied at short notice and at very low prices. Apply to Edgar Stevens, No. 31 Botsford Street,

Chignecto Post - Sep. 4, 1890 Stone shipments.- The New York Freestone Quarrying Co. shipped ten cars to Toronto last week."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 5, 1890 A block of stone, upwards of seven feet in length, five in width and nearly two feet in thickness, was brought by rail today from the Stevens quarry at Cocagne River. It is to be used for the Bank of Montreal vault in the new YMCA building."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 6, 1890 and Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 A Big Stone. - A block of stone, upwards of seven feet in length, five in width and nearly two feet in thickness, was brought by rail yesterday from the Stevens quarry at Cocagne river. It is to be used for the Bank of Montreal vault in the new YMCA building."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 I.T. Stevens is working 20 men at his quarry at Notre Dame on the Moncton and Buctouche Railway. He ships stone to Halifax and Montreal. The stone is of a very superior class and is a favorite in the market."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 11, 1890 Stone.- Three cars of stone were shipped thisweek by the New York Freestone Quarrying Co. to Toronto. During August 25 cars were shipped."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1890 Seven cars of stone were shipped from Sackville to Toronto last week."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 7, 1891 Sackville. - Yesterday Martin Bourque, a workman in Clark's quarry, Wood Point, was struck with a stone and badly injured. His leg is broken in several places. Dr. Trueman and Calkin dressed his injuries."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Evening Gazette - Jul. 18, 1891 Hurt in a Quarry. - Wm. Armstrong was quite seriously injured at Glen Cove quarry yesterday by being struck in the back by a rock blasted from a ledge."

Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1891 Some Heavy Blocks of Stone. - A car load of heavy blocks of olive colored freestone of very superior quality is at the siding of the Buctouche and Moncton railway for the American market and is the first shipment this season from the Kent quarries. This quarry was opened and operated last season by Mr. Edgar S. Stevens of Moncton, and the quantity of stone is said to be unlimited, blocks averaging from one to ten tons. With a railway into the quarry, and excellent facilities for shipment at Buctouche and also Moncton, this quarry should become a very important

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1891 Some Heavy Blocks of Stone. - A car load of heavy blocks of olive-colored freestone of very superior quality is at the siding of the Buctouche and Moncton railway for the American market, and is the first shipment this season from the Kent quarries. This quarry was opened and operated last season by Edgar S. Stevens of Moncton, and the quantity of stone is said to be unlimited, blocks averaging from one to ten tons. With a railway into the quarry, and excellent facilities for shipment at Buctouche and also at Moncton, this quarry should become a very important and profitable industry. - [Moncton Times."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 12, 1891 Stone Quarrying and Brick Making.- DORCHESTER, May 12 - [Special] - A number of Nova Scotia brick-makers who came here to work at the Budro brick yard, struck at some greivance recently and left for home. The brick works will soon be put in operation. Capt. O'Neil is placing the plant as rapidly as possible. The engine and boiler the shot and work will commence about the 1st of June, when it is intended to turn out 40,000 bricks per day. Mr. Miller of Shubenacadie will superintend the operations. A syndicate of Boston capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Chatham stone quarry at Budro. Should they do so the work will commence on or about the first of June. Messrs Duesnap and Furlong, of the Dorchester Union Freestone Co. of New York have been visiting their quarries at Budro with a view to extending operations."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 16, 1891 A consignment of Burpee & Co.'s granite shipped from St. John to Boston, has been seized for alleged undervaluation."

Moncton Daily Times - May 29, 1891 Sackville. - The New York Freestone Quarrying Co., shipped 11 cars of stone to Toronto this week, the first shipment of the season."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 6, 1891The Stone Industry. - After a very successful season the New York Freestone Quarrying Co. has closed its heavy shipments. During the season the company shipped 2,500 tons of scabbled stone to Toronto for the new Departmental Buildings, and a large quantity to Buffalo. Sixty five men were employed, and 4 engines and 2 steam drills were used in the works. A great deal of expense has been incurred in getting the stone ready for quarrying and there is now fully 30,000 tons of fine stone in sight, one layer of which is 20 feet thick. - Next year a steam channeler will be used to quarry the larger blocks into suitable sizes. The price realized is in the vicinity of $14.00 per ton. The Atlantic Brown Stone Co. closed their operations on Saturday last after a good season's work. During the summer about 6,000 tons were quarried, 5,500 tons of which was supplied to the ship railway, and the balance to parties in Philadelphia, New Haven and ports in the States. Forty men were employed and 5 scows were used to take the stone

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1891 Harvey. - ... In addition to the agricultural resources of this county, its varied and extensive deposits of mineral and stone have always been regarded of great commercial value if once thoroughly developed. Alexander Rogers, ex-M.P., has had a long and not unsuccessful experience in the exportation of cut stone, in which business he has persevered even when market depressions and McKinleyism have reduced the profits to a minimum. He is at present operating on Grindstone Island, off Mary's Point, and last week shipped a cargo by the H.R. Emmerson to Boston of a large and fine quality of grey stone. The smaller stone is sold in St. John, but as the St. John builder is unwilling to pay more for a large stone than a small one, it is found more profitable to send the former to Boston where it brings about ten dollars per ton, at a tax of one dollar and fifty-four cents duty. Last week several prospectors were looking at the Mary's Point quarry in the interest of American parties. This quarry has a fine grade of stone but owing to the deposit being largely below the tide level is more expensive to work than one of higher elevation. The owners of this property, of which A. Everett of St. John is one, have an exalted opinion of its value, which, to use the comparison of Mr. Rogers, is about equal to that of a good farm. A stone quarry will about pay for the labor it employs, giving very little for capital invested. It is to be hoped that the prospecting parties may see their way to opening up this once flourishing industry."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 22, 1891 A very large quantity of stone from Wood Point has gone through Moncton on cars this summer to Chicago, Toronto and Montreal."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 24, 1891 It is rumored that an American company are endeavoring to make arrangements with the claimants against the Mary's Point property in order to get control of the valuable stone quarries thereon. This superior quality of building stone has been in great demand in Boston, New York, Baltimore and other cities in the United States. These quarries being almost inexhaustible, there is every reason to believe they will are long be worked again on an extensive scale.- Maple Leaf"

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 9, 1892 To Work the Quarry. - Mr. Philip Bourque is arranging to place his new quarry at Cocagne under the management of a joint stock company. A number of gentlemen interested go out over the B. & M. railway today to look over the property. It is said that a large part of the stock has been taken."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 9, 1892 A joint stock company with a capital of ten thousand dollars has been formed to work the Bourque shore quarry at Cocagne, twelve miles from Moncton."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 11, 1892 To work The Quarry. - Mr. Philip Bourque is arranging to place his new quarry at Cocagne under the management of a joint stock company. A number of gentlemen interested go out over the B. & M. railway today to look over the property. It is said that a large part of the stock has been taken. - [Moncton Times."

Daily Times - Apr. 13, 1892 A Trip to Bourque's Stone Quarries. - A party of twelve or fifteen Monctonians interested in the stone quarries of Mr. Philip Bourque on the B. & M. Railway, left by special train yesterday about noon to inspect the property. The Bourque quarries are located on a stream a short distance this side of Notre Dame station and within thirty or forty rods of the track. They have been worked quite extensively during the past two seasons and though seen at a disadvantage just now owing to the operations of the winter's frost, the outcrop of stone and the favorable opportunity for working were favorably commented upon by the practical men in the party. The stone is pronounced to be of a very superior quality and much of it is said to be excellent for grindstones. Wherever introduced it sells as readily for building purposes and brings as high a price as Wallace stone. Mr. Bourque has, however, been working at a disadvantage for want of capital and is putting the property in the hands of a joint stock company with a capital of $10,000. Messrs. R.A. Borden, M. Lodge and others are interested and the greater part of the stock has already been subscribed. The memorandum of association will it is expected shortly be forwarded to Fredericton, when the work will be vigorously prosecuted. After inspecting the Bourque quarry, some of the party went on to the Stevens quarry, a half mile or so farther on. There the stone is very similar in quality to that at Bourque's and the indications are that in this section of Kent county there is a bed of stone which if properly developed will be of great advantage."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 13, 1892 Bourque's Stone Quarries. - A Trip Made Yesterday by a Number of Moncton Men. - A special train of the B. & M. Railway yesterday morning took a party of Moncton capitalists to Cocaigne to visit the Bourque quarries, which it is intended to open up and work extensively. With the party were several men who have had a large experience in working stone quarries, and a thorough inspection of the locality, with its advantages and disadvantages, was made. The quarries are on the Cocaigne River, about six miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, three quarters of a mile southward from the river and about 1500 feet away from the main track of the B. & M. Railway. There are in all three quarries and the stone lies on each side of the Crawford Brook, which will act as a drain. The stone is apparently present in inexhaustible quantities and there is no limit to the number of men who can be put to work to advantage. In quality the stone is said to be superior. It is of a very fine close texture of a uniform bright olive color entirely free from flaws or iron specks, is easily wrought when newly quarried, but hardens quickly upon exposure. The small courses, it is stated, are exceptionally well adapted for grindstones, being of very fine light colored hard grit. A large number have been manufactured and the demand is increasing. Shipping facilities are excellent and in fact everything is in favor of making the quarries a hive of industry. Considerable quantities of stone have been already quarried and in this city has been used in places, in the construction of the Victoria School house, St. Bernard's church, the Wesley Memorial church and in a number of houses in St. John and Boston. The quarries have been put into the hands of a company of which Messrs. R.A. Borden, Matthew Lodge and several other citizens are connected. The work will be pushed rapidly."

Richibucto Review - Apr. 14, 1892 Mr. Philip Bourque is arranging to place his new quarry at Cocagne under the management of a joint stock company. A number of gentlemen interested go out over the B & M railway to look over the property. It is said that a large part of the stock has been taken.- Times"

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 Hopewell Hill, April 19. - Alexander Rogers is transporting supplies, etc., to Grindstone island, preparatory to re-opening his stone quarry there. He expects to get to work this week."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1892 Albert Co. - Alexander Rogers is transportingsupplies, etc., to Grindstone Island, preparatory to re- opening his stone quarry there. He expects to get to work this week."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 29, 1892 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 29, 1892 Moncton Freestone Company. - Application has been made by Messrs. T.B. LeBlanc, Thomas Fitzsimmons, R.A. Borden, Matthew Lodge, P.D. Bourque, all of Moncton, for incorporation as The Moncton Freestone Company, with a capital stock of $10,000 in $100 shares."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 29, 1892 N.Y. Freestone Co. - Work was commenced in this company's quarry, Wood Point, early in April. About fifty men are at work. A new machine for channelling out the stone has been set up this spring, which will greatly increase the output. Fully 200 tons will be scabbed by the end of April."

Daily Times - Dec. 2, 1892 and Richibucto Review - Dec. 8, 1892 The Kent Stone Quarries. - Mr. John L. Stevens is arranging to form a strong company with a view of working the Kent freestone quarries on an extensive scale next season. A stock list is now being prepared and a large quantity of stock is being guaranteed. This is the most extensive Olive colored stone quarry in the maritime provinces and produces the finest and most perfect building stone, being entirely free from iron or other defects and perfectly uniform in shade. A branch from the B. and M. Railway runs into the quarry which is situated at Notre Dame, Kent Co., 17 miles from Moncton Railway station, where connection are made with the I.C.R. system by which orders, large or small, can be sent to any of the inland towns of the dominion - besides the great advantage of shipping from Moncton and Buctouche wharves to any point by schooners. The very depressed state of the building trade in the U.S. this season, the present depression at home and the want of capital, caused the operations to be stopped early in the season and induced those interested to form a company with sufficient capital to tide over a crisis of this kind when it again occurs. Mr. Stevens aims to pay all liabilities in full and let the company start with a clean sheet. - Times."

Chignecto Post Dec. 22, 1892 To analyze the stone.- Mr. F. Bain, geologist of North River, P.E.I., has been in town for the past two weeks. He is here at the instance of the city of Toronto, to make analyses of the stone of the New York Freestone quarry and to ascertain its properties as building material. He is working in the chemical laboratory of the Mt. Allison college. The new city buildings at Toronto are being built of this stone and the city is anxious to ascertain its

Daily Times - Dec. 28, 1892 N.B. Stone Condemned. - The Brown Stone Used in the Construction of the Toronto Court House not Durable. so It Is Alleged. - (Toronto World) - The brown stone from the New Brunswick quarries which is being used in the construction of the Court House is composed of material which will not stand the weather, being of a most inferior quality and not to be compared to the Credit Valley product. This was the statement made to a World reporter by C.H.C. Wright of the School of Science yesterday, and in support of this utterance he took the reporter to the laboratory, and, showing him the samples of rock which he had brought from the quarries himself, demonstrated the worthlessness of the article. There are three different strata of the stone being excavated, but a comparison failed to make any difference in the quality apparent. A little water poured on the stone can readily be worked up into mud with the finger, showing that there is a preponderance of clay in the composition of the stone, which will wash out easily, thus staining any lighter stone which may be beneath, as well as spoiling the appearance of its own finished surface. Mr. Wright, when in Sackville, N.B., saw and examined stones in buildings composed of this brown stone, which on being rubbed with the bare hand crumbled away in sand in a manner truly astonishing. Mr. Wright further stated that as a result of his analytical examination of the formation of the stone in question he was in a position to state authoritatively that the portion of a building composed of this New Brunswick brown stone would have necessarily to be repaired every year and that at the end of 25 years the poor quality of the article would become so glaringly apparent as to render the whole building an eyesore on account of the crumbling condition and general collapse of the corner stones and sills."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 16, 1892 DORCHESTER PARISH - List of Municipal Officers for the Year 1892 ..... Grindstone Surveyors - Alexandre Boudreau, Maximilian Gaudet, Felicien S. LeBlanc, Antoine Bourque......"

Moncton Transcript - Jul. 4, 1892 Shipping Stone to Ontario. - The New York Freestone Manufacturing Co. at Wood Point are carrying on an extensive work this summer giving employment to about sixty men. They have one large contract with parties in Ontario for seven thousand tons to be delivered at the rate of one thousand tons a month. It pays the company about as well to ship to Ontario paying the extra cost of transportation over shipping to the States where the lesser freight changes are made about equal by the one dollar and fifty cents duty. The company have made extensive improvements at the quarries this summer for expediting the work while the supply of stone seems to be almost inexhaustible and a

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 14, 1892 Free Stone Shipments. - Messrs. E.S. Stevens & Co. are erecting a derrick on Harris wharf to be used for shipping free stone by vessel to the Boston market. Harbor master Cook says the derrick will be ready for use by the middle of next week when the shipments of stone will be begun. The price of free stone in the Boston market is said to have risen."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 18, 1892 Shipping. - Charters reported the past two days include, schr. Pefetta, from Stonehaven, N.B. to New Haven, grindstones."

Chignecto Post Jun. 23, 1892 The N.Y. Company's Quarry started work on Tuesday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 23, 1892 Stonehaven. - During the past week two carloads of grindstones have been shipped away from our little station. It is to be hoped, and we think quite probable, that the quarries will be worked as usual this summer, as there are a number of men almost dependent on this work for a living."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Ten Frenchmen from Westmorland Co. came last week to work at the freestone quarry on Grindstone Island. Mr. Rogers has now fifteen men at work, including a blacksmith. They are clearing off at present, preparatory to penetrating further into the face of the cliff."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 11, 1892 The Gazette also announces that Messrs. Thomas Fitzsimmons, Phillip D. Bourque, Messrs. Robert A. Borden, Charles H. Thomas, and other persons in Westmorland are incorporated as the Moncton Freestone Company, Limited, with a capital of $8,000 in $100 shares."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1892 Sackville. - The New York Quarry Company Assigns.- (Special to the Sun). - Sackville, N.B., Nov. 10. - The New York free stone quarry company, who have for the last three years been carrying on extensive quarrying operations in this place, have assigned to W.C. Milner of Sackville."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 11, 1892 Royal Gazette Notices:- .... The Gazette also announces that Messrs. Thomas Fitzsimmons, Philip D. Bourque, Messrs. Robert A. Borden, Charles H. Thomas, and other persons in Westmorland are incorporated as the Moncton Freestone Company Limited, with a capital of $8,000 in $100 shares."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 1, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Sept. 29. - Mr. Foxwell, contractor, of St. John, who has the job on the custom house, visited this place yesterday in the interests of the corporation of one of the larger Ontario cities, who wish to procure a large quantity of brown freestone for building purposes. Mr. Foxwell inspected the different varieties of brown and red stone obtainable in this locality. The old Snow quarry and a site at Mountville, near here, both furnish samples of excellent stone, with evidenced that it can be procured in unlimited quantities. Mr. Foxwell is a practical man, and says he has found exactly the kind of stone that suits him. He has taken specimens to St. John, to be finished up and sent to Ontario for approval, and in all probability a large quarry will be opened in the near future. The corporation which Mr. Foxwell represents will conduct building operations during the next two years, and will want several thousand tons of stone. A quarry to meet the requirements will employ about 150 men. Mr. Rogers' quarry of gray stone has turned out a large quantity of this variety this summer at Grindstone Island."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 3, 1892 Freestone Company. - Application has been made by Theophilus D. LeBlanc, contractor, Moncton; Thomas Fitzsimmons, contractor, Moncton; Matthew Lodge, manufacturers agent, Moncton; John B. Cormier, barrister at law, Moncton; John B. Cormier, clerk, Moncton; Denis A. Bourgeois, merchant, Fox Creek; Charles H. Thomas, gentleman, Moncton; and John Kervin, farmer, Moncton, for incorporation as the Moncton Freestone Company, with a capital of $8,000 in $100 shares."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Oct. 4. - One of the specimens of freestone taken to St. John by Mr. Foxwell, to be finished up and forwarded to Ottawa for inspection, was found on the property of George C. Moore of Mountville."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Oct. 11. - The stone quarry of Alex. Rogers' at Grindstone Island shuts down this week for the winter. In addition to what has already been reported, there are now about 500 tons finished up ready for shipment."

Chignecto Post Sep. 8, 1892 Stone for New York.- The schr' Hannah H. Carlton,O'Brien, master, will load 300 tons of freestone at the NYE Quarrying Co's works for New York, also Sch. Ada S. Allen, Dudley master, will load 200. Both vessels arrived last Friday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 9, 1892 Stone for New York. - The schooner Hannah H.Carlton, F. O'Brien, master, will load 300 tons of freestone at the N.Y.F. Quarrying Co.'s works for New York; also schooner Ada S. Allen, Dudley master, will load 200. Both vessels arrived last Friday. -[Sackville Post"

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 15, 1893 The Stone Business. - A New Brunswick Industry Capable of Extensive Development. - The January number of the Canadian Architect and Builder contains an article on Canadian building stones, giving description of a number of quarries in different parts of the country. One of the principal quarries in Ontario is that owned by the Owen Sound Co. which has spent $35,000 in building a branch line of railway to its quarry. This item will give some idea of the value of a stone quarry in Ontario and a comparison shows how much more favorably some Maritime Province quarries are situated. Take, for instance, the Kent freestone quarry, situated on the Moncton & Buctouche railroad. This quarry opened only a few years ago consists of about 30 acres, and is situated along the steep bank of the Cocagne river, and instead of an expenditure of $35,000 for railway sidings alone, the entire expenditure for opening the quarry, laying sidings and providing equipment for quarrying on quite an extensive scale has been less than $5000. There is a clay covering only from 8 to 10 feet. The dumping ground could not have been more convenient if specially made for the purpose. The stone crops out of the bank along the whole face of the quarry and in the river. The depth of stone to the level of water in the river where the quarry is now being worked is 60 feet, and further up the stream the quarry shows a solid body of stone 125 feet deep. This stone is fully exposed on the steep bank of the stream, and is seen to be of uniform shade and grain, containing no iron, sandholes or other defects. In fact there are millions of tons of stone in the quarry that can be got out without any of the heavy expense for pumping or draining, which are large items in the operation of the average stone quarry. The product of the quarry may be shipped in different ways, to Moncton over the B. & M. railway and thence by the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, and C.P.R., to any part of Canada, and by water to the United States; or to Buctouche and thence by water to P.E. Island, Newfoundland or other ports accessible from the Straits of Northumberland and Gulf of St. Lawrence. This stone was used in the construction of the handsome new Y.M.C.A. building at Moncton and also the Winter's block in Moncton, two of the finest structures in the provinces. It is also to be used this year in the front of a handsome dry goods establishment to be erected in Halifax and has also been ordered by Montreal architects. Quite large shipments have already been made this spring, and the quarry will be extensively operated as soon as it can be cleared of the winter's refuse. The only drawback the owners meet is the lack of capital, and there has been some talk of forming a joint stock company to operate this, but in any case they feel that they have a most valuable property, and that when the fine quality of the stone becomes more generally known they will be able to carry on the industry much more extensively than in the past."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 17, 1893 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 17, 1893 New Brunswick Brown Stone. - The Toronto World says: In the action brought by Capt. Nelson against the city of Toronto and Architect Lennox the master in chambers, on Thursday last, on the application of Lennox, made an order allowing him to issue a commission for the examination of witnesses regarded the quantity and quality of New Brunswick brown stone. It will be remembered that some time ago Capt. Nelson obtained an order for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses in the United States and province of New Brunswick. At that time counsel for Mr. Lennox strongly opposed the issue of the commission and appealed from the order granting it, but now that it is gone thinks it best to have evidence taken also on his own behalf. The commission will issue to the same commissioner as the former commission."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 20, 1893 Stone.- Mr. Wm. Clarke has recommenced work at his quarry, Wood Pt., and expects to be shipping stone in two months. There is no word yet of the N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co. recommencing work. The other day the Master in Chambers at Toronto made an order allowing Architect Lennox to issue a commission to enquire into the quantity and quality of New Brunswick brown stone. This is rendered necessary in order to settle the differences between the city and the contractors for the new Court House, as the city claims that inferior stone from quarries has been put in

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 2, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 2, 1893 Stone Quarry Seized. - New York FreestoneQuarrying Co., Wood Point, in the Hands of the Sheriff. - The above quarry, the property of an American syndicate, known as the New York Freestone Quarrying Company, situated at Wood Point about five miles from Sackville, has been seized by the Sheriff of Westmorland County, at the instance of the creditors of the concern under the Absconding Debtor's Act. The quarry was opened many years ago and was worked by different companies on a small scale until about 1877, when the present company took charge, put expensive machinery on the grounds and proceeded to do business on a large scale. The stone from the quarry is of a dark brown tint and has been used on some very fine buildings across the border and its proximity to the bay made the matter of shipment inconsiderable. It was easily got out and with proper management the property would have proved valuable. A contract was secured for the stone for the new court house for the city of Toronto, and during the past three years much of the stone went there. Through somebody's fault inferior stone was shipped and put into the building and when it was dressed and in position in the walls it was discovered by the architect and a dead-lock ensued. Shipments of stone stopped also, and last summer the company went to the wall. The principal creditors are, Geo. E. Ford, M. Wood & Sons, J.L. Black, A.O.L. Ogden, G.W. Mitton, Rory McLeod and a large force of workers at Sackville, and the Robb Engineering Co, and Dunlap Bros. & Co., of Amherst, besides others outside. Some Americans held first mortgage on the property. City Architect E.J. Lennox, of Toronto, is now at Sackville in the endeavor to make an arrangement between the creditors and the company for resumption of work until at least sufficient stone has been secured to finish the work at Toronto. At present there is every hope that the quarry will be reopened. It is one of the best quarries in the province and is fitted up with machinery capable of handling an enormous quantity of stone. - Amherst Press."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 2, 1893 Albert Co. - McDonald & Co. have nine or ten men boarding at Turtle Creek with Solomon Berry. They are engaged in quarrying stone and building the abutments for the new railway bridge over the chasm made by the burning of the bridge some months ago."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 17, 1893 N.Y.F. Quarrying Co.- A meeting of the creditors is called by the special assignee, Mr. W.C. Milner to take place at his office Sackville, on Monday next at 2 PM."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 25, 1893 Stone Shipments. - The Sackville Post says: The derrick which is used at the New York Freestone Quarrying Co.'s landing for lifting stone from the scow to the cars, fell last week and Monday and Tuesday of this week were spent in repairing it. Shipments now average six cars per week."

Richibucto Review - Aug. 31, 1893 A sad accident occurred at Read's quarry, Stonehaven, Gloucester Co., Tuesday afternoon. While Joseph Pinet and some other men were working with a derrick it suddenly fell, killing Pinet and injuring two other men named Amos Comeau, (foreman), and Fred Doucett, but not seriously. Pinet belongs to St. Joseph's, near Grand Anse. He leaves a widow and four small children. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 21, 1893 Stone Shipments. - The Post says: During this month 12 cars of stone have been shipped by William Clark of Wood Point to E.J. Lennox and Co. for the City of Toronto. The stone is carefully sorted and gives good satisfaction."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 1, 1893 There is Stone in Plenty.- Mr. Biggar reports enough for twenty Court Houses in the N.B. Quarries. The Toronto Telegram of May 23 rd states: The City Solicitor has returned from his trip with the Neelon stone commission around the United States and New Brunswick and is looking much improved in health by the change of air. When asked about the result of the enquiry Mr. Biggar said: I am not the judge of stone or an expert in examining quarries, but I saw enough in Sackville, N.B., to convince me that their is plenty of New Brunswick brown stone to be had quite up to the standard of that which Lennox received and passed last year. I believe it is there in quantity sufficient for twenty court houses like ours. The question is the financial ability of the American company that controls the Wood Point quarry to get out the stone that is there. There is, besides, the Fairfield quarry and others in which precisely similar stone can apparently be had. The only question in my mind is whether this Yankee firm which owns the Wood Point quarry have financial strength to work it themselves, and whether if they have not they would play dog in the manger and prevent anybody else from getting hold of it. In attempting to develope their quarry they evidently undertook more than they had money for; or in the graphic language of the South, they bit off more than they could chew."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 5, 1893 More Stone.- Schooner A.J. has arrived from up the bay with a lot of freestone for the Custom House."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 27, 1893 Early history of Shepody ...Among the earliest handlers of stone were Andres, Rice and Stevens. Quarries were worked at Mary's Point and Grindstone Island. It is related that one of the early settlers purchased a clock, the first one in the country, paying for the same to the extent of œ5 in whetstones. ...."

Moncton Transcript - May 5, 1893 A new stone company known as The New Brunswick Brown Stone Co. has been formed in Sackville to work one of the valuable stone quarries in that district. The valuable stone quarries at Sackville ought to be a permanent source of wealth to the people there; but it requires watchfulness and strict inspection of the stone being sent to new markets. It is not very pleasant for residents visiting Toronto, when pointing out the adaptability of the stone produced here for employment in the large building, operations there, to be brought face to face with a controversy during which the stone already sent from Sackville has been condemned. The writer knowing that the stone had been successfully employed in building elsewhere - that it had given satisfaction, enquired into the trouble at Toronto and the probable cure. The Torontonian who directed his attention to the matter was personally interested in the success of the Sackville stone and therefore his statements were not prejudicial or unduly hostile. It appears that the stone lacked uniformity of colour - there were noticeable spots of a much lighter tone which marred the effect in dressing as exterior stones. It was also claimed that here and there, were soft spots with a crumbling tendency. These defects with the high freight rates were seized by those interested in the Ohio and other stone so generally used in Ontario to prejudice the Sackville stone in the eyes of the architects. As to the suitableness and durability of the Sackville stone there can be no question, but there may be here and there defective spots. Would it not pay the shippers to adopt a rigid system of inspection before shipment and throw out doubtful blocks. This was suggested as one of the means whereby the hostility of interested opponents of its introduction in Toronto and Ontario could be disarmed."

Moncton Daily Times - May 13, 1893 To Work. - The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co. will commence at once to pump out the quarry at Wood Point preparatory to beginning work."

Chignecto Post - May 18, 1893 Stone.- The first shipment of stone from Wood Point was made yesterday by the Wood Point Co. It consisted of one car to Toronto, one car to Boston and one to Elmsdale, N.S."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 30, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - Schooner A.J., Capt. Christopher, loaded stone at Boudreau's for St. John."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 13, 1893 The Stone Contract: Letter from Mr. Job McFarlane. - Moncton, N.B., Sept. 11. - Editor Times: I notice in your issue of the 9th inst. a communication from Alderman Seamans with reference to the stone curbing supplied the city by G.O. Dunham. Mr. Seamans has taken the liberty of bringing my name before the public and has made statements concerning me and my business relations with the city, which are not correct. I take this means of contradicting Mr. Seamans and placing myself in a correct light before the public. My tender this year was 35 cents per lineal foot, delivered on the street (not at the scow), and as I had already supplied the city during the last two years, with about 2500 feet of stone curbing (which had been passed by the city engineer) of the same class, as was called for this year, I thought unnecessary to send any other sample. I also mentioned to two members of the Board of works committee that in case my tender was the lowest I could bring in a sample in the morning if they thought it necessary, as it was late when I got to Moncton the afternoon I put in the tender. I would now suggest to Alderman Seamans that he compare the sample shown with Dunham's tender with the stone that was delivered and see if he got the same class of stone, or have less to say about samples. Don't you think it would have been better if you had asked the whole Board to decide the tenders instead of taking so much upon yourself. I here state that G.O. Dunham supplied stone this year from the same quarry and of the same class of stone as I supplied the city during last year and the same stone I was to deliver this year had I got the contract. The only difference is the hauling, which Mr. Seamans is going to sue the city for (and pay half the

costs himself). Does Alderman Seamans represent the City or does he represent himself and Mr. Dunham. So if the City, as Seaman's states, was imposed upon last year by not having any sample, they are imposed upon this year with the same stone with a sample. I never informed Alderman Magee anything about the hauling of the stone and like many or all of Seamans' other statements this is also untrue. He, Seamans appears to worry about a mare's nest. If I remember right the only mare's nest I have ever found in Moncton was when I became acquainted with Alderman Seamans during the summer, and learned from him in his own peculiar way (you know it was not boisterous) how he was going to keep McCready and everybody else straight this year. I never received one half cent per foot more than my tender, last year or any other year that I am aware of. If any one will take the trouble to make a correct examination they will find my tender and my account to the city correspond. We would not expect Ald. Seamans to get anything correct, as the man appears to be excited. Cool down a little, if possible, and do not make a lot of false statements about persons who have never had any business with you, and have never at any time said or done anything to injure you in the least. The reason is not as your evil mind suggests that I have had work in the city of Moncton, but because I am better prepared, and can do work cheaper, and with quarter dispatch than any other in the same line of business. I am well known to the businessmen of Moncton for the last thirty years and all your cheap talk about myself and my Frenchmen, as you call them, being no good to the trade of the town, will not assist you in your endeavours to get your friends the amount of the hauling of the stone out of the city or of the odium of stealing my tender. It has the appearance of boodle, Ald. Seamans, let yourself down easy with the electors, as your hands are not clean keep them out of sight. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for taking so much of your valuable space over a matter of so little importance as Ald. Seamans. Yours truly. Job

Chignecto Post - Sep. 28, 1893 N.Y.F. Quarrying Co.- A representative of the creditors, Mr. W.C. Milner, met the company in New York last week and entered into an arrangement for the creditors to operate the quarry till Aug. 1st next year in their own interest. After certain details are completed the creditors will go into possession and work the Quarry."

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 18, 1894 Mr. Thomas Dobson, manager of the Quaco quarries, passed through Moncton last night on his way to Montreal and Toronto to secure contracts of building stone."

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 23, 1894 Cumberland Stone Quarries. - Mr. W.W. Black has purchased a large block of stock of the Amherst Red Stone Quarrying Co. and will assume the active management of that business. The stone from this quarry stands high in popular favor among builders and its quality and durability have proved eminently satisfactory. The company are in correspondence with Mr. L. Melanson, of Memramcook, to work as foreman of the quarry. Mr. Melanson was for some years foreman of the Woodpoint quarries, and has a wide knowledge of the stone business. Mr. C. Dobson, of the Wallace Quarries has begun operations at that point. Mr. Dobson reports the local demand for stone strong and his company has closed some good contracts on the Island; shipment to be made by water. - Post"

Moncton Transcript - Feb. 1, 1894 Dorchester Parish -Grindstone Surveyors - Alexander Boudreau, Maximen J. Gaudet, Felicien S. LeBlanc, Antoine T. Bourque."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 10, 1894 Dorchester. - H.J. McGrath Secures the Lease of Valuable Property Containing Fine Building Stone. - (Special to the Sun). - Dorchester, Feb. 9. - The belief that the United States government may, during this session, take off or reduce the duty on building stone has caused quite a stir among our quarrymen here. H.J. McGrath of this place has secured the lease of a very valuable area of two hundred acres just across the river from this place. The property joins both the old Caledonia Quarry and that of the Dorchester Union Freestone Co. of New York, and it is said by experts and old quarrymen who have worked in both of the above quarries to contain the finest deposits of Dorchester olive building stone to be found in that vicinity. The facilities for shipping both by water and rail are good. It is hoped Mr. McGrath will have good success in his new enterprise."

Moncton Transcript - Jan. 17, 1894 Shediac parish. -Surveyors of stone - Josue Leger, N.D. LeBlanc Inspectors of coal - Chas. Harper, A.S. Poirier"

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Mar. 8, 1894 Woodpoint Quarries.- Fifty men are wanted at onceto clear the bank at Woodpoint quarries and make ready for shipments of stone which will begin about the middle of April. The late decision of Judge Rose has removed the difficulties in the case and the work will go on briskly. Neelon & Co. were given an opportunity to show that the stone used by the architect is not better than that which he condemned but failed to do so, and His Honor decided against them. This is all the evidence that was admitted by Justice Rose, the chemist's analyses being thrown out."

Chignecto Post - May 10, 1894 Westcock Quarries.- The numerous and expensive buildings which are being run up in Sackville this summer have caused quite a boom in the quarrying business. Two new quarries have been opened up at Westcock this spring. From both as yet surface stone only has been removed by both give evidence that fine quality stone will be found at a greater depth. In one owned by Roderick McLeod and situated near the aboideau is found stone of a brown color and in the other which is situated on the lands of Messrs. Sandford and William Barnes three quarters of a mile nearer Wood Point, the stone is of a lighter color."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 5, 1894 The Memel red freestone quarries managed by B.K. Snow, have turned out about 2,000 tons for shipment this season. Work in the quarries has been shut down for the winter, but two gangs of men will probably work till spring, clearing off at both quarries. The intention is to put about 150 men at work next season and build a tramway to a new spile wharf at the Hill landing. This stone has been proved to be the finest in the provinces and is likely to prove highly remunerative to the county and the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 15, 1894 The last shipments of stone from Wood Point Quarry for the season are now being made."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1895 Wm. A. Hood & Son, of Montreal, contractors, have leased the N.Y. Freestone Q. Co. quarry at Wood Point, in this county for one year with option of longer lease or purchase at the end of that time. They have about finished fixing up the machinery and will start work in a few days. William Clark and ? Read will operate the old Read quarry and expect to have as large an output as last year."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 24, 1895 The Kent Freestone Quarries. - Work has commenced this week at the Kent freestone quarries, on the line of the Moncton and Buctouche railway. These quarries have been leased for a term of years from E.S. Stevens by G.P. Sherwood & Co., of New York, who are also the owners of the Wallace and Budro quarries. The Kent quarries, which have an inexhaustible supply of superior stone, and are easily worked, will be managed by Mr. Thos. C. Dobson a gentleman of long experience, and it is the intention to push the business energetically. Some provincial orders have already been received and shipments to New York are contemplated as the season advances. Steam power will be applied to the derricks and other improvements made about the quarries so as to ensure the economical working of a large output. It is likely that the principal shipments by water will be made from Moncton. Mr. Dobson will reside in Moncton."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 30, 1895 Sackville Shipments. - Nine carloads of stone have been shipped from the I.C.R. station to Toronto."

Gazette - Dec. 6, 1895 Another Company. - Messrs. James Frier and Foster Pickard, of Shediac, B.B. Teed and W.C. Milner, of Sackville, and Napoleon LeBlanc, of Botsford, are applying for incorporation as the Northumberland Stone Company, with a capital stock of $10,000 in $10 shares, the office to be at Shediac."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 13, 1895 The Northumberland Stone Co. - The Miramichi Advance relative to the application of several Westmorland Co. gentlemen for incorporation as The Northumberland Stone Co. says: Why Northumberland Stone company? The best building stone (sandstone) in Canada - if not in America - is that of the Fish quarries at French Fort Cove. It is known as Northumberland stone. We hope the Westmorland gentlemen who are applying for incorporation do not intend to pass off any of the sandstones of that county as the Northumberland article."

Gazette - Dec. 18, 1895 A company which is to be called the Northumberland Stone Company, has been organized for the purpose of buying, selling, and working stone quarries. The officer of the company is to be in Shediac. The names of the incorporators are Messrs. James Fryor, Bedford B. Teed, W.C. Milner, Napoleon LeBlanc, and Foster Pickard of Westmorland county."

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Moncton Transcript - Jan. 11, 1895 Albert Co. - A.H. McLane and Smith & Wright have leased from the agent of the old freestone quarry company the wharf at the mouth of the Shepody River, commonly known as the public wharf."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 12, 1895 Stone Quarry Leased. - A.H. McLane and Smith and Wright of Albert, have leased from the agent of the old freestone quarry company the wharf at the mouth of Shepody River, commonly known as the

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 8, 1895 Rockport. - Seaman & Dernier are working a large crew at their quarry getting out building stone for Yarmouth and grindstones for St. John. They gave already shipped a vessel load to Yarmouth."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 7, 1895 Wood Point Quarries will open up in about a month with 25 men. 1500 tons have been ordered for Toronto with prospects for another large order to follow."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 12, 1895 The stone quarries situated a few miles from Sackville, N.B. will open in a few days. A large order for stone has been received from Toronto."

Moncton Daily Times - May 8, 1895 Rockport. - Several stone cutters left last week to work in Wood Point quarries."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 7, 1895 Stone Trade.- The season's work in the Clark Quarry closed on Saturday. The shipments were about 2,500 tons all by rail. Mr. Hood, the lessee of the N.Y.F. Quarrying Co. will ship a cargo of stone to New York, which will close his work for the season. The Wood Point stone continues to hold its own in the market as a fancy building

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 31, 1895 Boiler Explosion at Wood Point, N.B. - About noon Saturday after lighting the fire in the small boiler used to hoist stone off the scows at Wood Point at the wharf, the boiler exploded with a loud report, tearing out the end of the small building in which the boiler was located and the crown sheet was completely torn off leaving the upper ends of the tubes exposed. Three men in the buildings at the time, one by the name of Smith of Wood Point was scalded quite badly around the face and hands. Mr. MacKinnon was also badly scalded. A piece of pipe was blown about 100 feet in the air, and the hot water flew in all directions. If the boiler had bursted at the bottom, instead of at the top, no doubt serious and fatal results would have occurred. This will cause quite a loss to the company, as they will be unable to make shipments at present. Westmorland Free Press."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 31, 1895 An explosion occurred at the Hoisting Engine ofthe N.Y.F. Quarrying Co, at the Landing on Saturday 26th inst. A scow of stone had arrived from Clark's Quarry and steam was being raised to hoist it in cars, when the boiler exploded, blowing out the top of the building and starting the top plate of the boiler. In the building were Edward Smith and Watson McKinnon of Wood Point, who were both scalded, the former quite seriously. The cause of the explosion was defective tubes."

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Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 14, 1895 Sackville. - Eight carloads of stone were shipped to the States this week."

Gazette - Aug. 8, 1896 Big Stone. - At French Fort Quarry last Saturday there was successfully quarried the largest stone ever taken out in a quarry in this province. The stone is 9 ft. 6 in. in width and 4 ft. in the rise and contains about 1820 cub. feet. The stone got from this quarry is known as the Olive stone and cannot be procured anywhere else in the Dominion. Mr. Charles Fish, the proprietor, is doing a large business this summer. Mr. William Sutherland is foreman at the works. - Northumberland News."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1896 Some New Companies. - James Frier, Foster Pickard, Wm. A. Russell and Wm. B. Deacon, Shediac; Bedford B. Teed, Wm. C. Milner and Geo. B. Teed, Sackville, and Napoleon S. LeBlanc, Cape Bauld, are seeking incorporation for the purpose of quarrying, buying, selling, exporting and dealing in stone and bridge stone, and conducting a general stone and quarrying business. The name of the company is the Northumberland Stone Co., Ltd., with a total capital stock of $10,000, divided into one thousand shares of $10 each."

Dorchester Spectator Aug. 7, 1897. Taylor Village - stone from Caledonia Quarry by contractor Kitchen ..."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 10, 1898 Dorchester News. - Mr. John Furlong, of New York, managing owner of the Boudreau stone quarry, and Mr. F. De Peyster, of Portland, Conn., were recently in Dorchester. Mr. Furlong stated that his company had onehundred thousand dollars invested in the Boudreau quarry and he hoped the market for building stone will be such that the quarry will be operated again before a great length of time. Mr. De Peyster was in search of men to work in a large quarry in Portland, Conn., but in consequence of the United States labor law he was only in a position to induce men to seek employment at the quarry in Portland, where he inferred that wages of $1.65 per day will be paid. Abour half a dozen men from this locality have gone there for employment."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 16, 1898 and N.B. Reporter - Jul. 20, 1898 Jos. B. Bourque, a young man about 20 years of age, was badly injured at Notre Dame, Kent County, Thursday, as the result of a fall of earth at the Dobson stone quarries. His injuries are very severe and there is some doubt about his recovery. The thighs of both his legs were broken in two places, his left arm badly smashed and he was otherwise injured."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 21, 1898 Crushed by a Cave In. - Joseph B. Bourque, a young man about 20 years of age was badly injured at Notre Dame Friday as the result of a fall of earth at the Dobson stone quarries. Young Bourque was working under an embankment about 10 or 12 feet high, when the ground suddenly gave way, falling on the young man, crushing him to the earth. His injuries are very severe and there is some doubt about his recovery. The thighs of both his legs were broken in two places, his left arm badly smashed and he was otherwise injured. Dr. Myers was summoned from Moncton, and assisted by Dr. A.H. Chandler, of Cocagne, attended the injured man, who was made as easy as possible."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 25, 1898 Rockport. - On the 18th past outward .... Two Sisters, from Wood Point for New Haven. She was loaded with grindstones, the first cargo shipped this season. Today the Utility, from Lower Cove to Boston, also loaded with stone. There is quite a boom in the grindstone business here this year and stone makers say they have reason to believe that it will in the near future assume its old dimensions. Some Liberals attribute this to a change of government. Rockport N.B. Highland polishing stone quarries. - This stone is found on the property occupied by Captain A.D. Cole. There are five seams in red, brown and slate color, and differing slightly in quality. These stones after being tested by practical marble workers in Canada and the United States have been highly recommended, rivalling pumice stone, and where there are hard spots in marble proving much better. Some of these stones also make good whet and oil stones. There is also in this property a fine quality of brown building stone, but not as yet developed enough to know its value. It is said that a Canadian firm are negotiating for an interest in it. There is no doubt but this will be valuable property when fully

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 24, 1899 Hopewell Hill. - Alex. Rogers is shipping freestone to St. John from Grindstone Island."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 2, 1899 The Upper Dorchester stone quarry is running full blast, employing over forty men. Some of the stones are worth $70 each. A carload of the expensive round stones for pulp mills was sent to Dorchester Island, to be shipped by water, but as no vessel was on hand and the weather becoming very frosty, they had to be returned to the quarry building."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1899 Memramcook. - The work of cutting stone for the incasement of the wooden wing of St. Joseph college has started in the Richard quarry at Dorchester. The work of incasing the building will not begin till next

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Sun - Apr. 13, 1901 ADVERTISEMENT: Sackville Free Stone Company, Ltd.– Notice is hereby given, that Andrew M. Bell, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, merchant; John W. Lowe of Aylesford, in the Province of Nova Scotia, lumber manufacturer; Charles Pickard of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, stone merchant; Frederick P. Thompson of the city of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and Patrick J. Mooney of the city of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, contractor; intend making application to the lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of New Brunswick for incorporation, by letters patent, under 'The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1893,' and the Acts in amendment thereto. The proposed corporate name of the Company is 'The Sackville Free Stone Company, Limited.' The object for which incorporation is sought is - The doing and carrying on of a stone quarrying business, the manufacture and sale of stone, and generally to trade in stone, and manufacture and deal in all kinds of stone quarry products, to carry on a general mercantile and lumbering business, and for the purpose aforesaid to acquire, hold, alienate and convey lands. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick. The proposed capital stock of the Company is twenty four thousand dollars, to be divided into four hundred and eighty shares of fifty dollars each. The names, addresses and calling of each of the above named applicants is as heretofore respectively mentioned and the first three of said applicants are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the company. Dated this twenty fifth day of March, A.D., 1901. Powell, Bennett & Harrison, Solicitors for Applicants"

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 18, 1901 A new stone company, called the Sackville Free Stone Company, Ltd., has been organized at Sackville."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1901 Sackville, July 13. - Alonzo Tower, an employee of the Sackville Freestone Company, had one of his fingers broken yesterday while handling stone."

Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1901 The Royal Gazette this week contains the notice of application for the incorporation of the Sackville Free Stone Co. Ltd., with 34,000 capital stock in $50 shares. The applicants are: Andrew M. Bell, merchant of Halifax; John W. Lowe, lumber manufacturer of Aylesford, N.S.; Charles Pickard, stone merchant of Sackville; Hon. F.P. Thompson of Fredericton, and Patrick J, Mooney, contractor of St. John."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 12, 1901 Sackville, June 11. - Shipment of Stone Becoming Quite an Industry. - H.C. Read has begun shipping stone to Cape Tormentine to be used in repairing the breakwater there. The stone is quarried at Wood Point, scowed to Sackville wharf, and is thence conveyed by rail to its destination. A fifteen ton derrick is being erected at the Intercolonial station here. This will facilitate the shipment of stone, which is becoming quite an important industry in

St. John Star - Jun. 25, 1901 Two convicts at Dorchester ran away from the stone quarry on Saturday, but several shots fired by the keeper caused them top surrender."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 3, 1901 Grand Anse, Sep. 28. - Lombard & Co., of Boston, Mass. have opened up a grindstone quarry in this settlement this summer. Messrs. Davison & Welsh, foremen, are well pleased with the quarry so far, and if the grit suits the market, they expect to do a rushing grindstone business here next summer, as there appears to be a splendid chance to get any quantity of grindstones all along the shore. They employ about 20 men at present. They shipped 5 cars of grindstones to Boston, Mass., last week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Oct. 21. - Schr. Velma A. has gone to Mary's Point for a load of stone for the Riverside culvert."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 19, 1901 Arthur Kirk, a stone mason of St. Stephen, met with a serious accident last week, while working on the new bridge at Andover, caused by a large stone falling while unloading a car, crushing the ankle badly. The doctor thinks amputation may be necessary."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 22, 1902 Alex. Rogers has a number of men erecting a crane at his stone quarry at Grindstone Island. A market has been secured for some stone, which will be shipped at an early date."

Kings County Record - May 23, 1902 The Sackville Freestone Company are supplying the stone for two large fire places which are being put in the palatial residence of Sir William Van Horne, at St. Andrews, N.B."

Richibucto Review - May 28, 1903 Early this week a carload of freestone from Deacon's quarry at Buctouche was transferred from the M. & B. Railway to the I.C.R., consigned to parties at St. John. It was one of the finest qualities of stone which ever passed through Moncton. - Transcript."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 29, 1903 Mr. Lachance has finished at the quarry, the last load of stone was taken to the breakwater yesterday. It will be several days before everything is completed there."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Richibucto Review - Oct. 20, 1904 On Thursday last while working in the Shediac Stone Quarry, Joseph Thompson, of Rexton had one leg so badly crushed that he was taken to Moncton for treatment and it was found necessary to amputate the leg near the knee."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 10, 1906 While working in a stone quarry at Hopewell Cape Friday for Mr. R. Spencer, Mr. Andrew Gotro, had his foot badly crushed by a stone falling upon it. The stone fell from a bank about six feet alighting on Gotro's foot. Dr. Marven, of Hillsboro, attended to the injured man, who was taken to Hillsboro. It may be found necessary to amputate the foot. Gotro is about forty years old and belongs to Pres d'en Haut."

North Shore Leader - Jul. 13, 1906 Bright Prospects For Indiantown. - The Miramichi Quarry Co. is Making It Quite A Lively Place. - On Dominion day, Mr. R. George Hood, the President and Manager of the Company, gave the employees a partial holiday, and entertained them and their friends in the evening on the beautiful picnic grounds, which is part of the company's property. After refreshments had been served, Mr. Hood availed himself of the opportunity to embue the gathering with his patriotic spirit, and filled every one with enthusiasm as he pointed out what a great heritage every son and daughter of our fair Dominion possessed and how proud we should be of our British connection. Appropriate speeches were made by Mr. John Stewart, the quarry superintendent and Mr. James Stewart, foreman, after which songs, recitations and dancing completed a most enjoyable evening. On Saturday evening the Company celebrated the opening af the railway into the quarry by again entertaining the employees in a similar manner. Speeches were made by Mr. R. George Hood, secretary-treasurer of the Co., Mr. John Stewart, Mr. Cummings and Mr. James Stewart. The speakers dwelt upon the importance of railway connection, the prospects of great development of the quarry and the advantages to Indiantown. A feature of the evening's entertainment which was greatly enjoyed was a number of Scotch figure dances by two little girls, the Misses Ella and Agnes, daughters of Mr. James Stewart."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

North Shore Leader - Aug. 23, 1907 Terrible Accident at Indiantown quarry. - William Stewart, Harriman O'Brien and Joseph Czorney Killed by Falling Derrick. - Jury Censures Company. - A terrible accident occurred at 10 o'clock Friday morning at the Miramichi Quarry Co.'s quarry, (known as Hood's quarry at Indiantown, eighteen miles from Newcastle. By the collapse of the derrick three men were killed and two injured. Those killed were: Joseph Czorney, a Polander, single; William Stewart, of Indiantown, single, aged 46; Harriman O'Brien, of Indiantown, single, aged twenty-two. The injured are: William Jardine, Indiantown, married, leg broken; and Addington Stewart, Indiantown, aged 15, cut on the face from the roots of the hair down the forehead and through the nose, down to the angle of the jaw. Eight or nine stitches were required. Wm. Stewart's skull was crushed and both his legs were broken, besides other injuries. He was killed instantly. Czorney's neck was broken and his right arm, and he also met instant death. O'Brien's head and back were injured. He died about an hour after the accident, recovering consciousness half an hour before his death. Drs. Pedolin of Newcastle, Coleman of Redbank, and McManus of Blackville, were called immediately by telephone. They responded with all possible speed, but O'Brien was dead before their arrival. They attended to the injured men. Coroner Dr. Desmond held an inquest, with the following jury: Francis Hayes, foreman, Stephen Hogan, William Hetherington, Jeremiah Hallihan, Fleming Shaw, George Hayes and Henry Garrish. The evidence established the fact that the accident occurred through the 'deadman' of No. 1 guy of the derrick giving away from its hold in the earth, allowing the derrick to fall when a stone weighing between eight and ten tons was being lifted in order to be blocked so that chains could be taken from around it. The 'dead man' is a piece of timber about 10 ft. long and 10 inches in diameter, which is sunk in a trench about four feet deep at right angles to the direction of strain on the guy. The guy is fastened around this timber at about its centre, and the 'dead man' is weighted in the trench with stones, thus forming the anchorage for the guy. There are three levels in the quarry. The lower level near the brook, where the railway siding runs, the middle level, where the derrick stood, and the upper level. Above that is the earth covering of the rock. The upper level is about 60 feet above the middle level. No. 1 guy, which pulled out from its anchorage, extended to the earth above the top level, and where its 'deadman' or anchorage was imbedded was slightly on the side of the hill, so that the 'deadman' was imbedded deeper at one end than the other. To off-set this and equalize the strain the guy was fastened to the 'deadman' nearer the deeper end than the centre, and the other end was weighted heavier. The stone that was being lifted was on the middle level, directly in line with No. 1 guy, so that the strain of the lifting came almost wholly on that guy. There were four other guys running in other directions from the mast of the derrick. The stone that was being lifted had already been lifted from its natural bed and swung over to the position it then occupied, and in lowering it the strain had mostly been on the same No. 1 guy. Czorney, the Polander who was killed, was working on the upper level stripping off the earth. He was underneath the guy that pulled out. Wm. Stewart was standing beside Herbert Holt on the middle level, alongside the stone. O'Brien, Jardine and Addington Stewart were loading a car on the track level. Herbert Holt gave the engineer the signal to hoist, and in his evidence said he warned Jardine, Wm. Stewart and Caleb Garrish. When the strain came on No. 1 guy its anchorage pulled out. The guy flew towards the derrick, winding itself around Joseph Czorney, throwing him down to the middle level beside the derrick, killing him. The boom of the derrick fell towards the stone, striking the engine and damaging it and killing Wm. Stewart. The mast fell towards the track, falling across the car. Its top broke off and with the rigging attached to it struck and killed O'Brien and injured Wm. Jardine and Addington Stewart. No. 2 guy also pulled out of its anchorage, from the unequal strain after No. 1 guy came out. John Butler swore that he had seen the derrick lift as much as four tons more than the weight on it at the time of the accident. Robert G. Hood, president and general manager of the company, swore that the derrick was built for 20 tons capacity, and all guys and rigging were calculated to stand that strain. The mast was about 90 feet high. He was not present at the time of the accident, having only returned from Montreal on the afternoon of that day. Had inspected all the gear of the derrick on the previous Saturday, before going to Montreal. Robert Cummings swore he had made an examination of the anchorage that gave way, on the Tuesday previous after the last rainstorm. He detected nothing to show that the anchorage was weakening. Herbert Holt who had charge of the quarry at the time, in his evidence detailed the circumstances of the accident as above set out. He had charge of the gear of the derrick and had frequently inspected it all, including the anchorage of the guys. They were all in good shape. He believed now that the anchorage had given away because the ground had been softened by rains, so that the 'deadman' did not have a solid hold. On Aug. 7, they had lifted a heavier stone, one weighing about 12 tons but that was previous to the big storm. A number of other witnesses also gave evidence. The jury returned the following verdict: 'We, the jurors, find that the deceased men, namely, Harriman O'Brien, William Stewart and Joseph Czorney came to their death while working in the Miramichi Quarry Co.'s quarry at Indiantown, parish of Derby, county of Northumberland, by being struck with the wreckage of a falling derrick then being used in the said quarry, on 16 Aug. 1907. 'We further find the cause of the derrick falling was on account of the anchorage on No. 1 and No. 2 guy wires on the said derrick giving way, owing to the anchorage not being sufficient to hold the strain and put upon the derrick on that occasion. 'We further agree that reasonable precautions were not taken by the Superintendent of the company in putting down the 'deadmen' of the anchorage."

North Shore Leader - Jul. 10, 1908 Miramichi Quarry Co's Annual Picnic. - ... The Miramichi Quarry Co. held its annual picnic on the Company's grounds at Indiantown on Dominion Day. ..."

North Shore Leader - May 5, 1908 The following company has been incorporated:- The Read Stone Company, limited, of Stonehaven, Gloucester county with a capitalization of $150,000."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 6, 1910 Sackville Stone Quarries. - Sackville, N.B., April 4. - The Sackville Freestone quarry, of which Mayor Pickard is the manager and chief proprietor, will have this summer the busiest season by far it has had since it was opened. Upwards of forty men will be employed and the stone-mill will be kept running night and day. The most important contract is one for the stone to be used in the construction of a new wing of the Parliament buildings in Toronto and for repairs to the south wing."

Codes Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 8, 1910 New Brunswick Stone. - In connection with the New Brunswick mineral exhibit in the agricultural hall, the Sackville Freestone Company, of Sackville (N.B.), are making an exhibit of stone samples in small blocks, and also in sawed slabs just as they come from the soda. The operations of this company are located at Sackville (N.B.). This company has now passed through the initial or development period, and find themselves leading the brown or as it is now called the red freestone industry of Canada. The fact that this stone was chosen for the extension of the parliament building, Toronto, in competition with all other Canadian and American stones, should be ample proof that the quality is of the best, and that the facilities for handling large stone quickly are equal to any in Canada. The formation of rock is in horizontal beds from 2 feet to 9 feet thick, and the quantity is uniform in 40 to 50 acres of the company's property. The stone is uniform in color and quality, possessing that depth of coloring, which only the better class of natural stones display, places it at once in the front rank as a building material especially suitable for government buildings, banks, residences and structural work where the best architectural work is desired."

Moncton Daily Times - May 28, 1924 Historical Sketches of Albert County. - … Among the earliest handlers of stone were Andres Rice and Stevens. Quarries were worked at Mary's Point, and (Grind) Stone Island. It is related that one of the early settlers purchased a clock, the first one in the country, paying for the same to the extent of œ5 in Whetstones."

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 3, 1929 Scoudouc Quarry May Supply Stone For Terminals. - Extension to Car Ferry Facilities at Borden, Cape Tormentine Proposed. - Shediac, Sept. 2 - There is a strong possibility that the quarry of Hon. Dr. E.A. Smith will be called upon to supply an immense quantity of stone for the extensions to the C.N.R. car ferry terminals at Borden and Cape Tormentine, several representatives of tendering contracting firms having been here recently to inspect the deposits along the banks of the Scoudouc. When the Borden terminal was built by Roger Smith and Son, of Toronto, thousands of carloads of stone were shipped from Shediac. Regarding the Borden and Cape Tormentine contracts, J.S. Hungerford, C.N.R. official in charge, says: 'Inasmuch as the work is of considerable magnitude and importance it has taken some time to complete our studies and prepare the necessary plans and specifications for improvements at both ports. These plans and specifications, however, have now been completed, and invitations to tender on the work were issued some time ago. The date for the receipt of the tenders will expire Sept. 3, and providing prices are satisfactory we expect to be in a position to close a contract within the next three or four weeks, after which the work may be commenced at once.' 'There has been no unnecessary delay in making a commencement and after the work is started it will be carried on with every possible expedition.'"

History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 76 A copy of the Borderer of 4th September, 1868, contains… A.J. Smith, later Sir Albert, advertises his office as the office of the Union Freestone Company, shipping building stone from Budroes.

History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 137 Cole Family. - … Squire Rufus Cole … With his brother, Martin Cole, he built a vessel, which Captain Martin sailed and Squire Rufus, confined himself to farming and making and shipping grindstones. In those days there was a good deal of trading with the New England ports. During thirty-six years, he carried on this business, he shipped about twenty thousand dollars' worth of grindstone."

History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 138 In 1826, the 'Deliverance', a 60 ton schooner was built at Hopewell on shares. It was kept carrying grindstone from Joggins. ... During these years, Amos Seaman and Joseph Read carried on extensive grindstone shipments from Minudie to United States, which was very profitable until killed by the prohibitory duties put on Colonial products by the American Congress."

Codes Z2 / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

S. J. Daily Globe - Jul. 11, 1862 ...Not less interesting, as evidence of the natural wealth of the province, is the very complete collection of the minerals made by Mr. Payne, of Portland, St. John, by the direction of the Colonial

Government. It contains 523 specimens, arranged in five glass cases, the frames of which are made of the woods of the province. Among the specimens of coal are some from which the famous Albertine oil is distilled.- The Albert Mining Company have two shafts; one of these is 750 feet, the second has already been sunk to 350 feet, and it is proposed to be continued to the enormous depth of 1,500, or nearly one-third of a mile. The veins of this extraordinary coal run nearly perpendicular. The coal is used in the production of gas and paraffine, and it is for these purposes superior to the petroleum or American rock oil. One ton of the coal contains from 16,000 to 18,000 cubic feet of gas, or 80 gallons of refined Albert oil. Last year the Albert Company produced from their works not less than 70,000 gallons of refined oil. There are also some specimens of shale found about seven milesdistant from the Albert works, which is not quite so rich in oil, but which, nevertheless, produces nearly 60 gallons of crude oil per ton. Building and limestones, and various descriptions of earths and pigments, and clays, and gypsum are included in the collection. The report presented to the Local Government by Mr. Payne shows that the produce of the colony during the last yearwas 1,500 tons of Albert coal, 21,190 grindstones - and New Brunswick enjoys a high reputation for quality of this description of stone, - 12,430 tons of building stones, 2,300 tons of gypsum, 406 tons of manganese, 20,650 casks of lime, 4,000 tons of coal, and 606 tons of granite. We have felt considerable interest in the examination of the contents of this New Brunswick court, and an hour or two may be most profitably and agreeably passed by the visitor in inspecting the natural products and the many evidences of the arts and industry of the New Brunswickers."

Codes Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1859 Passed 13 April: An Act to enable the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the County of Richmond, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 16, 1891 Sackville, Sept. 15. - The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., of Wood Point, are shipping largely by rail to Toronto, for the new City Hall and Court House, which will it is said, when completed, be one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. They pay the I.C.R. this season $15,000 for freight. A train load of this stone was examined a few days ago by the Telegraph correspondent, at Sackville Station. The specimens of stone were really splendid, not only for the rich brownish red shade, but for the evenness of color and a texture of unvarying perfection shown. Two stones designed for lintels of immense windows were no less than 16 feet long and two in width. The quarry where these came from is now considered one of the most valuable in these provinces. It is well fitted with the latest appliances for quarrying and hoisting stone, and gives employment and cash pay to a large gang of men.The existence of a coal seam at Shediac has long been known there, but no one has had the enterprise to test it. Although it is said to exist in the lower coal measures, where productive seams are not usually found, Mr. J.W.Y. Smith, who promises to become one of our most active and useful business men, intends to settle the question of its value by actual work."

Codes Z2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 27, 1865 In another column we give an extract which we find in the Quebec Daily News respecting the discovery of petroleum in California. The Engineer, who has examined the locality carefully, and superintended the boring of test wells at much expense, reports the presence, in abundance, not only of petroleum but of ""Albertine coal"". Now ""Albertine coal"", as he calls it, has heretofore been supposed to exist only in Albert County, in this Province, and hence the characteristic name applied to it, Albertite. We had scarcely laid down the Quebec News yesterday when the Christian Visitor, damp from the press, was laid on our table; and the first portion of the contents that caught our eye was a letter from the Editor, the Revd. Mr. Bill, who is travelling in Westmorland and Albert Counties, and whose observations on local topics are always practical and frequently given in detail. In reading his letter from Moncton in yesterday's issue, we were struck with the fact, that, while an engineer was announcing the discovery of Petroleum and Albertite in the same locality on the Pacific Coast, the Press of New Brunswick proclaims a similar discovery on these Atlantic shores! We referred a week or two ago to the fact that Americans were boring for oil at Dover in Westmorland, near the Petitcodiac river; the Visitor gives fuller details of their movements and success than we were able to obtain at the time. It says:- ""Very near the River are valuable stone quarries, of different kinds, which have only to be worked thoroughly to produce immense profits. And not far distant, in all probability, Oil Works will be erected, upon a large and productive scale. Recent investigations are making the impression upon scientific minds that this whole region, extending to Hillsboro, Dover, and Memramcook, is destined to become, at no distant day, a vast oil-bearing country. An American company have already erected six derricks in Westmorland, and two in Albert; they have four steam engines on hand, but only two are yet in use. Two of the wells were bored by hand. A reliable gentleman connected with the company informs us that they intend operating extensively all summer. The oil has been forwarded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where it has been thoroughly tested and pronounced very fine. Oils both light and heavy have been obtained. What is designated The Goodie well is pronounced by competent judges in Pittsburg to be decidedly and distinctly an oil-bearing rock. A friend has handed us a phial of oil from the Goodie well and it seems almost fit for use in its crude state. When we return, it can be seen in the Visitor office. ""As long ago as 1830, oil was discovered here by Dr. Jackson; subsequently Dr. Hay, Prof. Taylor, and several other eminent scientific gentlemen, have examined this district, and all agree as to the existence of oil, and say that it is not confined to any one locality, but exists in different sections. Practical men who have examined these oil formations say that the surface and other indications ""surpass"" anything they have seen in the ""Kanawha"" oil region of Western Virginia, and in West County, Virginia, where oil is being obtained in such abundance. ""If these valuable resources be opened up and rendered productive, it will have to be done largely by foreign capital. Men from the oil regions of the States have already expended here some $12,000 in gold, and are expecting to expend a much larger amount in testing the various points of interest as to their oil-bearing capabilities. We sincerely hope they will go on and prosper. ""With all these natural elements of wealth and progress, surely this ought to be one of the most progressive places in the Maritime Provinces, and it will be as soon as the necessary skill and capital are employed. Education, economy, and industry are essential to the onward march of any country. Let these be applied in sufficient measure to the mines, minerals, and other resources of Westmorland and Albert, and they will soon become the most prosperous sections of British America."" Since the above was in type we have received some additional information on this subject which we shall lay before our readers at as early a date as possible. We need only say at present that the oil prospect at Dover is

Codes Z2 / G3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1871 New Granite and Sandstone Quarries. - An enormous mass of red granite, suitable for building purposes, has been discovered on the Magaguadavic village, two and a half miles from St. George. It rises to a considerable height, and extends for some distance. Large masses of it have been detached from its bed by the action of natural agencies, and the expense of quarrying is reduced to the least possible amount. It is owned by parties in this city. In Apple River, Cumberland County, N.S., a sandstone quarry is about to be opened by Messrs. Roberts Bros., of Boston, Mass. The sandstone is red, and of the very finest grade, such as is used for ornamental mouldings, trimmings, etc., and is said to exist in almost unlimited quantities in a very convenient position for shipping. Mr. Robert Dewhurst, who has had several years experience in the business in England is to superintend the operations, and is now in this city getting cranes and other machinery manufactured for working the quarry. He has contracted for framed houses for the accommodations of 100 men. These houses are to be taken to the scene of operations and erected in the form of barracks - in a continuous row. When the works are fairly open machinery and skilled workmen are to be procured from England for preparing the stone for market. The number of men to be employed in these works will be about 150, and a fine market will thus be established for the agricultural products of Salem, Advocate Harbor, and the surrounding country, which will have an influence in opening up and settling large tracts of fine farming lands, which are almost inaccessible at present on account of the absence of passable roads."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 2, 1875 M & M Exhibition. - ...Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Westmorland County. A very fine block of freestone cut by this firm attracted much attention by the closeness of its grain. It is rather surprising that a greater display has not been made in this special article. If the quality of stone from this neighborhood is all of the same texture as the above sample, the enterprise should be a profitable one.The samples of red granite have already been

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 14, 1887 Mr. Stockton on Stone. - In his last letter to the St. John Globe, Mr. Stockton stated that the export of unwrought stone from New Brunswick was last year less than in 1881 or 1871. He added: The high duty on blasting materials, the duty on iron, and the fact that our coasters under protection cannot get a return cargo from the United States, have brought about the above result. Now, as a matter of fact, the returns for 1871 include dressed stone, grindstone, and unwrought stone, that is to say, stone of all sorts, and according to the trade and navigation tables for the year (sessional papers, vol. v., No.3, page 358), the total value was some $5,000 less than Mr. Stockton's figures. The total value of the same class of goods in 1881, instead of being $30,000 less than in 1871, was in reality $18,000 more than in that year. In 1885 the export of unwrought stone was, as Mr. Stockton says, only $22,551, but as he included all sorts of stone in his statement for 1871, he should do the same for last year and credit this industry with an additional $32,700. As to the price of materials used in quarrying, we have followed our usual custom and have learned the facts from a dealer in the articles in question. We find that blasting powder, which cost at wholesale in this city $2.75 to $3.00 per keg in 1878, is now sold at $2.50 to $2.75. Fuse, of which the price in 1878-79 was 90 cents per hundred feet, is now sold at 85 cents. Cheaper fuse has not changed in price. Good refined iron which was $2.25 per hundred weight is now $1.60. Firth's best cast steel, used for drills was 15 cents per pound and is now 13 1/2 cents. Steel striking hammers such as are used in the quarries were in 1878-9, 22 cents per pound and are now quoted at 15 cents. Shovels of the better class quoted at $10 to $12 per dozen in 1878-9 - are now sold for $7.50 to $9, and the cheaper grades, which cost $6.50 to $7.50 were now sold for $5.50 to $6. Picks costing $7 and $8 in 1878-9, may now be had for $5.50 to $6.50. The class of goods quoted are the same for both dates. Mr. Stockton must really pay a little more attention to the statements he makes, or the public will pay them none at all."

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 22, 1893 Charters letter #18 - including geological displays - building stone of Fish in Newcastle and granite from Epp, Dodd & Co. and Milne & Coutts, both of St. George."

Kings County Record - May 23, 1902 C. Daly and C. Long who are at present in Albert, intend starting a business in Sussex in the line of granite, marble and freestone. They expect to open up for business about the first of June."

Codes Z2 / G3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;

Evening Times - Nov. 15, 1904 ADVERTISEMENT: Carleton Granite and Steam Polishing Works,Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. Manufacturers and Dealers in Red and Grey Granite, Freestone and Marble. All kinds of cemetery work and repairs Building work of all kinds attended to and estimates furnished. St. John - West End, N.B."

Codes Z2 / G3 / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1876 and Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 Acts passed… An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreaux Red Granite and Free Stone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

City Gazette - Aug. 26, 1818 Grindstones and plaster cleared S.J."

Eastport Sentinel - Jun. 9, 1821 St. Andrews a Free Port. - At the Court at Carlton-House the 21st of March 1821. Present, The Kings Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas an Act... And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be and may be lawful, in any British-built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, or any ship or vessel, belonging to the subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with his majesty, to export from the port of St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, any gypsum, grindstones, or other produce... James Buller"

City Gazette - Apr. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

City Gazette - Mar. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

City Gazette - Oct. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Nov. 1831 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

Codes Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

City Gazette - Nov. 1831 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - May 1833 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - Aug. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 13, 1880 Hillsboro. - Cleared: Sept. 3 - schr Clara E. Rodgers, 144 tons; Rogers; Newark; rock plaster 4 - schr Zeila, 122 tons; Hallowell; Newark; rock plaster 6 - schr Nettie Dobbin, 97 tons; Falkingham; Newark; rock plaster 7 - schr Ulrica K. Smith, 125 tons; Richardson; Boston; calcined plaster 9 - Schr W. & H. Wotherspoon, 194 tons; Pettis; New York; rock plaster - schr Vulcan, 99 tons; Bartlett; New York; building stone 10 - schr Jessie, 47 tons; Sanford; Boston; calcined plaster - brig Zingu, 199 tons; Burns; Boston; Albert coal"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1891 Albert County history… About 1813… The sameyear Mr. Steeves built a vessel of about 70 tons to trade with St. John. She afterwards carried plaster to Lubec. A man named Wiggins opened the first plaster quarry. Marypoint stone quarries, about three miles fromhere, are still shut down, but there is talk of re- opening them in the spring. The only residents at the quarries now are the caretaker and his wife. The surface of Albert County …… in the neighborhood of Shepody Bay... the rocks consist of the grey and greenwich-grey sandstones of the coal measures, and of red sandstones, maxes and conglomerates, with beds and cliffs of gypsum. The former of these rocks give rise to stony and sandy soils, which are poor; and the latter to rich red uplands of excellent quality and capabilities."

History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 73 Shipbuilding. - … The Ayers built the'Dolphin' over a hundred tons. She carried plaster, lumber and stone from Hard Ledge to Passamaquoddy."

Codes Z2 / GYP / LIME / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Lime - General;

City Gazette - Jul. 1832 Exports include plaster, grindstones and limestone"

Codes Z2 / GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Statistics;

City Gazette - Apr. 1, 1824 From Fredericton Royal Gazette: Saint John exports for 1823: Gypsum, tons, 3,770 Grindstones, number 6,873 St. Andrews exports for 1823: Grindstones, number 40"

Codes Z2 / H3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Moncton - Slate; Albert Mines;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1852 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 11, 1852 Albert County. - We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures. The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital on the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration on the appearance of Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province, situatedin the same county, viz., the Albert Building Stone Company, near Harvey. This concern is now carried on under the superintendance of Messrs. Lang and Stirling, two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it, with C.D. Archibald, Esq. There are now seventy-five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons. Within a few miles from the stone quarry, avaluable slate quarry has been discovered, and there are now eight men employed in clearing away the surface, with a view to commence extensive operations. We have received a specimen of the slate, which we have placed in the reading room for inspection. The Gypsum mines, owned and worked by Mr. Fowler, at Hillsborough, will also prove a valuable source of export when the arrangements are completed for working them on an extensive scale. On the whole, Albert County has at present the appearance of rapidly rising into importance, possessing as it does such varied and extensive mineral resources, besides being one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province of New Brunswick."

Codes Z2 / H6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert County Copper;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 4, 1881 Albert County. - Great Preparations are being made at Mary's Point and vicinity for operating in freestone. A company has been recently organized in Boston, with a capital of $100,000 - $25,000 paid in - to prosecute the business at Mary's Point. They are putting on a steamer now, intending to run her regularly between Mary's Point and Boston and New York, for the purpose of transporting building stone. They have now 130 men employed at Mary's Point. A. Stevens & Co. are also resuming operations in shipping from the valuable quarry that was opened by them last year, and from which they have already shipped several cargoes. ... Explorations are going on in Alma in connection with deposits of copper ore of a very rich description that have been found there."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 1, 1884 A find of copper is reported on the premises of Daniel Cleaveland, Lake road, not twenty rods from his house. An assay of a sample sent away gave 70 per cent of copper. The best day's work of the season, in the Memelred freestone quarry, was done last Saturday. Thirty men quarried 60 tons and dressed 35 tons of stone, two of them dressed 14 tons. The schooners Pearl and Magellan will soon load with red freestone at Hillsboro for Boston."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 5, 1884 Albert County. - A quantity of copper ore found in the Memel freestone quarry has been sent to Boston to ascertain its worth, so we are informed. ... There are few industries in the county that deserve more notice than the freestone quarry at Memel, owned by the New Brunswick Freestone Quarry Co. and managed by R.K. Snow. A representative of the Maple Leaf visited the scene of operations last Thursday to glean a few facts, which Mr. Fred Snow kindly gave. There are at present 60 men and 4 teams steadily employed quarrying, scabbling, hauling and piling. There are two large derricks, one of which was put up last week, and three cranes kept in constant use. The company has lately built a new engine house and blacksmith shop and now uses the old engine house as a store house. The continued wet weather, during the summer, seriously interfered with work, as the quarries were flooded, the dam that turned the brook being washed out, and the road leading to the highway was rendered so heavy that an outlay of about $300 was necessary before hauling over it was made at all safe. But notwithstanding the fact of the above serious drawbacks, the company is prospering and boasts of an unlimited supply of a quality of building stone that is very highly spoken of and which commands a ready market. The largest stone now piled at the quarry will weigh ten tons or more and is a beauty. The stone is hauled to the Hill Station and loaded on cars for Hillsboro, from which place it is shipped by vessels to the various markets. The quarry at the Creek holds about 1,500 tons of dressed stone for which there is no market at present and work has been suspended there."

Codes Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 12, 1880 Business at Rockport.- Westmorland Olive Free Stone Quarry, at Cape Maringuin, promises to be a valuable property. The stone is easily worked, possesses a uniform texture, free from iron or pebbles, and has a clear olive color. One cargo only has been shipped to the United States, and it sold well. The stone used in the new Fredericton Post Office is from this quarry and is much admired. The owner, Mr. Peter Hagan, has had eight men at work all this season clearing off the earth surface, which is 18 feet thick. Mr. Hagan has been working at it three seasons. He has built a wharf 124 feet long, 18 feet wide, 16 feet high, which he intends to extend next year 40 feet. He will commence shipping stone next month, to Boston. James Stevenson, Esq., (late of Read, Stevenson & Co.) has shipped one cargo of grindstones, to Boston, has two more ready for shipment, and will probably ship two or three in addition.- Mr. Lemuel Tower is getting out a quantity of flagging for the Moncton Sugar Refinery.- Mr.James Karr has been working at the plaster rock for two years testing and clearing it and has now got out a cargo to be shipped to New York, for Messrs.

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Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 16, 1886 Hillsboro. - Shipping of rock plaster has been more active so far this season than last season. Shipment of ground plaster about the same as last year, both by water to United States and per railway to Upper and Maritime Provinces. A large quantity is sent per rail to Quebec and Ontario. Plaster mills are running very steadily. ... Charles Cochrane has his leg badly smashed at Hopewell Hill last Tuesday afternoon. While drawing a load of stone from the Memel quarry the forward wheel came off and Mr. Cochran was thrown and the wagon passed over him, with the above results. Dr. W.J. Lewis attended him. Mr. Cochran was removed to his home at Demoiselle Creek. - Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 22, 1891 A large quantity of mill stones, just arrived from the north of the province, are unloading at the public wharf for shipment to Hillsboro to the plaster works there."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 16, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Apr. 14. - The steamer Bratsberg, the first of the plaster fleet, arrived at Hillsboro recently to load cargo for New York Alex Rogers has sold a hundred tons of freestone at Grindstone Island."

Codes Z2 / HILL / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Morning Journal - Jul. 12, 1867 The Resources of Albert County. - ... The soil, being that of, the lower carboniferous rocks, is, of course, of the richest and most productive kind. How could it be otherwise with its marls, gypsum, limestone, and oil-bearing shales? On this point Professor Bailey, a most careful and accurate observer, says:- No other district in the Province, except where alluvial deposits prevail, will compare with that of the subcarboniferous rocks in fertility, and none, therefore offers so many facilities for settlement. ... Mining operations will lead to a large consumption of wood. The manufacture of plaster now, and of oil, sure ere long be undertaken, will consume very large quantities of wood in barrels. .Ship building ... The vessels once built may at once be laden with plaster, albertite, lumber, building or other stones and sent on their voyage. ... Of the mining and manufacturing of Albertite andplaster we have already spoken. As to the latter we needonly add that the supply of gypsum, the white cliffs of which are a marvel to behold, is practically inexhaustible. Part of them may be anhydrous, and therefore of less value than the hydrous gypsum, used for making plaster for building, but it will require ages to exhaust the supplies of the most valuable kind which invite the operations of the manufacturer. The same may be said of the freestone for building purposes. It is now being quarried in several places, and despite an adverse tariff, shipped at a profit to the United States. It is strange if it cannot also be advantageously shipped to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario as well as the freestone of Ohio. The members of the House of Commons will have to see to these and other kindred matters by and bye, so far, at least, as fiscal arrangements are concerned. Slate, flagging fire-clay, clay and sand forbrick making, may be had in abundance. Manganese and copper have been found, but the search for them and other minerals in quantities sufficient to warrant mining operations which has been carried on at an immense expenditure, has not as yet yielded any proper return. Wemay say the same of the oil bearing shales. The Caledonia works, their grinding apparatus, rotary retorts, distilling, condensing and purifying apparatus and machinery, their steam engine, even their anvils, hammers and other tools and implements, provided at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are lying idle and wasting away by corrosion. The shales yielding from 25 to 60 gallons of oil per ton, found on the Caledonia property (partly owned by Mr. Archibald,) and at Turtle Creek, in which he has an exclusive interest, are found from a foot to ten or twelve feet thick, increasing in richness and in thickness as they descend. The quantity of shales to be found far above the level of the sea is practically inexhaustible. At Baltimore nine different beds, lying parallel to each other may be most distinctly traced. At Turtle Creek there are five or six smaller ones, the one rising above the other, and even ascending the hillsides during a portion of their course. Quantities of the shale are now being shipped to the United States from Westmorland, where the same deposits are found, and it is probable that the day is not far distant when the price of oil, owing to the failure of the springs of petroleum, and the adoption of fiscal arrangements fitted to stimulate those branches of our industry which have been prejudiced by the refusal of Reciprocity on the part of the United States, may ensure the manufacture of oil from these shales, to such an extent, as will turn Albert into one vast manufacturing hive, and require her shipping in order to meet our export requirements, which will involve corresponding imports, and give the Albert Branch Railroad - we must yet say something more special in regard to this desirable work - and also the Intercolonial railroad a handsome contribution in traffic. When this comes about we suppose Mr. Archibald, who has already several miles of excellent road in Albert, and had several houses erected, preparatory to operations in which he hopes to engage, and about which Mr. McHenry ever thinks and talks by day and dreams by night (if not by day!) the owners of Caledonia stock, and sundry other persons, will have become immensely rich; while the farmers of Albert will have such a demand for their products, and mechanics and labourers such a demand for their work, as has been hither to unknown in New Brunswick. So may it be. We think, indeed, that it is quite likely that such will be the case, and as a means to this end, we hope the press in different parts of our Dominion will not grudge to say a word about the great general resources and the boundless mineral wealth of Albert County. Provincial apathy forced the Albert Mines into the hands of non-resident proprietors, with a single exception. Is this also to be the fate of the rich cannelite of Albert, representing millions upon millions of gallons of oil, or still worse is it to be neglected altogether, merely to nourish the ""forest primeval"" or to promote the luxuriance of the crops grown by the farmers of Albert?"

Codes Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 15, 1854 Passed in March-May 1854: An Act to incorporate the Albert Manufacturing Company An act to incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company. An act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association."

N.B. Reporter - May 14, 1858 and Carleton Sentinel - May 15, 1858 EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK ...in year 1857 ... The quantity of coal exported from the Colony was 5,056 chaldrons, nearly all from the Albert Mines. The quantity of Stone, including Building and Grindstone, exported, was 8,124 tons, a large portion of which was building stone, from the Albert Quarries. The quantity of Gypsum and Plaster exported was 7,888 tons, value, £1,637 sterling;... Pig Iron, 1,508 tons value £9,607, nearly all of which was the production of Nova Scotia. - Courier."

Codes Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S. J. Daily Globe - Oct. 6, 1862 Albert County. - The ""Review"" referring to the prospects of Albert County says:- The Albert Coal is to a great extent dependent upon the American market, and also our Plaster and Gypsum; consequently, these branches of industry have not been carried on to the same extent that they would have been had our neighbors been fortunate enough to escape their present trouble. Our Stone quarries have also met a severe check to their progress. Not withstanding all this, these branches of industry have been kept in operation, and although there was some fears a short time since of the Albert Mines suspending operations for a time, yet these doubts and fears have been removed by an increasing demand for coal. Similar fears were entertained in reference to the Plaster Works, but they are still going on with their accustomedactivity. On the whole we are better off than we expected to be under the circumstance, for quite a change has taken place in this country during the past few weeks, and many of those doubts and fears that arise in the human mind at the thought of ""hard times"", have been removed, at least for a time."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 28, 1863 The Eastern Advocate describing the state of affairs in Albert county, says:- ""But the 'lords of creation' may be mining. Letus see. We go to the Albert mines - it is a Yankee company; the Albert County people have no interest there, except to pick up the crumbs that fall from the rich concern's table - the natives supply some of the produce that is consumed there - that is all! We go to the Plaster Quarries - it, too, is Yankee; and we have the same story to tell. The Stone quarries - the new discoveries - everything - is dependent upon Yankee enterprise and capital for development, and ""own fools"" are quite content if they can but sell these 'Yankees' a few goods, and supply them a small amount of produce, and so gather from their expenditure a few shillings! ""As to Mills and Manufactories we have next to none; of those which do exist we will take note, and give due credit at another time. Of Shipbuilding we have spoken in a previous number. ""The sum of the matter is this: that next to the attractive facilities lying idle on all hands which strike the stranger's attention is the easy, independent, want-of-enterprise air, which the people to a great extent exhibit in all the more settled districts of the county. They are comfortable, frugal, moderately industrious, and they are content."""

Codes Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Weekly Observer - Aug. 3, 1852 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 9, 1852 Albert County. - We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures. The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital on the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration on the appearance of Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province, situatedin the same county, viz., the Albert Building Stone Company, near Harvey. This concern is now carried on under the superintendance of Messrs. Lang and Stirling, two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it, with C.D. Archibald, Esq. There are now seventy-five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons. - Courier. In addition to the above, Slate and Gypsum quarries are being opened in Albert County; and its maritime advantages and agricultural resources are also becoming appreciated. This fine county soon will form one of the most important sections of the province."

Morning News - Jul. 2, 1862 New Brunswick at the London Exhibition. - ... Among the natural products of the Province, the Albert and common coal are prominent articles, the great value and extent of which are hardly yet developed. There are specimens too, of the fine building stones properly called ""Albert Freestone"", but more generally known in the United States, whither it has been largely exported, as ""Nova Scotia stone"". The building in which is the office of the Scottish American Journal, is faced with this fine stone, and some of the finest edifices of New York are built with it. ... Mr. Spurr, of St. John, sends a fine specimen of albertite, a coal or asphalt, from which the paraffine or kerosene oil is extracted. The specimen is remarkably beautiful, and superior in brilliancy of color to fine specimens of jet. The same gentleman contributes specimens of the oil in the crude and refined state. It is stated to be worth two shillings and sixpence a gallon; but I fear it would scarcely command that price in the London market, which is already overstocked with Canadian and

Codes Z2 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1888 and Daily Times - Apr. 26, 1888 The Albert Railway. - And How It Grew Out of The Discovery of Albertite. - Some Interesting Facts in Provincial History. - The inhabitants of more sunny climes often complain of the fog and gloom of England. The water of the Gulf stream though imparting warmth and humidity to its atmosphere does so at the expense of much of the glorious sunshine with which we are blessed. But nowhere has the hearth glowed more brightly and the gas jet more brilliantly than in the homes of Merrie England. Not many years ago the cannel coal, on which the gas companies relied for their supply, was thought to be nearly exhausted, and the gas men substituted for it an inferior article, whereupon the English people called for more and better light. A parliamentary commission instituted to enquire into the matter, unearthed the fact that all the cannel coal then known to exist would at thethen rate of consumption be exhausted in a few years. The electric light was then but a plaything of scientists. Pennsylvania had not yet tapped the oily ocean that lay far down beneath the coal measures. The Scotch cannelite shales attracted the most attention as a possible source of gas supply, but they were limited in extent, poor in illuminating power and altogether inadequate to meet the demand. The world was searching for light. About this time a curious substance was discovered in Albert County, N.B. Professor Dawson in his Acadian Geology speaks of it as follows: A deposit of a curious substance resembling bitumen was found at Weldon Brook, near Hillsboro. It is evidently coal, and is seen in masses presenting a beautiful and singular appearance. It has a splendid resinous lustre and perfect conchoidal fracture. It is perfectly free from mineral charcoal, or impure coal. Associated with it are shales containing numerous fossils and entombed fishes. Israel D. Andrews, American consul at St. John, in his report to the United States government, speaks of it as follows: In the province of New Brunswick recent explorations have brought to light a most beautiful and before unknown variety of coal, containing 60 per cent. gas-making material. This coal is the most remarkable in America, not only from its beautiful, clear, glossy, and highly bituminous character, but also on account of the abundance, beauty and perfection of its fossils. It furnishes a very rich gas, highly charged with carbon, consisting mostly of olefiant gas, etc., etc. Small pieces of it had been found in Weldon Brook, and Peter and John Duffey of Hillsboro determined to search for it. It is reported that as they were walking up the brook they came to a smooth surface, under a few inches of water, covered by a vegetable growth. As the leader stepped on it his feet slipped from under him and he sat down suddenly. On arising he found the vegetable matter clinging to his clothes, leaving a black and glossy coal revealed to his gaze. Messrs. Duffy forthwith secured the mining right. They tried the coal for forging, but it would not work. Used in a grate it would melt and the oil would run out of it. The firm of Allison & Spurr were at that time speculating in mining properties, and some samples of this Albert coal were sent to J. DeWolfe Spurr who was then in England. Mr. Spurr had the novel substance analyzed there, when to the surprise of everybody concerned it was found to yield per ton 120 gallons of oil of a high illuminating power. Messrs. Allison and Spurr immediately purchased the property and the Albert Manufacturing Co. was formed to operate it. As soon as its great value was known, of course other parties wanted a share in it. The land on which the coal was found was owned by H. Steeves. Dr. Gesner, author of A History of New Brunswick, and who was a man of extensive scientific attainments, visited Hillsboro to examine the find, and, of course, recognized the difference between it and any known variety of coal. Having secured the title to the land, he procured an injunction restraining the Albert Mining Co. from raising any more of the substance, on the alleged ground that as it was not coal, but asphaltum, the company had no right whatever in it. Litigation followed, and the most extensive and expensive lawsuit ever witnessed in Albert Co. was the result. Experts were brought in from England, Germany and the United States, but as is the case with experts of all kinds, their sworn testimony was as contradictory as that of ordinary mortals. Some of the scientists contended that it was coal; others equally learned contended it was not. Judge, jury and claimants were alike puzzled. At last an anything but learned blacksmith testified that he had forged an axle with the stuff. That settled it. The court confirmed the title of the Albert Mining Company and gave to the substance the name Albertite. It was extensively mined and much of it shipped to St. John, where Mr. Spurr had large works erected for the distillation of the oil. Another Albert Mystery. - Extensive search was made for other deposits, and some were found but none large enough to warrant working. At a place called Baltimore and Caledonia in Albert Co., a substance was found that nearly resembled albertite; but it was not lustrous, like albertite, nor was it so flammable. Albertite was readily ignited with a match, and would burn till entirely consumed, leaving but little ash. The newly discovered product would also burn with intense heat, but required to be heated to a high temperature before igniting, and by burning its bulk would not be sensibly diminished. It was as great a mystery as the albertite had been. Boulders of it were found all over the section, and had sometimes been used by the maple sugar makers in combination with wood to evaporate their sap, but its forces were too intense for ordinary fires, as it would melt the fire dogs and burn out the pots. The attention of Alexander Wright was called to this stuff, and he recognized it as cannellite, similar to but much riches in illuminating properties than the Scotch shales. A quantity was sent to the oil works in St. John and retorted, when it was found to yield 60 gallons of oil and over 7000 cubic feet of illuminating gas to the ton. Just about this time there appeared on the scene a man whose name is inseparably connected with the inception, construction and progress of the Albert Railway. That man is Thos. McHenry. He had achieved no slight reputation as a writer. He had filled the editorial chairs of the Christian Visitor, Colonial Empire and Eastern Advocate. At the date spoken of he was employed in the oil works at St. John. Mr. McHenry went to Albert County to examine the shales. He found the deposits to be very extensive. The Albert Mining Co. neglected, possibly scorned, to secure them. Albertite yielded 120 gallons to the ton, and had nothing to fear from competition with shales. A new company promoted by J.H. Harding of St. John, was organized for the purpose of working the shales. Extensive and costly works were erected in Baltimore, and over 100,000 gallons of oil were distilled and exported to the United States. But this alarmed the whaling interests there and the whale oil men induced congress to impose a duty of ten cents a gallon on the New Brunswick product. This was severe blow to the new industry, but the works were continued, though with diminished profits. About this time Charles Dickson Archibald came to Albert Co. He had lived a checkerboard life; at one time in the possession of vast wealth, at another in straightened circumstances. He was agent in St. John for an English banking house. Israel D. Andrews, American consul at the port of St. John, who had purchased Mary's Point stone quarries, had secured some accommodation from the bank that Mr. Archibald represented. Unable to meet his obligation, he transferred his property at Mary's Point to Archibald, who went to Albert Co. to look after it. There he met Mr. McHenry, who represented to him the vast mineral wealth of the county awaiting development. Mr. Archibald had already been favorably impressed with its resources and had leased several properties that gave indications of being oil-bearing. His attention was particularly called to the shales by Mr. McHenry, and together they examined the deposits. Imbued with the prevalent English idea that cannel coal would be speedily exhausted, and knowing that the Scotch shales, though only four inches thick, were worked at a profit, while the Albert shales aggregated thirty feet in thickness, Mr. Archibald, after closely scrutinizing the excavation made by Mr. McHenry, rose to his feet and exclaimed: I will sell all I possess and purchase the pearl of exceeding great price. He immediately abandoned all his other business and sailed for England, taking with him samples of the shale. He had them analysed in London, Paris and Edinburgh. The results were uniform. The light produced was pronounced the most brilliant artificial illuminator of the day, excelling that from cannel coal, albertite, or any other source. Armed with the results of these analyses, Mr. Archibald appeared before the British parliamentary committee above referred to. His statements produced a profound sensation. But two drawbacks were discovered: 1st. the shale yielded no coke, while that from cannel coal more than paid the expenses of manufacturing gas; 2nd. the shale was located at a distant, nay in an almost unknown land, remote from shipping or railroad facilities. To compensate for the first drawback, it was argued that though from having a mineral instead of a carboniferous base, this shale yielded no coke, yet it contained in that base the materials, lime, etc., required to purify the gas. Further, the supply was inexhaustible. Instead of having to raise it from the bowels of the earth at great cost, it could be cheaply tumbled down the side of a mountain. Although yielding only half as much oil as albertite, it only cost half as much to retort it. It could be mined for one dollar per ton. These and other points in its favor were urgently

Codes Z2 / J8 / LEGI / Legislation, etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Royal Gazette - May 3, 1854 Passed 1st May, 1854. An Act to Incorporate the Albert Freestone Association. An Act to Incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation,

Royal Gazette - May 25, 1853 CAP LIX An Act to Amend the Act to Incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company. Passed 3rd May 1853. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:-1. The second and eighth sections of an Act made and passed in the thirtenenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled an Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company are hereby repealed. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand pounds of current money of the Province of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into two thousand shares of twelve pounds ten shillings each, to be paid in at such times and in such instalments as the business of the said Company shall require, of which 5 stock already taken shall form a part; provided that unless ten per cent of the capital stock herein named,shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, (of which the stock already paid in by the stockholders shall form a part,) and a certificate of such payment, and all future payments, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of six years from the passing of the said Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company, the operation of the said Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said six years."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation,

Royal Gazette - May 31, 1854 Cap LXVI. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association. SectionSection. 1. Company incorporated with 23. On temporary 2 all general powers. managers 2. Capital to be œ30,000 24. Managers may be paid sterling. and stockholders 3. Company to commence employed on special operations when œ10,000 services. sterling subscribed, and 25. Power of general œ500 per share paid. manager. 4. Dissolution of Company, 26. Bankers of said nd withdrawal of Company to be the stockholders. Commercial Bank of 5. Lunatic Stockholders. London, and the 6. Notice of stockholders Commercial Bank of becoming lunatic, effects of. New Brunswick, and 7. Stockholders in default all moneys to be paid for stock. in or out to be by 8. ..?.. cheques. 9. ..?.. to pay. 27. Stockholder drawing 10. Rents, purchases, expenses, cheques without. salaries to be borne by 28. Bankrupt and capital stock, and gains, and insolvent stockholders profits. 29. Proper Books of 11. Gains and profits to be Account to be keptdivided among stockholders 30. Monthly accounts tonot in arrears. be exchanged between 12. Stockholders may lend money the offices in England to the Company. and New Brunswick. 13. Unappropriated shares. 31. Company may take 14. Stockholders may assign, timber lands and with assent of other employ workmen in stockholders. making timber during 15. Assignee to become the winter months. stockholder. 32. General annual 16. Supreme management to be accounts to be made, vested in stockholders at &c. on the first of meetings, general or special, January in each year. properly called & constituted.33. Shares of lunatic 17. Majority of stockholders to stockholders, how and decide. when to be paid for. 18. Special meetings. 34. Money to pay these 19. Services of Notice of Calls, shares, how raised. meetings, &c. &c. 35. Company may admit new 20. Stockholders may vote by stockholders in place proxy. of those withdrawn by 21. Limited proxies. lunacy, &c. 22. Company may appoint general 36. Indemnity to manager or managers. stockholders so withdrawn. 37. Winding up of the Company. 38. Joint property to be alone liable for the debts of the Company. 39. Company may hold lands, &c., for the 3 purposes of the Corporation. 40. Company may make bye laws to settle differences between stockholders by arbitration. Passed 1st May 1854. Whereas the undermentioned persons, resident in Great Britain, have associated themselves together by Deed for the purpose of working the Quarries and manufacturing and rendering merchantable the produce of certain lands of which they are the lessees, situate in the County of Albert in this Province, and it is deemed expedient as well to encourage an enterprise of public importance, as for the safety and advantage of the parties so associated, that the rights and immunities of a Corporation should be conferred upon them; 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that Charles Dickson Archibald, Sir Claude Edward Scott, Mark Hunter, William Kilburn, Benjamin Kilburn, and Henry Heald, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby declared, erected, and ordained to be a Corporation and body politic by the name of the ""Albert Freestone Association,"" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and have, hold, enjoy, and exercise all and singular other the general powers made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purposes of their said Association. 2. That the capital stock of the said Company hereby created shall be twenty thousand pounds sterling, and shall be divided into twenty shares of one thousand pounds each, provided that the money so to be raised shall be laid out in the prosecution and maintenance of the purposes for which the said Company is erected, and purposes properly incident thereto, and in payment of the legal and other expenses incurred in and about the incorporating and establishing the said Company, and to no other use or purpose. 3. That so soon as ten thousand pounds sterling of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed, and five hundred pounds sterling per share shall have been actually paid on such subscribed stock, it shall be lawful for the said Company, and they are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves, their deputies, agents, officers, and workmen, to begin, carry on, and execute all necessary works for the beneficial working of the freestone and other quarries, and the mines, veins, strata, and seams of copper, lead, iron, clay, and all other minerals which shall be found within, on, or under the parcels of lands so demised to the said associates according to the rights and powers conferred upon them by the said demise, provided that nothing in this Act 4 contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any wise to affect or impair the rights of the Crown in or to any such mine or mineral within or under the said lands. 4. That if at any time two thirds or more in number of the stockholders of the said Company for the time being, shall (by themselves or proxies) at a meeting specially convened for that purpose in manner hereinafter mentioned, resolve or declare that the said Company shall be determined and dissolved as from the day of such meeting, or any subsequent day, then and in such case the said Company shall be ipso facto determined and dissolved accordingly, and those of the stockholders of the said Company passing or making such resolution or declaration, or any of them, may declare the same by notice in the London Gazette or other public Journal or Newspaper published in London, and in some one of the public Newspapers published in Saint John New Brunswick, and may sign such notice in the name of and for the said Company; provided also, that if any stockholder of the Company for the time being shall desire to withdraw from the said Company, and shall declare by notice in writing under his hand left at the usual place of business of the said Company in

England, that the said Company shall be determined and dissolved as to him, then and in such case the Company shall be ipso facto determined and dissolved as to the stockholder giving such notice, on and from the day of such notice being so left, or on such day subsequent thereto as shall be expressed in such notice, and the stockholders signing such notice shall advertise the same as last aforesaid; but every such stockholder so dissolving the Company as to himself, and his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable to contribute according to his share or shares rateably with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency which may exist at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof. 5. That if any stockholder in the said Company for the time being shall become lunatic, or of unsound mind, and shall so continue for the space of six calendar months, or die, the Company shall ipso facto be dissolved so far as relates to him; but he, his committee, heirs, executors, administrators, and estate, shall remain liable to contribute according to his share or shares rateably with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency which may exist at the time of his lunacy or death in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof. 6. That the dissolution of the said Company as to any stockholder giving such notice as is mentioned in the Section last but one preceeding, or as to any stockholder becoming lunatic, or of unsound mind, or dying as in the last preceeding Section mentioned, shall not dissolve the said Company as to the other stockholders. 5 7. That if any stockholder in the said Company who shall or may have subscribed for stock as one of the associated in the said recited Deed, shall make default in payment on the days therein appointed of the several sums to be payable by him on account of his stock or share in the said Association on the days so named, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for those of the stockholders in the said Company as shall not have made default, at a meeting or meetings to be called for that purpose, to declare the share or shares in respect of which such default shall have been made to be forfeited, and in every such case it shall be lawful for such nondefaulting stockholders to re-allot such forfeited share or shares, and the money (if any) paid in respect of such share or shares shall be applicable to the general purposes of the Company. 8. That all further sums of money (if any) which in the judgement of three fourths in number, at least, of the stock holders for the time being, shall be required for carrying on the business of the Company, shall be contributed by the stockholders rateably, in proportion to their respective share or shares, at such times and in such sums as the stockholders for the time being shall direct, but so nevertheless that no stockholder shall be required to pay more than one hundred pounds sterling at any one time in respect of each of the shares held by him, nor to make any such payment oftener than once in three calendar months, nor to pay more in the whole in respect of any one of such shares than shall make up the total sum of one thousand pounds sterling in respect of any one such share. 9. That if any stockholder for the time being shall omit to pay any such farther call or sum as in the last preceeding Section mentioned, or any part thereof, on the day appointed for the payment thereof, he shall pay to the Company interest at the rate of five pounds per cent per annum on such unpaid call or sum, or the part thereof for the time being unpaid, until the same shall be paid, and if he shall omit to pay such unpaid principal money and interest or any part thereof respectively for more than six calendar months after the day appointed for the payment of such principal money, it shall be lawful for the other stockholders for the time being to dissolve the said Company so far as relates to the defaulting party, and to declare such dissolution by notice in the London Gazette, and in public Newspapers published in Saint John New Brunswick, but the defaulting stockholder, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable after such dissolution to the payment of the principal money and interest in payment whereof he shall have made default, and of further interest in respect of such principal money till the payment thereof, and to contribute rateably according to his share or shares with the other stockholders to make good any 6 deficiency existing at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 10. That all rents and payments reserved or payable by or under the above recited Deed, and the cost and purchase moneys of all works, engines, machinery, tools implements, utensils, and things constructed, done, or purchased in or for the business of the said Company, and all repairs, additions, and alterations of, to, in, or about the same, or the works already constructed, and all rents of offices in England or elsewhere as may be engaged for the purposes of the said Company, and all taxes, rates, assessments, payments for insurance against loss by fire, and other outgoings whatsoever for and in respect of the property of the said Company, as well in New Brunswick as in England or elsewhere, and all salaries, wages, remuneration, and maintenance of all managers, agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others who shall be employed in or about the business of the Company, and all other moneys which shall become payable for or upon account of the said business, and all losses and damages which shall happen in or about the same, shall be paid, defrayed, and borne out of the said capital and property of the said Company, and the gains and profits from the same. 11. That the stockholders for the time being shall be entitled to the net gains and profits from time to time arising from the business of the Company, in the same shares and proportions in which they shall for the time being be entitled to the capital and property thereof, and such net gains and profits, or so much thereof as the stockholders of the Company for the time being shall think fit to divide, shall from time to time be divided among them when and as often as the said stockholders shall determine, and the residue (if any) of the said net gains and profits shall immediately after the same shall have been ascertained and determined in each year be the general annual account and valuation hereinafter directed to be taken and settled, be either divided among the said stockholders, or be added to the capital of the Company, and become incorporated with and part of the same, as the said Company shall in due course determine; provided nevertheless, that no stockholder shall receive any part of his share or shares of the net gains and profits, as ascertained and determined by any such account and valuation, until he shall have signed the same account and valuation, or a copy thereof, as hereinafter directed, and shall have paid all arrears (if any) due in respect of his share or shares in the said Company, unless the amount due in respect of such calls shall be less than the amount of such stockholder's share of the profits then divisible, in which case the difference shall be paid to him on his signing the before mentioned account or a copy thereof. 712. That it shall be lawful for any stockholder for the time being, with the assent of the other stockholders for the time being, to advance and lend money to the the said Company, and all moneys so lent shall be considered as a debt owing by the Company to the stockholders, leading the same, his executors, administrators, or assigns, bearing interest, at the rate of five possible per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and such principal shall be payable with all interest for the time being owing thereon, after three calendar months notice by the stockholder lending the same to the Company, requiring payment thereof; and such stockholder shall be bound to take back such loan after three months notice to him from the Company requiring him to accept payment of the same. 13. That it shall be lawful for the stockholder for the time being from time to time and at all times to appropriate any unappropriated shares of the stock of the said Company to such person or persons and for such price or prices as they shall at the time of such appropriation think fit, and in the event of any such appropriation or appropriations, the person or persons to whom such appropriation or appropriations shall be made, shall not take or be entitled to or interested in such share or shares, nor have any claim or demand against the said Company in respect of such appropriation or appropriations until he shall have paid the price or prices payable in respect of such share or shares or such portion thereof as the said Company shall determine, and also any proportionate contribution to the capital stock of the said Company, and such price or prices when paid shall be placed to the capital account of the said Company and he applied for the general benefit thereof and that upon payment by such person or persons of the price or prices payable in respect of such share or shares or such portion thereof as the said Company shall determine, he or they shall be entitled to hold such share or shares (but if only part of the price shall have been paid on such share or shares, then conditionally until the payment of the residue thereof) and to attend and vote at all meetings of the said Company; but and to share in the gains or profits of the said Company; but in the case of a party not having paid the full price in respect of his share in the said Company, his share of such gains and profits shall be applied towards the payment of the portion of such price remaining unpaid, and in all other respects the party so taking such appropriated shares shall be entitled to and enjoy by the same rights and privileges in all respects as are enjoyed by the original stockholders; provided always, that if at any time or times it shall be thought desirable by the stockholders to dispose of any one or more of the said unappropriated shares for the sole purpose of increasing the capital of the said Company, and not with a view to 8 appropriate it to any particular person willing or assumed to be willing to interest himself for the benefit of the said Company, such shares shall first be offered to the then existing stockholders, and should there be more applicants for such shares than shares to be appropriated, the same shall be disposed of and distributed by lot in such a manner as the Company may determine. 14. That it shall be lawful for any stockholder for the time being, with the assent of all and singular the other stockholders for the time being, to assign his share or any of his shares in the capital and property of the Company, to any other person or persons (whether previously a stockholder or not) approved of by all and singular the other stockholders for the time being; provided that the number of stockholders for the time being shall not by any such assignment be made to exceed twenty, and that no one of the twenty shares into which the capital and property of the said Company is considered to be divided, shall be subdivided or held by more than one person, reckoning executors or administrators of any stockholder as one person. 15. That on the execution of such assignment by any stockholder or his assigns, such stockholder shall cease to be a stockholder in respect of the share or shares assigned, and such assignee shall become a stockholder in respect of the same share or shares, and upon such terms as to the liability to previous liabilities and losses of the Company, and participation in previous profits and advantages thereof, as may be agreed to, and may be approved as last aforesaid. 16. That the supreme management, direction, and control in all things of the workings of the said quarries, and of the manufacturing, rendering merchantable, and selling the produce thereof, and of the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, and materials, and of all other business of the said Company, shall be vested in and belong to all the stockholders for the time being, whether resident in England, New Brunswick, or elsewhere, and shall be ordered and conducted at meetings to be held for such purpose in the City of London, or elsewhere in England, once every four weeks, or oftener if desired by the stockholders; and no order or determination shall be made, or business transacted otherwise than at such meeting, or at a meeting specially called as hereinafter is provided; and no order or determination shall be made, or business transacted at any such ordinary or special meeting, unless three at least of the stockholders for the time being shall be personally present; provided always, that if by reason of the absence of stockholders, any meeting, ordinary or special, shall not have been constituted by the presence of three stockholders, and in the opinion of the Manager there shall be any urgent 9 matter of business in connection with the correspondence abroad requiring action before the next ordinary meeting, it shall be lawful for the said Manager, and one or other of the said stockholders, to determine such matter; but in every case, such matter and determination shall be specially reported to the next ordinary meeting of the Company. 17. That all matters in or relating to the business of the Company as to which there shall be any difference of opinion among the stockholders for the time being, shall be decided according to the determination of the majority in number of the stockholders for the time being who shall vote thereon, and each stockholder shall have only one vote, whatever number of shares he may hold. 18. That any three of the stockholders for the time being, or any two of such stockholders, the Manager hereinafter mentioned being one of such two, may by writing under their hands call a special meeting of the stockholders upon any day after the expiration of seven days from notice thereof being sent to the several stockholders resident in Great Britain, and to such stockholder or stockholders generally resident out of Great Britain who shall then happen to be in Great Britain, and shall have given notice thereof, and of his or their addresses in Great Britain, to the Manager for the time being hereinafter mentioned, provided that such notice specify the day of such meeting and the business for which the same is called, and no order or determination shall be made or business transacted at any such special meeting other than the business specified in such notice, and the making of orders or determinations incidental thereto. 19. That every such notice as aforesaid, as well as notices of calls made in respect of shares, and all other communications to be made to the stockholders of the said Company, shall be considered as sufficiently and properly sent, if sent by post, to the address of the stockholder as last given to the said manager, and no stockholder shall be entitled to any such notice unless he shall give such address, and correct and change the same from time to time as circumstances may require. 20. That any stockholder for the time being may empower any other stockholder for the time being, to vote at any and every such meeting as aforesaid by proxy for such first mentioned stockholder, and either by a general authority to vote on any matter or thing which may arise or come to be ordered or determined generally, or at any specified meeting or meetings, or by a special authority to vote on any matter or thing which may arise or come to be ordered or determined, and which shall be specified in the instrument creating such proxy; and any stockholder for the time being, empowered by any other stockholder for the time being, to act as his proxy 10 aforesaid, may also sign, give, or leave any such notice as specified in these presents, and assent or dissent to or from any matter or thing as to which the assent or dissent of a stockholder may be required or expedient, and may sign such general annual account and valuation as is hereinafter mentioned, and generally may act for and on behalf of and in the name of the stockholder so empowering him in respect of the business of the Company, or the management, direct, and control thereof, or the purposes of this incorporation either generally or particularly, as in the instrument creating such proxy shall be expressed. 21. That no one member shall hold the proxy of, or vote or set by proxy for more than one other stockholder, save and except such specially limited proxy as next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, it shall be lawful for any stockholder or stockholders by any writing under his or their hand or hands, to authorize, empower, and require the Manager for the time being, by a special and limited proxy, to vote on any particular question, matter, or thing, in any particular way; and to be specified in such proxy, and it shall be the the duty of such Manager to record the votes of such stockholder or stockholders upon such particular questions, matters, and things, in the particular way specified in such proxy by such stockholder or stockholders, and that such special and limited proxy shall in respect only of any such question, matter, or thing, suspend any general proxy by such stockholder or stockholders. 22. That the stockholders for the time being shall from time to time appoint one or more of themselves, or some other person or persons, who shall be resident upon the said demised premises, or elsewhere in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, (but absolutely and entirely subject in all things to the management, control, and direction of the Company, as hereinafter specified) to superintend and conduct the working the said quarries, the manufacturing, rendering merchantable, and selling the produce thereof, the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, and materials which it shall be thought expedient to purchase in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or the United States of America, and generally to transact, superintend, or conduct the business of the said Company in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the said United States; and the stockholders for the time being shall from time to time appoint any one or more of themselves, or some other person or persons resident in England, (but absolutely and entirely subject in all things to the management, control, and direction of the stockholders generally for the time being) to superintend and conduct the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, stores, and materials which it shall be thought expedient to purchase in England; and the accounts, correspondence, 11 and business of the Company generally in England, and the laying the same in a clear and sufficient way before the meetings of the Company, and the calling of such meetings, and the carrying into effect by order to the Manager and Managers in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and otherwise the order and determination of the Company for the time; and every such appointment of Manager as aforesaid, whether resident in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the Company, and subject to any conditions or restrictions they may impose. 23. That in the temporary absence or illness of any such Manager as aforesaid, whether resident in England, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, it shall be lawful for the said Company from time to time to appoint any one or two stockholders to transact the business and and perform the duties of such Manager. 24. That every such manager as aforesaid, whether resident in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, and whether a stockholder or not, shall be paid and allowed such salary or remuneration for his services as the Company shall from time to time determine; and the Company may by any resolution at any meeting duly convened, employ any stocholder or other person upon any special business in the service of the Company at any salary or remuneration which the said Company may think fit; but no stockholder, unless so appointed or employed by such meeting as aforesaid, shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration for any services he may render to the said Company. 25. That the managers so appointed, resident of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, shall from time to time (subject to the absolute direction and control of the Company generally) engage and employ all such agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others, for the purposes of the Company, and at such wages, salaries, and remuneration as such managers respectively shall think fit, and may from time to time dismiss all or any of such agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others, as such managers respectively shall think fit, and shall from time to time (subject as aforesaid) make such purchases and sales, and enter into such contracts and engagements on behalf of the said Company as the Company shall direct. 26. That the bankers of the Company shall be the Commercial Bank of London in the City of London, and the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick at Saint John in New Brunswick, or such other Banks as the Company shall from time to time determine, and all moneys to be paid to the Company as well by stockholders as by other persons, or received by the said company or its managers, clerks, agents, or servants, on account of the said Company, shall be paid into one of the said Banks to the account, and in the name of the said Company, and shall be drawn 12 out of the Bank of the Company in England, and signed by any three of the stockholders for the time being, or by two of the stockholders for the time being, if the manager, being a stockholder, shall be one, and if the manager shall not be a stockholder, then such cheques shall be signed by any two of the stockholders, and shall be countersigned by such manager; and the moneys so deposited in the Bank of the Company in New Brunswick or elsewhere out of England, shall be drawn out by cheques to be signed by such one or more persons as the Company shall from time to time appoint for that purpose. 27. That if any stockholder of the said Company shall in any other manner than is hereinafter directed and authorized, or as shall be from time to time directed and authorized in such behalf by any bye law or resolution of the said Company duly made, draw, accept, indorse, sign, or give any such cheque, bill, note, security, or order as aforesaid, in the name, or on the behalf, or account of the said Company, or which may affect or shall be drawn, accepted, indorsed, signed, or given with intent to affect the property thereof, then every such cheque, bill, note, security, or order, shall be deemed, as between the Company and its stockholders, to have been drawn, accepted, indorsed, signed, or given on the separate account of the stockholder or stockholders drawing, accepting, indorsing, signing, or giving the same and he or they shall accordingly pay, satisfy, and discharge the same out of his or their separate estates, and shall indemnify and save harmless the others of the said stockholders, and their several heirs, executors, administrators, estates, and effects, and the capital and property of the Company from the same, and all actions, suits, costs, damages, and expenses on account thereof; and it shall be lawful for the said other stockholders to dissolve the said Company so far as relates to the said stockholder or stockholders by offending, or any of them, and to declare such dissolution by such notices in England and New Brunswick as are hereinbefore in this Act directed; but such offending stockholder or stockholders, his or their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable to contribute rateably according to his or their share or shares, with the said other stockholders, to make good any deficiency existing at the time of such dissolutions in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 28. That every stockholder for the time being shall duly and punctually pay and discharge all debts and moneys payable by him to any person or persons whomsoever, and defend and keep harmless and indemnified the others of the said stockholders, and their several heirs, executors, administrators, estates, and effects, and the capital and property of the Company, from his private and separate debts and engagements, and from all 13 actions, suits, costs, damages, and expenses on account thereof; and if any stockholder for the time being shall become bankrupt, or an insolvent debtor, or enter into any composition with his creditors, or shall apply any of the moneys, effects, or property of the said Company to his own use, or to any use other than the proper use of the Company, or shall do, permit, or suffer anything whereby any of the moneys, effects, or property of the Company shall be seized, attached, or taken in execution for or on account of any private or separate debt or engagement of such stockholder, the Company shall ipso facto be dissolved as far as relates to such stockholder; or if any stockholder for the time being shall mortgage or otherwise change his share or shares in the said Company, or do, permit, or suffer any act on behalf or in the name or on account of the Company other than is herein authorized, then and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for the other stockholders for the time being, to declare the Company, so far as relates to such stockholder, dissolved, and give notice thereof in England and New Brunswick as is hereinbefore directed; but such stockholder and his heirs, executors, administrators, assignees, and estate, shall remain liable to contribute rateably according to his or their share or shares with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency existing at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 29. That proper Books of Account shall be kept both in England and New Brunswick by the Managers to be appointed as aforesaid, or by such other persons as shall from time to time be appointed, and true, plain, and perfect entries made therein of all moneys, works, machinery, implements, tools, utensils, minerals, ores, metals, materials, effects, debts, and other things belonging to or owing to or by the said Company, or which shall be received, paid, sold, or contracted for in the course of the business thereof, and of the names and residences of all persons holding or entitled to hold any share or shares in the said Company, and the number of such shares, and the amount of the interest of each stockholder in the said Company, and all sales and receipts, and of all disbursements or costs, and expenses in respect of the said Company, and of all calls made, and dividends or profits, and interest paid, and of all other transactions, matters, or things in any wise relating to the said business, as are usually written and entered into Books of Account kept by persons engaged in the business of working stone quarries, together with all such circumstances of names, times, and places, as may be necessary or useful for the better manifestation of the state and proceedings of the business of the Company. 30. That as soon as conveniently may be after the end of each and every month a full copy of all matters 14 during the then preceeding month in such of the said Books of Account of the said Company as shall be kept in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia during such month, and of all accounts paid by or on account of the said Company during such month, or owing and unpaid at the end thereof, together with an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the purposes of the Company in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia during the then current month, shall be made and transmitted to the office of the Company in London, and at the same times as nearly as may be, abstracts and copies of such of the said Books of Account and accounts as shall be kept, paid, or owing in England, shall be made and transmitted to the office or place of business of the Company in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and all such abstracts, copies of Accounts, and estimates on both sides, and the books from which the same shall have been made or taken, shall before such transmission as aforesaid be audited by persons (who may be a stockholder or not) appointed by the Company, and be duly verified by the signatures of such persons. 31. That it shall be lawful for the said Company during the winter season, when the workmen engaged can no longer be profitably employed at the quarries, to occupy such workmen in cutting timber in the neighbouring forests, and for that purpose and with that view, or for any purpose beneficial to the Company, to purchase or take on lease tracts of timber land, and also to apply for grants of timber land from the Crown; and in the event of any such purchases or grants being agreed on, the same nay be taken and held in the name of the said Company. 32. That on the first day of January in each and every year during the existence of the said Company, a full and general account shall be made and taken of all such works, machinery, implements, tools, utensils, stock of stone, materials, effects, and things, as shall have been constructed, quarried, done, bought, and sold in the business of the Company, in the first of such general accounts, from the day of the commencement of the said Company, and in each of such subsequent general accounts, from the day of the last preceeding general account and of the moneys paid or received therefor, and of all moneys paid during the same period for salaries, wages, and maintenance of managers, agents, clerks, servants, workmen, and others employed by the Company, and of moneys and debts due or owing to and by the said Company, and of all the liabilities of the said Company, and of all such matters and things as are usually comprehended in general accounts of the like nature, taken by persons engaged in the business of working stone quarries, and that a just valuation shall be made of all particularly included in such accounts which require and are capable of valuation, and the amount of the net gains and profits and loss of the Company during such period ascertained 15 and determined; and all the stockholders shall be bound and concluded by such accounts, save and except that if any manifest error to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards shall be found in any such account or valuation, within twelve calendar months after the same shall be so signed, such error shall be rectified. 33. That if and so often as the said Company shall be dissolved as to any stockholder for the time being, by his lunacy, unsoundness of mind, death, or voluntary retirement, or by or in any of the other means or events hereinbefore specified, by or in which the Company is to be dissolved as to any stockholder, then and in such case if the same shall happen before the taking of the first general yearly account and valuation aforesaid, such stockholder, or his estate, shall be entitled to and receive from the Company the amount of all moneys paid or contributed by him towards the capital of the said Company, and to no share of gains or profits, or other payment whatsoever, and such amount shall be paid and borne by the other stockholders, their executors, administrators, or assigns, without interest, at the end of eighteen calendar months after such dissolution, save and except in the case of dissolution by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, in which case such amount shall be paid at the end of nine calendar months after such dissolution; but if such dissolution shall happen after the day appointed for the first general yearly accounts and valuation aforesaid, such stockholder, or his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, shall be entitled to receive from the said Company such sum of money as his share or shares of the capital and property of the Company shall, upon the then last general yearly account and valuation, amount to, or as such share or shares would have amounted to in case such account or valuation had been taken on the first day of January immediately preceeding such dissolution, and also (in the case of dissolution by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, but not otherwise,) to the share or shares, which if such dissolution had not happened, such stockholder would have been entitled to the next quarter day which shall happen after such dissolution, of the amount of gains and profits (if any) of the said business, and to no other share of gains or profits, or other payments whatsoever; and such sum of money (in case of lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death,) and share of current gains and profits (if any) shall be paid by the said Company, without interest, at the end of eighteen calendar months after such dissolution, save and except in the case of lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, when the same shall be paid at the end of nine calendar months after such dissolution. 34. That every such payment to any stockholder, as to whom the said Company shall be dissolved as 16 aforesaid, his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, may be made either out of the capital and property of the Company and the then undivided gains and profits thereof, or out of additional moneys to be contributed for that purpose by the stockholders of the said Company for the time being, rateably according to their respective shares, or partly from one and partly from the other of the said sources, as the said other stockholders shall determine; and every share or shares (if any) so discharged shall sink for the benefit of the other stockholders in the capital and property of the said Company, and in augmentation rateably of the shares of such other stockholders. 35. That after any dissolution as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Company to admit into the said Company in respect of the share or shares of any stockholders as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, any person or persons, whether already a stockholder or not, whom the committee, executors, or administrators of the lunatic or deceased stockholder (if the dissolution shall have happened by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death) may name for that purpose, or generally in any case any other person or persons whomsoever, whether already a stockholder or not, provided that not more than one person be admitted in respect of any one share, and that such committee, or executors, or administrators, and nominee or nominees, or other person or persons (as the case may be) do at their or his own cost execute and enter into such assignment, covenants, and other instruments (if any) as may by the said continuing stockholders, or not less than two thirds in number of them, be deemed expedient for constituting such nominee or nominees, person or persons, a stockholder or stockholders in respect of the share or shares in respect of which he shall be so admitted, and binding him and them to perform and observe the provisions of this Charter in respect of such share or shares, and so that the person or persons so admitted a stockholder or stockholders do pay to the stockholder as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, all such moneys as he or they shall under the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained be entitled to receive from the said Company, or do obtain from him or them a release of the same and of all claims and demands in respect thereof. 36. That after every such partial dissolution as aforesaid, the other remaining stockholders for the time being, or their respective heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall keep the stockholder as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, his heirs, executors, administrators, committees, assigns, and estate, sufficiently indemnified against all liabilities of the Company, except the liability hereinbefore 17 rovided for of contributing rateably with the other stockholders for the time being, according to the share or shares of the stockholder as to whom the said Company shall have been dissolved, to the deficiency (if any) existing at the time of such dissolution is the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof. 37. That so soon as conveniently may be, and not later than six months after the expiration of the said Company by the general determination or dissolution thereof, under the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained, whichever shall happen, all the quarries, works, engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, materials, stone, effects, and property for the time being of the said Company, shall be sold in such manner as the majority in number of the then late stockholders shall think fit, and all debts and moneys owing to the Company shall be got in, and the moneys and the moneys in hand

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Cap XVI. An Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold Property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company may hold 3. Act, when to come in force. property; limit. 2. An Office to be kept in Dorchester. Passed 3rd April 1855. Whereas John Cairns, Edward Allison, James E. Brown, and Frederick A. Peterson, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the City of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Dorchester 9 Manufacturing Company of the City of New York,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province as such Company; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by by lease, or in any other way, and to have and hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any time exceed the value the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents shall, be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 3. This Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next."

Royal Gazette - May 23, 1855 Cap. LXIV. An Act in amendment of an act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company empowered to hold 2. When Act to come real estate to the value of into operation. œ10,000. Passed 12th April 1855. Whereas by an Act passed in the present Session of the General Assembly, the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York are authorized to holdreal estate in this Province to the value of two thousand five hundred pounds, and such personal estate as they may desire, the same not being limited to any amount; and it is necessary that they should be authorized to hold real estate to a larger amount than they are thereby authorized;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The said Company and their successors shall have full power and lawful right and authority, and are hereby authorized and empowered to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple, or by leave, or in any other way, to the value of ten thousand pounds, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner, in addition to the power and authority to hold personal estate thereby granted, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 2 2. This Act shall come into operation on the day when the said recited Act comes into operation."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation,

Royal Gazette - May 30, 1855 CAP LXVIII. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. Section. Section. 1. Act 17 V.c. -, 6. Bye laws, enactment of. repealed, and certain 7. Annual general meeting to liabilities transferred. be held in June and certain 2. The Albert Freestone statements to be then made. Company incorporated. 8. Deposit on shares may be 3. Capital to be œ50,000. required. 4. Consideration to be 9. Liability for the Company given to the Albert debts. Freestone Association; 10. Acquisition of property authority to issue in the maritime cities of debentures. the United States. 5. First meeting of the 11. Company to keep an office Company, when and where; at Harvey. election of Directors. Passed 12th April 1855. Whereas the Albert Freestone Association lately incorporated by an Act of this Province have agreed to surrender their Charter, and are desirous of obtaining anAct of incorporation in a new form, and it is expedient to grant the same; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly,-1. That an Act made and passed in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association, be and the same is hereby repealed; provided that all liabilities now existing, or which might by any contract hereafter attach to the Albert Freestone Association, together with all rights and immunities, are hereby transferred and made chargeable on the herein created Company. 2. That Charles Dickson Archibald, Sir Claude Edward Scott, Mark Hunter, William Kilburn, Benjamin Kilburn, and Henry Heald, their associates, successors, and assigns, be and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""Albert Freestone Company,"" and by that name may have succession and a common seal, and have, exercise, and enjoy all and singular the powers and privileges incident to a Corporation, and may hold, possess, and enjoy lands, quarries, tenements, and hereditaments, vessels, craft, goods, and chattels, and may set up and establish machinery and factories, and construct railways, roads, piers, and breakwaters for the purposes of their operations. 3. That the capital or joint stock of the said Company shall consist of fifty thousand pounds sterling, in two thousand five hundred shares of twenty pounds 3 sterling each, which shall be deemed to be personal property, and transmissible and assignable as such, with liberty to increase the said capital to an amount not exceeding in the whole one hundred thousand pounds. 4. That the above named parties having already paid or rendered themselves liable to the extent of eight thousand pounds, in and about the exploiting and working the Albert Quarries, situate in the County of Albert in this Province, shall be entitled to receive from the Company hereby incorporated three hundred shares, deemed to be fully paid up, and the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, in cash, in consideration of which the said Company shall be and become and stand possessed, without the necessity of any further assurance, assignment, or conveyance, of all and singular the lands, quarries, tenements, and hereditaments, houses, buildings, piers, plant, fixtures, tools, effects, and good will of the said Albert Freestone Association, fully and absolutely to all intents and purposes; yielding and paying, nevertheless, to the tenants of the freehold of the said premises, the annual rent of three hundred pounds sterling, and a royalty of half a dollar per ton of fourteen cubic feet for every ton of merchantable stone raised in any one year over and above three thousand tons, and five per centum per annum upon the profits of the said Company declared and divided, with liberty to the said Company to extinguish the said rent and royalty, or one of moiety thereof, by commuting the same, or purchasing the fee simple of and in the said lands, tenements, and quarries, or on one moiety thereof; and on payment therefor, the Directors for the time being are hereby authorized to issue bonds or debentures of the said Company, the payment of which, and the interest thereon, shall be specially charged on the property, and effects of the said Company, as may be therein expressed; provided always, that such bonds shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, nor have more than ten years to run; and that the same shall be convertible into stock of the Company at par, at any time during the currency thereof; and it shall not be necessary for the holders of the said bonds to register or record the same. 5. That the first meeting of the shareholders of the said Company shall be held at Delmonico's Hotel, in the City of New York, on Saturday the fifth day of May now next, or at such other time and place in the City of New York, Boston, or Saint John, as any three shareholders, or subscribers for shares, of which one of the above named corporators shall be one, shall determine, and of which public notice shall be given in at least one Newspaper published in the said Cities of New York, Boston, and Saint John, at which, or any adjourned or subsequent meeting, the said corporators, and all parties who shall have subscribed for shares in the said Company, may attend in person or by proxy, and proceed to organize the said Company, and elect a Board of Directors of not less than five nor more than nine, and of whom three shall be a quorum. 6. That the said Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to frame bye laws, not repugnant to the laws of this Province, for the governance, regulation, and management of all the business operations and affairs of the said Company, which shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein fully declared and set forth; a copy of which said bye laws shall be lodged in the Office of the Secretary of this Province. 7. That the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the said Company shall be held at such time and place in this Province, England, or the United States, as the Directors shall determine on the first Thursday of June in each and every year, at which said meeting the Directors for the past year shall exhibit a full statement and report of the affairs of the said Company and the said meeting shall audit and examine the accounts, elect a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, amend or annul any bye law, and make new ones, and do and transact all other necessary business; and special meetings of the Company may be called by the Directors on the requisition in writing of any ten shareholders; and at all meetings of the Company each shareholder may vote in person or by proxy, each share being entitled to one vote; and no person shall be eligible to be a Director of the said Company, who shall not be possessed bona fide in his own right of at least ten shares in the joint stock thereof. 8. That the Directors of the said Company are hereby authorized to require payment of a deposit of five pounds per share on allotment, and may call up the remainder from time to time as they may see fit, and may sue for and recover any call or calls in arrear with interest; or at their option may declare the shares of defaulters forfeited, and sell or re-allot the same; and no party shall be at liberty to transfer or assign his or her share or shares whilst any call thereon shall be in arrear and unpaid. 9. That the joint stock, property, and effects of the said Company, shall alone be liable and responsible for the debts and engagements thereof; and no shareholder, in his person or separate estate, beyond the amount of his shares. 10. That the Directors of the said Company shall be and they are hereby authorized to purchase or lease lands and tenements, in or near some one or more of the principal maritime cities of the United States, for depots and yards; and may construct any wharves, piers, cranes, and railways thereon; and set up and work any machinery, and appliances for sawing, shaping, dressing, 5 polishing, and manufacturing the freestone and produce of the said quarries; and may improve the said lands and tenements, and sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, as the said Directors for the time being shall deem meet for the benefit and advantage of the said Company. 11. The said Company shall have an Office at Harvey, in the

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1858 Cap LXX. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. Capital stock may be increased; shares reduced in value, &c. Passed 6th April 1858. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That not withstanding anything to the contrary contained in an Act made and passed in the eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company, the capital of the said Company may be increased to an amount not exceeding one million dollars; and that the shares of the said Company may be reduced in amount from twenty pounds sterling to ten dollars per share, or such other amount as the Directors of the said Company by any resolution or bye law may determine; and it shall be lawful for the said Company to grant and issue paid up shares in full or in part payment for any real estate, quarries, rights, privileges, property and effects that may be purchased or acquired by or for the said Company; (and that notice of the meeting to organize the said Company shall be given by Charles Dickson Archibald, Esquire, the proprietor of the Albert Quarries at Mary's Point, in this Province, or some one on his behalf, such notice to be inserted in some one Newspaper published in the City of New York,) and that citizens of the United States may be shareholders and Directors of the said Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1858 Passed recently: An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company."

Royal Gazette - May 4, 1859 Cap LIX. An Act to enable the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the county of Richmond, State of New York, to hold Property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. company empowered to hold 2. Company to keep an real estate in this Province. Office and Agent in this Province. Passed 13th April 1859. Whereas Lorenzo M. Arnold, Silas M. Stilwell, James M. Arnold, William P. Lee, John L. Taylor, Thomas Munroe, and Albert Horn, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a jointstock Company, in the County of Richmond, State of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Dorchester Olive Freestone Company,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the County of Richmond, in the State of New York afore said, and their successors, shall and may by that name, have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by lease, or in any other way, and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of ten thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an office in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXVIII. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated; name 5. Liability for debts. and privileges. 6. Corporation to 2. First meeting, appointment terminate unless twenty of time and place of. five per cent be 3. Amount of Capital Stock. subscribed within one 4. Liability of Stockholders year. for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Nathan M. Bennett, Marten Cole, John S. Howell, William Stewart, W. R. Butterworth, and their 6 associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they re hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Freestone Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying Freestone, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the said capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation,

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXIV. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. Section. Section.1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per 10 place of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Benjamin Weston, Thomas H. Weston, Frank Noyes, Allan Robertson, William Hickman, Joseph Hickman, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Westmorland Olive Freestone Company,"" and by this name have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and exporting Freestone, in the County of Westmorland, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in the county of Westmorland in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty five hundred shares of forty dollars each. 4. Each stockholder shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for or taken up by him, for the purpose of paying the debts and liabilities incurred by said Corporation, in carrying out purposes of this Act, as set forth in Section first; which assessment may be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXII. An Act to incorporate the Memramccok Freestone Company. Section. Section 1. Company incorporated Liability for debts. Capital, amount and 5. First meeting, time division into shares. place of. 3. Liability of stockholders 6. Act void if 25 per for stock subscribed. cent of capital be not subscribed within one year.

Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John W. Weldon, Thomas Main, John Robertson, James Dorsay, John C. Littlehale, H.B. Crosby, David Main, John Brookfield, John Sullivan, Matthew Stead, Peter Cormack, James Quinton, Jeremiah Dorsay, James D. Turner, George H. Robertson, James E. Ham, James Wilson, and James H. Brown, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Memramcook Freestone Company,"" and shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of manufacturing Freestone. 2. That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall be ten thousand pounds, divided into one thousand shares of ten pounds each, with power to increase the same from time to time if it shall be found necessary, to the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 3. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Company for the purpose of carrying on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 4. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 5. That the first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of stockholders. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVI. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. Act 22, V.c. 84, a.6, repealed. Act to be void if a certain subscription be not made. Passed 12th April 1861. Whereas in and by the sixth section of the Act to 9 incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company, it is enacted that ""unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate;"" And whereas it is desirable to extend the said limitation to a further period of two years from the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the sixth section of an Act made and passed in the twenty third day of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof be it enacted, that unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within two years after the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 19, 1865 Cap. LVI. An Act to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company may hold property. 2. Office of Company, where kept. Passed 8th June, 1865. Whereas certain persons in the State of New York, in the United States of America, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns into a Joint Stock Company, by the name of ""The Dorchester Union Freestone Company,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York, in the State of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by lease, or in any other way, and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of sixty thousand dollars. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. LXXXIX. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Shares assignable. 2. Capital stock. 7. Joint stock alone 3. First meeting, when held liable. And how called. 8.Time within which ten 4. Annual meetings, how per cent must be paid appointed, proviso. In. 5. Powers of Directors. 9. Where Office of Company shall be kept. Passed 14th April, 1873. Where as the Township of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, offers advantageous situations for the quarrying and working of freestone, marble, limestone and other building materials, and for quarrying and manufacturing plaster, and for mining purposes; and whereas a Company has been formed for the purpose of quarrying, mining and working the same, and other business connected therewith, at Hopewell aforesaid, and have expended a considerable amount of capital, and the expenditure of capital and the employment of labour in such operations would be a benefit to this Province, it is deemed right to afford encouragement and protection to the said Company, and to facilitate their operations by an Act of incorporation:-Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That George K. Snow, Joseph Hayden, Robert K. Snow, and Joseph H. Hayden, and such other parties as shall from time to time become proprietors of shares in the Company hereby incorporated and established, their successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name and style of ""The Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments for them, their successors and assigns, and all other the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of erecting cranes, wharves and other machinery for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and exporting building stone and other stone and other valuable material, and for opening and working of mines and minerals and all other business connected therewith in this Province, and for carrying on and managing the same, and also the constructing and making of such railroad or other description of road as may be necessary for the transportation and shipment of the said building stone and all other articles, and also that they the said Company or a majority of them shall from time to time have full power and authority to construct, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinance as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation; provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes in force within this Province. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars of current money of the Dominion of Canada, and shall be divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, to be paid in at such times and instalments as the business of the Company shall require, when duly ordered by the Directors, and every person who shall be a holder of one or more shares shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to grant certification of full stock in whole or part payment for the consideration of lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money subscription to said stock, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hopewell aforesaid, and shall be called by George K. Snow, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more papers printed in the said County of Albert, or any County adjoining the said County, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary, which Directors and officers so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present at the meeting or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws and choose Directors of the said Company by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of the said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present or by proxy may either re-elect the Directors before appointed, or any of them, or elect other Directors in the stead of all or any of them; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors and officers of the said Company, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the business and concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws of said Corporation and the provisions herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, may declare annual or semi-annual dividends or profits as ascertained by them; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless he be a stockholder and of the full age of twenty one years. 6. All the shares in the said Company shall be numbered in progressive order, and every member of the said Company shall have a certificate under the seal of the said Corporation, and signed by the President and Clerk or Secretary thereof, certifying his property in such shares as expressed in the certificate, and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in the form directed in the said bye laws, and such assignee shall thereupon become a member or stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any stockholder or shareholder shall assign or transfer his stock or shares in the said Company, he shall cease to be a member of the said Corporation. 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always, that unless ten per cent of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the said Directors or any one of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. The said Company shall keep an office in Hopewell, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected in this Province; service upon the said agent of all writs, processes, notices and other

Royal Gazette - Mar. 21, 1877 Passed March, 1877: An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Codes Z2 / LEGI / etc.; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation,

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 31, 1877Acts passed.... An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 4, 1888 Public Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned intend applying for the issue of Letters Patent, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year of our Lord one hundred and eighty five, intituled An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, for the incorporation of a stone quarrying and working Company. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the Atlantic Brown Stone Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought is, the quarrying, working, manufacture, sale, shipping, and exporting of building and other stone at Wood Point, in the Parish of Sackville and county of Westmorland, and at other places in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere; the purchasing and working of quarries of building stone, grindstones, &c.; the building and purchasing of railways, tramways, wharves, derricks and machinery, and the doing of all things requisite for or incident to carrying on the business of quarrying and shipping stone in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the Company is to be established at Wood Point in the Parish of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the Company actually subscribed is $24,000. 5. The number of shares is two hundred and forty, and the amount of each share is $100. 6. The names, addresses and calling of each of the applicants is as follows:- Joseph B. Read, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Henry C. Read, of Stonehaven, in the county of Gloucester, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Barrister. Stephen Clark, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Walter R. Wood, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, Stone Merchant. John Lord, of the City of New York, in State of New York, Stone Merchant. Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, in the County of cumberland, and Province of Nova Scotia, farmer. George Hibbard, of Lower Cove, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of Nova Scotia, Merchant. Amos Seaman, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Merchant. Dated this 2nd day of April, A.D. 1888."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 27, 1892 Notice of Application For Letters Patent. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will make application to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Letters Patent under the Great Seal, for a Charter constituting the undersigned, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created. a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act of 1885 and Amending Acts. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Moncton Freestone Company. The object for which its corporation is sought is - to purchase, own, sell and deal in stone quarries and lands, privileges and facilities in connection therewith, to quarry, manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in stone for all purposes, and such other things as are incident thereto. The chief place of business is to be the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland. The capital stock of said Company is to be $10,000, divided into 100 shares of $100.00 each. The names in full, address and calling of the applicants are as follows, the first five of whom are tobe the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- Names. Address. Calling. Theophilus B. LeBlanc Moncton. Contractor. Thomas Fitzsimmons Moncton Contractor. Robert A. Borden Moncton Barrister Matthew Lodge Moncton M'fg. Agent Philip. D. Bourque Moncton Quarryman"

Chignecto Post - May 4, 1893 New Stone Company.- The Royal Gazette containsnotice of the application for incorporation of a local company to carry on a quarrying business at Wood Point or elsewhere. The notice says: 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The New Brunswick Brown Stone Company . 2. The objects for which such incorporation is sought, are: The carrying on of a general business for the quarrying, manufacturing and purchase and sale of Building and other Stone; and also for the acquiring andholding of lands, buildings, machinery and other property for the purposes of said business and incidental thereto. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the said Company shall be in Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, in the province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the capital stock of the said Company will be ten thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, upwards of five thousand dollars of which said capital stock will be actually subscribed before the issuing of such Letters Patent. 5. The following are the names and addresses and callings of the several applicants, all of whom are to be the first and Provisional Directors of the Company:- Stephen Clark, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, Merchant; William Clark, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Merchant; Josiah Wood, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, N.B., Merchant; William Milner, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Master Mariner; Henry A. Powell, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Attorney-at-Law. There is an unlimited quantity of superior stone at this point and under energetic management an extensive business can be developed."

Codes Z2 / LIME / General; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime -

Union Advocate - Jun. 25, 1873 Limestone from Newcastle to P.E.I. .... Limestone from Chatham to P.E.I. .....Stone for Boston from J. Goodfellow ....."

Codes Z2 / LIME / General; IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime -

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 3, 1874 Albert County. -... Lower Cape. - From this place the Freestone of the Hopewell Quarry Company is shipped, although the spot is not a very favorable one, and the stone has to be carted down from the quarries, a distance of three miles. ... Hopewell Quarry Company. - Three miles from Lower Cape, in a northerly direction, are the Freestone quarries which bears this name. The quarries are about a mile from Demoiselle Creek, at the mouth of which, as already stated, the stone is shipped. The company is an American one, and commenced operations June 24th, 1872, in the lower quarry on the south side of the present one, which was worked for half a year. About this time last year they begun in the upper quarry. The property includes about 400 acres, and the quarry has a face of 200 feet, with a depth of 75 feet, the working rock being 30 feet deep. At the end of the season the quarry is expected to be about 200 feet square, and they have now about 1,000 tons on hand, which they are busily engaged in shipping. They supply stone for the culverts of the railway in the section from the Albert Mines to Hopewell, of which 1200 tons have already been forwarded. The Company mainly find a market for their stone in Boston, where freestone of good quality brings $16 per ton. The quarrymen are mostly French, and are accommodated in a large boarding house, which, together with the store, is some distance off on the main road, in the Curryville settlement. This year the operations have been somewhat slack on account of the strike of the stone-cutters in Boston, and also for want of railroad transit. ...... Marble Works. - The visitor is somewhat surprised to find that marble cutting is extensively carried on here, there being two establishments, those of Mr. John C. Tingley and Mr. Josiah Tingley. Here tombstones are manufactured for the inhabitants of Albert County, and in point of workmanship, taste and originality of design, they would compare favorably with those of metropolitan establishments. ..."

Codes Z2 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - May. 29, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. From the escarpment of the mountain the ground slopes tothe southeast at a low angle, probably in conformity with the dip of the underlying grey grits, which flank the narrow coping of trap. Near the bridge the river divides into three branches, and on the northeast branch, about one and a quarter miles from the Forks, occur the Falls of Nashwasis. - Here the brook, running in a picturesque gorge formed of nearly perpendicular cliffs of yellowish grey sandstone, 100 feet apart, and about the same height, falls over course silicious conglomerate rocks, forming a cascade of forty feet high and fifty feet in width. Both the cliffs above, and the conglomerate forming the bed of the stream at the fall are copiously charged with vegetable fossils, such as leaves and stems, the latter sometimes of considerable thickness, the bark being converted into coal, and the core replaced by sandstone; nodules of iron pyrites are also very abundant. Although such traces of carbonaceous matter abound, there seems to be nothing to justify the expectation, which has been entertained by some of the neighboring residents, that a workable seam of coal may be found here. Rumours were current also, when I visited the locality, of veins of manganese and even of more valuable ores having been found on McLeod's Mountain, together with great deposits of fine red ochre in the vicinity, but as they were not met with by me, I am unable to give any details. Just below the fall there is a considerable development of a pure white siliceous conglomerate, composed entirely of large quartz pebbles, and without a grace of organic remains. From the mouth of the Keswick, northeastward as far as Tay Settlement, a distance of fifteen miles, the hardness of the outcropping edges of the grey grits and conglomerates, combined with the unequal effects of superficial denudations, produces a very marked topographical feature, forming a succession of nearly 10 parallel ridges running northeast and southwest as far as the valley of the Nashwaak, and all of very considerable elevation up to 900 feet above tide water. Most of the rock exposures observed by me in this district have been recorded on the large map, and need not be here repeated. In this intervale the red rocks are nowhere conspicuously displayed, owing to the relief of the surface, the nearly horizontal attitude of the strata, and the soft nature of these rocks themselves. In the valley of the River Tay, however, they reappear in considerable breadth, as might be expected from the fact of its cutting the formation traversely. At Beone's Mills, about eighteen miles from Fredericton, on the north branch of the Tay, and near the road between Cardigan and Tay settlement, fossiliferous and highly ferruginous grey grits occur in alternating massive and shaly beds, dipping SE 7ø, with specular iron and impressions of large and small obscure fossil vegetable remains. A little further north, at the bridge over the south branch, thin bedded micaceous red sandstones appear, dipping SE apparently 17ø; this is at the junction of the red and grey rocks. Proceeding one and a half miles northward on the road, we find at the bridge over the North Tay, the contorted and nearly perpendicular slate and quartzite of the unconformable metamorphic rocks, seamed with quartz veins, and slightly calcareous, but only so in streaks and bleaches. On descending the stream (but ascending in stratigraphical order) the slates become gradually more calcareous, arenaceous and micaceous, and assume a red colour, till at a little over half a mile below the bridge, they are covered by the unaltered bed of red marl and conglomerate, dipping SE 7ø. The section afforded in the bed and banks of the Tay is tolerable complete distinct, cutting nearly transversely to the direction of the Carboniferous rocks, extending for a distance of about ten miles from their base, and including two small seams of coal. Where coal has been found the seams themselves are concealed, and neither the quality nor conditions of occurrence of these coal seams have been accurately established; but their appears no reason to believe them to be of any economic importance, as no true underclays have been found in this section of the country, and even the continuity of the coal beyond the spot where it has been found has not been ascertained. Between Tay Settlement and Stanley, on the Nashwaak, on the land of Robert Thorburn, an interesting exposure of the red calcareous conglomerate and underlying metamorphic slate rock, in vertical section, is afforded in a small ravine or gorge. The slate rock at and for some distance below the plane of contact is also calcareous, and seamed with strings of quartz and calcspar; in the same neighborhood this rock was manyyears ago successfully burned in a kiln for lime. A similar conjunction to the last is well observed, though in horizontal exposures, in descending the River Nashwaak, where, about a mile below Stanley Bridge, the slates, reddened and rendered highly calcareous towards the contact, are overlapped by the red conglomerate, sandstone and marl, which continue uninterruptedly in descending, for a distance of one and three quarter miles, equivalent to a thickness of about 1000 feet; and terminate near the mouth of

Cross Creek, there giving place to light-grey sandstone and conglomerate in massive beds. At Red Rock settlement and also at the mouth of Cross Creek, eruptive masses of trap protrude through the red conglomerate near the summit. At Nashwaak Bridge, on the Miramichi Road, thin-beddedflaggy grey grits are seen on the bed and bank of the river, dipping SE 5 deg.; and the same rocks are occasionally displayed at intervals along the Portage road to Boiestown. About ten miles from Boiestown the road skirts to a considerable extent, of red conglomerate, terminating towards the east of an eruptive mass of basalt similar to that at Clarke's Mountain, but more vesicular. It forms the height of land on the Portage, and is about three-quarters of a mile wide, terminating at Clearwater Brook, a tributary of the Taxis River; the other dimensions and precise form of the mass have not been fully ascertained. From Boiestown eastward for three or four miles, the right bank of the Southwest Miramichi is flanked by an amphitheatre of the coarse grey sandstone rising to the height of 200 feet above the river, and dipping SE 5ø; the line of this escarpment is considerably to the south of that of the bluffs at Keswick, Cardigan, etc. Near the mouth of the Taxis River, which flows into theMiramichi a little above Boiestown, a small seam of coal about three inches in thickness was reported. Four miles up the Miramichi from the mouth of the Taxis, the horizontal grey fossiliferous sandstones overlie red conglomerates and marls, dipping 67 deg. to the southeast. This high dip, of which some of the beds of the grey grits also seem to partake, may be due to a fault; in corroboration of which hypothesis the underlying metamorphic slate is usually full of veins of quartz and calcspar, as if much fractured; but on the other hand it is to be noted that with the observed horizontal breadth of the red rocks (400 yards) the thickness would closely approximate to that usually obtained for the red rocks, (1000 feet). The grey sandstones near this locality yield very fair though rather fine-grained grindstones; and some of the red marls might be

Codes Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1847 Exports for the Year 1846: Estimated Value in SterlingTo Great To North To West To Britain America Indies U.S.Gypsum 2,933 ton 60 4 720 Grindstones 653 tons 271 6 404 Coals 1,915 chald. 132 1,305 Lime 1,690 hhds. 424"

Codes Z2 / LIME / O7 / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1889 Hopewell. - ... (The Rocks) - The cape is best known to sailors as a conspicuous point on the coast during several hour's sail, and ashore for its interesting scenery. Though not as grand as the Giant's Causeway, Fingal's Cave, or the Palisades, yet it is easy of access, well worth seeing, and adds materially to the pleasures of a summer holiday. It is on the west side of the bay mentioned, has a water front near to low water mark of about one quarter of a mile, with a height of 100 or 150 feet. The south end is bold, the north end forming a gentle slope to low ground. This point is reached by a carriage road, and here an array of water worn columns of rock 20 to 30 feet high above a smooth, sloping beach, met the eye while the shore wall is seen to be honeycombed with caverns. Farther down shore past projecting reefs and recurring recesses, as the headland rises, the outstanding masses grow more lofty andimposing, occasionally approaching the height of themainland, with a diameter of 30 to 50 feet. Some areapparently solid and several rods away from the bluff,others parted off by a fissure a few feet wide and rifted from top to bottom, with their bases riddled by long oval shaped passages which here and there almost undermine a towering and ponderous slab. The tunnels, galleries and caves differ in size, shape and form. Here is one roomy as Dan O'Connell's acts of parliament; the next with scarcely standing room, while another has 20 feet of space between its floor of sand and pointed arch overhead. They run parallel to each other at times, or cross at right angles. Some go straight through from daylight to daylight, others by turns and surprises, or now and then end in the cliffs too far and too dark to be explored without a light. The rock at these peculiar places is chiefly a fine grained, tough, dull red, conglomerate, alternating with other layers of red sandstone, and coarser conglomerate, all containing a proportion of lime, which appears to be the cementing ingredient between the layers as well. It pounds up more readily than it splits or breaks and is an unwilling stone to give up specimens. Probably it was formed without flaws, but irregular lines of cleavage now run up and down through it at varying distances apart. These cracks have evidently marked out the isolated portions and located the caverns. Atmospheric agencies, the surf, and the beach pebbles, burrowing in the crevices have done the rest. No caves a mile long and necessarily earlier formed, of which written descriptions and traditions tell, could be found. Fractures similar to these would reasonably account for the remarked absence of living springs over a considerable area of neighboring country. Down shore at the southeast corner two regular wall like ledges of blue limestone reach under the tide and in shore rise in a precipice. Here a pile of large square blocks have ground upon each other showing the marks of the waves' tremendous force. This is the most enduring stone of the group and contains curiously worn arabesque pieces, with veins resembling bunches of grapes. The Cape rocks seem to be older than the fossil marked sandstones at St. Mary's Point and Hopewell Cape, on either hand, on the same shore, but widely separated. ... Close by Cape Demoiselle Creek empties into the bay. This stream gives its name to the country through which it flows. One branch takes its rise near the once famous Albert mine. Large deposits of gypsum, freestone and limestone, with indications of salt are found along its course; freestone and lime stone have been extensively quarried. These facts, with the name as a connecting link, seem to call reference to them. .... Though prospecting to any extent for albertite has ceased, and in view of an estimated expenditure of $100,000 by several American companies in trial pits and borings outside Albert mines limits, yet there is a lingering and quite general hope that the lustrous mineral will crop out at some unexpected place and time."

Codes Z2 / O3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Hopewell Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 9, 1893 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Nov. 6. - Several teams are engaged in hauling plaster from the quarry to the wharf at the Hill. The schooner Victory will carry another cargo to Red Beach, Me. The bridges on the public road to the wharf, across the marsh, are in bad condition, as are also the approaches to the wharf. Some years ago the road was put into excellent condition by Mr. Snow of Boston, who was then manager of the freestone quarry here, at a great expense, the whole length of the road, over a mile, being laid with cross poles covered with gravel. Since the suspension of operations at the quarry, however, the road has got into a bad state of repair. It would be to the interest of marsh owners and plaster men to make some repairs."

Codes Z2 / O7 / G3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Telegraph Journal - Aug. 31, 1929 The Maritime Exhibit at The Toronto Fair. - ... Mineral Exhibit. - The minerals of the province, ranging in size - and importance - from soft coal and granite to a small specimen of very brilliant, but uncommercial Albertite, are well represented andinclude copper ore, antimony, gypsum, iron ore, oil shale and high calcium limestone. There are grindstones, pulpstones and building stone from the Miramichi QuarryCompany; the granite is from St. George and the Spoon Island Granite Company; St. George is also responsible for some very fine marble and the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields are showing oils and byproducts as well as rock salt. ..."

Codes Z2 / P3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 24, 1879 Albert Co. - From Demoiselle Creek. - The stone quarry, of which Mr. Hayden is manager, is now operating with a large force of men, and likely to do a good business during the season.The lime and brick company, Mr. Thos. McHenry, manager, will doubtless give employment to a large staff, as it is rumored they are to begin operations in a few days."

Codes Z2 / P3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1881 Albert County Sketches. - Walls of Jasper - Lime Burning and Stone Quarrying - McHenry and the N.B. Freestone Co. - On the border land, between Hillsboroughand Hopewell, are the quarries and kilns of the Albert Brook Lime and Cement Co. The nearest railway station is called McHenry, in honor of the manager of the works, Mr. Thos. McHenry, one of the most widely known of Albert's prominent men, and there is a branch, a half mile long, to the kilns. The company owns 100 acres of limestone and freestone land. This is the fourth year of its operations, and it burns three or four thousand casks yearly. It has been supplying the Penitentiary, and its lime is highly spoken of for building purposes. It is also a valuable fertilizer, as it contains ten per cent. of phosphates, and half of the whole product is sold to agriculturalists. The kilns are lined with firestone, one of the products of the district, which contains so much silica that the action of the heat makes it look like glass. The N.B. Freestone Company, having slackened operations at its old quarries, at Curryville, because the color of the stone there is not of the hue most in demand at present, secured some land adjoining that of Mr. McHenry's company and opened a freestone quarry on it. The quarry is on the side of a hill which rises abruptly from the little valley in which the lime works are situated, a short distance further up the brook which winds through the narrow strip of level land between the hills. The hillside has been opened near the top, and the quarrymen are working downward, leaving a perpendicular wall of stone. This wall is the boundary between the company's land and a lot of which Mr. McHenry has a lease, with the privilege of purchase. The Freestone Company bought up a mortgage on it, but Mr. McHenry has tendered the money for the mortgage and the land and considers it as good as his. He may, therefore, go on and work his own share of the quarry, or join with the N.B. Company. The whole hill, about three acres in extent, is composed of freestone. The greater part of that which has been exposed is lavender brown, the most popular color in the United States; but there is also olive and a handsome light gray, said to be the same as that of which Paris is built, which is so soft that it may readily be carved with a knife, but gets hard after exposure to the atmosphere for a few months. The stone in this quarry is of fine texture, and free from faults and imperfections. It lies in natural benches, with the lines of cleavage distinctly marked, and it is wedged off into as large blocks as are required, some of them weighing eight tons. These are easily hauled by one horse to the foot of the hill, over a steep path along its face, on wooden drags, and an extension of the McHenry Branch Railway, twenty chains or 2,000 feet, will give access to the Albert Railway. Part of the road bed is graded, but the work upon it has been suspended in consequence of the dispute with Mr. McHenry about the mortgage on the land he holds and the company wants. The settlement of this dispute will be followed by the building of the railway extension, and then the shipment of the stone will begin. Mr. McHenry feels, as Dr. Johnson said of the brewery, that the quarry is the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and he looks forward to becoming a millionaire in the future. Although not clean past his youth, as Falstaff said of the Chief Justice, he hath yet some smack of age in him, some relish of the saltness of time, and has lived an active and laborious life without reaping much reward. All who know him will be glad to see his present hopes realized. Geologically speaking, Mr. McHenry says, this region is of sub-carboniferous formation, and flanks the Huronian, which crops out above the freestone. Metals of various kinds are found at the junction between the two, and people who have been there lately prospecting have washed gold out of the sands of the brook. On one side of the brook there is freestone, and on the other side limestone. The latter is overlaid by a vein of jasper, about a foot thick, from which many beautiful specimens, suitable for jewellery, have been obtained. The stream is called Hayward's Brook, but Mr. McHenry has named it and the district Jasper Brook, and is looking forward hopefully to the time when he will be rich enough to build Jasper Cottage, and dispense therein a generous hospitality to his friends. Mr. McHenry is a man of sentiment, and will have at least the basement walls built of jasper, or faced with it above ground."

Codes Z2 / S5 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert County
Coal (some Albertite);

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 31, 1870 Matters in Albert County. - ... There are in that part of the Province beds of Cannelite, coal, extraordinarily large; literal mountains of freestone and plaster abound along the line of the projected Railway, ... Below this lies Mary's Point and GrindstoneIsland, forming a splendid outer harbor with deep water, where the ""Great Eastern"" could come up and load with ease and entire security. The late Mr. Archibald intended to erect extensive oil manufactories here, and the site appears to be exceedingly well adapted for such a purpose. ... Shepody means Chapeau

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 16, 1880 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1880 Reported Discovery of Coal. - It is reported here that coal has been discovered on Cape Demoiselle Creek, on the property belonging to Robert Milburn, and near the Hayden stone quarries. The coal is said to be similar to the Albert coal found at Hillsboro. The discovery was made by Mr. Abner Marks, who with Henry Bennet and some others, including E.B. Chandler, Esq., have secured a lease, and intend commencing preparations to test the value of the discovery."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 26, 1888 Mr. E.B. Chandler is seeking for coal on Judson Peck's property, near the Memel freestone quarries, Albert Co."

Codes Z2 / S6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Kent County
Coal;

S.J. Globe - May 10, 1887 The Weldford Coal Mining Company, composed of James Brown, of Weldford Station, Kent Co., merchant; Matthew T. Glenn, of Weldford, hotel-keeper; Andrew Dunn, of Weldford, merchant; William W. McLellan, of Newcastle, Northumberland, track master I.C.R.; Michael Adams, of Newcastle, barrister-at-law, and David W. Clark, of Weldford, stonecutter, have applied for incorporation.The objects of the company are the exploring, digging, raising and mining of gold, silver, coal and other ores and minerals, together with the crushing and smelting of the same, with such other things as are incident to the obtaining thereof. The office will be at Weldford. The capital stock of the concern is to be

Codes Z2 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral
Springs;

Richibucto Review - Nov. 12, 1896 Cocagne. - .... Kings has two mineral springs, one at Havelock, and one at Sussex, each manufacturing extensively soft drinks. The Apohaqui mineral spring has no equal in the world with which to make emulsions. Kings also has her salt springs, and lime and gypsum in abundance, her magnesium mines were at one time workedextensively. Of course Kent has plenty of lime and good building stone quarries."

Codes Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;
Morning Freeman - Dec. 4, 1877 Shipments from the port of Bathurst for the season of 1977: Grindstones ... 2,283 tons"

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 22, 1877 Miramichi exports for 1877: Grindstones were shipped as follows:- Read, Stevenson & Co., 6 vessels, 1,265 tons grindstones.J.H. McGill, 3 vessels, 445 tons grindstones."

Weekly Freeman - Dec. 14, 1878 Trade of Bathurst. - ... Year ending 30th November .... Read, Stevenson & Co. exported 1918 tons of grindstones, worth $20,396, and J.H. McGill, 216 tons, worth $2,912."

Weekly Freeman - Nov. 8, 1878 Bathurst Trade: Grindstones: Shippers no. of Tonnage Tons of Value vessels grindstones Read, Stevenson & Co. 9 1334 1984 $20,088 John H. McGill 1 198 216 2,192 ------ 10 1532 2200 22,280 Schooner Clara, 94 tons, is now loading with grindstones for the United States. - Advance."

Codes Z2 / T8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gloucester
County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1885 Over the Caraquet Railway. - ... The chief items of export will be fish, lumber, grindstones, building stones and farm produce of every kind. In a few months the grindstone shipper will be able to send his goods to the United States without the expensive operation of transshipment at either Bathurst or St. John. Already 64 carloads of stones have been shipped over the section of road now constructed. ... At Clifton are the extensive grindstone quarries of the prosperous firms of J.B. Read & Co., Lombard & Co., Francis Scott and others ... Next comes New Bandon with three lobster factories and as many grindstone quarries. It might be mentioned here that at Clifton there are decided indications of coal underlying thegrindstone formation. Mr. Read states that the seam in places has a thickness of eighteen inches, but the greater portion is black carbonaceous slates, and the coaly portion does not exceed from six to eight inches in thickness. Coal of considerable thickness is reported at Caraquet and at Shippegan, and the outcrop yields promising specimens. Should a workable bed be found it is needless to say a market is ready for all that could be produced. The building stone referred to above is used entirely for local purposes. Many of the beds, however, are quite free from pyrites, and equal in quality to the fine stone obtained in the southeastern portion of the Province..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1886 From Bathurst to Shippegan. - Caraquet Railway … At Clifton are the extensive freestone quarries of Messrs. Joseph Read & Co., Lombard & Co. and others, capable of producing unitedly, as now operated, between 5,000 and 6,000 tons per annum of the finest grindstone in the world. The deposit appears to be inexhaustible. Within the last two years Messrs. Read & Co. have been finding an outlet for their products in Canada, though as yet the United States supply the chief market. Eventually the entire output will be shipped by rail direct. From 300 to 500 men are employed at the quarries. Read & Co. have some very large quarries in the state of Ohio, and others on the Miramichi and Bay of Fundy. At Pokeshaw the writer was shown a solid cliff of magnificent building stone 200 feet in height. Recently both Lombard and Read have added a great deal of expensive modern machinery to their works. We noticed as we passed a new Methodist church in course of erection at Clifton. Operations, by the way, have been commenced on a handsome new R.C. church at Bathurst to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago… Strong hopes are entertained that theoutcroppings of coal at Clifton may lead to the discovery of a workable vein. Several small seams of coal have also been exposed by the workmen in the cuttings near Caraquet. The coal is of very good quality and if found in paying quantities, as expected, must be of immense value to the whole county, and of especial importance to the railway, inasmuch as it will have an advantage of 200 miles in distance from the Canadian markets over any beds now worked in these provinces..."

Codes Z2 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;

NB. Courier - Sep. 16, 1837 LETTER 1. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency;The important measures which have been adopted for thewelfare and prosperity of New Brunswick, by the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government, since your Excellency's arrival in the Province, have produced the highest satisfaction among the inhabitants of that flourishing and loyal Colony. And although but a few months have passed away, since the country has enjoyed the benefit of your Excellency's talent and experience,it is already known that the veteran soldier is also the wise statesman under whose care science, industry, and lawful enterprise are protected, and have even now received a new impetus in their numerous departments. With a knowledge of these facts, I beg permission to address the following letters to your Excellency, knowing that whatever they may contain of an useful character, will be received with the patronage their author would endeavour to merit. The importance of examining the structure of the earth, with a view to unfold its valuable resources, must be evident to all who consider that mineral substances are indispensibly necessary in all the arts and sciences, and every work which man is called upon to perform. They form the powerful instruments of war, they supply the blessings of peace, and diminishing animal labor, they afford abundant means of happiness and health. By them agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are sustained, and the prosperity of every country depends upon their discovery and employment. None of the sources of national independence and wealth, have contributed so largely to the civilization of mankind, as those of the mineral kingdom, whose treasures also admirably display the intelligence and power of their All-wise creator. It is true that by viewing them the mind feels its own weakness, although it can hardly fail to behold the beauty and order of their arrangement. If such remarks will in any way apply to countries where vast mineral deposits are giving out their valuable contents to the benefit of their inhabitants, how much more must they be acknowledged to be correct in a Province, into which even granite and limestone were imported a few years ago. But instead of pursuing farther a prefatory part of the subject, I proceed to lay before your Excellency such observations as have been made by personal examination. And without confining them entirely to Geological and Mineralogical detail, will endeavor to give the result of my enquiries in other branches of natural science, with some topographical matter collected on a tour through the country. Having been requested by M.H. Perley, Esquire, the active agent of the Salmon River Coal Company, to examine the Coal formation on the Grand Lake, in New Brunswick, it was deemed necessary to ascertain, if possible, how far the strata of that place were connected with those of Nova Scotia, and how far the Coal districts of the two Provinces were united. On the boundary line between the two Provinces, there is an extensive Coal Field, having a large part of the county of Cumberland on one side, and a part of the county of Westmorland, belonging to New Brunswick, on the other. The coal district has been denuded by the action of the sea, and its rapid tides on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and by the steady action of the waters flowing along numerous rivers taking their rise from the higher lands of the interior; and long since the coal with its accompanying strata of sandstone, shale and limestone were deposited, vast portions of each have been worn down, and carried away by tidal currents, and torrents ever rushing onward toward the sea -- That the strata of sandstone and other rocks, were once perfect and continuous from one side of Chignecto Bay and Cumberland Basin to the other, there can be no doubt. The strata of Cape Enrage, Cape Maranguin, and Grindstone Island, and those of the opposite coast on Nova Scotia side, are identical in structure, mineral composition, and inclination, and may be seen at low-water, reaching out beneath the sea, pursuing a direct and uniform course. Chignecto, and Shepody Bay, Cumberland Basin, and the numerous rivers and creeks emptying into them, almost intersect this coal field; and have by their unremitting currents, exposed beautiful sections of the rocks now forming their shores. The detritus produced by these causes, frost, rain and atmospheric influence, has been deposited in lakes, estuaries, and on the sides of creeks, forming those extensive marshes, now skirting the rivers of this fertile country. The same causes that reduced the hard rock to an almost impalpable powder, have transported the sedimentary matter to those situations where it is now found, until it rose to the highest level of the sea, and formed a soil only inundated at the highest tides. The coal field extends northward and eastward to Northumberland Straits, where the same freestones are quarried that appear on the shores of Chignecto Bay. - The sandstones of Grindstone Island, Cape Meranguin, North Joggins, and Coast of Shepody, are very valuable, as they apply the most durable and elegant slabs for buildings, and also afford the best materials ever discovered for grindstones. Of the latter great numbers are made yearly, and shipped to the United States, and from thence to other parts of the world. They are equal in quality to those found at the South Joggins, and already afford a profitable and extensive trade. These 3 sandstones are generally of a grey color, and composed of fine grains of quartz, with a little feldspar and mica united by an argillaceous cement. The lines separating the strata, (which differ much in thickness), are perfectly parallel, a circumstance which enables the workmen to select such strata, as have a proper depth for the diameter of the stone to be cut; and it is surprising with what facility the compact rock is converted into circular grindstones, which appear like piles of large cheese at the quarries from whence they are taken. The measure of a single stone is 24 inches in diameter, and 4 inches in thickness, but they are often made of much larger dimensions, the price of each of the above size, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. These grindstones already form an important export of New Brunswick, and the time is not far distant when they will not only enrich individuals, but also become a source of public revenue and provincial wealth. From the rocks of the Coal Basin of Chignecto Bay, and the adjacent country, most of the manufactories of the United States receive the best materials for grinding iron and steel; these northern colonies and most of the Western States are supplied with the best grindstones for sharpening all kinds of cutting instruments; therefore it is obvious that as population and manufactories increase, so must the demand for the sandstone of this portion of the country supply a permanent source of commerce. Many years have elapsed since coal was first discovered at the South Joggins, on the east side of the Chignecto Channel, and while making a geological examination of the strata at that place for the General Mining Association, it appeared to me that by the direction of the different layers of rocks, that it could also be found on the opposite coast of New Brunswick. During that examination, I discovered and measured several strata of coal which had not been previously reported, and found the whole number to amount to nineteen, several of which are workable. Having ascertained the true course of these strata, a landmark on the opposite coast was noted down; but the exact point where the coal might be expected is covered with a superficial bed of gravel so far as it could be distinguished by a telescope; and, perhaps that circumstance has prevented its discovery on the N. Brunswick side, which is several miles distant, and I regret that my time has been too much occupied to pursue this enquiry further. The rocks of Cape Meranguin, Grindstone Island, and their neighboring shores, like those of the county of Cumberland, abound in fossil relics of the vegetable kingdom, belonging to that period in the earth's history when the plants from which the coal was formed were in a living state. There is scarcely a stratum along this interesting part of the Province that does not exhibit remains of some lofty arborescent plant, or humbler 4 species of the carboniferous tribes; all of these are now converted into sandstone or shale, according to the circumstances in which they were placed, and they cannot fail to produce reverence in the minds of all who behold them. Their vast dimensions show how frightful the period was when they lived, and their present petrified condition bears record of the changes and convulsions the crust of this earth has suffered. These once living vegetables now stand like sculptured monuments bearing testimony not only to their own former life, and place of abode, but their inscriptions which seem to defy even time itself, declare that this earth has been the theatre of catastrophes unknown in these later days. They now stand like beacons to guide the astonished geologist to the haven of truth, and the indelible characters they display are interpreted without the risk of error or danger of delay. Ferns form a considerable part of the fossil flora of this Coal field. They all seem to belong to arborescent species that previous to their destruction had obtained a growth truly astonishing. Equizetums, plants having some analogy to the common horsetail of our swamps, are common. The species found here are however extinct even in the tropical latitudes, and none of their kind has ever been seen in a living state. There are several species of Lepidodendron, plants resembling the fir tribes. Some of these are of enormous size. I discovered one 48 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter at the largest end. It lay in a horizontal position, passing through several strata, and a large portion of its top had been carried away by the violence of the waves. There are many other varieties of fossil plants along these shores; but a full description of them cannot be given in these letters, as it would occupy the space intended for other matter. It may, however, be remarked, that all these plants were produced in a climate, at least, as warm as that between the present tropics, and the vegetation to which they bear any resemblance can only be found in warm regions. Many of them have no living successors, and it is far from being improbable, that even the warmest climate in the torrid zone would not supply sufficient heat to produce those families of the vegetable kingdom, that have long since ceased to exist upon this planet. It is certain, therefore, that the climate of this country was at one time extremely warm, that a remarkable reduction of temperature has taken place; and the earth has been clothed with plants adapted to the degrees of heat and light now shed upon it. By taking the most limited view of the great size of the fossil plants to which I have referred, and the luxuriant growth they must have enjoyed, we cannot fail to discover the vast quantity of materials produced by 5 the earth for laying up the stores of coal, which now add so much to the comfort and happiness of mankind. And we must also believe, that when those numerous tribes of the vegetable kingdom flourished, the earth was surrounded by an appropriate atmosphere, an abundant light, and it was as far as we can judge by comparison, every way fitted for sustaining extensive tribes of mammalia, and numerous races of aerial and terrestrial beings. It would be selfish in man, to suppose that this mighty herbage, of a former condition of our planet, was created solely to supply the fuel now found in the earth. It is far more in accordance with the all-wise Creator's works in general, that they were also given to nourish and bestow happiness to other creatures, which were co-evil with the forests now found changed into coal, or converted into solid rock upon our shores. But are the remains of those animals found? It is true there are many tribes of graminovorous animals inhumed in the earth, but some of them are discovered in situations which render it at all probable they fed on the tropical herbage of the coal period. They are, according to the most received geological opinions, separated from that herbage by extensive and deep deposits of other rocks, and by a period of time almost immeasurable. The celebrated Doctor Buckland, in his Bridgewater treatise, Vol. 1, page 62, says, ""no higher condition of vertebrata has yet been discovered in the transition formation, than that of fishes,"" an opinion confirmed by the labors of many other geologists, whose discoveries have been confined to moluscous radiated, and other animals occupying marine and lacustrine situations. But we should be careful how we infer from these facts, that there was not a corresponding exalted state of animal life to that of the vegetable kingdom, at the period referred to. And perhaps the time has not yet arrived, when a perfect theory can be formed which will explain the phenomena exhibited in the earth. It has been said by some that there has been a gradual increase in the number and perfection of plants and animals, since that remote period, when this earth first became habitable. The circumstances, however probable, as far from being proved; and there are many links unsupplied in the chain uniting the animated creation of past ages, with that now in existence. In my next letter, the

Codes Z2 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Aug. 8, 1889 Stone Trade.- Stone for Fort Lawrence terminus of Ship Railway is being quarried at Messrs. A. Seaman & Co.'s works Lower Cove; 4,000 tons are required. The New York Freestone Quarrying Co., at Wood Point are shipping stone to go into the new masonic temple at Buffalo. Their rail shipments to Chicago last two months amounted to 15 car loads. From 4,000 to 5,000 tons of stone will be wantedfor new round house at Moncton, for construction of which Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., have the contract. It is to be quarried on the line of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway. The shipments of building stone from Sackville the last fiscal year were as follows: tons Sept. quarter, 1,286 $5,830 Dec. 200 1,000 March 420 2,150 June 1,002 5,612 -- Total 2,840 14,592"

Codes Z2 / Z5 / G4 / L5 / R8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; St. George Slate; Mascarene - General; West Isles Copper; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 CHARLOTTE COUNTY'S RESOURCES.- We doubt if there is another County in the whole Dominion which offers such tempting opportunities for capitalists as does Charlotte County. Where is there another County so rich in natural resources; in mineral wealth, as Charlotte. Coal depositsat Lepreaux, granite and slate quarries at St. George,silver and gypsum at Frye's Island, copper on anotherisland, salt wells at the Bayside, immense cliffs of red sandstone at St. Andrews. What more could we ask for?What more do we want? And yet we have not mentioned the St. Andrews turnip, or the St. Andrews sardine, or the Grand Manan herring and cod, all of which possess considerable importance. Nor have we dwelt on the scenery, or its beautiful, capacious harbours, the fame of which is world-wide. Surely, if there is a happy people on the face of the earth they should be the people of Charlotte. And so they would be, if the capital was at hand to develop the rich resources of their County."

Codes Z5 / IDX_Names: St. George Slate;

Daily News - Jul. 22, 1881 Slate Quarry. - A fine slate quarry has been found on Mr. Douglas Wetmore's farm, St. George. Some samples of the slate have been sent to this city for examination by those interested in such matters. The slate is of excellent quality, easily worked, and accessible by both land and water. The quarry consists of a high bluff jutting out into the bay, and bounded on one side by the river and on the other by a deep ravine, and the slate lies flat and on edge in all sized sheets."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 9, 1881 St. George.- ...And now for the news - Col. Wetmore has lately discovered a slate quarry on his farm in the village. The quality of the slate is pronounced first-class, and the quantity is illimitable. The advantage of this find is that it is within a few feet of deep water so that there will be no difficulty in shipping it. The Colonel thinks he

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 13, 1889 A Philadelphia gentleman is in St. George examining the slate quarry of the Wetmore property with the view of purchasing it for a wealthy American Syndicate."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 24, 1889 Slate at St. George. - Councillor R.T. Wetmore of St. George, has been offered quite a consideration by western parties for a slate quarry which is located on his farm close to the southern bank of the river just below the basin. The quarry has been pronounced, by those competent to judge, a valuable one and it may confidently be expected that another important industry will soon be added to those that are already being so successfully carried on

Codes: 0001 / 0721 / 0707 / 0030 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / J8 /
IDX_Names:New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1881 The Mineral Wealth of Albert. - Hillsboro, April 4th, 1881. Mr. Editor:- I have noticed from time to time that reference has been made to the mines and minerals of Albert County. So the Frenchman said of London, it is a province covered and filled with mines and minerals; and - much has been said and written, perhaps the half hasnot yet been told. Beginning at the boundary line between Albert and St. John Counties, we find copper all along the bay shore as far east as Salmon River, where a company is about being formed by Messrs. Cleveland and Steadman, with a capital of $100,000. We wish the enterprise every success. Coming up to Harvey we find a valuable depositof the same mineral at New Horton. At Harvey Point wefind the famous freestone quarries of Messrs. Roberts & Stevens. From these quarries a large number of the stone buildings of Boston and New York have been built. Coming up to Hopewell are the famous stone quarries of Messrs. Hayden, employing a number of men. At or near the Hill Corner has been discovered of late, manganese said to beworth $130 per ton. The company is about commencing operations on a large scale. In Salem manganese has beendiscovered on the farm of Jeremiah Steeves, only awaiting further developments. The lime stone worked by Messrs. McHenry, as well as the plaster quarries of J.T.Tompkins, are considered inexhaustible. That yellow metalso much coveted called gold has been discovered at New Ireland. We learn that searching and exploring willcommence immediately. We are indeed sorry to say that thefamous Albert coal mine is about to close, the deposit of Albertite, worth $25 per ton, having about run out. During the twenty-two years it has been worked, about $4,000,000 worth of that wonderful coal has been raised. Yet it is the opinion of experienced miners that the Albert mine is only a branch of the grand trunk and that the grand trunk is in Baltimore, about four miles west of the Albert mine. Miners tell us that the course of the coal in the Albert Mines is east and west, and as the mountains of shale in Baltimore more correspond exactly with the shale at the Albert mines, and the course is directly west, it looks both reasonable and probable that the Albert coal, so called, exists in mammoth deposits in Baltimore; and, as further proof of coal in that place, small pieces of coal precisely like the Albertite coal can be picked up at any time in the small brooks and rivulets running through those shale regions, which, of course, have been washed out in times of heavy rains. And as those undeveloped coal fields, as we believe them to be, are only four miles from the Albert Railway, and a level grade to and from, the means of transportation would be both cheap and easy; and we believe that if a little capital now lying idle in England and other countries was expended in Baltimore, the remuneration might be counted by millions. Yours, A.B."

Codes: 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 / LIME / STAT /
IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 -- Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

Codes: 0007 / 0030 / HILL / S6 /
IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - May 16, 1887 and Daily Times - May 18, 1887 and N.B. Reporter - May 28, 1887 The New Brunswick Mines. - The New Brunswick correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes: Since my last, nothing new has arisen in miningmatters, except the formation of a new development company in the northern part of the province, at or near Weldford Station on the I.C. Railway, to prospect and explore for coal. The presence of coal has been suspected for some time, as small seams and outcrops have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Opinions differ in the matter. Those professing to know considerable about it that there will not be any quantity or depth of seam found. Be that as it may, the intention is to make an exploration, and a company has been formed with a capital of $75,000 to prosecute work. It is said the Albert Manufacturing Co. atHillsboro are gradually increasing their business, and making occasional purchases of plaster properties in the vicinity of their works. The calcined plaster of this company has a good reputation, and they are meeting with large sales in the Upper Provinces.The work at Mineral Vale, Albert Co., is progressing slowly, and some changes have been made in the mining staff. There is also talk of putting in some new machinery, but of what nature I have not as yet ascertained. The location of this mine, eight miles from railway communication, is somewhat against it on the score of transportation facilities, but time will doubtless remedy this drawback soon, as there is some idea of extending the Havelock, Elgin and Petitcodiac railway branch to Bay Shore, in which case the desired facilities will be afforded. There are rumors of some fresh capital beingplaced in the Antimony mines at Prince William, in York county but nothing definite is known. These antimony properties in York county seem to have been dragged through an endless chain of legal difficulties, and companies have succeeded companies, and stock boomed and then sold for non-payment of calls, &c., till one can hardly form any definite conclusion over the matter. The manganese boom seems to be quiet, though work"

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Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

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Shales; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology -
General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1880 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. - Our Ores Viewed in Their Geological and Economic Relations. - The mineralogical exhibits, though not large, are very complete. This is a branch of our industries which ought to rank next in importance to agriculture, but in our Province, at least, it has not been developed to the extent it has in the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The collection of ores and minerals products belonging to the Mechanics' Institute is the largest and is one of the first objects seen on entering the Exhibition Building bythe main entrance. Albert County is well represented inthis collection by several fine specimens of Albertite, brown shale, on which the Albertite occurs, and gypsum or plaster of Paris from Hillsboro. Various samples of this mineral are seen, as well as the calcined plaster in several stages as prepared by the Albert Manufacturing Co. The useful minerals are of great variety, namely ores of iron, lead, antimony, copper, manganese, zinc, etc., the specimens of copper and iron ores being in greatest quantity. On the upper shelves of this collection aresome fine specimens of antimony from the Hibbard mine at Prince William, and of anthracite from Lepreaux. This last, although not found in great quantity and belonging to an earlier geological age than that in which coal usually occurs, is nevertheless a valuable product. The shale in which it is found is also represented, showing that it bears resemblance to that in which albertiteoccurs. Specimens of argentiferous galena from St. Martins, received from Mr. Wanamake, are also exhibited. Behind the last named collection, to the left, stands that of the New Brunswick Natural History Society, exhibited in geological sequence. Commencing with the Laurentian and Huronian formations, which lie at the foot of the series, we find in the Huronian, barytes, or heavy spar from chance Harbour, N.S., chlorite and hornblende from Kings County and Grand Manan. Next in the scale is the Silurian, in which a large number of minerals are found. We have in this series mica from St Stephen, ironand copper pyrites from various places, galena from Campobello, native copper and zinc blende from the sameplace, and argentiferous galena from Le Tete, Charlotte County. In the lower carboniferous formation, which is likewise one of our most productive in useful minerals, we have calcite in various forms from Miramichi and the North Shore, alabaster from Hillsboro, barytes from Markhamville, agate chalcedony, cornelian, etc., from Washedemoak Lake, and pyrolusite (manganese) and manganite (a kindred mineral) from Kings County.The coal measures are represented by bituminous coal from Grand Lake, copper from Bathurst, etc. The Triassic series are shown by only a few zeolites (stilbite), and heulandite from Grand Manan. The recent formations are represented by selenite, or sulphate of lime in turreted crystals, from Sussex, iron sand from Petitcodiac, wad manganese from Woodstock, and bog iron from Richibucto and St. Stephen. In the same case Mr. G.F. Matthew exhibits a collection of useful minerals, namely, granularanthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous coal from Newcastle,Queen County, polished shale (resembling cannel coal) from Caledonia, Albert Co., Albertite, or Albert coal, from Hillsboro, and peat (burnt) from Lawlor's Lake. Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, has likewise exhibited a neat little collection of useful minerals, such as bituminous coal, Albertite, lime, red granite, iron ores, antimony, pottery clay, copper, lead, manganese, graphite and marble. Mr. Alfred Markham exhibits fine specimens of manganese ores, braunite and manganite from his mine at Markhamville.The Revenue Silver Mining company have a case with specimens of zinc blende, which contains small quantities of gold, about 13-100 oz. Troy weight per ton, and also of silver and lead ores. These are from Letete, Charlotte county. Several specimens of silver-lead ore from Yarmouth, N.S. are also exhibited. A block of Iceland spar from Belledune, Gloucester County, a rather remarkable mineral, is also shown. The Spring Hill Mining Company exhibits splendid specimens of coal of

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LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime -
General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite;
Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside the province were, as

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Royal Gazette - Jun. 26, 1867 Passed 17th June: An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company."

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Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

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Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names:Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / H6 / E4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the accommodation of the quarrymen, is

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Codes: 0030 / HILL / Z2 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1886 Albert. - ... As soon as the loan of $15,000 effected by the Albert Railway Company is received the road will be put in a thorough state of repairs. There is now a heavy traffic in deals, wood and quarry stone over the road... The Snow stone quarry at Hopewell Hill is doing a thriving trade at present. It is expected that the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company at Mary's Point will be re-opened at an early date. Capitalists from New York, who have invested largely in it, are expected here about the 1st of August. Another leading enterprise is the Freeze gold,silver and copper mine at New Ireland. The company put in a crusher recently and is doing a heavy business with very flattering prospects ahead. ... Among the flourishing industries of Hillsboro is that of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which controls a plaster quarry and factory, saw and planing mill, barrel factory and large provision store. The company employs about 100 men. C.J. Osman is the manager, an enterprising Englishman, who planted his stakes in the county about 15 years ago, and by capital and ability combined has made himself one of its foremost citizens."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / 0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / 0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to

Codes: 0056 / GYP / HILL / E4 / A2 / J8 /

IDX_Names: Lumsden; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Kings County Record - Mar. 18, 1921 Albert County Rich in Minerals. - Much Activity in Mining Work Being Carried On. - Albert Tribe of Sussex Made Valuable Find of Coal at Owls Head, Alma. - There is much activity in mining circles in Albert county, at the present. At Hillsboro, where more men are employed in mining work than anywhere in New Brunswick, except the Grand Lake coal regions, the Albert Manufacturing Company, of which Hon. C.J. Osman is President, is enlarging their plant so that the output of gypsum, andgypsum products will be about doubled. And one or two smaller companies are increasing their output. At Albert Mines, the site of the former Albertiteproduction, men are seeking the veins of this mineral, which are generally believed to be quite as rich as the ones formerly mined. The company promoting this work are said to be satisfied that the development of this property will soon reach the proportions of the first operation at Albert.At Rosevale, another company is erecting a plant of large dimensions for the purpose of extracting oils from the extensive beds of shale that exist in thatdistrict, and in the hills of Lumsden, back of Albert, a veteran prospector is seeking the vein of gold that was found and lost by a man named Steadman, fifty years ago. This man, Mr. B.F. Fales, worked with Steadman at that time, and is confident he can locate the vein. According to tradition it was rich in gold. Down at Owls Head, Alma, a promising vein of coal has been discovered, and sufficient work has been done to prove that it is not a pocket, but a real vein six feet deep. This was located, not buy a prospector, but by a carpenter employed at Alma, Mr. Albert Tribe, a native of Sussex, Kings County, who noticed the coal on the cliff as he was walking on the beach, and after hours, dug out a quantity and tested its burning qualities, and being satisfied, continued digging until the vein was discovered. it has long been recognized that Albert county is very rich in minerals, probably more so than any other county in the province. Beside the above mentioned, there are extensive deposits of manganese and copper. Manganese has been mined in past years, but so far there has been no attempt to develop the copper mines, although there has been sufficient test work done to indicate vast copper deposits."

Codes: 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / Z2 / G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches.

A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand ...?... a chocolate brown and on the other into a bluish grey, while at Mary's Point a portion of the rock is pale, purplish red,

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 IDX_Names:Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building
/ J8 / GEOL / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson
Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital. Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

Codes: 0275 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / IDX_Names:Woodstock Fe; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine;

HILL / V5 / X1 / J8 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook
Gypsum; Albert County Mn; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1867 At Exhibition: ... There are some fine specimens of the minerals of New Brunswick exhibited by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Fellows shows a collection taken from mines opened out by the late Mr. Simmons. Mr. C. Connell shows another collection that looks very well. There is iron ore from Woodstock, copper ore from Le Tete, manganese from Albert, petroleum from Westmorland, goldfrom Tobique and Beckaguimic, coal from Grand Lake, plaster stone from Hillsboro', building stone from St.Mary's quarries, Albert."

Codes: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of Stoneware, &c. ..."

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Codes: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL / GEOL /
IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island; Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. -

Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. 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A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. 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Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines

- Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidai) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. The vein was traced about one quarter of a mile by trial pits, and probably extends further. It appears to be about two feet wide, with a dip to the North of about 45ø. The vein has not been penetrated to a depth of more than six feet. Samples of the ore have been analyzed by Drs. Hayes and Jackson of Boston - also by a person in Liverpool. The result differs

Codes: 0639 / 0721 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 12, 1872 ....The all absorbing topic at present is the Albert County Railway. The people appear to be desirous to get the road and the work will probably be commenced at an early day. The friends of the road point to the splendid resources of the County, the Albert Free Stone Quarries at Mary's Point, owned by the Estate of the late C.D. Archibald, Esq., the Stone Quarries on Demoiselle Creek, belonging to Messrs. Deveber (?) & Son, and those leased by Messrs. Albert Steeves and Blight, of Hillsborough and others, the gypsum found in the locality, the deposits of manganese at Hopewell, Baysideand Harvey, the copper mines at Alma, the extensive lumber lands yet untouched by the axe of the lumberman, the great agricultural capabilities of the County and the magnificent harbor at Shepody, and ask why a county possessing such advantages should be shut out from every other part of the Province. When the County has railway communication, money will flow in and its resources will be successfully developed."

Codes: 0639 / GYP / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1893 Albert County News. - ... New Plaster Quarry; Coal Mining; ... -The Windsor plaster company, which opened up a quarry at Cape Demoiselle creek this year have already shipped three cargoes. The quality of their plaster is said to be excellent.Messrs. Manning Duffy and Bliss Steeves and Mr. Robinson (of Hillsboro) commenced this season to form a coal mine at Alma. This mine was discovered thirty years ago but never worked. They sunk a shaft about 80 feet and the indications are good. operations have been suspended for this season but will resume

Codes: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain
2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell
LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County
Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes:	0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /	IDX_Names:	Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have

exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes: 0662 / 0001 / HILL / A2 / E2 IDX_Names:Vernon Mine; New Horton Copper; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert
/ J8 / / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert
Riverview County Chronicle, Page 2 - Friday, March 20, 1998 Historical Society - The Albert County Historical Society will be holding a regular meeting at the Legion in Hillsborough on Thursday, March26, 1998 at 7:30 p.m. Guest Speaker, Roger Albert, willpresent 'Old Mines of Southeast New Brunswick', a photo essay on the many old mines which are part of the area'sheritage. The presentation will include several historical photos of the gypsum mine in Hillsborough in 1890, theDawson Settlement manganese bog operation in 1899 and the New Horton Copper Mine in 1930. Several other sites, such as the Rosedale shale mine, the oil and gas fields of Stony Creek, and the Vernon Mine along the Bay of Fundy, the Dorchester Copper mine, the Teahan mine, the Albert Mines albertite, the Lumsden prospect, are also part of the presentation. Mr. Albert has written a number of articles on the history of mining in our area, he indicated that this presentation will feature new photos which the public has not previously seen."

Codes: 0688 / 0007 / HILL / J8 / R8 IDX_Names:Gold Mine Gully; Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum;
/ Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 6, 1880 Minerals of New Brunswick. The Mechanics' Institute Collection of Useful Minerals. - One of the first objects which strikes the eye on entering the Exhibition Building by the main entrance door is the show case

displaying the exhibits of useful minerals of New Brunswick sent by the Mechanics' Institute. This includes the collections of ores and products of several mines which after the Exhibition will be permanently on view in the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The lower shelf of this case contains three strongly contrasted groups of products. On the left arethe dark colored minerals of the Albert mine, which has long been famous as the source from which a mineral resembling coal in many of its properties and yet distinct from it has been obtained in paying quantities. Mr. Ketchum, the obliging manager of the works, has sent with the coal various objects of curiosity and interest which serve to illustrate its relations and mode of occurrence of the coal. There are specimens of brown shale in which the coal occurs in various conditions, some with fishes perfectly preserved; others with scattered fish scales; others again are specimens of shell in contorted layers and with glossy surface. There are also concretions resembling cocoanuts, each with some organic substance at the centre, as a fish or a scattered cluster of scales. Other specimens sent show how the albertite or coal intersects the layers of the shale and does not lie between, as would be the case with a true coal. Such fine samples and large masses of the coal as are presented to view in this case are now rarely obtained.On the right hand of the Albert Mine exhibit are displayed the products of the Albert Manufacturing Co., from the crude, snow-white gypsum to the finished vase of alabaster. These products (except the vase) came from Mr. Tompkins, the manager and part owner of the property. Various grades of the plaster rock cut into blocks of convenient form and size, serve to show the nature of the mineral on which Mr. Tompkins operates. Then in a set of glass bottles are shown the products of the factory. First samples of calcined plaster for use in dentistry, etc. Samples of raw ground gypsum are also shown in two varieties, one for agricultural purposes, the other for use in the arts, this latter being the variety known as terra alba. A small quantity of each preparation of the powdered mineral is placed on blue paper to make the shade of color more distinct and to prove its purity. The second and third shelves of this case are occupied by specimens of useful minerals brought from the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The utility of these is partly illustrated by objects of art made from them. The metals are shown here in great variety, there being ores of iron, lead, antimony, molybdenum, manganese, copper and zinc, some from mines that have been worked, but are now abandoned, and others from mines that have been in operation for many years. Many varieties of copper ores and ores of iron and manganese ores are here displayed. Various spars and minerals of non-metallic lustre are also present, most of which are of importance in various processes in the arts. Some for ornament as agates, carnelian, serpentine, and marble. Others that have been useful to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick for weapons and tools, as quartz and chlorite and jasper. Others again which their successors now make use of for the various purposes of modern life, as heavy spar and mica for optical purposes. Marble chalcedony and rock crystal for ornamental uses. A third group of specimens in this collection includes the combustible minerals, such as peat, albertite, bituminous coal and anthracite. Perhaps the most varied series of specimens fromany mine contributed to this collection is that furnished by the Hon. Francis Hibbard, the product of the Lake George Antimony mine. Mr. H. has begun at the foundation and sent specimens of slate or country rock, in which the veins of antimony are found. Then he has also a sample of the ore, showing the vein stone (quartz) mixed with ore. Three grades of the ore as it is taken out of the vein are also exemplified by specimens. Coming after these are three samples of the crushed ore separated from the quartz and mud by screening and washing. This ore is deprived of its sulphur by roasting, and is then passed into the smelting furnace. Samples of the fluxes, salt cake and rosin, and of the charcoal used in smelting, are present with this exhibit. In smelting a vapor passes off, which is condensed in the chamber connected with the furnace, being the oxide of antimony. This is exhibited in two varieties, one cream colored and another not so pure and of a darker shade. The final products are shown by two examples, one of slag resulting from the smelting, the other the regulus (or metal) of a metallic aspect and peculiar fracture. Opposite to Mr. Hibbard's collection is oneshowing the anthracite coal of Lepreaux and its associated rocks. Although not as pure a variety as might be desired, this is a true coal, lighter than the English cannel, but of a peculiar granular texture that causes it to crumble easily. It is of much interest as being the only workable coal known of so great an antiquity (being a product of the Devonian age). The shale associated with it presents the same glossy surfaces as those seen on the shale of the Albert Mine in the lower part of the case, but while this is brown, the shale of Lepreaux is black, and to the uninitiated seems the more valuable part of the product mined. The country rocks associated with the Lepreaux anthracite are fully shown by the specimen that accompanied it, and are of the same kind as the rocks which may be seen on the shore near the Exhibition Building. There are the same grey sandstones and grits (Dadoxylon sandstones), which form the point outside the railway terminus; these underlie the coal. And there are also the red slates (Cordaite slates), which may be seen in layers with green slates a short distance further east along the shore, in front of the Exhibition grounds. At Lepreaux these slates have limestone with them, and this is shown by a sample sent by Mr. G.K. Hanson to whom the Exhibition is indebted for all the specimens received from Lepreaux. ...... Between the Lepreaux and Hibbard exhibit is a collection of pieces of galena bearing quartz said to beargentiferous, received from Mr. Wannamake, St. Martin's, and perhaps from hills on the south side of Hammond River. Beyond the case in which these various collections are placed, are other cases of minerals which we propose to describe in a future issue."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0632 / 0002 / 0310 / 0597 / 0681 / 0721 / 0275 / 0049 / HILL / GYP / LIME / G4 / B6 / S6 / U7 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Moores Mills; Quaco Manganese; Adams Island; Simpson Island; West Beach Magnetite; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; St. Martins Coal; Kent County Coal; Queens County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La

Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various places, and has been mined at"

Codes: 0691 / 0039 / 0043 / Z2 / HILL / I6 / G3 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mines and Mining. - A Few Interesting Things in the Building in Chicago, with Charlotte County's Contribution. - ... The following items will be of interest:- ... red granite from St. George; pyrites from Memramcook; a calcined plaster statue of Sir John MacDonald, and samples of gypsum and plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro; building stone from Newcastle; manganese from Markhamville. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, and W.F. Todd shows specimens of nickel ore. Then there are plumbago (?) from Petitcodiac, and copper pyrites, and gold and silver ore from Gloucester county..."

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Codes: 0691 / 0275 / 0310 / E5 / HILL / L1 / LIME / J8 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Adams Island; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 From the Canada Year Book for 1870. NEW BRUNSWICK No mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, or other metals nor here under mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick. Iron is being raised and smelted to a limite dextent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points. Copper - With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company. ""The Casco Bay Mining Company"" - who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned. Manganese is being profitably worked at the ""Markhamville Manganese Mines"" in Upham, Kings County.Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at $19,019. Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, Saint John, 2,000 barrels, of 308 lbs each, have been taken. From the second at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called ""The Split Rock Plumbago Mine"", - Mr. A. Garrit, director, - some twenty-five barrels a day are being taken out. Coal is now being mined in two localities only, the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines at Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. - It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertine. Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brines near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management. Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points. Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough. Almost all the above information has been furnished by Professor W. Bailey, of Fredericton."

Codes: 0691 / GYP / E2 / EXPL /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

Kings County Record - Feb. 15, 1929 Should Stimulate Mining Activity. - Locations of Areas in Kings County Where Prospecting is Now Being Carried Out. - Geological Formation Explained by Mr. H.G. Wildman, of C.N.R. - The following details of the mineral resources of Kings County are culled from an extensive report of New Brunswick mining activity prepared by Mr. H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the Canadian National Railways. He writes in part as follows: It is a matter of common knowledge that the deposition of minerals is more likely to occur in certain series of rocks than others. It therefore follows that, in dealing with the subject, it is necessary to pay some regard to the simple aspects of the geology of that area under consideration. The province of New Brunswick embraces an area of 27,985 square miles which may be roughly classed in three divisions, as follows:- (a) The northern section, the New Brunswick Highlands, a series of granitic hills, which may be said to commence with Mars Hill, situated near the Maine border, in the county of Carleton, rising 1,650 feet above sea level and forming one of a series of numerous peaks extending to the Baie de Chaleur to the northeast, having an average width of about forty miles. (b) The low-lying region in which is found the coal district of Chipman and Minto. This basin is remarkably uniform in its height above sea level, averaging in the neighborhood of 185 feet. There is, however, a slight rise near Coal Creek of 259 feet. (c) The plateau, surmounted by a range of hills, extending through the counties of Charlotte, Kings, Saint John, to Albert and Westmorland. The highest of these peaks is the Chapel on the road to Sussex Vale, which has an elevation of 1,140 feet above sea level. The whole country has been more or less glaciated, the ice, on its recession, having left a heavy covering of drift and boulder clay which to a large extent conceals the rock formation, this condition, together with the very general dense brush, renders prospecting extremely difficult. An overburden of 20 feet is frequently encountered. The general contour of the country has little changed since the Pre-glacial Period. The larger riversfollow virtually the same course as that along which they flowed prior to the advent of the ice. At the same time, areas are to be noted where changes have occurred in the surface of the country and the filling of the then channels by glacial drift have caused new channels to be cut through the surrounding country. There is abundant evidence of a greater elevation in relation to the sea level in early times, which caused the rivers to cut deeper channels due to the erosive action of swiftly running waters. From the Bay of Fundy, in a northwesterly direction, the topography of the county is characterised by a series of elevation and depression having a general northeasterly direction - a height of land stretching through St. John and Albert counties paralleled by a depression forming the valley of the Kennebecasis. The adjoining highland of Kings County include Jordan and Keirstead Mountains and other similar elevations of the series extending nearly to Moncton, paralleled by other series of highlands and lowlands across the province to the Quebec boundary. Antimony. - In the autumn of 1927 information reached this Department of a discovery of stibnite float over an area of about one mile in the Mountaindale (Marrtown) district. As a result of our investigations Messrs. R.G. Heughan and Company, and other independent parties in Montreal, were led to stake most of this area. Some development was carried on during the past summer on the Heughan and Brown stakings. No stibnite was found in place until September 1928, when a small stringer was discovered on the Heughan property. It is proposed to follow this up in the spring of 1929 as a large mineralized zone is indicated in the district. A reported discovery of stibnite at Stewarton, during well sinking operations was investigated. It was stated that two feet of stibnite was penetrated during the work but this statement could not be confirmed, owing to the well being full of water. There was no apparent surface indication of such an occurrence, but a thorough investigation will be made in the spring of 1929. Arsenic is found at Bellisle, in a very narrow veins in a basic lava. Copper. - Annidale, situated midway between Annidale and Scotch Settlement is the copper property now being developed by the Annidale Copper Mining Company Ltd., as the result of recommendations made to them by this department. Here a number of test pits have been sunk and a few carloads of ore shipped. The main shaft has been located between two outcroppings of mixed chalcopyrite and pyrite, averaging 7 p.c. copper, and has already attained a depth of 108 feet. It is the intention to drift on to both veins and a further program of diamond drilling is to be mapped out. At Irishtown, about five miles east of Annidale there is a nice showing of chalcopyrite, upon which no work has been done. On Jordan Mountain a considerable amount of work has been done disclosing a body of copper carbonate of low grade. Similar exposures of copper carbonate are noted at Goshen, to the southeast, where Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company have been diamond drilling. Gypsum. - At Upham, there is a very large depositof high-grade rock which lies contiguous to the Canadian National Railways line between Hampton and St. Martins, and about 25 miles from the sea. Five hundred tons of gypsum was shipped from this property in 1905 when the shaft was invaded by water from the river. Another very promising deposit is found adjacent to the main highway between Sussex and Apohaqui. It is very white in color and remarkably free from anhydrite. Manganese. - At Markhamville, eight miles southof Sussex, the mineral occurs in a grey limestone and is reported to have been the largest producer of manganese in New Brunswick, having shipped 30,000 tons some years ago. There is a considerable extension of the ore-bearing formation in which other bodies may be found and offers a promising area for the energetic prospector. Two assays of ore from this vicinity gave the metallic content as 44.65 and 42.77%. The property at Jordan Mountain is about six miles north of Sussex and has been worked by a trench 75 feet in length in what appears to have been a pocket of high-grade ore. Several hundred tons have in the past been shipped to the smelter. The property is now owned by J. Starr Tait, attorney, of Saint John, who is endeavoring to interest American capital in its further development. A selected sample from the district assayed 59% manganese. Near Jordan Mountain, shales, similar to those in Albert County, are found again near Sussex are two smallareas. Salt. - The occurrence of salt in the Carboniferous area of southern New Brunswick has long been known, a small operation having been carried on by George Hendricks, east of Sussex, in 1887, which was apparently the first commercial plant for the production of salt in the province. Saline springs occur in several places along the valley of the Kennebecasis and Sussex Vale, notably those at Upham and Anagance, an analysis of the former giving sodium chloride 1293.648 grs. per imperial gallon, that at Anagance having a similar saline content. The potassium content of these springs is low."

Codes: 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / G3 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - ... New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

Codes: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce ...Granite ... 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime ... 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone ... 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum ... 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones ... 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal ... 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite ... 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum ... 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris ...50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) ... 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone ... 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime ... 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks ... 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

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Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones... 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic... 100 pounds 4 Coal... 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper... 2 tons 200 Graphite... 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude... 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese... 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 -- Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should make some effort to

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP / HILL / E5 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

Codes: 0707 / HILL / IDX_Names:Dawson Settlement; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Times - Aug. 23, 1890 Osman letter - (unreadable) ...... re National Improvement Co. and Tompkins......"

Daily Times - Aug. 27, 1890 The Albert Manganese Property. - Editor Times. - In your valued paper of the 20th inst., which I have unfortunately only just seen, there is an article by A.D.J., in reference to the manganese mines at Dawson Settlement and the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. A.D.J. has been somewhat misinformed, and the article in point to be regretted as tending to create illfeeling between the parties concerned. The manganese mines are owned by the Crimora Manganese Co., not by the National Improvement Company, although the proprietors are in the two instances nearly the same. Of course the legal proceedings commenced by Mr.Osman must be settled, and the ownership of the railroad determined before the contemplated extensive improvement at the mines can be fully completed. Messrs. Tompkins and Osman have both reportedly offered their advice and services in the kindest manner in connection with our own work in Albert Co., and I am desirous, if possible, that the existing legal proceedings shall not be used to disturb or prevent friendly relations, or to unfairly present these gentlemen to the public. The manganese property will be worked irrespective of the ownership of the railroad, and I trust you will find space to give this correction insertion. Hastily and truly yours, C.H. Harman, President of the National Improvement Co."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 31, 1890 Albert County Minerals. - Developing Manganese Property, Another Discovery of

Albertite Coal. - Hillsboro, July 31, - [Special]. - On Saturday there are expected at Hillsboro, via Salisbury, four gentlemen from New York, three from Philadelphia and two from London, Eng., who are coming to the county to inspect mineral properties. The steamer Arbutus has been hired to take them on Saturday evening from the Hillsboro wharf to the ship railway, which they will visit. The Manganese Mining Company have commenced to build their kilns, five in number. S.D. Day, a mining engineer from Virginia, who is to be mechanical superintendent, has arrived and has charge of the works. The Company expect to make their first shipment in about a month's time. Last Thursday, at the plaster quarry, they struck a new vein of very fine plaster, of the quality superior to any yet produced. About a week ago, the farm of Ralph

Codes: 0707 / HILL / IDX_Names:Dawson Settlement; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Times - May 16, 1890 and Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1890 Manganese Mining in Albert County. - Says the Maple Leaf's Dawson correspondent: The purchasers of the manganese mine have decided to commence work at once. The managers of the company are here, and are procuring men and teams and making preparations for active operations. They are making arrangements for the building of a branch railway about 1 « miles long to connect the mine with the Albert line. When the work gets fairly started the company will probably employ about 200 men and quite a number of teams. This, together with the smaller amount of work furnished by the Albert Manufacturing Co., will make times quite lively in the

Daily Times - Sep. 2, 1890 An Albert County Matter. - Letters in Reply to Mr. C.J. Osman - The National Improvement Company and the Albert Railway. - ...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1891 Albert County. - ...The Hillsboro plaster industry is one of the great feeders of the road, and if satisfactory through rates for rock plaster, which is now exported to Newark by water, could only be secured from connecting roads, the freight business of the Salisbury and Harvey line would be the gainer by something like one hundred tons per day for every working day in the year. ...The manganese mines of the National Improvement Co. of New York, C.H. Harmon president, which are situated about eight miles from Hillsboro, have unfortunately been closed down for some months, owing to a legal squabble over the ownership of the property. But seven carloads of the crude material have been shipped this season. The New York company have spent a great deal of money there for plant, buildings, etc., and have built a railway one and a quarter miles long to connect the mines with the main line, and are confident that when the legal battle is ended they can make a handsome revenue out of their investment. At present the works are in charge of a watchman, who has resided there all summer. If the mines are developed to any considerable extent they will form an important feeder to the Salisbury and Harvey railway. ... Hay sells in Hillsboro now for $10 per ton.... The horses employed in connection with the plaster works absorb considerable of the Hillsboro cut."

Codes: 0721 / 2035 / HILL / R4 / E4 IDX_Names:Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese; Grey
/ J8 / Brook Gypsum; Curryville Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert Mines;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 1, 1894 Albert County.- ..... Principal among these reverses was the closing of the Albert mines which threw some three hundred men out of employment... The Albert Manufacturing company of Hillsboro are getting out the usual amount of plaster. It is understood that the King Dimock, plaster quarries at Curryville will be worked to a greater extent than last year. Plaster was first shipped from this quarry last summer by way of Gray's Island. Mr. Jas. Blight a gentleman of large experience and excellent judgement in such matters has charge of these quarries. Operations in Alma coal mine are suspended butwill be renewed in the spring. Mr. Bliss Steeves of Salem is manager. The manganese mine

near Albert of which Capt.Sargent is manager will resume operations in the spring. Several tons of ore were shipped to New York have been sold at a good price. It is expected that this mine will prove a good paying property when properly

Codes: 0721 / GYP / LIME / A6 / Z4 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gypsum; Lime - General; Westmorland County Coal; Sussex Coal; Mineral Springs;
City Gazette - Oct. 20, 1827 and Miramichi Mercury - Nov. 6, 1827 Minerals and Mineral Springs. - We have the satisfaction to lay before the public, a list of valuable Minerals and Mineral Springs, situated in King's and in Westmorland Counties. For a knowledge of their several localities, as well as for the discovery of most of them, we are indebted to a Gentleman of this City, who has lately spent a considerable time on an exploring excursion. To most of our readers it will be interesting, and to all a novel fact, that no less than three Hepatic (sulphureous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analysed - thus laying open infallible fountains of health, in many cases of disease. We hope that some excitement will continue to be kept up, on the Mineral resources of the Province. The present successful attempt will, doubtless, encourage further exploration, and we look sanguinely to a period, when Mining operations will be ranked among the lucrative branches, to which the industry of our people will be directed. 3 King's County.Kingston Hematite (a crystallized species of Iron Ore). "" Cornelian (red) "" Amethyst (lilac) "" Serpentine "" Stalactites Hampton Lemnian Earth "" Talc "" Epidote "" Limestone Norton PlumbagoSussex Coal"" Gypsum "" Bog Iron "" Garnet (black)"" Limestone Westmorland County Moncton Copper Steatite (soap stone)"" Coal"" Hepatic and Chalybeate SpringsHopewell Allum (adhering to slate) "" Chalcedony "" Bole Richibucto Iron "" Asbestos Cocagne River Salt springs Pollock River Hepatic springs St. Nicholas River Antimony Memramcook Plumbago Specimens of all the above minerals are in the possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of this City."

Codes: 0721 / O3 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 22, 1878 Albert Sketches. - .... Riverside .... Gypsum and manganese are found in its neighborhood, althoughthey have not been worked yet to any advantage. Good building stone (sandstone) is met with in abundance behind the village. .... The chief business going on at Hopewell Hill justnow, is the work at the gypsum mine. This mine is situated about two miles from the village, on the bank of a small lake called Silver Lake, from which the gypsum takes its name, being called in the United States markets, Silver Lake plaster. It is of the best quality, being almost perfectly pure and free from lime, with which it is often found associated elsewhere. At present there are about forty men employed in digging it out and hauling it. It is first blasted into lumps which one man can handle readily, it is then hauled some three miles and a half to a landing on the Shepody River, where it lies till spring. It will then be shipped to the States. From twenty-five to thirty teams are at work every day hauling it. It will cost, when put aboard ship from 90c. To $1.00 per ton, freight to Boston from $1.50 to $1.75 per ton. The owner of the mine intends to get out 4000 or 5000 tons in the winter months that it can be worked advantageously. There is also a manganese mine in theneighborhood of Hopewell Hill, which was worked some years ago, but has since been abandoned, although the quality of the mineral is aid to be excellent. Hillsboro ...... The chief business carried on here is the preparation of of gypsum by the Albert Manufacturing Company. Their works are closed in the winter. The mine from which the gypsum is obtained is about 2 miles behind the village.The Albert Coal Mines, situated about 5 miles from Hillsboro, are also the means of circulating a considerable amount of money here. ...."

Codes: 0721 / T5 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 16, 1892 Albert County notes.- Am American company has a number of men engaged in prospecting for manganese at Woodworth Settlement. They have tunnelled about 110 feet into the side of Shepody Mountain, but as yet no large quantity of mineral has been found. Small deposits have been discovered, however, and it has proved very valuable. Mr. Van Metre is managing the operations for the company.The Albert Mfg. Co., are quarrying plaster at Woodworth Settlement to be shipped to the States."

Codes: 0763 / 0425 / 0691 / HILL / Z2 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Millstream Iron; Markhamville Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral Springs;
Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 16, 1893 Charters letter #3 (extract below) .... The mineral displays from Ontario, Quebec and British Colombia are certainly fine and deserving of the highest praise. To the dismay and disgust of all Nova Scotians the mineral exhibit from that province is mean and unworthy: from New Brunswick nothing was expected, as the Local government did not take any active part, but in Nova Scotia it was understood the government had enteredinto the spirit of things vigorously and liberally and of all other objects the mines should have had a splendid showing. As it is, while quite a few minerals have been sent forward, nothing massive was forwarded to denote the vast coal, gypsum, iron and gold wealth of the province. It is much to be regretted so poor a showing has beenmade. From New Brunswick the Albert Manufacturing Co., have sent a tasty exhibit of ordinary and alabaster plaster, which causes much attention. The manganese ofMarkhamville and Jordan Mountain; the freestone from theMiramichi stone quarry near Newcastle; the magnetic iron,gold and silver and copper ores from Messrs. Payne &Ellis, of Bathurst, all have occasional inquirers. Smith's mineral water from Apohaqui is also here, but there is as yet no systematic showing of it. In a stone jug tightly sealed up, its virtues will probably never be known, unless John has some one to open it out to the admiring gaze of the

public. I might say the shaft and bases representing the gold yield of Nova Scotia causes much comment. The statement thereon shows that up to 1893 the quartz crushed was 762,036 tons, and yielded in gold 551,000 ounces, or something over eleven millions in gold. To be more correct and account for stolen gold, and gold obtained on which the government never received any royalty, about one-third more should really be added to this total...."

Codes: 0802 / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names:Martin Head; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1881 Valuable Milling and Mining Property. - Millowners, lumbermen and others, should bear in mind the great Equity Sale of Timber Land, marsh and farm lands, Plaster and Freestone quarries, copper mines and privileges, at Martin's Head, that is to take place at Chubb's Corner, on Monday next, 19th Dec."

Codes: 2027 / E5 / GYP / Y1 / LIME / D7 / IDX_Names:Bull Moose Hill Iron; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Kings County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1880 Kings County. - ..... Coal. - Some search has been made for coal, but hitherto with only partial success. Some loads of bituminous coal, closely resembling that of the Springhill mines, has been mined quite near the surface on the lowlands near Stone's Brook, at Dunsinane mills. Specimens of unmistakeableAlbertite were found some years ago in Mechanics' Settlement, and some land property changed hands at a good valuation in consequence, but the discovery was not further developed. More recently, Albertite has been discovered on the lands of Mr. George Teakles, at the head of South Branch, Cardwell, and a considerable effort has been made to test its value. Salt has been manufactured on a small scale for agreat many years beside the old Post Road, and midway between Penobsquis and Sussex. The manufacture is carried on by Mr. Mercer, the lessee of the property, by boiling in iron boilers, producing ten or twelve bushels a day, we are told. The excellent quality of this salt for dairy purposes is so well established that good butter makers in the vicinity will have no other, even though they may have to pay double the cost of other salt for it. Purchasers of butter in the city also not infrequently inquire as to what salt butter which they propose to purchase is preserved with, a preference being given, whether on real or imaginary grounds, for butter flavored with Sussex salt. Of several natural brine springs in the county only one other has yet been utilised. This is located at Salt Springs Settlement, Upham, some three or four miles distant from the St. Martins and Upham railway. The spring is a remarkably large one, and the salt produced a few years ago was apparently of equal excellence with the Sussex salt. The works are now out of repair and idle. There are here some remarkable indications that the salt deposit is not far from the surface, as in several places the earth has settled and fallen in, in some spots quite recently, which is believed to be occasioned by cavities underneath formed from the dissolution of the salt, which finds it way to the surface in the brine of the spring. It is not probable that the manufacture of salt will even be productive of large profit until a stronger brine or the rock salt itself is reached by boring as is done at Clinton, Seaforth and Goderich, Ontario. Salt is there very largely and profitably manufactured out of brine formed in the salt beds a thousand feet deep and pumped to the surface, boiled in immense boilers 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. There is good reason to believe that salt would be struck at half this depth at some points in Kings if borings were made and that the venture would prove a highly profitable one if undertaken. Plaster, etc. - Among other economical mineral products are plaster orgypsum, which is found in several sections of Kings and has proved an excellent fertilizer. Notwithstanding that it is native to Sussex there are still extensive importations of plaster chiefly from Petitcodiac. Lime stone crops out extensively in almost every section of Kings. Kilns for burning it are also quite numerous, including a large one on the farm of Mr. Wm. Pugsley atSussex. Lime is coming more and more into use as a fertilizer and with excellent results. Iron ore of excellent quality was reported yearsago as existing at Bullmoose Hill, in Springfield, and bog iron in several localities near Sussex, but as yet nothing has been done to develop their value."

Codes: C7 / IDX_Names:Martin Head Gypsum;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 17, 1884 Martin Head. - Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, at there quest of Mr. Wm. Davidson, visited Martin's Head the other day and obtained samples of copper and plaster, which he has since examined and found to contain large percentages of each kind of material. Mr. Davidson's saw mill at Martin Head shut down on Tuesday for the winter."

Kings County Record - Sep. 23, 1904 Alma. - Messrs. Tompkins and Osman of Albert Manufacturing Co., were here last week on their way to Martin Head to do some prospecting for Gypsum on a mining right they have in the vicinity."

Kings County Record - Jun. 2, 1905 Alma. - May 29. - Messrs Smye and Alcorn returned from Hillsboro last Saturday evening. This week they go to Martin Head to superintend the erection of some buildings there, which are being put up by the Albert Manufacturing Co., who are now developing a plaster quarry at that place."

Codes: C7 / GYP / IDX_Names:Martin Head Gypsum; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1879 Martin Head... Here in 1806 resided the Messrs. Hazen, and the ruins of the cellar of their house are yet visible. Not far from the point where their house stood is a plaster quarry which they worked successfully by means of a tramway from the place of excavation to that of loading. The low point of which I speak is at present occupied by Mr. Walton, who resides there and has a portion of land under cultivation. The rock underlying this is of the sub-carboniferous period. In it may be seen a very small vein of coal. Mr. Walton says that there is visible at extremely low water on the shore, not far from this, a bed of lignite or brown coal, among which are fossil shells. A vein of copper ore, principally Bornite, occurs in the older rocks at the mouth of Quiddy river. This, Mr. Walton says has lately been inspected by a mining engineer, who has also leased a vein of copper ore not far from Salmon River."

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Codes: E5 / GYP / IDX_Names:Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum;

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 43 Patrick Campbell's account on his visit to Honorable George Leonard's Sussex Vale, in 1792, from his ""Travels in America"" reads: ""... Mr. Leonard told me of a curious mound of Plaister of Paris that was in the neighborhood, and as I signified a great desire to see it he was good enough to conduct me to the gentleman's house near the place, whose son went along with me to show it. I found it very singular, such as to excite curiosity and defy two conjecture. I shall however hazard one - that it was occasioned by a volcanic eruption. I was informed that in several other places in this Pleasant Valley it may be found. I saw the salt springs and dined at Mr. Leonard's home in the usual genteel and hospitable style of that amiable family... This Pleasant Valley has advantages not common to be met with in other places from the salt springs and the Plaister of Paris which is deemed to be among the first stimulants of vegetation... Yet the salt springs can be of little advantage, as from St. John salt imported there from the West Indies can be bought at an easier rate than I suppose it can be made here. Yet some of the inhabitants I am told when it happens to be scarce boil a little for their own immediate use rather than be at trouble of going for it to St. John ...
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1803 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 45-6 An economic survey of the counties of New Brunswick was carried out by the provincial government in 1803. George Leonard, jr., chosen to make the survey for Kings County, reported as follows: "".... At the head of the Kennebecasis River, about 50 miles from its mouth two very valuable and extensive quarries of Plaster of Paris , which at some future day may become a valuable article of export. There is also a very excellent Salt spring, which, if properly attended to, would make sufficient salt for the supply of the inhabitants of that part of the country."

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The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 43 Patrick Campbell's account oh his visit to Honorable George Leonard's Sussex Vale, in 1792, from his 'Travels in America' reads: '... Mr. Leonard told me of a curious mound of Plaister of Paris that was in the neighborhood, and as I signified a great desire to see it he was good enough to conduct me to the gentleman's house near the place, whose son went along with me to show it. I found it very singular, such as to excite curiosity and defy conjecture. I shall however hazard one - that it was occasioned by a volcanic eruption. I was informed that in several other places in this Pleasant Valley it may be found. I saw the salt springs and dined at Mr. Leonard's home in the usual genteel and hospitable style of that amiable family. ... This Pleasant Valley has advantages not common to be met with in other places from the salt springs and the Plaister of Paris which is deemed to be among the first stimulants of vegetation. ... Yet the salt springs can be of little advantage, as from St. John salt imported there from the West Indies can be bought at an easier rate than I suppose it can be made here. Yet some of the inhabitants I am told when it happens to be scarce boil a little for their own immediate use rather than be at trouble of going for it to St. John ...
'"

Codes: E5 / HILL / Z2 / J8 / E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names:Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

Morning News - Nov. 21, 1855 Geology of New Brunswick, &c. - At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held in this city, some interesting reports were submitted, a portion of which related to the Geology of this and the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. Those who have an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Provinces, will be gratified to see that we have within our borders a field for investigation, and whichit seems has attracted attention. From the Boston Traveller, which contains an account of the meeting referred to, we learn that a variety of mineral specimens were laid before the society, as the products of this Province. Among these were two very pretty fossil star fishes, which were presented by Robert Foulis, Esq., of this City, a corresponding member of the society. They were obtained from the postpliocene marls near the gas works, and in return the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Foulis for this and several other donations. During the past summer, Dr. C.T. Jackson was employed by C.D.

Archibald, Esq., of London, to make Geological explorations in those provinces. In company with John L. Hayes, Esq., of Washington, the Doctor 8 commenced his search at St. John, and traced rock formations hence along the road leading to Petitcodiac. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Jackson gave a brief sketch of the Geology of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and described some of the species of rocks found in these Provinces. We condense his remarks. In St. John, he says, ""we found slates and metamorphic limestones, which, from the occurrence of them of a bed of hard sandstone containing a fossil tree, are regarded as belonging to the Devonian group. No molluscs, or indeed any fossils, are found in the limestone, which is made up of a mixture of the blue and grey varieties, highly metamorphosed by heat, and much disturbed in their stratification. Masses of Sienite, consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and hornblende, without much quartz, are observed at Indian Town, and are rocks of igneous origin. All along the Kennebecasis river, are observed red sandstones of the old red or Devonian group, and atSussex Vale we come to the celebrated salt springs, which rise from the saliferous sandstones, and produce by evaporation the finest and most agreeable table salt. In Hillsboro' we find the lower members of thecoal series, so remarkable for the abundance of fossil fishes of the genus Paleoniscus, and for that highly bituminous quality of coal which has been called Albertite. Hills of snow white gypsum, and some extensivebeds of Anhydrite, occur in Hillsboro', and in otherparts of Albert county. Naptha Springs also exist near the shores of the Petitcodiac river, and Petroleum floats on the surface of the waters that arise from them, and is deposited as a soft bitumen among the grass roots, and in the soil, it being left in its thickened and oxidized state by the water, as it periodically rises and falls with the seasons. On reaching the mouth of Chepody Bay we come to Mary's Point, and Grindstone Island, where beautiful buff-colored, and light red sandstones, of the Carboniferous Group, are quarried for building stones, and a blue variety of the same formation which is used for making grindstones is found. The Mary's Point quarries present a scene of activity, owing to the enterprise of Mr. Archibald, who has employed upwards of seventy-five quarrymen, under the directions of Mr. George Lang, in quarrying out the freestone for architectural uses. - Those sandstones are found to be of excellent quality for building purposes, and are now being largely imported into the United States under the Aegis of the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Alger has demonstrated the durable nature of this sandstone, before this society, and our observations authorise us in confirming his opinion, that it withstands the action of the frost even in the climate of St. John. The largest amount of the stone is of a yellowish 9 tint, or buff-colored, but there are also beds of lightred, and grey-colored varieties. They belong to the true coal bearing strata, as is proved by the fossil plants clearly impacted between the beds of stone, and thin seams of bituminous coal, occasionally discovered in them. An outline of rock called the ""Squaw's Cap"" presents us with an abundance of fossil trees, and roots, with smooth and striated surfaces. Occasionally we find siliceous nodules in the blue sandstone, which are called ""bulls-eyes"". They injure the grindstones when they occur, and stones containing them are avoided. Grindstone Island is one mile long, and half a mile broad, and is estimated to contain about 140 acres of quarry stone. The average height of the island above highest tides is 60 feet. In obtaining slabs of the blue sandstone for making grindstones, the tides perform valuable services, for the quarryman has only to split out the rock at low water, and fasten it by chains to his flat boat and allow the rising tide to float it, so that he can transport the stone to high water mark, and leave it where he can work upon it at his leisure. The best grindstones are obtained from the strata which are submerged at every tide. The strata all dip down under the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 38 degrees to the southward, and the trend of the strata is nearly east and west. The extensive quarries are supplied with heavy and massive cranes and a railway, for the removal of the stones to the wharf, where they are put on shipboard. On examining the ""posts"" of the quarry, we found that stones of from one foot to eight feet in thickness, and of any length and width, could be obtained, and that a supply of coloured stones could be procured in abundance. Most of the stones sent from Mary's Point are sold in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no agency having yet been established in Boston. The exploring party next travelled around the head of Cumberland Bay, and reached the Cobequid Mountains, they found rocks of igneous origin, and colored slate, which lay under the grey sandstones of the coal formation. Mr. Dawson describes these slates as belonging to the Devonian order; contiguous to them are extensive deposits of ocherous oxide of iron, with different species of iron ore, and manganese carbonate of lime, known under the name of ""amberite"". Mr. Dawson has given as his opinion that the immense deposits of yellow oxide of iron have resulted from the decomposition of the carbonate of iron in the antherite. These are the Acadian Iron Mines of Londonderry, N.S. It is supposed that a subaqueous eruption has produced the pulverulent peroxide abounding in these mines. There are small veins, bunches and films of black oxide of manganese in these ores of 10 iron, and this renders them more particularly valuable in the production of steel, since it has been discovered that this ore contains 52 38-100 per cent of pure metallic iron, and if the manganese is all reduced and alloyed with the iron, it will amount to 1 53-100 of manganeseism, the proportion which will make the iron into the finest kind of steel. There is just one blast furnace now in operation at the Acadian mines, smelting these ores, and six Catelan forges are also employed. The iron produced is remarkable for toughness and strength - and is sold exclusively to steel makers in Sheffield, Eng. Since the immediate country around is hardwood forest land, an abundance of charcoal fuel can be obtained, and there will soon be other furnaces built near the mines. Having completed the survey of the numerous mines near the Acadian furnaces, the Doctor and his associates next proceeded to Windsor, thence to the Valley of the Annapolis to Nictaux, where they examined the inexhaustible beds of iron ore which are worked by Mr. Archibald, and have been named the Victoria Mines. Geological examinations of these ore beds were first made in the year 1827 by Mr. Francis Alger and Dr. Jackson. These beds are remarkable for having a great profusion of fossil shells, seeming to indicate that these ancient molluscs had a preference for an iron bed rather than one of clay. - The Report indicates that there are Orthocera and several others, as yet unknown or undescribed molluscs, in these ores, and it is difficult to determine their species. They all appear to belong to the Niagara and Clinton Groups of the New York system. One of the most curious phenomena presented at these mines is the magnetic state of some of the ores, while others not far removed are wholly devoid of magnetism. A great number of mines have been opened lately on these ores, and some new beds have been discovered since the original survey was made. There are two beds, which vary in thickness from 6 to 10 feet, and they have been traced 5 miles in length, and probably extend to Bear River. There are several distinct beds beneath the main ones - very compact and magnetic, others are softer and not magnetic ore. The last variety is seen in the red slates of Little River, and the others near Nictau River. It was found impossible to rely on the compass needle in surveying the magnetic ore beds, for the needle was static over them, and was attracted even when quite remote from the ore - the North point invariably pointing towards the iron ore. These mines may be considered to be inexhaustible, and the wood of the country around, though it may supply fuel for many years, is not adequate to smelt more than a small proportion of the ore in view. Hence it is advisable to export much of the ore to the United States, as well as to make charcoal iron for steel on the spot, for exportation to England. 11 This is being done under the new laws of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which will allow of the exportation of Anthracite to Nova Scotia, free of duty; but the iron made in Nova Scotia cannot be brought to the United States without paying duties, and hence it will be sent to England. Anthracite will smelt the Nictau ores with great ease and iron made will be good but not so valuable as charcoal iron. The result of smelting of the ores proves that either white forge or grey foundry pig iron can be made equal in toughness to that from Russia and Sweden. It also makes fine cast steel, as has been proved by trials made of it in Sheffield, Eng. John L. Hayes, Esq., confirmed Dr. Jackson's statement with regard to Nova Scotia iron. He remarked also that iron, manufactured by means of charcoal, was the only iron used in the chain cables of the U.S. Navy. He thought the value of the charcoal iron over anthracite iron was

Codes: G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum;
Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 27, 1876 Red Beach. - Business is yet good; the lumbermen are proposing to get out large quantities of cordwood and small lumber, which find a ready market at the depot of the Red Beach Plaster Co. The Bradwell Granite Co., have stopped work until spring on the Cook quarry. The Maine Red Granite Co. having a large quantity of granite quarried, have also suspended work on their quarry until warmer weather. The granite mill is running night and day, turning out work that cannot be excelled in this country. The Company took first prize at the Centennial Exhibition for samples of their work and granite."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 11, 1877 Red Beach. - The granite and plaster mills are still running of full time. Several cargoes of ground plaster have been shipped from here this spring. The first cargo of rock plaster for this season arrived yesterday in the Sch. Lizzie Newton, Capt. Hatfield."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 18, 1878 Red Beach. - The Red Granite Company have a saw in successful operation cutting the granite into slabs, doing the work of many men; they are also preparing to put in more heavy polishing machinery. The Stmr. Ella Knight touched here this week, taking in seven hundred bbls. plaster in one hour."

Eastport Sentenil - Aug. 10, 1879 Red Beach. - The Plaster Co.'s mills are in active operation manufacturing plaster. The Company are also putting in machinery, and proposing to manufacture phosphate of lime, intending to establish as good a reputation for that as they have for manufacturing plaster. The M.R. Granite Co. have been spiking a large quantity of granite lately."

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Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 4, 1880 Red Beach. - The Granite Co.'s works still run not withstanding the cold weather. Plaster Co., have been running their grinding works night and day so far, they have also just completed their works for marketing Phosphate under the supervision of Mr. William Pine of Eastport, an engineer who thoroughly understands the business. Mr. C.H. Newton, the Co.'s agent intends to manufacture an article equal, if not superior to the celebrated Bradley
Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 8, 1882 The Red Beach Plaster and Granite Companies have added largely to the water reservoir of the stream on which their mills are located. The waters of Pine Lake have been led into Noah's Lake by a canal, and new dams have been built on the last named lake. The new machinery for the Plaster Mills has been put in position, and the extensive repairs are about completed. - Times."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 17, 1883 Red Beach. - notwithstanding the heavy outlay for buildings, machinery and other improvements, the Plaster, Polishing and Phosphate mills are hung up for want of water. We had a thaw yesterday, it rained about ten minutes. ... The rocks are being fast put on to the site, for a red granite church. It will take about five

Eastport Sentenil - Mar. 7, 1883 The Maine Red Granite Co., and the Red Beach Plaster Co., are sorely in need of water to fill present orders. - Generally speaking, the water supply of these two important industries is second to none, but this winter's drought has diminished the fountain head, and a lack of power has been the consequence."

Codes: G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum;
Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 30, 1884 Industrial Survey of Maine. - Washington County. - Red Beach and Robbinston. - Within the territorial limits of Calais, and about ten miles south of the city proper, is the village known as Red Beach, with a post office of the same name. A fine little deep water harbor extends in here, at the head of which is the outlet of an excellent water power stream which has been improved and utilized by two of the most enterprising and successful corporations in Maine. They are the Maine Red Granite Company and the Red Beach Plaster Company. The business of importing plaster rock from Nova Scotia and grinding it here has been carried on for the past fifty years, the works having been enlarged from time to time until they have reached their present magnitude. They now grind 10,000 tons of rock yearly, and have facilities for making from 350 to 400 barrels of calcined plaster and as much more of land plaster daily. They have large cooperage works where their barrels for packing are made, mostly by machinery. This product is sold by the cargo in the principal cities along the Atlantic seaboard, giving constant employment to quite a number of vessels. Four years ago this company commenced the manufacture of the Red Beach bone phosphate, and they have recently enlarged their facilities for supplying a demand of 2000 tons per year. They are constantly receiving very flattering testimonials from farmers who have fully tested the merits of their fertilizer, and their sales are rapidly increasing. In connection with their plaster mills they have a grist mill which grinds from eight to ten thousand bushels of corn yearly. The Granite Industry. - About a mile back from the plaster mills the outcropping of the red granite occurs, comprising twenty acres and occupying a hill where it can be easily quarried. The polishing and cutting works are located on the stream below. There is a strongly constructed building, 240 feet long by an average width of about 80 feet. An elevated travelling crane runs on a track through the building, which can deposit dressed or undressed granite blocks at any part of the works. The machinery is all run by water power and includes one of McDonald's stone-cutting machines, which is estimated to perform the work of twelve men. This machine has been recently put in here and is now doing good work. They have two column cutters, a large variety of polishing machines, lathes and every facility for doing a large amount of the very best work. They have recently purchased and are now working an Ingersoll steam drill at the quarry. They are now doing a large lot of polished work for the county buildings and post office now being erected at Lima, Ohio. Sixty men are employed at the quarry and in cutting and polishing departments, and this has been about the status of operations during the past three years. G.G. McGlashen, who had eighteen years' experience in Scotland before taking charge here, has designed the whole, and here is a fine school for those who are curious in mechanical operations. Mr. McGlashen has samples of polished Scotch granite, but they do not compare at all favorably with the warmth and beauty of color of the Red Beach article. That this kind of stone is the country rock here for miles distant, is shown by the coast-line ledges and beaches which have given the locality its name. On land owned by George C. Shattuck, about two miles west, is an inexhaustible supply of black granite, and fine pieces in polished work were there ready for shipment on the day of our visit. A striking contrast, which renders the beauty of each kind more prominent, is now among the leading ideas of builders, and we consider it fortunate for the company that an excellent quality of black granite is so near at hand with which to fill orders. Some of this granite is now sent up to St. Stephen by water, and there takes the cars for its destination; and a very important matter to be considered is the large amount of valuable granite on and near the line of the proposed Shore Line Railroad, which will afford an immense amount of freight westward. A new stone dam has recently been erected near the polishing mills, and the water supply is abundant in seasons of drought. In all departments of the business here over one hundred men are employed,

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 12, 1884 The Courier says Samuel H. Nickerson of Calais, who is interested in the Red Beach Plaster Co. was in Cherryfield the first of the week. He left on Wednesday for points south and went on business connected with the company. Mr. Nickerson reports that the annual product of this company is nearly 40,000 barrels of plaster and 500 tons of phosphate. He also states that the Maine Red Beach Granite Co., which is practically one concern, are quarrying about 40,000 feet of granite, which is dressed and polished at their works and shipped to western markets. Both concerns employ about 150 men."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 15, 1890 The Red Beach plaster and granite companies make use of the New York steamer for shipment of goods. For the past two weeks a tug boat has towed the barge I.M. Todd loaded with barrels of plaster, and a scow with load of finished red granite to this place where the freight is put aboard the Winthrop."

Eastport Sentinel - Oct. 14, 1891Red Beach. - Owing to dry weather for the past month the plaster mill has not been running on full time; but dry weather does not interfere with the granite mills as when the water is low they use steam, and have been working about fifteen hours a day."

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Eastport Sentinel - Dec. 14, 1892 The Maine Red Granite Co. at Red Beach, also the plaster mills at that place, continue to make large shipments of their respective products. The three masted schooner William Cobb, plaster loaded, from the above place and bound to a southern port, was in the harbor Monday, and the company's lighter, the Rocky Mountain, landed another lot of 360 barrels for transhipment by the International steamers, it being part of an order being forwarded to Australia. In addition to the plaster the lighter had a quantity of polished granite, intended for New York parties."

Eastport Sentinel - Jan. 25, 1893 Times: At Red Beach, quarrying has been suspended, and operations in the granite works have been reduced. The plaster mills are not running on full time owing to ice and a low supply of water."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 21, 1912 Operations were resumed at the plant of the Red Beach Plaster Co. during the week, after a long period of idleness. The granite business at Red Beach is also good this year, and the outlook for the remainder of the year is brighter than it has been for some time. Calais Times."

Codes: G3 / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names:Granite; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1894 Exports of S.J. for the month of March 1894:Coal, tons, 33 ... $113Plaster, crude ... 90O rnamental stone ... 86"

Codes: G3 / HILL / IDX_Names:Granite; Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1900 Milne, Coutts & Co., the well known granite manufacturers of St. George, have been awarded a silvermedal for their handsome exhibit at the Paris exposition. The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro are also winners of a silver medal. Gold medals have been awarded to the General Mining Association of Sydney, the Dominion Steel Co., and the Dufferin Mines. Among those who got bronze medals were C.E. Fish of Newcastle and S. Winter of Moncton."

Codes: G3 / HILL / LIME / IDX_Names:Granite; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General;
St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 28, 1897 The Tariff Inquiry.- ... The Albert Manufacturing Company favored an increase rather than a decrease on plaster of paris. They would cheerfully welcome reciprocity on calcined plaster. Mr. Osman told the commission that he would give up his business in Canada for the privilege of selling in the Boston market alone... The limeburners desired a reciprocal agreementwith the United States. The granite-workers pleaded for an increase of 10p.c. on finished material to protect them from the Scotch dealers. Low wages and advantageous freight rates favored the Aberdeen granite dealers. Should the American duty be raised they desired a corresponding increase to shut out the Scotch. Sir Richard asked them if it was only the finished stone they had to compete with and they said that it was. From the last blue book he showed them that the importation of rough granite had been $37,000 and the finished $6,000. The gentlemen assured Sir Richard that the blue book must be wrong."

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Codes: G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / IDX_Names:Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone,
LEGI / Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names:Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire
GYP / X1 / STAT / Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: G6 / HILL / IDX_Names:Bricks - General; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Colonial Farmer - Oct. 9, 1869 Saxby gale... (mentions) Lee's brickyard ...The Albert Manufacturing Company sustain a loss of over $20,000 by the destruction of their property ...."

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Codes: G6 / HILL / GYP / IDX_Names:Bricks - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 9, 1924 Early History of Albert County. - ... About 1800 commerce had so far opened up with other parts that the attention of the colonists was turned in the direction of shipbuilding. ... Among the first vessels built ... was ... the 'Brothers'. Thisvessel was employed chiefly in carrying plaster to Lubec,Maine, (the only seaport for this then) where it was sold and such commodities as the colonists needed brought back. She was retopped about thirty years after and employed in carrying plaster from the quarries on the south shore of Shepody Bay, now operated by the Albert Manufacturing Co., and known as Pink Rock. This vessel carried about 80 tons which was in those days considered a large cargo. ... Plaster was got out from the quarries nearer the river known as the 'Kings Quarries'. Two or three residents clubbed together, spent the winter breaking out plaster, which was hauled on the snow by teams to the bank of the river and shipped to Lubec in the spring. This would provide for them their summer supplies. A brisk business was carried on about eighty or ninety years ago getting plaster from the King quarries, which was run out on a wooden rail track and cars with flanged iron wheels. About the same time a brick yard and tannery was established on a rising ground at the head of Edgett's Creek and nearly surrounded by marshes. ..."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
S.J. Gazette - May 8, 1795 ADVERTISEMENT: Plaister of Paris, Of the best Quality, may be had of the Subscriber, who has a great quantity ready for Shipping - A sample may be seen and any further information may be known by applying to Messrs. John Black & Co. Merchants, St. John David Rudolph Windsor, March 27, 1795"

S.J. Gazette - Feb. 16, 1798 ADVERTISEMENT: Plaister Paris The Subscriber having opened a famous Quarry of Plaister Paris of an excellent quality, will be prepared to deliver any quantity early in the Spring, on the lowest terms, at the commodious Creek near the entrance of the St. Croix River, (Newport side) where there is water sufficient to receive Vessels of any burthen, with the greatest safety and convenience. - Those persons who may please to favor the Subscriber with their commands, may depend on proper attention being paid to them. Thos. Whitehead. Windsor, (Nova

S.J. Gazette - Jan. 24, 1801 ADVERTISEMENT: Trespassers, On Campo-Bello by lading or unlading Plaister, Ballast, or other articles; cutting spars, Cordwood or other Wood, without Licence; landing persons from places infectious with the Yellow Fever, or not having a Testimonial, will be prosecuted, without further Notice, by D. Owen Campo-Bello, Jan. 2d,

Royal Gazette - Feb. 9, 1803 ADVERTISEMENT: Just Opened, A Plaister Quarry, At Petite River, Cobiquid Bay, Ten Miles East of Sheveree, Where Vessels may load of any size or burden, with Plaister of the first quality, and every attention will be paid in dispatching them, with respect to their loading, the harbour being perfectly safe. - A Light house will be erected for the safety of such vessels in the night, as may use the harbour, and white boards will be placed upon the point on the West side the entrance of the harbour for the signal by day. To the East side, a house is to be seen about half a mile distance from the harbour's mouth; it's likewise a very advantageous place, on account of vessels being out to sea in a short time. Peter Hall & C. Jadis. Windsor, 20th January, 1803."

St. John Gazette - Apr. 15, 1805 VID ADVERTISEMENT: Plaister of Paris.The subscriber has taken part of the Quarry lately occupied by James Rogers, & Co. at the North Joggin, where vessels will meet with dispatch in Loading with Plaister of a superior quality at 7s. 6d. per ton, and payment made easy; or he will give a generous Freight for Plaister to Baltimore or Philadelphia. For further information apply to the Subscriber at the Quarry, or to Stephen Humbert, Merchant, in St. John. 8th April, 1805. John McFadon."

Royal Gazette - May 8, 1805 VID ADVERTISEMENT: Plaister of Paris. --The subscribers, owners and occupiers of Quarries of Plaister of Paris, on the rivers of the Minas Basin, having experienced much difficulty and inconvenience from the mode of dealing for that Article, heretofore practised, Hereby Give Notice, That they have committed the sale of their Plaister for this Season to Mr. Loran DeWolf of Windsor, to whom as their Agent, all applications for that Article are to be made, and for avoiding as much as possible all temptation to the introduction of prohibited or clandestine Importation of Dutiable Articles have determined that Cash alone shall be received in payment. The prices at the different Quarries are fixed in proportion to their situation, and the convenience or difficulty of getting to and from them, (Signed) Colin Campbell, John Andrews, Nathan Knowles, Henry Knowles, Nathaniel Jenkins, Henry Schneider, Thomas Brown, Terrance Cockran, John Miller, Amos Dimock, Patrick Handlen, Loran DeWolf, Agent. Windsor, 23d March, 1805"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Fredericton Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1806 Strictures on the Necessity of Inviolably Maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain. - By Lord Sheffield. - ... the Americans have found means to establish open or secret connections, not only in Canada, but also in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of which they still retain possession of

Moose Island, where they have been permitted to erect a custom-house and to form other establishments, though the island evidently appears to belong, on every just principle of demarcation, to the British Settlement. From this place they supply his Majesty's subjects in the Bay of Fundy with their refuse commodities, such as adulterated brandies, inferior teas, East India muslins and cottons and sundry other articles; and having received in return the fish and other commodities, they hasten to the markets of the West India Islands, where they dispose of these cargoes to great advantage. In another island, called Campo-Bello, in the possession of British subjects, and in light of Moose Island, where we have a custom-house, they all contrive to carry on a considerable trade. The gypsum, or plaister of paris, landed in the island from Nova Scotia, and the Western extremities of New Brunswick, which amounted in the year 1794 but to 100 tons, amounted in the year 1804 to 16,000 tons; and the fish bought there annually for sale exceeds six thousand quintals. These articles, however, instead of being carried to the proper markets in British vessels, are wholly purchased, and carried two off, by the traders of the United States who bring in return almost whatever commodities they please, from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. The export of the article gypsum, it is proper more particularly to add, has most rapidly increased, and is likely every year to increase in the same degree. Gypsum is made use of for manure in the United States; and the annual expenditure of it in the States, where the farmers, from the exhausted condition of their lands, can scarcely obtain any crops without it, amounts already, as is declared by very respectable authority, to upwards of 150,000 tons. The American States, therefore, must have resource to the quarries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where this article is procured; but the Americans seem determined, not only to procure the article, but to secure the carriage of it, also, to their own vessels. Every artifice is employed for this purpose. A tonnage duty is imposed on the gypsum imported into the States in British vessels; and the encouragement of American custom-houses is not wanting to establish, as far as possible, the whole importation in American bottoms. The consequences have been decisive. The American vessels never want cargoes, for which they frequently pay in contraband commodities; and the injury resulting from this practice to British trade, has been stated in a memorial presented to Governor Carleton, in the year 1803, praying for the interference and protection of the British Parliament. ..."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1814 NOTICE. The unknown Person, who without leave, or any intimation given, landed a few weeks since, a Load of Plaister of Paris on the Wharf forming one side of J.L. Venner's Timber Pond, at Portland Point, is hereby notified, that if the said plaister is not without delay removed, it will be taken off at the charge of the owner; and that for want of a place to lay it, it may be necessary to throw it upon the Beach, as its weight is destroying the Wharf. 9th

City Gazette - Apr. 2, 1817 and Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1817 Plaister Law. An Act to Regulate the Trade in Plaster of Paris. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaister of Paris, the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessels. And all Plaister of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the vessels in which the same may be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaister of Paris, vessel and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, and distribution, and re mission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen[??]; Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaister of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to declare that fact by proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation, or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations. H. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives. John Gaillard, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3rd, 1817. - Approved 5 James Madison."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 29, 1817 Boston, July 5. - Plaster of Paris. - The Act of Congress forbidding the importation in foreign vessels into the United States of Plaster of Paris, will take effect on the 5th July inst. And is to continue in force until the last day of January, 1822, unless the exportation of it from the British provinces in American vessels shall be permitted before that time. All plaster, the produce of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, imported after that date in foreign vessels, will be forfeited, together with the vessel, her tackle and apparel. Orders have been sent to the several Collectors from the Treasury Department, requiring vigilance in enforcing the law, and defeating all attempts to evade it. --Plaster of Paris. - Notwithstanding the Legislature of St. John, New Brunswick, have prohibited, altogether, after the 1st of July, the exportation of Plaster of Paris from that Province, we are inclined to think from what we see published in the New Brunswick papers that there is no great probability of there being a scarcity of that article in our market. At present plaster is not allowed to be brought away in any vessels except British bottoms. In consequence of which, it is stated in the above mentioned papers, that the town of St. Andrews has become the centre of an American conspiracy, and bring the public authority into contempt: that instead of the inhabitants aiding the revenue officer of that port in detecting and preventing the smuggling of plaster, all assistance is wholly denied to him; that he dare not go in the night to prevent its being taken away; and even in the day time the smugglers set him and his authority at defiance. His boat has been taken away from him and made use of to carry the plaster off to wharves which the Americans are said to have erected on that Island.

From these facts it may be fairly inferred, that in despite of His Majesty's Collector, a tolerable supply of that article is likely to find its way to our ports."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names: Gypsum;
City Gazette - Mar. 19, 1817 Plaster of Paris. - A Bill to regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole."
1817 - Copied from: City Gazette - May 28, 1817 A gentleman from Passamaquoddy informs that the inhabitants of St. Andrew's and Moose Island are extremely irritated at the conduct of the Merchants of this City, for their interference in preventing illicit trade in the article of Plaster, having subscribed upwards of one hundred pounds for the payment of a Revenue Officer; and also at the Treasurer of the Province for deputing an officer to prevent smugging the same from St.

N.B. Courier - Apr. 11, 1818 House of Assembly. - A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled ""an Act for the encouragement of the Trade of this Province in Plaster of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum."" ...A Bill to enable the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province, for the time being, to suspend upon contingency, and in the manner therein mentioned, the further operation of the Act, ""for the encouragement of the Trade of the Province in Plaster of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum."""

City Gazette - Aug. 19, 1818 Plaster shipments to Boston, Baltimore, Lubec, Philadelphia...."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 7, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 21, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 28, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

City Gazette - Dec. 1819 Plaster cleared S.J."

City Gazette - Jul. 12, 1819 Plaster as fertilizer... general"

N.B. Courier - Jul. 17, 1819 Plaster to Baltimore."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 20, 1819 Plaster cleared Saint John."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 24, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

City Gazette - Nov. 1819 Plaster cleared S.J."

N.B. Courier - Oct., 1819 Plaster to U.S."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names: Gypsum;

City Gazette - Oct. 18, 1819 Plaster cleared S.J."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 4, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 11, 1819 Plaster to U.S."

City Gazette - Apr., 1820 Lots of plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Apr. 5, 1820 We learn that an Act has passed the three branches of the Legislature, which is to go into immediate effect - laying a duty of 7s5 per ton upon all Plaister of Paris, carried into, or shipped out of, the County of Charlotte - that is at the Passamaquoddy Lines, and that the Law contains such Provisions as afford the best reason to believe it cannot be evaded, and that it will be effectual in producing Revenue to the Province, at the expense of the United States, whose efforts are of late so perniciously aimed at the destruction of our Commerce. A Law in addition to the above has also passed, extending its effect to this Port, which we think unjustly deprives the Country of the benefit arising from the Free Port, so far as connected with a trade in this article - which is extensive, (and which will probably now be turned to Halifax) - and so long as the Americans will condescend to permit this trade, which it should be remembered they have not yet interdicted. But this supplementary Law does not depend on that contingency - it goes into immediate operation. We trust, however, it will be viewed in a true light, by our Nova Scotian brethren, and that they will perceive this Province does not hesitate in making a sacrifice of her present individual interest, to the hope of a future good, in which she will share in common with her Sister Colonies of Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, - Let Nova Scotia once more open her eyes to this all important source of our Colonial Wealth - let her, in conjunction with us, and Cape Breton, send an Agent to England to explain the real state of things, as connected with the value of this important topic - and to pray for an Act of Parliament that shall secure the whole upon a just and permanent basis - or at least let her at the next session of her Legislature, meet New Brunswick upon the ground of laying a duty at the Quarries, upon all Plaister destined to the United States. - We are assured this is the wish of our Public Men - but this Province, acting alone, could only effect what she has now attempted."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 8, 1820 We learn that an Act has passed three branches of the Legislature which is to go into immediate effect laying a duty of 7s6d per Ton upon Plaister of Paris, carried into, or shipped out of, the County of Charlotte, that is at the Passamaquoddy Bay and that the Law contains such Provisions as afford the best reason to b..?.. it cannot be evaded, and that it is to be effectual in producing Revenues for the Province, at the expense of the United States, whose efforts are of ..?.. so perniciously aimed at the destruction of our Commerce. A Law in addition to the above also passed, extending its effect t.?.. Port, which we think unjustly deprives the Country of the benefit arising ..?. the Free Port, so far as connected with a trade in this article - while extensive, (and which will probably now be turned to Halifax) - and so.?. as the Americans will condescend to permit this trade, which it shows ...?.. ?.dicted. But this supplementary law does not depend on that contingency .?. it goes into immediate operation. We trust, however, it will be viewed in its true light, by our Nova Scotia brethren and that they will perceive this Province does not hesitate in making a sacrifice of her present individuals interest, to the hope of a future good, which she will share in common with her sister Colonies of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. - Let Nova-Scotia .?. more open her eyes to this all important source of our Colonial Wealth .?. her, in conjunction with us, and Cape Breton, send an Agent to England to explain the real state of things, as connected with the value of this important topic - and to pray for an Act of Parliament that shall secure the whole .?. a just and permanent basis - or at least let her at the next session of her Legislature, meet New Brunswick .?. the ground of laying a duty .?. Quarries, upon all Plaister destined for the United States. - We are assured this is the wish of our public Me.?. but this Province, acting alone, .?. only effect what she has now attempted. - City Gaz."

Eastport Sentinel - Apr. 8, 1820 Plaister Law. - We learn, says the St. John City Gazette, of the 5th inst., that an Act has passed the three branches of the Legislature which is to go into immediate effect laying a duty of 7s 6d per ton upon all Plaister, carried into, or shipped out of, the County of Charlotte."

Eastport Sentinel - Apr. 22, 1820 The Plaster Act has received the approbation of the Governor."

City Gazette - Jan. - Feb., 1820 Lots of plaster shipped from S.J."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
St. John Star - Jun. 20, 1820 By a gentleman who arrived in the Ploughboy this morning from Passamaquoddy, we learn that a sloop of war anchored there on Sunday from Halifax, and had sent a boat with an officer on shore at Snug Cove; neither her name nor the occasion of her visit there were known, but it is the generally received opinion that she is intended to enforce the Plaster Laws, and to prevent the encroachment of the American fishermen. The P. was becalmed a few hours yesterday near the Wolves islands, during which time a row boat (supposed to be one belonging to the sloop of war) approached her, and fired two muskets, but a breeze springing up the P. proceeded on her passage without the boats' having boarded her; this circumstance strengthens the general opinion."

St. John Star - Jun. 20, 1820 Violating the Plaster Laws. - The schrs. Union, Coffil; Rover, Smith; and Elizabeth, Curry, all of Windsor, are detained by the Preventative Officer, for a violation of the Plaster Laws."

N.B. Courier - Mar., 1820 Plaster shipped..."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Royal Gazette - May 16, 1820 From the Halifax Free Press, of the 2d May. - Plaster of Paris Trade. - A few weeks since we noticed a law which has been recently passed in New Brunswick, regulating the Plaster Trade; and as we consider the measure of much importance to these colonies, and if rigidly enforced as one that will prove extremely beneficial, we stated that at a subsequent period, we should express our sentiment more fully upon the subject. The law to which we allude, may be justified and defended upon general principles, as well as the local advantages which it presents. A similar duty to that which it imposes, was proposed in Halifax during the last Session of the Legislature, but did not meet with the approbation of the members generally. It must be in the recollection of our readers, that a law was passed a few years since, which prohibited the landing of Plaster of Paris at any of the ports of the United States to the westward of Boston, thereby contemplating that it should be carried in our own vessels to the different ports in the Union. A similar act was passed in New Brunswick, and both subsequently received the sanction of the Prince Regent; and had the provisions of those laws been carried into effect, and had not the penalties been evaded, by the manner in which Gypsum was smuggled from St. Andrews, and the neglect to enforce the conditions of the Bonds in this Province, very great benefits would have

resulted to the colonies. The American Government subsequently passed a retaliatory act; and that circumstance combined with the reflection, that the Bill which had been enacted in Nova 7 Scotia, was almost invariably evaded, by the facilities afforded to smuggling in New Brunswick, induced the House of Assembly to repeal the laws in question. We were therefore much pleased when we found the Legislature of our sister Province, taking the lead in a measure which although it may be censured by the few who have profited by the possession of large quantities of this rock, and be viewed with apathy by others who have merely taken a partial view of the subject, must be considered by every person of enlarged minds and liberal sentiments, as calculated to operate to the advantage of these Provinces. Gypsum is an article in very great demand among the farmers of the United States, who use it for the purpose of manuring their land, and to increase the fertility of their soil; and they are chiefly indebted to those Provinces, for a supply of this valuable fossil. They naturally endeavor to obtain it upon the best terms in their power; and have taken care to secure to themselves the carrying trade, and compelled the people of this Province who have hitherto been engaged in the transportation of this article, to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, for the supply of their wants and.necessities. Not only has this been the case, but many persons who might have lived very comfortably upon the farms which they possessed, had they attended to the cultivation of them; were, by the prospect of immediate advantage and the supply of money which this traffic afforded, induced to engage in it; and were ultimately ruined by their indiscretion and folly. - They found it necessary in the first instance, to mortgage their farms to enable them to commence the undertaking, and while they supposed they were enriching themselves, were undermining their fortunes and involving their capital in inextricable difficulties. One instance we will beg leave to mention, which is not considered so injurious to persons engaged in this trade as others which might be enumerated:- A vessel which had been employed for two months, lost during that time, including the premium for assurance, no less a sum of œ140. Besides, the trade was in itself pernicious to the morals of the people, and injurious to the revenue of the Province. In return for the cargoes which were carried away, the persons engaged brought back East India Goods, West India Produce and British Manufactures, which they smuggled on shore; and in many instances were obliged to pay three shillings per yard for calico, which could be obtained in the Halifax market for one shilling and threepence. And in addition to the moral depravity which a repeated violation of the laws must introduce among a people, they sometimes came back a little affected by Yankee principles, and divested of that independent character which is the ornament of private 8 life and support of public confidence, and which contributes in a great degree to the prosperity and happiness of mankind. It is natural to suppose that much injury must have resulted to the Province, in consequence of the neglect of husbandry, occasioned by this desire for speculation, so prevalent, in the Western parts of it. As we have already stated, it induced people to dispose of their property for the purpose of embarking in a trade which, as it was carried on, impoverished their country, and by which they were ultimately ruined, and which was highly injurious to the morals of the people - it diverted their attention from agricultural pursuits, that might have rendered them happy and independent; - and while thus neglecting that which is of vital importance to the Province, they were enabling the inhabitants of another country, to raise with more facility that bread for their supply, which they ought to have raised themselves. In addition to all this, the article is in itself a very fit and proper one, on which to impose a duty for the increase of the Provincial revenue; and the smuggling of articles in return might have been prevented, by having different ports of deposit appointed in each Province, as is contemplated by the New Brunswick Bill, while the carrying trade would thus be confined in a great degree to persons who are already engaged in navigation. At all events the inducements, which have hitherto operated upon the minds of speculative men, and urged them to engage in an illegal trade, would no longer exist. Upon the propriety of taxing a raw material such as gypsum, we should presume there can be no difference of opinion among persons who are acquainted with the subject. ""The lowest and the most disadvantageous species of commerce which can be carried on,"" says a celebrated author, ""is the exportation of raw materials in return for wrought goods; as when wool is sent abroad to purchase velvets; hides or poultry to procure shoes, hats or linen cloth. This trade is unfavorable to population, because, it leaves no room or demand for employment, either in what it takes out of the country, or in what it brings into it. Its operation on both sides is noxious. By its exports, it diminishes the very subject upon which the industry of the inhabitants ought to be exercised; by its imports, it lessens the encouragement of that industry, in the same proportion that it supplies the consumption of the country with the produce of foreign labor."" And he further observes, ""that agriculture is the immediate source of human provision; that trade conduces to the production of provision only as it promotes agriculture; that the whole system of commerce, vast and various as it is, hath no other public importance than its subserviency to this end."" Now it will not we presume be disputed that the procuring of Plaster of Paris, can employ but a small proportion of the inhabitants of a country - that is, merely those who are employed to obtain it from the bowels of the earth; and we think it will also be admitted that the employment of transporting it, in the manner in which it has been done, has not been productive of public benefit - while it has created much private injury; - no industry is required to prepare for it a foreign market, which would be so much gained; and therefore it becomes a proper article upon which to levy a duty; particularly when we reflect that the Americans can procure it from no other quarter upon so advantageous terms as they would, after paying such duty, obtain it from this Province. These are our sentiments and we would be glad to hear the opinions and arguments of those who differ from us, conveyed in a temperate and gentleman like manner. We have extended this article beyond our usual limits, but trust the importance of the subject will be deemed a sufficient excuse. We perceive that some persons in New Brunswick are averse to the measure; and the Editor of one of the Halifax papers has so far embarked in the cause, as to insert a communication from a St. John's paper, which breathes defiance to a law of the land, and abounds with the most unequivocal and impudent threats. We are satisfied that the Legislature of that Province, duly weighed the consequence of the measure before they adopted it, and that the Executive will appoint a person to enforce the law, who will not be deterred from a faithful discharge of his duty, by virulent abuse and unmanly invective. And in conclusion we would observe to persons who merely skim over the surface of things, that ""the principles of commerce are extremely complicated, and require long experience and deep reflection to be Royal Gazette - May 21, 1820 Saint John, May 27. - The Preventative Officer, with the schooner Shannon, of Shubenaccady, brought in for a breach of the Plaister Law, arrived here on Wednesday. We are ashamed to say that Mr. Humbert had not anchored his vessel half an hour in Snug Cove on his first arrival, before a shot from a musket was fired from the above schooner, which fell close alongside, and that Peter McArthur, Master of the Shannon, made his boast of the firing, at the office of the Deputy Collector before him and several other persons. An attempt was made to rescue the Shannon, by a number of armed Persons from Moose Island, which, from precautionary measures taken by the Preventative Officer, proved unsuccessful. - Another 10 attempt to surprise the Shannon was made by arming a number of men and waylaying the schooner at the Head Harbor, which was avoided by taking the L'etite Passage. There appears the most desperate determination among the Plaster Traders to risk their vessels and evade the Plaster Duty, and that they are encouraged in so doing by Persons in Office under the British Government, who ought to know and practise Royal Gazette - May 21, 1820 From the St. John Star. - Mr. John Humbert, who had been missing since Monday week, returned on Sunday last via Digby. The following statement will account for his sudden disappearance and detention:- On Saturday sennight, the schooner Mary, Capt. Joseph Dill, was seized at the entrance of this harbor by Mr. J. Humbert, Deputy Preventative Officer, for a violation of the Plaster Laws. On Sunday afternoon Mr. H. went on board accompanied by one man as ship keeper; and about one o'clock on Monday morning Mr. H. hearing a battle upon deck, immediately called to his man then on deck, to learn what was the matter, who said he could not give an answer to any of his questions, as they (the master and crew) threatened him with violence. They then secured Mr. H. in the cabin, hove up the anchor, slipped the other cable, and proceeded to sea; keeping Mr. H. confined until about two o'clock p.m. on Monday, and on Tuesday morning at 7 set him ashore, in a thick fog, about 12 miles below Annapolis Gut."

St. John Star - Nov. 28, 1820 Americans cleared with plaster..."

City Gazette - Apr., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Dec., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Jul., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Jun., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Mar., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - May, 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Oct. 17, 1821 A schooner, plaster laden from Shepody, belonging to Mr. Steeves, was unfortunately lost on Friday evening last, by striking on the foul ground at the entrance of the harbor - crew saved."

City Gazette - Sep., 1821 Plaster shipped from S.J."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
City Gazette - Dec., 1822 Plaster shipped from Saint John"

City Gazette - Jan. - Oct., 1822 Plaster shipped from Saint John"

N.B. Courier - Dec. 20, 1823 Cleared. - Schr. Nancy, Crowell, New York -plaster"

City Gazette - Mar. - Dec. 1823 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Feb. 1824 Plaster shipped from S.J."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 1, 1824 Sheriff's Sales. - Also, on Wednesday the ninth day of June next, at the house of John Steers, in the Lower Village on the Petitcodiac River, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, One Moiety or undivided Share of five hundred acres of Land, situate in the rear of said Village, containing an inexhaustible Quarry of Plaister of Paris of superior quality - taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Hanford, against Duncan Shaw. James Sayre, Sheriff of of the County of Westmorland. Dorchester, 13th Nov. 1823."

City Gazette - Mar. - Oct. 1824 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - May 1825 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Apr. - Dec. 1827 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - Mar. 1827 Plaster shipped from S.J."

City Gazette - May 17, 1827 Plaster of Paris. - For some time past, we have understood it to be a generally received opinion, that Plaster of Paris, as a manure, is not adapted to the soil of this Province. But having lately been in conversation on this subject, with an intelligent Gentleman of King's County, he assured us that this was not the case, that Plaster had repeatedly been found to answer well, and that the principal hindrance to a free use of it, was in want of proper mills to grind and prepare it for the ground. This brought to our recollection, an experiment which we had seen made in the county of York, upwards of twenty years ago. Garret Clopper, Esq. in his garden in Fredericton, had planted Indian Corn and other articles, 2 in alternating rows, with plaster and the best barn manure, and at the time when we saw them, the difference in the colour and strength of the blades of corn, and also of the other articles, was greatly in favor of that on which the plaster had been used. How the crops turned out we never heard. We, however, think that the subject is of importance, and if sufficient number of experiments have not already been made, satisfactorily to settle the question, it may be worthy of attention of intelligent practical Farmers, and especially of Agricultural Societies."

City Gazette - Aug. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Dec. 1828 Exports include plaster"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
City Gazette - Jul. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jun. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - May 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Nov. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Oct. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Sep. 1828 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Apr. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Dec. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Feb. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jul. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Mar. 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - May 1829 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1830 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Dec. 1830 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jan. 1830 Exports include plaster"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
City Gazette - Jun. 1830 Exports include plaster"

Eastport Sentinel - Jun. 30, 1830 Plaistermen - Look Out. - Several plaister loaded vessels have been seized at New York, under an old law requiring that they should bring a clearance, and the new Collector of that port has published a ""Notice to Shipmasters,"" in which he says, ""that, in future, the clearances granted by the officers of the customs whence any ship or vessel may arrive at this port, will be, in all cases, required, as well as all other papers referred to in the 63d section of the act of 3d March, 1799; and adds that ""all its requisitions will henceforth be rigidly exacted."" Great fault is found with this decision of the ""rewarded"" Collector, as the 'rigia' construction which he has given to the old law is contrary to that of his predecessor and contrary to the spirit of the law, and in many cases will be very oppressive in its operations. So we

City Gazette - Mar. 1830 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - May 1830 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1831 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Dec. 1831 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Mar. 1831 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Oct. 1831 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1832 Exports include plaster and limestone"

Weekly Observer - Dec. 4, 1832 ADVERTISEMENT: The subscriber intimates that he has entered into arrangements for procuring Machinery for a Steam Vessel, intended to ply between Saint John, Windsor, and St.Andrews. Such persons as may be desirous of obtaining shares in this concern will please make application to the Subscriber, by letter, (post paid) previous to the first of November next. The Capital necessary for this Investment, will be œ6,400, and held in 64 shares of œ100 each, payable to a Committee of Directors, by four Instalments of œ25, in Three, Six, Nine and Twelve Months. The machinery will be imported early next spring, from one of the most eminent Manufacturers in Great Britain, and warranted of the very first description. - The vessel to be built in New Brunswick, and the Machinery erected under the direction of the Subscriber. Robert Foulis, St. John, Oct. 2, 1832 Civil Engineer."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 28, 1832 Cleared Saint John - Salt and plaster"

City Gazette - Jun. 1832 Exports include plaster"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Eastport Sentinel - May 30, 1832 Port of Lubec. Arrived, May 14 - schr Wellington, Martin, plaster to J. Fowler - Marthy Ann, Armstrong, plaster to A. Ring - Rainbow, Holmes, plaster to J. Fowler - Rover, Smith, do to do - Ranger, Smith, do to do - Jane, Card, do to S. Mowry - Olive Branch, Michener, do to A. Ring - Mary Jane, Smith, do to S.M. Hunt - Herring, Coffill, do to J. Fowler - brig Element, Card, do to J. Fowler 15 - Two Brothers, Murphy, plaster to J.G. Faxon - Eleanor Jane, Burgher, plaster to J. Fowler - Rebecca, Spencer, plaster to J. Fowler 17 - Horizon, Miller, do to J.G. Faxon 18 - Phoenix, Dexter, do to S.M. Hunt - John, Card, do to J.G. Faxon - Relief, McArthur, do to J. Fowler - Enterprise, Hatfield, do to do - schr Sarah Ann, Smith, plaster to S. Mowry- Betsey, O'Brien, plaster to Flint & Balch - Wm Henry, Wilcox, do to J.G. Faxon 24 - schr Industry, Nelson, Schubenacadie, plaster, J. Fowler 28 - schr Hope, Follet, Windsor, plaster to A.

City Gazette - Oct. 1832 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Sep. 1832 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Apr. 1833 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1833 Exports include plaster"

N.B. Courier - Aug. 10, 1833 Plaster exported from S.J......"

Weekly Observer - Aug. 13, 1833 The Plaister Trade. - Plaister vessels entered and cleared from the port of Windsor, in the quarter ending the 5th day of July, 1883: - 376 vessels, 24,527 tons, 1161 men, 27,127 tons of Plaister. We believe this is the greatest quantity of Gypsum ever shipped from Windsor in one quarter, and we understand it still bears a fair price. - Windsor Gazette."

City Gazette - Dec. 1833 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jul. 1833 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jun. 1833 Exports include plaster"

N.B. Courier - Nov. 16, 1833A plaster loaded schooner, called the Ranger, sunk close to Partridge Island...."

City Gazette - Oct. 1833 Exports include plaster"
City Gazette - Sep. 1833 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Apr. 1834 Exports include plaster"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
City Gazette - Feb. 1834 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Jun. 1834 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Mar. 1834 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - May 1834 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Nov. 1834 Exports include plaster"

N.B. Courier 1835 Plaster shipments and salt throughout 1833-35 period."

City Gazette - Apr. 1835 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Mar. 1835 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - May 1835 Exports include plaster"

N.B. Courier - 1836 Not much plaster exported early in year."

City Gazette - Nov. 1836 Exports include plaster."

City Gazette - Sep. 1836 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Sep. 1837 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Aug. 1838 Exports include plaster"

City Gazette - Oct. 1840 Exports include plaster to Eastport."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
N.B. Courier - Dec. 24, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT: Parish of Upham, County of King's. For Sale or Lease, - 239 acres of superior Land, 50-75 acres of which may be ploughed at a small expense, and well adapted for Wheat. This land is situated about thirty miles from Saint John, on the main road to Sussex Vale, and embraces both sides of the Hammond River, possessing a superior Mill Site, where the bridges crosses the stream at the Salmon Hole, so called, near Mr. William Gantner's, where two points of rock approach within seventy feet, and form a large basin above. This property is situated in the Grain District, and is an excellent site for a Grist Mill, Carding Machine, and other Machinery, - has a large and superior quarry of Gypsum, also Limestone, with several other peculiar advantages, such as four roads intersecting thereon, and leading through populous settlements, being an excellent stand for a Grocery Store, &c. Correct Plans of the above Properties made by Deputy Surveyor O'Keleher, may be seen, and further information obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office in Portland. Robert Payne. 24th December, 1842"

N.B. Courier - Apr. 20, 1844 Coastwise: Plaster from L'Etete."

Weekly Observer - Oct. 22, 1850 Gypsum. - An extensive field of pure white Gypsum, in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, is about to be opened and worked by Mr. Fowler, of the Lubec Plaster Mills. It is stated to be superior to any gypsum found in America, except at the Magdalen Islands, and will probably come into extensive use for stucco work and various other purposes."

Royal Gazette - May 5, 1851 Passed March 15, 1851: An Act to Incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road

Morning News - Jul. 12, 1854 Eastport, July 10. - Fire in Lubec on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, consumed Fowler's Plaster Mills, Stores, 6 dwellings, and two vessels. Loss estimated at $100,000."

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 21, 1857 The Lubec steam plaster mills belonging to Jeremiah Fowler, Esq., were entirely consumed with the buildings attached on Monday evening, 19th inst. Large quantities of ground plaster in bbls. were destroyed. Three vessels lying at the wharves, the coming tide allowed to escape. Fire took in the engine room, about 10 o'clock, discovered about 20 minutes after it was left by the workmen. Insured $20,000 - only a part of the loss. Three years ago the plaster mills standing near the same spot were burned with two vessels and several dwelling houses and stores. We hope this succession of disasters will not discourage the public-spirited proprietor from rebuilding the works. Should they be discontinued entirely, it would be a very serious loss to the community. They have given occupation to

Morning News - Sep. 10, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Newark Calcined Plaster and Cement. Now landing ex. ""Queen Esther""
from New York:- 250 Bbls. Calcined plaster 300 Bbls cement For Sale by John D. Devor. Aug 18. 34 Water street"
New Brunswicker - Apr. 4, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Calcined Plaster. Just received from the Factory at Hillsboro' - 50 bbls. Calcined Plaster, Domestic Manufacture. The barrels are larger than the American plaster barrels, and the article is warranted to give satisfaction. For sale at reduced rates, by John D. Devoe, 31 Water st."

New Brunswicker - May 27, 1862 An accident happened at the Red Beach Plaster Mills on Wednesday. While the works were in operation the grinding stone weighing 2 tons broke across the centre. The spindle was broken and the curb shattered
to pieces. One of the stones struck Councilman Lane, who was severely stunned, but recovered after a time - No other person was injured. The damage will be immediately repaired, and the mill will be operating again in a few days. - St. Croix

S.J. Morning Journal - May 26, 1865 ADVERTISEMENT: Hillsboro Plaster Now landing at North Wharf - 350 bbls. Land Plaster; 50 bbls. Calcined do. For sale by May 22 Steeves Bros. & Co."

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 18, 1865 The Red Beach Plaster Mills Company have opened a canal from Eastern Maguerrawick Lake to Beaver Brook, and the water of the lake now runs to the river at Red Beach, largely increasing the water power of the company at that place. The canal with the dam at the outlet of the lake cost about ten thousand dollars."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 2, 1867 A plaster mill is soon to be erected at Lubec Mills on the site of the mill owned by Hon. Jeremiah Fowler and destroyed by fire a few years ago. Steam is to be the motive power of the works."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Eastport Sentenil - Aug. 14, 1872 Red Beach. -The Plaster Co., have got a crew of men at work clearing out the canal that conducts the water from Maguerawock Lake. It looks likely to be a tough job; they have got a steam drill on the ground, which will soon be at work."

Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 18, 1872 Red Beach. -The Plaster Mills still run on full time, the water wheel being so constructed that it cannot freeze up."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 3, 1872 Red Beach. - The coopers are drumming away this morning, busy as bees; Mr. Newton has a machine that cuts the heads ready for the barrels, it will cut about eight heads per minute; the barrel department of the Plaster Co. is under the management of Mr. Somers, the right man in the right place."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 10, 1872 Red Beach. -The new schooner ""Souvenir"" loaded with rock plaster, got ashore in coming in yesterday. She was got off with but slight damage."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 24, 1872 Red Beach. -The past week has been a busy one here, water is falling, so the mills have been making the most of it. The Plaster Company are building a large stone dam at the outlet to Maguerawock Lake to increase their water power."

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 26, 1872 Red Beach. - Business is lively here, the Red Beach Plaster Company is the motive power that runs our little village. The manufacturing is under the management of Mr. C.H. Newton, one of the proprietors, whose energetic business talent makes the place teem with busy life. It is interesting to see the movements of the ponderous machinery that converts the huge blocks of gypsum into good calcined plaster, all of it is done under the supervision of Mr. Aleck Mingo, the wide awake and efficient overseer."

Eastport Sentenil - May 8, 1872 Moose Island - Sixty Years Since.. - ... By Lorenzo Sabine. - ... Besides the flour that was shipped to Eastport, several cargoes were landed in creeks and by-places along the shore, between West Quoddy and the entrance to Machias River, as affording the best opportunities for communicating with British subjects on the Island of Grand Manan. ... To that territory, the owners and agents of these large quantities of flour, determined their property should be transferred, by fraud or by force; and there were desperate men among them. The officers of the government - of whom there were soon a host - were arrayed in arms to defeat their purpose. - Sentinels in the pay of the Collector of Customs, were stationed within twenty or thirty rods of one another, upon the head-lands, and other look-out places. The compensation to most was small ... troops ... four gunboats were stationed in our waters. ... At first the price of smuggling was but twelve and a half cents, but as the risk increased, the price advanced, and finally, rose to three dollars the barrel. ... one man earned for his own labor and the use of a small boat, the sum of forty, or even fifty dollars in twenty-four hours... The smugglers worked hard under cover of the night, and of the fogs, and said they knew why fogs were made; they skulked about the rocks and hid themselves in the indentations of the shores. .... the men who were appointed to watch their movements became ... their allies..."

Eastport Sentenil - May 22, 1872 Moose Island - Sixty Years Since.. - ...... By Lorenzo Sabine. - .... At the opening of business in the Spring, many of the inducements to the prosecution of contraband trade, which existed in 1808, had ceased; while in August, the ports of St. John and Halifax, were closed by proclamation against free admission of American produce. - The principal trade which remained was in gypsum or plaster of Paris. The restrictive policy of both governments - fast hurrying to war - compelled the American people on the frontier, as well as those in the Colonies, to resort to various expedients in order to earn subsistence. The traffic in gypsum, was of consequence to both, and the article was extensively used in the agriculture of the South. That a commodity deemed essential to increase, and to cheapen, the production of southern staples, was entirely interdicted, may appear strange to those who are familiar with the politics of the times. But such was the case, and there was no lawful means of introducing plaster of Paris into the United States. Still, as, - in the words of the old adage - ""Necessity is the mother on invention,"" a way, carrying upon the face of things, the forms of law, was speedily devised. It was this - a merchant here, would produce a cargo of plaster, bring it into American waters, and, perhaps, land it. He would then go to the Collector of the Customs, and lodge information against it - against his own property, be it remembered. In due time, it would be condemned, and sold. At the sale, opposing bidders - where all were alternately alike situated and did the same thing, - were of course, few, and the owner purchased it much at his own price, besides receiving on settlement with the Collector, his share of the proceeds, as the informer. Thus, then, he had obtained a quantity of plaster, which, having been forfeited to the government by his own set, could be transported under the protection of the law, to any port in the country. A few tons - just enough as the phrase was, ""to swear by"" - were put on board of an American vessel, and cleared at the Custom-house. As the Deputy Collector was ""very accommodating"" - such is the story - the clearance specified no definite quantity, the balance of a cargo could be taken in on the British side, without exciting suspicion, when that document should be examined at the port of destination. To Head Harbor, or some other place across ""the line"", the vessel was accordingly sent, to complete her lading. Another practice was, to clear at the Custom-house a definite number of tons and about one tenth what the vessel would carry, and then, by adding two letters to the quantity cleared, make a full and legal cargo. Thus, if six tons were specified in the clearance, the addition of ty made six, sixty, so seven, became seventy, and nine, ninety. By these and similar methods, the trade was safely continued until the restrictions were removed."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names: Gypsum;
Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 16, 1873 Red Beach. - Sch. Montezuma, Bulgar, with plaster cleared same day."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 28, 1873 10 Red Beach. -Two cargoes of plaster cleared from here this week, per schooner Helen G. King, Crosby, and Sunbeam, Bunker. Schooner Swallow, Carlow, has hauled on to load."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 16, 1873...Upon arrival at the village, we were cordially received by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, general overseer of the Red Beach Plaster Company's Mills, in which C.H. Newton, Esq., of Calais is now, and has been for some nineteen years, largely interested. It is an extensive establishment, the building connected therewith covering more than one acre of territory. A Leffel wheel propelled by twenty six ft. fall of water supplies power equal to a 120 horse power steam engine, and is sufficient to operate all the machinery employed in converting rough hard plaster rock into the finest quality of calcined plaster for building purposes. Some 10,000 tons of the rock is imported yearly from Nova Scotia, and manufactured for shipment to all the principal cities and towns in the United States. Owing to the increasing demand for this commodity, the company have been obliged from time to time to increase their facilities for manufacturing, until now they are able to turn out from sixty to seventy thousand barrels per year. Their works are supplied with every convenience for discharging vessels laden with plaster rock, and also for loading casks and barrels of the land plaster and refined calcine. The old horse ""Go and Back"" tackle and fall arrangements for hoisting is substituted by a wonderfully constructed, cast iron, rotary cylinder, operated by water power, and ingeniously arranged so as to be stopped at a moment's notice. The hoisting line by which the tub or hod of rock plaster is raised to the vessel's deck, passes around the cylinder and the whole movement is regulated by one man who has charge of the brake. Some five chartered vessels beside four belonging to the company, are constantly employed in importing the rock plaster, carrying from 150 to 200 tons each, also as many more vessels are engaged in shipping the calcined and land plaster. They have on the same stream connected with the mills, improved styles of machinery for sawing out staves, ..?... also, a single saw mill for long lumber which cuts from four to five hundred thousand feet of logs yearly. The lumber is principally used about the mills and vicinity. There are two or more copper shops in connection with the manufactory where 300 casks are made daily when all branches of business are in full operation. About 200 men find constant employment in the various departments of this establishment. The pay roll amounts to nearly $10,000 per month. Some eight years ago, water from Meguerrawock lake was let into their mill stream to afford more power, but to accomplish this very desirable object, it was necessary to cut a channel through solid ledge, averaging some eight feet in depth, and last year the increase of business demanded still greater power, so that the channel had to be lowered still four feet. The whole expense attending this great enterprise including dam and flowage of lake, amounted to about $20,000. They now have sufficient power to operate all their machinery to profitable advantage, and have manufactured for shipment some 5000 barrels of refined calcined plaster within the past nine months. Connected by long shafting from the main wheel, is a grist mill where 100,000 bushels of corn are ground out annually. There is also a blacksmith shop for manufacturing and repairing such tools and machinery as are needed about the mills. The entire works are provided with apparatus for extinguishing fire by means of a force pump or engine supplied with 300 feet of hose by which water may be thrown upon any roof connected with the establishment. ..."

Eastport Sentenil - Sep. 24, 1873 Red Beach. -... the Red Beach Plaster Company still shows signs of great vital energy, after having piled upon their wharves about 10,000 tons of plaster. They are also building a new wharf with 100 feet front and making some extensive repairs. We do not have any lockout or strike here. - Among the several vessels employed by the company to bring the rock plaster, we notice the new schooner J.A. Hatfield, J. Hatfield, master. She was built expressly for the plaster trade and is a model of strength and beauty; the ceiling is six inches thick from the sister keelson to light water, and all edge bolted, she registers 130 tons and carries 240 tons of plaster; we think our Dominion neighbours not far behind their go ahead yankee friends in building vessels."

Eastport Sentinel - Aug. 5, 1874 Notwithstanding the dull times the Red Beach Plastering Co. are filling up their wharves with rock plaster, and making ready for a busy season. Mr. Joseph Rockwood is at work building them a very large building for storing ground plaster."

Eastport Sentinel - Jul. 15, 1874 Red Beach. - Mr. Newton is importing considerable plaster rock from Nova Scotia, and has a number of vessels loading with calcined plaster for Washington City, D.C. - This, like all other branches of trade, is dull, but so long as there is any demand for the commodity produced, it affords employment for men and vessels, and keeps business alive, which is far better than suspending entirely."

Eastport Sentinel - Mar. 18, 1874 Red Beach. - ... The plaster manufactory has started this spring, running every department to its fullest capacity; loading vessel after vessel, with a dispatch highly gratifying in their respective captains, also showing that their excellent plaster has a good demand."

Eastport Sentinel - May 6, 1874 The proposed Plaster Mill at the Salt Works is very likely to prove a failure. About $10,000 of capital stock was subscribed here Monday, but as that is only half the amount needed the enterprise will be likely to fall through, unless Mr. Tompkins can bring more capital into the business. We heartily wish that enough stock could be taken up to insure the enterprise as there is but little doubt that a plaster manufactory could be made to pay well at this place, and there is no doubt but that the place would be greatly benefitted by one."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 18, 1877 Plaster Export. - The Hillsboro works, last week, shipped 430 barrels of plaster to Portland,

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 10, 1878 The Red Beach Plaster Company are unusually active this spring, having a large demand for their excellent plaster; recently they have been shipping plaster as fast as vessels could be chartered."

Bay Pilot - Aug. 28, 1879 The plaster Co.'s mills, at Red Beach, Me. ..."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 26, 1879 Red Beach. - Business is fair here. The Plaster Manufactory has been running night and day nearly all winter. The company are shipping plaster as fast as vessels can be chartered. Sch. Almeda, Capt. Lione, and Sch. Bertha J. Fellows, Clark, both of Pembroke, have been loaded and sailed last week. Sch. James S. Pike, Lunt, is now loaded ready to sail for Fall River. The superintendence of the Plaster Manufactory has changed hands. It is at present under the supervision of Mr. C.H. Newton, the right man in the right place, for he believes in having things move

S.J. Globe - Oct. 10, 1879 The Plaster Business. - The plaster business has fallen off very much this season. The customs department of the United States seem determined to shut the calcined article out of their markets entirely and to accomplish this they have increased the valuation of it, thereby increasing the duty to such an extent as to render its export there a losing speculation. Next year's plaster business threatens to be very dull. The sales in the Upper Provinces are not very satisfactory owing to the high cost of transportation by the I.C.R. This will prove a heavy blow to Hillsboro'. This is but poor encouragement to such enterprising gentlemen as Messrs. Tompkins, who have unstintedly invested their means in developing the plaster industry. They will continue shipping rock plaster.- Sackville Post"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 17, 1880 Shipment of Plaster. - The Sackville Transcript mentions that plaster, from the quarry which is managed by Mr. James Kerr, was shipped from Grand Aunce to the United States last week. Another cargo is shortly to be shipped."

Eastport Sentinel - Feb. 28, 1881 It is reported that the Red Beach Plaster Co. never did a larger and more profitable business than at present. Their orders are already two months ahead of their work. - Union."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1881 Gray's Island, Hillsboro, as a Shipping Port. - Editor Daily Times, Sir:- The certificate hereto annexed speaks for itself. Almost from time immemorable Gray's Island has been a shipping point of more or less importance, but since the completion of the Albert Railway, with a branch to the Island, and the large wharf extension, it has become a very important shipping point. The proprietor, Mr. Johnston Steeves, though he has been adding new wharves and extending old ones, finds that with the steadily increasing requirements his wharf accommodation is still too limited, and occasionally disappointment has been caused to shippers on this account. This, however, will be remedied ere long by still further additions. Yours, Citizen. I, James Copp, Master of the barquentine Elinor Vernon, 576 tons register, recently loaded at Gray's Island wharf, (so called) at the port of Hillsboro, N.B., do hereby certify that said wharf is a good and safe place for vessels of large tonnage to load, and the tidal currents are specially favorable for the reception and mooring of vessels of any tonnage. J.A. Copp Hillsboro, July 19th, 1881."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 14, 1883 The Plaster mills of the Albert Manufacturing Co. are now in full operation and a busy season is looked forward to with interest. Were it not for these mills dullness would prevail here. An immense quantity of plaster has been gotten out during the winter months and is now awaiting shipment, which will take place soon as navigation

Chignecto Post - Apr. 19, 1883 The Albert Manufacturing Co. have for some time been hauling plaster from the quarry. About eight teams are now engaged. No shipments have yet been made. The Magellan, Capt. C. Wood, is, however, now at the wharf. The rock plaster is to be shipped to Newark, the ground to different ports. A large summer's work is expected

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 27, 1883 Albert Co. history. - early salt making from sea.... at Gray's Island.... About 1813, a trading vessel arrived.... The sameyear, Mr. Steeves built a vessel to trade with St. John. She was about 70 tons burden, and afterwards used to carry plaster to Lubec. A man named Wiggins opened the first plaster quarry."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 29, 1885 Red Beach. - The Red Beach Plaster Co., in order to meet the increasing demands for their plaster and bone phosphate, will put up some extensive sheds this season, also repair and improve their machinery."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1886 ADVERTISEMENT: 1 Carload of Land Plaster, Landing. For sale low by J. Willard Smith, No.6 Ward Street"

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 29, 1886 and S.J. Globe - Jul. 30, 1886 A Big Transaction. - The Little Lake plaster quarry, so called, at Hillsboro, Albert County, was sold yesterday under decree of the equity court. Mr. J.T. Tompkins was the purchaser, the price being $21,000."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 31, 1886 Hopewell Cape. - Schooner Hattie C., Captain Stewart, arrived, discharged ballast and will proceed to Hillsboro to load plaster for New York."

Daily Times - Dec. 21, 1887 A Big Trade in Plaster. - The Albert Manufacturing Company, of Hillsboro, Albert county, have landed at Moncton by scows and schooners this season 18,000 bbls. of their products, and 15,000 barrels of this quantity have been reshipped over the I.C.R. to points in the upper provinces. So much for inter- provincial trade. This with sugar and coal shipments must make up a large volume of business for the I.C.R., Moncton ranking with ST. John and Halifax in point of revenue from freight traffic. The schr. Hattie C., Capt. Stewart, has just cleared at Hillsboro for Newark, N.J., with 2600 bbls. calcine. The company has shipped by water to Halifax this season, two cargoes in addition to the large shipments as above noted and to U.S. ports. There has been a great increase in the production of the works in the past

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 10, 1888 The cargo of plaster of the American schooner H.C. Higginson, wrecked off Atlantic Hill, Mass., on Monday, while on a voyage from Hillsboro, Albert Co., to Newburg, was insured for $3,100."

Weekly Record, Page 2 - Friday, May 11, 1888 MARITIME MISCELLANY - The plaster trade between Hillsboro and the United States seems to be working up to fair proportions."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 2, 1889 Albert County. - Mr. James Blight of this place, who has been in Cape Breton the past summer operating a plaster quarry, is expected home in a few days. He will take back with him a number of men to help him in the quarry."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 28, 1889 The Waterside. - The schooner Waterside was launched at Waterside, Albert Co., on Thursday. She is 356 tons carpenter's measurements and 171 registered tonnage, and is owned by Senator McClellan; Troop & McLaughlin, of St. John; Alex. Black, of Dorchester; Capt. A.H. Kennie; W.S. Starrat, the builder, and Capt. H.S. Chambers who commands her. The Waterside will load plaster at Hillsboro for New York."

Eastport Sentinel - Dec. 2, 1891 Red Beach. - The Red Beach Plaster Co. is setting a new boiler for calcining plaster; it will enable them to calcine one hundred and eighty barrels an hour."
1813 - Copied from: S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1891 Albert County history... About 1813... The same year Mr. Steeves built a vessel of about 70 tons to trade with St. John. She afterwards carried plaster to Lubec. A man named Wiggins opened the first plaster quarry."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 7, 1891 Ran Ashore. - Sch. Drisko, Capt. Drisko, Hillsboro for New York, with plaster, ran ashore on L'Hommedien Shoal, Vineyard Sound, night of 2nd. She floated again on the 3rd apparently uninjured and

Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1892 Hillsboro, April 8. - Benjamin Fales, while working in the plaster quarries, had one of his ankles badly crushed by a rock falling upon it. Dr. Randall rendered the required surgical aid."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1892 Hillsboro.- When the S. and H. train came in yesterday, the switch was open in order to side track a number of car loads of plaster pushed ahead of the engine. Form a defect in the signal the engine driver came with speed sufficient to carry the train into the main line, consequently he could not slow up in time to avoid colliding with some flat and box cars on the siding; fortunately not much damage was done."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 12, 1892 Business in Albert Co. - A correspondent at Hopewell Hill, A.C.. writes: The weather has been remarkably mild and open, but snow is now needed for hauling purposes. The plaster quarry company have a large quantity of plaster out and are anxiously waiting the arrival of snow, when it is to be hauled to the public wharf for shipment by the spring. Navigating has not yet closed this winter, the bay being as clear as in the summer season. The buoys, however, were taken up some time ago, in anticipation of ice in the bay, and the fog alarm on the island shut down on January 19th for a period of two months."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 18, 1892 Genuine Tobique Plaster is for sale by R.K. Jonesat the Woodstock Plaster Works. This plaster is imported in the rock direct from the Tobique and ground by the plaster works. Great care is taken to have it ground right."

Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1892 Edward Maloney of Newfoundland met with a severe accident yesterday while working in the plaster quarry at Hillsboro. A lump of plaster became loosened and fell striking the man's head and shoulder, making a bad cut and otherwise injuring his body. Dr. Lewis, who attended to the injuries, thinks they will not prove fatal."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Sept. 27. - There is prospect, it is said, of a large plaster quarry being opened and operated extensively at Curryville. Hopewell Hill will probably be the out-port for the mineral."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 7, 1893 Albert Co. - The schooner Flora E., of Parrsboro, N.S., came to the public wharf at the Hill yesterday to load plaster, but has been unable to take in cargo on account of the wharf being piled up with deals."

Daily Sun - Feb. 18, 1893 While at work blasting in the gypsum quarries on Monday afternoon Daniel Robertson had the misfortune to get badly cut about the head by a rock. Dr. Marven rendered the surgical aid, having to take several stitches in the wound."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - Chas. Shaw, who is working the plaster quarry at Chemical Road, has got out a considerable quantity of plaster, and has a large face cleared off for further operations. He expects to get out a thousand tons this winter, and will put on a number of teams as soon as there comes snow for hauling."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 25, 1893 A Rush For Mining Applications. - The mining fever is very largely prevalent throughout the province if one is to judge from the number of searching and prospecting licenses being received at the Crown Land office. Yesterday over three hundred areas were applied for. Among the applications lately received are some for licenses to search and prospect for asbestos in theMagaguadavic district in this county. The greatest run of applications has been from Westmorland County, where the applicants are all after gold. From Albert County there has been a number of applications for licenses to searchand prospect for plaster. - Gleaner."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 14, 1893 Albert Co. - Sept. 10. - Schooner H.R. Emmerson, with barrelled plaster, from Hillsboro for St. John, sailed today.."

S. J. Gazette - Dec. 1, 1894 Killed at Plaster Rock. - A man named Hutchinson, belonging to Victoria County, was killed at Plaster Rock, yesterday. The particulars of the fatality have not yet come to hand, but as near as can be learned Hutchinson was either blasting at the time, or working at the bottom of the hill, when a large rock rolled down upon him. The young man's father is also a resident of Victoria, and is well known as an influential politician. - Fredericton Gleaner."

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 2, 1894 Woodstock Industries. - Plaster Mill. - As an annex to the W.W. establishment proper Mr. Jones runs a mill for grinding fertilizing plaster. There is a crusher and one run of stone. This mill is capable of crushing and grinding 10 runs per day; this spring they have been running 5 tons per day, the product being ground specially fine. And there is a constant demand for the plaster as it is ground. There is an elevator and apparatus connected by which the ground plaster is conveyed to the store room on second floor and thence by a spout to the scales. It is sold in bulk or in bags or barrels as desired."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 17, 1894 Map of Moncton harbor showing plaster wharf ...."
Albert Star, Page 3, Wednesday, October 3, 1894 SHIPPING Port of Hillsborough Cleared September 25 - Schooner Mattie J. Allis, Crocket, Newark, plaster. September 26 - D. J. Sawyer, Look, New Haven, plaster. September 27 - Schooner Elwood Burton, Day, Philadelphia, plaster. September 29 - Schooner G. E. Bentley, Hatfield, New York, plaster. October 1 - Schooner Harry L. Whiton, Crosby, Alexandria,plaster."
Albert Star, Page 3 - Wednesday, September 12, 1894 LOCALS - Clarence H. Dimock, of the Wentworth Gypsum Company, Windsor, NS, and J. B. King of the firm J. B. King & Company, manufacturers of plaster, New York, visited the new plaster quarries owned by Mr. Dimock at Demoiselle Creek, last week. The plaster from these quarries has been tested and proved a superior quality. A new wharf has been built at Gray's Island, Hillsboro's, affording ample shipping facilities. It is rumoured that Mr. Dimock will built a plaster mill at the quarries next summer. This new industry, with the rock plaster to be shipped, will add much to the commercial interests of our town. A branch line from the Salisbury & Harvey railway is now being built to thequarries."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 6, 1895 Arthurette. - Apr.1.- On Thursday a load of plaster was taken down."

Daily Sun - Dec. 9, 1895 Moncton. - Instantly Killed at Plaster Quarry. - (Special to the Sun), - Moncton, Dec. 8 - A man named Alex McDonald was instantly killed at the plaster quarry at Hillsboro on Friday. He was in the act of liberating some partially loosened rock plaster on the side of a steep bank when the rock beneath him gave away without warning and he went down with the mass. His skull was crushed and death was almost instantaneous. Deceased was 28 years of age and the support of a widowed mother and younger children."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 13, 1895 Albert Co. - Hillsboro. - The funeral of Dandy McDonald, who was killed on Friday at the quarries was largely attended. The Joseph Luther, Capt. Francis, is loading plaster for Hoboken, New Jersey. A number of vessels are to load before the plaster mill closes operations for the winter."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 3, 1895 Hillsboro. - Railway men are at work in Curryville, on the branch road to the plaster works at that place. It is intended to work the plaster quarry more extensively. The familiar figure of Captain Parker is again seen on our streets. His vessel is loading with plaster at Gray's Island."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 11, 1895 The Tobique Valley. - Hon. Mr. Costigan's Examination Continued. - (Special despatch to the Daily Times). - Ottawa, July 10. - Examination of Hon. Mr. Costigan with respect to the charges made against him by the St. John Telegraph in connection with the Tobique Valley railway was continued before the public accounts committee this morning. Mr. Costigan repeated his statement of yesterday that when the Dominion subsidies were granted to the Tobique Valley Railway Company and rearranged he had no property whatever along the line. However, in 1890 a gypsum property on the line was offered him for $2,500 and was accepted. This property was about 100 acres in extent. Except for one or two other private properties in the vicinity all the rest of the gypsum land was held under lease from the provincial government by a local company in which he (Mr. Costigan) was not interested. Cross examined by Lister, Mr. Costigan said he bought the property on May 12th, 1890, and on May 13th the government asked parliament to vote a second subsidy of $35,000 to the Tobique Valley Railway. Lister said that Hansard showed that when this subsidy was asked for, Mr. Mulock asked who had the gypsum fields, and Mr. Costigan replied that they were held chiefly by the provincial government and one or two private parties. Today Mr. Costigan said that the statement was correct. Mr. Costigan asserted that he had no object in seeking subsidies for the railway company other than to discharge his duty to his constituency. He admitted there was no doubt that the construction of the railway increased the value of the Gypsum mines. He transferred his property in 1892 to the Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Mfg. Co., getting as a consideration paid up stock in the company. The cross examination was continued by Mr. Lister with a view of showing that Mr. Costigan knew that the supplementary subsidy for the road was to be brought down to the house and that this subsidy would go far to completing the chief portion of the line while the original owner of the gypsum field bought out by Mr. Costigan had become weary of waiting for the completion of the road and so sold his property at a sacrifice price."

Daily Times - Jul. 16, 1895 Hopewell Hill, July 12. - The schr. Harry W. Lewis arrived at the Plaster wharf, Hillsboro yesterday, took in a cargo of 650 tons of rock plaster, and sailed today for Newport. This is quick dispatch. The three-masted topsail schooner Bahama is loading plaster at Hillsboro, and ten other schooners are now due at that port. An enormous amount of plaster in rock and barrels is being shipped from Hillsboro this season."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 25, 1895 Ship Gypsum Prince, before reported ashore on the Old Proprietor, has been sold to Mr. Ford of Westport for $25. After the cargo of gypsum is discharged the vessel may possibly be floated."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 25, 1895 Rockport, June 22. - The schr. J. Haley loaded at Dernier & Seaman's quarry on the 20th inst. and sailed for Yarmouth. Also Jennie Palmer at same place took in 60 tons today for St. John and sailed for Wood Point, where she loads balance of cargo."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 25, 1895 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, March 22. - .... The plaster and deal trade this season promises to be of very large proportions."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names: Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 30, 1895 Albert County. - Plaster Found on the Farm of Capt. Albert Stiles, Hopewell Cape; ...... - Hopewell, March 28. - ..... Capt. Albert Stiles, of this place, recently found plaster in large quantities on his farm. It lies at distances varying from five to fifteen feet below the surface. The plaster is thought to be of a superior quality, and specimens have been sent to Boston to be tested. The locality is a convenient one for shipping plaster, being only a short distance from either the railway or Shepody Bay. Capt. Stiles has sunk an eight foot shaft to some depth."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1895 Hopewell Cape, April 29. - Sch. J.D. Sawyer, Capt. Look, sailed yesterday with barrelled plaster from Hillsboro for Philadelphia."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1895 Hopewell Cape, April 27. - William H. and Herbert Peck are home for a few days. They have been away all winter at sea in the fine vessel J.D. Sawyer, in which the former holds the position of first officer, and will join her as soon as she has finished loading plaster at Hillsboro. Herbert will assist his father, Captain Allan Peck, this summer in piloting, watering and boating for the large ships loading here and at Grindstone Island."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 2, 1895 Albert Co. - Schr. Victory, Stiles, passed down the bay on Saturday from Moncton, with a cargo of tanbark for Malden, Mass. While his vessel was in port, Capt. Stiles visited his home at this place, to take a look at his plaster quarry, work in which is being prosecuted by Mr. James Robertson of Albert Mines, the well known

Daily Times - Dec. 17, 1896 Plaster Schooner Wrecked. - Bound from Hillsboro, Wrecked on Nantucket Beach. - The Second Mate Washed Overboard, Rest of the Crew Saved. - (Special despatch to The Daily Times) - Nantucket Beach, Mass., Dec 16. - The schooner Ulrica, Captain James Patterson, Hillsboro, N.B., with plaster came ashore on Nantucket Beach this morning during a heavy gale. The second mate was washed overboard and drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the life saving station crew. The vessel is a total loss. She was 298 tons register, owned by C.F. White,

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1897 A four masted schooner, supposed to be the Gypsum Princess, bound from Windsor to New York with plaster, put in here yesterday morning for shelter. She is anchored just inside the island."

Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1898 Hillsboro. - Two schooners came up the river on Saturday, the first of the season. They will load plaster at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s wharf."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 13, 1898 The works at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique, are to be re-opened under the management of Jas. Stewart of Perth, who will grind Tobique plaster for shipment to all parts of Canada and to Maine where it is in demand for the large potato fields. Notice is given of the incorporation of the Tobique gypsum company (Limited) to carry on operations in Victoria county, N.B. With the exception of the Hon. John Costigan, the members of the company are all Ontario men. Capital stock $40,000."

Daily Sun - Mar. 29, 1898 Hopewell Hill, March 25. - The schr. Utility has left her winter quarters, and will load plaster at Hillsboro. She is in charge of Capt. Copp, jr., a son of the former master. A quantity of plaster and earth weighing several tons, fell from the face in the Hillsboro quarry a day ot two ago. Albert Steeves of Demoiselle Creek had a leg broken

Daily Sun - Dec. 15, 1899 Thomas Reid, a native of Newfoundland, was struck by a plaster car at the Hillsboro quarries yesterday, and had the toes and part of one foot jammed off. James Nickerson was also injured at the quarry the same afternoon, by being run into by a car."

Daily Sun - Nov. 29, 1899 Hopewell. - Work at the Chemical Road plaster quarry, which has been closed for some years, is to be resumed. Chas. D. Shaw having secured a contract to get out 1,200 tons."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 13, 1899 The Tobique Manufacturing company have about fifty men at work at Plaster Rock. A dam is being built across the Tobique River and a large shingle mill will be built this season, and other machinery will be added. Messrs. Hale and Murchie are the principal promoters of the enterprise and F.H, Hale, M.P., is managing director for the company. The company is a strong one, the facilities for operation good, and the natural resources in lumber and gypsum are practically unlimited."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Woodstock Dispatch - Sep. 13, 1899 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. 100 more good rock men and other laborers wanted by the subscriber at Tobique Narrows, Victoria County, N.B. John W. McManus Perth Centre, N.B., Sep 2nd, 1899"

Woodstock Dispatch - May 16, 1900 Up the Tobique River. - ... One of the prime objects in the building of the railway was the development and shipment of gypsum from the place now known as Plaster Rock, the terminus of the road. Gypsum of the finest grade exists at this point in inexhaustible quantities, its red and white cliffs stretching in great height for over a mile along the river banks. A large plaster mill with improved machinery and good capacity has been erected, but its shipments have so far not been as great as anticipated. Just at this point the waters of the Tobique are now held in restraint by a big dam erected last year by the Tobique Manufacturing Company. They have in view the manufacture of

Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1900 Albert. - The steamer Bratsberg, loaded with plaster for New York, is in an unpleasant position at the plaster wharf. She is wedged in the mud and sunk so far that all efforts to sail have been unsuccessful. It is hoped that the tides may be high enough by the last of the week to admit of her getting safely off. Meanwhile she was a hundred tons less than her regular load and is seriously interfering with work at the wharf."

Daily Sun - Sep. 18, 1900 Curryville, Albert Co., Sept. 14 - Detective Peck and Constable Spencer made a flying visit here today. Their business was the arrest of a gentleman hailing from Arabia, who for some weeks has been working at the Dimmock plaster quarry and boarded at the Klondyke Hotel. The information was laid before Willard O. Wright by Frank Richards, a native of Bonaventure Co., Quebec, who was a fellow laborer and boarder with Joseph Rood, the accused. The charge is theft of five dollars and a pocket book. The accused was taken before the magistrate tonight and remanded until ten o'clock in the morning. Joseph H. Dickson, Q.C., clerk of the peace, will appear to prosecute."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Dec. 29. - The steamer Bratsberg passed down the bay yesterday with plaster from Hillsboro. This is probably the steamer's last trip this way for the season."
St. John Star - Nov. 20, 1901 Messrs. King of New York are developing a plaster quarry at Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 30, 1901 Hopewell Hill. - The new three master Ophir passed down the bay last night for New York with plaster from Hillsboro."

Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1902 Hopewell Hill, Jan. 3. - Two large barges in tow of the tug Gypsum King, are anchored off Grindstone Island tonight, bound down the bay with plaster from Hillsboro."

Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1902 Hopewell Hill, Jan. 28. - The new King plaster company which began operations last fall at Hillsboro, report excellent prospects for the future, and are prosecuting the work energetically this winter. A thirty- foot face was recently opened up, of the finest white plaster. The company shipped one cargo last fall, and will be able to do a good business the coming season."

Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1902 Hopewell Hill, July 25. - The three masted schooner Ethyl B. Sumner sailed tonight for New York with plaster from Hillsboro."
Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 20, 1903 It is reported that some Boston capitalists have purchased a valuable gypsum deposit at some point in Albert Co. and will develop same vigorously at an early day. The exact place and details are not yet
Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 10, 1903 W.A. Bannington, of Boston, of the New England Adamant Co., and Frank Milton, of Moncton, have been at Hopewell Hill looking after the new plaster quarry at Woodworth Settlement, near there."
Kings County Record - Feb. 24, 1905 Upham. - .... Owing to the great depth of frost in the ground and snow on top. the plaster miners have had to suspend work until warmer weather. Captain Newcombe and son leave for their homes in Nova Scotia today."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 8, 1906 The strike among the plaster workers at Red Beach, Me., is still on. The men want an increase of wages."

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
Semi-Weekly Sun - Jan. 24, 1906 Hopewell Hill. - Benjamin Fales of this place went to New Horton this week to open up a new plaster quarry for Frank Milton of Moncton, who has a lease of the property. The new quarry is on the farms of Warren Copp and Stillman Wilbur."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Jun. 27, 1906 Albert Co. Quarries in Full Operation. - Hopewell Hill, June 25. - Chas. King, of Boston, who holds a leading interest in the New England Adamant Co.'s plaster quarries here, was in the village this week inspecting the properties. The company have now the Stiles' quarry in full operation, and are hauling two car loads of plaster a day over the S. and H. railway to point of shipment at the Shepody River."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 25, 1908 The Red Beach Plaster Mills which were closed down for two months have started running."

Granite Town Greetings - May 26, 1909 The rumor is about Red Beach that a syndicate is thinking of purchasing the plaster mills. The old book keeper Mr. Oliver Jameson has been recalled to go over the books. It is said that they have 30 days to decide whether it is a safe investment and buy."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 22, 1910 Plaster Quarry May be Opened Near Petitcodiac. - Petitcodiac, April 20. - A meeting of citizens was held here one evening last week to consider the plans of a company coming here to open up a plaster quarry, within two or three miles of this town. The rock is of a first- class quality, and there is an immense quantity of it, and a splendid opportunity for operation. It is expected it will be opened up soon."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 19, 1910 Four coal and plaster barges owned by the firm of J.B. King & Co., of New York, are harboring for the winter in the safe waters of Quoddy river, having been recently towed here by steam tug Gypsum King from Hillsboro, N.B."

Eastport Sentenil - Mar. 9, 1910 Steam tug Gypsum King of the J.B. King Company of New York came into harbor on Monday last leaving Wednesday with the three barges of the above company in tow which have been harbored in Quoddy during the past two months."

Weekly Record - Apr. 21, 1911 Land plaster for sale. - Farmers in the vicinity of Sussex can purchase land plaster at Jeffries Mill, Sussex Corner, at the rate of $5 per ton cash. Bring packages to put plaster in, as it is ground fine like flour. As storage is limited, plaster must be handled quickly. W.H. Holmes."

Weekly Record - May 12, 1911 Land plaster for sale. - Farmers in the vicinity of Sussex can purchase land plaster at Jeffries Mill, Sussex Corner, at the rate of $5 per ton cash. The following is the analysis of this plaster; Lime 32.86%; Magnesia, trifling, Ferric Oxide and Alumina, .24%; Sulphuric Anhydrite, 46%; Carbonic 77%; Water, loss on ignition, 19.68 per cent; Insoluble mineral matter, 34 per cent. Bring packages to put plaster in, as it is ground fine like flour. As storage is limited, plaster must be handled quickly. W.H. Holman."

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Albert County Journal, Page 4 - Wednesday, August 23, 1916 - Albert mines. - August 11 - Mr. James Blight, ofHillsboro, has been loading a barge from the plaster quarry here."

Kings County Record - May 12, 1916 The Gypsum mine at Upham is again being worked,and gives promise of being a good paying proposition. Mr. Thomas Woodworth, of Hillsboro, is in charge."

Telegraph Journal - Oct. 24, 1929 Lobbying Probe Reviews Action on Gypsum Duties. - Representative of Manufacturers Had Access to Closed Sessions. - By Ken Clark, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent. - Washington, D.C., Oct. 23. - The duty on gypsum, a product exported from eastern Canada to the United States, came in for mention during today's session of the Senate Committee investigating lobbying activities in Washington. The committee asked Charles L. Eyanson, of the Connecticut Manufacturer's Association, what the Senate Finance Committee had done about the duty on gypsum. Eyanson said he did not recall. In reply to another question he said the Connecticut Plaster Company was a member of the Connecticut Manufacturer's Association. Eyanson has been on the stand several times for questioning in connection with his employment by Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee. Bingham hired Eyanson as his secretary and as such Eyanson had access to the closed sessions of the Finance Committee. The Senate Finance Committee in its revision of the House Tariff Bill did not alter the tariff on

Codes: GYP / IDX_Names:Gypsum;
History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 74 The Calhouns of Shepody owned a sloop which was on its way to Shepody with plaster from Hard Ledge whenthey heard that war (1812) had been declared. The sloop returned and discharged the plaster at Botsford's wharf and waited till Fall for an escort."

History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 41 Grants. - Wm. Crane, Bardin Turner, Thos. Ayer, Edward Burk. Petition for No. 14, Lot A. Division in Sackville, between Cape Meringuen and the Dorchester Line, fronting on Chepody Bay, containing 60 acres and aquarry of Plaster of Paris, which they possess in common. They ask for a grant of the shore between high and low water mark in front of Lot No. 14. Referred to Surveyor- General. Lot No. 14 measures 48 rods in

Codes: GYP / A2 / X1 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal;
Progress - Feb. 9, 1895 Notes of Provincial Industries. - ...The aiding of coal mining and coke making. New Brunswick has in its surface seams a billion tons of workable coal, much of which can be brought to the proposed docks by pipe line at a total cost of not exceeding $1 a ton, or by rail at $1.25 a ton. This coke can displace most of the anthracite now used in the maritime provinces, and much of that imported into the St. Lawrence valley. Therich oil shales of Kings and Albert counties, of great extent, can, by aid of the proposed company, be utilized, as is done in Scotland and elsewhere. The proposed company can insure the smelting of iron ores in this city, and out of this industry a dozen kindred ones would soon grow up; numerous ore deposits, some of them of the purest known, are available; some experts assert that St. John is the most favorable location, all things considered, in Canada, for large iron industries. And Mr. Peter Imrie, of Liverpool and the White Star line, says: Canada, from the abundance of her nickel deposits, must necessarily control the ship-building trade. Iron pyrites can be delivered in this city in any required quantities, at rates that will ensure its utilization here, and also large shipments abroad. The proposed company can readily establish this and some other industries with but little capital, in anticipation of the construction of the docks. From mussel rock, gypsum and limestone, to be hadnearly in exhaustless quantities, and also sulphuric acid"

Codes: GYP / C7 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Martin Head Gypsum;
1806 - Copied from: S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1879 Martin Head… Here in 1806 resided the Messrs. Hazen, and the ruins of the cellar of their house are yet visible. Not far from the point where their house stood is a plaster quarry which they worked successfully by means of a tramway from the place of excavation to that of loading."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 27, 1816 and City Gazette - Jul. 10, 1816 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Landed Estate & Plaster Quarry, to be disposed of. To be Sold or Leased, The whole or part, as may be agreed upon, of that veryvaluable Tract of Land, at and near Martin's Head, on the northern side of the Bay of Fundy, within 50 miles of this City by water, and within a less distance by land, through a good road by the way of the French Village, containing upwards of 2400 Acres of Marsh and Upland of the best quality. There are not less than 50 acres of Marsh, of which 23 acres are dyked; and near 50 acres of the Upland are cleared and under cultivation. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, barn and out houses, and wharf and store, and am inexhaustible Quarry of Plaster of Paris, or Gypsum, of a superior quality to any that has yet been discovered either in Nova Scotia or this province, which may be easily quarried and conveniently drawn to the wharf for shipping - upwards of 8000 tons were shipped at this wharf during the last season. The situation is peculiarly convenient for Ship-building, and the land abounds with Timber of all kinds fit for that purpose, with a stream contiguous thereto upon which any number of Mills might be easily erected. There is a safe harbour and a good Herring fishery. The Cod Fishery, might also be carried on here under the greatest advantages. The place is at present furnished with Teams of Horses and Oxen, Carts and implements of every description for carrying on a Farm, or the Plaster Trade, which will also, if required, be disposed of, and nearly 2000 Tons of plaster are new on the wharf for sale. The situation and value of this place are too well known to require a further description. - The terms of payment will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase, which together with further particulars, may be known by applying at the Office of Ward Chipman, Jun., Esq., in this City. St. John, 20th April, 1816."

Codes: GYP / D7 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Kings County Coal;
Evening Times & Star - Jun. 3, 1910 Investigate Coal Lands Near Sussex. - Sussex Record:- The existence of coal not 1,000 miles from Sussex will be investigated at an early day and should it prove worthy of development same will be forthcoming promptly. Kings county seems to be most prolific in surface indications of valuable mineral deposits.A recent investigation of a body of graphite andanother mineral in the vicinity of Southfield which are now being tested, may lead in the near future, if the tests made prove satisfactory to the development of the said areas. The gypsum deposits on the farm of William Holman at Upper Corner are being practically tested, if satisfactory, the development of same may be

Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Granite;
Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 15, 1875 A new Industry For Maine. - The Manufacture of Polished Granite in Calais. - Messrs. F.A. Pike and C.H.Newton, the proprietors of the extensive and successful Plaster and Calcining works at Red Beach in Calais, in the dull times which have depreciated the prices of their products, have turned their attention to a new industry. The success which has attended the manufacture of ground and calcined plaster under their management is largely due to the business capacity and inventive ingenuity of Mr. Newton, who has devised so many labor-saving machines for diminishing hand labour in the various processes of the manufacture, packing and loading of plaster, and in making casks, and has so methodically systemized and arranged the different departments of the work, that they have now an establishment where the cost of a product always marketable, has been brought to the minimum, and with which there can be no part of the United States a successful competition. Their main mill stands upon a stream, which they have expended over twenty thousand dollars in reinforcing by canals from other streams and from ponds, to give it an inexhaustible head of water, just where it falls into St. Andrews Bay. - the road between Eastport and Calais along the west bank of the St. Croix passing between their mills on the one side, and their store, storehouses and wharves upon the other. The vessels that bring the crude plaster almost thrust their bowsprits into the mills as their cargoes are discharged by machinery propelled by their main driving wheel. The same power is ingeniously applied to drawing the heavy rock to the upper story of the grinding works, where almost without hand labour it is crushed in a heavy squeezer, into lumps smaller than an egg,

and dropped into iron cylinders where it is broken into fragments small as Indian corn to descend by its own weight into hoppers carrying it under rotatory stones that grind it to the fineness of flour. A large part falls into casks, shaken down and packed by machinery, for shipment for fertilization, and the choicest kinds go into the calcining kettles, to be dry-boiled, prepared, packed in air-tight barrels, and shipped to be used in building and in the arts. The general stagnation has affected the plaster business and the works have been running during the last season with few hands and on short time. Messrs. Pike and Newton are not men to succumb to hard times, but set to work to find something that would sell when the plaster buyers were backward. The red rock that crops out everywhere near the coast and whose debris gives the sand of the shore for miles the warm and picturesque color that has furnished the neighborhood with its name, is found to be red granite of a very fine texture, beautifully and uniformly mottled, and easily quarried and cut. The proprietors have prepared and polished specimens of this rock and sent them to New York, Boston and elsewhere for exhibition. Specimens will also be prepared and sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next summer. In the company's store at Red Beach polished shafts are exhibited along with specimens of Scotch granite, and of the red granite of St. George in the province of New Brunswick. In texture, richness of coloring, and lustre of polish, the Red Beach specimens are evidently superior to the products of both the foreign quarries. The rock is in inexhaustible supply, and by adding a little to their lands by purchase, Messrs. Pike and Newton have secured the whole of a hill running from the sea shore to the lakes a mile inland, which seems to be all of red granite to an unknown depth. It lies in sheets, easily quarried and cutting about as easily as the Hallowell granite. It is but a few rods down the hill from the quarry to the mill, where, after being hand hammered it is to be polished by machinery. The dam, bridge, and mill are already built, the latter only waiting for its machinery. After being hammered the stone is subjected to rubbers and is ground first with sand and water, and then with emery until the surface becomes vitrified and lustrous, with a polish that no exposure to the weather has yet been able to tarnish or discolor. The pillars and shafts are subjected to a rotary motion against the rubbers, but to polish flat surfaces, the stones are firmly bedded and the rubbers play back and forth over them. It takes about four days to complete the grinding and polishing of any surface. From the polishing mill to the wharf whence the stone can be shipped to Boston, New York, and other large cities, is less than a quarter of a mile. There is said to be an ample demand for the manufactured product in all parts of the country. The Scotch granite is shipped in large quantities and is sold at great prices. It is at present, very much in request for burial and other monuments. It is used in the exterior and interior structures of the most costly churches, banks and other public buildings, and is everywhere greatly admired and sought for, for its beauty and durability. If it can be produced in this country. at little more than the cost of labor, mainly automatic, expended upon it, it will come into use for many other purposes; for mantles, furniture, shop and bank counters, and many other articles now manufactured of marble. We understand that about $30,000 have been expended as a capital to start this new business, and that too at very great advantage. The lumber put into the mills, dams, and bridges, much of it cost but $5 per thousand, and the labor was done at the very lowest rates. There is every reason to believe that the enterprise will prove a profitable one to its projectors. One great advantage which the business has, as relates to the general prosperity, is the amount of labor it will employ. Although the polishing can be done by machinery there has been yet, no successful contrivance for saving slow hard labor in hammering stone, though even that may not be beyond the genius of Mr. Newton. It will take a large force of men to prepare the stones, to keep all the polishing works which are to be provided, in full operation, and coming in a time when the lumber business together with ship building and other manufacturing is almost suspended, this enterprise may be considered a providential relief to hundreds of people on the point of turning their backs forever, upon the homes of their childhood, in despair of being able to earn there, their livelihood. - Portland Advertiser."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 17, 1875 Red Beach. - Business is just snapping here now. The Plaster Manufactory is running on full time, and the Granite Co. are pushing their operations vigorously ahead. The large dam is nearly completed, Mr. S.G. Lowe the overseer being an adept at such heavy jobs, is making as strong a wooden dam as there is on the river. Mr. Rockwood's crew are well along with the Polishing Mill which is an immense wooden building constructed of extra heavy timber. A large crew is also at work on the Granite quarry, in fact no well man need be idle here now."

Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Granite;

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Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 6, 1875 The Red Beach Plaster Co. are putting up apolishing mill for finishing up the red granite found in that vicinity. Red Beach is quite a thriving place at present."

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 6, 1875 Red Beach. - Business is looking up, here, just now, a large force is at work laying the foundation for a dam and a large Polishing Mill to work the red granite found in this vicinity. The work is being pushed ahead by the Red Beach Plaster Co. under the supervision of Mr. G.G. McGlashan an able engineer who formerly conducted the Granite Works at St. George, N.B. The Company are already filling some small orders. The granite finishes up nicely."

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Apr. 1882 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Apr. 4, 1912 30 Years Ago:Business at Red Beach has been brisk this winter. The Maine Red Granite Company are filling orders as rapidly as possible, and are putting in new and expensive machinery, the bone phosphate works are running full blast; the plaster manufactory has been driven all winter to its fullest capacity, and vessels are being chartered and loaded with despatch. - Mining Journal."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 11 1883 Red Beach. - Business has been brisk here this season. The different manufactories have been pushed allthe spring to fill the orders. ... The granite and plaster mills have been running night and day. The Granite Co. is about to put in place some expensive and heavy machinery to cut stone, also a steam drill on the quarry. ... The granite is on the site for the new Congregational church. The society will probably have it built this year."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 23, 1884 Red Beach. - Rain! Rain! It has been raining for the last three days interfering somewhat with the work on the granite quarry, but the Company improve every fine hour in driving the work ahead. Schr. Lucy Wentworth, Capt. Hannah, is loadinghere with plaster for Baltimore."

Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 6, 1884 Red Beach. - On account of bad weather, the Granite Co. has stopped work at the quarry for a short time. The Plaster Mills are running night and day, in fact, the company are running all of their machinery to its fullest capacity in order to be able to fill the large orders for plaster and also their Bone Phosphate."

Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Granite;
Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 25, 1885 Red Beach. - Although the winter has been bad, business here has still been moving along, the Plaster Company running night and day to meet the demands of the market for their plaster and bone phosphate. ... The Granite Co. is still doing something, but will probably increase their crew in the spring."

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 11, 1885 Red Beach. - The Plaster Co. has just finished some extensive repairs on their plaster mill, and are now running night and day. They are now putting more heavy machinery in place in the Phosphate mill. Mr. G.G. McGlashen, superintendent of the Granite Works is confined to his house with lung trouble."

Eastport Sentenil - Apr. 21, 1886 Red Beach. - ...... The Plaster Co. has shipped this spring, fifteen thousand barrels and three thousand bags of plaster, also two hundred tons of phosphate. Their works are running night and day, to fill the large orders that still keep coming in. The Plaster Co. has added to their different industries, that of making marble dust for the manufacture of soda water. They have also got a large order for ground bone to fill this spring. The Red Granite Co. is hard at work on a fifteen thousand dollar job, for the Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C."

Eastport Sentinel - Sep. 16, 1891 The Red Beach Plaster Co. is doubling its capacity for making calcined plaster.The Maine Red Granite Co. have all the orders they can attend to; the Shattock Granite Co. is building a new cutting shed, polishing mill and engine house."

Codes: GYP / G3 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Granite;
St. Croix Courier - Nov. 7, 1929 First Records of Red Beach District Date Back 300 Years. - Picture Shows Thriving Settlement As It Appeared Forty Years Ago When Plaster and Granite Mills Were In Operation. - Drawing Loaned and Sketch Prepared by B. Y.Curran of Calais. - Older readers of the Courier at home and abroad will find much to recall memories of former days in the following sketch of the early history of Red Beach prepared for this paper by Ben Y. Curran, of Calais, recognised as an authority on the history of this district: Red Beach in 1889. - by B.Y. Curran. The rusty rocks that cup the cove of Beaver Stream rim around a little island off the shore - the storied Isle St. Croix. The records of this region go back to times when the courtiers of Henry of Navarre floated the flag of France in the first settlement of Acadie to its destruction by the gentleman adventurers of Virginia under the pirate captain Argal. And to the later coming of the barons of New Scotland or Nova Scotia supplanted by the New England colonists and then the Stars and Stripes. The first record and perhaps the last of France is in the grant to Razilly, Grand Commander and Lord Lieutenant in Acadie, a cousin to Richelieu, of the territory of St. Croix from mouth to source and the adjacent country in a hundred mile strip. This in 1632. After the defeat of the New France project and the occupancy by the English, no reference comes to us until the Boundary Commission proceedings from 1794 to 1798. Following the adjudication of the commission. Ward Chipman, the British Agent, reported to the Governor of Nova Scotia that in the year 1799 certain inhabitants of the American shore nearby had occupied the island. From this time some settlement of the island and Red Beach is to be dated. Mingo Family From Nova Scotia. - In the early eighteen hundreds, a Swiss family named Mingo had emigrated to Nova Scotia and from there Michael Mingo came to Red Beach. During these early years tradition asserts a residence of the family on the Island. Descendants now live at Red Beach where their interests in the industries identified with this section retained them. Lumbering First Industry. - Undoubtedly the first of such employment for the original settlers was lumbering and to this the little stream had lent its aid long before the first attempt at a plaster mill. This came in 1837 when the Legislature of Maine created by Special Act the Calais Plaster Mill Company. This was succeeded in 1856

by the Red Beach Plaster Company, which was in 1865 authorized to utilize the Eastern Lake source of Beaver Stream making possible greater power for the plaster mill purposes and the increase of the business. Down to the year nineteen and ten the plant was successfully operated. After that more or less difficulties in the trade made business uncertain and several close-downs and resumptions of operations resulted. Plant Burned Three Years Ago. - On the thirtieth day of August, 1926, the plant was closed and it chanced that a steam roller was parked with banked fires close to the buildings at the pond. A high wind was blowing from the machine toward the buildings and in a few hours the structures all about were utterly destroyed by fire. What you will see today is a clean sweep of road and the wreck of rock and wharf foundations - the monuments to an industry once sustaining a thriving community around the little cove at Red Beach. PICTURE. - Lithograph of Plaster and Granite Mills from 1889. Key to Picture. - The group of buildings in the centre of this reproduction comprises the plaster mill, the calcining plant (with smokestack), and the stave mill and shed. The buildings on the wharves in front are (left) the stock and rock plaster shed, the store house, and the cooper shop, and (right) general store, plaster shed, and hoop shed. Just below the upper mill pond, on the road leading up from the right-hand wharf, is the granite polishing works, on the distant hillside above the pond, marked with the letter M. the quarry. On the upper side of the main street, to the left of the plaster mill, is shown the Union Congregational Church and on the lower side of the street just where the next road down the hill intersects is Red Beach House. Following up that road the first building on the left side is the public school (note the children playing outside) and next to the school the Red Beach Hall, which is still standing. Other landmarks here will be easily recognized by present day residents and others acquainted with this locality. The vessels at the wharves and the small steamer in the river give some idea of the water borne traffic that was at one time a feature of this whole district and a source of employment for a large number of residents. While the general appearance of Red Beach has changed since 1889 many of the old buildings shown here are still standing. Altho it has lost its industries in

Codes: GYP / G6 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Bricks - General;
City Gazette - Sep. 1831 Exports include plaster and bricks"

Codes: GYP / HILL / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Kings County Record - Dec. 17, 1926 Gypsum Mining In Maritimes Second Only To The Coal Industry. - Gypsum is second only to coal as the most important mineral produced in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where it has been mined for more than a century. In New Brunswick the chief production has comefrom the occurrences at Hillsboro in Albert Co. These deposits contain an exceptionally pure quality of gypsum,and the Hillsboro products, for this reason, are in high favour with the building trades not only in Canada but also in the United States. The gypsum mined here is manufactured into hard wall plaster, finishing plaster, and dental plasters of different grades. These products are largely sold in Canada but a certain quantity aldo goes to the United States purchasers and a good market has been developed with Australia and New Zealand. Only about one fourth of the gypsum quarried is exported in the crude form. Occasional shipments of anhydrite, a mineral closely allied to gypsum, are also made to the southern United States for use as a fertilizer. Many other occurrences of gypsum in New Brunswick are known, but the Hillsboro deposits remain the greatest

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Codes: GYP / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
The Busy East, Page 22 - April - May, 1925 The Hillsborough Plaster Company - (Material provided by Mr. James S. Blight) - The pioneer of the business was Captain James Blight, a Cornish miner. In Cornwall he took contracts in tin mines. The word Captain is a Cornish term for contractor. He was married in Cornwall to Catherine Seymour. He came out to Boston about 1850 and within a few years was sent by Fowler & Company to Hillsborough. In Hillsborough, Mr. Blight operated quarries for Fowler. While doing this he became interested in prospecting for Albertite coal. He found anoutcropping of Albertite in Lower Hillsboro and took up property on the prolongation of Albert Mines vein and prospected it with a diamond drill. For ten years or more he prospected and during that time formed several companies in Boston and New York to develop Albertite. He also located the Dominion Coal Mines in Pictou county, Nova Scotia and one in Cumberland County. The latter operated only periodically. In Hillsboro Albertite proved not to be in paying quantities and the companies which he had formed disbanded about 1880. Two or three years before his death Mr. Blight turned again to developing plaster quarries and sold the gypsum to Weatherspoon Brothers, New York. He shipped about 5,000 tons a year as low as 70¢ per ton. This was on land which he was already operating for coal. James Sr., died about 1880, leaving a family consisting of a son, James and a daughter Mary. James Jr. was born in 1856. He continued to develop the quarries operating them about

seven years. The Albert Manufacturing Company purchased the land in 1890. Mr. Blight Jr. then travelled over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland looking for plaster in the interests of the J. B. King, Company, New York. He located quarries at windsor, Nova Scotia, which at present have an output of 300,000 tons a year. He developed and operated a quarry at Demoiselle Creek of white paster about 1890. This quarry has an output of 10,000 tons a year of the very best quality of plaster. A heavy overburden of clay from 40 to 60 feet deep is found over the vein of plaster which vein is 90 feet thick and covers an area of perhaps 50 acres, which is scarcely more than prospected as yet. It is mined by the room and pillar method, The greatest length of the tunnel is 1,000 feet, At the level where it is entered it is 30 feet from the top of the vein. The level has been operated for twenty years and now employs about twenty men. The plaster from this quarry has been used largely in the pottery trade in Ohio, U.S.A. It is operated by the King Company. The plaster is shipped by C.N.R. and loaded into ships at Gray's Island. The Hillsborough Plaster Quarry was taken over from N. C. and C. N. King Brothers who had been operating it for some years. It was run by the Hillsborough Plaster Company which was a company subsidiary to J. B. King Company (J. B. King was a nephew of N. C. and C. N. King). The plaster found in Hillsborough quarry makes strong walls but is not white. When James Blight was operating it, the output was from 15,000 to 20,000 tones a year. It employed about twenty-five men and worked only in the summer. During the first summer the plaster was hauled by terms to the Government Pier at Edgett's Landings, while the Company's wharf was being built. Next year the Company built an incline railway, the only one in the Maritime Provinces used in the gypsum trade. It was used for five years but was too slow and expensive. Now since 1920 the rock is crushed at the brow of the hill and transported over a conveyor to the storage bin in the ravine and loaded on cars. There is a tunnel under the bin and here it is drawn off into cars. The cars are hauled to the Company's wharf by a small engine. The 'sidedump' cars are used where the Albert Manufacturing Company uses 'end-dump' cars. The plaster is not touched by hand. It is blasted from the face, loaded by steam-shovels into the cars, dumped over a screen to clear the dirt away and thence into a crusher. The capacity of the crusher is 500 tons a day. In 1923 about 250 tons a day were turned out. In 1924 the J. B. King Company amalgamated with the United States Gypsum Company who will enlarge operations. The proposal is to increase the output from 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons per season. Improved machinery will remove the necessity of employing more help. Compressed air boring drills are used in place of hand augers. James S. Blight took charge in 1920, as manager. He has introduced the crusher and air drills. George and Barry Blight are superintends at the plants. James S. took an engineering course at Mount

Codes: GYP / J8 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Albert Mines;
N.B. Reporter - Dec. 16, 1864 A friend in Hillsboro writes us as follows. Concerning the plaster and plaster trade of that locality:- ""The whole Parish of Hillsborough, I am told, has a population of 3,000, but the town has not more than 1200, I think. There are 10 or 12 shops, which retail a little of every thing, a Telegraph and Post Office, the Store of the Plaster Company and also a grinding mill of the same company. There are two tracks, which cross the main street, the one conveying plaster from the quarries to the Mill, the distance being about three miles, the other, the Albert Coal track, which runs from the mines to the river Petitcodiac, on which Hillsboro is situated, being a distance of between 5 and 6 miles. The Plaster Mills, as the overseer informs me, can grind up to 100 tons of plaster per day, though they do not grind more than sixty tons on average. The Company send most of their plaster to the States, but as at present the South is shut up they have lost a great market. The Quarries themselves are situated about two miles to the west of Hillsboro, in a region of rounded hills, where there is an inexhaustless supply of the plaster, of which there are four varieties. The first and best variety is the clear white soft kind, which may be ground easily so as to form Plaster; the second is a kind of impure whitish black ore, which is used for manure; the third is a soft pinkish kind, which could be used as a plaster but that it is apt to give the wall a streaked appearance if so used; and the fourth is of a somewhat crystalline kind resembling selenite, except that it occurs in pseudomorphs disseminated through the plaster and is sometimes of a delicate pink tint. During the winter the Company contracts with persons to get enough quarried to ship to the States in the Spring. - One ship load of the raw material has just left for Philadelphia. Ship building is also carried on to some extent, though not so extensively as in many other parts."

The Albert County Journal, Page 2 - Friday, July 31, 1903 ALONG THE LINE - Salisbury, thirteen miles form Moncton, the passenger takes the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, which runs to Albert, some forty-five miles. Leaving Salisbury, one passes by Turtle Creek and other rich farming and lumbering districts; then Hillsboro, the first place of importance, where one begins to see the beauties of the county, as the Petitcodiac river flows by the broad and fertile marsh meadows. The famous 'Cape Rocks' are near Hillsboro. The Rocks are admired by all who see them and are the greatest nature's work. The celebrated Albert Mines are near here, but they are now abandoned, and no other large deposit of the peculiar 'Albertite' has yet been found. The quarrying andmanufacturing of plaster is, however, being carried on and is the most important industry in New Brunswick. .. ... Albert County is an ideal land for the tourist and all should not fail to see the greatest piece of work on the American coast - the 'Rocks' at Hopewell Cape."

Codes: GYP / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 12, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : The currents must have been of vast force and long continuence to build up such enormous beds. Fully 10,000 feet in vertical depth to solid rock must have been washed away, for even the old limestones and granites of Portland, the most ancient beds in the Province were laid bare and we may even find large masses of these rocks, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in diameter, worn or rounded by the power which removed them. But this power decreased as time moved on. As we rise to

the higher beds of the period we find that these currents became much less violent, the land which had been rising rapidly now became more stationary, though still falling and rising at short intervals. Of its actual extent at this period we know little, but from the occurrence of these conglomerates skirting both sides of the high ridges, which stretch from St. John eastward to Shepody Mountain, it seems probably that these ridges constitutea long and narrow island, occupying much of the presentcounties of St. John and Albert. In Nova Scotia the Cobequid Mountains formed a similar island or chain of islands while to the north and parallel in general direction, lay another narrow strip of land, now comprising the peninsula of Kingston. Still another, of even greater length, stretched through the present counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester from the boundary of Maine to the Bay Chaleur. This land was probably but scantily covered with vegetation, which had been largely destroyed by the Devonian revolution, but the intervening shallow channels still teemed with life. Shells and corals grew in abundance and their remains, crowded together like modern oyster beds, constitute thenumerous and valuable limestone beds of this formation. Fishes, too were plenty, for many of the strata are filled with their remains. They seem to have been especially abundant about the Albert Mines, and it is to them principally, that we are to look for the origin of that highly valued and curious substance, the Albert coal. That the latter was once a fluid oil or petroleum, very similar to that so abundant in other portions of America is now almost universally believed, both on chemical and geological grounds. That it is of Lower Carboniferous and not of Devonian age is also certain, for, as we have seen, the rocks of the latter had been baked by an intense heat long before the Albert shales began to be deposited, a heat so intense that all volatile and combustible matter, such as petroleum, must have been completely driven off. Nor is there anything in those Devonian rocks from which the bitumen could have come. We can only look to the shales themselves as the source of the Albertite, and no one who has seen those shales, crowded as they are with the remains of fishes, whose mere skeletons are now left to us, can doubt that it was largely from the decomposition of their soft bodies that the oily matter, now hardened by exposure, originally came. There is another substance abundant in the rocks of this formation, which, though less valuable than the Albertite, yet deserves a passing notice. I refer to the numerous bed of gypsum or plaster, not only extensively employed for moulding and casting, but so beneficial as a fertilizer to the soils with which they are naturally or intentionally mixed. The origin of this gypsum is somewhat uncertain but the supposition of Dr. Dawson, the distinguished geologist and author, is probably the true one, that they are the result of a chemical action caused by streams of sulphuric acid flowing from volcanoes beneath the sea, and coming into contact with previously formed beds of limestones, shells and corals. But I must not delay over theoretical and uncertain facts. That shells and corals, producing limestones, did actually exist in vast numbers in the seas which then covered nearly all the central portion of the Province is abundantly proved by their remains; that volcanoes also were still active as in earlier periods, is also evident from the effects which they every where produced. Indeed this period would seem to have been particularly remarkable for the number and intensity of its igneous outbursts. Around the entire central basin they seem to have formed a burning crown, and we may still mark the spots such as Hampstead, Inniskillen, Harvey and the Keswick, where the fiery ..?.. pored forth. These volcanic disturbances were probably accompanied by oscillations of level, as indicated by the shifting nature of the deposits then formed, but upon the whole the Province was rising, and gradually assuming its present level. The interior basins were becoming more and more shallow, the islands larger and more numerous. Island seas, by being shut off from communication with the ocean, were gradually converted into salt and then fresh-water lakes, and finally into marshes in which, favored by a warm tropical climate and abundant moisture, vegetation became luxuriant, while the land was again covered with a rich forest growth. This was the period of the true Coal formation. It was a period remarkable chiefly for the large extent of the continent then above the sea, as well as for the low and level character of that portion which had been so elevated. The disturbances which mark so grandly the close of the Devonian age in New Brunswick do not seem to have affected other portions of the continent to the same degree. Few elevated ridges existed anywhere. Even the Allegheny Mountains had not yet been raised for they include large beds of Coal, which at the time of their formation must have been near the sea level. Over the central basin of America, where through the earlier age was a vast coral-growing inland sea, there were now only wide expanses of low marshy land, with here and there an island, supporting, as in our modern tropics, dense forests and jungles. In these forests and jungles, where vegetation was so rank, only the lower forms of terrestrial life found sustenance. Not that the latter was scarce, for plants, the natural food of animals, were far more abundant even then than now, but the air was not suitable for their respiration. Carbonic acid, a gas incapable of supporting life was then present in quantities in the atmosphere. Insects, such as scorpions, locusts and beetles, with reptiles, constitute the life of the forest, while in the seas were fishes, allied to our modern sharks, as well as shells and corals. But there were no quadrupeds nor birds upon the land nor whales in the ocean, for these are warm-blooded animals and require a purer air to sustain their life. It was the part of the great Co..?.. to effect this work of purification, to remove from the atmosphere the poisonous gas, and converting it into another form, to store it away in the earth for the future wants of the human race. How perfectly this work was done may be appreciated when we think of the enormous extent of the coal beds which represent the carbon then removed by vegetation from the air. The extent of the United States coal fields is 130,000 square miles, that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18,000. The thickest of the beds varies, of course, very greatly. One immense bed in Pennsylvania is 23 feet thick, and another in Pictou, N.S., 37 feet!. Now it has been calculated that at least eight feet of vegetable matter was required to make 1 foot of ordinary bituminous coal, or 12 for one of anthracite. It follows then that at least 300 feet of plant remains must have accumulated on that one spot alone, and for every six pounds of that coal of carbonic acid must have been taken from the atmosphere, rendering the latter purer by that precise amount. It is not of a curious thought that, as we sit by our fires today, we are as it were basking in the sunshine of the old Carboniferous forests, warming ourselves by the heat, and cheering ourselves by the light, stored up for our use in the earth's early days? The vegetation by which these enormous accumulations were formed was of a very different character from any now existing. There were no palms in the Carboniferous forests, no oaks nor maples nor willows, nothing indeed resembling our wooden hardwood trees. The plains were without grass, and the swamps and 13 woods without moss. The principal trees were related to the pne family, yet different from them in many important particulars. They were of large size, trunks fifty or sixty feet in length being not uncommon, and with them were associated tree ferns and rushes in vast numbers. In the great Joggins coal section in Nova Scotia there are 76 coal

Codes: GYP / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1867 Cap. LVIII. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed 17th June 1867 Whereas pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Act of Assembly, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, did on the second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, file in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose of mining coal, shale, asphalt, asphaltic rock, plaster or gypsum, and all other minerals whatsoever; and for raising, manufacturing and trading in oils and other illuminating and lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and stating that the office or principal place of business will be established at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert; and whereas the Provincial Secretary did on the same day grant his certificate thereof in the terms required by the said Act, and did give notice in the Royal Gazette of the granting of such certificate, with the terms thereof; whereupon the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, became and were a body corporate and politic by the name and style of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose in the said certificate certified, and for such purpose had all the powers made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and whereas fifteen per cent of the proposed capital stock was paid in for the purposes of the Company within two years from the publication of such notice in the Royal Gazette; but the certificate of such payment having been made, was not filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary within two years from the publication of such certificate, as required by the said Act of Assembly;- Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly. - That notwithstanding 6 such noncompliance with the terms and provisions of the said Act, the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, their successors and assigns, are declared to be, from and after the publication of such notice, a body corporate and politic by the name of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" with all the rights, powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and all acts done and to be done and performed by them, and all properties, rights, powers and privileges acquired or to be acquired by them, are and shall be valid, held, used and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said certificate had been duly filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to the provisions of the the said Act of Assembly."

Codes: GYP / J8 / X1 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 20, 1863 Cleared S.J. - Albertine oil, plaster, coal"

Codes: GYP / LEGI / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Feb. 18, 1817 An Act for the encouragement of the Trade of this Province in Plaister of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum. -Passed the 11th of March, 1816. Whereas the Trade in Plaister of Paris otherwise called Gypsum, which abounds in several parts of the Sea Coast in the Bay of Fundy, within the limits of this Province, might, under proper regulations be renderedbeneficial to the Inhabitants thereof and promote the maritime interests of the British Empire by the employment of the Vessels and Seamen requisite to carry on the same:- I. Be it enacted by the President Council and Assembly, That from and after the first day of May next, no Plaister of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum, which shall be laden or put aboard any Ship or vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits, shall directly or indirectly be unladen or landed or put on shore at any other Port or Place within the limits of this Province except the harbor of the City of Saint John, and the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, nor at any other Port or Place in the United States of America Eastward of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put aboard any American ship, vessel, boat or shallop of any description at any Port or Place Eastward of Boston aforesaid, under the Penalty of the forfeiture of every such Ship or Vessel from which any such Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum, shall be so unladen contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. II. And be it further enacted, That no Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits, until Bond shall be given to His Majesty, at the Office of the Treasurer of this Province, or of his Deputy, at, or nearest to the Port or Place where such Plaister shall be intended to be so laden, by the Owner or Master of such Ship or Vessel, with one sufficient surety in a sum double the amount of the value of the Plaister so intended to be shipped, estimating each ton at twenty shillings with a condition to render the same void if the said Plaister or Gypsum so intended to be laden or put on board such Ship or Vessel, shall not directly or indirectly be unladen, or landed or put on shore at any other Port or Place within the limits of this Province, except the Harbor of the City of Saint John, and the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, nor at any other Port or Place in the United States of America, Eastward of Boston aforesaid, in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put on board any Ship, Vessel, Boat or Shallop of any description at any Port or Place Eastward of Boston

aforesaid, and the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, shall forthwith upon the execution of such Bond give to the Master of Such Ship or Vessel a Certificate that such Bond as aforesaid has been given, which Certificate shall be kept by the said Master to be produced by him as occasion may afterwards require, and if any Plaister of Paris or Gypsum, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits before such Bond as aforesaid shall be given, every such Ship or Vessel and the said Plaister so laden before such Bond given as aforesaid, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. III. And be it further enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel, on board which any Plaister of Paris or Gypsum shall be laden as aforesaid at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province, shall be afterwards found in any other place, not having such Certificate as aforesaid of such Bond as aforesaid having been given, every such Ship or Vessel and the said Plaister on board such Ship or Vessel, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture shall be forfeited and shall and may be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. IV. And be it further enacted, That any Bond given under and by virtue of this Act shall and may be cancelled by the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid at any time within Six Calendar months next after giving the same upon production of a Certificate from the Collector of the Customs of the Port, or from any British Consul or Vice Consul at or near such Place, that such Plaister was actually unladen from such Ship or Vessel at such Port or at a Place to the Westward of Boston aforesaid, and if the Plaister mentioned in such Bond shall have been unladen in the Harbor of the City of Saint John, or in the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, then and in such case upon the production of a Certificate from the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, that such Plaister was actually unladen as last aforesaid. Provided always that in case of Shipwreck or loss at Sea, proof of the same to the satisfaction of the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, shall be equivalent to any such Certificate as aforesaid. V. And be it further enacted, That for every Bond and Certificate hereinbefore required to be given as aforesaid, the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of ten shillings and no more. VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer and his Deputies or either of them and they are hereby authorized and required to seize and take any Ship or Vessel and the Plaister on board, which shall be liable to forfeiture under this Act and to detain the same, and that information shall and may be thereupon made by His Majesty's Attorney General in the Supreme Court of this Province and proceedings had to condemnation and sale according to the course of the said Court, and upon such condemnation and sale thereof, shall be paid and applied as follows, that is to say - One moiety thereof, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution to the Officer who shall seize the same, or to the Person who shall have given information, in consequence of which such seizure shall have been made and prosecuted as the Court before which such prosecution may be had shall adjudge, and the other moiety to the Treasurer of the Province for the use of the same. VII. And be it further enacted, That any Person or Persons producing or attempting to produce, or having at any time produced any false or fraudulent Certificate, Paper or Papers, Voucher or Vouchers, in order to cancel any Bond required by this Act, or in any manner to evade the true intent and meaning of this Act, such offender or offenders shall each and every one of them forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied in the same manner as is provided in and by the third Section of an Act made and passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled, ""An Act for raising a Revenue in this Province."" VIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of hardship which may arise in the continuation of and carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, relief may be had by applying to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being who has hereby full power and authority with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to direct the release of any seizure made, or discontinue or stay any prosecutions for penalties which may have been or may be intended to be instituted upon such terms as he may deem equitable. IX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until similar and corresponding provisions as near as may be in all material respects, shall be made and enacted by some Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia to be made and passed for that purpose with regard to all Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum which shall be laden on board any Ship or Vessel within the limits of that Province, nor until such provisions shall be published and made known by Proclamation from the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, to be issued by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council for that purpose. X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force five years, and thence to the end of the next Session of the General Assembly, and no Royal Gazette - May 27, 1874 CAP. LVI. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company.Sec. Sec. 1. When property of Company 3. Conveyance of may be sold. property to be under 2. Sale of property, how made. seal of Company. 4. Proceeds of sale, how applied. Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-thirds of the Stock of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company, shall request the Directors ..?.. the sale ..?.. and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Company, such request to be shewn by a document in writing, signed by such stockholders, or their agents duly authorized, the Directors, or a major part of them, may order such sale to be made. 2. Such sale shall be made under the direction of the President or such other person as the Directors shall appoint, and may be made of the whole property together, or in separate parcels, at private sale or public auction; and if at public auction, the Directors and stockholders are severally allowed to bid. 3. Any conveyance executed pursuant to such sale shall be under the seal of the Company, verified by the President's signature, and shall be sufficient for conveying and assuring to the purchaser the property and estates thereby expressed to be conveyed, free from any trusts to the stockholders; and the purchaser shall not be bound to enquire whether such sale was made pursuant to the request of the stockholders, nor responsible for the due application of the purchase money. 4. Upon such sale or sales being completed, the Directors shall forthwith realize the proceeds, and after the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and defraying all the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to winding up the affairs of the Company, including therein, if they shall think proper, a reasonable compensation to the President for his services therein, shall divide the remaining assets of the Company among the stockholders pro rata according to the amount of their stock; provided that no stockholder shall be entitled to receive any dividend unless he shall have paid all calls due upon his stock."

Codes: GYP / LIME / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General;
City Gazette - Jun. 1829 Exports include plaster, lime"

City Gazette - Dec. 1832 Exports include plaster and limestone"

City Gazette - Nov. 1832Exports include plaster and limestone"

City Gazette - Jul. 1835 Exports include plaster and limestone 2"

City Gazette - Jun. 1835 Exports include plaster and limestone"

Codes: GYP / LIME / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 22, 1839 Cleared Saint John: Schr. Betsey, Graham, Halifax, limestone, &c.Schr. Enterprise, Rathburn, Boston, plaster Schr. Fair Dealer, Young, New York, plaster"

Daily Tribune - Feb. 20, 1874 Legislature. - ... Mr. Nowlan committed a bill to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co., Mr. Montgomery in the chair. The applicants are Wm. Pugsley, Dr. James Christie, Hon. J.H. Crawford, Mr. Nowlan, M.P.P., and others. The capital stock is $50,000, with power to increase to $100,000; shares $20 each. Passed without

Codes: GYP / LIME / E2 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1865 The Town Of Petitcodiac. - ... The Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company have their headquarters here. They have spent a large amount of money in the purchase of land, erecting a building, securing limestone and plaster deposits, and improving the property. The land obtained by the company has proved to be an excellent investment, and the extent of the plaster and lime rock which they control is almost unlimited. Steam power is used in the mill; and arrangements are making to extend their operations and furnish a manufactured article equal in quality to any in use. The stock of the company has been freely taken, and it is hoped that the enterprise will result successfully. A large portion of the stock is held in St. John, although Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Moncton, and other places subscribed handsomely. The extent of plaster and lime rock available at and near Petitcodiac is something enormous - there are mountains of it. And in this connection it may be noticed that the North River flows only a stone's throw distant from the Railway station, and that the water power on this North River would turn all the plaster mills that could be crowded upon its banks. But the buried wealth of the country adjacent to the station consists not of plaster alone; there is good reason for believing that petroleum exists within a few miles of it - salt springs are found at places not many miles distant, and in different directions, while traces of oil have been found on the surface. Large tracts of ""oil sands"" have already been secured by gentlemen who are supposed to know what they are doing... the lime and plaster deposits will yet be mines of wealth; and the probability of its becoming a great oil producing region will always make it a place of interest."

Codes: GYP / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 21, 1843 Exports:Includes 152 bars of copper, 1108 tons gypsum, 45 tons limestone."

Loyalist - Jan. 26, 1843 S.J. exports between 10th October and 5th ofJanuary:1108 tons gypsum 45 tons limestone 40 casks ground plaster 152 bars copper"

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
City Gazette - Sep. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones, lime (to Halifax)"

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;
Novascotian - Jan. 16, 1843 Division of the County of Westmorland. - Dr. Gesner, who had been directed by the Governor to examine the various tracts of country between the Petitcodiac and the settlements of Quaco and Sussex Vale, and to enquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petitcodiac, in consequence of Dorchester, the shire town, being inaccessible during the winter season, had made a Report, from which we take the following extracts: ... Coal has been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River, and Turtle Creek, and there is Limestone in different sections of the district. ... Independent of Agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the County are Coal, Gypsum, Freestone, Grindstones; - all these are abundant."

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1854 Cap. II An Act to incorporate The Albert Manufacturing Company Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated 5. President and officers; with general powers. Supplementary and general 2. Capital; power to powers. increase; votes; payment 6. Shares to be personal of stock. property and assignable. 3. First meeting to organize.7. Liability for debts. 4. Annual meeting for choice 8. Forfeiture of Act, how of Directors. incurred. 9. Right of Way, how obtained. Passed 20th March, 1854. Whereas the Township of Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, possess advantageous situations for the 2 building of Mills for manufacturing Lumber, Plaster andother articles, and for quarrying Plaster, Lime Stone,Marble and Free Stone, and for Mining purposes: And whereas in order to procure the requisite capital, it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance fundsfor such undertaking; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Calvin Tomkins, William H. Steeves, and Walter Tomkins, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby erected into a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have a common Seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impeded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatever, and shall have power and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, for them, and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of building a Mill for manufacturing lumber, plaster and other articles, and trading in the said articles; quarrying plaster, lime stone, free stone, marble, and other building materials, and trading in the same, and conveying the same to market; opening and working mines, and transacting other business connected therewith; and constructing and making such rail roads or other description of roads as may be deemed necessary for the transportation of such articles from the quarries to the place of shipment; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds current money of the Province of New Brunswick, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to be divided into shares of twenty five pounds each, to be paid in at such times and installments as the business of the said Company shall require; and every person who shall be the holder of one or more shares, shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to take lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money, in payment of any instalment or instalments due on any stock subscribed therein, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix, said payment 3 to become void if satisfaction titles or conveyances to the Corporation be not made at such a period as said Corporation may by any bye laws or vote direct after its organization. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert be called by William H. Steeves, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more Papers printed in the City of Saint John, in this Province, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, and choosing such number of Directors as by the said bye laws may be prescribed; which Directors so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present, or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present in person, or by proxy, may either continue in office the Directors before appointed, or any number of them, or may elect a new body of Directors to supply the place of those not continued in office; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose, by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them shall choose a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead; and the Directors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws thereof, and the regulations herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, and may declare dividends of the profits according as the interests of the Company may admit or require; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a stockholder, and over twenty one years of age; nor shall any sale or purchase of real estate be made by them, except by consent of two thirds of the stockholders, voting as provided in Section second. 6. The shares of capital stock in the said Corporation shall be deemed personal property, and each shareholder thereof shall be entitled to a certificate for the number of shares subscribed or held by him, which certificate shall be signed by the President and Clerk or 4 Secretary of the said Corporation and shall certify the property of such shareholder in the said shares; and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in such manner and form as the bye laws may prescribe, and the assignee of any share or shares shall be a member and stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any shareholder shall assign or transfer all of his stock or shares in the said Corporation, he shall cease to be a member 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always and be it enacted, that unless ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. And whereas also it may be necessary for the said Corporation to obtain a right of way for a rail road or other road, over the lands of other persons, from their quarries to their wharves or place of shipment; Be it therefore enacted that in case where the Corporation cannot amicably agree with any person or persons as to the value of, or damage done to his or their lands, by the making of any rail road or other road by the said Corporation, from their said quarries to their wharves or place of shipment, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to obtain from two Justices of the Peace for the County where the said lands may lie, an appointment in writing under their hands, of disinterested freeholders of said County who shall under oath to be adminstered by either of such Justices,

appraise the fair value of the land to be appropriated for said rail road or other road, or the damages thereof, to the said party or parties over whose land the same may pass; and upon the payment by the said Corporation of the amount of such value or damages to said party or parties, or upon a legal tender of the same by the Corporation or their Attorney for that purpose appointed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, by their servants, agents, or hired men, without further notice, to constuct such rail road or other road, and to pass and repass over the same at all times and with such things and in such manner as they may think fit; provided that if the owner or owners of any such land required for the for the purpose of such rail road or other road, be absent out of this Province, or cannot be found therein, or be incapacitated by reason of insanity, infancy, 5 coverture, or other disability, to receive said money or a tender thereof, then payment by the said Corporation of the amount appraised to such absent or incapacitated person may be made into the Court of

Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / SPRI / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. At Mill Stream bridge the valley terminates, and the hills forming its sides approximate each other so nearly, that there is only sufficient room for the Kennebecasis to pass between them. The surface of the country now becomes uneven, and although not remarkable for fertility, supports a tolerable growth of cedar and spruce. From Lyon's on the Kennebecasis to Hammond River, the conglomerate form the hills on both banks of the former. A few good farms were observed on the road, notwithstanding the soil is much inferior to the marley covering of the new red sandstone. Viewed from a hill not far from Hammond River Bridge, there is a pretty landscape, on the side of the Kennebecasis, there is a singular opening through the hill resembling a rude gateway - through this opening the farms and cottages of a small village are seen in the distance, like the 8 furniture to a house when its door is unclosed. About six miles from the city of St. John, on the road to Hammond River, the primary rocks of the chain of high land already noticed, cross the road; after having formed a series of elevated peaks, and high table land. The granite extends in a southwest direction to the Nerepis, where it is equally remarkable for its mountainous character, and sublime scenery. This formation at the spot where it is examined, is about two miles wide, but from the appearance of the mountains at a distance it evidently often extended to the distance of ten or fifteen miles in breadth. The surface above the granite near the road is low, and the turnpike has been made over boulders of that rock, these appear white from having been exposed to the weather, and fires which have occasionally overrun this portion of the country. Connected with the granite I also observed a good syenite in which the crystals of hornblende and feldspar bear very equal proportions to each other; and both rocks would supply materials for building - the Romans used syenite - both in building and architecture. Several specimens of late and epidote were procured in a fissure of that rock, which at another place was found incrustedwith the green carbonate of copper. A circumstance of much importance, and one which I hope my time on some future occasion will allow me to examine more carefully. These rocks are immediately succeeded on their south-east side by an extensive formation of primary limestone that extends in a south-west direction along the high lands northward of St. John, across the river near the Indian House, until it reaches Musquash, where it is quarried for marble. The boundaries of this most useful formation are unexplored, and but little is known of its real value and interesting minerals it contains. I have never seen limestone more highly crystallized than this, where it approaches the plutonic rocks thus mentioned. At several places where it is in contact with the granite, the marble is extremely compact, sonorous, and composed of crystals highly splendant, and white as the snow that in winter mantles the hills. Receding from the crystalline rock, the limestone becomes less and less granular and compact, until it passes by insensible shades into the transition variety, in which scarcely a solitary crystal can be perceived. These circumstances afford strong evidence in favor of the hypothesis that many older deposits of limestone have been converted into crystalline marble, by the heat applied under great pressure which accompanied the eruption of granite mountain masses from beneath. The effects then produced on the superimposed strata differ widely from those exhibited in the secondary and tertiary strata, where different chemical combinations and great pressure without the aid of volcanic agency have effected consolidation, but were incapable of producing those 9 vitreous and regular forms found in the lower rocks. It is true, that to produce crystals of carbonate of lime by artificial means, defies the skill of the chemist, but how imperfect are his manipulations, and how inadequate are his apparatus, when compared with the vast laboratory of nature, from whence whole mountains are raised in a single night, or whole continents descend into the places provided for their reception. Whatever may have been the original sources from which this limestone has been derived, it is impossible to infer that it was produced by the decomposition of older rocks, as it bears no analogy with the formations placed beneath it. Nor is it probable as some have supposed, that all calcareous strata have their common origin in the exuvia and remains of testaceous animals. It seems more rational to suppose that the lime now forming so large a portion of the earth's crust, had an origin from the hand of nature, and has only been accumulating through the medium of water or by extensive tribes of submarine creatures to which it is indispensible to form their shelly tenements. It is also necessary for the support of the vegetable kingdom, and the large quantity entering into the bones of man and other animals, naturally leads us to the conclusion that its abundance in another instance of design and wisdom of one Great Benefactor. Several varieties of marble were found in this district, some of which will vie in beauty with any ever discovered in foreign countries. Among them is a pure white with green veins, resembling the Carrara marble. At one place green serpentine was observed penetrating the calcareous rock forming the perfect Verde Antico of the Italians. Buccia marble and other varieties might be procured and may be readily distinguished even on the surface by the practiced eye. These beautiful and valuable materials for buildings and statuary, will not remain many years in their present useless state - they will soon supply the demand of foreign markets, and enter into more general use throughout the Province. The country at this place has the peculiar uneven aspect of lime districts. I wandered far from the road in the hopes of finding the entrance to some Cave, where perchance the bones of the fossil mastodon and hyena might be found in one common receptacle but disappointment followed, although such a discovery may reward the toil of a future visit. The soil, wherever the rain has permitted it to remain on the rocks, is almost sterile in consequence of being surcharged with the carbonate of lime. Those who cultivate any part of it will do well to mix it with fine sand to neutralize its caustic properties. Approaching the city of Saint John, from the eastward, the transition limestone disappears, and graywacke slate, and slate, succeed it, forming the hard and substantial basis on which the town is built. And it is singular that the capital of Nova Scotia and this its 10 rival town should repose on rocks of the same kind. At St. John, the strata also run north and southwest at some places they are almost vertical, at others they dip in opposite directions; these circumstances and the fractured state of the rocks, shew how much they have been disturbed since they were originally formed. The slate contains a considerable quantity of sulphuret of iron, and often find scales of mica, the latter giving the rock a peculiar glistening appearance. The town is built on a very uneven surface, and in order to overcome this difficulty large sums of money have been expended in making level streets, which show that its active and industrious inhabitants, amidst their commercial engagements, and various objects of enterprise, are daily rendering the city more cleanly, healthy, and comfortable, while its local situation cannot fail to render it in time one of the most important ports in America. The limestone is predominant at a village called the Indian House, situate on the River St. John, and about a mile above its entrance. This is the starting post for steam boats on the river and a kind of storehouse for the vast quantities of lumber floated down the watery turnpike of the Province. The Falls just below the village, at low water, afford a wild and sublime spectacle. The accumulated waters of the extensive and deep river, with all its lakes and tributary branches, are here dashed through a narrow opening, and over a rudely inclined plain towards the sea. Interrupted by small Islands above, and compelled to pass over huge masses of rock, obstructing a passage less than a quarter of a mile wide, the river foaming and spouting with tremendous fury, seems to assume at making its exit a most tragical character, threatening with instant death any who may venture upon its troubled bosom. But, at half-tide the scene is changed; the ocean spreads its mantle over the thundering cataract, and flowing inwards through the narrow chasm, stills the noisy rapid, and apparently to oblige the inhabitants, allows them to pass even with large ships in safety. On the east side of the falls a perpendicular wall of limestone, a hundred feet high, offers resistance to the violence of the stream, but as the current is directed on this side, it is ever crumbling down, and the river is gradually making for itself a wider and easier passage to the sea. On the opposite shore the rock is principally greywacke which makes a kind of peninsula stretching into the river and forming a considerable ""cove"" above the dangerous rapid. The ingenuity of man ever awake is about to render this local peculiarity profitable. The ""Saint John Mills and Canal Company"" have expended a large sum in opening canal across this narrow neck of land whereby they will direct a sufficient 11 quantity of water from above the falls into an expensive dam built below them and obtain immense power. The work is intended to propel twenty-four saws, and is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province, and reflects great credit on J.D. Emery, Esquire, the Agent, and the Engineer, who are engaged in its construction. From the falls to Grand Bay, four miles distant, the river passes through a deep narrow and tortuous channel, opened through hills of marble and transition limestone. I was surprised to observe that the continued action of the current, frost, drifting ice and timber has produced so little effect in forming sloping banks upon its sides, which are scarcely indented, but dip in straight lines beneath the water. When the absence of these effects, the narrow and remarkable outlet of the river, with its foaming cascade are considered, it appears probable that this site is by no means the original outlet of the Saint John, but one which has been reproduced from some geological catastrophe of which the rocks themselves bear the most unequivocal testimony. From what has already been observed I am induced to believe that the waters of this extensive river now escape into the ocean through an unnatural channel, and that its former bed was filled up by the same change in the level of the country that opened the new and extraordinary fissure through which it now passes. And I doubt not the ancient

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N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. At Mill Stream bridge the valley terminates, and the hills forming its sides approximate each other so nearly, that there is only sufficient room for the Kennebecasis to pass between them. The surface of the country now becomes uneven, and although not remarkable for fertility, supports a tolerable growth of cedar and spruce. From Lyon's on the Kennebecasis to Hammond River, the conglomerate form the hills on both banks of the former. A few good farms were observed on the road, notwithstanding the soil is much inferior to the marley covering of the new red sandstone. Viewed from a hill not far from Hammond River Bridge, there is a pretty landscape, on the side of the Kennebecasis, there is a singular opening through the hill resembling a rude gateway - through this opening the farms and cottages of a small village are seen in the distance, like the 8 furniture to a house when its door is unclosed. About six miles from the city of St. John, on the road to Hammond River, the primary rocks of the chain of high land already noticed, cross the road; after having formed a series of elevated peaks, and high table land. The granite extends in a southwest direction to the Nerepis, where it is equally remarkable for its mountainous character, and sublime scenery. This formation at the spot where it is examined, is about two miles wide, but from the appearance of the mountains at a distance it evidently often extended to the distance of ten or fifteen miles in breadth. The surface above the granite near the road is low, and the turnpike has been made over boulders of that rock, these appear white from having been exposed to the weather, and fires which have occasionally overrun this portion of the country. Connected with the granite I also observed a good syenite in which the crystals of hornblende and feldspar bear very equal proportions to each other; and both rocks would supply materials for building - the Romans used syenite - both in building and architecture. Several specimens of late and epidote were procured in a fissure of that rock, which at another place was found incrustedwith the green carbonate of copper. A circumstance of much importance, and one which I hope my time on some future occasion will allow me to examine more carefully. These rocks are immediately succeeded on their south-east side by an extensive formation of primary limestone that extends in a south-west direction along the high lands northward of St. John, across the river near the Indian House, until it reaches Musquash, where it is quarried for marble. The boundaries of this most useful formation are unexplored, and but little is known of its real value and interesting minerals it contains. I have never seen limestone more highly crystallized than this, where it approaches the plutonic rocks thus mentioned. At several places where it is in contact with the granite, the marble is extremely compact, sonorous, and composed of crystals highly splendant, and white as the snow that in winter mantles the hills. Receding from the crystalline rock, the limestone becomes less and less granular and compact, until it passes by insensible shades into the transition variety, in which scarcely a solitary crystal can be perceived. These circumstances afford strong evidence in favor of the hypothesis that many older deposits of limestone have been converted into crystalline marble, by the heat applied under great pressure which accompanied the eruption of granite mountain masses from beneath. The effects then produced on the superimposed strata differ widely from those exhibited in the secondary and tertiary strata, where different chemical combinations and great pressure without the aid of volcanic agency have effected consolidation, but were incapable of producing those 9 vitreous and regular forms found in the lower rocks. It is true, that to produce crystals of carbonate of lime by artificial means, defies the skill of the chemist, but how imperfect are his manipulations, and how inadequate are his apparatus, when compared with the vast laboratory of nature, from whence whole mountains are raised in a single night, or whole continents descend into the places provided for their reception. Whatever may have been the original sources from which this limestone has been derived, it is impossible to infer that it was produced by the decomposition of older rocks, as it bears no analogy with the formations placed beneath it. Nor is it probable as some have supposed, that all calcareous strata have their common origin in the exuvia and remains of testaceous animals. It seems more rational to suppose that the lime now forming so large a portion of the earth's crust, had an origin from the hand of nature, and has only been accumulating through the medium of water or by extensive tribes of submarine creatures to which it is indispensible to form their shelly tenements. It is also necessary for the support of the vegetable kingdom, and the large quantity entering into the bones of man and other animals, naturally leads us to the conclusion that its abundance in another instance of design and wisdom of one Great Benefactor. Several varieties of marble were found in this district, some of which will vie in beauty with any ever discovered in foreign countries. Among them is a pure white with green veins, resembling the Carrara marble. At one place green serpentine was observed penetrating the calcareous rock forming the perfect Verde Antico of the Italians. Buccia marble and other varieties might be procured and may be readily distinguished even on the surface by the practiced eye. These beautiful and valuable materials for buildings and statuary, will not remain many years in their present useless state - they will soon supply the demand of foreign markets, and enter into more general use throughout the Province. The country at this place has the peculiar uneven aspect of lime districts. I wandered far from the road in the hopes of finding the entrance to some Cave, where perchance the bones of the fossil mastodon and hyena might be found in one common receptacle but disappointment followed, although such a discovery may reward the toil of a future visit. The soil, wherever the rain has permitted it to remain on the rocks, is almost sterile in consequence of being surcharged with the carbonate of lime. Those who cultivate any part of it will do well to mix it with fine sand to neutralize its caustic properties. Approaching the city of Saint John, from the eastward, the transition limestone disappears, and graywacke slate, and slate, succeed it, forming the hard and substantial basis on which the town is built. And it is singular that the capital of Nova Scotia and this its 10 rival town should repose on rocks of the same kind. At St. John, the strata also run north and southwest at some places they are almost vertical, at others they dip in opposite directions; these circumstances and the fractured state of the rocks, shew how much they have been disturbed since they were originally formed. The slate contains a considerable quantity of sulphuret of iron, and often find scales of mica, the latter giving the rock a peculiar glistening appearance. The town is built on a very uneven surface, and in order to overcome this difficulty large sums of money have been expended in making level streets, which show that its active and industrious inhabitants, amidst their commercial engagements, and various objects of enterprise, are daily rendering the city more cleanly, healthy, and comfortable, while its local situation cannot fail to render it in time one of the most important ports in America. The limestone is predominant at a village called the Indian House, situate on the River St. John, and about a mile above its entrance. This is the starting post for steam boats on the river and a kind of storehouse for the vast quantities of lumber floated down the watery turnpike of the Province. The Falls just below the village, at low water, afford a wild and sublime spectacle. The accumulated waters of the extensive and deep river, with all its lakes and tributary branches, are here dashed through a narrow opening, and over a rudely inclined plain towards the sea. Interrupted by small Islands above, and compelled to pass over huge masses of rock, obstructing a passage less than a quarter of a mile wide, the river foaming and spouting with tremendous fury, seems to assume at making its exit a most tragical character, threatening with instant death any who may venture upon its troubled bosom. But, at half-tide the scene is changed; the ocean spreads its mantle over the thundering cataract, and flowing inwards through the narrow chasm, stills the noisy rapid, and apparently to oblige the inhabitants, allows them to pass even with large ships in safety. On the east side of the falls a perpendicular wall of limestone, a hundred feet high, offers resistance to the violence of the stream, but as the current is directed on this side, it is ever crumbling down, and the river is gradually making for itself a wider and easier passage to the sea. On the opposite shore the rock is principally greywacke which makes a kind of peninsula stretching into the river and forming a considerable ""cove"" above the dangerous rapid. The ingenuity of man ever awake is about to render this local peculiarity profitable. The ""Saint John Mills and Canal Company"" have expended a large sum in opening canal across this narrow neck of land whereby they will direct a sufficient 11 quantity of water from above the falls into an expensive dam built below them and obtain immense power. The work is intended to propel twenty-four saws, and is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province, and reflects great credit on J.D. Emery, Esquire, the Agent, and the Engineer, who are engaged in its construction. From the falls to Grand Bay, four miles distant, the river passes through a deep narrow and tortuous channel, opened through hills of marble and transition limestone. I was surprised to observe that the continued action of the current, frost, drifting ice and timber has produced so little effect in forming sloping banks upon its sides, which are scarcely indented, but dip in straight lines beneath the water. When the absence of these effects, the narrow and remarkable outlet of the river, with its foaming cascade are considered, it appears probable that this site is by no means the original outlet of the Saint John, but one which has been reproduced from some geological catastrophe of which the rocks themselves bear the most unequivocal testimony. From what has already been observed I am induced to believe that the waters of this extensive river now escape into the ocean through an unnatural channel, and that its former bed was filled up by the same change in the level of the country that opened the new and extraordinary fissure through which it now passes. And I doubt not the ancient

Codes: GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Statistics;
Nova Scotian - Jun. 29, 1825 Comparative Statement of the Trade of N.S. and N.B. in 1824: Gypsum NS 23,121 tons NB 5,183 2 NS +17,938"

Royal Gazette - May 3, 1825 St. Andrews Exports year ending Jan. 5, 1825: Salt 45 tons Iron 12 tons Plaster Paris Vessels, 192, Tonnage13,040, men, 657 Tons of Plaster of Paris, 15,576 Worth when shipped: Plaster Paris 10s. per ton"

Codes: GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Statistics;
Novascotian - May 25, 1825 Trade of New Brunswick 1824:.. Number of Plaister Vessels entered and cleared at St. Andrews in 1824, - 192 - 13,040 tons - 657 men."

S.J. Morning News - Jan. 3, 1842 St. John prices:Price Current Rate of Duty Duties Paid Imperial Provincial Gypsum 7s 6d ton 7 1/2% 5s per cwt"

Codes: GYP / X1 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal;
North Shore Leader - Dec. 27, 1907 Mineral Resources of New Brunswick. - Development of Coal, Iron, Oil and Other Mineral Areas. - The London Times of recent date published an engineering supplement containing an interesting article on the mineral resources of Canada, from which the following is taken, relating to New Brunswick. - Quebec's eastern neighbor, the much smaller province of New Brunswick, sandwiched between the Gaspe Peninsula and Nova Scotia, claims to possess a mineral- bearing territory, though it has not been regarded as a mineral province. If local testimony is to be accepted this is because, for some unknown reason, it has never received the attention from geologists and prospectors which its people believe to be its due. It is declared that the northern part of the Province remains practically as unexplored as the centre of Africa. Through this country runs the Cambrian formation, 150 miles long by 150 miles wide, and only the lumber interests are acquainted with it. But the Province's geological department is awakening to the possibility that the unprospected regions may yield discoveries which will give New Brunswick other characteristics than agriculture and lumbering. The province's actual yield of minerals generally cannot be counted of importance, whatever its potentialities may be. No paying deposits of gold or silver have been discovered, though this may be, as indicated, because the

province has attracted few prospectors. Its coal measures in the counties of Queens, Sunbury and Kent, thus far only supply local markets. The seams are thin, not averaging more than 20 in. but they are believed to be capable of developing into much greater areas. That New Brunswick coal is not more largely mined is attributed to the proximity and wealth of the Nova Scotia coal fields, which has not been favorable to the growth of those of New Brunswick - to the extent to which they admit of such development. For the rest the Province's extensive deposits of gypsum, of a fine quality have for many years been profitably worked, iron though little developed, is present in large deposits, and is being explored near Bathurst to the"
Frank J. Horgan, P. Eng. Oct. 2000 49 Talwood Dr., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2P4 fhorgan@home.com Frank Horgan Sr. had worked in construction most of his life, operating a 'steam shovel' or dragline, onprojects such as the Welland Canal (which led to my birth in St. Catharines, Ont.), the Navy Pier in West Saint John, strip gold mining in E. Malartic, P.Q., until the time, following the depression, and in the early World War II years, he was prospecting and found a coal seam near Coal Creek, N.B., on the outskirts of Chipman, N.B. He negotiated the purchase of a Bucyrus-Erie 50B steam shovel, on which he had worked for Brodrick Bros. Contractors, and brought it to the site to conduct open surface mining of the coal, sold by his agent Max McCarty to Canadian Gypsum Co. in Hillsborough, N.B. This workcarried on during the early 1940's, until the coal seam became too deep to allow profitable continuation. He boarded at the time at the residence of Earl W. Hine in Chipman, who ran a Ford dealership on the ground floor. One of his chief workmen was Harold Boyd, part of a crew of some 16. I don't have much more to tell you, but royalty payments had to be made to the Government at the time, and

Codes: GYP / X6 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Tobique Gypsum;
Evening Gazette - Oct. 30, 1890 Gypsum as a Fertilizer. - We are very apt to set a high value on things which are far-fetched and dear bought, while articles of home production, of native growth, are looked upon with suspicion and counted of little use. Our annual exports of gypsum for fertilizing purposes amount to many hundreds of thousands of tons, yet hardly one in a thousand of our farmers can speak intelligently of its value either from observation orexperiment. The mines of gypsum on the Tobique have been worked for many years, and for the most part their products have been used in the state of Maine; there are inexhaustible mines in the vicinity of Windsor, N.S., the output of which goes to Boston and New York, and thence to the farmers in the interior who learned many years ago that it was one of the most economical fertilizers that could be obtained on this continent. Many of the mountains along the northern shore of the Bras d'Or, in Cape Breton, are nothing but solid masses of gypsum that, under the summer sun, gleam down on the lake voyager like mountains of snow. What is gypsum? ... (general) ... The shipment of gypsum rock from Windsor to Boston and New York, has been almost continuous for thirty or forty years. In the old time large quantities were sent up from New York to Albany, a distance of 150 miles, where it was loaded on canal boats for Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain. There it was ground and distributed in bags of 200 pounds each to the farmers of Western Vermont and northern New York. They sowed it on their grass lands, pastures and grain fields. They steeped their corn and other grains and rolled it in the plaster before sowing or planting, and the result was most satisfactory. They also applied a handfull to each hill of potatoes at the time of planting, and again at the first hoeing and also at the first hoeing of their corn. The effect was always visible immediately after the first fall of rain. And when only a part of a field was treated to the plaster, its beneficial results were manifest at the harvest, the increase in the crop much more than paying the expense of the plaster used. The application of gypsum was never found beneficial to marsh or boggy soils, but the uplands to which it was applied were very similar in character to the uplands of this province, and if it can be used here with as good results as it has been used there, its employment should become general; farmers will of course understand that gypsum for agricultural purposes is not calcined; that is, it is ground without being burned."

Codes: GYP / Z2 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
City Gazette - Jan. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

City Gazette - Jan. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Nov. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Jul. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - Oct. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 12, 1886 Albert. - The schooner Ethel B. Irving, took a load of red freestone from Hopewell Hill to Boston last week, and the schooner Windsor Packet, Storey, was loaded there this week, for the same port. This is the eighth cargo of red freestone shipped from the Hill this seasonby the N.B. Freestone Co., and one cargo of plaster by Bacon & Lynds to Red Beach, Me."

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / G6 / IDX_Names:Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
STAT / Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / G6 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / J8 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Statistics;

Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1888 Albert Railway Traffic. -Manager Robinson furnishes the following report ... Coal ... 901.5 tons Lime ... 48.5 Stone ... 1,007.3 Rock plaster ... 100.0 Calcined plaster 3,534.1"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Oct. 28, 1846 Exports For The Year 1845:Estimated value in sterling To West To North To U.S. Total Indies America Gypsum 2,034 tons 509 509 Grindstones 657 tons 4 385 607 996 Coals 2,011 chald. 105 1,669 1,774 Lime 1,369 hhds. 395 395"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821Exports from S.J. - Jan. 6, 1820 to Jan. 5, 1821: Salt 1,002 tons Coals 676 tons 30,627 tons 7,053 number"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821 Exports from S.J. - Jan. 5, 1819 to Jan. 5, 1820: Salt 1,718 tons Coals 1,159 tons Gypsum 99,887 tons Grindstones 13,878 number"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821Exports from S.J. - Jan. 6, 1820 to Jan. 5, 1821: Salt 1,002 tons Coals 676 tons 30,627 tons 7,053 number"

Royal Gazette - Mar. 23, 1824 S.J. Exports 1823:Gypsum 3,770 tons Grindstones 6,873 number Coals 120 tons"

City Gazette - Mar. 29, 1827 Exports from S.J. in 1826: Estimated Value in Currency To British U.S.A. Total Great Colonies Britain W. In. North & Af. Amer. Coals, 340 chaldrons 336 106 442 Gypsum, 18,763 tons 76 8513 8589 Grindstones, 18661 No. 12 2589 2601Copper, 324 cwt. 2840 2840"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

City Gazette - Mar. 29, 1827 Exports from S.J. in 1826: Estimated Value in Currency To British U.S.A. Total Great Colonies Britain W. In. North & Af. Amer. Coals, 340 chaldrons 336 106 442 Gypsum, 18,763 tons 76 8513 8589 Grindstones, 18661 No. 12 2589 2601Copper, 324 cwt. 2840 2840"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1891 Harvey exports for 1890: 620 tons rock plaster170 tons building stone Hillsboro exports for 1890: Albert Manufacturing Company: 24,254 tons rock plaster 23,717 bbls calcined plaster Total value $52,000"

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;

1818 - copied from Daily Times - Mar. 2, 1893 Steeves family history, by W. O. Raymond. - ... In 1818 the Steeves brothers built three miles of tram road, for the purpose of hauling plaster. Probably this was the first three miles of railway built in the province. It was built simply by grading where the land was hard; where it was soft or marshy the track was built up with timber and covered with poles. The rails, which were made of wood, were fastened to the sleepers with wooden pins. The cars would carry from two to three tons; they were drawn by two or three oxen or horses. The plaster at that time was worth from three to four dollars a ton on the shore. About this time John McRay, the shipbuilder at the Cape, was doing a large business getting plaster at Lower Hillsboro. In 1823 the price of plaster went down to less than three dollars a ton, and the manufacturers came to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay so they abandoned the business. But now (1892) the plaster is worth from 80c. to $1 a ton, yet the business is carried on profitably. ..."

1823 - copied from Daily Times - Mar. 2, 1893 Steeves family history, by W. O. Raymond. - ... In 1818 the Steeves brothers built three miles of tram road, for the purpose of hauling plaster. Probably this was the first three miles of railway built in the province. It was built simply by grading where the land was hard; where it was soft or marshy the track was built up with timber and covered with poles. The rails, which were made of wood, were fastened to the sleepers with wooden pins. The cars would carry from two to three tons; they were drawn by two or three oxen or horses. The plaster at that time was worth from three to four dollars a ton on the shore. About this time John McRay, the shipbuilder at the Cape, was doing a large business getting plaster at Lower Hillsboro. In 1823 the price of plaster went down to less than three dollars a ton, and the manufacturers came to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay so they abandoned the business. But now (1892) the plaster is worth from 80c. to $1 a ton, yet the business is carried on profitably. ..."

N.B. Courier - Oct. 19, 1850 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 23, 1850 and Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 29, 1850 and

Headquarters - Oct. 22, 1850 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 25, 1850 and Morning News - Oct. 23, 1850 MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW BRUNSWICK. - A short time since we alluded to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the County of Albert, and every account which reaches us from that quarter adds to our estimate of its resources and capabilities. We now learn that an immense deposit of thepurest white Gypsum, which exists in the Parish of Hillsborough, is about to be extensively worked. A specimen of this gypsum has been exhibited to us, which is as pure, and nearly as white as Italian alabaster. - The quarry has become the property of Mr. Fowler, of the Lubec Plaster Mills, who has, within a few days, contracted for the construction of a road about four miles in length, to Gray's Island on the Petitcodiac (near the residence of W.H. Steeves, Esquire), where there is a safe and convenient place for shipping. If we are correctly informed, no gypsum in any degree equal to the Hillsborough gypsum has yet been found in North America, except at the Magdelen Islands. From the great superiority of the article, we have no doubt it will supercede all others for stucco, and other purposes connected with the arts; and as it can be had in almost unlimited quantity, its working will add so much more to the wealth of the County of Albert, and of the Province generally. - ST. JOHN COURIER."

Novascotian - Oct. 28, 1850 Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - A short time since we alluded to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the County of Albert, and every account which reaches us from that quarter adds to our estimate of its resources and capabilities. We now learn that an immense deposit of thepurest white gypsum, which exists in the Parish of Hillsborough, is about to be extensively worked. A specimen of this gypsum has been exhibited to us, which is as pure, and nearly as white as Italian alabaster. The quarry has become the property of Mr. Fowler, of the Lubec Plaster Mills, who has, within a few days, contracted for the construction of a railroad about four miles in length, to Gray's Island on the Petitcodiac (near the residence of W.H. Steeves, Esq.), where there is a safe and convenient place for shipping. If we are correctly informed, no gypsum in any degree equal to the Hillsborough gypsum has yet been found in North America, except at the Magdalen Islands. From the great superiority of the article, we have no doubt it will supercede all others for stucco, and other purposes connected with the arts; and as it can be had in almost unlimited quantities, its working will add so much more to the wealth of the County of Albert, and of the Province generally. - Courier."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Fredericton, NB, The Provincial Archives - RS/22/72 -HILLSBOROUGH PLASTER & RAILWAY COMPANY - 1853 Saint John, NB June 27, 1853 Sir: I enclose a certificate signed by a majority of the Directors of the Hillsborough Plaster & Rail Road Company - Which certificate by requirements of the charter of the Company was to be made within three years from the date of the Act of incorporation and filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary - You will please place the same on file and oblige your servant. Respectfully Samuel Howlin To the Honourable John R. Partelow Provincial
Morning News - Oct. 24, 1855 Hillsboro', N.B., Oct. 19, 1855. - Mr. Editor -Having noticed in your paper, the ""Morning News"", of the 20th inst., the remarks ""transmitted"" to your Journal concerning the visit of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sutton to the county of Albert, I will now, in addition remark for the benefit of those interested, that the Plaster Quarries alluded to, and so obscurely indicated were those belonging to the ""Hillsboro' Plaster & R.R. Co.,"" and that the enterprising and gentlemanly manager, Mr. Blight, in my partial absence, conducted His Excellency and friends to the principal parts of the Quarries, explaining and pointing out their uses, formations, &c., and I believe his Excellency was well pleased with his visit. I will also say that the facilities of this Company, as regards means and material, are ample; they are, and have been, doing a prosperous business since the commencement of their operations, and they can furnish as pure and white an article of Plaster, and in as large quantities, as any other Company or persons in this Province. Yours,
Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 3, 1861 The St. John Courier states that a sum of $30,000 has been expended by Messrs. Tompkins, of New Jersey on the Plaster works at Hillsboro; and that they are capable of yielding 1000 barrels a day the same plaster being worth 35 cents a barrel, and the Calcined Plaster for building purposes $1 a barrel."
Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ... The lecturer then proceeded to describethe Plaister Quarries; the mode of Quarrying; the Plaister Mills and Wharves; the Mills, he was informed, would cost £20,000, and were the largest in America. These works were also owned chiefly by Americans, and he considered it matter of much regret that when an opportunity offered to our capitalists to become interested in these works they had not taken advantage of it. Of course men had a right to dispose as they pleased of their own, and mining operations were but speculations at best, but he could not help thinking that ""nothing risked nothing gained."""
Morning News - Oct. 2, 1861 Burglary. - Albert Quarries. - During the night of Saturday, 21st ultimo, the store of the Albert Quarries was broken into by burglars, when two barrels of flour, some tea and tobacco, were stolen. Also the front door of the ex-manager's house was tried. This probably was done by the depredators, with a view to ascertain whether the inmates were asleep, before they attempted the store. It was entered by forcing the lock with a hatchet or some such instrument. The whole affair is wrapt in mystery, there having been no search warrant obtained. The Island, on which are situate the quarries is isolated and lonely, which, taken in connection with the terrific storm of wind and rain which raged that night, renders it more than probable the deed was committed by parties well acquainted with the premises. It is reported that the proprietor has already been notified that there are some matters which require attention, therefore it is to be hoped that

should this paragraph come under his observation, no reason will prevent immediate attention. - [Communicated."
S.J. Daily News - Apr. 29, 1863 A young man named Joseph Morang, a native of Lubec, Maine, was instantly killed at the Plaster Quarries, Hillsborough, on Wednesday last, by the falling of a piece of plaster on his head as he was engaged at his work. Deceased is described as a sober, industrious young man, who, during two years residence at Hillsborough had made many friends. His remains have been sent on to his relatives. - GLOBE"

S.J. Morning Journal - Apr. 8, 1867 The Hillsboro' Plaster Mills, which have been stopped during the winter, are again in operation."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1869 Albert County. - Hillsboro. - Hillsboro, in Albert County, is a flourishing village, having a population of 1000 inhabitants. The Plaster Quarries and Mills give employment to upwards of 70 men and boys. Mr. Tompkins is the superintendent of the works. The Quarries are located about 3 miles to the southwest of the Mills, and the Plaster is brought to the wharf by a horse railway, where it is put through a process and made into fine coating or putty. In connection with the mills there is a Stave Machine which employs about 9 men, and cuts a large number of barrel staves each day. Mr. C.J. Bliss has charge of this branch of the work. There are about 12 coopers constantly employed in making barrels for holding the plaster. ..."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1869 ...The destruction caused by it to the Albert Manufacturing Company exceeds $20,000; carrying away wood and lumber, wetting the calcined plaster, it swept away every thing about the Mill - buildings, cooper's shop, cars, staves, track - tearing up all the floors in the Mills."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1869 Albert County. - Samuel Gross, Esq., Hillsboro' writes to us, under date of Saturday, to say that the loss sustained by the Albert Manufacturing Co., in the late storm, was nothing like as heavy as represented in his letter published in this journal; and to intimate that the estimate of the loss was his own and not Mr. C.T. Tompkins, as might be inferred from his letter. No doubt, the estimates formed of damage sustained by the individuals and companies, - formed, probably, in the bustle and confusion of the day immediately succeeding the great storm, will be considerably modified as the real facts of the case become better known."

Eastport Sentenil - Jul. 3, 1872 Hillsboro Plaster Mills Burnt. - The Tompkins Plaster Mills at Hillsboro, N.B., were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss was reported at $100,000. We hear that there was no insurance. The machinery, it is thought was not entirely ruined. The fire was accidental. Those mills have given much business to vessels and the loss will be largely felt. The shipping of this town will feel the loss severely."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 1, 1872 ADVERTISEMENT: Farmer's Plaster!, 25 casks Albert County Ground Plaster. For sale low W.F. Smith Woodstock, May 31, 1872 -- li-pd-22"

Daily Tribune - Jun. 29, 1872 The Hillsboro Fire. - The buildings of the Albert Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, which were destroyed by fire Thursday night were built at a great expense and the buildings and machinery were valued at a hundred thousand dollars. There were three mills, one for grinding grain, one for sawing lumber, and one for plaster crushing. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by the disaster."
Colonial Farmer, Page 2 - Monday, November 25, 1872 NEW BRUNSWICK - The building of the new plaster mill at Hillsboro is rapidly advancing."

Morning Freeman - Aug. 2, 1873 The Albert Manufacturing Company's Mills at Hillsborough, which were destroyed by fire last summer, have been rebuilt, and Hillsborough can now boast of having one of the largest Plaster Mills in America."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 18, 1873 Legislature. - ... Mr. Ryan, a Bill exempting the Albert Mining Company from local taxation for a certain period; ... He also laid before the House a ... detailed account of the expenditure of $4,000 for purchasing a Diamond Borer. ..."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1873 The Hillsboro Plaster Mills. - The Moncton Times says that ""Messrs. Tompkins & Co. have so far advanced the rebuilding of their plaster mills at Hillsboro as to commence grinding the present week. Several improvements on the old mill have been made and alterations effected, placing them in possession of many advantages not had in the old one. Mr. E. Davis, who is foreman on the premises, says the rebuilding and fitting will cost some thirty five thousand dollars, and when the mill is in full operation it will prepare about five hundred barrels of the plaster per day for shipment. All the requisite machinery for sawing and shaping the staves, etc., for the barrels are in connection with the mill, from which the barrels are made.""

Eastport Sentenil - Oct. 22, 1873 We learn that Mr. Tompkins of Hillsboro, lately one of the partners in the extensive plaster works at"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1874 Hillsboro. - ... in this locality, at some distance on the east of the post road, are the large plaster mills of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which have contributed so much to the prosperity of Hillsboro. ..."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1874 Albert County. - Hillsboro Parish. - ... The Plaster Mills. - In Hillsboro is located the only considerable ""Plaster of Paris"" manufacturing establishment in the Lower Provinces. The Albert Manufacturing Company, incorporated by Act 1854, by petition of the late Hon. Wm. H. Steeves, Calvin Tompkins and others, was burned out, with total loss, in 1872, and rebuilt and in operation in the autumn of 1873. The works and property of this establishment comprise quarries of gypsum, three or four miles of railroad; wharves upon the Peticodiac River, and a steam mill and other buildings and storehouses, comprising a rock plaster storehouse, 120x40 feet; plaster mill, 40x41 feet; calcining house, 69x48 feet; trimming room and cooper shop, 70x35 feet; storehouse for hoops, barrel stock, etc., and stave and heading saw mill, 100x50; engine and boiler room, 60x79 feet, all three stories in height. The mill is furnished with two rotary vertical crushers, with elevators; four run of four feet Esopus grit mill stones, with elevators. Adjoining, and at right angles with the mill, is the calcining house, through the upper story of which the ground plaster is distributed by a conveyor belt from the mill elevators; thence it is drawn from the mill elevators; thence it is drawn through spouts into the calcining cauldrons, of which there are four, each of about 55 barrels capacity, well set in cement bound masonry. The smoke flues are peculiarly arranged, and pass under the ground to a large stack outside of all buildings, which stack takes the smoke from all fires about the works. The barrel staves are sawn upon cylindrical saws, of which there are two, and are joined upon ""Hall's"" variable Jointer. The heading bolts are worked up with a ""Muzzy Shingle Machine"", adapted for the purpose. Both the floor above the saw mill, is the machinery for turning the heads ready for the barrels. Upon the lower floor the staves are selected, set up, windlassed, and fired. The windlassing is done by steam power, and the barrels are fired upon a row of cylinders, set over a flue with a fire furnace, opening into the same fire-room as the steam boilers. The steam boilers are fine, four in number, about 30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. These are well hung, and masoned in with an arch over the top. The heat returns over the top of the boilers. The fire under each pair of boilers is double, the rear fire being supplied with refuse from the saw mill, dumped in between the boilers through traps in the arch. Over these is a twilled wire spark arrester. The power is communicated by a double non-condensing engine, with cylinders eighteen inches in diameter, and three feet stroke, being a nominal power of about one hundred and ten horse, with steam of 75 pounds. Above the engine room is the carpenter and machine shop, where most of the repairs both in metal and in wood are done. Detached from this pile of buildings is the blacksmith shop, and upon the wharf is a large storehouse. Upon the highway is the office and a store for general merchandise, and near by, pleasantly situated upon the top of a gentle slope, is the residence of the general agent. The number of hands usually employed is from one hundred to one hundred and twenty, including many skilled mechanics. This industry has not been a financial success, owing to various causes but chiefly owing to the cunning policy in the States (where the principal market is), which admits raw materials free from duty and taxes out foreign manufactured products. However obscure the result of this enterprise may be financially to the capitalist, no doubt can exist as to its influence upon the prosperity of the surrounding neighborhood, and the wisdom of such public action as would encourage this manufacturing industry. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the only known deposits of Gypsum (suitable for calcining) on the Atlantic seaboard, and east of Lake Michigan. In Virginia and New York are found small formations of brown earthy gypsum, without market value in itself, and, moreover, so remote in the interior that even with an additional charge of two or three dollars per ton, provincial plaster would be the cheapest. There were shipped from Nova Scotia to the American Atlantic seaboard, manufactured in 1870, about 148,000 tons of rock plaster, valued at about $148,000. This rock plaster, when manufactured, possessed a value of about $900,000. This difference between the two values, say $752,000, is value for labour which would have long since been employed here, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but for the American policy of taxing the manufactured article (and in it our labour) one fifth, and admitting the raw material free of duty. Under ordinary conditions no relief for these circumstances could be obtained excepting in a more perfect understanding of the economical theorem, that in the freest commercial intercourse may be found the greatest public good. But as the industry in the Atlantic States is now entirely based upon Nova Scotia and New Brunswick rock, with no other known available source of supply, an export duty upon rock plaster to protect this industry here, would be followed by some of the following results, viz.; 1st. Either the American manufacturers would pay the duty - in which case this Government would get a large revenue, and at the same time encourage an important manufacturing interest - or, 2nd. the American manufacturer would manufacture in this country; 3rd. the American capital would be withdrawn from this pursuit, in which case, as Plaster of Paris is a staple commodity of well recognized economic value, both for the soil and in the arts and manufactures, no reason is apparent why other capitalists should not seek this business as an investment."

Moncton Daily Times, Page 4 - Saturday, August 25, 1877 HILLSBORO ITEMS - An interesting event took place on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. J. T. Tompkins, being the marriage of Mr. C. J. Osman to Miss Laura, eldest daughter of Mr. J. T. Tompkins, Manager Albert Manufacturing Company. The happy couple left by special train at 10:00 p.m., en route for the Upper Provinces. A few invited guests accompanied them as far as Salisbury."

Moncton, The Daily Times, Page 2 - Friday, December 14, 1877 Hillsboro, December 13, 1877 - The Albert Plaster Company have commenced grading on a new railway to their quarry. Mr. Bruce is the contractor. The line will be about 2 miles long when completed."

Daily Times - Dec. 14, 1878 Plaster Works. - The gypsum mill operations are now about closed for the season, and although many operatives have been employed during the summer and fall, yet many, perforce of circumstances, will be out of employment during the winter season. This seems unfortunate, but there is no remedy."

Moncton Times - May 25, 1878 Tompkins - plaster manager at Hillsboro ..."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 15, 1879 Albert Mining Company. - At the annual meeting of the Albert Mining Co., held this afternoon, the following directors were chosen: Messrs. Henry Gilbert, John Byers, Bradford S. Gilbert, Alexander Duncan, and James S. Gilbert. At a meeting of the directors immediately afterwards the following officers were elected:- Henry Gilbert, president; S. Schofield, secretary; John Byers, consulting engineer."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 5, 1880 Albert Co.- The plaster mill of the Albert Manufacturing Co. at Hillsboro', resumed work on Tuesday, having been shut down about four weeks. Four schooners are at present at the wharf to load plaster for the United States."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1880 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. have resumed work, and are now loading four large schooners."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 19, 1880 Albert Manufacturing Company.- This company are at present employing quite a number of men in their mill, at their quarry, on their railroad from their quarry to the wharf, and on their wharf. All these develop quite a praise worthy enterprise, and make quite a hum; but the opening of a new road, and the attempt to incorporate a new company free from taxes, made a greater hum. Rumor has it that this enterprising company propose building this winter a large vessel of 400 to 500 tons. Such an industry would be a great benefit."

Daily Sun - Dec. 4, 1880 Killed in a Plaster Quarry. - Our special correspondent at Hillsboro, Albert Co., telegraphed last evening the particulars of a sad and fatal accident which took place at the plaster Quarry of the Albert Manufacturing Company, whereby John Clark of Hillsboro was almost instantly killed. It seems that the deceased was working on a platform raised some twenty feet from the bottom of the quarry, when a large rock of plaster fell from a cliff above him. The rock dislodged the unfortunate man from the platform and he fell to the ground below, the fall causing almost instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and family."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1880 Fatal Accident. - A man named John Clark was killed today, almost instantaneously, in the quarry of the Albert Manufacturing Co. He was in company with another man engaged in drilling rock for blasting at a height of about 20 feet. Some rock from above them came rolling down, when Clark, in trying to escape the falling rock, lost his balance and fell to the bottom. He lived a very few minutes after the fall. Life was extinct before a physician reached the place. His remains were brought out to Hillsboro on the engine, and thence conveyed to his home. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn their loss. Much sympathy is felt for them."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 9, 1880 Fatal Accident. - John Clark, of Hillsboro, waskilled on Thursday afternoon, while engaged at the Plaster Quarry of the Albert Manufacturing Co. The deceased was working on a platform raised some twenty feet from the bottom of the quarry, when a large rock of plaster fell from a cliff above him, causing him to fall and killed hin instantly. He leaves a wife and family."

Weekly Freeman - Dec. 11, 1880 Fatal Accident. - A man named John Clark was almost instantly killed at a plaster quarry at Hillsboro, A.C. on Friday of last week."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 20, 1880 Albert Co. - Plaster Rock. - Mr. Blight, of Hillsboro', has several teams engaged in hauling plaster from his quarry to the wharf."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 16, 1880 Death of Mr. Blight. - After a long illness, which is most painful towards its close, Mr. John Blight, of Hillsboro, died last Thursday morning. He was a native of England, but has been in this country for many years. For a long time and up to the time of his death he was engaged in mining and quarrying operations in this county and in connection therewith expended large amounts of money. He was straightforward and reliable in all his dealings. He was a useful citizen and, therefore, will be greatly missed. He leaves a wife, son and daughter to mourn their loss. His remains were followed to the cemetery by a long procession. His funeral sermon was preached on Sabbath morning last by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who chose for his text Eccles. 12,7."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 20, 1880 Albert - The Albert Manufacturing Co.'s mill is again at work, giving work to a good number."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 25, 1880 Albert Items.- ... The plaster mill at Hillsboro' has commenced work."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 19, 1881 Quarrying. - Mr. James Blight, of Hillsboro, is engaged at putting an engine into his plastering quarry. This will be invaluable as a means for passing out the water as well as for hoisting the rock. This quarry lies around a small lake near Hillsboro, and yields rock of superior quality and whiteness."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 14, 1881 The Albert Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro have built a drug store at that place. Mr. Smith, of St. John, is the druggist. The company are also about to erect a tannery near the Plaster Mill. A circular saw has been placed in the Plaster Mill and lumber is to be manufactured. Logs are being daily brought by rail to the mill."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 11, 1881 Hillsborough and Its Industries - The Plaster Mills. - Hillsborough is an important parish... The most important industrial establishment of the place are the works of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which quarry and grind plaster and manufacture lumber. The company is working two quarries with a face of 50 feet, the plaster being found in large masses on the surface. It is blasted out and then hauled to the mill over a branch railway and the main line. There are three branch lines connecting the works with the company's wharves. A locomotive is kept constantly employed by the company in hauling plaster and lumber. This plaster mill was erected some twenty-five years ago, and was burned down twelve years ago, after which the present buildings were put up. There are a plaster mill and a saw mill. The power for both is supplied by an engine of 80 horsepower. The plaster, after having been blasted out and brought to the mill, is dried in a shed, and then run through crackers and stones, by which it is completely pulverized. It is then known as ground plaster. This is conveyed into large iron boilers, of which there are four, where it is calcined. Each of the boilers holds fifty-five barrels, and the calcining process requires half a day. Elevators are used for conveying the plaster from one place to the other. It goes by an elevator from the crackers to the stones, and from the stones to the bins, and falls from the latter into the boilers. It is lifted from these by an elevator to the screens, which remove all stony particles, and then goes to the barrels for packing. A ton of rock makes six barrels of calcined plaster. The company will ship eleven to twelve thousand barrels of calcined plaster to Boston this season, and eight to ten thousand tons of rock to its plaster mill in Newark, N.J. The duty on calcined plaster in the United States is twenty per cent., which has the effect of giving that country a large part of the work of calcining which would otherwise be done in this Province. The duty of 45 cents a barrel which has been put under the Canadian National Policy has not led to any increase in price, but has enabled the company to send a largely increased quantity to the Upper Provinces, this year's increase being 1,000 barrels. The company complains that the freight on the Intercolonial is higher than it should be on an article of this kind, and urges that a lower freight would enable it to sell a vastly greater quantity in Quebec and Ontario. The freight, it is claimed, should be as low as the coal freight, at least, and if it were, all the cars which come here with flour could be given return loads of calcined plaster instead of being sent back empty, as they are in many cases. It is a natural product, and a cheaper and a lighter product than coal, and the hoppers in which the latter is sent have to be brought back empty. For these reasons it is claimed that the freight should be reduced considerably. The company's saw mill is a rotary, and furnishes deckloads of lumber for the vessels that carry away the plaster. One million feet of lumber has been shipped this year. A barrel factory in connection with it is turning out 200 barrels a day. The manager of the works is J.T. Tompkins, Esq."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Chignecto Post - Oct. 13, 1881 An Albert Industry.- Gypsum Deposits of Hillsboro'.- Sketch of Plaster Works.- How the Trade is Affected by Government Policy.- One of the leading industries in New Brunswick is the Plaster Works at Hillsboro'. An extensive deposit of gypsum of a very superior quality exists on the surface three miles west of the Petitcodiac River. About twenty-five years ago, an American capitalist having become possessed of it, erected mills at a convenient shipping point at Hillsboro', for its grinding and calcining, and the article was exported to various cities on the Atlantic sea-board. Twelve years ago the mill was consumed by fire, and though the company that then owned the property had lost some $100,000 of their venture, nothing daunted, they at once rebuilt. The twenty per cent. Duty placed on manufactured plaster by the American government has killed it as a successful undertaking, but the company with indomitable pluck has steadily manufactured it and shipped in the face of the duty. The loss incurred by such duty has in part been compensated by the establishment of a mill at Newark, New Jersey, where the rock plaster is shipped to the extent of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons yearly and ground for the New York market. The operations of this company are a notable instance of capitalists pursuing for years a losing venture in a forlorn hope that the tide will someday turn. Still there ought to be money to the people of the Maritime Provinces in the sale of this article, as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the only sources of supply open to the Atlantic cities. It can only be bad fiscal tariffs or unnecessary competition amongst the owners that makes the business a profitable one even at its best. Various remedies have been proposed from time to time to place this industry on a paying basis. The N.P. imposed a duty of 45 p.c. on the American article. This has a tendency to exclude Oswego article from the Ontario markets, but it has only in a very limited degree assisted Maritime plaster. The increase of shipments west this season will be only 1,000 bbls. From Hillsboro'. Probably there is some increase from the quarries of Cape Breton to Montreal, but in the totals, the duty has proved a very inadequate remedy. Another method of dealing with it has been suggested and that is, to place an export duty on the rock

plaster. The immediate effect of this would be to neutralize the American duty on the manufactured article as thus stimulating its export. This would tend to the erection of more mills in the Province, to the transfer of the manufacturing here, to the employment of more labor and capital in it and lead to more profitable results generally. Whether, however, the American Government would not meet such a move by piling on heavier duties on the manufactured article is a point worth considering. The want of an American market, has led Mr. J.T. Tompkins, the Manager of the Company, to look for a market in Ontario, where an unlimited demand could be created for it as a fertilizer. The peculiarly dry atmosphere of that province has a parching influence on the soil, making a moisture-attracting substance like plaster very promotive of vegetable growth. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Tompkin's project, railway tariffs prevent any but very limited consignments there. Plaster is a product of nature, and Mr. Tompkins claims it ought to be classified the same as coal, &c., and forwarded at as low rates, if not lower. As the value of coal is at least 100 per cent. More than plaster at the pit, the discrimination in rates ought not to be against plaster. Mr. Tompkins states that not only is coal carried more cheaply by rail, but flour also. For example, the transportation of a car load of plaster to Toronto costs $45.20, which is about ten dollars more than a car load of flour from Toronto. Trains of flour cars return west empty, which Mr. Tompkins claims he could fill with plaster, provided he was granted the same rates as the flour dealers of Ontario. He claims he could add considerably to the receipts of the Intercolonial with but slight increases of expenses, if the plaster was placed even on a footing with the flour trade. Mr. Tompkins views are worthy of consideration by the Railway authorities, not only for the purpose of giving new life to a struggling industry, and to promote the agricultural interests of Ontario, but as an element of traffic on the Intercolonial. The highest purposes of the policy inaugurated by the country in 1878, would be fulfilled, were the natural resources of the country made by it to contribute to its wealth and prosperity. If a business that grosses say a hundred thousand dollars yearly could without any unnatural stimulus be increased to half a million, it would reflect no discredit on the administration. Gypsum is simply lime with the addition of sulphuric acid and water. The proportions are as follows:- Lime… 32.56 Sulphuric acid… 46.51 Water… 20.93 How plaster operates as a manure has never yet been definitely settles. Sir Humphrey Davy supposed it to act directly as a nutrient to the crops, whereas Leibig advanced the theory, it fixed the ammonia of the air and conveyed it to the roots. At any rate its value as a manure results from its solubility in water, although it possesses this power only to the extent of one part to 461. Experience proves it to be most valuable to clover crops. The imports of plaster into Canada in 1867 was as follows:- 11 Belleville… $ 331 Brandford… 269 Hamilton… 291 Kingston… 369 London… 263 Montreal… 711 Quebec… 441 Sarnia… 342 Toronto… 3,673 Other ports… 2,926 -- $9,616 Of this, the United States supplied $8,741 and England $965. The imports in 1880 of ground plaster were:- lbs. Value Ontario… 1,035,768 $3,304 Quebec… 110,000 603 Nova Scotia… 2,250 10 New Brunswick….. 412,876 1,854 Manitoba… 10,800 63 British Columbia… 80,800 505 P.E. Island…. 960 6 – 1,652,454 $6,550 The following were the imports of calcined plaster:- lbs. Value Ontario… 508,374 $1,747 Quebec… 22,700 23 Nova Scotia… 3,700 17 New Brunswick… 77,602 286 Manitoba… 57,000 191 British Columbia... 10,500 70 P.E. Island... 7,800 43 – 667,676 $2,377 All from the United States. The following are the value of the exports of ground plaster in 1880 to United States:- From Ontario... $ 199 Nova Scotia... 225 New Brunswick... 8,917 – 9,341 The following shews the tons and value of crude gypsum shipped to the United States the same year:- Tons Value From Ontario... 703 $ 1,025 Nova Scotia... 109,409 87,440 New Brunswick... 9,756 10,038 – 119,868 $98,503 The Ontario markets are supplied in some extent from Oswego, Port Hope importing and grinding about 5,000 tons a year. The operations of grinding and calcining are very simple. The plaster after being blasted and quarried, is carried by rail to the mill. It is first placed in a drying shed; then it is placed in the rock crackers - a sort of coffee mill - from which it is carried to two runs of stones. It is then screened or bolted. From the screens it goes to the kettles, where it is calcined. Calcining is merely driving off the water from it by heat. The kettles are iron, and each hold 55 barrels. There are four of them. The process occupies half a day, so that the capacity of the mill is over 400 barrels a day. The mill is at present running from 100 to 200 barrels a day. Elevators take the material from the crackers to the stones, from there to the screens, form there to the kettles and from there to the barrels, where it is packed. There are three sidings to the several wharves of the Company. The first one is exclusively for barrel plaster, the second one for lumber, wood, ship-timber, &c., and the third is the rock plaster wharf. Last year the Company erected a rotary saw mill driven by the mill engine. They saw this season a million feet, which they send off as deck loads. They have also a barrel factory, having stave saws, trimmers, headings, &c. There engine is 80 horse power. It has four large boilers. The mill refuse furnishes the fuel. The mill and quarry employs from 60 to 100 men. The Hillsboro' gypsum has a high reputation for purity. Much of it is pure alabaster, and presents a very handsome appearance. Its extreme brittleness prevents its use for works of art. It is used in the finest kinds of architecture and occasional carloads of it for this purpose are shipped as far West as Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago. It is probably the finest on the Continent. It is used under the

Chignecto Post - Dec. 14, 1882 Albert Manufacturing closed for season....."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 11, 1882 Dorchester - The schr. Robbie Godfrey has gone to Hillsboro to load plaster for Newark,

Chignecto Post - Oct. 19, 1882 Surrey.- Our harbor here last week presented quite a lively appearance. Thirteen vessels were in port, the most of which were loading plaster, from the Albert Manufacturing Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 Albert. - Thirteen vessels were in port at Surrey in the week ending 14th inst., the greater number of which were loading plaster for the Albert Manufacturing Company."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 21, 1883 Albert Co. Court. - Albert Manufacturing Co. vs. Randal..."

Moncton Daily News - Nov. 30, 1883 Albert. - The Albert Manufg. Co. ... Shipped more plaster this season than last ... Their sales of plaster in Canada have increased since the adoption of the N.P."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 13, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice of Sale. -- To the Albert Manufacturing Company and all other persons whom it doth or may concern:- To be sold at Public auction, at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A. Steeves, and wife, and more particularly described in a certain indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tompkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871. The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned. Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D., 1883. Joseph T. Tompkins, sept 20 Assignee of above

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 10, 1884 Albert. - The Albert Manufacturing Company have reopened their mills and will soon be working in full force in their quarry, thus giving employment to a large number of men, who have been engaged during the winter in the lumber woods."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1884 Albert. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. have reopened their mills and will soon be working, in full force, at their quarry, thus giving employment to a large number of men who have been engaged during the winter in the lumber woods."

Weekly Transcript - Dec. 24, 1884 Albert Co. - The Albert Mf'g Co.'s plaster millis still running. Work continues at their quarries and they have a number of men employed getting things ready for lumbering operations this winter."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 8, 1884 Albert Co. - While blasting rock in the plaster quarry at Hillsboro recently, Mr. Ainsley Bleakney, of Petitcodiac was so unfortunate as have his leg broken by flying fragments. The accident was caused by a too heavy charge of the explosive used. Dr. Lewis set the fractured limb."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 8, 1884 Albert County (Maple Leaf). - Serious Accident. - On monday, William McDonald, a son of Mr. Angus McDonald, while engaged in driving a team loaded with plaster at the quarries of the Albert Mnf. Co. had his leg badly smashed. While descending a hill his leg got under the sled runner, where he was held fast for an hour and a half before any assistance arrived. When he was taken out his leg was found to be broken in two places."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 3, 1884 Albert County. - The Albert Mfg. Co. at Hillsboro is doing a rushing business at present. Owing to very large shipments, for a few months past, the stock of plaster is exhausted. The mill will run night and day, this week, in order to supply three vessels, that are now waiting, with cargoes."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 10, 1884 Albert Co. - The Albert Mfg. Co. turned out 2,900 barrels of calcine plaster last week."

Sackville, N.B., Page 2 - The Chignecto Post - Thursday, December 24, 1885 -TRADE NOTES - Hillsboro Plaster mills have closed for the season."

Maple Leaf, Page 3 - Thursday, July 9, 1885 LOCAL NEWS - The Albert Mining Company stored 250 barrels of calcined plaster in Moncton last Thursday."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 21, 1885 The plaster mills at Hillsboro continue to run with full complement of hands, and will run as late as possible this season. The summer has been a good one for the employees, as they have lost no time."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 5, 1886 Albert Maple Leaf - The little Lake plasterquarry at Hillsboro, formerly owned by James Blight, was sold last week, Wednesday, to the Albert Mfg. Co. for $20,100. The plaster is of a very fine quality."

Weekly Transcript - Aug. 11, 1886 Albert Co. - The Little Lake plaster quarry at Hillsboro, formerly owned by James Blight, was sold last week, Wednesday, to the Albert Mfg. Co. for $30,100. The plaster is of a very fine quality."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 15, 1886 Hillsboro'.- Shipping of rock plaster has been more active for this season than last season."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 15, 1886 Shipping of ground plaster about same as last year, both by water to United States and per railway to Upper and Maritime Provinces. A large quantity is sent per rail to Quebec and Ontario. Plaster mills are running very steadily."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 21, 1886 The plaster trade is better than it has been for some time and the output is steadily increasing. Large quantities are shipped to the Upper Provinces."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 3, 1887 PLASTER SHIPMENTS.- A second cargo of calcined plaster, 140 barrels, arrived from Hillsboro last night and are being warehoused at Harris' wharf. A third cargo is expected tomorrow night."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 21, 1887 Eighteen thousand barrels of calcined plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company's works at Hillsboro were brought to Moncton in scows this season and about 15,000 barrels transhipped over the Intercolonial to points in the upper provinces. The Albert company also shipped two cargoes by water to Halifax and a large number to the
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 22, 1887 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 27, 1887 PLASTER SHIPPING. - The Albert Manufacturing Co.has hitherto shipped its plaster over the Albert Railway to Salisbury, thence via the ICR to points west. The Co. is now making arrangements to send their plaster by schooner or scow to Moncton, where it will be loaded on the ICR cars for shipment."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 9, 1887 Plaster shipments - The plaster shipments from Moncton by railway, during the past week, amounted to 2,890 barrels. The plaster is brought from Hillsboro, in scows and loaded in cars at Moncton for points in Montreal and Quebec being the principal purchasers. This week, up to date, 700 barrels have been landed here."

Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Wednesday, September 14, 1887 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1887 A large lot of calcined plaster from the quarries at Hillsboro, came up by scow this week to Moncton, and is being transhipped over the I.C.R. to points in the upper provinces."

Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Thursday, September 15, 1887 LOCAL & PROVINCIAL - Calcined Plaster - Two more scows loads of calcined plaster from the quarries at Hillsboro were landed here yesterday for transhipment over the Intercolonial Railway."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 3, 1888 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 9, 1888 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing company will begin operations in the plaster mill in a few days."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 16, 1888 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing Company have commenced hauling plaster rock from the quarry to the mill at Hillsboro."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 26, 1888 and Daily Times - Apr. 27, 1888 The plaster trade. - Two more cargoes of plaster were brought to Moncton from Hillsboro this morning. These will probably be the last loads brought this week, as a large vessel is now loading at Hillsboro for the American market and is taking all that the Albert Manufacturing Company will be able to grind for several days to come. This trade promises to assume larger proportions this season than in any previous year. Since the opening of navigation, only a few weeks ago, 13 scow loads, containing 2000 barrels, have been brought to Moncton. All of this plaster, with the exception of three or four carloads, was sent to the upper provinces."
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1888 The Albert Manufacturing Co. have discontinued the shipment of plaster by scows to Moncton, having made arrangements for its transportation over the Albert railway."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 8, 1888 PLASTER SHIPMENTS.- The shipment of plaster from the Albert Mfg. Co.'s works at Hillsboro in scows to Moncton for transportation over the I.C.R. has not been entirely discontinued as was stated some time ago. The plaster will not all be sent over the Albert railway, as a cargo was brought up the river to-day and it is said that others are to follow."

Albert Maple Leaf, Page 3 - Thursday, August 16, 1888 HILLSBORO ITEMS - The Albert Manufacturing Company has renewed shipments of plaster by scow, having used the railway 3 days it is said."

Albert Maple Leaf, Page 3 - Thursday, August 16, 1888 HILLSBORO ITEMS - The Albert manufacturing Company are doing a very extensive business in the plaster trade this year. Besides calcining great quantities, they are exporting to the U.S. a very large amount of rock plaster. Twelve schooners were loaded here not long since, in just 12 days, the schooners being on the whole more than average size."

Daily Times - Aug. 17, 1888 The Albert Mfg. Co. are doing a very extensive business in the plaster trade this year. Besides calcining great quantities, they are exporting to the U.S. a very large amount of rock plaster. Twelve schooners were loaded at Hillsboro not long since, in just 12 days, the schooners being on the whole more than average size."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 17, 1888 Albert Co. - The Albert Mfg. Co. are doing a very extensive business in the plaster trade this year. Besides calcining great quantities, they are exporting to the U.S. a very great amount of rock plaster.

Twelve schooners were loaded at Hillsboro not long since, in just 12 days, the schooners being on the whole more than

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 23, 1888 PLASTER SHIPMENTS.- A scow load of plaster arrived Tuesday night. The cargo consisted of 250 barrels. Owing to the disagreeable weather yesterday they were unable to discharge it. Since April two scows have been employed in this trade and have brought upwards of 18,000 barrels from Hillsboro to this port for shipment principally to the Upper Provinces. It is intended to bring at least 18,000 more barrels up by scows before the port closes and another scow, which is now engaged in carrying wood for barrel making from Sodom to Hillsboro, will be put

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 5, 1888 Unusual Tides. - A quantity of lime in the warehouse on the wharves was more or less injured. Some 500 barrels from the Hillsboro works were stored in the warehouses on Harris' wharf, and the contents of about 100 barrels were injured, though not seriously, as the water only rose a few inches in the building."

Daily Times - Dec. 6, 1888 Big Shipments of Plaster. - Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the agent in Moncton for the Albert Manufacturing Co., handled and shipped to points in the West over the I.C.R., in two days recently, 2,000 barrels of calcine. Capt. John H. Wright, who has been scowing plaster from Hillsboro to Moncton all summer, has finished for the season. He has now handled 21,000 barrels. This does not, however, nearly represent the output of the works, as Messrs. Scott and Balser, have also been engaged scowing, and large shipments have been made by vessels direct from the works to St. John, Montreal and other points. The plaster brought to Moncton in scows has all been for transhipment over

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 13, 1888 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. are loading their new vessel with their extra white gypsum. This grade is worth about four dollars and fifty cents per ton at the wharf."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - May 25, 1888 Albert Co. - The A. Mfg. Co. plaster mills at Hillsboro are doing a large business this year, and turn out about 409 barrels of plaster per day."

Moncton Daily Times - May 29, 1888 Plaster Shipments. - A scow load of 250 barrels of plaster from Hillsboro was unloaded at the wharves yesterday for transhipment over the I.C.R. Another is expected up today and two more tomorrow. This trade makes considerable work here."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 21, 1888 J.T. Tompkins is laying a new track from the plaster wharf at Hillsboro to his quarries and purposes in the near future to use an iron horse to haul the plaster to the wharf from the quarries."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 24, 1888 Plaster Shipments. - The tern schooner Magellan, Captain Irvine, has been chartered by the Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, to carry a cargo of plaster to Montreal. The schooner will take about 3,000 barrels. The Albert Mfg. Company are deserving of credit for this venture in developing interprovincial trade. The schr. Hattie C., Capt. Stewart, sailed for Hillsboro on Saturday to load cargo of plaster for Newark."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 10, 1889 PLASTER SHIPMENTS.- The Albert Manufacturing Co., of Hillsboro, has renewed the shipment of plaster by water to Moncton and thence by rail to destination. One scow came up the river this morning and discharged at the public wharf, and others are expected by this afternoon's tide. Two scows were engaged in this business last summer, but owing to the increased demand for the plaster it is understood that no less than four scows will be employed this summer."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 11, 1889 Plaster shipments. - The Albert Manufacturing Co., of Hillsboro, has resumed the shipment of plaster by water to Moncton and thence by rail to destination. Four scows will be engaged in the trade this

S. J. Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1889 The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro, has resumed the shipment of plaster by water to Moncton and thence by rail to destination. Four scows will be engaged in the trade this year."
Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 20, 1889 PLASTER SHIPMENTS.- The Albert M'fg. Co. brought to Moncton this week seven loads of plaster, 1600 bbls, in all. The breaking down of the company's mill, where the barrels are manufactures, caused a decreased output during the past week or so, but the mill is now running again."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 15, 1889 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, July 13. - ... The plaster quarries and mills here rank as one of the leading industries of the province. This industry, instead of receiving its death blow from confederation and the N.P., got an impetus upwards and is steadily increasing. The works are known as the Albert Manufacturing Co., and are owned by J.T. Tompkins, a Yankee by birth and push. In addition to the mill and quarries, he owns one of the finest farms in Albert Co. Of late years he is largely engaged in the lumber trade."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 6, 1889 Albert Co. News;- Last week the A. Mfg. Co. shipped over 1,900 tons of rock plaster to the United States."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 7, 1889 Last Week the A. Mfg. Co., shipped over 1900 tons of rock plaster to the United

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 6, 1889 and Saint John Evening Gazette - Mar. 7, 1889 FIRST PLASTER SHIPMENT.- The Albert Manufacturing Company has in the vicinity of 1000 barrels of plaster in their warehouses on the wharves at Moncton. The first shipment of this year was made to-day, being a carload for J.S. Belcher, Halifax."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 7, 1889 Moncton. - The Albert manufacturing company have about 1,000 barrels of plaster stored in their warehouses on the wharves here. Today they made a shipment of a carload to Halifax, being the first of the season."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 7, 1889 Mr. James Blight of this place, who has been in Cape Breton the past summer operating a plaster quarry, is expected home in a few days. He will take back with him a number of men to help him in the quarry."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Chignecto Post - Oct. 24, 1889 Albert.- One day last week while a gang of men were at work in the plaster quarry for the Albert Manufacturing Co. at Hillsboro', a mass of stones and earth from above came tumbling down and two men were partly buried in the debris, one getting his foot badly damaged, and the other, John Pario, of Caraquet, getting a shoulder dislocated. Dr. Marven rendered the necessary surgical aid."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 2, 1890 The Albert plaster works have shut down for the season. They have now enough plaster on hand to supply all orders during the coming winter months."

S.J. Evening Gazette - May 23, 1890 Mr. Calvin Tompkins, president of the Albert Manufacturing Co., and father of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, manager of the company, died at New York a few days ago at the advanced age of 98 years. The funeral took place last Wednesday at New York, Mr. J.T. Tompkins being present."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 2, 1891 Considerable repairs and improvements have been made in the interior of the Albert M'f'g. Co's. plaster mills during the winter. The mill is expected to be running in full blast by the second week in April."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 1, 1891 Hillsboro. - On account of the great demand for plaster, the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s mill is running at night hoping to be able to fill all orders."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 28, 1891The Plaster Works Under the N.P. - Hillsboro, Feb. 29. - While the Transcript is stating that Tompkins of the Albert Manufacturing Company is in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. Councillor Taylor, an employee in that company has publicly declared that he endorses and supports the principles of the National Policy. Mr. Osman, the manager, said at Hillsboro, that the business under the N.P., had increased from 5000 to 23,000 barrels per annum. He has pledged his support to Dr. Weldon."

Moncton Daily Times - May 20, 1891 Albert Co. - Bliss Smith, a labourer in the plaster quarry at Hillsboro met with a painful accident on Thursday last. A large rock of plaster fell on him across the back. Drs. Lewis and Marven attended him."

Moncton Daily Times - May 21, 1891Hillsboro, May 19. - Bliss Smith who was seriously hurt at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s plaster quarries last week, is on the mend."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 1, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Schooner Victory finished loading plaster here today and sailed this tide, with fair wind, for Red Beach."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1892 Albert Co. - Some of the coopers are at work, and the plaster mill will start as soon as the weather moderates, or about April 4."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 9, 1892 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro, has commenced the hauling of plaster rock from quarry to wharf."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1892 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing company's mills have started operations again. Their works give employment to a large number of men and horses."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1892 Albert Co. - Benjamin Fales, while working in the plaster quarries, had one of his ankles badly crushed by a rock falling upon it. Dr. Randall rendered the required aid."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - ...The Victory is again loading with plaster at the wharf here for Red

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Ap. 12. - ...The Victory finished loading yesterday and joined the fleet in the

Fathom today. Heavy gales here from the westward for two days...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 24, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - The schr. Utility, Capt. Copp, sailed from Hillsboro on Friday, plaster laden."
Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 2, 1892 Albert Co. - James Blight is pushing the work at Demoiselle and piling plaster near the Wilson platform preparatory to shipping. Clarence Dimock, of Windsor, N.S., has been here a few days to note the progress of the work. - [Maple Leaf."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1892 Hillsboro. - The Albert Manufacturing Company hope to run their works until the end of the year. The output of plaster is as large as ever and the teams continue to haul to the sheds and wharf."

Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1892 The Albert manufacturing company hope to run their works until the end of the year. The output of plaster is as large as ever and the teams continue to haul to the sheds and wharf."

Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1892 Schooner Gasper Embree, Wilson, arrived Saturday from Hillsboro with a load of plaster, shipped by the Albert Mfg. Co., to be stored in Harris' warehouse. The plaster is stored to be shipped from here during the winter on account of the possibility of the Albert railway shutting down. If the weather continues favorable the Gasper Embree will bring another load before navigation closes. Schooner Utility, Copp, sailed Saturday from Hillsboro, with a cargo of plaster to St. John, for shipment over the C.P.R."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1892 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing company hope to run their works until the end of the year. The output of plaster is as large as ever and the teams continue to haul to the sheds and wharf. A vessel is expected here this week to load plaster for Messrs. Dimock & Co. She will receive her cargo at Gray's Island."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1892 Hillsboro. - The H.R. Emmerson is unloading at the A.M. Co.'s wharf, and a three masted schooner is taking in plaster at Gray's Island."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 27, 1892 The schr. Wentworth is now loading at Hillsboro for New York with 600 tons rock plaster from the new quarry. The company is going ahead with the building of wharves and sidings for spring work. The proprietors are well satisfied with the quarry and no doubt have a valuable property."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 17, 1892 Harvey. - An amateur class in sculpture is started in the advanced department of the school, and maybe said to be already successful. The material used is the anhydrate of gypsum or soft plaster rock. The rock has kindly been given to the school by Mr. Osman of the Hillsboro plaster works. This substance is easily sawn into blocks or slabs and can then be carved with an ordinary knife. The students have shown much interest in the work and have made much progress in a short time, both in carving designs on surfaces and in modelling vases, etc., from objects."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 27, 1892 Albert Co. - (...Mild weather...) .... Plaster haulers (sleds) are unable to get all of the way to the wharf, which will necessitate the reloading of the plaster on wagons."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 8, 1892 Albert Co. - A steam drill is in course of construction at Surrey for immediate operation at the A.M. Company's quarry. The men are driving a new level by the floor of the present quarry."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 2, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - May 31. - A large number of American vessels have been and are now loading plaster at the plaster wharf for the Albert Manufacturing Company."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1892 Hillsboro, May 10. - On Thursday, while at work in the mill of the Albert Manufacturing Co., Stephen Steeves got his hand badly jammed by a heavy stick falling upon it. Dr. Randall rendered the required assistance."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1892 A Windsor, N.S., company have 18 men employed at the plaster quarry at Curryville, A. Co., and the prospects for a large output of the mineral are good."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 22. - Schr. Utility is at Hillsboro loading plaster for the States."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Oct. 11. - The schooners Utility and Luta Price are at Hillsboro loading plaster for Boston. On her last trip the Utility made the round voyage from Hillsboro to Boston, including loading and unloading, in

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - The three-masted schooner Harry W. Lewis sailed from Hillsboro yesterday with a load of plaster for New York."

S.J. Daily Sun, Page 3 - Wednesday, September 7, 1892 ALBERT COUNTY - Hopewell Hill - September 5 - Alarge American schooner is now due at Hillsboro, being chartered to carry a cargo of 4,500 barrels of plaster to Philadelphia."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 12, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Sep. 8. - The schooner Luta Pricewent to Hillsboro yesterday to load barrel plaster for the States. Sep. 9. - The schooner Victory, Capt. Stiles, is at the Cape on her return from Boston...she will carry rock plaster from Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Sept. 5.- The schooner Utility, Capt. Copp, is loaded at Hillsboro with 1,650 barrels of plaster for Boston. The American sch. Drisco is also loading plaster there for Newark, and the schr. Leonard D. left yesterday with a similar cargo for Rockland, Me. - The schr. Luta Price is undergoing repairs at Harvey Bank. She is having an additional breast hook put in and otherwise strengthened. - A large American schooner is now due at Hillsboro, being chartered to carry cargo of 4,500 barrels of plaster to Philadelphia."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 7, 1893 Albert Co. - A gentleman from Hillsboro, Albert Co., who was in town Friday, told a Sun reporter that the Albert Manufacturing Co. of that place are doing a large business this year. They have charge of the lime quarries at that place and annually export to the United States about 200,000 tons of the rock in a crude state. This company also owns a large saw mill near there, and altogether they employ something over 100 men. A firm from Windsor, N.S., have recently opened a lime quarry a short distance from the one mentioned, but the quality of the plaster is much finer. They ship to the Newark Calcium Co. of that city. This is practically their first year, but they have already made good progress. They now give employment to about twenty-five men."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 25, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - The plaster company here has received an order for 2000 tons of plaster, but it is not probable, with the present force of men on that they will be able to get that amount this winter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1893 Hillsboro. - The Albert Manufacturing company have closed down their works for the winter, and extensive repairs will be proceeded with at once. They have had a most successful year. The quality of plaster turned out maintains a high standard, and they are planning for a large output when spring opens."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 1, 1893 The Albert M'g. Co. is scowing plaster to Moncton for shipment on account of the bridge on the Salisbury and Harvey Railway being burned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1893 Hopewell Cape. - Four plaster laden three-masted schooners left the anchorage here today for American ports, the A.J. with stone for St. John....."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1893 Hopewell Cape. - The Utility sailed from Hillsboro today with barrelled plaster for New York."
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 30, 1893 The plaster quarry at Demoiselle Creek worked under the management of James Blight, is turning out a fine quality to moderately good quantities."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Times - Mar. 2, 1893 Steeves family history, by W. O. Raymond. - ... In 1818 the Steeves brothers built three miles of tram road, for the purpose of hauling plaster. Probably this was the first three miles of railway built in the province. It was built simply by grading where the land was hard; where it was soft or marshy the track was built up with timber and covered with poles. The rails, which were made of wood, were fastened to the sleepers with wooden pins. The cars would carry from two to three tons; they were drawn by two or three oxen or horses. The plaster at that time was worth from three to four dollars a ton on the shore. About this time John McRay, the shipbuilder at the Cape, was doing a large business getting plaster at Lower Hillsboro. In 1823 the price of plaster went down to less than three dollars a ton, and the manufacturers came to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay so they abandoned the business. But now (1892) the plaster is worth from 80c. to $1 a ton, yet the business is carried on profitably. ..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 17, 1893 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, March 15. - ...... James Scott, engineer at the A.M. Co's, is able to return to work, though still lame from having run a nail into his foot. The Albert Manufacturing company sent away this week an elegant ash cabinet, two glass shades with rock plaster, in the natural state, two glass jars of plaster calcined, one raw plaster ground, two barrels of plaster calcined, and one of raw ground. There will be added to this a number of medallions, prepared in New York, to be distributed gratis at the World's Fair, Chicago, where the exhibit will be made."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 17, 1893 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, March 14. - ... The A.M. Co. expect to start their mills on the 1st of April. The quarries are a sight worth seeing. Thousands of tons of plaster are being piled ready for the summer's shipping and grinding. Thirty-five horses and upwards of a hundred men are daily employed in this work. The men driving the tunnel with steam drill and dynamite have gone in over three thousand feet, are now sinking a shaft for ventilation. When this work is completed the plaster deposit known as Blight's quarry will be drained. It is now a lake, and not workable because of the water. This is considered the finest soft white plaster in the country. ... James Blight secured a few days since a handsome heavy span of horses for work at the Demoiselle quarry. They take three tons of plaster rock on a sled with

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 24, 1893 Albert Co. - The Hillsboro plaster mills are to start upon April 1. The men in boring the tunnel in the direction of what is known as Bright's quarry struck a vein of water which lowered the lake four feet. They are also sinking a shaft from the surface almost three hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel."

Moncton Daily Times - May 8, 1893 The Albert Manufacturing company are opening up the season's shipment, having already loaded some four or five vessels at Hillsboro. Their shipments are mostly made in American bottoms."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 22, 1893 Albert County. - ....Some inconvenience is experienced on account of the wharf being covered with plaster to such an extent that it is hardly possible to get on with deals. The plaster company will doubtless get their product off as soon as possible and give the millmen a chance."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 9, 1893 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Nov. 7. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. have made extensive improvements in their store, reflecting great credit on the good taste of Manager W.F. Taylor. The ceiling has been sheathed and painted pale blue, the shelves repainted and stocked with goods meeting the needs of the most fastidious."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 14, 1893 Demoiselle Creek. - Mr Blight keeps the usual number of men at work in the Dimock plaster quarry. This plaster is of a superior quality."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory will sail tonight for Red Beach, Me., with plaster from this port."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 13, 1893 Hopewell Cape. - Schooner H.R. Emmerson, with barrelled plaster, from Hillsboro for St. John, sailed today."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 13, 1894 James Scott, engineer in the Albert Manufacturing's plaster mill, today fell on a sharp spike, which penetrated the palm of his hand so that the spike protruded two inches."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1894 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, Aug. 17. - ... Mr. Nickerson of Red Beach, Me., was in the village this week, in company with E.W. Lynds, on business in connection with the plaster quarries here."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1894 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, Aug. 13. - ... Schooner Wentworth, Capt. Parker, from New York, arrived today at Grey's Island, to load plaster for the Wentworth Gypsum Company. The Hannah F. Carleton, Capt. Beal, is loading plaster at the Albert Manufacturing company's wharf."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1894 Hillsboro. - Barkentine Harry Stewart is loading plaster at the Albert Manufacturing company's wharf."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 3, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - A large four masted schooner passed up the bay yesterday to load plaster at Hillsboro. This is the first vessel of that rig ever seen in Shepody waters."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 9, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The sch. Victory is at the Fathom laden with barrel plaster for Boston from the Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 26, 1894 Albert Co. - Hopewell Cape, June 23. -Intelligence has been received that Charles Tarris of Demoiselle Creek, 40 years of age, received very serious and possibly fatal injuries this morning on the plaster tram railway at Hillsboro. While three loaded cars were descending a heavy grade, the horses being removed, the end of one of the cars broke and the plaster derailed the car, which was pitched off the track, burying Mr. Tarris, who had been attending the brake, beneath it, completely crushing one leg, injuring his back and causing, it is feared, internal injuries. The crushed limb will have to be amputated."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 30, 1894 Hillsboro. - The three-masted schooner Gypsum Queen, Capt. Bentley, left Gray's Island wharf yesterday with 1,100 tons of plaster for New York."
Moncton Transcript - Mar. 30, 1894 Hillsboro. - The Waskino will load to-day, should the weather permit. She takes barrel of plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s wharf. She will be the first vessel loaded here this season."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 12, 1894 Hopewell Hill, May 10. - The plaster and lumber trade has reached larger proportions this season than ever before, and all the harbors at the head of the bay are filled with vessels… Hillsboro... The Cox and Green, recently cleared from that port, had capacity for a thousand tons of plaster."

Chignecto Post - May 17, 1894 The Albert county plaster and lumber trade has reached larger proportions this season than ever before, and all the harbors at the head of the bay are filled with vessels."

Moncton Daily Times - May 26, 1894 Hillsboro. - Mr. Dimock of Windsor, N.S. is here looking after his plaster quarry at Curryville. He has already shipped several cargoes this season from Gray's Island."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory, Stiles, arrived on Saturday from Boston, and will again load barrel plaster at Hillsboro for the same port."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 8, 1894 Albert Co. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. is doing a rushing business at present. Owing to very large shipments, for a few months past, the stock of plaster is exhausted. The mill will run night and day this week, in order to supply three vessels, that are now waiting, with cargoes."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 10, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The schr. Victory, Capt. Stiles, arrived from Boston yesterday and will load barrel plaster again at the Albert Mfg. Co.'s Hillsboro, for Boston."

Moncton Transcript - Oct. 20, 1894 D. Holland & Co. have secured the contract of roofing with Sparham the buildings of the Hillsboro Plaster Manufacturing Co. The work will be commenced next week. Mr. Holland has several gangs of men engaged in different parts of the provinces."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Moncton Transcript - Oct. 26, 1894 and Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1894 A Substitute for Marble. - A Factory to be Erected at Hillsboro, Albert Co., Soon. - Ottawa, Oct. 26. - Mr. A.J. Madden, general manager of the United Marble Manufacturing Company of Chicago, is here with the object of taking out letters of incorporation to organize a Canadian company. They intend to erect factories at Hamilton, Ont., and in Albert county, New Brunswick. Their raw product is gypsum, of which there are rich deposits in the places named. This is hardened and polished when it becomes in appearance exactly like Italian marble. It is hard as a rock when finished but it can first be shaped with a plane just like a piece of wood. Mr. Madden says it will be cheaper than wood. A sample he carries was described by an expert as a piece of Italian marble, worth three dollars and a half a running foot. It is gypsum finished by the new process and costs only eight cents a foot. It will be cheaper to finish a kitchen with this beautiful marble than with wood, so that when the product is put on the market it will likely revolutionize the building trade. Mr. Madden took out a Canadian patent on it today. It will add great value to the gypsum deposits in Canada. There is a factory in Chicago and one in Grand Rapids, Mich., but the product has not yet been put on the market."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1894 Hillsboro.- ... Schooner Nina Tillson, Capt.Green, is loading plaster at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s wharf for Baltimore."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 11, 1894 The Wentworth Gypsum Company, who own a quarry at Demoiselle Creek, managed by James Blight, of Hillsboro, intend putting up a mill for the purpose of manufacturing the gypsum. At the present time they ship all their plaster in rock."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - ... Schooner T.A. Stuart, Capt. Faulkingham, form Jamesport, and schooner Victory, Capt. Stiles, from Boston are loading plaster at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s wharf. Schooner Wentworth, Capt. Parker, is loading plaster at Grey's Island for the Wentworth Plaster company."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 19, 1894 Hillsboro.- Schr. Wentworth, Parkes, is loading plaster at Gray's Island for Newark."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1894 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Sept. 17. - The schooner Victory, Stiles, sailed yesterday with barrel plaster from the Albert Mfg. Co. for Boston."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 21, 1894 Hillsboro, Sept. 19. - The plaster mill of the Albert Mfg. Co. has been shut down for over a week on account of the scarcity of water."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1895 Rock Wall Plaster. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro, A. Co., of which C.J. Osman is the manager, have placed a new product on the market:- rock wall plaster, which is claimed to be far superior in every respect to the ordinary plaster. It forms a wall durable, tough and practically indestructible. Among other things mentioned in its favor are the following: Rock plaster will not of itself crack, swell or shrink and will not come down in case of leakage. Rock plaster saves time, admits of carpenters immediately following the plasterers, giving the owner his building weeks earlier than with ordinary plaster. Rock plaster affords the finest and most durable surface for decorating and papering. Rock plaster is fireproof and is recognized by boards of underwriters as a remarkable fire retarder. Rock plaster can be used in winter as well as in summer, as it is only necessary to keep it from freezing till after it thoroughly sets, after which it is not affected by frost. Rock plaster will give you walls that are so dense as not to harbor vermin, filth or disease germs, and will make your house warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Rock plaster is put up conveniently for handling, is ready for use at an hour's notice and does not require days to get ready for plastering. Rock plaster gives a house that is healthy to occupy at once. Rock plaster does not stain in contact with iron, it adheres firmly to iron, wood or brick. Sumner Co. are the agents in Moncton for this very desirable article."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 2, 1895 Plaster Quarrying. - The Albert Manufacturing Company are preparing for the moving of their plaster on a lively and extensive scale. The mill began work Thursday. Most of the men from the quarry are at work on the road clearing the snow from the track and ice from about the wharf. Captain Christopher from the Cape brought his vessel up river Thursday. She will load at Gray's Island with lumber for the American market. Several vessels are expected in a day or so to load plaster. - Record"

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 6, 1895 Pressure of business is compelling the Albert M'f'g Co. to shovel the snow from the rails of the tramway leading from the quarry to wharf, a distance of about three miles. There is more demand than usual this season, and as a result they cannot wait for the snow to melt."

Progress - Feb. 2, 1895 The Albert Maple Leaf says: Many of our men areworking at hoop-poles for next summer at the Albert Mfg. Company's plaster mills. Some have gone away to other places to prepare the hoops, others have the material brought here by the cars and make them at home. The company is deserving of praise in providing so much work for the men in winter - if not for this many would be out of employment for the winter. As it is now all have constant work."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1895 The plaster quarry at Edgett's Landing is being operated by King and Howell."

Progress - Feb. 16, 1895 The plaster quarry at Edgett's Landing is being worked this winter, by King and Howell."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1895 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Harry W. Lewis arrived at the Plaster wharf, Hillsboro, yesterday, took in a cargo of 600 tons of rock plaster, and sailed today for Newark. This is quick dispatch. The three-masted topsail schooner Bahama is loading plaster at Hillsboro, and ten other schooners are now due at that port. An enormous amount of plaster in rock and barrels is being shipped from Hillsboro this season."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1895 Hopewell Cape. - The three masted topsail schooner Bahama sailed yesterday from Hillsboro with plaster for New Haven, Conn."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 12, 1895 Hopewell Hill. - The Nova Scotia three master Harry sailed yesterday with a cargo of plaster from Hillsboro. The three master John Stroupe arrived at Hillsboro yesterday to load plaster."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 27, 1895 Exhibition. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro is making a comprehensive exhibition of plaster and cements."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 15, 1896 Hopewell Cape. - The H.R. Emmerson will go up to Hillsboro tomorrow to load barrelled plaster for Boston."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 6, 1896 Schr. Warner Moore, from Hillsboro for Alexandria, Va., with rock plaster, went ashore Monday night at Split Rock, Musquash. She afterwards came off and was taken to St. John."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 16, 1896 Hillsboro. - The Albert Mfg. Co.'s plaster mill is still running full time. The output of plaster from the quarries has not lessened and the exportation, by shipping, is as active as in mid-summer."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 8, 1896 Hopewell Hill. - The three-master Harry W. Lewis sailed yesterday from Hillsboro with a cargo of plaster for Newark."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 15, 1896 1895 Exports from Hillsboro. - The Albert Manufacturing Co. loaded over 100 vessels. The shipments of rock plaster amounted to 56,117 tons, as compared with 37,400 tons in 1894, and the total value of rock and calcined plaster shipped by this company to the United States was $85,930 as compared with $57,937 in the previous

Daily Sun - May 9, 1896 Hopewell Hill, May 7. - While Benj. Fales of Chemical Road was working in the quarry at the Albert Mfg. Co. at Hillsboro, his head and shoulders were so badly injured that it was feared at one time that he was killed outright. This morning he was reported somewhat easier. Mr. Fales is an expert miner and very industrious man. This is the third accident that has occurred at this quarry this week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1896 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Utility, Capt. Copp, has arrived at Hillsboro, and is loading barrel plaster for New York."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - ... C.J. Osman, M.P.P., made a statement in behalf of the Albert Manufacturing

company, setting out the reduction in the duty on plaster from 45 to 40 cents, made at the last revision of the tariff, necessitated a corresponding reduction in price to points in most parts in western Canada. Further reduction would make the business unprofitable. They would cheerfully welcome reciprocity in this article and submitted that if any changes be made in the direction of increase rather than decrease in the present rate. To Sir Richard - Our present sales in Canada are over 23,000 barrels. We shipped 60,000 tons of plaster rock to the United States last year. Each ton of plaster rock makes about eight barrels of plaster."

Daily Sun - Jan. 26, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - ...C.J. Osman, M.P.P., read the following statement in behalf of this company. In the matter of a change of duty upon plaster of paris, should any be proposed, we beg respectfully to submit the following points for your consideration. That the average price at mill, now obtainable for sales throughout Canada, is 86 cents per barrel of 300 pounds, from which has to be deducted back charges and interest where credit is given. Calcined plaster cannot be manufactured for less than 80 cents per barrel unless in far larger quantities than the present demand of the Canadian market represents. It is quite impossible to increase the present price owing to competition from the manufacturers of plaster in the states of Michigan and Ohio. A reduction in the duty on plaster from 45 to 40 cents, made at the last revision of the tariff, necessitated a corresponding reduction in price to points in most parts in western Canada. Further reduction would make the business unprofitable. The average cost to the consumer at this time is at least 35 cents per barrel less than before the imposition of protective duties, and the price obtainable is at least 25 cents per barrel less for the manufacturer. We would cheerfully welcome reciprocity in this article, and in conclusion submit that if any change be made it should be in the direction of increase rather than decrease in the present rate, no satisfactory reason having yet been given for the reduction above referred to. The manufacture of this article is important in the locality in which it is made, i.e., in the parish of Hillsborough, county of Albert, N.B. It also affords considerable freight for the Intercolonial railway, total shipments over this road for the year 1896 amounting to 23,144 barrels, and if not discouraged would in time become a very important contributor in the way of freight to this railway. To Hon. Mr. Fielding - The present protection is 50 per cent. Sir Richard Cartwright - I see it is pretty nearly total production, as very little of this article is imported into Canada. To Hon. Mr. Fielding - The price in the United States is the same for export as home production. Our average price at the mill is the same, 85 or 86 cents. The duty simply permits us to ship to points in Upper Canada in competition with the cheaper freights from the United States. Anything less than the present duty would make our business unprofitable. To Hon. Mr. Blair - I would welcome reciprocity and would give up the Canadian market cheerfully for Boston alone. To Hon. Mr. Paterson - We ship in barrels. To Sir Richard - Our present sales in Canada are over 23,000 barrels. We shipped 60,000 tons of plaster rock to the United States last year. Each ton of plaster rock makes about eight barrels of plaster. To Col. Domville - The rock is reduced in the United States instead of here. To Sir Richard - It goes into the United States free. There is now talk of a duty being put on. His remarks referred to calcined plaster, etc. They shipped very little ground plaster for agricultural purposes."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1897 Hopewell Hill. - The three master J.W. Durant of Parrsboro, N.S., is loading plaster at the Hill wharf."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 11, 1897 Hopewell Hill. - The schr. Victory is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 23, 1897 A Toronto firm has secured the patent right in Canada for a process which renders gypsum as valuable for monumental and building purposes as is marble. If this process possesses all the virtues which its promoters claim for it, there will soon be a great reduction in the price of marble, or its use will be displaced by gypsum. Such a change would be of immense benefit to this province, as it would open up a new industry in the gypsum quarries of Albert and the mountains of gypsum in Victoria county. Samples from these deposits have been submitted to tests, with

S.J. Globe - Aug. 6, 1898 Married at Hillsboro. - Mr. Fred Thompson, formerly of Carleton, now in the employ of the Albert Manufacturing Co. ..."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 13, 1898 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, July 11. - ... the Albert Manufacturing Co., which employs such a large proportion of the population. Were the gypsum industry to go down Hillsboro would soon become exceedingly dull and large numbers would have to leave the place. But we are thankful to say that the prospects are pretty bright and we hope that Hillsboro will become more and more important as time goes on."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 26, 1898 The plaster works at Hillsboro are again closed down on account of the dullness in the American market."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 27, 1898 The Albert Manufacturing Company's plaster works at Hillsboro closed down Saturday night for five or six weeks for repairs."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
N.B. Reporter - Jun. 8, 1898 The plaster works at Hillsboro have started up again."

Daily Courier - May 2, 1898 and N.B. Reporter - May 4, 1898 and St. Croix Courier - May 5, 1898 Seventy-five men have been laid off at the Hillsboro plaster works as a result of the war."

Moncton Daily Times - May 18, 1898 Albert Co. - Hillsboro. - The shipping of plaster and lumber from this port are only minor factors this summer as compared to other seasons."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1898 The steamer John H. Hill has loaded with plaster and gone. Her coming has given entire satisfaction to the shippers and more steamers may be expected next season."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1898 On Thursday, while loading plaster cars for the Albert Manufacturing Co., Talbot Steeves met with a most painful accident. His foot got caught between the platform and car while the loaded car was in motion. The bones of the leg near the ankle, were broken and the ankle joint torn open. Mr. Steeves was taken to his boarding house at Albert Mines and is attended by Dr. Marven."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 16, 1898 Thursday, while loading plaster cars for the Albert Manufacturing Company, Albert Steeves, of Hillsboro, met with a most painful accident. His foot got caught between the platform and the car and the bones were broken and the ankle joint torn open."

Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1898 A young man named Steeves of Baltimore had his foot badly crushed between a plaster car and railway platform at Curryville a few days ago."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 19, 1898 Hillsboro. - A large amount of plaster has been shipped by the Albert Manufacturing Co. during the last four weeks."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 20, 1899 Thomas Reid, a native of Newfoundland, was struck by a plaster car at the Hillsboro quarries Monday and had the toes and part of one foot jammed off."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 19, 1899 Hopewell Hill. - A large steamer is loading plaster at Hillsboro for the Albert Mfg. Co. The schr. Lombard, Copp, arrived in the river Saturday night with freight from St. John."

Daily Sun - Sep. 14, 1899 Exhibition. - Albert Manufacturing Co. - this enterprising industry makes a well arranged and comprehensive exhibit of the product of the famous quarries and mills at Hillsboro, N.B. They show crude rock and manufactured plaster, including the finest calcined for dentists use. Their exports to the U.S. this year will reach 100,000 tons, as against 10,000 tons a few years ago. Their main exhibit is on the western side of the passage from the main building to the annex but just to the left outside of the door leading from the main building to the grounds they show a section of an interior house wall lathed and plastered with their rock wall plaster, which should be seen by every builder and every man who has a house to erect or repair. The great superiority of this over common plaster is in the hurry- up. It is all ready for immediate use. Applied today, carpenters can go on with their finishing tomorrow. Paper hangers are not delayed by its use, as with ordinary wall plaster. It will not crack when dry, and in the case of fire breaking out in a building the water poured on will not damage the walls. It has been used in the I.C.R. buildings and Aberdeen school at Moncton with the utmost satisfaction. The chief Canadian demand comes from Toronto, where the best builders will have nothing else. Rock wall plaster has come to stay. Vroom & Arnold are St. John agents for the Albert Manufacturing Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 25, 1900 Schs. Roger Drury and Bessie Parker load plaster at Hillsboro for New York."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 23, 1900 Sch. Gypsum Queen, at St. Andrews, is chartered to load plaster at Hillsboro. Arrangements are being made to have the vessel towed to Hillsboro."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Daily Sun - Oct. 2, 1900 That Hillsboro Fatality. - A coroner's inquest was held before Coroner Marven at Hillsboro on the bodies of the two men killed on Friday morning in the plaster quarry. The evidence went to show that the two men were working with a foreman at the spot where the accident occurred when a huge body of rock fell upon them. The foreman had a narrow escape, being only two or three feet away. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the accident was due to the carelessness of the men themselves, and that the officials of the company were not to blame. Some men who have been employed at the quarry have left the works on account of recent accidents, and several of them took their departure from Hillsboro on Saturday. - Times."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 3, 1900 Another cave-in occurred in the quarry of the Plaster Co., at Hillsboro Friday morning. Two men were buried under the rocks. One was a native of Newfoundland and the other a Frenchman. Men are now at work removing the debris."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 4, 1900 The names of the two men killed at the Plaster Quarries at Hillsboro on Friday morning are Roger Allen, of Buctouche, who had only been employed at the works one week, and Augustus Sparks, of Newfoundland. Their bodies when removed from the mass of plaster which crushed them were found to be frightfully

Daily Sun - Oct. 10, 1900 Fatal Accident in the Plaster Quarries. - Hillsboro, Albert Co., Oct. 9 - As a result of the accident at the plaster quarries, in which two men were killed, all the Frenchmen have thrown up their jobs and gone to their respective homes. The Newfoundlanders have also been leaving in large numbers. Eight took the train on Monday morning and others expect to take their departure at a later date. The quarry where the accident occurred has not yet been reopened, consequently the usual amount of plaster has not been mined or shipped."

Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1900 Yesterday at the quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Co., Andrew Stevenson, who was employed in blasting, drilled two holes near together and filled them with powder. He then lighted the fuses and left the tunnel. The blasts failed to explode at the time he expected, so he went back to investigate. Just as he reached the spot one explosion took place, and plaster was thrown in all directions around him, a quantity of it striking him and inflicting ugly wounds. Fortunately the injuries did not prove to be serious, and the man will recover in a few weeks. This is only one of a chapter of accidents at the quarries this year, three of which were fatal. In fairness to the company, however, it must be said that the majority of the accidents are due to carelessness of the men who are employed at the mines. Most of the employees have returned to work in the tunnels."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 4, 1900 Hopewell Hill. - Sep. 1. - Doctors hold out no hope for the recovery of Geo. Jones of Hillsboro, who was injured at the quarries last week. It has been learned that the unfortunate man's eyes were not destroyed as was at first supposed."

Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1900 Hillsboro, N.B., Sept. 5 - George Jones, who was struck by a falling rock a few days ago at the plaster quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Co., died on Sunday. He never regained consciousness after the accident occurred. The funeral service, held yesterday, was conducted by the Rev. S. James. The large concourse of people testified to the esteem in which the unfortunate man was held. He leaves a wife and two children. Last evening an inquest was held by Dr. Marven to determine the cause of the accident. After hearing the evidence and deliberating for some time, the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being struck by a rock falling from an unsafe place."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1900 Hopewell Hill, Sep. 28. - The plaster barge fleet arrived at Hillsboro this week."

Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1900 Accident Near Hillsboro. - Two Men Killed in the Quarry by a Fall of Plaster Rock. - (Special to the Sun). - Hillsboro, Albert Co., Sept. 28. - By a terrible accident which occurred this morning in one of the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s plaster quarries, near here, two unfortunate quarrymen were instantly killed, being buried under masses of plaster rock weighing over ten tons. The victims of the accident were a workman named Sparks, whose home is in Newfoundland, and a Frenchman, Rogers, who came here from Richibucto. It is understood that none of the other workmen were near the spot at the time of the accident, and but for this many more lives might have been sacrificed. Rogers and Sparks were at work tunnelling out plaster at the time, when an immense mass of rock above them cracked and separated from the roof of the tunnel and came down upon them before they had time to get out of the way. Some of the other quarrymen, alarmed by the noise of the falling rock, ran to the scene, but were too late to be of any service save to excavate the bodies from beneath the debris. The affair has cast a deep gloom over the entire community, as both the deceased men were well known here and had many friends."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 11, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Dec. 8. - The new Parrsboro schooner M.J. Taylor is loading plaster at Edgett's Landing for the King Company, of which J.L. Peck is local manager. This is the Taylor's first cargo."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 27, 1901 A new plaster quarry is being developed at Hillsboro', Albert Co., N.B. The Messrs. King, of New York, who have held this property for a number of years, but for various reasons have not operated on it, have now a dozen men at work. Messrs. King own plaster mills in New York and these mills will be supplied from the

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 20, 1901 Mr. C.J. Osman, M.P.P., has extended an invitation to the Natural History Society to have their annual summer camp held this year at the quarries at Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 15, 1901 The usual line of spring accidents has begun in the plaster quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Co. at Hillsboro. Report says that Harry Steeves was badly injured the other day by two large pieces of plaster falling on him, breaking his ankle and shoulder and cutting his face badly, besides injuring him internally."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 21, 1901 Hopewell Hill, May 19. - The Jeffrey is loading plaster at Hillsboro."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 1. - ... the new three- master Ethyl B. Sumner, with plaster from Hillsboro (is) at the island awaiting a fair wind down the bay ... bound for New York. Benjamin Fales had one of his legs badly hurt today while working in the plaster quarry at Hillsboro, and will be laid up for some time."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 13, 1901 The Dimock plaster quarry at Demoiselle Creek, has been closed for the winter and Manager Smiley has returned to Windsor, N.S."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 20, 1901 New Quarry at Hillsboro. - The Messrs. King of New York have about a dozen men at work developing their plaster quarry at Hillsboro, Albert Co. They have held this property for a number of years, but for various reasons have not heretofore done much development work. The quarry is only about a mile from the river, and if the property turns out right it is expected a large business will result. The Messrs. King own plaster mills in New York, which will be supplied direct from the quarry. - Moncton Times."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 18, 1902 Hopewell Hill (16th). - A considerable number of plaster schooners are awaiting berths at Hillsboro. A steamer arrived yesterday to load plaster."

Daily Sun - Feb. 12, 1902 Hopewell Hill, Feb. 10. - Chipman Smith, who was seriously injured last week by being struck with a piece of falling plaster, is lying in a critical condition, with symptoms of brain fever."

Daily Sun - Feb. 5, 1902 It is reported that Chipman Smith, an employee of the Albert Manufacturing co. of Hillsboro, Albert Co., was seriously injured one day last week by a large piece of plaster falling upon his head. He lies in a precarious

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 14, 1902 Chipman Smith, of Demoiselle Creek, Albt. Co. narrowly escaped fatal injury last week while working at the Albert Manufacturing Company's quarry. A piece of plaster, falling 20 feet, struck the man a glancing blow on the head, rendering him unconscious for nearly 24 hours. Dr. Marvin, of Hillsboro, attended the case."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 14, 1902 The plaster industry is booming at Hillsboro. In addition to the operations of the Albert Mfg. Co., the B.C. and C.V. King Co., who operate large mills in New York, are developing their quarry at lower Hillsboro. This property has not been worked for many years, but is now being operated on quite an extensive scale. Should the stock which is being quarried this winter come up to the expectations of the company, they will do an immense business in the future, employing from 100 to 200 men. The community is hoping for the success of this industry, as it will be of great benefit to the people. Mr. John L. Peck is the local manager of the Company."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 2, 1902 Hopewell Hill (apr. 30th). - Alden H. Peck has shipped as first officer in the large three-master Ruth Robinson, now loading plaster at Hillsboro for New York."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 17, 1902 At Hillsboro, Monday afternoon Charles Pindell and Frank Steeves, employed by the Albert Manufacturing Company at the plaster quarry, were caught by a cave-in and crushed to death. Pindell was killed almost instantly. His companion lived about two hours. Both were young men. Pindell was an Englishman. Steeves was a son of Nelson Steeves, of Hillsboro, and was married."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 The Albert Manufacturing Company is shipping a large amount of plaster rock at present, and their business seems to be very rushing in all departments."

Albert County Journal, Page 3 - Friday, July 3, 1903 LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS - A quarryman in attempting to board the Albert Manufacturing Company's plaster train, while in motion, missed his footing, and was thrown forcibly to the ground, and although sustaining a shaking up and a few bruises, escaped serious injury. Jumping on this train while in motion is strictly forbidden by the Company."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 20, 1903 The Albert Manufacturing Co. has been making considerable improvements at their works in Hillsboro. Mr. Edward Dunham returned yesterday from Hillsboro, where he has been engaged at masonry at the plaster works for the past three months and a half. Two new boilers, made by J. Weir & Sons, of Moncton, have been put in and a new brick vault has been built in the company's store. The work of bricking in the boilers and all the mason work was done by Mr. Dunham, who goes to Shulee, N.S., next week to do some similar work at the mill owned by Mr. C.W.
Albert County Journal, Page 3 - Friday, October 16, 1903 WAY UP - The Albert Manufacturing Company have had two new boilers put in their plaster mill here, also an iron roof on the boiler shed. The boilers are some 24 feet long. A new smoke stack standing 95 feet from the ground, was placed in position last week, and is one of the highest in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. John P. Weir, of Moncton is doing the work."

Albert County Journal, Page 2 - Friday, September 18, 1903 NOTICE TEN DOLLARS REWARD Whereas on Sunday afternoon last, some person or persons, presumably with felonious intent did placeacross the rails of the Railway track leading to the Quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Company on the approach to the Taylor Mill Bridge a stick of wood or timber, which if not discovered and removed would in all probably have caused serious damage to property, and great risk to the men employed upon the trains running to the Quarry. Any person giving such information, as will lead to the apprehension and punishment of the person or persons guilty of this offence will be paid the sum of Ten Dollars. ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY C. J. OSMAN, Manager. Hillsboro, August 12, 1903."

Daily Sun - Jul. 9, 1904 Hillsboro History. - ... After the farm and forest products come the products of the Hillsboro gypsum quarries. Much has been written about those of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which furnishes work for 300 employees and fifty horses during the greater part of the year. The gypsum is a lower Carboniferous deposit, a formation rich in minerals in the province, and is obtained at the present time by tunnelling in the quarries three and a half miles from the river. During 1903 this company shipped 110,000 tons of the crude and manufactured gypsum. For many years the rock was hauled by means of horse power in small cars to the mill with three tons in each. About three years ago a small train(?) was substituted, which makes six daily trips with its thirty or more cars, bringing out about 600 tons per day. Gypsum quarrying is also carried on in other parts of the parish, but on a smaller scale. ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 3, 1904 Hopewell Hill. - The Boston Schooner 'Ruth Robinson' has arrived in Hillsborough for a load of plaster."

Kings County Record - Sep. 15, 1905 A serious explosion at the Blight plaster quarry at Albert Mines, on Sunday last when three young men set fire to a fuse igniting a box of powder in the powder shed which resulted in completely wrecking the building and hurling the men some feet distant, and burning them severely about the breasts and arms. They are suffering intensely from their wounds, and will doubtless remember their exploit for some time to come."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Mar. 14, 1906 Killed in Hillsboro Plaster Quarries. - Richard Milton Crushed to Death Yesterday by a

Cave-In. - Moncton, N.B., March 9. - Two accidental deaths have occurred in Albert county within the past week. .... yesterday in the Osman plaster quarries at Hillsboro Richard Milton was crushed to death by a cave-in in a tunnel in which he worked. A large quantity of plaster fell on him and his head was crushed, his leg broken and other terrible injuries sustained. Other workmen were nearby, but were not injured."

Kings County Record - Mar. 16, 1906 By the fall of a quantity of plaster in the Osman quarries at Hillsboro Thursday of last week, Richard Milton, an employee, was crushed to death....."

Kings County Record - May 11, 1906 Alma. - Mr. Steeves, Mgr. for the Albert Manufacturing Co., at their plaster quarry, Martin Head, was in the village this week on his way to the quarry."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;

Semi-Weekly Sun - May 26, 1906 Hopewell Hill, May 22. - There is more than the ordinary activity at the Hillsboro plaster wharves and quarries at the present time, and the plaster, both rock and in barrels, is being shipped at a rapid rate, some of the crews working until midnight. Two steamers were recently loading at the berths and two more in the stream awaiting their turn. A big four-master has just sailed and there is a constant run of three-masted craft, which keep the loading crews on the jump. There have been lately eight plaster trains a day carrying cargoes to the wharves, each train being made up of twenty to twenty four cars, with two or three tons each. The New England Adamant Company here shipped their first cargo this spring on Friday, the three master Hartney W. sailing with 600 tons for Boston. This schooner will return for

North Shore Leader - Mar. 20, 1908 Albert Mfg. Co., to Close Down. - On account of the oppression now prevailing throughout the country the Albert Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, A.Co., will close down work in their plant and quarries for at least two months. The Albert Manufacturing Company is owned by United States capitalists and is under the management of Hon. C.J. Osman. Some two hundred men are affected by the close down."

Granite Town Greetings - Mar. 25, 1908 The plaster quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, have closed down for two months, due to the dullness of the American markets."

Campbellton Graphic - Dec. 23, 1910 Another Tragedy At Hillsboro Mines. - Three Men Killed By A Sudden Fall Of Rock And One Injured. - Hillsboro, A.C., Dec. 16. - Three lives were instantly snuffed out about three o'clock this afternoon beneath a fall of several hundred tons of plaster rock at the Albert Manufacturing Co. quarries, and a gloom has been cast over the town in consequence of the disaster, which is probably the worst in the history of the works. The catastrophe occurred about the middle of this afternoon and the victims were: Fred Nelson, age about 38 years. Edward Collette, age about 45. Theophilus Allain, age about 21. Octave Duplissy, was injured, having a hairbreadth escape from death. A hidden crack in a high embankment of plaster rock was the cause of the terrible accident. A crew of men, under foreman James Livingstone, were working at the fatal spot, two drilling into the face of the high cliff and three being engaged at the base loading plaster into a cart. Fred Nelson and Ernest Allain were about half way up the side of the embankment drilling for a blast, which was intended to dislodge the overhanging wall of rock. Suddenly and without a moment's warning the mountain of rock fell, carrying with it Nelson and crushing him to death, also two of the men at work below. Foreman Livingstone was on the side of the embankment with Nelson and Allain and miraculously escaped by stepping to one side as the rock fell. Fred Allain also escaped death by jumping out of harm's way. Theophilus Allain and Edward Collette were buried beneath the side but Octave Duplissy escaped being killed, but was pinned down under a rock that cut off his foot and held him fast until pried out by his fellow workmen. Fred Nelson, who belonged to Albert Mines, leaves a wife and six children, who live near Buctouche. The youngest child is only about four months old. Theophilus Allain, who is said to be about 21 years of age, was unmarried. He was a cousin of Ernest Allain, who was drilling with poor Nelson and had such a providential escape. He also belonged to Kent county, where his relatives reside. Octave Duplissy whose injuries are reported not to be serious, is about 40 years of age and his home is in Kent."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 17, 1910 Hon. C.J. Osman Honored By His Employees. - Tendered a Complimentary Banquet and Presented With Gold-headed Cane by 250 Albert Manufacturing Company Men. - Hillsboro, N.B., Oct. 13 - A complimentary banquet tendered Hon. C.J. Osman by employees in the Albert Mfg. Co., was held in the company's hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12. About 250 men were present and a most enjoyable time was spent. F.M. Thompson was chairman. During the evening Mr. Osman was presented with a gold-headed cane, and address, the presentation being made by G.P. Steeves on behalf of the employees. Mr. Osman was delightfully surprised, and replied thanking the men and assured then of the good will and friendship that existed between the employer and employees. There were a good many speeches made by the men present. ... The engraving on the cane was as follows: 'Presented to Hon. C.J. Osman by employees Albert Mfg. Co., Oct. 12, 1910.'"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 30, 1910 Large Quantity of Gypsum Shipped From Hillsboro.- Mr. Osman Says Season Has Been Very Busy One - Here for a Few Days. - Hon. C.J. Osman, of Hillsboro, arrived in the city last evening on the Pacific express and registered at the Royal. He is on his way home after spending a few days in Cape Breton. To a Telegraph reporter last night he said that the shipments of gypsum and plaster from Albert county this year have been exceptionally large., 'It has been one of the best seasons we have had for some time,' he added. 'In all, we have shipped between 123,000 and 130,000 barrels.' Mr. Osman will likely remain in the city for a few days."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum;
Albert Journal - Wednesday, March 22, 1911 A Very Heavy Loss - We are sure that we are only expressing the general feeling of the citizens of Albert County when we extend to The Albert Manufacturing Company, to Honourable Mr. Osman, its manager and to the others associated with him, our sincere sympathy in the very serious loss which they have recently sustained. To see more than one hundred thousand dollars go up in smoke within a few hours, to realize that property, which cost so much labour and money has been ruthlessly destroyed, it is most disheartening. People may talk about the manufacturer and complain because he does not pay high enough wages; they may grumble because this is not right and that is not right, but after all the manufacturer has troubles as well as the employees. In these days when competition in most lines is so keen, when conditions are changing and when money comes none too easily, the manufacturer has much to worry him. When the men tired with physical toil, are enjoying refreshing sleep, the officers of a manufacturing concern, may be burning the mid-night oil in their endeavour to solve the very knotty problem of business. For a time after the fire it was feared that the company would not rebuild, but we are very glad to state that the present expectation is that a mill bigger and better than the old one will be constructed as soon as possible. We feel sure that the people of Albert County and the people of Hillsboro in particular will rejoice at the good news and that the action of the company will be heartily appreciated."

Albert Journal - Wednesday, March 22, 1911 Plaster Mill Burned Thursday -The Loss Will Be About $150,000 - Partially Covered By Insurance - Over one hundred Hands Thrown Out Of Employment - The Company Expects To Rebuild - Hillsboro has again suffered a great loss by fire. In June last the Hillsboro Baptist church and parsonage were wiped out and now the large mill owned by the Albert Manufacturing Company Limited, is in ashes. Hillsboro is having tough luck and deserves the sympathy of the province. The Town's greatest industry has received a terrific blow and only those who live in Hillsboro and know what it means to our people can appreciate the great loss which The Albert Manufacturing Company, the employees, and the merchants and people of the town have sustained. There is one bright feature to the matter from the Town's standpoint, however, and that is the fact that the mill again be built. There are rumours that the mill would not be built in Hillsboro, that the town was going to lose its big industry, but we are thankful to state that the expectation now is that the mill will rise from its ashes; that it will be built of fire proof material; that it will be a larger and better mill than was the old one. If this report is true the town has every reason for thankfulness, for had the mill not been rebuilt over one hundred of our citizens would have been obliged to leave their homes and seek employment elsewhere and the town would have been depopulated. The mill had been closed down for repairs about six weeks and was to have been re-opened Thursday morning. Instead of the whistle calling the men to work, however the fearful cry of fire was raised. The blaze was discovered by Charles Steeves, the watchman. The fire originated in the saw mill some fifty feet away from the boiler and it is a mystery what started it. The building being of wood and very dry, the fire spread very rapidly and nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames. Two short hours after the fire was discovered the building was a smouldering heap of ruins, of a tangled mass of scrap iron, which was only a short time previous up-to-date and expensive machinery. Truly the picture was heart-rendering and discouraging in the extreme to the people who stood round the dying embers of what was so recently an excellent manufacturing plant. In addition to the mill there was destroyed cars to the value of between four and five thousand dollars, forty cords of wood and a large quantity of material for making barrels. The loss is difficult to estimate, but will probably run up to about $150,000, partially covered by insurance. Honourable C. J. Osman, manager of The Albert Manufacturing Company, was in Upper Canada at the time of the fire. He was at once communicated with and he arrived home Saturday. It is only when we lose something that the full appreciation of its value is impressed upon us. While the importance of the gypsum industry to Hillsboro has always been felt in a way, yet when there was a prospect that the mill would not be rebuilt then it was that the full realization of its importance and the fact that the Company and its manager. Mr. Osman occupies a very large place in the life of Albert County was impressed strongly on the minds of the people. It is to be hoped that the work of rebuilding will be begun at an early date. This is the second time that the plaster mill has been destroyed by fire. The first time was some thirty years ago."

Albert Journal - Wednesday, March 29, 1911 Honourable C. J. Osman Expresses Thanks - The Loss Recently Sustained By The Albert Manufacturing Company, Was $113,000, With Only $25,000 Insurance - March 24, 1911 To the Editor of The Albert Journal, Dear Sir:- Will you permit us, through your columns, to extend to the residents of Hillsborough our heart-felt thanks for the generous assistance given us at the time of our recent, most disastrous fire. Nothing could have more fully illustrated the interest of this locality in our enterprise here, than the heroic efforts put forth by the people of Hillsborough to save as much of our property as possible, on that occasion. We also deeply appreciate the generous and help public sentiment which expressed itself in a meeting of the citizens called very shortly after the fire, at which a unanimous resolution was passed in favour of exempting The Albert Manufacturing Company from taxation for a term of twenty years, in the event of their deciding to rebuild the Plaster Mill. At such a time of depression as is created by a disaster such as we have passed through, such proffered aid and assistance is of great value, and very much more than helpful. As, in some quarters, the impression seems to be that our loss has been very slight, we desire, (with the approval and consent of the Insurance Adjusters), to state that our whole plant is entirely destroyed, and that the actual loss (placing the valuation of the property destroyed at a very conservative estimate) will reach a total sum of $100,000. For Mill Plant, and for Supplies, Manufactured Plaster, Mill Fittings, Tools, etc., etc., also destroyed, a further loss of $12,000. or $13,000. has been entailed. Against the whole of this loss, we have insurance to the extent of $25,000. We have no wish to make public appeal for sympathy. This statement is only made for the purpose of satisfying our kind and generous Albert County friends that the action taken by them is not unappreciated, and their offer of substantial aid not unwarranted. Yours respectfully, C. J. Osman, Manager."

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;
Albert Journal - Wednesday, March 29, 1911 Will The Plaster Mill Be Rebuilt In Hillsboro? -Honourable C. J. Osman, manager of the Albert Manufacturing Company, left Tuesday for New York, where on Thursday he will attend a meeting of the directors of his company. The question to be considered of course, is one which is of vital interest to Hillsboro and Albert County, viz, 'Shall the plaster mill, recently destroyed by fire, be rebuilt at Hillsboro?' The arguments in favour of rebuilding centre around the Hillsboro gypsum, its quality and quantity. That the products of the Albert Manufacturing Company have gained an enviable reputation for quality in the markets of Canada and New Zealand is common knowledge, but that the quantity of the Gypsum in Albert County is all that we would like to see it is a matter open to debate, some stating that there are 'mountains of gypsum' still to be quarried, while others, equally well informed, affirm that the supply is fast running out. If the directors of the big concern accept the latter view then the quality will not prove to be an effective argument in favour of rebuilding. There are very powerful influences at work in opposition to rebuilding the mill at Hillsboro. At Sydney, N.S., the company own a splendid gypsum property, which lies right alongside of the main line of the Intercolonial railway and near the harbour, thus affording exceptionally good shipping facilities. Should the Georgian Bay canal be constructed, as no doubt it will be within a few years, the great western market would thus be brought nearer the products of the company. Hillsboro is unfortunately situated on a branch line of railway. The Salisbury and Albert is considered poor enough now, but if the revenue from hauling plaster were withdrawn it would become much poorer and would, perhaps, cease to be operated altogether. The disadvantages of an industry being located on a branch line is very great and this fact will no doubt be urged strongly against rebuilding in Hillsboro. Then again there will be the argument of centrality. Big plaster mills have been lately built in Paris, Ontario, Vancouver, B.C., and at other points. If the Albert Manufacturing Company hopes to compete with these mills it will be argued, that the company must secure gypsum quarries and build plaster mills at a more central point. These in brief are the arguments which will no doubt be urged at the coming meeting of the directors. Honourable Mr. Osman, the manager of the company, will stand up strongly for Hillsboro and Albert county. He will use his very best endeavour to convince the directors that a bigger and better mill should be constructed at Hillsboro, and that the work of rebuilding should begin at once. The outcome of the directors meeting, so fraught with vital interest to this county, will be awaited with eagerness, not unmixed with anxiety."

Albert Journal - Wednesday, May 17, 1911 Local News - Schooner 'Lockwood,' Captain Oscar Joston, cleared on Friday for New York with a cargo ofplaster shipped by The Albert Manufacturing Company."

Albert County Journal, Page 1 - Wednesday, July 25, 1917 Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsborough, New Brunswick Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster and Rock Wall Plaster. A convenient wall plaster for farmers and others living in locations distant from central markets, where lime, hair, etc., necessary for use in making ordinary mortar cannot be procured without considerable delay. Rock Wall Plaster is put up in bags of 100 pounds each and is ready to apply to wall by the simple addition of sand and water. Rock Wall Plaster saves times, admits of carpenters immediately following the plasters giving the owner of the building weeks earlier than with ordinary plaster. Rock wall plaster a substitute for ordinary lime mortar and makes much superior wall. The most inexperienced plasterer can apply it. Try rock wall plaster"

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 7 - Thursday, June 27, 1918 - Albert County Happenings - A three-masted schooner passed Hopewell Hill Saturday for Hillsborough to load plaster for the Albert Manufacturing Company. Vessels are scarce on these days. Time was when a fleet of fifteen or twenty three-masters could be seen in the stream at the Cape. Those were the days when the pilots had something to do. Now the vocation of these guides of the sea is practically gone."

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 7 - Tuesday, October 21, 1919 - Albert County Happenings - The barge Ontario, in tow of the tug Mumford, came up to Hillsborough Thursdayto load plaster. Pilot Milburn brought the tow around from Spencer's

Codes: HILL / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum;

The Busy East, Page 17 - April - May, 1925 The Albert Manufacturing Company - (Reprinted from The Albert Journal of December 18, 1907) - About 1854 the Albert Manufacturing Company came into being at Hillsboro and to-day it stands as one of the leading industrial concerns not in New Brunswick alone but in the Dominion at large. Its history is the story of continuous growth made possible by the possession of remarkable quarries and by enterprise and insistence on up-to-date methods in all the branches of its operations. Now four quarries are operated, a finely equipped mill, recently enlarged, by the way, is kept continuously busy and thousands on thousands of tons of gypsum and plaster are annually shipped from the company's wharves at Hillsboro. To go back over the history of attempts to operate the gypsum quarries of Albert, or even those of Hillsboro alone, would make unreasonable demands upon space. Brief reference to the beds at Hillsboro may, however, be of some interest in the short article. Of these beds it may be said that they are the most valuable in the Dominion but prior to the year 1854 the only gypsum quarrying done in this vicinity was by farmers who sold small quantities to the captains of coasting schooners who, in turn, sold to United States men operating plaster mills. A little before 1854 two brothers from Maine acquired some property at Hillsboro on which were gypsum deposits but, about the year named Calvin Tomkins, a cement and lime manufacturer who had been carrying on business on the Hudson River, came Hillsboro and purchased the property owned by these men together with other lands on which were gypsum deposits. Soon afterwards came the organization of the Albert Manufacturing Company with which the years has become steadily of more and more importance among industrial concerns. Now the company has as it president Mr. Calvin Tomkins and as its secretary and manager Honourable Charles J. Osman of this town. These gentlemen with Messrs. Joseph T. Tomkins of Thomasville, Georgia, Walter Tomkins of New York and Rutledge I. Odell of New York, make up the directorate. When first the company began its operations it quarried at what are known as the Steeves and Whitehead workings. Later the development of the Smith, Green, Hamm and Sayre quarries came about and now the Sayre, Whitehead, Hamm and Smith are the quarries worked. Beside owning the land on which these quarries are to be found the company has large tracts of valuable timber lands, the extent of its property being something like ten thousand acres. What an asset those lands must constitute only a lumberman, perhaps, will fully realize but at present the company does not cut over the timber areas. Of course, the number of men working about the company's plant varies somewhat from time to time but it is usually somewhere in the neighbourhood of three hundred and twenty-five. Of the number about seventy- five are employed on the mill. In the quarries much of the work is done by contract and, strange as it may seem to persons with no knowledge of plaster making plants, the quarrying work is kept up throughout the winter. In the winter season, indeed, the quarrying is in some respects, carried on more advantageously than at other seasons for then the ground is hard and there is no sticky mud to bother the workmen. Occasionally both night and day shifts of men are kept at work so it will be seen that the difficulty does not lie in finding a market for the company's product. Between the different quarries and the company's mill and wharves a railroad of some six miles in length has been built over which the rock and plaster is carried. To the stranger it is a novel sight to see strings of cars, rock-laden, coming from the quarry yards to the mill hauled by one of the engines of a particular construction used by the company, or swinging to the yards from a quarry under the impetus of their own weight on a down grade. This railroad, by the way, has connection with the Salisbury and Harvey line. An examination by geologists shows that the gypsum deposits at Hillsboro are very varied in their character. This becomes clear also after spending some few hours with the quarrymen. Here, it will be pure white in colour, of varying molecular construction, and occurring irregularly. There, it will be grey, or greyish white, or perhaps it will be of a pinkish tinge and where in one, where it will occur in irregular masses it will elsewhere be found in seams which are comparatively regular. The rock, it may also be noted, varies in its hardness at different parts of the deposits. Several varieties or grades of plaster are of course, sent out from the company's works. First among these might be mentioned the land plaster. Land plaster, which is of a low grade, is used for fertilizing purposes. The largest portion of it which leaves Hillsboro is shipped to Quebec; Norfolk, Virginia; and Baltimore, Maryland. The crop on which it is used in the southern states is one of which we take little thought in this part of the continent, the peanut crop. Then there is the regular F grade calcined plaster, a general purpose plaster used for putty coat and other work of that kind. Another grade, the FF, is used for fine castings. A fourth grade is the dental plaster, a plaster of very high quality which is used by dentists throughout the Dominion. There is also a second grade of calcined plaster; terra alba which is used in the United States in the manufacture of paper pulp, as well as for other purposes; and the company's specialty, the noted Hammer Brand Hard Wall Plaster. Some years ago the company also quarried great blocks of magnificent white gypsum which it shipped to New York and Chester, Pennsylvania, at which places it was used in the making of pedestals, clocks, and various artistic ornaments. That however, is not now done. While there is much to interest one at any of the quarries it is the Sayre working which probably has the most attractions for the stranger. Here it is, by the way that the white or alabaster gypsum is found while the grey is found at all the quarries operated. At this quarry there are tunnels cut in under a bold hill and there the men get out great quantities of splendid rock, drilling and blasting by artificial light. At the present time acetylene gas is in use but before long electric light is to be installed and is expected to prove a considerable advantage. As one unaccustomed to such places enters the main tunnel there comes a sense almost of fear as inky blackness stretches before and there is the realization that one is walking through ways cut into the earth, hewn out of solid rock by man. Overhead, as one holds up a lantern, and peers through the shadows, one sees the roof of jutting rocks from which masses of gypsum have already been torn, some dull in their colour and others showing their striking whiteness even in the semi-darkness. It is in this quarry that the finest rock is found. All of the rock quarried here is not of a uniform high quality but in it there are found the great masses of almost pure white rock which delight the heart of the quarryman. Recently, when a Journal man visited the Sayre he was shown a magnificent mass of milky white stone which a blast of a few hours previous had brought crashing from the roof of one of the tunnels. Up in the roof there still hung tons of similar rock and one was able to secure an excellent idea of the way in which the gypsum sometimes occurs. Through the tunnels runs a railroad over which the rock is sent to the mouth of the main tunnel. When blasted out the rock is loaded into small cars which are then hauled to a point near the mouth of the tunnel. There the horses are unhitched and a strong cable fastened to the cars and up, up, they go, pulled by a powerful engine. At the other quarries the work is done in the open by the blasting and drilling. Once freed from the other rock the blocks of jagged stone may be stored in large sheds built especially for the purpose, until they become dry. Once dry they are ready to be sent to th mill to be ground and made into plaster. In small cars or hoppers, pulled by one of the engines, the rock goes down to the mill. There, in truth, it is the 'white kingdom.' Everyone, everything, is white with plaster or plaster dust. But for the one who is willing to brave the dust there is a great deal that much interest to be seen in the mill. The rock goes first to the 'crackers,' of which there are three kept constantly in use. The 'crackers' break the rock into pieces about the size of small nuts and then the pieces are carried to one of the five Sturtevant 'mills.' It is not long before the 'mills' have reduced the pieces of rock to whatever fineness is required. Then the resultant is elevated and sent on to bins and from the bins to the kettles. These kettles are huge affairs set in brick and having beneath them great furnaces in which soft wood is burned. Each of these kettles - there are four in the mill - is fitted with stirring arms so that the material placed in it may be kept in constant motion. A barrel of calcined plaster holds three hundred pounds and as each kettle has the capacity of sixty barrels, some idea of their size may be secured. When the kettles are filled heavy fire is kept on until a temperature of nearly three hundred degrees Fahrenheit is reached and then the plaster is 'cooked' and ready to be taken from the kettles. While the plaster has been 'cooking' the moisture in the gypsum has been driven off through openings provided for the purpose and with the steam there go off small particles of the gypsum which are collected in lofts and sent back to the kettles when the latter are again filled. This, considerable that would otherwise be lost is retained and in its turn goes to be packed into the plaster barrels. The great kettles are filled twice each day so it will be seen that upwards of five hundred barrels of the plaster are prepared daily. An interesting fact that may be noted in passing is that seven cords of wood are burned in the furnaces each working day. That will convey to some an idea of the extent of the operations at the mill. In the mill there are six bolts, two of silk for the finer grades of plaster, and four of wire. The plaster on being 'cooked' is again elevated and passes to these bolts. Thence it pours down chutes to the packing room and into barrels. The barrel stand on automatic packers which shake them as the plaster runs into them and thus it is made certain that each barrel which seems to be full has really received the whole amount which it is suppose to hold. Then the barrels are headed up, each being paper-lined, and are ready for shipment. In connection with the mill the company also has its cooper shop in which the necessary barrels are made. As in all the other parts of its plant the company has seen to it that the cooper shop is equipped in the best possible way. All the machines requisite to the making of a barrel from the wood brought to the mill yard have been provided. The company has recently completed the erection of a large addition to the mill, and addition made necessary by the growth of business. In this addition some machinery has been installed that will of itself materially improve the company's facilities. For instance, there are four splendid Parker grain packers, which have a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, and by these plaster will be packed. Then there are eighteen foot bolts besides other machinery that is required. All in all, the equipment of this addition is the best obtainable and cannot but affect the company's operations advantageously. The addition has already been used to some extent and in a short time it will be in daily operation. It is a building finely suited in every particular to the work for which it has been designed and its erection may be taken as some index of the present success of the company. What other extensions may soon be necessary one can only conjecture. While there are other concerns in the Dominion manufacturing a variety of plasters there is one plaster which is manufactured exclusively by the Albert Company. This is the famous Hammer Brand Plaster, the 'Practical' modern wall, plaster for which a patent has been secured. There is no plaster on the market today, if men competent to speak are to be believed, that is the equal of Hammer Brand Hard Wall. It is a plaster that gives a wall that is durable, tough, hard, and practically indestructible. Experiment has shown, and the Albert Company is markedly careful in all experimental work of the kind, that this plaster will not of itself crack, swell or shrink, nor will it come down in the case of leakage. Not only has the company proven this to be true but the experience of scores of purchasers has shown that Hammer Brand cannot be equalled. One of the most striking features about this plaster, and one that greatly increases its value, is that it is fireproof and it has been recognized by underwriters as a remarkable retarder of fire under all circumstances. Moreover, a number of builders have made use of it in the construction of special fire-proof partitions and have declared it to be a most admirable plaster. Another strong point in connection with Hammer Brand is that after its use the carpenter can immediately follow the plaster, and thus the work of preparing a building for occupancy is made much shorter than which ordinary plaster is used. Hammer Brand also had in its favour the fact that it is sure to give a splendid surface for the decorator or the paper-hanger. These, and other things may be set down as showing some of the advantages of using the company's Hammer Brand. Hitherto the market for the Hammer Brand has been chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, large quantities having been used in Montreal. In Quebec the dealing in the plaster is steadily growing and there is no doubt that before long shipments will be going from here to the other provinces of Upper Canada and elsewhere. In 1877 the total sales of plaster in Canada were but eight thousands barrels. Twenty years later thirty- eight thousand barrels were sent out from Hillsboro alone for the Canadian market and disposed of. In 1877 the quantity of crude gypsum sent into the United States from Hillsboro was but five thousands tons, while in 1897 the shipments totalled over 50,000 tons. These figures tell more eloquently than mere words the story of the growth of the company's business. The superiority of the Hillsboro plaster becomes more clear to one, too, when one realizes that the increase of shipments to the United States has come in spite of an increased duty. One more group of figures may also be given here quite fittingly. These figures show that in 1905 the bulk shipments by the company made up a total of 125,000 tons. During the past summer the average output of the company's plant was about five hundred tons per week. Figures may, of course, ordinarily be 'dry' things but those given above assuredly have their interest as setting forth the development and expansion of the company. It may be said, too, that while the chief markets for the company's products are in Canada and the United States shipments have been and are still made to other countries as well. Even far off South Africa, though thousands of miles from Hillsboro, has sent its orders for the Albert Manufacturing Company's plaster. Shipments to South Africa have been made in the past few years, going via Saint John and Montreal. The grades of plaster sent to Africa are the F and the Hard Wall and there is every probability that the shipments will be greater as time goes on for the worth of the Hillsboro plaster soon brings an increased volume of business when once the plaster has been tried. The shipments made by the company by water reach figures which exceed the total of shipments of material of all kinds at many ports which are, perhaps, more generally thought of as important than is Hillsboro. Great steamers come here for cargo and go away loaded with the product of the company's quarries, while, of course, considerable carrying is done by many smaller vessels. Only a few days need to be spent in Hillsboro at any time to give one an idea of the extent of the shipments made by the company by water as well as by rail. One usually thinks of a prospector as a man who seeks to find deposits of precious metals. Prospecting, however, is frequently done by the Albert Company and gypsum, not silver or gold is sought. Indications of gypsum deposits which show signs of affording opportunities for profitable working, are found from time to time on the company's property by men who are in search of just such spots. When one is found sufficient work is done to determine whether or not there is prospect of such a return from the deposit as would warrant further operation. Otherwise, prospecting must be done elsewhere. There are, no doubt, valuable deposits yet to be found and working some at least of these will probably be part of the operations in due course of time. What the future will hold in this regard is, of course, uncertain but the signs about the property are promising in a marked degree. While its affairs are managed in the most strictly business like way, the company is not conducted as a concern the only object of which is the making of profits regardless of the treatment of employees. Mr. Osman in his management has ever shown an interest in all the men connected with the company. Not long ago a striking evidence of that interest was given by the opening of a club-room or reading room for the benefit of the employees. The club room is in a building which stands not far from the company's office on Main Street, and it is much appreciated by the men whose privilege it is to make use of it. Its opening has furnished another instance of the excellence manner in which the company's affairs are administered. The record of the fifty odd years since the company's organization is one which any individual concern might be pardoned for viewing with a considerable degree of pride. It is a record of an important business carried on in a way that has brought to the company a name for uprightness and a desire to increase its profits by fair methods alone. It is a record for enterprise and readiness in meeting changing conditions of trade, two unfailing signs of the successful merchant or company. It is a record of growth and expansion, a record of an important part in the development of the plaster trade in Canada and in the development of Albert County. It is no wonder that the people of Albert County and of Hillsboro in particular are proud of the company and of the place which it occupies. No company to-day has a more gratifying place in the industrial life of New Brunswick than has the Albert Company; few approach it in this regard. With stretches of its property still to be thoroughly explored by the prospector; with the continuance of the progressive policy which has marked its operations hitherto; with the spread of the name of its products and the consequent enlargement of markets already opened and the opening up of new avenues of trade; with these and other things borne in mind one is convinced that the growth of the past half century will be eclipsed by that which will be evident as the years pass on. From 1907 to the present time. - In the month of March 1911, the plant above shown was entirely destroyed by fire. The mill had been closed down for several weeks, during which time extensive and expensive repairs had been made, to place it in a good state of efficiency, preparatory to undertaking what promised to be a very busy season. It is a coincidence that the mill was to resume operations on the day of the fire. When the alarm was given employees and citizens flocked to the scene, and while every human effort was made to control the flames, it was soon seen that the fire was beyond control, and in a short time nothing was left of this fine plant but smouldering ruins and twisted and wrecked machinery. Much doubt was expressed as to whether the mill would be rebuilt, as owing to severe competition the product of the mill had of necessity, to be disposed of at prices which were not remunerative. The manager, the late Honourable C. J. Osman, proceeded to New York, and after consultation with the Directors of the Company, was able to satisfy them that the mill should be rebuilt, and to further encourage the undertaking, a meeting of the citizens of Hillsboro was called by leading and influential men. The meeting was largely attended, and it was unanimously decided to recommend to the Municipal Council that the Company be exempt from taxation for a fixed period of years. This action of the citizens was greatly appreciated by the officials of the

Company, and subsequently exemption was granted. The work of clearing away the old site was commenced. contract was let to the firm of Rhodes, Curry and Company of Amherst for the new plant, which in 1912 was in operation. After a discontinuation of business for a period of twelve months, it was naturally expected that the trade supplied from the old plant had become scattered and difficult to regain, but it is a compliment to the loyalty of the old customers of the Albert Company to say that, without a single exemption, they resumed business relations again as soon as the new plant commenced operations. The present line mill, as shown herewith, is regarded as one of the most modern on the continent and is equipped in the most up-to-date manager. It consists of a group of four buildings. The Power Plant is housed in building No. 1. This is a brick and concrete structure, absolutely fireproof and contains a battery of three boilers of the Robb Engineering Company's manufacture. The boilers are of 450 horse power each, also an engine of modern type of 900 H.P., which is more than sufficient for all demands at present made upon it. Building No. 2 contains primary and secondary crushers, Seven Sturtevant Vertical Emery Mills and necessary elevating and conveying equipment. In this plant the raw material is reduced to a fine powder, and thence conveyed to Building No. 3, which is equipped with six retorts of Butterworth and Lowe construction. These retorts are for calcination purposes or for what is more familiarly known - for boiling the plaster. This same building is equipped with bolting facilities, modern packers for filling both bags and barrels and contains also, warehousing and shipping space and facilities for handling the finished product. Spur lines of railway connecting the plant with the line of the Canadian National Railway permit the economical conveying of the products of the plant to the main line. Building No. 4 is the Cooper Shop, containing modern machinery for the manufacture of barrels, and when operating to capacity is one of the busiest places in the Maritime Provinces; about a thousand barrels represents the daily output of skilled coopers in this shop. The business of the company has steadily increased during the past twelve years and at the present time, not only the Canadian market is supplied with the products of this plant, but they find their way to all parts of the world. By every monthly sailing of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine boats from the ports of Saint John, Halifax and Montreal, considerable quantities of 'Hammer Brand' Plaster are exported to south Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and upon occasions shipments are made to Japan. On the 13th day of April 1922, the Company suffered its most severe loss through the death of the Manager and President, Honourable C. J. Osman. Mr. Osman had been identified with the affairs of the Company for a period of about forty-five years, and was most favourable known and respected throughout Canada and the United States. Mr. F. M. Thompson, who had been associated with Mr. Osman for about thirty years, succeeded to the management and continues in this position at the present time. The Company has in prospect the erection of a plant for the manufacture of Plaster Boards, for which product there is a growing demand in Canada and elsewhere. such a plant would of course provide additional employment for the people of the community. The business of the Company is carried on unostentatiously but apparently effectively, and the

Codes: HILL / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 16, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - May 17, 1893 Albert County. - Result of the Mining Court Session at Hopewell Hill. - Hopewell Hill, May 15. - On Thursday last the surveyor general, accompanied by Mr. Loggie and stenographer, arrived at Hillsboro to hear and determine upon certain applications under the Mining Act. There were protests filed in two cases, one by Charles Archibald against Frederick Steeves and others, which related to the territory embracing the celebrated Baltimore shales. Messrs. Steeves and W.F. Wortman were present, and C.A. Peck, Q.C., of this place, appeared for Archibald. A compromise arrangement was entered into by which the interests of the different parties became amalgamated, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the other case, that on the petition of Barnett and others, for renewal of license held by J. DeWolfe Spurr, and in which Fen. Fraser had filed a protest, C.A. Peck also appeared for Barnett and others. C.J. Osman appeared, claiming exemption of certain lands held by the Albert Manufacturing Company. He also filed a protest on behalf of the Messrs. King, of New York, as to a portion of the territory. Mr. Peck assented to the exemption of the Albert Manufacturing Company's lands (only about 25 acres), but resisted the other protests on grounds held good by the surveyor general. It was ordered that a lease of renewal of rights be issued to Messrs. Barnett et al. This is said to cover the famous Albertite area."

Codes: HILL / E2 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Albert County Journal, Page 2 - Friday, November 6, 1903 HILLSBORO - We are pleased to see the town of Hillsboro taking steps in the right direction. Factories are now on the move. ... Here is where the Albert Manufacturing Company's works are situated giving employment to nearly 400 men. Carriage factories, the oil works and Weldon (near by) and other industries all go to make Hillsborough a town."

Codes: HILL / EART / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Earthquakes;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 29, 1882 Albert Co. - The Albert Mfg. Co., at Hillsboro,has closed the plaster and lumber mills for the winter. From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural

History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Dec. 31, 1882; 9.56 p.m. - St. John, Rothesay, Sussex and Fredericton.Light. Two shocks felt. The following is from the St. John Daily Sun (January 2nd, 1883): At four minutes to 10 on Sunday night, a slight shock of earthquake was felt. In one residence on Charlotte street a vase was thrown from its stand to the floor and broken; in another house, in an opposite part of the city, all the ornaments on a Christmas tree were set swinging vigorously. The shock was also distinctly felt in Indiantown and on the other side of the harbor. It was also felt at Sussex, Fredericton, and very markedly at Rothesay."

Codes: HILL / GYP / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 18, 1888 The Lime Trade. - Mr. John W. Wright, of Stoney Creek, has carried for the Albert Manufacturing Co. from Hillsboro to Moncton 18,000 barrels this season and expects to deliver with his own scow 5,000 barrels additional. There are other scows employed and they have carried up to date about 15,000 barrels. The plaster goes principally to Montreal and other parts of Western Canada."

Daily Sun - May 8, 1896 Perley Milton, son of Samuel Milton of Demoiselle Creek, fell a distance of 20 feet while working in the Albert Mfg. company's quarry yesterday, and sustained very severe injuries, his shoulder being dislocated, some ribs broken, and several bad cuts received on the head and face."

Codes: HILL / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1876 Albert Railway. - To the Editor of the Telegraph.- Sir:- ... But what does the deviation of two miles secure? ... 3rd. - The carrying of the business of the Albert Mines and other mines; of the Albert plaster works and other plaster and stone quarries, etc.; and the extension of the plaster trade to very large dimensions with the prospect of its manufactured products being sent over the whole line of the Albert and Intercolonial Railways, to the Upper Provinces and Western States. ... Yours, etc. VINDEX. Hillsboro, July 19, 1876"

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
S.J. Morning Journal - Apr. 26, 1867 Albert Co. - ... As regards mining matters in Albert there seems to be little change. No large veins of Albertite, beside that at the Albert Mine, have been as yet discovered, though the East Albert and Princess Alexandra Companies have been spending large sums of money in the research. The East Albert vein presents a very interesting study to the Geologist. It was discovered on the summit of the hill in Lower Hillsborough in the thin layer of limestone, capping the conglomerate; it was about six inches in thickness, and dipped at an angle of 80ø. A shaft was sunk to the depth of fifty feet, and a drift ran to the vein which was in a cavity in the conglomerate, filled with soap stone and pebbles. The miners passed through this and struck the opposite wall without noticing the vein. On working back, however, it was discovered in appearance like a line drawn by a black lead pencil, but, on following it for a few feet, it became a pocket of Albertite fifteen inches in thickness. A quantity of the material in this vein is elastic, and will bend almost like India rubber. I am informed that a shaft has been sunk upwards of two hundred feet in another place, and this vein drifted to but that no increase in the size has occurred.Plaster, Etc. Operations in plaster are being carried on but to a limited extent. A new quarry has been opened up at Hillsborough, from which some cargoes will shortly be shipped. Plaster is very abundant in Albert, but it is unfortunately at some distance from the sea. There is one cliff of it on the Demoiselle Creek which is 130 feet perpendicular in height, forming in summer a very picturesque object. The pure white of the Gypsum contrasting pleasingly with the dark green foliage crowning its summit. Here may be seen a very clearly defined and extensive synclinal or inverted curve, which shows for a distance of some hundred feet exhibiting well the structure of the rock. It is sometimes dangerous to walk through the woods which cover the plaster formation when snow is on the ground as frequent indentations in the surface are met with. Many of these are so deep that Moose and other animals have, on former times, lost their lives by falling into them, a fact that is proved by their bones now lying in the bottoms of these holes. In my next letter I will be able to give the many readers of the Morning Journal some account of the present state of the operations in Manganese, as well as of the veins of copper in this county."

Morning Journal - Jul. 12, 1867 At Hillsborough we begin to see indications of the mineral wealth of Albert County assuming a practical form. Very near the town situate on a fine expanse of interval near the river brink are the plaster mills of which Mr. Tompkins is the manager and part proprietor. Other members of the company reside in the state of New York, which is Mr. T.'s native state. He is particularly courteous, obliging and well informed. The works are the most extensive of the kind on this continent, and so far as known, in the world, and represent a large amount of capital. They include machinery (propelled by steam power) for breaking, grinding, and calcining the gypsum - for preparing it by one process for agricultural purposes, and by another for building purposes; also for making barrels, &c., &c. Indeed the works include the machinery for a grist mill which can be used if required, and worked by the steam power which is provided. The shipments of plaster are sent chiefly to the United States, to which about 25,000 barrels of plaster for building purposes are some years shipped and much more might be shipped were the tariff more favorable. It is met by a duty of 20 per cent in gold. Rock plaster for agricultural purposes is also shipped to the States, and the former kind, the stucco, sometimes even to Australia; lately a shipment of 400 barrels was made to Melbourne. The gypsum is hauled over a tramway of about three miles and a half in length. One horse can haul four loads of five ton each in a day, which involves a cost of eleven cents a ton. Including men who are working on roads, the works employ, at present, over 80 men. Some of these are, however, employed in making barrels. When the wood is prepared ready to be used one man can make as many as 18 barrels in the day; he receives nine cents a piece for them. They turn about 300 barrels a day. There is a fair margin of profit in the plaster business, which would be greatly increased if only the United States would consent not to make their own people pay so much for the plaster used in constructing their dwellings. The building of the railway - for which Mr. Tompkins generously offers his tramway, so far as it goes - would also help to increase the profits by lessening the cost of carriage.

Of course this railroad must and shall be built. Ask Mr. Smart the contractor for the St. Stephen branch, or Mr. Buck; the engineer, of the same, ask the owners of the Saint Stephen Company or the Woodstock Company, whether or not the thing can be done, and they will tell you that the people of Albert County in general, and its public men and mining interests in particular ought to feel for ever disgraced if they do not build a branch railroad, which $50,000 in addition to the subsidy will be more than sufficient to construct and equip. But more of this anon.The famous Albert Mines are situated about five miles from Hillsborough. The appearance and value of the beautiful substance called Albertite and its history are so well known that we need not say any thing about them. On reaching the scene of operations a little village comes to view, as well as the buildings specially connected with the mining operations. Two shafts of one thousand feet each, have been sunk, and the supply of Albertite is taken from a vertical vein or rift or chasm which as followed in its descent still yields the precious deposit. Whether the supply is inexhaustible, or may soon be exhausted, is not known. No veins of equal extent have been found in the county, not withstanding a very large expenditure made in seeking for them. Small veins of equal quality have been found, but not as yet of sufficient extent to warrant mining operations. We were told that there are a hundred persons in the employment of the company, that from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of Albertite are annually taken out of the mines, more than half of which is shipped to Portland for the manufacture of oil, the other half being divided between Boston, where it is used in making gas, and St. John, where it is also made into oil. The value of the deposit is about $10 per ton, in gold, delivered on shipboard, and it is said that the cost of mining is about equal to one dollar per ton. The Albertite pays dividends to the non-resident company of over one hundred per centum, and a small royalty of 20 cents per ton to the province. The United States derives a large import duty, besides a heavy internal revenue tax from the article, which taxes are afterwards paid by all persons who purchase the oil in the British Provinces. In consequence of the manufacture being carried on in a foreign country, while a market is supplied in our own, this valuable deposit contributes more to the wealth of another country than that of our own. This is partly owing to the fiscal causes at work in both countries, and partly owing to the fact that our own people of ample means hesitated to take the risk of experimenting in the working of this valuable deposit. - Should the supplies of Petroleum shortly diminish to any considerable extent, the Albertite and also the oil bearing shales of this County, of which we shall hereafter speak, would be enhanced in value to

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1869 ...It is also said that the damage done to the Albert Plaster Mills and stores connected there with will not be less than $20,000. Albert Mines coal wharf was washed away with $6000 worth of coal there on, and about one-half mile of track is gone."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1869 Storm damage article... The extensive plaster mills and warehouses were entirely surrounded by water and suffered extensive damage. A large quantity of manufactured plaster is damaged, and an immense quantity of material of various kinds has drifted away, and is rendered more or less useless. The plaster wharf and railroad are also broken up and scattered in all directions. It was feared at one time that the water in the boiler room of the establishment would cause an explosion, but no accident of this kind occurred. The Albert Mining Company's wharf, with a large quantity of coal, is completely scattered, a portion of their buildings destroyed, and the railroad broken up and driven away a distance of over a mile."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 2, 1874 Edgett Landing. - ... Some years ago there was a plaster quarry opened here by Messrs. Howell & King, who shipped it at a pier in the neighborhood. Since the death of Mr. Howell, however, there has been little done here. We may also mention that there is another quarry at Hillsboro, owned by Mr. Blight, at the head of the ""Lake"". At Edgett's Landing considerable work has also been done by the East Albert Mining Co., under the superintendence of Mr. Blight, who is said to be in charge of three companies, namely, the ""Princess Alexandria,"" the ""Prince of Wales,"" and ""East Albert;"" and although small veins have been found in those places, as we have already intimated, the result has not

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 9, 1880 Albert County.- The plaster mills of the Albert Manufacturing Co. are the features of Hillsboro'. The plaster rock is procured from quarries about three miles distant, and taken by rail to the mills, where the greater portion is shipped by vessel to Newark, N.J., where the Company manufacture it into plaster. The heavy duty prevents it being manufactured here for exportation. These quarries have been worked some 21 years, and are likely to yield abundantly for many generations to come. About 20 men are employed in them at present, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Shaugnessy, who has had a long experience in the work. The rock here has been excavated to a depth of about seventy feet. At the mills the rock is converted into plaster for use in the Dominion. The rough rock, being broken into pieces of convenient size, is placed in the crackers, which are something in the style of a coffee-mill, and reduced to small bits, the two crackers crushing about 125 tons a day. From these it goes by elevation belts to the hoppers, and is finally carried in the same manner, to the stones. These are four in number, and are on the same principle as millstones, five feet in diameter and made of granite. From the stones it emerges a fine powder and is carried to the bins, which are four in number and have 500 barrels in them at a time. Beneath these are four kettles which hold about 55 bushels each, and into which when heated the plaster is slowly deposited until, after the space of an hour and a half or two hours, they have the quantity desired. In these the intent heat of the furnace expels all trace of vapor from the plaster, which boils like water, and the steam escapes into a loft above. When the plaster is properly calcined, it is carried into pens, placed in barrels holding 300 pounds each, and is ready for market. Everything is done by machinery, which works to perfection, and though the mill is rather a dusty place for a man with black clothes, the process is well worth seeing. All the coopering and joiner work is done on the premises. The machinery is driven by a double engine of 125 h.p., of American make, the admirable mechanism of which is worthy of high praise. The mill can turn out about 500 barrels a day. The foreman is Mr. Elias Davis, who has been there some 21 years. The mill employs about 40 men. Besides the calcined plaster, the stone is ground, but not calcined, for use as fertilizer, the coarser and darker kinds being used for this purpose. It should be remarked, however, that dark rock and that which is pure white are alike equally white after passing through the furnace and being purified by fire. The Albert Manufacturing Co. is composed of Americans, Mr. Tompkins being the resident manager. It was at the house of this gentleman that Bayard Taylor sojourned when he visited Hillsboro' a few years ago. The poet-traveller did not unduly flatter this part of the country in his published letters ... I have before me two specimens of the mineral products of Albert Ore, a stone as white as driven snow, is the best quality of gypsum, form the Hillsboro' quarries. The other is as black as jet and shines with a brilliant lustre. It looks like coal, but it is not coal, though it bears a close resemblance to that mineral than to any other substance. Its weight is light in proportion to the bulk, it gives forth a peculiar odor such as kerosene has, and when a match is applied, it freely burns with a brilliant flame. It is the famous Albertite, it came from the depths of the deepest mine in America, where men toil for it, at the depth of 1,562 feet from the surface. So much has been written of the Albert Mines that an attempt to describe them would be out of place. They are the only ones of the kind in the world, and for thirty years they have been supplying Albertite to the gas works of America. The Albertite is commercially spoken of as coal, but it more resembles naptha in a solid state. It is used in gas works, in connection with other coals, for purifying, etc., and though in modern methods of gas making its use can be dispensed with, it is still largely demanded. Burning oil was formerly made from coal, but since the opening up of oil wells the process has been found too expensive, and Albertite oil is now a thing of the past. It is a pity, for it will be remembered as an illuminator far superior to the kerosene of these days, and in point of economy and comfort it was far in advance of the American rock oil, and immeasurably to the abominable Canadian trash with which so many of our people are familiar. In the raising of coal, large operations have been carried on here in the past. In one year 22,000 tons were raised, but in other years the quantity has been very much smaller than this. Of late the shipments have been small, for the mine has seen its best days, and will never yield as it did of yore. The Albertite has sold at all prices from ten to twenty one dollars a ton, the present price being about sixteen dollars. Every scrap of the mineral is now being cared for, and places which were treated with contempt in other years, because the coal was small in quantity and difficult of access, are now being dug out and graped in. The stockholders are chiefly Englishmen, and their investment has paid them well, the profits at one time being two hundred per cent. Some 85 men are now employed at the mine, many of these men have grown grey in the service and are familiar with every portion of the works. The machinery is, of course, extensive and of the best description. One notable portion is the pumping engine of 600 horse power, with a cylinder twelve feet long and five feet in diameter and which throws 45 gallons at a stroke. The engine is of Philadelphia make. Rich and rare are the fossil shales from the mines, and the specimens of fish, etc., found in the shale are in the collections of geologists the world over. Some of them are remarkable for their distinctness and beauty. It is a question how much more Albertite is in the country. It is believed that equally rich mines exist if they can be found, but though traces of the coal have been discovered in various places, no large deposit is known. It a mine were discovered it would probably be of less value than many imagine, for the abundance of the mineral would cause it to be much more than equal to the demand, and render it a drug upon the market. It is alleged that a well known prospector, now deceased, actually found Albertite in abundance only twenty five feet from the surface, but upon the discovery immediately ceased operations in that locality. It was supposed that he intended to keep his secret until the proper time came, when the other mines were exhausted. The Albert Mines and the Plaster Works have done very much for Hillsboro', and have given it an importance which it would otherwise never have

Codes: HILL / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 CAP. LIII. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. Passed 14th April 1873. Whereas the burning of the Mill owned by the Albert Manufacturing Company, by throwing a large number of persons out of employment, has been a great public calamity to the County of Albert, and when rebuilt will be a corresponding benefit; and it is deemed advisable to encourage the rebuilding of the same by exempting the said Company from local taxes:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the Albert Manufacturing Company of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, shall be and are hereby exempted from County and Local Taxes, for or on account of any property, real or personal, owned by them in the said County of Albert, for and during the term often years from the passing of this Act, any law, custom or usage to the

Codes: HILL / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 9, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 11, 1888 The N.B. legislature will be asked to pass an act to incorporate the Albert Mining, Manufacturing, Quarrying and Shipbuilding Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 13, 1888 Albert County. - Application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for an act to incorporate the Albert Mining, Manufacturing, Quarrying and Shipbuilding Company."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 25, 1893 Contested Mining Leases. - Two cases heard before Surveyor General Yesterday. -

Surveyor General Tweedie arrived in this city by yesterday afternoon's accommodation from North to hold examination into two contested cases of mining leases. The meeting was held in the Brunswick House and the evidence in the two cases taken. The lands of one were situated at Dorchester, Westmorland, and the other was at Edgett's Landing, inAlbert Co. In the first case applications were made by Thos. Caldwell and others for prospecting licences on a large number of areas upon which areas old mining operations had been carried on by Messrs. Eaton and Jewett, of Massachusetts. The latter parties claimed to have purchased all the mines and minerals from one Chapman, of Dorchester. At the date of the mining operations of Messrs. Eaton and Jewett, they were aliens and the question largely hinges on this point. Messrs. Tweed, Hanington & Hewson appeared for Messrs. Eaton & Jewett, and Mr. A.L. Robinson for Thos. Caldwell and others. All the evidence in the case is in and the Surveyor General will give his decision in a few days. In the other case at Edgett's Landing thecontesting parties were Messrs. V.C. and C.V. King, of New York and Miles Peck of Hillsboro. The Kings twenty- two years ago were carrying on large operations on this property, but abandoned it after one year. Miles Peck's father was their agent and died some three years ago. Miles Peck claims that as he paid taxes on the land and is in possession that the mining leases should issue to him. Mr. C.A. Peck appears for Miles Peck, who claims that the mortgage given by Miles Peck to the Kings is by limitation of time null and void. J. Howe Dickson, of Hopewell Cape, appears for Messrs. King and both parties have filed applications under the mining act for licences. The surveyor general heard all the evidence in the case and will decide the matter in a few days."

Codes: HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building
E2 / X1 / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Oil
and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;

Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

Codes: HILL / O3 / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum; Hopewell Gypsum;

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1878 Mr. C.T. Tompkins, of Newark, New Jersey, formerly in charge of the Plaster Works, Hillsboro, is getting out a large quantity of plaster from his quarry near the old Chemical Works (so called), about two miles from Hopewell Corner. The plaster is being hauled to Shepody River for shipment. 25 teams are employed, hauling about eight tons each per day. Capt. Joseph McAlmon, of Bacon & McAlmon, is agent for Mr. Tompkins. Mr. Astel Steeves, of Hillsboro, an experienced man, has charge at the quarry. This plaster is said to be of superior quality. Though of a decidedly bluish tint in the rock, it is very white when manufactured. From appearances at the quarry one would suppose the supply inexhaustible. The foreman at the quarry represents it as very easily quarried, there being no hard plaster, called bull, to contend with as at Hillsboro - which is a self-evident fact, as 10 to 12 men quarry over 200 tons per day. From the near proximity of this deposit to the Albert Railway and a port of shipment, the chances are that 'ere long mills will be erected to manufacture it near the quarry, which will greatly benefit the surrounding district."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 2, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 4, 1893 Albert Co. - Mr. Atkinson thinks the lime and plaster industry will develop considerably this winter. The firm of King, Dimock & Co., which has its headquarters at Windsor, N.S., own valuable plaster worksat Curryville. The Red Beach company have quarries at Hopewell Hill."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 6, 1895 Albert Co. - Fine Quality of White Plaster Discovered at Hopewell. - Hopewell Hill, Feb. 26. - Capt. Albert Stiles, who has been prospecting for gypsum on his farm at Hopewell, has discovered what is supposed to be a very fine quality of the white plaster, with satisfactory indications in regard to quantity. The captain has secured mining privileges from the owners of the farms adjacent."

Codes: HILL / S5 / IDX_Names:Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Chignecto Post - Sep. 2, 1880 Albert County.-... Pleasantvale ... It is also alleged that a coal mine exists in this vicinity on the banks of the Little River. I had a talk with the man who found this mine, and is the only one who knows of its existence. He gives mysterious hints as to the locality, but will not show the spot to any one for a less sum than $500. The value of this mine has yet to be determined; the discoverer is not sure that it is worth anything, but simply and purely walks by faith. He also assured me that he had found a lead of quartz, with lumps of what he believed to be gold in it. I have found quite a number of these mine finders in this county, but, somehow or another, capitalists are slow to run wild over their discoveries. It is quite a common thing to be shown a lump of something claimed to be manganese, and to hear dark hints that there is more of the same kind not far away. In some districts nearly every man who owns a farm has a mine or quarry of some kind developed at a future day... Hillsboro... Derives much of its repute from the splendid quarries of gypsum in its vicinity, and from the famous Albert Mines, five miles distant. The export of these minerals has caused it to become quite a port for small shipping..... The Plaster Mills of the Albert Manufacturing Co, are one of the features of Hillsboro'. The plaster rock is procured from quarries about three miles distant, and taken by rail to the mills, where the greater portion is shipped to Newark, N.J., where the company manufacture it into plaster. The heavy duty prevents it being manufactured here for exportation. These quarries have been worked some 21 years, and are likely to yield abundantly for many generations to come."

Codes: HILL / W6 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Gold;

Chignecto Post Mar. 30, 1893 Gold in Albert.- Says the Moncton Times: A discovery of gold bearing quartz has recently been made in the mountains some miles from Moncton. Several samples have been assayed by W.R. Gould of Sussex, some giving a large percentage of iron, and others a good percentage of gold. The mine was discovered by a former resident of the mountains, who has spent some years in mining in Nevada. H.F. Bennett of Albert County, who recently sold a plaster quarry at Hopewell to Windsor, N.S., parties for $10,000 cash, was also in town one day recently with"

Codes: HILL / Z1 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1875 Plaster - ... general ... Our correspondent adds, though opinions might differ on the point: I would further say that we find a vast difference in the quality of plaster. While Hillsboro plaster is a hard, close grained rock, and requires to be ground as fine as flour, otherwise it would not dissolve, that of the Petitcodiac quarry, manufactured by A. Brown, which is of a soft nature, dissolves in the soil, and proves much better. Farmers in some of our neighboring parishes have condemned the Hillsboro plaster lately, while they use the Petitcodiac plaster extensively. Some farmers in Albert County, farming near the Hillsboro plaster, drive their teams from twenty to thirty miles to the Petitcodiac quarry for plaster, on account of it being so much better."

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Codes: HILL / Z2 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 4, 1880 Albert County. - A correspondent of the Sun, in answer to an enquiry from this office, says: - Times have improved greatly in Albert County in the last six months. First ... Second - The Quarries. The Roberts' are carrying on as usual at Mary's Point, their very superior brown stone being in demand for the better classes of buildings. Alfred and Thaddeus Stevens have opened a superior quarry of brown stone at Harvey Bank, by the water side - the quarry being easily worked and stone readily shipped. This is their first year, and they employ forty men and have orders from Boston for all they can turn out this season. Hayden's at Demoiselle Creek, is going on as usual. The regular large

Chignecto Post - Oct. 6, 1881 Albert Railway.- The leading items of traffic on Albert Railway at present are stone, sleepers and lumber..... Schr. Arianna is loading with stone, and schr. Active with sleepers at Gray's Island for United States. Besides these, 120 tons of rock plaster goes from the quarry for shipment to United States. The Albert Manufacturing Co. ships a car load of calcined plaster daily to the Upper Provinces."

Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Tuesday, March 4, 1884 ALBERT COUNTY NOTES - ..... we reach HILLSBORO ... The Albert Plaster Company also do a large business at Hillsboro. Seventeen miles further and we have HOPEWELLHILL, the shiretown of Albert county. Here there are four stores kept, Messrs. C. L. Peck, Solomon Woodworth, R. C. Bacon and the aspirant for Ottawa honours, Alexander Rogers. Mr. Woodworth has been engaged in lumbering during this winter and has obtained a goodly quantity of lumber. He has ceased operations for this season, the crust being so hard in the woods that it is impossible for him to continue. Mr. Woodworth is the owner of a stone-quarry, 60 feet long and 15 feet face,which he is willing to sell or let. Samples of the stone received honourable mention at the Centennial Exhibition in Saint John.

Codes: HILL / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument

Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 10, 1886 Albert County (The Weekly Observer). - ... Albert County is rich in minerals which have not yet been properly developed. The coal, gypsum and freestone mines are about the only ones worked and these are imperfectly developed for want of sufficient capital.In 1881 the output of coal was 18,368 tons, of gypsum 435tons, of freestone 81,948 cubic feet. To persons withplenty of capital there are many excellent opportunities for profitable investment in stone quarries and other valuable minerals. A ready market for freestone is found in the United States, where it is worth at least $14 per ton. The estimated cost of quarrying and placing this stone on ship board is $4 per ton, so a healthy profit ought to remain after paying freight and other charges."

Codes: I6 / GYP / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names:Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 11, 1890 District Geology. - Mr. Chalmer's Work in Westmorland and Adjoining Counties. - The latest report of the Department of the Interior states that Mr. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, was engaged during the summer in studying the superficial deposits of southern New Brunswick, including the counties of Kings, Albert and Westmorland. The survey of the surface geology of this area is now completed, at least so far as the nature of the country will admit of such being done in detail. Considerable portions are still unsettled and in a wilderness state, and in these of course, the study andmapping of the surface deposits could only be done in avery general way. Maps and reports with reference to thisdistrict are being prepared. Mr. Chalmers further reportsas follows: The glaciation of the eastern part of the area in which lies the north eastern extension of the ridge or plateau bordering the Bay of Fundy, was investigated with some care, and facts of much interest discovered. This ridge forms a prominent feature in the landscape, being higher than any other part of the country except the northwestern highlands or the Gaspe Peninsula. Here, therefore, we might naturally expect to find traces of a continental glacier, if such ever swept over the eastern part of New Brunswick. None were observed, however; on the contrary, great masses of decayed rock in situ encumber its northern and northwestern flanks, while along the valleys of rivers descending from it northwardly into the Petitcodiac striae were found clearly indicating northerly ice movements. Along the Petitcodiac valley, however, which lies below the 200 feet contour line striae were seen to follow its course, showing ice movements in an easterly direction. It is evident that local glaciers and icebergs were amply sufficient to produce all these phenomena. On the summit of the Bay of Fundy ridge or plateau referred to, local areas which served as gathering grounds for glaciers sent some of these off towards the Bay of Fundy. A large number of facts relating to the glaciation of this district will be given in the annual report. District Mineral Resources. - In the enumeration of the mineral resources of this section, Mr. Chalmer's report says that brine springs are found at Sussex, at Salina, on Salt Springs Creek, and at Bennet's Brook, near Petitcodiac. At Bennett's Brook nothing has been done to utilize the springs there, to his knowledge. In all these places the brine contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of lime or gypsum. There appears to be less, however, in that of the Sussex springs than at Salina or Bennett's Brook. Medicinal springs are met with at Apohaqui and at Havelock Corner, Kings Co. The Havelock mineral water has, for some years, held a local reputation as a remedy for certain diseases; and as an extensive deposit of mud surrounds the spring, it might be utilized for the establishment of mud baths, which are said to be beneficial in the treatment of some diseases. Infusorial earth has been reported at Pollett River, Kings Co. Subsidence of the marshes. - Mr. Chalmers further says: I visited the Ship Railway now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto. In an excavation which is being made for the docks in the salt marsh at its western end, the following series of deposits is disclosed;- (1) marsh mud, 5 to 10 feet; (2) fine grained, stratified blue clay, holding numerous shells - thickness, from a few inches at one end to five to eight feet at the other; (3) peat or humus, six to fifteen feet thick, containing roots and stumps of small trees, chiefly haematae, and in some places portions of the stems. This peat or forest bed evidently grew on a sloping bank at the border of a lagoon or quiet inlet. The lowest part of it is now twenty feet or upwards below the level of high tides in the Bay of Fundy. At Aulac station, Intercolonial Railway, which is on the great Tantramar salt marsh, a boring 305 feet deep, was put down under the direction of P.S. Archibald, chief engineer, Intercolonial Railway. This boring shows likewise (1) marsh mud, eighty feet; (2) turf and bog; (3) red clay, &c. These facts clearly establish the conclusion that a subsidence has taken place here since the growth of the peat beds, and confirm the observations made previously by Sir J.W. Dawson."

Codes: L1 / GYP / IDX_Names:Saint John Graphite; Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Dec. 18, 1852 Cleared Port - Black lead, plaster."

Codes: LIME / G6 / Z2 / E5 / HILL / IDX_Names:Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 12, 1861 Exhibition. - A pair of remarkably neat candlesticks turned from plaster, the preparation of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company, were very much admired, as also were some admirable specimens of the same material in the rough state. Mineral Kingdom. - Collection of New Brunswick Minerals - 1st prize, William R. Payne, Portland, $20 or diploma; 2nd, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John, $10 Collection of Mineral Paints - 1st Prize, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland, $2; 2nd, Wilson R. Kent, $2.Collection building stone - Peter Cormack, St. John, $10Ores of metals - Robert Foulis, St. John, $10 Collection Lime, Limestone, &c. - 1st prize, James Pearson, King's Co., $5; 2nd, Benjamin Reynolds, $3 Bricks, Tiles, or drain tiles - Thomas Davidson,St. John, $4 Pottery-ware - Warwick & Hayward, Saint John, $10 or diploma Salt - J. Brand, Sussex, $4 Best grindstones - 1st prize, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester, $4; 2nd, Seaman Bros.,

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Codes: LIME / GYP / IDX_Names:Lime - General; Gypsum;

City Gazette - Sep. 1834Exports include plaster and limestone"
Cap. 98, repealed. Passed 10th April, 1875 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly:- 1. The capital stock of the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company incorporated by the Act thirty seventh Victoria, Chapter 98, shall be twenty thousand dollars, instead of fifty thousand dollars, as provided by the said Act. 2. Section twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed. 3. Unless ten per cent of the capital stock of the said Company provided by this Act shall be bona fide subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation thereof shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1897 ADVERTISEMENT: Just received, 1 car load of Snowflake Lime, one car Calcined plaster, fifty barrels Land Plaster. James S. Neill"

Codes: LIME / GYP / LEGI / IDX_Names:Lime - General; Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCVIII. An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 8. Principal office, 2. Capital stock. where established. 3. First meeting, where held 9. Transmission of and by whom called. interest in share, 4. Liability of shareholder to other than ordinary Company. transfer, how made. 5. Assessments upon shares, 10. Responsibility of how ordered. shareholder for acts 6. Shares not tranferable until of Company. all calls are paid. 11. Company may borrow 7. Annual meeting to be held. money; proviso. 12. Amount to be subscribed and paid in within one year. Passed 8th April, 1874 Whereas the Parish of Sussex, in the County of King's, offers advantageous situations for the quarrying and working of lime stone, and quarrying and manufacturing of plaster; and for procuring the requisite capital it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance funds for such undertaking:- Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. William Pugsley, Junior, James Christie, M.D., John M. Smith, J. Herbert Crawford, M.P.P., Robert Pugsley, and James W. Nowlan, M.P.P., their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Sussex Lime and Plaster Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and heriditaments for them and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and trading in plaster and limestone, conveying the same to market, opening and working quarries, and other business connected therewith; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into equal shares of twenty dollars each, to be paid in at such times and instalments as the business of the said Company shall require and every person who shall be a holder of one or more shares shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; provided however, that it shall be lawful for the said Company, or a majority of them, to establish by their bye laws as aforesaid, the number of shares which shall be necessary to entitle the holder thereof to more than one vote; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to grant certification of paid up stock, in whole or part payment for the consideration of lands, quarries, buildings, machinery, mining rights and privileges in the place of money subscription to said stock, at such valuation as a majority of all the stockholders present or represented at any meeting shall fix. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Sussex Vale, in King's County aforesaid, and shall be called by William Pugsley, Junior, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the said Company, at least ten days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary, which Directors and officers so chosen shall continue in office until the the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be and be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or for the purpose of carrying on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. The Company or the Directors, if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or upon such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the said Company to send a written or printed notice thereof to each shareholder, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his share or shares at the time in such notice prescribed, the same may either be sued for and recovered in the prescribed in the last preceeding Section, or the Secretary or Treasurer may advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice in writing to such shareholder, of the time and place of such sale; and all shares on which the assessment or any part thereof is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, may be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such assessment, and all interest due thereon, and all expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) of the moneys paid over to the former owner or owners thereof, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 7. An annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall be held for the transaction of general business and the election of Directors; the time and place of meeting and the number of Directors to be regulated by bye law. 8. The principal office of the Company shall be in Sussex, in the County of King's, but the Company may establish agencies or branch offices in any part of New Brunswick. 9. The transmission of the interest in any shares of the capital stock in consequence of the marriage, death, bankruptcy or insolvency of a shareholder, or by any other lawful means than an ordinary transfer, shall be authenticated and made in such form, by such proof, with such formalities, and generally in such other manner as the Directors shall from time to time require, or by any bye law may direct. 10. The shareholders of the Company shall not as such be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the Company, or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever relating to or connected with the Company, beyond the amount of their respective shares in the capital stock thereof. 11. The Directors may from time to time, with the consent of a majority of the shareholders present or represented in a special meeting called for that purpose, borrow money on behalf of the Company; and the Directors may, for that purpose, make or cause to be made bonds, or other instruments, under the common seal of the Company, for sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be a lien and charge on the stock and property of the said Company; provided that the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed shall not at any one time exceed one half of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company for the time being; and no lender shall be bound to enquire into the occasion of any such loan, or into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same, or the purpose for which such loan is wanted. 12. Unless fifty per cent of the

Codes: LIME / O7 / GYP / GEOL / SPRI / IDX_Names:Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 We draw attention to the extracts from two Reports of Doctor Gesner on the Tobique and RestigoucheRivers, which he was deputed to explore, with a view to ascertain the capabilities of lands for settlement. To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a brief report on the explorations of the Tobique River. A more particular account of which will be contained in the report on the settlement lands. The Tobique River is the largest tributary of the St. John, excepting the Restcook, to which it is very nearly equal. Its mouth is twenty miles below the Grand Falls, and two miles below the confluence of the Restook with the main stream. The main Tobique extends to the northeast, and about a hundred miles from its mouth by the courses of the River, it is divided or forked into four branches. One of these branches enters from the southeast, and is supplied with water by three lakes, the largest of which is twelve miles in length. These lakes are situated at the chief sources of the main northwest Miramichi. The Indian portage between the St. John and Miramichi waters is only one mile in length. The other branches of the Tobique extend northward and meet the heads of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, whose waters descend in an opposite direction to the Bay Chaleur. The Tobique, Miramichi, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch Rivers, all take their rise in one district, and at the bases of the highest mountains in New Brunswick. Extending across the State of Maine in a northeasterly direction, there is a chain of high lands, occasionally elevated into mountains of considerable altitude. This branch is a part of the Allegheny chain, and embraces Cataadan and other mountains in the State of Maine. After entering New Brunswick, this branch sends up Mars Hill, Moose Mountain, and Bear Mountain, on the St. John, between Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The same range extends in a northeast direction to the heads of the before mentioned rivers, where some of the mountains exceed two thousand feet in height. This mountainous district gradually subsides as it approaches the Bay Chaleur, and the north coast of the Province is remarkably level. Another alpine ridge extends through the middle of the District of Gaspe, and separates the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Bay of Chaleur, and River St. John. The Tobique, Nepisiguit, and Upsalquitch, all take their rise in the broken and mountainous termination of the New Brunswick range; and after descending from fall to fall, they sweep through the vallies and receive the tributaries of the lower grounds, until they are lost in the larger streams into which they open. As the Tobique River and its tributaries are uninhabited, a sufficient stock of provisions was procured, and three Indians, with as many light bark canoes were hired for the expedition. Accompanied by my son, and Mr. James Millidge, the ascent of the river was commenced. We started from Fredericton on the 27th of June, and reached the mouth of the Tobique with the canoes, instruments and baggage, on the 3d of July. At the entrance to the river there is a considerable tract of intervale, which with several thousand acres of excellent upland belongs to the Melicete Indians. There is here an Indian village containing two hundred souls, and as this place is a depot for Timber, upwards of three hundred men were employed in preparing rafts of Timber to descend the main stream. As these Indians scarcely cultivate their lands, and their grant occupies a most important situation, it would be advantageous if some exchange could be made, whereby they would possess equal if not greater privileges. I am confident that if these valuable lands could be obtained by other inhabitants of the country, they would be immediately settled, and a flourishing town would soon be built upon the grounds now unprofitably occupied by the Aborigines. During the rafting of the Timber, many of the Indians are employed; but their chief occupation is hunting and fishing. We observed among them a quantity of Fur, taken from Ambrose Bear and his brother, valued at œ150, among it were eighty Beaver skins, and about thirty pounds of Castor. About a mile above the Indian Village there is a dangerous rapid called the Narrows. At this place the River to the distance of a mile passes through a gorge only one hundred and fifty feet wide, and between cliffs from fifty to one hundred and fifty in height. It is evident that at some former period there has been a great fall at this place, and their evidences that the barrier to the water has been broken, and the River above gradually lowered. The water rushes through the gorge with great violence, and the projecting masses of rock produce dangerous rapids. During the freshets of Spring and Autumn, this channel is too narrow to give vent to the river; and the water from being thus partially dammed up, overflows the shores above to the distance of two miles. At such periods boats and canoes cannot pass; and such was the violence of the rapids in July, that we were compelled to draw our canoes up with tow-lines. The navigation of the River at this place, might be rendered safe and easy, by the erection of dams and locks; there is here an excellent site for Mills which might be set up, without much injury to the salmon fishery. From the mouth of the river to the Red Rapids, a distance of twelve miles, there is some good intervale, the lands are high and the soil productive. Several squatters have settled on the banks of the stream. The Tobique Mill Company built a dam across the river, and erected extensive saw mills in 1837, but before these mills were put in operation, a part of the dam was carried away. The Mills have since been taken down with the intention of moving them to the Narrows below. œ27,000 were expended by the company at this place. Three millions of logs that had been cut, have also been lost in the speculation. The establishment is now a deserted village. If a dam should be built across this stream, a free passage for salmon and other kinds of fish should be secured, as there is scarcely a better river fishery in the Province. Our third encampment was at Plaster Island about twenty five miles from the St. John, and two miles above the mouth of the stream called by the lumbermen Wapske or Wapskehegan. Between the island and the Red Rapids, the Otelloch, Otella, three brooks, and other smaller rivulets enter the Tobique. The main River here is extremely beautiful, being decorated by numerous small islands and belts of intervale, covered with elms, balsamic poplars, and other trees characteristic of a most fertile soil. The Wapskehegan is a large stream coming in from the eastward. At its sources it approaches very nearly a branch of the Miramichi, and it runs through a fine tract of intervale and excellent upland. A mile below the Red Rapids, the calcareous shales of the St. John are overlaid by a bright red sandstone, a rock that always indicates a good soil. This sandstone occupies a large tract in this quarter, and extends up the River to the base of Blue Mountain, twenty miles farther northward. At Plaster Island, on the banks of theWapskehegan, and so far as we could discover in a district of several thousand acres, there is an abundance of excellent gypsum. At the Island on the left bank of the Tobique, the gypsum occurs interstratified with the red sandstone in a cliff 135 feet high. It is of the fibrous and compact varieties, and some of the strata are of a bright red color. This gypsum may be transported from the Wapskehegan down a branch of the southwest Miramichi, and supply the country in that quarter, as well as the valley of the St. John, with excellent mineral manure. A short distance above the head of the island,there is a small brook of brackish water, it proceedsfrom a salt spring, a mile and a half from the river. There are also other indications of rock salt in this quarter.About a mile farther up the stream I discovered an immense ridge of limestone, at the side of the River. This limestone is stalactital like that found in the interior of caves. Apparently the river at this place, has broken into a cave of considerable magnitude, and stalactites are scattered along the shore. From the deep fissures and chasms concealed beneath the fallen trees and other vegetable rubbish, it is dangerous to walk over this rock; there are many good reasons for believing that the earth is cavernous at this place. Above Plaster Island the river becomes very serpentine, and where the intervale is absent, the banks on each side are from fifty to a hundred feet high. About twelve miles above the mouth of the Wapskehegan, another large stream called the Agulquac, enters from the eastward; this stream also passes through a fine tract of country. A large area here was overrun with fire a few years ago. It is probable that this was the same conflagration that destroyed the towns and villages of Miramichi, in October, 1825, but as there are no inhabitants in this quarter, the exact period of its occurrence has not been ascertained. From the mouth of the Agulquac to the base of Blue Mountain, is about eleven miles, the River here is eighty yards wide, and is skirted with fine tracts of intervale. There are also numerous alluvial islands covered with lofty and thick foliage. At the foot of the Mountain the red sandstone reposes on the transition slates. The whole country from this mountain is comparatively level; but from this point northward, it assumes new features and becomes more elevated. About eighty miles from the mouth of the Tobique, the river divides into four branches. The Little Tobique, Mamozekee, and Right Hand Branch, extend to the source of the Nepisiguit, and wind their way among naked and almost inaccessible mountains of granite and trap rock. Bald Mountain is

2,240 feet high, and is surrounded by several lofty peaks, but little inferior in altitude. It was my intention to have visited all these mountains, but the streams had become too dry for our canoes, one of our Indians had deserted, and the two that remained, refused to proceed any further into the wilderness. Our provisions were reduced almost to the choice of fish caught in the stream, and our faces and limbs were swollen and painful from the innocent stings of the insects in the forest. The whole surface of the country in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation. The soil in general is equal to, and often surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Provinces. I had supposed, from the accounts received from persons who had been engaged in procuring timber up the stream, that there were many places where the soil was unfit for cultivation; but such an opinion has arisen from the dreary appearance of the surface, where it has been overrun with fires. In every quarter we found a deep, rich, and strong soil. Formerly there were immense groves of white and red pine in the vicinity of this stream, but most of these have been removed or destroyed by fires. At present there is comparatively but a small quantity of pine, spruce, cedar and sometimes beech, birch and maple. Along the whole course of the stream, there are tracts of the best quality of intervale, covered with elm and balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c. Wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grape, wild plums, currents, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and onions, with all those plants which only flourish on the richest soils. In descending the river, I counted seventy islands, all composed of alluviums. The limestone, gypsum, and salt, are very valuable in this part of the Province, and they are so situated that they may be transported over a wide extent of Country at a trifling expense. The river abounds in salmon during the season, and there is always an abundant supply of trout and whitefish in its waters. John Cahile, who lives near the mouth of the river, killed twelve barrels of salmon with a single spear last season; they were sold for œ5 per barrel. The river is navigable for canoes and tow-boats about one hundred miles from its mouth. There is only a portage of two miles between its head waters, and the Nepisiguit, and one of three miles to the Upsalquitch. The lands upon the Tobique remain ungranted. Under a due consideration of all the advantages offered by the river and for the soil of the intervales and uplands, I am fully of the opinion that this tract of country, which embraces several millions of acres, is better adapted to the circumstances of respectable Emigrants and other settlers, than any other district I have seen in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Much confusion has arisen in the names of places within the Province from the careless manner in which these names have been written and spoken. A great number of rivers and lakes still retain in some degree, the ancient names of the Melicete and Micmac Indians; but those names in many instances have been changed or corrupted ao that they are not now understood by the Aborigine themselves; and they are seldom written in the same manner by the inhabitants of the Province. Other names are those of the early French settlers; these also have become imperfect, and even English names are sometimes written improperly on Maps or other public documents. I have taken the liberty to insert the names of places on the Tobique, as used by the inhabitants, and opposite to them the Indian names. Tobique Naa-cootke, Otelloch Hotelle, Otella Na-me-taaps-k-waac-sis, Mamozekel Epe-ce-tus-sis, Right Hand Branch Qua-quaps, Serpentine River Wa-ca-souis, Lake Quispaam, Trowsers Lake Nee-taa-waac-paac, Sisson Branch Wa-caa-so-nee, Little Tobique Caac-seo-sic-ka-wa-ic, Bald Mountain Es-coot-naak-a-witz, Three Brooks Naa-saa-taa-gan. The present brief report has

Codes: O3 / IDX_Names: Hopewell Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Mar. 21, 1876 Gypsum for the Centennial. - Hopewell, LowerCape, A.C., March 20. - To the Editor of the

Daily Telegraph:- Sir, I saw a long list of articles for the Centennial Exhibition in Wednesday's Telegraph. I have a most excellent quality of gypsum, considered by competent judges to be the best gypsum in the Province, and if you could inform me who to send a specimen to the Centennial Exhibition I should be most happy to furnish a specimen, as I think all of our best articles ought to be exhibited there. I remain, Yours truly, William Blacker."

Codes: O3 / IDX_Names: Hopewell Gypsum;
Chignecto Post - Dec. 6, 1877 Hopewell.- ...Quite a brisk business is being done at the Hill in the quarrying of plaster. Another firm is about, we believe, to open in the neighborhood of the former one and promises to do a large business

Chignecto Post - Dec. 13, 1877 The New Plaster Quarry, near the Manganese work sat Shepody Mountain, A.C., are turning out well. The earth covering is between 10 and 15 ft., but the article when reached is of very good quality and exists in abundance. Over 1,200 tons were shipped by Messrs. Bacon & McElmon this last season, and they intend next season to ship from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. The plaster is about three miles from a place of shipment on the Shepody River."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 15, 1877 and Morning Freeman - Dec. 15, 1877 New Plaster Quarry. - The Sackville Post says that the new plaster quarry, near the Manganese works at Shepody Mountain, Albert County, is turning out well. The earth covering is between ten and fifteen feet, but the article, when reached, is of a very good quality and exists in abundance. Over 1,200 tons were shipped by Messrs. Bacon and McElman this season, and they intend next season to ship from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. The plaster is about three miles from a place of shipment on the Shepody River."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 18, 1878 A Charge Against Mr. Rogers of Albert. - A reliable correspondent in Albert complains that a writer in the Moncton Times had caused $100 of public money to be expended in making a road to the marsh of Mr. James Rogers, the latter being an uncle of the M.P.P. Our correspondent says this is a gross misrepresentation. It seems due to Mr. Rogers to insert the following, as sent by our correspondent: The inhabitants in the neighborhood of Hopewell Hill, having no public road to a shipping place nearer than Riverside or the Cape, some ten miles from point to point, about thirty years ago, had a public road laid out from the Hill Corner to the Shepody River, where there is a good shipping place, the best at the head of the Bay; a small wharf and a very passable road was constructed by private subscription. This was added to from time to time by a few public grants; although always a bad road and a meagre wharf accommodations, it was a great benefit to the country, and was highly valued until the tidal wave of 1869 swept away the wharf and bridges when the road was abandoned. As a road to his marsh, James Rogers never dreamed of using it, simply because, in the first place he could not get to it by that road, without crossing the marsh of four other proprietors (which he would not be allowed to do); and in the second place, because he had a much better road of his own leading directly to his marsh. Last autumn Mr. C. Tompkins commenced working the plaster quarries near the hill, and wishing to get out a large quantity of plaster during the winter, and having no shipping place nearer than Riverside, he persuaded the people to have the old road opened again; active measures were taken, a grant procured, and the road opened in early winter. Mr. Tompkins was enabled by these means to keep a large number of men and teams employed all winter, and to have for shipment this spring some 8,000 tons of plaster to be added to our exports. And this is the result of Mr. Rogers' very wicked act according to the Times."

Daily Times - Feb. 8, 1879 Albert County. - Quite a brisk business is being done at Hopewell Hill in plaster, and a large number of men and horses are constantly employed in conveying it to the wharf. The enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Bacon, McAlmon and others, deserve great credit for the energy they have displayed in developing this important industry, and it is in contemplation to build a mill in which the raw material may be manufactured. The plaster is of the finest quality, and is said to be far superior to any found in the Maritime Provinces. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the outlook for the company grows brighter. Heretofore a difficulty lay in their way in the shape of a lake of water, of some two acres, lying between the quarry and the road. By cutting a canal 500 feet long, 68 wide at the surface and 11 feet at the bottom, and averaging 38 feet deep, this difficulty has been removed, and free access has been secured. We suppose the next thing will either be a tramway or a branch railway. One or the other must be had at an early day, and the

Chignecto Post - Feb. 13, 1879 Hopewell.- ... Plaster work at the Hill, are being pushed forward with commendable energy, and give employment to a large number of men and teams."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 19, 1880 Plaster is mined here by Messrs. Bacon & McElmon, who ship between 7000 and 8000 tons of the white stone annually to the United States. The high duty prevents the manufacture of it for export..."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 6, 1880 Albert Co. - The Hopewell Hill Plaster Quarry, superintended by Mr. Robert Bacon, is turning out large quantities of plaster, this winter."

Daily News - Feb. 16, 1880 Matters in Albert. - We have to record a sad accident this week which resulted in the death of Mr. William Leavitt, son of the late Henry Leavitt, of St. John. It appears the deceased was engaged at some operations in the Hopewell Hill Plaster quarries, when a stone struck him on the head, resulting in death some few hours later. Mr. Leavitt was in his 21st year. Rev. George Love officiated at the funeral on Satyrday morning and accompanied the

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1892 Hopewell Hill, April 19. - The schr. Victory arrived at Red Beach last Friday with loss of foretopmast. Robert Newcomb, sparmaker, of this place, will have the new stick ready on her return here."

Codes: O3 / IDX_Names: Hopewell Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 9, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Titus Steeves of Demoiselle Creek has sold all of his property at that place, except the buildings and a few acres of land, to Mr. Dimock of the plaster quarry, for $2,000. The property will be of much service in connection with the quarry's operations, which are beginning to assume very satisfactory proportions. The plaster exported this fall will be shipped from Gray's Island, Hillsboro, but it is thought probable by another season the Hill may be selected as the port of shipment, the public wharf at the mouth of the Shepody river having good advantages for such purpose, with rail communication to within half a mile of the quarry. The company have capital and push and intend to prosecute the work in good shape."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1892 and Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1892 Hillsboro. - A vessel is expected here this week to load plaster for Messrs. Dimock & Co. She will receive her cargo at Gray's Island."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1892 Hillsboro. - James Blight has brought by rail, a number of strong carts for use at the plaster quarry of Dimock & Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 16, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - The plaster men have about 250 tons of plaster hauled from the quarry, which is located about three miles from here."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory had her new foretopmast sent up at the Cape last week, on her return from Moncton."

Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26 - Work has been resumed at the plaster quarry at Chemical road under the management of Chas. D. Shaw of that place."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 12, 1892 Hopewell Cape Plaster Quarry. - The plaster quarry at Hopewell Cape, sold by Henry J. Bennett to Windsor and New York parties, is being developed. The new company now have some twelve men employed and intend to ship several cargoes of plaster this fall. If the quarry turns out as well as expected it will prove an important industry on the Petitcodiac. The company is said to be a wealthy one will push the business."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory, Capt.Stiles, went on the berth at the public wharf here today and is loading rock plaster from Chemical road quarry for Red Beach, Me."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 24, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The Victory finished loading plaster today, and will sail tonight's tide."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 25, 1895 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, March 18. - Capt. Albert Stiles, who recently discovered gypsum on his farm here, has sunk an eight foot shaft to some distance into the solid plaster rock, and has reasons to think the prospects good. From borings made at a distance of from fifty to one hundred rods in all directions, it is evident that the supply is practically inexhaustible. The plaster is found from five to thirteen feet from the surface. The situation is an excellent one in regard to shipment, the quarry being located within a few rods of the railway, and only a quarter of a mile from the Shepody Bay. It is claimed a face of sixty feet can be opened up before getting below a drainage level. Specimens have been sent to Boston and elsewhere to be tested. ...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 5, 1895 Hopewell Hill. - The indications are that the plaster quarries at Chemical Road, near this vicinity, will be reopened this winter."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1895 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 20, 1895 and S.J. Gazette - Sep. 20, 1895 Hopewell Hill. - James Robertson of Albert Mines is conducting operations at Captain A. Stiles gypsum quarry at Hopewell. The shaft which was opened last spring is being drained, after which the work of excavation will be proceeded with and a face opened up. Mr. Robertson has no doubt that the plaster is present in almost illimitable quantities."

Codes: O3 / IDX_Names:Hopewell Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 13, 1899 Albert Co. - Americans May Operate a Plaster Mill. - Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., June 11. - There are indications that the plaster quarry which Capt. Albert Stiles opened up on his property here a couple of years ago, may be purchased and operated extensively by American parties, with whom the captain has been negotiating during his recent trip to New York. The samples shown the American gentlemen met with their highest approval, being of just the quality they were looking for, and they purpose sending an expert on right away to investigate as to the probable supply. In case of a satisfactory finding in this regard, a sale will probably be effected."

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 2 - Wednesday, April 4, 1900 - ALBERT COUNTY NEWS - The plaster quarries at Chemical road have been worked considerably this winter and quite a large amount of plaster has been hauled to the public wharf for shipment."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 18, 1900 Hopewell Hill, July 16. - The schr. G. Walter Scott is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 12, 1900 The schr. H.R. Emmerson, Capt. Christopher, is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me."

Albert County Journal, Page 3 - Friday, May 22, 1903 HOPEWELL HILL - At the plaster quarry at Woodworth Settlement, some very fine plaster is being gotten out."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 15, 1904 Hopewell. - The gypsum quarry which has been closed down for over a month has not reopened."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 5, 1904 Charles King, of the New England Adamant Co. of Boston, was in Hopewell Hill recently inspecting the plaster quarry the company is operating at that place. The quarry has been doing good work this winter, the output at times reaching a hundred tons a day. There are about 2,000 tons on the wharf. A landslide occurred a short time ago that will retard the work somewhat, as several hundred tons of earth will have to be removed. Mr. King is well satisfied with the progress made and with the future prospects of the work."

Semi-Weekly Sun - May 12, 1906 Hopewell Hill, N.B., May 7. - The New England Adamant Company, which has held an option on Captain Stiles' plaster quarry here for some time, and last fall got out some 500 tons, has purchased the property and will resume operations shortly. The company will have the plaster carried over the S. & H. railway, about one mile from the quarry to the company's wharf at the mouth of the Shepody river, and will put in sidings at the quarry and at

Codes: O3 / Z2 / Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names:Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 2, 1892 Exports for 1891: Moncton: E.S. Stevens, by rail, 120 tons building stone; value $336. Hillsboro: Albert Manufacturing Co., 77 vessels, 21,845 tons rock plaster, 22,618 bbls calcine plaster; value $43,926. Harvey: E.W. Lynch, 4 vessels, 392 tons; 700 tons rockplaster.Alex. Rogers, 4 vessels, 382 tons, 528 tons building

Codes: O7 / LIME / GYP / A6 / SPRI / GEOL / IDX_Names:Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Gypsum; Westmorland County Coal; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1837 LETTER II. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency; Having in a former letter, and as briefly as possible, endeavored to give an account of the rocks of the Coal Measures on the west side of Chignecto Bay, and to notice some of their most important characters, I now proceed to the examination of the deposits in the direction of the main road leading from Cumberland to Saint John. There is an inconsiderable ridge of grey sandstone extending from Fort Cumberland in a northeast direction. Along the lower grounds at the base of this eminence it was proposed to open a canal, to communicate with the Bay De Verte; and certainly the situation is most favorable for that object, for advantage may perhaps be derived from a considerable lake, and as the country is low and level, there would be but few difficulties to encounter. Leaving the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick southward, the road passes four miles over the great Tantamarre Marsh, one of the greatest collections of marine alluvium in North America. This alluvial deposit extends from several small lakes,situated some distance in the interior of the country, to the head of Cumberland Basin. It is fourteen miles long, and averages about four miles in breadth. Through it the Tantamarre winds its way to the sea, sweeping forward both on the ebb and flood tide the talus which can no longer find a resting place on the banks of a river brought to its narrowest limits by the constant accumulation thus conveyed. Already surcharged with disintegrated sandstone, the river in times of freshet, sends back to the sea the surplus sediment which is fast accumulating at its mouth, and will in time convert Cumberland Basin itself into an extensive marsh. Had the coasts of Chignecto Bay been formed of granite or any other crystalline rock, the present site of the great marsh of Sackville would have remained unobstructed, and now cease to extend its boundaries; but the yielding sandstone giving away before the action of the elements, has not only furnished the materials of the deposit already made, but continues its steady supplies for situations still remaining open, and ready to devour each particle of siliceous and argillaceous matter as it is carried along by the influx of the sea. Large rafts of timber have been buried in these marshes, trunks and branches of trees were often observed projecting from the bank at the bottom of the river - they have been discovered twenty feet below the surface - even the bones of wild animals have met this kind or interment, and large masses of rock having been transported by the ice, have fallen into the same common grave. All these, and perchance the works of art that may have been lodged in this wide receptacle, may a thousand years hence afford matter for grave speculation to those who will not consider the changes constantly going forward upon the earth. Great numbers of white wild geese formerly frequented these places, but they have long since disappeared, and but few of the grey variety now make them a resting place in the Spring. The alluvial deposits in this part of the country are extremely valuable. The inhabitants throw up dykes and embankments against the sea, and thus convert the soil formerly submersed by every high tide, into rich meadows; notwithstanding large tracts are in a sunken and neglected condition for the want of proper draining. The tide in Cumberland Basin rises about sixty feet at spring tides, therefore it is practicable to drain even the lowest lots, and the tide can be shut out by proper floodgates. The soil in the Parish of Sackville rests generally on new red sandstone. This rock reposes on the sandstone of the coal measures, and affords plentiful supplies to its numerous inhabitants. Westcok, the residence of Judge Botsford, has the appearance of an English manor. It overlooks the great marsh, and head of Cumberland Basin, and the beautiful villages scattered along the banks of its rivers. From the beds of clay interspersed near the surface, the country is well watered. There are also collections of sand and gravel. - The farms are small, and not remarkable for neatness, notwithstanding when viewed at a distance, and with the gentle eminences over which they are spread, they form a most pleasing landscape, and the small clusters of trees still remaining - affording shelter and shade to cattle and sheep - are instances of considerable foresight and taste. From Sackville to Dorchester, a distance of nine miles, the road passes over more elevated land; the grey sandstone of the coal measures often containing the impressions of leaves, and other vegetable remains, is predominant; and breaking out beneath the Court House of the latter village, forms a considerable declivity. At some places the rock is covered with a soft conglomerate and red sand, which afford a less fertile soil than the red marly rock of the lower lands. Dorchester and its river were formerly called Memramcook. The principal village stands on a slope, where several grist and saw mills are propelled by the brook descending towards the river. Looking southward, Shepody Mountains appear lifting their tops far above the rocks of the carboniferous order. Judging from their appearance at a distance they are composed of primary and transition formations; and probably like the Cobequid chain in Nova Scotia, (of which they may be said to form a part), they are the southern boundary of the vast coal district of the Province. The Memramcook river extends in a north direction until its ultimate branches meet those of the Shediac on the Straits of Northumberland. The marsh along its banks is twelve miles long, and embraces four thousand acres. The alluvium here is like that of the Tantamarre, having been derived from the same sources, and collected by the same causes. The upland farm lots all join the marsh, and are well cultivated, forming a broad band down each side of the river. From many points the view is delightful, and characteristic of the Acadian inhabitants, who still retain the French language, habits and costume. Four miles northward of the Court House, there is a bed of limestone interstratified with the sandstone. It would be an excellent auxilliary as a manure, were it applied, and is admirably adapted to the soil of the country, where it has been deposited. Having carefully examined the alluvium of the marshes already mentioned, they were found to contain a much greater quantity of silicious, and less argillaceous matter than those of Hants and King's Counties, in Nova Scotia. These circumstances are readily explained, when it is considered that the marshes of Westmorland are composed of pulverised grey sandstone, while those of the most fertile of the other province consist of disintegrated new red sandstone, which from its containing a greater quantity of marl produces more luxuriant crops. The deficiency of calcareous matter in the extensive marshes of Tantamarre and Memramcook, might however be readily supplied by the application of lime. There are numerous blocks of granite scattered on the surface of this country; from whence they came it is difficult to determine, when so little is known of the geology of the Province. It is most probable nevertheless that they have been exiled from the primary rocks forming the Shepody Mountains, by the force of water which has evidently submerged the country at some remote period in the earth's history. From the bridge over the Memramcook to the Petitcodiac, a distance of ten miles, the sandstones of the coal measures rise to the surface. Here, as in many other situations, the frost, rain, and vicissitudes of the weather, have produced a dilapidation of their strata, and a light sandy soil is mixed with the detritus formed under the more active operations of causes which have long since subsided. The soil thus formed, principally of silicious matter, is by no means productive, and instead of the sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch, the meagre white maple and spruce have here fixed their residence. A number of French families reside on the road, and as is usual with them their farms are small, and their dwellings humble. Arriving at the

Petitcodiac river from the eastward, a tolerable high ridge of land will be seen to the northward, and a chain of mountains extending from Shepody appear stretching away to the southward and westward; detached boulders of granite increase in number on approaching this large stream, and collections of fine yellow sand; and beds of clay, may be seen by the road side. This beautiful river, following a serpentine course in a north east direction, turns at almost a right angle at a place called the 'Bend of Petitcodiac', from thence it extends southwest until its branches meet the forked extremities of the Kennebecasis. At the angle thus formed, there is a considerable village, with an excellent landing place for timber, deals, and other productions of the fertile and well populated country in the neighborhood. At high water the scenery is very pleasing, and bears a resemblance to some of the splendid views on the Thames and Mersey, in England; but at low water its imposing effect is lost, and the empty chasm, with its muddy banks, have a disagreeable and gloomy aspect. In this river the tide runs with great rapidity, often opening new channels and sweeping away large collections of sand, and undermining the alluvium produced by its singular powers. So great is the distance over which it must pass in the space of a few hours, that its increasing volume on the flood, particularly at Spring tides, is greater than its speed over the gently inclined 'flats', hence it rolls forward in a foaming tidal wave, sometimes six feet high, sweeping the river with a rush of water like that of a coming deluge. - The effects of such powerful causes appear obvious, in the estuaries of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, where the increasing collection of sand and shingle are undergoing pulverisation to fill more quiet situations with the sinking sediment. Large trees, pieces of timber, and quantities of vegetable matter, drifted from the marshes above, lie buried in these moving sands; wrecked vessels and boats also add to the materials covered in these fearful wastes, over which at high water the largest ships may pass in safety. I have not had the opportunity of measuring accurately the height of the tides in the Petitcodiac, but am of the opinion its highest limits will exceed seventy five feet. Large quantities of marsh on the river have been rescued by dyking, and now yield a plentiful supply of fodder for cattle. The new red sandstone at Sackville, extends in a southwest direction to the ""Bend"", where it is occupied by a number of farms, sloping down the higher grounds on the borders of the marshes to which they are attached. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Nixon's Inn, a distance of 12 miles, the road extends along the north side of the river. The soil became sandy and light; instead of birch, beech and maple; larch, white and yellow pine inhabit the surface. I have observed that the pine always selects a loose sandy soil, which not only affords it a larger growth, but allows its roots to extend to great distances, thereby affording greater security in gales of wind. The more hardy spruce will 5 send its roots in the narrow crevices of rocks, and cling to a footing where other plants would fall before the breeze. The sand along this road lies directly on the rocks of the coal measures, and often forms collections of considerable depth. On a branch of the Petitcodiac called PollettRiver, and about six miles form the main road, there isan outcropping of coal, which has been intersected by theravine giving passage to that stream. The coal has beenemployed by a blacksmith in that neighborhood, and I regret that I was unable to devote sufficient time, and expense, to ascertain the probable quantity there deposited. I observed a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron (clay iron stone) not far from the coal, and it is probable that there is a sufficient quantity of those valuable minerals in the vicinity of this river, at least to support an iron foundry. But considerable time and labour would be required for their full discovery and development. The subsoil in this part of Westmorland is light and sandy, having been derived from the sandstone placed beneath. Blocks of granite, syenite, and porphyry, are common on the surface, and seem to increase in Frequency as the road diverges towards the mountainous land situated a few miles from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Among the pines I observed a number of red bellied woodpeckers, the Picus Carolinus, a rare bird in Nova Scotia. They are covered with a beautiful plummage, but are very destructive to the groves of pine, as this kind of wood offers but a feeble resistance to the horny beaks of these industrious animals. Between Nixon's and Holstead's Inns, there are some good farms, and instead of the marshes formed by the influx of the sea, The Peticodiac passes through a band of intervale formed in the course of past ages by loose soil, and decayed vegetables, swept down by torrents of rain descending from the neighboring hills. Pursuing its course in a westerly direction, the new red sandstone, four miles northwards of Holstead's Inn, forms a long belt of rising ground called ""Butternut Ridge"", on which there are several new and flourishing settlements. The red marly rock at this place contains beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt. Several springs take their rise, and send forth large quantities of water highly impregnated with the saliferous mineral. The importance of these deposits to agriculture should not be overlooked, and the design of the Creator of the Universe in supplying salt far from the briny waters of the ocean, and granting lime to enrich the soil are among the exalted acts of his allwise Providence. The limestone contains the remains of numerous shells belonging to the sea. These point out the relative age of the rock, and the peculiar circumstances of its original history. Most of the species of these moluscous animals are now extinct, and their nearest types are only found in 6

Codes: P3 / Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
Chignecto Post - Jan. 31, 1878 Mineral Development in Albert Co.- Perhaps no part of Canada displays a more varied and richer exposure of mineral ores and earths than the little county of Albert. Convulsions of nature in the earlier ages of the earth's history have tossed up the strata in every direction, placing within the reach of man the hidden treasures of the earth. Our readers are familiar with the almost fabulous wealth yielded by the bituminous deposit known as Albertite; with the Albert shales, which, though unproductive at present, will probably form a source ofwealth in the future; with the plaster quarries, which, developed by Messrs. Tompkins, is the leading industry inthe county; with the building stone, manganese and marls,which are all more or less a source of wealth. To these minerals, Albert seemed destined to have two more important additions made through the exertions of Thomas McHenry, Esq. The upheaval of Shepody Mountain has disclosed, according to geologists, the sub-carboniferous formation, the oldest of stratified rocks except the Devonian Series. During the ages when the sub-carboniferous rocks were in process of formation, the following substances were also formed in their order, viz: (1) lime, or carbonate; (2) gypsum, or sulphate; (3) gypsiferous sandstone, (4) salt; (5) bitumen, (6) bituminous shales, (7) Albertite. All these substances, except salt, have been found in the valley of Demoiselle Creek. Mr. McHenry secured some time since a limestone area on the line of railway two miles below the mines, which, from the fact of being thrown up in cliffs, seemed to offer superior facilities for quarrying. Mr. McHenry proposes to have kilns constructed, a grinding mill erected (for which purpose there is a fine water power) and the manufacture of this article on a large scale commenced early next season. Mr. McHenry also proposes to develop a large bedof clay that exists near the Albert Mines on the property of Hugh Steeves, Esq. No. 1 fine clay is imported from England. New Jersey furnishes an inferior article. It is used in fire-bricks, pottery pipes, etc., in making articles to withstand heat. The Albert fire clay has been tested at Brantford, Ont., by Devos at St. John and by potters in New York. Their report is highly encouraging. The position of these properties - their easy accessibility from all parts of the Maritime Provinces - the easy facilities for transportation by land or water - the cheapness with which they can be developed, owing to the abundance of wood and to water power, render them particularly valuable. These mineral resources will not only furnish a traffic for the railway, but will develop a wealth many times the entire cost of the railway. Such resources are a justification for the large expenditure of Government money for railway purposes."

Codes: Q8 / HILL / IDX_Names: Titus Mills Gypsum; Grev Brook Gypsum;
Kings County Record - May 4, 1906 Contractor A.E. Smye is getting ready to build a wharf for the Hillsboro Plaster Co."
Codes: R4 / IDX_Names: Curryville Gypsum;

Moncton Transcript - Nov. 18, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 19, 1892 Albert. - Some eighteen or twenty men are now employed in the new plaster quarry at Curryville. The quarry is being worked by a Windsor, N.S. company."

Daily Times - Nov. 23, 1892 Albert County. - The Dimock Plaster Company at Demoiselle Creek have built a platform 100 feet in length near Wilson's station, on the Albert Railway, and have already begun to haul plaster for shipment."

Daily Times - Nov. 30, 1892 Clarence Dimock, of Windsor, N.S., has been here for a day or two looking after his interests in the plaster quarry at Demoiselle Creek, where work is being pushed with energy under the direction of James Blight. A quantity of plaster is being piled by the S. & H. Rail track ready for shipping. The soft roads hinder the hauling in some

Codes: R4 / A2 / IDX_Names: Curryville Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Chignecto Post - Sep. 20, 1894 and Daily Times - Sep. 14, 1894 Mining in Albert County.- The Albert Star says: A meeting of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Company was held at the Beatty Hall on the 5th inst. Bye-laws were passed and other business transacted. The following directors were appointed: Charles Archibald, Glowers Archibald, A.L. Wright, Francis Ritchie, W.F. Wortman, Warren Taylor, and Frederick Steeves. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held the following officers were elected: Charles Archibald, President; Warren Taylor, Vice president; W.F. Wortman, Secretary and A.L. Wright, Treasurer. Clarence H. Dimock, of the Wentworth Gypsum Co.,Windsor, N.S. and J.B. King, of the firm of J.B. King & Co. manufacturers of plaster, New York visited the new plaster quarries, owned by Mr. Dimock at Demoiselle Creek, last week. The plaster from these quarries has been tested and proved a superior quality. A new wharf has been built at Gray's Island, Hillsboro, affording ample shipping facilities. It is rumored that Mr. Dimock will build a

plaster mill at the quarries next summer. This new industry, with the rock plaster to be shipped, will add much to the commercial interests of our town. A branch line from the Salisbury & Harvey railway is now being built to the quarries."

Codes: R4 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names:Curryville Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1874 Albert County. - ... The masonry of the Culvert on Demoiselle Creek, which will be slightly altered in its course, is of the most substantial character, being comprised of large blocks of freestone from the quarry of the Hopewell Quarry Company in the vicinity, the smaller culverts we saw were constructed in like manner. Some of the masons have complained they had not received any pay for four months, and that they were neither able to get away nor pay their board. Plaster. - A short distance above the culvertover the Creek, and about half a mile from the post road, on the left, are enormous deposits of plaster which crops out in solid white cliffs of considerable height along the creek. Some of this plaster is said to be of very fine quality. A short branch line from the railroad will make it available. It is owned by various parties, some portion of the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Archibald and some to that of the estate of the late Mr. Howell. ... The hills on the right of this valley abound in free stone, the soil containing large quantities of red marl. Albert mines. - ... The entrance to the mines is up a pleasant ascending road and across a wooden bridge, leaving a row of houses on the right, succeeded by a large engine house and other buildings, above which rises the pit head frame of the new shaft which has lately been sunk at the eastern end of the vein. From this point the road takes a slight turn to the left, and on the summit of the hill, after passing the large general store of Messrs. Willett Bros., we get a view of the situation, which by no means presents the usual grimy appearance of a coal mining district. The place is, in fact, a sort of amphitheatre, hemmed in by wooded rising ground, and is intersected by a deep ravine, in which runs the tramway for the conveyance of the coal to Hillsboro'. On either side the road for a short distance beyond the store are miners houses, after which it runs along the ravine, which is bridged in several places, the most conspicuous object at its western extremity being a large group of irregular wood and stone buildings situated on the rising ground of its right bank, and surmounted by the covered top of a pithead frame and square brick chimney, which points out the principal shaft of the Albert mines. A lofty wooden bridge some sixty feet high runs out from the building, close to the coal shoots for loading the wagons over the track below, which at this point is a perfect net work of switches, for the purpose of depositing coal, a considerable quantity of which lies on the ground. This bridge is connected by an elbow with the opposite bank, where are the office, dwelling houses, stabling, and at a short distance under the hill, in a northwesterly direction, is the cookhouse. In connection with the principal shaft are the engine houses for hoisting and pumping, also a large joiner's and blacksmith's shop. A few hundred yards below this shaft is another dingy group of wooden buildings, also surmounted by the roof of a pit head frame, the smoke issuing beneath which denotes that it is now used as an open-cast shaft for the ventilation of the mine, though as there is still an engine house here, in case of emergency it could still be used for the purpose of hoisting. Almost opposite, across the ravine, and upon the rising ground of the opposite hill, is a very pretty church with a spire, standing out in relief against the autumn foliage of the woods. We have now given the principal features of the scene, and may fill in with miners houses, scattered on both sides of the ravine, vacant pieces of land covered with piles of cordwood, coal, or mining lumber, while here and there rusty iron ventilating shafts rise from the ground apparently without any object except the exhibition of their own ugliness. The Principal Shaft. - There is very little bustle to be seen above ground about the Albert Mines during the working hours, which are only eight, one shift working from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m., and the other from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. A man or two may be seen standing near a building, but considering there are eighty men employed, one might almost suppose that the coal was extracted by machinery. Crossing the bridge to the principal shaft, we find a comfortable coal fire burning in a movable grate, beneath a spacious chimney. A man stands with his back to the fire, composedly watching the gliding of the wire ""tows"" or cables in and out of the neatly constructed wooden bins, which seems to indulge in the peculiarity of having no bottoms. By and bye a bell vibrates in the engine room at some distance, the ""tows"" slacken their speed, a length or iron chain makes its appearance, and then a square box of coal, which the man pulls on to the bank, wheels a short distance, runs up and attaches an empty one to the tow, which at a given signal rises in the other division. Now a gong, connected by a wire rope with the bottom of the pit, strikes a certain number of blows, indicating what the ascent tow is to be loaded with, long or short timber, tools, slabs, etc., and so on. The shaft is rectangular in form, divided into three compartments, only two of which are visible, the other being in the engine house under the pumping engine, and devoted to the purpose of draining the mine, being furnished with five force pumps at regular intervals, each forcing the water into a cistern above from which it is taken by its successor, the weight of the pump shafts being counteracted by ballast boxes. In the rear of the shaft an old man sits cleaning safety lamps, of which he seems blessed with a never ending supply, and beyond are the drums, on which the flat, oily wire tows are incessantly wound and unwound. Separated by a glass partition is the engine room, where a hundred horse power high pressure horizontal engine incessantly pants and wheezes, sending a ponderous iron bound wooden connecting rod through the wall to

the crank on the drums outside. The engineer stands at an iron frame with the reversing gear before him, his left hand on the ""cut-off"" and his feet on the brake, a weight ascending and descending in a slot showing the progress of the tows up and down the shaft. It is very easy in case of accident to stop a descent of the mine, but one instance occurred here 10 years ago, of a man being killed by being hoisted and jammed against the pulley. In the engine room is also a small donkey engine, used for turning a large lathe. In another building on the second story, at the end of a large room, is placed, on a raised platform, the pumping engine, known as a ""Bull engine"" from the name of the inventor. This engine is 400 horsepower, and probably the largest in the Dominion. The cylinder, which alone can be seen, is enclosed in a white hooped casing of brick, and the piston acts vertically directly on the pump shaft, which works the whole five pumps, covering a distance of 1,200 feet, the shaft itself being 1,162 feet deep. The valve gear works in an upright iron frame on the floor below, and is not operated by the engine, but by water, in connection with the pumps by an arrangement known as the ""cataract motion"" by which all jar is prevented. The action of this monarch of the mine is peculiar; after a certain interval of rest he seems to be suddenly seized with spasms, and his valves rattle and jerk, in an alarming manner, until he again sinks into lethargy. The diameter of the cylinder is 62 inches, with a ten feet stroke, raising 50 gallons at each stroke, and in case of necessity, at the rate of 10 strokes per minute, 500 gallons could be raised in that time. Less pumping is requisite in dry weather than wet, the water being principally from the surface, but in case of repairs there is sufficient lodgment room below to drain the mine in ordinary cases. The Principle shaft is about 17 ft by 5 ft. The shaft below, now used as an up-cast shaft, is situated on lower ground, and is 982 feet deep. The third shaft, about a quarter of a mile lower down to the east, is in process of being sunk, and has got down to a depth of 600 feet. Here, as we have already stated, a new engine house has been erected, spacious buildings also covering the pit head, and a large horse gin adjoining. The engine room is very spacious and furnished with a handsome pair of horizontal 40 horsepower engines, the connecting rods of which turn a cogged wheel working into a larger wheel fixed on the axis which carries the drums. The engines are by Messrs. Fleming & Sons, of St. John; the arrangement is compact and ample, being completely under the eye of the engineer, standing in the centre, besides being easily accessible. The boilers are on the basement story, though at present there is only one in place. The shaft here was sunk for the purpose of striking the eastern end of the vein, which was lost for some years by a ""fault"", and was, in fact, only recovered about a couple of months ago, though the works at the shaft were commenced last fall. Near this shaft a wooden air shaft has been constructed some 65 feet high for the purpose of ventilation. It is shortly intended to explore on the west, the workings hitherto being principally between the principal shaft and the new one, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. In this space there have been about 14 levels run though three are only used now. Although the course of the vein is easterly and westerly, it varies considerably from right to left, sometimes coinciding with the strata and sometimes not. Occasionally something like crude petroleum is found on the rocks, and possibly this may be the origin of albertite. Markets. - The market for the albertite is principally in Boston, where it is sold to the gas companies, and was also formerly sold to the Kerosene Works. It is worth about $23 per ton. It is very light, always breaks with a fine polished surface, and has the appearance of jet without its toughness and solidity. Miscellaneous. - The present resident manager of the mine is Mr. Blackar. There is a graded school here, with about 75 pupils, the teacher of the superior department being Mr. J.W. Bishop, the other being presided over by Miss Milton. The mines are also visited by Dr. Lewis once a week. The Union Church, though small, has a very agreeable interior, the walls being oil painted in stone work. At one end there is a gallery for the choir, and it is neatly pewed and painted throughout. The company some time ago offered to furnish a reading room for the use of the miners, but somehow or other the idea does not seem to have been fallen in with, although, perhaps in connection with a ""smoking room"" (an institution we have seen under the roofs of very select and ambitious literary clubs) the advantages of the reading room might come to be appreciated. The company have hitherto been very fortunate. For though there have been some serious fires in the mine, the loss of life from accident since the opening of the mines has been limited to three or four men. This probably arises from the extra care which is requisite in working the mine on account of the gaseous nature of the Albertite, nothing but

Codes: T5 / IDX_Names:Albert County Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1872 New Plaster Quarry. - J.D. Tompkins, Esq., is erecting a large plaster mill at Saw Mill Creek, Albert County. The site of the mill is about two miles from Hopewell Corner and the quarry is an excellent one. The works will, probably, be put in operation in May next, and will give employment to some fifty hands."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 21, 1879 Albert Items.- ... During the season about the usual shipments of rock plaster, stone and coal have been made, but a casual observer would be inclined to think the shipments of calcined plaster were considerably diminished..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 22, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - James Bray has found specimens of plaster near his place at Lower Cape which are of a superior quality, being something similar to the white plaster. Mr. Bray thinks there are thousands of tons in that vicinity."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1892 Hopewell Hill. - Am American gentleman is now at the Hill inspecting the plaster quarry on the Chemical Road, which has lately been under the management of E.W. Lynds."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 17. - Mr. Newton of Red Beach, Me., and a New York gentleman were at the Hill this week in connection with the plaster quarry at Chemical Road."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26. - Clarence Dimock, of Windsor, N.S., has been here for a day or two looking after his interests in the plaster quarry at Demoiselle Creek, where work is being pushed with energy under the direction of James Blight. A quantity of plaster is being piled by the S. & H. rail track ready for shipping. The soft roads hinders the hauling in some measure."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 22. - The Dimock Plaster company at Demoiselle Creek have built a platform 100 feet in length near Wilson's station, on the Albert railway, and have already begun to haul plaster for

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1892 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26. - Work has been resumed at the plaster quarry at Chemical road under the management of Chas. D. Shaw of that place."

Codes: T5 / IDX_Names:Albert County Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory came in to the public wharf at the Hill yesterday and is now taking in plaster for Red Beach."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 7, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - The plaster company have about 200 tons of plaster on the public wharf. The hauling is good."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 20, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - Four or five plaster teams are continually hauling to the public wharf."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1893 Hillsboro.- The plaster quarry at Demoiselle Creek, worked under the management of James Blight, is turning out a fine quality in moderately good quantities."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 3, 1893 Hopewell Hill. - The schooner Victory arrived atthe Cape on Friday from Red Beach, and will probably load at Hillsboro with barrel plaster for Boston."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 9, 1894 Hopewell Hill. - The Dimock Plaster Co. are employing about 15 men this winter at their quarry at Demoiselle Creek. They will have about 5,000 tons ready for shipment when navigation opens."

Codes: X6 / GYP / HILL / IDX_Names:Tobique Gypsum; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 11, 1895 Land Plaster ... In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are immense deposits of this land plaster, sometimes known as gypsum and chemically termed sulphate of lime, and it can be procured at what seem reasonable prices. I have been led to mention in this matter because I find that during the last four or five years large quantities of plaster have been carried from these provinces to the United States, even as far west as Wisconsin and used by stock raisers as absorbents and deodorizers about their yards and stables. ... The Hillsboro quarries, and now that theTobique Valley railway is constructed, the Tobique quarries are easily accessible and contain almost inexhaustible supplies. So if we farmers can save money by using land plaster we should know it. In this and all other practices let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. ... W.W. Hubbard, Burton Hill, Sunbury Co."

Codes: Y1 / GYP / LIME / E5 / IDX_Names:Salt Springs Salt; Gypsum; Lime - General; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1888 House of Assembly. - ... Mitchell committed abill further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. He said the bill proposed that carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, or gypsum shall not be subject to any royalty to the crown. The second section proposed that the governor in council, upon being satisfied on the report of a mining engineer, geologist or other competent person, that there is a reasonable probability of discovering valuable mineral deposits in any part of the province by boring, sinking shaft or other methods of exploration, may on the recommendation of the surveyor general by order-in- council, authorize an expenditure out of the public moneys of a sum not exceeding $2,500 in any one year, in and of or for the purpose of prosecuting such boring, etc., and the surveyor general's annual report, shall contain full statement of exploration if any, the expenditure therefor, and all other such information. Another section of the bill gave the governor in council power to cancel mining leases when certain conditions were not complied with. Speaker Pugsley said he was glad to see the government making a move in this important matter. During the election in Kings his colleagues and himself had promised if elected to do what they could to aid in the development of the mining interests of the country. This bill was intended to advance the mining interests not only of Kings but of the whole province. That being so he had no doubt it would meet with general approval. It had been shown that Kings county was rich in manganese and salt deposits, and there were indications of coal there in paying quantities. With proper encouragement, mining in Kings county must be attended with good results. This bill does not propose to take away the rights of those interested in mining. Its effect will be to enable the surveyor general in proper cases to go to a certain expenditure with a view to assisting the mining industry. As he had said, the bill was a move in the right direction. Tweedie said the bill did not propose anything new. The province has had an experience in this direction before. They all remembered what the diamond borer had cost and that the deepest hole it ever bored was a hole in the provincial treasury. Under this bill $2,500 would be given to some county, Kings perhaps, for nothing. The section empowering the cancelling of leases was an improper one and he instanced cases where under it an injustice might be done.Attorney General Blair said it was possible the amount named would not be advantageously expended. The Government had thought it a duty to make the experiment of aiding in mining development, and, though the sumproposed was small, the result might be very satisfactory. If the salt deposits of Kings are as great and valuable as it is said they are their development would be an immense advantage to the whole of New Brunswick, and the amount of revenue to the province would be very handsome. The bill, however, did not intend to apply only to Kings, but to any other part of the province where there was reasonable evidence to warrant an expenditure by the surveyor general. Speaker Pugsley again referred to the salt deposits of Kings County. Valuable springs coming

direct from the rock have been discovered in different parts of the county. The brine from the Sussex and Upham springs contains salt of the purest character and farmers are willing to give twice as much for the salt from these springs as for Liverpool or Ontario salt. There is every evidence that these salt deposits exist over the whole area of the country from Sussex to Hammond River. If the salt rock can be discovered, its development would no doubt be attended with most satisfactory results, in which case the royalty of the province would be large. The salt deposits of Syracuse, N.Y., had given to that city a population of 50,000 and a royalty to the State of New York up to the present time of $5,000,000. There was no reason to suppose that with proper encouragement the salt mines of Kings County might not be equally valuable to that county and the whole province. Hanington said he wished the proposal to aid in the mining development of the province every success. He referred to the efforts of private individuals to develop the mines of Albert, and expressed the opinion that if properly worked the mines of New Brunswick would produce gratifying results. Heatherington said his bill reflected the highest credit upon the surveyor general. He would heartily support it, because it was intended to help the development of the mines in Queens and other counties in the province. ..."

Codes: Z1 / IDX_Names:Petitcodiac Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 28, 1864 We are requested to state that the meeting of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company, advertised in our columns for the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be kept open on that day until after the arrival of the morning train from St. John, to afford stockholders resident here an opportunity of being present. [NOTE: Ad on 29th not found]"

Codes: Z1 / IDX_Names:Petitcodiac Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 30, 1875 The Plaster Works at Petitcodiac. - It has been about twelve years since the farmers first commenced using the plaster rock in this locality for a fertilizer. The plaster ground is called Rockland, about three miles from Petitcodiac Station. The farmers used to break the plaster up and haul it home, after which they would pound it fine (a very slow process) and scatter it on the land. A mill is now built in Rockland for the purpose of grinding the plaster and preparing it for use, and a steam engine is to be put in the mill. All the above works are under the sole control of Mr. Amasa Brown of Petitcodiac. The demand for this plaster as a fertilizer is exceedingly great. A number of men are all the time at work tending the teams, which are kept busy from daylight to dark. From 18 to 25 teams have been hauling away while the roads would admit of it. A great deal of plaster is shipped at Petitcodiac to meet the great demand in different parts of the world. Those who wish to improve their farms with little or no expense would do well to consider the merits of this fertilizer."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1876 Petitcodiac Items.- The plaster business of Petitcodiac is looking up. Messrs. Brown have shipped this year about 8000 barrels. The rock is situated about two miles from Petitcodiac. The calcining and grinding is done in rather a primitive manner, and perhaps if the business had the advantage of capital and improved machinery, it would become a leading industry."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 15, 1895 New Plaster Quarry. - Rumor says a force of men will be put to work at once on the King plaster quarry near Geo. Carlisle's. A new opening is to be made in the hill near where Mr. Carlisle worked the property last winter, but some eight or ten feet lower the object being to determine the quality of the plaster. Their operations will be conducted on a much larger scale. This property is very conveniently situated for shipping its products, being about a half a mile from the Petitcodiac river with an easy grade."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1895Kings Co. - Havelock, June 7. - The plaster from Petitcodiac quarry has been examined by a first-class analyst, who declared it to be of superior quality, and several offers have been made to the company by Canadian and American capitalists, who wish to purchase the quarry. The company have not decided to sell, but are very sanguine over the result of the analysis. A prominent speculator will be in Petitcodiac this week to examine the mine."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 15, 1895 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 18, 1895 Mining Properties. - Mr. H.D. Selleck, of New York, is in the city negotiating with Mr. Matthew Lodge for the purchase of gypsum mining properties held by Mr. Lodge in Petitcodiac and Halifax County. It is proposed to operate these mines on a large scale, if the quantity is forthcoming, of which there appears to be no doubt. It is estimated that about 30,000 tons of gypsum a year will be shipped from Petitcodiac to the United States via Moncton, going by water from here."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 31, 1895 The sale of a valuable gypsum property at or near Petitcodiac is reported, as negotiations between some parties in Moncton and some New York capitalists have been in progress for some time past. - Sussex Record."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names:Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;
City Gazette - Aug. 26, 1818 Grindstones and plaster cleared S.J."

Eastport Sentinel - Jun. 9, 1821 St. Andrews a Free Port. - At the Court at Carlton-House the 21st of March 1821. Present, The Kings Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas an Act... And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be and may be lawful, in any British-built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, or any ship or vessel, belonging to the subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with his majesty, to export from the port of St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, any gypsum, grindstones, or other produce... James Buller"

City Gazette - Apr. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;
City Gazette - Mar. 1828 Exports include plaster, coal and grindstones."

City Gazette - Oct. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones"

City Gazette - Nov. 1831 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - May 1833 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

City Gazette - Aug. 1834 Exports include plaster and grindstones"

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 13, 1880 Hillsboro. - Cleared: Sept. 3 - schr Clara E. Rodgers, 144 tons; Rogers; Newark; rock plaster 4 - schr Zeila, 122 tons; Hallowell; Newark; rock plaster 6 - schr Nettie Dobbin, 97 tons; Falkingham; Newark; rock plaster 7 - schr Ulrica K. Smith, 125 tons; Richardson; Boston; calcined plaster 9 - Schr W. & H. Wotherspoon, 194 tons; Pettis; New York; rock plaster - schr Vulcan, 99 tons; Bartlett; New York; building stone 10 - schr Jessie, 47 tons; Sanford; Boston; calcined plaster - brig Zingu, 199 tons; Burns; Boston; Albert coal"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1891 Albert County history... About 1813... The sameyear Mr. Steeves built a vessel of about 70 tons to trade with St. John. She afterwards carried plaster to Lubec. A man named Wiggins opened the first plaster quarry. Marypoint stone quarries, about three miles fromhere, are still shut down, but there is talk of re- opening them in the spring. The only residents at the quarries now are the caretaker and his wife. The surface of Albert County ...... in the neighborhood of Shepody Bay... the rocks consist of the grey and greenwich-grey sandstones of the coal measures, and of red sandstones, maxes and conglomerates, with beds and cliffs of gypsum. The former of these rocks give rise to stony and sandy soils, which are poor; and the latter to rich red uplands of excellent quality and capabilities."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;
History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 73 Shipbuilding. - ... The Ayers built the'Dolphin' over a hundred tons. She carried plaster, lumber and stone from Hard Ledge to Passamaquoddy."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / LIME / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;
Lime - General;
City Gazette - Jul. 1832 Exports include plaster, grindstones and limestone"

Codes: Z2 / GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum;
Statistics;
City Gazette - Apr. 1, 1824 From Fredericton Royal Gazette: Saint John exports for 1823: Gypsum, tons, 3,770 Grindstones, number 6,873 St. Andrews exports for 1823: Grindstones, number 40"

Codes: Z2 / HILL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook
Gypsum;
Chignecto Post - Aug. 12, 1880 Business at Rockport.- Westmorland Olive Free Stone Quarry, at Cape Maringuin, promises to be a valuable property. The stone is easily worked, possesses a uniform texture, free from iron or pebbles, and has a clear olive color. One cargo only has been shipped to the United States, and it sold well. The stone used in the new Fredericton Post Office is from this quarry and is much admired. The owner, Mr. Peter Hagan, has had eight men at work all this season clearing off the earth surface, which is 18 feet thick. Mr. Hagan has been working at it three seasons. He has built a wharf 124 feet long, 18 feet wide, 16 feet high, which he intends to extend next year 40 feet. He will commence shipping stone next month, to Boston. James Stevenson, Esq., (late of Read, Stevenson & Co.) has shipped one cargo of grindstones, to Boston, has two more ready for shipment, and will probably ship two or three in addition.- Mr. Lemuel Tower is getting out a quantity of flagging for the Moncton Sugar Refinery.- Mr.James Karr has been working at the plaster rock for two years testing and clearing it and has now got out a cargo to be shipped to New York, for Messrs.

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 16, 1886 Hillsboro. - Shipping of rock plaster has been more active so far this season than last season. Shipment of ground plaster about the same as last year, both by water to United States and per railway to Upper and Maritime Provinces. A large quantity is sent per rail to Quebec and Ontario. Plaster mills are running very steadily. ... Charles Cochrane has his leg badly smashed at Hopewell Hill last Tuesday afternoon. While drawing a load of stone from the Memel quarry the forward wheel came off and Mr. Cochran was thrown and the wagon passed over him, with the above results. Dr. W.J. Lewis attended him. Mr. Cochran was removed to his home at Demoiselle Creek. - Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 22, 1891 A large quantity of mill stones, just arrived from the north of the province, are unloading at the public wharf for shipment to Hillsboro to the plaster works there."

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S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 16, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Apr. 14. - The steamer Bratsberg, the first of the plaster fleet, arrived at Hillsboro recently to load cargo for New York Alex Rogers has sold a hundred tons of freestone at Grindstone Island."

Codes: Z2 / HILL / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names:Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Morning Journal - Jul. 12, 1867 The Resources of Albert County. - ... The soil, being that of, the lower carboniferous rocks, is, of course, of the richest and most productive kind. How could it be otherwise with its marls, gypsum, limestone, and oil-bearing shales? On this point Professor Bailey, a most careful and accurate observer, says:- No other district in the Province, except where alluvial deposits prevail, will compare with that of the subcarboniferous rocks in fertility, and none, therefore offers so many facilities for settlement. ... Mining operations will lead to a large consumption of wood. The manufacture of plaster now, and of oil, sure ere long be undertaken, will consume very large quantities of wood in barrels. .Ship building ... The vessels once built may at once be laden with plaster, albertite, lumber, building or other stones and sent on their voyage. ... Of the mining and manufacturing of Albertite andplaster we have already spoken. As to the latter we needonly add that the supply of gypsum, the white cliffs of which are a marvel to behold, is practically inexhaustible. Part of them may be anhydrous, and therefore of less value than the hydrous gypsum, used for making plaster for building, but it will require ages to exhaust the supplies of the most valuable kind which invite the operations of the manufacturer. The same may be said of the freestone for building purposes. It is now being quarried in several places, and despite an adverse tariff, shipped at a profit to the United States. It is strange if it cannot also be advantageously shipped to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario as well as the freestone of Ohio. The members of the House of Commons will have to see to these and other kindred matters by and bye, so far, at least, as fiscal arrangements are concerned. Slate, flagging fire-clay, clay and sand forbrick making, may be had in abundance. Manganese and copper have been found, but the search for them and other minerals in quantities sufficient to warrant mining operations which has been carried on at an immense expenditure, has not as yet yielded any proper return. Wemay say the same of the oil bearing shales. The Caledonia works, their grinding apparatus, rotary retorts, distilling, condensing and purifying apparatus and machinery, their steam engine, even their anvils, hammers and other tools and implements, provided at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are lying idle and wasting away by corrosion. The shales yielding from 25 to 60 gallons of oil per ton, found on the Caledonia property (partly owned by Mr. Archibald,) and at Turtle Creek, in which he has an exclusive interest, are found from a foot to ten or twelve feet thick, increasing in richness and in thickness as they descend. The quantity of shales to be found far above the level of the sea is practically inexhaustible. At Baltimore nine different beds, lying parallel to each other may be most distinctly traced. At Turtle Creek there are five or six smaller ones, the one rising above the other, and even ascending the hillsides during a portion of their course. Quantities of the shale are now being shipped to the United States from Westmorland, where the same deposits are found, and it is probable that the day is not far distant when the price of oil, owing to the failure of the springs of petroleum, and the adoption of fiscal arrangements fitted to stimulate those branches of our industry which have been prejudiced by the refusal of Reciprocity on the part of the United States, may ensure the manufacture of oil from these shales, to such an extent, as will turn Albert into one vast manufacturing hive, and require her shipping in order to meet our export requirements, which will involve corresponding imports, and give the Albert Branch Railroad - we must yet say something more special in regard to this desirable work - and also the Intercolonial railroad a handsome contribution in traffic. When this comes about we suppose Mr. Archibald, who has already several miles of excellent road in Albert, and had several houses erected, preparatory to operations in which he hopes to engage, and about which Mr. McHenry ever thinks and talks by day and dreams by night (if not by day!) the owners of Caledonia stock, and sundry other persons, will have become immensely rich; while the farmers of Albert will have such a demand for their products, and mechanics and labourers such a demand for their work, as has been hither to unknown in New Brunswick. So may it be. We think, indeed, that it is quite likely that such will be the case, and as a means to this end, we hope the press in different parts of our Dominion will not grudge to say a word about the great general resources and the boundless mineral wealth of Albert County. Provincial apathy forced the Albert Mines into the hands of non-resident proprietors, with a single exception. Is this also to be the fate of the rich cannelite of Albert, representing millions upon millions of gallons of oil, or still worse is it to be neglected altogether, merely to nourish the ""forest primeval"" or to promote the luxuriance of the crops grown by the farmers of Albert?"

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Royal Gazette - Nov. 15, 1854 Passed in March-May 1854: An Act to incorporate the Albert Manufacturing Company An act to incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company. An act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association."

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N.B. Reporter - May 14, 1858 and Carleton Sentinel - May 15, 1858 EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK ...in year 1857 ... The quantity of coal exported from the Colony was 5,056 chaldrons, nearly all from the Albert Mines. The quantity of Stone, including Building and Grindstone, exported, was 8,124 tons, a large portion of which was building stone, from the Albert Quarries. The quantity of Gypsum and Plaster exported was 7,888 tons, value, £1,637 sterling;... Pig Iron, 1,508 tons value £9,607, nearly all of which was the production of Nova Scotia. - Courier."

S. J. Daily Globe - Oct. 6, 1862 Albert County. - The ""Review"" referring to the prospects of Albert County says:- The Albert Coal is to a great extent dependent upon the American market, and also our Plaster and Gypsum; consequently, these branches of industry have not been carried on to the same extent that they would have been had our neighbors been fortunate enough to escape their present trouble. Our Stone quarries have also met a severe check to their progress. Not withstanding all this, these branches of industry have been kept in operation, and although there was some fears a short time since of the Albert Mines suspending operations for a time, yet these doubts and fears have been removed by an increasing demand for coal. Similar fears were entertained in reference to the Plaster Works, but they are still going on with their accustomedactivity. On the whole we are better off than we expected to be under the circumstance, for quite a change has taken place in this country during the past few weeks, and many of those doubts and fears that arise in the human mind at the thought of ""hard times"", have been removed, at least for a time."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 28, 1863 The Eastern Advocate describing the state of affairs in Albert county, says:- ""But the 'lords of creation' may be mining. Letus see. We go to the Albert mines - it is a Yankee company; the Albert County people have no interest there, except to pick up the crumbs that fall from the rich concern's table - the natives supply some of the produce that is consumed there - that is all! We go to the Plaster Quarries - it, too, is Yankee; and we have the same story to tell. The Stone quarries - the new discoveries - everything - is dependent upon Yankee enterprise and capital for development, and ""own fools"" are quite content if they can but sell these 'Yankees' a few goods, and supply them a small amount of produce, and so gather from their expenditure a few shillings! ""As to Mills and Manufactories we have next to none; of those which do exist we will take note, and give due credit at another time. Of Shipbuilding we have spoken in a previous number. ""The sum of the matter is this: that next to the attractive facilities lying idle on all hands which strike the stranger's attention is the easy, independent, want-of-enterprise air, which the people to a great extent exhibit in all the more settled districts of the county. They are comfortable, frugal, moderately industrious, and they are content."""

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1847 Exports for the Year 1846: Estimated Value in SterlingTo Great To North To West To Britain America Indies U.S.Gypsum 2,933 ton 60 4 720 Grindstones 653 tons 271 6 404 Coals 1,915 chald. 132 1,305 Lime 1,690 hhds. 424"

Codes: Z2 / LIME / O7 / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1889 Hopewell. - ... (The Rocks) - The cape is best known to sailors as a conspicuous point on the coast during several hour's sail, and ashore for its interesting scenery. Though not as grand as the Giant's Causeway, Fingal's Cave, or the Palisades, yet it is easy of access, well worth seeing, and adds materially to the pleasures of a summer holiday. It is on the west side of the bay mentioned, has a water front near to low water mark of about one quarter of a mile, with a height of 100 or 150 feet. The south end is bold, the north end forming a gentle slope to low ground. This point is reached by a carriage road, and here an array of water worn columns of rock 20 to 30 feet high above a smooth, sloping beach, met the eye while the shore wall is seen to be honeycombed with caverns. Farther down shore past projecting reefs and recurring recesses, as the headland rises, the outstanding masses grow more lofty andimposing, occasionally approaching the height of themainland, with a diameter of 30 to 50 feet. Some areapparently solid and several rods away from the bluff,others parted off by a fissure a few feet wide and rifted from top to bottom, with their bases riddled by long oval shaped passages which here and there almost undermine a towering and ponderous slab. The tunnels, galleries and caves differ in size, shape and form. Here is one roomy as Dan O'Connell's acts of parliament; the next with scarcely standing room, while another has 20 feet of space between its floor of sand and pointed arch overhead. They run parallel to each other at times, or cross at right angles. Some go straight through from daylight to daylight, others by turns and surprises, or now and then end in the cliffs too far and too dark to be explored without a light. The rock at these peculiar places is chiefly a fine grained, tough, dull red, conglomerate, alternating with other layers of red sandstone, and coarser conglomerate, all containing a proportion of lime, which appears to be the cementing ingredient between the layers as well. It pounds up more readily than it splits or breaks and is an unwilling stone to give up specimens. Probably it was formed without flaws, but irregular lines of cleavage now run up and down through it at varying distances apart. These cracks have evidently marked out the isolated portions and located the caverns. Atmospheric agencies, the surf, and the beach pebbles, burrowing in the crevices have done the rest. No caves a mile long and necessarily earlier formed, of which written descriptions and traditions tell, could be found. Fractures similar to these would reasonably account for the remarked absence of living springs over a considerable area of neighboring country. Down shore at the southeast corner two regular wall like ledges of blue limestone reach under the tide and in shore rise in a precipice. Here a pile of large square blocks have ground upon each other showing the marks of the waves' tremendous force. This is the most enduring stone of the group and contains curiously worn arabesque pieces, with veins resembling bunches of grapes. The Cape rocks seem to be older than the fossil marked sandstones at St. Mary's Point and Hopewell Cape, on either hand, on the same shore, but widely separated. ... Close by Cape Demoiselle Creek empties into the bay. This stream gives its name to the country through which it flows. One branch takes its rise near the once famous Albert mine. Large deposits of gypsum, freestone and limestone, with indications of salt are found along its course; freestone and lime stone have been extensively quarried. These facts, with the name as a connecting link, seem to call reference to them. .... Though prospecting to any extent for albertite has ceased, and in view of an estimated expenditure of $100,000 by several American companies in trial pits and borings outside Albert mines limits, yet there is a lingering and quite general hope that the lustrous mineral will crop out at some unexpected place and time."

Codes: Z2 / O3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Hopewell Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 9, 1893 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Nov. 6. - Several teams are engaged in hauling plaster from the quarry to the wharf at the Hill. The schooner Victory will carry another cargo to Red Beach, Me. The bridges on the public road to the wharf, across the marsh, are in bad condition, as are also the approaches to the wharf. Some years ago the road was put into excellent condition by Mr. Snow of Boston, who was then manager of the freestone quarry here, at a great expense, the whole length of the road, over a mile, being laid with cross poles covered with gravel. Since the suspension of operations at the quarry, however, the road has got into a bad state of repair. It would be to the interest of marsh owners and plaster men to make some repairs."

Codes: X6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Aug. 10, 1864 (166) Crown Land Office, July 27, 1864A Lease for five years, of the ""Plaster Rock"" on Tobique River, will be offered to public competition at this Office on the first Tuesday in September next, at noon. Upset price for annual rent, $50. The first year's rent must be paid at the time of sale, an to the Local Deputy at Grand Falls on or before the 1st day of June in each succeeding year during the continuance of the Lease. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;

Royal Gazette - Oct. 20, 1869 (No. 561) Crown Land Office, 12th Oct. 1869. A 21 year Lease of 640 acres, on east side of Tobique River, above the O'Leary Grant, including the Plaster Island, will be offered by Auction at this Office, on Tuesday 16th November next, at noon. Upset rent, 10 cents per acre per annum; to be paid on 16th November annually in advance. The lessee to expend not less than $200 annually in in mining or manufacturing Plaster on the premises. W.P.

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 21, 1870 Crown Land Report.- .... A lease of 640 acres for 21 years has been granted to a company on the River Tobique who intend to go largely into the Plaster trade. The return will be $64 per annum and the lessees are bound to expend not less than $200 per annum in making or manufacturing on the premises."

Codes: 0084 / 0669 / X6 / O7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Tobique River; Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 17, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. VI. Tobique Valley and Tributaries. In the course of my explorations of last season, I undertook an excursion up the river Tobique and one of its most important branches, the Serpentine, partly with the view of making an examination of the great Lower Carboniferous outlier there, and partly to visit certain lands which had been leased from Government on the latterstream for gold mining purposes. The Tobique is a large tributary of the St. John, falling into the main stream about fifty miles above Woodstock, from the northeast, its general course thus coinciding with the strike of the rocks in the high lands constituting the water-shed between the St. John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; one of its main branches, called the little Tobique, or Left-hand branch, with a general south-easterly course, connects by a short portage with the Nepisiguit flowing, into the Bay of Chaleurs; while the other or Right-hand Branch, falling into the main 6 river at the same point but from the opposite direction, through a very rugged mountainous country, is, in its turn, composed of two branches, the Campbell and Serpentine rivers. These streams form a junction at the distance of ten miles from the main forks, from which point the Tobique flows through a rich and fertile valley in a southwesterly direction to join the St. John river, a distance of sixty-two miles, following the windings of the stream. On the Serpentine, which had not previously, so far as I am aware, been visited by any one with the special view of ascertaining its geological features, the land leased for mining purposes commences about three miles from its junction with the Campbell River, and extends some twenty miles higher, the stream for the greater part of the distance cutting across the strike of the rocks; but owing to the extreme difficulty of exploring this region, I was compelled to content myself with penetrating about seven miles from the commencement of the leased lands, or twenty miles from the main forks of the Tobique. The main Tobique, for about two miles from its junction with the St. John, flows with great rapidity through a deep, rocky gorge ..?.. coinciding with that of the slates, which dip N 70 deg. W <60 deg.; they are here highly calcareous, and enclose many seams and bunches of pure calcspar. Half a mile higher a narrow band of red and green slate occurs, associated with a tolerable pure compact or massive limestone, containing fossils, apparently in considerable profusion, although only visible on weathered surfaces. Among them, according to Mr. Billings, are Favosites Gothlandia, Atrypa reticularia, and Strephomena perplana, belonging to the Upper Silurian series. Above this the river assumes a course nearly at right angles to the strike, cutting sparingly calcareous but highly ferruginous and contorted brown weathering slate and quartzite, which must underlie those formerly referred to as prevailing at the mouth ofthe river. Small straggling strings of galena were observed at one place filling cracks in the rock, but are of no economic importance, except as indicated the metalliferous character of these rocks. At three and a half miles from the mouth, measured in a straight line on the strike, the soil assumes a red tint from the proximity of the red conglomerate of the outlier; a small patch of which is visible in the bank here, but is again succeeded by the older rocks, till reaching Red Rapids, four and a half miles up, where this formation; apparently identical in character with that mentioned in other parts of this report as the lowest rock in the Carboniferous series; appears in force in the bed and banks of the river, dipping due E. <4 deg., extending over half a mile farther up stream, and forming a steep, rocky channel. About this point the rock exposures are few, and 7 or a distance of nine and a half miles indicate no change, except in the prevalence of finer red calcareo-arenaceous sediments in ascending. - Then, about half a mile below the Wapskehegan, appear red and grey, and green marls, interstratified with blue limestone, all in thin alternating bands, still dipping slightly SE., and extending to the mouth of that tributary; a little above which the limestone re-appears in more massive beds, some being thirty inches thick, interstratified, as before, with red shales or marl, also of greater volume. This is a distance, in a straight line, of fourteen and a half miles from the mouth of the river, and here the outlier attains its greatest breadth, of about nine miles, of which by far the greatest proportion lies on the southeast side of the river. The general character of the limestone of the Tobique outlier is fine-grained, with conchoidal fracture, mottled red and pink and green, but sometimes bluish-grey; frequently lined with calcareous spar, and containing, according to Professors Hind's analysis, 82.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Superimposed upon the limestone and marl bedshere, are heavy beds of gypsum, which first appears at the mouth of the Wapskehegan, but in much greater development at Plaster Cliff, a mile and a quarter higher; where, for a distance of 80 or 100 yards, they rise perpendicularly from the left bank to the height of 120 feet. The great body of the rock is an impure, massive but earthy and exfoliating red and greenish gypsum, containing a varying proportion of carbonate of lime and silicious matter; but it is seamed with layers of pure white gypsum and of fibrous selenite, containing, according to the analysis of the late Dr. Robb, 77.7 per cent of sulphate, and 3.0 per cent of carbonate of lime. Nodules of nearly pure carbonate of lime are occasionally met with, imbedded in red gypsum. The whole appears to dip SE at a very low angle, and to be of limited extent, where it abuts upon the river; but I am informed, on competent authority, that the plaster beds are traceable at least four miles up the Wapskehegan, alternating with the other rocks of the series. Two small brooks were observed flowing into the river near the junction of the gypsum and marl beds, the waters of which were decidedlysaline and brackish; this character being, doubtless, derived from salt springs, which however, were not met with. Above Plaster Cliff, for a distance of eight miles, the strata, which are now horizontal, consist, as before, or grey and red sandstone and conglomerate, blue, red and green limestone, and marl; thereafter, at the point indicated, near Phillip's Brook, promontories and low knobs of dark brown amygdaloidal trap appear at intervals among the red rocks on the left bank, becoming more numerous and extensive in ascending the river. The red rocks, however, continue to occupy exclusively the 8 ed and right bank of the river, and occasionally also appear on the left bank, but now with westerly dip, until a point thirty-one and a half miles from the mouth is reached, where the outlier may be said to terminate; although for the last three miles of this distance, or from Blue Mountain upwards, only slight traces of its existence can be detected in the red color of the rocks in the bed of the river, where they are at rare intervals seen in place. Thus the total length of the outlier, measured in a straight line, may be stated at twenty-seven miles; it is of rudely elliptical form, and its total area is not less than 100 square miles. It is bounded on all sides by ferruginous and generally non-calcareous slates and quartzite, its outlines forming a very marked topographical feature, being defined by lofty ridges of the older rocks. A comparison of the rocks of the outlier, both in respect to their mineral character and apparent order of sequence, leaves little room to doubt that they belong to the same series which I have described as laying at the base of the main Carboniferous area of the

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Thus the total length of the outlier, measured in a straight line, may be stated at twenty-seven miles; it is of rudely elliptical form, and its total area is not less than 100 square miles. It is bounded on all sides by ferruginous and generally non-calcareous slates and quartzite, its outlines forming a very marked topographical feature, being defined by lofty ridges of the older rocks. A comparison of the rocks of the outlier, both in respect to their mineral character and apparent order of sequence, leaves little room to doubt that they belong to the same series which I have described as laying at the base of the main Carboniferous area of the

Codes: N8 / X6 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum; Tobique Gypsum;

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 11, 1871 and Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 19, 1871 Tobique Gypsum Company.- John Edgar, of the Parish of Gordon, County Victoria, New Brunswick, Jarvis Dibblee, of the Parish of Woodstock, County of Carleton, New Brunswick, Thomas Edgar, of the Parish of Gordon, County Victoria, New Brunswick, John Carter, of the Parish of Gordon, County Victoria, New Brunswick, andJames Edgar, of the Parish of Woodstock, county Carleton, New Brunswick, filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary of this Province, on the 5th August, a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled the ""Tobique Gypsum Company"", for the purpose of the mining and manufacture of Gypsum, and other stones and minerals, as also the manufacture of lumber of all kinds, with such other things as are incident to the attainments of these objects with a capital of $20,000, to be divided into 1,000 shares of $20 each, and stating that the office or principal place of business of the said Company will be established at the Parish of

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 23, 1871 Tobique Gypsum Company. The undersigned Shareholders, whose names are subscribed to the Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of this Company, under the Act of Assembly 25th Victoria, Chapter 28, intituled ""An Act relating to Corporations,"" hereby call a meeting of the Shareholders of said Company, for the organization of the Company and transaction of other necessary and proper business, to be held at the residence of the undersigned, John Edgar, Parish of Gordon, Victoria County, N.B., on Tuesday the 29th day of August, A.D. 1871, at seven o'clock in the afternoon - Dated Gordon, Victoria County, the 7th August, A.D. 1871. John Edgar, Jarvis Dibblee, Thomas Edgar, John Carter, James Edgar."

Codes: X6 / C1 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 9, 1872 In Praise of the Valley of the Tobique. -... From its mouth to its source it presents unusual facilities for agricultural, lumbering and mining operations. The soil being impregnated with plaster, and of a rich loam, is inexhaustible. Well authenticatedcases of successive harvests on the same soil without manure are well known, and still it is so rich that the crops last year were beyond the average. ... Of its great mineral wealth little as yet has been developed, except Plaster of Paris, of which large quantities, ground and in the rock, are every year exported, chiefly to the State of Maine, where thefarmers realize its full value. But of the other minerals there is no lack. Iron, lime, antimony and gold have been found. Gold, in dust and grains, has often been found; but where its source is, that is the question. I have before me a fragment of waterworn pebble, from which the yellow metal gleams in its virgin purity. None of your fool's gold, but the soft, rich, shining metal, which can be cut with a pen-knife or hammered flat, and such specimens are not rare, and could the silent stone reveal its birthplace or retrace its watery path, it would reveal a richness which would vie with some of the far-famed diggings of Australia or California, for practical miners have estimated its worth at $1600 per ton, in the forms in which it has been found. I will not trespass further on your space; but if again able, I will write again and give more particular information respecting this magnificent section of our Province. W."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 1, 1872 ADVERTISEMENT: Tobique Plaster! The Tobique Gypsum Company have for sale at F.A. Stevenson's and B.H. Smith's, 250 casks Ground Plaster From the Tobique Plaster Cliff. A distinguished American chemist has, upon analysis, pronounced this plaster 20 per cent. better than Nova Scotia Plaster for Agricultural purposes. N.B. - A new supply expected in a few days. Woodstock, May 28, 1872 - tf-22"

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 1, 1872 ADVERTISEMENT: Plaster! 100 casks Improved Tobique Plaster Just Received F.A. Stevenson. Woodstock, May 31, 1872"

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
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drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ….. Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ….. Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1876 The Centennial. - Woodstock is to be represented at the Philadelphia Centennial, although not so large anentry as we could desire. The entries from this place are as follows: Iron Ore. Chas. Jackson, clay, sand bricks and drain tiles ...From Victoria County, the Tobique Gypsum Company send specimens of Gypsum and Syenite."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1876... The rain being over, we again start on our journey up, and soon come to the Plaster Rock. I will give it a slight description. Looking from one side of the river to the other the change is wonderful - the high, red perpendicular cliffs of plaster on the one side rising abruptly to a heighth of 100 feet, and on the other a long intervale stretches off in the distance. This plaster has no superior, and would be a profitable investment if worked, provided a means of shipment could be effected. It is now taken down to Tobique, and worked on a small scale at Three Brooks. There is nothing in particular to note from this point up ..."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1877 Notice. The annual meeting of the Tobique Gypsum Company will be held at the Company's Office, at Three Brooks, Parish of Gordon, County of Victoria, on Monday the sixteenth day of July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. By Order, John Edgar, Sec'y. Three Brooks, Tobique, July 2nd, 1877"

Codes: N8 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 2, 1875 Exhibition. - ... THE TOBIQUE GYPSUM COMPANY -This company, whose mills are located at Three Brooks, Tobique, Victoria County, exhibits an excellent specimen of ground land plaster for agricultural

Codes: N8 / G3 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1875 Exhibition prizes: Polished red granite pillars - Red Granite Co., 1st. Prize. Granite Balls, Clock Case - Thos. B. Goss, 2nd prize Belliveau Albertite and Oil - Belliveau Albertite Co., 1st prize Grindstones - Jos. Goodfellow, 1st prize. Free Stone - Dorchester Union Co., 1st prize Jos. Goodfellow, 2nd prize Rock Gypsum - Tobique Gypsum Co., 1st prize"

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 15, 1879 Andover. - A number of men with teams are engaged hauling plaster from Tobique to Fort Fairfield; there has been more hauled this winter than in any previous year. About ten to fifteen teams pass through here each day."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 2, 1879 The Tobique Gypsum. - Farmers on the St. John river, as far down as York and below that county, who have tried this plaster, have found that it is a most valuable fertilizer. On application of one hundred pounds to the acre has done well for grass. The use of it for cereals and root crops has proved very satisfactory. The supply is all but inexhaustible and the expense of procuring it quite moderate. It is worthy of the particular attention of

Carleton Sentenil - Oct. 4, 1879 Tobique. - A new plaster mill. - The demand for plaster being so great, preliminary steps have been taken towards the erection of a mill, on the Quaker Brook, for grinding plaster. It will probably be in operation in time to help to supply the winter demand which, if equal to last winter's will be very great."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1880 Tobique. - Plaster Mill. - The new plaster mill on Quaker Brook lately started operations. This excellent fertilizer is drawn 26 miles from Plaster Rock to the mill where it is ground and barrelled for exportation. We are informed that the mill is owned by Messrs. Murchie & Richey, of St. Stephen. Mr. Stewart of Victoria county has charge of the mill st present."

Carleton Sentenil - Feb. 14, 1880 Tobique. - The Plaster Trade. - In consequence of a defect in a mill dam at Quaker Brook, Mr. Stewart has not yet started his new plaster mill. This will be a loss to Mr. S.; he hopes to have his mill running next month. Since the heavy snow storm on the 3rd. inst., there has not been much doing in the plaster business. This trade will doubtless be renewed with increased activity as soon as roads are well broken."

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 27, 1880 Plaster. - Mr. Stewart has his new plaster mill on the Quaker Brook running, thus helping to supply the demand for this valuable fertilizer. There is a great rush in the plaster trade just now."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1880 Andover, July 1. - Victoria Co.'s Progress ..... one new plaster mill .... Mr. Stewart's plaster and shingle mill at Quaker Brook on the left of the Tobique, six miles from Andover......"

Carleton Sentinel, Aug. 28, 1880 Quaker Brook Mills. - Mr. Stewart has put up a shingle machine in connection with his plaster mill, on the Quaker Brook; this shingle mill is now in operation. R.O."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 25, 1880 Plaster Rock. - Messrs. Edgar Brothers, of Three Brooks, have made extensive preparations for mining this valuable fertilizer this fall. The demand for it is constantly increasing, and although they intend to grind 200 tons this winter, they do not expect to have enough to supply all the orders they are daily receiving."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 18, 1881 Plaster. - The demand for this invaluable fertilizer becomes greater every year. This spring between 300 and 400 tons have already been hauled to Aroostook county by the Maine farmers, and probably more that has been purchased for use in Carleton and Victoria counties. On one day last week no fewer than 75 tons from down river went by Andover on their way to the plaster mills on the Tobique."

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 21, 1883 Arthurette. - At Quaker Brook. Mr. Stewart is about to add steam power to his plaster mill, also to put up a rotary saw."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
S.J. Daily News - Mar. 29, 1884 Tobique. - The quantity of plaster hauled from here this season has not equalled that of last season. One reason for this is that the Maine farmers, who are extensive purchasers of the rock, do not intend, this year, to raise so many potatoes, on account of the low prices that are ruling the markets."

Codes: X6 / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1884 Up the River. - From St. John to the Tobique, thence to Bathurst. - .... The First Settler on the river (Tobique) was Edward Campbell ..... Mrs. Giberson, the daughter of Mr. Campbell, ...I was shown a very fine piece of quartz, containinggold, which was found in one of the streams flowing into the Tobique....... We soon came in view of the PlasterRocks - a curious formation - looking like red sandstone with white streaks running through it horizontally, and so soft that it can be cut with a knife, without injuring the edge. It resembles very closely the meat of the cocoanut in color and texture. People come from Fort Fairfield in Maine during the winter and pay one dollar for a two horse load, one dollar and a half for a three horse load, &c., and sometimes as many as thirty or forty teams are hauling in one day. It is used for manuring the land and is excellent for a grass crop where the land is worn out. Edgar Bros. at Three Brooks, six miles below, own the plaster rocks and grind them at their mills. They sell the ground plaster for thirty cents a bushel to the farmers. I obtained some beautiful specimens of the rock nut lost them during my trip across the country. The formation isa wonderful freak of nature, and looked at from the water, the rocks assume curious and fantastic shapes. One piece of rock, standing out from the rest, resembles very closely a lion's head, from which likeness it takes its name. It is about seventy five feet high. A few rods up the river, are two springs, issuing from a rock and used by the Indians for medicinal purposes. One of the springshas a saline taste and was called by the Indians Salt Spring. In the olden times, the Indians made pilgrimages to the springs to be cured of all the ills that flesh is heir to. ...."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Fredericton Capital - Oct. 13, 1885 Tobique in September. - By Edward Jack. - No.2 - The Red Rapids passed, by a bridge we came to the large tract of alluvial land on which the village of Arthurette is situated. The progress made here is but small to what should have been the case had capital and skilled knowledge been introduced. Until these find their way to the banks of this beautiful and fertile river, much cannot be expected from the cultivation of a soil which is equal to the very best in our province. We got our dinner in a neat little hotel at Three Brooks, kept by Mrs. Edgar. There is here a new saw mill; and here also gypsum, which is brought down from the Plaster Rock, which comes out to the bank of the river some distance above, is ground for exportation. Very large quantities of it are hauled from the Plaster Rock into the county of Aroostook, where it is ground and made use of on the land. ... the Trowsers Lake portage, which here ran through a country which the fire had destroyed long ago. The rock was red sandstone, and laid in a basin which was surrounded by

Codes: L6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Gypsum;
Chignecto Post - Nov. 5, 1885 Plaster.- Mr. James Kerr has a gang of men at work in his plaster quarries at Hard Ledge getting out 500 tons of plaster rock for Messrs. Thompson & Taylor, of Boston."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 27, 1886 Mr. Ed. Whitney, of Waterville, has imported 500tons of Nova Scotia plaster rock this winter by rail to Woodstock. He is having it hauled to his mill at Waterville to be ground up ready for fertilizing purposes in the spring. Large quantities of plaster are imported into this country every year and this suggests the question whether or not the extensive deposits of valuable plaster in the Tobique could not be worked successfully. When the Tobique river railway is built in all probability the plaster mines there will supply the demand of a large part of the western counties with

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
S.J. Globe - Feb. 10, 1886 The Tobique Valley. - ... [Written for the Globe] ... Not much is known of its mineral wealth, but the existence of the celebrated Plaster Rock upon the Tobique is of itself a feature of great interest. This valuable fertilizer, which possesses a peculiar power of enabling plants to take in nitrogen, is much sought after. It is largely used in Maine and some parts of New Brunswick, and, it is said, could if the deposit were connected by rail with the N.B. Railway, be profitably exported as far south as western New York where plaster is in great demand. The products of our northern farms find a ready market to the south of us, and if under some wise policy an agricultural population similar to that of Aroostook, Maine, could be induced to settle upon our great fertile belt, the surplus of their farms would furnish an

important branch of export in the event of our obtaining better trade relations with the United States and West Indies. Surely we have here a field wide enough, and promising results great enough to be worthy of the attention of your public men and your representative institutions. You, sir, I know can speak from personal observation as to the promising character of the Tobique Valley, and can say whether you would not regard the settlement of those broad, vacant intervales and magnificent woodlands ... One of the most striking features of the Tobique is the Plaster Rock (Ok-ke-ok), which comes to the river about 25 miles from the St. John in a very picturesque cliff some three or four hundred yards long and about 125 feet high. The value of this plaster, or, properly speaking, gypsum, as a fertilizer is well established. Mr. Hancox, C.E., is my authority for saying that a chemical analysis shows it to be possessed of 30 per cent. greater fertilizing properties than what is known as the Nova Scotia plaster, and I have been told by persons who claim to have fairly tested the two varieties that there is a large difference in favor of that from the Tobique deposit. Very large quantities are quarried every year. Two mills upon branches of the Tobique, one at Three Brooks, owned by the Messrs. Edgar, and one at Quaker Brook, owned by Mr. John E. Stewart, grind the plaster for farmer's use; but the principal part of what has been quarried in the past has been taken into Aroostook County in the lump to save duties, and was ground at mills at Fort Fairfield. The quarrying and hauling is done in the winter, and I have seen in one procession over twenty teams laden with the rock, en route for Aroostook. I am informed by a gentleman, who claims to have made the subject one for thorough enquiry, that if this gypsum could be delivered in Western New York at $12 a ton, it could be sold in almost any quantity. The cost of quarrying and loading upon the cars, if a railway was built to the rock, would not be more than 25 or 30 cents a ton, so the whole question of a foreign market, in the event of a railway being built, would turn upon the rates of freight, that is, if I am correctly informed, as to the demand in New York State and in various parts of New England. Of course to render the export of this mineral profitable it must be got to market with the least possible handling, and for this purpose a railway up the Tobique as far as the Plaster Rock would be necessary. A line not exceeding 30 miles in length, leaving the New Brunswick Railway at Perth Station and passing for the most part through the continuous settlement would reach the Plaster Rock. A company has been formed for the construction of such a road and a general preliminary survey of the route has been made ... Yours truly, Chas. H. Lugrin Office of Sec. of the Board of Agriculture

Codes: X6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1886 Arthurette. - The Proposed Tobique Valley Railway. - ... But there is, I think, a brighter future for the Tobique Valley. The value of its great mountains of plaster is only beginning to be known. Farmers from Carleton County, Aroostook and Madawaska, haul the plaster a distance, in some instances, of 80 miles with their teams. They find it necessary to raise root crops with profit. It will pay 50 per cent. On hay crops and will pay a large percentage on grain sowed on sod land. The farmers find after experience that the Tobique plaster is possessed of greater fertilizing properties than what is known as the Nova Scotia plaster. There is also abundance of lime stone, said by masons to equal the Green

Codes: O8 / IDX_Names: Hillsborough Gypsum;
Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 15, 1888 Six scow loads of plaster, 1272 barrels in all, were brought to Moncton from the works at Hillsboro last week."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
S.J. Globe - Nov. 2, 1888 Tobique Plaster Rock. - This property is now advertised for sale under foreclosure on 28th inst., but it is understood that arrangements have been made for the transfer of the equity of redemption of the mortgage. If arrangements are completed the property will be put into the hands of a company who will erect mills and push the grinding of plaster without delay. The price paid for the property is between $4000 and $5000."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 5, 1888 Plaster Rock. - Messrs. J. & T. Edgar & Co. have disposed of their interest in the Plaster Rock to some gentleman in St. John, the price paid being in the vicinity of $3,000. It is understood these gentlemen will begin at once the building of a large steam mill for grinding plaster."

Codes: GYP / X6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Tobique Gypsum;
Evening Gazette - Oct. 30, 1890 Gypsum as a Fertilizer. - We are very apt to set a high value on things which are far-fetched and dear bought, while articles of home production, of native growth, are looked upon with suspicion and counted of little use. Our annual exports of gypsum for fertilizing purposes amount to many hundreds of thousands of tons, yet hardly one in a thousand of our farmers can speak intelligently of its value either from observation orexperiment. The mines of gypsum on the Tobique have been worked for many years, and for the most part their products have been used in the state of Maine; there are inexhaustible mines in the vicinity of Windsor, N.S., the output of which goes to Boston and New York, and thence to the farmers in the interior who learned many years ago that it was one of the most economical fertilizers that could be obtained on this continent. Many of the mountains along the northern shore of the Bras d'Or, in Cape Breton, are nothing but solid masses of gypsum that, under the summer sun, gleam down on the lake voyager like mountains of snow. What is gypsum? ... (general) ... The shipment of gypsum rock from Windsor to Boston and New York, has been almost continuous for thirty or forty years. In the old time large quantities were sent up from New York to Albany, a distance of 150 miles, where it was loaded on canal boats for Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain. There it was ground and distributed in bags of 200 pounds each to the farmers of Western Vermont and northern New York. They sowed it on their grass lands, pastures and grain fields. They steeped their corn and other grains and rolled it in the

plaster before sowing or planting, and the result was most satisfactory. They also applied a handfull to each hill of potatoes at the time of planting, and again at the first hoeing and also at the first hoeing of their corn. The effect was always visible immediately after the first fall of rain. And when only a part of a field was treated to the plaster, its beneficial results were manifest at the harvest, the increase in the crop much more than paying the expense of the plaster used. The application of gypsum was never found beneficial to marsh or boggy soils, but the uplands to which it was applied were very similar in character to the uplands of this province, and if it can be used here with as good results as it has been used there, its employment should become general; farmers will of course understand that gypsum for agricultural purposes is not calcined; that is, it is ground without being burned."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Jan. 13, 1891 Advices to the Geological Survey at Ottawa say that the gypsum along the Tobique valley has been found to exist in inexhaustible quantities. This is certainly gratifying news, coupled with other recent reports of great mineral finds throughout New Brunswick. Our lumbering industry cannot always flourish, and some other will be needed to take its place. That one is mining, and there are evidences that New Brunswick would make a good mining province. The great need now is enterprise and capital."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 16, 1892The Tobique Valley Railway. - An Arrangement has been concluded between the Tobique Valley Railway company and the C.P.R. by which the latter corporation is to operate the Tobique railway as soon as completed. About 14 miles of the road bed have been constructed and passed by the government engineer, and it is said that Messrs. Lawlor & Co. have entered into a contract with the company for the remaining portion of the road to Plaster Rock, making a total mileage from Perth station (where the road connects with the C.P.R.) of about 28 miles. As the deposit of plaster - which is largely owned by the province - is unlimited in extent and exceedingly valuable for agricultural purposes, it is anticipated that there will be a great output of plaster as soon as the road is completed, which would both yield a large traffic to the railway, and a handsome revenue to the province in the way of royalty. The whole length of the railway will probably be ready for traffic about the last of August."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 23, 1892 Arthurette, Victoria Co. - Plaster business is booming now. Messrs. Stewart and McQueen have about forty teams employed hauling the rock to their mills at Quack's Brook. They also ship quantities of rock from Perth to Woodstock and other points."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1892 Andover. - The Plaster Rock Industry is one that has millions in it. At present the operations are necessarily hampered for lack of railway communication. But this drawback is being remedied with all possible speed. Mr. D. McQueen, who will be remembered as a New Brunswick railway conductor on the Gibson branch, has
been located at Andover several years, and is engaged in this line of trade. His source of supply is at the Arbuckle rocks, 28 miles distant from Quaker Brook, from which point teams are used to convey the supply to Perth where it is loaded. Even with this disadvantage the industry pays well, but with the opening up of the railway to the section of country where the mining operations are carried on they will be developed to a much greater extent. In the winter 25 to 30 teams are employed in hauling, and about half the number of men. In summer it is more difficult to obtain the teams, and consequently operations are somewhat restricted. Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Woodstock are the points that

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 18, 1892 ADVERTISEMENT: Always Buy The Best Genuine Tobique Plaster! – Fresh & Finely Ground at Woodstock Plaster Works R.K. Jones, Prop. Woodstock, June 14th, 1892"

Carleton Sentinel - May 13, 1893 Tobique Plaster, $7 per ton, may now be secured at the Woodstock Woodworking

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Carleton Sentinel - May 27, 1893 Sixty tons Tobique Plaster just received by W.F.Diblees & Son, and for sale at the warehouse or delivered free on board cars, steamer or ferry boat for $7 per ton."
Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 17, 1893 ADVERTISEMENT: Tobique Plaster, Now Ready at Woodstock Plaster Works! $7.00 Per Ton. R.K. Jones, Prop. Woodstock, N.B., May 18, 1893."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 7, 1893 Application has been made to the government for the incorporation of the Tobique Gypsum Company, Limited. The objects for which incorporation is sought are: To acquire, own and operate mines and quarries, and manufacture and deal in products thereof; to carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in such products; to acquire and own lumber lands and carry on the business of lumbering and manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of lumber in connection with the business of mining and quarrying; and buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of merchandise. The head office to be established in the parish of Gordon, Victoria Co. The capital stock shall amount to $200,000, consisting of $150,000 of A stock, being ordinary stock of the company, divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each, and $50,000 of B stock, divided into 500 shares of $100 each, being preference stock, having preference and priority as respects dividends, at the rate of six per centum per annum thereon, and in the distribution of assets, with the provisions that the holders of such preference shares shall have the right to select two directors if the board consist of five directors, and three directors if the board consist of seven directors. The amount of capital stock actually subscribed is $104,000, being $18,000 of preferred and $86,000 of common ordinary stock. The name in full, address of the applicants, are as follows: Frederick H. Hale, Woodstock, N.B., manufacturer; John Connor, St. John, manufacturer; John Straton, St. John, barrister-at- law; Frank, H.D. Lawlor, Victoria county, civil engineer; Ezekiel B. Ketchum, St. John, manufacturer; William Turney Whitehead, Fredericton, agent."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1893 Tobique Valley R.R. - ... The immense gypsum deposits at the terminus of the road are of incalculable value. This gypsum is extensively used for various purposes. The better quality is used for calcining, while another grade is extensively used in the construction of the better class of buildings. It may not be known that plaster board has to a very large extent superseded the old fashioned partitions in a building. Instead of studding the different rooms and lathing the same, as has been the practice for years, moulds are made to the exact size of the different walls, with the result that the whole side of a room is formed in one large sheet. This is practically proof against fire as well as frost. It remains, however, for the tiller of the soil to derive the greatest benefit from gypsum. Gypsum, when ground, is commonly spoken of as land plaster. In this form thousands of tons will be consumed each year. As a fertilizer it has no superior and thousands of instances may be cited to prove that wherever it has been used the stimulus given to the crops and the increased product thereby obtained has compensated the farmer for its use more than twenty-five fold. It is no exaggeration to say that land ordinarily yielding one and a half tons of hay to the acre and one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to the same area, by the use of gypsum, as shown by actual test, to yield three tons of hay and six hundred bushels of potatoes. The bulletins from the experimental farm at Ottawa testify to its immense value in this respect. From orders all ready and data actually obtained, the indications point to a large trade in this article, it being computed that in territory pertaining exclusively to the Tobique district that at least 30,000 tons of land plaster will be consumed annually. Prof. L.W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick, in a report on explorations in connection with the Geological and Natural History of Canada, says that without attempting to calculate the amount of gypsum contained in the Tobique deposits, the quantity is very large - certainly many million tons."
Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 22, 1893 Another Gypsum Co. - Notice of intention to apply for incorporation of The Tobique Gypsum Co. (Limited) has been given. Capital stock, $200,000, head office to be in the Parish of Gordon. The names of the applicants, the first three to be provisional directors : ...?... Woodstock, N.B., manufacturer; John Connor, Saint John, N.B., manufacturer; Jas. Straton, Saint John, N.B., barrister-at-law; Frank H.D. Lawlor, Gordon, Victoria Co., civil engineer; Ezekiel B. Ketchum, Saint John, N.B., manufacturer; William Turney Whitehead, Fredericton, agent."
St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 24, 1893 Letters parent have been asked for to incorporate the Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $50,000."
Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 9, 1893 The Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing Company (Limited) was organized at Ottawa last week. G.P. Brophy of Ottawa was elected president; Hon. H.A. Connell, vice president, and J.B. Lynch, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer."

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 7, 1893 F. Moore & Son have contracted with the Tobique Valley railway and will build them a mill at Plaster Rock, with a capacity of 60 tons a day."

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 7, 1893 The C.P.R. has obtained a lease of the Tobique Valley railway and will put on new rolling stock and begin the transportation of plaster."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 12, 1893 The Tobique plaster company, by H.A. Connell, their vice-president, have signed a contract with F. Moore & Son to build a plaster mill at Plaster Rock of a capacity of sixty tons a day; the mill to be in running order by the first of February next."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Gazette - Nov. 13, 1893 Quarrying Plaster Rock. - Messrs. Lawlor, Connor & Co., who have had about 200 men at work all summer on the Tobique Valley Railway, have withdrawn their staff, the work being completed. The firm have about 30 men engaged in quarrying plaster rock, and Mr. Connell of Woodstock has about an equal number at work. A mill is being erected by the Tobique Gypsum Company in which the rock will be crushed."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 5, 1893 A New Gypsum Mine. - The Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state, and H.A. Connell, M.P.P. for Carleton, N.B., have been in town today in the interests of Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing company. Mr. Connell, who is vice president and managing director of this company, said today that they hoped to begin operations in about three weeks. The Tobique Valley railway, which is to be the outlet of this mine, is being taken over by the C.P.R. - [Montreal Star, Nov. 30th"

Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 27, 1894 The T.V.R.R. is to commence running trains thisweek, and the grinding of plaster at the new mills will commence at once. A permanent and reliable train service will have an unmistakeable influence on the progress of the Tobique River. LAZURUS"

Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1894 Tobique Plaster. - (Woodstock Press) - The Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing company have the machinery placed in their mill at the plaster rock and are all ready to commence operation, excepting the belting, and this they will have in a few days. They have completed their trolley ways, and have placed a platform scale of sufficient capacity to weigh a car of plaster. This company has been organized but a few months, but is composed of energetic capitalists, and the building of the mill, and placing of heavy and expensive machinery have been pushed along with characteristic speed. The only thing now necessary to enable the Tobique Valley to contribute of its mineral wealth to the commerce of the world in the working of the T.V. railway. The road is built, but is not being operated. The mill cannot be successfully worked unless trains are run to bring the plaster out. Who is responsible for the running of the road; or for it not running?"

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 15, 1894 Will Begin Operations This Week. - The Tobique Valley Mining and Manufacturing Co. expect to begin work this week. All the machinery, etc., was in position in February, but as traffic on the Tobique road was suspended during part of the winter, the company were unable to obtain an outlet for their products. Trains will begin running on the railway this week."

S.J. Gazette - Apr. 27, 1894 The Tobique Plaster mills at Plaster Rock; one of the termini of the railway, are in operation with a full crew of men. The railway will be a great convenience to the getting of this rock to the markets. Connections made with the C.P.R. train at Perth Station will give sportsmen a grand opportunity of hunting the moose and caribou that abound in that region."

Carleton Sentinel - May 19, 1894 Tobique Valley Ry. - Through the courtesy of Chief Supt. Timmerman, on Tuesday a representative of the Sentinel enjoyed a trip over the T.V. Ry to Plaster Rock, in company with Mr. Timmerman, Hon. H.A. Connell and Supt. Stewart. The mill and mines of the T.V.G.M. & M. Co. are in lively working, some 15 men being employed, the mill now using one run, Mr. E. Hutchinson being foreman in charge of the works. A large quantity of the ground gypsum is stored in bags awaiting shipment as required by the demand, which a little later in the season will be great, orders for large quantities coming in daily. The state of the railroad is such in places that heavy trains cannot just now be run; but repairs in operation will soon make it all right. About 1000 tons of this gypsum fertilizer will have been shipped for market this week. 25 tons a day is now being ground. It is the intention of the Company to erect at once a large warehouse and office, and also a cooperage for the manufacture of barrels; they have now in shooks 5000 barrels brought from St. John. The future prospects of this important enterprise are grand, whether as regards the financial returns to the company, the railroad, and to the agricultural interest; the latter must of necessity be improved by the free use of a readily accessible, excellent and cheap fertilizer. It is encouraging to witness where a year ago were only water, rock and trees, a railroad station, siding filled with cars, time table, track scales, grinding mill, in size and character imposing, and the work of mining, from an inexhaustible quarry, of manufacturing and of shipping going on vigorously."

S.J. Gazette - May 19, 1894 In the Tobique Valley. - Business is booming atthe terminus of the Tobique Valley railway. The plaster mills are in operation, and several new buildings are being erected to serve as offices, shops etc. The company have considerable quantity of plaster on hand, which they will ship as soon as possible."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 19, 1894 On the Tobique Valley. - Business is booming at the terminus of the Tobique Valley railway. The plaster mills are in operation, and several new buildings are being erected to serve as offices, shops, etc. The company have a considerable quantity of plaster on hand, which they will ship as soon as possible. The railway is undergoing some necessary repairs which will enable the company to get their product to market. A large business will be

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 14, 1894 The Tobique Valley Railway has stopped running. No reason is given .... The plaster grinding at Plaster Rock has also ceased as a result of the tie-up.- Gleaner."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 16, 1894 We are informed that the Tobique Valley Railway has not ceased running, as stated in the Gleaner. If the grinding of gypsum at Plaster Rock has ceased it is, we presume, to reduce the stock on hand pending further orders for supply. Anyway, the rail road is meeting all the requirements of traffic. LAZURUS"

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 17, 1894 Arthurette. - Another accident at Plaster Rock. John Campbell, jr., was working at the Rock, when a great mass was detached from above, and he was obliged to jump a great distance to avoid being crushed. His ankle is severely sprained."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 5, 1894 Killed by a Falling Rock. - An Andover Young Man who was Suddenly Cut Off. - While working at the Plaster Rock up the Tobique. - Killed Instantly. - Remains Brought to Andover. - Inquest Held. - Funeral by the Foresters. - Everyone in Andover and Perth experienced the sense of a personal loss when it became known that C.V. Hutchinson had come to his death through an unavoidable accident at the Plaster Rock on the Tobique. Mr. Hutchinson, who was only 22 years of age, was foreman of the crew engaged in excavating plaster for Coonot, Lawlor, & Co. at their works, some 28 miles from Perth up the Tobique Valley Railway. On Wednesday afternoon last about three o'clock the accident occurred by which the deceased lost his life. He was prying out a large rock when it suddenly loosened and fell.

He ran forward to clear its path, stumbled and the heavy rock falling on his neck and shoulders killed him instantly. As soon as possible the remains were brought to his home in Andover, where his father lies dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Ezekiel Hutchinson, the father of the deceased, lives near the end of the bridge in a new two story house. It was considered advisable to hold an inquest into the cause of the death of the young man, and consequently Coroner Geo. W. Murphy summoned the following jury who met in Mr. T.J. Carter's office:- Geo. A. Wade, Geo. Baxter, Jno. E. Stewart, Wm. D. Appleby, Jas. E. Porter, H.B. Murphy, A.E. Kupkey. Dr. Wiley, who was the first witness, gave evidence as to the cause of death, testifying to the wounds as being evidently caused by the falling rock, and being sufficient to cause death. Levi Campbell said:- We were at work at a rock lodged in the side of the bank. We quarried the front away, and that left a cliff hanging against the bank. We undermined that and took part of it out. The rest of the cliff hung frozen fast in the earth. Three of us were working at it. I wanted to come down and blow it up. I came down. Deceased and Edward Giberson remained. Deceased went on the dangerous side to clear away. He cleared the dirt away, and then began prying with his bar. We asked him to come away, but he kept on prying. The rock started and he started to run ahead of it. He had to run over a pile of loose stones. He stumbled and fell, in passing over the pile, and a part of the rock passed over him. He would have escaped I think, if he had not fallen. The piece of the rock that came out weighed a ton or so. One end rolled over him. We went to him at once and found he was dead. Stewart's crew were 100 feet away. They came to us, and we carried the corpse to the train, took it to Abner Turner's on the engine, and then got a team and drove to Andover with the remains. Augustus Giberson, in the course of his testimony, said:- The deceased and my brother were working at the rock. It was five or six feet long, four or five feet in breadth. They were trying to work the rock, which stood in the side of the bank, loose, when it started suddenly and the accident occurred. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, no blame attached to anybody. On all hands were heard the highest words of commendation for the unfortunate young man, who seems to have been a general favorite. He stayed at the plaster quarry most of the time. He had been down to Andover to see his sick father and had returned on Tuesday, the day before he met his death. The deceased was a prominent member of Court Andover, I.O.F., and the order took charge of the funeral, which was held on Friday afternoon. The remains were buried in the Methodist cemetery. By his untimely accident Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are bereaved of

Carleton Sentinel - Dec. 8, 1894 Tobique. - It is long since an event occurred, so sad and so unexpected as that at Plaster Rock, on Wednesday last, resulting in the death of C.V. Hutchinson, son of Ezekiel Hutchinson, Esq., of Andover. A huge rock had been loosened in the quarrying operations, and rolling upon him with all its ponderous force, crushed his head, breaking his neck and cutting off one of his arms which he had probably thrust out instinctively to preserve his balance. The blow falls with aggravated force on his parents at the present time when his father is suffering from typhoid fever. He is said to have sunk rapidly since the catastrophe thus threatening the afflicted mother with the loss at once of husband and son. Deceased was the youngest of the family and was highly esteemed among all who knew him, being of a remarkably affable and friendly disposition. He was the only member of the family remaining with his parents, a brother and two sisters having married and left the paternal roof. The suddenness and severity of this calamity have been a shock to the thinking and unthinking as well as a golden opportunity for the absurd pretences of superstition. Yet it will be long indeed before the right thinking persons will cease to sympathize with the bereaved parents in such a severe and painful trial."

Carleton Sentinel - Dec. 8, 1894 Arthurette. - Dec 3rd, '94. - Another accident at Plaster Rock, this time a fatal one. On Wednesday, C.V. Hutchinson, Esq., of Andover, was instantly killed by a piece of rock striking him. Van as he was called was a very popular young man, and made hosts of friends wherever he went. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have the sympathy of the entire community. The funeral took place at Andover, on Friday 30th ult., under the auspices of Court Andover, I.O.F. of which deceased was a member. To add to the general sorrow, Mr. Hutchinson was, and still is, suffering from typhoid fever, and was unable to attend his son's funeral."

Codes: X6 / GYP / HILL / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 11, 1895 Land Plaster ... In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are immense deposits of this land plaster, sometimes known as gypsum and chemically termed sulphate of lime, and it can be procured at what seem reasonable prices. I have been led to mention in this matter because I find that during the last four or five years large quantities of plaster have been carried from these provinces to the United States, even as far west as Wisconsin and used by stock raisers as absorbents and deodorizers about their yards and stables. ... The Hillsboro quarries, and now that theTobique Valley railway is constructed, the Tobique quarries are easily accessible and contain almost inexhaustible supplies. So if we farmers can save money by using land plaster we should know it. In this and all other practices let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. ... W.W. Hubbard, Burton Hill, Sunbury Co."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 28, 1895 The crew is at work clearing the snow off the Tobique Valley railway, and the line will be open to the Plaster Rock this week. The plaster company are prepared to fill all orders for plaster."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1895 Andover. - The Tobique Valley R.R. was broken open last week its entire length to the Plaster Rock, and trains are now running, though not regularly. The mill at the terminus is in full operation and ground plaster is being shipped. The plaster mill at Quaker Brook has also been grinding."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 17, 1895 ADVERTISEMENT: TOBIQUE LAND PLASTER. $4.50 PER TON AT WOODSTOCK PLASTERWORKS. Fresh, ground, now ready. We grind it very fine. Call and examine. R.K. Jones."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1895 Mr. Costigan and the Tobique Lands. - The Toronto Globe in lending the weight of its great authority to the imputations on Mr. Costigan's honor and honesty may be perfectly conscientious, though it certainly does not reflect the views which prevail in its own party among those who know Mr. Costigan best. Four years ago some suggestion was made in the commons which seemed to reflect on Mr. Costigan, and Sir Richard Cartwright then took occasion in a personal explanation to remove any impression which his previous language might have caused to Mr. Costigan's damage. Probably Sir Richard and those associates of his who have long been associated with the minister of marine in parliament will do the same thing again when public opportunity is afforded them. The substance of the Globe's charge is that Mr. Costigan purchased certain plaster lands on the Tobique for two thousand dollars and was able to sell them for twenty thousand after an additional subsidy had enabled the railway company to ensure the completion of the Tobique line. The facts seem to be that the plaster property was transferred by Mr. Costigan to a company, and that the amount received by him is in shares of the company. Whether he received twenty thousand or one hundred thousand or only one thousand depends entirely on the value of the stock, which depends upon the value of the property. We have as yet seen no evidence that Mr. Costigan has made a cent out of the property or that he has done anything in regard to it that it is not honorable and proper."

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 28, 1897 At a meeting of the Tobique Valley Gypsum Company held at Ottawa on Friday, it was decided to augment the working capital to the amount which would be adequate to an extension of operations, and the requisite amount required was subscribed on the spot. Instructions were wired the manager at the mill to resume operations

Carleton Sentenil - Jan. 30, 1897 At a meeting of the Tobique Valley Gypsum Company held at Ottawa on Friday, it was decided to augment the working capital to the amount which would be adequate to an extension of operations, and the requisite amount required was subscribed on the spot. Instructions were wired the manager at the mill to resume operations

Carleton Sentenil - Jan. 15, 1898 The Tobique Gypsum Company, consisting of Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Peter White, Hon. John Haggart and some Ottawa citizens, is applying for incorporation by letters patent, capital $40,000; head office,

Codes: LIME / X6 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum;

Carleton Sentenil - Feb. 26, 1898 The Tobique Manufacturing company of New Brunswick will apply to parliament for incorporation asgeneral dealers and manufacturers of gypsum, lumber, lime and pulp; to build dams, piers, booms, and make necessary improvements on the Tobique river. Also to own, manage or lease hotels."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;

Gazette - Mar. 17, 1898 An Andover letter says: John Stewart is interesting American capitalists in a scheme to build and operate a pulp mill at Tobique Narrows. It is his intention also to saw lumber, burn lime and grind plaster at this point on the river."

Daily Sun - Apr. 8, 1898 Andover. - The works at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique, are to be reopened under the management of Jas. Stewart of Perth, who will grind Tobique plaster for shipment to all parts of Canada and to Maine, where it is in demand for the large potato fields."

Woodstock Dispatch - Apr. 13, 1898 The works at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique, are to be re-opened under the management of Jas. Stewart of Perth, who will grind Tobique plaster for shipment to all parts of Canada and to Maine, where it is in demand for the large potato fields."

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 23, 1898 Arthurette. - E.P. Brown is working at the Plaster Mill."

Gazette - Apr. 27, 1898 Creating a Tobique Company. - A bill has been introduced in the senate of Canada by Hon. Mr. Baird which may develop a dispute between the Dominion government and the New Brunswick government the latter claiming that it is an infringement upon Provincial rights. The bill is entitled An act to incorporate the Tobique Manufacturing Company, and the incorporators are Hon. John Costigan of Ottawa, Fred H. Hale of Woodstock, N.B., Geo, A. Murchie of Calais, Me., James Straton of Ottawa, and Hon. Geo. T. Baird of Perth, N.B. The purposes of the company are to carry on in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches including wood pulp and to make brick, lime and gypsum and to acquire lands and do such things as are incidental thereto. The bill, however, proposes giving the ..."

Codes: G6 / LIME / X6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum;

Gazette - Apr. 27, 1898 New Brunswick Government Will Protest Against Act Incorporating a Tobique Company. - A bill has been introduced in the senate of Canada by Hon. Mr. Baird which may develop a dispute between the Dominion government and the New Brunswick government, the latter claiming that it is an infringement upon Provincial rights. The bill is entituled An act to incorporate the Tobique Manufacturing company, and the incorporators are Hon. John Costigan of Ottawa, Fred H. Hale of Woodstock, N.B., Geo. A. Murchie of Calais, Me., James Straton of Ottawa, and Hon. Geo. T. Baird of Perth, N.B. The purposes of the company are to carry on in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business oflumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches including wood pulp and tomake brick, lime and gypsum and to acquire lands and do such things as are incidental thereto. The bill, however, proposes giving the company far wider powers ... (principally dealing with lumber and dams) ... They may remove rocks and make other improvements in the Tobique River subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. ... These powers the provincial government claims are an important infringement of provincial rights..."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1899 Tobique. - ... After leaving Arthurette Bridgewe pass McNair's Mills. ... we are at Plaster Rock, the terminus of the T.V. railway. ... For nearly two miles on one side of the river is the plaster rock or gypsum. In two places this rock rises perpendicular from the river to a height of about 200 feet. Like the soil on many parts of the Tobique it is colored mostly with old red sandstone , tough it is diversified by layers of different colors, and sometimes a layer of pure gypsum will be seen. These layers lying one upon on the other give one the idea of some grand work of masonry, and the rich red of the rocks make a good background for the trees and shrubs that cling to its sides."

S.J. Chronicle - Jul. 4, 1851 Plaster Paris ... There is also great abundance of it in some parts of New Brunswick. On the Tobique river, a branch of the St. John, there is a large amount of it. Large quantities of it are taken from the quarries and brought into this State, where it is pulverised, and packed into casks for the use of the farm... Maine Farmer"
Woodstock Dispatch - Mar. 21, 1900 One carload Tobique Land Plaster ... just received by Dibblee & Son ... the Plaster is kiln dried, and ground extra fine..."

Codes: Q8 / IDX_Names: Titus Mills Gypsum;
Kings County Record - May 26, 1905 Upham. - May 24. - Mr. Hake, of New York, accompanied by his wife, arrived here on Saturday to inspect the plaster paris mine on Mr. John Baird's property. The mineral is of excellent quality and exists in satisfactory quantities. The only doubt about the mining being carried on is the cost of transportation between here and St. Martins, from which point it would be shipped to New York. It is to be hoped that the necessary arrangements can be made with the railway company. Monday evening Mr. Hake went for a fish and landed one beautiful trout. It weighed one and a half pounds, and was over fifteen inches long."

Codes: Q8 / HILL / IDX_Names: Titus Mills Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Kings County Record - May 4, 1906 Contractor A.E. Smye is getting ready to build a wharf for the Hillsboro Plaster Co."

Codes: L6 / Q8 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Gypsum; Titus Mills Gypsum;
Kings County Record - Jul. 27, 1906 Alma. - The work on the wharf building at Martin Head has been abandoned for this season. The timber that was rafted to Martin Head will now be taken to Pink Rock near Cape Maringuin for wharf building where the Albert Manufacturing Co., have developed a plaster rock quarry."

Codes: L6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Gypsum;
Kings County Record - Aug. 31, 1906 Alma, Aug 25. - A.B. Smye came here from Pink Rock last Thursday on his way to Martin Head to look after a raft of timber which the Albert Manufacturing Co. have there."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
Woodstock Despatch - Mar. 11, 1908 Eugene Holmes of Caribou owns a tract of land at Plaster Rock on which is a valuable deposit of gypsum. It is stated that he intends manufacturing a new fertilizer, using the gypsum as one of the ingredients, and that he will carry on business on quite an extensive scale."

Codes: 0311 / 0604 / 0586 / 0608 /IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Magaguadavic River / Silver
2055 / X6 / K5 / Island; Dick Farm; Hartt Mine; Tobique Gypsum; Charlotte
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1910 30 Years Ago. - Mining is about to assume a leading place among Charlotte county industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore that their development is no longer a matter of speculation but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are actively employed in the 'Revenue' mine at that place, controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore shows that it produces $132 of silver and four ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick and Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $77 in silver and $21 in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has been increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Co., are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of stockholders from St.

Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock has recently advanced 50 per cent and no more is to be sold. As soon as spring opens work is to be commencedon Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens and McLean, embracing sixteen acres, has recently changed hands and arrangements are being made to work it. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich. It is stated also that a company will sbortlytake hold of the mines near Moore's Mills, and a gentleman has shown us a fine specimen of anthracite coalfound within a few mines of this town. If all these enterprises go forward this summer, as they promise to do, they will give considerable employment and add materially to the business of the county. Success to them all."

Codes: X6 / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum;
St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 23, 1911 Taking Over Gypsum Property. - Fredericton Mail:- Mr. Kennedy Stinson, president of the Stinson-Reeb Builders Supply Company, Ltd, of Montreal, is at the Harker House. He is accompanied by Mr. H.P. Timmerman, industrial commissioner of the C.P.R., and Mr. C.E. Harris, chief chemist of the Canada Cement Company. They have just returned from Plaster Rock, where Mr. Stinson has completed arrangements to take over the gypsum industry there present, which up to the present time has been in the control of the C.P.R."

Codes: G3 / X6 / IDX_Names: Granite; Tobique Gypsum;
St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 27, 1911 Pushing Industries. - Mr. H.P. Timmerman, Industrial Commissioner of the C.P.R., was in St. Andrews on Thursday last and gave The Beacon a call. He said he expected Mr. Stinson, an old St. Andrews boy, whose firm has taken over the Plaster Rock quarries, to accompany him here, but at the last moment Mr. Stinson had to go elsewhere. He says the Stinson-Reeb Company have contracted with the Canada Cement Company to furnish 15,000 tons of plaster for cement purposes. They have also had the gypsum tested for the manufacture of calcined plaster - of which there are at least 30,000 tons used each year in Montreal alone - and the tests have proved very satisfactory. Mr. Timmerman went from here to St. George viaSt. Stephen to look over the granite situation."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1799 ADVERTISEMENT: BRICKS. The subscribers respectfully in form the Inhabitants of Saint John and Fredericton, that they will undertake to furnish any quantity of good Merchantable Bricks, to be delivered at either place, in the month of June, if required. Those persons who may wish to be supplied with the above article, are requested to send their Orders in writing, which shall be punctually attended to on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Charles Richards & Son, John Wallis. Long Reach, near Flaglor's Point 20th April, 1799."

S.J. Gazette - May 9, 1801 ADVERTISEMENT: Michael Weaver, Most respectfully informs his friends and the Public ingeneral, that he intends to carry on the Brick Yard, (near the Old Brewery) as usual, where bricks and tiles of the best quality may be had at reduced prices. St. John, April 24, 1801"

Royal Gazette - May 12, 1802 Bricks. The subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they will undertake to furnish any quantity of good Merchantable Brick on the shortest notice from their Kiln on Long Reach. Those persons who may wish to have a supply of the above article, are requested to send their orders in writing, which shall be punctually attended to Jonathan Gorum, John Wallace. – 15,000 Bricks now on hand and ready for delivery at any place in St. John, on the lowest terms. - Apply as above. Long Reach, 4th May, 1801."

Codes: 0275 / LIME / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lime - General; Bricks - General;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 19, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: The York and Carleton Mining Company. Capital, £30,000 In 1200 shares of £25 each, With Power to Increase, by the Issue of New Shares, to £100,000. Eighty seven and one half per cent of the present Capital has been paid up. Directors: James Smith, Allan McLean, John Owens, Thomas Allan, Thomas Vaughan, James Thos. Smith, Henry Vaughan, J.R. Tupper, President - James Harris Treasurer - James Smith Secretary - James Robinson. Office - Prince William Street, St. John. The above Company was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the year 1847, and is now engaged in the manufacture of Charcoal Pig Iron, at their Works in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, N.B. In order to extend their operations to the manufacture of all descriptions of malleable iron, they propose to increase their Capital Stock to £60,000, by the issue of 1200 additional shares. Their Works are situated at the Upper Village of Woodstock, where they own from 30 to 40 acres of Land, intersected by a fine stream of water. They consist of One Blast Furnace, with a hotblast apparatus; Two 5 feet diameter blowing Cylinders, driven by two Engines of 30 horse power each, which affords a surplus of blast sufficient for two more furnaces; One Tilt Hammer, driven by a ten-horse engine; One Puddling Furnace; Eight Brick Kilns for making Charcoal; Two large Coal Houses, and Two sheds; One large Kiln for roasting ore; One large Storehouse; One boarding house, with Barn and Outhouses; Three small houses, and Three Barns; One Lime Kiln, and Brick Yard; and a never-5 failing supply of Water, brought to the Works by an aqueduct, from a distance of about half a mile. They have also three Tracts of Land containing 600 acres, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the finest forest woods; it lies within from one to three miles from the furnace. In addition to this, they own another tract of 10,000 acres, of fine hardwood land, specially selected by the Company; and purchased by them from the Crown, and paid for by a bonus (which the Provincial Government gave) of Five Pounds per ton, on the first three hundred tons of Iron made at the Works. This land, for which no part of the paid up capital was expended, the Company now propose to throw into the common stock, in order that all the subscribers to the new stock may participate in it, in proportion to the number of Shares they may respectively take. The Mining Lease of the Company covers a tract six miles in length by one mile and a half in breadth, is for a period of ninety-nine years, and is subject to a royalty of one penny per ton on all Iron produced. The Ore is of the very best quality; the supply is inexhaustible; and wood fuel of the very finest descriptions, not only abounds in the immediate vicinity of the works, and in all the surrounding country, but both it and charcoal can be obtained at very low rates from the upper country, through which the Saint John River, for a distance of upwards of seventy miles, and its numerous tributaries, flow. Limited as the present works are, the Company can now produce about 1800 tons of charcoal Pig Iron annually, and by the construction of an additional Blast Furnace, they would be enabled to double that quantity. Having already large surplus appliances to their present Furnace, the cost of an additional one, with which they could be connected, would not exceed £2,000. Heretofore, owing to their limited capital, they have been obliged to confine their operation to the production of Pig Iron, which has been purchased by English manufacturers, and by them has been converted into the different and much more valuable varieties of Iron and Steels, specimens of which may be seen at the Company's office, St. John. Their Pig Iron, though returning a very large profit upon the cost of production, is much less remunerative than the Bar, and Plate Irons and Steels. At present the English manufacturer derives all that additional profit. The proposed increase of capital, which at the present time need not exceed £15,000, will enable the Company to produce all those different varieties. The Pig Iron which they have exported has been produced at their works at from £4 10s. 0d. To £4 17s. 6d. Currency per ton, has been sold by them at £7 sterling per ton in England, and been there re-sold at £7 6 10s. They can produce, with the additional works contemplated, all the different descriptions of Irons and Steels, and at prices proportionally low. With the proposed new works, the cost of production would be very materially reduced, as a double quantity could be produced with a trifling increase of labour, the Superintendent, Furnace Master, Clerks, and other leading men, who are all now necessary for the one Furnace, being quite competent, with the assistance of a few laborers, to manage two or more. The Company have at their office, where they may be seen, the correspondence of several persons of high standing and extensive practical experience in the Iron business, and also tables made up by them, shewing the cost of production, and the average selling prices of the

different descriptions of Irons and Steels. The following statement of the cost and prices of a few of the varieties will shew the very large profits which might be realized by the Company, if they were enabled, by an increase of their works, to produce them:- Cost of production per Average selling price ton, at the Works, cy. Per ton cy. Pig Iron, £4 17 6 Pig Iron, £8 10 0 Merchant Bar, 12 1 10 Merchant Bar, 22 10 0 Plate Iron, 14 0 0 Plate Iron, 27 10 0 Spring Steel Bars 11 10 9 Spring Steel Bars 28 6 0. The Iron produced at these works has already attained a very high reputation in England, and ranks among the best Irons in the world. It is peculiarly adapted for the finest qualities of Spring Steel, and is no doubt equally well adapted for Blister and Cast Steels. The Company offer this Stock to the public, in the fullest confidence that it will prove not only a safe but highly profitable investment for capital. Their facilities for cheap manufacture and transport are not surpassed in America; while the daily increasing demand for Iron and Steel, both in the Provinces and the United States, affords them ready and convenient markets for all that the most extensive works would enable them to produce. Our own Province alone would probably consume the whole product of the present and contemplated additional Furnace; and the consequent saving of freight, together with their other advantages, would enable the Company to compete successfully with the English and all other manufacturers. The fullest information as to the property and business of the Company - the supply of ores and wood - the quantity of Iron annually produced - and all other matters connected with the Company, can be obtained at their Office in Saint John. Form of Application For Shares To the Directors of the York and Carleton Mining Company, I request that you will allot me Shares in the above Company; and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number, and pay the deposit and calls thereon, and execute the deed when

Codes: I6 / Z2 / M7 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Marsh Mud - Albert Co.;

Morning Freeman - Apr. 14, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Farm for Sale. By Public Auction. Will be sold by W.D.W. Hubbard, Esq., on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 16th day of April next, if not previously disposed of by private sale:- That valuable Farm, situate in the Parish of Simonds, on the Lower Loch Lomond Road, fronting on Latimore's Lake, 6 miles from the City, by the Hickey Road. This farm contains one hundred acres, more or less, 15 of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and cuts 10 tons of Hay. There are four acres prepared for Oats, and manure enough to plant two acres of potatoes. On that portion of the Farm not cleared, there is an inexhaustible quantity of Black Mud, which is very valuable for top dressing. Also a heavy growth of cedar, which is now very valuable for Railway and other purposes. There is also on the Farm a very valuable Freestone Quarry. Together with a new Frame Cottage, one story and a half high, the lower flat of which is thoroughly finished, with a frost-proof cellar underneath. Also a small Barn. This farm would be a most desirable place for a gentleman's country seat, being less than one hour's drive from the City, and having a front of forty rods on Latimore's Lake, the most beautiful Lake in the county, and full of fish of the best quality. For further particulars apply to W.D.W. Hubbard, Esq., or to John McElwain, Mar 31 On the premises."

Codes: LIME / G6 / Z2 / E5 / HILL IDX_Names: Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 12, 1861 Exhibition. - A pair of remarkably neat candlesticks turned from plaster, the preparation of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company, were very much admired, as also were some admirable specimens of the same material in the rough state. Mineral Kingdom. - Collection of New Brunswick Minerals - 1st prize, William R. Payne, Portland, $20 or diploma; 2nd, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John, $10 Collection of Mineral Paints - 1st Prize, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland, $2; 2nd, Wilson R. Kent, $2.Collection building stone - Peter Cormack, St. John, $10Ores of metals - Robert Foulis, St. John, $10 Collection Lime, Limestone, &c. - 1st prize, James Pearson, King's Co., $5; 2nd, Benjamin Reynolds, $3 Bricks, Tiles, or drain tiles - Thomas Davidson,St. John, $4 Pottery-ware - Warwick & Hayward, Saint John, $10 or diploma Salt - J. Brand, Sussex, $4 Best grindstones - 1st prize, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester, $4; 2nd,

Codes: M7 / IDX_Names: Marsh Mud - Albert Co.;

Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ... The Marshes are a source of great wealth. They were worth about £20 per acre. The Mud deposited along the banks of the Petitcodiac was very valuable as a fertilizer, owing to the animal and vegetable remains which it contained. So fast was this mud deposited, he was informed by a settler, that if 10,000 loads were excavated from the banks in one year, the place whence it was taken would be completely filled up by the next. It is only of late years that its vast fertilizing properties became known."

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 10, 1863 The City Pottery. - Rarely have we been more interested than we were on Saturday last in going through the above establishment, lately erected by Mr. Henry Robertson, on the corner of Union and St. David's streets. The building is three stories in height, and quite new, having just been finished and made ready for operations. The kiln in which the ware is baked is of very large dimensions, extending up the entire height of the building and is capable of containing a very large quantity of ware at each burning. Messrs. Wm. Blakey and Son, who have been nearly all their lives engaged in the Pottery business, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, have the management of the manufacturing department of this establishment and seem to understand thoroughly what is required of them. On the first floor the clay is prepared for use and made into milk pans, butter crocks, flower pots, jugs and all that description of goods. Here too is an arrangement for drying the ware before baking, and here also, as a final operation before being made ready for the kiln, the glaze is applied to the different utensils. The clay from which this quality of goods are made is quite abundant on the same lot upon which the building stands, and is of a very good description - On the second floor quite another branch of the business is conducted. Here are manufactured, from clay obtained from Grand Lake, tea pots, pitchers, spittoons, salters and a great variety of such articles, the moulds for which together with the patterns are all drafted and made by Mr. Blakey, Jr. The designs for some of the pitchers and tea pots are very handsome, exhibiting considerable taste as well as cleverness on the part of the designer. For our special gratification Messrs. Blakey and Son went through the operation of making several of the articles above named, and each article was turned out with surprising rapidity and neatness. An Apartment on the same floor, through which passes the kiln before quite sufficient for that purpose without the additional expense of other drying appointments. The upper story is used as a depository for the different articles after they have received the ""finishing touches."" We were also shown some specimens of what is called Cane and Rockingham ware, a branch of the business which it is the intention of the proprietor to prosecute at an early day. As yet the manufactures are principally confined to the ""yellow ware"", at present so much in use, and judging from the specimens shown us at the Pottery and also at the establishment of Mr. Robertson on King's Square, the quality is fully equal to that of articles of the same kind imported from England or the United States, and better than this, twenty five per cent cheaper than the imported article. There are at present six men employed in the ""City Pottery"", and Mr. Robertson informs us that with the facilities now afforded, he can manufacture sufficient ware to supply the whole province. One cannot leave such an establishment as that which we have described without a feeling of pleasure, as it affords proof that there is enterprise among our own people, and while it may, if properly supported, become a source of profit to the proprietor, at the same time it tends to check the flow of our capital to foreign markets and thereby increase the amount of the circulating medium among ourselves. It is much to be regretted that there is an evident desire on the part of the many of our merchants to give a preference to foreign manufacture, even at a higher price, rather than patronize the products of home industry and enterprise. This should not be so, as it is not only an injury to the supporters of such a system. If it were not a fact that in many instances, home manufactures can be furnished at a much lower rate than the same article can be imported, there would be some excuse for patronizing foreign markets, but in the case described above it is positively asserted that an article can be furnished 25 per cent cheaper than the imported article, and under such circumstances the former should undoubtedly receive the preference. Mr. Robertson's establishment is well worth a visit, and we trust that his enterprise will meet with a suitable recognition by being largely patronized,

Codes: 0275 / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General;

Carleton Sentinel - May 28, 1864 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 12, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - May 30, 1864 The Charcoal Iron Co., will have shipped from the Works, Upper Woodstock, by the last of this month, within a space of 20 days, 1,000 tons of pigs, over 900 tons of it within a fortnight, on rafts. Owing to late advices from England, we understand Mr. Best will have to run the works to their utmost capacity, in order to supply the largely increasing demand for the Iron, and will probably have to erect still another furnace before the end of the year. The Company are preparing to manufacture red brick on a very extensive scale this summer."

Codes: 0662 / 0275 / 0309 / E7 / E5 / G6 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Woodstock Fe; Welshpool; Mineral Paint - General; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 8, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - Minerals, of which Prof. Hind and Mr. G.F. Matthew each exhibit a collection. The latter gentleman has also a collection of the useful, and of the combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. James Davidson, of St. John, exhibits a collection of clays and sands, and of bricks and tiles. There are samples of copper and lead ore from Hon. Capt. Robinson, of Campo Bello, and of copper ore from the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company's mine at St. Martins. The salt of Kings County is represented by samples from Mr. J. Brand, of Sussex; the building stone of Queens by specimens from Mr. H. Walton; and the mineral paints of Westmorland by a collection from Mr. Chas. Barnes, of Sackville. Norris Best, Esq., of the Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works, has furnished pig iron and iron ore from Carleton County."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

S.J. Morning Freeman - Nov. 22, 1866 The Journal says that 2000 of the drainage pipes made by Lee Brothers, are sufficient to drain an acre of land thoroughly. They are sold at $10 a thousand, or in quantities of 5000 at $9 per

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1867 The Potteries. - There are three of those in and near the city, being those of Mr. H. Robertson, St. David's Street, Mr. Matthew Thompson, Sheffield Street, and Messrs. Jos. White & Sons, at Courtenay Bay. These give employment to about twenty persons when in operations, that of the Messrs. White, being the most extensive of the three, employs about fourteen persons. This is the only one kept in operation during the winter season. The coarser kind of clay used is obtained in the vicinity of the pottery. This is used in the making of flower-pots, milk-pans, spittoons, etc. A better description of clay is obtained from the vicinity of Grand Lake, and is used in making teapots, pitchers, mugs, jugs, jars, crocks, etc., which are here made to a very considerable extent. Milk-pans made of earthenware are said to be much superior than those made for dairy use, being more conducive to the raising of cream and also lasting much longer when used with care, as they never wear out. The productions of the several potteries meet with ready sale in the city and throughout the country, and have largely occupied the market, to the exclusion of the imported article in the kinds of ware here made. Unfortunately, however, no clay has yet been found in our province suitable for the manufacture of the better class of ware, such as is imported. We trust, however, that an article of the quality required may yet be discovered, in order that the proprietors of these factories may be enabled to carry on all branches of the business successfully."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 14, 1867 The Brick Yards. - The principal brick yards in the vicinity of the City are those of Mr. H.B. Crosby, City Road; Mr. James Sullivan and Messrs. Lee Brothers, Little River; Messrs. Nelson Brothers on the Loch Lomond Road, and Mr. Hopkins, Carleton. Nearly all of these make both press and stock brick, the total number turned out during the past year being about 2,500,000. In the process of baking the brick made in these five establishments not less than 1750 cords of wood are consumed. The several yards employ collectively when in operation about forty persons and a number of horses. Operations are usually commenced in May, soon after the frost leaves the ground, and continued until the last of October or the first of the following month. During the past year business has been somewhat dull owing to the fact that comparatively few brick buildings have been erected in that period. Our manufacturers have, however, with commendable enterprise, continued their operations and found a market for their wares to a large extent outside of the city. Mr. Sullivan during the past two years has sent large quantities to Halifax, a considerable portion of which were for Mr. Brookfield of this city, who has large contracts for the erection of Government buildings there. Besides these he has supplied brick for the rebuilding of Sackville Academy, and has also exported to Bermuda and other parts abroad. Mr. Crosby also exports to a considerable extent, having filled large orders for Nova Scotia and other parts. Messrs. Lee Bros., in addition to the manufacture of brick, make also drain tiles to quite a large extent; quantities of which have been sold to leading agriculturalists. Fire brick are yet imported to a considerable extent, there being no clay in the vicinity of the city of a quality suitable to make this description of bricks. At Grand Lake we learn that fire brick is made, as in that locality an excellent quality of the kind of clay required is found. Should building operations again become brisk a great additional impetus will be given to the business of the several yards in and about our city. Their productive capacity is considerably more than sufficient for the supply of any demand that has yet arisen, although when bricks are largely used here some hundreds of thousands are annually imported."

Codes: G6 / HILL / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Colonial Farmer - Oct. 9, 1869 Saxby gale... (mentions) Lee's brickyard ...The Albert Manufacturing Company sustain a loss of over $20,000 by the destruction of their property ...."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Morning Freeman - Nov. 5, 1870 In Thursday, a boy, son of Jeremiah Travis, Esq., playing in Crosby's brick yard, fell into a hole full of water and 12 feet in depth, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of Mr. Samuel Watters, who jumped into the water and caught the boy's hand as he was disappearing."

S.J. Daily Tribune - Jan. 5, 1872 Bricks. - The quantity of bricks turned out by Lee Brothers at the Courtenay Bay yard, the past twelve months, amounted to over 1,200,000. Next year they purpose supplying the market with over 2,000,000. As building operations promise to be heavy next season, all they can furnish will be required."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 24, 1872 A New Brick-Making Enterprise. - At the Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice Donaldson threw out some very practical suggestions on the subject of the erection in the city of new buildings of brick instead of wood, and on the necessity of our young men going into the manufacture of brick. The venerable Justice will be pleased to hear that two of our young merchants have recently entered on a promising enterprise of this kind. We refer to Mr. A. Chipman Smith and Mr. Howard Troop. They have secured a good site at Tynemouth Creek, 30 miles out of the city, with an unfailing supply of clay, and good reserves of cordwood, which can be had at a low price. The place is a convenient shipping port, and already orders are coming in to Mr. George S. Parker, manager of the works. He is executing a large order for the Hon. T.R. Jones, who is preparing to build warehouses in Canterbury street. The orders are received in the winter, and determine the quantity of cordwood required, whether 500, 800, 1000 or 1200, cords as the case may be. The capabilities of brick might be made in a season if required. There is little doubt that they soon will be, for Halifax and other cities in the Maritime Provinces, as well as St. John, have, of late, been very ill off for good brick at a moderate price. We congratulate our townsmen who are engaged in this hopeful enterprise, and trust it will be a grand success."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Tribune - Mar. 14, 1872 Brick Making in and Near St. John - New Brick Buildings Projected. - Never, perhaps, in the history of our city has St. John presented a more business like appearance than it did last year and has every prospect of doing in the coming season. Enterprising young men are constantly starting in business to compete with and finally supplant older firms, who, in their turn, withdraw from retail to wholesale or manufacturing, and from these to quit business altogether and enjoy the result of their industry in peace and luxury. One of the natural consequences of this general prosperity is the increase of new buildings, and these, too, of a more permanent character than their

predecessors, brick having the preference when it can be obtained at a reasonable price. The increasing demand during the past few years, without a corresponding addition to the supply, induced our manufacturers to raise their price last year from Nine dollars to Thirteen dollars per thousand, and even at this rate a very ready market was found. This year they intend manufacturing a greater number than heretofore, and besides, the immense profits lately realized from this article of commerce have induced others to enter the field, among whom may be mentioned Doctor Reynolds, who, it would appear, has forsaken the healing art, removed to Lepreaux, and turned his attention to this ancient and honorable pursuit. Mr. harles McGuiggan is at present making preparations to commence brick-making in the spring upon his farm beyond Sutton's Mills, at South Bay, on the Western Extension Railway. Mr. H.B. Crosby has removed from the yard he formerly occupied on the City Road, and his place is 8 supplied by Mr. Nelson, who also works that adjoining the Disbrow house on the Loch Lomond Road. By summing up the probable quantities of bricks to be manufactured this year, we find that the supply will, in all likelihood, amount to three and a half millions. The following are The Manufacturers: James Lee, Parish of Simonds. James Sullivan, do. Edward Nelson, do. and the City --, Hopkins, Fairville. J.S. Parker, Ten Mile Creek. Charles McGuiggan, South Bay. H.P. Reynolds, Lepreaux. We might add to this number Mr. Crosby, who has moved to Moncton, and Mr. Heffer, whose place of business is in Sussex; but as their products will probably find a ready market in their own districts and very few reach the city, they are purposely omitted. Quite a number of new brick buildings will be erected in the coming season. Some gentlemen are determined to build, while others will not unless bricks are at a lower figure than they were last year, and would prefer putting up wooden houses should the price remain high. It is much to be regretted that persons should be compelled to erect wooden structures, as the late lamentable fires here and elsewhere have proved that such houses and even ""shell"" houses are utter failures. The number of wooden buildings erected on the scene of the King Square conflagration afford striking examples of the short-sighted policy of many of our citizens who are quite shrewd in other respects, while the commendable spirit shown by others in placing substantial structures on the sites of their former fire traps is worthy of all praise. Among The New Buildings about to be erected in brick, may be enumerated the following:- Hon. Thomas R. Jones's new wholesale warehouse in Canterbury Street, nearly adjoining the News Printing Office. The building that is being excavated for, by James R. Ruel, Esq., in King Street, where Messrs. A. & T. Gilmour and W.C. Gibson were burned out a few weeks since. The new Post Office to be erected on the vacant lot adjoining the Bank of New Brunswick, corner of Princess and Prince William streets. The construction of this during the coming season is not absolutely settled but it is believed that it will be commenced. Mr. George Rix Price's new hotel, to be built on the lot adjoining the Park Hotel, King Square, on the site of the Fountain House, destroyed in the King Square 9 conflagration. Mr. John Crawford's new building, also on North side of King's Square. Mr. Matthew will build on the vacant space adjoining his residence in Princess street, east of Sydney. Mr. John Brewing will erect a four story building with frontage on Union street of sixty five feet, being the site of the ""Union Hotel"" destroyed by the King Square fire. The Young Men's Christian Association will erect a handsome structure for hall purposes, with stores underneath, on the Crookshanks lot in Charlotte street, the buildings on which were destroyed by the King Square fire. This lot they purchased from Mr. Archibald Sinclair; it has a frontage of fifty feet. The Masonic Temple will be built if a suitable site can be procured. Several localities have been hinted at, and the one they are now considering is the Benjamin Smith property fronting on Germain street, and adjoining Trinity Church. The erection of this during the coming season may be considered as doubtful, at least. Messrs. Daniel & Boyd intend erecting a brick building on the vacant lot adjoining the Bank of North America on Chipman's Hill. Mrs. Stephenson builds on the site of her wooden house destroyed by the King Square fire, in Charlotte street, adjoining the St. Stephen's building. Of course, there will be stores underneath all the new buildings in this district. The Western Extension Railway Company have leased the wharf property adjoining to the southward of the Princess street ferry floats, and fronting on Water street. Here they talk of having a brick building erected, with stores underneath and the Merchants' Exchange up stairs. Its erection may not, however, be looked upon as certain this year. The St. John Building Society, having recently purchased the vacant property on the N.E. corner of Pitt and Orange streets from Judge Watters, propose erecting a terrace of good brick dwelling houses for the members, to be paid for by them in the usual way; but, if bricks be as high as they were last year, they will probably build in wood. Prospect for Mechanics and Laborers. - Such are among the principal brick buildings to be added to those already existing in Saint John, during the coming season; altogether, they will represent well on to three millions of bricks, and adding those required for steam mills, wooden buildings, sewerage and other public works, the demand will probably reach four millions during the coming season. The production, as before stated, will, probably, not exceed three and a half millions, leaving half a million bricks to be imported should all the 10 contemplated works be carried put. The four millions of bricks required will give employment to about eighty men and twenty seven boys in the manufacture, and the labour alone in building them afterwards will represent about $32,000, giving employment to upwards of 100 men daily during the summer. If we consider the lime, wood work, finishing and other etceteras connected with these buildings alone, what an immense amount of capital it will represent when compared with the operations of any other single year in the history of this city; and all citizens and mechanics especially have good reason to be proud of this remarkable prosperity. Mr. Chesborough, the City Engineer of Chicago, expects that three years will obliterate any signs of the late disastrous fire which swept over that city at the beginning of the winter. Let Saint John enter the arena and contest the claim of the Western Metropolis to be the most enterprising city on the continent ""in proportion to population"", and shew in every succeeding year greater enterprise than that displayed by its predecessor, and the oldest inhabitant, when he returns from seeing his distant friends, will scarcely recognize the home of his childhood."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Tribune - Mar. 15, 1872 Another Brick Manufacturer. - A friend calls our attention to the fact that Mr. John Crawford was not included in our list of Brick manufacturers yesterday. Mr. Crawford's brick-yard is situated on the St. John river, opposite Oak Point. He will burn bricks for his own use, and to supply the City demand generally."

Codes: G6 / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 6, 1824 St. Andrews Exports 1823:Brick 31 M.Grindstones 40 number"

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Telegraph Journal - Nov. 4, 1929 Plants Turning Out Brick, Clay Products Kept Busy. - Firm of L.E. Shaw, Ltd., Manufacturers and Distributors of Interlocking Hollow Brick for the Maritime Provinces, Has Bright Future. - Le. Shaw, founder of L.E. Shaw, Limited, manufacturers and distributors of interlocking hollow brick for the Maritime Provinces, with plants at Avonport, N.S., and Chipman, N.B., has had a life-long experience in the manufactures of brick and burned clay products. Beginning in his father's plant at Avonport and later operating plants at Bridgetwon, Middleton and Annapolis, N.S., Mr. Shaw in 1910 organized the Valley Brick and Tile Company, A year or two later this company was taken over by the Nova Scotia Clay Works, Limited. Mr. Shaw remained as manager of the Annapolis plant, the other plants in the Valley having been closed down until the autumn of 1914, when the depression caused by the outbreak of the war necessitated the closing of that plant. it was then that Mr. Shaw returned to Avonport and began the manufacture of brick himself. Up until 1921, when the firm of L.E. Shaw was incorporated, brick and drain tile were the chief products of the Avonport plant. In that year, however, the rights to manufacture the interlocking tile were secured by Mr. Shaw and the whole-hearted support given to this new building unit by the construction industry in the Maritime Provinces marked a turning point in the industry of this company. The manufacture of other types of structural hollow tile was then undertaken and in recent years the Avonport plant has been devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of this type of burned clay products. About a year ago there came the question of either further plant expansion at Avonport or the establishment of a branch. The industrial development in New Brunswick, coupled with the opportunity afforded by the raw materials in the Minto coal area for the manufacture of a shale product, induced the directors to seriously consider that district, the result being that in October, 1928, construction was commenced on the plant at Chipman. This plant is the only one in the Maritimes manufacturing shale brick and hollow tile and uses the very latest and best machinery and equipment. Shale Popular. - Today, in the brick manufacturing field, shale is rapidly replacing clay as a raw product, some of the reasons being that shale does not possess the laminated structure of the clay brick; it withstands a higher temperature and is more uniform in size. Previous to the establishment of the Chipman plant, all shale brick and tile used in the Maritime Provinces was imported from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or the United States. The modern process of brick manufacturing is most interesting as the materials are followed through the operations of mining, milling, drying and burning. The shale used at Chipman is brought in railway cars from Minto, where it is raised from the coal mines as a waste product. Entering the mills it is crushed, ground and passed into storage bins, thence to the pug mills and brick machine, from which the 'green' bricks can be put out at the rate of 15,000 per hour, loaded on dryer cars, and thence passed into the dryer, from which they are taken and set in the kilns for burning. The kilns at Chipman are of the circular round down-draft type, using draft created by large motor driven fans. The preliminary burning is done with waste wood obtained from the saw mills at Chipman. Coal is used in the latter phase of the burning process. The bricks are burned from six to seven days with a temperature of approximately 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. A system of underground tunnels is used so that the heat given off by the cooling brick is led from the kilns through another large motor driven fan and into the dryers. This utilizes the heat which would otherwise be wasted. From the kilns the brick may be loaded directly into railway cars on the through siding connecting with both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Directors. - Beside the president, L.E. Shaw, other directors are H.W. Phinney, vice president and managing director of Maritime Finance, Limited, and a director of Phinney's Limited; Major J.A. MacPherson, secretary-treasurer, who has also had a long experience in connection with the manufacture of clay products, and G.S Stairs, civil engineer, formerly town manager of Windsor and Wolfville. Ronald Shaw, a recent graduate of Acadia University, is now at Chipman in charge of that office. He is assisted by W.S. Holmes, superintendent, and John S. Phalen, recently of Knoxville, Tennessee, an expert in the manufacture of the best grades of brick and hollow tile. W.A. Hills joined the firm of L.E. Shaw, Limited, about a year ago and has devoted his attention particularly to the promotion of the use of structural hollow tile in residences. With the new spirit and optimism so apparent today in the Maritime Provinces, the future of this industry,

Codes: HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 / E2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;

Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - Jun. 6, 1930 Diatomite Deposit in Kings County. - The taking over of the deposit of diatomite at Pollet Lake, Kings County, by a company with strong Canadian and U.S. backing, marks the beginning of a new industry for this province. An increased demand for diatomite in the world market at large has led to the expansion in the Maritimes of an industry that has been little known save for those who are directly interested. International Diatomite Industries, Limited, has recently brought under one organization the leading developed and undeveloped reserves, of diatomite in the Maritimes, utilizing and expanding the existing facilities for production and marketing, The financing of the company has been arranged by the board of directors, among whom are Ray Donaldson, president, formerly president of the Oxford Tripoli Sales Co., with diatomite deposits in Colchester County, N.S., and finish mill at Haverstraw, New York; M.F. Gregg, V.C., vice president, formerly of Scotia Diatom Products Ltd., with deposits and plant at Little River, Digby county, N.S.; Hon. J.G. Winant, New Hampshire; W.P. Fuller, president of Atlantic Gypsum Company, Inc., and Frank M. Ross, vice president of the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. The company has just recently acquired the Pollet Lake deposit, where development work will commence this year. At its Nova Scotia holdings plant expansion is nearing completion at Little River, and this summer will see the beginning of increased output from there as well as from New Annan. Combined reserves of tremendous tonnage of raw material, a large and steadily growing market, sound direction and management and strong financial backing would seem to indicate that International Diatomite will pay a profitable and important part in adding to the production wealth of the Maritimes. Diatomite is an exceedingly light and fluffy material, composed of myriads of minute, highly porous, siliceous skeletons of diatoms. It occurs either as an unconsolidated powder at the bottom of freshwater ponds, lakes and streams, or as dry compact beds, many feet in thickness. Although diatomite and its uses were known in ancient times, it was apparently overlooked for centuries until about 70 years ago, and it is only within the last 15 years that some of its most valuable uses have been discovered. These uses fall into three classes - insulation against heat and sound, Filtering certain solutions, including sugar syrup, fruit juices, essential oils, vinegars, drugs, etc., and as an admixture in concrete and plasters, to increase workability and durability. From the point of view of size, purity of product and accessibility, the deposits of diatomite brought together under International Diatomite Industries Ltd., are the most important in the British Empire."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
History of Sackville - by W.C. Milner, 1934, p. 47 A lot at Crane's Corner had been owned by Amasa Kellam ... purchased by son-in-law Atkinson ... It was a brick house. The bricks were made on the Island MarshRoad. ..."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - May 28, 1942 30 Years Ago. - Newton Manning, of Newtown, is the discoverer of a polish mine at Jordan Mountain, which will be worked at once. The deposit is ten feet wide and runs for a mile. It has been thoroughly tested and has given great satisfaction. It is used to clean any sort of metal. The product is a soft rock, which, when ground, gives a soft, though effective polishing powder. A quantity was ground this week at Holman's mill."

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 24, 1872 Fire Clay. - The Crown Coal, Brick and Pottery Company have this week shipped by schooner to Montreal, 60 tons of fire clay, from the seams underlying their coal deposits. It is sent as a sample cargo, and if, when tested, it proves satisfactory, the Company expect to have large orders to fill. The fire clay is considered to be of the very best quality, and as the Company have large deposits of it on their property, mining and shipping it should prove remunerative. - Eastern Chronicle."

Codes: G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1873 Coverdale Brick and Lime Company. - Messrs. James Blight, Abraham Steeves, Joel Steeves, W.S. Starratt, Isaac N. Gross, Thomas E. Bray, Thomas E. Mullins, Mariner J. Smith, D.A. Duffy, Michael Q. Steeves, Anthony Steeves, Sr., and Nathan Steeves, of Hillsboro, Albert Co. and Frederick Steeves, of Coverdale, in the same county, will apply at the next session of the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation under the above name. for the manufacture of brick and lime. The capital of the company is to be ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each. The office of the company is to be at Hillsboro, Albert Co."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Daily Telegraph - June 3, 1873 Brick Making in Crouchville. - Only 35,000 a Day Turned Out! - The manufacture of bricks is beginning to be quite an important branch of industry in New Brunswick, and the amount of capital already embarked in it is considerable. Heretofore the market has been comparatively limited, owing to the fact that wood being cheaper building material is more extensively used, and as the demand for an article limits its supply, it has happened more than once that the quantity of bricks obtainable, within a given time, was not sufficient to serve the requirements of the builders, the system of hand labour employed in the manufacture of bricks being only capable of affording a limited supply within a given time. For this reason, manufacturers of brick throughout the province have been, of late, directing their attention to the introduction of labour saving machinery, and numbers of brick making machines have been imported, chiefly from the United States. None of these, however, appear to have given satisfaction or even to have worked remarkably well. The senior partner of the firm of Lee Brothers, who has long been engaged in the manufacture of bricks, states that none of the American machines which he has seen, and he has examined and tested most of them, will answer for New Brunswick, or at least for the brick yards in the vicinity of St. John. The reason is that the clay here is of a stiffer and more tenacious character than the brick clay commonly used in the United States, and does not work so well in their machines, the same cause also accounting for the smaller size of bricks made in the United States, the material being less tenacious. Lee Brothers, desiring to introduce labor saving machinery into their business to meet the call for increased supplies, were compelled to turn their attention to the machines of European manufacture, and have just imported a brick machine, from London, which meets their requirements to the fullest extent. One of the Telegraph staff paid a visit to their works at Crouchville, a day or two ago, so that we are able to present to our readers a description of this novelty, it may be as well to state at the outset, that Lee Brothers' importation is the only machine of the kind in America, and in Europe it has only been in use for about two years. The brick maker is driven by a twelve horse power, high pressure engine, making 70 revolutions per minute, and is placed in a small building with a covered and enclosed apartment for the engine and an open roofed shed for the machine itself. The clay is obtained from an immense bed of that article, which covers the whole flat, the present supplies being drawn from a place within thirty yards of the machine and conveyed to it in barrows. The clay is then fed into a hopper from which it passes between two corrugated iron rollers of large size, weighing 1500 lbs. The effect of this transit is that any stone or hard substance in the clay is thoroughly pulverized, and the clay itself is intermingled with the proportion of sand which is necessary for the proper manufacture of the article. When the clay leaves these rollers it is in short strings about 8 or 9 inches long, resembling short strands of rope yarns. It is then put into another box in which two small shafts are working close together, each shaft having along its entire length blades similar in shape to the blades of a steamer's screw propeller, and knives which cut the clay in every direction and mix it in the most thorough manner, so that the whole is of precisely the same consistency throughout. As the clay passes between these shafts it receives a strong forward motion, and is driven with great force, between two large, smooth, iron rollers, which work only 3/4 of an inch apart, and from them it is forced into a box, 9 inches long and four inches deep, without sides, through which it is driven. The box forms the brick clay into a long web, corresponding in width to the length, and in depth to the width of a brick. Before it leaves the box the web is lubricated by a small jet of water, which at the same time gives a smooth finish to the outside. The web then passes on a broad band until it comes under a wheel, which is made to revolve at a speed exactly proportioned to the speed of the web, and which cuts off the web into bricks 2 7/8 in depth as fast as it reaches it. This wheel is the most ingenious part of the the whole affair, and is a great triumph of mechanical skill. As the forward motion of the web is continuous, it is obvious that a wheel set at right angles to it would impede the passage of the web, and that a knife of any considerable width would have the same effect, even were the wheel set diagonally. To overcome both of these difficulties, the wheel is set diagonally, and so arranged that the degree of set is less or greater, just as the speed of the web is diminished or increased, so that, however fast the web may be moving, the cut is precisely at right angles to its passage. The cutters, which form, as it were, the spokes of the wheel, are of fine wire, and offer, of course, no appreciable resistance to the movement of the web in their passage across it. The clay web, as it passes the wheel, is cut by it into bricks of perfect dimensions and shape, and the only thing that remains to be done to them is to sprinkle them with a little sand, to prevent them from sticking together, and to lay them out to dry, preparatory to being burnt. The machine is capable of making 35,000 bricks a day, about 18 men being required to conduct the whole operation, including the digging out of the clay, attending to the engine, and piling away the bricks to dry. In addition to this it must be remembered that, 3 owing to the enormous pressure on the clay, the bricks as they leave the machine are much harder, and firmer, and more compact than hand made bricks, and in every way superior, and so rapidly is the work done that clay, in two minutes from the time it is dug out of the bank, appears at the other end of the machine a perfect brick. The machine works with such unceasing energy that those who feed it and attend to its demands are kept busy as nailers, and have little idle time on their hands. The 12 horse power engine which has already been spoken of as the motive power of the machine has been put up for Lee Bros. by Messrs. Bond & Moore, and the work has been well performed. As no one here had ever seen a machine of that sort in operation, the work of putting it together was necessarily difficult, and the proper speed at which it should run could only be ascertained by a series of experiments until the proper standard was reached. All this Messrs. Bond & Moore have done in as admirable a manner, taking a real personal interest in the successful working of this new venture in brick manufacturers. The establishment of Bond & Moore is located at the Marsh Bridge. Another admirable feature in the new machine should not be omitted. It is provided with friction wheels which slip and stop the working of the rollers in case any serious obstruction, such as a large stone gets into the machinery. This entirely does away with the danger of the machine being broken or injured. Lee Brothers, the proprietors of the establishment, have been engaged in manufacturing brick for many years. They have now about 300,000 made bricks on hand, and expect to make two and a half millions this season, as the machine is capable of being operated in weather which would render the making of brick by hand entirely impracticable. Their establishment is well worthy of a visit, and they deserve great credit for their enterprise, in importing so admirable and so costly a machine, as the one we have just described. Its cost was $4,500, but judging from

Codes: I6 / G3 / G4 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Mascarene - General;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1873 Saint George and Its Resources. - ... Having some idle time on his hands, the writer determined to visit the now well known Red Granite region which commences at the Canal, as the stream from Lake Utopia emptying into the Magaguadavic is called. This is distant two miles from the village, thence this granite extends north about two miles, forming high hills on either side of the river. Two companies are at work quarrying among these ancient mountains, whose origin and constitution is so involved in the mist of ages. One company formed principally by St. John merchants, the other by New York capitalists. The New York Company have, as manager, a gentleman from Peterhead, one whose business has been for years the manufacture of Peterhead Granite. He is well adapted to the duties of his office, being eminently practical. The beauty of the St. George granite consists not only in its color, but in the regularity of the perfect transparent quartz crystals, thus giving brightness to the semi-opaque felspar which alone is colored red; there is in it but little mica or hornblende, either of which are incapable of receiving a polish. The New York Company contemplated erecting polishing works at St. George, and the Saint John company intend building a tramway from their quarry to the sea; a distance of little more than three miles. In so far as location is concerned either company seems to be equally well situated. Hearing that the same kind of stone had been found at Bocabec on the shore of Passamaquoddy Bay, and that there was a sample in St. Andrews, I examined a piece at Mr. Clark's hotel, but found it valueless. I have seen or heard of no similar stone ..?.. Elsewhere than at St. George. A very singular deposit of Silica, nearly pure,and in a very finely divided state, has been found a few miles below St. George. The sample shown to me was attached to a piece of sod, extending six or eight inches beneath it, and looks very much as if six or seven inches .?. Of green sward had been repeatedly dipped into flour, and which had adhered to it every time they came in contact. The peninsula between the Magaguadavic and L'Etang is intersected by various veins of copper, sometimes mixed with lead. There are also there veins of lead, in which I hear, is a proportion of silver. All these, however, at the surface appear small. At some future day when they have been explored to some depth, they may and probably will yield such returns as will materially add to the income of the country."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1873 Tomb of an Antediluvian. - About a fortnight ago mention was made of the discovery of animal remains in the noisy beds at Hopkin's brickyard in Fairville. The yard in question is on the bank of the river, just below the station of the E. and N.A. Railway. Here there is an extensive kiln floor, covered with a large permanent wooden shed, capable of holding a kiln of 150 to 200,000 brick. There are about 100,000 bricks in the yard now in process of preparation for the kiln. Mr. Hopkins seems to have chosen an excellent site for brickmaking, directly on the shore of the St. John River, and close by the railway station above mentioned. Just on the top of his clay beds there is a bank of about eight feet of sand, which can be rolled down in any quantity required; the clay itself contains numerous seams of sand, which greatly facilitate working. The mill is driven by steam, which effectually mixes the clay and sand, and at a much more rapid rate than the old fashioned horse power mill. It was in getting clay for brickmaking that the workmen came across the remains of some unknown creature. A number of the bones were missing, but enough remained to show that it was a carnivorous animal, and probably a dweller of the sea. The skull closely resembles that of the Greenland seal, and the bones on the left side of it were considerably worn, most likely from having been exposed on the sea bottom for some time, before being entirely covered up by mud. There were about fifteen large backbone joints, with corresponding ribs, and a few bones of the tail: the bones of the loin, as well as those of the fore limbs were missing; but such of the leg bones as remained indicated hind limbs of considerable size and power. The skeleton appears to have been that of an animal about four feet long, and the portion recovered was in an excellent state of preservation. The occurrence of vertebrate remains at a depth of twenty-five feet beneath the surface is not common in this country, and naturally excites surprise, for the brick clays here have not been known to contain skeletons of large animals, and the remains found in them hitherto have been those of corals, sea shells and sea weed. In the sands, which generally conceal them, a few relics of large animals have been found; thus, in Cape Breton, the remains of a mastodon were taken from the sand; and near Lepreaux, in Charlotte County, N.B., part of the lower jaw bone of a whale was found by Mr. Chas. McLean; but this ""find"" at St. John is the first discovery of a large animal in the (older) clay beds of the Maritime Provinces. We may conjecture that it is many tens of thousands of years since this seal ""rolled its oily head 7 upon its hinges, and breathed with delight the elastic air."" The tomb of this antediluvian creature was of black sand, blackened by the abundance of decomposed organic matter in it, and containing the remains of mussels and other small sea shells. Just above it is about eight feet of clay and sand in alternate layers of from one half an inch to six inches thick, also of a dark colour, which, under the name of ""mussel mud"", some enterprising agriculturist may, at a future day, dig out for manure. It would be a good application for the dry and sandy land of the ridge on which the station is located, giving it richness, and at the same time, helping it to retain moisture. The clay below the bed in which the seal was found also has partings of black sand, but at more distant intervals, so that six or eight feet below the sandy seams are a foot apart, and the clay is of a strong reddish color. The top of the mussel mud bed has been cut and worn in the olden time by water, and it is thus separated from the overlying clays by an irregular waving line. These upper clays are more sandy and the layers of sand more irregular in thickness than those of the mussel beds, and of a light-brown colour. This portion of the deposit is about seven feet of pure pale-brown sand, with which, in the upper two feet, a good deal of gravel is mixed. Clays of the same age as those in which the seal's carcass was buried are found in the vicinity of Montreal, and there also the remains of a young Greenland seal were found some years ago. On the Ottawa River there are numerous clay-stone concretions, some of which enclose dead capelin - a small kind of fish now living on the coast of Newfoundland; and at another point in Lower Canada the overlying sands covered the remains of a whale, of a kind now supposed to be living in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Any of our readers who desire to see the spot where the seal was found will find Mr. Hopkins ready to point out the place, and give such information in reference to it as he furnished. For the above most

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1873 A Large Kiln. - At Mr. J.W. Lanergan's brick yard, near Little River Bridge, Courtenay Bay, a kiln is now burning, which is probably the largest ever fired in the province. It contains 250,000 bricks, and has 24 arches. The quantity of wood consumed in the burning will be 140 cords, and it will no doubt be finished by Saturday night. Mr. James Fox is foreman of the yard. When this burning is finished Mr. Lanergan will have about 375,000 bricks on

Morning Freeman - Oct. 30, 1873 Large Kiln. - The Telegraph says Mr. Lanergan has a brick kiln now burning, the largest ever fired in this Province. It contains 250,000 bricks, and has 24 arches, and will consume 140 cords of wood."
Colonial Farmer - Nov. 10, 1873 A kiln was burning in Mr. J.W. Lanergan's brickyard Courtenay Bay, containing about 250,000 bricks and has 24 arches. The quantity of wood required was 140 cords."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Brick Machine -- For Sale Brick Machine Bars and Moulds complete. Is most economical in its operation, and may be had cheap. Apply to Ezekiel Taylor, Moncton, or to. H.R. Crosby, cor. Coburg and Union st. St. John"

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Mar. 4, 1875 Courtenay Bay Pottery. - Among the many different branches of manufacturing industry which have of late years been growing into importance is one that may be considered well worthy of notice, in a community where manufactories are as yet but young. Its history is, we presume, but a repetition of the experience of all who have attempted the manufacture of goods that had previously been imported, and the difficulties attendant upon such an enterprise can only be appreciated or understood by those who have experienced them. The establishment of the Courtenay Bay Pottery (Messrs. F. & J.A. White) has been no exception to this rule; indeed for many years after it was started it did not pay even the interest of the outlay, but by patience and perseverance the difficulties have been gradually overcome, and the demand for the wares made there has increased so rapidly that the proprietors are scarcely able to meet it. A visit which we recently made to their establishment convinces us that they may well be congratulated, not only on the ownership of a well appointed manufactory, but also on their prospects of business for the future. Their manufactories consist of all descriptions of brown earthenware, flower pots, tobacco pipes, etc., all of which are pronounced by competent judges to be quite equal to imported goods; one proof that they are also considered so by the public generally is the steadily increasing demand for them, both in this Province and in Nova Scotia. They have also been introduced into the United States, but the proprietors are not at present prepared to push the sale of them there. In going through the works we were shown the many different processes through which a piece of common - not to say dirty - looking clay has to be put before making its appearance in the ware-room as a well finished article of domestic use. The first process is the preparation of the clay, which has to be thoroughly cleansed from all foreign substances before it can be used; to effect this it is put to soak in large tanks sunk in the ground, and containing a sufficient quantity of water to cover it. After being soaked for 12 or 15 hours it is well stirred up until the whole is a thick pasty fluid; it is then strained through a number of sieves, of different degrees of fineness, in order to extract any stones or other objectionable matter there may be in it, after which the fluid clay flows into a long and shallow brick tank (technically called a slip-kiln) having a false bottom of tiles, under which are flues, from a furnace at one end. The whole mass is then boiled until enough water has been evaporated to render it of a consistence sufficiently solid for the shaping into ware. When this has been done, it is taken off the slip-kiln, while hot, with spades, beaten into a smooth, solid heap and left to cool. When the heap of clay is cooled, which is in about 16 or 18 hours, it is cut into thin slices with a spade, and beaten well with a large wooden mallet again into a heap, in order to temper it equally, after which it is cut out in square lumps and carried into the next workshop. Following our lump of clay we next find it taken in hand by the thrower and his attendants, usually two boys. One of the attendants takes a lump of clay and, placing it on the bench before him, cuts it into two nearly equal parts with a thin brass wire, he then takes one part and raising it high in the air, suddenly dashes it down on the other with all his might, which operation he repeats until he deems it ready for use; the object of this severe treatment is to express the bubbles of air left in the clay and to render it perfectly solid. He then weighs out a certain portion, previously determined upon, and hands it to the thrower. This formative genius we find comfortably seated astride a suitably prepared bench, having close in front of him a kind of trough, in the centre of which is a smooth, flat circular plate or block of iron, which is made to revolve at great speed by means of a crank and multiplying wheels, this being the duty of the other attendant alluded to. As soon as the clay is ready for him he seizes it in both hands and dashing it down on the block, proceeds to fashion it into a pan, crock, jug, jar, pitcher or pot, according to his fancy or the requirements of his employers. This is the most interesting part of the potter's art and consequently the one most frequently alluded to in Scriptural and other

writings. The skill with which the clay is manipulated is wonderful to the beholder and is only attained by years of steady, patient practice; the moment the lump of clay is thrown upon the block, the attendant starts the wheel, and the thrower, wetting both hands, firmly grasps the clay, and in a moment, before any one can even guess what he intends to do with it, he has made it into a shapely column by another instantaneous movement it is a flat circular cake; by the insertion of one of his thumbs, it becomes a shallow pan, next it is cone-shaped, then becomes a fanciful shaped vase or flower-pot, and finally, by the application of a tool to the outside, it becomes a smoothly finished crock, and all in an incredibly short time. He then cuts it from the block with a thin brass wire, the attendant removes it, placing it on a board, and the same process is again repeated until the board is filled, when it is carried into an adjoining room, heated by means of a brick stove and flues, to be partially dried preparatory to the next stage. When dried sufficiently to bear handling without bending, the handles are stuck on with a little fluid clay, and it is then passed on to another workman, who takes it in hand, and dexterously using it as a scoop takes up a small quantity of white looking fluid clay from a shallow tub, giving the article a turn or two, he next pours out the clay, leaving the inside coated with a white wash, and the outside its original brown. Still following our lump of clay which has now become a crock, we find ourselves in the drying room. This room, about fifty feet long and ranged on each side in the middle with racks, in which the hoards of ware are placed to dry, is heated by means of horizontal brick flues extending its whole length, through which the heat and smoke of the furnaces used for preparing the clay, are conducted, after passing under the slip kiln already described. In this room, which is always very warm, the ware is kept several days, or until it is perfectly dry. It is then taken to the glazing room, and in the same skilful manner in which it was whitened inside, it is now coated inside and out with red. This red wash contains all the component parts of glass, ground to an impalpable powder, diffused in water to about the consistency of paste, and in which all articles requiring to be glazed are dipped. When the ware is burnt, this red wash melts and forms a thin coating of glass on every part of the article to which it has been applied. The potter is indebted to a knowledge of chemistry for his glasses, and in compounding them no small amount of capital has been spent, and no end of experiments made. Every manufacturer has his own prejudice on the subject of glazes, and as a general rule prefers his own method of compounding them. After the glaze has been applied, in the manner described above, the ware is taken to the kiln to be burnt. The kilns, of which there are two, are massive, iron bound, brick buildings, circular in shape, with an inside lining of fire-brick clay to the height of about 10 or 12 feet, where they are covered in with a crown or dome, the whole surmounted with a tall conical chimney, each kiln having seven fire places. In filling the kilns great care is necessary, not only on account of the fragile nature of the goods, but also to fill the kiln completely in every part, as the same degree of heat would be required to burn the ware, whether the kiln be perfectly or imperfectly filled. For the convenience of piling up the goods in the kiln, various contrivances are used, the principal one being the sagger. Saggers are roughly made vessels, some resembling in shape a small wash tub, others being oval, and of various depths, to suit the different kinds of ware they are required for; they are made of Grand Lake fire-clay, mixed with broken fire-bricks, and their only use is to protect the ware from dust and the flash of the fire which would discolour it; the ware is carefully placed in them, and they are then piled up one on another, in the kiln, as high as it is considered safe to put them, each tier, when at its height, resembling a solid pillar; in this way the kiln is filled completely, the doorway is then built up with firebricks and plastered over with sand and clay to exclude the air, and a small fire made in each fire place, and very gradually increased, until the requisite degree of heat has been attained, when the fires are allowed to go out and the kiln allowed to cool slowly, the whole process occupying from the time of lighting the fires, until cool, two and a half or three days. The burning is a very critical process, requiring the most careful watching and the exercise of sound judgement in its operation, as by it all the labor and skill previously expended in making the ware are perfected or wasted, a very small degree of heat more or less than is necessary rendering it almost if not entirely worthless. When cool enough the goods are taken out of the kiln and sorted, each piece being examined separately, the bad being broken, and the good taken to the wareroom to be packed and sent away. All the work described above is done in the lower part of the building. Accepting an invitation from our guide to come up stairs, we find ourselves in a large, comfortable and well ventilated room, where a number of men, women and boys are at work making tobacco pipes, of which they can turn out from 150 to 200 gross weekly. Their work is light and easy, and appears to be done very systematically. On the same floor are other large rooms, one used as a carpenter's shop, where the boxes for packing the pipes in are made, warerooms, etc. On the whole, we felt very well pleased with our visit, and left feeling convinced from the steady perseverance already shown, and the systematic manner in which the business is carried on, that it must, in the course of time, assume very much larger proportions, the amount of business done now being more than double that done three or four years ago. The building is a large and commodious structure, well adapted for the business, having been built under the personal supervision of the present owners, upon the site of a former one destroyed by fire in 1870. In conclusion, we would recommend any one who feels

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 17, 1875 Pressed Brick. - We understand from Messrs. Ryan Bros. that they intend making pressed brick this spring at their kiln near the Hermitage. Why should they not be used in the erection of the new City Hall. Encourage domestic manufacture."

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil /

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings

Codes: 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 / L3 /
IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore.Lake George Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, Memramcook."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

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Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 23, 1877 A new brick yard has been started near the Railway Station, Northampton."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 3, 1877 Brick for St. John. - Brick making has been commenced by R.A. Chapman, Esq., at his shipyard, Rockland, for the St. John market. The facilities for making a good article are said to be excellent."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 28, 1877 Fredericton. - Sending Bricks to St. John. - Brick makers in this vicinity are finding ready sale for all they burn to parties in St. John. Several vessels are now loading."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 31, 1877 ADVERTISEMENT: Bricks! Bricks! F.A. Steeves, (Successor to Coverdale Brick and Lime Comp'y.) The subscriber has now on hand 100,000 Bricks, and is able to supply Bricks in any quantity either at the kiln or delivered in Moncton. These bricks are of excellent quality and will be sold Low. Bricks may be offered from the undersigned at the kiln, or by letter addressed Bridgedale or Moncton, or of Peters & Spencer, Main Street, Moncton. Messrs. Peters &Spencer are authorized to collect bills for the same. F.A. Steeves. Bridgedale, Coverdale, A.C., Aug. 10,

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1877 New Brick Yard. - Mr. Evans and his partner, Mr. Nelson, have entered on the brick-making business, in a well situated locality, near the city, with every prospect of success. They have 200,000 bricks almost ready for market."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Watchman - Aug. 7, 1875 Brick Making - The old-fashioned plan of making bricks by horse and hand-power is a tedious, unclean process. There is about it a large amount of dirty work for man, and an enormous amount of heavy dragging for the poor beast, - all of which is avoidable by the steam mill, such as that in operation in the brick yard of the Lee Brothers, Courtenay Bay. Here brick making becomes a rather gentlemanly business, - it certainly does not require just such close quarters in the handling of the raw material as the old plan, while the work is executed with remarkable despatch. The Lees are very favorably situated as regards facilities for their work. The land, which lies near Little River, is owned by Mr. James Davidson, who lives alongside. The deposit of brick clay is, probably, inexhaustible. The bank from which the clay is at present being taken is eleven or twelve feet deep, - that is to say, eleven or twelve feet is now being worked, but there may be, and probably there is, twenty to thirty feet immediately below this working bank, for eleven feet is as much as the workmen can comfortably handle. Five men are now getting out of this bank the rough clay, which they place in barrows and wheel up to a flat car, drawn by a horse, which carries it by rail to the mill. The barrows are generally wheeled up to the end of the line, and are ready for the horse car by the time the latter returns from the mill. The distance of the clay bank from the mill is only about one hundred yards, and the car is kept going constantly without loss of time. The mill itself is a sort of three-decker. The barrows of clay are dumped on the upper deck, the tramway being nearly on a level with that portion. Here two men are kept busy feeding the crusher which breaks up the clay, and sends it below in a very fine condition; and so well adjusted and perfect are the revolving wheels which constitute the crusher that it is impossible for any foreign substance to get through without being broken as fine as powder. Following the clay, we descend to the second story, where we find that the crushed clay and clean sand, moistened with some water, are shovelled rapidly into the mixing machine, where they are thoroughly combined; then a few feet below, on the ground floor, as it were, the compound is pressed out of an aperture or die, in a continuous body, just the length and thickness of a brick, and as it passes along it is received on a table, mounted on wheels, which holds

as much of this clay as will make, say, six or seven bricks. While resting for a moment on this table, a frame, standing on edge, with wires from top to bottom, is quickly pressed through the clay, - and presto six or seven bricks lay ready made, as far as the raw material can make them. The steady movement of this lengthy bar of clay over certain wheels presses the wheeled table out from the machine; when the bricks are cut and removed, the table returns to its former position, ready to receive any installment of the worked clay to be cut into another batch of brick. A car stands waiting to receive a load of these wet bricks for transference to the drying ground, which is effected by horse-power and a railroad, and by the time the horse has unloaded and returned another car is loaded and waiting. Almost everybody has seen a brick kiln. Messrs. Lee have a very spacious yard, and at the principal steam works they keep three kilns going. They employ, altogether, thirty to forty men and boys, - nearly all men, - during the busy season, and these hands have to work lively. The mill keeps all hands busy. There are men in the pit, - the men who handle the horses and carts, - the men who attend to the crushing, and those who see to the mixing; the men who attend to the die, and the boys who attend the cutting table; the men who see to the drying and who wheel to the kiln, and who attend the kilns after fire is set, - none of these have any idle time, if their work is properly laid out and their is proper supervision; and we judge there is no failure in this respect. Four of the six Lee Brothers give their personal attention to the work, one of them devoting himself more particularly to securing orders and attending to the business part of the enterprise, most of his time being spent in the City. The mill will turn out, on an average, 20,000 bricks per day, and she has been run at the rate of even 50,000 per day. Two millions of bricks do not constitute a very heavy season's work; and the probability is that in the future, with a revival in building operations, the demand for bricks will test the resources of all our local yards, as it is yearly growing more certain that between the greater liability of wooden buildings to take fire, the excess of repairs needed for them, and the extra charges for insurance, bricks will be more and more called for in the future. The enterprise of Messrs. Lee is

Morning Freeman - Aug. 17, 1875 Grand Lake Fire Brick Co. - Mr. John Simperly writes to say that he has no intention to interfere with the new company organized for the manufacture of fire brick. He wishes them well, but he desires it to be known that he has no share or interest in the business. He rented the place where the fire brick clay is found at $48 a year, and expended, he says, $3000 in opening it up, making drains, building wharves, &c. In 1869 he received notice to quit. Mr. Simperly gives his opinions of the extent, depth and breadth of the clay vein, but this, we think, we should not publish. He ..?.. to look on the line for the Intercolonial ..?.. deposit of any fit to make stone ..?.. fire brick. We hope he will be successful ..?.. has been found and ..?.. clay."

Codes: LIME / J7 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
S.J. Daily News - Sep. 24, 1875 Grand Lake fire clay - At the Exhibition Mr. G.N.McMann, of Brookville, shows Marble found in quantities on the McMann property at Brookville, and Fire Clay from Little River, Queen's Co., where Mr. McMann has a very large vein, overlying a two foot seam of coal. He shows also fire brick made for him by Lee Brothers from

Codes: G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 2, 1875 Fire Brick Clay and Marble. - Mr G.A. McMann has contributed several interesting specimens of fire brick,fire clay, and marble from Brookville. We are informed that the samples of the two former articles are the best of the kind, and it may be said that the quality specially recommends itself to builders and others. The marble is of very close grain and we should suppose that it might be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Lee Brothers, of Little River, also have some choice samples of pressed brick and fire clay on view. All these articles appear to be well handled, and the fire clay is among the best of its kind."

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Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 1, 1878 Mr. Thomas McHenry recently submitted to us some specimens of fire clay found in Albert County, used in making pottery, firebricks, etc. A mug made from the clay seemed to leave no doubt as to its value for making stoneware, firebricks, etc. A similar clay is now imported from New Jersey by Brantford potters. The article is also imported from England. Mr. McHenry also showed us some specimens of what he believed to be hydraulic cement, the analysis of which will be awaited with interest. Mr. McHenry proposes to have further inquiries made as to the quality of those minerals before taking steps to develop them. We are reminded of the subject by a notice in the Sackville Post, from which it appears that the development of the minerals is being proceeded with, that they are well situated and most abundant, and that their development will add greatly to the railway traffic of the county."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Morning Freeman - Feb. 15, 1878 Loch Lomond Road Murder (Little River) ... Charles Mullin ... I live and work with Mr.

Lee, of Lee Bros., brick makers, at Little River ..."

S.J. Daily News - May 21, 1878 New Brick Yard - Mr. William McFee, of this city, is about to open an extensive brick yard at Fairville. His prospects of doing a large business are considered excellent."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Bricks Bricks – F.A. Steeves has always on hand at his kiln, Bridgedale, A.C., the best of building bricks. Can deliver to vessel at the kiln or at Moncton. Order either through Geo. C. Peters, Moncton, or of the proprietor at the kiln, or by letter addressed F.A. Steeves, Box 26, Moncton, N.B. Moncton, N.B., Aug. 18"

Daily News - Jul. 24, 1878 A brick-yard has been opened up at the Mill Creek, Campbellton and its vicinity offers splendid inducements for such an industry. The clay is of the best quality, and is very abundant. The proprietor of the yard above mentioned sells his brick at $6 per thousand."

Moncton Times - Dec. 1, 1878 Advertisement. - BRICKS BRICKS F.A. Steeves has always on hand at his Kiln, Bridgedale, A.C., the best of Building Bricks. Can deliver to vessel at the Kiln or at Moncton. Order either through PETERS & SPENCER, Moncton, or of the Proprietor at the Kiln, or by letter addressed to F.A. Steeves, Box 26, Moncton, N.B.

Moncton, N.B., Oct. 22, 1877. - dtf"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 26, 1879 Lower Hopewell Cape Brick Factory. - Of the many industrial enterprises of this county, that of the brick manufactory, managed by Mr. Wm. Blackar, of Lower Hopewell Cape, is certainly worthy of public consideration. About one year since, this enterprise was undertaken, and on the 5th of May last reopened. Mr. B. gives employment to about fourteen men and boys, and expects to turn out this season about 500,000 bricks for the St. John market and elsewhere; and of these about 100,000 will be pressed, and of superior quality."

Codes: G6 / P3 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1879 Albert County Industries. - Orders are received daily by Mr. McHenry, Agent of the Albert Brick and Lime Company, for their products. The orders are from all parts of the Province.The Lower Hopewell brick factory, managed by Mr. Wm. Blacker, gives employment to about 14 men and boys, and it is expected to turn out this season in the vicinity of 500,000 bricks. Of these about 100,000 will be pressed and of superior quality."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Chignecto Post - Jul. 3, 1879 The Lower Hopewell Cape brick factory will turn out this season 500,000 brick. It employs 14 men and boys."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1879 Brick Yard at St. Martins. - A brick yard has been started at West Quaco, on the level flat east of Mosher's new saw mill, and a few rods south of the railway crossing. The clay is said to be of a superior quality, and at present price of labor and the easy access to the interior of the province furnished by the St. Martins & Upham Railway, a brick yard in that locality would be a paying affair."

Codes: 0639 / LIME / G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Daily News - Aug. 7, 1879 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1879 Albert Items. - The parish of Alma promises to be a busy place. It has long been known that rich deposits of copper existed in several places, and some of these were worked to advantage some time ago. A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland copper works has been here lately, leased the McKinley property, and proposes to put a large number of men to work at once. Another party are prospecting up the brook, and the outlook for Alma is quite cheery. Harvey has its mine of anthracite and stonequarries .... Mr. McHenry's patient efforts in the developmentof the resources of Albert is being rewarded, and the parish of Hillsboro rejoices in rich deposits of brick and pottery clay, lime, etc."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 18, 1879 St. Martins. - A brickyard is in full operation under the supervision of Mr. W.A. Reid."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 16, 1879 Bricks. - We have more than once invited the attention of intending builders to the great advantage of using bricks instead of wood and it seems to us that a reform in this particular ought, so far at least as Moncton is concerned, to be commenced at once. We had an opportunity yesterday to visit the brick yard of F.A. Steeves, Esq., at Mud Creek, Coverdale, three miles from Moncton, and were glad to find that Mr. Steeves has unequaled facilities for producing brick at the lowest possible prices. An excellent clay-bed, plenty of sand on the spot and good shipping facilities are all to be found here, and Mr. Steeves, with an enterprise that is most creditable, has recently invested in one of the most approved and best brick making machines in the market. He has been somewhat unfortunate in his purchase of an engine, but that can be remedied, and when this is done, Mr. Steeves will be able to turn out bricks as rapidly as necessary and as cheaply as they can be made anywhere. The only thing necessary is the demand, and this will no doubt be very great as soon as the price is brought down to a figure that will make it cheaper to build of brick than of wood. After careful consideration we conclude that bricks at $5 per m. are as cheap as wood; but in Ontario they are produced at $4 per m. at the kiln, and in Quebec, we believe, still lower. But without suggesting a minimum figure for a brick supply here, we have pleasure in knowing that Mr. Steeves has the ability, the enterprise and the will to meet all reasonable requirements in this particular. The Peters' Lock Co. are likely soon to want a large quantity and altogether we may hope that the brick era is about dawning on the people of Moncton. So mote it be."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership. - The co-partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the name, style and firm of Nelson & Evans, as brick manufacturers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against the co-partnership will please present the same to Evan Evans for settlement; and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amounts due by them to Mr. Evans. Dated at St. John, Sept. 16, 1879. Edward Nelson Evan Evans"

Codes: 0691 / G6 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Bricks - General;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 25, 1879 S.J. Exports, 24th: - Steamer City of Portland, 1,025 tons, for Portland by H.W. Chisholm... 47 bbls manganese ... - for Liverpool by barque Rutland, 1026 tons, by R.A. & J. Stewart... 118 tons manganese.... - By I.C.R. for Amherst ... 1 parcel fire, clay, 15 firebricks...."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 15, 1880 New Brick Yard. - Mr. Bliss Thibideau has got out a large quantity of wood this winter, preparatory to opening up a new brickyard on the Lewisville Road, below Mr. James Cummins' yard. - Mr. Cummins has also made preparations for a large summer's work. - The demand for brick, at a reasonable rate, will probably be good here this summer."

Daily Telegraph - May 12, 1880 Grand Falls. - A New Industry. - A man is going to begin the manufacture of brick in a few days. The place selected is Petit's farm, half a mile above the village, on the eastern side of the river."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 21, 1880 Mr. George, brick manufacturer of Gibson suffered serious loss by the burning of his buildings on Sunday night last."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 30, 1880 Fredericton. - Brick. - The brick-moulding establishment of Mr. Joseph George, Gibson, recently damaged by fire, is being reconstructed and a new kiln added."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 13, 1880 Albert County News. - (Maple Leaf). - On Friday, at Coverdale, we noticed that the brick kiln of Mr. F.A. Steeves was in full blast. Nine men are now employed, and they turn out on an average 5000 bricks per day. There is plenty of material and of good quality. Mr. Steeves is now filling an order for the Moncton Sugar Refinery for 75,000 bricks."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1880 Albert Co. - On Friday, at Coverdale, we noticed that the brick kiln of Mr. F.A. Steeves was in full blast. Nine men are employed, and they turn out on an average 5,000 bricks per day. There is plenty of material and of good quality. Mr. Steeves is now filling an order for the Moncton sugar refinery for 75,000 bricks."

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 17, 1880 Albert County News. - (Hopewell Maple Leaf). -Pottery Clay. - Mr. A. Stevens handed us a sample of clay found at Harvey, which may be seen at this office. We hope soon to hear of some Company working it. It is pronounced a first-class article."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 5, 1880 Carleton Fire Clay Works - Three years ago Mr.J.D. Devoe established himself in the manufacture of fire bricks, sewer pipes, tiling and chimney tops. The works are located on Rodney Street, Carleton. The main building is 80x30 feet with a shed attached, 72x55 feet. The kiln is 85 feet in circumference. The power for moulding the pipes and pressing the bricks is furnished by a 17 horse- power engine. It takes about a week to burn a kiln and the average weekly output is about 8,000 bricks and from 200 to 300 pieces of sewer pipe."

Codes: J7 / L3 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1880 Mechanics Settlement Lake Leased. - Mr. Patrick, from Memramcook, formerly foreman of the Beliveau mines, has leased Mechanics Settlement Lake, Kings County, forthe purpose of mining the pottery clay for which the lakeabounds, it is said to ship to Philadelphia. The owners of the lake are Mr. William Webster and a widow. The terms of the lease are understood to be, besides earnest money and a bonus, ten cents per ton for every ton worked and

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 4, 1881 Natural History Society. - The Natural History Society held their May meeting last evening at the residence of G.F. Matthew, Esq., one of the vice presidents of the Association. The meeting was well attended, and two new members were elected. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. L.C. Allison, his subject being diatoms. He said that his earliest investigations in microscopic research while a student at college had been in connection with this widely distributed species of organisms, and since that time he had always taken a great interest in their study. It has been for some time a matter of dispute whether diatoms should be classed as animals or plants, but the balance of authority was in favor of the latter opinion. They are of exceedingly small size, being from 1-200ths to 1- 3000ths of an inch in diameter, and of various shapes. They are to be found at the present day almost everywhere, in both salt and fresh water, and their remains are to be met with in all the geological formations above the chalk. The diatom consists of a siliceous envelope or shell in two parts, holding between them the jelly like living body of the organism, which receives its nourishment from the surrounding leginds through thin spots in its envelope. When the diatom has lived out its little day the jelly like substance dries up and disappears, leaving the indestructible envelope to last for ages. These are found in large deposits, often covering many acres to the depth of several feet, and forming what is known as diatomaceous or infusorial earth. Such deposits exist in many localities in our Province, and where their usefulness is better understood will add materially to its mineral wealth, the earth being used as a polish powder, and is the manufacture of silicate soaps, water glass, silicate paints and gun- cotton and dynamite. Dr. Allison instructed his hearers how to collect these interesting forms and exhibited several of them by means of the microscope."

Codes: I6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1881 Natural History Society. - ... presented the Society with the Report of Progress for 1879-80, and several Geological maps of the southern part of the Province. Dr. L.C. Allison then delivered an address on Diatoms. He remarked on the abundance of these curious minute organisms in the vicinity of St. John, and the interest he had taken in their study for many years. Diatoms occur both as marine and fresh water forms. It was long a doubtful question whether they belonged to the animal or vegetable kingdom, but the latest researches have placed them in the latter, and they are nowrecognized as a sub-class of the Algae. In size these organisms vary from one two-hundredth to one one- thousandth of an inch in length. They are symmetrical in structure, and consist of simple cells composed partly of silicious or flinty matter, and partly of a mucilaginous or jelly-like substance, which is almost wholly protoplasm. They are various shapes, some being circular resembling a pill-box, as the doctor described them, while others are long and narrow, tapering to a point at both ends; but there are various intermediate forms, many of them very beautiful, as seen under the microscope. Their motion (for it appears they have the power of propelling themselves in the water, a fact which led early observers to suspect they were animals) is supposed to be caused by their sucking in water at one end and ejecting it at the other. They are found on seaweeds along our shores and in ponds and lakes, in the floating vegetable matter which is seen around their borders. When dead their silicious portion often forms alluvial deposits, or is more generally known as infusorial earth. Geologically, they occur as far back as the cretaceous or chalk formation and from that period up to the present forming considerable areas or beds in certain localities. The city of Richmond, Virginia, stands on a deposit of this kind. When consolidated into rock, whetstones, etc., are made from it. The lecture, which was a very interesting one, was illustrated by a number of specimens, which the doctor exhibited through microscopes. Mr. G.F. Matthew also showed specimens of siliceous earth, consisting largely of diatoms from Lawlor's Lake and other places, and spoke of its economic importance, stating that it was used in the preparation of soap and also as a polishing material. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Allison and Mr. Matthew at the close of the meeting."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

S.J. Globe - Jun. 8, 1881 Brick Yard Burned. - All the buildings with the machinery they contained in Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons' brickyard, Fairville, were destroyed by fire about 8.30 o'clock last evening. The fire made a bright reflection and there was a good deal of speculation in the city as to the place it was. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Messrs. Mooney's loss is about $1,000, there being no insurance."

Jun. 9, 1881 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 8, 1911 30 Years Ago (9th). - A car load of machinery for the manufacture of brick for the cotton mill arrived here Monday night."

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 /IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold
0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay -
G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite;
LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John
Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime
- General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/
Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / 0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 /

IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone; etc.; Saint John Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are,

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Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Weekly Freeman - Aug. 6, 1881 Lee Bothers, of Simonds, are to supply 4,000,000 bricks for the St. Croix Cotton

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 26, 1881 A Thriving Industry. - A Visit to the Courtenay Bay Pottery Works. - Another Evidence of the Benefits Conferred by the National Policy - New Manufactures. - On the east side of Courtenay Bay, a short distance to the left of the old St. John Penetentiary, is situated the Courtenay Bay Pottery, of which Messrs. F. & J.A. White are the proprietors. The works extend over a large area of ground and in several respects surpass any of the kind at present in existence in the Dominion. A reporter of the Sun visited the establishment yesterday, and, in the absence of Mr. White, was shown through the works by the foreman, Mr. Henry Beck, jr. The firm have lately begun the manufacture of Rockingham and cane ware, and a very successful attempt has been made to produce majolica. The store at the entrance to the building is filled with specimens of all different varieties of Rockingham, cane and common earthenware. It is only recently that Messrs. White have begun the manufacture of Rockingham and cane ware, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the right kind of clay. This has been obtained, however, by a mixture of clay from Grand Lake, Nova Scotia and other places. The protection afforded this trade by the National Policy has also had an excellent effect on the business, manufacturers in the Dominion being thus given control of the home trade, to the exclusion to a great extent of the English manufacturers, while the prices are much less and dealers are thus allowed a larger margin of profit, and enabled to sell to consumers at lower rates. The effect of this in respect to such an article of common use as earthenware will be readily seen and appreciated. The quality of the home made article is not one bit inferior to the English manufactures; indeed, one dealer of large experience states that the Rockingham, produced by Mr. White, is far superior to much that he has imported. These goods were awarded a diploma at the recent Dominion Exhibition at Halifax. Mr. White sells his goods at the same rate as they are sold in England, and in addition lands them at the stores free of all breakage and freight and other costs incident to importation. The value of this to dealers will be appreciated, when it is remembered that the breakage in many crates is very large, due to carelessness in handling. An importer in this city some time ago received a crate which did not contain a single whole article, and as it could not be ascertained who was to blame, he had to sustain the whole loss. Mr. Beck, after showing the samples in the store to our reporter, led the way into the manufacturing department, where some 40 men, boys and girls were found busy at work. The manufacture of Rockingham ware was explained. A quantity of rustic teapots were being made. Five different moulds are necessary for a single teapot - one for the pot itself, one for the spout, one for the handle and two for the cover. After being placed in the moulds these are put in the drying room, and after a certain length of time the ware is burned in biscuit, then glazed and afterwards reburnt, when the article is ready for sale. There are two large kilns in the building, each provided with seven fire-holes. In the paint shop were seen a lot of rustic hanging pots and other flower pots for lawns and decorative purposes. The stock of moulds is very complete, and the workmen are experienced in the business, so that the output is only limited by the demand. In the tobacco pipe room are employed a number of boys and girls. This department, it is claimed, is the finest of the kind in Canada, none of the others being as large or running as many moulds. The making of a pipe is quite interesting: The clay is first rolled, then seasoned to a certain state, and when it has reached the right temper it is moulded. A needle is inserted through the pipe and it is then put in the mould, the stopper forming the bowl of the pipe and meeting the end of the needle. By the machine used in this pottery much time is saved by an invention of Mr. White's, whereby the surplus clay outside of the top of the bowl is removed at the time of moulding. After being withdrawn from the mould the pipes are trimmed, at which work six girls were engaged yesterday. The brown ware department is on the ground floor. The clay is all stored in this floor and a quantity is always kept ready for use, and two

plugging machines are kept going, preparing pipe and red clay for use. The plugs are circular and hollow, several feet in height and inside are revolving knives by which the clay is cut up and forced out through a hole at the bottom in lumps ready for use. In order to obtain the finer qualities of clay there are large bins in which the different varieties are mixed and then put into slip pans, under which are fires, and by which a fine grade of clay is obtained. In the brown ware department, a thrower, as he is styled, was working at the wheel, making large flower pots. Their manufacture is most curious to the observer. A piece of clay is thrown into the revolving wheel, filled with water, and shortly you will see rising from the surface the form of a pot, which , rising still higher, is moulded into the desired shape by the workman. It is then placed on a stand to dry, after which it is burnt. In the other end of the room a jigger was engaged manufacturing caneware, such as wash bowls, basins, etc. There is a glazing mill in which all the glazing required in the manufacture of Rockingham and cane ware is ground. The machinery is run by an engine of eight horsepower, manufactured by James Harris & Co., which has given good satisfaction since it was put in four years ago. Messrs. White have on hand a large stock of seggars in which the wares are burned, as well as all other kinds of necessary materials, and are prepared to meet all home and foreign demands. Their principal trade at present is in the Maritime Provinces, but they send considerable to Montreal, and have had orders from Manitoba. They can compete favorably with Quebec makers, being able to keep them pretty well out of the Maritime Provinces."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1882 A Boom in Bricks. - The News says Lee Bros., of St. John, intend making 4,500,000 bricks this summer. They have contracted with the St. Croix Cotton Mill Co. for 1,000,000, the News stating the extensions to the factory erected last season are to be proceeded with immediately."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 5, 1882 The Brick Trade. - There has been an unusual demand for bricks of late, and the yards about St. John have been taxed to their utmost to supply the wants of all their customers. The Moncton cotton mill is being built of St. John bricks."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1882 Brick Making. - Mr. F.A. Steeves, of Moncton, who owns an extensive brick yard at Coverdale, expects to make about 400,000 bricks during this month and next. He now has about 200,000 in the kiln. Last year's supply is entirely sold out, and a hundred bricks could not be obtained in the yard, something that has not occurred before since it was established. The demand for all sorts of building material is brisk. Bricks command a higher price than last year."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 10, 1882 For The Moncton Cotton Factory. - Messrs. Lee Brothers, of Little River, are loading brick on the I.C.R. cars at the Haymarket Square, St. John. They have already shipped thirty carloads for that purpose."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 25, 1882 Bricks! Bricks! A Moncton Want. -- It would do Moncton a great deal of good if some enterprising individual would practically demonstrate the fact that good building bricks can be supplied to our townspeople at $5 per thousand, and would also convince people of the additional fact that at this price they are cheaper than wood for the walls of buildings, sidewalks, sewers and other purposes for which wood is now used. In Ontario bricks are sold at the kiln at $4 per thousand and the consequence is that in many of the farming districts half the houses are built of this material. That they can be supplied here as cheaply as Ontario there is no reason to doubt, the only necessary condition being that there be a sufficient market. It is of course quite easy to understand that the brickmaker who peddles out a hundred thousand bricks a year must obtain a good round price in order to compensate him for his time and trouble, while he could sell much lower if he could be assured of a demand for two or three millions annually. We are satisfied (though on this point we should be glad to have the opinions of practical men) that bricks can be laid down at any point in Moncton at $5 a thousand, and pay the manufacturer a reasonably good profit, provided that he be able to sell a sufficiently large quantity every year. We are satisfied also (this is a matter to be settled by arithmetic) that the first cost of a house wall, or of a sidewalk, made of bricks at this price, will be less than if built of wood. If any one don't believe this let him reckon for himself. Taking sidewalks, for instance, he will find that one and a half thousand bricks will lay as much walk as a thousand feet of three inch plank, and a fair quality of such plank will cost more than $7.50, the first cost of the bricks at the price we are figuring on. Again let any one who knows what wooden walls cost, figure on the relative expense of bricks at $5 a thousand, and we are much mistaken if he does not find that the brick wall will cost less (first cost) than the wooden one. If this be so, or if we are approximately correct in our calculations, the fact is apparent that bricks ought to be very extensively used in Moncton. Several millions might have been used, it is reasonable to believe, if our theories are correct and a supply had been available to builders. The past cannot be recalled but as the prospect is that building operations ...?... Moncton will for many years afford a ready market for several million bricks annually if only they can be supplied at a moderate price and there is equally good ground for the belief that they can be so supplied if only confidence in the market can be established. Have we not men of enterprise who will think over these matters and undertake to give us plenty of bricks at moderate price for next year's building operations? Whoever will do so will we hope, make some money, but of this we are sure, he will do an invaluable service to the town and will deserve to be gratefully remembered."

Codes: M7 / IDX_Names: Marsh Mud - Albert Co.;
S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 31, 1883 Albert County Notes. - ... On some farms the owners are busily engaged in hauling marsh mud, the greatest natural manure of Albert County. This mud, though repeatedly proved to be of the greatest advantage (improving yield of hay from half a ton of poor weedy hay to the acre to three tons of the finest timothy and clover, and other crops in proportion) is but little taken advantage of, some of the farmers being engaged in lumbering .... Lower Cape ... Extensive and productive marshes lie in front of this locality, affording large quantities of hay and an inexhaustible supply of marsh mud. Wherever you go in Albert County you hear most marvelous stories of the wonderful results produced by marsh mud. ..."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 3, 1883 Baker Bros. are making extensive preparations at their old Yard, Northampton, for making brick the coming season. They have already on the ground 150 cords of wood."

Codes: J7 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 8, 1883 New Brunswick Minerals. - Favorable Impressions of Mr. Symes. - Result of his Observations in Westmorland, Albert, Kent and other counties. - A member of the Telegraph staff, falling in with Mr. E. Symes, and conversing on his impressions of the province, diverged from agriculture into mining, Mr. Symes expressing higher opinions of our mining resources than are generally entertained. As he has travelled a great deal and given attention to the subject, the Telegraph representative was glad to hear his views. They can be inferred from the general scope of the interview. In your observations on mining, Mr. Symes, what portions of New Brunswick have you visited? The greater portion of Westmorland, Albert, Kent, a part of Kings, Queens and Sunbury, St. John and the North Shore counties. Was the object of your visit to examine the agricultural resources of those counties? Partly so, and partly to find out the general condition of the country. Also to make observations as to its geological formation and the probability of the existence of minerals of economic value. You are then, interested in minerals? I am. During the last summer I have been endeavoring to find coal suitable for the manufacture of coke. In this I was acting in the interest of some firms in England who wished information on that point. I was not successful in finding any during last autumn, but I am of the opinion that if I can spend a few months next summer, I will find a few beds, as favorable indications are observable. Are the indications such as lead you to hope to find coal in sufficient quantity to pay for working? I believe so, as I have already found several small seams ranging from 1 to 2 feet in thickness at no very great distance from the surface, and the indications are that at a few hundred feet thick seams would be struck. Do you speak now only of bituminous coal? Certainly, and apparently, judging from specimens, bituminous coal of good quality and remarkably free from sulphur. There are indications of anthracite, and I am strongly of opinion that a vein of this coal stretches across the Province. It would probably be found fully 700 or 800 feet below the surface. At what depth can anthracite coal be profitable? I believe in Pennsylvania beds are worked at a depth of several thousand feet. The deepest coal mines in the world are in Westphalia. They are, I believe, over 3,000 feet deep. The Pictou mines, I am told, come next in depth. What is your opinion of Grand Lake coal? I don't consider it of extra quality, but I attribute that to the fact that it is ruined near the surface. There is probably plenty of coal in Queens, of good quality, which only needs capital and enterprise to develop it. A good investment might be made there by provincial capitalists in exploring the district very thoroughly. Do you know anything about Albertite coal? I think it was once a liquid, and in that respect it differs from other coal. It is a solidified oil, and was probably thrown up into pockets by volcanic eruptions. My opinion is based upon experience gathered in Galicia and Bukowina, Austria, in searching for oil, erdwax and ozekarate. The latter two are oil in a semi- solid state, and forms the crust around the pockets or springs where oil is formed. They exist, though in a less solidified form, in Pennsylvania. I think the indications promise further valuable discoveries in Albertite. Did you notice indications of oil? Yes; both in Westmorland and Cumberland. I bored in both places and only stopped for want of a little capital. Oil oozed up along the boring rods until I collected several bottles full. In Cumberland I tapped the side of a hill for eight or ten feet, and by the next morning I had collected a saucerful of quite pure oil, which dropped from the hole. The indications occur there which are found where oil is profitably worked. Would you state, shortly, what they are? The presence of saline springs, which would seem to show the presence of rock salt underneath. In Europe, when explorers want to find oil, they look for salt first; and when the salt is found, they bore for the oil, which is invariably found in the hard rock underneath the salt. Secondly, the existence of black rotten rock, to use the common term. This is always found near oil, and its peculiar character is due to the presence of oil. These are the principal indications, and they are both found in Cumberland and Westmorland. Are erdwax and ozekarate of commercial value? Yes, of high value. The first is a hard substance of brownish-black color resembling Albert coal, and from it some of the highest grades of oil are extracted. The residue, after the oil is extracted, forms the ozekarate, which can be then bleached and made into a substance resembling white wax, and is used in the manufacture of candles and tapers under an Austrian patent. Price's patent candles factory, of Liverpool and London, is among its largest users. Have you ever heard of it being used in America? I am not aware of any being manufactured here, but large quantities of the raw material have been shipped to Europe. It is made into candles, toys and various ornaments, to make which wax was formerly employed. You would consider it a valuable article? If plenty of erdwax could be found, it would probably be more valuable than either Albertite or oil. Do you think there is any other coal in the eastern district except Albertite? Yes; I have evidence of the existence of fine anthracite and some bituminous coal. I am interested in a mine of bituminous or Tar coal in another locality. I have a half interest in

the mine. You have, I suppose, noticed the presence of other minerals? Westmorland contains deposits of several valuable minerals; but there appears to be more iron than anything else, both of red and brown hematite and an immense quantity of iron pyrites. There are indications of copper, manganese, galena, and also of an oxide of silver. In Albert there are similar indications. The copper there is of a better class than that of Westmorland, being mostly black copper ore. Did you observe any silver ore? I am doubtful if there is any in Albert county. The formations, so far as found, are not such as would carry silver ore. In Kent there is silver, specular iron and bismuth - also a good deal of oxide of lead, large deposits of ochres, and, I think, other valuable minerals. Did you find any gold in your travels over the Province? Yes in several places; in alluvial soil, in washings and also in quartz; but the most that I have seen as yet has been in the alluvial deposits. Upon what land did you find these deposits? Upon government lands, which have been totally unexplored. Then the government yet has the right to all the advantages from a discovery of gold? There is little doubt that they have; but the mining laws of the province are so vague at present that, if I understand their tenor, the owner of the land has the exclusive right of mining, and therefore, can prevent the development of mines upon his land, should he choose to fix an exhorbitant price for the privilege. It is otherwise in Nova Scotia. Did you observe any graphite? I have seen some indications and small deposits of graphite, which I believe to extend right across the country. What is your opinion of its value? So far as what I have seen in New Brunswick, I do not consider it of such commercial value as would pay for working in large quantities. Why do you form this opinion? Because it lies in a small seam, in some places at great depth and intermixed with a hard slatey slate, which contains immense quantity of sulphur in the shape of pyrites, and the material itself is of a poor quality, and after being ground has a somewhat gritty nature and is only suitable for mixing with better qualities found elsewhere. Only fit for one or two purposes, and the expense of getting, manufacturing and mixing would be too great to permit it being placed on the market so as to compete with a better quality. What is the difference between plumbago and graphite? Nominally none; but commercially a very great deal. Plumbago is a much softer material and formed of pure carbon. Graphite, technically speaking, is also carbon, but it contains, or is allied with other and harder substances. Did you find zinc or tin? No tin; but a little zinc, principally allied with bismuth. I think it might be found in quantity, but have not been able to explore sufficiently. I have some good specimens of zinc. Did you observe any clay of commercial value, except for ordinary brick making? I did, and am somewhat interested in a property,which contains a large amount of an excellent quality of white pipe clay, also dark blue and red fire clay, which are both very valuable for fire bricks, tiles, etc., and all classes of pottery required to stand great heat. Practical men have pronounced it some of the best they have seen in America. Generally, how would you sum up your opinion of New Brunswick as a field for the investment of capital in mining enterprise? My own conviction is that it is a good field, having a varied and a rich class of minerals; but as yet the resources of the country are unknown, as little seems to have been done in the way of systematic exploration. What has been done, except cursory scientific explorations, has been done by a few private individuals more as a pastime than as a business enterprise. One great drawback, in my opinion, is that few people have a sufficient knowledge of minerals when they see them to really know their value. To this may be added, the lack of enterprise of the people generally, coupled with the apparent indifference of the Government in not seeking to have the real value of the land yet remaining to be disposed of. The Crown yet holds over one-third of the Province, which has

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 15, 1883 Bath Bricks and Where They are Obtained. - The Petitcodiac River, At Moncton, Said to Have a Deposit Similar to that Used in Making Them. - We find the following in the Winnipeg Commercial, but do not know from what source it was obtained by that journal: Bath or scouring bricks are made on the quick rising banks of the river Parrot, near the town of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England. The mouth of the river (which is a tidal one) is at Burnham, on the British Channel coast. The water that flows up the river is noted for its sandy and muddy appearance. For a mile above and below the Bridgewater town bridge trenches of about 100 feet long by four feet deep are made so as to catch the sand as the waters flow with the ebb tide. It takes about three weeks for the trench to fill up with sand and slime. Both are taken out and, after a little drying, made into bricks in the ordinary way of making building brick. Numerous attempts have been made to make the bricks from deposits in other portions of the river banks, but to no purpose. Two individuals and town companies are all that are engaged in the enterprise. The price is about $5 per 1,000, only F.O.B. on ship at Bridgewater. The brick resembles bath stone, both in color and grain, which accounts for the title. The river Petitcodiac, at Moncton, New Brunswick, seems to have a like deposit to that of the river Parrot. It is said that a small river on the east coast of Scotland has a like deposit, but that few bricks are made there. The manufacture of this useful material seems to have a solitary location."

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 27, 1883 Sussex. - Samuel Burns has discovered on his land a large and valuable deposit of fire-brick clay, and thus the prospects of a good find of coal are excellent."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 19, 1883 Accident in a Brickyard. - A young man named Desmond, belonging to Little River, who is employed in Lee's Brickyard, met with a severe accident yesterday while engaged at his work. He was digging clay from the base of a high bank, and had undermined it to such an extent that the top caved in and buried him under a mass of clay. As soon as possible the injured man was removed and brought to the city and examined by Dr. Addy. He was then conveyed to the General Public Hospital. The injuries are all internal, and of a very serious nature. It was not known last

evening whether they would result fatally or not."
S.J. Daily News - Jun. 20, 1883 Fatal Result. - Patrick Desmond who was injured at Lee's brickyard on Monday, died at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was a married man and leaves a wife and several children. Coroner Earle has been notified and will hold an inquest on the body this afternoon."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 14, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Brick for Sale. -- 500 Thousand Bricks for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to John Lee & Co., Manufacturers, St. John, N.B."

Codes: G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 30, 1883 Brick Making. - Messrs. Cummings and Thibideau, whose yards are in Lewisville, will make this year in the vicinity of two million bricks. Mr. Cummings employs some 35 or 40 hands and has now made nearly three quarters of a million, while Mr. Thibideau employs about 30 hands and has burnt about 500,000. The latter's bricks are all hand made while Mr. C. uses steam. The industry is quite an important one. A ready market is found in the town for all the bricks made while builders have had to import from Sussex and possibly other places. The demand for brick and stone this year has been unusual. The Messrs. LeBlanc, contractors for sewers and the Presbyterian church, are among the largest buyers."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 10, 1883 Brick Making. - Mr. Gibson is making the bricks used in the construction of his mill at Marysville. It is said they cost him only $3.50 per thousand. About six millions are required to complete the mill. Mr. Gibson is by far the largest individual employer of labour in New Brunswick, if not in Canada. His cash outlay since January 1st is said to have been $1,500,000, a large part of which has been for labour. His cotton mill will cost $700,000."

Codes: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / Y1 / G6 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony; Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum, lithographic stone, asbestos and verdantique marble. The Natural History Society of New Brunswick display a fine collection of gold-bearing quartz and gold dust from the Waverley mines of Nova Scotia. The different coal companies of Nova Scotia furnish specimens of their products. Those represented at the Exhibition are the Joggins, Minudie, Acadia and Spring Hill mines, and all the different grades and qualities are shown.The different lime and brick kilns about St. Johnhave specimens of their productions on exhibition, andthe N.B. Granite Company make a handsome display both of grey and red granite. The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company showspecimens of fine and coarse salt, manufactured by them at their works, in Upham, King's County. The Lake George Antimony Mines are wellrepresented, not only by specimens of ores, but also by the different processes and materials used in the preparation of metallic antimony. The Lawrence Antimony Mine, of Queen's county, also exhibit specimens. Silver and copper ores are also shown by R.R.Call, Esq., of Newcastle, and copper ores by Dr.Goodfellow of Sussex. Very fine specimens of native copper ore, occurring in trap rock, near North Head, Grand Manan are exhibited. A map of Nova Scotia showing the occurrence of mineral ores in that Province, was sent by Dr. Gilpin of Halifax."

Codes: LIME / G3 / G6 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Bricks - General;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 4, 1883 Exhibition. -Samples of lime are shown by Messrs. Purdy & Green, David Morrow and others. John Lee & Co. have some very fine samples of bricks and tiles of their own manufacture.Nova Scotia coal... The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. have a fine exhibit of red granite and grey granite monuments. The St. John Red Granite Co. also make an excellent showing of similar goods."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 10, 1883 Exhibition. - Economic Minerals. - Class 45. Collection of stove and grate coal - The Acadia Coal Co., Stellarton, N.S., bronze medal; Joggins Coal Mining Co., Cumberland, N.S., diploma. Steam coal - The Joggins Coal Mining Co., bronze medal. Common pressed and fire bricks - F. & J.A. White, St. John, 1st prize for fire bricks; John Lee & Co., St. John, first prize for common and pressed bricks and flooring tiles. Collection of unglazed pottery - Poole & Foley, St. John, 1st prize. Pottery, glazed - F. & J.A. White, St. John, 1st prize for best collection Rockingham and yellow pottery wares; Poole & Foley, 1st prize in glazed earthenware."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily News - Oct. 16, 1883 Marysville. - Mr. Gibson's brickmakers are now turning out 60,000 bricks per day and the Cotton Factory is rapidly assuming its designed proportions. The St. Croix Cotton Factory cost $800,000; Mr. Gibson's factory will not cost over $700,000, but then he only pays $3.50 per thousand for his brick, while the border company paid $8. As 6,000,000 brick are required for the Marysville mill, which is about the same size as that at St. Croix, a considerable saving is effected in that item alone. His fuel will actually cost nothing, as the refuse lumber from the bog saw mill, formerly made into bonfires, will be employed. Some idea of the magnitude of the Nashwaak nabob's operations may be learned from the fact that his cash outlay from January 1st to October 1st this year amounted to $1,500,000."
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 25, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1883 Some Bricks. - During the past season the firm of Lee Bros., Courtenay Bay, St. John, have turned out 1,500,000 bricks. John Lee & Co. have realized 2,000,000 bricks. These have been chiefly used in the I.C.R. buildings at St. John and Moncton, and in private buildings in St. John, Sussex, Moncton, Woodstock, &c."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 1, 1883 Bones Unearthed in a Brick Yard. - A few days ago laborers at work in Fox's brick yard, on the Silver Falls road, unearthed the skeleton of a boy..."

Codes: J7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1884 (for the Sun) - The Coal Beds of Newcastle. - by Edward Jack. - The coal fields of Grand Lake containing, according to the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, over one hundred and fifty million tons of that mineral, have been worked to a small extent for many years, the output continuing to be small, not on account of the difficulties attending the raising of the coal,but owing to the rude system of mining followed there, and the lack of the proper means to transport it to distributing centres. Now that there is a probability of the duty on coal being removed by the United States and a railway constructed to the mines, it is not at all unlikely that these despised beds may yet become a profitable source of revenue to a country which, once rich in timber is now suffering from its loss and that the lumbermen who once got his living by chopping trees above ground, will be able to do so now by digging in the shape of coal the remains of plants and trees which a kind Providence ages ago - long before the birth of man - hid away for his use in these last times. Never having paid any particular attention to these coal fields, I determined last autumn to give them a personal inspection so as to be able to speak advisedly respecting some portion of them at least. On the 9th of September last, I embarked in the company of a friend on board of the May Queen for a visit to Newcastle, Grand Lake. On board of the boat on our way up we met Mr. McFarlane, of that place, a very intelligent man, who has been for some time engaged in the coal trade, and from him gained the following information:- The yearly average yield of coal at Newcastle is about 6,000 tons, the cost of raising about $1 per ton, of transportation from mine to wharf at Newcastle 75 cents, freight to St. John about 60 cents. The work is all done by hand, but it could be much cheapened by the use of steam for pumping and hoisting, as the water is now carried away from the workings by expensive drains. The coal beds undulate with the surface of the ground, and when the summit of the undulations is reached, the working is abandoned. The average thickness of good coal is about 30 inches, but there is a good deal of difference in its quality. Newcastle produces the best coal in the market for blacksmith's use. A bed occurs at Mr. C. Sullivan's, about four miles from Newcastle wharf where coal can be shovelled from the surface at a cost of 50 cents per ton, and this is excellent for blacksmith's use. This bed is about 38 inches thick, though a parting of shale about 2 inches thick occurs on it. Mr. McFarlane thought that the hardest and best coal in Newcastle has not yet been reached, owing to the short distance to which the drifts are carried. A man will put out about a chaldron per day and for this he is paid $1; timbering costs delivered to the ground 15 cents, oil 5 cents, wagons about $6, picks $1.25, shovels $1. Coal is hauled all the way from half a mile to five miles. Drifts are run in from 300 to 400 feet, when work on them is discontinued. Air shafts have been put in in only one or two places. The hardest and best coal commences at from 3 to 5 miles from the Newcastle wharf and extends from 10 to 12 miles up the river of that name and to Little River, 12 miles distant, in the direction of Fredericton. Mr. McFarlane also thinks that the best coal fields have not yet been touched. He said that Samuel Green is now stripping six feet of earth from off the bed of coal, at which he is working, it being but that distance from the surface of the ground. This bed gives from 18 to 20 inches of good coal. There are places where there are but three feet of earth above the coal for extensive distances. The bed is here 18 to 20 inches thick. He had seen a bed of coal in the locality of Coakley and O'Leary farms which was from 36 to 38 inches thick. A square mile of this has been proved by workings. This, he said, was a solid bed. Much coal has been badly and dishonestly mined by digging the outcrop, which is mixed by earth and pebbles, and is of poor quality. The black shale which underlies the coal is frequently mixed with it, the difference between them not being evident to an unpracticed eye. In working a large bed (36 to 38 inches thick) not more than six inches of earth or shale require to be removed. The tops of the coal beds are generally sound, and there are but few places where these cannot be worked. They rise toward the west, and there are but few faults in them. The day after our arrival here on my hands and with one of the miners went to the face of the bed. The miner said that they usually left 8 or 9 inches to support the propping, as there were about 18 inches of fine clay beneath the bed. These 8 or 9 inches thus left are the most sulphurous part of it. Where we stood was but 12 feet below the surface of the ground. As we were sitting or kneeling in the drift, the miner took his pick and with it broke a piece of coal from the top of the bed; it broke, with a bright, glistening fracture, and appeared to be of excellent quality. This, said he, is the best coking coal. It was from

20 to 22 inches in thickness. For the distance of 12 inches below this the coal is harder and does not show so bright a fracture. By a mixture of the top and bottom, a good steam coal was made, so my companion said. In the afternoon we went to the place where Green was removing the earth from a coal bed having a thickness of from 22 to 24 inches. It was but six feet below the surface. Beneath this is a parting of two inches of shale, where there is another bed beneath it some six or seven inches thick. The men at work here informed us that Green paid them $1 per chaldron for digging this coal and placing it where he could reach it with his teams. Before concluding this short sketch it may be as well to inform the public how coal is mined and delivered on board the schooners at Newcastle. Drifts are run on an incline into the side of a ridge until the coal bed is intersected, and a drain is made to keep the water clear, often an expensive and laborious matter. After the drift has been timbered, which is done as the work proceeds, a track having wooden rails is laid down the incline and up to the face of the bed. By means of small four-wheeled trucks the coal is removed from the bed pushed by hand to the foot of the incline, up which it is drawn by means of a rude windlass where it is dumped on the ground, thence it is loaded on a common wagon having moveable sideboards, the average load for a pair of horses being one chaldron. The load is thence hauled from three to five miles to the wharf at Newcastle, when the sideboards being removed it is allowed to fall to the ground, thence it is again carried by wheelbarrows, containing one barrel each, on board of a schooner lying at the wharf. Three days work of four men is the time ordinarily consumed in loading one hundred chaldrons, the expense attending this must be 25 cents per chaldron. Were there ordinary tramway transport and proper discharging appliances at the lake this sum would be amply sufficient to carry the coal from the pit's mouth and load it on

Codes: 0691 / G6 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 2, 1884 Centennial Exhibition. - Silver medals: G. Fleming & Sons, St. John, coal mine winding engine. Bronze Medals: R.R. Call, Newcastle, Elm Tree mine silver and lead. W.N. Gould, St. John, collection of copper ores.Queen Manganese Co., Markhamville, collection manganese ore. W.N. Gould, St. John, collection of ores. F. & J. White, St. John, collection of common,pressed and fire bricks. John Lee & Co., St. John, collection of common, pressed and fire bricks. Poole & Foley, St. John, unglazed pottery. F. & J.A. White, St. John, assortment of Rockingham and yellow pottery and Poole & Foley, St. John, glazed earthenware."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Chignecto Post - Jun. 19, 1884 New Brick Yard.- Mr. George W. Milton has purchased brick making implements and intends manufacturing brick at his mill, Lower Fairfield Road. This will be a great convenience to the place. The first kiln will be ready in six weeks."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 3, 1884 Bricks.- Mr. Geo. W. Milton, of Second Fairfield, has just begun the manufacture of bricks. He has found good abundance of good clay near his mill, and has purchased a brick-making machine capable of turning out 12,000 bricks per day."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 6, 1884 Mr. John Lee, brick manufacturer, met with a very painful accident on Saturday...."

Codes: I6 / G3 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1884 N.B. Products for England Exhibition. - Thanks to: Mr. George H. Wallace, of Sussex, ... for a number of specimens of minerals. Mr. W.F. Best, analytical chemist, ... for specimens of useful minerals, including antimony, albertite, red and grey granite, manganese, native copper, plaster rock, infusorial earth, bituminous coal, etc. Mr. Fred W. Stockton for specimens of minerals. Mr. Wm. Murdoch for diatomaceous earth.The New Brunswick Red Granite Co., for two veryfine specimen columns, one of red and one of grey granite; also for a number of smaller polished specimens. ... Ira Cornwall, Jr."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
St. Croix Courier - Oct. 9, 1884 A reporter of a local paper recently interviewed ex-Mayor Jas. H. Ganong with reference to the land at Pennfield lately purchased by St. Stephen and Calais parties, and which, it is claimed, contains rich deposits of silica. Mr. Ganong says 50 bbls. of the mineral has been got out and is now on the way to St. Stephen, where it will be prepared for shipment to the principal machine shops in the United States and Canada to be tested. All who have examined the deposit are certain it is pure silica. It contains a large percentage of oxide of iron. Silica is used in all the machine shops, and it is imported largely from Italy, there being no mines that produce it, as far as the firm can ascertain, in this country. The heaviest deposits appear to be about Black's Harbor, and Sturgeon's Cove in Letang Harbor, which is one of the finest in the world. This is advantageous to the firm, as it will enable them to export the silica in large quantities. The firm is confident it will stand the test, and is worth at cost $10 a ton. If it proves to be what they claim, they will commence operations at once with a force of two or three hundred men."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1884 Large Kiln of Brick. - J.L. Thomas, an enterprising brick maker, is burning a kiln of nearly fifty thousand bricks at Hartland, Carleton Co., as a test of the clay to be had there. If the brick turns out as is desired, he will continue the manufacture, which will give employment to quite number of men."

Codes: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / 0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / 0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to be added, before the collection is shipped."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1885 Fredericton. - A Million of Bricks. - The Marysville brick manufactory will shortly be engaged in filling a contract for supplying a million of bricks to the firm of E. Merritt & Sons, Houlton, Me."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1885 One million of brick, to be used in the erection of the fine commercial block at Houlton, Me., are being manufactured ay Marysville, York Co."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1885 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 6, 1885 A valuable deposit of tripoli has been discovered near the northern head of Grand Manan."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1885 Bathurst. - Brickyard. - Mr. Heffer has already burned over 140,000 bricks, and altogether has made 300,000 since his beginning in the spring. The bricks are said by competent judges, to be first-class. Mr. Heffer expects to furnish the brick for the erection of a new R.C. church here."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

Chignecto Post - Jul. 29, 1886 J.H. Ganong, Esq., of St. Stephen has recently purchased a large tract of land near L'Etang Harbor, underlaid with a bed of silica 12 to 40 ft. deep. This is of immense value for many purposes, but it has been recently discovered to have the property of keeping fruit from decay. Apples, oranges, &c., &c., which were packed in it 6 months ago, are today as fresh as when they were put in."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 3, 1886 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 12, 1886 A Valuable Discovery.- Something More About the Rich Soil that Charlotte Contains (Globe).- Mr. Geo. Roberts was interviewed this morning by the Globe, who heard that Mr. R. had just returned from a visit to the border, where he had been inspecting a deposit of mineral earth which had several noticeable qualities, particularly that of preserving fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., from decay. Mr. Robertson explained that he had been as far as Milltown, in the matter, but did not visit the deposit itself in its natural bed, which is situated not far from L'Etang. He saw a quantity of the earth at Mr. Boardman's in Milltown, and at Mr. James H. Ganong's in St. Stephen, and he brought a quantity up with him, and it may now be seen at his store, King Street. The deposit seems to have been the bed of a lake, or perhaps the crater of an extinct volcano. There is a surface area of about three hundred acres. Mr. Robertson was told that Mr. Boardman had dug to the depth of twenty four feet, without reaching the bottom of it. The deposit is covered by a growth of moss. In answer to a question as to the qualities Mr. Robertson said that it was first taken up and used as a basis for making paint. Mr. Boardman has a room painted from it. The substance comes out in a solid mass, but crumbles under a slight pressure just as pipe clay does. It is then finer than the finest flour, without the slightest particle of grit. A barrel of it stood in Mr. Boardman's store and a lad put some Bartlett pears in it where they were forgotten and remained some months. On emptying the barrel the fruit came out perfect in size and with taste unimpaired. This lead Mr. Boardman to reflect, and reflection lead to experiment. I have fruits, said Mr. Robertson, which have been preserved for three months, but I propose to carry on a series of experiments for myself on grapes, apples, oranges, and in fish. There is no doubt, whatever, that if future experiments satisfy the experimenters as past ones have that a most valuable discovery has been made. The preserving qualities of the earth are due, probably, in the first place to the fineness that makes it a perfect air excluder, to the absence of moisture; but it must also contain other qualities, for it is an absorbant of the juices and gives no taste to the fruit, yet there is from it a slightly medicated smell. Another of its qualities is that mixed into a paste with paraffine it burns, giving out light and especially heat in quantity. The substance is a buff color, as taken from the surface for a depth of two feet, when it becomes a slightly reddish hue, and it holds a uniformity of this color its entire depth. The public will await with interest the result of the careful verifying experiments which a man like Mr. Robertson will make. He is satisfied himself that the discovery is of the most valuable character, as it will enable fruit to be preserved the year round, and will thus equalize the market. Why, said he in an enthusiastic burst, if it turns out as I expect we will be able to ship eggs to Australia and land them there fresh, and it may be that this will turn out more valuable to us in creating markets than the National Policy."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 16, 1886 The Gibson brickyard at Marysville has turned out about 1,700,000 bricks this season, and there is one kiln yet to burn. The yard has given employment to about forty men during the greater part of the year."

S. J. Globe - Sep. 29, 1886 Several of the brick yards have closed down for the season."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1886 Bricks.- The brick yards of Lee Bros. in Simonds and B. Mooney & Sons in Lancaster have closed down. The first named firm have manufactured about the same quantity of brick this year as last. The output of Mooney & Sons this season was about one million, or double that of last year."

Eastport Sentenil - May 18, 1887 Mr. John Lee of St. John, has a crew of men at work preparing a brickyard here. The site selected for operations is at the Richardson brook, upon land owned by Dr. Jonah, at the head of Hawke's Avenue. Here, water, clay and sand is found upon the spot. A steam brick machine will be put up this week and sometime next week brickmaking will be commenced. The machine will turn out twenty five or thirty thousand bricks per day. It requires about ten days to burn a kiln. Five hundred cords of wood will be used during the season. Mooney Bros. of St. John, will soon fit up the Blanchard yard at the Salt works for brickmaking."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Eastport Sentenil - Jun. 8, 1887 B. Mooney & Sons, and John Lee, of St. John, N.B., are manufacturing brick here, the former at the old Mowe brick yard at the Salt Works, the latter in the Hawkes field. At the Salt Works yard about 40 thousand brick are ready to pile up in the kiln. When we visited the yard yesterday, brick making was not going on, the brick machine having broken down. Brick are made here in a way different from that we have heretofore seen. The clay is quite stiff, and the bricks are cut with knives and are at once firm enough to be piled up in tiers 8 bricks high, and in this yard when the machine works well 20 thousand bricks are made in a day. The clay at the Salt Works yard is said to be of excellent quality for brick. In the yard in the Hawkes field business was almost suspended. The clay could not be made into brick with the machine. It would not corner was the given by an intelligent workman, who courteously explained to us the process of making the bricks. They will make the bricks by hand, one at a time, and by this process a man will make

Codes: 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside

Codes: 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL /

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Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Fredericton Capital - May 12, 1888 Marysville Brick Yards. - The yards are being got in readiness for the manufacture of bricks, and operations will commence in a week or two. Mr. Gibson contemplates erecting a large number of brick buildings this summer for the operatives, and the manufacture of bricks will, therefore, be carried on more extensively than for two or three years past. Last year about 700,000 bricks were manufactured. This year it is expected that the number will exceed one million."

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G6 / G3 / LIME / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones… 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic… 100 pounds 4 Coal… 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper… 2 tons 200 Graphite… 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude… 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese… 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 – Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should

Codes: I6 / M4 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Mushquash Peat;

Evening Gazette - Aug. 14, 1889 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1889 A New Brunswick Industry. - (Bangor Commercial) - Hon. David McLellan, one of the most prominent gentlemen in New Brunswick was in the city today on a flying visit. He came through to Orono on a business trip of a somewhat peculiar nature. It seems that Mr. McLellan is one of the leading members of a large company which has been formed to take the moss from a great bog near Musquash Station, N.B., and ship for commercial purposes. The scheme originated some time ago and the moss has already been used to quite an extent for bedding and other purposes. It is eleven feet deep in the bog and one of its peculiarities are that it will absorb 100 per cent of water or far more than a sponge. Of course it has to be thoroughly dried before it can be shipped and one of its peculiar properties is that when it is dry it will not burn. Quite a business has already sprung up bringing the moss litter from Germany into New York and the Province men propose to compete with them. They have a great demand for the product and Mr. McLellan says that if they had 10,000 tons of the moss ready for shipment they could dispose of it at $10 per ton. He came to Orono to look at the sawdust press at F.W. Ayer & Co.'s mill and they intend to purchase some of the presses of the Maine Compress company to use in their moss bailing business. The recent bonanza found at the bottom of an Eastern Maine pond and this big enterprise show that the seemingly useless parts of this great eastern country can all be utilized."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Times - Sep. 27, 1889 Brick Making. - The Extensive Works of the Messrs. Flett on the Miramichi. - The Chatham Advance contains a description of the extensive brickyards of the Messrs. G.A. and H.S. Flett. Their principal place of business is at Nelson, where the plant of the works consists of an upright boiler and engine, which does the pumping and works two machines of the most approved type. These are also two pressing machines. The yard has a drying capacity at present of 250,000 bricks and 500,000 can be burned at one time. The working capacity is 15,000 a day for common and 6,000 per day pressed. Fifteen men and some boys are employed in the yard and they are paid once a month. A few weeks since Messrs. Flett purchased the extensive brickyard at Napan, owned by the Maritime Chemical Pulp Company, where the bricks for the Pulp Mill were made. It turned out from 20,000 to 22,000 bricks a day, employing about twenty five men. The output of the Napan yard is hauled to Chatham railway station, about a mile distant over a level road, or to the wharf at Chatham. Messrs. Flett have also the property known as the Boss brickyard at Bathurst, which is alongside of the Intercolonial Railway, about a quarter of a mile south of the station. Here they have always a quantity of bricks on hand for northern points, the product of the season being about 175,000. The firm's manufacture for the present season will be about 1,000,000 bricks. To give an idea of the bulk represented by that number we may say that they would build a wall a foot thick, ten feet high and more than a mile long. They go to different points in the Maritime provinces, largely to contractors for government works at Sydney, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, Moncton, Campbellton, Dalhousie, etc., besides those entering into local consumption. The Napan works are now engaged making bricks exclusively for Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. who are using them for a round house at Moncton. Mr. Harvey Flett, who is the junior member of the firm, has been fourteen years at the business here and in the United States. He began seven years ago at Nelson and, after a time, formed a copartnership with his brother. The growth of their business bears testimony to their well directed enterprise and practical knowledge."

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone,
/ GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime -
General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones ... 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal ... 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite ... 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum ... 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris ...50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) ... 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone ... 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime ... 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks ... 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably over a dollar per head for our population."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 16, 1889 The brick business. - The number of bricks manufactured here this year has been very large. In addition to supplying our own wants in this line, quite a lot have been shipped. Lee & Co. burned about three and a half millions, and Mooney & Sons over two millions."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Daily Times - Mar. 7, 1890 A Valuable Substance. - The Truro Sun says: It may not be generally known that the bottoms of several lakes in Colchester County are taken up under the mining act but such is the case. Folly Lake, Londonderry, and Snare Lake, New Annan, are among those taken up. The object in doing so is to monopolise a kind of sediment that lies at the bottom of these waters. It is a whitish substance finer than chalk, and while wet it can be compressed into bricks. It is said to be one of the most valuable silver and gold polishes yet discovered, there being no grit to scratch or injure these wares. It is also said to be superior to asbestos as a lining or covering for locomotive boilers. We are reliably informed that one end of a brick, six inches long, may be placed in a fierce fire and left there for any length of time without the other end becoming even uncomfortably warm to a touch of a hand. The lakes above mentioned are said to be prolific in producing this substance. Quite a large amount of it has been already shipped to New York and other places."
Daily Transcript - Mar. 11, 1890 A New Mining Product. - It may not be generally known, says the Head Light, that the bottoms of several lakes in Colchester county are taken up under the mining act, but such is the case. Folly Lake, Londonderry, and Snare Lake, New Annan, are among those taken up. The object in doing so is to monopolize a kind of sediment that lies at the bottom of these waters. It is a whitish substance finer than chalk, and while wet it can be compressed into bricks. It is said to be one of the most valuable silver and gold polishes yet discovered. Quite a large

amount of it has been already shipped to New York and other places."

Codes: I6 / GYP / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 11, 1890 District Geology. - Mr. Chalmer's Work in Westmorland and Adjoining Counties. - The latest report of the Department of the Interior states that Mr. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, was engaged during the summer in studying the superficial deposits of southern New Brunswick, including the counties of Kings, Albert and Westmorland. The survey of the surface geology of this area is now completed, at least so far as the nature of the country will admit of such being done in detail. Considerable portions are still unsettled and in a wilderness state, and in these of course, the study andmapping of the surface deposits could only be done in avery general way. Maps and reports with reference to thisdistrict are being prepared. Mr. Chalmers further reportsas follows: The glaciation of the eastern part of the area in which lies the north eastern extension of the ridge or plateau bordering the Bay of Fundy, was investigated with some care, and facts of much interest discovered. This ridge forms a prominent feature in the landscape, being higher than any other part of the country except the northwestern highlands or the Gaspe Peninsula. Here, therefore, we might naturally expect to find traces of a continental glacier, if such ever swept over the eastern part of New Brunswick. None were observed, however; on the contrary, great masses of decayed rock in situ encumber its northern and northwestern flanks, while along the valleys of rivers descending from it northwardly into the Petitcodiac striae were found clearly indicating northerly ice movements. Along the Petitcodiac valley, however, which lies below the 200 feet contour line striae were seen to follow its course, showing ice movements in an easterly direction. It is evident that local glaciers and icebergs were amply sufficient to produce all these phenomena. On the summit of the Bay of Fundy ridge or plateau referred to, local areas which served as gathering grounds for glaciers sent some of these off towards the Bay of Fundy. A large number of facts relating to the glaciation of this district will be given in the annual report. District Mineral Resources. - In the enumeration of the mineral resources of this section, Mr. Chalmer's report says that brine springs are found at Sussex, at Salina, on Salt Springs Creek, and at Bennet's Brook, near Petitcodiac. At Bennett's Brook nothing has been done to utilize the springs there, to his knowledge. In all these places the brine contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of lime or gypsum. There appears to be less, however, in that of the Sussex springs than at Salina or Bennett's Brook. Medicinal springs are met with at Apohaqui and at Havelock Corner, Kings Co. The Havelock mineral water has, for some years, held a local reputation as a remedy for certain diseases; and as an extensive deposit of mud surrounds the spring, it might be utilized for the establishment of mud baths, which are said to be beneficial in the treatment of some diseases. Infusorial earth has been reported at Pollett River, Kings Co. Subsidence of the marshes. - Mr. Chalmers further says: I visited the Ship Railway now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto. In an excavation which is being made for the docks in the salt marsh at its western end, the following series of deposits is disclosed;- (1) marsh mud, 5 to 10 feet; (2) fine grained, stratified blue clay, holding numerous shells - thickness, from a few inches at one end to five to eight feet at the other; (3) peat or humus, six to fifteen feet thick, containing roots and stumps of small trees, chiefly haematae, and in some places portions of the stems. This peat or forest bed evidently grew on a sloping bank at the border of a lagoon or quiet inlet. The lowest part of it is now twenty feet or upwards below the level of high tides in the Bay of Fundy. At Aulac station, Intercolonial Railway, which is on the great Tantramar salt marsh, a boring 305 feet deep, was put down under the direction of P.S. Archibald, chief engineer, Intercolonial Railway. This boring shows likewise (1) marsh mud, eighty feet; (2) turf and bog; (3) red clay, &c. These facts clearly establish the conclusion that a subsidence has taken place here since the growth of the peat beds, and

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Daily Gleaner - Jul. 4, 1890 The brick yards, at Marysville, are being put into shape for work."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Evening Gazette - Jul. 8, 1890 Fire Bricks. - Some parties are now making arrangements to commence the manufacture of fire bricks at Little River, Grand Lake. The move will no doubt be a profitable one if the parties understand how to make the bricks properly, for the fire clay in that vicinity is of excellent quality and can be obtained in abundance at small cost. There is a nice little harbor opening on Grand Lake at Little River, which is only a few miles below the Newcastle coal region, giving good chances for cheap shipment. About 15 or 20 years ago Messrs. Temply & Annett engaged in the making of fire bricks at Little River, but owing to several causes they were not successful in the business. Their bricks, however, were good for some of them which have recently been put in a furnace have, even after being exposed to the weather for 15 or 20 years, stood the test as well as the imported article. A large quantity of fire bricks is imported to the provinces every year, from England and Scotland which sell at prices ranging from $25 to $40 a thousand. About 100 tons of the Grand Lake fire clay is used in St. John every year in repairing furnaces. The clay generally sells at about $3 a ton, so that if the bricks are made so as to answer as well as the imported article it will be seen that the making of good fire brick ought to be a profitable industry."

Codes: LIME / J7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 An Open Letter. - To the Common Council and the Board of Trade of the City of St. John. -

... New Brunswick Coal. - With expensive machinery, now available, Grand Lake coal can be stripped very cheaply. According to geological reports the supply of coal near the lake is over 150,000,000 tons, with extensive deposits further east and north. ...The Iron Industry. - With our localsupplies of iron ores, coal, limestone and fire-clays,and the coal and iron ores that may be brought from Nova Scotia and elsewhere by barge at nominal freights, and with iron ores in Ontario and Quebec, St. John, with its low summer temperature and its numerous competing waterways and railways, is unsurpassed in Canada as a centre for the iron industry in all its branches, and for preparing of or manufacturing from, fire and other clays, cement rock, mussel rock, red and grey granites, freestone, limestone, gypsum, slate and lumber,

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 27, 1891 New Brick Works. - The engine for Capt. O'Neil's new brick works down the river arrived here last week. It is expected to get to work at once making bricks."

Daily Times - May 12, 1891 Brick Making. - Messrs. O'Neal & Dernier are perfecting arrangements for the manufacture of brick at their yard at Fort Folly, near the mouth of the Petitcodiac. The first brick will be burned about the middle of June and ready for the market two weeks later. Messrs. O'Neal & Dernier received from Dunkirk, N.Y., last Friday, a William Hilton Improved Stock Brick machine. This article is said to be the most modern of its kind and is constructed of iron and steel, weighing five tons and cost over $1100. The firm advertise in another column for practical brick makers."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1891 Moncton. - The brick works established by Messrs. O'Neil & Dernier at Rockland this spring are in full operation, brick machines having been started last week."

Codes: 0758 / I6 / J8 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Albert Mines;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining in New Brunswick.- An Exchange says: A mining epidemic seems to have seized upon the people of that part of the province extending from Sunbury to BayChaleur. On the Tobique a silver mine has lately been found, the particulars of which are yet kept from thepublic. Woodstock is becoming interested in silver and iron mining. Stanley appears to have gold and large quantities of iron. Manners Sutton and the adjoining partof Sunbury is rich in coal. Southern Carleton County has manganese in quantity and large pockets of yellow ochre. Prospecting is going on quietly in many places and New Brunswick may yet be entirely independent of her lumberindustry. About Bathurst we are told there is much activity over reported gold and silver finds, and the report of further discoveries of the famous Albertite coal in Albert are numerous."

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

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Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - May 31, 1892 Brick Making. - The Chatham World says: Mr. Chas. Boss has completed arrangements for opening his brick yard at Bathurst. He has obtained the services of Messrs. Thibedeau and Cormier of

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 15, 1892 Brick Making. - John Lee & Co., of Little River, have manufactures this year about two and a half million brick. This is away below average, owing to the dullness in the building trade. Their capacity is fully four millions. This firm supplied the brick for Macauley Bros. fine new block on King street, the Lawson building on the corner of Charlotte and Princess streets, the Patchell building on the corner of Elliot Row and Pitt street; and they are supplying those for the warehouse S. Hayward is erecting on Canterbury street. They will also supply the brick for the new Orange Hall on Germain street. The firm have shipped half a million bricks to points in Nova Scotia, up the river and elsewhere."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1892 A New Industry. - A Wentworth correspondent of the Truro News says: A new industry is about to be started in this county. An American company are about erecting works at River Philip for the manufacture of silicon, or other products from infusorial earth, which is found in large quantities in almost all the lakes along the Cobequids. W.F. Harrison has a contract to drain Snare Lake, which is situated near the head of Debert river, about five miles from Wentworth station."

Codes: 0691 / 0039 / 0043 / Z2 / HILL / I6 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite;
St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Mines and Mining. - A Few Interesting Things in the Building in Chicago, with Charlotte County's Contribution. - ... The following items will be of interest:- ... red granite from St. George; pyrites from Memramcook; a calcined plaster statue of Sir John MacDonald, and samples of gypsum and plaster from the Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro; building stone from Newcastle; manganese from Markhamville. G.W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, and W.F. Todd shows specimens of nickel ore. Then there are plumbago (?) from Petitcodiac, and copper pyrites, and gold and silver ore from Gloucester county..."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
St. Croix Courier - Aug. 31, 1893 Chicago Exhibition. - G.W. Ganong, of St.Stephen, has an exhibit of silica in its natural state, ..."

Codes: G6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Gazette - Sep. 6, 1894 A Fish in Clay. - At M. Ryan's brickyard the other day, while the men were digging in the clay twenty- five feet below the surface, they found a perfectly preserved skeleton of a fish. It would be interesting to know how it got there. Mr. Ryan is preserving the specimen.- Fredericton Gleaner."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 18, 1894 Grafton. - Baker Bros. have just completed burning the last kiln of brick for the season."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1895 Moncton. - To Manufacture Brick. - Moncton, Jan. 29. - A movement is on foot to establish a large brick- making industry here, by a company with a capital of $20,000, to be known as the Maritime Terra Cotta and Pressed Brick Co. It is proposed to use the new dry process introduced in Ontario recently, and it is thought the finer qualities of brick can be made by this process cheap enough to permit of shipment by water from Moncton to the eastern states. Excellent soil is found in this locality for brick-making by the old process, and some tests made this winter show that it is equally satisfactory when submitted to the new process."
Progress - Feb. 9, 1895 The Maritime Terra Cotta and Pressed Brick Company, capital $20,000, is a proposed enterprise at Moncton, having for its purpose the establishment of a large brick-making industry. It is intended to use the new dry process recently introduced in Ontario, and it is thought the finer grades of brick can be made by this process cheaply enough to admit of shipment by water to the States. Excellent soil abounds at Moncton for brick making by the old process, and tests made this winter show that it is equally satisfactory when submitted to working by the new process."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Moncton Daily Times - May 31, 1895 Nova Scotia infusorial earth (rock Flour) ..."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 5, 1895 New Brick Yard. - Pike Bros., who have been operating a brick yard at Kilburn, have moved down to Grafton and have opened a yard on Enoch Campbell's farm. They employ 10 hands and mould about 10,000 a day. They have now stacked up about 90,000 bricks. Their first kiln will be ready for market on the first of July. Though late in getting to work they will turn out from 6 to 7 hundred thousand this season. They have a good machine that moulds 10,000 bricks a day with horse, power and with steam it would mould 12,00 to 13,000 a day. The bricks are carefully taken from the moulds and stacked up, instead of being thrown on the ground to warp, and thus a good even brick is turned out, quite equal to the Fredericton make. Pike Bros., have good banks of clay and sand at their disposal that will last fifty years. This is the only brick yard nearer than Hartland."
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 14, 1896 Sussex News. - Another Brick Yard. - Sussex, Jan. 13. - It is among the possibilities that another brick yard will be opened here before long. An excellent body of clay and suitable for the making of brick, drain tiles and other articles usually made in a first class establishment have been found in a field owned by John D. Whalen in rear of the dominion building."

Codes: G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1896 Saint Martins. - One of the early industries which has ceased to be operated in Saint Martins is a lime kiln and brick yard, which were formerly operated by John Brown and Sanford Brown. The kiln and brick yard was situated in West Quaco, nearly opposite the residence of Captain John Marr."

Codes: 0707 / G6 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Bricks - General;
Gazette - Jun. 4, 1897 Mine to be Started. - The manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, Albert County, owned by New York parties, is to be worked on an extensive scale. A new blast furnace is to be put in and the company have contracted with S.L. Chapman, brick maker at Budreau's to supply 50,000 bricks for the work."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 23, 1897 The manganese mine at Dawson Settlement, Albert County, owned principally by New York parties, is to beworked on an extensive scale. A new blast furnace is to be put in and the company have contracted with S.L. Chapman to supply 50,000 bricks for the work."

Codes: G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General;
N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1897 ADVERTISEMENT: Snow Lake Lime. - I have accepted the agency for the above Lime, and will in future keep a large stock of same on hand which I will sell at market rates. This Lime is avery superior quality burned by Stetson & Cutler, St. John. I also keep a stock of Ryan's hard Red Brick. James S. Neill"

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 30, 1898 Boudreau's Brick Works. - Mr. S.L. Chapman, manager of the Boudreau brick works, Dover, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Chapman reports things brisk at the brick yard, some 500,000 bricks having been manufactured this season. They just completed burning a 200,000 kiln last Thursday, and will fire another kiln of 300,000 this week. Sumner Co. are the city agents for the Boudreau brick works."

Codes: I6 / P6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Peat - General;
Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1899 Peat Moss. - Alderbrook Farm, St. John, N.B., Jan.9 Col. Alfred Markham, Manager Sun Printing Co.: Dear Sir - I have a peat moss bog on my farm of about 50 acres in extent. I understand such bogs are quite common in the northern half of North America, so my experience may be of interest to a number of your readers. These bogs are usually called barrens. I think one dollar spent on mine will bring more and better crops than tenon any other land in its natural state that I have. The bog seems to have a saucer-shaped white clay bottom; on the surface each year grows moss in small hummocks; below is the moss that is so well known as German moss litter, a grand deodorizer, wonderful absorbent, that contains as much nitrogen, ton for ton, it is claimed, as the best stable manure. The bedding moss runs from an inch deep at the outside to a depth of 12 to 15 feet towards the centre of the bog; between it and the clay is the black rotted moss or peat. Last May I mowed the blueberry bushes by hand, tore the hummocks of living moss off with a spring tooth cultivator, going over it twice to get a smooth surface, and took the loose moss to the barn for bedding. Then with a simple tool, I cut out drains 22 inches apart, and put the moss from them away, after drying it on a rock shaped like a turtle's back, for this winter's bedding. I had eight lands, 300 feet long by 21 feet wide. I dressed them all with refuse lime fresh from the kiln, and some with manure as well. The lands with lime gave but a poor crop, but with lime and manure I had as good a crop of oats and peas, buckwheat, grass and clover as I have ever seen. All I put in during May I cut green; some I put in on the 16th of June matured timothy seed with a 30 inch stalk and a 2« inch head. Mature timothy in a little over three months beats all records I have ever heard of in this locality. My bog never overflowed, even before I put a main drain into its borders some four years ago; so I do not know that it needs small drains at all. I have put up a land 120 feet wide this fall, and if it works well I do not expect to bother with any more than

three or four large drains (that can be dammed in the dry time of summer) in the whole 50 acres. I seeded down an experimental plot in September with eight kinds of winter wheat, four kinds of rye, three of oats and one of vetches. They are now under the snow looking well. In the Country Gentleman of Nov. 17th (page 905) a correspondent tells of feeding peat meal. I would like to hear further of this, as I have thought the top moss has a food value. When I add that the peat is now made into a fuel the equal of coal by a machine invented by an Upper Canadian, I think you will agree with me that the name Barren, as applied on those moss bogs, is a misnomer. I expect to push my experiment of growing a higher on a lower form of vegetable life this coming summer, and would like your advice, particularly with regard to drainage and manures, or how best to grow crops on a peat moss bog. Very truly yours, Ernest H. Turnbull."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Gazette - Apr. 22, 1898 Connors Bros., Black's Harbour, propose establishing a brick-yard alongside their canning works, suitable clay having been found there."

Codes: G6 / LIME / X6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum;
Gazette - Apr. 27, 1898 New Brunswick Government Will Protest Against Act Incorporating a Tobique Company. - A bill has been introduced in the senate of Canada by Hon. Mr. Baird which may develop a dispute between the Dominion government and the New Brunswick government, the latter claiming that it is an infringement upon Provincial rights. The bill is entituled An act to incorporate the Tobique Manufacturing company, and the incorporators are Hon. John Costigan of Ottawa, Fred H. Hale of Woodstock, N.B., Geo. A. Murchie of Calais, Me., James Straton of Ottawa, and Hon. Geo. T. Baird of Perth, N.B. The purposes of the company are to carry on in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business oflumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches including wood pulp and tomake brick, lime and gypsum and to acquire lands and do such things as are incidental thereto. The bill, however, proposes giving the company far wider powers ... (principally dealing with lumber and dams) ... They may remove rocks and make other improvements in the Tobique River subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. ... These powers the provincial government claims are an important infringement of provincial rights..."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 22, 1898 Woodstock. - William McDonald has put a lot of first-class machinery into the brickyard at Grafton, and is now turning out the brick at a rapid rate. The machinery is worked by steam power. A crew of about 12 or 15 men are now employed. A large quantity of fuel is on hand for burning, so that the Grafton yard will supply a large part of the local demand this season."

Woodstock Dispatch - Aug. 31, 1898 Brick Yard - The brick yard at Grafton, under the management of Wm. McDonald, is beginning to look lively. Some fifteen men are employed, Jas. Watson being in charge. An experienced setter and burner from Ontario has been secured in the person of Chas. R. Burrell. One kiln of brick, has already burned."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 24, 1898 St. Stephen, Sept. 23. - There is a movement for the organization of a company to develop the silica deposits in southern New Brunswick, in which American capitalists are also taking an interest."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 24, 1898 Fredericton. - Shoe factory ... 200,000 bricks have been spoken for from Ryan's brick

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
St. Croix Courier - Sep. 29, 1898 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 30, 1898 Charlotte's Silica Deposit. - Coal Near St.Stephen - Proposed New Industry.- After several years of persistent effort and an expenditure of many hundreds of dollars and much of his valuable time, G.W. Ganong, M.P., has succeeded in interesting parties in the great silica deposit near Black's Harbor in this county. Col. H.P. Whitmarsh of Boston has recently made an examination of the deposit and faculties for shipping and reports most favorably. He has had a large experience in Australia and other countries and claims a market can be found that will make this property a sure dividend payer. A company will be formed for the working of this deposit with headquarters at Boston. To that end a small cargo of this naturally pulverized silica will be taken out at once to be dried and prepared for the market."
Oct. 1898 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Oct. 25, 1928 30 Years Ago. - The large silica deposit at Black's Harbor in this county has been sold to Boston parties, who will organize a company and undertake to prepare the material for export."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Woodstock Dispatch - Aug. 30, 1899 Brick Yard. - An important industry is being quietly conducted in Grafton of which little is said, but which is capable of great development. It is the brickyard and is managed by Wm. MacDonald of Woodstock. He employs about fifteen men, and sends the products to many points in this province and in the adjoining state of Maine. Recently Mr. MacDonald sold 80,000 bricks to a party in Fredericton. A carload is made up of 10,000. Just at present he is somewhat dissatisfied with the freight rate given by the C.P.R. If he can make better terms for freight, this industry may become a most important one for the county."

Codes: GYP / G6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Bricks - General;
City Gazette - Sep. 1831 Exports include plaster and bricks"

Codes: 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 -- Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

Codes: J7 / O7 / E7 / SPRI / GEOL / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Paint - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Nov. 18, 1837 LETTER VII. To His Excellency Major General SirJohn Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In closing the communications I have had the honor of laying before your Excellency, I beg that I may be permitted to introduce some information obtained by others whom I had the pleasure to accompany on an excursion across the country towards Richibucto; and although the facts there collected are not wholly of a geological nature, their relation may not prove altogether useless and uninteresting to such as feel an interest in the welfare of the country. Our party consisted of Captain Egerton, Mr. Levinge, and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, of the 43rd Light Infantry, M.H. Perley, Esquire, and myself, with five Indians hired for the purpose; namely, John St. Baptiste, Lewis Paul, Martin Paul, Sacobee Ottowin, and Joe Lola, each with a light bark canoe. Our departure was 7 taken from St. John on the 16th of August, and we arrived at the head of Grand Lake, in the Woodstock, steamer, in the evening of the same day. The party, excepting myself, was abundantly supplied with the instruments of death, and much time was spent in examining fishing tackle, salmon spears, fowling pieces, rifles, &c., which, when arranged along the deck, gave the boat a very warlike appearance. A large leather bag, pickaxe, and hammer, were insignificant objects beside the polished steel of my companions in arms, and among the often repeated sounds of bears, moose, cariboo, salmon and trout, the desire of finding a gold mine was seldom mentioned. Had the beasts of the forest and the fish of the Richibucto, have beheld this dreadful array, or known the determined resolutions for their destruction, they would have forsaken their native haunts, and fled from before their approaching foes. And such seems to have been the fact, for few of either tribe suffered by our advance upon them. The following day we embarked in our canoes, and proceeded eleven miles up the Salmon River, to a place called the Forks. In this distance the sandstones of the coal measures are the only rocks to be seen. There is a singular mound of fine sand thrown up on the south side f the river. Its elevation above the general level of the country gives it the appearance of an ancient fortification; but no relics were discovered to explain its history. The whole surface of the country around this place is not more than fifteen feet above the level of the lake, and viewed from the highest eminence appears like an extensive prairie, covered with a dense forest of spruce. The river flows along a crooked bed, skirted with rich intervale, and studded with majestic elms, whose broad shadows on the water were truly delightful as we paddled beneath the long umbrella spread over the way. Thus far the Salmon River is deep and tranquil, and not more than a hundred and fifty yards wide, abounding in lilies which were so numerous in some places as to resist the progress of our frail barks. Having ascended a considerable rapid above the Forks at the close of day, we landed, and the Indians in half an hour, erected a camp large enough to give longitudinal accommodation to ten persons. After a hasty supper torches were prepared, and all hands equipped for spearing salmon. In the darkness of midnight, our Nautilus fleet was launched, each canoe with a flaming torch hoisted at its prow. The long handles of the spears served to force the barks up the foaming rapids, into which the adventurer should always be prepared to slide, for altho' he may understand the art of balancing, and the laws of gravitation erfectly, an Indian canoe will sometimes demonstrate a new problem, and plunge him head-foremost into the stream. The river illuminated with brilliant lights, darting from side to side of its banks, and flashing upon 8 the polished steel, afforded a truly savage spectacle, while the hopes of striking a fish, and the expectation of being every instant compelled to dive, produced a little nervousness even in the Indians themselves. For this kind of amusement we were abundantly prepared, and it was conducted in true native style, only one thing was waiting to render it complete - but one salmon could be found. On the morning of the 18th, we parted with Messrs. Cholmondeley and Levinge, who entered the forest on the west side of the river, with old Sacobee, and Joe Lola, in quest of cariboo. They were several days in the woods without meeting with any game, and they returned with the solitary pleasure of having attacked and fairly beaten a large she bear and several cubs. Some fear had been expressed that these gentlemen would not endure the hardships of such a journey, but they returned in excellent health, having been much gnawed and stung by flies and musquitoes. With our lessened numbers and baggage, we then made a portage across the mill dam of John McAllister, Esq. Here the sandstone is exposed, and its strata may be seen having a gentle inclination to the northeast. Six miles farther up the river we landed to examine a mineral spring near a small collection of sand called Cast Away Island. The water of the spring flows from the coal measures, and will fill a hogshead every fifteen minutes. It has a very unpleasant odor and taste, and having been reported to be medicinal, a quantity wasafterwards brought away and analysed. The Indians seemed to think it poisonous, as they could not be prevailed upon to drink any quantity. I drank a pint from the fountain, and discovered that the water was gently sperient. By analysis it was found to contain in sixteen fluid ounces, Carbonic

acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Magnesia, grains, 4 Sulphate of Soda, grains 19.5 Oxide of iron, grains 4 It therefore differs but little from the sulphurous spring of Cheltenham, and will be found very efficaceous in cutaneous eruptions, and a variety of other disorders. The above analysis may not be found strictly correct as the salts in the water might have entered into new condunations before I had the opportunity of applying the proper tests for their discovery. Ascending the stream the interval diminishes, and the river runs along a smooth channel worn out of the sandstone; wherever the soil is sandy there are groves of pine and numerous wild flowers - the rose and the honeysuckle were seen blooming on the side of the unfrequented stream. A black dragon fly was found here differing from any I had seen, and other species are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. Several miles 9 above the Springs, a bed of the yellow oxide of iron was discovered - it would yield an abundance of ochre forpigments. From the increasing shallowness of the water, and violence of the rapids, our progress was greatly impeded, and we halted in a grove of pines for the night. We required not the skill of a French cook to prepare our supper, when the appetite is sharpened by labor, and abstinence, even the hasty preparation of the Indian is received without any scrupulous enquiry respecting its absolute cleanliness. With our heads under our canoes and our feet opposite a great fire, we would have slept; but myriads of musquitoes trying to find soundings on our faces, rendered the labor of the night greater than that of the day. Several kinds of ointment were tried in vain, and it was impossible to wind a blanket around the head so tight as to admit of respiration, and keep the winged insects off. The natives suffered equally with ourselves, and nothing but a suffocating smoke had any effect upon these flying and singing armies. At sunrise next morning we again embarked and commenced scaling the stream with renewed vigor. Nothing can exceed the stillness and gloom presiding over the water between the rapids, which are often three miles apart. The sound of the bugle is delightfully re-echoed in the windings of the river, and often did our red brethren beg for a tune on the pee pee-quat. - The course of the stream is about northeast, and forty miles from Grand Lake it will average thirty yards in width. There is a sameness in the scenery that foils the memory and sets description at defiance. As far as vision extends, in every direction the surface presents one vast level tract, in many places occupied with groves of pines and towering hemlocks. Not a rock can be found, but such as belong to the coal series; these, when there are depressions in the strata, are covered with beds of sand and clay; of the latter there are collections of different colours, and such as are well adapted for the manufacture of the finest porcelain. One particular spotwas pointed out by old John, our guide, as favorite resort of the cariboo, and the natives have a tradition that that animal has long frequented this particular place to obtain something from the earth - probably asmall quantity of salt. The alcedo or kingfisher, only observed occasionally in any climate, is common on the Salmon River, and was seen constantly plunging into the water, and destroying great numbers of small fish. This bird was the halcyon of the ancients, who in the age of fable ascribed to it remarkable powers. Aristotle and Pliny have said that during the time of its sitting the mariner might pursue his voyage in safety, hence those days were called the halcyon days. Two kinds of the smallest wading birds, were seen upon the shores, and on the plains the 10 pigeons are numerous during the season of incubation, and when the whortleberry is ripe. The following remarks have been extracted from the Journal of Mr. Perley, who with Capt. Egerton, pursued the route to a greater distance than my time would allow. He says, ""the borders of the upper part of the Salmon River were found to consist of low land, with much meadow covered with alder. Below the 'Oxbow', where the river bends off very suddenly to the southward, we passed a number of short angles. Above, the water became deeper, and more placid. The river is here about thirty yards wide, and many tall pines on its banks, fling their broad shadows upon the deeply colored waters. Before arriving at the portage we noticed several extensive beds of clay, and red, and yellow ochre, on the sides of the river; but no stone of any description. At 5 p.m. we made up our packs, in a violent thunder storm attended with rain, and set out over the most dreary tract of country we ever beheld. The land between the Salmon River and Richibucto is very swampy and has been burnt over not many years since. The ground is completely covered with windfalls of all sizes, so that the portage path was blocked up. In three hours we had advanced only two miles, when we reached a thicket of green wood and encamped for the night, under torrents of rain. The Indians exerted themselves with great spirit, and notwithstanding all our clothes and blankets had been wet, since they were turned into the river by the upsetting of a canoe, and the rain had again given them another ablution, we slept soundly before the blazing fire. The bright sun of the next morning awoke us, and having cleaned our guns, and breakfasted, we followed a tolerable path to the distance of a mile, when we arrived at the head of the Richibucto. This river at the place where we first floated upon it, is about ten yards wide, having a gravelly bottom, clear water, and an abundance of small yellow trout, quite different from those taken from the water flowing into the St. John. The stream runs through an alder meadow, and groves of pine, spruce and elms, are seen only in the distance. At 2 p.m. the Indians returned from Salmon River with the canoes, and a more laborious task could not have been performed by men. After our embarkation the water was so shallow and the rapids so frequent, that our progress was slow, and at night we halted only six miles below the portage; in this distance the forest is composed of pine and fir, almost exclusively. The night being fine, we slept under the shadow of our canoes. Advancing down the river on the following day, the banks were carefully examined, but no rock could be found except the grey sandstone, identical with that of the Salmon River. Near Smith's Mill we opened a pretty settlement, the first we had seen on this side of the portage; the canoes and baggage were carried around the dam, which is one mile from the head of the 11 tide, and twenty six miles from the town of Richibucto. We here spent a large portion of the day in fishing, and I never met with a spot so well deserving the visit of the angler. In four hours we killed two hundred splendid sea trout, many of which were of 2 and 3 lbs. weight. These fish are shorter and thicker than the lake trout, and have a much brighter and more silvery hue. They are also stronger and when rising at the fly almost always throw themselves entirely out of the water, and seldom miss being hooked. With the ebb tide we dropped down the river, which gradually becomes wider, and runs between horizontal layers of sandstone. The soil (evidently the debris of the underlying rocks), is light and sandy.

There are here many promising farms, and the fine fields of grain were strongly contrasted with the desert we had passed through. Below the mouth of the South, or Mill branch, the Richibucto opens into a wide handsome river - or what might be more properly called an arm of the sea; passing down, we noticed that the banks are composed of grey sandstone, passing into red, all laying into horizontal strata. Those rocks form a number of cliffs, in which the sea has worn numerous holes, and caverns, exhibiting a great variety of fanciful shapes and figures. We encamped below the Molus River, and the following day reached Richibucto, where, notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of our soiled Indian dresses, we enjoyed the kind of hospitality of W.J. Layton, Esquire, and other respectable gentlemen."" As I have already far exceeded the limits originally intended for these letters; I regret that I am unable to detail all the useful and interesting information gained by the indefatiguable exertions of Mr. Perley, on his return from the North Shore of the Province; and therefore I hope he will give a more elaborate account of it from his own pen. That gentleman and Captain Egerton were fifteen days on the tour; they encamped in the woods twelve nights, and were exposed to some very unpleasant weather, which, however, did not prevent them from returning home in perfect health, and in good spirits. The Indians also endured their hardships without a murmur, and were delighted with a tour so congenial to their natural habits. They are very intelligent, but less athletic than the Micmacs of Nova Scotia; their dialect differs much in some particulars, although these different tribes can generally understand each other. The Micmac of Nova Scotia calls a canoe Talactic - the Milicete of New Brunswick applies to it the word Pa-que-dan. The following are a few nouns of the latter race: Pessqua-haut Axe .... Tom-a-ha-gom Knife .... Me-go-da-nis Salmon spear .. Neck-an-gull 12 Tea kettle .... Check-lock-qe-gun Indian purse .. Patch-nau-goe Bugle .... Pee-pee-quat Paddle .... Ta-han-gen RIVERS Loosh-tork, } (The St. John) } the long river Magaguadavic the river of hills Oromocto the deep river Nashwaak the rapid river Nashwaak-sis the little river of rapids (sis being the Indian dimunitive) Richibucto the river of fire, or river of the burnt country Miramichi the happy retreat Restigouche the ..?.. river Pokiock the frightful river A lake is called quis-pam - a river, seep - brook, seep boo-sis. A doctor is denominated noo-chein-peel-wot. I observed that they called me noo-chein peel-wot pe-nops. Penops signifies stone, hence they implied a stone hunting doctor. Before I take leave of your Excellency, I beg to remark that the letters now concluded, have been prepared for the Press, amidst other and constant employment. A few typographical errors could not be corrected, in consequence of my distant residence from the publisher. Of the importance of obtaining an accurate Geological knowledge, and unfolding the mineral wealth of the Province, it is unnecessary for me to advance a single argument. My only object has been to render my favorite pursuits as useful to mankind as possible, and with the least degree of success I am satisfied. The kindness I received from all classes of the inhabitants during my visit among them claims my warmest acknowledgements. I am much indebted for the kind permission received, to address these letters to Your Excellency, and sincerely hope they prove interesting to one whom the loyal sons of the British Colonies in America justly delight to honor, and whose elevated character needs no encomium beyond the affections of the people. I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant, A. Gesner. Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, } Oct. 17th, 1837 }"

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

N.B. Courier - Jun. 16, 1838 Scarcity of Bricks. - We understand that the progress of several buildings now in course of erection in this City, has been suspended, owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient supply of materials to keep the workmen employed. - The demand for a few cargoes of Bricks is therefore very urgent at present; for unless a supply soon arrive, a number of our mechanics will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 21, 1842 (May?) Exports: Also chalk."

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / G6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
STAT / Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

N.B. Courier - May 21, 1842 Exports:Also chalk."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire
GYP / X1 / STAT / Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire
GYP / X1 / STAT / Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1847 ADVERTISEMENT: Tenders Will be received by the subscriber, until Wednesday the 10th day of November, for making 200,000 Brick at Lane's Creek, parish of Woodstock, for the Iron Works about to be erected at that place. Good clay and sand may be found on the spot, and every facility afforded for the making. - The Bricks to be 9 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/4 inches thick, and to be in readiness for delivery on the 1st of June, 1848. -Also-2,000 cords of good hardwood, in lots of 50 or 100 cords each, to suit different persons, to be delivered on or before the 1st of May, 1848. 3,000 barrels of Charcoal, in lots from 10 to 100 barrels each, to be delivered on or before the 1st of September, 1848. Also - Refuse and Merchantable Lumber, of various kinds - Tenders to express the price per thousand feet. Scantling of various dimensions, as may be required - proposals to express the price per Thousand feet, to be delivered when required, after the 1st of March next. All the above articles to be delivered on the Company's premises in Woodstock, as specified above. Satisfactory security for the due performance of the above Contracts will be required. Further particulars made known on application to W. Stevens, Agent. WOODSTOCK, October 23, 1847."

Codes: J7 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Morning News - Apr. 19, 1850 ""Gold"" in New Brunswick. - A fact! We shall proveit. A specimen of sharpening stones, was forwarded to us a few days since, from the Miramichi, with a request that we would obtain a practical opinion as to its qualities. This stone abounds in immense quantities on the Tomoganops, a branch of the Northwest, so called, and is pronounced to be equal in every respect to the Turkey stone, for which our carpenters pay one dollar per pound. This stone possesses rather an advantage over the Turkey stone, as it can be used with water as well as oil. Persons are already actively engaged in Miramichi in cutting and dressing this stone. - The value of the export of sharpening stones from Turkey (said to be the best in the world) amounts to millions of dollars. Now only think of it. We have an inexhaustible quarry of stone, as good, in this Province, every pound of which will be worth a dollar, which is equal to gathering gold dust on the Sacramento. There is no ""hearsay"", or ""we understand"", about this. It is positive. The stone was sent to our office, and we immediately put it into the hands of several carpenters of experience and respectability, with a request that they would pronounce an impartial opinion; and they all agree that the stone is of the most superior description, equal to the article they pay a dollar a pound for. Here then is a mine of wealth itself. The riches of this province we believe to be equal to those of the most favored land on the face of the globe - not excepting California; but enterprise and capital are required to turn them to account. We further learn from Miramichi, by private letter, that there is asuperior description of clay in that section, fit for manufacturing delf, earthenware, and all articles of crockeryware; and if the Americans had such clay as this in their own country, they would manufacture crockeryware themselves, instead of importing it from England, for want of the raw material. This province also abounds extensively in the article of black lead, iron, lead, copper, coal, &c., &c. But, it is all useless to us. Now suppose this province were a state of the Union, and enterprise and capital could be infused among us, who can doubt but that this would be the very richest state on all the continent? But, our wealth is destined to remain in the bowels of the earth, until some great political convulsion overturns the present order of things - and when the landmark of prejudice, and of geographical nicety, shall disappear between the two people, we may expect to go on our way rejoicing, and reaping the rewards of plodding toil. We starve in the midst of plenty. We float upon a wreck, perishing of thirst - the ocean rolls around, but its waters cannot be converted into refreshing draughts, from want of the necessary apparatus to destroy its saline particles. How long must we continue so? - Heaven be merciful to a people whose land has been blessed with bounties in such rich abundance! Are we to toil on from day to day - men of intelligence - without making an effort to bring our country before the eye of the world? Thousands, nay millions of capital, are out at ragged interest in England and the United States, unrecuperative, unproductive; yet because our country is not known, scarcely beyond its own limits, the people are doomed to trudge along over mines of wealth, with poverty staring them in the teeth - bread scarcely to be had. We hope that some of our American contemporaries will take notice of the prominent points of the above article, that their readers may see what sort of a place ""down East"" is? Since writing the above, we are informed that a gentleman has arrived here from Miramichi, on his way to the United States, with a box of the stones before mentioned, to see what our neighbors think of them.

Codes: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building
LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
/ E2 / Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay -
General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert /
Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September

9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;

Headquarters - Oct. 30, 1850 and Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 4, 1850 Tripoli. - We have been presented with a sample of this highly esteemed substance, which was found in the upper district of this County by Henry Jones, Esq. The New Brunswick Tripoli has been pronounced by those qualified to judge such matters, equal to the Mount Eagle, or any other yet discovered. The deposit is said to be inexhaustible."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General;

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 1, 1853 Woodstock. - We promised in our last to give a short notice of the improvements going on in this place... Across the bridge we see an extensive brick yard just put into operation by Mr. Elisha Baker. - The Messrs. Davis are nearly ready to start a new Iron Foundry; the machinery is all up and everything on the ground to commence operations. There is also a good prospect of another company being got up to smelt iron ore; if started, this, in addition to the old company, will make quite stirring times here. - [Carleton Sentenil"

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

Carleton Sentinel Dec. 3, 1853 As we promised last week, and for the information of those of our readers who have not seen them we now proceed to give a short sketch of the Iron Works, &c., at the Upper Town and the operations there carried on. TheIron Ore is brought a distance of three miles from theirinexhaustible mines in Jacksontown, and laid on a layer of wood placed on skids to admit air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about 20 feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitable sizes for the Blast Furnace. Charcoal is made in 6 large kilns, holding from 40 to 50 cords each, 3 taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking out the charcoal, which, when made, is taken to large Storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore, lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the

Furnace - this ore a Clay Iron Stone, we were informed, when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an Iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found - the nearness of this last effecting a great saving of transport, the Company having formerly to go 10 miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel-head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ores, and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine house contains 3 Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace, of which only one was working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the Furnace, and there blown in through 3 Tuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine-house by the Gas or waste heat from the Furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers - the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite, heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hot-blast without any extra expense; and effecting a very great saving of fuel. - There was a third Engine supplied with steam, from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular Saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a Puddling Furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting-house, we were shown a Lime-kiln, Mortar-mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick-yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting-house we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the Cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps of the Cinders or Slag extending in the River, on the bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting-house is the line laid down in the preliminary survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed will put these works in communication with the seaboard during the shutting up of the river navigation. It is now time to cast, or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged tapping the Furnace, below where the melting Cinder was lava-like flowing over. The liquid Iron flowed along a Gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the Beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we were informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running a large flow of Cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the Gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing, must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding house, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, - here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ores and Limestone which lie in one continuous route. As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality and abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars. We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our County be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London and Sheffield as the best works of those Countries. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of lignite, the outcropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown Silver-leadfluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County. These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon to be destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1853 Woodstock Iron Works. - The following interesting sketch of the Iron Works of Woodstock, is given by the Editor of the Sentinel, from whose paper we copy it:- ""The Iron Ore is brought a distance of three 12 miles from the inexhaustible mines of Jacksontown and laid on layer of wood, placed on skids to allow air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal, brought to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about twenty feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitablesizes for the Blast Furnace. - Charcoal is made in 6large kilns holding from 40 to 60 cords each, taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking put the charcoal, which when made, is taken to large storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the furnace - this ore is Clay Ironstone, we were informed when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found, the nearness of this last effecting a great saving or transport, the Company having formerly to go ten miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ore and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine House contains two Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace of which only one as working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the furnace, and there blown in through 3 cuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine house by the Gas or waste heat from the furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers, the same heat taken from the

Furnace in another direction, when requisite heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hotblast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. There was a third engine supplied with steam from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a puddling furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting house, we were shown a Lime kiln, Mortar mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting House we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps f the cinders of Slag extending to the River, on the Bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river, and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting House is the line 13 laid down in the preliminary survey of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed, will put these works in communication with the seaboard, during the shutting up of the river navigation. It was now time to cast or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged in tapping the furnace, below where the melting cinder was lava-like flowing over. - the liquid Iron flowed along a gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we're informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running, a large flow of cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding House, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ore amd Limestone which lies in one continuous route. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the outcropping of Coal, found not over 3 miles from where we write, which ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown a Silver leadfluxed and melted from from Ore found within our County These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural capabilities, warrant the inference, that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Morning News - May 8, 1854 ADVERTISEMENT: Brick Yard to Lease. - The subscriber will Lease for 1 or a term of years, a first rate site for a Brick Yard - water carriage - abundance of cheap fuel, with tillage and pasture land, also, if required. For full particulars enquire of april 7 D.H. Anderson."

Codes: G6 / W4 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Chamcook Brick;

St. Andrews Standard - May 17, 1854 Brickyard.- We understand that a brick Yard has been opened at Chamcook, for the manufacture of this indispensable building material. Already several men are engaged on the work, and there cannot be a doubt, but that the undertaking will prove remunerative to its enterprising proprietor. The want of an establishment of this description, near the Town, has been much felt; even during the last year parties were obliged to send to Belfast, Maine; and one person not obtain a sufficient quantity before winter set in, to build a house. This desideratum will now be supplied, and we trust the proprietor will be encouraged."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Morning News - Jul. 10, 1854 ADVERTISEMENT: Clayton's Patent Brick Making Machine. The subscribers having been appointed Agents for Henry Clayton, Esq., Inventor and Patentee of ""Clayton's Brick Making Machine,"" which has taken the principal prizes at the Great Exposition of Industry at London, Amsterdam, and elswhere, and having taken out and secured the Patents for this Province and prepared to dispose of the same or the Patent right for New Brunswick, or the right to make machines in the Province. Specifications and Plans, as also Testimonials from the first class Brick Yards in Great Britain, and all other information may be had on application to Kinnear & Howard, Agents for ""Clayton's Brick

Morning News - Jul. 10, 1854 Patent Brick Machine. - We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Kinnear & Howard, respecting the manufacture of bricks. We think there is a capital opening in St. John for the introduction of such a machine. We copy the following, from a great number of articles in praise of the invention. Clayton's Patent Brick Machine. - The capabilities of this machine for all ordinary clays, and to the using of such clay so much stiffer than ordinary, have been fully established, and in consequence it has been much admired by all who either have witnessed its operations, or taken an interest in such matters. We understand the Messrs. Waring (Brothers), Railway Contractors, expressed a wish lately to ascertain by occular demonstration themselves, what result could be effected by the machine with the softest clay. The ingenious patentee, feeling confident of the high qualifications possessed by this most important part and useful invention, readily acceded to such a request. The machine was set to work in the presence, and under the entire direction, of the above-named gentleman, with one horse, an unskilled laborer, and two boys. - The clay, a very rough kind, being made to the softest consistency possible, the horse was started, and permitted to travel at its own speed continuously for 5 minutes, when Messrs. W. stopped him, and after examining the bricks, (of which 101 were made, being at the rate of 12,000 per day of ten hours), pronounced them to be good and clean. These gentlemen then expressed to Mr. Clayton their entire approval of the machine, and stated their object was to be fully convinced of its general utility and capability to work clays of any stiffness and quality, previously to ordering several of them for use on certain foreign contracts. - Agricultural Magazine, February, 1854."

Codes: J7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 7, 1901 Newcastle Advocate. - We understand that Messrs. James Brown and Geo. McKay have purchased a tract of land on Trout Brook, which contains a clay mine. This clay is used in making crockery, etc. and is becoming valuable. It will be operated by a company, and will be known as the Caledonia Mining Company. A quantity will be shipped immediately to England, France and Germany."

Codes: 2056 / I6 / IDX_Names: Ganong Mine; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 13, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 21, 1902 G.W. Ganong, M.P., has made application for license to search for mineral on land at Letete, Charlotte County, and at Scotch Settlement in Kings Co."

Codes: J7 / X1 / Y7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Macadamite - Queens Co.;
Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 3, 1903 A Queens County Industry. - An Ottawa despatch tothe St. John Telegraph says: 'Your correspondent learned today of an enterprise in New Brunswick likely to assume dimensions of grand proportions. Representatives of American and Canadian capitalists forming the works which owns the patent right for the Macadamite metal were in Ottawa today on business in connection with the new metal. It is intended to at once enlarge the works which have been established at St. John, but those interested have a larger plan in view. It is nothing less than the establishment in the vicinity of the coal fields in Newcastle, Queens County (N.B.), of works for the manufacture of aluminum, which is one of the elements of the macadamite metal, and for which there is an enormous and rapidly increasing demand. Two essentials are necessary for its successful manufacture, cheap clay of the proper percentage of oxide of silica, and cheap power. It appears that underlying the coal deposits ofQueens County (N.B.), is an abundance of fire clay which has been carefully tested and found suitable for the manufacture of aluminum. The abundant supply of coal ensures the other requisite of cheap power. Arrangements have been made with the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co. for subletting a portion of its areas and a company to be called the Aluminum Production Company of New Brunswick is now in process of organization. The company will use a large quantity of coal in its factories and employ several hundred hands. Large contracts have been entered into for the supply of the metal to railway companies, and others, and those interested are confident of success."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Richibucto Review - Jun. 18, 1903 Bert Ross, of Nashwaaksis, an employee of Ryan's brickyard, Fredericton, was struck by a slide of clay while working in a clay bank, and sustained a fracture of his right leg at the thigh and other injuries."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - May 11, 1906 There is a rival of the rumor that Mechanic Lake is to be drained and the chalk deposits removed by an American company. The lake, which covers 150 acres, carries immense quantities of this formation which is used for polishing fine surfaces. On a number of occasions companies have been talked of with the intention of exploiting its wealth. Nothing developed in former years. The intention in the present case is to blast an outlet. The lake has been a favorite spot with anglers."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - Jun. 29, 1906 Mechanic. - The work of draining the Pollet Lake is progressing rapidly and the manager expects to be ready in a few days to raise the silica of which there is an immediate deposit."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
North Shore Leader - Nov. 23, 1906 Brick Making at Harcourt. - Messrs. M. VanBuskirk and James McLeave have made 140,000 bricks at the new kiln started this year at Harcourt. They built a road to the clay deposit at a cost of $600 and put in machinery valued at $1,000. They also built a boarding house at the kiln and have had twelve men employed."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 11, 1909 Hiram Hartford burned his last kiln of brick lastweek. During the season, he made 105,000, but lost 15,000 in the big storm of September."

Granite Town Greetings - Jan. 5, 1910 Little Lepreau. - We expect operations to begin on the new brick yard early in the spring."

Evening Times-Star - Aug. 11, 1910 Peter C. Belle Isle, manufacturer; Alphons O.Belle Isle, agent; Ameline H. Belle Isle; Marie Luce Belle Isle; and Ameline Belle Isle, all of Campbellton, are applying for incorporation as the Belle Isle Concrete and Brick Mfg. Co., with capital stock of $1,000."

Codes: G6 / D7 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Kings County Coal;
Weekly Record - Jun. 2, 1911 Under the name of the 'Thompson Coal and BrickCo.' application has been made by G.W. Fowler, W. B. Jonah, Wm. D. Turner, Samuel A. McLeod, and Mabel B. Thompson, of Sussex, to conduct a merchandise store, wholesale and retail, in Sussex, and to carry on a general business of coal mining and brick manufacturing. The

capital stock is $24,000, in two hundred and forty shares."

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - May 24, 1912 Jordan Mountain Polish Mine. - A Natural Polish has been Discovered There. - An Unlimited Supply. - Newton Manning, of Newtown, is the discoverer of a polish mine at Jordan Mountain, which will be worked at once and the product put on the market. Mr. Manning made the discovery a long time ago and tried to get ..?... on the deposits but found that this was impossible and that the rights were carried with the land. Accordingly he and the owner, Mr. Hall, formed a partnership and will work the property, commencing operations. The deposit is ten feet wide and runs for a mile, having been traced for that distance. It has been thoroughly tested for many purposes and has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It will clean anything about a house and is invaluable in the kitchen. On the other hand it will not damage the finest silver and will make brass shine in a way that will warm the heart of any housewife. Mr. Manning made his discovery in a somewhat novel way. He picked up a rock and noticing that it was soft started to chip it off. The blade of the knife immediately showed evidence of improvement in the way of cleanliness and the finder had his curiosity aroused. He secured samples and made a test of the powder, later sending other samples away. The reports received were most encouraging and he got busy on the location. The powder was tested by a representative of the Record and it will certainly do all that the owners claim for it. No treatment is necessary, except to grind the rock to a fine powder, before placing it it in packages and putting it on sale. A large quantity was ground this week at William Holman's mill and it is probable that more improved machinery will be installed, so as to get a finer reduction. The firm has placed its order for tins and will shortly offer the product to the public. So far as the supply of the powder is concerned, it is practically inexhaustible."

Codes: G6 / S6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Kent County Coal;
S.J. Standard - Sep. 30, 1912 Mining in New Brunswick. - (Canadian Engineer). -The North Shore Railway and Navigation Company, which has sixty men working a small coal mine at Beersville, in Kent County, twenty miles from Moncton, and selling thecoal to the Intercolonial Railway, has also ordered machinery for the manufacture of bricks. Dr. H.J. Von Hagan, the president of the company declares that New Brunswick has the best material for manufacturing bricks and other clay products that can be found in Canada, or in the eastern states, outside of New Jersey. He is bringing several engineers from New York to inspect the company's property in Kent county. It is announced that a large number of

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
St. Croix Courier - Oct. 8, 1914 30 Years Ago. - Silica Deposit. - A reporter of a local paper recently interviewed ex-Mayor Jas. H. Ganong with reference to the land at Pennfield lately purchased by St. Stephen parties, and which, it is claimed, contains rich deposits of silica. Mr. Ganong says 50 barrels of the mineral has been got out and is now on the way to St. Stephen, where it will be prepared for shipment to the principal machine shops in the United States. All who have examined the deposit are certain it is pure silica. It contains a large percentage of oxide of iron. Silica is used in all the machine shops, and is imported largely from Italy, there being no mines that produce it, as far as the firm can ascertain, in this country. The heaviest deposits appear to be about Black's Harbor and Sturgeon's Cove in Letang Harbor, which is one of

Codes: I6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth;
Kings County Record - Feb. 26, 1915 A demand is being made, so it is said, for Infusorial Earth. Application to the Secretary of the St. John Board of Trade will give any one wanting it, direct information. The subject is one that should interest Kings County people as this product is known to exist in Kings County."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 5, 1915 30 Years Ago. - A valuable deposit of tripoli has been discovered near Southern Head, Grand Manan."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
St. Croix Courier - Oct. 4, 1920 Burned a Kiln. - The old Hartford brick yard resumed work this summer after a shut down of seven years, during which brick were being imported to St. Stephen. The Percy Hartford Brick Co. was organized by a great grandson of the original founder, Walter G. De Wolfe being largely interested. Four men were employed all summer and the kiln of 167,000 brick burned last week, coming through in splendid condition. Some of the brick will be used in the extension to the store of the De Wolfe Hardware Co. to commence at once, some will be used in the new axe factory and some will be for sale."

Codes: G6 / HILL / GYP / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 9, 1924 Early History of Albert County. - ... About 1800 commerce had so far opened up with other parts that the attention of the colonists was turned in the direction of shipbuilding. ... Among the first vessels built ... was ... the 'Brothers'. Thisvessel was employed chiefly in carrying plaster to Lubec,Maine, (the only seaport for this then) where it was sold and such commodities as the colonists needed brought back. She was retopped about thirty years after and employed in carrying plaster from the quarries on the south shore of Shepody Bay, now operated by the Albert Manufacturing Co., and known as Pink Rock. This vessel carried about 80 tons which was in those days considered a large cargo. ... Plaster was got out from the quarries nearer the river known as the 'Kings Quarries'. Two or three residents

clubbed together, spent the winter breaking out plaster, which was hauled on the snow by teams to the bank of the river and shipped to Lubec in the spring. This would provide for them their summer supplies. A brisk business was carried on about eighty or ninety years ago getting plaster from the King quarries, which was run out on a wooden rail track and cars with flanged iron wheels. About the same time a brick yard and tannery was established on a rising ground at the head of Edgett's Creek and nearly surrounded by marshes. ..."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Kings County Record - Aug. 23, 1929 A New Industry For New Brunswick. - PHOTO of Chipman. - Caption. - The hollow clay tile plant under construction near Chipman, on the Canadian National Railways by Messrs. L.E. Shaw Limited, of Avonport, N.S. When finally in operation this industry, established as a result of the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways Department of Natural Resources, will produce a daily output of 100 tons and provide continuous employment for upwards of fifty men. Kilns are shown at left of picture."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;
Telegraph Journal - Sep. 30, 1929 Fredericton Brick Plant Is Enjoying Busy Season. - Demand for Product of M. Ryan & Son, Ltd., Greatest in History. - Plant Busy. - Business is Trebled in Last Few Years; Bright Future in Store. - The firm of M. Ryan and Son, Ltd., Fredericton, brick manufacturers, founded in 1873 by the late Michael Ryan, and incorporated in 1919, is experiencing a very busy season. the directors, J.F. Ryan and F.S. Mundle, are experiencing a very busy year, as the demand for Ryan's cherry red - Ryan's corrugated and Ryan's stock brick has been the greatest in the history of the company. Ryan's bricks are well known throughout the Maritimes and the New England States and the popularity of them during the last few years has trebled the business. During the present season they have supplied the brick for the Lady Beaverbrook Memorial library in connection with the University of New Brunswick. This building is faced with Ryan's corrugated brick and backed up with their stock brick, taking about 600,000 and is generally conceded to be one of the finest examples of brickwork to be found, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. Other U.N.B. buildings now in course of construction are those for forestry and mineralogy, also the library, and are being constructed with Ryan's Cheery Red and Ryan's stock brick, taking in all about 1,500,000 bricks. Several other large buildings have been constructed during the last few months, among them being the Chestnut Canoe Company and the Eastern Bakery buildings. The former is built of Ryan's Cherry Red, and the latter with Ryan's corrugated brick. In Saint John the Nesbitt wing in connection with the hospital at East Saint John, and the New Albert School, the former is of Ryan's Cherry Red and the latter used Ryan's stock brick. One of the largest brick buildings now in course of construction in Moncton is the hospital extension, for which Ryan's Cherry Red bricks are being used, and this promises to be one of the finest pieces of brickwork in that city. It is a pleasure for anyone to pay a visit to the Ryan plant at Fredericton, as well as exceedingly interesting, educative and instructive to gain some knowledge of the industry. Here at this plant, situated on the Woodstock Road, everything that goes into the manufacture of Ryan's bricks is to be found on their own property, which occupies some 20 acres. The clay used in the process is said to have been the sediment left by the river which thousands of years ago coursed through this property. An inspection of the clay used evinces each year's sediment, and upon closer examination it is found that the clay - a dull slate or greenish color - is quite plastic and much like rubber in appearance. The clay is dug and conveyed by trolley into the plant, where it is crushed to eliminate any hard substance such as rock. The clay is so rich that shore sand - also to be found on the property of the company, but only a stone's throw away from the plant - has to be mixed with it. Another feature of the undertaking is that pure spring water, so necessary in the making of good brick, is to be had right on the company's premises where three splendid springs supply the water required. After the clay is crushed, it goes into the pugmill and then into the moulding machines, then onto pallets and is carried by carriers into the driers, where 10 miles of steam pipe is housed, and with a capacity of 20,000 bricks. There for nine hours these green brick are dried before going on into the kilns. There are three large kilns with a total of six ovens, having a capacity of 100,000 brick for each oven, where for seven days and seven nights the temperature is gradually brought up to 2000 degrees. At the sixth day the iron and other substances in the brick turn from grey to a rich cherry red color. The machinery used throughout at the plant is probably the best obtainable, and depicts a vastly different picture there today from the old methods, abolished about 25 years ago. The Ryan Company have in their employ a number of 'old-timers' that have been born and brought up in the business. Among them is Thomas Smith, who stands almost seven feet in height and is nearing the three score and ten mark. Mr. Smith is in charge of the mixing and tempering of the clay, is known as 'the mixer' and probably has the most responsible position in the plant, because if he should have just a bit too much water or too much sand in the clay he will have trouble with the moulding - the brick will be too muddy and will not take kindly to the moulds. More than 100,000,000 brick have passed through his hands. Next to Mr. Smith is the moulder, Harry Collett, who has a very important job. He is responsible for the moulding and shaping of the cherry red and the corrugated facing brick. Once the bricks take their shape and become dry, the shape is permanent until they are broken or destroyed by force. He also holds the honor of having handled upward of 100,000,000 bricks in his day. Another of the 'old timers' is the brick burner, Samuel Currie. He is responsible for the burning of these cherry red bricks and it is a pleasure to see him feed the fires, using about 3,500 cords of wood per year. He has a splendid record to his credit for perfect burning of brick and within the next few years he will have passed the 100,000,000 mark. The Ryan Brick plant is ideally situated for clay, sand, water and fuel with their seven car railway siding with the yard space sloping in such a way toward the siding that the brick travel on their own weight from the dryers to the cars, have conditions so favorable that they are able to compete with lumber, concrete and tile. Why gamble with inferior

material? why take a chance on sagging wall and cracked plaster when one knows the piece of mind that comes only from the knowledge that brick withstands all the elements, they ask. Howells Frechette, chief of the ceramics and toad materials division, Department of Mines, Ottawa, speaks in glowing terms of the Ryan plant, claiming it to be the neatest and best kept brick plant in America. Visitors are always welcomed at the plant. PHOTOS: Caption: F.S. Mundel, secretary and treasurer of M. Ryan & Son, Ltd., brick manufacturers, Fredericton. Caption: Harry Collett, brick moulder at the Ryan plant, Fredericton, through whose hands upward of 100,000,000 bricks have passed during his connection with the firm. Caption: J.F. Ryan, president of M. Ryan & Son, Ltd., brick manufacturers, Fredericton."

Codes: G6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General;

Evening Times-Globe - Apr. 18, 1961 L.E. Shaw Brick Company Marking 100 Years of Achievement. -Firm Operates Eight Plants in N.B. and N.S. - PHOTOS of A.C. Cole, vice president, R.H. Shaw, president and Lloyd R. Shaw, vice president. L.E. Shaw Limited is celebrating its 100th anniversary this month. Founded as a tiny plant a couple of miles outside Hantsport, N.S., in 1861, the firm has grown and expanded through the century to eight modern plants in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick centres. From the limited production of brick at Robert Shaw's small place in 1861, the output of bricks alone has grown to over 40,000,000 a year. In addition the company, keeping up with the changing demands, is now making concrete and thermocrete blocks, precast roof and floor slabs, concrete sewer pipes, speed tile, drain tile and flu lining. Founder of firm. - Robert Shaw, founder of the firm, was born in Falmouth, N.S., about 1840. At the age of 12 he went to sea, to help his struggling family. At 18 he retired from the sea, and took a contract to supply railway ties. And at about 21 he started his little brick plant. Through moves and changes and difficulties Robert Shaw progressed. His son, L.E. Shaw was born in 1878, grew up to know the business thoroughly, operated a plant under another owner, and in 1906 formed his own first company, Middleton Brick and Tile Co. Finally in 1924, L.E. Shaw Limited was incorporated. The depression years took their toll and closed two plants. But in 1936, L.E. Shaw tried a new venture, home construction, creating a use for his products. Constant Progress. - The Shaw plants keep up with the times. Year after year, new machinery appears. L.E. Shaw died in 1960. His two sons keep up the family tradition. R.H. Shaw as president and L.R. Shaw as vice president. The other vise president is A.C. Cole. With head office in Halifax, N.S., the company has plants at Chipman, Fredericton and Saint John in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia at Halifax, Dartmouth, Sydney, New Glasgow, and the biggest plant, at Lantz, near Elmsdale."

Codes: 0001 / 0721 / 0707 / 0030 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / J8 / IDX_Names: New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1881 The Mineral Wealth of Albert. - Hillsboro, April 4th, 1881. Mr. Editor:- I have noticed from time to time that reference has been made to the mines and minerals of Albert County. So the Frenchman said of London, it is a province covered and filled with mines and minerals; and - much has been said and written, perhaps the half hasnot yet been told. Beginning at the boundary line between Albert and St. John Counties, we find copper all along the bay shore as far east as Salmon River, where a company is about being formed by Messrs. Cleveland and Steadman, with a capital of $100,000. We wish the enterprise every success. Coming up to Harvey we find a valuable depositof the same mineral at New Horton. At Harvey Point wefind the famous freestone quarries of Messrs. Roberts & Stevens. From these quarries a large number of the stone buildings of Boston and New York have been built. Coming up to Hopewell are the famous stone quarries of Messrs. Hayden, employing a number of men. At or near the Hill Corner has been discovered of late, manganese said to beworth $130 per ton. The company is about commencing operations on a large scale. In Salem manganese has beendiscovered on the farm of Jeremiah Steeves, only awaiting further developments. The lime stone worked by Messrs. McHenry, as well as the plaster quarries of J.T.Tompkins, are considered inexhaustible. That yellow metalso much coveted called gold has been discovered at New Ireland. We learn that searching and exploring willcommence immediately. We are indeed sorry to say that thefamous Albert coal mine is about to close, the deposit of Albertite, worth $25 per ton, having about run out. During the twenty-two years it has been worked, about $4,000,000 worth of that wonderful coal has been raised. Yet it is the opinion of experienced miners that the Albert mine is only a branch of the grand trunk and that the grand trunk is in Baltimore, about four miles west of the Albert mine. Miners tell us that the course of the coal in the Albert Mines is east and west, and as the mountains of shale in Baltimore more correspond exactly with the shale at the Albert mines, and the course is directly west, it looks both reasonable and probable that the Albert coal, so called, exists in mammoth deposits in Baltimore; and, as further proof of coal in that place, small pieces of coal precisely like the Albertite coal can be picked up at any time in the small brooks and rivulets running through those shale regions, which, of course, have been washed out in times of heavy rains. And as those undeveloped coal fields, as we believe them to be, are only four miles from the Albert Railway, and a level grade to and from, the means of transportation would be both cheap and easy; and we believe that if a little capital now lying idle in England and other countries was expended in Baltimore, the remuneration might be counted by millions. Yours,

Codes: 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 – Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / 0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a

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0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay -
G3 / Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite;
LIME / J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John
Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime
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IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside

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Codes: 0007 / LIME / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Lime - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 17, 1875 Bill passed… To authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold stockholders and directors meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. ...To incorporate The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. ….to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co."

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil /

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: …1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings

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Codes: 0019 / 0603 / 0311 / LIME / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Frye Island; Letete Mine; Lime - General;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1863 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 5, 1863 Mining in Charlotte County. - On Thursday last, the scattered farmers, fishermen and miners of that bleakand barren promontory known as Letete, were startled with an unexpected influx of visitors. The object of their search was the copper mine worked by Mr. Key, and a party of miners for Messrs. Johnston & Co. of England - They also visited the copper mine of Mr. Woodward, which lies adjacent to it, and close by the seashore. It has been worked for over a year, and a shaft sunk to a depth of over 100 feet. Several favorable looking specimens of copper ore have encouraged the proprietors to proceed in the outlay of a very considerable sum of money, which, it is to be hoped, may one day be repaid with interest. Several copper lodes, permeating quartz and slaty-like veins, have been discovered near this shaft, and it is intended to ""drift"" into them from the point reached, in the hope that something handsome may soon ""turn up"". The operation of sinking is carried on by blasting through the ledge, and in the present case the miners do not require to come to the surface during the moment of explosion, but can turn aside into the ""drift"" or lateral excavations. The light of a candle is used, and foul air is not felt or complained of, but the smoke occasioned by the blasting is a serious annoyance. At a short distance, on a rocky and barren eminence, is the other copper mine. Several copper lodes, of considerable length and breadth, converge near the spot where the shaft has been sunk to a depth of over 50 feet. The mining engineer is Mr. Key, a quiet Cornish man, thoroughly acquainted with mining operations. Near the shaft is a substantial workshop. This shaft is more easily descended than Mr. Woodward's - Here we saw several rich specimens of copper ore, and found on the part of Mr. Key a confident expectation of more and better. The whole province will watch the result of these mining operations with interest. It will be well for other districts to await the test now being applied 5 at such expense. - Should the operations succeed, the bleak rocks of Letete will be covered with an industrious population, who will trade with St. George and St. Andrews, and buy beef and mutton from the neighboring farmers. - Should they fail, experiments so costly will deter others from engaging in similar operations for a long time to come. A party of us also visited Frye's Island, close by, in which there is a belt of limestone, containing several veins of quartz, fluorspar, and to all appearances, both galena and barytes, two valuable ores of lead. The lodes run E.N.E., very much in the direction of the copper lodes. We have a hope that some day capital may be found to test the lodes which Mr Fry has, with much effort, sought out. - Col. Pres."

Codes: 0019 / LIME / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Lime - General;

Morning Freeman - Dec. 17, 1872 In Equity (Before Judge Weldon). - Edward Allison et al. vs. Wm. B. Robinson. The plaintiffs in this case, Trustees of the Estate of the late S.J. Scovil, seek to recover from the defendant, Major W.B. Robinson, the value of a mortgage of property in Carleton belonging to Thomas Coram purchased by Scovil in Oct. 1861 and assigned to the defendant without any valuable consideration; the amount named in the mortgage is £150; the present value is said to be $1000; also of a mortgage on a property of Stephen E. Stephens at Grand Bay made in favor of defendant in Oct. 1864 for $3000 money due to Scovil, and also a conveyance of the Equity of redemption in the property made to defendant in consideration of $1000 due to Scovil; also the interest in certain mines transferred by deed from John Woodward and John Steadman to defendant, dated Nov. 16, 1864, the value of said"

Codes: 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 / H6 / E4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL /

IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile.

Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / 0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / 0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / X1 /

IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F. Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to be added, before the collection is shipped."

Codes: 0043 / 0039 / LIME / G3 / R8 /
IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Lime - General; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 CHARLOTTE COUNTY.- ... Then look at the natural resources of this county... The famous red granite quarries of St. George are in this county, and no where in Canada can stone be found to match it. Charlotte county can also boast of the only black granite quarry in Canada, and though it has its reputation yet to make, we have no doubt as to its ultimate triumph over all foreign rivals. Then there are the nickel deposits in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, which may some day prove a mine of great wealth to Canada. At Letang there can befound some of the finest limestone that one could wish to see, and a little further east, in the neighborhood of Point Lepreaux, promising deposits of coal have been located ..."

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL /

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble. etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during

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N.B. Courier - Feb. 19, 1842 Geology Of New Brunswick. - A report of the labours of Dr. Gesner, in exploring the mineral resources of the Province, during the past year having been made public, we have much satisfaction in referring to the work as affording further satisfactory evidence in confirmation of the generally received opinion that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources. In his late researches, we are glad to find that in order to meet the views of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Gesner has directed his attention to the agricultural character of the districts explored; and the features of the uncleared lands have accordingly been examined, with a view of making them at once available for settlement; and so favorable have been the results of these enquiries, that several new settlements have already been projected in districts selected for this purpose. Dr. Gesner returned to the City last week after locating a party of settlers at Eel River, and another party are now preparing for departure to the same vicinity. A present benefit will thus be reaped from the labours of our Provincial Geologist by many deserving families, who might otherwise have proceeded to the United States, or remained as drones about the City, and at times a positive burthen upon the community. Having copied from the Royal Gazette the short reports made to His Excellency from time to time, during the progress of last year's exploration, it is not perhaps necessary for us to make any lengthy extracts from the detailed Report, in which Dr. Gesner has ably and minutely set forth, all his discoveries as well of a topographical as of a geological nature. We cannot, however, omit noticing the valuableand extensive deposit of Iron Ore near Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, which, on several accounts, offers advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel scarcely to be found in any part of Europe, and which is capable of supplying the whole of North America for many centuries to come. - With respect to the Great Coal Field of New Brunswick, we quote a paragraph from the Report 2 giving a description of that very extensive deposit, which will give some idea of the immense mine of wealth possessed by our Province:- [see Gesner's Report.....] It must be gratifying to Dr. Gesner to find thatthe Marl and Lime discovered by him in the counties of Charlotte and Saint John, are coming into use, and that the former is found to be of great value in agriculture, as proved by a letter from Mr. Joseph Walton, an intelligent farmer at St. Andrews, in the Report beforeus. We have before noticed the immense advantage resulting to the Province from the Granite found on the Saint John. The demand for the article in this City, increased greatly during the past year, and in some cases could not be supplied. When the vast coal field above described, and the immense beds of Iron Ore and other valuable minerals known to exist in the Province, are brought into use and made to supply the existing demands, then will the benefits of the present geological exploration be fully developed. It is expected that the Survey will be brought to a close next season, when a Geological Map of the Province will be completed, and the characteristic features of the Province, in a geological point of view, will then be easily

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;
Carleton Sentinel Dec. 3, 1853 As we promised last week, and for the information of those of our readers who have not seen them we now proceed to give a short sketch of the Iron Works, &c., at the Upper Town and the operations there carried on. TheIron Ore is brought a distance of three miles from theirinexhaustible mines in Jacksontown, and laid on a layer of wood placed on skids to admit air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about 20 feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitable sizes for the Blast Furnace. Charcoal is made in 6 large kilns, holding from 40 to 50 cords each, 3 taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking out the charcoal, which, when made, is taken to large Storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore, lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the Furnace - this ore a Clay Iron Stone, we were informed, when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an Iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found - the nearness of this last effecting a great saving of transport, the Company having formerly to go 10 miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel-head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ores, and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine house contains 3 Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace, of which only one was working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the Furnace, and there blown in through 3 Tuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine-house by the Gas or waste heat from the Furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers - the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite, heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hot-blast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. - There was a third Engine supplied with steam, from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular Saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a Puddling Furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting-house, we were shown a Lime-kiln, Mortar-mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick-yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the

Casting-house we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the Cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps of the Cinders or Slag extending in the River, on the bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting-house is the line laid down in the preliminary survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed will put these works in communication with the seaboard during the shutting up of the river navigation. It is now time to cast, or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged tapping the Furnace, below where the melting Cinder was lava-like flowing over. The liquid Iron flowed along a Gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the Beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we were informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running a large flow of Cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the Gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing, must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding house, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, - here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ores and Limestone which lie in one continuous route. As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality and abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars. We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our County be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London and Sheffield as the best works of those Countries. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of lignite, the outcropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown Silver-leadfluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County. These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon to be destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

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St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1853 Woodstock Iron Works. - The following interesting sketch of the Iron Works of Woodstock, is given by the Editor of the Sentinel, from whose paper we copy it:- ""The Iron Ore is brought a distance of three 12 miles from the inexhaustible mines of Jacksontown and laid on layer of wood, placed on skids to allow air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal, brought to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about twenty feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitablesizes for the Blast Furnace. - Charcoal is made in 6large kilns holding from 40 to 60 cords each, taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking put the charcoal, which when made, is taken to large storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the furnace - this ore is Clay Ironstone, we were informed when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found, the nearness of this last effecting a great saving or transport, the Company having formerly to go ten miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ore and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine House contains two Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace of which only one as working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the furnace, and there blown in through 3 cuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine house by the Gas or waste heat from the furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers, the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hotblast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. There was a third engine supplied with steam from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a puddling furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting house, we were shown a Lime kiln, Mortar mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting House we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps f the cinders of Slag extending to the River, on the Bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river, and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting House is the line 13 laid down in the preliminary survey of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed, will put these works in communication with the seaboard, during the shutting up of the river navigation. It was now time to cast or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged in tapping the furnace, below where the melting cinder was lava-like flowing over. - the liquid Iron flowed along a gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we're informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running, a large flow of cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding House, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ore amd Limestone which lies in one continuous route. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the outcropping of Coal, found not over 3 miles from where we write, which ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown a Silver leadfluxed and melted from from Ore found within our County These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural capabilities, warrant the inference, that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as

Codes: 0275 / L1 / J8 / S5 / L4 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales;

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 22, 1850 MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - By information received from the New Brunswick papers and from private letters, we learn that the Mineral resources of the sister Province are at last about to be developed. During the past six months more than twenty Mining leases have been granted by the Government, in the counties of Albert and Westmorland. Upwards of two thousand chauldrons ofBitumen, or Mineral Pitch, have already been raised at Hillsborough, and will soon be ready for shipment to the United States, to be employed in the manufacture of gas.Beds of excellent coal from two to six feet in thickness, have been pierced at Meranquin, and a party of English Miners have been engaged to commence the working. A Mr. Steadman has also opened a vein of coal in the neighborhood of Shediac, and is now exploring anasphaltum mine near the Petitcodiac River. Surveys we understand are made with great energy, and there is much competition among the purchasers of mining leases. It is stated that 100,000 tons of asphaltum might be shipped next season from one mine. At present the completion of a railway three miles in length, is required to aid itstransport to the river. The Black Lead mine of St. John, has been well penetrated, and it is understood that the proprietors have made a profitable investment. The ironworks of Carleton County, which were unfortunately consumed by fire last season, have been rebuilt, and have commenced the manufacture of iron from the ore of Woodstock. These facts are encouraging to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and fully confirm the predictions formerly made by Dr. Gesner in his geological reports published some ten years since. But in an equal degree they disprove the statements of Dr. Robb, and conflict with the statements put forth by him in Professor Johnston's recent Agricultural report. The mineral resources of this fine Province are evidently under-rated. The opening of the above mines has aroused a new energy, and all no doubt contribute largely to the prosperity of that Province, where all the mines and minerals are under the control of the Legislature, and open to the competition of its inhabitants. - HALIFAX COLONIST."

Codes: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of

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St. Croix Courier - Dec. 13, 1956 Three Concerns Examine Big Deposit at L'Etang Harbor. - See 'Definite Interest' In Area Lime. - St. George.- 'Definite Interest' is being expressed by private enterprise in the development of a large deposit of limestone at L'Etang Harbor, President Harold Atkinson of the Charlotte County Board of Trade has announced. 'At least three different concerns are interested enough to have examined the deposit within the past six months,' Mr. Atkinson said. Approximately 35 million tons - 'only a fraction' of the total deposit - exist above sea level and 'continuity in depth and quality was proved by diamond drilling this summer.' Describing the quality of the limestone as 'extremely high', Mr. Atkinson said the deposit forms part of the shoreline of L'Etang Harbor, referred to in British Admiralty charts 'as the finest natural harbor in British North America.' The firms interested in the deposit, described as high calcium content limestone, would extract for different purposes: as a 'flux' used in industrial processes of various kinds such as the manufacture of paper and the refining of ores, as the main ingredient in the production of chemicals. Reputable Firms. - Mr. Atkinson said all the firms interested and the uses they would make of the deposit are 'reputable.' He would not hazard a guess about the extent of plant and payroll required at L'Etang Harbor if a development took place. The number of men employed for example, would depend on which of the three uses companies interested would make of the deposit. A cement plant established at the site would, of course, bring the highest payroll to the county, he said. The property on which the deposit exists is owned by Mrs. J. Sutton Clark, of St. Stephen and negotiations with interested parties are being conducted by Clarence T. Clark of Edmundston In a statement explaining the basis of current interest in the deposit released to the Courier this week, Mr. Clark said the demands for cement in Canada and the United States was the 'driving force' behind it. He added the prospect of a manganese smelter at Woodstock was causing a search for good limestone to be used as a flux in the refining process. His statement: 'The U.S. tariff on imports of lime and limestone continues to be a deterrent to the development of this deposit. The excellent harbor and approaches with possibilities for harbor and shipping facilities offers the greatest inducement to development. 'The continuing demand for cement in Canada and United States, necessitating huge imports from Europe, is the driving force in the current interest. Negotiations are proceeding on a basis of use of one million tons of limestone per year, projected over 50 years. 'The proposed smelter or refiner of manganese ores in the Woodstock area has necessitated a search for high grade limestone within shortest possible radius of Woodstock. 'All negotiations to date are purely on an investigational basis and until all contributing factors have been explored, no concrete plans for actual plant layout and construction can be undertaken.'"

Codes: 0275 / LIME / G6 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lime - General; Bricks - General;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 19, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: The York and Carleton Mining Company. Capital, £30,000 In 1200 shares of £25 each, With Power to Increase, by the Issue of New Shares, to £100,000. Eighty seven and one half per cent of the present Capital has been paid up. Directors: James Smith, Allan McLean, John Owens, Thomas Allan, Thomas Vaughan, James Thos. Smith, Henry Vaughan, J.R. Tupper, President - James Harris Treasurer - James Smith Secretary - James Robinson. Office - Prince William Street, St. John. The above Company was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the year 1847, and is now engaged in the manufacture of Charcoal Pig Iron, at their Works in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, N.B. In order to extend their operations to the manufacture of all descriptions of malleable iron, they propose to increase their Capital Stock to £60,000, by the issue of 1200 additional shares. Their Works are situated at the Upper Village of Woodstock, where they own from 30 to 40 acres of Land, intersected by a fine stream of water. They consist of One Blast Furnace, with a hotblast apparatus; Two 5 feet diameter blowing Cylinders, driven by two Engines of 30 horse power each, which affords a surplus of blast sufficient for two more furnaces; One Tilt Hammer, driven by a ten-horse engine; One Puddling Furnace; Eight Brick Kilns for making Charcoal; Two large Coal Houses, and Two sheds; One large Kiln for roasting ore; One large Storehouse; One boarding house, with Barn and Outhouses; Three small houses, and Three Barns; One Lime Kiln, and Brick Yard; and a never-5 failing supply of Water, brought to the Works by an aqueduct, from a distance of about half a mile. They have also three Tracts of Land containing 600 acres, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the finest forest woods; it lies within from one to three miles from the furnace. In addition to this, they own another tract of 10,000 acres, of fine hardwood land, specially selected by the Company; and purchased by them from the Crown, and paid for by a bonus (which the Provincial Government gave) of Five Pounds per ton, on the first three hundred tons of Iron made at the Works. This land, for which no part of the paid up capital was expended, the Company now propose to throw into the common stock, in order that all the subscribers to the new stock may participate in it, in proportion to the number of Shares they may respectively take. The Mining Lease of the Company covers a tract six miles in length by one mile and a half in breadth, is for a period of ninety-nine years, and is subject to a royalty of one penny per ton on all Iron produced. The Ore is of the very best quality; the supply is inexhaustible; and wood fuel of the very finest descriptions, not only abounds in the immediate vicinity of the works, and in all the surrounding country, but both it and charcoal can be obtained at very low rates from the upper country, through which the Saint John River, for a distance of upwards of seventy miles, and its numerous tributaries, flow. Limited as the present works are, the Company can now produce about 1800 tons of charcoal Pig Iron annually, and by the construction of an additional Blast Furnace, they would be enabled to double that quantity. Having already large surplus appliances to their present Furnace, the cost of an additional one, with which they could be connected, would not exceed £2,000. Heretofore, owing to their limited capital, they have been obliged to confine their operation to the production of Pig Iron, which has been purchased by English manufacturers, and by them has been converted into the different and much more valuable varieties of Iron and Steels, specimens of which may be seen at the Company's office, St John. Their Pig Iron, though returning a very large profit

upon the cost of production, is much less remunerative than the Bar, and Plate Irons and Steels. At present the English manufacturer derives all that additional profit. The proposed increase of capital, which at the present time need not exceed £15,000, will enable the Company to produce all those different varieties. The Pig Iron which they have exported has been produced at their works at from £4 10s. 0d. To £4 17s. 6d. Currency per ton, has been sold by them at £7 sterling per ton in England, and been there re-sold at £7 6 10s. They can produce, with the additional works contemplated, all the different descriptions of Irons and Steels, and at prices proportionally low. With the proposed new works, the cost of production would be very materially reduced, as a double quantity could be produced with a trifling increase of labour, the Superintendent, Furnace Master, Clerks, and other leading men, who are all now necessary for the one Furnace, being quite competent, with the assistance of a few laborers, to manage two or more. The Company have at their office, where they may be seen, the correspondence of several persons of high standing and extensive practical experience in the Iron business, and also tables made up by them, shewing the cost of production, and the average selling prices of the different descriptions of Irons and Steels. The following statement of the cost and prices of a few of the varieties will shew the very large profits which might be realized by the Company, if they were enabled, by an increase of their works, to produce them:- Cost of production per Average selling price ton, at the Works, cy. Per ton cy. Pig Iron, £4 17 6 Pig Iron, £8 10 0 Merchant Bar, 12 1 10 Merchant Bar, 22 10 0 Plate Iron, 14 0 0 Plate Iron, 27 10 0 Spring Steel Bars 11 10 9 Spring Steel Bars 28 6 0. The Iron produced at these works has already attained a very high reputation in England, and ranks among the best Irons in the world. It is peculiarly adapted for the finest qualities of Spring Steel, and is no doubt equally well adapted for Blister and Cast Steels. The Company offer this Stock to the public, in the fullest confidence that it will prove not only a safe but highly profitable investment for capital. Their facilities for cheap manufacture and transport are not surpassed in America; while the daily increasing demand for Iron and Steel, both in the Provinces and the United States, affords them ready and convenient markets for all that the most extensive works would enable them to produce. Our own Province alone would probably consume the whole product of the present and contemplated additional Furnace; and the consequent saving of freight, together with their other advantages, would enable the Company to compete successfully with the English and all other manufacturers. The fullest information as to the property and business of the Company - the supply of ores and wood - the quantity of Iron annually produced - and all other matters connected with the Company, can be obtained at their Office in Saint John. Form of Application For Shares To the Directors of the York and Carleton Mining Company, I request that you will allot me Shares in the above Company; and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number, and pay the deposit and calls thereon, and execute the deed when

Codes: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island;
GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General;
EXPL / GEOL / Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. -

[Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. The vein was traced about one quarter of a mile by trial pits, and probably extends further. It appears to be about two feet wide, with a dip to the North of about 45ø. The vein has not been penetrated to a depth of more than six feet. Samples of the ore have been analyzed by Drs. Hayes and Jackson of Boston - also by a person in Liverpool. The result differs

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EXPL / GEOL / Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The

Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. 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Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant.

Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W.

side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. The vein was traced about one quarter of a mile by trial pits, and probably extends further. It appears to be about two feet wide, with a dip to the North of about 45ø. The vein has not been penetrated to a depth of more than six feet. Samples of the ore have been analyzed by Drs. Hayes and Jackson of Boston - also by a person in Liverpool. The result differs

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Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan

Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone. [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward.

The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. The vein was traced about one quarter of a mile by trial pits, and probably extends further. It appears to be about two feet wide, with a dip to the North of about 45ø. The vein has not been penetrated to a depth of more than six feet. Samples of the ore have been analyzed by Drs. Hayes and Jackson of Boston - also by a person in Liverpool. The result differs

Codes: 0309 / LIME / G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lime - General; Granite; Mineral Springs;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 28, 1838 Geological Survey. - We omitted to mention in a former number, that Dr. Gesner had re commenced his Geological Survey of the Province; having proceeded to Charlotte County for that purpose. We understand that Gentleman will not publish any account of his proceedings, until he has finally made his Report in the Autumn; but we have reason to believe that hisdiscoveries in that quarter are of a highly interestingnature; and that he has examined the Saint Croix from itssource to some distance above Saint Stephen's and the country in that neighborhood, together with the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay which belong to the British, with the exception of Grand Manan; where valuable Lime andGranite quarries and Mineral Springs have been found. Lead Ore has been obtained on Campobello; and there is anabundance of Marl, which is valuable to the farmers in that quarter, and remarkable tertiary deposits containing numerous fossil shells. These features of the country in a geological point of view are new and interesting; and the inhabitants of this Province generally, may promise themselves much advantage from Dr. Gesner's

Codes: 0603 / 0019 / 0311 / LIME / IDX_Names: Frye Island; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Lime - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 13, 1867 L'Etang Harbor. - ... It is completely land-locked, deep water and good anchorage; on one side an inexhaustible lime bed, on the other Frye's Island, arich silver and lead mine, surrounded also by extensive copper mines ..."

Codes: 0639 / LIME / G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Daily News - Aug. 7, 1879 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1879 Albert Items. - The parish of Alma promises to be a busy place. It has long been known that rich deposits of copper existed in several places, and some of these were worked to advantage some time ago. A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland copper works has been here lately, leased the McKinley property, and proposes to put a large number of men to work at once. Another party are prospecting up the brook, and the outlook for Alma is quite cheery. Harvey has its mine of anthracite and stonequarries .... Mr. McHenry's patient efforts in the developmentof the resources of Albert is being rewarded, and the parish of Hillsboro rejoices in rich deposits of brick and pottery clay, lime, etc."

Codes: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride - quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was

obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon. J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / 2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME / GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 /

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The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes: 0662 / 0607 / LIME / H5 / C1 / G4 /
IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Letang Peninsula; Lime - General; Victoria County Gold; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Mascarene - General;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 The Gold Areas in New Brunswick. - Mr. Edward Gilpin, inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, has published a book on the Mines of Nova Scotia, already noticed in the Telegraph, in which, at several places, he alludes to the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. Among other things which the book contains is a history and description of the gold mines of Nova Scotia; and the author advocates the prosecution of the survey of that Province at the joint expense of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Mr. Gilpin does not seem to make any allusion to the discovery of gold in New Brunswick, and it may be well to say something about the localities where the precious metal has been met with in this Province. Gold is not very uncommon in certain metamorphic or altered rocks, such as slates and quartzites; but, while not unfrequently present in such rocks, it is usually found in such minute quantities that the cost of extraction swallows up the value of the product. When this is not the case, and the gold occurs in greater abundance, there is a chance for mining it with profit. As Quebec, to the north of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the south, both have their gold mines, it is not unreasonable to look for gold in the similar rocks of New Brunswick. There are parts of the province where such a search would probably be undertaken in vain. Those unpromising regions are the following: 1st. The large area (about one quarter of the province) occupied by the coal measures. This area may be roughly described as a triangle having its base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its apex at Oromocto Lake in York County. Then there is another large tract where the rocks are those of the lower carboniferous series, mostly red sandstone and shale. This also may be regarded as barren of gold. Finally, there are several large areas of intrusive granite and hard trap rocks in which gold hardly need bt looked for. The most promising parts of the province for gold prospecting are the belts of metamorphic slates found on both sides of the great triangular area of coal measures. The discovery of gold in these rocks has been announced on several occasions, and in some cases the discovery has been verified. Prof. H.Y. Hind, who was employed to make a survey of the northern part of New Brunswick, reported the presence of gold in small quantities in several of the streams flowing from the highlands of that region. Afterward Mr. Charles Robb was sent down by the Geological Survey of Canada to investigate this region and appears to confirm the discovery of gold on the Serpentine, a branch of theTobique. He does not, however, speak very hopefully of the result obtained up to the time of his visit, for he says: It would require the expenditure of a larger amount of capital than has hither to been applied, in order to establish the profitably auriferous character of the region. Gold, it is asserted, was found on the Muniac stream last year, and it has this year been reported from streams further south in Carleton County. On the south side of the coal measures gold has been found in the vicinity of St. Stephen as described by Prof. L.W. Bailey's report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, and it was discovered in the analysis of ores from the Le Tete peninsula, and was found by Dr.A.A. Hayes, of Boston, in samples sent from near Randall's quarry and Lime Kiln at L'Etang. These localities are in Charlotte county, but there is another further east, namely the Vernon mine in Albert county, in the ores of which, according to the report cited, Dr. Hayes discovered gold to the value of $22 to the ton. That more frequent and valuable discoveries of gold have not been made in New Brunswick need not be thought surprising when it is considered that by far the greater part of the country is forest clad, and elsewhere the ledges are mostly concealed by earth. There is but a short coast-line in the districts where gold may be expected to be found, and in this respect the advantages for discovering are much less than in Nova Scotia. There are so many indications of the existence of gold in New Brunswick that it is quite probable that remunerative deposits may yet be found, and gold mining be established as one of the regular industries of the Province. The remunerative character of gold mining in Nova Scotia, as recently reported, may stimulate search for the

Codes: 0666 / 0469 / 0045 / 0065 / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook; Burnthill Tugsten; Pabineau Lake;
2050 / L1 / R8 / GEOL / Birch Island Gold; Saint John Graphite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - From a paper by Prof L.W. Bailey, written for the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review and published in the Crown Land Report, we take the following extracts concerning minerals in Charlotte county:- New Brunswick has, as yet, certainly established no claim to prominence as a mineral producing country. This is the more remarkable as within her borders are not only to be found those geological formations which elsewhere are usually the seat of valuable ore deposits but these occupy extensive areas, and present features in the way of plication, metamorphism, granitic and igneous intrusions, which would greatly enhance the probability of occurrence of such deposits. It is, however, to be remembered that very large portions of the province, and particularly those which might be expected to be metalliferous, are still densely forest clad, and that while the limits and age of the different rock formations have been worked out and mapped with a considerable degree of accuracy by the officers of the Geological Survey, but little has yet been done in the way of intelligent and systematic prospecting. ANTHRACITE. - This mineral is found to be limitedin extent in the Devonian rocks in St. John county. In many instances it is evidently the result of alteration, wholly or in part, of the individual trunks of fossil trees scattered throughout the sandstones of the Devonian formation; but in a few cases the vegetable accumulations would seem to have been such as to give rise to actual beds of coal, though of no great thickness. The best known locality for these beds is that of Lepreaux basin, near the western border of St. John county, and not far from the mouth of the Lepreaux river. A seam of mixed coal and shale is here met with, having a total thickness of fifteen feet; but the shale is irregularly distributed through the coal, and the latter, where purest, does not exceed a thickness of four feet, while it also contains much earthy matter. Analyses of samples from the outcrop, made by Dr. Harrington, gave 36.38 per cent of ash. The beds at this locality are all highly disturbed, and the area over which they are distributed is but small. MOLYBDENITE. - Molybdenum sulphide, or molybdenite has been observed at several localities, but chiefly in connection with the gneissic and micaceous strata, which border the great central granitic axis of the province, or in the granite itself. It has been thusfound near St. Stephen in Charlotte County, near thegranite belt in York county, and below the Pabineau Fallson the Nepisiguit river in Gloucester county. At the second of these localities it appears to be quite abundant. GRAPHITE. - Graphite or plumbago, in a finelydivided state, is not unfrequently disseminated through the altered rocks of the older formations to which it imparts a dark color and more or less glossy aspect. It is most abundant with the pre-Cambrian rocks which are believed to represent the Laurentian system in St. John county. Much of the limestone of this formation is dark grey or even black from this cause, while in places the graphite assumes the form of veins, pockets or well defined beds. A band of this character crosses the mouth of the St. John river at the falls, and is traceable both east and west for several miles. Mining operations for its removal have been frequently undertaken, and at one time (1868-1870) about 6000 barrels per year, averaging when crushed and screened about 4 cwt. to the barrel, were removed. The beds vary in thickness from one to four feet. The mineral itself is somewhat impure and incapable of being directly applied to the uses for which the finer qualities of graphite are employed, but has been found to answer well for foundry facings, stove polishes and the like, and by appropriate treatment can be rendered available for other purposes as well. Quite recently these mines have been reopened. Of other formations containing considerable quantities of graphite may be mentioned the Cambro-Silurian and the Devonian. The slates and schists of the former, as found near St. Stephen and elsewhere in Charlotte county and in the parish of Canterbury, York county, are often highly plumbaginous, but neither in these nor in the Devonian are there any known deposits of economic value. GOLD. - The amount of positive information regarding the presence of this metal in New Brunswick at present possessed is very small. Reports of its discovery have indeed been frequent, but in the very few instances in which these appear to have eminated from reliable sources the amount of gold observed has been so small as to discourage further efforts to obtain it. While, however, the amount of the metal actually obtained is thus insignificant, it is worth while to notice that rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed there, and further, that it is in connection with these same rocks that very many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. The rocks referred to are those comprising the slate and quartzite belts which border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties, and which with the latter traverse the entire breadth of the province. Much of this region is still densely forest clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province, as helping to open up an extensive region otherwise likely to remain permanently in a wilderness condition. Among the points in which gold has been reported in small quantities may be mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix river in Charlotte county, theNashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniacriver, in Carleton county, and the Serpentine river, inVictoria county. (to be

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock
LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone,
/ X1 / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class

100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0632 / 0002 / 0310 / 0597 / 0681 / 0721 / 0275 / 0049 / HILL / GYP / LIME / G4 / B6 / S6 / U7 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Moores Mills; Quaco Manganese; Adams Island; Simpson Island; West Beach Magnetite; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; St. Martins Coal; Kent County Coal; Queens County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various

Codes: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / Y1 / G6 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony; Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum, lithographic stone, asbestos and verdantique marble. The Natural History Society of New Brunswick display a fine collection of gold-bearing quartz and gold dust from the Waverley mines of Nova Scotia. The different coal companies of Nova Scotia furnish specimens of their products. Those represented at the Exhibition are the Joggins, Minudie, Acadia and Spring Hill mines, and all the different grades and qualities are shown.The different lime and brick kilns about St. Johnhave specimens of their productions on exhibition, andthe N.B. Granite Company make a handsome display both of grey and red granite. The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company showspecimens of fine and coarse salt, manufactured by them at their works, in Upham, King's County. The Lake George Antimony Mines are wellrepresented, not only by specimens of ores, but also by the different processes and materials used in the preparation of metallic antimony. The Lawrence Antimony Mine, of Queen's county, also exhibit specimens. Silver and copper ores are also shown by R.R.Call, Esq., of Newcastle, and copper ores by Dr.Goodfellow of Sussex. Very fine specimens of native copper ore, occurring in trap rock, near North Head, Grand Manan are exhibited. A map of Nova Scotia showing the occurrence of mineral ores in that Province, was sent by Dr. Gilpin of Halifax."

Codes: 0691 / 0275 / 0310 / E5 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Adams Island;
HILL / L1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Saint John
Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 From the Canada Year Book for 1870. NEW BRUNSWICK No mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, or other metals nor here under mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick. Iron is being raised and smelted to a limite dextent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points. Copper - With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company. ""The Casco Bay Mining Company"" - who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned. Manganese is being profitably worked at the ""Markhamville Manganese Mines"" in Upham, Kings County.Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at $19,019. Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, Saint John, 2,000 barrels, of 308 lbs each, have been taken. From the second at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called ""The Split Rock Plumbago Mine"", - Mr. A. Garrit, director, - some twenty-five barrels a day are being taken out. Coal is now being mined in two localities only, the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines at Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. - It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertine. Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brines near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management. Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points. Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough. Almost all the above information has been furnished by Professor W. Bailey, of Fredericton."

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Codes: 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building
G3 / X1 / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand
Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - ... New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

Codes: 0691 / L1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Saint John Graphite;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 19, 1886 New Brunswick Entries for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. - The St. John News publishes a full list of the New Brunswick entries to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, to open in London, England ...... Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings Co. - Crude and manufactured manganese in various forms. George Botsford, Fredericton - Large sample of plumbago."

Codes: 0691 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General;

Evening Gazette - Mar. 6, 1890 St. John limestone is the only flux used in the manufacture of charcoal iron at Katahdin, to which place it is carried by rail, as is also Sussex manganese. The iron when made is brought by rail to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where it is sold at $31 per ton. Now as we have the limestone here, and three or four miles inlength by about fifty yards wide of bog iron on the St. John below and in Fredericton, better than that of Katahdin, plenty of hardwood on the New Brunswick and Northern & Western railways for charcoal making, it seems absurd that we should be buying iron from Maine and paying $31 per ton for it, while we could make as good an article for $17 per ton and perhaps

Codes: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / G3 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce ...Granite ... 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime ... 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone ... 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum ... 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

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S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian mineral produce ...Granite ... 20,128 tons $190,000 Lime ... 2,503,637 bush 398,369 Building stone 32,300 cubic yards 600,000 Grindstone ... 3,722 tons 42,368 Gypsum ... 162,000 tons 164,000 Manganese ... 11,930 tons 45,672"

Codes: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1885 S.J. Customs Returns. - Exports: 1883 1884 Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 125 216 389 871 Manganese, tons 439 7904 302 5995 Other minerals 63 11Lime, bbls. 3808 1984 2778 1504 Stone, wrought 3760 6498"

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones ... 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal ... 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite ... 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum ... 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris ...50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) ... 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone ... 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime ... 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks ... 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably over a dollar per head for our population."

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G6 / G3 / LIME / Z2 / GYP / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 2, 1888 The mineral possibilities of New Brunswick are greatly underestimated; and the time is not far distant when, as a source of wealth, they will be energetically developed. The statistics of output of minerals last year, are imperfectly collected, and no adequate conception of the output is at hand. The statistics collected by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, such as they are we give. He places the mineral output in New Brunswick last year at the following rates: - Quantity ValueGrindstones... 3,582 tons $38,938 Arsenic... 100 pounds 4 Coal... 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper... 2 tons 200 Graphite... 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude... 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese... 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite... 6,289 tons 15,125Building stone (3 returns)... 6,871 cubic yards 52,901Lime... 478,410 103,463Brick, thousand... 6,476 43,454 – Total value... $330,667 The estimate is altogether too low. The output of grindstones and building stone are absurdly low. The output of granite is placed at $15,125, whereas $100,000 worth is known to have been shipped to the western provinces. The matter is an important one, and the bureau of statistics should

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP / HILL / E5 / G3 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

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STAT / Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1886 Exports 1885 1886 Article Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 431 $1,010 1 $ 5 Manganese, tons 10 304 400 8,706 Other minerals -- 4 -- 1,341 Lime -- 1,050 -- 1,465 Stone, wrought -- 831 -- 220"

Codes: 0707 / LIME / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Lime - General;
Daily Sun - Nov. 24, 1900 The Blast Furnace. - Committee of the Common Council Meet The Representatives of the Mineral Products Company. - Will Recommend That the Council Grant a Site for the Erection of a Blast Furnace With Exemption from Taxation and Water Rates. - Russell P. Hoyt, general manager, and Fritz Gleim, superintendent of the Mineral Products Co. of New York, met a committee of the Common Council yesterday afternoon relative to the construction of their proposed plant in this city. After the reading of their petition by the mayor, Mr. Gleim, being called upon, stated that for the past three years his company had been engaged in the development of manganese properties in the maritime provinces, particularly of the wad ore deposits of Albert county. He told of the condition in which the deposits were found and of the methods used in extracting and smelting the ore. Only lately had a method been discovered whereby this could be profitably done, and upon this method was based the present enterprise. There were many thousand acres of these bog ores in the province, and it was the purpose of the company to develop them all. They now wished to locate a blast furnace plant in a suitable place, and wished to know what the city of St. John would offer. He said that in company with Engineer Peters he had inspected the various properties available and found only one that was suitable. That was the lot east of Pitt on Courtenay Bay, between Sheffield and St. James streets. Plans of these lots were shown and the position discussed. That, said Mr. Gleim, was the only area that furnished sufficient width for buildings, tracks, etc. and could be extended farther out into the stream when necessary. After the works were in operation their next work would be to expend the shore and build docks and dredge channels for the accommodation of the necessaryshipping. A blast furnace in operation produced three times as much slag as regular product, and this could be used for filling in the hollows and extending the shore above and below the works. The enterprise would in time result in the extension of the entire shore. The furnace needed 50,000 gallons of water per hour for cooling purposes, but this they proposed to supply by their own pumping machinery. But they would ask the city to supply them with water for purposes of steam generation, and would like to have access to a larger supply in case of their own machinery breaking down temporarily. They proposed to make great expenditures, and the industry would in many ways be a benefit to the shipping. They would need 100 tons of limestone per day, and this would open another industry in the vicinity. They expected to produce daily about 75 tons of ferro manganese. This would also mean the production of from 150 to 200 tons of slag a day, which was an excellent street material and was used also in the manufacture of cement, etc. In answer to a question from Ald. Mcrae, he said they would employ from 125 to 200 men in St. John, and that the initial cost of the plant would be from $250,000 to $300,000. After they had used the slag for filling in their own property, the city could use it for street building, etc. Ald. Maxwell stated that the shore would have to be wharfed before slag could be dumped there, otherwise the tide would carry it out into the channel. Ald. McGoddrick asked uf Mr. Gleim had inspected the lot on which the exhibition buildings stand. Mr. Gleim said the railroad level was not so favorable there, and they could get no access to the water on account of the Sun Oil Co.'s works. In answer to a question from the mayor, he said it would take fully a year after construction had commenced before the works could be in running order. Ald. Mcrae asked him if he would accept a lease conditioned by such terms as continuous operation, time of construction, etc., and Mr. Gleim said such a proposition was only fair, but he had no authority to give a decisive answer. Mr. Hoyt mentioned the excessive and prohibitive freight rates demanded by the I.C.R. such as $1.35 per ton for ore hauled from Sussex to St. John. They had thousands of tons at their mines ready for shipment as soon as their furnace plant was erected. They owned about 15 mines in different parts of New Brunswick, but only two in Albert and Kings counties were at present being actively worked. The mayor said that the city had no control over the I.C.R., but if arrangements were completed they

would use what influence they had to have the rates reduced. Messrs. Hoyt and Gleim here retired, and after considerable discussion, Ald. Mcrae said that the hope of the city was in the establishment of manufactures here. He was not in favor of the principle of exemption, but in view of the fact that this company would certainly locate where the best advantages were offered them, he moved: 'That this committee recommend to the council that the company be granted a renewable lease for 21 years at a nominal rate of $1 per year, and that for the original term they be granted exemption from all taxes and be supplied free of charge with water for steam generation, this to be conditioned by the establishment and continued operation of a blast furnace plant for the production of ferro-manganese, and the said lease to contain agreements as to the initial cost of establishing the plant, as to the time of commencing the construction and operations of the same, and as to the use and disposal of the slag and other refuse. Carried. The lease to be granted is of the following property: All the lots owned by the city and not leased to tenants, lying between the Barrack line, so called, and St. James street, to the eastward of Pitt street and westward of the railway tracks; also the tract of 10 acres eastward of the railway track and adjacent to the above mentioned lots."

Codes: 0721 / GYP / LIME / A6 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gypsum; Lime - General;
Z4 / SPRI / Westmorland County Coal; Sussex Coal; Mineral Springs;
City Gazette - Oct. 20, 1827 and Miramichi Mercury - Nov. 6, 1827 Minerals and Mineral Springs. - We have the satisfaction to lay before the public, a list of valuable Minerals and Mineral Springs, situated in King's and in Westmorland Counties. For a knowledge of their several localities, as well as for the discovery of most of them, we are indebted to a Gentleman of this City, who has lately spent a considerable time on an exploring excursion. To most of our readers it will be interesting, and to all a novel fact, that no less than three Hepatic (sulphureous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analysed - thus laying open infallible fountains of health, in many cases of disease. We hope that some excitement will continue to be kept up, on the Mineral resources of the Province. The present successful attempt will, doubtless, encourage further exploration, and we look sanguinely to a period, when Mining operations will be ranked among the lucrative branches, to which the industry of our people will be directed. 3 King's County.Kingston Hematite (a crystallized species of Iron Ore). "" Cornelian (red) "" Amethyst (lilac) "" Serpentine "" Stalactites Hampton Lemnian Earth "" Talc "" Epidote "" Limestone Norton PlumbagoSussex Coal"" Gypsum ""

Bog Iron "" Garnet (black)"" Limestone Westmorland County Moncton Copper Steatite (soap stone)"" Coal"" Hepatic and Chalybeate SpringsHopewell Allum (adhering to slate) "" Chalcedony "" Bole Richibucto Iron "" Asbestos Cocagne River Salt springs Pollock River Hepatic springs St. Nicholas River Antimony Memramcook Plumbago Specimens of all the above minerals are in the possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of this City."

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N.B. Courier - Nov. 1, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: Prospectus of the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing . - The Hopewell Chemical Works were erected in the vicinity of an extensive bed of manganese ore found on the north side of ""Shepody Mountain"", situated in Hopewell, Albert County, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a very large 9 outlay of Capital by the present proprietors, and are in such a state of forwardness as to require a very small additional outlay for their completion. The land attached to this establishment comprises 360 acres covering, in addition to the Manganese, a large and valuable deposit of Alumina Clay, for the manufacture of Alum. The Works are distant from the place of shipment, and on a good level road, affording easy access to the Shepody River, where vessels of 500 tons can enter for cargo. The present proprietors finding inability to complete the Works within themselves, are forced to seek for increased capital, and to effect their object have procured an Act of Incorporation, for the formation of a Joint Stock company, to be styled ""The Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company,"" the capital of which is £25,000, and propose to dispose at the

present time of a sufficient amount in £25 shares to enable them to complete the Works, and pay off any outstanding debts. They offer the present Works in a state of completion, according to the original design, for the Manufacturing of Acids, Alum, Chloride of Lime, Soda Ash, &c., at the cost to themselves, viz.: £12,000, to grant Stock Certificates therefor to the amount of £20,000; of which the sum of £2,000 is to be held by the Company as security for the completion of the Works, by the present proprietors, and to revert to them when the Works are finished. The remainder of the Stock, say, £5,000, to be vested in the Company for disposal only if further capital should hereafter be required for the extension of the present Works. In the vicinity of the Works are deposits of Sulphate of Iron, which maybe made available hereafter as a substitute for Sulphur at present obtained from abroad, and Limestone required for Manufacturing purposes may be very cheaply removed. The result of such investments in Britain and the United States, has been in all cases most remunerative, and so generally known as to render any estimate of profits in this Province unnecessary. The question is simple - If Work of this description in Britain, where they pay £8 stg. Per ton, and in the United States $40 for ore from this mine, affords a handsome profit to the Capitalist, can an establishment so favorably situated in every respect as the Works of this Company, fail to compete with them; - more especially with a market within 400 miles of them, that cannot be good, and which is importing largely at the present time from Britain in addition to the products of their own manufactories. The Works can be completed and the establishment in thorough working order within a period of two months, and at an expense of £3000, and it is determined to 10 proceed there with as soon as the small sum of £3000 is subscribed, as that sum will enable the present proprietors to finish the Works and pay off all liabilities now existing against the property. Officers of the Company: James Steadman, President S.D. Berton } W.H. Harrison } J.A. Morrison } Directors L.W.M. Irish } Thos. Main } Jas. Rogers } William S. Berton, Secretary July 21, 1856 (an20tw)"
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1882 Professor Gould after working, with two men, on the property of Mr. D. McRae, Curryville, was able to secure a lot of excellent samples of silver which he sent away for test. He has since leased the property, havinglearned that the samples gave a very large percentage:- We hear that a company of moneyed men, on the recommendation of Prof. Gould, are about to purchase the copper and manganese mines of the Robinson farm, Chemical Settlement. While Mr. T.C. Weston, mineralogist and one of the oldest members of the staff of the Dominion Geological Survey of Ottawa was searching specimens at Curryville, last week, assisted by Mr. Thos. McHenry, he found some excellent samples of jasper and marble. Bothappear to give evidence of heavy deposits, and are said to be of superior quality. Here is a chance to pen up a fine marble quarry."

Codes: 2009 / F5 / IDX_Names: Moores Mills Gold; Charlotte County Graphite;
S.J. Daily News - Jul. 2, 1875 Black Lead. - The St. Stephen Journal says:-Black lead is said to have been discovered in paying quantities on Mr. Lyle's Farm at Moore's Mills about three fourths of a mile from the locality where the gold bearing quartz was recently found."

Codes: 2027 / E5 / GYP / Y1 / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum;
LIME / D7 / Salt Springs Salt; Lime - General; Kings County Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1880 Kings County. - ..... Coal. - Some search has been made for coal, but hitherto with only partial success. Some loads of bituminous coal, closely resembling that of the Springhill mines, has been mined quite near the surface on the lowlands near Stone's Brook, at Dunsinane mills. Specimens of unmistakeableAlbertite were found some years ago in Mechanics' Settlement, and some land property changed hands at a good valuation in consequence, but the discovery was not further developed. More recently, Albertite has been discovered on the lands of Mr. George Teakles, at the head of South Branch, Cardwell, and a considerable effort has been made to test its value. Salt has been manufactured on a small scale for agreat many years beside the old Post Road, and midway between Penobsquis and Sussex. The manufacture is carried on by Mr. Mercer, the lessee of the property, by boiling in iron boilers, producing ten or twelve bushels a day, we are told. The excellent quality of this salt for dairy purposes is so well established that good butter makers in the vicinity will have no other, even though they may have to pay double the cost of other salt for it. Purchasers of butter in the city also not infrequently inquire as to what salt butter which they propose to purchase is preserved with, a preference being given, whether on real or imaginary grounds, for butter flavored with Sussex salt. Of several natural brine springs in the county only one other has yet been utilised. This is located at Salt Springs Settlement, Upham, some three or four miles distant from the St. Martins and Upham railway. The spring is a remarkably large one, and the salt produced a few years ago was apparently of equal excellence with the Sussex salt. The works are now out of repair and idle. There are here some remarkable indications that the salt deposit is not far from the surface, as in several places the earth has settled and fallen in, in some spots quite recently, which is believed to be occasioned by cavities underneath formed from the dissolution of the salt, which finds it way to the surface in the brine of the spring. It is not probable that the manufacture of salt will even be productive of large profit until a stronger brine or the rock salt itself is reached by boring as is done at Clinton, Seaforth and Goderich, Ontario. Salt is there very largely and profitably manufactured out of brine formed in the salt beds a thousand feet deep and pumped to the surface, boiled in immense boilers 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. There is good reason to believe that salt would be struck at half this depth at some points in Kings if borings were made and that the venture would prove a highly profitable one if undertaken. Plaster, etc. - Among other economical mineral products are plaster orgypsum, which is found in several sections of Kings and has proved an excellent fertilizer. Notwithstanding that it is native to Sussex there are still extensive importations of plaster chiefly from Petitcodiac. Lime stone crops out extensively in almost every section of Kings. Kilns for burning it are also quite numerous, including a large one on the farm of Mr. Wm. Pugsley atSussex. Lime is coming more and more into use

as a fertilizer and with excellent results. Iron ore of excellent quality was reported yearsago as existing at Bullmoose Hill, in Springfield, and bog iron in several localities near Sussex, but as yet nothing has been done to develop their value."

Codes: 2027 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;

Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as muchas possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. A line from the entrance of Bellisle River to Shediac will mark its northern side; its eastern limits are fixed at Cape Tormentine and its southern side lies along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the Nova Scotia boundary, or isthmus between the Cumberland Basin and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The length of this tract is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its mean breadth forty-five miles; it embraces the Counties of Kings, St. John, and Westmorland. We have not sufficient knowledge of Geology to follow the writer through the various details connected with the survey of this valuable portion of the Province, but would barely notice some of the leading features of the Report. Of these, the great Coal Field of the County of Westmorland is by far the most important and striking in its character. This great Coal field commences at Shediac and extends along the eastern shore as far as Tedish River, thence running along an irregular line southward it approaches Sackville and meets the new red sand stone near Dorchester Island. A line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac about ten miles below the Bend, marks its northern side. To the westward of the Petitcodiac the coal field becomes more narrow, but maintains an average breadth of ten miles westward until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved northwest until it meets the source of 6 Studholm's Mill stream, the other becomes very narrow, and disappears a few miles southwest of Sussex church. The whole length of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and its average breadth about seventeen miles. The remaining part of the country explored is composed chiefly of new red sandstone, and conglomerate, containing numerous deposits of gypsum, limestone and rock salt, with mineral springs. At the close of the season, Dr. Gesner discovered in the greywacke system, near this city, some fossil trees, accompanied with anthracite coal; and fine specimens of the cactus accompanying indications of the same description of coal, were found in Charlotte street, near the residence of his Worship the Mayor, and also in King's Square. - These discoveries were made in consequence of the cuttings made for levelling the streets, and open a wide and curious field for enquiry. The fossil trees were discovered on the north side of Little River near the Bridge, upon land owned by J.R. Partelow, Esq., in a quarry which had been opened to supply stone for the new Penitentiary. In removing the rock, the trunks of two large fossil trees were exposed, and several of smaller dimensions. The largest was two and a half feet in diameter, and ten feet of its trunk was exposed; the other was sixteen inches in diameter and nine feet long - both were nearly cylindrical. The original trunks are now composed of sandstone, anthracite and sulphuret of iron; the vegetable fibre of the plants still remains distinct, and is now represented by these minerals. These trees belong to the fir tribe; other small plants and impressions of leaves were also found, among them a calamite, a species of reed. According to the latest discoveries, these plants belong to the first classes of vegetables that ever flourished on the earth; they are different from any now growing on its surface, and are relics whose history cannot be traced, reminding the Geologist of the changes each kingdom of organic nature has sustained, since they were first established on this globe. The various discoveries which were made public by Dr. Gesner's first Report, have already, in several instances, been made available, and we have no doubt that those comprised in this second report will call theenergy and enterprise of the people of the Province into operation most profitably. The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered 7 for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will afford much pleasing and instructive information to every inhabitant of New

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Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1864 Exhibition. - ... Mr. Wm. Rogers, St. John, has sent some of his lime which he need hardly have taken the trouble to do, as every body knows that it is good. Joe Brand of Sussex shows a sample of salt from Sussex, King's county. It is really a beautiful article for table use, and if it could be but produced in quantity would command a large sale. It is a great pity that these salt springs cannot be wrought to advantage. I understand that all that is wanting is the necessary capital, on which account it is to be hoped such valuable products will not much longer be lost

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St. Croix Courier - Aug. 2, 1867 There is a deposit supposed to be black lead on the farm of Mr. William Goss,

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 1, 1875 Black Lead.- A mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Moore's Mills, which is said to yield seventy-eight per cent. of graphite, specimens having been assayed by Dr. Hayes of Boston with this result."

Jul. 8, 1875 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jul. 6, 1905 30 Years Ago (July 8). - The plumbago mentioned in a former issue of the Courier is found on the farm of Freeman Loyle about a mile beyond Moore's Mills. Carroll and Gardner have a lease of the property and intend to prosecute mining operations at once."

Codes: G3 / HILL / LIME / IDX_Names: Granite; Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General;
St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 28, 1897 The Tariff Inquiry.- ... The Albert Manufacturing Company favored an increase rather than a decrease on plaster of paris. They would cheerfully welcome reciprocity on calcined plaster. Mr. Osman told the commission that he would give up his business in Canada for the privilege of selling in the Boston market alone... The limeburners desired a reciprocal agreementwith the United States. The granite-workers pleaded for an increase of 10p.c. on finished material to protect them from the Scotch dealers. Low wages and advantageous freight rates favored the Aberdeen granite dealers. Should the American duty be raised they desired a corresponding increase to shut out the Scotch. Sir Richard asked them if it was only the finished stone they had to compete with and they said that it was. From the last blue book he showed them that the importation of rough granite had been $37,000 and the finished $6,000. The gentlemen assured Sir Richard that the blue book must be wrong."

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N.B. Reporter - Jul. 1, 1874 Our Mineral Resources. - Speaking of the undeveloped resources of New Brunswick, a writer in the Colonial Farmer observes:- ""Dr. Rouse informed us that he had discovered a bed of coal not far distant from this place of thequality known as anthracite. Antimony is also found in large quantities. There are undeveloped as yet, large mines of tin and zinc, but its quarries of lime and marble, with various kinds of granite, will probably prove the greatest sources of wealth to the Province. We have been shown lately by James Rouse, M.D., (a scientific geologist, formerly a resident of the Southern States, but who has made his home for the last ten or twelve years principally in New Brunswick, and devotes all his spare moments outside of his profession todevelop the resources of the country,) some specimens of marbleized granite. It is beautifully variegated with a variety of rich and beautiful colors, viz: dark red, pale blue or water color, pale red, orange, black and white, so mixed and arranged as to form different shades and fantastic figures. This beautiful specimen of conglomerated rock contains five orders: crystal, quartz, feldspar, mica, agate, and silica, susceptible of receiving the highest polish. This quarry of rock is situated on the banks of the St. John river, about thirty five miles from this place, near the mouth of the Pokioc river, which here enters the St. John at what is called the Pokioc Eddy. The rock lies in sheets or layers extending down to the water's edge, gradually rising as we leave the river; one layer piled upon another. These layers vary in thickness from two to twelve feet. It is easily worked, splitting freely as the best of granite, and is much easier drilled than the common granite. Its breadth on the river is about forty rods, and extends back about one mile. Its main elevation above the river is about 180 ft. It has been examined by the best judges of granite in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, also by quarry men from the red granite quarries in Scotland, who have pronounced it the best quality in colored variegated granite in the world. It will undoubtedly be a great acquisition for ornamental and fancy work, as well as monuments, etc. We understand parties are now negotiating to commence operations. The work will employ a large number of hands, and make business up and down the river. There is a deep eddy at the base of the ledge which will receive the wash rocks; also a stream of water running over a portion of the ledge of sufficient quantity to be utilized in doing all the cutting and polishing. There is good approach by water to the quarry, and good water transit to the Bay of Fundy. It is rarely we find anything of that kind so convenient to water communication. Besides these quarries the Dr. has discovered at Canterbury, near the N.B. and Canada railroad, extensive lime quarries, which so far as have been worked, seem to be of the best quality. He has erected one kiln and is about to build more. For plastering or cement it is superior to most other kinds of lime, owing to its strength, durability and

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Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1891 Thousands Can Get Work. - How Reciprocity Would Affect Three Big Industries. - Mr. F.T.C. Burpee Gives a Practical Expression of Opinion in Regard to the Possibilities and Probabilities of Red Granite - Another Lime Manufacturer Speaks Out - A Lumber Shipper Talks. - I am not anxious to have my name in the papers, said Mr. F.T.C. Burpee, yesterday, but I am willing to give you the information you seek in reference to the red granite industry, in which I am engaged. During the last summer, I have been thinking of moving all my machinery to the United States and finishing the stone there, instead of here. Quincy, near Boston, is the location I have had in view, though I have had inducements to go to towns in Maine. I already have some machinery at Quincy, for finishing work, and unless we can get reciprocity I will have to go there with the greater part of what is here, and perhaps the whole of it. What reasons have you for the contemplation of such a step? To avoid the great expense to which I am now put in getting the work finished there. The duty on rough stone, raw material, is 11 cents a foot, while that on finished work is 40 per cent ad valorum. Red granite is the favorite stone in the United States, but when we send it there to be finished, the men who have their own stone to sell make it difficult for us to compete with them. If we finish it here, and give employment to our workmen, we have to pay the 10 per cent tariff. The more work our men do, the more it costs us to get the stone into the United States. The better the finish the more duty we have to pay. This would be avoided if we had free trade, or if our works were there instead of here. Would you not have to pay higher wages there? Yes, and I always want to pay as high wages as the business will afford. I do not believe in grinding men down if it can be helped. I could afford to pay better wages, for I would have a larger market than I can have under the present state of things. How many men do you employ at your finishing works in Carleton, when business is fairly brisk? About 85, though there have been as many as 100 or so. Stonecutters get from $2 a day up, while ordinary laborers get from $1.50 a day up. I would like to have the rate not less than $1.50 and would be glad to employ more men. If we had no duty to pay on manufactured granite, our market would be all the United States. If we had reciprocity, I do not think there is any exaggeration in saying that this industry alone would employ thousands of men, where only a few hundred are engaged at the present time. I do not know how many might be employed, but I am not afraid to say there would be thousands. It would be quite within reason to say so. I would not think I would be doing any great thing if in the course of a year or two, under reciprocity, I myself employ 1,000 men. The manufacturers of granite would be one of the greatest industries in this country, if we could get building work into the United States free of duty. They have no stone that they like as well as ours and they want whole buildings of it. Is the United States your chief market now?' Yes; the greater part of what we make goes there, and we have a better profit on it than on that sent elsewhere. All that we send now is but a small proportion of the granite that is used there. They use native and some Scotch granite, none of the varieties of which are as good as that sent from New Brunswick. Labor is cheap in Scotland and freights are low, so that the Aberdeen stone has a good chance to compete with any other. But what about the markets for your stone in Canada, under protection? It does not amount to anything, as compared with the market in the United States. They have a wealth and population there. Besides, a good deal of Scotch granite is sent to Ontario. I am told by those who have looked into the matter that Aberdeen stone can be sent there - I think Kingston was the point in question - as cheap as we can send St. George stone from here. But in any case our market is the United States. You have said that reciprocity would lead to the employment of many more men in the manufacture of granite here. Would their wages be higher than they are now? I should think a better arrangement between the two countries would increase wages here, and it would cost less for people to live, when the duty on flour, pork, etc., makes living high. But it is contended that flour costs no more under a tariff than without one. Well, all I know is this. I buy my flour from a St. John man whom I consider as reasonable in his charges as any one. I went to him to buy some flour just before the protective tariff came in force. He could not tell me the price until the new duty was declared, and then 25 cents a barrel was added. It has never been taken off from that day to this. Then, there seems little doubt that, as regards the granite industry, reciprocity would be a good thing! It would. There is not a fair show with the present tariff. It is more than 25 years since operations were begun at St. George, but the granite industry is not increasing in this province, though the products of our works are in demand in the United States. England sends them more than we do - I should judge fully 10 times as much. The old country stone is good enough, but it is not as good as ours. Why, one man in New York imports more than we can deliver as things now are. The tariff does not give us a fair show at all, but its removal would be the making of an enormous business, while our investment does not begin to pay as it is now. It is a hard business to carry on, requiring as it does a large capital and the holding of a heavy stock all the time. Unless there is some change, I do not see any course but for me to remove my machinery to Quincy, as I have already said. Apart from your own business, what is the idea of the effect of reciprocity on industries in general. I believe it will be of benefit to all classes. Everyone must know what the effect of it would be on lumber, shipping and other industries. I should think the farmers would all be in favor of it, for, as things are now, they do not get as much as they should for what they raise, and have to pay more than they should for what they consume. However, I do not undertake to speak of the effect on any business but my own, and of that I think I have a good idea. Views of Another Lime Manufacturer. The tariff has killed St. John's lime business in its infancy - an infancy which gave promise of a rapid growth. The duty must come off, or St. John's kilns, which had begun to multiply rapidly before the passage of the McKinley bill, will not open with the coming spring. Read the facts. Mr. Charles Miller, the well known lime burner, was asked yesterday by a Telegraph reporter what effect reciprocity would have on the lime business. It would have a very good effect, indeed, said Mr. Miller. You see, we used to pay a duty of only three cents a barrel; now we pay from 12« to 13 cents. My kilns are at Robinson's Point, or Pokiok, and if I worked them to the full capacity I would turn out about 10,000 barrels, but I have room for a much larger business if I only had a market to sell in. That is what is cramping the lime business in St. John. The lime business has been dull of late? The McKinley bill cramped the business. There is not the slightest doubt that several new kilns would have been built last season if it had not been for the tariff talk, and finally the passage of the bill by the United States. It frightened people and the kilns were not built. What if the duty were taken off lime? There can be no doubt about the effect. There would be a great increase in business. There would be a boom even if the duty were made what it was before. That, of course, would be all very well, but there is no doubt that reciprocity is what we want. Did business decrease last year? The output last year was less than the year before, all things considered. For a few years past the trade developed rapidly. People were building new kilns and the business was doubling year by year on this account. Just lately trade has been dull in the United States, and on account of the McKinley bill a great deal less lime has been made this year than would have been turned out had there been no increased tariff. Were the kilns worked to their full capacity during the past season? No. If we had a free market, or even the old duty, we could have increased the output one-third with the present kilns. How much lime can St. John make at present? Well, one kiln should turn out 25,000 or 30,000 barrels in a season. We close down for two or three months in winter, and so our working season is about nine or 10 months. There are, in and about St. John, 24 or 25 kilns, and reckoning at 25,000 or 30,000 barrels each, the output would be something over 500,000 barrels. What proportion of this is shipped? I ship about two-thirds of mine, but some of the burners, the larger ones, send practically all their lime to the states. Is there plenty of material to develop the trade if the duty were taken off? There is no end to the rock. Of course you must understand that many of the more favorable sites are already occupied, but there is plenty of room yet. Do you think the trade would increase? I have no doubt that within two years from today the kilns would be doubled. The largest amount ever exported from St. John would soon be doubled if we had other business, it would take a little time to work up the trade. Of course, the coasting trade would be benefited? Seven-eighths of the lime goes by vessel. The fact is that, if we had an open market, we have the finest place in the world to make lime. There would be no trouble about it at all. What advantages have St. John burners over those in Rockland? Our rock is handier and our wood cheaper. Of course our freights are higher, but the other advantages more than counterbalance that. Our stock and labor is cheaper as a rule. If the duty were removed they couldn't compete with us. The duty, though, was put on to protect Knox county. Had it not been for that St. John would have been far ahead of its present position in the business. The fact is the business is only in its infancy. Mr. Stetson has only been here three or four years, and now he can probably make 200,000 barrels. But there is little or no money in the business at present, and the duty has a greater effect upon the burners who export their whole stock. About two thirds, or more, of the lime made here is exported. The domestic trade is well looked after now, the lime made by new kilns would all be exported. The fact of the matter is, the tariff is a great blow to the lime business in every way. How would reciprocity affect trade generally? I have no doubt it would greatly benefit these provinces. I don't know that I can say much more than that in regard to trade generally, but as regards the lime business I can speak without trouble. You can see what a big item this tariff is in our business. Taking the difference between the old duty of three cents and the new one of 13, we have a difference of 10 cents a barrel which means simply that we have to pay about $50,000 a year to get our lime into the market at all. This is the case now, when, as I have said, the trade is in its infancy in St. John. If we had unrestricted reciprocity more than $50,000 yearly would be saved and the capacity of the kilns would be rapidly

Codes: G3 / LIME / G3 / L3 / LEGI IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 12, 1875 Legislature. - An act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An act to incorporate The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of St. George. An act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 10, 1870 Provincial Exhibition ... Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $20. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. The Judges consider it very creditable to Prof. Bailey and the Province. Best collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $10. Combustible Materials - L.W. Bailey - 1st prize, $10. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, $4. Clays and Sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st. $4. Mr. Davidson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queens, 1st, $5.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, $10. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, $4. Some very well made curling stones were exhibited by James Neil, of Fredericton."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

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Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1873 Coverdale Brick and Lime Company. - Messrs. James Blight, Abraham Steeves, Joel Steeves, W.S. Starratt, Isaac N. Gross, Thomas E. Bray, Thomas E. Mullins, Mariner J. Smith, D.A. Duffy, Michael Q. Steeves, Anthony Steeves, Sr., and Nathan Steeves, of Hillsboro, Albert Co. and Frederick Steeves, of Coverdale, in the same county, will apply at the next session of the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation under the above name. for the manufacture of brick and lime. The capital of the company is to be ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each. The office of the company is to be at Hillsboro, Albert Co."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 2, 1875 Fire Brick Clay and Marble. - Mr G.A. McMann has contributed several interesting specimens of fire brick,fire clay, and marble from Brookville. We are informed that the samples of the two former articles are the best of the kind, and it may be said that the quality specially recommends itself to builders and others. The marble is of very close grain and we should suppose that it might be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Lee Brothers, of Little River, also have some choice samples of pressed brick and fire clay on view. All these articles appear to be well handled, and the fire clay is among the best of its kind."

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S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 2, 1875 Fire Brick Clay and Marble. - Mr G.A. McMann has contributed several interesting specimens of fire brick,fire clay, and marble from Brookville. We are informed that the samples of the two former articles are the best of the kind, and it may be said that the quality specially recommends itself to builders and others. The marble is of very close grain and we should suppose that it might be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Lee Brothers, of Little River, also have some choice samples of pressed brick and fire clay on view. All these articles appear to be well handled, and the fire clay is among the best of its kind."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1896 Saint Martins. - One of the early industries which has ceased to be operated in Saint Martins is a lime kiln and brick yard, which were formerly operated by John Brown and Sanford Brown. The kiln and brick yard was situated in West Quaco, nearly opposite the residence of Captain John Marr."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1897 ADVERTISEMENT: Snow Lake Lime. - I have accepted the agency for the above Lime, and will in future keep a large stock of same on hand which I will sell at market rates. This Lime is avery superior quality burned by Stetson & Cutler, St. John. I also keep a stock of Ryan's hard Red Brick. James S. Neill"

Codes: G6 / LIME / X6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum;
Gazette - Apr. 27, 1898 New Brunswick Government Will Protest Against Act Incorporating a Tobique Company. - A bill has been introduced in the senate of Canada by Hon. Mr. Baird which may develop a dispute between the Dominion government and the New Brunswick government, the latter claiming that it is an infringement upon Provincial rights. The bill is entituled An act to incorporate the Tobique Manufacturing company, and the incorporators are Hon. John Costigan of Ottawa, Fred H. Hale of Woodstock, N.B., Geo. A. Murchie of Calais, Me., James Straton of Ottawa, and Hon. Geo. T. Baird of Perth, N.B. The purposes of the company are to carry on in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business oflumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches including wood pulp and tomake brick, lime and gypsum and to acquire lands and do such things as are incidental thereto. The bill, however, proposes giving the company far wider powers ... (principally dealing with lumber and dams) ... They may remove rocks and make other improvements in the Tobique River subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. ... These powers the provincial government claims are an important infringement of provincial rights..."

Codes: G6 / P3 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1879 Albert County Industries. - Orders are received daily by Mr. McHenry, Agent of the Albert Brick and Lime Company, for their products. The orders are from all parts of the Province.The Lower Hopewell brick factory, managed by Mr. Wm. Blacker, gives employment to about 14 men and boys, and it is expected to turn out this season in the vicinity of 500,000 bricks. Of these about 100,000 will be pressed and of superior quality."

Codes: GYP / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General;
City Gazette - Jun. 1829 Exports include plaster, lime"

Codes: GYP / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General;
City Gazette - Dec. 1832 Exports include plaster and limestone"

City Gazette - Nov. 1832Exports include plaster and limestone"

City Gazette - Jul. 1835 Exports include plaster and limestone 2"

City Gazette - Jun. 1835 Exports include plaster and limestone"

N.B. Courier - Jun. 22, 1839 Cleared Saint John: Schr. Betsey, Graham, Halifax, limestone, &c.Schr. Enterprise, Rathburn, Boston, plaster Schr. Fair Dealer, Young, New York, plaster"

Daily Tribune - Feb. 20, 1874 Legislature. - ... Mr. Nowlan committed a bill to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co., Mr. Montgomery in the chair. The applicants are Wm. Pugsley, Dr. James Christie, Hon. J.H. Crawford, Mr. Nowlan, M.P.P., and others. The capital stock is $50,000, with power to increase to $100,000; shares $20 each. Passed without

Codes: GYP / LIME / E2 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1865 The Town Of Petitcodiac. - ... The Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company have their headquarters here. They have spent a large amount of money in the purchase of land, erecting a building, securing limestone and plaster deposits, and improving the property. The land obtained by the company has proved to be an excellent investment, and the extent of the plaster and lime rock which they control is almost unlimited. Steam power is used in the mill; and arrangements are making to extend their operations and furnish a manufactured article equal in quality to any in use. The stock of the company has been freely taken, and it is hoped that the enterprise will result successfully. A large portion of the stock is held in St. John, although Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Moncton, and other places subscribed handsomely. The extent of plaster and lime rock available at and near Petitcodiac is something enormous - there are mountains of it. And in this connection it may be noticed that the North River flows only a stone's throw distant from the Railway station, and that the water power on this North River would turn all the plaster mills that could be crowded upon its banks. But the buried wealth of the country adjacent to the station consists not of plaster alone; there is good reason for believing that petroleum exists within a few miles of it - salt springs are found at places not many miles distant, and in different directions, while traces of oil have been found on the surface. Large tracts of ""oil sands"" have already been secured by gentlemen who are supposed to know what they are doing... the lime and plaster deposits will yet be mines of wealth; and the probability of its becoming a great oil producing region will always make it a place of interest."

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Codes: GYP / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 21, 1843 Exports:Includes 152 bars of copper, 1108 tons gypsum, 45 tons limestone."

Loyalist - Jan. 26, 1843 S.J. exports between 10th October and 5th ofJanuary:1108 tons gypsum 45 tons limestone 40 casks ground plaster 152 bars copper"

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
City Gazette - Sep. 1829 Exports include plaster, grindstones, lime (to Halifax)"

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;
Novascotian - Jan. 16, 1843 Division of the County of Westmorland. - Dr. Gesner, who had been directed by the Governor to examine the various tracts of country between the Petitcodiac and the settlements of Quaco and Sussex Vale, and to enquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petitcodiac, in consequence of Dorchester, the shire town, being inaccessible during the winter season, had made a Report, from which we take the following extracts: ... Coal has been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River, and Turtle Creek, and there is Limestone in different sections of the district. ... Independent of Agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the County are Coal, Gypsum, Freestone, Grindstones; - all these are abundant."

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1854 Cap. II An Act to incorporate The Albert Manufacturing Company Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated 5. President and officers; with general powers. Supplementary and general 2. Capital; power to powers. increase; votes; payment 6. Shares to be personal of stock. property and assignable. 3. First meeting to organize.7. Liability for debts. 4. Annual meeting for choice 8. Forfeiture of Act, how of Directors. incurred. 9. Right of Way, how obtained. Passed 20th March, 1854. Whereas the Township of Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, possess advantageous situations for the 2 building of Mills for manufacturing Lumber, Plaster andother articles, and for quarrying Plaster, Lime Stone,Marble and Free Stone, and for Mining purposes: And whereas in order to procure the requisite capital, it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance fundsfor such undertaking; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Calvin Tomkins, William H. Steeves, and Walter Tomkins, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby erected into a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have a common Seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impeded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatever, and shall have power and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, for them, and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of building a Mill for manufacturing lumber, plaster and other articles, and trading in the said articles; quarrying plaster, lime stone, free stone, marble, and other building materials, and trading in the same, and conveying the same to market; opening and working mines, and transacting other business connected therewith; and constructing and making such rail roads or other description of roads as may be deemed necessary for the transportation of such articles from the quarries to the place of shipment; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall

be fifty thousand pounds current money of the Province of New Brunswick, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to be divided into shares of twenty five pounds each, to be paid in at such times and installments as the business of the said Company shall require; and every person who shall be the holder of one or more shares, shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to take lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money, in payment of any instalment or instalments due on any stock subscribed therein, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix, said payment 3 to become void if satisfaction titles or conveyances to the Corporation be not made at such a period as said Corporation may by any bye laws or vote direct after its organization. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert be called by William H. Steeves, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more Papers printed in the City of Saint John, in this Province, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, and choosing such number of Directors as by the said bye laws may be prescribed; which Directors so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present, or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present in person, or by proxy, may either continue in office the Directors before appointed, or any number of them, or may elect a new body of Directors to supply the place of those not continued in office; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose, by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them shall choose a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead; and the Directors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws thereof, and the regulations herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, and may declare dividends of the profits according as the interests of the Company may admit or require; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a stockholder, and over twenty one years of age; nor shall any sale or purchase of real estate be made by them, except by consent of two thirds of the stockholders, voting as provided in Section second. 6. The shares of capital stock in the said Corporation shall be deemed personal property, and each shareholder thereof shall be entitled to a certificate for the number of shares subscribed or held by him, which certificate shall be signed by the President and Clerk or 4 Secretary of the said Corporation and shall certify the property of such shareholder in the said shares; and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in such manner and form as the bye laws may prescribe, and the assignee of any share or shares shall be a member and stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any shareholder shall assign or transfer all of his stock or shares in the said Corporation, he shall cease to be a member 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always and be it enacted, that unless ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. And whereas also it may be necessary for the said Corporation to obtain a right of way for a rail road or other road, over the lands of other persons, from their quarries to their wharves or place of shipment; Be it therefore enacted that in case where the Corporation cannot amicably agree with any person or persons as to the value of, or damage done to his or their lands, by the making of any rail road or other road by the said Corporation, from their said quarries to their wharves or place of shipment, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to obtain from two Justices of the Peace for the County where the said lands may lie, an appointment in writing under their hands, of disinterested freeholders of said County who shall under oath to be adminstered by either of such Justices, appraise the fair value of the land to be appropriated for said rail road or other road, or the damages thereof, to the said party or parties over whose land the same may pass; and upon the payment by the said Corporation of the amount of such value or damages to said party or parties, or upon a legal tender of the same by the Corporation or their Attorney for that purpose appointed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, by their servants, agents, or hired men, without further notice, to constuct such rail road or other road, and to pass and repass over the same at all times and with such things and in such manner as they may think fit; provided that if the owner or owners of any such land required for the for the purpose of such rail road or other road, be absent out of this Province, or cannot be found therein, or be incapacitated by reason of insanity, infancy, 5 coverture, or other disability, to receive said money or a tender thereof, then payment by the said Corporation of the amount appraised to such absent

Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep
SPRI / GEOL / Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. 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Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep
SPRI / GEOL / Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. 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STAT / Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

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Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / J8 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
STAT / Lime - General; Albert Mines; Statistics;

Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1888 Albert Railway Traffic. -Manager Robinson furnishes the following report ... Coal ... 901.5 tons Lime ... 48.5 Stone ... 1,007.3 Rock plaster ... 100.0 Calcined plaster 3,534.1"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / X1 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
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Royal Gazette - Oct. 28, 1846 Exports For The Year 1845:Estimated value in sterling To West To North To U.S. Total Indies America Gypsum 2,034 tons 509 509 Grindstones 657 tons 4 385 607 996 Coals 2,011 chald. 105 1,669 1,774 Lime 1,369 hhds. 395 395"

Codes: HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building
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Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

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Miramichi Gleaner - Jun. 5, 1838 St. John Courier, May 26 Black Lead. - The black substance found in the limestone at Fort Howe Hill, has been recently analyzed by Doctor Gesner, who has discovered it to be plumbago or black lead. It is very abundant and of fair quality, and had been used by some persons for blacking shoes, stoves, &c. before its properties were fully known."

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N.B. Courier - Aug. 10, 1850 and Weekly Observer - Aug. 13, 1850 Black Lead. - Some time ago we noticed a specimen of Black Lead which had recently been discovered near the Falls. We have now to announce that forty-four cwt. of this valuable mineral has been shipped by Mr. E. Ketchum, of this City, for himself and the other parties interested, in the schooner 'Fairy', for Liverpool, as an experimental measure. We also learn that the quality is excellent and that they are about shipping a quantity to the United States, with the same view. We sincerely hope that their expectations may be realized, and that the discovery may prove a source of wealth both to themselves and to the province."
Headquarters - Aug. 14, 1850 Black Lead. - We have seen a sample of the Black Lead found in the neighborhood of Saint John, near the Falls, which has been forwarded for the inspection of Dr. Robb of this City. The article appears of a superior quality, and we believe can be procured from the mine in any quantity which may be required."

Morning News - Aug. 19, 1850 Black Lead Mines. - We paid two visits to the Mines near the Falls, last week - and saw the work of digging going on, also the lead, pure as it can be, in the side of the mountain. It is dug out as easily as if it were tallow, costing no further labor, than that of removing from the sides of the veins, the rocky substance. The lead runs in veins through the mountain - and these veins extend several miles in length, to say nothing of the depth below the surface of the earth, which must be very great. The Company have a miner superintending the work, who had wrought in the principal lead mines of England and South America - and he says he never saw better lead in his life than what he is now digging out at the rate of ten tons a day. A person well informed values this lead discovery to be equal to all the property in the City of St. John - and we do not doubt it - for we believe the lead to be inexhaustible. Call at our office and examine the specimens we took out ourselves just as it came to hand. The Company have received several orders already from the States for supplies. We saw a pile of the lead, say the bulk of a ton of coal, and did our utmost to discover slate or stone among it; but we could not find a bit the size of a pea in the whole heap - it was all pure soft lead."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Morning News - Aug. 26, 1850 (To the Editor of the Morning News). - The Lead Mines. - Mr. Editor - Sir - Your paragraph in today's paper states the question fairly between my friend and myself on the advantages of this discovery; and as I contended that the more labor it took to produce the mineral the greater the advantage it would be to the country, I will briefly state my reasons, leaving my opponent to state his if he thinks proper. I maintain that the greater advantage consists in the distribution of the benefits among the larger number, and that this advantage is only realized in proportion as the cost of the labor of producing approaches nearer the value of the article produced. 8 Assuming that the lead will net œ20 per ton on the spot, if it costs œ10 per ton to mine it, I argue that it is better for the country than if the labour of producing it was but œ1 per ton. As in both cases the proceeds are divided between the labourer and the proprietors. If the labour of one man will produce one ton of the metal in a day, then the proceeds must be divided between him and the company alone, he being paid only a fair remuneration for his labour, and the company retaining all the rest; but it requires the labor of ten men to produce that quantity, then nine persons more are benefitted by it than in the former case, and if it cost nine-tenths of the value of the lead to produce it by the same rule, the benefits to the country would be greater. As even in the last case a sufficient profit would remain to the company to warrant them in pursuing the business. I maintain that the more labour that it requires so long as it is remunerative to the company at all, the better it is for the country, by distributing the benefits more equally between the proprietor and the producer. If the labour is small, the demand for labourers must be consequently small, and the profits must accumulate in the hands of the few; if the labour is large, the demand for labourers will be large - employment is given to the many, and the benefits of the discovery are distributed on a larger scale. I maintain that the wider distribution of the benefits is the greatest advantage to the country. One of the Polemists."

Morning News - Aug. 30, 1850 The Question at Issue Respecting The Black Lead Mines. - We published, on Monday, a letter of correspondence from a friend, who adopts as his premise that the Black Lead Mine recently discovered near the Falls, is of less value to the country than it would be, if the article were more difficult to obtain, and required more labourers to get it out. He says - ""Assuming that the lead will net œ20 per ton on the spot, if it costs œ10 per ton to mine it, I argue that it is better for the country than if the labour of producing it was but œ1 per ton."" To this doctrine we must utter our protest. - Our view of the case is entirely the opposite. - The value of an article to a country is not in the labour it costs to produce it, so much as in the quality and intrinsic value of the article itself. - If the earth teems with riches, whether in a good soil, minerals, or anything else, the value to the country that produces them is reckoned by the prices obtained abroad - and if one country is obliged to employ twenty men to work out a ton of lead, and another country only five men, why certainly the advantages are in favour of the latter - inasmuch as the article must be of better quality, and more valuable on that account, and brings more money into the country at a less expenditure of labour. Our correspondent, however, thinks that if the lead at the falls were more spurious, or difficult to be had, there would have to be more men employed - hence the advantage to these men, and indirectly to the country. To superficial observers this may seem all plausible enough. But let us examine the 11 matter. If it cost the Lead Company, according to our correspondent's reasoning, œ10 to raise the lead, they could not afford to compete in distant markets with a Company - say in Cornwall - who could produce the article at œ1. There would be œ9 to œ1 against them. Apply this rule to any other branch of business, and common sense will soon settle the question in your mind. If, for example, one tailor in making a coat could take two stitches at a time, surely he would have an advantage over the one who plied his fingers in the usual way. The facility of acquisition is the great auriferous principle that carries the day in the commercial transactions of the world. Take another example - suppose there were a gold mine near the Falls - and perhaps there is; there seems to be a little of everything there although our fathers have been sleeping upon - which would give employment to fifty men - and suppose also that in the vicinity of this mine there were barrels of doubloons already manufactured, which, of course, would forestall all this labour of fifty men, we ask which would be of the most value to the country for export, the gold in its crude state, or that already made up into doubloons? Surely the doubloons would carry the day - because before the gold could be taken out of the mine, smelted and manufactured, it would be considerably reduced in value, and the exporter would not have such profitable returns as the one who could send the article away without all this formula. Again, suppose one man has a farm full of rocks and stubble, and requires the labour of twenty men to clear and manure it; and another man has a more arable soil, which three hands can keep under cultivation, surely the farm which produces the easiest crop is of the greatest value to the country - Take another example. The manufactures of England were never so extensive and valuable to her as at the present day. She can afford to compete with the whole world, in spite of opposing tariffs. The steam engine has been the means of doing all this, and what is the steam engine guilty of? Why throwing out of employment in the manufacturing districts millions of hands that would have to be at work there if this machine had not been discovered. Now we do not mean to say there are millions of labourers idle in England on account of the engine - No; they are employed at other branches of business created by means of the engine. It is the facility, and not the mere manual labour, of producing English fabrics, that makes England great and wealthy. The same precisely with our Lead Mines. If by a simple process we can furnish lead in abundance, from a source as prolific as a fountain, and can find sale for it abroad, the country is enriched upon the same principle that England is, by means of her engines, though there be not three men to perform the labour. - We now come to the clinching part of the subject. In what way - we are asked - is the country benefitted, 12according to our view, if only a few men obtain all the wealth, from abroad, while the labourer at home is kept at a distance and unable to get employment at the mines. We answer, the money is brought into the country - it passes from the hands of the miners into the hands of the blacksmith, the shoemaker, and others. The miser introduces a circulating medium. As a general rule when men or companies of men, make money easy, they spend it freely - so that if the labourer does not find himself working in the lead mines up to his eyes in smut, he finds employment at other things, created, in an indirect manner, through the money brought into the country by the owners of

N.B. Courier - Jul. 13, 1850 Black Lead. - A specimen of black lead is nowlying at the News Room, which was found near the Falls of the River St. John. We understand it is thought to be of good quality. It appears as if there was no want of minerals in our Province."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Nova Scotian - Jul. 22, 1850 Black Lead. - A specimen of Black Lead is now lying at the News Room, which was found near the Falls of the River St. John. - We understand it is thought to be of a good quality. - Cour."
St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 12, 1850 We have in our possession a specimen of Black Lead found in the vicinity of this City. It is of superior description, and arrangements are being made to commence operations for digging without delay. We have no doubt it will prove a profitable investment.- New Bruns."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 7, 1850 and Head Quarters - Sep. 11, 1850 and Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 17, 1850 BLACK LEAD MINES. - The prospects of the St. John Mining Company still continue extremely encouraging, as the article has been examined by a great many persons who pronounce it of excellent quality. There are seven persons now employed in extracting it from the vein, which is simply done with a pick and hammer, after which it is examined, the refuse laid aside, the first and 13 second quality separated, and then barrelled up and sent down to the City through the Falls in a boat or scow. They are now producing as much as forty barrels per day, and during the four weeks that they have been in active operation, they have procured over 900 barrels - viz., four hundred of the first quality, and five the second. It is supposed by some persons that it will realize about œ2 per barrel, and should this supposition prove correct, and the quality of the article suit the British or American markets, there is little doubt but that the fortunate individuals who compose the company (which is divided into 6 shares) will in a short time be in the possession of handsome incomes from the undertaking. The only thing that we can see to prevent it turning out a very lucrative speculation, will be the want of a sufficient market for such large quantities as can be taken from the veins, as the celebrated Borrowdale mines in England are only opened at limited and stated periods on this account, to prevent the markets from being overstocked. The St. John Mining Company has secured the right and privilege from Government to carry on their operations for twenty five years, to the extent of three square miles in that locality, on the usual terms of paying to the Government an upset preference price of œ5 per square mile, and 5 per cent. on the produce. We learn, as alluded to by us some weeks ago, that lead ore has been discovered by some parties on the Company's ground, and that an offer has been made by the said parties to point it out on condition of receiving a share of the concern, no arrangement has, however, been concluded yet on this point. The veins which the Company are working at present are on the face of the rock running East and West, quite low down, almost to the water's edge, situated on the eastern side of the river at the Falls, immediately above Split Rock, and in order to reach them parties generally take the Indiantown road, turn in by the Catholic Church ground, through the bushes, till they reach the top of the precipice, and then, with the assistance of a rope and ladder, let themselves down a somewhat perilous descent. In the event of this undertaking succeeding it cannot fail to be of great importance to the community, on account of the money it will bring to the place. We therefore wish our fortunate friends every success in their speculation. Our prospects, altogether, are quite cheering now, - with Railroads - increasing remuneration for lumber, our staple of export, - and Black Lead, - this Province, we think, is bound to go ahead sooner or St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 11, 1850 The Black Lead Mines at St. John, we learn, are not only productive, but the lead has been pronounced of an excellent quality. The prospects of the Company are very encouraging; - they have only been four weeks in operation, and have obtained four hundred barrels of the first and five hundred barrels of the second quality. The daily average procured is about forty barrels, which, it is supposed, will be worth œ2 per barrel."

Novascotian - Sep. 16, 1850 The St. John Mining Company's prospects with regard to the Black Lead Mines, appear to be very encouraging - seven persons procure forty barrels per day - and it is thought that, provided the article finds favor in England and the United States, the sum of œ2 per barrel will be realized. The Company have secured an exclusive privilege from Government of twenty-five years."

Morning News - Dec. 5, 1851 The Black Lead Mines. - We are gratified to learn that the New Brunswick Mining Company have taken from their mines, near the Falls, upwards of 2,400 brls. black lead, or plumbago, since they commenced operations last year, and that most of it has been disposed of. The company have had to contend with great difficulties. The quality of the article at first, owing, we presume, to its being so near the surface of the earth, was not sufficiently good to command the favorable attention of persons abroad; and had not the company been composed of a few men of great enterprise and public spirit, they would have long since abandoned the speculation as worthless. But they persevered, spent money, and pushed further into the bowels of the earth, until at length they have got under ground 200 feet. The lead has improved with their progress; the quality now is said to be most excellent, and the Company feel greatly encouraged with their luck. When it is taken into account that the lead mines in England are thousands of feet under ground, we have a right to believe that since our company have succeeded so well with the progress of 200 feet, by the time that distance is doubled, it will be found that St. John will turn out as pure and excellent plumbago, as any to be had in the world."

N.B. Courier - Jun. 28, 1851 Cleared port - Black lead for London."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
N.B. Courier - Mar. 22, 1851 and Morning News - Feb. 26, 1851 ADVERTISEMENT: New-Brunswick Pure Black Lead, Manufactured and prepared with great care, by the SaintJohn Mining Company, expressly for Mill Machinery, and for polishing stoves, grates, registers, and every description of Ornamental Iron Work. This invaluable Lustre has a decided preference over all others for its superior and brilliant Jet Blackness, producing a high polish, with one half the usual quantity and labour, and may be justly styled the Servant's Friend. It only requires to be mixed with water before applying it for polishing purposes. N.B.- For machinery it is invaluable. For sale in boxes of 25 lbs., 50 lbs. and 100 lbs. each; and loose in kegs of 100 lbs. and upwards, at the Office of Edwin Ketchum Fch.S. Secretary and Treasurer."

Morning News - Jun. 7, 1852 ADVERTISEMENT: Black Lead The Saint John Mining Company are now producing a superior
article of Black Lead which they have in the crude and ground state (barreled). Also ground neatly put up in 4 ounce papers in Boxes of 25 lbs. and 50 lbs. each. The lead from this mine is highly prized in England and the United States and the company being placed in a position to enable them to furnish any quantity, would respectfully solicit the patronage of all the Importers and Retailers. The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above company, and any orders forwarded to or left at his Store North Market Wharf, will be punctually attended to. Thomas M. Smith North Market

N.B. Courier - Jan. 22, 1853 and Weekly Observer - Jan. 25, 1853 and Morning News - Jan. 21, 1853 and Nova Scotian - Feb. 14, 1853 and Carleton Sentinel Jan. 29, 1853 Coal and Black Lead. - Mr. Harper, connected with the Black Lead Mines, near the Falls, struck upon a vein of plumbago, on Monday last, which is of the most superior description - equal, it is said, to the best English article. We understand from Mr. Allan (of the firm Harris & Allan) that the company intend to sink a shaft immediately, with the view to raising coal from the Mines. The article abounds there in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Province - that is according to the expressed opinion of Sir Charles Lyell. - News."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 29, 1853 Cleared port - black lead."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Morning News - Sep. 23, 1857 The Blast at Lawlor's Lake. - Mr. Editor:- It having been stated in the city papers that Mr. Myers, the Railway Contractor at Lawlor's Lake, had engaged me to construct a galvanic battery, which was got up at great expense, with the view of simultaneously igniting twenty of the large blasting chambers that had been drilled in the rock, south-east of the lake; and that the experiment proved a failure from the batteries not having sufficient force. My name having been thus coupled with the cause of the failure, I beg through your medium to correct some of the statements which have been made, as I think, gratuitously, or from misapprehension, and to point out the casualty that was the immediate source of disappointment with regard to the battery explosion; and in doing so, I hope to be excused for offering the following account of the matter. Mr. Myers applied to me, requesting to know if I could construct a galvanic battery at short notice, capable of igniting simultaneously twenty charged blasting chambers, and if I would undertake the direction of its application. I told him candidly that I had no practical experience in such operations, but I saw no difficulty in the way except the want of time and materials to get up an extensive enough apparatus, capable of generating and transmitting through the necessary length of circuit, a sufficient quantity of the voltaic current to ignite the number of secondary wires, requisite in to connect the priming portions of it. But I thought I could construct in a temporary way, in a few days, a battery in aid of this I could obtain at the Mechanic's Institute, that would effect the object in view. I admitted there was much risk as to success, from the number of secondary wires in the circuit requiring a very energetic battery action; but should he risk the experiment, and it prove a failure, I agreed to give my personal services gratuitously. Mr. Myers having resolved to make the trial, of this to him novel method of blasting, I set about directing the construction of two calorimeters, each having 30 surface feet of zinc presented to a like double surface of copper, arranged as two elements in one cell, which consisted of a pine box, well coated inside with Brunswick stove varnish. These two calorimeters formed the central arrangement, and in order to give electrical intensity to the current, the four batteries of the Mechanic's Institute, consisting of 56 pair of 4 1/2 inch plates, arranged on the plan of Woodward, were connected to the opposite poles of the calorimeters. The batteries were placed about 25 feet from the line of blasting chambers, and distant from each extreme about 100 feet. The whole length of the circuit was about 1,000 feet, 800 of which consisted of insulated copper wire, to which was attached, to make up the circuit, sheet lead cut into strips, and varnished with a sealing wax solution. The 5 priming wires were each connected for ignition with a piece of steel watch hair-spring, and each inserted into a small bag, containing fine powder, and placed in the blasting charge, which was enclosed in a greased canvass bag. On the blasting chambers being cleared of water, the cartridges inserted, tamped, and the necessary connections soldered, Mr. Clinch of the Telegraph Office, who kindly, at my request, applied the Relay magnet, to test by telegraphy the completeness of the metallic circuit, when it was found to be broken in several of the chambers. After some delay, and several trials, a feeble magnetic action began to manifest itself in all, except two of the chambers, when attachments were made, so as to leave those out of the circuit. It now being nearly dark there was no time for making other arrangements, so it was resolved to test the action of the batteries. These failed to ignite the powder, as has been stated, and so would any other batteries under like circumstances, not from want of ""sufficient force"", but from the want of metallic connection in the circuit, which had been broken, as the application of the Relay magnet proved when first applied and when the powder was dry. The feeble magnetic action (a circumstance I have since proved by actual experiment to take place). There was, therefore, no proof that the battery ""failed in doing its work""; but rather that in a matter that requires so much nicety of adjustment, sufficient caution was not used in the placements - the connection should have been more carefully handled than was the case. Had the circuit in its metallic content proved complete, and the battery arrangement failed, from the want of ""sufficient force"", the circuit might then have been reduced to its igniting power, the experiment then would have been fairly made, and some practical information gained. As it was, the lateness of the hour and darkness, precluded further trial; and as the water was rising rapidly in the chambers, I advised the firing to take place in the ordinary manner, as I had recommended that a fuse should be inserted along with the priming wires into each cartridge. I am happy to find that the blasts at the southern portion did so much good service to the spirited contractor, who has my best wishes. I am sorry that I have not been instrumental in bringing about a more fortunate issue to a good intention. The loss of money by the failure of the experiment, will, I hope, be but trifling; it will be mostly confined to the loss of the priming wires and the powder not yet exploded. The calorimeters are, I think, worth all they cost, and I hope they may prove so on some future more successful experiment. I have to apologize to Mr. Fenety for occupying so much of your valuable space, but the public having expressed great interest in this matter, I have thought it proper to offer for their information the foregoing 6 statements. Your most obd't R. Foulis St. John, Sept. 18th, 1857"

Morning News - Aug. 20, 1862 Lead Mine. - We notice that the schr. Anna sailed for New York on Monday night with ""black lead"". This lead (several hundred tons) is the result of mining operations which have been going forward lately near the Suspension Bridge, under the superintendance of a Mr. Connell, who is agent for the firm of C. & J. Seabury, extensive manufacturers of black lead in New York city. A quantity of this mineral was sent to the States some time ago, and was found to answer well for certain manufacturing purposes."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 4, 1865 BLACKLEAD MINING. - A German resident of New York discovered not long since a Black lead Mine in the property adjoining the residences of Messrs. Roberts, Suspension Bridge Road, obtained a lease of the ground, secured a mining license, and is now operating successfully. The material, which is apparently very good, is used by the gentleman working the mine for manufacturing purposes of some kind in New York, and in this way he is realizing a good thing out of it."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 2, 1865 The lead mine on the Suspension Bridge road, adjoining Messrs. Roberts' property, is being successfully worked. Mr. Correll, the proprietor, has shipped to the States in the last two weeks 526 bbls. Of the material. It is used extensively for ""black leading"" stoves, and in place of sand in moulding in foundries. Specimens of coal have been found on the land. It is a very bright coal. Some that we have seen looks like anthracite; other pieces appear highly bituminous."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;

Morning Journal - Dec. 18, 1868 ADVERTISEMENT: Split Rock Plumbago Mines. These mines are now fully opened and actively producing the finest quality of Crude Plumbago. Orders for either large or small quantities can be filled immediately. T.G. Bourne, Agent. 12 Nelson Street, St, John, N.B."

Morning Journal - Nov. 6, 1868 Plumbago Mining at The Suspension Bridge. - Many of our readers are familiar with the bright print representing a coloured boy holding a cat to look at herself in the polished side of a stove, and frightened at her own reflection, struggling to get free. If they read the advertisement they will see that it is Corell's Stove Polish, imported from New York. Few perhaps may know that it is first shipped from our City in an unprepared state ere it takes the bright round form of the celebrated ""Stove Polish"". There is on the left hand side of the road as you proceed to the Suspension Bridge, just past the residence of Mr. T.B. Barker, a low black building. Sometimes one or two men with blackened clothes and polished hands or faces may be seen rolling out side of it barrels black as themselves. Just behind that building is the shaft of a mine eighty feet in depth. Leaning over the slim railings around it you can see to the bottom and can hear the men working below. Take care or while you gaze you may be covered with inky mire thrown up by the horse which hoists the tub, or your hat and perhaps your head may be knocked off by the rope swinging from one side to the other. Be mindful lest you slip down or the outer man be so blackened and polished that it will be fortunate if some cat or dog do not run away from you having been frightened at seeing himself reflected on your sides. Taking the precautions we have mentioned you may walk about the Plumbago Mine and inspect its working. The method of raising the black lead to the surface is very simple and the whole arrangement has been put up at little cost. The product of the mine, however, is most valuable. The Superintendent, a very courteous young man, gave us a little information which surprised us, as we had not believed the mine to be so rich. They have raised about 900 barrels to the surface during the thirteen weeks, and 2,000 from its first commencement two year ago. Each barrel contains about 300 lbs. In its crude state it is sold to the foundries at fifteen cents per pound. The rest is sent to New York and by a simple preparation becomes much more valuable. There is very little dross among that which comes up from the mine; the impure matter can easily be picked out. The cost of working is very small, say $35 per week, a mere nothing compared with the profits. It seems that Mr. Corell was a travelling agent for a Black Lead Company, and when on his rounds several years ago he called at Saint John. - Somehow he had an inkling about there being a vein of blacklead in the spot we have mentioned. He kept his information to himself, but as soon as he could raise money enough he bought the place which has since proved so profitable. Having worked it for some time, he has since associated others with himself, but retains a large share and the position of manager to the Company. He makes one or two visits a year to the mine, for doing which, and transacting the other business of the Company he receives a most munificent salary. Mr. Corell is a German by birth and is said to have left his fatherland at an early age and with small means, to seek a position in the world. He had evidently the faculty of going about with his eyes open, and this is always a fortune in itself. The mine is not inexhaustible, but there is as much more blacklead yet to be obtained. They ar not about to work it this winter, probably because they do not wish to glut the market and bring down the price. It cannot be because of the difficulty of working it in winter because that could be easily obviated by erecting a shed over the mouth of the pit. We learn that another mine is about to be opened near the Suspension Bridge. The gentleman who is moving in the matter has been connected with other operations in St. John, including the shipment of ice to Southern ports. It is said that he has made arrangements for shipping the mineral in a crude state to several Canadian ports and disposing of it in local markets. It is pleasing to hear of these attempts to develop our mineral wealth. They are probably only the precursors of much more extensive operations."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 22, 1869 Blacklead Manufactory. - The Split Rock Plumbago Mine is becoming a very remunerative concern, and, at present time, gives employment to twenty hands, who are working steadily and will continue to do so through the winter. When the mineral was first brought to test it was pronounced of an inferior quality. Mr. A.D. Garrett, of Kentucky, expended a considerable sum in working the mine, but had almost to suspend operations on account of meeting with no encouragement from any of our merchants or capitalists, until Mr. C.L. Richards became interested and sent the article to Messrs. Coleman & Co., of London, who pronounced it useless for the manufacture of stove polish, though it had been used for foundry facings. As they were large exporters of stove blacking to the Provinces, it was thought their opinion might have been biased by their interests, and a commission merchant of London was next applied to. He has offered them a market for both the lead and polish at prices which are highly remunerative. Messrs. C.L. Richards and Flint, Dearborn & Co., have started a mill under the name of the ""St. John Blacklead Works"", and they can turn out five tons of stove polish a day. The article manufactured by them is said to be of a superior quality, and imparts a black gloss or polish instead of the dull leaden shade of Coleman's and Nixey's blacking. The mill is located next door to Flint, Dearborn & Co.'s Spice Works, and the machinery is driven by power supplied from their engine. The polish made can be put into the market ten per cent. cheaper than Coleman's or Nixey's, and being as good an article, if not better, it must shut all others out. We wish the proprietors of the new enterprise every success, and recommend the article manufactured at the ""St. John Blacklead Works"" to a test by the public."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1869 Samples of Plumbago. - We have received through Mr. C.L. Richards, samples of the Plumbago, which is being mined near the Suspension Bridge. These represent the mineral both in its natural state and when
ground. It is impossible to imagine anything purer or more valuable - of its kind, - than the specimens show it to be. This paragraph is written for the printer with a piece of the mineral in its rough state."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 5, 1882 The Botsford Graphite Mine, at the Falls, has suspended operations. The manager, however, has one hundred and twenty tons of the ore raised to the surface which he will sell in Boston and Philadelphia, where a paying market is being developed."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1882 Drowned in the Shaft of a Mine. - Near Fairville there is located a lead mine that has been worked for some time. It is a short distance from Long & Barnhill's mill and is owned by Mr. Murray. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 50 feet and the bottom of this, for nearly 20 feet, is filled with water. Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, while some workmen were engaged at the mouth of the shaft, Edward McAfee, of Sheriff street, Portland, one of them, was seized with a fit and fell backward into the shaft. When he had descended some 12 feet his head struck a bucket that was suspended at that distance, and he fell into the water. Before assistance reached him he was drowned. The body was brought to his late home and an inquest is to be held."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 8, 1882 A shocking accident occurred Thursday afternoon at the black lead mine, above the Fall at St. John by which a man named Ed. McAfee, 26 years of age, who lived in Portland, met his death. While standing near the shaft he took a fit, fell down it a distance of 30 feet. In the descent he struck a hoisting tab and then fell into the water at the bottom, in which he soon drowned. His body was got out and taken to his parents' house where an inquest

S.J. Globe - Jul. 8, 1882 The Portland Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Edward McAfee, who was killed by falling down the shaft of the black lead mine above the Falls."

Daily News - Oct. 13, 1882 Graphite. - The Botsford graphite mine near Murray's is now sunk to a depth of 55 feet below the surface. As the workmen proceed the quality of the ore improves and Mr. Botsford is now negotiating with parties in Boston to secure a permanent and profitable market for his ore of which he has now about 100 tons raised from the mine. Quite a trade has been carried on with local foundries, &c., but when a market is established in Boston the producing power of the mine will be developed to double the present capacity."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 16, 1882 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 18, 1881Mr. Botsford's Graphite Mine. - This mine, situated near the Suspension Bridge, is now being worked on a small scale. There are probably a hundred tons of material on the spot, which is comparatively pure. It would be easy to write with samples that are before us. The veins are large and if, as is usual, they improve as they descend, the property must be very valuable, graphite being a rare mineral for which their is an inexhaustible demand. The vein runs NE by SE and dips to the SE. It has been opened to a depth of 50 feet. It is a property which ought to be fully tested and developed."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 23, 1883 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 24, 1883 and Fredericton Capital - Aug. 25, 1883 Valuable Mineral.- Mr. Geo. Botsford, ofFredericton, two years ago prospected his property above the falls on St. John River, for plumbago. He sank a shaft some 40 feet., and found a large vein from which he has taken over 100 tons. Samples of it were tested here last week by the Colonial and Sackville Foundries, and found to rival Clark's foundry facings."

Daily News - Feb. 7, 1883 Shipments. - Mr. Botsford shipped a carload of graphite from his mine near the Suspension Bridge, to Montreal, a few days ago."

Daily Telegraph - May 30, 1883 The Plumbago Mine at the Falls. - The plumbago mine of Mr. George Botsford, near the

Suspension Bridge, was recently visited by our reporter. Mr. Botsford commenced work here some three years ago; he has sunk a shaft to the depth of seventy feet, coming upon a vein of pure plumbago, eighteen feet thick and of a width which was unascertained. Employing twelve men, Mr. Botsford is able to put on the market about 75 barrels of the mineral per week realizing for the same a very remunerative price. Plumbago is used for foundry facings and fire proof paint. All of the products of the mine are disposed of in Boston."

Fredericton Capital - May 31, 1883 Mr. Botsford's Plumbago Mine.- Yesterday's Telegraph contained the following item concerning the Fire Clay and Plumbago Mine, operated by Mr. Geo. Botsford of this city, near the Falls at the mouth of the St. John River: The plumbago mine of Mr. George Botsford, near the Suspension Bridge, was recently visited by our reporter. Mr. Botsford commenced work here some three years ago; he has sunk a shaft to a depth of seventy feet, coming upon a vein of pure plumbago, eighteen feet thick and of a width which is unascertained. Employing twelve men, Mr. Botsford is able to put on the market about 75 barrels of the mineral per week, realizing for the same a very remunerative price. Plumbago is used for foundry facings and fire proof paint. All of the products of the mine are disposed of in Boston. The working of this mine is under the management of Mr. Harry G. Botsford, who has proved

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 15, 1883 The plumbago mine of Mr. Geo. Botsford, near the Suspension bridge, is being worked with a good deal of vigor and the daily output is much larger than any previous time."

Daily Telegraph - May 1, 1884 Shipping Graphite. - A carload of graphite taken from Mr. Geo. Botsford's mine near the Suspension Bridge, will be shipped by the New Brunswick Railway today."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 1, 1885 A Graphite Black Lead Mine. - Persons who have followed the bank of the St. John River for a short distance above the new cantilever bridge, on the Portland side, will have noticed a small building in a field, surrounded by heaps of rock and surmounted by a rathertall chimney. If they have inquired of any one living in the vicinity as to the purpose of this structure, they have probably been told that it is the black lead mine. Now the substance obtained from this mine is not a variety of lead. The name black lead is inappropriate, as it contains no lead, but a modified form of the element carbon. The various names, graphite, black lead, plumbago, designate a mineral substance similar in composition to ordinary coal but quite different in its properties. Graphite is found in the earth in seams of the rock - in beds, pockets, and in large masses imbedded in granite gneiss and limestone. It is probably in most cases a result of the alteration, by heat, of coal, or coal-like substances. An artificial graphite is sometimes found in the flues of furnaces where coal is burned. At very high temperatures graphite burns without either a flame or smoke, having a slight residue which is chiefly oxyd of iron. In ordinary furnace heat and in the flame of a blowpipe graphite is not changed. Graphite varies in composition from the pure alibert graphite of the Ural Mountains, which contains 94 per cent of carbon to the graphite of Passan in Bavaria, which contains but 70 per cent of carbon. The graphite found at the Falls is equal to the latter. In some parts of Europe graphite is found in coal beds, which have had their character altered by the action of volcanic heat. Large masses of graphite have sometimes been found which retain the structure of the wood from which they have been formed. Graphite is used in the manufacture of the so- called black lead pencils, stove polish, as a lubricant for the preparation of fire-proof crucibles, as a facing for foundry castings, etc. Many years ago an impure variety of graphite was mined to some extent on the bank of the St. John river just below the falls. It was largely contaminated with shale and iron pyrites, and proved to be unsuitable for commercial purposes. The old workings were abandoned some time ago. A short time since Mr. Botsford, of Fredericton, undertook to sink a shaft on his land near the falls for the purpose of testing a variety of clay that he thought might prove valuable. After sinking the pit a few feet the supply of clay was exhausted, but the bottom of the seam in the rock contained graphite, which has continued to increase in quantity and quality ever since. Several hundred tons have been shipped to Chicago and other points west, and it is found to be equal if not superior to the graphite that was previously imported from Europe. Since the opening of the new bridge the facilities for shipment are improved, and it is probable that the new industry will shortly assume considerable proportions. Suitable pumping and hoisting machinery have lately been placed in position, and there is every reason to believe that with careful management the mine may be made a source of profit to the owners and an advantage to the

Aug. 1886 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1916 30 Years Ago. - A crew of eight men are mining black lead near the St. John falls."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 12, 1886 A Carleton (St. John) man has commenced shipping the first part of an order for 250 tons of black lead to a Cincinnati house."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 22, 1887 The Plumbago Mine. - During the past two years S.S. Mayes, the lessee of the plumbago mine near the falls, has had about a dozen men employed there. Mr. Mayes has put in new machinery, which is worked by steam. About 700 tons of ore can be mined annually, and Mr. Mayes has got out a very large quantity. The ore is shipped principally to the United States, where there is a great demand for it. Sheds have been erected at the mine, in which a large quantity of the ore is stored. Mr. Mayes is prepared to supply the founders of Canada with this ore, which is

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 13, 1891 Plumbago Mine. - Messrs. Best and McLaughlin are engaged in developing the deposit of plumbago situated on the Hazen property, near Murray's mill. It is probable that quite extensive works will be erected, and improved machinery introduced for sorting and grinding the ore. This ore will be exported to the United States and England, where several contracts have already been secured."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1891 New Mining Machinery. - It is the intention of the St. John Plumbago Mining Company to push operations, as a market for the product of the mines has been found in the United States and in Europe. Steam machinery, consisting of a boiler and engine, a winch, pumps and a ventilator, has recently been purchased; and is now being fitted up. The indications are that there is an abundant supply of the ore of good quality. The mine only requires development to become one of the important industries of the city. The buildings already erected and in course of construction are of a substantial character, and operations will be carried on all the year round. This property is about 300 yards south of Murray's mill, near the falls."

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 4, 1891 Plumbago. - The managers of the plumbago mines are constantly receiving requests for

samples of ore from manufacturers in Great Britain. Recently sample barrels were shipped by the Furness line steamer to firms in Scotland and England. The steamer Winthrop took away on her last trip a small consignment for an Albany house. There has been considerable activity in the mines during the past few weeks, and as a result the sheds have been filled with the best quality of plumbago. It is the intention of the managers to continue operations during the winter if sufficient orders can be had to justify the employment of labor. Since May last seven men have been kept constantly employed. The men are now down a distance of 50 feet, and a level has been run 40 feet from the foot of the shaft. A letter recently received from Mr. James I. Fellows, agent general for New Brunswick, in London, states that prominent firms, who are large consumers of plumbago, express their willingness to test the New Brunswick article, and if

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 2, 1891 The St. John Plumbago Mining Company are making another shipment of the products of their mine to Cleveland, Ohio and Springfield, Mass. A short time ago a carload was sent as a sample and a test was so satisfactory that an order for two carloads followed. The mine is in the vicinity of the falls and is giving steady employment to several workmen."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 6, 1891 The St. John Plumbago Mine. - Several years ago some parties sunk an inclined shaft into the side of the cliffs, on the eastern side of the falls, a few hundred yards up river than the bridges, and mined plumbago there. The seam, however, ran rather too deep and on account, or because it became too small to pay, the mine was finally abandoned. In April of this year, however, another company was formed which set men to work to sink a shaft nearer Marble Cove than the former one and at a depth of 50 feet a seam of black lead, or plumbago, was reached, that was large enough to pay the company to operate the mine. The plumbago secured has been shipped by the company to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Springfield, Mass., and Montreal. Eight men are now employed at the mine and the business is increasing. The directors of the company are Messrs Morley McLaughlin, W.F. Best and L.J. Carney."
Chignecto Post - Oct. 8, 1891 The St. John Plumbago Mining Company are making another shipment of the products of their mine to Cleveland Ohio, and Springfield, Mass. The first carload sent as a sample tested so satisfactorily that an order for two carloads followed."

Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1896 The Lead Industry. - The Canada Paint Company to Commence Operations Near the Falls. - Every city or town has some industry that is, as it were, effervescent, sometimes working in good shape and then like turbulent waters relaxing in its efforts and perhaps being altogether subdued. St. John is no exception, and probably the most prominent example of this up one day and down tomorrow state of affairs is the lead or graphite industry that has for the past generation or two been bubbling into prominence only a short time to be shut down. The sight of the operation have been principallyin the vicinity of the falls, although attempts to mine it have been made at Lily Lake and back of Fort Howe. But the scene of the most extended operations have been at the shaft sunk near Murray's mills. The purchase or lease of this property by the Canada Paint Co. of Montreal will probably mark a new era in the history of the industry here and consign the former operations to oblivion. To go back and speak generally this work was first commenced over forty years ago by Messrs. Harper & Maher, almost under what is now the Suspension bridge. Murray & Co. of New York took hold of the mine, only to give it up to a man named Correll. An American named Garnett next tried his luck. The scene of the operation shifted to the vicinity of Murray's mills and Mayes and Botsford controlled the business for aa time. This brings us up to a few years ago when McLaughlin and Best opened a new shaft only a few feet from the Botsford one. They did not last long, and now the thing assumes a more business aspect than ever before. At present all the shafts are full of water, but in a very few days the new operators will have machinery that is daily expected from Montreal put in place and then in operation. The sheds over the shaft have been put in repair, and it will not be long before the puff of the mine engine and the click of the pick will be added to the noise of the great saw mill only a few yards away. The Canada Paint company have on the market a graphite paint; the victorious yacht Glencairn was done with it, and in the manufacture of this article considerable lead of this kind is used. Previous operators always found a ready market in the United States for the lead, but it never was put on the market in proper shape. The last operators shipped it in bulk just as it came out of the shaft. It is understood that the new people will handle it properly. The seam that is to be operated is one of the best struck so far, the graphite being of a good quality and the seam a large one. The result of the recent change in operators will be watched with interest by all, but more particularly so by the older residents in that vicinity who have viewed its many ups and downs."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 29, 1896 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 30, 1896 The Canada Paint Company of Montreal has leased the graphite mine at the Falls, near Murray's mill, St. John, and will at once begin mining. They will use the mineral in making paint."

S.J. Star - Aug. 16, 1902 A fall of rock in the plumbago mines at the falls yesterday somewhat injured Walter Leland, one of the workmen, and he very narrowly escaped being crushed to death."

Kings County Record - May 2, 1902 Among the mining industries of the province which are coming to the front is the Diamond Graphite mines near the falls at St. John. Recently the Canada Paint Co. of Montreal, shipped a carload of the graphite from St. John to their works in Montreal. Last season five shipments were made. It is intended to sink another

Codes: L1 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite;
Evening Times-Globe - Sep. 18, 1948 Rediscovers Local Graphite Mine which he Started Work as a Lad. - The story of the old graphite mine, within the city limits, which produced thousands of tons of high grade ore for shipment from Saint John by rail and schooner, is told today in an interview with S. Herbert Mayes, 215 Winslow Street, West, who was engineer at this mine 60 years ago. Mr. Mayes is shown above [PHOTO in notes] pointing to an almost filled in shaft of the old mine, located in the lumber yards of Murray & Gregory Ltd., at the foot of a steep cliff immediately behind the new wing of the Saint John Vocational School. The old shaft has long since been filled in but the timbered sides near the top are still in a fairly good state of preservation. Sixty odd years ago Saint John was an important source of graphite and the mineral, in nearly pure form, was mined right within the city limits. Schooners docked a few hundred feet from the pit head to take full cargoes of ore to United States manufacturing centres along the Atlantic seaboard, while thousands of tons also were dispatched from Fairville by rail to Upper Canada. These interesting facts were recalled this week by S. Herbert Mayes, West Saint John, whose father Sam... and shipbuilder of his day, was the last operator of this mining adventure. S. Herbert Mayes, who later became associated with his father in business and who has played a prominent role in the community affairs of Saint John, worked as an engineer in this mine while still in his teens. He is believed to be the last living man actively associated with this phase of Saint John's industrial past. 'We received $7 per ton for the graphite, landed at the railway station at Fairville or at the wharves where the schooners docked to take cargoes of the mineral ranging up to 250 tons,' Mr. Mayes recalled as he consulted an old ledger. Judging from letters received from satisfied customers in the United States, Ontario and Quebec - letters which Mr. Mayes still has in his possession - the graphite taken from this mine was of high quality. This mine originally was owned and operated by the Botsford family,' said Mr. Mayes. Father became interested early in the eighties and a few years later took over the operation. The mine was in production until 1888 when new sources of the ore in the United States came on the market and outlets disappeared.' Mining ceased about 1889, he said. At peak production the mine was producing about 10 tons of graphite per day, and Mr. Mayes has estimated that many thousands of tons were shipped from Saint John to outside markets. With prices as they were in those days this netted a nice profit for the operators and brought good wages to the workers. The shaft of the mine is located at the foot of the steep cliff immediately behind the new wing of the Saint John Vocational School. The shaft has long since been filled in, except a few feet near the top where the timbered sides, still fairly well preserved, can be seen. The shaft went straight down 60 feet and was well timbered. At the foot of the shaft, a sloping tunnel about 500 feet long, extended in the direction of the river. The graphite was mined in this section of the property and trucked to the foot of the shaft. It was then raised in buckets operated by winches, to the top of the shaft. From there the ore was carted to Fairville, across the old suspension bridge, or in waiting ships docked at nearby wharves. 'It was quite a simple operation to look after the donkey engines which operated the bucket hoist and the pumps. Quite a lot of water seeped into the mine so the pumps were started early in the morning and kept going for several hours before digging and hoisting started. Occasionally, during the working day and for several hours each night, we also had to man the pumps to draw off the seepage. 'When father took over this mine I was too young to start work but I kept after him for a job and, in a year or so, I was given some light work after school and on Saturdays. I became greatly interested in the mine and pretty soon found myself operating the engines. It was fascinating work. 'Consequently we were all very sorry when mining operations ceased. With the expanse of Industry and the discovery of new and much larger fields of graphite which could be mined by large scale operations the price declined for our product and we were not able to meet competition.' Mr. Mayes said that he had not visited the old mine for many years but after reading a recent article in The Evening Times-Globe about the re-discovery of an old shaft near the Reversing Falls by Harry G. Botsford, jr., of Winthrop, Mass., he decided to become a prospector also. It was Mr. Botsford's grandfather who had been associated with Mr. Mayes' father in this mining operation at the foot of the cliff back of the present Vocational School. In modern times graphite has become an important mineral. It is used for the manufacture of pencils, dry lubricants, grate polish, paints, crucibles and for

Codes: L1 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jun. 1, 1838 It has been suggested that a Geological Board should be formed, under whose direction Geological Surveys of the Province ought to be conducted; and at whose disposal, all sums of money granted by the Legislature for that purpose, should be placed. For reasons sufficiently obvious, this Board should be composed of persons of standing in society, of acknowledged acquirements, and holding public office; such as the Professors of Natural Philosophy of King's College, the Province Secretary, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It cannot be conceived, how Surveys conducted in any other manner can be useful to the Province; and they will only lead to the unprofitable and prodigal waste of the public money. We shall, otherwise, pay dear for many discoveries like the following: Black Lead - Plumbago, Graphite - This substanceis found in considerable quantity in a vein appearing at the surface, and running along the south west side of the hill at Fort Howe. It has been long known, under the first of the above names to the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and has been used by them for common purposes, and some of it was collected by the accomplished Professor of Natural History and Chemistry at King's College, when he passed through this city about a year ago. The fields adjoining Fort Howe abound withvarious ores of iron; some specimens of which were sent to England nearly twenty years since. So much for the discovery of Mr. Gesner and the information of the Editor of the Courier. The principal localities of all our most useful minerals such as coal, marble, iron, manganese, are 6 pretty generally known in the districts where they abound. We only want capital and enterprise, and men withpractical knowledge to direct their proper employment. But it is evident, a vast deal of wealth must sink, before those productions of our soil can be worked with any advantage to the Public, or to those who are disposed to speculate in undertakings of

this sort. The Geognosy of the Province is, doubtless, interesting as a branch of science, and will it is presumed, engage the attention of the Professors of King's College, to whose department it belongs, in the course of public instruction. [Communicated]."

Codes: L1 / G3 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Granite;
Daily Sun - Aug. 21, 1897 Granite and Graphite. - One Being Shipped to Aberdeen, the Other to London. - Aberdeen is a granite town, but it is importing that article from St. John. At the Pettingill wharf may be seen today seven carloads of Welsford granite, about 100 tons in all, to be shipped on the s.s. Damara of the Furness Line to London and thence to Aberdeen. Other shipments are to follow. The Damara, which is due here today, will also take to London 100 casks of graphite from the mine now being operated just above the suspension bridge, near this city. This is a first shipment, which will also be followed by others. The development of these two new items of trade illustrates the value of having direct steamer communication with ports on the other side."

Codes: L1 / GYP / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Gypsum;
N.B. Courier - Dec. 18, 1852 Cleared Port - Black lead, plaster."

Codes: L1 / J8 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Albert Mines;
Novascotian - Jul. 7, 1851 and Morning News - Aug. 6, 1851 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Minerals. - The following is from the supplement to the ""Illustrated London News"" of the 24th ult., in reference to some of the valuable minerals of these Provinces, sent to the Great Exhibition. ""In the same Colonial Court as that in which wesee the production already referred to, will be found specimens of Asphalte, from New Brunswick and a quantity of plumbago, or black lead from St. John, in the same colony. The latter is not of such a quality as to possess value for the higher purposes for which the material is required; but it is quite sufficient for machinery and for household use. It is flaky and of good color; but wants compactness. Not far from these specimens will be found some interesting minerals from Nova Scotia ... Mr. Archibald..."

Morning News - Sep. 20, 1852 and Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell's Opinion of New Brunswick. -This eminent Geologist, now in New Brunswick, has visited some of the districts of Westmorland, and other parts of the Province - and we are gratified to learn that he expresses a highly favorable opinion of the geological features of this country, so far as his observations have extended. We understand that he is unable to decide the question of the Lawyers, as to whether the substance found in Albert, in such abundance, comes under the cognomen of Coal, or Asphaltum, as its character differs from both. It being a new thing to science, Sir Charles is puzzled to know, on first examination, what to callit. When in St. John he visited the black lead, or plumbago mines, at the Falls, and remarked that Anthracite coal would yet be found in that vicinity, immense beds, as this plumbago was but the outer corruscation of the treasure within. We hope the company will keep on digging until they strike a vein, and their fortunes are made. In the opinion of Sir Charles Lyell, this Province abounds in mineral wealth - such as coal, copper, &c. &c. - which will one day be explored and developed to the enrichment of the inhabitants. It requires but enterprise and capital to bring about these ends. Opinions from such a quarter, cannot be over estimated. If Professor Johnston was capable of giving our Agricultural capabilities a good character, professor Lyell will assist us in the mineral kingdom. We hope yet to hear from him, under his own hand. No doubt he will write a treatise upon what he has seen and approved of, 9 in this Province. That alone will do us an immensity of good. We are informed that Sir Charles Lyell and our Lieutenant-Governor were schoolmates. In company with Lady Lyell he intends to make a journey to the Rocky Mountains for Geological research, and the pleasure which the prosecution of science affords him. We hope when he returns to England he will give New Brunswick as good a name as he may think it deserves. - St. John Morning News."

Codes: L1 / LIME / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Jul. 5, 1898 Exports of S.J., 3 months ending June 30:Coal $9465Lime 1037Plumbago 750"

Codes: L1 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Morning News - Aug. 14, 1850 ""Gold"" in New Brunswick. - If this Province were thoroughly explored, it would be found that we possess as much real wealth, as is contained in the placers of the Sacramento; and our young men, instead of going abroad to gather gold, and risk their lives, would be induced to remain at home, where a better remuneration would reward their toils; and the day will shortly come when this will be the case, for our people are gradually becoming acquainted with some of the hidden treasures of our New Brunswick soil. A few months ago, we had the pleasing task of writing a short article upon the valuable sharpening stone recently discovered near Miramichi,which carpenters in St. John pronounced to be superior, and worth from 3 to 5s per pound. This morning we have a still more gratifying duty to perform. Within a mile and a half distance from this city, near the Falls, a discovery, consisting of black lead, was a short time since made, which bids fair to become a great and valuable staple article of export from this Province, equal to gold itself. A company, consisting of six spirited gentlemen, was at once organized - they leased the ground from the Government, consisting of a superfices of three miles in extent; and set men to work to dig. A specimen of this lead, got out yesterday, may be seen at our office - it is as pure as if it had been manufactured for use, whereas in England, from where we 5 obtain our black lead, the yield is only 70 per cent to the miners, the other 30 being of foreign substance. The

supply near the Falls is inexhaustible. The surface of the earth for two miles is coated with it, and the deeper it is dug, the purer is the quality. Millions of tons of black lead, superior to any in the world, now lies at our feet for use and exportation; and our readers may have some idea of the value of the article when we inform them, that our merchants have been in the habit of importing black lead from England, and paying 38s per hundred weight for it. The article as it is dug, will command in the English market œ20 a ton - and a much higher price in the markets of the United States, where, we are informed, the duty is but nominal. The St. John Mining Company - the designation they are known by - have already shipped 44 cwt. of New Brunswick black lead to Liverpool - to New York 240 cwt. - and as much more to Boston. We are told that there is no black lead to be found in the United States - but that it is all imported; and we also learn that so scarce was the article in the market a short time since, that a large establishment in New York had to suspend operations until a supply arrived from England. Mr. Edwin Ketchum, one of the enterprising members of the company, informs us that in the vicinity of this black lead field, iron of the best description, equal to that of Woodstock, abounds. Now, only think of it. Nature has lavished riches upon this land in inexhaustible abundance, and yet it has slept within the bowels of the earth since the world began, without our people ever knowing, or apparently caring, what treasures they possessed. If the fence which separates this rich, yet poor, land from the great nation adjoining, were once broken down through means of an extended commerce and intercourse, New Brunswick would be found to surpass California for wealth, because our treasures are multifarious in their character. But until we have Free Trade, Railroads, or Annexation, our province will not be worth anything, comparatively speaking, to the present generation. It is positively a sin for man to be so indifferent to themselves, when God has done so much for them. Let us now, one and all, take hold of the great railroad as a preliminary step towards developing our valuable resources. Our friends will please call and examine the

N.B. Courier - Apr. 17, 1852 Ships cleared. [column not regularly checked] -Grindstones, black lead, lime, coal, limestone."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
About 1761 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 136. James Simonds was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in the year 1735 set out in company with his younger brother Richard to seek his fortune. Finding that the mouth of the St. John river was an admirable situation for trade with the Indians, that the fishing was excellent, that there was a large tract of marsh land, and also lands that afforded great quantities of lime-stone, Mr. Simonds eventually gave the preference to this locality as a place of settlement and, having previously obtained a promise from Government of a grant of 5,000 acres in such part of the province as he might choose, he with his brother
1764 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 178. Captain ... Beamsley Glazier would have made a good immigration agent... ""The entrance of St. John's River,"" he writes, ""forms like a Bay between two points about 3 leagues apart, from thence it grows narrower gradually up to the Falls, which is 200 yards broad... On each side of the falls the rocks are high and so continue about four leagues, all limestone...""
1767 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 195. (Simonds & White shipped lime to Boston and Newburyport)"

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Circa 1768 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 194. Simonds and White - ... The company had four lime kilns, the situation of which will be best understood by reference to modern landmarks. The first was at the base of Fort Howe Hill at the head of Portland Street, a second near the site of St. Luke's church, a third near the present Suspension bridge, and the fourth on the road leading to the ""Indian House"". The work of quarrying and lime burning was carried on in primitive fashion by the laborers of the company. In the winter a number of them were employed quarrying the stone and hauling it with oxen to the kilns. The wood for burning grew almost on the spot where it was wanted, and its cutting served to clear the land as well as to provide the necessary fuel. In the course of ten years Simonds & White shipped to Newburyport and Boston more than 3,500 hogsheads of lime for which they received four dollars per cask; they also sent lime to Halifax, Cornwallis and other places in Nova Scotia. The facilities for manufacturing in those days were very inadequate, the men lacked experience, casks were hard to get, and for a time the lack of a wharf and warehouse caused much delay in shipment. (See map on p.240 for location of lime kiln in Indiantown).
1769 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 194. In the year 1769 the company (Simonds & White) built the first wharf and warehouse at the Point... Mr. Simonds writes under date March 6, 1769: ... Have got... about 300 Hogshead Lime Stone to the Kiln, and should have much more if there had been snow. ... Shall continue drawing or dragging stone as long as the ground is frozen, and then ... boat stone for a Lime Kiln..."
1770 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 195. The next winter was a severe one, Mr. Simonds writes on May 10: ""The spring has been so backward that there has been no possibility of burning any lime. The piles of wood and stone are now frozen together...""
1771 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 200. Among the buildings at Portland Point when the Hazen family arrived were the residences of the three partners (Hazen, Simonds and White), a

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 1784 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime, of the best quality, to be sold by the hogshead, or single bushel, next door to Mr. Peters, by Anthony Norroway Parr, May 20th, 1784"

Halifax Gazette - Nov. 27, 1792 ADVERTISEMENT: St. John's Lime. A few hogsheads of the best quality, to be sold by William Forsyth and Co. Halifax, August 20th, 1792."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 27, 1801 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Property For Sale, The Lime-Kiln and Lot on the South Bay, the property of Mr. Jeremiah Worden. - The Kiln burns Seventy hogsheads of Lime and is in good order. - On the premises is a Store that holds 100 hogsheads - a Cooper's shop - a good Dwelling House with three rooms on the floor - a Log Kitchen with a good cellar under it in good repair - a Garden in high order with fruit trees that bear abundantly - a Log Barn. - The Lot contains 100 acres Land, 25 of which are under improvement, and in good fence - about 6 tons English Hay can be cut - the remainder of the Lot is well timbered with hard Wood, which can be easily got to the shore, the Land being with a gentle descent to the water - if not Sold at Private Sale before the 12th March next, it will on that day be Sold at Auction at the Coffee-House, at 12 o'clock - For further information enquire of Andrew Crookshank. January 26, 1801."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 15, 1801 ADVERTISEMENT: To Be Sold, At Public Auction, On the Third Tuesday of the month of March next, On the Premises, at Twelve O'clock, The whole real estate of Mr. John Biddle, late of King's Clear, in the County of York, deceased - It consists of about five hundred acres of Land, situate in what is called The Lower French Village, nine miles above Fredericton, Forty acres of which is cleared Intervale of the first quality, and fourteen acres of Upland cleared and under cultivation. There is a comfortable House and good Barn thereon - The situation is very delightful, the Farm well watered and timbered, and upon it there is a vast quantity of excellent Limestone. The above Estate is to be sold by virtue of an order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and a legal title will be given by Sophia Biddle, Administrator, Fredericton, 10th Sept. 1801."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 6, 1802 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Property For Sale. - To Be Sold. - At private sale, and immediate possession given, That valuable House and Lime-Kiln, now in the occupation of William Lorrain, with all the utensils, fit for carrying on the Lime burning business; together with (or without) the Boats, &c. for transporting the Lime. - The situation of the place is so well known that it is unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises. Also, Lot No. 28, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less, in the South Bay, well timbered, for the use of said kiln, or for Spars, &c. - Also, another Lot No. 7, Head of Milkish Creek, containing 295 acres more or less, and a Lot adjoining said Lot No. 7, containing 295 acres, or thereabouts, with a good Mill stream running thro' both Lots. In about 14 days will have for Sale at said Kiln, 80 hogsheads of Excellent Lime. N.B. Any further particulars respecting the above mentioned premises and the terms of payment, will be made known by applying to the Subscriber."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
2 S.J. Gazette - Oct. 9, 1802 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Property for Sale. To be Sold at Private Sale, and Immediate Possession Given, That valuable house and Lime-Kiln, now in the occupation of William Lorrain, with all the utensils, sic for carrying on the Lime burning business, together with (or without) the Boats, &c. for transporting the Lime. - The situation of the place is so well known that it is unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises. Also, Lot No.28, containing Two Hundred acres more or less, in the South Bay, well Timbered, for the use of said kiln, or for spars, &c. - Also, another Lot No. 7, Head of Milkish Creek, containing 295 acres, or thereabouts, with a good Mill-stream running through both lots. In about 14 days will have for sale at said Kiln, 80 hogsheads of excellent lime. N.B. Any further particulars respecting the above mentioned premises and the terms of payment will be made known by applying to the Subscriber. The Subscriber Intending to leave the Province in the course of this month, for the benefit of his health, requests all those Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, in order that he may be enabled to discharge his just debts, otherwise, if neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney, with positive instructions of enforcing the payment thereof as the Law directs. William Lorrain Saint John, (N.B.) 6th October, 1802"

St. John Gazette - Feb. 6, 1804 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Property For Sale. To Be Sold at Private Sale, And Immediate Possession Given, That Valuable Lime-Kiln, late in the occupation of Mr. William Lorrain, deceased, with all the Utensils, fit for carrying on the Lime Burning Business; together with the Boats, &c., for transporting the Lime. The situation of the place is so well known that it is unnecessary to give a particular description of the Premises. Also - Lot No. 28, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the South Bay, well timbered, for the use of said kiln, or for Spars,

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1804 and Royal Gazette - Aug. 29, 1804 ADVERTISEMENT: John & Robert Robertson, Having entered into Copartnership in the Lime Burning Business, Respectfully inform the Public at large, that they have purchased the Lime Kiln & Utensils of the late Wm. Lorrain, deceased, where they purpose carrying on the said business extensively. - Those persons who will please favor them with their commands, may rest assured of being supplied with Lime of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. They have now on hand, a quantity of good Lime in hogsheads, ready for delivery, which will be sent to the Market Slip, St. John, on the shortest notice. - Please apply to Mr. J. McLeod, Mercht. corner of Market Wharf. Lime Kiln, Parish of Portland, 29th February, 1804."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 12, 1805 VID Public Auction. --Will be sold by the Subscriber at his Auction Room, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, the following Islands and Tracts of Land, viz.-Letang Island, commonly called Bliss's Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, containing 200 acres, part of which has been cleared, and now in Grass, the remaining part abounds with ship-timber. - In this Island is an excellent harbor, and the situation of it for carrying on a Fishery very valuable indeed - Fish are to be caught at all times of the Year. From the smallest Craft, even during the Winter season with safety - the said Island will now feed 8 to 10 Cows and 40 Sheep, through the Year. - The Island called the White Horse will also be attached to the above. A Tract of Land on the West side of Harbour Letang, near the Town Plot of St. Georges, called the Lime Kiln Lot, containing 55 acres, there is a Lime Kiln with a good Limestone Quarry on the premises, from which large quantities have been sold in the Quarry at 2/6 per Ton. A Tract of Land No. 27, in the Grant made to Wm. Paine, Esq., and others, on the East side of Letang Harbour, containing 500 acres. A Tract of Land No. 1, in the Grant to Hugh MacKay, Esq., and others, laying on the West side of the Magaguadavic River, including Indian Point, above the third Falls, containing 816 acres - part of which is Wild Meadow, on it for several Years past has been cut a large quantity of Hay. Conditions of payment will be made known at the time of Sale, or by applying to Andrew Crookshank, St. John, 12th June, 1805."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 11, 1806 ADVERTISEMENT: Warranted Stone Lime, Of the first quality, just burnt - and for sale either for cash or Country Produce, by John and Robert Robertson, At their Kiln near the Falls, Portland. N.B. A line left at the Royal Gazette Office, for any quantity, will be punctually attended to and delivered on the shortest notice. They respectfully return thanks to their Friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their former patronage. Parish of Portland, 19th March, 1806."

City Gazette - Jun. 12, 1823 ADVERTISEMENT: To Be Sold, At Public Auction, on the 1st day of August, on the Premises:-All that Farm situated and lying on South Bay, containing 400 acres of Land, with a new and substantial well finished House thereon 40 by 24 feet, having an excellent frost proof Cellar under it. There is on said Farm a large Barn, 30 by 50; a Lime Kiln that will burn 120 hogsheads of Lime; a large Lime Store, with out houses, &c. Twenty tons of hay may be cut on the above Farm. Also, Another Farm adjoining containing 300 acres, with a good comfortable Dwelling House thereon, a Barn, Cooper's Shop, and a small Lime Kiln, that will burn from 40 to 50 hogsheads of Lime, together with a large quantity of wood for the same. About 8 tons of Hay may be cut annually off said Farm. The above Premises will be sold separate or together, as may best suit purchasers. Also - At The Same Time, All the Quarrying Tools and Scows, together with Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c., &c. with Ox and Horse 2 Cart, Wheelbarrows, &c., and all kinds of implements of husbandry. It is one of the best stands for Lime Burning in the Province, being only 4 miles form the City. The said premises may be viewed any time previous to the day of sale, &c., and further particulars made known by applying to the subscriber on the Premises. Terms of payment liberal. John Stevens. N.B. The Lime Burning Business to be carried on till October, and the smallest favor will be thankfully received. May 15."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 9, 1825 ADVERTISEMENT: LIME KILN. For sale, at auction, on Monday the 18th of April, at 12o'clock, on the premises, at Musquito Cove-- The Lime Kiln, Store, House, Cooper's Shop, &c. together with the unexpired lease of Nine Years, of the Corporation Lot whereon they stand.--Also: a Scow, Quarrying and Cooper's Tools, Quarried Stone, &c. and a House at Indian Town--all belonging to the Estate of the late James McNeil. W. Gantner St. John, 2d. April, 1825"

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 31, 1827 We understand that an extensive quarry of limestone has been recently discovered upon some land belonging to Col. Fraser on the south side of Tamisquatat Lake (about 190 miles from Fredericton). The stone has been tried and found very good; and such is the demand already for that most useful article, that we have been informed deposits have been forced upon Colonel Fraser to insure the first productions form the Kiln. This discovery will no doubt prove of the greatest value to the upper part of the province. Colonel Fraser has nearly completed the building of a kiln for the purpose in question, and we hope shortly to be enabled to lay before our readers some further particulars

City Gazette - Mar. 1, 1827 ADVERTISEMENT: Important To Agriculturists & Builders. R. Bickford, begs to inform the inhabitants of this City, and the Province at large; that he has commenced an extensive Lime-burning establishment, on the most improved English Principles; and as he burns with Coal, instead of Wood, he will be enabled to sell at a more reduced price than any other Establishment in the Country. He warrants the lime to be of the first quality, and may be had in any quantities, by application to himat his Lime Kiln in Portland, near Fort Howe. The use of Lime for Agricultural purposes is too obvious to need comment, and as the primitive object of this Establishment is to assist the farmer in his pursuits, all kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange, as also Timber, Cord Wood, &c. and a reduction made if taken from the kiln in Box Carts. Portland, September 28."

Nova Scotian - Nov. 1, 1827 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime. - James Crosskill has received from St. John's, N.B. per schr. Hibernia, Fletcher, 55 hhds White Lime. ..."

Nova Scotian - Nov. 8, 1827 St. John. - … lime … exists in the neighborhood of St. John in great abundance, for the whole ridge of rocks which flank it to the right is composed of limestone."

Nova Scotian - Nov. 29, 1827 New Brunswick. - … Grand Bay ... inhabitants ... live by the produce of their lime kilns ..."

Weekly Observer - May 19, 1829 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime. Robert Robertson, Jun. Lime Burner, Most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Establishment formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Chisholm, where he will endeavour to give general satisfaction to all Customers who may want a Supply of the above article. May 5, 1829."

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 12, 1830 LIME. The subscribers have received by the Aberdeenshire, a quantity of Plastering Toe. They have also on hand at Chatham and Newcastle, Roache and Slacked LIME which they offer for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. FROST & RENNIE September 27, 1830"

N.B. Courier - Oct. 31, 1835 and Royal Gazette - Nov. 11, 1835 and Weekly Observer - Nov. 3, 1835 and Miramichi

Gleaner - Nov. 10, 1835 New Brunswick Marble. - We have had an opportunity of examining different specimens of beautiful white Marble, brought from an extensive and valuable quarry lately discovered at Musquash, and owned by Messrs. Woodward. We understand it is the intention of 3 these enterprising merchants to have the quarry opened on an extensive scale, which will at once give many of our citizens an opportunity, and at a cheap rate, of beautifying their domiciles with this rich and chaste building material; while at the same time it will prove a valuable article for export, either to the home market as ballast, or to the United States. As all our vessels require a large amount of ballast, we are of the opinion that each might make a more profitable business by carrying it in place of the present unproductive system. The marble has been pronounced by competent judges to be quail to some of the Italian white marble, which generally sells at New York at ten dollars a cubic foot; so much for the value of the article in the United States. One of the specimens which we examined, contains serpentine blended with it, which gives it a beautiful appearance, and forms a valuable compound for ornamental purposes, and is generally known by the name of Verd Antique. We most sincerely trust that the quarry may realize the fondest hopes of the Proprietors, for every man who is instrumental in developing the resources of our highly favored Province, is justly entitled to the best wishes and thanks of the community at large; for all have an interest in whatever tends to promote the general prosperity of the country. - City Gazette."

N.B. Courier - Jun. 30, 1838 ADVERTISEMENT: LIME BURNING The Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, particularly those in Nova Scotia from whom he has received such liberal support, and to whom he trusts he has given general satisfaction, that they can still be supplied with LIME, warranted to be of the first quality, at the shortest notice. Having furnished himself with a Wood Boat, he is ready to deliver any quantity to persons residing on the River St. John or at Fredericton with the least possible delay. N.B. - The Casks will in future be branded with ""John Stevens, West Hill"" JOHN STEVENS West Hill, Lancaster, June 13, 1838"
Royal Gazette - Oct. 10, 1838 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime! Lime!! The subscriber has now resumed the manufacture of Lime at his New Kiln, about one mile below Fredericton, and begs, most respectfully, to inform the Public that it can be had in any quantity, on application at the Kiln or at the Store of Mr. James S. Beek. A fair price given for old Casks Archibald McLean. Fredericton, 22d August, 1838."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 8, 1839 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime. To Farmers, Mechanics, &c. The subscribers beg leave to intimate to the Farmers and Mechanics of Miramichi, that they have commenced Burning Lime at their Kiln, (upper Douglastown), where they will supply any quantity of Lime of the best quality and at a reduced price, to enable the Farmer to make use of this article as Manure for the Land. Persons purchasing a quantity, will be allowed a liberal credit, on approved security. Urquhart & Hays. Douglastown, 7th October, 1839."

City Gazette - Nov. 1840 Exports include limestone."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1843 Coastwise: Also lime from Campobello."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1847 Ships cleared: 29th Schooner Martha Greenow, Robbins, Halifax, limestone, &c. - I.D. Andrews. 30th Brigantine P.L. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, plaster - S. Hersey."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 13, 1861 Lime. - We are pleased to find that Mr. James Danford is burning lime in Chatham. - The inhabitants will now have a good opportunity to clean and furbish up their barns, outhouses, &c., at a trifling expense. Mr. D. is prepared to sell any amount from a peck upwards."

Sackville Borderer - Jun. 16, 1865 Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company are now prepared to furnish LIME and PLASTER, for Mechanical and Agricultural purposes, at

Petitcodiac, and all information respecting the sale of the same can be obtained from William Roach, Esq., Sussex, William McKay, Esq., St. John, E.B. Chandler, Esq., Moncton, or from any of the Directors. W.W. Price, President

Union Advocate - Aug. 12, 1868 Ship to P.E.I. with limestone from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Jul. 31, 1868 Ship to P.E.I. with limestone from Newcastle..."

Union Advocate - Jul. 15, 1868 Ship to P.E.I. with limestone from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Jun. 3, 1869 Ship to P.E.I. with limestone from Newcastle..."

Union Advocate - Jul. 15, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Newcastle..."

Union Advocate - Jun. 2, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Jun. 7, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Jun. 24, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Union Advocate - Jun. 30, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - May 21, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Oct. 26, 1870 Limestone shipped to P.E.I. from Chatham..."

Union Advocate - Jul. 21, 1871 Limestone shipped from Chatham to P.E.I. ...."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 26, 1872 Jewett Brothers at Drury Cove. - ... On the opposite side of the Cove and approachable by a very fair road, which branches off from the mill road, is the lime kiln owned by the same firm. This kiln is now almost inactive, being partially filled with the stone, but owing to the great scarcity of labourers it has remained thus for some time. It, however, generally burns 800 casks of lime in a season, which is shipped to St. John or sold around the immediate neighborhood of the kiln. - Three or four men are required to run this branch of the business..."
Union Advocate - Jul. 23, 1873 Lime to P.E.I. from Chatham...."

Union Advocate - Nov. 19, 1873 Lime to P.E.I. from Chatham... ship sank off P.E.I. ..."

Union Advocate - Sep. 24, 1873 Lime to P.E.I. from Chatham...."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1875 Exhibition. - Lime. - A fine quality of the barrel of lime exhibited by Messrs. Purdy & Green is well worthy the attention of plasterers and others interested in building."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 3, 1876 Lawlor's Lime Kiln and Quarry. - Lime burning is one of the chief industries about St. John and Wm. Lawlor's kiln at Brookville furnishes the city with a great deal of lime used. Near his residence is the kiln which is supplied with three furnaces. An arch of brick covers the furnaces, and upon this the lime stone is placed to a height of several feet. As the heat increases the stone is kept constantly in the furnaces and it requires about 40 cords of it for one burning. From four to four and a half days elapse before the stone is burned sufficiently. The top stone that has been exposed to the air, has to be cast aside at that burning, as the cool air striking against the heat will not soften it sufficiently. To the rear of the kiln is the quarry which supplies the stone. It extends half a mile back, and the rock thus far has been found uniformly good. In a year and a half not much over a cart load has been found unfit for the purpose, so from that it must be inferred that the ledge contains good material. About 1400 barrels are burned in the year. There is not much demand for lime in winter, and but little is made. Mr. Lawlor finds a ready market in St. John, and does not send much abroad. In summer fires are kept almost constantly in the furnace to fill his orders, and he rarely has any on hand long. Three men are kept constantly employed, the duty of one being at the fires."

Evening Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1877 New Lime Kiln. - Messrs. Miller & Woodman have erected a lime kiln on the right bank of the river, about a mile above Indiantown, where there is a good quality as well as a large quantity of lime stone. The kiln has already been used."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 3, 1877 The Lime-Burning Schooner. - The fire in the hold of the schooner Calvin not having abated, the vessel was taken over to Carleton, where she is now scuttled. The hatches were taken off, and one man who attempted to go near was so badly affected by the escaping fume and smoke that he fell upon the deck and was restored with difficulty. The schooner is so badly burned and charred inside that much expense will be required to repair her, besides losing the entire cargo."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 15, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Jewett's Drury Cove Lime At Harding & Hatheway's Sole Agents 17 and 18 South Wharf"

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 2, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Greenhead Lime Receiving today ex schr. Wm. Wallace 40 casks Greenhead Lime For sale low T. & E. Taylor, Moncton, April 20, 1878"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1878 Limestone on the Upper St. John. A bed of limestone has been discovered on the little northwest Nackawickae, distant on a straight line about six miles from the New Brunswick Railway. The bed is about 30 feet thick. The rock on either side is slate. No less than 100 barrels were burned last season. There will probably be 200 got this season. The limestone is of a greyish color, and is considered very good. This is probably a continuation of the limestone bed which crosses the New Brunswick & Canada Railway near Canterbury Station. the limestone is about half a mile distant from the junction of the granite with the slates."
Carleton Sentenil - Jul. 12, 1879 Mr. Henry Stairs has opened a Lime Kiln in Temperance Vale. He has a cooper from St. John engaged in making casks. Appearances indicate a good business."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 7, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Lime. Lime. Receiving today; 1 car load Albert Lime, 1 Lawlor's Extra Lime. To arrive per schr. Wm. Wallace: 50 casks Armstrong's Lime, 50 Lawlor's , 50 Morrow's For Sale Low by A. J. Babang & Co. Oct. 30 1879 Main Street"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1880 Railway Traffic. - The following were the articles outward from the St. John station of the I.C. Railway yesterday: 2 cars lime..."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 12, 1880 Anagance Items, Oct. 11. - Lime Kiln. - Mr. Chris Smith and Samuel Chittick have completed a large kiln for burning limestone, which they haul some distance. Their object in doing this is to use the lime as fertilizer. Thos. Fairweather, Esq., was the first to introduce this idea. He has been using lime on his farm for several years to good advantage. Other farmers will doubtless take lessons from these gentlemen and profit by their example."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 25, 1880 Exhibition. - Minerals: Purdy & Green, Portland: 1 bbl lime McNamee, J.T. & R.R.: 1 double tablet, 1 single tablet."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1881 Lime Kilns. - A great deal of lime is burned throughout the counties of Kings and Queens. This lime is principally used by the farmers."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 21, 1881 Fire at Green Head. - Mr. Joseph Armstrong, lime burner, Green Head, lost his valuable cottage, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The fire was discovered by the workmen in the kiln, about 200 yards off. They hastened with Mr. Armstrong to the burning building and began removing the furniture, but, owing to the intense heat of the flames, which threatened the destruction of the outbuildings, not more than half the furniture was removed in safety. The men found it difficult to confine the fire to the main building, but they finally succeeded, by the free application of buckets of water. The main portion of the building was two stories high and the ell two and a half stories. There were nine bedrooms, well furnished, but only the contents of two were saved. Mr. Armstrong kept a safe in the house, containing his books and business papers, all of which were preserved, as the fire did not work into the body of the safe. The building was insured for $1,000, and the furniture for the same amount, in the Western office."

Fredericton Capital - Apr. 22, 1882 The lime kilns at Poquiock, owned by Mr. Chas. Miller, are in full blast, and large shipments to the United States are being constantly made. This promises to be one of our leading industries."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 8, 1882 and Weekly Transcript - Dec. 13, 1882 Albert. - Lime Works. - Messrs Atkinson & Son, of this place, have purchased the sole right to work the Curryville Lime and Cement Works during the next year. They expect to burn about 10,000 barrels of lime in that time. It is a number one article and will find a ready sale."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 28, 1882 Equity Court. - On the 7th January, 1879, an injunction order was granted by Judge Wetmore in the case of Joseph Armstrong vs. John and George Raynes, restraining the defendants from placing on casks or barrels containing lime the words Greenhead Lime, or other marks in imitation thereof, or only colorably different therefrom, such mark being the plaintiff's trade mark. The plaintiff recently appeared before Judge Palmer and made oath that he saw the defendants shipping lime, at Indiantown, on the 4th of November last branded as follows: No. 1 Greenhead Lime manufactured by John Raynes & Son, and applied to His Honor to commit the defendants for breach of injunction order. The defendants were able to show, however, that the casks were marked Extra No. 1 Lime, manufactured by Raynes Bros. at Greenhead. The only question in the case, said His Honor in giving judgement to-day, is whether or not the doing this (described above) is a breach of the injunction order, or rather whether it is such a breach as I ought to commit the defendants for. After reviewing all the facts and arguments brought forward, His Honor said he would dismiss the application, and say nothing about the costs - the plaintiff to have the liberty to renew the application to use this mark and

it has the effect of making customers believe, when they are buying it, that it is the same description of lime as had been sold by the plaintiff as Greenhead lime."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1882 Messrs. J. & F. Armstrong, of Green Head, manufacture from 300 to 400 casks of lime per week, for all of which they find a ready sale in this Province and Nova Scotia."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 13, 1882 Messrs. Morrow and J. & T. Armstrong have three scow loads of lime discharging at foot of Market Square."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 13, 1882 The Lime Trade. - Mr. Charles Miller's new draw kiln, at Poquiock, will be fired, for the first time today. It is 18 feet square at the base, 41 feet in height, and lined with fire brick. Its capacity is 350 casks of lime per week. Mr. Miller proposes eventually to increase its height to 60 feet, when it will have a very monumental appearance. One of the principle advantages of the draw kiln is that it can be worked continuously, and without the necessity of ever extinguishing the fires. The demand for lime has been unusually large the past season, and Mr. Miller had no course but to erect this kiln to enable him to meet the requirements of his customs."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 14, 1882 The large demand for lime with which our manufacturers have been favored during the past season has caused quite a boom in hoop poles, which bring a high price and are in eager demand. The Soulange usually brings in a large quantity. Last evening she had 7,000 from the neighborhood of Cole's Island. If the lime trade should continue to increase as rapidly as during the past year, the cultivation of hoop poles might become a profitable

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1882 The Hillsboro Cement Trade. - Schooner Lizzie arrived from Hillsborough today with a cargo of cement. A very profitable cement trade has been carried on between Hillsborough and the States this season. - St. John News, Tuesday."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1883 The Lime Business. - The demand for lime from various Nova Scotia ports, and different sections in our own province, is unusually large for the season. Messrs. Armstrong Brothers, at Glen Cove, have been burning for several weeks and find it difficult to supply their customers promptly. Mr. Charles Miller, at Poquiock, has his draw kiln in operation, producing about 30 hhds. per day. Mr. Miller has three other kilns, which, when put at work, will increase his proceeds to 500 or 600 hhds. per week. The principal kiln is kept burning continuously, the lime being drawn from the bottom at a red heat while the stone is supplied at the top. Mr. Miller's sheds for the various purposes of his business are 50x100 feet, and in front of the property are some 1300 feet of wharves, at which the largest vessels that pass through the falls may always be moored with safety."
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 14, 1883 and S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 28, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Brookville Lime. -- Brookville Lime in hogsheads and barrels. This lime requires a large quantity of sand, is strong in cement; therefore, it thoroughly withstands the weather and makes a fine, glossy white finish. No better in use. For sale by the carload or hogshead. Geo.

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 21, 1883 Norton. - A good many lime manufacturers supply themselves with staves cut by the new machinery lately placed in the Rankine mill."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 19, 1883 Charles Miller's output of lime this season amounts to 12,000 hhds. Messrs. F. Armstrong & Co. are preparing to do a much larger business in lime, another season, than heretofore. The reputation of Poquiock lime stand high."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1883 Lime Shipment. - One hundred and fifty casks of lime were shipped by Chas. Miller to Pubnico, N.S., yesterday. Pubnico is becoming a large fishing station, and a good deal of building is in progress there at present."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 13, 1884 Advertisement for Greenhead Lime ..."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1884 Lime Burning. - Mr. Charles Miller is building a draw kiln, after the model of those at Rockland, Maine, the daily capacity of which is expected to be about 60 hhds. When this is completed Mr. Miller's output of lime will be larger than that of any other two manufacturers in Canada."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 18, 1884 A New Lime Kiln. - Charles Miller's perpetual lime kiln, in course of erection at Poquiock, is built under the personal supervision of the patentee. Kilns of this description are kept constantly burning through the season, while in the old style of kilns the fire had to be extinguished before withdrawing the lime."

S.J. Daily Globe - Dec. 3, 1885 Lime Kilns. - Messrs J. & F. Armstrong, of Greenhead, are preparing a foundation upon which to build a large draw kiln. Mr. Charles Miller's draw kiln has been closed for the season."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 2, 1886 The schrs. Maggie Willett and Nellie Bruce are now loading at his draw kilns at the Narrows, above Indiantown. A large number of men are kept in constant employment."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 2, 1886 Chas. Miller, lime burner, is doing quite an extensive business in shipping lime to the New York market."

S. J. Globe - Dec. 11, 1886 The Lime Business. - Owners of lime properties are jubilant over the future prospect of the lime business here. It is alleged that the Rockland quarries are about to be exhausted, and that quite a number of American speculators are casting their eyes in the direction of St. John, and are looking for sites on which to begin operations. The prospects of a flourishing lime trade here would seem to be good, as the supply of rock is almost

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 26, 1886 Lime Making. - On a Large Scale at Glencoe - Hayford and Stetson's Latest Enterprise. - In August last Hayford & Stetson made arrangements with Joseph Armstrong, the lessee of the Glencoe property on the St. John river, about two miles above Indiantown, to burn two kilns of lime for the purpose of testing the quality of the lime rock at that place. The lime was shipped to New York, where it was subjected to a thorough test and was found to be of the best quality. The lease of the property was then purchased by Hayford & Stetson, who subsequently released the place for a term of twenty one years. About six months ago the excavating for the foundation of two large draw kilns was commenced on the property. The work has been vigorously pushed forward and the erection of the kilns has been commenced. The kilns will be built by Messrs. Kirk and Rankin of Rockland, Me., both of whom are men of large experience. On their completion the kilns will be the best in the province and will burn about 65 casks of lime every twenty-four hours. A wharf has been built in front of the kilns, 160 feet in length and 60 feet in width. A shed is in course of erection, which will cover the wharf and the space in front of the kilns. The wharf was built by Albert Jones, and Albert Mabee is building the shed. It is the intention of Messrs. Hayford & Stetson to continue the wharf down the river a distance of 600 feet, also to put up a large cooper shop and other buildings which will be required in the prosecution of the work. A large quantity of barrel staves have been stored and several thousand barrels will be manufactured during the winter months. These staves were sawn in Messrs. H. & L.'s mill at Indiantown. Four hundred cords of wood have been purchased and are now piled on the wharf for use early in the spring, as it is the intention of Messrs. H. & S. to commence burning in March. The cost of these kilns, wharf and building will be in the vicinity of $15,000. When the kilns are in operation between 20 and 30 men will be given employment."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 9, 1886 Sale of Lime Property. - Messrs. Jewett & Co. have disposed of their lime kilns, quarries, etc., at Drury Cove, to some gentlemen belonging to Rockland, Me. It is understood that Messrs. Jewett received a good round sum in exchange. The new owners will enter into possession shortly. They intend prosecuting the work of manufacturing lime in a vigorous manner. During the summer their shipments will be brought down by way of the river, and in the winter the railway will probably be utilized."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 15, 1887 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 16, 1887 A New Lime Kiln. - A new draw lime was started yesterday morning by Messrs. Armstrong and at night 30 barrels of lime were taken out. The kiln gives promise of being a successful enterprise."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1887 The Lime Business. - Few people have any adequate idea of the proportions which the lime burning business has assumed here. For many years the Rockland kilns have supplied the Boston, New York and Philadelphia people with lime, but as the lime rock is difficult to obtain there they have to look to other places for the supply. The St. John manufacturers are doing a good business this season, and it is altogether likely that they will do better next year. Following are the number of barrels of lime manufactured per day by the different firms in the business: Achorn & Co., Drury Cove, 100 bbls; Hayford & Stetson, Indiantown and Glencoe, 400 bbls; Chas. Miller, Glencoe, 300 bbls; Armstrong & Co., Cedar Cliff, 200 bbls; J. & F. Armstrong, Green Head, 125 bbls; Purdy & Green, Adelaide road, 50 bbls; W.D. Morrow, Adelaide road, 20 bbls; Lawlor & Sons, Lawlor's lake, 100 bbls; Wm. Honeybrook, Torryburn, 100 bbls; other manufacturers at South Bay, etc. 25 bbls. This makes the output over 1,400 barrels per day and over 170 men are

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 12, 1887 The Manufacture of Lime. - Nearly 200,000 Barrels Burned by the St. John Lime Kiln Men During the Season. - Nearly All of it Shipped Across the Line. - About 40 years ago the only lime kilns in the vicinity of St. John was between where Connor's rope works now stand and the Millidgeville Road, and was owned and worked by Henry Rogers, and afterwards, in 1873, purchased by Purdy and Green. Since that time several lime kilns have been built - one at Green Head, owned by Joseph Armstrong, one at Glen Cove, by Armstrong Bros., one at Brookville by Mr. Lawlor, and one at Pokiock by Chas Miller. The trade was chiefly local, however, until three years ago when Chas. Miller built the first draw kiln in New Brunswick, and since that time many have followed his example and gone into the lime business extensively. Last year, Mr. Miller built two more draw kilns, doing away with the old style of square kilns. During the season he manufactured about 60,000 barrels of lime, nearly all of which was shipped to the states. Messrs. Armstrong & Co.'s kilns at Glen Cove, consist of two square and one draw, the latter being built last spring by Mr. Frank Armstrong. The square kilns were started March 1 and the draw kiln May 1. They have turned out 40,000 barrels of lime, 36,000 of which were shipped to the states. Messrs. Armstrong & Co. are at present engaged in building a new draw kiln and expect to have it finished in the spring. Messrs. Hayford & Stetson have the largest lime works in Canada. They have five kilns at Indiantown and one at Glen Cove. All of the kilns were built last spring. The draw kiln at Glen Cove was started February 1, the three square kilns at Indiantown June 1, and their two draw kilns at the same place July 21. They manufactured 64,870 barrels of lime, 62,000 of which found a market across the line. The stone that is used in the Indiantown kilns is hauled from Messrs. Purdy & Green's quarry. Messrs. Purdy & Green have manufactured 20,000 barrels. Their trade is carried on chiefly in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, up to three weeks ago, when their works were destroyed by fire, but with great energy they have been promptly replaced by larger ones. The lime kiln of Mr. J. Armstrong, at Green Head, have been running steady all summer, and the trade is chiefly local."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 13, 1887 St. John Lime Kilns. - Extensive Operations At Drury Cove and at Glencoe. - At Robertson's Point, at Randolph, at South Bay, etc. - A Business that is Developing Large Proportions. - The manufacture of lime is destined to become even a more important an industry than at present in the vicinity of St. John. Few have any adequate idea of the number of men to whom the business gives employment during the summer months. After the great fire of 1877 the manufacture of lime was commenced at a number of places in the immediate vicinity of the city and since then it has been profitably carried on by several firms. The lime used in New York, Boston and other large American cities has heretofore been obtained from Rockland, Maine, where vast quantities of lime are burned annually. The St. John manufacturers did not until a few years since ship much of their output to the United States, but of late Americans have purchased the interest of several St. John parties in some of the kilns, and the output this year will be greatly in excess of that in any previous year. The deposit of lime rock at Rockland has in some instances been exhausted and in others it has become so difficult to obtain the rock that there is little money in the business. Then again, the wood required for burning the lime at Rockland has to be imported from New Brunswick and parts of Nova Scotia, while St. John has an abundance of wood at her very door. The wood which accumulates at the various saw mills can be utilized in some kinds of kilns, and can be obtained at an exceedingly low price. The wood which is required for use in the draw kilns can be bought here for about half what the Rockland people have to pay, which in itself is no inconsiderable item. The deposits of lime rock at the Narrows just above Indiantown, and on the Adelaide road, Portland, are almost inexhaustible and that at Drury Cove will not give out for many years to come, be the output what it may. The facilities for the shipment of lime to the United States are excellent, both by sea and by land. The number of kilns in course of construction at the places named show that the various manufacturers will this year burn many thousand barrels, in fact it is almost impossible to estimate what the output will be. Two kinds of kilns are used in the business - the square and the draw kiln. The former will burn about 425 barrels of lime per week, and in the latter about 100 barrels can be manufactured each day. The square kiln is filled with stone which is burned as long as required and then the fire has to be put out and the lime taken from the kilns. The draw kiln is a much better one, as it is not necessary to extinguish the fire, the lime being drawn out as it is burned, and fresh stone put in. It will be seen that the latter possesses many advantages over the other, but it costs much more to build the draw kiln than is required for the construction of the other. Hayford and Stetson, the well known lumber manufacturers, have purchased from Joseph Armstrong his lease of the Glencoe property, above Indiantown, and have released it for a period of twenty one years. They have built one draw kiln on the property and intend constructing another. The new kiln is a large kiln, capable of burning 65 casks of lime every 24 hours. They will commence burning lime in it in the course of a few weeks. A wharf has been constructed in front of the kiln, 160 feet in length and 60 feet in width and a shed has been erected which covers the surface of the wharf. They have also a cooper shop in which the barrels required will be manufactured. This firm has just commenced excavating near the mill at Indiantown, for the foundation of two more draw kilns and three square kilns. They will build a large wharf on the river front and on it will be erected a cooper shop and other sheds for required for the prosecution of business. In the square kilns at the mill it is intended to utilize the wood from the mill, and the kilns are so close to it that the men who wheel the wood from the mill can dump it at the fires. When they complete these, Messrs. H.& S. will have expended in the vicinity of $20,000, and they will give employment to about 40 men. As there is no lime rock near the mill Messrs. H. & S. have contracted with Purdy & Green to supply the rock required. This firm will quarry it at their place on the Adelaide road. Messrs. Purdy & Green who had this property leased for a term of years, have purchased it, and their contract with Messrs. Hayford & Stetson extends over a period of ten years. They have just placed a steam drill at the quarry, the first of its kind ever used here, and they will employ a large gang of men. Messrs. Hayford & Stetson expect to burn about 50,000 barrels in the draw kiln at Indiantown, and 30,000 barrels in the square kilns. The property at Drury Cove, on the Kennebecasis, on which Messrs. Jewett & Co. manufactured lime for many years, has been purchased by an American syndicate. Among those interested in the business are the most extensive lime manufacturers of Rockland. The property was acquired by them in October last, and it is conducted under the name of the Drury Cove Lime Company. The deposit of lime there is as large and as good in quality as any to be found in the world. There are on the property now three kilns, and three more draw kilns will be built this year. They are burning in one of the draw kilns at present and employ about 25 men. When their new kilns are completed they will give employment to at least 60 men. The facilities for shipment are unexcelled, the wharves required having been built by Messrs. Jewett. Charles Miller has carried on a large business at Robertson's Point. Mr. Miller's property is an excellent one and he has everything that is required for a very extensive business. He has two draw kilns and one square kiln and employs about 25 men. Purdy & Green have one kiln of each kind and will burn a large quantity of lime this year. They employ 15 men and will require between 30 and 40 this year in burning and getting rock for Hayford & Stetson. Randolph and Baker of Randolph, from whose mill large quantities of

wood are hauled during the summer months, have for some time been endeavoring to ascertain in what way this wood can be utilized to advantage. Their mill stands on two lots owned by the corporation, and they have under lease two lots a large deposit of lime rock, and some years ago a kiln was built by Mr. Baker's brother, but it has not been used for some years. Messrs. R. & B.'s lease of these lots expires in the course of two or three years, and under the conditions of the lease they are not allowed to make any improvements on the property exceeding $500. They have asked the common council to renew their lease for a period of years, giving them permission to put whatever improvement they see fit on the lots. This matter will be considered by the general committee of the council at an early day. In case the council decides to grant their request Messrs. R. & B. intend to build a draw kiln and to use the square kiln as well. The wood from their mill is suitable for use in the square kiln and the fuel for the other could be easily obtained. The rock would have to be quarried and conveyed to the kilns on a railway, but this would not be a very great undertaking. If the new lease of the property is granted them the firm will go into business very extensively. W.D. Morrow employs eight or ten men at his kiln on the Adelaide road. Frank Armstrong, who has a square kiln on his property in the Narrows and is having a draw kiln built, will go into the business more extensively this year than ever before. J. & F. Armstrong will burn in their two square and new draw kilns this season, and their output will be much larger than in the past. Isaac Stevens and A.L. Bonnell each have a square kiln at South Bay, in which they will burn this year. Mr. Hornebrook and Wm. Lawlor & Son of Brookville, manufacture principally for the home market and will burn about the same quantity this year as last. There are others

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Chignecto Post - Jan. 20, 1887 The output of the St. John lime kilns this year will be greatly in excess of any previous year. A single firm at Indiantown expects to burn about 80,000 barrels."

S. J. Globe - May 6, 1887 St. John lime is finding a steady market from 95c. to $1 per bbl."
Chignecto Post - May 19, 1887 The St. John lime trade is looking up. A large trade is expected between Boston and New York, by means of vessels, this season."

Daily Times - May 20, 1887 Petitcodiac. - Mr. John A. Hughes has succeeded in building a lime kiln altogether different from any ever built here before; coal is used instead of wood, consequently they do not have to watch it nights nor Sunday, and yet burn all the time. He is now drawing about 15 barrels a day of a very excellent quality of lime. He is satisfied that he can burn much more than this when he gets the stone on hand. We wish him every success in his new enterprise, for it is a worthy one. - Telegraph."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 3, 1887 The Lime Business. - Saturday afternoon, in company with Mr. J.B. Patton, of Messrs. Hayford & Stetson's, a Telegraph reporter visited the quarries at Glencoe. They have at present about 30 men engaged in blasting and scooping lime rock to their kilns at Indiantown. Last week they turned out of their square kilns 922 barrels of lime and 1,493 out of the draw kilns. They have about 40 men employed at the kilns and are doing a rushing business, employing five vessels carrying to the United States."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 5, 1887 The Lime Industry. - The lime business is one of the oldest and one of the most important industries about St. John, and within the last two years it has been given an additional importance on account of the number of new firms that have gone into it. Most of the new houses are American, and they send their lime as soon as manufactured either to New York or Boston, where it is in great demand, but where prices are not very good owing to the efforts that are being made by the dealers in Rockland, who long held the monopoly of the trade, to undersell the St. John people and thus run them out of business. The firms in St. John county that are connected with the business are, Messrs. J. & F. Armstrong, Armstrong & Co., Acorn & Co., Hayford & Stetson, Chas. Miller, Purdy & Green, Lawlor & Sons, Wm. Honeybrook, W.D. Morrow, and several other small dealers. The average daily output from the county is 2000 barrels or 1000 casks and employment is given to between two and three hundred men and when it is taken into consideration that in 1835 when the manufacturers turned out 1100 casks for a year's work and thought they had done something wonderful, a good idea of the growth of the industry can be gained. In addition to the business done with the American market there is also a large business with Nova Scotia and points in New Brunswick, this trade is chiefly handled by Messrs. J.& F. Armstrong who run the kilns, at Green Head, which were visited a few days ago by a Globe reporter. Green Head, is one of the prettiest and most attractive points on the St. John river. It is about three miles from Indiantown and can be easily reached by water, and has a good wharf accommodation. The rock here is the best that can be found anywhere for the manufacture of lime, and Mr. Armstrong says that for that simple reason they manufacture the best article. Kilns have been running on Green Head since about 1812, being first started by Mr. Dollard, who was succeeded by Mr. Chisholm. He in his turn gave place to Mr. Robinson, who ran it until 1840, when it passed into the hands of Mr. J. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong was then a young man of 25 years of age, and had been employed for five years as a hand in the kilns. Since that time the place has remained in the possession of the Armstrongs, and is likely to remain with them for some time to come. When one is told that lime has been manufactured at Green Head since 1812, he is very apt to think the place must be pretty well used up; but when he looks at the huge cliffs and the hole in the face of them, he naturally says to himself; well if they have only done that much in so many years, they never will get through the cliff; it is doubtful if they ever will, for Mr. Armstrong says it is what might be termed an inexhaustible quarry

and it possesses advantages held by no other. It is so near the kilns that no teams are needed to haul the broken rock, the men only have to wheel it a short distance in barrows and dump it into the kilns. The scene around a lime kiln is quite a busy one. Work is given to quite a number of men, there being the quarrymen, who are engaged constantly getting out rock to be burnt; the coopers, who manufacture barrels and casks to hold it; the firemen, who run the kilns; the scowmen, who transport the lime from one place to another; besides numerous other assistants. Until a couple of years ago all the lime was burnt in what is now called the old fashioned square kiln. These were large houses of stones into which the pieces of lime rock were piled until the houses were filled up. In piling the stones up a couple of fire places were left, and when the fires were lit they were kept burning continuously for five days and then let cool off. The lime was taken out and put up in casks or barrels as the case might be and the kiln refilled. These kilns yielded about 200 barrels a week. There are numbers of these kilns still in use, but they are rapidly giving place to what is known as the draw kiln, a structure of stone thirty five feet high and twenty feet square, lined on the inside with fire-brick and with an opening from the top into which the lime rock is thrown. These kilns have two fire places in them one on either side directly opposite each other and the rock is burned between them and is drawn out from an opening in the bottom of the kiln beneath the fires. These kilns are kept full constantly and are drawn every eight hours. They burn about 120 barrels of lime a day and are a vast improvement over the old square kiln. All of the lime kilns are built alike but none of the manufacturers have greater natural advantages for the carrying on of their work as have Messrs. Armstrong. And in Mr. J. Armstrong who has spent 52 years of his life at the business they have a manager whose superior cannot be found. Nearly all of the lime kilns around St. John are managed by men who have learned the business with him and he is very commonly spoken of as the New Brunswick pioneer of the lime industry. This industry would seem to be still in its infancy for the cliffs along the mouth of the St. John river may be spoken of as nothing but lime and judging from the way the manufactured article has been received in the great cities of the United States it is but natural to suppose that when better known the supply will not

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1888 The Lime Business. - Large Increases of Shipments to the United States. - The lime business during the past few years assumed very large proportions. If in 1883 when $1,027.05 worth of lime was shipped to the United States, any person had ventured to say that the quantity shipped last year would be of the value of $70,000 he would have been laughed at. Yet this immense quantity was exported to the States and the amount sent to Nova Scotia and the upper provinces was very considerable. The deposits of lime rock in the immediate vicinity of St. John are inexhaustible. The rock is of the very best and up to the present no difficulty has been experienced getting it out. The quarries at Rockland, Me., from which New York and Boston obtained their lime are beginning to give out. Such vast quantities of rock have been quarried that it is very difficult now to get the rock out. Then the wood which is used for burning the lime in the kilns has to be brought from this province and Nova Scotia, the men in the business being able to cut wood here and have it carried to Rockland at a less cost than if they purchased their wood in the State of Maine. In 1885 our lime merchants shipped less than $7,000 worth of lime to the States, and in 1887 lime to the value of $70,000 was exported. Our men have many advantages over the Rockland people. They can get out the rock at a much less expense, they have the wood right at their kilns, and the amount paid for the carriage of the lime is not excessive. Lime going into the United States has to pay a duty of 10 per cent., and if this were removed, the business would be greatly benefitted. The lime manufacturers think that if the Canadian government would take the duty off lime, the United States government would do the same. At all events they say we would lose nothing by the removal of the duty on lime coming into Canada. There are a number of firms engaged in the business in close proximity to St. John. They are J. & F. Armstrong, who have a draw kiln and a couple of square kilns at Green Head; Hayford & Stetson, who operate a draw kiln at Pokiok and two draws and three squares at Indiantown; Warner & Ketchum, who succeed Armstrong & Sorrell, work two draw kilns and one square at Robertson's Point; Chas. Miller of the same place, who burns in three draw kilns; W.D. Morrow, who has a square kiln and is building a square kiln on the Adelaide Road, Portland; Purdy & Green, who have a draw and a square kiln near the same place; an American company, who are running the draw kiln formerly worked by Jewett & Co. at Drury Cove; J. Hornybrook and Wm. Lawlor & Sons, each of whom have a draw kiln at Brookville; Messrs. Stevens and Bonnell, who burn some at South Bay, and Randolph and Baker, who have not as yet engaged extensively in the business. In addition to those who are required to run the kilns, men are employed getting out the rock, others are kept busy making casks, and scowmen are required to carry the lime from the kilns. The demand for lime in the American market is good at present and the manufacturers will ship larger quantities this year than last. All the kilns are now burning and in the course of a few weeks daily shipments will be made. The greater portion of the lime is sent by the New Brunswick railway. Following are the shipments made to the United States during the past three years by quarters:- 1885 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr. 4th Qr. $618.30 none $2,482.90 $3,428.65 1886 $1,195.20 $6,268.20 $9,573.55 $7,494.23 1887 $6,108.40 $8.047.50 $34,276.70 $21,575.50 During the quarter just closed the quantity exported was

S.J. Globe - Feb. 21, 1888 Lime Kilns sold. - The lime kilns, above Indiantown, formerly owned by Messrs. Armstrong & Sorell, have been sold to Messrs. Warner and Ketchum. Mr. Armstrong, it is understood, will manage the kilns for the new

S.J. Globe - Feb. 22, 1888 and Daily Times - Feb. 23, 1888 It is estimated that between 125 and 140 persons are employed in the manufacture of lime at the various kilns at the mouth of the St. John river. The business last year suffered greatly by reason of the freshets which prevented manufacturers from shipping, the vessels being unable to get through the falls. When the freshet subsided larger vessels than those usually employed in the business were engaged and the result proved that a number of vessels arrived in New York about the same time, causing almost a glut in the market. Prices, as might be expected, went down and the margins of profits were, in consequence, reduced to almost nothing. But the outlook for this season is good and extensive preparations for an increased output are being made and a boom in the business generally is expected."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 18, 1888 Mr. Sorell, of the firm of Armstrong & Co., while going to the lime kilns at Cedar Cliff, near St. John, on Monday last, slipped on the ice and fell over a precipice and his coat caught on an old stump which saved him from going down about 50 feet. He was badly injured."
Royal Gazette - Jul. 18, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent.Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1888, incorporating Darius B. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill Owner; Ezeckiel B. Ketchum, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer; James R. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill Owner; J. Henry Leonard, of the City of Saint John, Accountant, and William C. Purves, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer; all in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick; for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of Lime, Marble, Lime and other Stone, and the leasing and owning of real estate, vessels or other property in connexion with said business, by the name of the Portland Lime Company, with a total capital of thirty thousand dollars to be divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1888 R.W.L. Tibbits, Deputy Provincial Secretary."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1888 Portland Lime Company. - Letters patent have been issued incorporating Darius B. Warner, of the city of St. John, mill owner; Ezekiel B. Ketchum, of the city of Portland, manufacturer; James R. Warner, of the city of St. John, mill owner; J. Henry Leonard, of the city of St. John, accountant, and Wm. C. Purves, of the city of Portland, manufacturer, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of lime, marble, lime or other stones, and the leasing and owning of real estate, vessels or other property in connection with the said business, by the name of the Portland Lime Company, with a total capital of $30,000, to be divided into three hundred shares of $100 each."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1888 Messrs. Purdy and Green's new lime kiln was started last Monday."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 22, 1888 The Lime Trade. - What the Maine Manufacturers Ask of Congress. - Washington, March 20. - Mr. Dingley has presented to the House of Representatives and had referred to the committee on ways and means, the remonstrances of all the lime manufacturers of Knox county, without distinction of party, protesting against the proposition to place lime on the free list, and asking that the same duty (20 per cent) may be placed on lime imported from Canada that Canada places on our lime. The memorial states that about $3,000,000 is invested in the lime manufacturing and quarries in Knox county, and about 2,000,000 casks of lime are made per annum, valued at nearly as many dollars in the markets. Nearly the whole cost of making this lime is labor, i.e., including cost of wood, cask and transportation. This labor, says the memorial, costs only $1.12« cents per day in New Brunswick, and $2.00 in Rockland, Thomaston and Camden. At the present time this makes the cost of making a cask of lime in Knox county about 23 cents more than it costs to make lime on the St. John river in New Brunswick. The duty is only 10 per cent which with the undervaluation of imported lime and exclusion of cost of cask from the valuation according to decision of the treasury department, leaves now practically only about 4 or 5 cents protection on each cask, when it was equal to about 10 cents at the time the duty was originally fixed. In addition to this, the New Brunswick people have within a few years, under the invitation caused by a practical reduction of duty, gone into the business extensively, and will soon drive our lime manufacturers out of our markets unless the duty is made at least 20 per cent or 15 cents per cask. With lime on the free list, we should be reduced to the New Brunswick standard. The memorial states that the Canadian manufacturers shipped to New York in 1883 less than 5,000 casks, and in 1887 the shipment increased to 138,000 casks. This year it is estimated 200,000 casks will be shipped. When the bill gets into the House, the friends of the men engaged in the lime industry will make the best fight they can to prevent lime from going on the free list, and to place on imported lime a duty large enough to cover the difference in cost of labour in the two countries. The lime manufacturers of the United States are thoroughly alarmed at the situation."

S.J. Globe - May 17, 1888 The Lime Business. - New Brunswick Lime Found Superior to the American Article. - A Globe reporter found Mr. F. Stetson, the well known lumber and lime manufacturer, at his office in Indiantown, yesterday afternoon, and learned from him some interesting facts connected with that rapidly increasing business, the lime industry. A short time ago Mr. Stetson procured from a Boston dealer specimens of what are known as the best, medium and poorest qualities of Rockland and Rockport lime. These specimens were put to a chemical and a practical test in conjunction with six samples of the New Brunswick lime, and it was ascertained that the native article was much superior to that from the far famed quarries of Rockland and Rockport. In the practical test it was found that the lime from here was from 25 to 50 per cent stronger than the American article, that it is the New Brunswick lime in mixing for mortar would absorb much more sand than the other. In the chemical test, the lime from Messrs. Stetson & Co.,'s kiln, at Indiantown, proved 96 1/4 per cent pure. Two of the American specimens stood this test very well, but on the whole the home article made a better average here, as in the other test, than did its competitors. It is much easier and cheaper to manufacture the lime here than at Rockland, as in St. John the stone is all found above the surface, and in no case is it necessary to haul it any great distance to the kilns. In fact the only cost here is the labor of making barrels, cutting wood, etc. In Rockland the lime is all got by mining, which makes the cost of production much more expensive, as it is necessary to run pumping machines and other appliances of an extensive nature. In Rockland it is also necessary to carry the stone by teams distances varying from two to three miles which adds materially to the cost. The export from St. John last year amounted to about 150,000 barrels. The lime wherever introduced met with great favor and the demand for it has been growing continually, so that, the export this year, will, it is thought, reach about 500,000 barrels, or nearly twice the amount of last year's trade. This would be equal to 200 schooner loads. Mr. Stetson expects that his six kilns alone will turn out one hundred thousand barrels. The prospects for prices are good as compared with last year. Mr. Stetson is having an improvement put on his kilns at Indiantown, by which it is hop[ed to burn mill waste instead of cordwood as heretofore. Should the venture prove a success it will be of great benefit to both lime merchants and mill men as it will materially lessen the cost of fuel for the kilns and will provide a sale for an article which in the past the mill owners have been forced to burn. The only new kiln built at St. John this year is the one erected recently by General D.B. Warner, on the property purchased by him from the Messrs. Armstrong."

Moncton Daily Times - May 22, 1888 The Lime Industry. - Mr. F. Stetson, one of the leading lime burners in St. John, expects to turn out a hundred thousand barrels this season. He estimates the total product of the quarries above St. John will be this year three hundred thousand barrels, which will be double the sales of last year."

S.J. Globe - May 31 1888 Proposed New Company. - D.B. Warner, E.B. Ketchum, J.R. Warner, J. Henry Leonard and W.C. Purves, have applied for incorporation as the Portland Lime Co., capital $30,000, in three hundred shares of $100

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 26, 1888 That Lime Laden Brig. - The brig laden with lime, which has been on fire lately, has been towed to Stetson's wharf in Carleton where the cargo is being unloaded. It is estimated that about 200 barrels of lime are destroyed. The remainder will be rebarrelled and is not seriously injured. The interior of the vessel is badly burned."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1889 The Lime Business. - Its Beginnings, Development and Future Prospects. - The Firms Engaged, - The Output. - The Export Trade. - The Comparative Value of the Industry. - There is something more than mere picturesque beauty in the heights that make the ruggedness of St. John scenery. Locked in the bosom of the hills are stores of wealth. Her limestone beds offer to enterprise a limitless field that only recently has been brought into prominence as the centre of a large and growing industry. The limestones of St. John county are in heavy beds, enclosed in quartzites and slates and with adjoining masses of gneissic rock. The principal quarries have been opened in the great central band which crosses the Narrows of the St. John river and extends eastwardly past Drury's Cove and Torryburn inland into the hills south of Rothesay. On the west side of the Narrows they cross Green Head and show themselves on the west side of South Bay. From this point they extend westerly in the direction of the Musquash river, but do not reach that stream. There are two outer bands of limestone rock, one on the south side of the main or central band; this runs from Douglas road, past Lily Lake and along the north side of the marsh; the other is found north of the great central band in the islands of the Kennebecasis river. This great body of limestone is not confined to St. John county, but in its extension eastward passes into Kings county and crosses the Hammond River between the Hampton post road and Beatty's ferry, and extending on to the eastward may be seen in the hills south of Hampton. In so great an extent of lime-bearing rock there is of course a considerable diversity in the quality; some varieties are decidedly earthy and impure, others pass into a fine quality of crystalline marble; but this is of little value as an ornamental stone owing to its highly fractured condition. There are two principal varieties which have been burned for lime. One is light colored and grey, or yellowish, and more or less magnesian; the other of a dark grey color, and is a purer lime, except that it contains a considerable amount of bituminous matter or carbon. This, however, disappears in the process of burning, and the resulting lime comes out white and pure. This is the variety which seems to be most prized by the lime burners, as giving a pure, strong lime. Of both varieties the supply is simply inexhaustible. Development of the Industry. - Although but lately worked to a large extent, the value of the limestone beds has long been known. There was a kiln started at Green Head in 1815. In 1842, according to Dr. Gesner, there were 19 quarries in operation in St. John county, the output of which was 6,000 hhds. (about 12,000 bbls.), valued at œ2,400. According to the census returns the output of the county was in 1851 about 56,000 bbls.; in 1861, about 41,000; in 1871, to the value of $37,385 (representing at the then ruling price less than as many bbls.); and in 1881 to the value of $39,664 - in the vicinity of 50,000 bbls. In 1871 there were 15 kilns, employing 66 hands and paying in wages $10,529. In 1881 there were 13 kilns, employing 75 hands, and paying $13,235 in wages. Prior to 1881, therefore, the industry had not developed to any large extent. There was as yet practically no export trade, for, though as early as 1823 schooners cleared for New York with lime, the trade did not develop. It is only within the last few years that the business has assumed large proportions. That in the last six years the export trade has gone from nothing up to nearly $100,000, and made St. John a formidable competitor of Rockland in Maine and in New York and Boston markets illustrates the capabilities of St. John and the marvelous development of the industry in that time. The following figures, taken from the records in the customs house, tell the tale: Year Value export 1884 … $2,033 1885 … 9,774 1886 ... 25,208 1887 ... 68,873 1888 ... 97,318 This is a remarkable development. But to appreciate the full extent of the industry it is necessary to remember that, while the export trade has so greatly increased, the maritime

province market has also been supplied in increasing quantities. Some of the lime sent to Nova Scotia has found its way from Halifax to Newfoundland, and some small quantities have been sent to Quebec. Another illustration of the progress made is the fact that a single draw kiln, as operated today, will turn out more lime in a season than the amount reported for the whole 19 quarries in Gesner's time. And this leads us to consider the development of method in lime production. The old-fashioned round kiln, with a capacity of 150 barrels, or thereabouts, was the first used. Old settlers tell us how the stone was laboriously got out and carried in a handbarrow to the kiln, and how, when it was filled, two men and a keg of Jamaica rum would on a Monday morning begin together the burning process, for both stone and burners had to be warmed up in those days. When after four or five days burning (according to the quantity of the stone, for some burns more quickly than other kinds) the fire would be allowed to go down, the lime would be removed, and the handbarrow resorted to once more. A tedious process this, and offering sufficient explanation of the smallness of the output in early times. But in 1852, Joseph Armstrong, returning from a visit to Rockland, introduced the square kiln. He built one at Green Head, the first one built in this region. The square kiln, with a capacity of from 400 to 450 barrels, was a great advance on the old method. On an average the daily output of the square kiln would be about double that of the round kiln. It is alleged, though not positively asserted, that about this time the wheelbarrow replaced the ancient hand barrow. At all events, square kilns and better methods of quarrying were gradually adopted. But there were several objections common to the square and round kilns. There was unnecessary waste of time, fuel and material. For after the stone had been placed in the kiln and burned, it was necessary to let the fire go down in order to remove the lime. This involved loss of time and a greater comparative consumption of fuel. The loss in material resulted from the imperfect combustion of the stone at the top of the kiln, which was thus rendered worthless. The step in advance which obviated all these difficulties at once was the adoption of the perpetual or draw kiln, the first of which made its appearance here in 1878. In it the fire burns continually, the stone going in above and the lime being taken out below without any cessation in the process of combustion. There is no loss of time, the combustion is complete, the output is about double that of the square kiln, and there is a comparative saving of fuel of about one third. A draw kiln will turn out from 100 to 125 barrels per day throughout the season, and there are now 14 of them in this locality. The Lime Kilns Of Today - Here is a list of the draw kilns, with owners, and date of erection: Draw kiln Date W. Lawlor & Son, Brookville 1 1878 Drury Cove Lime Co. 1 1878 Chas. Miller, Pokiok 3 1883 Purdy & Green, Adelaide road 1 1884 J. Hornbrook, Torryburn 1 1884 J. & F. Armstrong, Green Head 1 1886 Armstrong & Co. (now Portland Lime Co.), Pokiok 1 1887 Stetson, Cutler & Co., Indiantown and Glencoe 3 1887 W.D. Morrow, Adelaide road 1 1888 The above dates show the year in which the first draw kiln was erected by each person or firm. More than half of the whole number have been built within the last three years. But there are also a large number of square kilns, a few of which have been built in recent years, as those of Stetson, Cutler & Co., since 1887, but most of them of older date than any of the draw kilns. Here is the list: Square kilns Stetson, Cutler & Co., Indiantown 3 J. & F. Armstrong, Green Head 3 Chas. Miller, Pokiok 2 Drury Cove Lime Co. 2 Randolph & Baker, Randolph 2 Portland Lime Co., Pokiok 1 Purdy & Green, Adelaide road 1 W.D. Morrow, Adelaide road 1 W. Lawlor & Son, Brookville 1 J. Hornbrook, Torryburn 1 Bonnell Bros., Grand Bay 1 Geo. Raines & Son, Randolph 1 ---- Total 19 A number of the above kilns are not operated, and the tendency is to abandon them for the draw kilns. Stetson, Cutler & Co., Chas. Miller and Randolph & Baker, who burn mill wood, operate their square kilns for that purpose, but it is found that this wood supplies the draw kiln just as well. There are still some round kilns in operation. They are as follows: Round kilns Isaac Stevens, South Bay 1 F. Stevens, South Bay 1 Mr. Lowrey, South Bay 1 --- Total 3 The output of these and of the square kilns of Bonnell Bros. and Geo. Raines & Sons, all operating on a very small scale comparatively, is shipped up river for the most part for the supply of Fredericton and other points. New Kilns. - But the industry has not reached its limit of development. Stetson, Cutler & Co., who last year turned out in round numbers about 80,000 barrels, will by July next have two more draw kilns in operation, giving them altogether a capacity of from 600 to 650 barrels per day. This firm only began to operate in the lime business in 1887. Randolph & Baker, who began the erection of a draw kiln last summer, will have it in operation this year. J. & F. Armstrong will also erect another draw kiln this year, and there is every reason to look forward to a continued and prosperous development of the industry for years to come. As the supply of raw material is so abundant, there is practically no limit to the industry except in the supply of fuel or the difficulty of finding a market for the lime. Estimate of the Output. - It is extremely difficult to get at the exact output of all the kilns, but an approximate estimate can be made that will give a fairly accurate idea of the amount. If we suppose the 14 draw kilns now existing to be in uninterrupted operation for a season of 200 days (which is a fair estimate), and average the output at 100 barrels per day each we would have from these alone an output of 280,000 barrels. The output of the square kilns operated last year would probably swell this amount to 350,000 barrels, representing a value at current prices of not less than $200,000. This estimate is not extravagant, for had all the kilns been in operation last year the output would have been very considerably in excess of the amount given above. Men and Materials. - A draw kiln gives direct employment to about 13 men throughout the season of burning. There must, therefore, have been in the vicinity of 300 men directly employed in the kilns in this locality last season. In addition to this there is the employment indirectly furnished to the men who supply wood, to the mills that saw barrel stuff, to the hoop makers, and to the various agencies by which these are placed at the kilns and the product carried to market. The barrel industry is in itself an important one. The cooper work is done at the kilns, but the sawing of staves and heads and the making of hoops in the woods in winter gives a good deal of employment and causes the expenditure of considerable money. A barrel is estimated to cost when completed about 18 or 19 cents. Three hundred and fifty thousand at the lower estimate would cost $63,000 - a very snug sum to be put in circulation by one branch of the industry. Then there is the wood supply. A draw kiln will burn four cords a day. The fact that Stetson, Cutler & Co., Chas. Miller and Randolph & Baker burn mill wood, reduces the estimate for cordwood, but the amount of the latter required is by no means small. Apart from these, probably 10,000 or 12,000 cords were required last season, representing a value of between $20,000 and $25,000. This means a good deal of work for axemen and teams, for train and woodboat. The Markets. - The attempt to gain a footing in the American market had to meet and overcome much prejudice. That the prejudice has been overcome is proved by the wonderful development of the trade as shown in the customs figures already quoted. The New York market, until the last year or two, received the largest shipments, but Boston and adjacent towns now receive large quantities. Maine also affords a market. The Aroostook county is almost wholly supplied and shipments are made to Bangor and other points. Cheaper labor, cheaper wood and much less labor required to quarry the raw material and place it in the kiln enable the operators here to compete successfully with Rockland in the New England market. The lime here is also claimed to be of superior quality. Stetson, Cutler & Co., the Drury Cove Lime Co. export nearly all, and Chas. Miller about two thirds of his entire output. The others export in smaller proportion. The local or maritime trade is of course large. Purdy & Green ship largely to Nova Scotia; J. Hornbrook and W. Lawlor & Son have a large New Brunswick trade, being conveniently situated near the railway. Five-sixths of the output of J. & F. Armstrong, at Green Head, goes outside the province. In connection with the export trade it is worthy of note that, in addition to their lime shipments, Stetson, Cutler & Co. shipped 675 tons of limestone to the state of Maine last year. A bill to increase the duty on lime has been introduced in congress and has passed the senate, but the dealers here are of opinion that it will not become law. It is extremely unlikely that the duty will be raised to a point that will close the New England market to our lime. Rockland, it will be remembered, depends on the provinces for its wood supply. The fact that the firms here are enlarging their business proves their confidence in the permanency of the demand for their product. Comparative Value of the Industry. - It is quite clear, from the facts already given, that the lime business is now an industry which furnishes employment to very many persons, and it is equally clear that there is ample room for its further development. The supply of raw material is practically inexhaustible; there is abundance of wood, and the supply need only therefore be limited by the demand for the product. To realize the value of such an industry to the country it is only necessary to institute a comparison. Take the cotton business, for example: The two St. John factories last year gave employment to a large number of persons and paid out a large amount in wages. But before it was possible to do that the raw material had to be procured. For that purpose - for the mere purchase of raw material for the two factories last year - the sum of $267,665 had to be sent out of the country. The material enters free of duty. Another way of making clear the comparison aimed at is simply to point out that in the coarser manufactured product of the cotton factory nearly half the value is represented by the raw material, for the purchase of which the money goes out of the country. Now in the lime business there is no such expenditure for raw material. The business is wholly centred in the country. Here lies the raw material in immense quantities, adjacent to rail and river. Here is the wood for burning and the material for barrels - even the nails being procurable here. If provincial craft, manned by provincial sailors, convey the product to market, it may be said that the lime business from native quarry to foreign market spends all its money here. And the money is spent. Competition is so keen that large profits are not possible. When the cost of the barrel, of the wood, the wages and the freight are paid out there is not a large margin of profit on a barrel of lime. It would only be with a boom in prices and very large operations that a firm or individual could acquire sudden wealth in the lime business of today. That there is a good working profit the extension of the business proves; but, as before pointed out, the balance is money that goes to the workmen in quarry and kiln and copper shop, in the woods, on the vessels and to the railways. It is all spent in the country. The industry is therefore one that directly or indirectly benefits a great many of our own people. General Notes. - The oldest centre of the industry is that of J. & F. Armstrong at Green Head. A Mr. Dallon began operations there about 1815, with a kiln that would hold perhaps 200 barrels. He was succeeded by a man named Chisholm, who worked in a small way. The demand was small, but Mr. Chisholm made money and was able to purchase a farm on Washademoak. In 1825 Robert Robertson got control of the business. He sold out to Joseph Armstrong and others about 1840. In 1852 the new firm built the first square kiln erected in this locality. In 1854 William Rogers left the firm and began business for himself at the quarry now operated by Purdy & Green. In 1864 George Robertson retired from the firm at Green Head since which time the present firm has carried on the business. The annual output from 1865 to 1886, when a draw kiln was added, was from 13,000 to 15,000 barrels. In 1887 it had gone up to 18,000 barrels, and last year the output was largely in excess of that amount. This year, as before stated, another draw kiln will be erected. Their kilns are on the face of a picturesque bluff overlooking the water. The limestone is conveyed by a short tramway from the quarry to the top of the kiln, and from the bottom the barrels are rolled out on the wharf ready for shipment. No horses are needed in their business. Stetson, Cutler & Co. have to haul the lime for their Indiantown kilns a considerable distance. Purdy & Green have a contract to place the stone at the kilns, and employ four teams hauling all the year round. The latter firm have a steam drill in the quarry, the only one employed here. They estimate their own output last year at 27,000 barrels. Those kilns situated near the river or the I.C.R. have the advantage of position in being able to get their wood and ship their product at less expense for hauling. Of course the first remark does not apply to those kilns burning mill wood. The immediate vicinity of the kilns is practically stripped of wood, though Purdy & Green, whose kiln and that of W.D. Morrow are situated inland between the railway and the river, get most of their wood hauled in by teams during the winter. Woodboat and train, however, are the chief vehicles of supply. It will be noted that a large proportion of the operators are Americans. Stetson, Cutler & Co., Chas. Miller and Randolph and Baker are Americans and Americans are interested in the Portland Lime Co. These, as the figures show, control a large share of the business. The price of lime has dropped a good deal of late years. Time was when a cask (about two barrels) cost $3. From 1870 to 1872 the price was about $2.50. In 1877 it had dropped to $1.60. Then after the fire it went up to $1.75. Since then it has gradually come down to the present price, $1.00 per cask, or 60 cents by the barrel. The apparent difference comparatively between cask and barrel is accounted for by the extra cost of making the two barrels instead of one cask. There was more money in lime in the old days, for while the price was high both the labor and wood were much cheaper than at present. But the processes were much slower and were less economical. As an incident showing the opposition to our lime in the American market, Mr. Purdy tells of a man interested in Rockland lime who endeavored to persuade an American dealer in St. John lime that the latter was of poor quality. He asked for a sample to have it analyzed. The dealer quietly sent instead a sample of Rockland lime. He promptly received the information that analysis proved it to be lime of a very poor quality indeed. The alleged analyst of course thought he was talking about the St. John article. After the fire of 1877 a large quantity of Rockland lime was sent here on speculation. The venture was not a complete success, as the last of the lot had to be sold out at auction. The making of hoops for the barrels is quite an industry. They are made on the ground where the material is cut. Several groups of men are now engaged in various parts of the province getting out hoops for this year's supply. The present supply of lime in St. John is by no means large. Dealers say they never have to go outside to seek an order. The difficulty is to keep the supply up to the demand. A draw kiln is said to cost about $2,500.

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 6, 1889 The Dorcas is loading lime for New York."

S. J. Daily Sun - Apr. 27, 1889 More Lime Kilns. - Hayford & Stetson are having two additional lime kilns constructed just above their mills. Messrs. Rankine and Kilpatrick of Rockland, Me., are doing the work."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 3, 1889 More Lime Kilns. - Messrs. Rankine & Kilpatrick, lime kiln builders of Rockland, Me., have completed two more patent draw kilns for Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. This makes six of these kilns that have been built near Indiantown for Stetson, Cutler & Co. by the Rockland men. Four of them are near the mill, so that the wood used in them can easily be obtained. A large shed is being built around the kilns to store the lime in."

Evening Gazette - Aug. 8, 1889 Lime Stone. - Messrs. Stetson & Cutler & Co., have shipped about 60 tons of lime stone by rail this week, to Oldtown, Me."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 11, 1889 Lime Kilns. - Mr. Charles Miller's lime kilns at Pokiok and the Portland lime company's kilns have been shut down for the season. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. are at present running only one kiln, but will soon start another and run the two all winter. Messrs. Randolph & Baker will shut down their kilns in a few days. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. are opening a new quarry at Pokiok."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 19, 1889 Thomas Earle, who was working at the top of the quarry at Miller's lime kiln, Pokiok, on Monday, missed his footing and tumbled down the precipice, a distance of twenty-five feet. When picked up it was thought he was dead, but he soon afterwards recovered consciousness. His right leg was injured at the knee, his face considerably cut, and his head and body bruised. It is thought he will pull through. His escape from death was almost a
Evening Gazette - Jul. 3, 1889 Lime Schooner Burnt. - The schr. Grey Parrot, Capt. O'Connor, from this port for New York, caught fire on the 26th ult. off the coast of Maine near Martinique. The crew were obliged to abandon the vessel and arrived here this afternoon in the schr. Lady Ellen. The Grey Parrot was 97 tons and sailed hence June 21 st with a cargo of 1115 bbls lime and deck load of lumber shipped by Randolph & Baker. The vessel was owned by Hugh Nealis and Capt. O'Connor. She is insured for $1,000 by Mr. Nealis. The Capt. and crew lost all their clothes and barely escaped with

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Jul. 30, 1889 A Williams, employed at Messrs. Stetson, Gutler & Co.'s lime kilns, had a narrow escape from being suffocated on Monday. He lost his balance and fell into a lime kiln and was unconscious from the fumes when

Evening Gazette - Jul. 30, 1889 A Williams, an employee of Stetson & Cutler's mill, had a narrow escape from being burned up yesterday morning by falling on a burning lime kiln. He was unloading limestone, and gas from the kiln strangled him, and losing his balance he fell downward. He was picked up and taken to his home on Victoria Street and Dr. March summoned, who rendered medical aid."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 14, 1889 Hurt in a Quarry. - Yesterday afternoon OliverTaylor, one of the quarrymen at Morrow's lime kilns off Adelaide Road fell down the cliff some 25 or 30 feet and received several painful bruises about the body, and also cuts on his face, Dr. McLean dressed the wounds."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 20, 1889 New Lime Kiln. - One of Messrs. Stetson & Cutler's new circular lime kilns has been completed and the work on the other is well advanced. The sheds will be erected at once, so that the new kilns can begin burning in about two weeks."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 29, 1889 Lime Contract. - Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. have contracted to furnish the Penobscot Chemical Fibre company's mill at Great Works, with 45,000 barrels of lime this season. It will be of a superior quality and will come from their St. John kilns, which are producing great quantities. - Bangor Commercial."

Evening Gazette - May 27, 1889 New Kilns. - Work is progressing favorably on Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s new lime kilns at Indiantown. These will be draw top kilns built circular inside, as the circular shape allows the fire to get round the stone better than in the square shaped kilns; and the lime is much more evenly burned. These new kilns will be between the present kilns, owned by the firm and their mill."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 2, 1889 Lime Exportation. - The lime business is assuming large proportions. During the three months ending September 30 lime to the value of $44,625 was exported and during last month $11,163, making a total for the four months of $55,788. The value of this trade to our county is far more important than it appears, from the fact that we have the 'raw material' and an abundance of cheap fuel to manufacture the lime."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 11, 1889 Lime Shipments. - About eight thousand barrels of lime for the United States markets formed the cargoes of some of the vessels that cleared from here today."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 9, 1889 More Lime Kilns. - It is understood that during the winter 4 or 5 new draw kilns are to be added to the large number now in operation between Indiantown and Green Head. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. are to build two or three; Randolph & Baker, one, and Mr. Armstrong, one."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 29, 1889 The Lime Business. - Mr. Charles H. Ames, of Boston, is in the city making arrangements to commence work again at the Drury Cove lime kilns. These kilns were formerly managed by the Drury Cove Lime Company, and had only been running a few months when they were closed down, pending the winding up of the estate of Mr. Ames's father, who was the principal stockholder. In conversation with a Globe reporter today, Mr. Ames said that he had bought out the other heirs and intended commencing operations at once. Mr. Acorn, the former superintendent, will manage the works. He is now looking for wood, and if enough can be secured the kiln now at the Cove will be started at burning at once, Mr. Ames said they had the foundation for one new kiln already laid and another will be finished in a few days. The kilns will be built at once. They are to be round and of the most approved pattern and it is expected they will burn from one hundred to one hundred and twenty barrels a day. A cooper shop, sheds and other necessary buildings will also be built. A contract has been given for a million staves for lime barrels. Mr. Ames spoke most hopefully of the prospects for New Brunswick lime. He said he is also engaged in the Rockland trade and it is his opinion the lime from here is of a better quality than that from the other point. If the business turns out as well as he expects, other kilns will be built and better arrangements made for the carrying on of this important industry."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1889 Drury Cove Lime Kilns. - The Drury Cove lime kilns, which have not been worked for some time, it is expected will soon be put in operation by Mr. Charles H. Ames, of Boston. Mr. Ames is now here and is making arrangements to have the kilns burning soon. He expects to have two new kilns of the latest pattern in operation

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 30, 1889 Lime Kilns. - The Drury Cove Lime Company are making preparations for building two new draw kilns at their fine quarries, Drury Cove."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 13, 1889 L'Etang Harbor - This limestone deposit is on the East side of the harbor near the head and is so rich in some places that there is a yield of ninety per cent of lime."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 25, 1889 The coopers at Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s and Miller's lime kilns are now on strike because they have been cut down from 6 to 5 cents per barrel."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 26, 1889 The strike among the coopers in Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co.,'s and Chas. Miller's lime kilns still continues. In conversation with a Globe reporter today, Mr. Miller said he did not intend to acede to the coopers' demands, as he considered five cents a barrel good pay, and if the men do not soon resume work he will import others to take their places. When asked if the coopers in his employ could earn sufficient wages to live on by making barrels at five cents a piece, he replied that working nine hours a day, at that rate, they could earn two dollars a day."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 27, 1889 The Striking Coopers. - The difficulty between the coopers and Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. and Charles Miller still exists. The employers say they will not pay six cents per barrel, the sum demanded, while on the other hand the men refuse to work for five cents per barrel, the figure offered them. To a newspaper reporter, yesterday, Mr. Miller said that working nine hours per day at five cents per barrel the men could make $2 a day. To this statement the men demur. One of them in conversation with a Telegraph reporter last night said that there were one or two men who might be skilful and quick enough to make this wage, but that the ordinary workman could not do it. The majority of the men he said could not make $2 a day at 6 cents per barrel. But while a great number of the men refuse to go to work unless their demand is acceded to, some few have gone back while the places of others are being filled by men who have been employed at other occupations around the kilns. Those who are still out say that the men who went back at the employers' figure were the first to make trouble and they condemn their action in no mild terms. They instance the case of a cooper who is to return to work this morning. At the time the strike took place he was confined to his house by a slight illness, and visited by some of the strikers he approved of the stand which they had taken and avowed his determination to stay out. On being told that his father, who is a cooper, also refused to strike, it is stated that he said his worthy parent was dirty mean. But he has forgiven his determination and is to go to work this morning. At present the kilns are working along under difficulties and it is impossible to tell as yet whether the employers or employees will win. There is some talk of importing men from the states, but this will hardly be resorted to."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 3, 1890 The Lime Industry. - Maine Manufacturers Much Excited. - They Claim That St. John Competition is Ruining Their Business. - A Rockland despatch to the Boston Advertiser says: The people in this city and Rockland, and in fact in all Knox County, are stirred up about the duty on lime. It is a serious, not to say vital, matter to Knox County, whether or not the increasing competition from St. John, N.B., lime burners is to be checked or not. The existing duty, which is practically 3 cents per barrel, is wholly inadequate, and so far as protection from it is concerned, lime might as well be on the free list. The ways and means committee have been made to see the situation in its real light, and they propose to make the duty equivalent to 13 « cents per barrel. What disturbs the people here is the attempt being made by the agents of the St. John concerns in Boston and New York to defeat the proposed increase. The people of Knox County are greatly in earnest about the increased duty. Lime manufacturing, or burning, as it is called, is the only productive industry here, and it is gradually slipping away from the control of Rockland and Rockport manufacturers under existing circumstances. The business employs several hundred hands, and over $3,000,000 is invested in it. The 40 or more firms turn out about 2,000,000 casks per year, and have a capacity greatly in excess of that amount. The campaign against Knox County interests is being made upon an unfair and incorrect basis, and proceeds directly from St. John. It is being said, wherever the statement can hope to influence anyone, that the increase of duty is sought by the manufacturers who are in combination and are already overprotected, and that the object of the increased duty is to permit the combination to increase prices. The circulation of a petition setting forth these untrue statements and protesting against the increase in duty has received many signatures which would not have been granted had the facts been known. A nominal combination has existed for several years. A committee of nine issues a circular from time to time advising as to production. Lime air-slacks and is a perishable commodity, and an over-production is a bad thing, as the experience of 1887 proved. There is no pool, no forfeitures, no penalties and no dividends. The manufacturers have capacity for double the consumption of the whole country, and some arrangement as to production is necessary. The price of lime is nominally maintained by the combination, but not actually, and the claim that prices are now maintained by the combination and are to be increased if the duty is increased is …?... Knox County lime burners are not fighting for higher prices but for existence. Here is the situation. A few years ago parties from Maine began lime burning in St. John. Prior to that time, American lime had been exported to some extent to the provinces, but the American capitalists who had begun business in St. John, including a leading Maine republican, a strong protectionist and member of the state committee, soon revolutionized the business there by the introduction of the best improved American type kilns. Owing to cheap labor and cheap fuel, but chiefly owing to the labor item, because the cost of lime is over 90 per cent in labor, the St. John manufacturers began to compete in all American markets with Knox County lime, and the competition has become so great that, as has been said, the fight of the Knox County manufacturers is for existence. Here is a statement of the cost per barrel of manufacturing lime, and laying it down in Boston, from Knox County and St. John:- Knox County St. John Cask …18 .15 Rock on the kiln … .22 .13 Labor in manufacturing .11 « .06 Fuel …16 .08 Repair of kiln … .03 .02 Freight … .15 .20 Insurance … .01 .01 « Duty ... –.03 — Total ... .86 « .66 « The net price of domestic lime in Boston in cargo lots is 91 cents, which would leave a margin of 4 « cents per barrel to the manufacturers, but as there must be deducted from this 1 « cents for interest, inasmuch as fully six months is required to turn the money, there is really left a margin of only 3 cents. This would be $60,000 on a production of 3,000,000 casks, equivalent to 3 per cent on the $3,000,000 invested. This is the exorbitant profit which people are being told about in order to defeat the proposed increase of duty! It will be observed that the cost of St. John's lime in Boston, duty paid is 15 cents less than Knox County lime. The proposed new duty is only 13 « cents, leaving to the St. John manufacturers still an advantage of 4 « cents, which must be overcome in some way by the Rockland lime burners. To put the situation in a nutshell, the cost of lime must be decreased at least 4 « cents in Knox County, even if the new duty is levied, and if nothing is done the industry will be destroyed. This is why Knox County people are excited over the efforts of St. John parties, through their

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 10, 1890 The Lime Duty. - A Washington despatch of the 7th inst. says: A.F. Crockett and H.L. Shepherd, representing the Maine limeburners, were before the ways and means committee today and set forth the necessity for more protection than has been given under the law now in force. The present duty amounts to about three cents a cask. This is not enough to enable them to compete with the New Brunswick lime burners, who get labor for from $1 to $1.25 per day, while in Knox County the rate of wages is from $2 to $2.50. For the last three years the Knox county burners have been losing business at the rate of a hundred thousand barrels a year. There are $3,000,000 invested in the business in Maine, and Messrs. Crockett and Shepherd emphasized the claims of the industry to a protection of six cents a hundred pounds, about 13 1/2 cents a barrel. The Maine men are not here alone. There are lime burners in 22 states, and all of them are working together. The New York men came this afternoon. The ways and means committee, as Gov. Dingley and others of the committee gave assurances, will stick to the recommendation for the protection asked. The danger is when the tariff comes into the house. There has been quite a movement for free lime in some of the Massachusetts cities and many petitions have come in from these sources."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 4, 1890 and S.J. Globe - Dec. 5, 1890 St. George. - Mr. J. Sutton, our enterprising druggist, has bought the White property at LeTang and intends to commence burning lime early in the spring. It is a very large and valuable property and includes nearly all the wharf privileges of the beautiful harbor which, some day in the near future, will take the precedence, as a winter port and terminus, of both St. John and St. Andrews. We trust Mr. Clark may demonstrate the value of his property as speedily as possible."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Dec. 15, 1890 To Load Lime. - Schooner Alberta has been chartered to load lime here for New York. She is a schooner of about 600 tons register and belongs to Windsor. She cleared from New York for this port on

S.J. Globe - Feb. 1, 1890 The Lime Trade. - The value of lime exported during the month of January was $4,151. In January, 1889, the value of lime exported was $1,673, and in 1888, the value was $1,077. The lime trade is a growing industry, and should be encouraged."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1890 The Lime Business. - The Drury Cove Lime company are building two new draw kilns at Drury cove. They have one draw kiln and two old-fashioned kilns which will enable them to manufacture a great quantity of lime this year. The company will have a shed 100x250 feet in which to store their lime, and the I.C.R. authorities have promised to build a siding leading to their kilns. This will give them much better facilities than they now have. Chas. H. Ames of Boston, the principal man of the company, told the Sun reporter yesterday that they would manufacture about

Chignecto Post - Feb. 6, 1890 The lime industry of St. John is a growing one. In January 1888, $1,078 worth was exported from the city. In 1889, $1,673, and this year the exports reached $4,151. This is a small fraction of what was produced."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 25, 1890 Parliament. - The Duty on Lime to be Reduced, as Asked for by New Brunswick Members. - (Special to the Sun). - Ottawa, Feb. 24. - ... The application of Mr. Skinner to the government in regard to diminishing the duty on lime has been favorably entertained. It has been decided therefore to decrease the duty on the article to 20 cents per barrel to 10 cents per barrel, thereby making the duty the same as the American. This important industry has largely increased of late years in the Dominion, New Brunswick alone manufacturing over 300,000 barrels per annum, and owing to the fact that in Rockland the lime burners have agitated to have the authorities at Washington increase this duty to the same figure as the Dominion government were charging the American article imported into the Dominion, the government have deemed it a wise policy to lower duty as above mentioned."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 3, 1890 Lime to the value of $17,930 was exported during the month of June, against $17,082 exported during the same month last year. For the quarter ending June 30, 1890, the value of lime exported was $43,988 and for the quarter ending June 30, 1889, the value was $45,297."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 3, 1890 The value of lime exported during the month of May was $16,254, against $14,972 in the same period last year, and $9,679 in May, 1888."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 4, 1890 A Rockland Complaint. - Bangor News. - The Rockland men complain of the competition of St. John lime in Boston and New York markets. They say 225,000 casks of St. John lime were sold in the States in 1888, and that at the present rate of duty, ten per cent ad valorum, and the lime being invoiced at thirty-five cents per cask, the actual duty paid was only three and one half cents per cask. They further claim that they pay $5.52 on an average for the same amount of wood that cost the St. John lime burners $2 to $2.25. They also average that to quarry and place their lime rock at the kiln costs twenty-two cents per cask, against ten cents in St. John, and that labor is twenty-five per

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

S.J. Evening Gazette - Mar. 21, 1890 The Lime Kilns are being started again for the season's burning, and the output this year will probably be even larger than that of last year. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co., already have two of their draw kilns at Indiantown in operation and one at Glencoe. Mr. Charles Miller has all of his large kilns at Pokiok burning, and one at Drury Cove has been started."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 22, 1890 The Lime Duty. - Private despatches received today state that the house of representatives tariff committee recommend that the duty on lime be increased to 6 cents per cwt., equivalent to about 12 cents per bbl. The duty at present is about 3 cents per bbl. - [Globe 21st."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1890 The Tax on Lime. - A petition in opposition tothe proposed increase in the duty on lime is in circulation in and around this city, and is receiving a large number of signatures from those representing the building, contracting and manufacturing interests. The petition sets forth that considerable quantities of lime are now imported from Canada; that the rest, and by far the greater part of the lime sold in this market, comes from the vicinity of Rockland, Me., the price of which is controlled by a combination which includes nearly all of the Rockland manufacturers. The only competition in lime, so far as this section of the country is concerned, is that which comes from Canada. The present duty on lime is 10 per cent., which, with the higher freight charges which Canadian lime has to pay, amounts to a protection in the gross of about 27 per cent. ad valorem. If this is increased, our builders have good reason to believe that the advantage of the Rockland lime combination to advance its price so as to secure the entire benefit of the increased tax. To this those interested - and the number includes all of those who own or occupy buildings - should enter a protest. The building trade is first concerned, from master builders to masons, carpenters, printers, etc., for everything which unnecessarily adds to the cost of construction tends to decease the amount of construction. -[Boston Herald"

Evening Gazette - Nov. 4, 1890 The Manufacture of Iron in St. John. - At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, among other things the facilities offered by this city and its surroundings for the manufacture of charcoal iron were discussed. Among others who were present were Major Markham and Messrs. G.F. Matthew and Edward Jack. It seems that application was made last spring by certain parties feeling the necessity for information of a practical character respecting the iron ores of New Brunswick and the shores of the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, to the Hon. Mr. Dewdney for the employment of W.E. Sjostedt, M.E., chemist and metallurgist, a graduateof the School of Mines in Stockholm, in Sweden. This gentleman was lately superintendent of the Katahdin iron works, where he has been for five years, the five preceeding years having been spent by him in making charcoal iron in Alabama, for the purpose of examining these deposits as well as of making a report of a practical character on the quality and extent of these ores and the cost of their manufacture. Mr. Dewdney declined to recommend the appropriation for such a purpose. Gentlemen making the application, however, determined to pay for Mr. Sjostedt's services themselves, and are now in possession of a most exhaustive and valuable report from him. At the meeting of the Board of Trade, above referred to, Mr. Jack stated that, as the result of Mr. Sjostedt's investigations by using ores from the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and fluxes from Saint John, in the shape of limestone, and also by using charcoal made from hardwood on the New Brunswick railway, charcoal pig iron can be made here for $15.50 per ton. This is based on a bonus of $2 per ton, which is granted by the Dominion, and the estimate includes an allowance of $1 per ton for depreciation of plant, and for repairs. He says, that iron can be made in Saint John equal to the best Swedish by a proper preparation and mixture of ores; known to occur in New Brunswick, and on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. One of the speakers, at this meeting, called the attention of the Board of Trade to the necessity that there was for a careful examination of the iron, coal and other mineral deposits in New Brunswick, by a practical man having the necessary theoretical knowledge to determine as well the chemical constitutions, as the economic uses to which these minerals could be put, and all other information necessary for the miner, or manufacturer's purposes. The result of these examinations should be embodied in a report, which should be accompanied by a map on a sufficiently large scale to enable the localities of all ores and minerals to be marked thereon in such a manner as would readily strike the eye."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 4, 1890 Board of Trade. - The Possibility of Making St. John a Great Iron Manufacturing Centre Discussed. - At the special meeting of the Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon, the possibility of making St. John a great iron manufacturing centre was discussed. George Robertson said that having coal, iron and limestone within easy reach he was sure there was a good reason to believe that this city would in time become the centre of a great iron shipbuilding industry. Edward Jack, C.E., speaking of a bog iron ore deposit below Fredericton, said it would make good car wheel iron and could be delivered at St. John for about $2 to $2.50 per ton. It was better than that at Woodstock or Nictaux and probably as good as Katahdin. There was adeposit of magnetite on Bartholomew's river of probable great value, and a less valuable one in Gloucester county. But the most important statement Mr. Jack had to make was that using iron ores from the Bay of Fundy, fluxes from St. John, and charcoal from points along the N.B. Railway, charcoal pig iron could be manufactured here for $15.50 per ton. This allowed $1 for depreciation of plant and for repairs, and including the bounty of $2. And by mixing ores that are known to exist the product equal the best Swedish. William Greig said that there would be money in it for ordinary iron at Mr. Jack's figures. Mr. Markham remarked that ordinary pig iron cost $21 a ton. G.F. Matthew said there are fair indications of an iron deposit at Quispamsis. There are some largeboulders on the surface and exploration would probably reveal a bed of ore lower down. As to limestone, St. John had great deposits. There were also easy facilities for securing coal, and while perhaps not as favorably situated as Londonderry for the reduction of ores, the business could probably be carried on successfully. St. John was a good place for the establishment of smelting furnaces for the second process in iron manufacture. Andrew Cushing believed St. John had fine facilities for iron manufacture. As a seaport we had fine chances for securing scrap iron now so much used in manufacture. A. Markham showed that St. John was a most desirable place for carrying on the manufacture of iron."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 4, 1890 Says the Globe: The value of lime exported (from S.J.) during the month of October was $10.,045."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1890 The lumber cut by Stetson, Cutler & Co. this season will be in the vicinity of 30,000,000 feet of spruce and pine lumber and 30,000,000 shingles. In their two mills and ten lime kilns this firm employ about 450

Evening Gazette - Nov. 22, 1890 The Lime On Fire. - The schooner Second arrived at Eatonville, N.S., yesterday morning with a bad fire making its way through her. The Second left St. John on Thursday for Parrsboro with the intention, however, of calling at several ports. She had a large cargo, including 150 barrels of lime shipped by the Messrs.

Armstrong. The lime caught fire and Capt. Smith stated in his telegram that the cargo was destroyed and that the vessel would be a total loss. The Second had on board a large consignment of goods shipped by J. Willard Smith to the Messrs. Eaton of Eatonville. The vessel is owned by Capt. Smith, and it is said is not insured. There was no insurance on the

Evening Gazette - Nov. 24, 1890 The Lime Burners. - A Good Year's Work Notwithstanding Low Prices. - The lime burning season is about over for the year, and all but a few of the large number of kilns in the vicinity of the city have been shut down for the winter. The prices of lime this year in the United States markets have been lower than usual owing to the demand for that article being smaller. But St. John lime has won a name for itself and, despite the opposition to its use from some quarters, those who want lime of first class quality now look for the St. John article. The export of lime from St. John since the business began to assume large proportions has gone mostly to the New York market, and with the exception of small shipments by rail the New England states got very little of it. This season, however, there has been a large increase in the shipments to the eastern states and quite a footing has been gained in the Boston markets. The business on the whole, however, has not grown quite as rapidly as has been the case in some recent years. The lime exports from St. John to the United States market during the year from the 1st of November 1887 to the same date in 1888 were valued at $99,080. From Nov. 1st, 1888 to Nov. 1st., 1889, $137,877 worth of lime was exported showing an increase in that year over the previous one of $38,687. This year ending Nov. 1st. the total lime export was valued at $146,447. Owing to the low prices and the dull condition of the market many persons had an idea that this year's shipments would be smaller than those of last but these figures show an increase of $8,570. In anticipation of the increased duty on lime under the McKinley bill the shipments were heavier than usual, $48,867 worth having been shipped in the July, August and September quarters, or over $400 worth more than was reported during the same months of the year previous, and $8000 worth more than in July, August and September of 1888. When the McKinley bill went into effect, putting a duty of 6 cents per hundred pounds on lime, equal to about 13 or 14 cents per barrel, there was a slight falling off in the shipments, the amount for October being $10,049 worth this year as compared with $11,163 worth in October of last year. It is not known just to what extent this increased duty will affect the business, but there are those who think that what has been the case in regard to potatoes will apply to the lime business, as well. When the Yankees want good potatoes and haven't enough of them on their own side of the line they will come to this side for them, pay the market price in their own market. This is being done right along this fall. But others contend that the Americans should be met with retaliation in the way of an export duty on wood. Said a lime burner the other day, Put a good export duty on the kiln wood taken to Rockland. They must have it. Then we would have the best of it in spite of them."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 17, 1890 Mckinley Hard on the Lime Burners. - The duty on lime exported to the United States having been increased to about 14 cents per barrel under the McKinley tariff will affect our lime burners here to a considerable degree. To compete for the trade they have found it necessary to lessen expenses by cutting down the wages of the men employed about the kilns 15 cents a day. A reduction of 1 cent a barrel has been made in the wages of

S.J. Evening Gazette - Oct. 18, 1890 Lime Export. - The amount of lime exported from St. John to the United States market this year shows quite an increase over last year's export. From October 1888 to the same date 1889 228,633 barrels, valued at $114,316.38 was exported; while from October 1889 to the 1st of the present month, the amount was about 315,339 barrels, or $157,669.60 worth, showing an increase in the export of this article of 86,706 barrels or

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 17, 1890 The lime business. - This has been an off year in lime shipments to the States. The strikes of brick layers, stone masons, brick makers and carpenters paralyzed the building business, and contracts that were let had to be abandoned till next year. There is not much anticipation of any large shipments during the rest of the season."

Evening Gazette - Sep. 17, 1890 On Kennebecasis Bay. - ... Near Chapel Grove, about midway between Summerville and Moss Glen, a little brook wimples down from the hills, crosses the road and empties into the bay. Near its banks and close by the road stand the ruins of a kiln where lime was burned for the use of the neighborhood fifty or sixty years ago. But to this day, it is said, of a summer night when the clocks are striking twelve, blue flames are seen rising over the heap of stones where the kiln formerly stood, and the ghosts of the lime burners of more than a generation ago are seen and heard, busy at their work, while one of a facetious turn of mind walks up and down the road with his head under his arm, winking with blazing eyes at any belated wayfarer that he may chance to meet in his saunterings. ..."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1891 Lime Business. - A large draw kiln is being built near St. George by Mr. Jackson of this city and J. Sutton Clark which will be put in operation very soon. There is an abundant supply of limestone there and the manufacturers have an excellent chance to ship their lime by vessel. A wharf is now being put up with sheds in which to store the lime. This will be a big thing for the place."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 9, 1891 Lime Kilns Closing Down. - Some of the Indiantown lime kilns are being shut down, in consequence of the low price of lime in the States."

Evening Gazette - Aug. 3, 1891 A Dynamite Accident. - A young son of John Doherty of Bridge Street found some dynamite on Friday near Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s lime kilns. He and another boy exploded it by pounding it with stones and both are now suffering considerable from the injuries received."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 22, 1891 The Lime Business. - [Bangor News]. - About 20,000 barrels of Maine lime were received in New York the past week, and were disposed of without any difficulty whatever. The demand for it was very good, and no trouble was experienced in obtaining full prices. Some 5,000 barrels of St. John lime also arrived and were sold quickly at ruling prices. Very little Maine lime is on the way. Stocks in the Rockland, Rockport, and Thomaston districts are so light that vessels are obliged to wait until the lime is burned. Ruling quotations are as follows: Rockland, common and finishing, $1 per bbl. State lime (Glen Falls) 90c. St. John lime, common, 85 c.; finishing $1."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 22, 1891 and St. Croix Courier - Jan. 29, 1891 At the Lime Kilns.- Mr. J. Sutton Clark, of St.George, who recently acquired the valuable lime property at Letang Harbor, is making preparations for developing it on a large scale. He has contracted with Mr. Wm. Austin, of St. George, to erect an immense storehouse, as well as a number of buildings for workmen, and he is also arranging for placing a number of modern kilns at the quarry. Mr. Clark's enterprise is deserving of success, and we have no doubt that he will succeed."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 28, 1891 Probate Court. - Administration of the estate of Maynard Sumner, late of Rockland, in the State of Maine, banker, was this day granted by the probate court of the county of Saint John. The application for letters of administration was made in order to complete the title to the Drury Cove Lime Company property. Mr. Arthur C. Fairweather is acting as solicitor for the estate and for the purchasers of the property."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 27, 1891 The lime business has been very dull during the past season and a number of the kilns have not been used at all. The few above Indiantown which were in operation are now closing down for the season. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co's kilns have been shut down for a week or two. Mr. Miller's and the Green Head kilns have been shut down within the past few days, and Messrs. Randolph & Baker's will probably stop burning this week."

Evening Gazette - Sep. 18, 1891 The Lime Business. - A slight improvement is noted in the lime business and a larger number of the kilns about St. John are burning than at any other time of the year. Besides the kilns at Drury Cove, Torryburn and those of Messrs. Purdy & Green of Adelaide Road, there are seven of the large kilns on the river banks above Indiantown now in operation. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. are running two, Mr. Charles Miller two, Messrs. Randolph & Baker two, and Messrs. Armstrong at Green Head one. The improvement in the business is principally due to

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 24, 1891 The Lime Kilns, Letang ... thanks to the enterprise of Messrs Clark & Jackson, is becoming quite a thriving place. They have erected a number of buildings, and are fitting up their kilns with the most approved appliances. They contemplate having telephone communication with St. George."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 30, 1892 A vessel is discharging one thousand tons of Irish limestone at Chatham for the pulp mill. It is said that New Brunswick limestone will not work well in pulp making, though some chemists say the fault lies with the pulp mill plant."

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1892 At the Green Head lime kiln there is a cave through the lime rock about 100 yards long and about 6x4 feet, in the centre of which is a cavern about 20 feet square. The cave is a watercourse and was discovered in 1845. This kiln has been worked about 60 years. It is at present managed by J. & F. Armstrong, and they yearly sent about 30,000 bbls. of lime over the maritime provinces. They employ about 15 men at the kiln, and are at work from

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1893 Brookville Lime Kilns. - The Property in the Possession of Messrs. Morse and Rokes, of Maine. - McKinlay Law Against the Business, but the Lime Burners Hope for Relief. - Yesterday a Sun reporter boarded the Halifax morning express and went as far as Brookville, and having two or three hours to spare walked over to the Drury Cove lime kilns, which are situated about a quarter of a mile north of the I.C.R. The scenery in and around the kilns is quite grand. The lime rock appears to be unlimited. Hills of nearly pure rock rise from 150 to perhaps 250 feet above the level and cover a very large area, so practically speaking these kilns are inexhaustible. Springs of clear, pure water can be found almost anywhere, and the Sun man was informed that persons who have not only never been ill, but have actually never had a serious cold. The Drury Cove property, which embraces the lime kilns, a number of residences, several shops and buildings and a large tract of land, is now owned by Messrs. Morse and Rokes. Both gentlemen are natives of Knox county, Maine, and took possession of the Drury Cove kilns nearly two years ago. Previous to this date these kilns had several owners, having been first opened up in 1864 by Sheriff Drury. After carrying on the business for a few years, Mr. Drury sold out to his brother Charles. Shortly after this it was leased by a Mr. Gillmore. About the year 1868 E.L. Jewett purchased the property and erected a large steam mill on what is now called Drury Cove, an arm of the Kennebecasis River. This cove is several hundred yards broad and the depth of the water is sufficient for a schooner of 100 tons burden. In 1881 the mill was destroyed by fire. It was not again rebuilt and the kilns were not worked to any extent for several years. Mr. Rokes, the senior member of the firm, greeted the Sun reporter very cordially and seemed very willing to talk about his business. In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Rokes said their business was not at present yielding

good returns. They being a new firm, their local trade was very small. In fact, it was not their intention to [illegible] those who supply the local trade; they wish to ship to Boston, but on account of the McKinley Bill they are unable to do so and receive even a fair profit. The duty before the McKinley bill came into force was about three cents a barrel, and the freight on an average about twenty cents per barrel. Now the freight is just the same, but the duty for a single barrel is a fraction over thirteen cents. The lime sells for from seventy to eighty cents a barrel, so it can easily be seen that the manufacturer's profit is, to say the least, very small. If the American government would reduce the duty on lime just one half, making it seven cents on the barrel, we could make our business pay, remarked Mr. Rokes. We could make it pay with a profit of five cents on the barrel and we would open several other kilns at once. An ordinary kiln will turn out over one hundred and fifty barrels per day. At five cents a barrel net, it will be seen that the profits from several kilns would be large. Mr. Rokes read several letters from American gentlemen, all testifying to the excellence of Drury Cove lime. The Sun has learned that the lime burners in Rockland, Rockford, Thomaston and several other towns within proximity of those mentioned, used last year not less than 70,000 cords of maritime provinces wood to burn their lime. The greater part of this was cut in New Brunswick and sold last year as low as $3.50 per cord, although it has sold for $4.50. The lime burners can do better by buying our wood at $4.50, and even at $4.75, than by patronizing their own wood market. This wood, of course, goes into the states free of duty. It has been suggested to the Sun that a duty of say $1 might be imposed on this wood, and thus the price of American lime would rise about five cents per barrel. This would give the maritime provinces men a chance. Mr. Rokes informed the Sun reporter that if the present duty were removed, even in part, it was their intention to go into the business on a large scale. They would erect a stave factory, a saw, shingle and lath mill. They could easily secure sufficient lumber as it came down the St. John river, as do other mill owners. They would ship by schooner, which could load at their wharves without any difficulty. With a good market, a great industry could be worked up here. It is stated that a session of Congress is likely to be held in September when Mr. Rokes thinks something may be done in the way of removing obstacles in the way of the lime business. The firm is making

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1893 Stetson, Cutler & Co. .... They have seven lime kilns in the vicinity, only one of which is being utilized. They burn this with wood from the mill. It would not pay them to but cord wood to burn the others."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 2, 1893 The Boston men who undertake to syndicate the limestone district of the maritime provinces have their work cut out for them. The St. John limestone beds are probably the most available, but these alone are too extensive to be easily brought or kept into one organization. If a syndicate acquired the whole block on the east bank from Indiantown to the Kennebecasis and up the latter river for ten or even twenty miles, including the whole lime region to the Bay of Fundy, it would have a great property and would have spent much money. But on the other bank of the St. John, properties would be left probably equally extensive and productive. There are large deposits on the other side of the Kennebecasis. There is lime in Kings, Victoria, Charlotte and Albert counties, and on the north shore. Cape Breton has lime in each of its four counties. Pictou, Colchester and half the counties of Nova Scotia are partly made of limestone. There is, however, no doubt that the lime at the mouth of the St. John river is the most conveniently located. It is indeed impossible to conceive of a greater combination of advantages for the production of lime for export in barrels. The rock is brought by gravitation to the kiln, which is supplied by the cheapest fuel in the world, and is situated where the produce may be loaded directly on the ship for export. Many of the quarries are so situated that the produce is carried by its own weight all the way from its natural bed to the hold of the ship."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 St. George.- It is rumored that in view of limebeing on the free list, Clark and Jackson, of Letang, will in the near future open up their quarries, the lime of which is said to be of good quality and unlimited in
St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 A Boston syndicate are said to be after the limestone quarries of the Maritime

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
St. Croix Courier - Jan. 26, 1893 and St. Andrews Beacon - Jan. 26, 1893 St. George.- We heard yesterday of the death of James White, Esq., of Gardiner, Me. He used to own the Lime Kilns at Letang Harbor, and was well and favorably known in St. George. He was a brother of Mrs. Benjamin Randall, who formerly lived here."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1893 St. John Limestone Good Enough. - It has been stated in connection with the talked of smelting works that the proposal is to bring limestone as well as the ores from Nova Scotia. When Ernest Sjostedt was superintendent of the Katahdin Iron Works, Me., he took all his limestone for fluxes from St. John. Much of the St. John limestone is of excellent quality for the purpose, some of it running as high as 98 per cent. of carbon to lime."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 11, 1893 Struck by a Stone. - John Sarah, a workman in Messrs. Purdy and Green's lime quarry at Indiantown, received a serious scalp wound yesterday afternoon by being struck by a flying stone from a blast. Dr. McInerney rendered medical aid."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 29, 1893 Lime Kiln. - Purdy & Green's lime kiln situated near Adelaide road, is having the old wooden covering replaced by a new iron topping with smoke-stack attached. This is one of the latest inventions and will greatly facilitate the work of the kiln."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1893 Lime, St. John's Greatest Hope. - To The Editor of the Sun: Sir. - A correspondent of the Evening Globe of the 22nd calls attention to a subject that has not received the notice its importance demands. The correspondent is J.M. Taylor, and the Globe, in its characteristic spirit, has dammed his effort with faint commendation and a rigamarole of preface, ending with the observation: One difficulty about this kind of thing is that no one knows, once it begins, where it will stop. This reference is to what it is pleased to call reprisals against the lime manufacturers of Rockland. Changing a word in its correspondent's first sentence, it makes him talk about free trade instead of fair trade; and, dropping a figure from the rate of duty established by the McKinley bill, it breaks the point of the next sentence. These last, we may suppose, are printer's errors, but they come in very awkwardly, to put it mildly. But to the subject. It would seem a ludicrous statement to most people to say that the lime business may some day be of more importance in St. John than the lumber business; but nevertheless it is a very live fact. The one was an infant industry before the passage of the McKinley bill, but doubling its proportions year by year, and in such case one does not need a prophet's eye to see an immense future while the other is a waning industry, that must grow less with a sickening influence if there is no other industry to take its place. After the passage of the McKinley bill one firm in St. John dropped its payrolls from 800 to 1,000 men who had been employed in connection with the lime trade. business; in a few years there might easily have been half a dozen firms pushing the with equal energy, meaning an army of 5,000 to 6,000 men. I think it will be found that the Rockland lime burners got the duty raised from 4c. to 14c. per barrel to shut out St. John lime. They succeeded, and are laughing over our discomfiture. But have we the remedy? Yes. The Rockland people get five-sixth of their cordwood from Canada. They have killed out the Canadian demand for that kind of wood, and now they but it at pretty nearly any price they like. It is sacrificed to them, giving them an added advantage over any of our people who might try to enter their market. The added duty on 25 bbls. of lime amounts to $2.50, and it takes just about a cord of wood to burn 25 bbls.; but an export duty of even $1.50 per cord would give our people a chance and bring the Rockland people to terms. What can be said against it? It is a matter that does not probably affect any part of Canada except New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and no part of the United States but the district of Maine about Rockland. Were our kilns in operation again those having cordwood to sell could more easily dispose of it near home, and the competition would probably raise the price. Our coasters can make more money in carrying lime to New York and Boston than in carrying cordwood to Rockland. As to the bugbear of reprisals , what is there in it? The United States is going to make its tariff to suit itself. In this we have the whip hand, and our members should see that this matter is not lightly shelved. Our government, which is supposed to work for the greatest good to the greatest number of its own subjects, should at least give this the most careful consideration. It may be well to put kilnwood in a category by itself; pulpwood and ordinary fire wood may be discussed on their own merits. J.S. Armstrong, C.E. Nov. 25"

Gazette - Nov. 30, 1893 The Lime Business. - Should the duty be taken off lime in the United States there is no question that a great revival of that trade will take place here. The lime burners in St. John are hopeful that the bill will pass the Senate. But should the bill become law the shipments for some time to come will not be large. This is owing to the distressed state of the market in New York and other places. As it is, the business in Rockland and Rockport, Me., is almost at a standstill, many of the kilns are not burning. Another feature of the business is the demand for kiln wood, of which the exports to the American market have been very large during the past few years. Should the kilns in St. John be burning, a large portion of the kiln wood would be consumed here. Cargoes exported to Rockland and adjacent ports lately have brought very small returns both for vessel freight and to the shipper of the wood. Some of our lime burners think that should the trade revive, the price of lime will be very low as strong competition will be met by the American

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 9, 1893 The Lime Industry. - A gentleman engaged in the manufacture of lime told a Sun reporter yesterday that his sales in the provinces had been larger this year than last. He also said the price obtainable for lime in the United States at present was lower than early in the season."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 2, 1894 Sketches at Magaguadavic.- ....L'Etang ....On the site of the town there are extensive beds of limestone, which only required McKinleyism to be wiped away in order to give new life to that magnificent sheet of water, L'Etang Harbor, destined by nature some day to be the Sebastapol of the Bay of Fundy. In a sketch of the harbor published by the Telegraph is a view of the lime rocks; in the distance is Frye's Island embracing 900 acres. The highest point is Cailiff, 183 feet above the level of the sea; to the left is part of Bliss Harbor, with western end of McCann's Island, which belongs to the British government. ...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 7, 1894Light Demand for Lime. - Vessels taking lime to New York find it almost impossible to get rid of their cargoes, the demand for lime being light. A St. John vessel with lime on board has been detained there three weeks, while Rockland cargoes remain on vessels which arrived there six or seven weeks since."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 7, 1894 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 8, 1894The Lime Business. - The lime business in the United States is dead. In these provinces it is different. J. Willard Smith told a Sun reporter yesterday that he had sold 6,000 barrels of lime to people in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this year. If this means anything it means that building operations on this side of the line are not as near at a stand still as they are in the great republic."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 16, 1894 The tariff debate at Washington is becoming personal. Congressman Payne of New York has been charging the democratic tariff framers with personal interest. He charged that the duty on lime had been reduced at the request of Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N.H., a former member of the democratic national committee, who happened to be one of those patriotic American citizens who had invested in the town of St. John, N.B., a lime producing town. He had actually told the committee that the tariff of 1890 had proved disastrous to his town of St. John, and has been a boon to the town of Rockland and other localities in Maine."

S.J. Gazette - Mar. 10, 1894 Another Started. - Mr. Charles Miller has started his lime kiln at Pokiok."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 23, 1894The Lime Duty. - As the Wilson bill now stands the duty on lime is placed at fifteen per cent. on the value of lime and package. This is something higher than the rate which prevailed before the McKinley bill, and is much lower than the present rate. If the tariff is adopted it will afford to the United States lime producers a reasonable protection, and will enable the producers on the St. John river to enter into the competition. This will be for the benefit of the building trades in the Atlantic cities, which under the present conditions are practically under a monopoly. The present tariff is some forty to fifty per cent. on the value of the article at the point of shipment, which is a very large duty to levy on goods of primary production, that are also raw material for building. The proposed reduction would not crush out the Rockland industries, but would leave the Maine producer a substantial advantage. From the point of view of the Canadian exporter a reasonable duty on lime will not be distasteful. Such a tariff would have some guarantee of permanence, and would prevent too great a rush of speculators into a business which, like many others, is capable of being overdone. But if the senate should reduce the lime duty to ten per cent. or make lime free altogether the consumer would obtain his material much cheaper, for competition would soon cut the profits down to the living point."

N.B. Reporter - May 28, 1894 A woodboat load of limestone for the Presbyterian church arrived on Monday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 21, 1894 The majority of the limeburning establishments in the vicinity of St. John have closed down for the season. W.D. Morrow says the season has been a fair one, all things considered. His sales have been very large, but prices have been rather low."

Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 6, 1894 Tobique. - There is a large quantity of limestone in this vicinity. This week Mr. Chas. Harris is burning a large kiln which is expected to produce several hundred barrels. The illumination it makes in the evenings renders it very attractive to the young people of the neighborhood. LAZURUS"

Daily Sun - Jul. 26, 1896 I have sold 7,651 csaks of lime up to date, said J.W. Smith to a Sun man yesterday, or nearly 2,000 casks over and above my sales for the same period last year. And now I have orders that I cannot fill. Not a single cask of it went to the United States, it was all sold in the maritime provinces. Miller & Morrow were the burners."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 4, 1895 Green Head Lime. - Wm. Murdoch, C.E., has on exhibition several barrels of lime from the celebrated Green Head kilns on the St. John river. When Claude Latour constructed fortifications near Annapolis Royal about the year 1630 the lime he used was the product of the Narrows, and from this neighborhood lime was shipped to Boston by Jas. Simonds before the declaration of American independence. The quarries on both sides of the river have been worked ever since, and the towering cliffs of limestone give promise of boundless resources for ages to come. This lime is considered to be superior in many ways to that manufactured in any other part of the province. Plasterers are always delighted when they get this lime. Not only has the product of these kilns had a great local sale, but it has found a market in all parts of eastern Canada and has found a ready sale in the United States. Probably Joseph Armstrong did

more than any other man to bring these kilns into prominence. He was at the head of the Green Head firm for about a half a century. The most prominent buildings in St. John have been cemented together with this famous lime, and so great was its reputation that the British government, when extending the accommodation for troops in Halifax in the year 1868, allowed no other lime than the Green Head to be used. The Nova Scotia provincial buildings and the Merchant's Bank of Halifax were built with Green Head lime. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in the city of St. John, which has stood the test of forty years, and been the pride of its parishioners during all of that time, was laid in Armstrong's lime. Perched upon one of the many beautiful and commanding sites at the mouth of the River St. John stands the lunatic asylum. The main structure was erected in the year 1853 by the famous contractors, Crosby & Small, a firm who used Green Head lime and no other. St. John's handsome passenger depot and substantial freight houses serenely rest where was erst while a filthy pond, whose disagreeable odor and wretched surroundings made York Point in the last generation a bye-word. It is needless to say that all the mortar used in these structures was made with Green Head lime. The government of a country always demands the best in any undertaking. With this end in view, when the dominion government erected the two handsome post offices (one which was destroyed by fire in 1877, and the other which stands today) at the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, the lime used in their construction was ordered at Green Head. In like manner, the most important structure of all, and by far the most expensive and magnificent of the federal buildings in the province, was built with Green Head lime. The present owners comprise the Armstrong Lime Co. Ltd. The officers of the company are Wm. Murdoch, president; Francis Armstrong, vice-president; Frederick W. Armstrong, managing director; Andrew D. Armstrong, secretary treasurer."

Gazette - Oct. 6, 1896 Lime Lost. - In the Market Slip this morning Charles Miller lime manufacturer, lost a quantity of lime. It appears one of his scows which had piled on it at the inshore end a quantity of barrel staves and on the other end somewhere about thirty casks of lime was grounded in the slip. The barrel staves were first removed and when the tide made this morning, the laden end of the scow failed to float and the rising tide flowed over the end of the scow and set fire to the lime. The accident is an unusual one."

Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - ....The lime burners next appeared. They were represented by Ald. Purdy and L. Rokes. The latter said there were in and about St. John 23 improved kilns, how many old ones he did not know. He gave figures of lime export for some years. From Canada as a whole in 1891, the export was $153,000 of this New Brunswick sent $101,894. In 1893 Canada sent $106,000 of which $61,000 was from New Brunswick. In 1896 New Brunswick sent but $18,362.45. In these cases New Brunswick really meant St. John said Mr. Purdy. The duty on lime was 40 percent ad valorem. Each kiln employed directly or indirectly about 41 men. Four kilns were enough to supply the local trade. This would leave 19 for export purposes. These would employ 780 men. To export to Boston and New York there would be employed 47 vessels, of 100 to 125 tone. The cost of the kilns was about $125,000. They felt reciprocity should be had if possible. A specific duty was not equitable. Mr. Purdy said if we came to the duty even in force before the McKinley bill we could export. We would be satisfied if we got back to the old duty. Reciprocity with the United States was needed for that was our market. Mr. Rokes said that two of the framers of the McKinley bill were in favor of lime coming free from Canada."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Daily Sun - Jan. 27, 1897 Tariff Enquiry. - ....The Lime Burners. - D.J. Purdy and L. Rokes were the spokesmen. Mr. Rokes said that what they wanted was reciprocity with the United States, so that they could export to that market, as was done before the McKinley tariff. In 1889 the lime exported from Canada was valued at $131,230.55; in 1890 at $141,708.91; in 1891 at $153,000, of which $101, 834 was from New Brunswick; in 1893 at $106,000, of which $61,000 was from New Brunswick. Practically the whole quantity from New Brunswick was from St. John. Last year the total value of the exports was only $18,362.45. The United States duty is about 40 per cent ad valorem, package included. Each kiln employs in burning, coopering, exporting, etc., about 41 men. There are in and around St. John 23 improved kilns. Four of these could supply the local market, leaving 19 to burn lime for export. These 19 would employ 780 men, and to export the product to Boston and New York would employ 47 vessels of 100 to 125 tons. The value of the kilns now existing is about $125,000. The owners want reciprocity, even if the Canadian duty on lime had to be removed. Sir Richard - What are the possibilities for extending the industry? Mr. Rokes - Unlimited. An old Knox county, Me. burner told me there was as much lime rock in the Drury's Cove property alone as had been manufactured altogether in Knox county. Mr. Rokes also pointed out that the Maine burners get three-fourths of their fuel from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This wood is free, but the Canadian lime must pay 40 per cent. A specific duty is not an equitable one on lime. For instance, lump lime brings 10 cents per bbl. more in New York than the common lime. Yet a barrel of it weighs only 200 to 212 lbs., compared with 250 lbs. in a barrel of common lime. Thus the lime of smallest value pays the largest specific duty. Mr. Purdy said that even if the United States duty were 10 per cent., as before the McKinley tariff, the St. John firms could export. Sir Richard - What are your special advantages here? Mr. Rokes - The natural advantages. Wages are not lower here. In Knox county three burners are paid $1.75 each per day, and a fourth for two hours work. Here there are four men at $1.30 full time. But there the quarries are back from the water, and deep. One is 250 feet deep. Here we are near the water and the stone is above the level. In 1895 there were 82,300 (?) cords of wood shipped to Knox county. This paid no stumpage and was sold cheap. We burn wood. They burn both coal and wood. Mr. Purdy - The lime business would be the heaviest business in St. John, not excluding lumber, if we had a free market. The kilns beside the water could ship for

export, and those inland supply the local trade. Mr. Rokes - Prior to the introduction of provincial wood, the cost of fuel in Knox county was $5.50 per cord. This year the average was not above $3.75. Mr. Purdy - Prior to the McKinley tariff, the burners here advised the Canadian government to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent., and if that had been done I don't believe the American rate would have been advanced. We would be fairly well satisfied with a return to the old United States duty of 10 per cent. Mr. Rokes - If that cannot be done, or reciprocity secured, we would advise that an export duty be placed on kiln wood, which would make the Knox county lime cost 5 cents per barrel more. In reply to a question by Mr. Ellis, M.P., Mr. Rokes said lime was made in other states as well as Maine, but the provincial competition was not felt west of New York. The duty was to the interest of the Maine burners."

Gazette - Jul. 31, 1897 The Equity Court. - The case of Frye vs Frye which came on before His Honor Mr. Justice Barker in the Equity Court room at three o'clock yesterday afternoon was finished as the case was presented by affidavit. The court took the matter into consideration and will give judgment on Tuesday next. The facts of the case appear to be that Henry Frye, the owner of Frye's Island, so called in Charlotte is seeking an injunction against Charles Frye, his nephew, who for some time past has been managing the plaintiff's property, Mr. Henry Frye has been living with his daughter in this city for some time past and the nephew sets up a claim that he took control by request of his uncle. Henry Frye has executed a power of Attorney in favor of James A. Belyea of this city who demanded possession thereunder from the nephew who refused to surrender upon the ground that he had vested right in the property and also because of his doubts as to his uncle's capacity to make a power of attorney. The injunction is now sought to restrain Charles Frye from managing or in any way interfering with the property or its revenues which are said to net $4000 to $5000 annually. The counsel are J.A. Belyea and Allen O. Earle, Q.C., for plaintiff and M.N. Cockburn of St. Andrews and L.A. Currey, Q.C. for the defendant."

Daily Sun - Mar. 19, 1898 The Rate on Lime. - The Sun was called up by telephone yesterday afternoon from the I.C.R. divisional freight agent's office, and informed that the rate on lime to Halifax, as stated on Thursday by Mr. Harris, has been ten cents per 100 lbs. since March 1st, and that J. Willard Smith had called up the wrong office. The Sun called up Mr. Smith. That gentleman replied that he had called up the same office he always called up. He further added that he had himself been called up yesterday and was informed that the rate on lime had been fixed at ten cents. It would therefore appear that if the rate has been ten cents since March 1st, the fact has been concealed with great skill, not only from the public, but from some of those who ought to know."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 5, 1899A Big Enterprise. - St. George Falls to beFurther Utilized. - Power Purchased for a Plant to Manufacture Carbide and Carbon. - Mr. John McCallum, at one time deputy crown surveyor of this province, and Mr. Henry McGrattan, of St. George, were in St. Andrews last week closing up the deal for the acquirement of certain water rights in the Magaguadavic Falls, St. George. The rights that they particularly sought, and for which a three months' option had been given, were those controlled by the Stevenson estate, and known as the Berry property. They include a large part of the shore on both sides of the river and falls. It is understood that"

Woodstock Dispatch - Oct. 17, 1899 Another drop in price of lime - C.M. Sherwood islanding a quantity of best Green Head lime, including the favorite brands of Marrow, and Purdy and Green. He will sell for $1.50 at Centreville."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 18, 1900 A lot of lime is now being shipped from St. John to Sydney. It goes forward by rail."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1901 Stetson, Cutler & Co. are shipping large quantities of lime to the United States. They recently received an order from a firm in Maine for twenty carloads of pulp lime, to be shipped at the rate of five carloads per week. Owing to the height of the water it has been found impossible to load the casks on slovens at the mill, so it is being sent to Indiantown on barges. Each barge carries ninety casks of lime, weighing four hundred and eighty pounds each. At Indiantown the limestone is loaded on slovens, hauled across to Fairville and dumped into boxcars, the teamsters bringing back with them the empty casks, which are taken to the mill on the barges. The loading and unloading of these casks causes Indiantown to present quite a busy appearance."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 26, 1901 Hopewell Hill. - Capt. Albert Stiles, while quarrying limestone from a bank near the salt marsh lastweek, unearthed what is considered a fine specimen of fossil oyster. The fossil is about nine inches in length and is in two parts. The captain, says he expects to bring up a mastodon before he is through."

S.J. Star - Dec. 6, 1902 F. Stetson intends to build a large shed inconnection with his lime kilns, north end, about January 1st. It will be made so as to allow teams to drive in at one end, load, and go out at the other end."

Daily Sun - Mar. 4, 1902 Advance in Lime. - The St. John lime burners have formed a combination and advanced the retail price of lime in barrels to 75c. and casks to $1.20. The wholesale price for carloads or over, is 65c. for barrels and $1.10 for casks, compared with 55c. and 95c. last year."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 24, 1904 It is reported that large deposits of the commodities entering into the manufacture of cement have been discovered to the eastern section of the county and that a syndicate recently incorporated will develop the business. Another industry added to Charlotte county would be very welcome."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 28, 1907 and St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 28, 1907 Develop Letang Cement Industry. - Mr. J. Sutton Clark says that one of the main objects in building a railway from L'Etang Harbor to a pint in York county is for the purpose of developing the immense cement areas at L'Etang, which are considered the best in America, and the industry will be most successful. Sydney now boasts he only cement industry in the Maritime Provinces. Cement will be used extensively to build the new railway from L'Etang. The cement output today in the United States is estimated at over three million barrels per year, and the outlook for the L'Etang cement is very bright, and L'Etang ere long may boast one of the greatest industries of eastern Canada. - Sun"

Evening Times and Star - May 26, 1910 New Company for Lime Business at Brookville. - Under the name of the Drury Cove Lime Co. Ltd., the following have applied for incorporation: L. Rokes, W.B. Tennant, Misses Z.A. and L.A. Rokes and Mrs. C.M. Tennant, off of Simonds (N.B.). The purpose of the company is to acquire and operate the business lately conducted by L. Rokes, and B.J. Morse at Brookville."

Campbellton Graphic - Jul. 14, 1911 Injured in Quarry. - John Black was severely injured in the Indiantown quarries on Saturday, being caught in the fall of a large stone and his right arm was badly crushed at the elbow and his leg also injured. Dr. McManus was summoned and the injured man was brought by train to Hotel Dieu. The injured arm can

Granite Town Greetings - Jun. 2, 1911Big Cement Company Seeking Incorporation. - Application has been made to Ottawa for incorporation of the New Brunswick Cement Company, Ltd. Capital $1,000,000. Head office, Hillsboro, Albert county, N.B. Capacity, 1,500 bbls. per day. These works, in addition to the large and increasing demand for high grade Portland Cement in the Maritime Provinces, where no cement works exist, will have the advantage of the requirements of the government works in Courtenay Bay. The duty on cement is 45 cents per bbl; freight from Europe added makes the cost from $1.65 to $1.85 per bbl. The freight from the upper provinces would prevent competition to any extent. The local position labor and material will go a long way to ensure success and the development of a new industry in Albert county will help the farmers and surrounding country irrespective profits to the company. - X"

S.J. Standard - Oct. 7, 1911 Will Have Industry on Green Head Site. - English Company May Establish Cement Plant There With Capacity of 2000 Barrels Per Day. - R. Max McCarty, who acting for an English company has been granted an option to purchase the Green Head property for $26,200, within ten months, stated last evening that he expected an English engineer would come out in a short time to examine the property. One engineer has already made an inspection of the property, and reported that it would make a first class site for a cement plant, as all the necessary materials are found on the lots in abundance. On the strength of this report the company put up $1,200 for an option on the property, but decided to have their own engineer examine the property and report before purchasing. Mr. Guernesy, who was here some time ago and made arrangements for securing an option, has been on a trip through the Canadian west and only recently returned to England. The company intend to put up a plant capable of turning out 2,000 barrels of cement a day. As an indication of the possibilities of this industry it may be mentioned that the Sydney Cement company which started in a small way has recently made arrangements to increase its output to 1,200 barrels a day."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 6, 1911 Important Discovery. - The New Brunswick Portland Cement Corporation, now working with steam drills to open up the limestone deposits in Albert County, have discovered another immense deposit of high grade rock on which they will at once put a further gang of men to develop. At present they have two gangs working. A telephone service has been arranged to the manager's house at the Albert mines and will be in operation by the end of the present week. This new industry is attracting much local interest, as it means the employment of a considerable amount of labor now, and in the future hundreds of miners and others. Things are being rushed in order to have cement ready for

S.J. Globe - Jul. 8, 1912 The Green Head Purchase. - On Saturday night the city commissioners ratified the transfer of the Green Head property to Mr. A.H. Hanington, the option price of $25,000 having been paid. It is understood a cement plant will be established there in a short time by the new company to be formed of parties closely identified with the Partington Pulp Mill Project. The property Mr. Hanington has secured comprises 224 acres and while the City Council order says it is to be used for the purposes of a cement industry it is said there is no binding time, so that the new owners can delay the establishment of such an industry for years if so inclined."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 25, 1912 Cement Company Is Seeking a Charter. - Messrs. N.M. Jones, Thomas McAvity, A.H. Hanington, Harry W. Schofield and Charles S. Hanington are seeking incorporation as the New Brunswick Lime & Cement Co., Ltd., with a capital of $500,000. This is the same syndicate as that which operates and manages the Partington pulp mills. It will take over the Green Head property recently purchased from the city and develop a lime and cement industry. The company is seeking authority to carry on such a business with head office in Lancaster, also the right to operate tramways, motors, barges, scows, boats, dredges, etc., to carry lumber and merchandise; to operate works for the sale of power, and generally to carry on a commercial business. The Green Head property, which the company has acquired, was sold under a general order of the City Council that it is to be used for the cement business, but this order of sale is not a particularly binding one and the company can probably take its own good time about getting to work."

S.J. Globe - May 2, 1912 The Cement Industry and The Merger. - Some Rumors of a Very Interesting Nature. - There are rumors that the Canada Cement Company, Ltd., does not look with favor on the proposed establishment here of a big cement industry, that will be independent of the merger. It is even intimated that an effort will be made to prevent the industry being established. A gentleman who is known to be an official of the Canadian concern, has been in the city for the last six weeks watching the course of events, and it is said has made some overtures to those behind the project that if accepted may result in the project being abandoned. A reason so many cement manufacturers are now turning their eyes to St. John is found in the great demand which the Courtenay Bay works will cause for the material. The importance of having a plant on the ground seems to be realized both by English and Canadian manufacturers. The property the city owns at Green Head and which Mr. Guernsey's company wants is supposed to revert to the city unless used in connection with a cement industry. Future developments will be watched with interest."
Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1912 The government have purchased a plot of land at Havelock on which there is a large lime stone deposit that is to be used for conducting experiments in alfalfa growing. C.W. McDougal arrived home on the C.P.R. Wednesday from Sydney where he spent several days investigating machinery that is in use for grinding lime stone to be used for agricultural purposes."

S.J. Standard - Sep. 6, 1912 The Green Head Property. - The difficulty between the city and the Partington interests over the purchase of the Green Head property has been satisfactorily adjusted and it now only remains for the council on Monday to ratify the agreement that has been reached. It is understood the Partington interests will pay the city several thousand dollars more than was at first agreed on and will get full possession of the property without any restrictions as to its use. This means by paying the extra amount they will not be required to construct a cement industry, but can use the property for any purpose desired. The new deal is regarded as very satisfactory to the city in view of the circumstances."

S.J. Standard - Sep. 7, 1912 The Green Head Property Sale. - City Receives $12,500 Additional, But There Are No Restrictions. - Twelve thousand five hundred dollars is the additional sum that the Partington interests will pay for the Green Head property in view of the city waiving any restrictions as to the future use of the land. The purchase is a very important one. For the sum of $38,500 the pulp mill people have acquired a tract of land of more than 100 with valuable water front privileges and said to have great possibilities in connection with the lime industry. The old city council agreed to sell this property for $26,000 on condition that it be used for a cement industry. Unfortunately they neglected to put into the option they gave necessary restrictions. When the option expired the holder of it had sold out to the pulp mill people who paid the price and demanded their deed. Then the new rulers at City Hall sought to put in the conditions, and the buyers objected. The city had their money and they wanted their land, subject of course to the general provision in the agreement that it should be used for a cement industry, which in reality meant nothing at all. The pulp company was not unwilling for some conditions, but what it would accede to did not suit the commissioners and finally the compromise to accept $12,500 and sell the property outright was agreed on, so there is now no prospect of a cement industry unless the company find it to their advantage to establish one. They have secured a most valuable piece of city property, a a piece with a potential value almost unlimited and what for several years past has been regarded as the site for an industry of great importance. The new owners are a progressive corporation that has already done much and it may be that the future of the land will be better than if it had been sold with the restrictions that were contemplated."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 2, 1913 New Industry at Letang. - The Pulverizing of Stone for Fertilizer Purposes. - A new industry is to be added to those at present in existence at Letang. This industry is to be installed at once by Mr. J. Sutton Clark, who has been very active in promoting the interests of Letang. It will be in the nature of a fertilizer plant, which will grind to a powder certain varieties of lime rock which exist in abundance at Letang. The product of this plant will be utilized by the Dominion Fertilizer Company of St. Stephen. The mill will grind about fifty tons of rock per day."

Kings County Record - Oct. 17, 1913 Benefits of New United States Tariff. - Gives anImpetus to New Brunswick Industries and Means much to Farmers and Other Producers - Of Very Great Benefit to Lime Industry. - That the United States tariff, which was signed by President Wilson last Friday will be of very great benefit to the manufacturers and farmers in the province is the declaration of all interested, many of whom have already begun to take advantage of the wider market offered. The people who will reap the greater benefits from the new arrangements will be the lime manufacturers, lumber dealers, produce merchants, and farmers, the duty on whose productions has been most noticeably lessened and in many cases entirely eliminated. The duty on lime entering the United States was formerly computed on the weight, but an ad valorem tax is now assessed. The old rate was five cents per hundred pounds, while under the new tariff it will be five per cent on the value. The weight of the package was formerly included in figuring the duty and with this eliminated and the rate taken only on the lime itself, the difference in the tax will be considerable. The opening of the extensive market should tend to increase the production of lime in New Brunswick, as the limestone deposits here are very large and the quality of the product is considered excellent. ...."

Kings County Record - Apr. 16, 1915 The lime pulver is working on the Foshay property at Fox Hill, and a large quantity of lime rock is being pulverized which will be used by farmers to sweeten the soil with. About two hundred tons will be ground. The machine is in charge of Mr. Rawson. It will go from here to Petitcodiac, where it will be put to work on the property of John Hughes."

Kings County Record - Mar. 19, 1915 Pulverized Limestone for Farmers. - Terms in which Provincial Governments Limestone Crusher May be Had - Charge Made Just Sufficient to Cover the Operation of the Machine. - The deficiency of lime in many of our New Brunswick soils is serious enough to constitute an important problem. Since pulverized limestone has been found just as effective as burnt lime, as well as a cheaper and more advantageous form to use, and limestone deposits are widely distributed over the province, the department of agriculture has purchased a first class portable pulverizing plant, which will be used to make demonstrations in the production of this material in as many localities as possible during 1915. A charge will be made just sufficient to cover the operation of the machine during the actual process of pulverizing. The machine has a stated capacity of tow or three tons per hour, depending upon the hardness of the stone and the size of the pieces. The feed opening will take pieces of rock five inches thick, eleven inches wide, and any length, but pieces larger than this must be broken before being fed. An elevator attachment makes it possible to bag the material or load directly into a wagon or a sled box. Terms and Conditions: 1. Any agricultural society or group of ten or more farmers may apply for a demonstration. 2. An application from an agricultural society must be signed by the president or secretary. 3. An application form a group of farmers must be signed by at least ten bona fide farmers who intend to use the material upon their own land, and who must appoint one of their number to make the necessary arrangements with the department of agriculture. 4. The amount of stone prepared for pulverizing must not be less than fifty tons, nor more than 200 tons, and in no case more than ten tons for any individual farmer of a society or group for which the demonstration is made. Applicants must agree to the following conditions: (a) To quarry the stone and have it ready before the machine arrives, pieces too large a size being previously broken. (b) To provide horses for the transportation of the pulverizing outfit to and from the nearest railway station, and assist the operator in loading and unloading at the station. (c) To provide the necessary labour to keep the operator supplied with stone and to remove the pulverized product; also to give the operator any incidental help required, such as transportation of gasoline or of water for the cooler on the engine. (d) To pay seventy-five cents per ton for the pulverizing of the material, and to make a settlement within thirty days of the completion of the work. (e) To refrain from selling any of the material, except by special arrangement, authorized by the department of agriculture. Note - Conditions (a) (b) and (c) are to be fulfilled free of cost to the department of agriculture. Applications: Write for application forms to the Soils and Crops Division,

Kings County Record - Nov. 11, 1921 ADVERTISEMENT: $3.00 Per Ton F.O.B. Brookville ----- Powdered Agricultural Limestone 96% Combined Carbonates ---- Order your supply now, while the hauling is good. The Fall is the best time to put lime on the ground. For information and to order apply to B.J. Sharp, Sussex, or write direct to Brookville Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Brookville, N.B. Operators Provincial Government lime plant."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

Kings County Record - Apr. 27, 1928 Dolomite Development to Mean Manufacture of Magnesia Products in N.B. - Development of dolomite deposits on the lower reaches of the Saint John river which will result in the manufacture of magnesia products by a new corporation which will establish plants at or near the city of Saint John, is forecast in an announcement made from the Bureau of Provincial Information, Fredericton, N.B. Magnesian limestone which is present in large quantities near lime burning plants on the outskirts of the city of Saint John, has been found to contain as much as 42 per cent magnesia, making it evident that there is huge wastage in burning it in lime kilns. This situation having been investigated by H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the Natural Resources Department, Canadian National Railways who has been actively cooperating with the Department of Lands and Mines, in the activities of the last few months, in connection with mineral development in New Brunswick, means have been suggested by this expert whereby through the introduction of modern methods the magnesia may be profitably separated from the lime and magnesium carbonate may also be recovered. Magnesia is in great demand in the world markets at the present time because of the new uses to which it is being put in connection with modern building construction operations. It is rapidly taking the place of asbestos in heating insulations and it is used extensively in the manufacture of fireproof flooring and wallboards in up to date building construction. Large quantities are also used in connection with the linen trade, Canada's imports for this purpose alone amounting to $300,000 annually, while in the manufacture of medicinal products further large quantities are required. There is therefore a large market in the Dominion for products manufactured from dolomite and it is understood that one of the largest mineral products marketing concerns in the world stand ready to take the entire product that is available. Plants which are now being worked out, for the development of the magnesian limestone or dolomite deposits call for the linking up of the interests owning the property and who are at present engaged in lime burning with other interests which have been engaged in gypsum manufacturing and the establishment of a plant which will be equipped with the most modern machinery and apparatus and will be located at or near the city of Saint John. The quarrying and separation plants at the scene of the dolomite deposits will employ at least fifty men, according to those interested in the project, and the number to be employed in the manufacturing process will depend upon the extent and variety of products being turned out.

Meanwhile New Brunswick is certain to reap rich benefits from the revelations which have followed discovery that magnesian limestone was being burned as ordinary limestone. The fact that New Brunswick has dolomite deposits has been known for some years, although little has been published regarding their existence. However, for some years the Fraser Companies have been operating a dolomite deposit and have now been using the product in connection with the manufacture of sulphite pulp at their plants in this province and the expansion of the pulp and paper industry now taking place in this province will thus afford a further home market for dolomite in New Brunswick."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 29, 1929 Hydrated Lime Now Made In Maritimes. - Snowflake Lime, Limited, Erect First Hydrate Plant in Atlantic Provinces; Lump Lime Being Displaced. - Snowflake Lime Successors To Restigouche Company. - Snowflake Lime is not a new product, having been marketed continuously since 1885, but this is the first year that this well known lime has been available to the contractors of the Maritime Provinces in Hydrated form. About a year ago work was commenced on the installation of a Schulthess Hydrate Plant, the last word in hydrators, and the first to be erected in the Maritimes. Operation of the complete plant began in March this year and has continued day and night since then, turning out Snowflake Lime at the rate of two tons per hour in the various grades for use for industrial, constructional and agricultural purposes. There is no question but that hydrated lime will eventually replace lump lime entirely as it has elsewhere and as its many advantages become known. First of all it is free from grit and core, being air separated after a natural breakdown without preliminary crushing. It is uniform in quality, will not deteriorate and is very easy to handle, packed as it is in convenient 50 lb. multi- wall valve paper bags. But it is a saver of labor and time, is less expensive than lime in lump form, and very much cheaper than hydrated lime which up until this year had to be imported from Upper Canada. Snowflake Lime, Ltd., was organized in Dec. 1928, to take over, develop, and expand the lime business carried on for so many years by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Ltd. (later Restigouche Co. Ltd.) and commenced functioning on Jan. 1st this year. Archibald Fraser is president, Donald Fraser, vice president and C. Allan Beatteay, sec.-treas. and manager. Snowflake Lime in lump form is still manufactured, also Magnesia lime and out up in wood casks and barrels which are made in the plant cooper shop, so that all requirements for lime can be met and mixed cars supplied to the many dealers handling Snowflake products in various parts of the Maritime Provinces and also in Quebec and Maine."

Kings County Record - Jan. 3, 1930 Havelock. - The lime crushing business was the only one of importance to change hands during the year, being transferred from Mr. Downey to B. Keith. The usual number of orders were filled here also."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;

Kings County Record - Dec. 7, 1950 Blasting At Havelock Site Marks Preparation of Land For Plant's Main Building. - New Equipment Arrives to Speed Construction of Canada Cement Project. - Station Opened. - Officials and Employees of Company Guests of Residents at Welcome Party. - Work to prepare the site of the main building of the Canada Cement Company's manufacturing plant near Havelock is being carried out this week, with indications actual construction will be started within a short time, it was learned yesterday. Blasting is being done, and new, heavy equipment to prepare the land is arriving at Havelock. The heavy rains of the past two weeks have delayed progress to some extent. The dining room for employees, one of the first buildings erected on the company's 1,200 acre holdings, is expected to be in use for the first time this week. It is understood the Parsons Construction Company of Moncton has been awarded a contract for constructing a machine shop and the main office building. Property Changes. - Several properties along Havelock's Main Street have changed hands recently, it is reported, as the Kings County community prepares for the business expansion and housing demands expected to be associated with the new cement industry. Reports are current at Havelock a theatre is to be erected there. The C.N.R. station at Havelock, which has been handled by a caretaker, now is open at regular hours with a station agent in charge. No permanent appointment has been made yet, it was said. Havelock is connected with Petitcodiac by a branch line. Residents of Havelock held a welcoming party for officials and employees of the Canada Cement Company and its subsidiary, Maritime Cement Limited, and other newcomers to the area in the Memorial Hall last Thursday evening. Upwards of 150 persons attended."

Kings County Record - Nov. 16, 1950 Cement Company Begins Occupancy of New Buildings. - Men and Equipment Added to Working Force at Havelock Site. - Work on four buildings of the Canada Cement Company's new plant near Havelock is expected to be completed this week, it was learned yesterday, a few hours after a company representative had asked the Westmorland Municipal Council for tax concessions in the first official admission of the location of the industry. An office building, stores, dining-room-kitchen and living quarters, construction of which started only two weeks ago, either are finished now or will be ready within a day or so. Office furniture and equipment was being moved into the building yesterday. Temporary offices had been established in Havelock. The number of men employed on the project has been increased from about 50 two weeks ago to an estimated 150. It is not thought the number will be increased, at least until construction of the main plant is commenced. More Equipment. - New mechanical shovels have been brought in to prepare the ground for erecting the big building where, within a hear, production is expected to start with an output of approximately 800,000 barrels of cement a year. Levelling and filling are in progress. Construction of a railway spur from Havelock to the plant site, a distance of about one and one half miles, is progressing under contract to the Raynor Construction Company. M.A. Hoey, executive assistant to the general manager of Canada Cement, appeared before the Westmorland Council at Dorchester Tuesday and said the plant would be almost entirely within Westmorland County, at Butternut Ridge, with a small portion of land in Kings County. Fixed Tax. - The Council set the tax bill at $18,000 for the next 10 years, beginning when production starts. If production exceeds 800,000 barrels a year, the tax will be increased over the figure. Usual land and building taxes will be paid during 1951. Mr. Hoey said the plant would be beneficial to the province as a whole. He said factors entering into production costs included coal, of which about 30,000 tons is needed each year; comparatively small production with correspondingly high labor costs, and the New Brunswick provincial sales tax."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Kings County Record - Nov. 23, 1950 Couldn't Buy Lime For Farm, So Roy M. Alward Purchases Production Plant. - PHOTO. By J. Louis McKenna. - A young man who went to a small lime works at Springhill, near Havelock, 13 or 14 years ago to get some lime for his farm at Lower Ridge couldn't get what he wanted - so he bought the lime works. The young man was Roy M. Alward, and from that old, tractor-driven rock crusher has grown the Havelock Lime Works operated now at Havelock by Mr. Alward as the largest industry in the community at the northeast corner of Kings County. Mr. Alward, still the driving force which bought a plant when he could not get lime for his farm more than a decade ago, chuckles as he recalls how he became interested in the production of lime rather than the farming produce lime he helps to grow. 'When I couldn't get the agricultural lime I wanted, I asked the owner how much he would take for the plant. He told me, and I said 'Sold'. I started work there the next morning,' Mr. Alward explains. Small Start. - Three men were employed by him on the original site, and in the first year of operation they produced 186 tons of agricultural lime, 'and I had to go out and sell it,' Mr. Alward recounts. Today, Havelock Lime Works has a modern plant, four miles from the original site, designed by Mr. Alward to handle the lime from quarry to railway car and truck with a minimum of effort. The plant is being improved each year by the addition of new machinery. Instead of 186 tons, an annual output runs between 200 and 250 freight cars; and selling has become an easy matter. The three employees have grown to between 15 and 20. The present plant was built in 1945, opened in 1946. It sits partly atop a ridge of limestone, with a 14 car railway siding on one side and the quarry less than a quarter of a mile away on the other. What goes in one side as rough limestone, blasted by dynamite twice weekly from the quarry, goes out the other as agricultural limestone or crushed rock of various graded sizes, for distribution to all parts of New Brunswick. Larger facilities became necessary when Mr. Alward's selling powers, developed during the first year of business when customers were few, resulted in demand exceeding supply. The Springhill plant fell far behind in its orders. Much of the plant's output is distributed by trucks, which operate over a radius of 35 miles and deliver agricultural lime direct to the farm. The bulk, however, is shipped by railway; and that traffic has been a main source of revenue for the Petitcodiac-Havelock branch of the C.N.R. To meet the demands of his customers, Mr. Alward kept the plant operating 18 hours a day last summer. He acquired the mining rights to 360 acres of land when the Canada Cement Company, which had held them for years, relinquished the rights during the Second Great War. This year, Mr. Alward sold to Canada Cement the rights to 120 acres of the land. The new plant of Canada Cement is being erected about one mile east of the Havelock Lime Works. At the quarry, I saw a small crew of men operating a jack hammer, for which air is pumped 1,000 feet from an engine located near the main plant. The men were preparing the rock for dynamiting. Other men were breaking off loose bits of limestone, and a combined bulldozer and mechanical shovel was pushing broken rocks into piles and loading trucks for the journey to the rock crusher. Something Wrong. - We had just started an inspection of the plant, now operated by power supplied by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission instead of the diesel engine in use earlier, when Mr. Alward excused himself and dashed to another direction. His trained ear had picked up a noise which shouldn't have been coming from one of the machines. He was back again in a couple of minutes, and the machine sounded, to me, more like a smooth-running machine should sound. a system of conveyor belts minimizes the amount of manual handling required to change the big pieces of rock into powder fine agricultural lime and graded limestone. After the once-big pieces leave the crusher, they pass through the screening machine, which deposits them in their proper bins. The oversize pieces continue to the pulverizer to become agricultural lime. Three Ways. - Disposition of the latter is made easy by a chute which can be turned to a bin, from where the lime is ed to a bagger, to the car waiting on the railway siding, or to a truck which can be backed into the plant. Latest piece of equipment to be added is a movable escalator which will speed up the handling of bagged agricultural lime which is to be stored. Expansion of his Havelock Lime Works, and the extra work entailed, is forcing Mr. Alward to spend less and less time on his hobby - horses. He has nearly 100 ribbons won at exhibitions and fairs throughout the Maritimes by his horses. Most famous in his Scout, which he has taught many tricks to entertain old and young. Another horse, a jumper, was sold recently after taking many top awards in horse shows. .... The Havelock Lime Works isn't much like its predecessor at Springhill, but it has been, and is, an important part of the economic life of northeastern Kings County; and there isn't too much change in the aggressive young man who bought a lime plant because he couldn't get lime, and

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Kings County Record - May 10, 1951 Cement Plant's Construction Covers Quarter Mile Sector Along Butternut Ridge Road. - About 600 Men Employed in Push For Opening During August. - A sprawling octopus of stick and stone is spreading itself across the once quiet fields of Butternut Ridge - the old name by which postal authorities still recognize the nearby Kings County community of Havelock - just as fast as several contracting firms, machines and about 600 men can make it move. Great piles of sand and gravel lie atop the hill along the Butternut Ridge road, east of Havelock, ready to be converted into cement to fill the mile after mile of foundation for buildings which, by August, the Canada Cement Limited hopes will be the home of a great new cement manufacturing industry for New Brunswick. Production is expected to be about 800,000 barrels annually. Frameworks of many buildings, large and small, in hill and valley for a

quarter of a mile along both sides of the road, are changing in appearance daily as employees of Canada Cement, Canadian Comstock, Carter Construction Company and Parsons Construction Company rush construction to the limit supplies will allow. The shortages of materials resulting from Canada's war stockpiling have held back the progress of the construction, it is understood, by at least two months. Earlier in the development a production target of June had been established; but this has been discarded long since in favor of an August opening. Even then, reports say, the plant will not be finished completely. While most of the energy of the large crews is being expended just beyond the limits of Havelock, that community isn't being pushed completely into the background by what is happening beyond its borders. ... Watching over the development as permanent superintendent of the plant is H.W. Hamilton, an archery enthusiast whose compliance with company regulations makes it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any information which carries with it an official blessing. One of the most colorful parts of the construction will be erection of the giant chimney which will carry smoke and fumes of the new plant far above the homes and farms of the surrounding countryside. A New York firm is said to have the contract for the smokestack, expected to reach 210 feet skyward. Already it pokes 50 or 60 feet into the air. Power for operating the plant will be tapped from the main lines of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission as they pass at Canaan, nearly ten miles away. Poles to carry the power to the plant already have been placed. A railway spur from the C.N.R. line at Havelock is being made ready for use. The track has been laid, but extra fill is being put down to combat settling of the ground by the movement of frost after the winter. Because of this, equipment arriving almost daily is being unloaded at Havelock and trucked to the plant site. A huge furnace is at Havelock, held there until the rail line is strong enough to carry it."

Kings County Record - Mar. 6, 1952 Havelock Plant Now Operating Near Capacity. - The new plant of the Canada Cement Company at Havelock is operating at or near its full capacity of 800,000 barrels annually, J.M. Breen, president, reported at the company's recent annual meeting in Montreal. Until now, Mr. Breen said, the Maritimes have secured cement from the company's plants at Montreal East and Hull, Que., which now are expected to be able to fill demands from within Quebec province. construction of the plant at Havelock was begun about 16 months ago and was completed during the winter. It is the first cement plant to operate in the Maritime Provinces."
Kings County Record - Mar. 13, 1952 First Cement Moves From Havelock Plant. - First carload of cement to be shipped from the Canada Cement Company's new plant at Havelock was despatched Friday, according to word reaching Sussex from Havelock. The shipment was made by rail and originated along the spur line connecting the plant with Havelock. J.M. Breen, president of the company, announced recently the Havelock plant is operating at or near full capacity."
Kings County Record - Mar. 20, 1952 Welcome News From Havelock. - Two recent announcements concerning the Canada Cement Company's plant at Havelock should bring satisfaction to the people of Kings County, particularly those residing in and near the pretty community nestling along the Kings-Westmorland county line. The first announcement was made in Montreal by Mr. J.M. Breen, president of the Canada Cement company. It stated the plant at Havelock now is operating at or near full capacity. When the company requested fixed taxation about a year ago, it was indicated annual production would be about 800,000 barrels, and assessment was based on that figure. The second announcement was a news despatch from the Havelock correspondent of the Kings County Record. It was to the effect the first shipment of cement from the new factory has been made two weeks ago. Although the number of persons employed at the Havelock site will not touch the high levels obtaining when construction was at its peak, there is compensation in the fact those now working will be at their jobs steadily. The payroll will remain reasonably constant, to the benefit of those receiving their wages, the merchants and other business places of Havelock, and Kings County as a whole. Cement is a product which is liable to be in great demand for many years, whether we have peace or war. If peace lies in the future, there are numerous projects planned which will provide a ready market for cement. If war should come, there will be heavy demand for the product to be used for defence. No industry should be assured more of markets in the forseeable future. The people of Kings County will wish the Canada Cement Company well in its Havelock venture."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 11, 1952 The Development of Our Natural Wealth. - The development of our natural wealth will do a great deal to broaden the economy of the Province and of the mining industry which for many years has been confined to coal and gypsum. Highlight of industrial development in the pastyear was construction of a cement plant by Maritime Cement Co. Ltd. subsidiary of Canada Cement Co. With an installed capacity of 600,000 barrels annually this plant fills a long felt need in the Maritime area. Expansion in the pulp and paper industry has continued and a new mill at Newcastle (Fraser companies Ltd.) has been brought into full production of sulphate pulp. Saint John Sulphate Co. has announced a $26 million expansion programme and work on it is now under way."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
St. Croix Courier - Sep. 11, 1952 New Brunswick Forges Ahead. - New Base Metal Discoveries to Strengthen Forest, Farm, Fish Economy. - Rich resources in forest, farm, sea and mines - these are the basis on which the Liberal Government builds for the future of New Brunswick. New Brunswick can boast solid achievements and sturdy growths in the development of her primary industries. The long established industries - pulp and paper, lumbering, fishing, farming and others - have shown steady, healthy expansion in recent years and production is now at a much higher level than has ever before been experienced in peacetime history of the Province. New industries are coming to the Province. British industrialists are showing an interest in New Brunswick and among the new industries established is a large, modern printing and publishing business in Fredericton, involving a substantial investment of British capital. The new cement plant

at Havelock has provided much employment in that district. In the drive for new industry, provision of new sources of electric power is the major concern of the Liberal Government and special emphasis is now being placed on an intensive development of hydro resources on the St. John River and its tributaries. -- Lead, Zinc and Copper. - Great interest is being shown in the discovery of important base metal deposits near Bathurst in the northern part of the Province. Lead, zinc and copper of commercial grade have already been located and development work, initiated bylocal capital, has attracted some of the largest mining companies in Canada which are now actively engaged in further exploration. Minerals have long been known to exist in various parts of the Province. The Bathurst find has focused attention on the Province's over-all mineral possibilities and a large number of mining companies are now working in various areas. The outlook for development is very encouraging."

Kings County Record - Sep. 18, 1952 and North Shore Leader - Sep. 21, 1952 McNair Advertisement: New Brunswick Forges Ahead. - New Base Metal Discoveries To Strengthen Forest, Farm, Fish Economy. - ... The new cement plant at Havelock has provided much employment in that district. ..."

Kings County Record - Nov. 4, 1954 Big Cement Plant Boon To Havelock and Maritimes. - Since its establishment near Havelock more than two years ago the Maritimes' only cement manufacturing plant has been a boon to that Kings county village and cement users in the three provinces. Developments due to the sprawling $5,000,000 facilities of Canada Cement Co. Ltd., include increased employment, new houses, a bank branch, dial telephone system, renovations for a new post office and daily rail service instead of the former once-a-week train. Before the plant began production in March 1952 the Maritimes paid big freight bills for importing more than 1,000,000 barrels of cement a year from Quebec and the United States. The Havelock mill has a production rate of 800,000 barrels annually. Working a 24-hour day, it employs about 130 men on three shifts, seven days a week. It has been accident free from the start. Canada Cement operates seven plants in five provinces with an annual capacity of 17,500,000 barrels. From 25 to 30 freight carloads of cement roll daily from Havelock. The plant, one and a half miles east of the village is at a site containing a big deposit of limestone. Shale and gypsum, two other necessary raw materials are available a few miles away. ..."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Kings County Record - Apr. 11, 1963New Farm Produce and Marble Industries Seen For Kings County. - .... negotiations have been carried on for the last seven months with a large European firm interested in locating in Kings County to develop large- scale marble deposits in this county, with some Canadian capital also invested. .... As to the marble industry project, it was stated that a group of consultants and geologists has been investigating these deposits, and the related chemicals used, for the last 14 months, 'and investigations show a vast resource of chemical derivatives useful in the pulp and paper industries, rubber, cosmetics, fertilizer and building products.' At present, marble is being imported into Canada from Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Georgia, and marketing investigations by the consultants indicate a market across Canada, as well as in the United States, for marble building products, terrazzo tile chips and chemical components. Investigations also show; it was stated, a market for a steady supply of ground marble for the smelting operations in northern New Brunswick in the near future. Could Employ Thousands. - The employment potential in this industry would be several thousand men when operations are at full scale, and, as well, a large number of trucks operating full-time in moving the materials to market. It was stated that, as negotiations progress,drilling in the areas of Hampton, Norton, Upham, Southfield and Quispamsis will be done to 'prove up' the depth and determine the proper locations for opening quarries; and other locations, in relation to the quarries, for the removal of other materials for chemicals processing, according to the analysis of materials in each area. Deposits of silica clay are also being investigated, and reports on the quality of this material are expected to be available in the near future. The announcement noted that there is an interesting history concerning this area and the materials now being investigated - in the days before the First World War drilling was carried out in the lower part of Kings County in a search for suitable materials for cement manufacturing, but most of the records of the work have been lost. The reports of geologists show, however, that the marble is Precambrian, of fine grain, with large areas and blocks of pure white. In areas further east in Kings county, colors are varied; and near Rothesay the marble becomes slightly more coarse in grain and runs to pink in color. Marble is crystalized grains of calcite and dolomite, or a mixture of the two. Marble has the same chemical components as limestone and dolomite, the major difference being the components of particles of calcium or magnesium. Carbonates in limestone are granular and non-crystaline. Marble is regarded as a metamorphic rock resulting from recrystallization of limestone. At present most of the marble used in Canada is imported. Imports of building stone into Canada in 1959 were valued at $2,750,000, and in 1960 $2,850,000, of which marble accounted for about 44 per cent. Many Uses. - A survey of leading architects in Canada shows markets for marble for the following uses: Marble sawn and rubbed, marble building blocks, panels, fireplace hearths, pillars and planters, pre-fabricated shower units, wall tiles, marble sheathing, air raid shelters, furniture tops, and a large potential use in public buildings, when a source of material is available in Canada. There is said to be a vast market potential in Canada and the United States for marble, as terrazzo tile chips, largely imported from Italy at present (not included in the figures above). Several buildings in the Atlantic provinces already feature terrazzo chips from New Brunswick deposits. One major use for silica clay is in the manufacture of building materials similar to 'angel stone' in various colors. The material lends itself to retort baking. A large Atlantic Provinces manufacturer of bricks has expressed deep interest in this material, the announcement said; and it concluded with 'the development of these resources could be even larger in employment potential and sales than the mineral developments in northern New Brunswick.'"

Kings County Record - Nov. 23, 1967 3 pages of photos of Havelock Lime Works..."

Kings County Record - Dec. 31, 1968 Havelock Lime Works To Operate All Winter. - Havelock Lime Works, Ltd., an active and steadily expanding Havelock industry, will continue its operations throughout the winter, it has been announced by Roy M. Alward, the firm's president. In the past the plant had closed down for the winter season. Mr. Alward has now pointed out that some orders must be filled, and 20 to 25 men will be on the job through the winter months to complete the work. Officials of Maritime Cement Co. Ltd. have announced that the production facilities at the Havelock Canada Cement Co., Ltd., plant will shut down for the first time since operations began in 1953. The shutdown will come Jan. 1, continuing through the winter months. A company spokesman said that a large cement inventory and a lower volume of construction necessitated the temporary curtailment of production. During the shut down period, the packing and shipping departments will continue to operate and serve customers in the Maritime Provinces. In addition to unemployment insurance, the employees affected by the layoff will receive supplementary weekly benefits through a trust fund established for this purpose, the spokesman added. He said that approximately 70 to 75 workers will be affected by the winter shutdown."

Codes: LIME / IDX_Names: Lime - General;
Kings County Record - Mar. 26, 1970 $1,000,000 New Plant At Havelock. - Premier Louis J. Robichaud; Hon. H.H. Williamson, minister of economic growth, and Roy M. Alward, president of Havelock Processing Ltd., announced jointly today that a new $1,000,000 lime-processing plant will be constructed at Havelock. The project is the result of extensive development work by the company and the New Brunswick Development Corporation over the last two years. Construction will start on the site in April and the plant is expected to be in production by December of this year. Premier Robichaud said he warmly welcomed the new industry. 'The establishment of this industry,' the premier stated, 'is a clear indication of the effectiveness of government action to ensure the economic progress of all parts of New Brunswick.' The new plant will produce high quality calcined lime (quick lime) and hydrated lime for use by pulp and paper industries, pollution control agencies and miscellaneous construction purposes in the Atlantic Provinces area. PHOTO.- Caption. - Energetic founder and president of Havelock Lime Works, Ltd., is Roy M. Alward (above). He is president also of Havelock Processing Ltd. Completely Modern. - The plant will be modern in every respect, embodying the latest design and processing techniques, and will have a capacity of 120 tons per day of finished lime products. Storage facilities for 1,100 tons of finished lime will be installed, along with unloading equipment for placing the finished lime in rail cars or in pressurized road transport vehicles as required for delivery to the consumer. The minister of economic growth, Mr. Williamson, said 'this new viable industry should strengthen the economy of Kings County and create numerous jobs associated with the new plant.' Crushed limestone for the new plant will be supplied by Havelock Lime Works, Ltd., from its modern crushing plant which was installed in 1967. The plant currently provides crushed stone, fertilizer filler, agricultural lime and mineral supplement for livestock and poultry feed to consumers in the Atlantic region. The high calcium limestone will be quarried from the company's extensive reserves at Samphill, approximately four miles from the new processing plant. Roy M. Alward, who is also the founder and president of Havelock Lime Works, Ltd., said that 'in our negotiations over the last several months, the provincial government and the Development Corporation have been most co-operative and helpful in making this industrial undertaking possible.' Will Add To Employment. - The new project will create fulltime employment for an additional 20 people in the two companies as well as additional part-time work for residents of the area. The combined full-time staff by 1971 is expected to exceed 50. Arnold E. Alward is a vice-president of both companies and responsible for production. A.D.I., Ltd., Fredericton, are engineering and financial consultants for the project. SKETCH of Plant. - Caption - An Artist's sketch of the million-dollar lime-processing plant to be built at Havelock. Joint announcement of the large-scale project was made by Premier Robichaud. Economic Growth Minister Williamson and President Roy M. Alward of Havelock Processing Ltd. Construction is scheduled to start in April, and the plant is expected to be in production by December."

Kings County Record - Aug. 24, 1972 Havelock Plant Will Be Expanded. - The New Brunswick Development Corporation has made a $300,000 loan to Havelock Processing Ltd., for expansion of the company's facilities at Havelock. The Company produces crushed limestone for industrial and agricultural applications and as a raw material for hydrated lime. The expansion is under way and should provide 12 additional jobs by 1973-74. A new limestone processing plant is being installed to replace two of the old plants. It should be in production by Dec,. 1, 1972, according to company president Roy. M. Alward. Estimated cost of the modernization is $444,700. The new facility will allow the crushing of a broader range of marketable sizes. Havelock Processing is wholly owned by Havelock Lime Works, Ltd., which operates quarrying and crushing facilities and supplies crushed limestone, agricultural lime and poultry grit to Atlantic Province markets. The new plant, with its higher percentage of industrial markets, is expected to greatly stabilize the limestone processing operations and thereby provide steady employment for a large number of employees. Mr. Alward is president of both Havelock Processing and Havelock Lime Works. His son, Arnold E. Alward, is vice president and general manager."

Kings County Record - Nov. 30, 1972 To Expand Havelock Plant. - Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd., has announced a multi million dollar modernization of its Havelock plant. Built in 1951, this was the company's first modern plant using the dry process method of production. A second kiln was added in 1966 to meet the cement requirements of the Mactaquac power dam construction. Present plans entail the enlargement of cement and clinker storage facilities and the installation of increased grinding capacity. Considerable expenditures will also be made for dust collection equipment. The present capacity of the plant will be increased by 100,000 tons of cement per year to ensure sufficient production for the rising Maritime market. Construction will begin in the spring of 1973, it was stated."

Codes: LIME / A2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Standard - Aug. 14, 1911 To Work The Shale Deposits In Albert. - New Brunswick Portland Cement Corporation, Ltd., Will Be Organized Here in a Few Days. - A meeting of local capitalists will be held in a few days for the purpose of furthering the organization of the New Brunswick Portland Cement Corporation Limited. Application for incorporation has been made to the Federal Government, and it is intended to raise $1,000,000 to carry on the enterprise. Senator Domville is actively interested in the organization of the company. It is intended to utilize the oil shales at the Albert county mines for the purpose of manufacturing cement, and it is said that the company will be able to produce cement at a cost of 50 cents a barrel. The company will not need coal as the gas in the rock will provide the necessary fuel. Experiments have shown that a ton of shale will give 16,400 British thermal units, while a ton of coal only gives 13,400 units."

Codes: LIME / A2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Standard - Sep. 11, 1911 The Development in Albert County. - Senator Domville returned on Saturday from Albert county, where he has been inspecting the progress of the developments in connection with the project to establish a cement plant. 'Quite a force of men have been at work testingthe extent of the limestone deposits, and everything is going ahead in a satisfactory manner,' he said to the Standard. 'Near Demoiselle Creek they have discovered an immense are of limestone, and the analysis made from borings is entirely satisfactory. 'We have an inexhaustible supply of all the materials necessary for manufacturing cement, and we will go ahead with the development of our plant as soon as possible. Our plant will be erected on the main road between Hopewell and Albert Mines, and will give employment to a large number of men. 'We will be able to use the oil in the shale deposits for fuel and will manufacture the best kind of cement at a cost which will enable us to meet any possible competition.'"

Codes: LIME / E2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1921 New Brunswick in Line For Big Development. - Kings County Will Get a Big Boost if Cement Works Are Established. - Understood That Options on Properties Will be Taken Up. - Outlook Good. - For some months representatives of the Canada Cement Company have been looking over the lime deposits of the parish of Havelock with a view to determining the quality of the rock at that place. Borings have been made in many directions and it is understood that the investigations have been most encouraging. The lime formations of Kings are very extensive and cover a very wide section. Several years ago, while boring for gas at Sussex, the drills were forced through limestone for over 1000 feet. This is the same reef which extends across the county from St. John to Westmorland. The quality of the limestone in the parish of Havelock, however, is said to be particularly good and it is this part of the great bed that the cement people have their eye on. In addition to extensive lime deposits, there also large bodies of oil shales in evidence. The drills located these to a depth of 150 feet in some places and had then not reached the limit. When it is stated that the promoters of the big Albert oil shale deposits have been assured that the refuse remaining after the oil is extracted provides one very necessary ingredient for the manufacture of cement, the presence of large bodies of shales near the limestone of Havelock, makes the proposition a most attractive one. Clay and marl are the two essentials for good cement, and Havelock is said to have them not only in quantity but in quality. For some time past the promoters of the big cement proposition have had options on a number of properties which they will require to give effect to their plans. Having satisfied themselves that the raw materials are available, it is understood that they are now taking up such land as they require and that the negotiations are now being closed, with every likelihood of a big cement proposition being put through sooner or later. A big cement plant at or near Havelock would give that section of the county a big boost. The cost of construction alone would run into millions of dollars and the wages paid out each year would reach high figures. One of the best plants in the chain run by the Canada Cement Company is at Hull, opposite the Dominion Parliament Buildings. There the company found an ideal condition, with an endless deposit of marl and across the C.P.R. tracks, which skirt the property, acres of the finest clay. At other cement plants it is found necessary to haul one or the other of the ingredients considerable distances by rail, thus adding to the cost of production. At Havelock, it is understood that this element in boosting the cost charges will be eliminated. Quite apart from the benefits which will follow to Havelock, should the big plant be located there, the Maritime Provinces should reap advantages as a whole. The big transportation charges on cement brought from Upper Canada would be cut off, and result in cheaper cement."

Codes: LIME / EART / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Earthquakes;
1764 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 154-155. Simonds and White... Company ... The first year's experience was in some aspects phenomenal. On the 30th of September, 1764, a very severe shock of an earthquake occurred at St. John about 12 o'clock, noon... The business was then in an experimental stage, and Mr. Simonds in this letter writes: ""...If the lime answers well we shall want 150 hogsheads with hoops and boards for heads... We can work at burning lime, catching fish ... Next winter we can employ the oxen at sleding wood and Novascotian - Aug. 22, 1832 Windsor earthquake..."

Codes: LIME / F7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Restigouche County Coal; Geology - General;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, In compliance with Your Excellency's instructions, I haveproceeded to explore the Restigouche River, with some of its tributaries, and the surrounding country, a full account of which will be contained in the general report on the settlement lands. My son ascended the St. John to Madawaska, where he procured provisions, canoe and guides, to enable him to cross the waters of that River, to those of the Restigouche. Having ascended Grand River, and one of its branches to the distance of twenty miles, the canoe was carried across a portage of three miles, and launched in the Waagan, a tributary of the Restigouche, one hundred and thirty miles from its mouth. A Canal might be opened at a moderate expense in this quarter, to connect the waters of the St. John with those of the Bay Chaleur. I ascended the Restigouche and examined the country on each of its sides, and met the expedition from above a short distance below the mouth of the Upsalquitch. The difficulties of descending from the sources of the river at the present time of the year, are very considerable; as the season has been very dry we were compelled to drag our canoes nine miles along the bed of the upper part of the stream, and so great is the difference of climate in the wilderness, that ice was frozen half an inch in thickness in the upper part of the stream on the 12th of September, while at the mouth of the river no frost had been seen, and luxuriant crops of wheat were in full harvest. We were surprised to observe that the stream which has been generally understood to be the Restigouche, and is so called by the English inhibitants, is only a branch of the Main river. The Main River on some of the maps is called the Cadamkiewa, and Tom Kedgewick. The Indian name in the Micmac language is Pee-tam-kedge-wee. The southwesterly branch of the river above its junction with the larger stream is called by the Micmacs A-waan-jeet. The former stream is one third larger than the latter, and is eighty yards wide where it meets its chief tributary. It may be remarked here that where a river is forked, the Indians give a distinct name to each branch without reference to the name of the stream below. One of the sources of the main Restigouche or Pe-tam-kedge-wee, is near Tamisquata Lake, another approaches the Metis Lake very nearly. If the main Restigouche be the boundary between the Provinces, it will be seen by the reference to a good map, that a large tract of country will fall to New Brunswick, which has heretofore been considered to be on the Canada side; and it will also be seen that the outline of both Provinces will be very irregular and by no means convenient. On the Peninsula separating the River St. Lawrence from the Bay Chaleur, there is a lofty mountainous ridge - a branch of a chain called the Alleghenies, which extend through the United States. It was up to this ridge that the American Government laid their claim before the question of the Disputed Territory was settled, and until that period, the Restigouche formed a temporary boundary between Canada and New Brunswick; but since the happy terminations of that dispute, the range of Mountains separating the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence, from those that flow into the Bay Chaleur, the Restigouche, and St. John, will in my opinion, form the best divisional line between the Provinces. Such a line would give to each Province all the rivers that flow and open into their respective districts, and would agree with the physical geography of the Country. The Restigouche forms an inconvenient boundary between the Provinces; all the timber cut upon the tributaries of that stream is shipped from Dalhousie and Campbellton on the New Brunswick side. The only land communication between the districts of Gaspe and Quebec, is along the Kempt or Metis Road, where a mail passes once a week. This road has never been opened and improved to any great extent. The Mail carrier rides about sixty miles on horseback, from the Restigouche to the Matapedia Lakes, where he feeds his horse on wild hay, and walks upwards of forty miles, to the mouth of the Metis River. This line of road runs through a very mountainous and broken tract of Country. The opening of a road from Fredericton to some part of the Restigouche is a matter of much importance to the Province. The lower part of the Restigouche is fit for cultivation, and southward of the Pee-tam-kedge-wee, or upper part of the Restigouche, the land becomes level. The soil on the Restigouche is of a good quality and produces excellent crops of all kinds of grain. The Restigouche is navigable for tow-boats andcanoes one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. The Matapedia is then navigable fifty miles, and the Upsalquitch seventy miles. The district abounds inlimestone and marl, and there is a coal field near Campbellton. In bringing this communication to a close I beg to assure Your Excellency that I shall take the earliest opportunity to make up the general report of the Restigouche, which will include a full account of its minerals and other natural resources. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant, A. Gesner, Provincial Geologist. Fredericton, 29th

Codes: LIME / G3 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 30, 1874 and Eastport Sentinel - May 13, 1874 L' Etang Harbor.- ... Along the shores of the harbor are inexhaustible beds of Lime, portions of which will take a polish, and would make an excellent substitute for marble, and the Lime for other purposes is second to none. St. George, also the West Isles, adjoining, are rich in iron and copper. The red, or Scotch Granite formations - of world-wide reputation - are situated within six miles of L'Etang harbor and within three miles of the shipping port at the village of St. George. There are at present two companies operating in Granite, one an American and one a St. John Company, both of which have erected quite extensive polishing works, and are turning off work of a very satisfactory kind; but still, the present companies cannot supply the demand, and although the rock is being monopolized, still there is room, and inexhaustible quantities of it, which should be worked by capitalists; at least,

Codes: LIME / G3 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite;
Daily Telegraph - May 1, 1891 Some Maine Industries. - The report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the State of Maine furnishes food for thought to the people of New Brunswick. For instance there is the granite industry, which, in Maine employs 4,000 men directly, and gives employment to 500 more engaged in sailing vessels that are almost constantly employed in freighting the granite to different centers of trade. Those 4,500 men are the bread winners for nearly as many families, and it is safe to say that upwards of 20,000 people live by this one industry. What is also of consequence from our standpoint is that nearly all of the 44 granite operations employ more or less of Canadian labor. Some of them employ 10 or 12, and, as we learn from the report, which gives the nationality of the workmen in each concern, the Sullivan Quarry Company, out of a total of 155, has 27 Canadians in its employ. Why is it that in New Brunswick, with the best granite in the world, this industry is not a growing and a prosperous one! The province is close beside the state; we have equal advantages of water carriage, but our one large operator is removing his works across the border. The one only answer to the question is that Maine has the large market of the United States free to her granite while New Brunswick is shut up by tariff walls within such narrow limits that the business cannot be carried on at a profit. And so our strong young men cross the border in hundreds to quarry and dress the granite which Maine produces, leaving our own rich store of raw material undisturbed in its bed. What is true of granite is also in a largemeasure true of lime. No country in the world is better prepared in natural resources for a great lime industry than in New Brunswick. We have stores of limestone throughout the province and mountains of it lying alongside of navigable waters almost in the harbor of St. John. We have abundant fuel, and a large and profitable industry already developed, till the McKinley tariff destroyed the profits. While such is the condition on this side of the line, Knox county, Maine, employs 3,000 men in producing lime, and over 800 sea-faring men in its shipment. Some $200,000 a year is paid for kiln wood from the provinces, mainly from St. John river, which wood is carried directly past the immense and inexhaustible supplies of New Brunswick limestone. Knox county has the great free market of 60 millions from which St. John lime burners are almost shut out by a hostile tariff. There would be practically no limit to the expansion and development of the lime business in New Brunswick had we the market which reciprocity would give us."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1893 S.J. exports. - By Sea per steamer New Brunswick, by C.E. Laechler ... 2 cs. granite .. Per steamer Heather Bell, for Boston, by Stetson, Cutler& Co. ... 1,272 bbls. lime ..."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 30, 1952 Board of Trade at Waweig. - Granite Industry May be Revived at St. George. - Discussion ranging over a wide variety of topics formed the program at the fall meeting of the Charlotte Board of Trade, which has become a fixture of the harvest season at Waweig. In the absence of President H.W. Welch, Deer Island, Vice-President Boyd Merrill of St. Andrews presided... Granite Revival. - H.B. Robinson, St. Andrews, outlined plans to revive the granite industry in St. George if negotiations can be carried through successfully. An importer brought to Charlotte County to examine the black granite here pronounced it just as good as the Swedish product which commands a premium price, and is definitely interested in handling it. Mr. Robinson briefly sketched the history of this industry, which was founded by an artist who discovered the red granite and formed the New York & Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, from which about six companies developed. None of the quarries ever went to any great depth, he said, and the history of granite is that the deeper you go the better it is. W.C. Hawker, St. George, quoted an experienced worker in granite as saying the St. George product is the finest he had ever handled. ..... May Be Developed. - Mr. Doyle expressed confidence that the deposits of red granite around St. George will be used and hinted at important developmentsbased on the large deposits of high-grade limestone at L'Etang."

Codes: LIME / G3 / G6 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Bricks - General;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 4, 1883 Exhibition. -Samples of lime are shown by Messrs. Purdy & Green, David Morrow and others. John Lee & Co. have some very fine samples of bricks and tiles of their own manufacture.Nova Scotia coal... The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. have a fine exhibit of red granite and grey granite monuments. The St. John Red Granite Co. also make an excellent showing of similar goods."

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Codes: LIME / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1870 Exhibition. -Minerals, Etc. Loring H. Bailey, Fredericton, York Co., 1st. Prize. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. Judges considered it very creditable to Mr. Bailey and the Province. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, best collection of useful minerals of New Brunswick. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Isaac N. Dawson, Hillsboro', 1st prize, mineral paints of New Brunswick. L.W. Bailey, F'ton, 1st prize, clays and sands of N.B. Mr. Dawson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful in covering paint and for other purposes.Granite: Harry Walton, Hampstead, 1st prize.Lime: Charles Rogers, St. John, 1st prize. Draining Tiles: Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st. prize. Some very neatly made curling stones, exhibited by

Morning Freeman - Oct. 11, 1870 Exhibition. - Minerals. -Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, 20 dolls. Best Collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st Prize, 10 dolls. Combustible Minerals - L.W. Bailey, 1st prize, 10 dolls. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, 4 dolls. 4 Clays and sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, 1st, 4.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queen's, 1st, 5 dolls.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, 10 dolls. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, 4 dolls."

Codes: LIME / G6 / Z2 / E5 / HILL IDX_Names: Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 12, 1861 Exhibition. - A pair of remarkably neat candlesticks turned from plaster, the preparation of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company, were very much admired, as also were some admirable specimens of the same material in the rough state. Mineral Kingdom. - Collection of New Brunswick Minerals - 1st prize, William R. Payne, Portland, $20 or diploma; 2nd, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John, $10 Collection of Mineral Paints - 1st Prize, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland, $2; 2nd, Wilson R. Kent, $2.Collection building stone - Peter Cormack, St. John, $10Ores of metals - Robert Foulis, St. John, $10 Collection Lime, Limestone, &c. - 1st prize, James Pearson, King's Co., $5; 2nd, Benjamin Reynolds, $3 Bricks, Tiles, or drain tiles - Thomas Davidson,St. John, $4 Pottery-ware - Warwick & Hayward, Saint John, $10 or diploma Salt - J. Brand, Sussex, $4 Best grindstones - 1st prize, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester, $4; 2nd,

Codes: LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Geology - General;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1839 Geological Society. - The first annual meeting of the Geological and Mineralogical Society took place at their Hall, the President, Dr. Frye, ..?.. The following is the First Annual Report of thePresident and Committee of the Saint Andrews Geological and Mineralogical Society. Geology and Mineralogy as a study possesses ..?... [first 4 paragraphs unreadable] ...And it is due to Dr. Gesner ..?.. that the specimens presented by him were very fine, and that the interest and kindness ..?.. by him for the welfare and prosperity of the Institution entitle him to theconsideration of the Society. Here it may not be out of place to observe that the discovery of marble during his survey of this county is one of great importance to Agriculture and extremely interesting as a geological fact of a peculiar character indicative of a later formation than the new red sandstone and analagous to, but in some respect differing from the usual marl groups overlying similar formations the greater part of which has yielded to the approaches of the sea. Subsequently to the announcement of this valuable discovery, several members of this Institution have devoted much time and attention to it, and have been fortunate to meet with good beds of marl in various detached situations along the coast and had also made no inconsiderable progress in enquiring a knowledge of the general character the different formations in our neighborhood. This may be regarded as the first trust of our labour, and holds out simple encouragement for perseverance. It is thought, however, that a detail of these ..?.. investigations would be premature especially as an able report embracing a more extended and systematic view of the geology and mineralogy of the County may shortly be expected from Dr. Gesner employed by the Government in a scientific survey of a part of the Province, and from whose reputation and acquirements it cannot be doubted much information will be derived. The following Office Bearers were then chosen for the ensuing year:- S. Frye, President J. Rait } J. Wilson } vice presidents J. Rodger secretary G.D. Street Treasurer C.J. Briscoe } C.V. Foster } T. Sime } Committee J.H. Whitlock } H. Frye }"

Union Advocate - Mar. 17, 1870 Our Minerals and Fossils. - Possibly the accompanying list of Mineral and Fossil localities in the County, may be of service in directing the investigations of amateur Mineralogists and Geologists. It has been compiled from the Reports of Professors Bailey and Hind, and from notes of observations made in leisure hours, by myself, during the past summer.It is only proper to say that the Limestone on the Sevogle, and Hone Stone, at the Tomogonops, occur in vast beds. I have not been able, however, to find that any of the other minerals in the list are in such quantities as to make them of any value, although more thorough examination might show this to be the case. Copper Carbonate. - N.W. Miramichi, near 4 Mullin's, Sevogle. Copper Sulphuret. - N.W. Miramichi, near Mullin's and near Allison's. Gold. - Little S.W. Miramichi, Sand feebly auriferous. Near mouth of Sevogle.(?) Iron (as Red Paint).- N.W. Miramichi, near Mullin's and near mouth of Sevogle. Iron, Oxide. - Derby. Upper Nelson. N.W. Miramichi, near Peabody's. Iron, Arsenate. - Falls of Sevogle. Iron, Bog. - S.W. Miramichi, above Boiestown. Escuminac. Iron, Hematite. - N.W. Miramichi, near mouth of Portage River. Iron, Sulphuret. - Chatham, Newcastle, Boiestown, Sevogle. Manganese, Oxide (Wad). - Derby, Upper Nelson, N.W. Miramichi, near Peabody's. Trout Brook. Hone Stone. - Tomogonops. Limestone. - Sevogle. Gypsum (Selenite). - Sevogle. Gypsum, Fibrous. - N.W. Miramichi, near Portage River. Calcite. - Sevogle. N.W. Miramichi near Allison's. Coal. - Barnaby's River. Newcastle. Mill Cove, Chatham. Boiestown. Taxes River. FOSSILS Calamites. - Newcastle. Chatham. Barnaby's River. Concretions. - N.W. Miramichi, near Allison's and near Peabody's.Daoxylon Materiarum. - Miramichi, (Dawson). Equisetum. - Derby. Ferns. - Newcastle. Barnaby's River. Slate, finely marked with Mud Cracks and Rain Drops. - N.W. Miramichi, near Allison's. Wood, petrified and Wood, silicified. - Newcastle. Derby. Baie de Vin."

Codes: LIME / GYP / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Gypsum;

City Gazette - Sep. 1834Exports include plaster and limestone"

Cap. 98, repealed. Passed 10th April, 1875 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly:- 1. The capital stock of the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company incorporated by the Act thirty seventh Victoria, Chapter 98, shall be twenty thousand dollars, instead of fifty thousand dollars, as provided by the said Act. 2. Section twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed. 3. Unless ten per cent of the capital stock of the said Company provided by this Act shall be bona fide subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation thereof shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1897 ADVERTISEMENT: Just received, 1 car load of Snowflake Lime, one car Calcined plaster, fifty barrels Land Plaster. James S. Neill"

Codes: LIME / GYP / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCVIII. An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 8. Principal office, 2. Capital stock. where established. 3. First meeting, where held 9. Transmission of and by whom called. interest in share, 4. Liability of shareholder to other than ordinary Company. transfer, how made. 5. Assessments upon shares, 10. Responsibility of how ordered. shareholder for acts 6. Shares not tranferable until of Company. all calls are paid. 11. Company may borrow 7. Annual meeting to be held. money; proviso. 12. Amount to be subscribed and paid in within one year. Passed 8th April, 1874 Whereas the Parish of Sussex, in the County of King's, offers advantageous situations for the quarrying and working of lime stone, and quarrying and manufacturing of plaster; and for procuring the requisite capital it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance funds for such undertaking:- Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. William Pugsley, Junior, James Christie, M.D., John M. Smith, J. Herbert Crawford, M.P.P., Robert Pugsley, and James W. Nowlan, M.P.P., their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Sussex Lime and Plaster Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and heriditaments for them and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and trading in plaster and limestone, conveying the same to market, opening and working quarries, and other business connected therewith; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into equal shares of twenty dollars each, to be paid in at such times and instalments as the business of the said Company shall require and every person who shall be a holder of one or more shares shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; provided however, that it shall be lawful for the said Company, or a majority of them, to establish by their bye laws as aforesaid, the number of shares which shall be necessary to entitle the holder thereof to more than one vote; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to grant certification of paid up stock, in whole or part payment for the consideration of lands, quarries, buildings, machinery, mining rights and privileges in the place of money subscription to said stock, at such valuation as a majority of all the stockholders present or represented at any meeting shall fix. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Sussex Vale, in King's County aforesaid, and shall be called by William Pugsley, Junior, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the said Company, at least ten days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary, which Directors and officers so chosen shall continue in office until the the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be and be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or for the purpose of carrying on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. The Company or the Directors, if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or upon such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the said Company to send a written or printed notice thereof to each shareholder, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his share or shares at the time in such notice prescribed, the same may either be sued for and recovered in the prescribed in the last preceeding Section, or the Secretary or Treasurer may advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice in writing to such shareholder, of the time and place of such sale; and all shares on which the assessment or any part thereof is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, may be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such assessment, and all interest due thereon, and all expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) of the moneys paid over to the former owner or owners thereof, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No shareholder shall be

entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 7. An annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall be held for the transaction of general business and the election of Directors; the time and place of meeting and the number of Directors to be regulated by bye law. 8. The principal office of the Company shall be in Sussex, in the County of King's, but the Company may establish agencies or branch offices in any part of New Brunswick. 9. The transmission of the interest in any shares of the capital stock in consequence of the marriage, death, bankruptcy or insolvency of a shareholder, or by any other lawful means than an ordinary transfer, shall be authenticated and made in such form, by such proof, with such formalities, and generally in such other manner as the Directors shall from time to time require, or by any bye law may direct. 10. The shareholders of the Company shall not as such be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the Company, or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever relating to or connected with the Company, beyond the amount of their respective shares in the capital stock thereof. 11. The Directors may from time to time, with the consent of a majority of the shareholders present or represented in a special meeting called for that purpose, borrow money on behalf of the Company; and the Directors may, for that purpose, make or cause to be made bonds, or other instruments, under the common seal of the Company, for sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be a lien and charge on the stock and property of the said Company; provided that the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed shall not at any one time exceed one half of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company for the time being; and no lender shall be bound to enquire into the occasion of any such loan, or into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same, or the

Codes: LIME / J7 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
S.J. Daily News - Sep. 24, 1875 Grand Lake fire clay - At the Exhibition Mr. G.N.McMann, of Brookville, shows Marble found in quantities on the McMann property at Brookville, and Fire Clay from Little River, Queen's Co., where Mr. McMann has a very large vein, overlying a two foot seam of coal. He shows also fire brick made for him by Lee Brothers from

Codes: LIME / J7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 An Open Letter. - To the Common Council and the Board of Trade of the City of St. John. - ... New Brunswick Coal. - With expensive machinery, now available, Grand Lake coal can be stripped very cheaply. According to geological reports the supply of coal near the lake is over 150,000,000 tons, with extensive deposits further east and north. ...The Iron Industry. - With our localsupplies of iron ores, coal, limestone and fire-clays,and the coal and iron ores that may be brought from Nova Scotia and elsewhere by barge at nominal freights, and with iron ores in Ontario and Quebec, St. John, with its low summer temperature and its numerous competing waterways and railways, is unsurpassed in Canada as a centre for the iron industry in all its branches, and for preparing of or manufacturing from, fire and other clays, cement rock, mussel rock, red and grey granites, freestone, limestone, gypsum, slate and lumber,

Codes: LIME / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 8, 1840 Cap. XLIV. An Act to Incorporate the Saint George Lime Company.9 Passed 25th March, 1840. Whereas a Joint Stock Company or association hath lately been formed within this Province, which has invested considerable sums of money in the purchase of a valuable tract of Land abounding with Lime Stone at L'Etang, in the County of Charlotte, and made extensive Lime for home consumption and exportation; and whereas it hath been deemed expedient to afford protection and encouragement to the said Association by an Act of Incorporation; 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. That William Savage, Zebedee Cook, Junior, Thomas Dexter, Joshua C. Bates, Joseph Willard, Thomas Darling, Joshua Tucker, Elijah Thayer, David A. Simmons, Josiah Reid, Thomas J. Whittimore, Jonas L. Sibley and De Vere Burr, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company for the purpose mentioned in the Preamble of this Act, and declared to ba a body Politic and Corporate by the name of The Saint George Lime Company, and by that name shall have all the great powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province. II. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the said Corporation, shall be called by De Vere Burr, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving fourteen days notice previous to such meeting, which shall be holden at the time and place specified in such notice. III. And be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of twenty five thousand pounds, to be paid in such money as shall at the time of the several payments herein after expressed be a legal tender in this Province, fifteen per cent. of the said Capital Stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property real or personal, or incur any debts, and the remainder of the said Stock to be paid at such time and times, and in such parts or portions as the Directors for the time being shall from time to time think necessary, the whole amount of such Capital Stock to be divided into one thousand Shares of twenty five pounds each. IV. And be it enacted, That unless fifteen per cent. of the said Capital Stock shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them (which oath any Jusice is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

Codes: LIME / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1888 Public Notice. Notice of intention to apply for incorporation by Letters Patent under and in terms of the provisions of the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, of the Portland Lime Company. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the Portland Lime Company. 2. The object of said Company is the manufacture and sale of Lime, Marble, Lime and other Stone, and the leasing and owning of real estate, vessels or other property in connection with said business. 3. The place of business is the City of Portland, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the Company actually subscribed is thirty thousand dollars. 5. The number of shares is three hundred, and one hundred dollars is the amount of each share. 6. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants, the first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- Darius B. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill owner. Ezekiel B. Ketcham, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer. James R. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill owner. J. Henry Leonard, of the City of Saint John, Accountant. William C. Purves, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer. James Straton, Solicitor for Promoters."

Codes: LIME / O7 / GYP / GEOL / SPRI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 We draw attention to the extracts from two Reports of Doctor Gesner on the Tobique and RestigoucheRivers, which he was deputed to explore, with a view to ascertain the capabilities of lands for settlement. To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a brief report on the explorations of the Tobique River. A more particular account of which will be contained in the report on the settlement lands. The Tobique River is the largest tributary of the St. John, excepting the Restcook, to which it is very nearly equal. Its mouth is twenty miles below the Grand Falls, and two miles below the confluence of the Restook with the main stream. The main Tobique extends to the northeast, and about a hundred miles from its mouth by the courses of the River, it is divided or forked into four branches. One of these branches enters from the southeast, and is supplied with water by three lakes, the largest of which is twelve miles in length. These lakes are situated at the chief sources of the main northwest Miramichi. The Indian portage between the St. John and Miramichi waters is only one mile in length. The other branches of the Tobique extend northward and meet the heads of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, whose waters descend in an opposite direction to the Bay Chaleur. The Tobique, Miramichi, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch Rivers, all take their rise in one district, and at the bases of the highest mountains in New Brunswick. Extending across the State of Maine in a northeasterly direction, there is a chain of high lands, occasionally elevated into mountains of considerable altitude. This branch is a part of the Allegheny chain, and embraces Cataadan and other mountains in the State of Maine. After entering New Brunswick, this branch sends up Mars Hill, Moose Mountain, and Bear Mountain, on the St. John, between Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The same range extends in a northeast direction to the heads of the before mentioned rivers, where some of the mountains exceed two thousand feet in height. This mountainous district gradually subsides as it approaches the Bay Chaleur, and the north coast of the Province is remarkably level. Another alpine ridge extends through the middle of the District of Gaspe, and separates the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Bay of Chaleur, and River St. John. The Tobique, Nepisiguit, and Upsalquitch, all take their rise in the broken and mountainous termination of the New Brunswick range; and after descending from fall to fall, they sweep through the vallies and receive the tributaries of the lower grounds, until they are lost in the larger streams into which they open. As the Tobique River and its tributaries are uninhabited, a sufficient stock of provisions was procured, and three Indians, with as many light bark canoes were hired for the expedition. Accompanied by my son, and Mr. James Millidge, the ascent of the river was commenced. We started from Fredericton on the 27th of June, and reached the mouth of the Tobique with the canoes, instruments and baggage, on the 3d of July. At the entrance to the river there is a considerable tract of intervale, which with several thousand acres of excellent upland belongs to the Melicete Indians. There is here an Indian village containing two hundred souls, and as this place is a depot for Timber, upwards of three hundred men were employed in preparing rafts of Timber to descend the main stream. As these Indians scarcely cultivate their lands, and their grant occupies a most important situation, it would be advantageous if some exchange could be made, whereby they would possess equal if not greater privileges. I am confident that if these valuable lands could be obtained by other inhabitants of the country, they would be immediately settled, and a flourishing town would soon be built upon the grounds now unprofitably occupied by the Aborigines. During the rafting of the Timber, many of the Indians are employed; but their chief occupation is hunting and fishing. We observed among them a quantity of Fur, taken from Ambrose Bear and his brother, valued at œ150, among it were eighty Beaver skins, and about thirty pounds of Castor. About a mile above the Indian Village there is a dangerous rapid called the Narrows. At this place the River to the distance of a mile passes through a gorge only one hundred and fifty feet wide, and between cliffs from fifty to one hundred and fifty in height. It is evident that at some former period there has been a great fall at this place, and their evidences that the barrier to the water has been broken, and the River above gradually lowered. The water rushes through the gorge with great violence, and the projecting masses of rock produce dangerous rapids. During the freshets of Spring and Autumn, this channel is too narrow to give vent to the river; and the water from being thus partially dammed up, overflows the shores above to the distance of two miles. At such periods boats and canoes cannot pass; and such was the violence of the rapids in July, that we were compelled to draw our canoes up with tow-lines. The navigation of the River at this place, might be rendered safe and easy, by the erection of dams and locks; there is here an excellent site for Mills which might be set up, without much injury to the salmon fishery. From the mouth of the river to the Red Rapids, a distance of twelve miles, there is some good intervale, the lands are high and the soil productive. Several squatters have settled on the banks of the stream. The Tobique Mill Company built a dam across the river, and erected extensive saw mills in 1837, but before these mills were put in operation, a part of the dam was carried away. The Mills have since been taken down with the intention of moving them to the Narrows below. œ27,000 were expended by the company at this place. Three millions of logs that had been cut, have also been lost in the speculation. The establishment is now a deserted village. If a dam should be built across this stream, a free passage for salmon and other kinds of fish should be secured, as there is scarcely a better river fishery in the Province. Our third encampment was at Plaster Island about twenty five miles from the St. John, and two miles above the mouth of the stream called by the lumbermen Wapske or Wapskehegan. Between the island and the Red Rapids, the Otelloch, Otella, three brooks, and other smaller rivulets enter the Tobique. The main River here is extremely beautiful, being decorated by numerous small islands and belts of intervale, covered with elms, balsamic poplars, and other trees characteristic of a most fertile soil. The Wapskehegan is a large stream coming in from the eastward. At its sources it approaches very nearly a branch of the Miramichi, and it runs through a fine tract of intervale and excellent upland. A mile below the Red Rapids, the calcareous shales of the St. John are overlaid by a bright red sandstone, a rock that always indicates a good soil. This sandstone occupies a large tract in this quarter, and extends up the River to the base of Blue Mountain, twenty miles farther northward. At Plaster Island, on the banks of theWapskehegan, and so far as we could discover in a district of several thousand acres, there is an abundance of excellent gypsum. At the Island on the left bank of the Tobique, the gypsum occurs interstratified with the red sandstone in a cliff 135 feet high. It is of the fibrous and compact varieties, and some of the strata are of a bright red color. This gypsum may be transported from the Wapskehegan down a branch of the southwest Miramichi, and supply the country in that quarter, as well as the valley of the St. John, with excellent mineral manure. A short distance above the head of the island,there is a small brook of brackish water, it proceedsfrom a salt spring, a mile and a half from the river. There are also other indications of rock salt in this quarter.About a mile farther up the stream I discovered an immense ridge of limestone, at the side of the River. This limestone is stalactital like that found in the interior of caves. Apparently the river at this place, has broken into a cave of considerable magnitude, and stalactites are scattered along the shore. From the deep fissures and chasms concealed beneath the fallen trees and other vegetable rubbish, it is dangerous to walk over this rock; there are many good reasons for believing that the earth is cavernous at this place. Above Plaster Island the river becomes very serpentine, and where the intervale is absent, the banks on each side are from fifty to a hundred feet high. About twelve miles above the mouth of the Wapskehegan, another large stream called the Agulquac, enters from the eastward; this stream also passes through a fine tract of country. A large area here was overrun with fire a few years ago. It is probable that this was the same conflagration that destroyed the towns and villages of Miramichi, in October, 1825, but as there are no inhabitants in this quarter, the exact period of its occurrence has not been ascertained. From the mouth of the Agulquac to the base of Blue Mountain, is about eleven miles, the River here is eighty yards wide, and is skirted with fine tracts of intervale. There are also numerous alluvial islands covered with lofty and thick foliage. At the foot of the Mountain the red sandstone reposes on the transition slates. The whole country from this mountain is comparatively level; but from this point northward, it assumes new features and becomes more elevated. About eighty miles from the mouth of the Tobique, the river divides into four branches. The Little Tobique, Mamozekee, and Right Hand Branch, extend to the source of the Nepisiguit, and wind their way among naked and almost inaccessible mountains of granite and trap rock. Bald Mountain is 2,240 feet high, and is surrounded by several lofty peaks, but little inferior in altitude. It was my intention to have visited all these mountains, but the streams had become too dry for our canoes, one of our Indians had deserted, and the two that remained, refused to proceed any further into the wilderness. Our provisions were reduced almost to the choice of fish caught in the stream, and our faces and limbs were swollen and painful from the innocent stings of the insects in the forest. The whole surface of the country in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation. The soil in general is equal to, and often surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Provinces. I had supposed, from the accounts received from persons who had been engaged in procuring timber up the stream, that there were many places where the soil was unfit for cultivation; but such an opinion has arisen from the dreary appearance of the surface, where it has been overrun with fires. In every quarter we found a deep, rich, and strong soil. Formerly there were immense groves of white and red pine in the vicinity of this stream, but most of these have been removed or destroyed by fires. At present there is comparatively but a small quantity of pine, spruce, cedar and sometimes beech, birch and maple. Along the whole course of the stream, there are tracts of the best quality of intervale, covered with elm and balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c. Wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grape, wild plums, currents, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and onions, with all those plants which only flourish on the richest soils. In descending the river, I counted seventy islands, all composed of alluviums. The limestone, gypsum, and salt, are very valuable in this part of the Province, and they are so situated that they may be transported over a wide extent of Country at a trifling expense. The river abounds in salmon during the season, and there is always an abundant supply of trout and whitefish in its waters. John Cahile, who lives near the mouth of the river, killed twelve barrels of salmon with a single spear last season; they were sold for œ5 per barrel. The river is navigable for canoes and tow-boats about one hundred miles from its mouth. There is only a portage of two miles between its head waters, and the Nepisiguit, and one of three miles to the Upsalquitch. The lands upon the Tobique remain ungranted. Under a due consideration of all the advantages offered by the river and for the soil of the intervales and uplands, I am fully of the opinion that this tract of country, which embraces several millions of acres, is better adapted to the circumstances of respectable Emigrants and other settlers, than any other district I have seen in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Much confusion has arisen in the names of places within the Province from the careless manner in which these names have been written and spoken. A great number of rivers and lakes still retain in some degree, the ancient names of the Melicete and Micmac Indians; but those names in many instances have been changed or corrupted ao that they are not now understood by the Aborigine themselves; and they are seldom written in the same manner by the inhabitants of the Province. Other names are those of the early French settlers; these also have become imperfect, and even English names are sometimes written improperly on Maps or other public documents. I have taken the liberty to insert the names of places on the Tobique, as used by the inhabitants, and opposite to them the Indian names. Tobique Naa-cootke, Otelloch Hotelle, Otella Na-me-taaps-k-waac-sis, Mamozekel Epe-ce-tus-sis, Right Hand Branch Qua-quaps, Serpentine River Wa-ca-souis, Lake Quispaam, Trowsers Lake Nee-taa-waac-paac, Sisson Branch Wa-caa-so-nee, Little Tobique Caac-seo-sic-ka-wa-ic, Bald Mountain Es-coot-naak-a-witz, Three Brooks Naa-saa-taa-gan. The present brief report has been drawn from extensive notes taken during my exploration of the Tobique, and I sincerely

Codes: LIME / P3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 9, 1878 Limestone Deposit in Albert. - A correspondent of the Times says it is reported that a company is organized to manufacture lime on a large scale at Demoiselle Creek. This company have secured a limestone deposit from Beatty Steeves and James Nelson, and is now engaged in the necessary preparations, such as hauling free stone for building kilns, wood for fuel, etc. Lime made from this stone is said to be better and stronger than the Greenhead or any other lime made in the province. The rock is very easily quarried. If this deposit turns out to be as good as it is thought now to be, and considering that it is only a few hundred yards from the Albert Railway, it is no doubt very valuable. If half or even one quarter of the lime is manufactured that is talked of, say 40,000 bbls. per year, an extensive business will be done which must greatly benefit everybody in the locality. It is to be hoped that the most sanguine hopes of the promoters of the enterprise will be realized."

Codes: LIME / P7 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Lepreau/ Pocologan Silver;

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 10, 1890 Pennfield.- Some excitement has been caused on the Ridge by the discovery of a silver deposit on the farms of Samuel McKay and George H. Tatton. Specimens of the ore have been sent to New York and pronounced good.There is also a rumor of a rich marble deposit, the secret of which is held by Mr. B. Young."

Codes: LIME / X1 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 14, 1894 Grand Lake Coal. - (Fredericton Gleaner). - From twenty to thirty tons of Nova Scotia coal for the chemical pulp works at Chatham are daily passing over theCanada Eastern. Twenty dollars per day paid to the miners at Newcastle may seem a small item, but a great deal larger amount would be paid to them if the railroad from Fredericton to the Newcastle coal fields via the Canada Eastern were constructed. The latter road would use from six thousand to eight thousand tons per year, while the C.P.R. would be a good customer for steam and forge coal. Cheap coal at Fredericton, so conveniently situated as it is with respect to the other portions of the province, would mean greatly increased prosperity for this city. With better facilities for manufacture of chemical pulp than Chatham, we have the same railway which supplies the Chatham pulp manufactory to supply us with the best of pulp wood; in addition, the Canadian Pacific can bring vast quantities of wood from Keswick and other places. While Chatham has to bring its lime very often by rail, we can get it directly from St. John as a return freight for Mr. Gibson's barges. Probably no better place could be found in the dominion for the erection of the chemical pulp works than on the banks of the St. John river at Fredericton, provided only that there was connection between that place by rail with the very extensive coal fields of Newcastle. When this is done we predict a period of unexampled prosperity to Fredericton and the surrounding country. We had almost forgotten to mention that pulp mills at Fredericton would not only use up all the slabs and other waste wood resulting from the mills here, but every little mill up the St. John river could float its refuse wood to such an establishment. With the introduction of cheap fuel, many other branches of industry would spring up, such as the manufacture of tiles for drainage pipes, fertilizer works, and many other industries in which fuel is a matter of prime necessity. Just now it would be well for the city council to give this matter its attention. Let this road be commenced from the line of the Canada Eastern, instead of from Newcastle."

Codes: LIME / X1 / J8 / D7 / A2 / S5 / A6 / M6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Kings County Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Coal; York County Coal; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 4, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#4) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. In the Geological Map, No. 1, attached to the Report, it will be seen that, a large breadth of the province rests on what are called the Coal Measures.These strata or beds of rock are of the same general age as those in which the productive coal beds of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of England, and of the United States occur, and they contain in various places the seams of coal which are to be seen in many parts of the Province. Attempts have been made, from time to time to work these beds, especially on the Grand Lake, the Memramcook, the Petitcodiac, the Salmon River, the Coal Creek, of the Saint Nicholas River, and in other localities; all these attempts however, owing in part to the thinness of the seams, to the impurity of the coal, and to their occasional high inclination, have failed to raise the mineral in any considerable quantity, or to yield a reasonable profit to the undertakers. The existence of available beds of coal in the Province, has hitherto been looked upon more in an exclusively manufacturing and mercantile, than in an agricultural light. Iron ore is said to be abundant, and if coal could be found to smelt it, centres of industry would spring up which would enhance the price of agricultural produce in their neighborhood. This is true, but the actual existence of the coal would render unnecessary the large growth of wood for fuel, and would thus set free a great extent of land for the exercise of rural industry and the growth of corn. On the other hand, if this iron is to be smelted with wood, the extent of the manufacture, however desirable in other respects, would greatly increase the demand for fuel, or of land to be kept in perpetual forest, and would in like proportion lessen the agricultural resources of the Province. The existence and possibility of profitably working beds of coal in New Brunswick, is as important therefore to the agricultural as it is to the other interests - to the development of the agricultural resources of the different parts of the Province, and to the formation of anything like a correct estimate of the extent of these resources. In reading over Dr. Gesner's reports in regard to the Geology of the Province, I have been struck with the labour he has felt himself obliged to expend year after year in exalting the dignity of geological science, its money value in discovering natural resources of a country, and its consequent claims upon general consideration and support; like all men whose fate is to pioneer the way to new views, new studies, and new habits of thought, he evidently writes as if he felt his work to be very much up-hill - as if he were labouring for men who did not generally understand or appreciate his task, and he was therefore induced occasionally to minister a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit from scientific enquiry, and thus to create expectations which his own labours did not realize. This was especially the case in regard to the richness of the coal fields of New Brunswick. From all I have seen or learned, the opinions he expressed and the hopes he awakened on this subject were much too sanguine and in a considerable degree exaggerated. This proved unfortunate in many ways; it has not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it lessened the confidence of the people in the predictions of the science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province. With a view to placing before Your Excellency at a glance, a summary of all that is yet known of the coal deposits in New Brunswick, I have requested my friend Dr. Robb to fill up the following table, (No.1). The materials are derived chiefly from Dr. Gesner's reports, but the principal observations of Dr. Robb and myself are also included. From this table and the report annexed to it, it appears that nearly all the seams that have been discovered are very thin, that such as are thicker are represented to be poor in quality, and that very little coal has yet been extracted or is likely to be profitably obtained from them. Many of those varieties called cannel and gascoal appear to be only bituminous shales which leave an ash nearly as bulky as the original coal. The gas coal ofthe Memramcook River is of this kind, and its quality for the manufacture of gas may be judged of from the fact that a ton of it yields only a thousand pounds of gas, as tried in the Saint John gas works, while the best qualities of English and Scotch cannel, and of Behimmon's coal from the County of Durham in England, yield 12,000 cubic feet. The discovery said to have been made of a thickbed of bitumen on Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, is very interesting, and should reports not be exaggerated, will undoubtedly prove a source of profit. Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1849 Sir. - In compliance with your request that I should prepare a ""short notice of the existence of coal in New Brunswick, and its consequences in the Colony as derived from my own observations and enquiries, and the published reports of Dr. Gesner,"" I have drawn up the following Report:- More than one third of the area of New Brunswick is occupied by rocks whose composition and contents, both 3 mineral and fossil resemble those peculiar to that which as a whole has been termed the Carboniferous system of rocks. A great portion of the space occupied by them, say seven or eight thousand square miles, has been termed by Dr. Gesner the ""Great New Brunswick Coal Field."" Its area is very considerable, although it is not ""one of the largest ever discovered upon the globe."" (Rep. IV. p.64) The Illinois coal field, says Sir C. Lyell, is about as large as the whole of England, (Travels in N.A., I.28;) and the area of the Appalachian coal field, according to Prof. H. Rogers, ""upon a moderate estimate amounts to sixty three thousand square miles."" (Trans. Assoc. Am. Geology, I. 436). The carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick form but part of that series, which as a whole has been termed by Mr. Logan and others the Eastern coal field of North America. The rocks of this series first appear on the northern margin of the Bay de Chaleur, (and probably at one period occupied the whole of it,) thence pass deeply into the interior of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and constitute no inconsiderable portion of the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The rocks or measures which constitute this system are conglomerates, sandstones and shales of various degrees of fineness and purity, and of various colours, but all obviously deposits from water. Subordinate to these we have beds of limestone, coal and plaster, and occasionally ores of iron, copper and manganese. In many other countries there is a very exact line of demarcation recognized between the rocks of the coal series and those above and below it, but in this country there is still considerable difficulty in defining the limits of these respectively; and although I consider most of the sandstones, conglomerates and shales of New Brunswick to belong to the carboniferous system of rocks, this term must for the present be construed so as to include the true coal measures and others below them as far as the old red sandstone or Devonian series, as understood by Sir C. Lyell and other Geologists. By the observations of Lyell, Brown and Dawson, in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton it would appear that the carboniferous system of the eastern portion of North America may be divided into three groups or formations, each of which is no less than six thousand feet in thickness, - these are - 1st, an upper, consisting chiefly of reddish measures, with two thin beds of coal and one of gypsum, a middle, which consists of gray and brown sandstone with workable beds of coal and ironstone; 3rd. a lower consisting chiefly of reddish sandstones and conglomerate with a few thin seams of coal, and with much plaster and limestone. In Dr. Gesner's reports on the Geology of this Province, red rocks, or rocks accompanied with plaster, have generally been termed new red sandstone, and have been said to overlie the coal measures; but if the red rocks which contain the plaster, really underlie the productive coal measures of New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and as I suspect they do, a revision of the matter will be required; at present there is much difficulty in making use of this data regarding the order of superposition in this part of our series of rocks. Speaking of the consequences of Coal in this Colony, Dr. Gesner says (Rep. IV, 18) - ""The immense but unexplored deposits of coal in the Province are sufficient to supply Canada and all the demands of the existing coasts of the Gulf; they are capable of sustaining manufactories, railroads and steam communication to an extent scarcely to be contemplated in the present day, and they will also support a trade with other parts of the world."" Further he adds (IV. 64) that ""when it is considered that one third part of this country contains more or less of the bituminous mineral, the quantity of coal in New Brunswick will appear inexhaustible;"" - and in another report to the Legislature, when speaking of the same subject, he says, ""when all the circumstances are duly considered, it may be seen of what importance New Brunswick is destined to become, not only to herself and her sister Colonies, but to great Britain and the United States, whose supplies of Coal must, to a great extent, be dependent on these colonial resources."" (III. 36). In order to afford more definite ideas concerning the beds of coal actually known to exist in the Province, and to enable us to estimate at its real value the ground work of the many vague assertions which from time to time have been made concerning this department of our mineral resources, I propose to bring together short notices of all the known outcroppings of coal in the different counties of the Province.York.-1. An outcropping of coal, resting on fire clay, may be seen at a side cut on the right bank of the River Nashwaak, nearly opposite Mr. McLean's farm; the coal does not seem to be more than a few inches in thickness, and could not be worked with any profit there. 2. On the Tay Creek, a branch of the Nashwaak, coal has long been known to exist. In walking up the stream, from its mouth, drift pieces are found occasionally, and then become larger and more abundant till we reach a bend in the river, under a high bank of gray sandstone, above which no more coal is observed; hence it is supposed that the outcrop is near, and as it is not in the cliffs it must be in the bed of the brook, where, however, I did not detect it. Some of the pieces found near this place were about ten inches thick, though it is possible that 5 the proper seam may have been thicker. The dip of the sandstones was easterly, and very low, so that the coal may have been connected with the seam seen on the Nashwaak. 3. I have a specimen of coal from land near McLeod's Hill, on the Royal Road; but I am informed, on good authority, that the seam from which it came is thinner than either of the above. 4. Dr. Gesner (IV. 26) considers ""it is far from being improbable that coal might be procured at the very capital of the Province, although the rocks themselves offer but few indications of its existence near the surface."" As the rocks near Fredericton have an easterly dip, and as there are no appearances of coal in the sandstones, which run out a short distance to the westward, we are hardly warranted, as yet, in supposing that coal will ever be mined at this locality. 5. I have long understood that coal has been got on Lyon's Creek, a small tributary to the Oromocto River, and that it had been used by a blacksmith near Hartt's Mills; on making further enquiry, however, I found that it was only a few inches in thickness, and therefore unavailable. I presume that this is the bed alluded to by Dr. Gesner, (I. 71) of which he says, ""the coal is only four inches thick, and appears on the bank of the river between strata of bituminous shale, where fossil remains are abundant; that there are thick beds of coal beneath, however,"" he adds ""there can be no doubt."" Enough is said to excite the imagination, but not to satisfy the reason. Sunbury. -Exploratory surveys and boring for coal were undertaken some years ago in the Parish of Burton, but in no case, I believe, was workable coal discovered. Queen's. -1. I have understood that some borings were made near Gagetown, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Gesner (I. 73) observes that ""no doubt can be entertained that Coal may be procured in the County adjacent to Fredericton and Gagetown."" This remains still to be seen. 2. Coal has been got on the Grand Lake for upwards of forty years, but as yet there are no workings of any extent in any part of its valley. The coal occurs near the head of the Lake, and at present it is chiefly worked on the Shore Road, south of the Newcastle Creek; the workings are either open to the day, or adits run in from the side of the hill, on the rise of the measures, which dip towards the lake at an angle less than 10ø. At one of the levels the section observed by me was as follows:- Clay drift of surface 8ft. 0in. Shaly sandstone 1 6 White clay 0 8 Fire clay 4 0 Coal with pyrites 0 4 6 Black clay (sheepskin) 0 1 1/2 Coal (main seam) 1 3 Underclay (pavement rock) unknown ---------15 10 1/2 At another place, where the measures were seen at a ""stripping,"" or open digging, the appearances were as follows:- Red clay 1 ft. 1 in. Soft yellow clay 3 6 Hard yellow clay (coal rock) 3 0 Blue shale 1 6 Coal 0 4 Black clay 0 2 Coal 1 6 Underclay unknown --------11 0 As may be supposed, the mining operations are all carried on in a small and rude manner, yet, from time to time, I believe that nearly 2000 chaldrons per annum have been brought to market. Within twenty years all the coal was got by strippings, or open diggings, but since that it is chiefly got out by adits and levels; of these there are a great many on the Newcastle Creek, on Salmon River and on Coal Creek. The settlers of the vicinity used to go into these mines during the winter instead of going into the woods. Messrs. Berton Brothers of Saint John, have recently taken out mining leases and wrought the coal on a somewhat more extensive scale. The coal is bituminous, and cakes or fuses when heated, so as to form a hollow fire admirably fitted for blacksmith's use, but less for ordinary grates, without frequent stirring. The Grand Lake coal now brought to market is much better cleaned from pyrites (""sulphur"") and clay than it used to be formerly, and I believe that it is preferred by the Saint John blacksmiths to any of the imported varieties. The uniform quality, thickness and depth of the coal got at the Lake district, lead to the conclusion that one bed only has been opened as yet. Dr. Gesner says, however, (III.72) ""there can be no doubt that there are other and far richer deposits of coal beneath the one already discovered, but at what distance from the surface it is impossible to calculate, in consequence of the almost horizontal position of each stratum in the coal series."" If the outcrops of other and far richer deposits of coal had been known - if they had dipped towards the quarter alluded to - and if they had not suffered much denudation, the above expression would have been more justifiable than they appear. An exploratory boring was undertaken in 1837, by the Salmon River Coal Company, at a cost of œ2000, but 7 the returns (supposing them to be correct) gave but little promise of upwards of 400 feet, and in this Distance a few thin seams of coal were passed through, and one of bituminous shale and coal, 8 feet thick was reported; nothing further was done, and the company broke up. 3. Coal has been found on the Washademoak River near the mouth of Long's Creek - its thickness is about a foot, and according to Dr. Gesner (III. 60) ""is probably accompanied by more valuable deposits than have yet been discovered."" 4. Coal has also been reported as occurring on the New Canaan River, another branch of the Washademoak, but it is not unlikely that both this and the former may be part of the same bed as that seen at the Grand Lake. King's. -1. In Dr. Gesner's second report (p.63) it is mentionedthat the rocks of the Westmorland coal field occur at Ward's Creek, a small stream which flows from the south and joins the Salmon River at Sussex Vale. At the farm then held by Mr. A. Sheck he reports ""a stratum of impure cannel coal, about three feet in thickness, and from the qualities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities and a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter."" This stratum, accompanied by a fine grained sandstone, containing remains and impressions of plants of the coal period, was observed towards Dutch Valley, and, as Dr. Gesner adds, ""although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, yet an advancement is made towards their development."" (p. 64) In 1847 I had an opportunity of visiting the farm mentioned above, and then I found a brownish bituminous shale or slate in contact with a sandstone containing remains of what appeared to be fucoids. We made a wood fire, and got the former to burn; still there was too much earthy matter present to entitle it to be included under the head of coal. Albert. -1. In the Pollett River about fifteen miles from where it joins the Petitcodiac river, small seams of coal appear in its bed, and some drift coal is found in theneighborhood. Dr. Gesner (II.65) observes in regard to this case ""that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident."" Coal may or may not be abundant underneath, although it is hardly fair to require us to admit that it is very evident that it is either one or the other. 2. In the following pages of the same Report, coal is stated to appear at the head of Turtle Creek, and ten miles N.N.W., from Shepody; it was likewise seen on Mr. Stephens' land where a stratum of coal ten feet in thickness was observed in the bed of a brook; the coal 8found in this vicinity is said to be of a much superior quality to any along the whole line of outcropping, it kindled quickly, and afforded a greater quantity of carburated hydrogen gas than any of the imported varieties. The earthy matter varied in quantity from twelve to twenty-five per cent, and the ashes contained carbonite of lime. The outcrop of this coal was within five hundred yards of trap and syenite, which form a steep and high declevity along its southern edge to the distance of ten miles. Although the proportion of ashes above stated is very large, the above mentioned stratum must be regarded as one of considerable importance, and I regret that I had not an opportunity of seeing it with you when we were in Albert county together. It ought to be tried experimentally at the Saint John gas works or elsewhere. 3. Dr. G. (III. 28) mentions the occurrence of a bed of coal at Frederick's Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, which flows into the Petitcodiac river, in the Parish of Hillsboro'. It exists, he says, ""in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness."" The quality of this coal is stated to be superior to that of the Memramcook or Stephen's farm, mentioned above; a quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream, it ignited readily and burned with great splendour; the strata consisted of sandstone, slate, bituminous shale and coal which ran E. and W. with a southerly dip. I visited this place in October last, and found on Mr. Steeve's land, near the bend of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bituminous shale, but no coal whatever. Subsequent to the period of Dr. Gesner's Report, a boring had been made for coal by Messrs. Bryant and Sherer; we saw some of their old works near the edge of the brook where they had bored to a depth of 40 feet, but without finding any coal. Mr. Steeves showed me what had been regarded as coal, but it proved to be Mineral Pitch or hard bitumen; it had only been found, he said, in small rolled fragments in the surface drift of his fields. The occurrence of this mineral in New Brunswick is interesting, but it was impossible for me in a hurried visit to attempt to discover its proper site. 4. Coal occurs on Mr. Richardson's land, at Cape Enrage, in Chignecto Bay; you yourself visited it in October last, and informed me that it was of the common kind, about eight inches thick, and occurring with the usual shales and sandstones, which dip at a very high angle; that the coal section was very good, and that if other beds had existed, besides the above, they would have been readily seen. (II.23) 5. At Salmon River, further west, and on land belonging to Mr. Foster, coal was spoken of also, but it was said to be impure and of small extent. 6. On the south side of Grindstone Island, Dr. G. reports 9 ""several seams of soft red shale with narrow seams of coal."" The course of the strata is W., and the dip S 40ø; although there are indications of coal at several localities, no out-cropping of any practical value was discovered on the shore. (-- 25.) Westmorland. -1. On Taylor's farm on the west side of the MemramcookRiver, four miles above Dorchester, there is a good natural section of the coal measures; the dip is S.S.E. and nearly 40ø. Here occurs a bed of highly bituminous shale 4 1/2 feet thick, into which an adit has has been made by Mr. Steadman; it ran in, on the dip, for forty or fifty feet, and if followed much farther in the same direction would issue below high water mark; about 200 tons of the mineral were piled on the bank for shipment. It is easily set fire to and blazes readily, but leaves an ash nearly as bulky as the original piece. Scotch cannel leaves about 4 per cent. of ashes. I have heard that this substance has been tried at the Saint John Gas Works, but was not considered suitable there; it ought to be tried again. Dr. G.

Codes: LIME / X6 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum;
Carleton Sentenil - Feb. 26, 1898 The Tobique Manufacturing company of New Brunswick will apply to parliament for incorporation asgeneral dealers and manufacturers of gypsum, lumber, lime and pulp; to build dams, piers, booms, and make necessary improvements on the Tobique river. Also to own, manage or lease hotels."

Codes: LIME / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 12, 1884 Continuation of a Trip Through Albert. - ...At Curryville a large quantity of stone lies ready for shipment. ... Mr. John Wilson has built a large limekiln this season. ... It has three stone quarries, two lime kilns ... A new road has lately been opened from this valley (Demoiselle) through by the Albert Manufg. Co.'s plaster quarries, and connects again with the main road at the above company's store at Hillsboro..."

Codes: O7 / LIME / GYP / A6 / SPRI / GEOL / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Gypsum; Westmorland County Coal; Mineral Springs; Geology -

N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1837 LETTER II. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency; Having in a former letter, and as briefly as possible, endeavored to give an account of the rocks of the Coal Measures on the west side of Chignecto Bay, and to notice some of their most important characters, I now proceed to the examination of the deposits in the direction of the main road leading from Cumberland to Saint John. There is an inconsiderable ridge of grey sandstone extending from Fort Cumberland in a northeast direction. Along the lower grounds at the base of this eminence it was proposed to open a canal, to communicate with the Bay De Verte; and certainly the situation is most favorable for that object, for advantage may perhaps be derived from a considerable lake, and as the country is low and level, there would be but few difficulties to encounter. Leaving the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick southward, the road passes four miles over the great Tantamarre Marsh, one of the greatest collections of marine alluvium in North America. This alluvial deposit extends from several small lakes,situated some distance in the interior of the country, to the head of Cumberland Basin. It is fourteen miles long, and averages about four miles in breadth. Through it the Tantamarre winds its way to the sea, sweeping forward both on the ebb and flood tide the talus which can no longer find a resting place on the banks of a river brought to its narrowest limits by the constant accumulation thus conveyed. Already surcharged with disintegrated sandstone, the river in times of freshet, sends back to the sea the surplus sediment which is fast accumulating at its mouth, and will in time convert Cumberland Basin itself into an extensive marsh. Had the coasts of Chignecto Bay been formed of granite or any other crystalline rock, the present site of the great marsh of Sackville would have remained unobstructed, and now cease to extend its boundaries; but the yielding sandstone giving away before the action of the elements, has not only furnished the materials of the deposit already made, but continues its steady supplies for situations still remaining open, and ready to devour each particle of siliceous and argillaceous matter as it is carried along by the influx of the sea. Large rafts of timber have been buried in these marshes, trunks and branches of trees were often observed projecting from the bank at the bottom of the river - they have been discovered twenty feet below the surface - even the bones of wild animals have met this kind or interment, and large masses of rock having been transported by the ice, have fallen into the same common grave. All these, and perchance the works of art that may have been lodged in this wide receptacle, may a thousand years hence afford matter for grave speculation to those who will not consider the changes constantly going forward upon the earth. Great numbers of white wild geese formerly frequented these places, but they have long since disappeared, and but few of the grey variety now make them a resting place in the Spring. The alluvial deposits in this part of the country are extremely valuable. The inhabitants throw up dykes and embankments against the sea, and thus convert the soil formerly submersed by every high tide, into rich meadows; notwithstanding large tracts are in a sunken and neglected condition for the want of proper draining. The tide in Cumberland Basin rises about sixty feet at spring tides, therefore it is practicable to drain even the lowest lots, and the tide can be shut out by proper floodgates. The soil in the Parish of Sackville rests generally on new red sandstone. This rock reposes on the sandstone of the coal measures, and affords plentiful supplies to its numerous inhabitants. Westcok, the residence of Judge Botsford, has the appearance of an English manor. It overlooks the great marsh, and head of Cumberland Basin, and the beautiful villages scattered along the banks of its rivers. From the beds of clay interspersed near the surface, the country is well watered. There are also collections of sand and gravel. - The farms are small, and not remarkable for neatness, notwithstanding when viewed at a distance, and with the gentle eminences over which they are spread, they form a most pleasing landscape, and the small clusters of trees still remaining - affording shelter and shade to cattle and sheep - are instances of considerable foresight and taste. From Sackville to Dorchester, a distance of nine miles, the road passes over more elevated land; the grey sandstone of the coal measures often containing the impressions of leaves, and other vegetable remains, is predominant and breaking out beneath the Court House of the latter village, forms a considerable declivity. At some places the rock is covered with a soft conglomerate and red sand, which afford a less fertile soil than the red marly rock of the lower lands. Dorchester and its river were formerly called Memramcook. The principal village stands on a slope, where several grist and saw mills are propelled by the brook descending towards the river. Looking southward, Shepody Mountains appear lifting their tops far above the rocks of the carboniferous order. Judging from their appearance at a distance they are composed of primary and transition formations; and probably like the Cobequid chain in Nova Scotia, (of which they may be said to form a part), they are the southern boundary of the vast coal district of the Province. The Memramcook river extends in a north direction until its ultimate branches meet those of the Shediac on the Straits of Northumberland. The marsh along its banks is twelve miles long, and embraces four thousand acres. The alluvium here is like that of the Tantamarre, having been derived from the same sources, and collected by the same causes. The upland farm lots all join the marsh, and are well cultivated, forming a broad band down each side of the river. From many points the view is delightful, and characteristic of the Acadian inhabitants, who still retain the French language, habits and costume. Four miles northward

of the Court House, there is a bed of limestone interstratified with the sandstone. It would be an excellent auxilliary as a manure, were it applied, and is admirably adapted to the soil of the country, where it has been deposited. Having carefully examined the alluvium of the marshes already mentioned, they were found to contain a much greater quantity of silicious, and less argillaceous matter than those of Hants and King's Counties, in Nova Scotia. These circumstances are readily explained, when it is considered that the marshes of Westmorland are composed of pulverised grey sandstone, while those of the most fertile of the other province consist of disintegrated new red sandstone, which from its containing a greater quantity of marl produces more luxuriant crops. The deficiency of calcareous matter in the extensive marshes of Tantamarre and Memramcook, might however be readily supplied by the application of lime. There are numerous blocks of granite scattered on the surface of this country; from whence they came it is difficult to determine, when so little is known of the geology of the Province. It is most probable nevertheless that they have been exiled from the primary rocks forming the Shepody Mountains, by the force of water which has evidently submerged the country at some remote period in the earth's history. From the bridge over the Memramcook to the Petitcodiac, a distance of ten miles, the sandstones of the coal measures rise to the surface. Here, as in many other situations, the frost, rain, and vicissitudes of the weather, have produced a dilapidation of their strata, and a light sandy soil is mixed with the detritus formed under the more active operations of causes which have long since subsided. The soil thus formed, principally of silicious matter, is by no means productive, and instead of the sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch, the meagre white maple and spruce have here fixed their residence. A number of French families reside on the road, and as is usual with them their farms are General;
small, and their dwellings humble. Arriving at the Petitcodiac river from the eastward, a tolerable high ridge of land will be seen to the northward, and a chain of mountains extending from Shepody appear stretching away to the southward and westward; detached boulders of granite increase in number on approaching this large stream, and collections of fine yellow sand; and beds of clay, may be seen by the road side. This beautiful river, following a serpentine course in a north east direction, turns at almost a right angle at a place called the 'Bend of Petitcodiac', from thence it extends southwest until its branches meet the forked extremities of the Kennebecasis. At the angle thus formed, there is a considerable village, with an excellent landing place for timber, deals, and other productions of the fertile and well populated country in the neighborhood. At high water the scenery is very pleasing, and bears a resemblance to some of the splendid views on the Thames and Mersey, in England; but at low water its imposing effect is lost, and the empty chasm, with its muddy banks, have a disagreeable and gloomy aspect. In this river the tide runs with great rapidity, often opening new channels and sweeping away large collections of sand, and undermining the alluvium produced by its singular powers. So great is the distance over which it must pass in the space of a few hours, that its increasing volume on the flood, particularly at Spring tides, is greater than its speed over the gently inclined 'flats', hence it rolls forward in a foaming tidal wave, sometimes six feet high, sweeping the river with a rush of water like that of a coming deluge. - The effects of such powerful causes appear obvious, in the estuaries of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, where the increasing collection of sand and shingle are undergoing pulverisation to fill more quiet situations with the sinking sediment. Large trees, pieces of timber, and quantities of vegetable matter, drifted from the marshes above, lie buried in these moving sands; wrecked vessels and boats also add to the materials covered in these fearful wastes, over which at high water the largest ships may pass in safety. I have not had the opportunity of measuring accurately the height of the tides in the Petitcodiac, but am of the opinion its highest limits will exceed seventy five feet. Large quantities of marsh on the river have been rescued by dyking, and now yield a plentiful supply of fodder for cattle. The new red sandstone at Sackville, extends in a southwest direction to the ""Bend"", where it is occupied by a number of farms, sloping down the higher grounds on the borders of the marshes to which they are attached. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Nixon's Inn, a distance of 12 miles, the road extends along the north side of the river. The soil became sandy and light; instead of birch, beech and maple; larch, white and yellow pine inhabit the surface. I have observed that the pine always selects a loose sandy soil, which not only affords it a larger growth, but allows its roots to extend to great distances, thereby affording greater security in gales of wind. The more hardy spruce will 5 send its roots in the narrow crevices of rocks, and cling to a footing where other plants would fall before the breeze. The sand along this road lies directly on the rocks of the coal measures, and often forms collections of considerable depth. On a branch of the Petitcodiac called PollettRiver, and about six miles form the main road, there isan outcropping of coal, which has been intersected by theravine giving passage to that stream. The coal has beenemployed by a blacksmith in that neighborhood, and I regret that I was unable to devote sufficient time, and expense, to ascertain the probable quantity there deposited. I observed a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron (clay iron stone) not far from the coal, and it is probable that there is a sufficient quantity of those valuable minerals in the vicinity of this river, at least to support an iron foundry. But considerable time and labour would be required for their full discovery and development. The subsoil in this part of Westmorland is light and sandy, having been derived from the sandstone placed beneath. Blocks of granite, syenite, and porphyry, are common on the surface, and seem to increase in Frequency as the road diverges towards the mountainous land situated a few miles from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Among the pines I observed a number of red bellied woodpeckers, the Picus Carolinus, a rare bird in Nova Scotia. They are covered with a beautiful plummage, but are very destructive to the groves of pine, as this kind of wood offers but a feeble resistance to the horny beaks of these industrious animals. Between Nixon's and Holstead's Inns, there are some good farms, and instead of the marshes formed by the influx of the sea, The Peticodiac passes through a band of intervale formed in the course of past ages by loose soil, and decayed vegetables, swept down by torrents of rain descending from the neighboring hills. Pursuing its course in a westerly direction, the new red sandstone, four miles northwards of Holstead's Inn, forms a long belt of rising ground called ""Butternut Ridge"", on which there are several new

and flourishing settlements. The red marly rock at this place contains beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt. Several springs take their rise, and send forth large quantities of water highly impregnated with the saliferous mineral. The importance of these deposits to agriculture should not be overlooked, and the design of the Creator of the Universe in supplying salt far from the briny waters of the ocean, and granting lime to enrich the soil are among the exalted acts of his allwise Providence. The limestone contains the remains of numerous shells belonging to the sea. These point out the relative age of the rock, and the peculiar circumstances of its original history. Most of the species of these moluscous

Codes: P3 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 9, 1878 Demoiselle Lime. - The enterprising Thomas McHenry, Esq., and associates are carrying on with vigour and success their lime manufacturing interests on Demoiselle Creek. The article is universely pronounced as being of most superior quality by competent judges, and many local inhabitants having used it, attest to its superiority. Large shipments are being made to the leading enterprising interests of the province, and to meet the demands the parties concerned are sparing no pains. A branch railway, of 400 feet in length, is now being built from the main Albert Railway line to the works. This promises to be one of the leading industries of the county if not the province."

Codes: P3 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 1, 1878 Albert's Lime and Fire Clay. - We learn from the Post that Mr. Thomas McHenry, having secured a limestone area in the valley of Demoiselle Creek, on the line of railway, two miles below the Albert Mines, proposes to have kilns constructed and a grinding mill erected, - and the manufacture of lime commenced. Mr. McHenry also proposes to have Albert fire-clay, found on the property of Mr. Hugh Steeves, near the Albert Mines, developed. The potters of Brantford, Ont., and of New York, and by Mr. Devoe, of St. John, have tested this clay, and their report is very encouraging. It is valuable for fire-bricks, pottery, pipes, etc."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 16, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Lime. -- This Lime is Superior to all Other Limes in the Market, Having peculiar Cementing qualities that are not possessed by other Limes. It has the following advantages: 1st. - It sets without hair, and is stronger than any other mortar with hair. 2nd. - It sets quickly and becomes harder than any of the ordinary Limes. It nearly equals Cement in hardness and does not crack. 3rd. - It does not granulate like other Lime mortar on being broken. 4th. - It is well adapted to use in cold weather, as it hardens before it has time to freeze. 5th. - For stone and brick work it is unequalled in strength and having hydraulic qualities it is just the thing in damp and wet situations, - requiring no addition of cement. 6th. - It will make more bulk of Lime in slacking by 25 per cent.; take more sand and make more mortar than any other Lime in the market. Try It! Received by rail direct from the Kiln in Albert and sold as low as any other Lime by A.J. Babang, Moncton, And Albert Daniels, at Railway Station, Salisbury."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 3, 1878 A company with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, called the Albert Brick, Lime, and Cement Company, and having its offices at Hopewell, has been formed for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing, and selling of lime, hydraulic and other cement, marble, pottery, glass, fire and other brick, tiles, water and sewer pipes, and other articles from stone, rocks, clay, sands, with such other earths and things as are incident to the

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 28, 1878 The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. - In the last issue of the Royal Gazette it is officially certified that Martin B. Palmer, Thomas McHenry, F. Milton, and George Calhoun, all of Hopewell, County of Albert, and Arthur Fletcher of St. John, have filed in the Provincial Secretary's office a memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing, and selling of Lime, Hydraulic and other Cement, Marble, Pottery, Glass, Fire and other Brick, Tiles, Water and Sewer Pipes, and other articles from stone, rock, clays, sands, with such other earths and things as are incident to the attainment of those objects, with a capital of $100,000, to be divided into one thousand shares of $100 each. The Office or principal place of business of the Company will be at Hopewell."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1879 Hopewell.- Mining operations are about to be begun in two places in the parish of Alma, one up the brook road and the other on the McKinley farm. It has long been known that Alma was rich in copper deposits and the prospects now is that the parties who have leased the property mean business. Mr. McHenry has struck it at the Creek, in the discovery of immense quantities of Phosphate of Lime. Things are looking up and have good reason to hope that the long-looked better times are in the near future."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 4, 1879 ...The Albert Lime Works flooded some time ago and destroyed by fire are again in full

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 24, 1879 Albert Brick, Lime & Cement Co. -- This company having been duly organised, and the undersigned appointed Manager, Notice is hereby given that all business transactions on its account, must have his sanction before binding the Company. Orders for Lime or other business transactions will be addressed: Thomas McHenry, Manager A.B.L. & C. Co., Hillsboro, A. C. Dated the 1st day of January, A.D. 1879."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 30, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 4, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Lime.This Lime is Superior to all Other Limes on the Market, Having peculiar Cementing qualities that are not possessed by other Limes. It has the following advantages: 1st. - It sets without hair, and is stronger than any other mortar with hair. 2nd. - It sets quickly and becomes harder than any of the ordinary Limes. It nearly equals Cement in hardness and does not crack. 3rd. - It does not granulate like other Lime mortar on being broken. 4th. - It is well adapted to use in cold weather, as it hardens before it has time to freeze. 5th. - For stone and brick work it is unequalled in strength and having hydraulic qualities it is just the thing in damp and wet situations, - requiring no addition of cement. 6th. - It will make more bulk of Lime in slacking by 25 per cent.; take more sand and make more mortar than any other Lime in the market. Try It! Received by rail direct from the Kiln in Albert and sold as low as any other Lime by A.J. Babang, Moncton, And Albert

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 12, 1879 Another discovery in Albert. - In working their lime quarry the Albert Brick Lime Cement Company have opened a vein of phosphate of lime, which promises to be of great importance to the agriculture and commercial interests of Albert and the Province generally, as well as to Nova Scotia and P.E.I. This valuable fertilizer is just what is needed to restore our exhausted lands to their original productiveness, and keep our farming population at

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 15, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT. - Albert Lime vs. Albert County Lime. Notice is hereby given the Albert County Lime offered for sale by Auction in this market, is not the lime manufactured by the Albert Brick, Lime &

Cement Co. and sold by Messrs. A.J. Babang & Co. Thos. McHenry, Manager A.B. L. & C. Co. Moncton, July 9, 1879-

Chignecto Post - Jul. 17, 1879 In working their lime quartz the Albert, N.B., Brick Lime Cement Company have opened a vein of Phosphate of Lime, which promises cultural and commercial interests."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 31, 1879 Albert Notes.- … At the Lower Cape is the Hopewell Brick Yard, a new enterprise, lately entered upon by Mr. Wm. Blacker, formerly of Hillsboro' Mines. He has good clay, sand, a brook of water and every natural advantage to make a superior article of brick. He intends making his shipments at Hayden's wharf, 1 1/4 mile distant. His kiln is 24x24, 20 feet high, and 12 feet thick, made of brick. He has moulded this season, 113,000 brick, the first batch of which are still in the kiln but will be ready for shipment on 1st of August. He is making some handsome looking pressed brick. Mr. Blacker employs 10 hands. The yearly capacity of the yard he estimates at a million brick. He has been at a heavy expense, and it is hoped he will receive such encouragement and support as will render it a

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 5, 1879 and Daily News - Jun. 6, 1879 The New Albert Lime. - We are pleased to learn that the lime manufactured by the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company, whose enterprise we have previously noted, is rapidly finding its way into different parts of the Province and is coming to be largely used not only for building purposes but also as a fertilizer. Containing ten per cent. of phosphate as ascertained and vouched for by undoubted authority, it needs only to be tested by agriculturalists in order that its great merit may be appreciated. Unquestionably it is destined to be regarded as the very best available fertilizer of its class in these Provinces. For architectural purposes also it ranks very high and has won the approbation of Mr. Stead, the Government architect, and other competent authorities. We are glad to know that the Company are now manufacturing on a large scale and pushing their enterprise with great energy. They must eventually find an extensive market and a profitable business. We commend this lime to the attention of both agriculturalists and builders, confident that they will find it in all respects worthy of the high character that chemists,

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 26, 1879 Albert B. & L. Co. - Mr. McHenry, manager of this company, is certainly deserving great credit for the energy and enterprise in this industry of the company. Several specimens of valued worth have been recently exhibited, of this abundant composition of superior lime and cement in this quarry. For agricultural purposes, and otherwise, orders from St. John, Sussex, Moncton, and other places are daily delivered. To farmers, builders, and masons we most sincerely commend the adoption of this highly valued product for the purposes intended."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 15, 1879 Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co.- The following are the officers: A.E. Killam, President; George Calhoun, Secretary; Elisha Tingley, Treasurer; M.B. Palmer, Esq., Directors; T. McHenry, Manager."

Daily Telegraph - May 15, 1879 The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. - The annual meeting of this company, held last week, the following directors were chosen, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors, the offices were filled as follows:- A.E. Killam, president. George Calhoun, secretary, ..?.. Tingley, treasurer. Thos. McHenry, manager, M.B. Palmer, Esq., director. The company starts this year under very favorable auspices. - Moncton Times."

Moncton Daily Times - May. 16, 1879 and Daily Telegraph - May 29, 1879 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Lime. The A.B. Lime and Cement CompanyAre now prepared to furnish their Best Quality Selected Lime By the Car Load at all Stations on the Albert and Intercolonial Railways. This lime differs from all other Brands in the market - having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the Cheapest in the market for all purposes. For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, Cheap, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known. All orders should be addressed Thomas McHenry Manager A.B. Lime & Cement Company, Hillsboro, Albert County. May 14 - dw1m-Tel,Sun,Sac. Post-1m"

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 7, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Lime.The only Lime suitable for Cold Weather. Will stand any amount of freezing and thawing without the slightest injury. Was thoroughly tested at the Dorchester Penitentiary, where it was used and exposed without regard to the severest frost last winter. This Lime, for brick work is equal to cement in cold weather and for wet and damp situations. Thos. McHenry, Manager, A.B. Lime & Cement Co. Hillsboro,

Chignecto Post - Oct. 9, 1879 The Albert Lime Co., have sold this season 3,000 casks, and expect to manufacture about 1,500 more yet."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1879 The Albert Brick, Lime, and Cement Company. - The advertisements of this enterprising company appear in another column of today's paper. The Lime manufactured by this Company is said to be fully equal to cement in cold weather, and was put to a pretty severe test in the work on the Dorchester Penitentiary last winter. The best lime manufactured. The Albert Lime Fertilizer is laid down at any station in Albert, Westmorland and Kings, at the very low rate of $5 per ton. Farmers will find the Fertilizer an excellent article for enriching their land, and will find it especially valuable in cases where heavy land has to be cultivated. The Secretary of the Company gives further

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Lime Fertilizer. Containing a Large Percentage of Phosphate of Lime, Is very valuable for Agricultural purposes. Extensive experiments made during the past season have proved its great value and utility. Quality and price considered, it is the best and cheapest fertilizer known. Can be delivered by the Car Load at any Railway Station in Albert, Westmorland or Kings, at $5 per ton. Thos. McHenry, Manager, A.B. Lime & Cement Co. Hillsboro, Oct. 30 - oct 31-dw1m-post 1m"

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1880 The business in Albert is at present booming. McHenry lime kilns are in operation. Work recommenced on Monday at the Mary's Point quarry. The Stevens quarry, at Harvey, has just commenced operations, with good prospects of a fine business."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 20, 1880 Albert Co. - The Lime Trade. - Mr. McHenry, of the Albert Lime and Cement Co., whose works are situated at Demoiselle Creek, is much encouraged concerning his business, having received recently large orders for lime. Another kiln is to be added to the works early in the spring. Mr. McH. is soon to take up his residence near the works."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 8, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Foster, Jones & Co., agents for Albert Brick, Lime & Cement Company."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 6, 1881 From McHenry's Limeworks, at Curryville, a large quantity of very superior lime has been shipped to various points."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 9, 1883 Business Prospects in Albert. - Business prospects in Albert (A.C.) for 1883 open this year by the lively appearance of things at the Creek Lime Works. Messrs. Atkinson & Son have laid in large quantities of wood, hoops, staves, etc., for the summer's work, and the passing of cars back and forth over the company's switch indicates a brisk state of affairs. Five cars of lime went over the line yesterday and today for points north and east. Albert lime is getting a great reputation. - Maple Leaf."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 13, 1883 Albert. - Messrs. Atkinson & Son have a contract to furnish Albert Lime for the erection of the Summerside, P.E.I., bank. This lime gives the very best satisfaction for building purposes."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 20, 1883 Equity Court. - The argument in the suit of the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company vs. Steeves et al., is now being heard; Mr. W.B. Chandler for the plaintiffs and Messrs. C.A. Palmer and J.L. Carleton for the defendants."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 21, 1883 Equity Court. - The argument in the suit of the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company vs. Steeves et al., was being heard yesterday; Mr. W.B. Chandler for the plaintiffs and Messrs. C.A. Palmer and J.L. Carleton for the defendants."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 21, 1883 Equity Court. - The Equity Court opened at Hopewell Cape on the 12th inst. and continued on the 13th and 14th. In the case of James Nelson vs. the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co., tried on the 12th, decision was reserved. C.A. Palmer for plaintiff, and Jos. H. Dickson and W.B. Chandler for the defendant."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 21, 1883 Equity Court. - Mr. W.B. Chandler, for plaintiff, had not completed his argument in the suit of the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. vs. Steeves, when the court adjourned last evening."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 3, 1883 Equity Court. - The suit of the Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company vs. Nelson, is now before the court. The defendant leased to one Milton certain land in Albert County for mining purposes, for a time of years with an option to purchase at any term during the continuance of the lease for a stated sum. The lease was assigned by Milton to the company, who tendered the price stipulated, but the defendant refused to convey. This action is now brought to compel specific performance. Mr. W.B. Chandler appears for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Palmer and John L. Carleton for defendant.- Globe"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 29, 1883 Equity Court. - Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. vs. Nelson. The hearing in this case was commenced and will be resumed this morning. W.B. Chandler for the plaintiff; C.A. Palmer and J.L. Carleton for

S.J. Globe - Jan. 3, 1884 Equity Court. - In the case of the Albert Cement Company vs. Nelson argued some time ago, judgment was given for the defendant."

Codes: P3 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 8, 1884 Equity Court. - The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. vs. James Nelson and Wife and Frank M. Steeves. - Judge Palmer gave judgement in the above case on Tuesday last, dismissing the bill with costs. It appears that defendant Nelson owned lime rock land in Albert Co., which he leased to John F. Milton for 5 years from

Dec. 8, 1877, at a rental of $15 per annum, with agreement to sell if demanded by lessee for $500. A year later deeded lease to the Albert B.L. and C. Company, with a proviso that his wife Agnes Milton should receive a royalty of 5 cents per ton on all limestone taken from the property. The Company paid the rent one or two years and then did not pay, and according to the evidence of Nelson, McHenry the managing director told him that the company did not want the property and would not pay the rent, when Nelson, in order to raise money, mortgaged it to Sir Albert Smith for $500, and afterwards conveyed the part of it east of Spring Brook to Nelson's wife, and Sir Albert assigned his mortgage to one Snow, who Nelson agreed to let quarry stone on the property. McHenry, for the company, afterwards tendered $500 and demanded a deed to the company from Steeves, Nelson and his wife. This they refused, requiring him to produce an authority from Milton to authorize them to do so. This suit was brought in October, A.D. 1882. The defence claimed that the company had no right to the deed until they carried out the condition of the assignment of the lease and that the company had no legal existence at the time the demand was made."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 3, 1884 Albert County. - Atkinson & Son, of Albert, shipped a carload of Albert lime from the kiln at McHenry station, for the post office and custom house at Newcastle last week. They are also supplying the post office and custom house buildings at Amherst and Moncton."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 17, 1885 Albert Co. - The replevin suit of Thomas McHenry vs. John F. Milton has been settled and the property returned. Mr. McHenry has sold his stock in the Brick, Lime & Cement Co. to A.E. Killam of

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 8, 1885 ADVERTISEMENT; Albert Lime! –The subscriber is prepared to fill orders for Lime! At the works of the Albert Brick, Lime & Cement Co.At short notice. J.F. Milton, Sole manufacturer."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 6, 1888 In The Supreme Court. In Liquidation. In re The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company, having its chief place of business at Hopewell Cape, in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada. Upon reading the Petition of William H. Duffy and Peter Duffy, of Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, and Province aforesaid, Merchants, Creditors of the said Company for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and forty seven cents, and the affidavits of Benjamin Bray, of Hopewell Cape, in the said County of Albert aforesaid, and it appearing thereby that notice that application by the presentiment of the said Petition would be made to me this day, had been duly served on the said Company on the tenth day of May instant, and that from the facts and circumstances stated and verified by the said Petition and Affidavit of the petitioners that the said Company is insolvent under the provisions of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada aforesaid, and upon said application of said petitioners made to me in that behalf, pursuant to said notice by the petitioners, and no person appearing to the contrary; I do hereby order, that the business of the said The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company above mentioned be wound up, pursuant to the Provisions of said chapter 129 of the said Revised Statutes of Canada aforesaid; And I do hereby in pursuance of said provisions appoint Samuel Gay Morse, Esquire, of Hopewell Cape, in the County of Albert, Barrister-at-Law, Provisional Liquidator of the Estate and effects of the said Company, and that the said Samuel Gay Morse furnish security by guarantee bonds or otherwise to my satisfaction in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and until such security be perfected, the powers of said Company shall continue as provided by the thirty fourth Section of such Chapter, and I do hereby order and direct that a meeting of the Creditors, Contributories, Shareholders, or Members of said Company be holden at the Office of George H. Steadman, Barrister at Hopewell Cape, in the County of Albert aforesaid, on Monday the twenty fifth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of expressing their wishes jointly or separately by resolution or otherwise, relating to the number and persons to be appointed as liquidators of the said estate and effects of said company, and that such meeting shall be organized and presided over as Chairman thereof by the said Provisional Liquidator, and who shall immediately thereafter report to me in writing under his hand the wishes of said meeting in the premises expressed thereat as aforesaid. And I do hereby further order and appoint the tenth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Judge's Chambers, in Palmer's Building, in the City of Saint John, as the time and place of the appointment by me of one or more liquidators of the said Estate and effects of said Company, and that three weeks previous publication of this Order in one or more of the public newspapers printed and published in the County of Albert aforesaid, and in the Royal Gazette of the Province of New Brunswick, shall be deemed and taken to be a previous notice to the said several Creditors, Contributories, Shareholders or Members of the said Company, of the meeting to be holden at the office of George H. Steadman, Barrister, as aforesaid directed, and also of the time and place of the appointment by me of the said one or more liquidators as aforesaid, and of the making and service of this Order on the said Company under and pursuant to the said Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Dated this eighteenth day of May, A.D. 1888. (signed) W.H. Tuck, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Geo. H.

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 8, 1888 The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Company having its chief place of business at Hopewell Cape in the County of Albert, is to be wound up. Judge Tuck will appoint liquidators in chambers at St. John July 12th."

Codes: P3 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1893 Hillsboro. - Thomas McHenry, one of the notaries of our county, is in a very enfeebled state of mind."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 8, 1894 Albert County. - Atkinson & Sons, of this place, shipped a carload of Albert lime from the kiln at McHenry Station, for the post office and customs house at Newcastle last week. They are also supplying the post office and customs house buildings at Amherst and Moncton."

Evening Times-Star - Sep. 11, 1911 Looks Well at Hillsboro. - The New Brunswick Portland Cement Company are vigorously prospecting on the limestone ridges at Hillsboro and it is found that the quantity of limestone is practically unlimited. The company are employing all the labor that can be obtained. The rock is within a stone's throw of the railway and five miles from the wharf at Hillsboro. Those who know say that builder's lime of best quality can be exported to compete successfully in the American market in spiteof the duty, as the oil produced from the shale rock supplies the

Codes: P3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1893 The Late Thomas McHenry. - Hillsboro, April 10. - Many of your readers will, perhaps, be quite ignorant of the fact that your paper under the title of the Eastern Advocate had its birth in this village and that Thos. McHenry, who was laid to rest in the burying ground of the R. Catholic church, Albert Mines, on Friday, the 7th inst., was at one time editor. Thomas McHenry was born in Fredericton on May 10th, 1819. His father at that time was a sergeant major in H.M. troop 74th regiment, an Irishman from Antrim and his mother from Dublin, a Miss Carruthers. After his education was completed he entered commercial life, at one time owning and building ships in St. John. In 1854 he commenced a general store in that city and made hardware a specialty. 1863 found him in Salisbury managing an oil business for an English firm whose headquarters on this side of the Atlantic was Boston, Mass. In 1863 he moved to Mary's Point, Albert Co., and promoted the Salisbury and Albert railway association with C.D. Archibald. He used all his efforts by pen and voice to advocate the I.C.R. and confederation. He was a Free Mason. As editor he filled the chair of two other papers besides the one named, the Colonial Empire, published in St. John, and the Christian Visitor. He was thrice married, first to Miss Jerusha Masters of Bath, Maine, of their family, two daughters survive, Mrs. William Irvine, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Sister Lena McHenry of St. John's Hospital, N.Y. The daughter of Rev. I.E. Bill was the second wife and six daughters are still living, Mrs. Crandall, U.S.; Mrs. William Smith, Ottawa; Mrs. James Gardner, Mass.; Mrs. Benj. Vaughan, St. Martin; Mrs. Trarte, Washington Ter.; Mrs. H.J. Olive, Carleton. What a pity he had not died rich, then his third wife, Miss Margaret O'Connor and her four sons and four daughters would have had the pleasure or reading eulogies, without number, on the checkered life of their father and husband. Jasper Cottage, Demoiselle Creek, was the home of Mr. McH. since he formed the Lime Company, that ascribed all his capital. He began life as an English church man, subsequently joined the Baptist church, and over a year ago was rebaptised and publicly admitted into the fold of the Roman Catholic church at Albert Mines, in company with his friend, Dr. Chandler. He was a most interesting talker, with a memory equalled by few, until impaired by paralysis some months ago."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1878 Thomas McHenry, Esq., and Mr. John F. Milton are making preparations to burn lime on a large scale the coming season at Demoiselle Creek. As an experiment one kiln is now being burnt. They have secured a large deposit of limestone from Mr. Beatty Steeves. This new enterprise, together with Mr. Hayden's stone works, promises to make lively times on Demoiselle Creek."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 12, 1879 From Hillsboro'.- ... Two vessels have been loaded this week at this place for Boston with stone from the New Brunswick Freestone Company's quarries atCurryville. The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. are carrying on quite an extensive business near Curryville Station. The lime manufactured by this Company is said to be of superior quality; considerable quantities of it has been sent already to different parts on the I.C.R. The Albert Manufacturing Co. are sending large quantities of their calcined and land plaster to different parts of Ontario and Quebec, by rail. They are also shipping their"

Chignecto Post - Apr. 15, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 16, 1880 Albert Co. - Business in Albert is at present booming. - McHenry lime kilns are in operation. - Work commenced on Monday at the Mary's Point quarry. - The Stevens quarry, at Harvey, has just commenced operations, with good prospects of a fine business. The stone is of a superior quality, and is a handsome brown stone. - Post."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;

Chignecto Post - Apr. 15, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 16, 1880 Albert Co. - Business in Albert is at present booming. - McHenry lime kilns are in operation. - Work commenced on Monday at the Mary's Point quarry. - The Stevens quarry, at Harvey, has just commenced operations, with good prospects of a fine business. The stone is of a superior quality, and is a handsome brown stone. - Post."

Moncton Daily Times - May 4, 1880 Demoiselle. - Work at the Hopewell Freestone Quarry is now being vigorously pushed forward. A large number of men are engaged. Undoubtedly, there will be large shipments of stone from this quarry during the season. Very little is being done at the present at the Lime & Cement Co.'s works."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Chignecto Post - Jan. 31, 1878 Mineral Development in Albert Co.- Perhaps no part of Canada displays a more varied and richer exposure of mineral ores and earths than the little county of Albert. Convulsions of nature in the earlier ages of the earth's history have tossed up the strata in every direction, placing within the reach of man the hidden treasures of the earth. Our readers are familiar with the almost fabulous wealth yielded by the bituminous deposit known as Albertite; with the Albert shales, which, though unproductive at present, will probably form a source ofwealth in the future; with the plaster quarries, which, developed by Messrs. Tompkins, is the leading industry inthe county; with the building stone, manganese and marls,which are all more or less a source of wealth. To these minerals, Albert seemed destined to have two more important additions made through the exertions of Thomas McHenry, Esq. The upheaval of Shepody Mountain has disclosed, according to geologists, the sub-carboniferous formation, the oldest of stratified rocks except the Devonian Series. During the ages when the sub-carboniferous rocks were in process of formation, the following substances were also formed in their order, viz: (1) lime, or carbonate; (2) gypsum, or sulphate; (3) gypsiferous sandstone, (4) salt; (5) bitumen, (6) bituminous shales, (7) Albertite. All these substances, except salt, have been found in the valley of Demoiselle Creek. Mr. McHenry secured some time since a limestone area on the line of railway two miles below the mines, which, from the fact of being thrown up in cliffs, seemed to offer superior facilities for quarrying. Mr. McHenry proposes to have kilns constructed, a grinding mill erected (for which purpose there is a fine water power) and the manufacture of this article on a large scale commenced early next season. Mr. McHenry also proposes to develop a large bedof clay that exists near the Albert Mines on the property of Hugh Steeves, Esq. No. 1 fine clay is imported from England. New Jersey furnishes an inferior article. It is used in fire-bricks, pottery pipes, etc., in making articles to withstand heat. The Albert fire clay has been tested at Brantford, Ont., by Devos at St. John and by potters in New York. Their report is highly encouraging. The position of these properties - their easy accessibility from all parts of the Maritime Provinces - the easy facilities for transportation by land or water - the cheapness with which they can be developed, owing to the abundance of wood and to water power, render them particularly valuable. These mineral resources will not only furnish a traffic for the railway, but will develop a wealth many times the entire cost of the railway. Such resources are a justification for the large expenditure of Government money for railway purposes."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / J8 / A2 / R8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1880 Exhibition. - The Geological Department. - On entering the main building the first branch of exhibits that meets the eye is that of mineral deposits found in New Brunswick. Some five glass cases are filled with this class of exhibits, and it is surprising to know what a large number of valuable mineral deposits this Province possesses. Prominent among the exhibits of this class areseveral blocks of Albertite, from the Albert Mines at Hillsboro, the great value of which may be readily seen on comparison with other species of coal. There is also apillar of polished shale, of a species resembling cannel, found at Caledonia, A.C. Besides these there may be seenspecimens of peat, St. John, granular anthracite, foundat Lepreaux Basin, Charlotte, all combustible materials, and silver and lead ores, the latter in many cases being labelled with paper, and a table given showing the relative quantities of valuable minerals to be abstracted from each. Following up the exhibits in this line, but to be found in other parts of the building, should be noticed two large blocks of Spring Hill coal, from the Spring Hill mines in Cumberland County, N.S., each block containing several square feet, and the exhibits of greyand brown freestone, quarried in Albert and Westmorland Counties. There are two separate exhibits of grey freestone and one of brown freestone. Messrs. J.M. Steeves & Co., Albert County, show four specimen blocks of grey stone quarried by them, and the Budro Company, operating at Dorchester, in Westmorland County, show a large block of grey freestone. A. Stevens & Co., whose quarry is situated at Mary's Point, Harvey, A.C., show three blocks of brown freestone, in an unpolished state, merely having the rough edges broken off."

Codes: P8 / IDX_Names: Thorn Brook Graphite;

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 11, 1902 The Canada Paint Company of Montreal having lately acquired the valuable graphite property at Thorne's Brook, in Kings County, some seven miles from Havelock, are getting ready to mine the ore on an extensive scale. It is a good vein 14 feet wide and 30 feet deep. No attempt has been made hitherto in the direction of the development of the property. Sheds have been erected for the cleaning and drying of the graphite. It was necessary to construct a bridge to enable the ore to be conveyed from the cliff where it is located to the sheds. It is expected large quantities of graphite will be forwarded to Montreal next year for use in the manufacture of paint. Ten men have been engaged in the preparatory operations, and it is thought quite a number will be kept on permanently. - St. John paper."

Codes: V2 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Marble;

Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 4, 1852 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 4, 1852 MARBLE QUARRY. - We are informed that a valuable quarry of Marble, of an excellent description, has been opened near Point Le Preaux in this County, by a

Company of enterprising Americans, who have purchased the land on which the marble is quarried, from one of our townsmen at a fair price. It is said that the proprietors have reasonable prospects of doing a remunerative business. - ST. ANDREWS STANDARD."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 9, 1860 New Brunswick Marble. - We have been shown a piece of Marble taken from a quarry lately opened at Musquash, by Mr. William Campbell, Architect and Builder of this City, which is pronounced by competent judges to be equal, if not superior to any ever imported into this Province. We understand that in the quarry as now opened 15 he has three different qualities, viz., the pure white, equal in clearness and polish to the best Italian; the blue veined and mottled, a beautiful sample of which is before us, that will compare favorably with any Italian, and the green striped. We have been assured by the enterprising proprietor that he can get out and dress this Marble, suitable for fronts of buildings, as cheap as the Granite which is so much used in this city. Mr. Campbell intends entering largely into this business and has already got out a considerable quantity of very fine blocks, he is also erecting suitable machinery for cutting and polishing it. We wish him every success in his undertaking. - Nbkr."

Codes: X6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Lime - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1886 Arthurette. - The Proposed Tobique Valley Railway. - ... But there is, I think, a brighter future for the Tobique Valley. The value of its great mountains of plaster is only beginning to be known. Farmers from Carleton County, Aroostook and Madawaska, haul the plaster a distance, in some instances, of 80 miles with their teams. They find it necessary to raise root crops with profit. It will pay 50 per cent. On hay crops and will pay a large percentage on grain sowed on sod land. The farmers find after experience that the Tobique plaster is possessed of greater fertilizing properties than what is known as the Nova Scotia plaster. There is also abundance of lime stone, said by masons to equal

Codes: Y1 / GYP / LIME / E5 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt; Gypsum; Lime - General; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1888 House of Assembly. - ... Mitchell committed abill further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. He said the bill proposed that carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, or gypsum shall not be subject to any royalty to the crown. The second section proposed that the governor in council, upon being satisfied on the report of a mining engineer, geologist or other competent person, that there is a reasonable probability of discovering valuable mineral deposits in any part of the province by boring, sinking shaft or other methods of exploration, may on the recommendation of the surveyor general by order-in- council, authorize an expenditure out of the public moneys of a sum not exceeding $2,500 in any one year, in and of or for the purpose of prosecuting such boring, etc., and the surveyor general's annual report, shall contain full statement of exploration if any, the expenditure therefor, and all other such information. Another section of the bill gave the governor in council power to cancel mining leases when certain conditions were not complied with. Speaker Pugsley said he was glad to see the government making a move in this important matter. During the election in Kings his colleagues and himself had promised if elected to do what they could to aid in the development of the mining interests of the country. This bill was intended to advance the mining interests not only of Kings but of the whole province. That being so he had no doubt it would meet with general approval. It had been shown that Kings county was rich in manganese and salt deposits, and there were indications of coal there in paying quantities. With proper encouragement, mining in Kings county must be attended with good results. This bill does not propose to take away the rights of those interested in mining. Its effect will be to enable the surveyor general in proper cases to go to a certain expenditure with a view to assisting the mining industry. As he had said, the bill was a move in the right direction. Tweedie said the bill did not propose anything new. The province has had an experience in this direction before. They all remembered what the diamond borer had cost and that the deepest hole it ever bored was a hole in the provincial treasury. Under this bill $2,500 would be given to some county, Kings perhaps, for nothing. The section empowering the cancelling of leases was an improper one and he instanced cases where under it an injustice might be done.Attorney General Blair said it was possible the amount named would not be advantageously expended. The Government had thought it a duty to make the experiment of aiding in mining development, and, though the sumproposed was small, the result might be very satisfactory. If the salt deposits of Kings are as great and valuable as it is said they are their development would be an immense advantage to the whole of New Brunswick, and the amount of revenue to the province would be very handsome. The bill, however, did not intend to apply only to Kings, but to any other part of the province where there was reasonable evidence to warrant an expenditure by the surveyor general. Speaker Pugsley again referred to the salt deposits of Kings County. Valuable springs coming direct from the rock have been discovered in different parts of the county. The brine from the Sussex and Upham springs contains salt of the purest character and farmers are willing to give twice as much for the salt from these springs as for Liverpool or Ontario salt. There is every evidence that these salt deposits exist over the whole area of the country from Sussex to Hammond River. If the salt rock can be discovered, its development would no doubt be attended with most satisfactory results, in which case the royalty of the province would be large. The salt deposits of Syracuse, N.Y., had given to that city a population of 50,000 and a royalty to the State of New York up to the present time of $5,000,000. There was no reason to suppose that with proper encouragement the salt mines of Kings County might not be equally valuable to that county and the whole province. Hanington said he wished the proposal to aid in the mining development of the province every success. He referred to the efforts of private individuals to develop the mines of Albert, and expressed the opinion that if properly worked the mines of New Brunswick would produce gratifying results. Heatherington said his bill reflected the highest credit upon the surveyor general. He would heartily support it,

because it was intended to help the development of the mines in Queens and other counties in the province. ..."

Codes: Y4 / IDX_Names: Tabusintac Graphite;
St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 7, 1861 The Miramichi Gleaner says it understands that there is a very rich vein of Black Lead at Tabusintac, and adds: ""Now is the time to hunt up all kinds of minerals, clays and natural curiosities - they are all wanted for the Exhibition that is to come off next October at Sussex Vale, and in London next year. The committee would be pleased to receive any specimens furnished. We also learn from our contemporary that several young men have been ""prospecting"" up and down the Miramichi river, and more than one have returned with quartz rock, very similar to that obtained at Tangier, but it is uncertain whether it contains the ""precious"" metal. We believe the gold may be found in this as well as the neighboring Province, and it will be found before long."

Codes: Y4 / IDX_Names: Tabusintac Graphite;
Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 27, 1861 Minerals. - Some of the young men here have ""been prospecting"" as the phrase is, in various directions up and down the river, and more than one has returned with specimens of quartz rock, very similar to that obtained at Tangier. The stone contains evidently some kind of metal, but whether it be the ""precious"" kind we are not sufficiently skilled to determine. We understand that there exists a very rich vein of Black Lead at Tabusintac. Will any person in that locality send us a specimen. Now is the time to hunt up all kinds of minerals, clays and natural curiosities - they are all wanted for the Exhibition that is to come off next October at Sussex Vale, and in London next year. The Committee would be pleased to receive any specimens furnished."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / LIME / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Lime - General;
City Gazette - Jul. 1832 Exports include plaster, grindstones and limestone"
Codes: Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General;
Union Advocate - Jun. 25, 1873 Limestone from Newcastle to P.E.I. .... Limestone from Chatham to P.E.I. .....Stone for Boston from J. Goodfellow ....."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 3, 1874 Albert County. -... Lower Cape. - From this place the Freestone of the Hopewell Quarry Company is shipped, although the spot is not a very favorable one, and the stone has to be carted down from the quarries, a distance of three miles. ... Hopewell Quarry Company. - Three miles from Lower Cape, in a northerly direction, are the Freestone quarries which bears this name. The quarries are about a mile from Demoiselle Creek, at the mouth of which, as already stated, the stone is shipped. The company is an American one, and commenced operations June 24th, 1872, in the lower quarry on the south side of the present one, which was worked for half a year. About this time last year they begun in the upper quarry. The property includes about 400 acres, and the quarry has a face of 200 feet, with a depth of 75 feet, the working rock being 30 feet deep. At the end of the season the quarry is expected to be about 200 feet square, and they have now about 1,000 tons on hand, which they are busily engaged in shipping. They supply stone for the culverts of the railway in the section from the Albert Mines to Hopewell, of which 1200 tons have already been forwarded. The Company mainly find a market for their stone in Boston, where freestone of good quality brings $16 per ton. The quarrymen are mostly French, and are accommodated in a large boarding house, which, together with the store, is some distance off on the main road, in the Curryville settlement. This year the operations have been somewhat slack on account of the strike of the stone-cutters in Boston, and also for want of railroad transit. ...... Marble Works. - The visitor is somewhat surprised to find that marble cutting is extensively carried on here, there being two establishments, those of Mr. John C. Tingley and Mr. Josiah Tingley. Here tombstones are manufactured for the inhabitants of Albert County, and in point of workmanship, taste and originality of design, they would compare favorably with those of metropolitan establishments. ..."

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - May. 29, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. From the escarpment of the mountain the ground slopes tothe southeast at a low angle, probably in conformity with the dip of the underlying grey grits, which flank the narrow coping of trap. Near the bridge the river divides into three branches, and on the northeast branch, about one and a quarter miles from the Forks, occur the Falls of Nashwasis. - Here the brook, running in a picturesque gorge formed of nearly perpendicular cliffs of yellowish grey sandstone, 100 feet apart, and about the same height, falls over course silicious conglomerate rocks, forming a cascade of forty feet high and fifty feet in width. Both the cliffs above, and the conglomerate forming the bed of the stream at the fall are copiously charged with vegetable fossils, such as leaves and stems, the latter sometimes of considerable thickness, the bark being converted into coal, and the core replaced by sandstone; nodules of iron pyrites are also very abundant. Although such traces of carbonaceous matter abound, there seems to be nothing to justify the expectation, which has been entertained by some of the neighboring residents, that a workable seam of coal may be found here. Rumours were current also, when I visited the locality, of veins of manganese and even of more valuable ores having been found on McLeod's Mountain, together with great deposits of fine red ochre in the vicinity, but as they were not met with by me, I am unable to give any details. Just below the fall there is a

considerable development of a pure white siliceous conglomerate, composed entirely of large quartz pebbles, and without a grace of organic remains. From the mouth of the Keswick, northeastward as far as Tay Settlement, a distance of fifteen miles, the hardness of the outcropping edges of the grey grits and conglomerates, combined with the unequal effects of superficial denudations, produces a very marked topographical feature, forming a succession of nearly 10 parallel ridges running northeast and southwest as far as the valley of the Nashwaak, and all of very considerable elevation up to 900 feet above tide water. Most of the rock exposures observed by me in this district have been recorded on the large map, and need not be here repeated. In this intervale the red rocks are nowhere conspicuously displayed, owing to the relief of the surface, the nearly horizontal attitude of the strata, and the soft nature of these rocks themselves. In the valley of the River Tay, however, they reappear in considerable breadth, as might be expected from the fact of its cutting the formation traversely. At Beone's Mills, about eighteen miles from Fredericton, on the north branch of the Tay, and near the road between Cardigan and Tay settlement, fossiliferous and highly ferruginous grey grits occur in alternating massive and shaly beds, dipping SE 7ø, with specular iron and impressions of large and small obscure fossil vegetable remains. A little further north, at the bridge over the south branch, thin bedded micaceous red sandstones appear, dipping SE apparently 17ø; this is at the junction of the red and grey rocks. Proceeding one and a half miles northward on the road, we find at the bridge over the North Tay, the contorted and nearly perpendicular slate and quartzite of the unconformable metamorphic rocks, seamed with quartz veins, and slightly calcareous, but only so in streaks and bleaches. On descending the stream (but ascending in stratigraphical order) the slates become gradually more calcareous, arenaceous and micaceous, and assume a red colour, till at a little over half a mile below the bridge, they are covered by the unaltered bed of red marl and conglomerate, dipping SE 7ø. The section afforded in the bed and banks of the Tay is tolerable complete distinct, cutting nearly transversely to the direction of the Carboniferous rocks, extending for a distance of about ten miles from their base, and including two small seams of coal. Where coal has been found the seams themselves are concealed, and neither the quality nor conditions of occurrence of these coal seams have been accurately established; but their appears no reason to believe them to be of any economic importance, as no true underclays have been found in this section of the country, and even the continuity of the coal beyond the spot where it has been found has not been ascertained. Between Tay Settlement and Stanley, on the Nashwaak, on the land of Robert Thorburn, an interesting exposure of the red calcareous conglomerate and underlying metamorphic slate rock, in vertical section, is afforded in a small ravine or gorge. The slate rock at and for some distance below the plane of contact is also calcareous, and seamed with strings of quartz and calcspar; in the same neighborhood this rock was manyyears ago successfully burned in a kiln for lime. A similar conjunction to the last is well observed, though in horizontal exposures, in descending the River Nashwaak, where, about a mile below Stanley Bridge, the slates, reddened and rendered highly calcareous towards the contact, are overlapped by the red conglomerate, sandstone and marl, which continue uninterruptedly in descending, for a distance of one and three quarter miles, equivalent to a thickness of about 1000 feet; and terminate near the mouth of Cross Creek, there giving place to light-grey sandstone and conglomerate in massive beds. At Red Rock settlement and also at the mouth of Cross Creek, eruptive masses of trap protrude through the red conglomerate near the summit. At Nashwaak Bridge, on the Miramichi Road, thin-beddedflaggy grey grits are seen on the bed and bank of the river, dipping SE 5 deg.; and the same rocks are occasionally displayed at intervals along the Portage road to Boiestown. About ten miles from Boiestown the road skirts to a considerable extent, of red conglomerate, terminating towards the east of an eruptive mass of basalt similar to that at Clarke's Mountain, but more vesicular. It forms the height of land on the Portage, and is about three-quarters of a mile wide, terminating at Clearwater Brook, a tributary of the Taxis River; the other dimensions and precise form of the mass have not been fully ascertained. From Boiestown eastward for three or four miles, the right bank of the Southwest Miramichi is flanked by an amphitheatre of the coarse grey sandstone rising to the height of 200 feet above the river, and dipping SE 5ø; the line of this escarpment is considerably to the south of that of the bluffs at Keswick, Cardigan, etc. Near the mouth of the Taxis River, which flows into theMiramichi a little above Boiestown, a small seam of coal about three inches in thickness was reported. Four miles up the Miramichi from the mouth of the Taxis, the horizontal grey fossiliferous sandstones overlie red conglomerates and marls, dipping 67 deg. to the southeast. This high dip, of which some of the beds of the grey grits also seem to partake, may be due to a fault; in corroboration of which hypothesis the underlying metamorphic slate is usually full of veins of quartz and calcspar, as if much fractured; but on the other hand it is to be noted that with the observed horizontal breadth of the red rocks (400 yards) the thickness would closely approximate to that usually obtained for the red rocks, (1000 feet). The grey sandstones near this locality yield very fair though rather fine-grained grindstones; and some of the red

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1847 Exports for the Year 1846: Estimated Value in SterlingTo Great To North To West To Britain America Indies U.S.Gypsum 2,933 ton 60 4 720 Grindstones 653 tons 271 6 404 Coals 1,915 chald. 132 1,305 Lime 1,690 hhds. 424"

Codes: Z2 / LIME / O7 / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1889 Hopewell. - ... (The Rocks) - The cape is best known to sailors as a conspicuous point on the coast during several hour's sail, and ashore for its interesting scenery. Though not as grand as the Giant's Causeway, Fingal's Cave, or the Palisades, yet it is easy of access, well worth seeing, and adds materially to the pleasures of a summer holiday. It is on the west side of the bay mentioned, has a water front near to low water mark of about one quarter of a mile, with a height of 100 or 150 feet. The south end is bold, the north end forming a gentle slope to low ground. This point is reached by a carriage road, and here an array of water worn columns of rock 20 to 30 feet high above a smooth, sloping beach, met the eye while the shore wall is seen to be honeycombed with caverns. Farther down shore past projecting reefs and recurring recesses, as the headland rises, the outstanding masses grow more lofty andimposing, occasionally approaching the height of themainland, with a diameter of 30 to 50 feet. Some areapparently solid and several rods away from the bluff,others parted off by a fissure a few feet wide and rifted from top to bottom, with their bases riddled by long oval shaped passages which here and there almost undermine a towering and ponderous slab. The tunnels, galleries and caves differ in size, shape and form. Here is one roomy as Dan O'Connell's acts of parliament; the next with scarcely standing room, while another has 20 feet of space between its floor of sand and pointed arch overhead. They run parallel to each other at times, or cross at right angles. Some go straight through from daylight to daylight, others by turns and surprises, or now and then end in the cliffs too far and too dark to be explored without a light. The rock at these peculiar places is chiefly a fine grained, tough, dull red, conglomerate, alternating with other layers of red sandstone, and coarser conglomerate, all containing a proportion of lime, which appears to be the cementing ingredient between the layers as well. It pounds up more readily than it splits or breaks and is an unwilling stone to give up specimens. Probably it was formed without flaws, but irregular lines of cleavage now run up and down through it at varying distances apart. These cracks have evidently marked out the isolated portions and located the caverns. Atmospheric agencies, the surf, and the beach pebbles, burrowing in the crevices have done the rest. No caves a mile long and necessarily earlier formed, of which written descriptions and traditions tell, could be found. Fractures similar to these would reasonably account for the remarked absence of living springs over a considerable area of neighboring country. Down shore at the southeast corner two regular wall like ledges of blue limestone reach under the tide and in shore rise in a precipice. Here a pile of large square blocks have ground upon each other showing the marks of the waves' tremendous force. This is the most enduring stone of the group and contains curiously worn arabesque pieces, with veins resembling bunches of grapes. The Cape rocks seem to be older than the fossil marked sandstones at St. Mary's Point and Hopewell Cape, on either hand, on the same shore, but widely separated. ... Close by Cape Demoiselle Creek empties into the bay. This stream gives its name to the country through which it flows. One branch takes its rise near the once famous Albert mine. Large deposits of gypsum, freestone and limestone, with indications of salt are found along its course; freestone and lime stone have been extensively quarried. These facts, with the name as a connecting link, seem to call reference to them. .... Though prospecting to any extent for albertite has ceased, and in view of an estimated expenditure of $100,000 by several American companies in trial pits and borings outside Albert mines limits, yet there is a lingering and quite general hope that the lustrous mineral will crop out at some unexpected place and time."

Codes: Z2 / P3 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 24, 1879 Albert Co. - From Demoiselle Creek. - The stone quarry, of which Mr. Hayden is manager, is now operating with a large force of men, and likely to do a good business during the season.The lime and brick company, Mr. Thos. McHenry, manager, will doubtless give employment to a large staff, as it is rumored they are to begin operations in a few days."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1881 Albert County Sketches. - Walls of Jasper - Lime Burning and Stone Quarrying - McHenry and the N.B. Freestone Co. - On the border land, between Hillsboroughand Hopewell, are the quarries and kilns of the Albert Brook Lime and Cement Co. The nearest railway station is called McHenry, in honor of the manager of the works, Mr. Thos. McHenry, one of the most widely known of Albert's prominent men, and there is a branch, a half mile long, to the kilns. The company owns 100 acres of limestone and freestone land. This is the fourth year of its operations, and it burns three or four thousand casks yearly. It has been supplying the Penitentiary, and its lime is highly spoken of for building purposes. It is also a valuable fertilizer, as it contains ten per cent. of phosphates, and half of the whole product is sold to agriculturalists. The kilns are lined with firestone, one of the products of the district, which contains so much silica that the action of the heat makes it look like glass. The N.B. Freestone Company, having slackened operations at its old quarries, at Curryville, because the color of the stone there is not of the hue most in demand at present, secured some land adjoining that of Mr. McHenry's company and opened a freestone quarry on it. The quarry is on the side of a hill which rises abruptly from the little valley in which the lime works are situated, a short distance further up the brook which winds through the narrow strip of level land between the hills. The hillside has been opened near the top, and the quarrymen are working downward, leaving a perpendicular wall of stone. This wall is the boundary between the company's land and a lot of which Mr. McHenry has a lease, with the privilege of purchase. The Freestone Company bought up a mortgage on it, but Mr. McHenry has tendered the money for the mortgage and the land and considers it as good as his. He may, therefore, go on and work his own share of the quarry, or join with the N.B. Company. The whole hill, about three acres in extent, is composed of freestone. The greater part of that which has been exposed is lavender brown, the most popular color in the United States; but there is also olive and a handsome light gray, said to be the same as that of which Paris is built, which is so soft that it may readily be carved with a knife, but gets hard after exposure to the atmosphere for a few months. The stone in this quarry is of fine texture, and free from faults and imperfections. It lies in natural benches, with the lines of cleavage distinctly marked, and it is wedged off into as large blocks as are required, some of them weighing eight tons. These are easily hauled by one horse to the foot of the hill, over a steep path along its face, on wooden drags, and an extension of the McHenry Branch Railway, twenty chains or 2,000 feet, will give access to the Albert Railway. Part of the road bed is graded, but the work upon it has been suspended in consequence of the dispute with Mr. McHenry about the mortgage on the land he holds and the company wants. The settlement of this dispute will be followed by the building of the railway extension, and then the shipment of the stone will begin. Mr. McHenry feels, as Dr. Johnson said of the brewery, that the quarry is the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and he looks forward to becoming a millionaire in the future. Although not clean past his youth, as Falstaff said of the Chief Justice, he hath yet some smack of age in him, some relish of the saltness of time, and has lived an active and laborious life without reaping much reward. All who know him will be glad to see his present hopes realized. Geologically speaking, Mr. McHenry says, this region is of sub- carboniferous formation, and flanks the Huronian, which crops out above the freestone. Metals of various kinds are found at the junction between the two, and people who have been there lately prospecting have washed gold out of the sands of the brook. On one side of the brook there is freestone, and on the other side limestone. The latter is overlaid by a vein of jasper, about a foot thick, from which many beautiful specimens, suitable for jewellery, have been obtained. The stream is called Hayward's Brook, but Mr. McHenry has named it and the district Jasper Brook, and is looking forward hopefully to the time when he will be rich enough to build Jasper Cottage, and dispense therein a generous hospitality to his friends. Mr. McHenry is a man of sentiment, and will have at least the

Codes: 0002 / 0691 / E5 / Y1 / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Sussex/
Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs salt;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1869 Geological. - We understand that Dr. Hunt and Prof. Bailey went on Monday morning to Sussex, where the Doctor intends to thoroughly examine the Salt Deposit. This is a subject to which this learned gentleman has of late given especial attention, having investigated most of the more remarkable localities in the Upper Provinces.They will next visit Salt Springs (so called) in Kings County and the Manganese Mine, and then proceed to Quacoto survey the manganese and other valuable deposits in that neighborhood. Mr. Weston, who for a time has been collecting fossils in the vicinity of St. John for the Museum at Montreal, went yesterday to Lepreaux for a like purpose. He will visit the principal localities surveyed last year by Prof. Bailey and Geo. Matthews, Esq."

Codes: 0007 / 0002 / 0087 / 0275 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Quaco Manganese; Dorchester Copper;
0688 / Y1 / J8 / 0691 / Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Gold Mine Gully;
Salt Springs Salt; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Interest in Mining. - The increased interest which is being taken in mining matters in the Maritime Provinces is rather remarkable in its way. Some very important gold discoveries have undoubtedly been made in Nova Scotia, and in fact there is scarcely a County in that Province in which gold has not been found. The greatest practical development of recent date is probably in Halifax and Yarmouth Counties, where a good deal of mining property has changed hands and some new works are being profitably prosecuted. The oil lands of Cape Breton are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and, as already pointed out in the Sun, immense tracts of land around Lake Ainslie have been secured by Boston and Halifax capitalists, besides what has been taken up by that giant oil monopoly of this continent, the Standard Oil Company. A very large amount of machinery and labor will presently be at work in the development of these oil properties. In our own Province, there have beensome important investments by Boston capitalists in antimony mines at Prince William, York County. Mr. Hibbard, it is reported, has sold the mine in which he is interested for $200,000 cash and $50,000 stock in the new Company and a large force is at work on the property. The Lake George antimony mine is also a hopeful speculation and it is anticipated that the present managers will make a large amount of money out of it, especially as silver has been discovered in the ore. On the Tobique, gold has been discovered in sufficient quantities to warrant an expenditure for pushing forward a thorough exploration.The Woodstock iron mine, as our readers are aware, has changed hands, and large expenditures will be made in developing the property. The Queen Manganese company are not hesitating in incurring large expenditures for the development of their valuable property at Markhamville, while a manganese property in Hopewell has been bought by a local company, and efforts are being made in Boston to organize a company to take hold of the manganese mine at St. Martins. Copper has been discovered back of Dorchester, and the lands are duly bonded, and some Sussex parties have secured a copper mine at Point Wolfe. Kings County is turning out strong in the line of mineral discovery. At Wanamake's, Parish of Upham, galena, which is said to bear both silver and gold in paying quantities has been found. The extent of the vein requires to be still further tested. The Salt Springs of Campbell Settlement have come into notice and changed hands, and a Mr. Bockus, for Boston parties, is putting up the necessary machinery for salt making, and it is expected that operations of some magnitude will be carried on here. Kaolin has just been found at Hamilton's Lake, Dutch Valley, the bottom of the lake being composed of this valuable clay, which is used in making porcelain. At or near Dutch Valley, too, according to a well authenticated statement, indications of oil have been found. Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, has found a mineral which appears to resemble bismuth more closely than anything else, but just where it is found has not been made public. Graphite is known to exist in the Parish of Upham. It is to be hoped that through the present extraordinary revival of interest in our mineral resources some practical good may be accomplished. That the Maritime Provinces abound in valuable minerals can not be gainsaid. The trouble heretofore has been the absence of capital to fully test the extent of these resources. In the West and elsewhere it frequently happens that millions of dollars are expended in explorations and actual working before any tangible, paying result is reached. Here there are no millions to be expended in this way - nor even hundreds of thousands, and scarcely tens of thousands. Unless practical miners and geologists are entirely wrong, this very Province of New Brunswick contains all the conditions of a country in which the precious metals, as well as the ordinary minerals, should be found. Possibly the present active enquiry may stimulate to such persistent, thorough survey and exploration of our Province as may lead up to discoveries the benefits of which may be felt by our entire population."

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold
0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay
/ Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite;
J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John
Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime - Graphite;
General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/
Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to severalcorrespondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey,

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / G3 /
IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 / L3 /
IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Lake George, Beliveau, Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore. Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, Memramcook."

Codes: 0030 / 0690 / E7 /
IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Glebe Manganese; Mineral Paint - General;

Daily Times - Mar. 28, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - A correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes to that paper: I have been roaming considerably of late, with not much chance for corresponding. Mining matters in New Brunswick are not very brisk at present. Owners of manganese properties and other metal hope for a satisfactory boom a little later on.The developments at what is known as The Glebe manganese deposit in Dutch Valley District are still satisfactory. The owners are very much encouraged indeed. A Mr. F.J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, is the principal promoter of this mine, and the development operations have been done under the superintendency of Mr. W.N. Goold, who has had extensive mining experience in this province as well as across the line.The work at Mineral Vale, in Albert County, is progressing satisfactorily, and some English capitalists are to come out from London or Liverpool and look over the property. Messrs. Breeze and Robinson, of St. John, N.B., are largely interested in the matter. At the village of Albert, (formerly known as Hopewell Corner), mining operations have been for sometime in progress, under direction of a Mr. Sargent, of Boston. It is understood machinery will shortly be placed, if not already done, and that owners anticipate good results. it is said that quite a remunerative amountof gold is had from the ore which is being extracted. The manganese property at Petitcodiac, I am told, is showing up very fairly. The manager, Mr. Brown, was very ill some little time ago, but, I presume, is gaining ground again. There seems to be an impression that this will develop into a good paying property. In Hillsboro, or near there, operations are being conducted under the direction of Mr. Pendegrast of Truro. It is said to be some kind of a mineral paint -umber, ochre, or something of that kind. Not knowing correct particulars I will not endeavour to be too positive on the matter. I do not know that I can take up more of your valuable space at present, and can only express the wish that your Nova Scotian correspondents would be more confiding, and let the mining world know what is going on in their different localities. I regret there has been no concerted action by mining laws of Nova Scotia. Perhaps the present session may develop something new."

Codes: 0033 / M4 / IDX_Names: Scott Falls; Mushquash Peat;
S.J. Globe - Jul. 11, 1889 A Visit to Golden Gulch. - Gold, Silver, Anthracite Coal, Specular Iron and Moss Litter. - Musquash is only a few miles from St. John, and yet how few of our people have any idea of the treasures that are hidden in the earth at that quaint village, awaiting only the push and pluck of some venturesome persons to make our country a busy hive of industry. Having heard of the vast mineral deposits of that locality, and having an hour or so to spare, with a couple of friends, a visit was paid to Musquash. The first object of interest is the large ice houses on the banks of Spruce Lake. The houses are full, and the owners expect to make a big thing on ice when the weather gets warmer in the United States, and the demand for cool drinks becomes brisker. The nextobject of commercial importance is the barrens. The number of people who year after year trod the plains gathering the large and juicy blueberry and disposing of them at five cents a quart, had not the faintest notice of the ingredients of the bog, or that it would ever be worth $15 a ton. But such seems to be the fact, or at least I was so informed. When the proper machinery is put in position, someone will make money, and moss litter will have an upward tendency with a good marginal profit. Moss litter, no doubt, is good enough, but after all it is nowhere compared with gold and silver mines. These are the things to put mettle in a man, and when one awakes in the morning and looks out of the gable end window over his own gold field, he feels as if he was somebody. Lunch had been taken, when an invitation was accepted to visit the gold and silver mines. Of course nothing else was talked of but gold and silver - how could there be? When one is going to see the genuine article. Our guide was an enthusiast, and each alone was scanned minutely. After leaving the main road, we made a circuit via a cow path to the gulch. Everything was as quiet as it could be, except the mosquitoes; not the sign of a faro bank, nor a bunco steerer; not even a miner with a red shirt was visible - no gambling dens, and even our enthusiast wore a boiled shirt. These matters might make a difference to some, but the hope that a nugget might be found banished all those minor affairs. The gulch was at last reached. It is probably sixty or seventy feet long and about forty feet wide, with nearly perpendicular cliffs at either side. As we stood at the entrance our enthusiast said, Isn't it something wonderful, and each nodded his assent. At our feet was the white silver bearing quartz, and above us in the side of the cliff was the gold quartz. Quite an excavation had been made at the bottom of the gulch, but the recent rains left considerable water in the cutting. A lot of quartz had also been taken from the face of the cliff. A crude ladder was mounted, and the veins of the precious inspected. Small pieces of quartz were chipped off and saved; also pieces of silver quartz were gathered up. No nugget was found, however, but any quantity of quartz. There was no crusher around, and in consequence we had to take home the gold and silver in the rock. This is a good way to keep those metals at home. Speaking of the mine, we were told that a ton of gold quartz produced metal to the value of $21.39, and the silver quartz, $32.00. An expert offered to come from New York and make a thorough examination if $500 for expenses were guaranteed, but the owners, for certain reasons, thought it best to expend that amount in getting out specimens to send to Boston to be assayed. Operations will be commenced again this week. The owner, we were informed, was offered $60,000 for the mine last year, but he refused to sell under $75,000. Of course we all believed that the mines were the real thing, and when shown specimens and asked if we ever saw the like before? we answered readily in the negative. Whatever doubts we had about the gold producing qualities of Musquash, they were quickly dispelled, when an old man said in answer to a question: Nova Scotia produces gold, and why not New Brunswick? This settled the matter, for it seemed to us, if Nova Scotia can produce gold, New Brunswick can do the same. Argument here was out of place. With reluctance we left Golden Gulch. Our stay being of short duration, we were forced to forego the pleasure of visiting the coal and specular iron mines, but we were surfeited with specimens. There is no doubt of the mines being genuine, and Musquash has a great future before it - so say some of its more enthusiastic inhabitants. Musquash has vast resources in her marsh lands, and it would seem to one who had not caught the gold fever that if more of the land was dyked and properly attended, the returns would make a good show even against a gold mine."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL
IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash – Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / E7 /
IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Mineral Paint - General;

Head Quarters - Jul. 11, 1849 Yellow Ochre. - Mr. J.H. Maxwell, has shown us a sample of Yellow Ochre, which was discovered by Mr. Jos. Moore, while making the new road from St. Stephen to Moore's Mills, about two miles from the former place. The Ochre has been pronounced of an excellent quality. - Saint Andrews Standard."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / M4 / P6 / G3 /
IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Mushquash Peat; Peat - General; Granite;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1894…This report also contains a valuable paper on 'The Present Status of the Mining Industries of New Brunswick, by Prof. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. Referring to deposits of granite suitable for ornamental purposes, Prof. Bailey says: The rock for the latter purpose is almost exclusively obtained from the vicinity of St. George in Charlotte County, where no less than four companies are engaged in fitting and bringing it to market. These with their output for the year 1892 are as follows:- Milne, Coutts & Co., 400 tons averaging $80 per ton … $32,000 Tayte, Meating & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton … 24,000 Epps, Dodds & Co., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton … 24,000 Taylor Bros., 300 tons averaging $80 per ton … 24,000 -- $104,000 This is exactly the same as the output of the previous year. In addition to the above Messrs. Burpee & Co., who up to 1891 had their polishing works at Carleton, near St. John, but who have since removed to Calais, Maine, for the saving of the duty imposed in the States on manufactured rock, and who own quarries at St. George, removed from the latter about 300 or 400 tons in 1892 and probably 200 or 300 tons in the present year. The figures given in the above tables represent the amounts and value after the stone is quarried, dressed and polished, all the firms excepting the Burpees being fully equipped for doing all the work upon the spot. It will thus appear that, as the case of the lime industry at St. John, the value of the product comes almost solely from the labor put upon it. It hence becomes the means of directly distributing large sums in the payment of wages, amounting, it is said, in the aggregate, to about $5000 per month. The granite in the rough state, when quarried, costs about $12, generally, though for getting out large blocks it costs more per ton. The power required for the machinery of the polishing works is cheaply obtained from the falls of the Magaguadavic river, and all the conditions are most favorable for the development of the industry. In quality, as pointed out by the writer as early as 1872, the rock will compare favorably with the best red granite of Scotland. Quite recently, Sheriff Stuart and others are opening up a quarry of black granite in Bocabec, Charlotte County, between St. George and St. Andrews. It takes a fine polish and it is thought, can be readily marketed. There are also varieties of rock, such as felsites and porpyries, occurring in Charlotte county which, when polished, are often of great beauty, but nothing has as yet been done towards their utilization. Prof. Bailey has the following to say, also,concerning nickel in Charlotte: The occurrence of nickel in the rocks about St. Stephen has been known ever since the year 1872, when it was recognized by Dr. Sterry Hunt as associated with chromium in specimens collected and submitted to him for analysis by the writer and Mr. G.F. Matthew. Its presence, however, attracted little interest until the discovery of the nickel-bearing pyrophyllites of Sudbury, Ontario, and their value in certain processes of iron manufacture called attention to the similar deposits of Charlotte county and led to the discovery of nickel in the latter. Following upon this rediscovery it has been hoped that the St. Stephen deposits would at least approximate in value to those of Sudbury, but through delays arising from contested claims and other causes, but little has as yet been done to test their actual capacity. It is probable that this will be done during the coming summer. In the meantime it may be of interest to quote here the estimate of the ore as given by Mr. C.C. Hoffman, chemist of the Geological Survey. A partial analysis gave Nickel ... 1.72 per cent Cobalt ... 0.16 Copper ... 0.34 or, calculated upon material free from all gangue:- Nickel ... 1.82 per cent Cobalt ... 0.17 Copper ... 0.33 Similar ore was also analyzed from L'Etete, Charlotte county, and both are described as closely resembling much of the ore found in the Sudbury district. Specimens of the St. Stephen ore analyzed by other parties, gave results in some instances as high as 2.6 per cent of nickel. The quantity of ore, both at St. Stephen and L'Etete, appears to be large and the facilities for mining and shipment are good. Edward Jack contributed to the report aninteresting article on moss litter, which he says is tobe found in several places in New Brunswick, such as at Musquash and along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nine licenses to search, covering forty two miles, one prospecting licence, and three leases covering three square miles of nickel property, were issued to Charlotte county parties during the year; while one mining licence, covering ten square miles, has been renewed."

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has

Codes: 0084 / 0669 / X6 / O7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Tobique River; Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 17, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. VI. Tobique Valley and Tributaries. In the course of my explorations of last season, I undertook an excursion up the river Tobique and one of its most important branches, the Serpentine, partly with the view of making an examination of the great Lower Carboniferous outlier there, and partly to visit certain lands which had been leased from Government on the latterstream for gold mining purposes. The Tobique is a large tributary of the St. John, falling into the main stream about fifty miles above Woodstock, from the northeast, its general course thus coinciding with the strike of the rocks in the high lands constituting the water-shed between the St. John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; one of its main branches, called the little Tobique, or Left-hand branch, with a general south-easterly course, connects by a short portage with the Nepisiguit flowing, into the Bay of Chaleurs; while the other or Right-hand Branch, falling into the main 6 river at the same point but from the opposite direction, through a very rugged mountainous country, is, in its turn, composed of two branches, the Campbell and Serpentine rivers. These streams form a junction at the distance of ten miles from the main forks, from which point the Tobique flows through a rich and fertile valley in a southwesterly direction to join the St. John river, a distance of sixty-two miles, following the windings of the stream. On the Serpentine, which had not previously, so far as I am aware, been visited by any one with the special view of ascertaining its geological features, the land leased for mining purposes commences about three miles from its junction with the Campbell River, and extends some twenty miles higher, the stream for the greater part of the distance cutting across the strike of the rocks; but owing to the extreme difficulty of exploring this region, I was compelled to content myself with penetrating about seven miles from the commencement of the leased lands, or twenty miles from the main forks of the Tobique. The main Tobique, for about two miles from its junction with the St. John, flows with great rapidity through a deep, rocky gorge ..?.. coinciding with that of the slates, which dip N 70 deg. W <60 deg.; they are here highly calcareous, and enclose many seams and bunches of pure calcspar. Half a mile higher a narrow band of red and green slate occurs, associated with a tolerable pure compact or massive limestone, containing fossils, apparently in considerable profusion, although only visible on weathered surfaces. Among them, according to Mr. Billings, are Favosites Gothlandia, Atrypa reticularia, and Strephomena perplana, belonging to the Upper Silurian series. Above this the river assumes a course nearly at right angles to the strike, cutting sparingly calcareous but highly ferruginous and contorted brown weathering slate and quartzite, which must underlie those formerly referred to as prevailing at the mouth ofthe river. Small straggling strings of galena were observed at one place filling cracks in the rock, but are of no economic importance, except as indicated the metalliferous character of these rocks. At three and a half miles from the mouth, measured in a straight line on the strike, the soil assumes a red tint from the proximity of the red conglomerate of the outlier; a small patch of which is visible in the bank here, but is again succeeded by the older rocks, till reaching Red Rapids, four and a half miles up, where this formation; apparently identical in character with that mentioned in other parts of this report as the lowest rock in the Carboniferous series; appears in force in the bed and banks of the river, dipping due E. <4 deg., extending over half a mile farther up stream, and forming a steep, rocky channel. About this point the rock exposures are few, and 7 or a distance of nine and a half miles indicate no change, except in the prevalence of finer red calcareo-arenaceous sediments in ascending. - Then, about half a mile below the Wapskehegan, appear red and grey, and green marls, interstratified with blue limestone, all in thin alternating bands, still dipping slightly SE., and extending to the mouth of that tributary; a little above which the limestone re-appears in more massive beds, some being thirty inches thick, interstratified, as before, with red shales or marl, also of greater volume. This is a distance, in a straight line, of fourteen and a half miles from the mouth of the river, and here the outlier attains its greatest breadth, of about nine miles, of which by far the greatest proportion lies on the southeast side of the river. The general character of the limestone of the Tobique outlier is fine-grained, with conchoidal fracture, mottled red and pink and green, but sometimes bluish-grey; frequently lined with calcareous spar, and containing, according to Professors Hind's analysis, 82.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Superimposed upon the limestone and marl bedshere, are heavy beds of gypsum, which first appears at the mouth of the Wapskehegan, but in much greater development at Plaster Cliff, a mile and a quarter higher; where, for a distance of 80 or 100 yards, they rise perpendicularly from the left bank to the height of 120 feet. The great body of the rock is an impure, massive but earthy and exfoliating red and greenish gypsum, containing a varying proportion of carbonate of lime and silicious matter; but it is seamed with layers of pure white gypsum and of fibrous selenite, containing, according to the analysis of the late Dr. Robb, 77.7 per cent of sulphate, and 3.0 per cent of carbonate of lime. Nodules of nearly pure carbonate of lime are occasionally met with, imbedded in red gypsum. The whole appears to dip SE at a very low angle, and to be of limited extent, where it abuts upon the river; but I am informed, on competent authority, that the plaster beds are traceable at least four miles up the Wapskehegan, alternating with the other rocks of the series. Two small brooks were observed flowing into the river near the junction of the gypsum and marl beds, the waters of which were decidedlysaline and brackish; this character being, doubtless, derived from salt springs, which however, were not met with. Above Plaster Cliff, for a distance of eight miles, the strata, which are now horizontal, consist, as before, or grey and red sandstone and conglomerate, blue, red and green limestone, and marl; thereafter, at the point indicated, near Phillip's Brook, promontories and low knobs of dark brown amygdaloidal trap appear at intervals among the red rocks on the left bank, becoming more numerous and extensive in ascending the river. The red rocks, however, continue to occupy exclusively the 8 ed and right bank of the river, and occasionally also appear on the left bank, but now with westerly dip, until a point thirty-one and a half miles from the mouth is reached, where the outlier may be said to terminate; although for the last three miles of this distance, or from Blue Mountain upwards, only slight traces of its existence can be detected in the red color of the rocks in the bed of the river, where they are at rare intervals seen in place. Thus the total length of the outlier, measured in a straight line, may be stated at twenty-seven miles; it is of rudely elliptical form, and its total area is not less than 100 square miles. It is bounded on all sides by ferruginous and generally non-calcareous slates and quartzite, its outlines forming a very marked topographical feature, being defined by lofty ridges of the older rocks. A comparison of the rocks of the outlier, both in respect to their mineral character and apparent order of sequence, leaves little room to doubt that they belong to the same series which I have described as laying at the base of the main Carboniferous area of the

Codes: 0087 / 0688 / Y1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Gold Mine Gully; Salt Springs Salt; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 16, 1880 Mining Notes. - Work is still being carried on at the Woodville Copper Mine near Dorchester, in hope of getting to main lead or large enough quantity of metal to prove capable of working permanently and shipping or manufacturing on the ground. The Beliveau Albertite Co. still carry on work,notwithstanding the changes and grumbling of impatient stockholders. It is understood Mr. Byers of Albert Mines fame has visited this mine on a tour of inspection, and though his views are not made public it is thought by outsiders they are generally favorable to its ultimately becoming a success. The discovery of a large body of what is supposed to be silver bearing ore in Albert County, on the Hopper Farm, and bonding of the same by Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, and associates for a large amount, causes considerable speculation. What will be the ultimate result is as yet unknown, but no doubt the lessees see millions in it. It is understood that a Dr. Parker of Boston,either by himself or with other associates, has purchased the Salt Springs at or near Campbell Settlement, Kings Co. It is understood they intend developing them on a large scale, and also intend boring so as to get at rock salt if possible that probably underlies that locality. Nova Scotia gold...... ..... A fine vein of Galena ore, containing lead,silver and gold in good quantity, exists at Hammond River, N.B., and is at present leased by some gentlemen in Albert County, N.B. They have bonded the same to a party from Westmorland County, who is now in negotiation with some reliable Boston capitalists for the purchase for the same. A mining expert is shortly to arrive for examination of the property. It is said it is one of the finest ore-producing veins in the Province and will undoubtedly prove very rich if properly developed. If not sold within a reasonable time steps will be taken to form a local company for development of the same."

Codes: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland

Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of Stoneware, &c. ..."

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Codes: 0590 / 0276 / 0275 / P6 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite; West Beach; Woodstock Fe; Peat - General;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 29, 1906 Prospects in Iron. - A Scientist Talks of Mineral Deposits in Charlotte County. - (St. John Times.) - The Times on Thursday last told of the unsuccessful experiments at the Sault, showing that magnetite could be profitably made into pig iron by utilizing electricity in the process of smelting. It is interesting to note that there are large deposits of magnetite in New Brunswick and its development, if the electrical process is really a success, would mean much for the province. Dr. George F. Matthew, discussing the subject with a Times representative this morning, said: 'There are several localities in New Brunswick where both magnetite and hematite can be found, At West Beach, for instance, there is good magnetite; and at Lepreaux explorations with a magnetic instrument seem to show the existence of extensive deposits. 'Hematite is known and has been worked nearWoodstock, and there are extensive deposits on theTetagouche River in Gloucester county. 'As regards the electrical smelting of Lepreau ore,' continued Dr. Matthew, 'there is an excellent water power on the New River, not far from the mine, from which power could be had for producing electricity. 'North of St. Stephen, near Moore's Mills, there are considerable veins of pyrrhotite, which being near the line of railway, might be available for the production of ferro-nickel pig under the new process.' Referring again to Lepreau, Dr. Matthew pointedout that there are large peat bogs in the vicinity of the magnetite deposit, and the surrounding country is more or less wooded."

Codes: 0662 / 0275 / 0309 / E7 / E5 / G6 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Woodstock Fe; Welshpool; Mineral Paint - General; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 8, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - Minerals, of which Prof. Hind and Mr. G.F. Matthew each exhibit a collection. The latter gentleman has also a collection of the useful, and of the combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. James Davidson, of St. John, exhibits a collection of clays and sands, and of bricks and tiles. There are samples of copper and lead ore from Hon. Capt. Robinson, of Campo Bello, and of copper ore from the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company's mine at St. Martins. The salt of Kings County is represented by samples from Mr. J. Brand, of Sussex; the building stone of Queens by specimens from Mr. H. Walton; and the mineral paints of Westmorland by a collection from Mr. Chas. Barnes, of Sackville. Norris Best, Esq., of the Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works, has furnished pig iron and iron ore from Carleton County."

Codes: 0690 / 0691 / 0763 / E5 / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1887 Soil and Mineral Wealth. - Abounds in the Heart of Kings County. - .... One of the most important industries is manganese mining. There are several places where this valuable mineral is found in almost inexhaustible quantities. The two mines that are most largely worked are about eight and ten miles from Sussex.Large quantities of the ore are daily brought out in waggons, that being the only means of access to the mines. It is stored in a large building near the station, from which it is shipped principally to Boston and New York, where it is used mostly in refining iron and steel. The ore is of an excellent quality and is in the side of a hill, from which it is easily removed. Of late this business has made rapid progress and there is every indication to show that it will continue to enlarge. Another very important industry is the manufacture of fine white salt for table and dairy use. The salt springs are about four miles from Sussex, and only half a mile of level land between them and the railway. The valuable quality contained in the water of this place was discovered many years ago, but the necessary capital and enterprise not being forthcoming scarcely anything was done properly developing it till about a year ago, when borings were made to the depth of about 125 feet, which the capital possessed by the projectors not being sufficient to warrant further expense in that direction the boring was discontinued. Pipes were put down the hole to convey the brine to the evaporating pans, and the manufacture of salt commenced on a small scale, and has been steadily continued ever since. It was found that the percentage of salt in the water had increased, but not sufficient to enable the operators to manufacture the salt as cheaply as the imported article, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of fuel for evaporating purposes. Upon analysis it was found to be so much purer than any other that could be obtained that it readily brought the increased price made necessary by the conditions under which it is manufactured. It was pronounced the purest in the world, and wherever it has been exhibited it has always carried off the first prize. The owners are confident that if the boring were continued to the proper depth the percentage of salt would increase proportionally, and if they were carried down to the salt bed it would be possible to manufacture the salt as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere where the wells are 1000 feet deep or more, and its greater purity would enable it to compete successfully with salt which is made in Ontario, the United States or England. The water at present rises about

15 feet above the ground, and it was found that the deeper it was bored the greater was the volume and force with which it flowed from the well; this saves the cost of pumping. Here therefore is a chance for capitalists. It has been computed that an expenditure of about $15,000 or $20,000 would put this industry in a position to compete with any other place in the world, but this large amount is not possessed by the owners. As this would be a source of a large revenue to the country it is to be hoped that it will shortly be taken hold of by some enterprising capitalists and the production of this indispensible article of consumption brought to its proper proportions. Jeune Ecrivain. Sussex, Oct. 14."

Codes: 0691 / 0030 / 0007 / G3 / LIME / Y1 / G6 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Teahan Mine; Lake George Antimony; Granite; Lime - General; Salt Springs Salt; Bricks -

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 3, 1883 Exhibition. - Mineral Exhibit. - The Queen Mining Company, of Sussex, managed by Major Markham, furnishes amost interesting exhibit, in a small space, of manganese ores prepared for the use of consumers. The coarser or low grades are used principally in the manufacture of bessemer steel, the market for which is found in Europe; the higher grades are used in the manufacture of glass, varnishes, bleaching agents, etc., and are exported to the United States. Along with the finer ores may be seen the manganese in rocks, in which it occurs in pockets of lower carboniferous limestone, and specimens are also shown of iron ore and dog tooth spars, which sometimes occur with the manganese. Messrs. W.N. Gould and F.W. Stockton show a varied assortment of mineral ores from various districts in the Province. As these are not arranged with any degree of regularity, nor the localities given where they have been found, the display loses some of its value in consequence. Silver galena, copper, manganese and other ores are shown. Mr. Gould also has some specimens of Albertite coal, ground plaster, phosphate of lime, hydraulic limestone, gypsum, lithographic stone, asbestos and verdantique marble. The Natural History Society of New Brunswick display a fine collection of gold-bearing quartz and gold dust from the Waverley mines of Nova Scotia. The different coal companies of Nova Scotia furnish specimens of their products. Those represented at the Exhibition are the Joggins, Minudie, Acadia and Spring Hill mines, and all the different grades and qualities are shown.The different lime and brick kilns about St. Johnhave specimens of their productions on exhibition, andthe N.B. Granite Company make a handsome display both of grey and red granite. The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company showspecimens of fine and coarse salt, manufactured by them at their works, in Upham, King's County. The Lake George Antimony Mines are wellrepresented, not only by specimens of ores, but also by the different processes and materials used in the preparation of metallic antimony. The Lawrence Antimony Mine, of Queen's county, also exhibit specimens. Silver and copper ores are also shown by R.R.Call, Esq., of Newcastle, and copper ores by Dr.Goodfellow of Sussex. Very fine specimens of native copper ore, occurring in trap rock, near North Head, Grand Manan are exhibited. A map of Nova Scotia showing the occurrence of mineral ores in that Province, was sent by Dr. Gilpin of Halifax."

Codes: 0691 / 0275 / 0310 / E5 / HILL / L1 / LIME / J8 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Adams Island; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 From the Canada Year Book for 1870. NEW BRUNSWICK No mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, or other metals nor here under mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick. Iron is being raised and smelted to a limite dextent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points. Copper - With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company. ""The Casco Bay Mining Company"" - who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned. Manganese is being profitably worked at the ""Markhamville Manganese Mines"" in Upham, Kings County.Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at $19,019. Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, Saint John, 2,000 barrels, of 308 lbs each, have been taken. From the second at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called ""The Split Rock Plumbago Mine"", - Mr. A. Garrit, director, - some twenty-five barrels a day are being taken out. Coal is now being mined in two localities only, the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines at Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. - It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertine. Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brines near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management. Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points. Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough. Almost all the above information has been furnished by Professor W. Bailey, of Fredericton."

Codes: 0691 / E5 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 27, 1886 The salt works, about 4 or 5 miles above Sussex, have been leased by Mr. Allan Hallett and Mr. Simon H. White, of this place, and arrangements made for working the same on a large scale. The salt produced is beyond question the finest in Canada and specially adapted to butter making.The manganese mines at Markhamville under the management of Major Markham continue to make large shipments to England and elsewhere. The

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / H3 / GYP / HILL / E5 / G3 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Moncton - Slate; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 11, 1883 Exhibition. - Class 45 - Minerals: Gold specimens - Natural History Society, St. John, bronze medal. Lead and silver ores - R.R. Call, Newcastle, bronze medal. Copper Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Manganese Ore - Queen Manganese Company, Markhamville, bronze medal; J.W. Stevens, Tennycape, diploma. Other Ores - W.N. Goold, St. John, bronze medal. Building Stone:- Hopewell Freestone Quarry,Hopewell, diploma.Burnt Lime - F. Armstrong & Co., Portland, diploma. Calcined plaster - Albert Mf'g Co., Hillsboro, diploma. Native Roofing slate - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, diploma.Gray native granite - N.B. Granite Co., Carleton, bronze medal. Red granite, polished - N.B. Granite Co., bronze medal; Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, diploma. Native fossil - University of N.B., bronze medal. Collection of minerals, arranged - W.F. Best, St. John, bronze medal.Coarse salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co. 1st orize. Fine salt - N.B. Salt Springs Co., 1st prize. Ochres, native - J.H. Delaney, West Branch, prize. Phosphate of lime - W.F. Best, St. John, prize; W.N. Goold, honorable mention. Non-enumerated: Charcoal - E.H. Campbell, Cambridge, Queens Co., prize.Stove linings - F. & J.A. White, St. John, prize. Slate wash tubs and slate sinks or tanks - Rockland Slate Co., Montreal, 1st. Collection of minerals - F.W. Stockton, Sussex, 1st.Plaster rock and gypsum - W.N. Goold, St. John, 1st; J. & T. Edgar, Three Brooks, Victoria County, honorable mention. Asbestos - W.N. Goold, 1st. Marble, antique - W.R. Goold, 1st."

Codes: 0721 / E5 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;
Morning News - Oct. 2, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. - ... at Sussex Vale ... The Mineral Department was very complete; there were hundreds of specimens of all kinds of Minerals, unless silver be expected. A number of gentlemen in different parts of the Province sent extensive collections of Clays, Shales, Coals, and Ores of various descriptions; but as this is a very important feature in the Exhibition we intend to notice it more fully at an early day. At present, it is sufficient to say that nearly every portion of the Mineral Kingdom was represented. A noble block of Coal from the Albert MiningCompany, attracted great attention, and a keg of excellent butter salt from the Salt Spring in Sussex was much praised. There were samples of Grindstones and Building Stone from all parts of the Province, as well as Alum from the Chemical Works in

Codes: 0721 / Z3 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Guano;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 10, 1891 Albert County. - A Visit to the Shepody Mountain Manganese Mine. - (Staff Correspondence of the Sun.) - Hopewell, Nov. 7 - .... Country lawyer .... C.A. Peck ... splendid farm ..... M.P.P. ..... From the hill, your correspondent was driven out by Mr. Peck to Mineral settlement, where a visit was paid to the manganese mine now being operated by Mr. Van Meter, amid the ruins of the long ago abandoned Steadman mine and chemical works. Mr. Van Meter's operations are being carried on in a ravine at the base of Shepody Mountain. A tunnel has been driven 800 feet into the hillside, 500 feet before ore was reached. A tram way with wooden rails, connects the tunnel with a dump a short distance from its mouth, whence the excavated earth is carried in a car hauled by a horse. Timber for the walls and roof of the excavation is obtained about a mile up on the hillside. Mr. Van Meter was up when the scribe visited the mine, but the workmen engaged there said he was pushing things along with a vigorous hand. Shepody Mountain in entire height is about one thousand feet and slopes to the bay gradually. According to Dr. Gesner the mountain is the highest land in this portion of the province. It is about ten miles in circumference at its base, is triangular in shape and is somewhat varied in the character of its component parts. Prof. Bailey, who visited the deserted Steadman mines in 1864, thus describes the geological formation of the mountain: According to information given me at Hopewell, the southwestern half of the mountain is composed of chloritic and talcose slates, the southeastern side at the same level is sandstone, while capping both and rising to the summit of the mountain, are coarse red conglomerates. One side of the ravine, where the adits are (the right hand looking down towards Hopewell) is composed, as I myself saw, of chloritic and talcose slates, with a little steatite, dipping about southeast. The bottom of the ravine is the point of junction between these rocks and those in the immediate vicinity of the adits. These rocks between the slates and the manganese are limestones (resembling mountain limestone) and are about three or four feet thick, forming a sort of foot wall, and with them is associated a little clay. The manganese occurs in veins and beds, some of the latter being from one to five feet in thickness. The course of the ravine and also of the lode is about N.E. and S.W., with a dip to the southeast. Prof. Bailey says that about 400 tons had then been removed and shipped to England and the United States, where it sold for about œ10 per ton. The ore is a compact black oxide, but apparently less pure, he thinks, than those of Bathurst and Upham. There were at one time extensive chemical works in operation at this place, in the immediate vicinity of and in connection with the manganese mines. The products of these works were alum, soda ash and chloride of lime. The alum was not made as is commonly the case, from decomposing pyritous shales, there being none of these in the vicinity, but from the clay beds found associated with the manganese. The distance from market, with the cost of transportation of the chemicals to and from the works was one fruitful cause of their failure. Some of the ladies of Hopewell still remember alum baskets presented to them by Mr. Steadman as samples of one of the products of his works. Some persons with whom the Sun correspondent talked on the subject, believe that it will be necessary to go down pretty deep in the earth to find valuable minerals in Albert in paying quantities. ...."

Codes: 0723 / AGGR / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Sand, Gravel;
Evening Gazette - Jan. 2, 1891The Cormier gravel pit and others at Upper Dorchester have been leased by the New Glasgow glass company, to use the flint in the manufacture of glass. They are going to take several car-loads to test it. If it turns out as good as they think it will, a factory will be built at once, on the grounds for the manufacture of glass."

Codes: 0763 / E7 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Mineral Paint - General;
Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 25, 1890 Mr. Fred W. Stockton is receiving the congratulations of friends on his recent discovery of mineral paint on the manganese property on Jordan Mountain."

Codes: 2027 / E5 / GYP / Y1 / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum; Salt
LIME / D7 / Springs Salt; Lime - General; Kings County Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1880 Kings County. - ..... Coal. - Some search has been made for coal, but hitherto with only partial success. Some loads of bituminous coal, closely resembling that of the Springhill mines, has been mined quite near the surface on the lowlands near Stone's Brook, at Dunsinane mills. Specimens of unmistakeableAlbertite were found some years ago in Mechanics' Settlement, and some land property changed hands at a good valuation in consequence, but the discovery was not further developed. More recently, Albertite has been discovered on the lands of Mr. George Teakles, at the head of South Branch, Cardwell, and a considerable effort has been made to test its value. Salt has been manufactured on a small scale for agreat many years beside the old Post Road, and midway between Penobsquis and Sussex. The manufacture is carried on by Mr. Mercer, the lessee of the property, by boiling in iron boilers, producing ten or twelve bushels a day, we are told. The excellent quality of this salt for dairy purposes is so well established that good butter makers in the vicinity will have no other, even though they may have to pay double the cost of other salt for it. Purchasers of butter in the city also not infrequently inquire as to what salt butter which they propose to purchase is preserved with, a preference being given, whether on real or imaginary grounds, for butter flavored with Sussex salt. Of several natural brine springs in the county only one other has yet been utilised. This is located at Salt Springs Settlement, Upham, some three or four miles distant from the St. Martins and Upham railway. The spring is a remarkably large one, and the salt produced a few years ago was apparently of equal excellence with the Sussex salt. The works are now out of repair and idle. There are here some remarkable indications that the salt deposit is not far from the surface, as in several places the earth has settled and fallen in, in some spots quite recently, which is believed to be occasioned by cavities underneath formed from the dissolution of the salt, which finds it way to the surface in the brine of the spring. It is not probable that the manufacture of salt will even be productive of large profit until a stronger brine or the rock salt itself is reached by boring as is done at Clinton, Seaforth and Goderich, Ontario. Salt is there very largely and profitably manufactured out of brine formed in the salt beds a thousand feet deep and pumped to the surface, boiled in immense boilers 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. There is good reason to believe that salt would be struck at half this depth at some points in Kings if borings were made and that the venture would prove a highly profitable one if undertaken. Plaster, etc. - Among other economical mineral products are plaster orgypsum, which is found in several sections of Kings and has proved an excellent fertilizer. Notwithstanding that it is native to Sussex there are still extensive importations of plaster chiefly from Petitcodiac. Lime stone crops out extensively in almost every section of Kings. Kilns for burning it are also quite numerous, including a large one on the farm of Mr. Wm. Pugsley atSussex. Lime is coming more and more into use as a fertilizer and with excellent results. Iron ore of excellent quality was reported yearsago as existing at Bullmoose Hill, in Springfield, and bog iron in several localities near Sussex, but as yet nothing has been done to develop their value."

Codes: AGGR / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel;
S.J. Gazette - Jun. 29, 1792 ADVERTISEMENT: A Law to prevent the taking of Gravel, Sand, Stones and Shingles, from certain parts of the beaches of the Harbour. Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council assembled, that from ...? after the passing of this Law, no person or persons whomever shall take away, or remove from the Beaches or Shores of the East side of the Harbour or River from opposite Mr. Pagan's Point to opposite the Common Land to the southward of Mr. Bonsall's stone house, any Gravel, Sand, Stones or Shingles, under the penalty of ten shillings for every offence, to be recovered on complaint to a Magistrate upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and on conviction to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of on the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus, if any after deducting the charges of such distress and sale to the offenders, such penalty to divided one half to the overseers of the poor, to the use of the poor of this City. Read in Common Council, passed into a Law, and concurred in June 25, 1792. Elias Hardy, C.C."

S.J. Gazette - May 30, 1801 ADVERTISEMENT: Assistant Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper-General's Office, St. John, New Brunswick, 5th May, 1801, Wanted, For His Majesty's Service, a quantity of Lumber, comprising Ton and Ranging Timber, Scantling, Scaffold Poles, Planks, Boards, Mason's Laths, Shingles, &c. of which the particular dimensions may be seen at this Office, and the periods made known when the several quantities will be required at His Majesty's Lumber Yard, near Fort Howe, with every necessary information. Also wanted, 2,934 Tons Building Stone, 74,000 Bricks, 675 Hogsheads Lime, 965 Loads of Sand. Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the above mentioned materials, or any part thereof, are requested to give in their proposals in writing, sealed, on or before 12 o'clock, Monday the first day of June next. Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into. Wm. Robertson, Assistant Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General."

Codes: AGGR / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel;
Headquarters - Oct. 13, 1858 Sand. - Some difficulty is experienced here in obtaining sand for building purposes, and in consequence, extravagant prices are charged for it. There is excellent sand on the bank of the river, about four miles from the village, near Mr. Bull's, but he undertakes to charge 50 cts. for every load that is taken from the bank, and very

kindly offers to supply our citizens with the article at the exorbitant price of ten cents per bushel, wheat measure. At this rate, that sand bank is equal to California gold. We suppose the next that we shall hear will be that sand is selling in our streets at four pence per quart. If we could have some of that Hammonton sand here, it would be a fine thing. - Aroostook

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 27, 1872 Charlotte. - The white sand on the shores of Lake Utopia is likely to become an article of trade. A cargo of it is now being shipped to St. John for use in the Glass Works there."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 17, 1877 Blasting Accident at Dorchester. - A sad accident, resulting from careless and ignorant tampering with blasting powder, occurred at Conner's Ballast pit, Dorchester, on the 13th inst. A blast had been placed in a large rock; the fuse was ignited and burned down to the powder; but, however, without resulting in the expected explosion. As soon as they were satisfied that the blast was not going to explode, two of the workmen proceeded to drill out the hole in which it was placed, one of them holding the drill while the other struck. No sooner had the first blow fallen, than what might have been expected occurred. A spark from the drill exploded the powder, and in a few moments the sixty pitmen were gathered around the torn and mangled bodies of their unfortunate comrades. When taken up the bodies of the insensible men presented a truly horrible appearance, being denuded of their clothing, and covered with a conglomerate mass of powder, sand, blood, and flesh. Medical attendance was secured in a short time and their wounds dressed. One of them, Michael Brown, a stranger of French extraction from the Upper Provinces, will probably pay for his carelessness with his life. The other, Dominique LeBlanc, a native of this place, will escape with a finely powdered complexion, and a number of scars. It is to be hoped that this sad occurrence may prove a remedy for the unaccountable carelessness that characterizes many such dangerous operations of this... [NOTE: rest cut off on original]"

Codes: AGGR / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1879 Thoughts In a Gravel Pit. - The city of St. John, in their territorial domain of the Lancaster Lands, near Col. Goddard's Mill, own an immense gravel pit. It is of gigantic proportions that it would be difficult to exhaust it by meeting the reasonable requirements of a century. It would require a geologist to spend a good deal of time upon it to write the history of its formation and that of the picturesque region in which it stands. The Portland Council being engaged in the reconstruction of the suspension bridge road, some members of that body, in conjunction with M.P.P.'s of the City and County of St. John, applied to the Mayor of St. John for permission to take some gravel from the inexhaustible Lancaster pit to help to make good the road in question, which is one of the main thoroughfares to the Lancaster lands. The Mayor said a few loads might be taken to help to pack the broken stone, which was being put on the road near the bridge, and which, in the absence of such covering, was not very agreeable to the owners of carriages and vehicles who had to pass over it. The permission was over it. The permission was acted on, but soon afterwards the Mayor and some officers of the Corporation appeared on the scene at the great gravel pit. As they went out to it, they saw a considerable number of teams hauling gravel from the pit. When they got the length of the pit they thought there seemed to have been considerable activity in that quarter, the Mayor even estimating the number of loads taken under the supervision of the Portland road-making Councillors as high as a hundred! We believe that the accuracy of the statement is questioned, but whether the number was less or more does not yet appear by any official record. The Mayor, thinking that the few loads which he had thought might be taken had certainly been obtained, ordered the hauling to cease, but the teamsters, being under the orders of the Portland Councillors and paid by them, did not adequately appreciate the jursidiction of Chief Magistrate of St. John, and had to get orders from the Portland Councillors. As the city property, including the Lancaster Lands, is pledged to bondholders, and as all the gravels deposited in the great gravel pit myriads of ages ago, is held for the same purpose, and forms part of the security that St. John will not consent to be run down by friend or foe and declared a bankrupt city, the Mayor has made the Portland councillors aware that nothing less than the express permission of the Common Council will avail to enable the Portland Councillors to take a few more loads of gravel from the Lancaster pit, and the Portland Council are, we believe, likely to make the application necessary and we feel interested in the result and would suggest one or two points. The Douglas road has for years been in a bad state. Even the repairs and restoration it has received have not been very effectual in improving its quality. It is now being made in a thorough manner, commencing at the Suspension Bridge, and when finished it will be one of the best roads in the country and likely to last, with slight repairs, ten or fifteen years. The road has been levelled, the turnpiking and draining made complete, a heavy coat of broken stone put on, and all that is now wanted is the gravel, which is not easily obtained of the proper quality except at the Lancaster gravel pit. The people of the City as well as of Portland are interested in having a good road through Portland. Not only the citizens but our many visitors, who come from sweltering Western and Southern regions, to this mild and bracing region, are interested in having a good road leading to the Suspension Bridge. That point forms one of the sights of the city, and when the bridge is crossed, the traveller strikes one of the smoothest, hardest and best gravelled roads in the province. All hon or to the Lancaster Highway road, which never turns its back even on the great road when it needs repairs. The city, then, which invites visitors, should do all that it can without injury to itself to secure good roads through Portland. As already hinted, the gravel pit in question could meet any reasonable demands of Lancaster, Portland or St. John for gravel for hundreds of years. No buildings can be erected fronting to either of the two roads by which the pit is in part bounded, until the gravel is removed, and sites cleared. This fact should weigh with the city authorities. We say nothing of the fact that Portland and St. John expect some day to be one, and the existence of this gravel pit should make Portland anxious for union, but when the members of the corporation of Saint John consider the extent of the supply and the necessity of having a good road leading to the suspension bridge, we do hope that they will

make favorable terms with Portland, and permit its zealous Councillors to take a few more loads of gravel. When the permission is given, there is no reason why a metre should be put on the gravel hauled away. It is not like the gas which the President and Directors of the Gas Company disposed of in that way. It is almost inexhaustible; it is worth much and costs little, except the expense of hauling, and that the Portland Councillors will pay. Upon the whole, in concluding our thoughts in a gravel pit, we look for a favorable issue of this great contention, and one that will promote the improvement
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 11, 1879 The Gravel for Main Street. - Mr. Dernier, whose contract was accepted by the Town, for the placing of 300 tons of gravel om Main Street, brought his first scow load from the gravel beds at Dover, yesterday. The gravel contained considerable quantities of earth, and the Councillors were not altogether satisfied with its quality. The parties who brought the gravel say that only a few tons at first would contain so much earth, as the frost had brought the earth on top of the gravel beds. We notice that some of the gravel has been placed on Main Street."
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 30, 1879 Gravel on Main Street. - Mr. Dernier, who has a contract from the town for supplying 300 tons of gravel and placing it on Main Street, has about completed his contract. The last scow load was expected to come up river this morning. The gravel seems to be making a very satisfactory street, and the total cost is under $120 fro the gravelling of about 300 yards of street. - It will be noticed by the report of the Council meeting in another column that the Council is to open negotiations for another 300 tons from the same parties."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1881 The Rock Cutting Case. - The case of the Town of Portland vs. John McGourty was continued before Police Magistrate Tapley yesterday afternoon. Mr. John McGourty,the defendant, was permitted to take the stand, and he stated in effect that he was granted permission to remove and quarry rock, by Councillors Thurgar and McLean, but not by Councillor Doherty. A this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was made until next week. In the meantime the boundary line dividing the Frost property from that of the town, upon which the trespass is alleged to have been committed, will be ascertained."

Codes: AGGR / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1881 Moosehorn ballast pit....."

Kings County Record - May 3, 1907 The Sussex Gravel Company will commence operations as soon as the freshet is over. It is the intention of the company to use the siding at the camp ground for loading and a crossing will be put in near the wharf. The company expects to do a rushing business this season."

Kings County Record - Aug. 7, 1914 A large amount of gravel has been taken from the Dunsinane gravel pits during the past few weeks. The large cars are now used and about forty cars is the daily output. The old No. 2 steam shovel is being used and to show that they last some, it may be stated that the same shovel which was used in what was known as the Stone gravel pit, t Penobsquis, some thirty years ago is still in use. The house that Alfred Dunfield & Son lived in, previous to removing it to South Branch, that stood near the pit has been torn down, and the ground on which it stood will

Kings County Record - Aug. 29, 1919 Much Gravel Being Shipped from Sussex. - Big Steam Shovel has been working here for several months - Hundreds of cars have been loaded and sent to Moncton. - An industry, if it can be so called, in Sussex that is at the present time and has been for the past few months doing a thriving trade, is the gravel industry. Few people, even residents of the town, have any idea of the immense quantity of gravel that has been shipped away from here this season or of the amount of money that has been paid out in wages and for teams engaged in hauling it from the beach to the railway siding at the Military grounds, where most of it has been loaded on the cars. A large steam shovel has for months been in operation on the beach near Riverside Park and this powerful engine of labor has scooped thousands upon thousands of yards of gravel from the banks and the bed of the river, most of which has been shipped to the city of Moncton. Fuller & Co. of Montreal, who have the contract for the erection of the big building now under construction at Moncton for the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, have taken the largest amount of gravel and the Warren Paving Company, of Moncton, are also quite heavy shippers, as they use the Sussex gravel in the street and cement work carried on in that city. In the last three months many hundreds of cars have been shipped from here and at the present time the Fuller Co. are shipping from eight to ten cars daily and the Warren Paving Company three to four. The beach gravel owners are making good money out of a commodity, which, if luck is with them, will be replenished largely in the spring by the first big freshet. Over five hundred cars has been loaded from one beach and as the price paid is in the vicinity of six dollars a car, it can readily be seen that the season has been a prosperous one for the beach owners. Many teams have been engaged all summer hauling gravel, being paid at the rate of seven dollars a day. The shovellers have not been as numerous as might be supposed on account of the largest part of this class of work being done by the steam shovel. As a result of the work done by the steam shovel good bathing facilities are now afforded and all that is necessary to make the same available for use by all who desire to do so is the erection of a couple of bathing houses. Many large areas have been scooped out to a depth of eight to ten feet and now make dandy swimming holes, but just a bit dangerous for the small boys and girls, and all who are unable to swim. If the town would provide bathing houses Riverside Park and the adjacent beach would become a much more popular resort. The removal of such an immense quantity of gravel has completely changed the course of the river which is now much wider and deeper than formerly."

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 7 - Tuesday, May 20, 1919 Albert County Happenings - A new steam shovel is being set up at the gravel pit at Albert. Gravel is being got, it is understood for the big Eaton building in Moncton."

Kings County Record - Nov. 28, 1919 The last lot of gravel to be sent from here to Moncton this season was shipped on Wednesday. During the past few months in the vicinity of nine hundred cars has been shipped. The gravel industry has brought considerable money into Sussex and furnished much employment."

Codes: AGGR / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel;
Kings County Record - Sep. 19, 1935 Sussex Gravel Beds Praised - Said to be Best in Canada. - Best Gravel for Concrete, Bituminous or Cement Purposes Contractors Say. - 100,000 Tons Shipped. - Local Workmen Highly Commended as Mechanics by Superintendents. - 'The best gravel I have ever seen for cement, bituminous or concrete purposes,' was stated by Mr. J.W. Gillis, superintendent for the Warren Bituminous Paving Co. Ltd., of Toronto, regarding the gravel shipped from Trout Creek to their paving projects at Model farm and Sackville which opinion was strongly endorsed by Mr. John Watts, of Toronto, superintendent of the Rayner Construction Co. Ltd., of Toronto, who have about completed contracts, east and west of Moncton from Penobsquis to Sussex and in Sussex town, and by Mr. W.J. Hawkins, representing the Storms Construction Co., Ltd., who have a paving contract between Memramcook and Dorchester. If this gravel was located within 40 miles of Toronto, he would prefer it to a gold mine. Mr. Gillis remarked. The gravel in Ontario was about 45 per cent sand and 55 per cent gravel, whereas that in Trout Creek was only 20 per cent sand and 80 per cent clean, well washed gravel. The amount of gravel shipped from Sussex by these three firms this year is over 100,000 tons, which if made up in one train would extend 15 miles. The Rayner Construction Co. - The Rayner Construction Co., Ltd., ... have already shipped about 35,000 tons of gravel from the beach owned by W.H. Holman and will use about 4,000 tons on the Sussex project of which 4,100 feet has already been laid and which will be completed next week. ... The Warren Co. ... had shipped about 700 cars containing 42,000 tons, about 60 going to Model Farm for the Hampton-Rothesay project of 13 miles, and 40 per cent to Sackville ... The Storms Co. ... has shipped about 300 cars containing about 18,000 tons of gravel from the George Wallace gravel beach ... The company has moved its gravel digging plant to College Bridge ... to try out a new gravel pit on the side of the road ..."

Codes: AGGR / S6 / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel; Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Jun. 18, 1903 The K.N.R. (Kent Northern Railway?) have commenced operations in real earnest with the steamshovel in their gravel pit. They expect to deliver thirty-nine cars daily to the I.C.R. for two months."

Codes: AGGR / Z2 / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1881 The Portland Rock Cutting Case. - Mr. McGourty Heard From. - Sir: On Saturday, 29th of January, the Town of Portland commenced a private prosecution against the subscriber for quarrying stone off private property in the vicinity of Zion's church. Mr. Editor, I think the facts of the case may interest property owners and rate-payers of the Town of Portland and particularly of Ward Four. About the 20th of January I made arrangements with Mrs. Frost to cut some rock on her property, next Zion's Church, in Ward Four. It was necessary in carrying on my blasting openly to get permission to use the street. I got the usual verbal permission from two councillors and I will state, without fear of contradiction, that in six years that I have been working in Portland, on many of their streets, excavating, I never was asked for a written permit from a councillor, and did not know that it was necessary; but in this case a musty bye-law was unearthed, and I am hounded down by a councillor and rival contractor; one of them has brought me before a magistrate, and the other goes to Mrs. Frost and offers that lady $50 to break the bargain she had already made with me in reference to the cutting. Mrs. Frost could not be bought; and, of course, when they could not succeed, after stating that I could and would get permission from the town to improve the property in question, the case was taken to the public police court, where, of course, I was fined. Comment on the whole thing is unnecessary. However, if the intelligent representatives of the town stand that sort of business, I don't wonder at their having several lawsuits on hand. Of course we have appealed the matter. I remain, Sir, Yours, etc. John McGourty. St. John, Feb. 10, 1880."

Codes: AGGR / Z2 / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
N.B. Reporter - Nov. 11, 1896 Stone for the Streets. - Having decided to purchase a road making plant and stone crusher, a number of the City Council accompanied by Prof. Bailey and Roadmaster McKay drove up to Currie's Mountain on Saturday afternoon last, to ascertain if the stone there, which had been referred to at the Council meetings, wassuitable for road purposes. A report has been drawn up by Prof. Bailey going very minutely into the kinds of stone necessary for road making, and referring as follows to that at Currie's Mountain: Of the road-building materials to be obtained near Fredericton, the first to be here noticed is that which has so long been used, viz., the grey sandstone and grits of the coal measures. Though abundant in quantity, and obtainable at moderate cost, experience has abundantly demonstrated their unculability. Though composed of hard material, the rock is brittle and its cohesion small. If used at all, its cementing power would probably be somewhat augmented by the admixture of a small amount of lime and limestone rock. Secondly: a possible source of the road bed supply is that of the hard slates and sandstone or quartzes which border the St. John river on its western side from near Spring Hill, northward, and on the Keswick ridge. Apart from their remoteness, these rocks are not to be recommended, and for the same reason as before; they are both brittle and destitute of binding power. A third material available for roadmaking, is river gravel, and it may be obtained, and cheaply obtained, at the head of many of the islands in the St. John river. There are many who speak highly of the roads made of such gravel, but says

Prof. Slater, the experience which has been gained in Massachusetts, is to the effect that, save under rarely occurring conditions, the use of gravel in the construction of roads, is not to be recommended, and this for the reason that the rate of wear of the material is in general so rapid, that the cost of repairs, when capitalized, make highways of this description more expensive than are those which are constructed of macadam. The last material to be noticed is also the best. This is the trap or volcanic rock of Currie's Mountain. This rock, if not identical with essentially the same as that which under the name of diabase, is found in many parts of New England and which is there extensively used for road making. Prof. Slater of Harvard, says of such rocks, Their fitness for road building has been very extremely tested and amply proved. Again he says, The ordinary dyke stones (diabases, etc.) of eastern Massachusetts are abundant and generally of an excellent quality. It is to be noted that these dykes appear to be much decayed on or near the surface. Rarely, however, does this decay extend to a considerable depth, so as to limit the value of the stone for road use. The relative power of wear of these rocks was found by careful testing, to vary from 15 as compared with granite 10 to 13, carboniferous grit 10, essentially the same as our sandstone, slate 8 1/2, limestone and marble 2 to 6."

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
1733 - Copied form: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 23 Major (Richard Witham) Stockton was born in Flushing, N.Y., in 1733 and later moved to New Jersey, where he married Mary Hatfield, of Elizabethtown. They brought four sons and three daughters to Sussex parish, where he was appointed county magistrate. He began distillation of salt on the present James M. Thomson farm at Plumwesweep.".

1827 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 46-7 ""Excursions Among The Indians"" from the Journal of John Wist, chaplain to the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company, 1827, states: ""... Vale of Sussex ... Near to the villageis a fine spring from which salt of an excellent quality is made for the table and culinary purposes and if the water were analyzed it would no doubt be found to possess some valuable medicinal qualities. ... """
N.B. Courier - Jun. 2, 1832 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Property, for sale.The Salt Works at Sussex Vale, together with 900 acres of excellent land, are offered for sale on very moderate terms. The lot on which the Salt House stands contains 200 acres, about 50 of which are under improvement; a lot adjoining, containing 100 acres, is also under improvement; there are also two lots containing 300 acres each, well wooded. There are on the Farm a large House and Barn, within six rods of the main road. The Salt Works are at present under lease at œ50 per annum, exclusive of the farm. A good title and immediate possession will be given. It is well known that the water of the Springs possesses medicinal properties, and has proved serviceable in many cases, for which it has been used. For further particulars, apply to James Hendricks, Esq., St. John, or to the Proprietors, John & Oliver Barbarie Sussex Vale, March 30, 1832"

N.B. Courier - Mar. 23, 1833 Sussex Salt Works still for sale..."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 29, 1834 Sussex Salt Works still for sale"

N.B. Courier - Oct. 25, 1834 Sussex Salt Works still for sale"

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1865 (For the Morning Telegraph). - Scenery, Traditions, and Reminiscences of King's County. - Sussex, Sept. 25 th. - Dear Editor:- ... 5 ... The Salt Springs. - ... road leading to Smith's Creek. A short distance beyond this are the Sussex Salt springs, famous for the excellent quality of the salt they produce. The situation is a good one - only about a mile from the nearest railway station. The Springs - of which there are several - throw out a large quantity of water, and all it requires is proper management on a large scale to become extremely lucrative. The present works are old and dilapidated, and the man who works them boils only about a month a year, tending his farm the rest of the time, while the salt produced is greedily bought up by the people of the neighborhood, although always held at a price much higher than imported salt. Some day some enterprising Yankee will come along and astonish the people by taking hold of these Springs and making a fortune out of them, while our own people will stand idly by, or in disgust set out for some foreign land to make that fortune which Providence has already placed within their easy reach in the way of vast natural resources and wealth of this our land, but which they treat with the utmost indifference. ..."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 11, 1866 The Salt Works at Sussex, of which Mr. John W. Perry, Charlotte Street, is an Agent, are supplying the market with an excellent article of salt. A sample which has reached us proves that the article will compare favorably with any foreign production. The public can satisfy themselves more fully on this head by a visit to Mr.

Morning Journal - Mar. 21, 1866 New Brunswick Salt Works. The proprietors of the above works, having increased their facilities for manufacturing are prepared to furnish the trade a better article, at a less price than can be imported from the States. The superiority of this Salt over all others is too well known to need comment, it being entirely free from lime or other deleterious substances, which are known to prevail so largely in improved salt. Until the Storing apparatus is completed, (which is now in course of erection), preparatory to putting it in sacks, this salt will be put up in barrels, containing four (4) bushels. Salt Depot, 7 Charlotte Street, Jno. W. Perry, Mar 14 Agent"

Daily Morning Telegraph - Jan. 15, 1867 The Sussex Salt Manufactory. - These works are situated beside the old post road, some four and a half miles east of Sussex Station. We understand that for thirty years salt has been made here in small quantities; but, owing to the want of sufficient capital, or from some other cause, the works were not put in an efficient state, and were allowed to lie idle during a considerable portion of the time. In 1866 the present works were constructed, but had not been long in successful operation when the large building, under cover of which boiling operations were conducted, was burned to the ground. It is said that this fire was the work of an incendiary. The most valuable part of the works - the Furnaces, Boilers, &c. - remained comparatively uninjured; although in many respects the loss to the enterprising proprietors was a heavy one. When in full operation, before the disaster just referred to, the works were found to be of sufficient capacity to produce from 150 to 200 bushels of the very best salt per week. A brief description of the works, as they are, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The soil upon which the furnaces were built being a soft intervale, it was necessary that excavations should be made in order that a firm foundation should be laid; this was done at a cost of considerable labour and expense. On the foundation thus carefully prepared the furnaces were built in the form of a cross, each of the transverse sections being thirty-five to forty feet in length, by about fifteen in width. In each of the four ""wings"" thus formed are two parallel furnaces, with iron doors; these furnaces all communicate with the large chimney which rises in the centre. Above these furnaces the Boilers are situated, five in each wing, one with flat bottom the dimensions of which are some five by twelve feet, situated at the outer extremity of the works; immediately within this are four smaller boilers, two abreast, circular in shape, and some five feet each in diameter. In the centre are two Pans or Boilers much larger than any of the others, situated one on each side of the chimney. These with those before enumerated, make twenty-two in all. Since the fire above alluded to, two of the wings have been covered with temporary sheds, under which boiling is carried on a part of the time. As the procuring and preparation of fuel forms a principal part of the expense of an establishment conducted as this has been, the question has arisen whether, by the construction of much larger pans or vats, the work of evaporation might not be effectually carried on by the natural heat of the sun, on a much larger scale and at the same time more economically. As our summers compare with those of the south of France in temperature, and as the above mentioned plan is largely practiced there as well as in other parts of the world, we incline to the opinion that it might be adopted here with profit. There can be little doubt also that if borings were made to sufficient depth in this locality, brine of the greatest strength would be found in sufficient quantity to supply a manufactory of the largest capacity. The salt hitherto made here has a deservedly high reputation as a Butter Salt; indeed it is very probable that to the use of it the Dairies of King's County are much indebted for the peculiar excellence of their butter, no other salt being used when this can be procured. The manufacture of salt has been found to be a valuable field for private enterprise, as well as a lucrative source of revenue to the Government, in many countries. In the State of New York the celebrated Onondaga Springs have, within the last few years, attained an astonishing development. In 1861 the number of bushels of Salt produced by these Springs was 7,200,391, while the duties collected by the State amounted to $72,003, although only one cent per bushel! The dividends paid to the shareholders in this enterprise reached 20 per cent per annum. Two years after the commencement of operations by the Salt Works Company of Saginaw, Mich., the increase in the value of property in that and an adjoining County was at least $3,000,000, while in the immediate vicinity of the works it had increased in value 2,000 per cent. We refer to these facts in order to show that, beyond a doubt, with the application of sufficient capital and energetic management, the Salt Works of Sussex may be made the source of incalculable advantage to the people of King's and the Province at large. While our Province is importing from twenty to thirty thousand dollars worth of salt annually, Canada also imports much of her salt via the St. Lawrence from Great Britain. With these markets to supply, and with full and free access to the markets of the world through the Railway and the port of St. John, we can imagine no reason why these works should not be conducted on a larger scale than at present, and be the source

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 2, 1875 Sussex Salt Works. - Mr. Mercer, lessee of the Sussex salt works, which are now in operation, has closed contracts for several hundred cords of wood for next season's consumption. It is a pity that sufficient capital has not been provided for the developing of these works to an extent commensurate with the requirements of the country."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 14, 1881 and Daily News - Jan. 15, 1881 The N.B. Salt Springs Company. - D.M. Parker, Hon. G.W. Washington Warren, Jos. W. Warren, and C.E. Dearborn, of Boston, and Charles N. Skinner, Henry R. Ranney, G.R. Pugsley, Arthur T. Trueman, of Saint John, and W. Pugsley, jr., of Rothesay, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The New Brunswick Salt Springs Company. The object of the company is the manufacture of salt by artificial and solar evaporation of brine from salt springs; also the mining of rock salt. The capital is $125,000, to be divided into twelve hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each. The principal place of business is to be at the Parish of Upham, Kings, near which place the springs

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 1, 1886 Sussex. - White & Hallett, who are making vast improvements at the Sussex Salt Works have recently imported four 150 gallon salt kettles and other machinery for their works. They now have practical borers who are sinking shafts to great distance, resulting in obtaining water of a better quality. Their excellent salt is in great

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1886 Sussex. - An Important Industry - The Salt Works. - (Special Correspondence of the Sun). - Sussex, March 8. - Messrs. Allan Hallett and Simeon White have leased the Sussex salt works, and propose to go quite extensively into the manufacture of salt. They have contracted for large quantities of fuel, and will probably employ steam in connection with the works. Mr. White has paid a visit to the salt works at Syracuse, N.Y., and there learned much that will be of advantage in the prosecution of the new enterprise. He states that in the above mentioned works tubes have been sunk for a distance of 1200 feet, by which means a liquid is obtained containing 90 per cent. of salt. At the surface the water does not contain a larger percentage of salt than that at Sussex (about 20 per cent.); and he is of the opinion that by sinking wells here a larger percentage may likewise be obtained. As after the lower depths are reached the cost of production will be no greater, the profits will be proportionate to that increased percentage. The Sussex salt is of a finer quality when obtained than that of Syracuse or of Seaforth, Ont. - the two last mentioned being very similar in character. It is gratifying when home capital finds investment in that which is for the general as well as the individual welfares. Where capital is wedded to energy and enterprise, a community reaps the benefit. Your correspondent trusts that the venture of Messrs. Hallet and White may prove in every way successful."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 11, 1886 Sussex Salt Mines. - Messrs. Allan Hallett and Simeon White have leased the Sussex salt works, and propose to go quite extensively into the manufacture of salt. They have contracted for large quantities of fuel, and will probably employ steam in connection with the works. The Sussex salt is of finer quality when obtained than that of Syracuse or of Seaforth, Ont."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1894 Kings County Salt. - For many years salt has been manufactured at the springs a few miles above Sussex. The salt is, and in fact has always been superior in quality. No better can be procured in any market, but for a number of years these works have been partially inactive. This it seems was due to the high price asked for the salt. Geo. Hendricks, one of the owners of the works, was in the city yesterday. When questioned by a Sun man in reference to matters connected with the sale and manufacture of the salt, he said they were unable to place their salt in the market at a price equal to that asked by others, simply because the water was not as salty as that used by others, and as a consequence it required more boiling and more wood had to be supplied, which represented money. They have not been manufacturing every year for some time. They generally manufacture enough in one year to supply all the demand for two years. Their furnaces consume one and a half cords of wood a day and a fraction over three barrels of salt is the product of the day's work. Mr. Hendricks says that if they were to bore a few hundred feet deeper they would strike water which would yield a greater per cent. of salt than that now being used. The works will not be in operation this summer. They have over one hundred barrels of salt on hand."

St. John Star - Nov. 13, 1901 Surveyor General Dunn, accompanied by Mr. Goodrich, a geologist, and Mr. Fleby, an expert in testing properties by the boring process, spent yesterday afternoon inspecting the salt works near Sussex owned by Hendricks Bros."

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
S.J. Star - Apr. 16, 1902 Salt Works Sold. - Hendrick Bros., of Cardwell, Kings Co., have sold their farm and salt works to a syndicate composed of English capitalists. The amount paid is $13,000. It is understood that among the capitalists interested are Wm. Wallace and Mr. Harney, of London. These gentlemen were connected with the late C.A. Stockton, some two years ago, in an effort to acquire and develop the salt industry near Sussex. The provincial government has agreed to grant the concern an exemption from royalty dues upon their product for ten years in order to develop the industry. Mr. Wallace, some three weeks ago, asked the city council if it would grant a subsidy to a company engaged to ship large quantities of salt and lithia product from St. John."

Weekly Record - Apr. 18, 1902 Salt Works Sold. - Messrs. Hendricks, of Plumwesweep, Sell Their Salt Springs and Farm to English Capitalists. - Messrs. Hendricks Bros., of Plumwesweep, have sold their well known salt springs and farm to an English syndicate. The amount of the purchase price while not definitely known, is believed to be in the vicinity of $10,000. Messrs. Hendricks, through their agent in London, a Mr. Walker, have been negotiating for the sale of their property for some years, but it has only been recently that matters have assumed definite shape. Mr. William Harvey, of London, England, representing English capital, is the purchaser, and through his representative, Mr. J.D. Buchanan, examined the property recently. Mr Buchanan is expected here again in a few days to finally close the bargain and take over the property. That the gentlemen who have made the purchase mean business is evidenced by the fact that they have secured from the local Government exemption from royalty fees for ten years, and have been negotiating with the I.C.R. authorities for the putting in of a siding at Plumwesweep Station, the idea being to pump the water from the present location to a point near the railway. Their intention is to manufacture a high grade of dairy salt for which the spring has in the past seemed particularly suited. A Record representative was recently shown a diploma for excellence received by Messrs. Hendricks for the Sussex salt shown at the Glasgow exhibition, 1901, and a similar diploma was received for their salt at the World's Fair in Chicago. Locally Sussex salt has been used for many years and is said to possess qualities as a butter salt which make it better than any on the market. With improved methods of manufacture Sussex salt should have a wide sale. Besides salt the company will manufacture soda and other products."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1902 We learn from Mr. Geo. Hendricks that the parties who purchased the Salt Works and farm from them are hard at work organizing their company in London, and will probably at an early day be on the ground to take the necessary steps for the development of the property. When in motion it bids fair to be one of the important industries of Kings County."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 6, 1903 A representative of the London syndicate who lately purchased the Hendricks Salt works, was in Sussex recently looking over the ground and sizing up the situation. It is understood that the erection of buildings etc. will be proceeded with in the near future and steps taken to commence manufacturing the various products in connection with the Salt Springs, and possibly other works may also be taken in hand."

Kings County Record - Feb. 15, 1907 Maritime Salt Works. - At the most it will be only a matter of a few weeks when the Salt Works at Plumwesweep, Kings Co. will be in operation. The Messrs. Buchanan are getting everything in shape to make an early start in the completion of the works, which was delayed owing to cold weather, and difficulty in obtaining material last summer. If fuel is any criterion of the amount of salt to be made, the Maritime provinces will be well stocked by this time next year. Mr. A. H. Buchanan, who lately arrived from the West is an expert mechanical engineer, and is here to assist in putting in the furnaces and evaporators which will practically utilize all the available heat. By the new method employed by Messrs. Buchanan the old pan and boiler methods will be entirely discarded, and salt made at one-tenth the cost. The floor of the present factory is laid with cement, and the tanks for the converting of brine into salt are capable of holding 20,000 gallons, against which will be presented over 800 feet of heating surface. The spring from which the brine will be taken will have sufficient overflow to fill tanks in the space of a few hours. As everyone knows, this salt is noted for its superior keeping and Dairy qualities, and has always won highest awards wherever shown. We understand a number of men will be needed for operating the plant, and we are pleased indeed to see the revival of another industry in our midst."

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Kings County Record - Jan. 3, 1908 New Brunswick Canadian Salt. - Large Company Organized to Manufacture Salt at Plumwesweep. - Concern is Making Good Progress. - The history of the salt springs at Plumwesweep is rather an interesting one. The old Hendrick's property has been for years the scene of more or less activity in the making of marketable salt. The series of valleys running from Havelock to Salina abound in salt springs with brines of varying density. Some of these have been exploited from time to time but most attention seems to have been devoted to the Plumwesweep springs. Salt of an excellent quality has been made from them. Some time ago the springs, together with some 1400 acres of land, were purchased from the owners by English capitalists, who intend placing the industry on a more firm footing. Several years ago, Mr. H.D. Buchanan came here in the interests of the owners, and during the past year, considerable money has been expended in erecting tanks and boilers. The new plant consists of two large concrete vats into which the spring water will be introduced in order to impart to the brine sufficient strength before boiling. The boilers are situated in front of the vats and the flames from the fuel used to boil the brine will be carried through sheet iron pipes passing throughout the length of the vats. In this way practically every particle of heat will be utilized, and the expense for fuel reduced to a minimum. The plans of the company, which is known as The New Brunswick Canadian Salt Co. Ltd., call for the installation of some thirty of these vats and boilers. The capital stock of the concern is œ50,000. During the past summer, Dr. R.W. Ells of the Geological Survey, examined the property and was impressed with its possibilities. If a secondary deposit of salt can be located, there is no doubt that the company has a good proposition. In order to determine the nature of the salt deposit, it will be necessary to make extensive borings and it is understood that tests will be made in the near future. One of the directors of the concern, Mr. A.W. McMullin contemplates visiting the scene of the operations early this year. He will look over the property and much will depend upon the nature of the report he sends home. The directors of the company are R. D'Oyly Nobles, Besveil John Mills; and W.A. McMullin, all of England. The Bank of British North America looks after the financial interests of the concern. The Canadian solicitor is W.H. Trueman, St. John. Harold D. Buchanan is the local manager. It may be said that the salt at Plumwesweep springs has always borne a high reputation among consumers. Although its manufacture has been conducted in the crudest possible way, the financial results were not altogether discouraging. As the Maritime Provinces afford the finest market for salt on this side of the Atlantic, the discovery of any considerable deposits would mean the building up an enterprise which would mean much to this part of the Dominion."

Kings County Record - Aug. 2, 1912 Will Bore For Salt. - English Engineer is Here with Crew and Will Try Salt Location at Plumwesweep. - Andrew Blair Aiken, a salt expert and mining engineer, is here from England in the interests of a Company formed to develop the Plumwesweep salt deposits. The works have been in the hands of different owners during the past couple of decades, and while salt of a superior grade has been obtained by boring down the spring water, the saturation was so slow that the industry proved unprofitable. One company after another gave up the task of trying to make the property pay but the present owners are using more modern methods in their development of the property. Mr. Aitken has with him a staff of good men and has started in to locate the salt beds over which the springs flow and from which they take up the brine. This practice was advocated by A.A Hayward, formerly president of the Nova Scotia Mining Society, who came here a few years ago to examine the springs. The idea is to handle the salt works on the same principle as that employed at the big Windsor salt plant in Ontario. There the brine is piped from the beds after the water is so thoroughly saturated with about 90 per cent of salt. In this way the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. The English company now engaged in the work will conduct boring operations at selected points and will endeavor to fix the salt beds. Work has already been started although Mr. Aiken only arrived from the Old Country last week. A boring outfit is now on the ground, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

Kings County Record - Aug. 23, 1912 Good progress is being made at Plumwesweep in the salt boring operations there. The drill is down nearly 100 feet and the water drawn from the hole shows a tendency to a more dense brine than that taken from the spring near the old works. The party now engaged on the work will go down some 250 feet or perhaps

S.J. Standard - Oct. 11, 1912 Salt in Kings County. - (Sussex Record). - The boring for salt has been abandoned at the Plumwesweep site. Those behind the movement are disgusted and are saying some pretty sharp things in connection with the transaction. The present owners allege that the property was bought as a workable salt proposition. Several English concerns have been interested in the business at different times. At first it was proposed to sink a shaft but later boring was attempted and after going down 218 feet, it was discovered that the brine was losing its density and the project was abandoned. That salt is located in large quantities somewhere in the valleys between Havelock and Salt Springs, in the parish of Upham, is generally admitted by experts who have been over the ground, but the location of the beds has yet to

Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1912 Work has been resumed at the Salt Works, about a dozen men being employed. Thomas Kent of St. George has his boring machine on the ground and a hole is being sunk. The boring will be continued to a much greater depth unless a satisfactory brine is encountered, and the necessity of going down deeper avoided."

Kings County Record - Sep. 6, 1912 The boring operations at the salt works are progressing favorably. Since the accident of a few days ago, little difficulty has been encountered in operating the drill, which is now down 182 feet. The brine is gradually becoming more dense and this is taken to indicate the presence of salt beds within striking distance."

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Kings County Record - Sep. 19, 1912 and S.J. Standard - Sep. 11, 1912 The borings at the Salt Works are still progressing favorably, although there was a slight interruption last week owing to a break in the machinery. The contractor, William McTern and George Ryan are rushing matters, however, and last week struck a flow of considerable oil showing. This is no doubt coming from the same extensive oil field which extends for miles around. Those interested in the finding of salt are sanguine that their efforts will be finally crowned with success."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 13, 1913 Work has been resumed at the Salt Works, about a dozen men being employed. Thomas Kent of St. George has his boring machine on the ground and a hole is being sunk. - Kings County Record."

Kings County Record - Jun. 5, 1914 It is understood that Capt. Vander Oston, representing the German Syndicate of Berlin, who hold large mining area in N.B. will shortly be in N.B. again on his return from Berlin and will commend work at several points in the Province and especially in Kings County."

Kings County Record - Jul. 16, 1915 The salt works near Plumwesweep are still lying idle, though reports are that an effort is being made in London to set the matter in motion again. It si to be hoped it is correct as the thing, if properly developed and rightly handled would be a good dividend paying investment."

Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1946 Taken from a Record of 1902 the following articles were found in the Late Leonard Allison's scrapbook: Messrs. Hendricks Bros., of Plumwesweep, have sold their well known salt springs and farm to an English syndicate. The amount of the purchase price while not definitely known is believed to be in the vicinity of $10,000. Messrs. Hendricks, through their agent, a Mr. Walker, have been negotiating for the sale of their property for some years, but it has only been recently that matters have assumed definite shape. Mr. William Harvey, of London, England, representing English capital, is the purchaser, and through his representative in Canada examined the property recently. It is expected the bargain will be closed shortly and the property taken over. That the gentlemen who have made the purchase mean business is evidenced by the fact that they have secured from the local government exemption from royalty fees for ten years, and have been negotiating with the I.C.R. authorities for the putting in of a siding at Plumwesweep Station, the idea being to pump the water from the location of the present works to a point near the railway. Their intention is to manufacture a high grade dairy salt, for which the spring has in the past seemed particularly suited. A Record representative was recently shown a diploma for excellence received by Messrs. Hendricks for the Sussex salt shown at the Glasgow exhibition, 1901, and a similar diploma was received for their salt shown at the World's Fair at Chicago. Local Sussex salt has been used for many years and is said to possess qualities as a butter salt which make it better than any on the market. With improved methods of manufacture Sussex salt should have a wide sale. Besides salt the company will manufacture soda and other by-products."

Kings County Record - Aug. 13, 1964 PHOTO.- Caption. - Many a Motorist has been caught in the past by a sign reading: 'Cool, sparkling spring water', as it appeared in front of this pool at Plumwesweep, near Sussex. The sign neglected to say that it was salt water. It is believed some tourist, who got stuck with the salt water in the cooling system of his car, was responsible for erection of the sign. Local residents have halted tourists filling their cars' radiators with this 'cool, sparkling water' many times but when there wasn't a friendly native around, others were stuck. When the farm's present owner, James M. Thomson, moved to the farm one of the first acts was to tear down this sign. (Record Staff photo). Salt Spring Aids In Award. - Just three miles from Sussex, on the Trans-Canada Highway at Plumwesweep, there is located an artesian well flowing with brine. Just about the right strength for corning beef, and four per cent by official test, this water has been flowing steadily for more than 100 years, with no sign of any change in quantity or quality during that time. Winter and summer, in cold weather or hot, the flow remains unchanged. The earliest record of use is around 1862 when James Brand manufactured salt by evaporation in large iron pots. A similar process was carried on by Thomas Mercer and Hendrick Bros., until 1912, when the land containing the spring was sold to the New Brunswick (Plumwesweep) Salt Works Limited, London, England. This company drilled a well 425 feet deep, hoping to strike the salt bed, but was unsuccessful in reaching it. A large concrete tank was built and a steam boiler was used to supply heat for the process of evaporating the water. This proved quite successful and at the height of production some four tons of salt per month were produced. The salt was of a very fine quality and was much sought after by farmer's wives for making butter, as it would dissolve very completely and did not show on the surface of the butter. Not content to continue with this proven method, further work was done in trying to locate the salt deposit by digging two shafts. The first was started in the immediate vicinity of the well, but due to the nature of the ground had to be abandoned. The second was sunk on the opposite side of the road, about 300 yards from the well, but after it had been sunk to 65 feet the directors of the company decided that enough funds had been expended and ordered the operation discontinued. These shafts were timbered, and a steam hoist was employed to raise the earth and rock to the surface. In 1952 the land and the well were sold to the present owner J.M. Thomson, who utilized the salt water for a swimming pond for the members of his family and the children of the neighborhood. Many specimens of marine plant life have been collected around this salt spring. Lobsters have been kept alive in the water, but no commercial use has been made of it for many years. The last use that was made of it for butter-making was when the Sussex Cheese and Butter Company used it to wash an exhibit of butter for entry in a British Commonwealth Exhibition in London, England, when it received an honorable mention award for the exhibit."

Codes: E5 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 46-7 'Excursions Among The Indians' from the Journal of John Wist, chaplain to the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company, 1827, states: '... Vale of Sussex ... Near to the villageis a fine spring from which salt of an excellent quality is made for the table and culinary purposes and if the water were analyzed it would no doubt be found to possess some valuable medicinal qualities. ... '"

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 23 Major (Richard Witham) Stockton was born in Flushing, N.Y., in 1733 and later moved to New Jersey, where he married Mary Hatfield, of Elizabethtown. They brought four sons and three daughters to Sussex parish, where he was appointed county magistrate. He began distillation of salt on the present James M. Thomson farm at Plumwesweep. ..."

The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 42-3 Of Bishop Charles Inglis' visit to Sussex Vale, edited by Dr. W.O. Raymond, we read: '...(August 10, 1792) ... There is onMajor Stockton's land a salt spring, saltier than the water of the ocean by one-eighth as is computed. What is curious, a fine spring of fresh water issues out of the ground a few feet from the salt spring. Several other salt springs are found in the neighborhood.'"

Codes: E5 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 6, 1865 Smith Creek, &c. - Last week I was kindly taken for a drive about twenty five miles up Smith Creek. Here is a portion of country, certainly among the most beautiful in the province. The rich alluvial soil along the valley of the stream, and on either side, nearly as far as the eye can reach, has every appearance of careful cultivation, and if one is to judge from the appearance of the farm houses and outbuildings, the happy possessors of the land are reaping their reward. The crops thus far are coming on rapidly and the grass has not looked so well in many years. American companies have several agents travelling throughout the county prospecting for oil and coal. They have met with success in several places. On the road between Petitcodiac Station and Butternut Ridge a party has already commenced boring for oil. The prospect of success is considered good. I saw samples of lead ore, and shale containing oil found in the neighborhood of Sussex. The discoverer, who is a practical man, is of the opinion that there is every probability of coal resembling that of the Albert Mines being yet found in this vicinity. The farmers are beginning to stir themselves about mining matters, and heaps of rock and ugly boulders which were heretofore looked upon as defacing to the fair appearance and injurious to the value of the estate, are most industriously examined and frequently glimpses of mica and other shining substances raise their expectation to a high degree and excite the imagination with pictures of untold wealth. Salt Springs. - I visited, in company of a friend, the celebrated Salt Springs situated on the main road between three and four miles from the station. The buildings in which the manufacture is carried on are in a most dilapidated state. They exhibit a great want of enterprise, pride and care. It is now forty-five or fifty years since these Springs were discovered and their waters turned to account. At that time the enterprising gentleman who took the matter in hand expended a large sum of money in the undertaking, and for several years a most flourishing and paying business was done. Owing to difficulties with the proprietors of the Estate, so I am informed, he was obliged to shut down and since that time the business of manufacturing salt at the springs has been becoming ""smaller by degrees and lamentably less"". Now one man attends to the manufacture, making per day on an average five bushels of salt. This is not sufficient to supply even the demands of the neighborhood, and when it is taken into consideration that this salt is much preferred for butter making and other purposes to the article imported, it is surely a matter of surprise that some person of wealth and ability does not take the manufacture in hand. Any quantity of salt I am told might be manufactured, and there is very little doubt that the speculation would prove a profitable one. Rusticus"

Codes: E5 / D4 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Elgin Albertite; Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1885 Our Mineral Resources. - The mining and metallurgical engineers who pass through our city today, en route to Halifax, will have no time on their outward trip to make themselves acquainted with the mineral resources of our province. We trust that a number of them may take some time to that and before their return. There is reason to believe that our province, in some of its sections at least, is quite rich in mineral wealth. One of the best paying mines in America years ago was the Albertite of Hillsboro, and, though now exhausted in that particular spot, there are indications in both Albert and Westmorland that lead to the hope of further discoveries of this unique mineral. Favorable prospects of striking oil are thought to exist in Westmorland. There are wellknown salt deposits in Sussex and Upham, Kings county, the saline springs issuing from which have long been known. The coal measures of Queens county would interest a mining engineer, and recent discoveries of gold, silver and copper in Albert county are beginning to attract attention. In our local columns a correspondent hasfurnished particulars of a mine just being opened in the vicinity of Elgin."

Codes: E5 / D7 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Kings County Coal;
S.J. Standard - Aug. 8, 1912 Salt and Coal in King's County. - English and Montreal Capitalists Interested in New Ventures. - Sussex, N.B., Aug. 8. - Andrew Blair Aitken and party are here from England and are prospecting for salt beds at the scene of operation of the Plumwesweep Salt Company. Several concerns have failed to make the business go in the past, owing to methods employed, but the new owners propose to sink shafts in order to locate the salt beds. If these are found, pipes will be sunk and the salt washed off the beds, the same as is done at the big salt works in Ontario. By this method dense saturation brine can be procured and the cost of production greatly reduced. Plumwesweep salt ia a very high grade, and when produced has always commanded a ready sale at good prices. A boring outfit is already on the ground and work has been started. Another boring test is being made at Mount Middleton by Montreal capitalists who have become interested in coal formation there. Alexander Kent has his boring machine located in Mill Brook, midway between Mount Middleton and Berwick, and only bad weather has stopped active work. W.F. Mullins is the practical man on the job representing the company. He will be joined the first of the week by leading financial men from Montreal, when a final decision will be reached as to the extent of development work to be undertaken. Many encouraging indications of coal have already been found by those on the ground, and a profitable business is hoped for."

Codes: E5 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1912 The boring for gas goes merrily on. The drill is now down 1200 feet and is going through dry sand. As stated last week at 1100 feet salt water was struck of the very saltiest kind, but since that nothing of the unusual has been run against. Another blast of nitro- glycerine and dynamite was set off at the bottom of the hole, to let the pipe go down straight, with a successful result. Instructions have been received to go down 2000 feet."
Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1913 Things Look Good for A Boom in Sussex. - Company Acquires 40 Square Miles Near Sussex and Will DevelopSalt and Gypsum Deposits and Search for Oil and"

Codes: E5 / G3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite; Albert Mines;
Daily News - Sep. 17, 1878 Paris Exhibition: New Brunswick ... Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro - Specimens of gypsum, crude and prepared. T.S. Sharpe, Apohaqui - Samples of butter Salt... Albert Manufacturing Co. exhibit received honorable mention ... Mr. Keefer expressed his belief that St. George red granite monuments would have taken a gold medal hadany been exhibited ..."

Codes: E5 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum;
The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 43 Patrick Campbell's account on his visit to Honorable George Leonard's Sussex Vale, in 1792, from his ""Travels in America"" reads: ""... Mr. Leonard told me of a curious mound of Plaister of Paris that was in the neighborhood, and as I signified a great desire to see it he was good enough to conduct me to the gentleman's house near the place, whose son went along with me to show it. I found it very singular, such as to excite curiosity and defy two conjecture. I shall however hazard one - that it was occasioned by a volcanic eruption. I was informed that in several other places in this Pleasant Valley it may be found. I saw the salt springs and dined at Mr. Leonard's home in the usual genteel and hospitable style of that amiable family... This Pleasant Valley has advantages not common to be met with in other places from the salt springs and the Plaister of Paris which is deemed to be among the first stimulants of vegetation... Yet the salt springs can be of little advantage, as from St. John salt imported there from the West Indies can be bought at an easier rate than I suppose it can be made here. Yet some of the inhabitants I am told when it happens to be scarce boil a little for their own immediate use rather than be at trouble of going for it to St. John ... """

1803 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 45-6 An economic survey of the counties of New Brunswick was carried out by the provincial government in 1803. George Leonard, jr., chosen to make the survey for Kings County, reported as follows: "".... At the head of the Kennebecasis River, about 50 miles from its mouth two very valuable and extensive quarries of Plaster of Paris , which at some future day may become a valuable article of export. There is also a very excellent Salt spring, which, if properly attended to, would make sufficient salt for the supply of the inhabitants of that part of the country."

Codes: E5 / GYP / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum;

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Codes: E5 / HILL / Z2 / J8 / E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

Morning News - Nov. 21, 1855 Geology of New Brunswick, &c. - At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held in this city, some interesting reports were submitted, a portion of which related to the Geology of this and the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. Those who have an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Provinces, will be gratified to see that we have within our borders a field for investigation, and whichit seems has attracted attention. From the Boston Traveller, which contains an account of the meeting referred to, we learn that a variety of mineral specimens were laid before the society, as the products of this Province. Among these were two very pretty fossil star fishes, which were presented by Robert Foulis, Esq., of this City, a corresponding member of the society. They were obtained from the postpliocene marls near the gas works, and in return the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Foulis for this and several other donations. During the past summer, Dr. C.T. Jackson was employed by C.D. Archibald, Esq., of London, to make Geological explorations in those provinces. In company with John L. Hayes, Esq., of Washington, the Doctor 8 commenced his search at St. John, and traced rock formations hence along the road leading to Petitcodiac. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Jackson gave a brief sketch of the Geology of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and described some of the species of rocks found in these Provinces. We condense his remarks. In St. John, he says, ""we found slates and metamorphic limestones, which, from the occurrence of them of a bed of hard sandstone containing a fossil tree, are regarded as belonging to the Devonian group. No molluscs, or indeed any fossils, are found in the limestone, which is made up of a mixture of the blue and grey varieties, highly metamorphosed by heat, and much disturbed in their stratification. Masses of Sienite, consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and hornblende, without much quartz, are observed at Indian Town, and are rocks of igneous origin. All along the Kennebecasis river, are observed red sandstones of the old red or Devonian group, and atSussex Vale we come to the celebrated salt springs, which rise from the saliferous sandstones, and produce by evaporation the finest and most agreeable table salt. In Hillsboro' we find the lower members of thecoal series, so remarkable for the abundance of fossil fishes of the genus Paleoniscus, and for that highly bituminous quality of coal which has been called Albertite. Hills of snow white gypsum, and some extensivebeds of Anhydrite, occur in Hillsboro', and in otherparts of Albert county. Naptha Springs also exist near the shores of the Petitcodiac river, and Petroleum floats on the surface of the waters that arise from them, and is deposited as a soft bitumen among the grass roots, and in the soil, it being left in its thickened and oxidized state by the water, as it periodically rises and falls with the seasons. On reaching the mouth of Chepody Bay we come to Mary's Point, and Grindstone Island, where beautiful buff-colored, and light red sandstones, of the Carboniferous Group, are quarried for building stones, and a blue variety of the same formation which is used for making grindstones is found. The Mary's Point quarries present a scene of activity, owing to the enterprise of Mr. Archibald, who has employed upwards of seventy-five quarrymen, under the directions of Mr. George Lang, in quarrying out the freestone for architectural uses. - Those sandstones are found to be of excellent quality for building purposes, and are now being largely imported into the United States under the Aegis of the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Alger has demonstrated the durable nature of this sandstone, before this society, and our observations authorise us in confirming his opinion, that it withstands the action of the frost even in the climate of St. John. The largest amount of the stone is of a yellowish 9 tint, or buff-colored, but there are also beds of lightred, and grey-colored varieties. They belong to the true coal bearing strata, as is proved by the fossil plants clearly impacted between the beds of stone, and thin seams of bituminous coal, occasionally discovered in them. An outline of rock called the ""Squaw's Cap"" presents us with an abundance of fossil trees, and roots, with smooth and striated surfaces. Occasionally we find siliceous nodules in the blue sandstone, which are called ""bulls-eyes"". They injure the grindstones when they occur, and stones containing them are avoided. Grindstone Island is one mile long, and half a mile broad, and is estimated to contain about 140 acres of quarry stone. The average height of the island above highest tides is 60 feet. In obtaining slabs of the blue sandstone for making grindstones, the tides perform valuable services, for the quarryman has only to split out the rock at low water, and fasten it by chains to his flat boat and allow the rising tide to float it, so that he can transport the stone to high water mark, and leave it where he can work upon it at his leisure. The best grindstones are obtained from the strata which are submerged at every tide. The strata all dip down under the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 38 degrees to the southward, and the trend of the strata is nearly east and west. The extensive quarries are supplied with heavy and massive cranes and a railway, for the removal of the stones to the wharf, where they are put on shipboard. On examining the ""posts"" of the quarry, we found that stones of from one foot to eight feet in thickness, and of any length and width, could be obtained, and that a supply of coloured stones could be procured in abundance. Most of the stones sent from Mary's Point are sold in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no agency having yet been established in Boston. The exploring party next travelled around the head of Cumberland Bay, and reached the Cobequid Mountains, they found rocks of igneous origin, and colored slate, which lay under the grey sandstones of the coal formation. Mr. Dawson describes these slates as belonging to the Devonian order; contiguous to them are extensive deposits of ocherous oxide of iron, with different species of iron ore, and manganese carbonate of lime, known under the name of ""amberite"". Mr. Dawson has given as his opinion that the immense deposits of yellow oxide of iron have resulted from the decomposition of the carbonate of iron in the antherite. These are the Acadian Iron Mines of Londonderry, N.S. It is supposed that a subaqueous eruption has produced the pulverulent peroxide abounding in these mines. There are small veins, bunches and films of black oxide of manganese in these ores of 10 iron, and this renders them more particularly valuable in the production of steel, since it has been discovered that this ore contains 52 38-100 per cent of pure metallic iron, and if the manganese is all reduced and alloyed with the iron, it will amount to 1 53-100 of manganeseism, the proportion which will make the iron into the finest kind of steel. There is just one blast furnace now in operation at the Acadian mines, smelting these ores, and six Catelan forges are also employed. The iron produced is remarkable for toughness and strength - and is sold exclusively to steel makers in Sheffield, Eng. Since the immediate country around is hardwood forest land, an abundance of charcoal fuel can be obtained, and there will soon be other furnaces built near the mines. Having completed the survey of the numerous mines near the Acadian furnaces, the Doctor and his associates next proceeded to Windsor, thence to the Valley of the Annapolis to Nictaux, where they examined the inexhaustible beds of iron ore which are worked by Mr. Archibald, and have been named the Victoria Mines. Geological examinations of these ore beds were first made in the year 1827 by Mr. Francis Alger and Dr. Jackson. These beds are remarkable for having a great profusion of fossil shells, seeming to indicate that these ancient molluscs had a preference for an iron bed rather than one of clay. - The Report indicates that there are Orthocera and several others, as yet unknown or undescribed molluscs, in these ores, and it is difficult to determine their species. They all appear to belong to the Niagara and Clinton Groups of the New York system. One of the most curious phenomena presented at these mines is the magnetic state of some of the ores, while others not far removed are wholly devoid of magnetism. A great number of mines have been opened lately on these ores, and some new beds have been discovered since the original survey was made. There are two beds, which vary in thickness from 6 to 10 feet, and they have been traced 5 miles in length, and probably extend to Bear River. There are several distinct beds beneath the main ones - very compact and magnetic, others are softer and not magnetic ore. The last variety is seen in the red slates of Little River, and the others near Nictau River. It was found impossible to rely on the compass needle in surveying the magnetic ore beds, for the needle was static over them, and was attracted even when quite remote from the ore - the North point invariably pointing towards the iron ore. These mines may be considered to be inexhaustible, and the wood of the country around, though it may supply fuel for many years, is not adequate to smelt more than a small proportion of the ore in view. Hence it is advisable to export much of the ore to the United States, as well as to make charcoal iron for steel on the spot, for exportation to England. 11 This is being done under the new laws of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which will allow of the exportation of Anthracite to Nova Scotia, free of duty; but the iron made in Nova Scotia cannot be brought to the United States without paying duties, and hence it will be sent to England. Anthracite will smelt the Nictau ores with great ease and iron made will be good but not so valuable as charcoal iron. The result of smelting of the ores proves that either white forge or grey foundry pig iron can be made equal in toughness to that from Russia and Sweden. It also makes fine cast steel, as has been proved by trials made of it in Sheffield, Eng. John L. Hayes, Esq., confirmed Dr. Jackson's statement with regard to Nova Scotia iron. He remarked also that iron, manufactured by means of charcoal, was the only iron used in the chain cables of the U.S. Navy. He thought the value of the charcoal iron over anthracite iron was underrated, especially in places where wood could be obtained. English manufactories are now turning their attention to this country, since the supply of Russian iron has failed, and as the

Codes: E5 / LIME / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Lime - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1864 Exhibition. - ... Mr. Wm. Rogers, St. John, has sent some of his lime which he need hardly have taken the trouble to do, as every body knows that it is good. Joe Brand of Sussex shows a sample of salt from Sussex, King's county. It is really a beautiful article for table use, and if it could be but produced in quantity would command a large sale. It is a great pity that these salt springs cannot be wrought to advantage. I understand that all that is wanting is the necessary capital, on which account it is to be hoped such valuable products will not much longer be lost to

Codes: E5 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Springs;
1792 - Copied form: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 42-3 Of Bishop Charles Inglis' visit to Sussex Vale, edited by Dr. W.O. Raymond, we read: "". (August 10, 1792) … There is on Major Stockton's land a salt spring, saltier than the water of the ocean by one-eighth as is computed. What is curious, a fine spring of fresh water issues out of the ground a few feet from the salt spring. Several other salt springs are found in the neighborhood.""

Codes: E5 / Y1 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt;
Weekly Transcript - Oct. 4, 1882 Salt Making in Kings County. - In several parts of Kings County there are natural brine springs, from two of which salt is now being manufactured. One of these is situated midway between Penobsquis and Sussex, on the old post road, where the making of salt has been carried on in a small way for half a century. Sussex Salt, as it is called, has an excellent reputation among the dairymen of Kings and the adjoining counties, and all that can be produced at the works finds a ready sale for dairy purposes. The process of manufacture is by evaporation in boilers, wood being used as a fuel. The consumption of fuel is very large in proportion to the amount of salt produced. Many persons, who have given attention to the matter, including a number of scientists, believe that there is a vast deposit of salt underlying a considerable section of the county, and that by boring, salt rock or a much stronger brine would be struck, so as to greatly cheapen the process of evaporation. But so far no boring has been attempted. A natural salt spring of considerable volume has,from the first settlement of the County been known to exist at Upham, and gets the name Salt Springs, to the immediate locality where the spring is situated. A few years ago a manufactory was built there by Mr. J.S. Sharp, but was not extensively carried on. After a time the property passed into the hands of Mr. McCready, by whom it was sold some three years ago to Dr. Parker, of Boston, who has spent a considerable sum in machinery and appliances for making salt. The product is of the very best quality. The method of manufacture, which is novel, is described as follows, in correspondence of the Sun: The water from the spring is run into a reservoir and pumped with a steam engine to the top of a building which stands about 300 feet away, and is of itself a curiosity. It consists of a frame, forty by fifty feet and forty feet high, very strongly built and left open, with the roof at the bottom. The frame is filled with small beech and birch twigs, and as the salt water trickles down through them, the wind blows the fresh water out, and the brine is about ten per cent. stronger each time. The brine falls on the roof below and is conducted by spouts at the cave of the reservoir and is pumped back twice on the brush which makes it very strong. It is then run to the boilers which are made of boiler plate iron (there are five of these and a cast iron boiler) which are kept constantly boiling until the salt is produced, the brine being constantly changed to another nearer the heat as the work progresses. It seems probable that very much less expense than has already been incurred at Sussex and Upham would have produced better results had boring been resorted to, as was done at Goderich, Seaforth and Clinton, Ontario. In the latter place at a depth of about 1,100 feet a solid body of pure salt, from 80 to 100 feet thick, was struck by boring. This was dissolved, and the strong brine so formed pumped to the surface and evaporated in oblong, shallow pans, 120 by 20 in length and breadth. The process of evaporation by the heat of the sun, as practiced at Syracuse, New York, or of the reduction of the brine by freezing, as practiced successfully in Russia, seem not to have yet been tried in Kings, though the hot summer and cold winter would seem to offer special advantages for both these methods."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1888 New Brunswick Salt. -Some day a salt mine will be discovered in our province and all will then wonder that it was not found long before. That is what happened at New Iberia, Louisiana, about 25 years ago. Some small salt springs existed, and salt had been manufactured for local use in a very small way since the beginning of the century. During the war much of the southern country was cut off from its supply of salt, and Iberia became a busy place for its manufacture. The supply of brine proving insufficient, an old well was cleaned out under the direction of Mr. John M. Avery, the owner of the place. In digging this well still deeper the negro at work told his master that he had struck a log and could go no further, whereupon Mr. Avery descended and discovered a hard rocky substance, which, upon examination, proved to be pure rock salt. This, the first discovery of the salt, was made at a depth of only 16 feet. It put an end to the manufacture by evaporation, and soon wagons by the thousand were used to transport the rock salt in all directions. Now a branch railroad connects the salt mine with the railway system of the state. The rule is that where there are brine springs there is rock salt comparatively near the surface. In Ontario, where immense beds of rock salt have been found at depths of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, there are no brine springs showing at the surface and the underlying mineral was never suspected until in boring for oil the bed of salt was struck. There is therefore good reason to believe that rock salt exists within easy mining distance from the surface at both Sussex and Upham, where the brine springs have so long been known. It is not probable that salt rock will be found within 16 feet, as in Louisiana, but the chance of finding it within a hundred or two is well worth being prospected for. A salt mine would be a valuable addition to our industries, but there is little to be made in the present slow process of evaporating brine from the springs."

Codes: E5 / Y1 / O7 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 13, 1890 Salt in New Brunswick. - Boring For It -Indications That it Lies in Accessible Situations. - Edward Jack. - There are strong probabilities that wehave in this province large deposits of salt, in situations very accessible to railway transportation. The indications which point to the existence of such are the various salt springs in Kings County and the occurrence of the salt spring or brook at Plaster Rock, on the route of the Tobique Valley railway.

This latter seems to point to the possible existence of other salts than common rock salt. The occurrence of rock salt has been noted in almost every geological formation, with the exception perhaps of the very oldest. It is generally associated to a greater or less degree with sulphate of lime (plaster). In the instances to which reference is here made to the existence of salt springs in New Brunswick, the rock formation in which they occur is usually regarded as being in what geologists call the Lower Carboniferous. Taking into consideration the occurrence of thesesprings in such promising situations, and as instances without end can be cited where petroleum as well as inflammable gas has occurred in association with salt springs, it would seem as if it would be an advisable matter for the provincial government to give the subject of boring in New Brunswick for salt that consideration which the importance of the strong chance of its discovery in quantities here demands; and it would not be out of place, that a certain sum of money should under an existing act be risked on such a venture. As a preliminary it might not be out of place for the executive to consult Major Markham, of Sussex, on the probable cost which would attend such operation. Should an appropriation be made, it ought to be placed in the hands of the major or of some other equally reliable and practical man, who should be authorized to contract with experienced borers to do the work at certain rates per foot. It might be possible also that such borings, especially at Plaster Rock, would be the means of discovering some deposits of these salts of potash which have made Stassfurt so celebrated of late years, where so long ago as 1839 borings were made under the hope of finding salt, and brine was actually obtained in 1843, but it was so highly charged with magnesium compounds which is said to be the case with the salt spring at Plaster Rock, that it was considered not to be worth working. Certain geologists, however, who had made a study of the subject, felt sure that the magnesium had some other source than the bed of rock salt of whose existence they were convinced; this view was corroborated by the matter brought up by subsequent borings. In 1856 two shafts had been sunk to the depth of 1,100 feet each where a bed of rock salt was struck. Before reaching this they had passed through the overlying deposit of potash salts which had been indicated by the nature of the lime above mentioned. At this time their value was not suspected. Up to the year 1856 all of the salt produced in Germany has been the result of evaporation of saline waters. More than 40 years ago, however, the development of various industries in Prussia demanded a much larger supply of salt than could conveniently be had there and numerous borings, particularly in the localities where salt springs occurred, were made. At Stassfurt, they were begun in 1839 with the results mentioned above. The explorations of rock salt, began there in 1857, had already furnished considerable quantity of that material to the public before the utilization of its superimposed bed of potassium salts was thought of. It was Henry Rose who, in 1859, disclosed to the world all the importance of these various potash compounds, and as a result, in the year 1860 - 2,800 quintals of them were made use of in agriculture; in 1861 eight times as much, while in 1862 the quantity raised was 80 times greater, and since this period it has always been increasing. The present workings at Stassfurt have already made known the existence of a mass of carnalite corresponding nearly to six millions of tons of chloride of potassium supposed to be pure. In 1870 the annual extraction of potassium salts at Stassfurt had reached the quantity of 145,000 tons and for the city of Leopold ..?.. her neighbour, that

Codes: E7 / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 1, 1889 Mineral Paint. - A Big Deposit on Mr. Eliakim Fisher's Property. - Mr. Eliakim Fisher has what is confidently believed to be a very valuable deposit of mineral paint on his farm at Scoudouc River, about six miles this side of Shediac. When burnt and ground it produces excellent paint of brownish red colour, especially suited for the roofs of buildings. Mr. Fisher has known the existence of the paint and used it on his farm buildings for perhaps ten or twelve years, and during the past few years its use been pretty general among the residents of that vicinity. Mr. Fisher dug and prepared about a ton and a half of it last fall and this year disposed of a large number of samples of it. A quantity of ot was sent to the furniture factory at Bass River, N.S., and Mr. Fisher is just in receipt of a letter from them testifying as to its excellent quality. A few pounds of the paint were sent to an analyst in Boston and pronounced by him to be the very best mineral paint which had come under his observation. He added that if the deposit were extensive its owner had a bonanza. Mr. Fisher says there is no doubt whatever of the great extent of the deposit. He is considering the advisability of taking steps to develop it at an early date, and Moncton capitalists who are looking for a paying speculation might do worse than examine the property in question. Mr. Henry Jones, of Moncton, has used some of the paint on his buildings with marked success, and it has been found to be of a very durable character."
Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 2, 1889 Mineral Paint Deposit. - Eliakim Fisher is taking steps to develop a large deposit of mineral paint on his farm at Scoudouc, six miles from Shediac. The paint is a dark red and has been used by farmers in that vicinity for several years and was recently analyzed in Boston and declared to be of the very best quality. Mr. H.A. Jones of Peters, Jones and Lounsbury, Moncton, has also used this paint with good results."

Codes: E7 / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 22, 1890 Sussex. - Fred W. Stockton is exhibiting some mineral paint discovered on his property a short distance from Sussex. One local painter has tested it and says this paint is of excellent quality."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1890 Exhibition. - W.H. Magee of Halifax shows in the same section several samples of mineral paints."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 5, 1892 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 6, 1892 Minerals in Northumberland. - A Wonderful Paint Discovery. - Gold and Silver Bearing Quartz. - A correspondent writes to the Moncton Times: The discovery of a valuable deposit of oxide of iron paint, of a quality which is unique, on the northwest Miramichi river, about twenty miles from

Newcastle, has much interested scientific men who have examined it. It has been assayed and found to consist of 96 per cent. Of pure oxide of iron. It comes out of veins in a slaty formation of rock, the veins being narrow on the surface and gradually widening as they sink. Mr. Brumell of the Dominion geological survey, who examined these deposits, says there are no similar deposits known to scientists. It comes out pure and ready for use and in consistency like putty; may be immediately mixed in linseed oil for painting, and is of a beautiful rose color. Two pounds will give the required body in one gallon of oil. Mixed with water it makes a durable staining paint, as the color is very strong. Four or five pounds of the oxide will give a strong pink color to the barrel of whiting. One ounce will color deeply a pail of water. Mr. John Ferguson of Newcastle, who holds the mining licence to this deposit, has a valuable property and has under consideration offers from capitalists for its purchase. A promising vein of the same natural paint has also been located on the property of the Miller-Johnson-Robertson syndicate. The paint is valuable above all other paints for the following reasons: more durable than best white lead, less being required to make a body in oil. After being mixed does not require any process before being used, and can be used for coloring numerous substances, such as whiting, lead, putty, etc. The coloring is several hundred per cent. Greater than any known pigment, and cannot be burned, it being also entirely fireproof, etc., making it a valuable fireproof cement. The uses it can be put to are undoubtedly more numerous than at present known. Shortly after the discovery of the paint deposits, several large veins of gold and silver-bearing quartz in the same neighborhood were located by Walter MacDougall, a western mining expert, sent down here by Montreal parties. Mr. McDougall located several miles of mining licenses on these veins of quartz for his employers, and although no blasting or digging has been done, some specimens of the outcropping of quartz on the surface were sent to both London, Eng., and Ottawa, Ont., for assay, and both assays agreed that there were traces of gold and silver, and that the quartz was undoubtedly gold and silver bearing mineral. The lateness of the season forbade any further immediate investigation, but the spring will likely see a mining boom. These deposits are located in what the government of New Brunswick has named in their crown land maps the Johnson Gold District , as the William Johnson-Robertson company of Montreal has several square miles now located in that region. As Nova Scotia has attracted so much American capital, now that Northumberland county has a gold district the attention of such capital ought to be called in this direction. The Ferguson-Coleman syndicate have also a mining claim in this gold area. This syndicate includes M. Adams, M.P., F.B. Coleman of Fredericton, and R.A. Lawlor of Chatham."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 5, 1892 Mineral Paint. - Reported Valuable Discovery About Twenty Miles from Newcastle. - (Special to the Sun). - Moncton, Jan. 4. - A valuable discovery of mineral paint is reported from the northwest Miramichi, about 20 miles from Newcastle. An assay shows it to be composed of 96 per cent pure oxide of iron. It comes of veins of a slaty formation of rock, of the consistency of putty and ready for use. Mr. Brumell of the Dominion geological survey is much interested in the deposits. He says there is nothing like them known to scientists. The deposits are extensive. The paint is ready for use when taken from the rock, two pounds giving the required body to a gallon of oil. Mixed with water, four or five pounds of the oxide will also give a strong rose color to a barrel of whiting, and as it is fire-proof it is more durable than white lead and much stronger than any other known pigment. John Ferguson of Newcastle holds a mining license for this deposit, and it is thought he has a bigthing. Gold and silver bearing quartz has also been discovered in the same neighborhood, having been located by Walter McDougall, acting for Montreal parties. The Johnson-Robertson company of Montreal have several miles of mining licenses located, in which Mr. Adams, M.P., and Mr. Coleman of Fredericton are interested, have also a square mile of the gold area. It is expected there will be a greater boom in mining in this part of Northumberland next spring."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 14, 1892 Great excitement has been caused at Newcastle by the discovery of a rich find of mineral paint, on the Miramichi. It is composed of 96 per cent. of pure oxide of iron."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 1, 1899 Large deposits of umber have been discovered on the farm of Robert Spicer, Spencer's Island. Mr. Spicer intends starting a paint manufactory in the spring."

Codes: E7 / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General;
North Shore Leader - Sep. 20, 1907 Red Paint Found On The North West. - Mr. John Ferguson and others, who own a property on the North West in the vicinity of Chaplin Island, are placing upon the market a new and unique variety of red paint, which promises to eclipse any paint now for sale anywhere. Mr. Ferguson has several barrels of the crude material in his store here. It is a reddish mineral which is 95 per cent. pure oxide and 5 per cent. silica. All the preparation it needs is a mixture with oil, when it gives a glossy red coating to whatever it is applied to. Its color cannot be appreciably changed, although at white heat it darkens infinitesimally without losing any weight. It kills out any other color with which it comes in contact. The mineral is very soft, and a packed pork barrel of it shipped to the United Paint Co., Ltd., Dorchester, N.B., weighed 1,100 lbs. The paint is not only fireproof, but it has no affinity for turpentine. Mr. Ferguson shows a bottle into which the paint and turpentine were placed. The paint was precipitated on the sides while the turpentine is unmixed within. It mixes readily with water, yet when mixed with oil and dried it is not affected by the rain. A strange feature of the raw material is that, dissolved in water it forms a barometer. In fine weather it will soon settle to the bottom leaving the water above clear. Before a storm it will cloud the water. There is lots of the mineral on the NorthWest, and Mr. Ferguson and his associates hope to revolutionize the paint industry."
Evening Times and Star - May 21, 1910 Jos. Bradley, M.E., has been spending some days in Sussex looking into the

possibilities of mineral deposits in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia such as graphite, umber, sienna, baryta. He company with E.A. Charlton has visited points in New Brunswick, also in Digby County, (N.S.) with very much success so far. -

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1979 St. Stephen, Dec. 6. - Minerals. - Among the latest discoveries is a bed of yellow ochre, and a soft coal mine, both within the town limits. We await further developments with interest."

Codes: E7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 13, 1888 Mining in Queen's. - There is quite a boom in coal mining just now. Coal Creek on the Central railway is the centre of one of the mining enterprises. The American syndicate who have acquired extensive mining rights there have now a number of men engaged with steam power sinking a shaft, and will be shipping coal by rail at an early if the weather permits the finishing of the road to that point. The Messrs. King are engaged in erecting a blacksmith shop and boarding house for the works. They contemplate a quite extensive erection of buildings next spring. The same company is also conducting boring operations at Newcastle, and will erect buildings there. A telephone line is being erected to connect the manager's residence at Salmon River with the Coal Creek mines. Another association has been formed to push mining operations at Newcastle. Formerly the river steamers did not patronize Queen's county coal, but for some months past Messrs. Tapley Bros. have been using it in the tug boats and found it highly satisfactory. The result of this trial has induced them to invest in the coal business along with Messrs. Waring Bros., of Indiantown, and Mr. Samuel Green of Newcastle, who owns coal lands there. They have acquired other mining lands, and are now constructing a tramway for their mines to Flower's Cove, Grand Lake. They expect to supply coal for the tug service and also for the St. John market, and for general shipment and sale next year. A paint mine at Coal Creek is to be developed by Mr. Silas McMann, of St. John, associated with otherswhom he has interested in it. They have acquired mining rights."

Codes: E7 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
Novascotian - Sep. 16, 1850 Resources of Nova Scotia. - The London Tablet furnishes the subjoined relative to Nova Scotia ... We have heard that a proposition was made by Dr. Gesner a few years ago, to the then leader of Lord Falkland's government to survey some portions of this province, containing large quantities of mineral resources which through some mistake, we suppose, do notfall under the surveillance of the Mining company. But for some reason or other this suggestion was not complied with. The truth is this Mining Association possessing as it does almost unbounded wealth exercises a corresponding amount of influence and we very much fear that the evils of which the Tablet complains and which we are apparently destined to bear for many years to come, are beyond the reach of those most interested. But we must let the Tablet tell its own story in its own way:- ...... There are many most valuable mines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of metals, coals, plaster, paints, &c., but all of these have long ago been given by George the Third to his hopeful son, the late Duke of York, of anti-Catholic memory. His Royal Highness got over head and ears in debt by gambling and profligacy, 15and made over all his interest in the mines of those regions to his creditors. His creditors are Englishmen, and they lay claim to everything in the shape of stone, or cement, or coals, or metals found beneath the surface of the earth. The consequence is, that iron monopoly binds and benumbs all the resources of this region, like the enchanted maidens which we used to read of in our boy-days, who were held captive in enchanted castles till the knight errand deliverer arrived. Now, lest people may say I talk at the English Government merely for talk's sake I supply two facts, which exhibit the true state of things here. Twenty-seven miles north of Fredericton, in Brunswick, resides a Mr. Marshall, who, some couple ofyears ago, bought and paid for a farm to the agent of the government. He began to cultivate it, and in the course of his labors discovered a coal mine. He opened it, and began to dig the coal, and found it good to burn; soon he began to sell coal, but the Government agent soon snuffed the cent; notice to desist was served on Mr. Marshall; the mine was soon sold to another, with a right, through Mr. Marshall's land, to enter to the mine forever; a forced trespass in perpetuity by order of the Queen.There is a lead mine in the neighborhood, also, amountain of stony substance, of which Spanish brown paint is made - but all these treasures are sealed by the Queen's authority, in behalf of the monopolists, created by former patents, or to be created by patents to come. ..."

Codes: G3 / E7 / IDX_Names: Granite; Mineral Paint - General;
St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 22, 1874 Red Granite. - It appears that Charlotte County abounds with Red Granite. Levi Young, Esq., of Digdeguash, St. Patrick, has recently discovered a large bed of that stone on his lands, adjoining the river. He had some of the stone quarried, and sent to the polishing mill. Its contiguity to the river, and the cheap mode of shipment will give Mr. Young an advantage over other quarries. It is reported that some other valuable mineral deposits have been discovered in the same vicinity, among which are iron and mineral paint."

Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep
SPRI / GEOL / Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and

uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. At Mill Stream bridge the valley terminates, and the hills forming its sides approximate each other so nearly, that there is only sufficient room for the Kennebecasis to pass between them. The surface of the country now becomes uneven, and although not remarkable for fertility, supports a tolerable growth of cedar and spruce. From Lyon's on the Kennebecasis to Hammond River, the conglomerate form the hills on both banks of the former. A few good farms were observed on the road, notwithstanding the soil is much inferior to the marley covering of the new red sandstone. Viewed from a hill not far from Hammond River Bridge, there is a pretty landscape, on the side of the Kennebecasis, there is a singular opening through the hill resembling a rude gateway - through this opening the farms and cottages of a small village are seen in the distance, like the 8 furniture to a house when its door is unclosed. About six miles from the city of St. John, on the road to Hammond River, the primary rocks of the chain of high land already noticed, cross the road; after having formed a series of elevated peaks, and high table land. The granite extends in a southwest direction to the Nerepis, where it is equally remarkable for its mountainous character, and sublime scenery. This formation at the spot where it is examined, is about two miles wide, but from the appearance of the mountains at a distance it evidently often extended to the distance of ten or fifteen miles in breadth. The surface above the granite near the road is low, and the turnpike has been made over boulders of that rock, these appear white from having been exposed to the weather, and fires which have occasionally overrun this portion of the country. Connected with the granite I also observed a good syenite in which the crystals of hornblende and feldspar bear very equal proportions to each other; and both rocks would supply materials for building - the Romans used syenite - both in building and architecture. Several specimens of late and epidote were procured in a fissure of that rock, which at another place was found incrustedwith the green carbonate of copper. A circumstance of much importance, and one which I hope my time on some future occasion will allow me to examine more carefully. These rocks are immediately succeeded on their south-east side by an extensive formation of primary limestone that extends in a south-west direction along the high lands northward of St. John, across the river near the Indian House, until it reaches Musquash, where it is quarried for marble. The boundaries of this most useful formation are unexplored, and but little is known of its real value and interesting minerals it contains. I have never seen limestone more highly crystallized than this, where it approaches the plutonic rocks thus mentioned. At several places where it is in contact with the granite, the marble is extremely compact, sonorous, and composed of crystals highly splendant, and white as the snow that in winter mantles the hills. Receding from the crystalline rock, the limestone becomes less and less granular and compact, until it passes by insensible shades into the transition variety, in which scarcely a solitary crystal can be perceived. These circumstances afford strong evidence in favor of the hypothesis that many older deposits of limestone have been converted into crystalline marble, by the heat applied under great pressure which accompanied the eruption of granite mountain masses from beneath. The effects then produced on the superimposed strata differ widely from those exhibited in the secondary and tertiary strata, where different chemical combinations and great pressure without the aid of volcanic agency have effected consolidation, but were incapable of producing those 9 vitreous and regular forms found in the lower rocks. It is true, that to produce crystals of carbonate of lime by artificial means, defies the skill of the chemist, but how imperfect are his manipulations, and how inadequate are his apparatus, when compared with the vast laboratory of nature, from whence whole mountains are raised in a single night, or whole continents descend into the places provided for their reception. Whatever may have been the original sources from which this limestone has been derived, it is impossible to infer that it was produced by the decomposition of older rocks, as it bears no analogy with the formations placed beneath it. Nor is it probable as some have supposed, that all calcareous strata have their common origin in the exuvia and remains of testaceous animals. It seems more rational to suppose that the lime now forming so large a portion of the earth's crust, had an origin from the hand of nature, and has only been accumulating through the medium of water or by extensive tribes of submarine creatures to which it is indispensible to form their shelly tenements. It is also necessary for the support of the vegetable kingdom, and the large quantity entering into the bones of man and other animals, naturally leads us to the conclusion that its abundance in another instance of design and wisdom of one Great Benefactor. Several varieties of marble were found in this district, some of which will vie in beauty with any ever discovered in foreign countries. Among them is a pure white with green veins, resembling the Carrara marble. At one place green serpentine was observed penetrating the calcareous rock forming the perfect Verde Antico of the Italians. Buccia marble and other varieties might be procured and may be readily distinguished even on the surface by the practiced eye. These beautiful and valuable materials for buildings and statuary, will not remain many years in their present useless state - they will soon supply the demand of foreign markets, and enter into more general use throughout the Province. The country at this place has the peculiar uneven aspect of lime districts. I wandered far from the road in the hopes of finding the entrance to some Cave, where perchance the bones of the fossil mastodon and hyena might be found in one common receptacle but disappointment followed, although such a discovery may reward the toil of a future visit. The soil, wherever the rain has permitted it to remain on the rocks, is almost sterile in consequence of being surcharged with the carbonate of lime. Those who cultivate any part of it will do well to mix it with fine sand to neutralize its caustic properties. Approaching the city of Saint John, from the eastward, the transition limestone disappears, and graywacke slate, and slate, succeed it, forming the hard and substantial basis on which the town is built. And it is singular that the capital of Nova Scotia and this its 10 rival town should repose on rocks of the same kind. At St. John, the strata also run north and southwest at some places they are almost vertical, at others they dip in opposite directions; these circumstances and the fractured state of the rocks, shew how much they have been disturbed since they were originally formed. The slate contains a considerable quantity of sulphuret of iron, and often find scales of mica, the latter giving the rock a peculiar glistening appearance. The town is built on a very uneven surface, and in order to overcome this difficulty large sums of money have been expended in making level streets, which show that its active and industrious inhabitants, amidst their commercial engagements, and various objects of enterprise, are daily rendering the city more cleanly, healthy, and comfortable, while its local situation cannot fail to render it in time one of the most important ports in America. The limestone is predominant at a village called the Indian House, situate on the River St. John, and about a mile above its entrance. This is the starting post for steam boats on the river and a kind of storehouse for the vast quantities of lumber floated down the watery turnpike of the Province. The Falls just below the village, at low water, afford a wild and sublime spectacle. The accumulated waters of the extensive and deep river, with all its lakes and tributary branches, are here dashed through a narrow opening, and over a rudely inclined plain towards the sea. Interrupted by small Islands above, and compelled to pass over huge masses of rock, obstructing a passage less than a quarter of a mile wide, the river foaming and spouting with tremendous fury, seems to assume at making its exit a most tragical character, threatening with instant death any who may venture upon its troubled bosom. But, at half-tide the scene is changed; the ocean spreads its mantle over the thundering cataract, and flowing inwards through the narrow chasm, stills the noisy rapid, and apparently to oblige the inhabitants, allows them to pass even with large ships in safety. On the east side of the falls a perpendicular wall of limestone, a hundred feet high, offers resistance to the violence of the stream, but as the current is directed on this side, it is ever crumbling down, and the river is gradually making for itself a wider and easier passage to the sea. On the opposite shore the rock is principally greywacke which makes a kind of peninsula stretching into the river and forming a considerable ""cove"" above the dangerous rapid. The ingenuity of man ever awake is about to render this local peculiarity profitable. The ""Saint John Mills and Canal Company"" have expended a large sum in opening canal across this narrow neck of land whereby they will direct a sufficient 11 quantity of water from above the falls into an expensive dam built below them and obtain immense power. The work is intended to propel twenty-four saws, and is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province, and reflects great credit on J.D. Emery, Esquire, the Agent, and the Engineer, who are engaged in its construction. From the falls to Grand Bay, four miles distant, the river passes through a deep narrow and tortuous channel, opened through hills of marble and transition limestone. I was surprised to observe that the continued action of the current, frost, drifting ice and timber has produced so little effect in forming sloping banks upon its sides, which are scarcely indented, but dip in straight lines beneath the water. When the absence of these effects, the narrow and remarkable outlet of the river, with its foaming cascade are considered, it appears probable that this site is by no means the original outlet of the Saint John, but one which has been reproduced from some geological catastrophe of which the rocks themselves bear the most unequivocal testimony. From what has already been observed I am induced to believe that the waters of this extensive river now escape into the ocean through an unnatural channel, and that its former bed was filled up by the same change in the level of the country that opened the new and extraordinary fissure through which it now passes. And I doubt not the ancient mouth of the St. John may still be discovered, and a subject so interesting be clearly elucidated by substantial facts. I

Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep
SPRI / GEOL / Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. At Mill Stream bridge the valley terminates, and the hills forming its sides approximate each other so nearly, that there is only sufficient room for the Kennebecasis to pass between them. The surface of the country now becomes uneven, and although not remarkable for fertility, supports a tolerable growth of cedar and spruce. From Lyon's on the Kennebecasis to Hammond River, the conglomerate form the hills on both banks of the former. A few good farms were observed on the road, notwithstanding the soil is much inferior to the marley covering of the new red sandstone. Viewed from a hill not far from Hammond River Bridge, there is a pretty landscape, on the side of the Kennebecasis, there is a singular opening through the hill resembling a rude gateway - through this opening the farms and cottages of a small village are seen in the distance, like the 8 furniture to a house when its door is unclosed. About six miles from the city of St. John, on the road to Hammond River, the primary rocks of the chain of high land already noticed, cross the road; after having formed a series of elevated peaks, and high table land. The granite extends in a southwest direction to the Nerepis, where it is equally remarkable for its mountainous character, and sublime scenery. This formation at the spot where it is examined, is about two miles wide, but from the appearance of the mountains at a distance it evidently often extended to the distance of ten or fifteen miles in breadth. The surface above the granite near the road is low, and the turnpike has been made over boulders of that rock, these appear white from having been exposed to the weather, and fires which have occasionally overrun this portion of the country. Connected with the granite I also observed a good syenite in which the crystals of hornblende and feldspar bear very equal proportions to each other; and both rocks would supply materials for building - the Romans used syenite - both in building and architecture. Several specimens of late and epidote were procured in a fissure of that rock, which at another place was found incrustedwith the green carbonate of copper. A circumstance of much importance, and one which I hope my time on some future occasion will allow me to examine more carefully. These rocks are immediately succeeded on their south-east side by an extensive formation of primary limestone that extends in a south-west direction along the high lands northward of St. John, across the river near the Indian House, until it reaches Musquash, where it is quarried for marble. The boundaries of this most useful formation are unexplored, and but little is known of its real value and interesting minerals it contains. I have never seen limestone more highly crystallized than this, where it approaches the plutonic rocks thus mentioned. At several places where it is in contact with the granite, the marble is extremely compact, sonorous, and composed of crystals highly splendant, and white as the snow that in winter mantles the hills. Receding from the crystalline rock, the limestone becomes less and less granular and compact, until it passes by insensible shades into the transition variety, in which scarcely a solitary crystal can be perceived. These circumstances afford strong evidence in favor of the hypothesis that many older deposits of limestone have been converted into crystalline marble, by the heat applied under great pressure which accompanied the eruption of granite mountain masses from beneath. The effects then produced on the superimposed strata differ widely from those exhibited in the secondary and tertiary strata, where different chemical combinations and great pressure without the aid of volcanic agency have effected consolidation, but were incapable of producing those[9] vitreous and regular forms found in the lower rocks. It is true, that to produce crystals of carbonate of lime by artificial means, defies the skill of the chemist, but how imperfect are his manipulations, and how inadequate are his apparatus, when compared with the vast laboratory of nature, from whence whole mountains are raised in a single night, or whole continents descend into the places provided for their reception. Whatever may have been the original sources from which this limestone has been derived, it is impossible to infer that it was produced by the decomposition of older rocks, as it bears no analogy with the formations placed beneath it. Nor is it probable as some have supposed, that all calcareous strata have their common origin in the exuvia and remains of testaceous animals. It seems more rational to suppose that the lime now forming so large a portion of the earth's crust, had an origin from the hand of nature, and has only been accumulating through the medium of water or by extensive tribes of submarine creatures to which it is indispensible to form their shelly tenements. It is also necessary for the support of the vegetable kingdom, and the large quantity entering into the bones of man and other animals, naturally leads us to the conclusion that its abundance in another instance of design and wisdom of one Great Benefactor. Several varieties of marble were found in this district, some of which will vie in beauty with any ever discovered in foreign countries. Among them is a pure white with green veins, resembling the Carrara marble. At one place green serpentine was observed penetrating the calcareous rock forming the perfect Verde Antico of the Italians. Buccia marble and other varieties might be procured and may be readily distinguished even on the surface by the practiced eye. These beautiful and valuable materials for buildings and statuary, will not remain many years in their present useless state - they will soon supply the demand of foreign markets, and enter into more general use throughout the Province. The country at this place has the peculiar uneven aspect of lime districts. I wandered far from the road in the hopes of finding the entrance to some Cave, where perchance the bones of the fossil mastodon and hyena might be found in one common receptacle but disappointment followed, although such a discovery may reward the toil of a future visit. The soil, wherever the rain has permitted it to remain on the rocks, is almost sterile in consequence of being surcharged with the carbonate of lime. Those who cultivate any part of it will do well to mix it with fine sand to neutralize its caustic properties. Approaching the city of Saint John, from the eastward, the transition limestone disappears, and graywacke slate, and slate, succeed it, forming the hard and substantial basis on which the town is built. And it is singular that the capital of Nova Scotia and this its[10] rival town should repose on rocks of the same kind. At St. John, the strata also run north and southwest at some places they are almost vertical, at others they dip in opposite directions; these circumstances and the fractured state of the rocks, shew how much they have been disturbed since they were originally formed. The slate contains a considerable quantity of sulphuret of iron, and often find scales of mica, the latter giving the rock a peculiar glistening appearance. 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Codes: I6 / GYP / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 11, 1890 District Geology. - Mr. Chalmer's Work in Westmorland and Adjoining Counties. - The latest report of the Department of the Interior states that Mr. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, was engaged during the summer in studying the superficial deposits of southern New Brunswick, including the counties of Kings, Albert and Westmorland. The survey of the surface geology of this area is now completed, at least so far as the nature of the country will admit of such being done in detail. Considerable portions are still unsettled and in a wilderness state, and in these of course, the study andmapping of the surface deposits could only be done in avery general way. Maps and reports with reference to thisdistrict are being prepared. Mr. Chalmers further reportsas follows: The glaciation of the eastern part of the area in which lies the north eastern extension of the ridge or plateau bordering the Bay of Fundy, was investigated with some care, and facts of much interest discovered. This ridge forms a prominent feature in the landscape, being higher than any other part of the country except the northwestern highlands or the Gaspe Peninsula. Here, therefore, we might naturally expect to find traces of a continental glacier, if such ever swept over the eastern part of New Brunswick. None were observed, however; on the contrary, great masses of decayed rock in situ encumber its northern and northwestern flanks, while along the valleys of rivers descending from it northwardly into the Petitcodiac striae were found clearly indicating northerly ice movements. Along the Petitcodiac valley, however, which lies below the 200 feet contour line striae were seen to follow its course, showing ice movements in an easterly direction. It is evident that local glaciers and icebergs were amply sufficient to produce all these phenomena. On the summit of the Bay of Fundy ridge or plateau referred to, local areas which served as gathering grounds for glaciers sent some of these off towards the Bay of Fundy. A large number of facts relating to the glaciation of this district will be given in the annual report. District Mineral Resources. - In the enumeration of the mineral resources of this section, Mr. Chalmer's report says that brine springs are found at Sussex, at Salina, on Salt Springs Creek, and at Bennet's Brook, near Petitcodiac. At Bennett's Brook nothing has been done to utilize the springs there, to his knowledge. In all these places the brine contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of lime or gypsum. There appears to be less, however, in that of the Sussex springs than at Salina or Bennett's Brook. Medicinal springs are met with at Apohaqui and at Havelock Corner, Kings Co. The Havelock mineral water has, for some years, held a local reputation as a remedy for certain diseases; and as an extensive deposit of mud surrounds the spring, it might be utilized for the establishment of mud baths, which are said to be beneficial in the treatment of some diseases. Infusorial earth has been reported at Pollett River, Kings Co. Subsidence of the marshes. - Mr. Chalmers further says: I visited the Ship Railway now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto. In an excavation which is being made for the docks in the salt marsh at its western end, the following series of deposits is disclosed;- (1) marsh mud, 5 to 10 feet; (2) fine grained, stratified blue clay, holding numerous shells - thickness, from a few inches at one end to five to eight feet at the other; (3) peat or humus, six to fifteen feet thick, containing roots and stumps of small trees, chiefly haematae, and in some places portions of the stems. This peat or forest bed evidently grew on a sloping bank at the border of a lagoon or quiet inlet. The lowest part of it is now twenty feet or upwards below the level of high tides in the Bay of Fundy. At Aulac station, Intercolonial Railway, which is on the great Tantramar salt marsh, a boring 305 feet deep, was put down under the direction of P.S. Archibald, chief engineer, Intercolonial Railway. This boring shows likewise (1) marsh mud, eighty feet; (2) turf and bog; (3) red clay, &c. These facts clearly establish the conclusion that a subsidence has taken place here since the growth of the peat beds, and confirm the

Codes: I6 / M4 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Mushquash Peat;

Evening Gazette - Aug. 14, 1889 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1889 A New Brunswick Industry. - (Bangor Commercial) - Hon. David McLellan, one of the most prominent gentlemen in New Brunswick was in the city today on a flying visit. He came through to Orono on a business trip of a somewhat peculiar nature. It seems that Mr. McLellan is one of the leading members of a large company which has been formed to take the moss from a great bog near Musquash Station, N.B., and ship for commercial purposes. The scheme originated some time ago and the moss has already been used to quite an extent for bedding and other purposes. It is eleven feet deep in the bog and one of its peculiarities are that it will absorb 100 per cent of water or far more than a sponge. Of course it has to be thoroughly dried before it can be shipped and one of its peculiar properties is that when it is dry it will not burn. Quite a business has already sprung up bringing the moss litter from Germany into New York and the Province men propose to compete with them. They have a great demand for the product and Mr. McLellan says that if they had 10,000 tons of the moss ready for shipment they could dispose of it at $10 per ton. He came to Orono to look at the sawdust press at F.W. Ayer & Co.'s mill and they intend to purchase some of the presses of the Maine Compress company to use in their moss bailing business. The recent bonanza found at the bottom of an Eastern Maine pond and this big enterprise show that the seemingly useless parts of this great eastern country can all be utilized."

Codes: I6 / P6 / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Peat - General;

Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1899 Peat Moss. - Alderbrook Farm, St. John, N.B., Jan.9 Col. Alfred Markham, Manager Sun Printing Co.: Dear Sir - I have a peat moss bog on my farm of about 50 acres in extent. I understand such bogs are quite common in the northern half of North America, so my experience may be of interest to a number of your readers. These bogs are usually called barrens. I think one dollar spent on mine will bring more and better crops than tenon any other land in its natural state that I have. The bog seems to have a saucer-shaped white clay bottom; on the surface each year grows moss in small hummocks; below is the moss that is so well known as German moss litter, a grand deodorizer, wonderful absorbent, that contains as much nitrogen, ton for ton, it is claimed, as the best stable manure. The bedding moss runs from an inch deep at the outside to a depth of 12 to 15 feet towards the centre of the bog; between it and the clay is the black rotted moss or peat. Last May I mowed the blueberry bushes by hand, tore the hummocks of living moss off with a spring tooth cultivator, going over it twice to get a smooth surface, and took the loose moss to the barn for bedding. Then with a simple tool, I cut out drains 22 inches apart, and put the moss from them away, after drying it on a rock shaped like a turtle's back, for this winter's bedding. I had eight lands, 300 feet long by 21 feet wide. I dressed them all with refuse lime fresh from the kiln, and some with manure as well. The lands with lime gave but a poor crop, but with lime and manure I had as good a crop of oats and peas, buckwheat, grass and clover as I have ever seen. All I put in during May I cut green; some I put in on the 16th of June matured timothy seed with a 30 inch stalk and a 2« inch head. Mature timothy in a little over three months beats all records I have ever heard of in this locality. My bog never overflowed, even before I put a main drain into its borders some four years ago; so I do not know that it needs small drains at all. I have put up a land 120 feet wide this fall, and if it works well I do not expect to bother with any more than three or four large drains (that can be dammed in the dry time of summer) in the whole 50 acres. I seeded down an experimental plot in September with eight kinds of winter wheat, four kinds of rye, three of oats and one of vetches. They are now under the snow looking well. In the Country Gentleman of Nov. 17th (page 905) a correspondent tells of feeding peat meal. I would like to hear further of this, as I have thought the top moss has a food value. When I add that the peat is now made into a fuel the equal of coal by a machine invented by an Upper Canadian, I think you will agree with me that the name Barren, as applied on those moss bogs, is a misnomer. I expect to push my experiment of growing a higher on a lower form of vegetable life this coming summer, and would like your advice, particularly with regard to drainage and manures, or how best to grow crops on a peat moss bog. Very truly yours, Ernest H. Turnbull."

Codes: I8 / IDX_Names: White Head Island (Grand Manan) - Asbestos;

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 27, 1892 A good quality of asbestos has been discovered on White Head Island, Grand Manan. A Boston mining engineer, who has been examining it, has also found some fine"

Codes: J7 / O7 / E7 / SPRI / GEOL IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Paint - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 18, 1837 LETTER VII. To His Excellency Major General SirJohn Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In closing the communications I have had the honor of laying before your Excellency, I beg that I may be permitted to introduce some information obtained by others whom I had the pleasure to accompany on an excursion across the country towards Richibucto; and although the facts there collected are not wholly of a geological nature, their relation may not prove altogether useless and uninteresting to such as feel an interest in the welfare of the country. Our party consisted of Captain Egerton, Mr. Levinge, and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, of the 43rd Light Infantry, M.H. Perley, Esquire, and myself, with five Indians hired for the purpose; namely, John St. Baptiste, Lewis Paul, Martin Paul, Sacobee Ottowin, and Joe Lola, each with a light bark canoe. Our departure was 7 taken from St. John on the 16th of August, and we arrived at the head of Grand Lake, in the Woodstock, steamer, in the evening of the same day. The party, excepting myself, was abundantly supplied with the instruments of death, and much time was spent in examining fishing tackle, salmon spears, fowling pieces, rifles, &c., which, when arranged along the deck, gave the boat a very warlike appearance. A large leather bag, pickaxe, and hammer, were insignificant objects beside the polished steel of my companions in arms, and among the often repeated sounds of bears, moose, cariboo, salmon and trout, the desire of finding a gold mine was seldom mentioned. Had the beasts of the forest and the fish of the Richibucto, have beheld this dreadful array, or known the determined resolutions for their destruction, they would have forsaken their native haunts, and fled from before their approaching foes. And such seems to have been the fact, for few of either tribe suffered by our advance upon them. The following day we embarked in our canoes, and proceeded eleven miles up the Salmon River, to a place called the Forks. In this distance the sandstones of the coal measures are the only rocks to be seen. There is a singular mound of fine sand thrown up on the south side f the river. Its elevation above the general level of the country gives it the appearance of an ancient fortification; but no relics were discovered to explain its history. The whole surface of the country around this place is not more than fifteen feet above the level of the lake, and viewed from the highest eminence appears like an extensive prairie, covered with a dense forest of spruce. The river flows along a crooked bed, skirted with rich intervale, and studded with majestic elms, whose broad shadows on the water were truly delightful as we paddled beneath the long umbrella spread over the way. Thus far the Salmon River is deep and tranquil, and not more than a hundred and fifty yards wide, abounding in lilies which were so numerous in some places as to resist the progress of our frail barks. Having ascended a considerable rapid above the Forks at the close of day, we landed, and the Indians in half an hour, erected a camp large enough to give longitudinal accommodation to ten persons. After a hasty supper torches were prepared, and all hands equipped for spearing salmon. In the darkness of midnight, our Nautilus fleet was launched, each canoe with a flaming torch hoisted at its prow. The long handles of the spears served to force the barks up the foaming rapids, into which the adventurer should always be prepared to slide, for altho' he may understand the art of balancing, and the laws of gravitation erfectly, an Indian canoe will sometimes demonstrate a new problem, and plunge him head-foremost into the stream. The river illuminated with brilliant lights, darting from side to side of its banks, and flashing upon 8 the polished steel, afforded a truly savage spectacle, while the hopes of striking a fish, and the expectation of being every instant compelled to dive, produced a little nervousness even in the Indians themselves. For this kind of amusement we were abundantly prepared, and it was conducted in true native style, only one thing was waiting to render it complete - but one salmon could be found. On the morning of the 18th, we parted with Messrs. Cholmondeley and Levinge, who entered the forest on the west side of the river, with old Sacobee, and Joe Lola, in quest of cariboo. They were several days in the woods without meeting with any game, and they returned with the solitary pleasure of having attacked and fairly beaten a large she bear and several cubs. Some fear had been expressed that these gentlemen would not endure the hardships of such a journey, but they returned in excellent health, having been much gnawed and stung by flies and musquitoes. With our lessened numbers and baggage, we then made a portage across the mill dam of John McAllister, Esq. Here the sandstone is exposed, and its strata may be seen having a gentle inclination to the northeast. Six miles farther up the river we landed to examine a mineral spring near a small collection of sand called Cast Away Island. The water of the spring flows from the coal measures, and will fill a hogshead every fifteen minutes. It has a very unpleasant odor and taste, and having been reported to be medicinal, a quantity wasafterwards brought away and analysed. The Indians seemed to think it poisonous, as they could not be prevailed upon to drink any quantity. I drank a pint from the fountain, and discovered that the water was gently sperient. By analysis it was found to contain in sixteen fluid ounces, Carbonic acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Magnesia, grains, 4 Sulphate of Soda, grains 19.5 Oxide of iron, grains 4 It therefore differs but little from the sulphurous spring of Cheltenham, and will be found very efficaceous in cutaneous eruptions, and a variety of other disorders. The above analysis may not be found strictly correct as the salts in the water might have entered into new condunations before I had the opportunity of applying the proper tests for their discovery. Ascending the stream the interval diminishes, and the river runs along a smooth channel worn out of the sandstone; wherever the soil is sandy there are groves of pine and numerous wild flowers - the rose and the honeysuckle were seen blooming on the side of the unfrequented stream. A black dragon fly was found here differing from any I had seen, and other species are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. Several miles 9 above the Springs, a bed of the yellow oxide of iron was discovered - it would yield an abundance of ochre forpigments. From the increasing shallowness of the water, and violence of the rapids, our progress was greatly impeded, and we halted in a grove of pines for the night. We required not the skill of a French cook to prepare our supper, when the appetite is sharpened by labor, and abstinence, even the hasty preparation of the Indian is received without any scrupulous enquiry respecting its absolute cleanliness. With our heads under our canoes and our feet opposite a great fire, we would have slept; but myriads of musquitoes trying to find soundings on our faces, rendered the labor of the night greater than that of the day. Several kinds of ointment were tried in vain, and it was impossible to wind a blanket around the head so tight as to admit of respiration, and keep the winged insects off. The natives suffered equally with ourselves, and nothing but a suffocating smoke had any effect upon these flying and singing armies. At sunrise next morning we again embarked and commenced scaling the stream with renewed vigor. Nothing can exceed the stillness and gloom presiding over the water between the rapids, which are often three miles apart. The sound of the bugle is delightfully re-echoed in the windings of the river, and often did our red brethren beg for a tune on the pee pee-quat. - The course of the stream is about northeast, and forty miles from Grand Lake it will average thirty yards in width. There is a sameness in the scenery that foils the memory and sets description at defiance. As far as vision extends, in every direction the surface presents one vast level tract, in many places occupied with groves of pines and towering hemlocks. Not a rock can be found, but such as belong to the coal series; these, when there are depressions in the strata, are covered with beds of sand and clay; of the latter there are collections of different colours, and such as are well adapted for the manufacture of the finest porcelain. One particular spotwas pointed out by old John, our guide, as favorite resort of the cariboo, and the natives have a tradition that that animal has long frequented this particular place to obtain something from the earth - probably asmall quantity of salt. The alcedo or kingfisher, only observed occasionally in any climate, is common on the Salmon River, and was seen constantly plunging into the water, and destroying great numbers of small fish. This bird was the halcyon of the ancients, who in the age of fable ascribed to it remarkable powers. Aristotle and Pliny have said that during the time of its sitting the mariner might pursue his voyage in safety, hence those days were called the halcyon days. Two kinds of the smallest wading birds, were seen upon the shores, and on the plains the 10 pigeons are numerous during the season of incubation, and when the whortleberry is ripe. The following remarks have been extracted from the Journal of Mr. Perley, who with Capt. Egerton, pursued the route to a greater distance than my time would allow. He says, ""the borders of the upper part of the Salmon River were found to consist of low land, with much meadow covered with alder. Below the 'Oxbow', where the river bends off very suddenly to the southward, we passed a number of short angles. Above, the water became deeper, and more placid. The river is here about thirty yards wide, and many tall pines on its banks, fling their broad shadows upon the deeply colored waters. Before arriving at the portage we noticed several extensive beds of clay, and red, and yellow ochre, on the sides of the river; but no stone of any description. At 5 p.m. we made up our packs, in a violent thunder storm attended with rain, and set out over the most dreary tract of country we ever beheld. The land between the Salmon River and Richibucto is very swampy and has been burnt over not many years since. The ground is completely covered with windfalls of all sizes, so that the portage path was blocked up. In three hours we had advanced only two miles, when we reached a thicket of green wood and encamped for the night, under torrents of rain. The Indians exerted themselves with great spirit, and notwithstanding all our clothes and blankets had been wet, since they were turned into the river by the upsetting of a canoe, and the rain had again given them another ablution, we slept soundly before the blazing fire. The bright sun of the next morning awoke us, and having cleaned our guns, and breakfasted, we followed a tolerable path to the distance of a mile, when we arrived at the head of the Richibucto. This river at the place where we first floated upon it, is about ten yards wide, having a gravelly bottom, clear water, and an abundance of small yellow trout, quite different from those taken from the water flowing into the St. John. The stream runs through an alder meadow, and groves of pine, spruce and elms, are seen only in the distance. At 2 p.m. the Indians returned from Salmon River with the canoes, and a more laborious task could not have been performed by men. After our embarkation the water was so shallow and the rapids so frequent, that our progress was slow, and at night we halted only six miles below the portage; in this distance the forest is composed of pine and fir, almost exclusively. The night being fine, we slept under the shadow of our canoes. Advancing down the river on the following day, the banks were carefully examined, but no rock could be found except the grey sandstone, identical with that of the Salmon River. Near Smith's Mill we opened a pretty settlement, the first we had seen on this side of the portage; the canoes and baggage were carried around the dam, which is one mile from the head of the 11 tide, and twenty six miles from the town of Richibucto. We here spent a large portion of the day in fishing, and I never met with a spot so well deserving the visit of the angler. In four hours we killed two hundred splendid sea trout, many of which were of 2 and 3 lbs. weight. These fish are shorter and thicker than the lake trout, and have a much brighter and more silvery hue. They are also stronger and when rising at the fly almost always throw themselves entirely out of the water, and seldom miss being hooked. With the ebb tide we dropped down the river, which gradually becomes wider, and runs between horizontal layers of sandstone. The soil (evidently the debris of the underlying rocks), is light and sandy. There are here many promising farms, and the fine fields of grain were strongly contrasted with the desert we had passed through. Below the mouth of the South, or Mill branch, the Richibucto opens into a wide handsome river - or what might be more properly called an arm of the sea; passing down, we noticed that the banks are composed of grey sandstone, passing into red, all laying into horizontal strata. Those rocks form a number of cliffs, in which the sea has worn numerous holes, and caverns, exhibiting a great variety of fanciful shapes and figures. We encamped below the Molus River, and the following day reached Richibucto, where, notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of our soiled Indian dresses, we enjoyed the kind of hospitality of W.J. Layton, Esquire, and other respectable gentlemen."" As I have already far exceeded the limits originally intended for these letters; I regret that I am unable to detail all the useful and interesting information gained by the indefatiguable exertions of Mr. Perley, on his return from the North Shore of the Province; and therefore I hope he will give a more elaborate account of it from his own pen. That gentleman and Captain Egerton were fifteen days on the tour; they encamped in the woods twelve nights, and were exposed to some very unpleasant weather, which, however, did not prevent them from returning home in perfect health, and in good spirits. The Indians also endured their hardships without a murmur, and were delighted with a tour so congenial to their natural habits. They are very intelligent, but less athletic than the Micmacs of Nova Scotia; their dialect differs much in some particulars, although these different tribes can generally understand each other. The Micmac of Nova Scotia calls a canoe Talactic - the Milicete of New Brunswick applies to it the word Pa-que-dan. The following are a few nouns of the latter race: Pessqua-haut Axe .... Tom-a-ha-gom Knife .... Me-go-da-nis Salmon spear .. Neck-an-gull 12 Tea kettle .... Check-lock-qe-gun Indian purse .. Patch-nau-goe Bugle .... Pee-pee-quat Paddle .... Ta-han-gen RIVERS Loosh-tork, } (The St. John) } the long river Magaguadavic the river of hills Oromocto the deep river Nashwaak the rapid river Nashwaak-sis the little river of rapids (sis being the Indian dimunitive) Richibucto the river of fire, or river of the burnt country Miramichi the happy retreat Restigouche the ..?.. river Pokiock the frightful river A lake is called quis-pam - a river, seep - brook, seep boo-sis. A doctor is denominated noo-chein-peel-wot. I observed that they called me noo-chein peel-wot pe-nops. Penops signifies stone, hence they implied a stone hunting doctor. Before I take leave of your Excellency, I beg to remark that the letters now concluded, have been prepared for the Press, amidst other and constant employment. A few typographical errors could not be corrected, in consequence of my distant residence from the publisher. Of the importance of obtaining an accurate Geological knowledge, and unfolding the mineral wealth of the Province, it is unnecessary for me to advance a single argument. My only object has been to render my favorite pursuits as useful to mankind as possible, and with the least degree of success I am satisfied. The kindness I received from all classes of the inhabitants during my visit among them claims my warmest acknowledgements. I am much indebted for the kind permission received, to address these letters to Your Excellency, and sincerely hope they prove interesting to one whom the loyal sons of the British Colonies in America justly delight to honor, and whose elevated character needs no encomium beyond the affections of the people. I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant, A. Gesner. Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, } Oct. 17th, 1837 }"

Codes: LIME / G6 / Z2 / E5 / HILL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 12, 1861 Exhibition. - A pair of remarkably neat candlesticks turned from plaster, the preparation of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company, were very much admired, as also were some admirable specimens of the same material in the rough state. Mineral Kingdom. - Collection of New Brunswick Minerals - 1st prize, William R. Payne, Portland, $20 or diploma; 2nd, Wm. Lunn, C.E., St. John, $10 Collection of Mineral Paints - 1st Prize, Charles C. Barnes, Westmorland, $2; 2nd, Wilson R. Kent, $2.Collection building stone - Peter Cormack, St. John, $10Ores of metals - Robert

Foulis, St. John, $10 Collection Lime, Limestone, &c. - 1st prize, James Pearson, King's Co., $5; 2nd, Benjamin Reynolds, $3 Bricks, Tiles, or drain tiles - Thomas Davidson,St. John, $4 Pottery-ware - Warwick & Hayward, Saint John, $10 or diploma Salt - J. Brand, Sussex, $4 Best grindstones - 1st prize, Sprague, Soule & Co., Gloucester, $4; 2nd,

Codes: LIME / O7 / GYP / GEOL / SPRI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 We draw attention to the extracts from two Reports of Doctor Gesner on the Tobique and RestigoucheRivers, which he was deputed to explore, with a view to ascertain the capabilities of lands for settlement. To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a brief report on the explorations of the Tobique River. A more particular account of which will be contained in the report on the settlement lands. The Tobique River is the largest tributary of the St. John, excepting the Restcook, to which it is very nearly equal. Its mouth is twenty miles below the Grand Falls, and two miles below the confluence of the Restook with the main stream. The main Tobique extends to the northeast, and about a hundred miles from its mouth by the courses of the River, it is divided or forked into four branches. One of these branches enters from the southeast, and is supplied with water by three lakes, the largest of which is twelve miles in length. These lakes are situated at the chief sources of the main northwest Miramichi. The Indian portage between the St. John and Miramichi waters is only one mile in length. The other branches of the Tobique extend northward and meet the heads of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, whose waters descend in an opposite direction to the Bay Chaleur. The Tobique, Miramichi, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch Rivers, all take their rise in one district, and at the bases of the highest mountains in New Brunswick. Extending across the State of Maine in a northeasterly direction, there is a chain of high lands, occasionally elevated into mountains of considerable altitude. This branch is a part of the Allegheny chain, and embraces Cataadan and other mountains in the State of Maine. After entering New Brunswick, this branch sends up Mars Hill, Moose Mountain, and Bear Mountain, on the St. John, between Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The same range extends in a northeast direction to the heads of the before mentioned rivers, where some of the mountains exceed two thousand feet in height. This mountainous district gradually subsides as it approaches the Bay Chaleur, and the north coast of the Province is remarkably level. Another alpine ridge extends through the middle of the District of Gaspe, and separates the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Bay of Chaleur, and River St. John. The Tobique, Nepisiguit, and Upsalquitch, all take their rise in the broken and mountainous termination of the New Brunswick range; and after descending from fall to fall, they sweep through the vallies and receive the tributaries of the lower grounds, until they are lost in the larger streams into which they open. As the Tobique River and its tributaries are uninhabited, a sufficient stock of provisions was procured, and three Indians, with as many light bark canoes were hired for the expedition. Accompanied by my son, and Mr. James Millidge, the ascent of the river was commenced. We started from Fredericton on the 27th of June, and reached the mouth of the Tobique with the canoes, instruments and baggage, on the 3d of July. At the entrance to the river there is a considerable tract of intervale, which with several thousand acres of excellent upland belongs to the Melicete Indians. There is here an Indian village containing two hundred souls, and as this place is a depot for Timber, upwards of three hundred men were employed in preparing rafts of Timber to descend the main stream. As these Indians scarcely cultivate their lands, and their grant occupies a most important situation, it would be advantageous if some exchange could be made, whereby they would possess equal if not greater privileges. I am confident that if these valuable lands could be obtained by other inhabitants of the country, they would be immediately settled, and a flourishing town would soon be built upon the grounds now unprofitably occupied by the Aborigines. During the rafting of the Timber, many of the Indians are employed; but their chief occupation is hunting and fishing. We observed among them a quantity of Fur, taken from Ambrose Bear and his brother, valued at œ150, among it were eighty Beaver skins, and about thirty pounds of Castor. About a mile above the Indian Village there is a dangerous rapid called the Narrows. At this place the River to the distance of a mile passes through a gorge only one hundred and fifty feet wide, and between cliffs from fifty to one hundred and fifty in height. It is evident that at some former period there has been a great fall at this place, and their evidences that the barrier to the water has been broken, and the River above gradually lowered. The water rushes through the gorge with great violence, and the projecting masses of rock produce dangerous rapids. During the freshets of Spring and Autumn, this channel is too narrow to give vent to the river; and the water from being thus partially dammed up, overflows the shores above to the distance of two miles. At such periods boats and canoes cannot pass; and such was the violence of the rapids in July, that we were compelled to draw our canoes up with tow-lines. The navigation of the River at this place, might be rendered safe and easy, by the erection of dams and locks; there is here an excellent site for Mills which might be set up, without much injury to the salmon fishery. From the mouth of the river to the Red Rapids, a distance of twelve miles, there is some good intervale, the lands are high and the soil productive. Several squatters have settled on the banks of the stream. The Tobique Mill Company built a dam across the river, and erected extensive saw mills in 1837, but before these mills were put in operation, a part of the dam was carried away. The Mills have since been taken down with the intention of moving them to the Narrows below. œ27,000 were expended by the company at this place. Three millions of logs that had been cut, have also been lost in the speculation. The establishment is now a deserted village. If a dam should be built across this stream, a free passage for salmon and other kinds of fish should be secured, as there is scarcely a better river fishery in the Province. Our third encampment was at Plaster Island about twenty five miles from the St. John, and two miles above the mouth of the stream called by the lumbermen Wapske or Wapskehegan. Between the island and the Red Rapids, the Otelloch, Otella, three brooks, and other smaller rivulets enter the Tobique. The main River here is extremely beautiful, being decorated by numerous small islands and belts of intervale, covered with elms, balsamic poplars, and other trees characteristic of a most fertile soil. The Wapskehegan is a large stream coming in from the eastward. At its sources it approaches very nearly a branch of the Miramichi, and it runs through a fine tract of intervale and excellent upland. A mile below the Red Rapids, the calcareous shales of the St. John are overlaid by a bright red sandstone, a rock that always indicates a good soil. This sandstone occupies a large tract in this quarter, and extends up the River to the base of Blue Mountain, twenty miles farther northward. At Plaster Island, on the banks of theWapskehegan, and so far as we could discover in a district of several thousand acres, there is an abundance of excellent gypsum. At the Island on the left bank of the Tobique, the gypsum occurs interstratified with the red sandstone in a cliff 135 feet high. It is of the fibrous and compact varieties, and some of the strata are of a bright red color. This gypsum may be transported from the Wapskehegan down a branch of the southwest Miramichi, and supply the country in that quarter, as well as the valley of the St. John, with excellent mineral manure. A short distance above the head of the island,there is a small brook of brackish water, it proceedsfrom a salt spring, a mile and a half from the river. There are also other indications of rock salt in this quarter.About a mile farther up the stream I discovered an immense ridge of limestone, at the side of the River. This limestone is stalactital like that found in the interior of caves. Apparently the river at this place, has broken into a cave of considerable magnitude, and stalactites are scattered along the shore. From the deep fissures and chasms concealed beneath the fallen trees and other vegetable rubbish, it is dangerous to walk over this rock; there are many good reasons for believing that the earth is cavernous at this place. Above Plaster Island the river becomes very serpentine, and where the intervale is absent, the banks on each side are from fifty to a hundred feet high. About twelve miles above the mouth of the Wapskehegan, another large stream called the Agulquac, enters from the eastward; this stream also passes through a fine tract of country. A large area here was overrun with fire a few years ago. It is probable that this was the same conflagration that destroyed the towns and villages of Miramichi, in October, 1825, but as there are no inhabitants in this quarter, the exact period of its occurrence has not been ascertained. From the mouth of the Agulquac to the base of Blue Mountain, is about eleven miles, the River here is eighty yards wide, and is skirted with fine tracts of intervale. There are also numerous alluvial islands covered with lofty and thick foliage. At the foot of the Mountain the red sandstone reposes on the transition slates. The whole country from this mountain is comparatively level; but from this point northward, it assumes new features and becomes more elevated. About eighty miles from the mouth of the Tobique, the river divides into four branches. The Little Tobique, Mamozekee, and Right Hand Branch, extend to the source of the Nepisiguit, and wind their way among naked and almost inaccessible mountains of granite and trap rock. Bald Mountain is 2,240 feet high, and is surrounded by several lofty peaks, but little inferior in altitude. It was my intention to have visited all these mountains, but the streams had become too dry for our canoes, one of our Indians had deserted, and the two that remained, refused to proceed any further into the wilderness. Our provisions were reduced almost to the choice of fish caught in the stream, and our faces and limbs were swollen and painful from the innocent stings of the insects in the forest. The whole surface of the country in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation. The soil in general is equal to, and often surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Provinces. I had supposed, from the accounts received from persons who had been engaged in procuring timber up the stream, that there were many places where the soil was unfit for cultivation; but such an opinion has arisen from the dreary appearance of the surface, where it has been overrun with fires. In every quarter we found a deep, rich, and strong soil. Formerly there were immense groves of white and red pine in the vicinity of this stream, but most of these have been removed or destroyed by fires. At present there is comparatively but a small quantity of pine, spruce, cedar and sometimes beech, birch and maple. Along the whole course of the stream, there are tracts of the best quality of intervale, covered with elm and balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c. Wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grape, wild plums, currents, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and onions, with all those plants which only flourish on the richest soils. In descending the river, I counted seventy islands, all composed of alluviums. The limestone, gypsum, and salt, are very valuable in this part of the Province, and they are so situated that they may be transported over a wide extent of Country at a trifling expense. The river abounds in salmon during the season, and there is always an abundant supply of trout and whitefish in its waters. John Cahile, who lives near the mouth of the river, killed twelve barrels of salmon with a single spear last season; they were sold for œ5 per barrel. The river is navigable for canoes and tow-boats about one hundred miles from its mouth. There is only a portage of two miles between its head waters, and the Nepisiguit, and one of three miles to the Upsalquitch. The lands upon the Tobique remain ungranted. Under a due consideration of all the advantages offered by the river and for the soil of the intervales and uplands, I am fully of the opinion that this tract of country, which embraces several millions of acres, is better adapted to the circumstances of respectable Emigrants and other settlers, than any other district I have seen in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Much confusion has arisen in the names of places within the Province from the careless manner in which these names have been written and spoken. A great number of rivers and lakes still retain in some degree, the ancient names of the Melicete and Micmac Indians; but those names in many instances have been changed or corrupted ao that they are not now understood by the Aborigine themselves; and they are seldom written in the same manner by the inhabitants of the Province. Other names are those of the early French settlers; these also have become imperfect, and even English names are sometimes written improperly on Maps or other public documents. I have taken the liberty to insert the names of places on the Tobique, as used by the inhabitants, and opposite to them the Indian names. Tobique Naa-cootke, Otelloch Hotelle, Otella Na-me-taaps-k-waac-sis, Mamozekel Epe-ce-tus-sis, Right Hand Branch Qua-quaps, Serpentine River Wa-ca-souis, Lake Quispaam, Trowsers Lake Nee-taa-waac-paac, Sisson Branch Wa-caa-so-nee, Little Tobique Caac-seo-sic-ka-wa-ic, Bald Mountain Es-coot-naak-a-witz, Three Brooks Naa-saa-taa-gan. The present brief report has been drawn from extensive notes taken during my exploration of the Tobique, and I sincerely hope that it will prove

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 7, 1888 An American Syndicate, of which Mr. G.T. Bennet, of Jackson, Michigan, is the principal, has purchased a tract of land, composing the Musquash Barren, near St. John, for the purpose of raising peat moss, an excellent article extensively used in the United States for bedding cattle and horses. The locating of the necessary works for drying, pressing and shipping will be commenced at once."

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
Saturday Gazette - Jun. 9, 1888 The importance of good memory is shown in the discovery of peat moss at Musquash. Some years ago Mr. Wallace one of the discoverers of the moss, while fishing in the locality found that fish packed in moss from the big barren kept fresh longer than if packed in other kinds of moss. Years afterwards when in his business of farming he used peat moss from Germany, he found that it resembled the moss he used to find at Musquash. Mr. G. Clowes Carman visited his farm in New Jersey, and when shown the peat moss confirmed Mr. Wallace's opinion as to the nature of the moss at the big barren. The purchase of the land was at once decided upon, and the assistance of a wealthy gentleman of the west, Mr. T.G. Bennet, of Jackson, Mich., enlisted to promote the scheme and develop the property. The company is comprised of men who will push the enterprise forward as rapidly as possible. A large sum of money has already been expended, and a much larger sum will be put out during the summer. Immediately on completing the title to the property, a corps of men under the direction of Mr. Carman started to survey and make a road through the property. This road will be completed next week, when the building of a factory will be decided on. It will take a month to complete the buildings and set up the machinery. The work of building finished, two crews of men, one working by day, and the other by night will be put to work, and as much moss as possible will be dug and prepared for shipment before the ground freezes up. The find is a very valuable one, and the employment that will be furnished will be of great benefit to the inhabitants of the western end of the county. Lounger"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 6, 1888 Peat Moss. - The Wealth of the Big Musquash Barren. - In June last the Sun published the fact that the big barren at Musquash has been purchased for the purpose of developing the deposit of peat moss recently discovered there. During the intervening time the purchasers have expended a considerable sum of money in developing the property, erecting buildings and building roads. The property at Musquash contains 450 acres, 300 of which compose a deposit of peat moss varying from ten to thirty feet in depth. About 50 acres has peat moss to a depth of from three to five feet, but so grown up with pucker brush and scrub as to be impractible of development. The remaining 100 acres is tolerably well timbered with hard and soft woods suitable for steaming purposes. The property extends from Musquash harbor inland one and a half miles. A straight turnpike road with a down grade to the harbor has been constructed into the heart of the deposit, where a substantial frame factory has been erected. At the harbor end of the road a wharf and breakwater are in course of construction and nearly completed. The harbor thus formed within Musquash harbor is thoroughly sheltered, and is a safe loading dock for vessels of large size winter and summer. The deposit has been drained to a depth of ten feet. As evidenced by excavations already made, the yield of this area to this depth is about 400,000 tons of pure peat moss. It is calculated that with the improved machinery this company will produce about 150,000 bales a year in the premises already erected. There is ample market for this quantity even at the present rate of consumption, but as peat moss is a new article for cattle and horse bedding, the consumption of which is constantly on the increase, the promoters of the company believe in a much more extensive trade in the near future. A number of prominent St. John men are now interested in the project, and there is every prospect of the company being a great success."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 6, 1888 Moss Litter. - A number of prominent citizens interested in the production of moss litter visited Musquash on Saturday to see the locality where the supply of moss is abundant. The moss is found in the large bog or barren at Musquash, and the Moss Litter Company undertakes to ship the material to the American markets. Musquash harbor affords convenient facilities for shipping the moss which is found near by."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 21, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 21, 1888 The Moss Litter Company. - Letters patent have been issued incorporating Robert Wisely, William B. Wallace, G.W. Clowes Carman of Musquash, Warwick W. Street of Englewood, New Jersey, for the purpose of the sale and purchase or real and personal property, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, the right of securing, raising, getting and working of mosses and lichen; the right to prepare, manufacture, ship, deal in mosses and lichen for litter and other purposes; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in mosses and lichen, with all the powers incident thereto, by the name of The Moss Litter Company; with a total capital of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 25, 1889 and Daily Telegraph - Apr. 25, 1889 Moss Litter. - The moss used for littering or bedding down horses and cattle is what is known in Europe as sphagnum or peat moss. It has been used in Europe and the British Isles for ten or fifteen years, and it has grown so in favor with horseman and farmers that the demand is quite equal to the supply there. It has been introduced into the United States about four years and has superceded straw much more quickly than it did in the older countries. Owing to the increasing demand on both sides of the water and the delay in bringing

shipments across the Atlantic the dealers in the United States are frequently unable to supply the rapidly increasing demand for moss. The moss is a pure vegetable, entirely free from any impurities, and you cannot soil your clothes and hands in handling it. It is a wonderful absorbent and will take and retain nine times its weight of liquid, and when used in the stable for bedding for cattle and horses all urine and moisture from the droppings is perfectly absorbed. This, besides keeping the animals and stables clean and sweet, makes the manure more valuable. At this season's spring session of the Long Island agricultural society, one of the most prominent farmers' clubs in the U.S., moss litter manure was voted the best known fertilizer in existence. As a deodorant its effect is marked in the horse stable by the absence of the ammonia fumes so injurious to the eyes of the animals, and in the cow stable by the entire dissipation of the odors arising from the manure so inimical to milk and its products; also, it makes the stable pleasanter to approach and it will not take fire readily or blaze. The New People's Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge says of it: It possesses a decided and powerful antiseptic property which is attributed to the presence of gallic acid and tannin, and is manifested not only in the preservation of ancient trees and leaves, fruit, etc., but even of animal bodies. The discovery that the barren at Five Fathom Hole, about 350 acres in extent, was a huge deposit of about 400,000 tons of this moss of the very best quality is one of the most important finds in America. About 300 acres of this deposit is free from pucker brush or any surface growth whatever, gravel, sand or mud, and in that differs from any found on the American coast, and has been proved superior in quality to the European importations. The natural advantages of the Moss Litter company's deposit at Five Fathom Hole are so great that an expert sent here by the New York importers of moss are reported that the location seemed of providential origin and he considered that with good management the company was beyond successful competition. During the past winter preparations have been made for an early spring opening and active operations have been commenced. The directors of this company are: Hon. D. McLellan, president; W.H. Thorne, vice president; W.F. Todd, L.J. Almon, Dr. J. Berryman, M.P.P., T.C. Wallace and W.W. Street. Thos. Stead, secretary-treasurer, office Victoria wharf. It is their intention to push the work, and with such a board of management the business should be a

Evening Gazette - Apr. 27, 1889 Moss Litter. - Operations Commenced at Musquash. - The Moss-litter Company has now commenced operations at Five Fathom Hole, ten miles to the westward of this city and the work will be conducted with great vigor during the summer and a large quantity of the product placed in the New York market. A great deal of attention both at home and abroad, has been attracted to this singular deposit, which bids fair to prove a mine of wealth to the company. It is what is known in Europe as sphagnum or peat moss, and is extensively used for littering or bedding horses and cattle both in Europe and America. It has been in use in Europe and the British Isles for ten or fifteen years, and it has grown so in favour with horseman and farmers that the demand is quite equal to the supply there. It has been introduced into the United States about four years and has superceded straw much more quickly than it did in the old country. Owing to the increasing demand on both sides of the water, and the delay in bringing shipments across the Atlantic the dealers in the United States are frequently unable to supply the rapidly increasing demand for moss. The moss is a pure vegetable, entirely free from any impurities, and you cannot soil your clothes and hands in handling it. It is a wonderful absorbent and will take and retain nine times it weight of liquid, and when used in the stable for bedding for cattle and horses all the urine and moisture from the droppings is perfectly absorbed. This, besides keeping the animals and stables clean and sweet, makes the manure more valuable. At this season's spring session of the Long Island agricultural society, one of the most prominent farmers' clubs in the U.S. moss litter manure was voted the best known fertilizer in existence. As a deodorizer its effect is marked in the horse stable by the absence of the ammonia fumes so injurious to the eyes of the animals, and in the cow stable by the entire dissipation of the odours arising from the manure so inimical to milk and its products; also, it makes the stable pleasanter to approach and it will not take fire readily or blaze. The New Peoples' Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge says of it: It possesses a decided and powerful antiseptic property which is attributed to the presence of galtic acid and tannin, and is manifested not only in the preservation of ancient trees and leaves, fruit, etc., but even animal bodies. The deposit of moss litter at Five Fathom Hole comprises 350 acres of territory and is estimated to contain about 400,000 ton of the product in a dry state for market. Four-fifths of this area is entirely free from brush or any surface growth whatever, as well as from sand, gravel or mud, so the process of preparing it for market is comparatively easy. It is expected that this year at least twenty thousand tons will be placed in the American and home markets. The selling price is from $12 to $15 a ton, and the demand is far greater than the supply. The bog is on the border of Musquash Harbour so that the moss litter can be shipped from that point with the greatest ease. The prospects of the company are therefore excellent for large profits. The directors of this Company are: Hon. D. McLellan, president; W.H. Thorne, vice-president; W.F. Todd, L.J. Almon, Dr. J. Berryman, M.P.P., T.C. Wallace and W.W. Street. Thos. Stead, secretary treasurer, office Victoria wharf. We understand that a small quantity of the stock of this Company is still in the hands of Mr. W.W. Street for sale."

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 23, 1889 Peat Moss. - This article, which is an aggregate of vegetable growth, is of marshy origin and in many places, such as in the deposit lately opened at Musquash, from sphagnum, these beds of moss are found of great depth as well as extent; but they are only known on the surface of the earth and as belonging to the most recent geological period, the older beds having been converted into coal more or less bituminous. All persons coversant with agricultural chemistry know that nitrogen is the most important and the most expensive of the four essential elements of fertilizers, but all do not know the large quantity of this invaluable substance which is stored up in peat moss. Stable manure usually contains less than one per cent of nitrogen, while Prof. Johnson found the average amount contained in air dried peat to be one and a half per cent, or more than three times as much as is contained in ordinary barn yard manure. The acidity of peat moss, which is objected to, can easily be neutralized either by fertilizers carrying an excess of lime or when it is employed as a litter, by which means this neutralization is effected by the ammonia resulting from the fermentation of the manure and the humic acids in peat form very effective means for the absorption of ammonia and for the preservation of manure. The greater part of the nitrogen in peat, although in a form which is not available for plant food, can yet do a great extent, under proper treatment, be fitted for that purpose especially when used as bedding for cattle, where it acts not only as an absorbent but also as an antiseptic. As the Musquash peat moss is likely to come largely into use in stables, it might be well if some of it were analyzed by some experienced agricultural chemist, and the amount of nitrogen contained in it determined, so that some calculations might be made on its value as a fertilizer after being composted or subjected to such treatment as would render its vast stores of nitrogen available for agricultural use. Edward Jack. Fredericton, Aug. 19"

Evening Gazette - Jun. 7, 1889 Charlotte Co. - The first consignment of New Brunswick peat moss for St. Stephen arrived by the Short Line one day last week and was immediately taken to Mr. W.F. Todd's stock farm, where it will be extensively

Evening Gazette - May 20, 1889 The Moss Litter Company. - For some days past works of the Moss Litter Company, Five Fathom hole, have been in full operation and quantities of the moss have been forwarded to St. John, St. Stephen and Fredericton, for samples. Today some new machinery is to be put in operation which will increase the output and will admit of a large quantity of the moss being placed in the St. John market at once. The company are now in a position to ship moss in any quantity, and have orders for a considerable amount ahead."

Evening Gazette - May 30, 1889 The Moss Litter Company. - The Moss Litter Company, of this city, has disposed of a quantity of their moss litter to the St. John city railway company and is now in use in their stables. It is also in use in the Queen Hotel and Barker House stables in Fredericton. Mr. A. Vanwart has also put it into use in his livery stable, North End, and Mr. W.W. McCormack and Dr. Berryman are using the litter in their private stables. When the Moss Works were organized in this city it was not thought that there would be much local demand for the class of bedding but horsemen always appreciate a good thing and there is no question that Moss Litter for bedding horses and cattle is the best thing in the world. Bailey's Magazine, the greatest of English authorities, in a recent article on the care of hunters recommends

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Evening Gazette - Nov. 25, 1889 Moss Litter. - The Big Barren Likely to Prove a Big Bonanza. - The Works at Musquash - The Machinery, and the Process the Moss Goes Through. - In the early part of 1888 Mr. T.C. Wallace secured for himself and others, the refusal of the Big Barren, a large area of waste land on the St. Andrews Road, about nine miles from this city. Through Mr. Wallace's instrumentality, Mr. Theodore G. Bennett, a prominent manufacturer of Michigan, was interested in the project of turning the barren to account. Accordingly, in June, 1888, he visited St. John, and with Mr. Wallace and Mr. G. Clowes Carman made the final purchase of the property, paying for it a considerable sum of money. The value of the property consists in an extensive deposit of peat moss, in places 30 feet in depth and practically inexhaustible. Peat Moss, imported from Germany, is used extensively in the United States, particularly in the cities, and on fancy horse and cattle farms for bedding, and it is admitted to be the best article for that purpose yet discovered. When dry, it is a disinfectant and a great absorbent of water, so much so, that those who speak from experience and are competent to give an opinion, say for the purpose of bedding horses or cattle, it is cheaper and much better than straw. It is also very valuable as a manure, and has been highly recommended, by leading agriculturists in and around New York, for mixing with barnyard manure or excrement to be used for fertilizing purposes. The work of developing the property was commenced in July last year, and in September, about two months later, a company with a capital of $200,000 was formed to carry on the work on an extensive scale. Several gentlemen besides those already mentioned are interested, among them being Mr. W.F. Todd, of St. Stephen, who is known as an enterprising manufacturer of lumber, and as a gentleman who takes a deep interest in stock raising, being owner of several of the best horses in the New England States and New Brunswick. In December last the active control, or management for the company, passed into the hands of Mr. T.C. Wallace, who has since then been actively engaged in experimenting, and taxing his inventive faculties to their utmost tension to secure machines suitable for the purpose of pressing the water from the moss, and preparing it for use. The task to which he set himself was a heavy one. No machinery suitable for the task was ever made in America and the work of inventing and testing had to go on together. The result that designs of machinery, which were found by actual tests to be suitable, were prepared by Mr. George H. Waring with the assistance and under the direction of Mr. Wallace. At the annual meeting of the company held in September of this year Mr. Waring was instructed to proceed with the construction of the machinery, and since then the work has been going on at his foundry at Indiantown. Such good progress has been made that the largest machine which is about 17 feet high and weighs over ten tons is so nearly completes that it will be taken to the works at Musquash this week and set up ready for work. It is called the flushing machine. Another machine called the wringer is also nearly completed; it will weigh about seven tons. Both machines include so many new and original features and appear so admirably adapted for the work they are intended to perform that great credit is reflected on the inventive skill of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Waring. The flushing machine or the machine to be used in pressing the water from the moss is, in appearance, a cumbrous combination of cogs, cylinder cranks and levers, placed about as closely together as they could possibly be arranged, in a heavy timber frame work, about 8 by 9 feet

square and 15 or 16 feet high. It is in reality a most admirably arranged machine for doing the work for which it is intended. The principal part of the machine is the bucket cylinder. It is 8 feet 6 inches in diameter and five feet long and looks at first sight something like a small overshot water-wheel. On its outside are eight buckets, each being the length of the cylinder, five feet, and two feet wide and two feet deep, or large enough to hold 20 cubic feet of moss. When in operation the machine will be fed with moss carried direct from the bog by means of a carrier chain regulated by a shaft above the cylinder. The latter revolves at the rate of about two revolutions per minute, being turned one bucket at a time by means of a rachet wheel driven by a cam motion from the crank shaft above. The buckets are of cast iron, the bottom being deeply corregated. One motion of the cylinder brings the bucket containing the wet moss directly on the top of the cylinder. When it arrives there a heavy plunger, with a cast iron face corregated to correspond with the bottom of the bucket, descends upon the moss and squeezes the water out through the perforated sides, bottom and ends of the bucket. The plunger being perforated the water can also escape upwards as well as through the bottom, ends and sides. The plunger is arranged with a counter-balanced motion of cranks and levers, so that whether the quantity of moss in the bucket be large or small, it makes no difference, the pressure being regulated automatically by means of the levers and weights. This arrangement also gives a continued pressure for several seconds, the weights and levers holding the plunger down while all the water is squeezed out, and escapes before the crank goes around far enough to lift the plunger from the bucket. When the plunger lifts, another motion of the cylinder places beneath it the next bucket of wet moss. The plunger falls again. The water is squeezed out and another motion of the cylinder brings up another bucket from the feed chain and empties the first one out on the other side. As the moss drops from the squeezing machine it is carried off to the wringing machine on another carrier chain. All the water from the finishing machine is carried off from the interior of the cylinder by means of a sheet iron sluice, and to arrange it so that this could be done one end of the cylinder had to be cast without a centre, or with nothing but the outside rim, and it is run on bracket shafts one inside of the rim at the top and two at the bottom one on either side of the cylinder and outside the rim. The wringing machine does not look so complicated as the one just described. It will be arranged so that the moss will be carried through between two belts for a distance of about eight feet. The belts will be five feet in width, being made especially for the purpose. The lower one will be of finely woven brass wire with a woollen covering, so that the water wrung from the moss will run through it. Steel bars attached to the inside of the wire belt move with it and prevent it from bagging with the pressure. They also contribute to the regular motion of the belt as they drop into sprocket wheels attached to the ends of the drums on which it revolves. The upper belt is heavy and is arranged to run at such an incline that where the moss goes in between the belts the space is about two feet in height, and where it comes out they are only 4 or six inches apart according to the amount of pressure required. By the time the moss gets through this machine the water must be pretty well squeezed out of it. However, it must need to be perfectly dry. To accomplish this task of drying the moss perfectly without burning or baking it, Mr. Wallace has invented a most ingenious contrivance. It consists of a large frame tunnel, lined with sheet iron, 4x5 feet inside and 36 feet long, one end being elevated 16 or 17 feet from the ground, giving it an incline of about 80 degrees. Inside of the tunnel the carrier chain is arranged to run up and down over ten rollers placed at a height of three feet from the bottom of the tunnel. The air in the tunnel is heated to a high temperature by means of long pipes along the bottom, but the supply of heat can be regulated by means of slides, and a continuous current of the heated air is kept passing through, by means of a 72 inch Backus exhaust fan. Thus the moss brought in from the wringer on the carrier chain is carried up an incline of 31 degrees inside the tunnel and drops three feet through the current of heated air, to be picked up again and carried up a second incline and dropped through the hot air again, being elevated and dropped ten times in the passage through the tunnel. In being thus elevated and dropped loosely through the current of heated air all the moisture is completely dried out and when the moss passes out of the end of the tunnel it is conveyed direct to the baling press by the same means it has been carried from the bog to the machines and from one machine to another. The moss will be put up in bales about 3 feet long and 14x16 inches square, weighing 200 pounds and bound with slats and wire. The machinery for putting up the bales is also a clever contrivance and may be termed a perpetual baling press, as the work goes on continually, the moss going in loose at one end and coming out in tightly pressed bales at the other. It was constructed by Mr. James E. Trenholm, of Sussex, N.B., on the same principles as his hay presses, only a few changes being made to render it suited to the special work for which it was intended. Thus we see that the whole process of preparing the moss for use is done by machinery. It is calculated these machines will have a very large capacity, and when they are in full running order a great quantity of this valuable deposit of moss can be prepared at a reasonable cost. At the works at Musquash harbor work has also been going on rapidly for some months past. Large buildings have been constructed, and a tramway for the more economical handling of the product has been completed. By the end of this month, or early in December, all the machinery will be in place and the works in full running order. The deposit is the only one of pure moss that has yet been discovered in the province or in fact on the continent. There have been reports of other discoveries but investigation of some of them has proved that the moss is more or less mixed with earthly matter or grit, which renders it almost valueless for bedding purposes for horses or cattle. The moss at Musquash is of fine texture and entirely free from either grit or foreign growth of any kind whatsoever. The facilities for handling it are excellent. The company's land fronts on Musquash harbor. They have erected a breakwater there, and are building a wharf so as to be in a position to ship readily by sea. A tramway will also be built across the barren to the Shore Line Railway which crosses the rear of the company's property, so that the

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 25, 1889 Moss Litter Co.'s Machinery. - The large Backus exhaust fan to be used for exhausting the moist air from the moss drying tunnel at the Moss Litter Company's works, Musquash, arrived here by the American boat on Saturday and will be forwarded to the works by the Grand Southern railway. The fan is 72 inch skeleton and was made by the Backus Water Motor Company of New Jersey."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 18, 1889 The Moss Litter Company. - The first annual meeting of the Musquash Moss Litter company was held this morning. The report of the secretary was submitted and showed the company was in good condition. All of the stock has been subscribed for and the amounts paid up. A number of bills were passed and the president stated there was sufficient money to meet them all. Bye laws were adopted and other routine business was gone through with. The president stated the company had only been running since January last and in that time they have spent in the vicinity of $11,000 getting the property in order for carrying on their operations. A quantity of machinery has been purchased and more will be got in a short time. It is the intention to push the operations forward as speedily as possible. The election of directors resulted as follows: Messrs. W.F. Todd, St. Stephen; Geo. H. Waring, Indiantown; C.E. Boardman, St. Stephen; Joshua Knight, Musquash, and T.C. Wallace, St. John. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, held this afternoon, Mr. Todd was elected president and Mr. Thos. Stead, secretary."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1889 Moss Litter Company. - The annual meeting of the Musquash Moss Litter Company was held yesterday. The report of the secretary showed the company was in a good condition. All of the stock has been subscribed for and the amounts paid up. A number of bills were passed and the president stated there was sufficient money to met them all. Bye laws were adopted and other routine business was gone through with. The president stated the company had only been running since January last and in that time they have spent in the vicinity of $11,000 getting the property in order for carrying on their operations. A quantity of machinery has been purchased and more will be got in a short time. It is the intention to push the operations forward as speedily as possible. The election of directors resulted as follows: W.F. Todd, St. Stephen; Geo. H. Waring, Indiantown; C.E. Boardman, St. Stephen; Joshua Knight, Musquash, and T.C. Wallace, St. John. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Todd was elected president and Thos. Stead

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1889 Musquash Moss Litter Company. - The first annual meeting of the above company was held yesterday morning. Bye-laws were adopted and routine business transacted. The election of directors resulted in the following being chosen: Messrs. W.F. Todd, St. Stephen; Geo. H. Waring, Indiantown; C.E. Boardman, St. Stephen; Joshua Knight, Musquash; and T.C. Wallace, St. John. Mr. Todd was afterward elected president and Mr. Thos. Stead, secretary. It was stated that the company had only been running since January last and in that time has spent in the vicinity of $11,000 getting the property in order for carrying on their operations. A quantity of machinery has been purchased and work will be at once pushed forward."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 9, 1891 and Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 9, 1891 The Moss Litter Company. - The annual meeting of the Moss Litter company was held yesterday at the office of the company, when the following directors were elected: W.F. Todd, St. Stephen; F.C. Wallace, George H. Waring, L.J. Almon and C.A. Clark, St. John. The directors reported that after repeated failures, they have at last succeeded in hitting upon the right principle for squeezing and evaporating the moss and that the machines constructed on this principle were proving a success. It is expected the works

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Daily Telegraph - Dec. 9, 1891 Moss Litter Works. - The annual meeting of the Moss Litter Co. was held at their office in this city, yesterday afternoon. The following new board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. W.F. Todd, Lewis J. Almon, T.C. Wallace, Geo. H. Waring and C.A. Clarke. The directors reported that the machinery lately put in the works at Musquash had proved satisfactory. It is expected that everything will be in running order at the works in a short time and the directors look forward to a prosperous season."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 30, 1891 The Moss Litter company held its annual meeting yesterday and adjourned for two weeks to get a full report on the machinery. It is understood that the machinery put in within the last three months has proved to be on the correct principle, and it is merely a matter of a few days or weeks to get the litter in the market in large quantities. A large shed has been erected near the bog to enable the operations to be carried on during the winter. W.F. Todd and C.A. Boardman of St. Stephen, visited the works at Mossbank yesterday and inspected the works, which ran very smoothly. Messrs. Todd and Wallace are to be congratulated on having at last got the works so that they can be sure

S.J. Globe - Feb. 24, 1891 Equity Court. - Mr. W. B. Wallace, on behalf of the defendants, made a motion to dismiss the suit of James H. Robinson vs. the Moss Litter Company, for want of prosecution, on the ground that the time for setting down suit for hearing after issue joined has expired. Cause was set down for hearing on the last Tuesday in March, Mr. Wallace to be paid costs of preparing motion up to the seventeenth of February instant. Dr. F.E. Barker, Q.C., appeared

Evening Gazette - Jul. 11, 1891 The case of James H. Robinson vs. The Moss Litter Company is still before the court. Mr. W.W. Street was on direct examination by Dr. Fred Barker, Q.C., all yesterday and is today being cross-examined by Mr. W.B. Wallace."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 16, 1892 The Musquash moss works are now an assured success."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 27, 1893 The peat moss works at Musquash are gradually being got into running shape. Up to the present stage the operations have been largely of an experimental character, but the promoters think they have struck the right kind of machinery at last. If it does what is claimed for it, it will not be long before the work of exportation will

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 13, 1893 Peat Moss. - The Valuable Deposit at Musquash and Its Prospects. - According to the Fredericton Herald, Mr. McFarlane, the chief analyst of the dominion, has been in Europe during the past winter for the purpose of examining into the peat moss business there. On his return to New Brunswick, he saw from the report of Mr. Chalmers on the surface geology of New Brunswick that there were large deposits of this substance at or near Musquash, N.B. He has accordingly visited this locality, and is reported as having said that this deposit was superior to anything which he met with in Germany and that the Dominion will need all the output from this deposit. The Peat Moss Company at Musquash have been and are still working at experiments in drying the article and if they succeed in so doing at a cheap rate there is no doubt whatever but that they will have as much or more work than they can do to supply the demand."

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
St. Croix Courier - Oct. 12, 1893 Moss Litter. - Some Account of the Value of the Material. - As our readers are aware, Mr. W.F. Todd, of St. Stephen, has been putting up costly machinery at Musquash, for the purpose of preparing for the market the extensive deposits of peat moss of which he has control. From a series of articles by Mr. Edward Jack which have recently appeared in a St. John paper, we condense the following statement of the character and uses of the product known as moss litter. The property which above all others renders turf so valuable as a litter is the power of absorption which it possesses. This is very different in different kinds of turf. While some of it which has been dried in the air, containing 20 per cent of water, will absorb but twice its own weight, there are other kinds which will absorb even to twenty times their own weight. This difference arises from the structure of the turf, partly from its botanical constitution and partly from its degree of decay. The more the turf is decayed the less fluid it will absorb. The bright, light, fibrous little decayed turf, which forms the upper layers of many moors has a greater absorptive power than the dark heavy turf which is adapted to heating purposes alone. The botanical character of the moss is, however, the matter of greatest importance. We find in the first rank, turf formed from Sphagnum moss, of which there are at least twelve varieties in New Brunswick. The enormous absorptive power of this moss arises from the fact that the leaves and outer covering of the stalk are composed of large empty cells, which, owing to their peculiar structure, can fill themselves with water. Sphagnum forms the chief element in the raised peat bogs at Musquash. A German investigator, Dr. Kreuzhage made, not very long since, some careful experiments as to the benefits to be derived from the use of moss litter in stables, and reached the following conclusions: 1. Moss litter offers horses a better and softer bed than straw, and when well laid it does not scratch them as does the straw. 2. Moss litter is much better for the hoofs of horses standing upon it than straw. The use of moss litter greatly decreases the quantity of carbonic acid in stables as compared with that of common straw litter. This has been well proved by experiments, very carefully carried out by Regimental Veterinary Surgeon Arnold, in Germany. Twice as much carbonic acid was found in stables in which straw was used as a litter, as was met with in those in which moss litter was made use of. By its absorption of fecal matter all disagreeable smells are prevented and vermin which are attracted thereby also to a very considerable extent disappear. That moss litter, especially the dust from it, (Torf mull.) forms a most efficient means for deodorizing bad smelling places in a very short space of time, has long been known. This property, as well as its absorptive power, point to it as a vehicle for rendering easily transportable the fecal matter of cities. For which purpose, indeed, it is being eagerly used in certain cities in Europe. As bacteria or disease germs can only be propagated when moisture is present, moss litter will undoubtedly serve as a check to their extension. Moss litter dust has also been used in bandages for the treatment of wounds. Besides its use for horse stables it can be made use of as bedding for cows and in hog pens and hen houses, thereby purifying the air and at the same time forming one of the very best fertilizers, a fact which is self evident from the well known asuidity with which this article seizes upon nitrogen, the most expensive element which enters into the composition of a complete fertilizer. Moss litter fertilizers are readily bought up by gardeners and other agriculturalists in Europe, whenever they can be had. The removal of fecal matter from certain cities in Europe has from this fact been made a profitable instead of a costly matter. As kainit (one of the salts of potash), which is largely used as a fertilizer in Europe, has a tendency to harden into lumps, this is prevented by the addition of moss litter dust. Moss litter affords an excellent article for all kinds of packing purposes, and its qualities render it one of the very best materials for the filling of mattresses. In the preparation of ice houses it can be used to the greatest advantage. In Italy it has been used for the purpose of filtering oil. As to its preservative powers it may be mentioned that at the moor exhibition held about the last of July, 1889, at Magdeburg, potatoes which had been dug the previous year were exhibited, which yet retained all of their original freshness and did not show any signs of sprouting or decay. Many other instances of the preservative power of moss litter have been observed. Fresh caught sea fish packed in moss litter were sent from the Adriatic Sea to Stockholm, where they arrived after an eighteen days journey, as fresh as when taken from the water. The experiment was repeated and a sea fish packed in the same material was sent from Stockholm to the general assembly of the Moor Kulturvereins at Berlin, which also, after a six days journey, to the surprise

St. Croix Courier - Sep. ??, 1893 The first consignment of moss litter was shipped from Lepreaux to the United States on Monday. After five years of effort in experiments the machinery has been perfected for drying the litter, and the works will now start with a capacity of about 25 tons a day."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 2, 1894 ADVERTISEMENT: Moss Litter For Sale. ------- A cheaper, better bedding than straw. A perfectdisinfectant and germ killer. No danger from fire in its use. An animal kept cleaner and healthier when bedded upon it. One of the very best fertilizers known after use. For sanitary purposes it is unsurpassed. Apply to W.F. Todd, St.

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1894 Moss Litter From Musquash. - A Sun man who dropped into the warehouse of C.H. Peters, Peters' Wharf, yesterday, was shown a lot of bales of moss litter, a carload having just been received from the well-known Musquash moss litter deposit. It is put up in hard pressed, oblong bales, weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. each. It is a marvelous absorbent, and it is claimed that a bedding three inches deep in a horse's stall will last for three months without requiring to be renewed. It is also incombustible. The proprietors of the property at Musquash have spent a great deal of money in perfecting their plant for the drying of this litter, and appear at last to have achieved success. It is now a merchantable commodity, at all events."

Jul. 1894 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jul. 22, 1954 60 Years Ago. - A car load of moss litter from W.F. Todd's works at Moss Bank, Musquash, came by Shore Line yesterday. By persistent energy, in the face of many disappointments, Mr. Todd has succeeded in perfecting the apparatus for drying the moss, and we hope it will prove a

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 27, 1894Border Notes. - A car load of moss litter from W.F. Todd's works at Moss Bank, Musquash, came by Shore Line yesterday. By persistent energy, in the face of many difficulties and disappointments, Mr. Todd has succeeded in perfecting the apparatus for drying the moss, and we hope it will prove a profitable investment."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 4, 1894 Moss Litter. - A Note on the Subject From a High Authority. - In the last Courier there is an extract from the Canadian agricultural report, in which it states that Germany and Holland have for some years been exporting to Great Britain and to the United States for use in stables as bedding and as an absorbent bog moss, known in England as moss litter, and generally known as sphagnum. Now very much of the moss litter has little or no sphagnum in it, but consists of the remains of eriophorum and other plants. I had a specimen of some German moss litter - much is being sold in Boston - sent me a few weeks ago. I could see no signs of any plants of sphagnum in it. It looked like a worn amorphous mass and by pulling it to pieces I could detect the stalks of what seemed to me to have been Eriophorum (cotton tuft grass). It had very little elasticity and its power of ready absorption must have been very small indeed. One thing is certain, that we have a large quantity of a far better article in New Brunswick - enough in fact to supply the United States with more than they need at present and probably for years to come. How Mr. Angers has ascertained that the average thickness of the growth of Canadian sphagnum is about four feet, I cannot imagine. When we consider the many uses to which the vast supply of sphagnum moss which exists in New Brunswick can be put, for sanitary as well as for agricultural purposes, we may feel assured that the day is not far distant when this valuable article will receive that attention which its merits and abundance demand. Edward Jack"

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 22, 1894 The moss litter which is being prepared by Mr. W.F. Todd is meeting with an extensive sale in all parts of the province. The Fredericton papers state that those who use it in that city consider it superior to all other materials used for similar purposes."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 13, 1894 The Use of Moss Litter by Jack ... long ..."

Nov. 1895 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Nov. 17, 1955 60 Years Ago. - The peat moss works of W.F. Todd, recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt at once."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 19, 1895 It is said the peat moss works will be rebuilt at Musquash at once."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 24, 1895 and Gazette - Oct. 25, 1895 Mr W.F. Todd is in Musquash, superintending the clearing away of the debris netted by the fire, which destroyed his moss drying factory. Mr. Todd hopes to rebuild the works at an early date, and is making arrangements to further his plans.- Advertiser."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 31, 1895 The Moss Litter Works near Spruce Lake, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt by Mr. W.F. Todd, of St. Stephen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 10, 1899 St. Stephen. - C.E. Boardman, a prominent citizen of Milltown, sustained a severe paralytic stroke on Saturday. He retired from business some years ago and was subsequently employed as manager fo W.F. Todd in his moss litter business at Musquash."

Codes: M4 / IDX_Names: Mushquash Peat;
St. Croix Courier - Nov. 5, 1908 Charlotte's New Member. - ... bio of W.F. Todd... Mr. Todd became financially interested in the development of the peat beds in eastern Charlotte and has devoted very largely of his time towards that end. As yet machinery for the proper preparation of peat as an article of commerce has not been perfected and this enterprise has

not been brought to the successful fruition that is expected. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 24, 192430 Years Ago. - A car load of moss litter from W.F. Todd's works at Moss Bank, Musquash, came by Shore Line yesterday. By persistent energy, in the face of many difficulties and disappointments, Mr. Todd has succeeded in perfecting the apparatus for drying the moss, and we hope it will prove a profitable

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 20, 1924 30 Years Ago. - The moss litter which is being prepared by W.F. Todd is meeting with an extensive sales in all parts of the province. The Fredericton paper states that those who use it in that city consider it superior to all other materials used for similar purposes."

Codes: N6 / IDX_Names: Nictaux Mineral Paint;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 16, 1888 A mine is being opened on the farm of Bramwell Foster, of Nictaux, yielding a mineral resembling brown paint stone, which it is thought will develop into manganese. All that is needed in this region is a coal mine, which is thought to be near, although no explorations have been made."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 2, 1848 and N.B. Courier - Dec. 2, 1848 and S. J. Chronicle - Dec. 8, 1848 and Weekly

Observer - Dec. 5, 1848 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 5, 1848 Deposit of Rock Salt in New Brunswick. - We understand that an American citizen has discovered an extensive deposit of Rock Salt in this Province, and he has made a proposition to the Government of New Brunswick to make them acquainted with the locality, on being assured of a small per centage on the duty paid to the Government on the quantity raised, and this only for a limited term of years. As this proposition involves no outlay on the part of the Government, and offers the greatest security against deception or imposition, we hope our American neighbour's proposition will be favourably received, for if no salt is raised no money is to be paid, and the Government have it at all times in their own power to regulate the rate of duty which shall be collected on the mineral. It is, however, rather singular that we should have had a Provincial Geologist wandering over the face of the country for years, at a heavy expense to the public, and that he should have discovered no indications of this deposit during his peregrinations. Fortunate be for the public a lynx-eyed Yankee occasionally follows in the track of these well 5 paid official gentlemen, and when they make a discovery, such as we have just referred to, we see no reason in the world why they should not be permitted to benefit by their ingenuity. - Head Quarters."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1879 A Salt Mill at St. John. - Messrs. Kenney, Haley & Co., have commenced the erection of the salt mill, ofwhich mention was made some time since. The mill will be on Main Street near Charlotte Street extension. The foundation has been laid and work is being pushed rapidly."

Daily Times - May 21, 1879 A Salt Mill for St. John. - ...."

Daily News - Apr. 8, 1880 Salt Works. - Mr. K.H. Israel has recently purchased the New Brunswick Salt Works and had them fitted with new and improved machinery for the refining of salt. He manufactures a very fine quality for table and dairy use from West India sea salt, which is put up in packages of five and ten pounds each. The factory is situated on Main street. See advertisement."

Daily News - Apr. 8, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Salt Works, Main Street, St. John, N.B., E.H. Israel & Co., ... Proprietors. Having purchased the above works, fitted with new and improved machinery for refining, we beg to call the attention of the trade to the fine quality of Table and Dairy Salt, manufactured from West India Sea Salt. Put up in packages of 5 and 10 lbs., and at prices that will suit the closest buyers. Orders solicited. E.H. Israel & Co."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 13, 1880 The New Brunswick Salt Works. - A short time ago Mr. E.H. Israel, formerly in the dry goods business in this city, purchased the New Brunswick Salt Works, put up and run for a short time by Messrs. Kinney & Blithen, from these gentlemen, and is now carrying on a snug little business. The factory is situate on the north side of Main Street, and a full description of it, as well as of the machinery there in for drying and grinding the salt, was given in the local columns of The Sun when the manufactory first started. The same machinery is still in use by Mr. Israel, but that gentleman has put in a great many improvements of different kinds, and now has his manufactory in thorough and perfect running order, and is, besides, running steadily. The place has been running for about a month, and Mr. Israel is turning out a first class article of extra refined table and dairy salt, the quality and color being even better than was turned out formerly, when a fine article of salt was put on the market. West India salt is used altogether, it being brought by schooners; and there is a general air cleanliness and neatness where the salt is dried, ground up and put up in bags. In reply to the question of what business he was doing, Mr. Israel said: I am doing a very good business and have got some very good orders. I have been in running order about a month, and have as much work as I can do, and orders still to fill. The business is done nearly altogether in St. John, although some orders have gone to Halifax and some to the country. The trade is principally with the wholesale dealers, but some is done with the retailers. All who have purchased any of my

salt have expressed entire satisfaction with it. I have just finished a big order for Mr. Geo. S. DeForest, South Market wharf, for 50 barrels. We are turning out now 1,000 five-pound bags per day, and could turn out more. My mill has a greater grinding capacity, but the drier is too slow, and the mill is often lying idle waiting for it. I am thinking of getting in more perfect and quicker drying machinery. Excellent samples of salt for dairy or table use are shown by Mr. Israel - pure, white and well ground and of excellent quality. The mill employs two men and a boy, and keeps three girls busy bagging the salt. Mr. Israel is showing much enterprise in his new departure, and it is to be hoped that he will be rewarded with abundant success, as here is every indication at present he will."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1880 New Brunswick Salt Works. - These works have changed hands, and are now under the management of Mr. E.H. Israel, who is turning out a superior article of salt and receiving large orders."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 18, 1890 Edward Jack writes: There are strong probabilities that we have in this Province large deposits of salt, in situations very accessible to railway transportation. Mr. Jack mentions two or three places where salt has been found, but omits Bayside, Charlotte County."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 31, 1890 Salt in New Brunswick. -To the Editor of the Telegraph:- Sir: Mr. Edward Jack's statements in the Telegraph of the 17th inst. must have taken considerable trouble to glean. Why he allowed the salt springs on the lands of J.H. Mears, St. Croix, and which have been known to the public for over 50 years, to escape his notice, is more than I can think. These springs flow from beneath a bed of marl, of unknown thickness, which in summer flows at the rate of 60 to 80 gallons per minute, yielding a 7 per cent brine for salt. Within the last 15 years I have tasted it many times and used the salt in making butter, it being suitable for that purpose. Being on the sea shore, there will be a great saving in land transit. By building a small wharf, vessels, etc., can be loaded on the premises. Fishermen will gladly take this advantage also, it being in close proximity to the fishing grounds. This brine, maintaining its continuous strength of salt for so many years, clearly indicates its flow to be either over or through a heavy bed of solid salt, which from careful observations I feel sanguine covers an area of many square miles. In confirmation of these views, I quote from Dr. Sterry Hunt, a gentleman whose opinion I would accept at all times: The existence of salt at Clinton, 13 miles to the southeast, and at Kincardine 30 miles northeast of Goderich, 40 miles apart, it is therefore extremely probable that the whole region will be found underlaid by salt, and may belong to a large basin whose ... [last line cut off]."

St. John Star - Aug. 2, 1901 Salt Wells have been discovered at Mears farm at Bay Side, N.B., and the prevalence of the rock in large quantities is almost assured."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 7, 1901 Salt wells have been discovered at Mear's farm at Bay Side, Charlotte county and the prevalence of the rock in large quantities is almost assured, and development proceedings will be taken."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 8, 1901 The Salt Wells at Bayside. - There is good reason to believe that before long the salt wells at Bayside - descriptions of which have from time to time appeared in this paper - will be worked by men who are abundantly capable of developing them. These wells are located on Mr. Joseph Mear's property, about seven miles from St. Andrews. Some samples of the salt recently taken from the wells are of a very fine character. Rock salt has also been found in the sands nearby."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1901 and St. John Star - Jul. 20, 1901 Bay Side Salt Wells. - Some parties interested in mining have recently visited the salt wells on J.H. Mear's farm at Bay Side, N.B., and taken away samples. According to a local paper a half pound of salt was secured from five quarts of water evaporated in tin pans. The salt has been assayed in Boston and pronounced quite pure. There is every indication that if the wells were bored an extensive salt deposit would be found. The salt has been assayed in Boston and pronounced quite pure."
Evening Times Globe - May. 30, 1928 Premier Baxter says ... Mining Outlook. - Inorder to give an impetus to mining there had been enacted a new mining law and much development was now under way, with more in sight. It had been discovered that the province had a large salt deposit and this would be developed, even though it lay under land now under lease to parties for oil and gas development."

Daily Times - Aug. 5, 1929 Exhaustive Study Of Salt Deposits Being Made Here. - Boring Operations by N.B. Gas and Oilfields Co. Going on Rapidly at Pre d'en Haut - Have Already Gone to Depth of 1,600 Feet. - Boring operations are going rapidly ahead at the site of the huge salt deposits near Pre d'en Haut, on the east bank of the Petitcodiac river in the Memramcook district according to Dr. J.A.L. Henderson, managing director, New Brunswick Gas and Oil Fields, Limited. The development work is being done in order to make an exhaustive study of the possibilities of making a profitable use of these deposits. A second bore hole is now being driven and a new coring process is being used in the operation. The salt rock deposit is something more than 1220 feet below the surface of the ground and the bore hole has been sunk through this and continued a further 400 feet into the salt rock itself, making a hole more than 1600 feet deep. Deposits such as this are the basis of huge chemical industries in Great Britain and Germany, Dr. Henderson states, and it is with this in view that an exhaustive study of the Pre d'en Haut deposits is being made. Being geographically located within ..?.. to tidal waters, these would be a great opportunity for cheap transportation of the products of such an industry. If it were established, and ..?.. of inexpensive transportation of the local and other materials that would be required for production purposes."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1957 Historic Spot. - by Chester Allen Dixon. - Indian Island. - ... According to history, the lasttime Indian Island was 'denuded' of its softwood stands considerably more than a century and a half ago, the wood was used for making fires under large kettles filled with sea water for the manufacture of salt. The salt works, described as having been a considerable enterprise, was established by a man by the name of Goldsmith, whom James Chaffey persuaded to form the company."

Kings County Record - Feb. 25, 1971 Discover Salt Bed at Plumwesweep. - Exploring Now Being Widened - Possibility that there are extensive deposits of salt in the Plumwesweep area of Kings County, only half a mile 'in' from the Trans-Canada Highway, now is being investigated further by crews sent to the area, by provincial and federal authorities, to conduct exploratory drilling. It now is believed that a salt deposit area has been discovered, this in turn leading to widened efforts to determine the potential width and depth of the bed. Plumwesweep is about five miles east of Sussex. Last December, a contract for about $120,000, for exploratory drilling for possible salt deposits in the general Sussex area was awarded, at Fredericton to Inspiration Drilling, of Bathurst. Announcement of acceptance of the Bathurst tender, the lowest of three bids, was made by the federal department of regional economic expansion and the New Brunswick department of natural resources. A recent agreement between both these levels of government provided for expenditures of $1,080,000 with the aim of accelerating the present five- year program of the natural resources department for development of mineral resources. Other firms were Heath and Sherwood Drilling, Kirkland Lake, Ont., and Canadian Longyear, Ltd., Moncton. In announcing plans for mineral exploration, at the time the contract was awarded to Inspiration Drilling, the federal-provincial officials said 'prime consideration is being given to establishing a salt and limestone mining operation, and the governments are fully supporting this concept.' The agreement, consisting of an accelerated program of mineral reconnaisance, provides for four specific spheres of activity - A geophysical survey to provide technical maps and data to the mining industry in two regions of the province, the Caledonia Mountain area of southern New Brunswick and the Bathurst-Newcastle area; an exploratory drilling program for industrial minerals, such as salt, which are essential to all chemical industries and operations; core storage facilities for constant reference by mining companies will be provided in Bathurst, Fredericton and southern New Brunswick; and an inventory and evaluation of known mineral deposits in view of the eventual acceleration of processing operations and expansion of the mineral marketing situation. The drilling operations at Plumwesweep are being carried out under the direction of the mines division of the provincial natural resources department."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;

Kings County Record - Jul. 29, 1971 Salt and Potash Find in Sussex Area Promising. - Important economic benefits may be in store for the province, depending on the quality and extent of salt and potash in southern New Brunswick. This was disclosed during a Fredericton meeting of the Legislature's select committee on natural resources industries by Dr. R.R. Potter, director of the mineral resources branch, and Dr. R.W. Warren, director of mines for the province. Dr. Potter said the Sussex area salt and potash deposits, especially at Plumwesweep, held promise because of their proximity to the port of Saint john as opposed to long rail hauls to West coast ports from Saskatchewan deposits which are currently being mined. The combined rail and sea shipping charges to United States ports where potash is used in fertilizer manufacture were much higher in the West than the short haul to Saint John and shipping by sea to Gulf of Mexico ports for $3 or $4 a ton, he said. Dr. Potter said much more development work remained to be done but the New Brunswick deposits appeared extensive and the future 'looked good.' He said a prime United States source of potash in the Carlsbad, New Mexico, area would be mined out in about 10 years, thereby creating demand for the provincial product in spite of current emphasis on Saskatchewan deposits. A number of other areas are being explored, including potash resources and the Mount Pleasant mine in Charlotte County, where an estimated 20 million tons of complex ore bearing tin, antimony and other metals are located, he said. He told the committee that several millions have been spent on research and development, and added that technical difficulties in the separation process was slowing production development. Dr. Potter said that during 1970, for the first time, mining production value topped the $100 million mark and he forecast a value of about $150 million by 1975, with an increase in employment from 4,000 to 6,000 or 7,000 workers. A realistic objective was about 2,000 new jobs in the five-year period, plus others which could accrue from the secondary side, Dr. Potter said. He said the department was attempting to get diversification in the industry and look to individual metals, as well as lead, copper and zinc. Weaknesses in the present provincial Mining Tax Act were also reviewed after Committee Chairman Leland McGaw (PC-Charlotte) asked what royalties or income from the $100 million production value were received by the Province. Officials said there were no royalties, but mining companies paid a property tax and 10 per cent income tax, although in the first few years of a mine's operation high depreciations were allowed and little money reverted to the province, but at the end of the depreciation period the companies would be paying about $1.5 million in a year or two of time. Committee member H.H. Williamson (Lib.- Bathurst City) said companies could mine high-grade sections of their holdings in the early years and turn profits before they were required to pay much to the province. Committee members agreed there was little protection in the act against high grading' by companies and that information about mineral deposits could not be forced out of companies. On the production side, Dr. Warren said base metals made up 87 per cent of the provincial production, with zinc the highest - 50 million tons for 15 per cent of the national output. The province was fourth among Canadian lead producers with 8.4 million tons and third in bismuth and cadmium. Market prices were generally poor in 1970, he said. Total employment in the provincial mining industry was about 4,536, he said."

Kings County Record - Mar. 18, 1971 Potash Beds Also Uncovered. - Announcement in the Record on Feb. 25 that salt deposits of an encouraging scope had been discovered at Plumwesweep has now brought word from federal and provincial officials that potash minerals have also been uncovered. Drilling and exploration at the Plumwesweep location, being carried on by a Bathurst firm, are being financed by the federal department or regional economic expansion and the New Brunswick department of natural resources. Other drilling operations have now been commenced at a site near Penobsquis. The exploration sites at Plumwesweep and Penobsquis are only short distances in from the Trans Canada Highway. Announcement was made on Monday by Hon. Jean Marchand, federal minister of regional economic expansion, and Hon. W.G. Bishop, minister of natural resources, was that substantial thicknesses of salt and sylvite were encountered in the first hole drilled by the New Brunswick mineral resources branch. This drilling program is part of a detailed investigation of salt deposits in the Saint John-Moncton area and is sponsored by the federal department. Indications of salt have been known for many years and the project was initiated to provide the mining industry with factual data on the quality and quantity of material available. Feel Much of Promise. - Geological and geophysical data indicated a potentially massive salt deposit in the Sussex area, and the first drill hole, now completed at Plumwesweep confirmed the existence of a salt deposit at least 1,700 feet thick and within 1,000 feet of the ground surface. Potash minerals were encountered in this first hole above the salt and at a depth of between 850 and 1,000 feet. The potash-rich zones vary from nine to 32 feet in thickness. Preliminary assay results completed by the minerals science division of the Canada Department of energy, Mines and Resources indicated an average grade of from 21 to 25 per cent K2O equivalent. Although potash has been known to occur in the Atlantic area for some time, it was considered to be present only in limited quantity. Small deposits averaging five per cent K2O occur in the Malagash-Wallace area of Nova Scotia, and traces of potash minerals have been reported from southwestern Newfoundland. The New Brunswick counties of Albert, Westmorland and Kings counties have been withdrawn from prospecting and staking for salt and associated minerals since 1947. Should further work prove the Sussex deposit to contain significant reserves, this discovery would have important economic implications for the region, the announcement stressed. Potash is the term technically applied to any salt containing potassium but is generally used in reference to the raw ore of potassium salts or the finished product - muriate of potash. Numerous deposits of salt and potash are known throughout the world and existing producers face strong international competition. Those located adjacent to shipping ports - Saint John, for example - have a definite economic advantage. Nearly 95 per cent of the world's potash production is for fertilizers, while lesser quantities are used in the manufacture of explosives, textiles, dyes, soaps, glass and numerous chemicals. Drilling in the Plumwesweep-Penobsquis area is continuing and results of exploratory work will be known by late summer of this year. Several other projects under this federal- provincial agreement are scheduled to begin immediately, including an airborne geophysical survey of the area between Moncton and Saint John and detailed followup geological surveys. Can Open Wide Door. - Should further drilling prove the Plumwesweep deposit to contain significant reserves, the discovery would have important economic implications for the area, officials said. The Plumwesweep location is one spot on the 18 to 20 miles vein stretching from Sussex northeast to Petitcodiac. Commenting on Monday's announcement, Mr. Bishop said the potash find 'could be a major economic find for New Brunswick.' The minister said its value was enhanced by proximity to the port of Saint John, which could be used for shipping the mineral to other countries. 'I believe we are in as good a position, if not better, than any other field in Canada,' he added."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
Kings County Record - May 4, 1972 Deposits Could See Major Development. - The rolling hills of the Upper Kennebecasis River Valley sweep around the town of Sussex, a community of 4,000, famous as the dairy centre of New Brunswick, writes Mark Pedersen, of the Canadian Press, in the Moncton Times. His article continues - But beneath the hills at Plumwesweep, just a few miles outside the town geologists have discovered mineral seams containing potash at the relatively shallow depth of 900 feet. The seams have an aggregate thickness of 60 feet. Seven mining companies have submitted proposals for more exploration in the area, and the provincial department of natural resources is expected to negotiate an agreement with one of them before the summer. This may mean millions of dollars of investment and mining jobs. Potash is an essential ingredient for many agricultural fertilizers and sells for about $20 a ton on world markets. The Plumwesweep deposit is 50 miles from the port of Saint John, giving it a transportation advantage over the sprawling Saskatchewan potash deposits that dominate Canadian production. Richard Potter, director of New Brunswick's mineral resources branch, is optimistic the deposit will be developed. Must Have Reason. - If the seams showed no promise, mining companies wouldn't be as keen as they are to explore further, he said. The Plumwesweep seams contain 20 to 25 per cent potash, compared to 25 to 35 per cent in Saskatchewan but the western deposits are about 3,000 feet below the surface. Geologists were looking for salt when they drilled test holes at Plumwesweep and Penobsquis, five miles to the east, early last year. They found beds of high quality salt at Plumwesweep but inter-mixed were the potash seams. Salt, but no potash, was found at Penobsquis. Mr. Potter says the natural resources department doesn't know the length of the potash seams but he believes there may be 100 million tons at Plumwesweep, enough to make a mine at the site feasible. Some geologists believe an investment of $50 million to sink shafts and purchase equipment is possible. This may mean production of 1,000,000 tons of potash a year, creating 400 mining jobs and as many as 2,000 'spin-off' jobs, they say. Low transportation costs would make New Brunswick potash competitive down the Atlantic seaboard to the Gulf of Mexico

and perhaps into the Pacific. There are also lucrative markets for potash in Europe. Salt, widely used in petrochemical industries, could also be developed in conjunction with potash."

Kings County Record - Apr. 12, 1973 To Tell Public of Potash. - A public meeting at which citizens will receive information on the potential potash development in the Sussex area will be held in the auditorium of Sussex Elementary School on Tuesday evening, April 17, at 7 o'clock, it has been announced by Kenneth R. Eddy, president of the Sussex and district Chamber of Commerce. The chamber is sponsoring the meeting as a public service. Expected to attend are Hon. George K. Horton, minister of agriculture and rural development: R.L. Bishop, deputy minister of mines and resources; Dr. R.R. Potter, chief geologist, department of natural resources; B.O.S. Smith, department of regional economic expansion; J.B. Cummings, representative here of Ideal Basic Industries, the developing company, and J.B. Hamilton, A.A. Ruitenberg and John Worth, of the department of natural resources. Mr. Eddy pointed out that the meeting will provide citizens with data available to date on this development, one that could mean much for the area as a whole. He added that 'The meeting reflects in part the chamber's concern for development of our natural resources, and rates one of the highest priorities on our agenda for 1973. We sincerely hope that Sussex area citizens will recognize the opportunity, and attend this important meeting.' The agenda is expected to include visual presentations, information on the mining and refining of potash, market data and the expected outlook in this industry."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
Kings County Record - Apr. 19, 1973 Much To Do Yet In Potash Explorations. - Of necessity, because of the extensive drilling and exploration required, it could be 'some time yet' before it is known whether the salt-potash deposits in the Plumwesweep area can become a viable development; but if this does come about the production from this area could provide key impetus to the general economy of the whole district. Further, because the Plumwesweep deposits are close to a major transportation outlet, such as the port of Saint John, production from this area could be greatly in demand by buyers in world markets. These points were among the many absorbing facets of the present exploration proceedings in the Plumwesweep area which were brought out at a public meeting held Tuesday night in the auditorium of Sussex Elementary School. There was a large audience, and all listened with close attention, and very evident interest, to the speakers. The meeting was sponsored by the Sussex and District Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the mineral resources branch of the New Brunswick department of natural resources, and Kenneth R. Eddy, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was chairman. Copies of progress reports on the Plumwesweep exploration were available, in detail and illustrated with maps and charts, and these were closely followed by the audience as the speakers gave their observations and comments. In the audience were members of the Sussex Town and Sussex Corner Village councils and a representative number of professional and business men of the general area, those interested in agriculture and other industries, and several women. Speakers were Dr. R.R. Potter, director of the New Brunswick minerals resources branch; J.B. Hamilton, Geologist with that branch; Dr. A.A. Ruitenberg, of the department of natural resources, who will soon be taking up residence in Sussex, and J.B. Cummings, resident representative of Potash Company of America, a subsidiary of Ideal Basic Industries, Inc., of Denver, Colorado, the company exploring the Plumwesweep deposits. Dr. Potter warned that because exploratory holes were being dug it could not be expected that a mine would be in operation overnight. Installing a mine was a long, difficult and arduous task. He noted that salt deposits had been discovered in the area many years ago in the 1860's, the department of natural resources had enquired closely into the possibilities. In 1970, with the co-operation of the federal department of economic expansion, actual steps of exploration were arranged. In 1971-72, drilling was begun in the Plumwesweep area by the Bathurst firm of Inspiration Drilling Ltd. In January of 1973, Potash Company of America was selected, from seven companies offering, as the developing company. There was 'a lot of salt produced in the world, some 147 million tons,' he said, this coming from several countries. Potash came from countries such as Canada, Russia, etc. If, at Plumwesweep, potash could be found at shallow depths, it could be 'mined' much easier than if deeper in the ground. Sussex was becoming known the world over because of the possibilities, and publicity, regarding the Plumwesweep potential. The grade of potash 'samples' so far recovered at Plumwesweep was, he said, 'pretty good.' Some 9,000 tons of 'product' would have to be mined daily to produce 1,000,000 tons per year. At present, potash prices were about $21 a ton. An agreement between Saskatchewan and New Mexico, potash producing areas, resulted in a general floor price being established. Estimates are that potash deposits, in the world, are 20 billion tons. Under heavy cultivation, potash must be put back into the ground. Some 95 per cent of potash is used as fertilizer and the rest in chemicals. At the moment, about 75 per cent of Canada's potash production goes to the United States, Japan and Great Britain, Estimates are that by the 1980's, the supply-and-demand situation will be 'good'. Deposits which were near transportation centres - such as Plumwesweep, near the port of Saint John - stood an excellent chance of being in demand. The long term prospects for salt were also good he stated. Mr. Hamilton was introduced by Dr. Potter as 'the man who conceived, and is close to, the Sussex project.' Mr. Hamilton spoke of salt and produce 'rocks'. They are 'Windsor rocks' and extend from the St. Lawrence area to New Brunswick and then on to Newfoundland. 'Sub- basins' develop, and the Moncton subbasin is one of these. Using a blackboard, Mr. Hamilton described the formation of 'basins'. There was evidence, he said, that at one time Europe and North America were connected. In the Moncton basin, about six per cent of the 'components' were 'evaporates'; and it was the evaporates 'in which we are interested, as they contain the salt and potash. The Sussex area was in the general Moncton basin. Sea water had, long years ago, rushed into this area and evaporated (there is a present day salt water pond on the Plumwesweep property of Mr. James M. Thomson). When sea water evaporates it leaves 'about five inches of salt and one inch of potash.' Mr. Hamilton spoke also of deposits at

Havelock, Turtle Creek, Pollett River and Salt Springs. In one 'well' there were 1,600 feet of salt deposits, and in another 3,000 feet. 'As sea water evaporates, you get great quantities of zinc, lead, copper and other minerals, and you might get a substantial ore body developed.' Dr. Ruitenberg, in charge of natural resources development in southern New Brunswick - an office has been set up by the department in Sussex - was introduced. He had come to New Brunswick, some years ago, for three months, 'but I'm still here and still busy.' He reported that 'our work in New Brunswick has greatly expanded, and although this costs money I am sure it is fully justified.' His department studies rocks, sets up maps and provides the information to mining companies. The mining industry in Canada resulted from the study of, and findings from rocks; with the result an impetus to the economic development of the area concerned. He hoped that, in September, there would be an 'open house' here, with displays of rocks and maps, and by viewing these the public could become interested and well informed. For the last several years, Dr. Ruitenberg has been stationed in Charlotte County. Dr. Hamilton noted that he himself had first visited Sussex some 16 years ago, in the course of his duties. He then introduced Mr. Cummings, resident representative here of Potash Company of America. Mr. Cummings reviewed the international and widespread scope of his company. He spoke of earlier days in the Potash industry in North America, and of present day potash operations in Canada and Carlsbad, New Mexico. 'Our (company's) achievements have been substantial, and we developed the 'flotation process' by which salt and potash are separated. 'Any salt basin is a good place to look for potash, though all salt basins do not have potash. The mineral resources branch of the department of natural resources did a splendid job in providing the structural picture of potential deposits in this area. The work that we (the company) are doing now is to prove the thesis of the resources branch, and then develop.' Mr. Cummings said a number of holes would have to be drilled before it can be definitely established development to proceed with and develop. Following Mr. Cummings' remarks, movies on salt- potash deposits, and the industry, were shown; and, afterward, a question-and-

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
Kings County Record - Feb. 1, 1973 Concerted Efforts To Explore Salt-Potash Deposits Pending. - Plan Early Start. - A Denver, Colorado, mining company has signed an agreement with the Province of New Brunswick, giving it the right to explore for salt and potash in the Plumwesweep-Penobsquis area. The agreement, signed by Natural Resources Minister A. Edison Stairs and John W. Hall, president of Potash Company of America, gives the company first option to develop a potash mining and concentrating operation if the exploration program reveals the existence of a commercial deposit. Potash Company is a subsidiary of Ideal Basic Industries, Denver. Potash in the area was first discovered early in 1971 by the provincial department of natural resources during a geological investigation program financed by the federal government. Mr. Stairs termed this program as an excellent example of co-operation between the province and the federal department of regional economic expansion and the department of energy, mines and resources to encourage the development of the province's mineral resources. Two exploratory holes were drilled. The first, at Plumwesweep, revealed potash minerals at a depth of 900 feet to 1,000 feet, and the assay indicated satisfactory ore grade; the second hole, five miles distant, intersected 3,000 feet of high-quality salt without potash. The department of natural resources publicly requested interested parties to submit proposals for the exploration necessary to determine whether commercial quantities of potash exist. Several mining groups made submissions, and the government held lengthy discussions with them last year before selecting Potash Company of America. 'The government hopes that this deposit may be the first of several potash mines in New Brunswick,' Mr. Stairs said. 'Accordingly, care was taken in the evaluation of submissions to ensure that the selected company had the technical ability and experience to explore the deposit carefully and thoroughly. The province also wished to select a company with the necessary engineering and mining experience, financial strength and marketing capability to undertake a major potash operation if exploration were successful.' 'PCA is the second largest producer and marketer of potash in North America with operations in Carlsbad, New Mexico and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The company was organized in 1931 and was merged into Ideal Basic Industries, Inc., in 1957. Ideal Basic Industries is one of the world's largest producers of Portland cement, with annual sales of more than $150,000,000. The company has said the entire Sussex area project will be financed without any assistance from the province. 'PCA was the second company to enter the New Mexico potash field, and pioneered the exploration and development of the Sakatchewan potash deposits. The company has 41 year's experience in potash production and has developed strong marketing relationships in North and South America, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and other countries. 'The provincial government is pleased to have attracted a company of such international stature to the minerals industry of New Brunswick.' Mr. Stairs expressed particular satisfaction that the company has agreed, if exploration is successful, to incorporate a New Brunswick company and offer equity participation to the Canadian public to a minimum of 25 per cent. The agreement also obligates PCA to complete its exploration program within two years, and company officials said work will commence immediately. PCA is also required to produce and market a minimum of tonnage within a specified time period and to pay a royalty to the province on minerals produced. Maintenance of the highest standards and environmental protection is also part of the agreement. If a commercial deposit is discovered it is expected that the company will proceed with the development of an underground mining operation, Mr. Stairs said. Experience in developing potash mines indicates that the earliest possible date for production would be 1976-77. Mr. Stairs said he had instructed his staff to work closely with PCA to keep the local community in the Sussex area fully informed on all developments. Until exploration is completed it will not be possible to estimate capital expenditures or staffing requirements but similar operations elsewhere have involved 'an investment of considerable magnitude and direct employment of from 300 to 400.' Potash is found in the form of potassium chloride and is usually associated with deposits of common salt; 95 per cent of processed potassium chloride is used in the production of fertilizers. The major potash deposits in North America are in Saskatchewan and New Mexico, and other major world

suppliers are Russia and East and West Germany. The potash market is presently in a position of over supply, with excessive government regulation of production. It is hoped that the over supply situation will improve by the time any operation in New Brunswick comes into production, Mr. Stairs said."

Kings County Record - Mar. 1, 1973 Begin Drilling Next Week. - Resources Minister Edison Stairs announced at Fredericton Tuesday that a Denver, Colo., mining firm will begin exploratory drilling for potash in the Sussex area next week. The province signed an agreement last month with Potash Company, a subsidiary of Ideal Basic Industries of Denver, giving it the right to explore for salt and potash in the area. Potash Company is the second largest producer and marketer of potash in North America. Potash was 'discovered' in the Plumwesweep - Penobsquis area in 1971 by the provincial department of natural resources. There had been evidence of salt deposits there for many years."

Codes: O7 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area;
Kings County Record - Mar. 8, 1973 At Plumwesweep After Some 275 Million Years! - A further news release from the New Brunswick department of natural resources, as to the current salt and potash operations in the Plumwesweep area, states - 'Salt is commonly formed by the evaporation of sea water, or salty lake water. Parts of northern New Brunswick were open to the sea in prehistoric time about 275 million years ago. Undoubtedly the climate was much warmer than now, and rapid evaporation of this sea water resulted in the deposition of salt near Sussex, Upham, Hillsboro, and Dorchester. Potash minerals are usually deposited after all of the salt has been precipitated. 'Salt is much lighter than most other rocks, and after salt deposits are buried they have a tendency to flow upward and form domes or other peculiar shapes. Beds with potash minerals may be highly contorted and in many parts of the world they are too irregular to be mined. 'In 1970, four potash beds were encountered during a drilling program carried out by the department of natural resources. An agreement with the Potash Company of America was signed on Jan. 29, 1973, and this company was to begin drilling on or about March 5. Their program is designed to determine how extensive the potash beds may be, and if they maintain their thickness over a large enough area so they can be mined. The drilling will also indicate the shape of the deposit. Core samples will also be taken and analyzed to determine the grade of the deposit. 'PCA will drill their first holes northwest of the discovery hole at Plumwesweep. They will be spaced at one quarter mile intervals. This will provide them with a cross sectional picture of the deposit. When this information is compiled more holes will be drilled to the east and south so a three dimensional picture can be obtained. Inspiration Drilling, of Bathurst, has been awarded the contract to carry out the initial drilling program. They are one of Canada's largest drill contractors and have extensive experience in this type of work. J.B. Cummings and P. Corbin, of PCA, are in charge of the project, and both have many years experience in mineral exploration.' 'Holes will be drilled to a depth of about 1,000 feet; however, the equipment is capable of much deeper penetration if warranted. Considerable care must be taken during the work, and all holes will be cemented or 'plugged' after the core has been retrieved.'"

Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1974 Hope Discovery Will Develop. - Hon. Don Jamieson, federal minister of the department of regional economic expansion, and New Brunswick Natural Resources Minister, A. Edison Stairs, have announced that potash and high purity rock salt have been discovered southwest of Sussex. The discoveries resulted from a drilling program by the mineral resources branch of the department of natural resources. The combination of the high quality of the discoveries and their location near rail and highway links to the Saint John seaport is expected to stimulate further exploration by private companies toward possible development of the resources. Development possibilities include salt mining, potash mining, processing of salt and potash, and underground storage of oil and other hydrocarbons. In allowing further exploration, the province will seek to maximize the net benefits which may accrue to residents of New Brunswick from development of these resources. To this end, negotiations are under way with companies interested in developing the salt resource, and consultants have been retained to study underground storage possibilities. Submissions for exploration and development of the potash will be called for at a later date. Activity in the area was stimulated by previous discoveries of potash and salt northwest of Sussex. These discoveries are currently being explored in detail by the Potash Company of America, and, after considerable work, development prospects continue to look promising. In both areas drilling was carried out under a federal-provincial program designed to encourage exploration and development of New Brunswick's mineral resources. The current phase of this province wide program commenced in February 1973 and has a budget of $2.6 million. The program is managed by the mineral resources branch of the New Brunswick department of natural resources. The department of regional economic expansion provides approximately 95 per cent of the program's funds."

Codes: O7 / B8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Dunsinane Coal; Geology - General;
Kings County Record - Sep. 13, 1945 Geologists Make Surveys In Kings County In 1944. - From the annual report of the department of Lands and Mines of the province of New Brunswick, the report given by Dr. W.J. Wright, provincial geologist, shows that during last year considerable survey work was carried on in Kings County. One party of men under the direction of J.McNeil, made surveys of the salt-bearing areas at Mannhurst, Cornhill and Plumwesweep. Exploration for coal deposits was carried on atDunsinane, where five holes were drilled at intervals within an area of about one square mile, to depths of 181 to 432 feet. Four holes cut coal. There are two groups of seams separated by 10 to 12 feet of shale. The top group varies in thickness from 20 to 32 inches and the bottom seam 24 to 41 inches. Owing to the poor recovery of the coal core it is difficult to determine the actual character of the groups but the conclusion is that they

comprise at least two seams of coal separated by shale. The outcrop of one seam in the 'Smith Pit' shows the following in descending order:- Coal, 7.5', shale 6', coal 8'. It is not known whether this is the top or bottom group. The salt bearing areas of the Cornhill-Mannhurst basins were surveyed and plans are being completed to show the property lines, general geology and locations of salt seepages, drill holes. etc. Samples of brine were collected from Mannhurst, Cornhill, Penobsquis and Plumwesweep. They were analyzed qualitatively in the provincial laboratory by E. Rowley. All samples contain sodium, calcium, and magnesium, and those from Mannhurst, Penobsquis, and Plumwesweep contain potassium. Quantitative analysis was not undertaken because the samples were diluted by varying amounts of rain water."

Codes: O7 / E2 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Sep. 29, 1949 Shell Plans Use Of Heavier Drill. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited is bringing in heavy drilling equipment to continue its search for oil in New Brunswick, it was announced yesterday from the company's headquarters in Moncton. The heavy drill, capable of probing the earth to a depth of 12,000 feet, will be used first near Dorchester, where a test well already has been put down to 5,668 feet. Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, which established its head office in Sussex for its first operations, sank two test wells in Kings county before moving to Westmorland county during the spring of 1949. The Kings county wells were at Urney and Apohaqui. The company still maintains Sussex as a supply base. The announcement of future plans said: 'In addition to deepening the Dorchester well with heavy deep well drilling equipment, Shell is commencing drilling shallower tests with the present light equipment. These well will probably be drilled to depths up to 6,000 feet. 'The test well located near Dorchester reached adepth of 5,668 feet at the end of two months' drilling. The top of the main objective of this test, the Albert formation, was reached shortly before this depth was attained, and during the course of drilling a deposit of salt was discovered which is more than 3,000 feet in thickness. The average drilling speed to date has been in excess of 90 feet per day. 'At present, drilling operations are suspended as the equipment on hand has reached its mechanical depth limit, but heavier equipment will be arriving during the coming week to deepen the well. This consists of one of the heaviest types manufactured and will be capable of deepening the well to 12,000 feet should this be necessary. It is equipped with a derrick 150 feet in height with a load capacity of 350 tons. 'The next test will commence drilling this week and is located at Belliveau Village, about five miles northwest of the Dorchester test well. The location has been prepared and drilling equipment is being assembled on the site. 'During the summer, seismic exploration work has been carried out in eastern Westmorland county and during the months of June, July and August a total of 419 shot holes were drilled with a total footage of more than 36,000 feet. In addition to this, a gravity survey has been run over areas of Westmorland County to give additional information for the possible location of test drilling. 'By agreement with New Brunswick Oilfields Limited, an extensive exploration program is being carried out in Hillsborough parish utilizing both seismic and gravity survey parties in addition to a surface geological survey. It is hoped the results of these surveys will be completed late this fall.'"

Codes: O7 / E5 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1866 Home Manufactured Salt. - Mr. J.W. Perry, Grocer, No. 7 Charlotte Street, has sent us a sample of the salt manufactured by Mr. James H. Brand, at his salt works, Sussex. The sample before us is No. 1 Extra Fine Table Salt; otherwise we might be induced to present it to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to be used in sprinkling the corpse of his defunct government. The article manufactured by Mr. Brand is ""peculiarly adapted for preserving butter, choice meats, etc., having a small quantity of saltpetre in its composition, and warranted free from lime and other deleterious substances"". Persons who have used it assure us that its merits cannot be easily over stated. Mr. Perry is

Codes: O7 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 14, 1848 Cap. V An Act relating to Salt Mines in this Province. Passed 8th March, 1849 Whereas it is supposed that an extensive and valuable deposit of Rock Salt exists within this Province, and it is deemed advisable that some inducement should be offered for the discovery of the same. Be it therefore enacted by the LieutenantGovernor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant such remuneration as may be consistent with the public interests, to any person who shall first discover and make known to the Government the situation of any deposit of Rock Salt within this Province; provided always that such remuneration shall be confined to a proposition of the Revenue derived from the sale

Codes: O7 / LIME / GYP / A6 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Gypsum;
SPRI / GEOL / Westmorland County Coal; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1837 LETTER II. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency; Having in a former letter, and as briefly as possible, endeavored to give an account of the rocks of the Coal Measures on the west side of Chignecto Bay, and to notice some of their most important characters, I now proceed to the examination of the deposits in the direction of the main road leading from Cumberland to Saint John. There is an inconsiderable ridge of grey sandstone extending from Fort Cumberland in a northeast direction. Along the lower grounds at the base of this eminence it was proposed to open a canal, to communicate with the Bay De Verte; and certainly the situation is most favorable for that object, for advantage may perhaps be derived from a considerable lake, and as the country is low and level, there would be but few difficulties to encounter. Leaving the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

southward, the road passes four miles over the great Tantamarre Marsh, one of the greatest collections of marine alluvium in North America. This alluvial deposit extends from several small lakes,situated some distance in the interior of the country, to the head of Cumberland Basin. It is fourteen miles long, and averages about four miles in breadth. Through it the Tantamarre winds its way to the sea, sweeping forward both on the ebb and flood tide the talus which can no longer find a resting place on the banks of a river brought to its narrowest limits by the constant accumulation thus conveyed. Already surcharged with disintegrated sandstone, the river in times of freshet, sends back to the sea the surplus sediment which is fast accumulating at its mouth, and will in time convert Cumberland Basin itself into an extensive marsh. Had the coasts of Chignecto Bay been formed of granite or any other crystalline rock, the present site of the great marsh of Sackville would have remained unobstructed, and now cease to extend its boundaries; but the yielding sandstone giving away before the action of the elements, has not only furnished the materials of the deposit already made, but continues its steady supplies for situations still remaining open, and ready to devour each particle of siliceous and argillaceous matter as it is carried along by the influx of the sea. Large rafts of timber have been buried in these marshes, trunks and branches of trees were often observed projecting from the bank at the bottom of the river - they have been discovered twenty feet below the surface - even the bones of wild animals have met this kind or interment, and large masses of rock having been transported by the ice, have fallen into the same common grave. All these, and perchance the works of art that may have been lodged in this wide receptacle, may a thousand years hence afford matter for grave speculation to those who will not consider the changes constantly going forward upon the earth. Great numbers of white wild geese formerly frequented these places, but they have long since disappeared, and but few of the grey variety now make them a resting place in the Spring. The alluvial deposits in this part of the country are extremely valuable. The inhabitants throw up dykes and embankments against the sea, and thus convert the soil formerly submersed by every high tide, into rich meadows; notwithstanding large tracts are in a sunken and neglected condition for the want of proper draining. The tide in Cumberland Basin rises about sixty feet at spring tides, therefore it is practicable to drain even the lowest lots, and the tide can be shut out by proper floodgates. The soil in the Parish of Sackville rests generally on new red sandstone. This rock reposes on the sandstone of the coal measures, and affords plentiful supplies to its numerous inhabitants. Westcok, the residence of Judge Botsford, has the appearance of an English manor. It overlooks the great marsh, and head of Cumberland Basin, and the beautiful villages scattered along the banks of its rivers. From the beds of clay interspersed near the surface, the country is well watered. There are also collections of sand and gravel. - The farms are small, and not remarkable for neatness, notwithstanding when viewed at a distance, and with the gentle eminences over which they are spread, they form a most pleasing landscape, and the small clusters of trees still remaining - affording shelter and shade to cattle and sheep - are instances of considerable foresight and taste. From Sackville to Dorchester, a distance of nine miles, the road passes over more elevated land; the grey sandstone of the coal measures often containing the impressions of leaves, and other vegetable remains, is predominant; and breaking out beneath the Court House of the latter village, forms a considerable declivity. At some places the rock is covered with a soft conglomerate and red sand, which afford a less fertile soil than the red marly rock of the lower lands. Dorchester and its river were formerly called Memramcook. The principal village stands on a slope, where several grist and saw mills are propelled by the brook descending towards the river. Looking southward, Shepody Mountains appear lifting their tops far above the rocks of the carboniferous order. Judging from their appearance at a distance they are composed of primary and transition formations; and probably like the Cobequid chain in Nova Scotia, (of which they may be said to form a part), they are the southern boundary of the vast coal district of the Province. The Memramcook river extends in a north direction until its ultimate branches meet those of the Shediac on the Straits of Northumberland. The marsh along its banks is twelve miles long, and embraces four thousand acres. The alluvium here is like that of the Tantamarre, having been derived from the same sources, and collected by the same causes. The upland farm lots all join the marsh, and are well cultivated, forming a broad band down each side of the river. From many points the view is delightful, and characteristic of the Acadian inhabitants, who still retain the French language, habits and costume. Four miles northward of the Court House, there is a bed of limestone interstratified with the sandstone. It would be an excellent auxilliary as a manure, were it applied, and is admirably adapted to the soil of the country, where it has been deposited. Having carefully examined the alluvium of the marshes already mentioned, they were found to contain a much greater quantity of silicious, and less argillaceous matter than those of Hants and King's Counties, in Nova Scotia. These circumstances are readily explained, when it is considered that the marshes of Westmorland are composed of pulverised grey sandstone, while those of the most fertile of the other province consist of disintegrated new red sandstone, which from its containing a greater quantity of marl produces more luxuriant crops. The deficiency of calcareous matter in the extensive marshes of Tantamarre and Memramcook, might however be readily supplied by the application of lime. There are numerous blocks of granite scattered on the surface of this country; from whence they came it is difficult to determine, when so little is known of the geology of the Province. It is most probable nevertheless that they have been exiled from the primary rocks forming the Shepody Mountains, by the force of water which has evidently submerged the country at some remote period in the earth's history. From the bridge over the Memramcook to the Petitcodiac, a distance of ten miles, the sandstones of the coal measures rise to the surface. Here, as in many other situations, the frost, rain, and vicissitudes of the weather, have produced a dilapidation of their strata, and a light sandy soil is mixed with the detritus formed under the more active operations of causes which have long since subsided. The soil thus formed, principally of silicious matter, is by no means productive, and instead of the sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch, the meagre white maple and spruce have here fixed their residence. A number of French families reside on the road, and as is usual with them their farms are small, and their dwellings humble. Arriving at the Petitcodiac river from the eastward, a tolerable high ridge of land will be seen to the northward, and a chain of mountains extending from Shepody appear stretching away to the southward and westward; detached boulders of granite increase in number on approaching this large stream, and collections of fine yellow sand; and beds of clay, may be seen by the road side. This beautiful river, following a serpentine course in a north east direction, turns at almost a right angle at a place called the 'Bend of Petitcodiac', from thence it extends southwest until its branches meet the forked extremities of the Kennebecasis. At the angle thus formed, there is a considerable village, with an excellent landing place for timber, deals, and other productions of the fertile and well populated country in the neighborhood. At high water the scenery is very pleasing, and bears a resemblance to some of the splendid views on the Thames and Mersey, in England; but at low water its imposing effect is lost, and the empty chasm, with its muddy banks, have a disagreeable and gloomy aspect. In this river the tide runs with great rapidity, often opening new channels and sweeping away large collections of sand, and undermining the alluvium produced by its singular powers. So great is the distance over which it must pass in the space of a few hours, that its increasing volume on the flood, particularly at Spring tides, is greater than its speed over the gently inclined 'flats', hence it rolls forward in a foaming tidal wave, sometimes six feet high, sweeping the river with a rush of water like that of a coming deluge. - The effects of such powerful causes appear obvious, in the estuaries of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, where the increasing collection of sand and shingle are undergoing pulverisation to fill more quiet situations with the sinking sediment. Large trees, pieces of timber, and quantities of vegetable matter, drifted from the marshes above, lie buried in these moving sands; wrecked vessels and boats also add to the materials covered in these fearful wastes, over which at high water the largest ships may pass in safety. I have not had the opportunity of measuring accurately the height of the tides in the Petitcodiac, but am of the opinion its highest limits will exceed seventy five feet. Large quantities of marsh on the river have been rescued by dyking, and now yield a plentiful supply of fodder for cattle. The new red sandstone at Sackville, extends in a southwest direction to the ""Bend"", where it is occupied by a number of farms, sloping down the higher grounds on the borders of the marshes to which they are attached. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Nixon's Inn, a distance of 12 miles, the road extends along the north side of the river. The soil became sandy and light; instead of birch, beech and maple; larch, white and yellow pine inhabit the surface. I have observed that the pine always selects a loose sandy soil, which not only affords it a larger growth, but allows its roots to extend to great distances, thereby affording greater security in gales of wind. The more hardy spruce will 5 send its roots in the narrow crevices of rocks, and cling to a footing where other plants would fall before the breeze. The sand along this road lies directly on the rocks of the coal measures, and often forms collections of considerable depth. On a branch of the Petitcodiac called PollettRiver, and about six miles form the main road, there isan outcropping of coal, which has been intersected by theravine giving passage to that stream. The coal has beenemployed by a blacksmith in that neighborhood, and I regret that I was unable to devote sufficient time, and expense, to ascertain the probable quantity there deposited. I observed a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron (clay iron stone) not far from the coal, and it is probable that there is a sufficient quantity of those valuable minerals in the vicinity of this river, at least to support an iron foundry. But considerable time and labour would be required for their full discovery and development. The subsoil in this part of Westmorland is light and sandy, having been derived from the sandstone placed beneath. Blocks of granite, syenite, and porphyry, are common on the surface, and seem to increase in Frequency as the road diverges towards the mountainous land situated a few miles from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Among the pines I observed a number of red bellied woodpeckers, the Picus Carolinus, a rare bird in Nova Scotia. They are covered with a beautiful plummage, but are very destructive to the groves of pine, as this kind of wood offers but a feeble resistance to the horny beaks of these industrious animals. Between Nixon's and Holstead's Inns, there are some good farms, and instead of the marshes formed by the influx of the sea, The Peticodiac passes through a band of intervale formed in the course of past ages by loose soil, and decayed vegetables, swept down by torrents of rain descending from the neighboring hills. Pursuing its course in a westerly direction, the new red sandstone, four miles northwards of Holstead's Inn, forms a long belt of rising ground called ""Butternut Ridge"", on which there are several new and flourishing settlements. The red marly rock at this place contains beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt. Several springs take their rise, and send forth large quantities of water highly impregnated with the saliferous mineral. The importance of these deposits to agriculture should not be overlooked, and the design of the Creator of the Universe in supplying salt far from the briny waters of the ocean, and granting lime to enrich the soil are among the exalted acts of his allwise Providence. The limestone contains the remains of numerous shells belonging to the sea. These point out the relative age of the rock, and the peculiar circumstances of its original history. Most of the species of these moluscous animals are now extinct, and their nearest types are only found in 6 tropical seas. In this respect they agree with the plants of the coal fields, which bear the characteristic marks of a warm

Codes: O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;
St. Croix Courier - May 20, 1875 Important Discovery Near St. Andrews.- At Bay Side, parish of St. Andrews on the lands of Mr. Joseph Mears, a salt or rather several salt springs within aradius of twenty feet has been discovered. The Basin from which these springs originate is of an extensive area, and the flow from the largest orifice is over twenty gallons per minute, the brine yielding full six per cent of chloride of sodium of an excellent quality, equal to the best Liverpool salt. The formation on either side of the basin in which the springs are situated, is of Devonian age, and rises prominently on each side of it. The basin itself is a deposit of marly clay, blue striated and stratified, deposited in a synclinal fold, probably from the ocean. On the shore, at the thin part of the wedge shaped deposit of clay marl, the springs burst through the gravel bottom giving full vent to their flux. Samples have been sent to the United States, and have proved so satisfactory, that a party of gentlemen are to visit the springs with the object of seeing for themselves, and if satisfied with the prospect, to form a company and at once commence the manufacturing of salt. A sample of the salt can be seen

at the office of this paper. It is claimed that it possesses all the qualities required for butter salt. The present sample was hurriedly prepared, but under a slower process the crystallization will be perfect."

Codes: O7 / X1 / E2 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Grand Lake Coal; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Richibucto Review - Sep. 5, 1901 The mining outlook seems particularly bright in New Brunswick, and we trust the experimental work being conducted in the various counties will demonstrate the expected quantities of mineral wealth. In this county the reports of the coal finds in the upper part of the county have raised great hopes of a profitable industry. In Westmorland the boring for oil is going on and in addition to striking a steady flow of good quality oil in the first well, the operations at the second well havedisclosed the first level of oil sands at 100 feet depth giving a strong flow of gas. In Kings County the boring for saline springs, and in Queens and Sunbury the prospecting for surface coal have been reported as moderately successful."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 19, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent.Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1888, incorporating Robert Wisely, of the City of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, Chamberlain; William B. Wallace, of said City of Portland, Barrister-at-law; G. Clowes Carman, of the Parish of Musquash, in said City and County, Farmer; Warwick W. Street, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, United States of America, Broker; and T. Clarence Wallace, of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Cattle Breeder; for the purpose of the sale and purchase of Real and Personal property, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, the right of securing, raising, getting and working of Mosses and Lichen; the right to prepare, manufacture, ship, deal in Mosses and Lichen for litter and other purposes; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in Mosses and Lichen, with all powers incident thereto, by the name of The Moss Litter Company, with a total capital of Two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1888 R.W.L. Tibbits, Deputy Provincial Secretary."

Chignecto Post Dec. 19, 1889 The peat bog at Memramcook - about 70 acres inextent - is being drained, with the intention of testing the material in Boston and other markets for stable bedding and such like purposes."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 20, 1889 The Memramcook peat bog, some 70 acres, is being drained, and samples are to be sent to Boston and other places to be tested for bedding &c."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 21, 1889 A peat bog at Memramcook - about 70 acres inextent - is being drained, with the intention ot testing the material in Boston and such like purposes."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 25, 1891 and Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 27, 1891The Moss Litter Company held its annual meeting yesterday and adjourned for two weeks to get a full report on the machinery. It is understood that the machinery has proved to be on the correct principle and it is merely a matter of a few days or weeks to get the litter in the market in large quantities. A large shed has been erected near the bog to enable the operations to be carried on during the winter. W.F. Todd and C.E. Boardman, of St. Stephen, visited the works at Mossbank yesterday and inspected the works, which ran very smoothly. Messrs. Todd and Wallace are to be congratulated on having at last got the works so that they can be sure of success."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 21, 1893 A Moor of Sphagnum Moss. - A Field for New Brunswick Enterprise. - I had occasion during the summer to visit the little settlement of Shippegan, the terminus of the Caraquet Railway, and thereby hangs a tale of interest as illustrating the natural resources of New Brunswick. As we neared the end of our journey we found that the railway traversed for a mile or more a treeless moor, a vast deposit of sphagnum moss, an article which is coming rapidly into use as well for the purposes of litter as for those of deodorisation. The area covered by this moor seemed to be between 800 and 900 acres; it was on a peninsula, which at its narrowest point appeared to be not more than half or three-quarters of a mile wide. Shortly after arriving at Shippegan, having made the acquaintance of the Rev. S.J. Doucet, the parish priest, a learned and accomplished man, we concluded that we would drive three miles out to the moor and make an examination of it. On our arrival we found it pre- eminently a true sphagnum moss, of which moss there are at least twelve varieties in New Brunswick. The centre of the moor appeared to be about eight feet higher than the sides. We also found the litter to be of an exceptionally good character; and, seeing the proximity of the moor to the sea on either side, it could be easily and cheaply drained. Hence we both came to the conclusion that, under the bright sun and beneath the drying winds of the Bay of Chaleur, where there is so little fog, the litter could be quickly dried and prepared for market. A few days after my return home I received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Doucet, in which he said that he had again examined the moor in many places, taking up the sphagnum remains from points a foot or two beneath the surface, and that the water

which was squeezed from the moss was invariably pure and tasteless. He also said that he had caused a pole to be thrust down in several places to a depth of six feet in the moss, and that on being withdrawn it showed no dirt or mud on any part. He further informed me that he had taken a certain quantity of the litter from the moor, weighed it, and then left it exposed to sun and air for ten days, at the end of which period, on reweighing, he found that it had lost by evaporation nearly three quarters of its weight. Of all the articles made use of in stables for beds, or as absorbents, sphagnum moss is, owing to the structure of its cells, the best. It not only absorbs liquids greedily, but has also the power of fixing noxious gases. Prof. Fletcher of Bremen, in his pamphlet on moss-litter, states that he was present at a session of the Central Moor commission in Germany at which there was placed on the table in the room a box filled with a mixture of fecal matter and moss-litter dust. This remained on the table for several hours in the presence of the company without the least disagreeable odor being produced therefrom. In 1890 there were thirty manufactories of moss- litter in Germany alone, the output of which has been placed at 1,300,000 cwt. Part of this output was exported to Great Britain and America, while some went even to Australia and the East Indies. Edward Jack Fredericton, New Brunswick."

Gazette - Oct. 2, 1893 Moss Litter. - That moss litter, especially the dust from it, (Torf-mull) forms a most efficient means for deodorizing bad smelling places in a very short space of time, has long been known, this property as well as its absorptive powers, point to it as a vehicle for rendering easily transportable the fecal matter of cities, for which purpose, indeed, it is being eagerly used in certain cities of Europe. Dr. Fleischer, Director of the Experimental Moor Station at Bremen, states that he was present at a sitting of the Central Moor Commission, in which an open box containing a mixture of fecal matter with moss litter dust was placed on a table in full view of the company, where it remained for some hours without the least disagreeable effects therefrom being noticed. As bacteria or disease germs can only be propogated when moisture is present, moss litter will undoubtedly serve as a check in their extension. Moss litter dust has also been used in bandages for the treatment of wounds. Besides its use for horse stables it can be made use of as bedding for cows and in hog pens and hen houses, thereby purifying the air and at the same time forming one of the very best fertilizers, a fact which is self evident from the well known asuidity with which this article seizes upon nitrogen, the most expensive element which enters into the composition of a complete fertilizer. Moss litter fertilizers are readily bought up by gardeners and other agriculturalists in Europe, when ever they can be had. The removal of fecal matters from certain cities in Europe has been from this fact made a profitable instead of a costly matter. As kainit (one of the salts of potash) which is largely used as a fertilizer in Europe has a tendency to harden into lumps, this is prevented by the addition of moss litter dust. Moss litter affords an excellent article for all kinds of packing purposes and its qualities under it are of the very best materials for the filling of mattresses. The writer has seen moss litter in New Brunswick so clean that when taken from its bed, and the water squeezed from it the latter was so pure that it not only was perfectly clear but when drank was free from any taste. In the preparation of ice houses moss litter can be used to the greatest advantage. In Italy it has been used for the purposes of filtering oil. As to its preservative powers it may be mentioned that at the Moor exhibition held about the last of July 1889 at Magdeburg, potatoes which had been dug the previous year were exhibited which yet retained all of their original freshness and did not show any signs of sprouting or of decay. Many other instances of the preservative power of the moss litter have been observed. Thus a heap of it was made under a pear tree in Germany during the autumn, when the pears were being gathered, some of them fell on the moss and were buried up in it. During the next spring when the litter was being removed these pears were taken out looking as fresh as when they had first fallen from the tree, although they were of an early variety of fruit, which under ordinary circumstances would only keep until Christmas. Fresh caught sea fish packed in moss litter were sent from the Adriatic sea to Stockholm, where they arrived after an 18 days voyage, as fresh as when taken from the water. The experiment was repeated and the sea fish, packed in the same material, was sent from Stockholm to the general assembly of the Moor Kulturvereins at Berlin. Which also after six days journey, to the surprise of all present reached its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Edward Jack."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Gazette - Sep. 27, 1893 Moss Litter. - A short time since being desirous of knowing to what uses moss litter could be applied, the writer asked Thomas McFarlane, the well known and able dominion analyst, what literature on this matter was to be had in Germany, and was informed by him that the subject had been treated of by Dr. Carl Furst of Kissengen-on-the-Main, Professor M. Fleischer of Bremen, and O. lunger of Copenhagen, and it is from these writers whose works have not yet been translated into English, that the greater part of the information herein now contained has been derived. Thirteen years ago two men seated in a restaurant in Hamburg were talking about the bad condition of the turf business, one was a Swede, the other a German; the latter remarked that the bright fibrous turf was especially difficult of sale, at this the Swede observed, that turf of that kind in Sweden was sometimes used as litter and the dust from it for the absorption of feces. This conversation lead to an inauguration of a new industry. The German, whose name was Hollman, seized upon the idea, connected himself with capitalists and in the year 1880 erected at Gifhorn in Hannover, in what had formerly been a glass furnace, the first establishment used for the manufacture of moss litter. Shortly after Hollman's manufactory was erected others were built at Bremen, Oldenburg and in east Friesland. During the poor straw year of 1881 ready sales were made, and the business became very profitable. This encouraged many moss owners to erect factories so that the number of these soon exceeded 70. Subsequently, however, owing to improper locations these decreased to 30 in 1890; and most of them are to be found in Oldenburg and Hanover, but in spite of this set back the yearly production of moss litter in Germany is very great. Rothbart estimates in that year at 1,300,000 hundred weights, which is itself is a good proof of the extraordinary value of the article in the various uses to which it is being applied. This great production is

used partly in Germany, partly in England and America, while some of it is exported to Australia and the East Indies. Besides Germany and Holland, Sweden takes an important part in this industry. There were 12 manufactories of it there in 1890. In England also, where the use of moss litter has become so common, several manufactories, especially in Yorkshire, were in operation during that year. The property which above all others renders turf so valuable as a litter is the power of absorption which it possesses. This is very different in different kinds of turf. While some of it which has been dried in the air containing 20 per cent of water will absorb twice its own weight, there are other kinds which will absorb even to 20 times their own weight. This difference arises from the structure of the turf, partly from its botanical constitution and partly from its degree of decay (vermoderungs grade). The more the turf is decayed the less fluid will it absorb. The bright, light fibrous, little decayed turf, which forms the upper layers of many moors, has a greater absorptive power than the dark heavy turf which is adapted to heating purposes only. The botanical character of the moss is, however, the matter of greatest importance. We find in the first rank turf formed from Sphagnum moss, of this plant there are at least twelve varieties in New Brunswick. The enormous absorptive power of this moss arises from the fact that the leaves and outer covering of the stalk is composed of large empty cells, which, owing to a number of minute pores in them can fill themselves with water. The inner side of the cell wall is provided with circular or spirally formed thickenings which prevent the collapsing of the cell when it is empty, so that it is always ready to absorb water by means of the pores, or little holes above mentioned. The chlorophye occupy but a small part in the structure of this plant. By means of this capillary apparatus the sphagnum plants are in a condition to raise water to their highest points even when these are above the water level, this renders the sphagnum the most important of all turf building mosses. Through the interweaving or, as it is called in German, the feltering of numerous plants, then further arises a net of water absorbing tubes which act in a similar way. Sphagnum mosses form the chief element in the high moors and show themselves as constituting the whole structure of the turf and where the cell structure of the plant is retained, there is also the absorptive power of the once living plant retained. The absorptive power of the turf is also dependent on the fineness of its division. C. vonFeilitzen at the experimental station in Ionkoping in Sweden has made some interesting experiments in this matter. The result of these are as follows: 1. Turf torn to pieces, in large lumps by hand, absorbed 16.36 times its own weight of water. 2. Turf which had been passed through somewhat finer sieve took up 18.83 time its own weight in water. 3. Turf which had been passed through a still finer sieve absorbed but 14.05 times its own weight of water. Thus it may be seen that the absorptive power increases until a certain point of fineness in the division is reached, but that after this is passed the power of taking up

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Gazette - Sep. 28, 1893 Moss Litter. - In power of absorption is the most important factor in the value of moss litter. This is determined by weighing a certain quantity of the article, which is then placed in water and allowed to remain there three days. It is then taken out and laid upon a wire netting or other support which will allow the water to drain as freely as possible from it; when all the drippings cease it is removed and again weighed. The difference in weight gives the absorptive powers of the article. The absorptive powers of straw is for less than that of moss litter, since it will take only from 2« to 3 times its weight of water. The use of moss litter greatly decreases the quantity of carbonic acid in stables as compared with that of common straw litter. This has been well proved by experiments, very carefully carried out by Regimental Veterinary Surgeon Arnold, in Germany. Twice as much carbonic acid was found in stables in which straw was used as a litter, than was met with in those in which moss litter was made use of. The powerful attractive power of moss litter, as regards nitrogen as contrasted with the use of straw for bedding, is well shown by a series of accurate experiments made at Hanover on specimens of air taken from stables similarly situated, in one of which moss litter was used, in the other common straw. Moss Litter 1 Day 0 grams of ammonia. 2 Day 0 grams of ammonia. 3 Day 0 grams of ammonia. 4 Day 0 grams of ammonia. 5 Day Trace of ammonia. 6 Day 0.0010 Straw 1 Day 0.0012 grams of ammonia. 2 Day 0.0028 grams of ammonia. 3 Day 0.0045 grams of ammonia. 4 Day 0.0051 grams of ammonia. 5 Day 0.0153 grams of ammonia. 6 Day 0.0168 grams of ammonia. In Germany the moss is dug or cut late in the autumn, on the ground where it is exposed to the winter's frost, whereby the subsequent process of drying is greatly accelerated, and the properties for which it is used are thereby also much improved. In early spring the wind and sun effect a rapid partial drying of the clods of moss. So soon as they are half dry they are placed in hollow piles, so that the air can have as much effect upon them as possible; here they are allowed to remain until completely dried. In moss litter operations particular attention must be paid to the previous draining of the bog; thus the drying process will be indirectly aided, and the question as to whether and how this can be most effectually done in the cheapest manner becomes a very important consideration in the value of a peat moss deposit, as also is the question of ready means of transport by rail or water communication. Bogs situated at a distance from there must be of little value, for the purposes of export can only be made use of locally. After the clods of moss are dried they are broken up. To do this work different kinds of machines are made use of according to the greater or less quantity required; for domestic use machines are hardly needed. Where much litter is required a machine furnished with bent iron teeth is made use of. It can be driven by hand, horse, or steam power. The tearing up is effected by a verticle roller armed with such teeth. The turning of this roller reduces the moss to a proper size and it falls through the lower end of the vessel by which the roller is encased ready for use. This machine is called a Reisswolf; they are manufactured by R. Dolbery in Rostock at a cost of from $63 to $225 with a capacity of from 36 to 1000 hundred weight per day. Several systems of pressing moss litter are in vogue in which, either hand, horse or steam power can be used. A hand press costs in Germany $125, it will average per day about 40 bales of three hundred weight each. A steam press costs there $313; this will average from 60 to 90 bales per day of the same weight. These machines are also manufactured in Restock as well as at the Laneburg iron works. It may be mentioned here that when large quantities are

being produced a shaking sieve is made use of in connection with the Reisswolf or Turf mill; this answers the purpose of separating the fibres from the dusty part, the former producing moss litter, the latter turf dust (Torfmull). Application In Stables. The litter should be spread from 4 to 5 inches deep, at first it might be covered with a little straw so as to accustom the horses with its use; at the expiration of 14 days this litter should be removed and replaced by a fresh article. The benefits of moss litter in the stable are many and various, by it absorption of fecal matter all disagreeable smells are prevented and vermin which are attracted thereby also to a very considerable extent disappear. Many of the diseases to which horses and cattle are subject are caused by the impure air in which they are forced to stand during a great part of their lives. The animals which are under the charge of man require for full enjoyment of health, pure air just as much as the man himself does, and what man could expect to retain his health were he required to spend as much of his time under similar circumstances in his dwelling as we require our cattle to do in theirs. Dr. Krenzhage made, not very long since, some very carefully carried out experiments as to the benefits to be derived from the use of moss litter in stables and reached the following conclusions. 1. Moss litter offers horses a better and softer bed than straw, and when well laid, it does not scratch the horses as done by straw. 2. That moss litter is much better for the hoofs of horses standing upon it than straw. Commander Von Troesche of one of the East Prussian Cavalry regiment reports as the result of his examinations, the fact that horses standing on moss litter keep their bodies and hoofs cleaner than they can possibly do when standing on straw, and Dr. Born, veterinary surgeon, after 5 years experience in the stables of the Berlin horse railway, expresses a similar opinion; he also finds from his own experience that the occurrence of hoof diseases in horses which stand on moss litter is 30 per cent less than in those which stand on straw and that the growth of the hoof is greatly aided by the use of moss litter. Edward Jack."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;

Daily Sun - Dec. 29, 1894 Moss Litter. - Works Established on the Hill Overlooking Millidgeville. - Considerable interest attaches to the works built during the past summer on the hill overlooking Millidgeville, on what is known as the Caribou Plains, a moss bog forming part of E.H. Turnbull's Alderbrook stock farm, on the road leading to the Milkish fernery. These works were erected to prove the value of a process for the manufacture of moss litter by steam, patented by T.C. Wallace of this city, who has given his time for some years to the endeavour to solve the problem of pressing the water from the moss. The process has now been proved correct and the operation has passed beyond the experimental stage. The plant used was intended for summer working, and as the cold weather approached it was found necessary to adopt some moderate form of air drying to make the moss fit for immediate use, as a small percentage of moisture remaining, scarcely noticeable in summer use, is liable to freeze in a cold stable in winter. The success of Mr. Wallace's discovery and venture is of great importance to the province, which has large deposits of the moss generally considered useless here, as the moisture prevailing in the air in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy, where the most available bogs are located, render the German method of open air drying scarcely profitable. In a bog of fair depth, with good drainage, it seems quite feasible to work the moss in winter, as it rarely freezes more than sixteen inches below the surface, and it is not uncommon to get a depth of moss ten feet or more. The Alderbrook bog has so far shown about seven feet of good moss, and has been drained by a covered frost proof drain leading from the heart of the bog to the Kennebecasis River below. On the bog a high brush fence has been erected to gather the drifting snows and protect the diggers from the cold winds. This forms an enclosed field in the bog and thence leads along a tramway to the works a few hundred yards away on higher ground. The cars which run on the tramway are novel and are the invention of Mr. Wallace. They are constructed of black iron pipe and the ordinary fittings to be procured for pipe. The carrying part of the cars is constructed of light iron and wire netting in the form of semi-circular trays, which swing to facilitate dumping. There are four trays to each car, varying in size to conform to the round of the steam tank. The moss is cut into brick- shaped pieces with a peat knife and a small sharp spade, and when loaded upon the cars is run to the buildings, where the car, with its load of about 1,500 pounds of wet moss, weighing about 62 pounds to the cubic foot, is run into the steam tank, which is then closed tightly and steam turned on until the gauge shows that a proper temperature has been reached to ensure that every particle of the moss has been subjected to pressure. The object of this is to cause the bladders or cysts in which the water is held to expand and open so that it is liberated. This operation takes about ten minutes or less, but that time may vary according to the pressure of steam coming from the boiler, and then the car is run out, dumped and switched off on an automatic switch to allow another load to come up and take its place to be similarly treated. The whole car load of treated moss is dumped into one end of a double-ended horizontal screw-press invented by Mark Wright of Charlottetown and improved by the St. John man. The press is so arranged that the moss is enclosed in sacks between travelling headers, of which there are four in each end of the press, and being set about eight inches apart, make forty inches of moss in the press, which is about three feet by twenty inches in cross section and forty inches travel. The doors being closed, the plunger forces these five sections of moss towards the head, releasing a flood of hot water, and as it goes forward the other end of the press opens to receive the other carload of moss in a similar manner. When the pressing is finished on one end the screw reverses and while the screwed moss is being taken out another carload is put in the opposite end of the press which performs its work on the second load and so on. When the moss is taken from the press it is still hot and apparently dry, but as it cools a little, moisture is noticeable, so it is then put through a picker and subjected to an air blast. The blast may be cold in summer, but for the winter heated air is better if the moss is intended for immediate marketing. The amount of steam used is not great and the power used to drive the press is surprisingly small. Some chain carriers and more steaming apparatus are to be added to the plant before it is put regularly to work for steady running, as the present capacity of the tanks is not equal to that of the press. Apparently Mr. Wallace has hit on a very simple, yet effective

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 16, 1894 Moss Litter. - Investigations That Might be Instituted in This Province. - The Swiss Naturalists society, some two or three years since, undertook the investigation of the turf-moors and swamp districts of Switzerland, and with this object in view issued a little pamphlet containing various enquiries regarding them, to which answers were requested. They were to be written on interlined blank sheets, and the answers would thus appear on the page adjacent to the queries. From one of these pamphlets which was kindly sent the writer from Munich by Mr. Ganong, of Harvard, but who is at present in the former city, the following extract is translated: Different states have not only caused geological maps to be prepared showing their rock and soil formations, but have also caused special investigations to be made regarding their moors from a practical stand point, as regards the production of fuel and of litter materials, conditions for draining, transmutation of the moor into cultivable land; as also for the purposes of obtaining numerous scientific facts. With this end in view, the Swiss naturalists' society has appointed a commission for the examination of the Swiss turf moors and swamp districts. The commission was composed of Dr. I. Fruh, Prof. Dr. Schroeter and Dr. F.G. Stebler, who date their queries from Zurich. In the preface to their pamphlet they call on the Swiss naturalists for aid, as well as on the friends of farming and forestry. These inquiries embrace several sections. The first relates to the natural history of the moors, such as their topography, condition, basis on which they rest, remains of vegetable or animal matter found in them, plant covering, their special flora, occurrence of sphagnum, growth of plants in the vicinity; the formation of turf-moors, reproduction of turf, temperatures of the turf water, springs, the occurrence of combustible gases and the origin of the moor. The second section refers to the economical importance of these moors, and questions are asked as to the uses to which they are put, as respects farming and forestry; what attention is being given to their draining; at what time the moss is cut or dug; what is the average product per acre; if sold, what price does the product realize; can the use of moss litter be much increased in any district by giving attention to the matter? It would seem to be very necessary that New Brunswick, with its extensive moors, which is one of great importance, and it might be well if our agricultural department found out from the experimental farm at Ottawa what has been done in the matter of experimenting respecting the uses of turf-moss, both for bedding and as a fertilizer, with a view to the publication of such facts in some of our leading journals for the people's use. In looking over 21 analyses of moss litter from northwest and northeast Germany, the writer found that five specimens gave the following percentage of nitrogen respectively, namely: 1.78, 1.03, 1.06, 1.29 and 1.11. From this one can see at a glance of what value this article, when properly treated, will be to our farmers. The Natural History Society of St. John, which has already done much for New Brunswick, might be induced to give its attention to this matter of moor investigation, as some very large ones are situated near St. John and are readily becoming accessible by rail. Leading botanists connected with the society, such as G.U. Hay, might bring their aid to this matter. An excursion of a commission to be appointed by the society, with somewhat similar instructions to those given by the Swiss Society, might be organized during the coming autumn, having in view the visiting of some of our moor districts, and their report would be sure to direct the attention of the public to the matters reported on, and there is no doubt but that very beneficial results would follow its publication. Edward Jack, C.E. Fredericton, May 10, 1894."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 31, 1895 Edward Jack has sent samples of moss litter procured from a bog near Rusagornish Station (Fredericton branch railway) to a German expert, and has received a very favorable analysis."

Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1897 The Late Edward Jack's Idea. - A Toronto despatch says: In the report of 1893 the Bureau of Mines contained a paper by the late Edward Jack of Fredericton, N.B., who was an enthusiast on the matter of peat moss as a substitute for cold storage. He told of the results in Germany, where fish packed in peat moss for a fortnight were found to retain their freshness, and delicate and perishable fruits were found to retain all their qualities. It now appears that the report has borne fruit. The Bureau of Mines has received word that a shipment of perishable fruit sent to England from Canada by Alex. Jardine showed the immediate utility of peat moss. Its tremendous absorbent qualities render it a great

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 11, 1897 Peat Moss vs. Cold Storage. - The Ontario government has received word that the shipment of perishable fruits sent to England from Canada according to the plan formulated by the late Edward Jack, of Fredericton, N.B., arrived in splendid condition, proving the soundness of his theory. The story is as follows: The official report of the department of agriculture for 1893, contained a paper by Mr. Edward Jack, who was an enthusiast on the matter, of peat moss as a substitute for cold storage. He told of results in Germany, where fish packed in peat moss for over two weeks, were found to retain their freshness, and delicate and perishable fruits retained all their qualities. This shows the immense utility of peat moss. Its tremendous absorbent qualities render it a great antidote to atmospheric yeasts and bacteria, which bring about decay. The supply throughout Ontario is estimated as sufficient to last ten thousand years, even though very widely used, and if results continue to be good, the shipment of Canadian perishable

S.J. Star - Sep. 27, 1902 Peat For Fuel. - Plant Near Ottawa Will Produce 100 Tons Per Day. - Why Should Not New Brunswick Peat Bogs be Utilized. - ..."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Granite Town Greetings - Nov. 11, 1908 That peat in very large quantities will eventually be used as fuel in western Canada, as well as in the eastern part of the Dominion is the opinion of J.A. Macoun, expert of the Geological survey. Mr

Macoun has just returned with his assistant, from a trip over the line of the Canadian Northern."

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 12, 1908 Charlotte's New Member. - ? Todd, was born in St. Stephen in 1854, the youngest son of the late Freeman H.Todd. ... Mr. Todd became financially interested in the development of the peat beds in eastern Charlotte and has devoted very largely of his time towards that end. As yet machinery for the proper preparation of peat as an article of commerce has not been perfected and this enterprise has not been brought to the successful fruition that

Evening Times-Star - Jun. 2, 1910 The St. Andrews Beacon says: - 'The government istesting the peat deposits in Ontario, with a view to discovering the value and cost of the article as fuel. It has been found that it can be turned out in marketable shape at $1.75 per ton. There are extensive peat deposits in Charlotte and St. John counties; and there is no reason why they should not be made available as fuel.'"

Evening Times & Star - Jun. 8, 1910 Fuel From Peat. - Addressing the Natural History Society last evening, Mr. William McIntosh expressed the view that New Brunswick had in her peat bogs a natural asset of greater value than her coal deposits. Mr. McIntosh spoke in an interesting way of what is being done in some other countries to utilize peat for fuel. It was stated the other day that the dominion government was so well satisfied with its experiment of converting peat into fuel that similar experiments might be conducted in other parts of the country. This, as has been remarked by the Times-Star is of interest to New Brunswick. There are valuable peat bogs in St. John and Charlotte, and perhaps other counties. The experiment that has been carried on by the government has proved that peat from its bog of 300 acres could be laid down at the railway station at $2 to $2.25 per ton. Between 200 and 300 tons of peat is now drying. Discussing the scarcity of coal and wood in some parts of Canada, and the importance of utilising the peat deposits, Dr. Haanel recently said:- 'Considering the fact that we imported during the year 1908 coal to the value of $2,850,000, constituting an enormous and increasing drain on the wealth of the country, every effort should be made to retain a portion of the money at home, not only to give employment to our own people, but to loosen our dependency upon outside sources.' Dr. Haanel also indicated that the known peat bogs of Canada covered around 36,000 acres; and that such an area would produce 28 million tons of air-dried peat, which would be equal in value to fourteen billion tons of coal."

Daily Times - Aug. 17, 1929 Peat Litter in New Brunswick. - The Geological Survey Department at Ottawa says: The time seems ripe for the establishment of a peat litter industry in Canada. Large quantities of manufactured peat litter, peat mull, and insulating material made from peat litter are imported annually into Canada from Germany, Holland and Sweden. According to Mr. A. Anrep of the Geological Survey, peat litter and peat mull of a quality equal to and in most cases superior to that which is imported into North America from Europe is found in great abundance in the peat bogs of Canada, and there is reason to believe that there are great possibilities for the development of an industry on a commercial scale. Bogs containing high grade peat litter, thousands of acres in extent, occur in Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester counties in the Province of New Brunswick and in Kamouraska and Temiscouata counties in the Province of Quebec. There are also extensive peat litter bogs in the Fraser River delta of British Columbia, and numerous smaller bogs in the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. As many farmers know peat litter is extremely valuable as an absorbent of liquids and gases when used as bedding for horses, cattle and pigs, and the finer quality is used in poultry houses and as bedding for young stock. The finely granulated material imported, which is either specially prepared or consists of the residue of fine particles from the screening of the coarser litter, is called peat mull. It is used in Canada and the United States as a mulch or is incorporated with the soils of greenhouses and gardens. It is also used for packing perishable fruits. Insulating material manufactured from specially treated litter is used in the insulation of walls, floors, and roofs of buildings, refrigerator plants and storehouses. At present two small plants for the manufacture of peat litter and mull are under construction in Canada. One of them is situated on a 150 acre bog a few miles from St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and the other on a 100 acre bog a few miles from New Westminster, British Columbia. It is expected that both of these plants will have litter and mull ready for the Canadian market this autumn."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 22, 1929 Development of New Brunswick's Peat Bogs. - Operations of Company at St. Stephen Attract Editorial Attention From the New York Sun. - Some Uses for the Product, Which Has A Wide Market. - (The New York Sun, Editorial, Aug. 5th, 1929). - [see Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1929] ..."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1929 New Brunswick Peat Bogs. - Development work at the peat bog deposits near St. Stephen, in this province, is attracting much attention and this novel industry may reach considerable importance. The New York Sun gives it editorial prominence in an article which appeared in a recent issue. The New York paper says: 'Peat is popularly associated with Ireland, in which country peat bogs are unusually plentiful and poets abound to sing of its fumes. However, imports of German and Dutch peat moss at North Atlantic ports have been increasing in response to the demands of American florists and landscape gardeners. Now Canada is entering the industry. A company backed by American and Montreal capital has been formed to exploit bogs near St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and to ship moss. 'In addition to use in floral work, the moss is employed in making new lawns. Peat bogs covering about 228,000 acres are situated in all parts of eastern Canada. The plant at St. Stephen is nearly completed and it is estimated that shipments will amount to 5,000 tons annually. 'Peat - or bog - moss, also known as sphagnum, was gathered and prepared in large

quantities during the world war by voluntary workers for use as a surgical dressing. Its highly absorbent qualities make it especially valuable for this purpose. Peat consists of the remains of sphagnum together with partially preserved remains of vegetation swamped and killed by its overgrowth. It owes its preservative power to its content of humic acid. 'During the latter years of the great was peat came into greater use as a fuel, due to the scarcity and cost of coal, and this augmented use has continued since. Bacterized peat is now manufactured into blankets, carpets, rugs, wadding, paper and cardboard, and also produces peat gas for power purposes. It is also largely used in the cultivation of bulbs and other plants. The United States has vast peat deposits; it is estimated that, excluding Alaska, there are 12,888,500,000 tons available in this country.'"

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 18, 1929 Local Company Formed to Develop Peat Moss. - Hon. W.F. Todd Prime Mover With Outside Capital Interested. - Plant Almost Ready For Operation Near St. Stephen. - A company has been incorporated in New Brunswick to exploit peat bogs in the vicinity of St. Stephen and ship peat moss. U.S. and Montreal capital is stated to be interested in the undertaking and one of those actively working for the development is the Hon. W.F. Todd, former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, who owns a moss bog of about 150 acres a few miles from St. Stephen. Application for leases of barrens and bogs where peat is available elsewhere in the province was sought for and the Provincial Government, anxious to encourage the proposed industry, granted those requested with but certain restrictions. The prime movers in the enterprise are those who have lately been co-operating with the Dominion Government in the work upon the peat bog at Alfred, Ontario, calculated to definitely and conclusively prove the feasibility of the commercial operation of such bogs, and marketing the fuel. The object of the new development is to replace the present voluminous importation of moss from Holland and Germany into Canada, which, it is claimed, should be effected without difficulty since the Canadian product is superior to that brought into the country. At the same time, the United States is a much heavier importer from Europe, and it is hoped to be able to establish the Canadian product on that market. The plant at St. Stephen is nearly completed and operations are to start soon. Shipments are expected to amount to 5,000 tons per season, to start moving this year. While there will be a certain local consumption, it is expected that the bulk of the product will go to Montreal, New York and Boston."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 7, 1929 To Develop Peat Fuel On Large Scale. - Hon. W.F. Todd Incorporates 'Peat Moss Products, Ltd.' - To Develop Peat Moss Products in New Brunswick. - Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 27th, 1929. - Notice appears in the Royal Gazette today of the incorporation of Peat Moss Products, Limited, for the purpose of manufacturing, producing and dealing in peat, peat moss, peat fuel, and other products of peat and peat moss. If the plans of the incorporators go through the development of large peat areas in New Brunswick, in connection with which Hon. W.F. Todd, former Governor of New Brunswick, has been actively interested for some years, will soon be actively underway. The new company has an authorized capitalization of $100,000, and recently former Governor Todd appeared before the Government of the Province seeking a grant of leases of barrens and bogs, where peat is available, located largely in the counties of Gloucester and Northumberland on Crown Lands. The Government have made known their desire to assist the proposed development by granting the requested leases, under certain restrictions, and otherwise so far as possible."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Telegraph Journal - Oct. 18, 1929 Time Now Ripe For Establishment of Peat Industry in Canada. - Huge High Grade Bogs Are Found In New Brunswick. - Federal Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Tells of Opportunities. - St. Stephen Plant Now Being Built. - Peat Products Are of Great Value For Farm Use. - In connection with activities for development of peat areas in New Brunswick, the following, which is issued by the Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Ottawa, is of interest: 'The time seems ripe for the establishment of a peat litter industry in Canada. Large quantities of manufactured peat litter, peat mull, and insulating material made from peat litter, are imported annually into Canada and the United States from Germany, Holland and Sweden. According to A. Anrep, of the geological Survey, peat litter and peat mull of a quality equal to and in most cases superior to that which is imported into North America from Europe, is found in great abundance in the peat bogs of Canada, and there is reason to believe that there are great possibilities for the development of an industry on a commercial scale. 'Bogs containing high grade peat litter, thousands of acres in extent, occur in Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester counties in New Brunswick, and in Kamouraska and Temiscouata counties in quebec. There are also extensive peat litter bogs in the Fraser River delta of British Columbia, and numerous smaller bogs in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Litter Valuable. - 'Peat litter is extremely valuable as an absorbent of liquids and gases. Of the material imported, the most coarsely granulated is used as bedding for horses, cattle and pigs, and the less coarsely granulated is used in poultry houses and as bedding for young stock. The finely granulated material, which is either specially prepared or consists of the residue of fine particles from the screening of the coarse litter, is called peat mull. It is used in Canada and the United States as a mulch, or is incorporated with the soils of greenhouses and gardens. It is also used for packing perishable fruits. 'Insulating material manufactured from specially treated litter is used in the insulating of walls, floors and roofs of buildings, refrigerator plants and storehouses. 'At present two small plants for the manufacture of peat litter and mull are under construction in Canada. One of them is situated on a 330 acre bog a few miles from St. Stephen, N.B., and the other on a 100 care bog a few miles from New Westminster, B.C. It is expected that both these plants will have litter and mull ready for the Canadian market this autumn.'"
North Shore Leader - Sep. 21, 1951 Peat Moss Industry Affected By Rains. - Shippegan. - An abnormally heavy rainfall experienced on the North Shore of New Brunswick this summer has harmed a local industry which in past years has

provided a welcome source of income for this part of the province. Hard hit by the rain was peat moss industry, one unique to this northern Region of New Brunswick. The moss, a form of seaweed, is raked from barrens, and the heavy rains of the current season have curtailed operations, soaked the moss, and prevented as large a harvest as usual. The moss, which is shipped to Canadian and United States points, has a variety of uses when processed. It serves as a very efficient insulation for houses when dried, is a highly valued fertilizer, and is used as a bedding for farm stock. The industry has been gradually developed in the Shippegan area during the past few years, and several companies have been engaged in the seasonal activities of harvesting, baling and shipping. One firm here, Western Peat Moss Company Ltd., which normally has over 100 carloads harvested and ready for market at this time of the year, is operating far below the average, and manager Lionel Robichaud stated many men would be thrown out of work if rains continue and the harvest is halted. Last year this company employed over 100 men, but this season only 25 are at work with only 90 carloads shipped. A spokesman for the Farfard Peat Moss Company Ltd., reported similar conditions with 40 men employed against 125 last season. Harvesting has been slow, it was reported, with 15 carloads shipped compared with 125 last year."
St. Croix Courier - Feb. 19, 1959 Peat Moss Rises As New Industry. - The peat moss industry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been given a shot in the arm by a new packaging idea. Demand for the spongy growth of diversified uses, taken from vast bogs in both provinces, has been on the upswing since producers have been distributing it in small, easy-to- carry bundles. Four new bogs in New Brunswick and another in Nova Scotia have been opened since 1942. J.E. McIntyre of Moncton, Atlantic region agricultural agent for Canadian National Railway, say the odd industry isn't standing still. After completing an inspection trip to bogs and plants in N.B. and Quebec, Mr. McIntyre says peat moss from the Maritimes now reaches almost all important centres in eastern Canada and the United States. Peat moss is used chiefly for horticultural purposes, such as gardens, floriculture and packaging bulbs and roots in storage. It also has value as poultry litter, stable bedding and even insulation. Since the advent of polyethylene, small packages of the product are being marketed, with consequent ease of handling by purchasers. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland also have huge quantities of the moss - it's estimated the Newfoundland bogs cover half a million acres - but in neither of these provinces is it farmed as a business."

Codes: P6 / IDX_Names: Peat - General;
Kings County Record - Nov. 10, 1960 Peat Moss Million-Dollar Industry. - PHOTOS - CAPTION. - Peat moss being dried at the Atlantic Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Shippegan Island operation before being taken to its mainland plant at Shippegan for processing, storage, bagging and shipping. CAPTION.- A section of the Fafard Peat Moss Co. Ltd., processing, storage, bagging and shipping sheds at its main plant at Shippegan, Gloucester County. Relatively unknown provincially, Gloucester County's peat moss industry adds around $2,000,000 annually to New Brunswick's economy. Two major peat moss companies, Atlantic Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Montreal, and Fafard Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Shippegan, N.B., operate just over 7,900 acres of Crown land on a license fee-royalty basis in the Shippegan district of the northeastern county. Starting from 'scratch' 18 years ago, the twin New Brunswick operations, together with Quebec and British Columbia companies, last year supplied 50% of the United States market for peat moss. Atlantic's president, J.C. Aubrey, states that 90% of the company's shipments are exported to the U.S., and F.X. Fafard that 45% of Fafard's got to the same market. Both claim the Canadian companies are gradually taking over the United States market from western German producers who used to supply 80 per cent of the States requirements. Main reason given being nearness of supply plus better service and customer contact. For the 12-month period ending July 1961, Atlantic estimates it will ship 1,000 carloads to western Quebec, Ontario and United States points as far west as the Rockies with gross sales of roughly $1,300,000. During the same period Fafard expects to ship 700 carloads to the same markets with gross sales around $750,000. Main plants of both companies are at Shippegan with Atlantic operating a second at Lameque, Shippegan Island, and Fafard another at Inkerminster. Fafard also is planning the erection of a third plant at Inkerman Ferry. Capital investment of both runs to upwards of $800,000 with an annual payroll of approximately $500,000 going to their approximately 500 full and part time employees. Both companies also have their own saw mills for the manufacture of veneer and laths for baling the peat moss for shipment. Three major companies, Atlantic, Fafard and Western Peat Co. Ltd, New Westminster, B.C., pioneered the New Brunswick industry in 1942, but Western dropped out of the picture several years ago. However, the B.C. firm is again taking a second look through exploratory work on a recently acquired option on 1,000 acres of Crown land in the district. Another interested party doing exploratory work in the area is Paul L. Tocci, Detroit, Mich., who has acquired an option on 411 acres. Illinois Peat Moss Corporation, Chicago which has an option on 2,500 acres in Alnwick parish, Northumberland County. Peat moss is mainly used and sold from Canadian sources for two uses: (1) To add vegetable matter to the ground. (2) To absorb and retain water and give it back to the soil when needed, which is why it is called a 'soil conditioner.' The bogs are drained and the peat cut by hand labour with specially sharpened shovels and transported either by conveyor or tractor to the processing plants after being dried in the open."

Codes: P6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Peat - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Standard - Jun. 8, 1910 Peat Bogs Great Provincial Asset. - Dr. G.F. Matthew Gave Instructive Lecture at Natural History Meeting. - Rockwood Bog 8,000 Years Old. - ... Dr. G.F. Matthew gave the address of the evening which was on the History of Rockwood Bog which fills a small valley of Rockwood Park. He referred to the bog as one of the most ancient monuments about our city. Portions of it were, in formation, coeval with the Nativity and others with the dynasty of the Pharoahs. The bog, about eight feet in depth, Dr. Matthew concluded, took about 8000 years to form. Remains in this eight feet of bog indicate successive layers of sphagnum and other mosses, grasses, etc., showing moist climate

conditions, of forest growth showing drier conditions, and thin layers of charcoal which indicated forest fires. A cedar tree which formed a basis for Dr. Matthew's calculations showed rings of growth indicating an age of 400 years. ... Wm. McIntosh spoke of the economic value of bogs and expressed the opinion that New Brunswick had in its peat bogs a natural asset of more importance than its coal deposits. It was estimated that the peat bogs of the United States were worth $58,000,000,000 and Canada had greater peat deposits than the United States. In Sweden and many American states, he said, peat was now being manufactured into briquettes and sold for fuel for manufacturing purposes. In Illinois the peat manufacturers extracted enough nitrogen from the peat to pay the cost of preparing it for fuel and the briquettes which sold for $12 per ton represented clean profit. He thought it was possible for some enterprising capitalists to make fortunes out of the peat bogs of New Brunswick."

Codes: P6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Peat - General; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 29, 1888 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act for incorporation as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Moss Litter Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought are the following:- The sale and purchase of real and personal property, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the right of securing, raising, getting and working of Mosses and Lichen; the right to prepare, manufacture, ship, and deal in Mosses and Lichen for Litter and other purposes; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in Mosses and Lichens, with all powers incident thereto. 3. The office or chief place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock is $100,000. 5. The number of shares is be 1,000, of $100 each. 6. The names, addresses and calling of the applicants, (of whom the first three named, that is, Robert Wiseley, William B. Wallace and G. Clowes Carman, are to be Provisional Directors), are as follows:- Robert Wiseley, of the City of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, Chamberlain. William B. Wallace, of said City of Portland, Barrister- at-Law. G. Clowes Carman, of the Parish of Musquash, in said City and County, Farmer. Warwick W. Street, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, Broker. T. Clarence Wallace, of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, in the State of New Jersey, Clerk."

Codes: P6 / M4 / IDX_Names: Peat - General; Mushquash Peat;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1894 Peat Moss Operations. - It has been stated ongood authority that the proprietors of the Peat Moss Manufacturing company, now doing business in the parish of Musquash, is about to begin operations along the Adelaide road, about midway between Main street and Milledgeville. Excavations have already been made and the moss

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S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1894 Peat Moss Operations. - It has been stated ongood authority that the proprietors of the Peat Moss Manufacturing company, now doing business in the parish of Musquash, is about to begin operations along the Adelaide road, about midway between Main street and Milledgeville. Excavations have already been made and the moss

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 19, 1895 Peat Moss Beds. - Valuable Deposits in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. - (For the Sun by Edward Jack, C.E.) - The deposits of moss (Sphagnum) in this provinceare of great extent and cover many thousands of acres. They occur specially on the millstone grit formation, as well as along the shores of the Bay of Fundy. That at Musquash is too well known to need description. When in Richibucto a few weeks since I met Captain Lange, who is a native of Chritiania, and who mentioned to me that the turf deposits in Norway were very much made used of as disinfectants and deodorizers, and that in the city named, which has, he says, 175,000 inhabitants, not one particle of feces, either liquid or solid, is lost, but that by the use of moss litter dust, it is all saved. In the closets there are automatic arrangements for supplying the moss litter when required. It is a complete deodorizer. The feces, he says, are allowed to fall into boxes, which are removed by public contractors at regular intervals. It is then prepared chemically and exported by rail, steamer or sailing vessel over and around the country, where it is used as a most excellent fertilizer. Last summer, in company with D. Morrow, M.P.P., I visited a peat moss bog, situated in the parish of Lincoln, in the county of Sunbury, and which is distant from a mile to a mile and a half from Rusagonis station, on the Fredericton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, or less in a westerly direction from it. The bog is of a somewhat oval shape, with a long tongue of land running out to the middle of it at one end and a shorter one at the other. These tongues divide the bog into two nearly equal parts, not connecting however with each other. They will answer well as places on which to dry the wet moss, which can easily be done here without any artificial means, as there are no fogs in summer. It was on the 3rd of August last that we visited this place, and this was my first visit. Mr. Morrow had been there twice before, the first time about five weeks previously to the third of August and the second time on the 8th of July last, At his first visit he had sounded the bog and brought me a sample. On the 8th of July he sounded it in as many as 50 different places with a spade, removing the moss down to the peat. The depth of good moss was found to be from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 feet. Below this it was more decomposed and soiled the hands, which the best moss- litter does not do. The bog is from 9 to 12 feet deep, but how much more I cannot say. When we were there on the 3rd of August we sounded all over it with a pole. On one place there was a growth of stunted spruce, but the moss under these trees was just as good as it was in any other part of the bog. This bog can be drained in one or two directions at little cost. It is on elevated land, and consequently contained in a high basin, which at one time had been a pond or lake. The peat forming the bottom rests on a white sandy clay. The surrounding country rock is of sandstone. A road can be had to the railway station with only a small rise, and that for but a little distance. The moss litter when prepared could be hauled either to the station, or to the Oromocto river, two miles distant from it, where woodboats and barges could be loaded. Being desirous of ascertaining the character of the moss in this bog, I sent a specimen taken by myself to the chief of the experimental station at Brehien, an institution originated and sustained by the Prussian government. From him I received a most favorable report. He says that the moss which I sent him resembled in its chemical composition the moss-turf of Nathueston, Germany, and that it could be characterized as being especially well adapted to the preparation of moss litter. According to his analysis 100 parts of fully dried matter would absorb 2,940 parts of water, or of the air dried (containing 30 per cent. of water) 2,028 parts. There was but little ash, as 98.40 parts in a hundred of the material were composed of combustible substances. Mr. Maclearn of this city having informed me that moss litter was now being made use of in the hospitals of New York, I sent a copy of the German analysis to a leading German physician of that city, who expressed the opinion that this moss could be used in hospitals, and that it would be well worth giving it a trial. Of course moss to be used for such purposes should be of the youngest growth and perfectly free from any substances which would soil the hands. This is indicated by its light brown color and by its freedom from dirt or dark coloring matter. The upper layer of the Rusagonis moss has all of these characteristics.

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little distance. The moss litter when prepared could be hauled either to the station, or to the Oromocto river, two miles distant from it, where woodboats and barges could be loaded. Being desirous of ascertaining the character of the moss in this bog, I sent a specimen taken by myself to the chief of the experimental station at Brehien, an institution originated and sustained by the Prussian government. From him I received a most favorable report. He says that the moss which I sent him resembled in its chemical composition the moss-turf of Nathueston, Germany, and that it could be characterized as being especially well adapted to the preparation of moss litter. According to his analysis 100 parts of fully dried matter would absorb 2,940 parts of water, or of the air dried (containing 30 per cent. of water) 2,028 parts. There was but little ash, as 98.40 parts in a hundred of the material were composed of combustible substances. Mr. Maclearn of this city having informed me that moss litter was now being made use of in the hospitals of New York, I sent a copy of the German analysis to a leading German physician of that city, who expressed the opinion that this moss could be used in hospitals, and that it would be well worth giving it a trial. Of course moss to be used for such purposes should be of the youngest growth and perfectly free from any substances which would soil the hands. This is indicated by its light brown color and by its freedom from dirt or dark coloring matter. The upper layer of the Rusagonis moss has all of these characteristics.

Codes: V3 / IDX_Names: Pisarinco Asbestos;
S.J. Globe - Nov. 11, 1879 An Asbestos Mine. - Messrs. John Calhoun and Isaac Duffy, of Carleton, have commenced operations at Pisarinco on what is believed to be a large vein of asbestos mineral. It seems that about a year ago a young man named Robert Spillane, who then lived at Pisarinco, and a blacksmith of Portland named Wm. Bolton, discovered in some rock on the sea shore, at this side of the village, a very small quantity of white asbestos fibre. Feeling confident of success the two bought the property on which the fibre is, from the estate of the late Charles Merritt of this city. Fortune did not favor them, however, and, being unable to proceed further with their work, they accepted Messrs. Calhoun and

Duffy's offer for the right of the land. Accordingly on Friday last operations were commenced. The fibre protruded from the bank at about the high water mark. A space of about ten feet square was cleared on the top of the hill; when about three feet of earth had been thrown off the rock was laid bare in which the asbestos is here and there visible. The fibre, which is white, is about half an inch in length, and lies embedded in a greenish colored stone, which runs in veins of from one to three inches in breadth in a hard white stone which very much resembles marble. Thus far the material appears very irregularly and, in fact, seems to have been deposited in pockets as it were, in the solid rock. Altogether about a hundred weight of the asbestos has been got out of the rock. Samples have been sent to New York and Edinburgh. From both these cities very favorable reports have been received. The asbestos which is used in fireproof roofing. Of the white asbestos cloth is made which is put in fireman's clothing, &c. It will be worth about $400 per ton, and being very compact is as heavy almost as the stone from which it is taken. It is impossible yet to tell in what quantities the valuable substance will be found, but from the inducements offered thus far Messrs. Duffy and Calhoun feel that they can continue the work advantageously. They will find ready markets for the expensive mineral in New York, Paris and London. At present there are three men working on the field beside themselves. Proceedings are tedious as the rock has to be blasted all the way through."

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Daily News - Nov. 12, 1879 An Asbestos Vein. - Messrs. John Calhoun and Isaac Duffy, of Carleton have begun operations in Pisarinco on what is believed to be a large vein of asbestos. It was discovered about a year ago by a young man names Robert Spillane, and a blacksmith named William Bolton, of Portland, who bought the property, but being unable to work it properly sold their right to Messrs. Calhoun and Duffy. Altogether about a hundred weight of material has been got put of the rock. Samples have been sent to New York and Edinburgh and very favorable reports have been received with regard to it. It is said to be of the very best quality. Three other men are working there besides Messrs.

Chignecto Post - Nov. 13, 1879 An Asbestos Mine.- Messrs. John Calhoun and Isaac Duffy, of Carleton, have commenced operations at Pisarinco on a large vein of asbestos mineral, best quality, worth about $400 per ton."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1879 An Asbestos Mine. - Messrs. John Calhoun and Isaac Duffy, (of Albert Co.) have commenced operations at Pisarinco, N.B., on a large vein of asbestos mineral, best quality, worth about $400 per ton."

Codes: X4 / IDX_Names: Digdeguash Mineral Paint;
St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 11, 1858 Paint Deposits.- We understand that in the vicinity of the Digdeguash Mills, St. Patrick, a body of decomposed ochrous iron ore was a short time ago discovered. The paint has many of the features of a real pigment, and is entirely free from clay. The paint was found on land owned by Wm. Fletcher, Esq., and is a part of the property formerly owned by the late Mr. Allanshaw."

Codes: X6 / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1884 Up the River. - From St. John to the Tobique, thence to Bathurst. - .... The First Settler on the river (Tobique) was Edward Campbell ..... Mrs. Giberson, the daughter of Mr. Campbell, ...I was shown a very fine piece of quartz, containinggold, which was found in one of the streams flowing into the Tobique....... We soon came in view of the PlasterRocks - a curious formation - looking like red sandstone with white streaks running through it horizontally, and so soft that it can be cut with a knife, without injuring the edge. It resembles very closely the meat of the cocoanut in color and texture. People come from Fort Fairfield in Maine during the winter and pay one dollar for a two horse load, one dollar and a half for a three horse load, &c., and sometimes as many as thirty or forty teams are hauling in one day. It is used for manuring the land and is excellent for a grass crop where the land is worn out. Edgar Bros. at Three Brooks, six miles below, own the plaster rocks and grind them at their mills. They sell the ground plaster for thirty cents a bushel to the farmers. I obtained some beautiful specimens of the rock nut lost them during my trip across the country. The formation isa wonderful freak of nature, and looked at from the water, the rocks assume curious and fantastic shapes. One piece of rock, standing out from the rest, resembles very closely a lion's head, from which likeness it takes its name. It is about seventy five feet high. A few rods up the river, are two springs, issuing from a rock and used by the Indians for medicinal purposes. One of the springshas a saline taste and was called by the Indians Salt Spring. In the olden times, the Indians made pilgrimages to the springs to be cured of all the ills that flesh is heir to. ...."

Codes: Y1 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 14, 1875 The Salt Springs near Passakeag, K.C. - To the Editor of the Telegraph: Sir. - Few people are aware of the extent of the Salt Springs, situated about seven miles east of Passakeag Station, on a point of land formerly owned by Mr. Alexander Campbell. Early in the spring of the present year, James Sharp, Esq., of Apohaqui, purchased the site and 50 acres of land, and in less than three months from the date of purchase, had erected a dwelling house, and a building 40 x 30 feet, two flues, and two sets of boilers running nearly the whole length of the building, and manufacturing a fine, butter salt, at the rate of about five bushels a day, after making extensive alterations and refitting. The supply shaft is sunk 26 feet down in the spring, from which the liquid is conveyed by means of an attached trough, without any mechanical aid whatever. Below this depth there seems to be a real lake bottom, or open area, and within five or six rods of the spring at present used, there is another apparently equal to it in every respect. The proprietor intends

adding four new sets of boilers at an early day, and when the works are completed and in running order, will have a producing capacity of 100 bushels salt per week, which is retailed at the mills, at $1 per bushel, and finds a ready market, in fact the orders are not nearly half filled. There is a dry house and the usual apparatus in the manufacturing process, in close connexion with the main building. At present about 1 3/4 cords wood are consumed per day, and when in full working blast will require 3 cords daily. The wood is delivered at the works for $1.50 per cord. Men and teams are now busy delivering, some 500 cords being contracted for. Mr. Sharp cannot be too highly commended for the push and enterprise evinced in the construction of these works, affording as they do, employment for many. This is an instance of the pluck and energy of our own men, and we sincerely trust they will realize a handsome return from the capital invested. D."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1875 Passakeag Salt Works. - We are informed that Mr. Joseph S. Sharp and not Mr. James Sharp is the proprietor of these works."

Codes: Y1 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt;
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 18, 1880 The Salt Works at Salt Springs, Kings County have been purchased by a company of Americans and others, who purpose starting the work at once. New boilers, etc., are to be put in. This is a valuable property, situated about 15 miles from Sussex and 6 miles from Passakeag Station."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 25, 1880 The Salt Works at Salt Springs, Kings county, have been purchased by a Company of Americans and others, who purpose starting the work at once. New boilers, etc., are to be out in. This is a valuable property, situated about 85 miles from Sussex and 6 miles from Passakeag Station. - Moncton Times. The gentlemen referred to above are, Dr. Parker, of Boston, and messrs. G.R. and W. Pugsley of this city. They have purchased the Salt Springs property, and intend, we believe, to make extensive improvements without delay. As our contemporary remarks, the property is considered to be a valuable one, the water from the spring, which is so situate that it may be made to flow into the pans without the labour of pumping, being sufficient to turn out a liberal allowance of salt daily. A correspondent informs us that the first salting off took place yesterday, and that the salt produced is of a very superior quality. It is intended to have some ready for the Exhibition. As the trade returns show that there were upwards of 90,000,000 lbs. of salt imported into the Maritime Provinces last year, there would seem to be a good field for this

Daily News - Aug. 13, 1881 New Brunswick Salt. - The New Brunswick Saltsprings Company have ordered a steam engine and boiler from Messrs. Abrams & Kerr for use at their springs at Upham, K.C., and expect to have it in operation next week. We understand that they have erected a large tower, filled with twigs, to assist in natural evaporation. This system, which has been for a long time in use in Germany and other places, greatly cheapens the cost of salt manufacture. As the company expect, when their works are completed, to turn out about two hundred bushels daily, the industry will be an important one for that section of country. The salt has a high reputation for its purity and excellence for dairy purposes. We shall give our readers a fuller description of this interesting manufacture in a future issue."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 29, 1882 Salt Making at Upham. - Perhaps many of the readers of the Sun are not aware that there is a Salt Manufactory in the parish of Upham in King's County. It has been known for a long time that a natural saltspring existed in the locality, and a few years ago a man named Sharp had it developed but could not make salt in paying quantities; in fact, went to such an expense in experimenting that he had to assign and lost what other property he had. About two years ago Dr. Parker, an American gentleman of means and leisure, bought out the property and spent a large amount of machinery and appliances to make salt and has apparently succeeded admirably, as he is now making salt the most pure and beautiful imaginable, and for dairy and table use nothing in the world can excel it. The method of manufacturing is somewhat as follows:- The water from the spring is run into a reservoir and pumped with a steam engine up to the top of a building which stands about 300 feet away, and is of itself a curiosity. It contains a frame, forty by fifty feet and forty feet high, very strongly built and left open, with the roof at the bottom. The frame is filled with small beech and birch twigs, and as the salt water trickles down through them, the wind blows the fresh water out, and the brine is about ten per cent. stronger each time. The brine falls on the roof below and is conducted by spouts at the eave of the reservoir, and is pumped back twice on the brush which makes it very strong. It is then run to the boilers which are made of boiler plate iron (there are five of these and a cast iron boiler) which are kept constantly boiling until the salt is produced, the brine being constantly changed from one boiler to another nearer the heat as the work progresses. Hampton, Sept. 25, 1882"

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1883 Salt Springs. - ... The Salt Factory, located here, carried off first prize in the St. John Centennial Exhibition for both coarse and fine salt. This company has expended large sums of money here, and we are glad they are meeting with encouragement. The writer does not know what their plans for the future may be, but he hopes they may be successful, as it would be a loss to the community if such an industry did not prove remunerative."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 17, 1884 Salina. - The property of the Salt Co. is muchimproved in appearance this summer. New fences, painting and planting of flower and garden seeds have added to the neat appearance of the place."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 29, 1888 Salt Mine in King's County. - It is rumored that several farmers in Salt Springs Valley, King's County, in conjunction with some others who take an interest in the development of the salt industry in King's county, are taking the necessary steps for the formation of a company with the object of boring for salt rock. As the deposit lies on the line of the proposed extension of the Central Railway, between Norton and Barnesville, the discovery of rock and the establishment of salt works would add considerably to the revenues of the railway, which, of course, in its turn, would largely contribute to the success of the working of the mine, affording facilities for getting the product to the

Codes: Y1 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 29, 1888 Salt Mine in Kings County.- It is rumored that several farmers in Salt Springs Valley, Kings County, in conjunction with some others who take an interest in the development of the salt industry in Kings County, are taking the necessary steps for the formation of a company with the object of boring for salt rock. As the deposit lies on the line of the proposed extension of the Central railway, between Norton and Barnesville, the discovery of the rock and the establishment of salt works would add considerably to the revenues of the railway, which, of course, in its turn, would largely contribute to the success of the working of the mine, by affording facilities for getting the product to

Chignecto Post - Jun. 21, 1888 Boring for Salt.- It is reported that a company has been forrned to bore for salt at Saltsprings Station. An Ontario expert is convinced of the presence of salt in large quantities."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 26, 1895 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 1, 1895 Boring operations at Upham. - As has been known for some time boring operations in search of salt has been going on at Salt Springs in the parish of Upham. In an endeavor to gain some information on this subject a RECORD representative visited the place, but could not gather all the facts, as the parties carrying on the same are very reticent and do not give any more information away than they can help. Mr. Bald, the gentleman who putdown the artesian well for Mr. S.H. White last summer, has charge of the boring at Upham and up to date has reached a depth of 327 feet. He started work about the first of June and was succeeding immensely till he struck a layer of gravel, when his trouble commenced. While in St. John getting piping to keep the gravel from falling in on the drill, some miscreant dropped a large piece of iron down the hole, which has kept the operator back several days and may possibly lead to the abandoning the work altogether. Mr. Bald has tried every possible scheme to get it out, but without success and is about giving up in despair. This will mean a serious loss to him as he is under a contract to go 500 feet, and will probably receive nothing for his summer's work if he fails to carry out the same. Local jealousy is hinted at as the foundation of the trouble, which, if true, is certainly very much to be regretted, as the salt industry, if once developed, may mean a great thing for this county. One remarkable feature of the boring has been that at depths of varying from 200 to 300 feet and over, pieces of wood, buds of trees and all such material as is found on the sea beach have been brought to surface, all excellently well preserved. While giving all the information asked for in regards to the working of the machine and other facts of Interest, Mr. Bald appeared to not know or fight shy of telling who was backing the enterprise. He said he had been sent there by Hon. Wm. Pugsley and thought the Solicitor General and the Local Government were behind it. So far as he had gone the prospects had been good according to the geologist who examined the material brought up, and it is hoped that the unfortunate occurrence will not prevent the backers of the enterprise from carrying on as extensive a search as they at first intended. In connection with the search for salt in Kings county it is rumored that some interesting developments will take place in the vicinity of Sussex within a few weeks."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 24, 1895 BORING FOR THE SALT ROCK.- Salt springs are to be found in different parts of this county, but those at Cardwell and Upham are the principal ones. Salt of the very finest quality has been produced at the Cardwell springs for nearly a century, but the quantity has been limited in consequence of the excessive expense incurred in the evaporation of the brine. The provincial government is now desirous of instituting a series of experimental borings in order to reach the salt rock so that the brine of the very strongest kind can be obtained from which salt can be produced at very much less expenseto the manufacturer than is now possible with the evaporating of brine that has such a large percentage of water in it. If the proposed experiments should turn out satisfactorily, the result will be of immense value and importance, not only to this county but to the province as well. At present the greater quantity of salt used in the provinces for dairy and table use, is brought from Ontario, a distance of over a thousand miles. There is, therefore, a most urgent demand that our people be in a position to produce this indispensable article of every day use as cheaply as those living in other parts of Canada. The government will, under the supervision of Surveyor General Tweedie, cause borings to be made at the salt springs at Upham, as a first test, and should this prove satisfactory, other localities will doubtless have attention. Success to the undertaking we say."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 28, 1895 Boring For Salt. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, the surveyor general, is in town. He will be engaged today in connection with an equity suit, and tomorrow he accompanies Hon Wm. Pugsley to Kings county for the purpose of examining the salt springs at Upham, with a view to considering the question of taking action for their development by boring for salt rock. The government are authorized by statute to give assistance in this direction, and considering the valuable and extensive deposits that undoubtedly exist in Kings, it is confidently expected that by a judicious expenditure of a reasonable amount of money in boring a valuable and important industry will be developed."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 8, 1901 Boring operations for salt are being carried on at Salt Springs."

Codes: Y1 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt;

Daily Sun - Mar. 28, 1901 Seeking Salt. - Local Government Operations in Kings County. - Dr. John Smith of St. John, north end, was at Hampton on Monday, en route to Salt Springs, to see how the work of boring for salt which is being carried on by and for the local government at that place, is progressing. He found, however, that Foreman Edward Kemp and some of his workmen had come out for lack of pipe required to carry the drill through the deep strata of sand which prevails at the spot where the works are set up. The site chosen by Engineer Gooderich for the experimental work which the government has undertaken is about the centre of a meadow on the farm of one Doherty, and occupied by Edward Hogan, who, some of the older readers of the Sun will remember, was the man who made a fine exhibit of table salt at the first St. John exhibition. That salt was obtained by boiling down the saline waters that gathered in a well he dug on this meadow only a few feet deep, and close to the bank of a small stream which flows through his farm from the hills which form the northern line of his property. It was of a remarkable bright and fine quality, and its exhibition raised very sanguine hopes that the work of developing it would be taken up and prosecuted to a successful issue. Some little distance west of the Hogan place a Dr. Parker of Boston carried on some prospecting work on the meadow west of the Campbell farm, but failing to obtain a brine of more than six per cent of saline matter, he did not feel like risking the large investments of money freely offered by his friends in the States, and which would be necessary to prosecute the work of development. And so the whole matter fell away from anything like a determined effort to discover the salt rock or the stream of brine which geologists have indicated as the mineral wealth of this pretty little valley. Within the past month, however, the local government has taken the matter up and entered into a contract with a Pennsylvania borer named Finley, who has set up an engine, boiler and other necessary plant for a thorough test of what the valley contains. The site chosen may not be the most economical or propitious, for the soil is sand and the drills soon clogged. Eight inch iron pipes were procured and driven down as the drill prepared the way, and now a depth of about 125 feet has been reached, at which point the supply of iron pipe was exhausted and work suspended until a fresh supply can be obtained. naturally in such a locality the supply of water is abundant, and it now freely flows out of the eight inch pipe at the height of 8 or 10 feet above the ground. But thus far there is only the faintest indication of brackishness, although there is a strong taste of some other mineral present. This plant is well housed, and operations will be pushed on as the supply of pipe is furnished. The men work night and day in two shifts. In a northeasterly line over the valley which separates the Salt Springs valley from the Campbell Settlement, and the latter from the southeastern portion of the parish of Sussex, the streams also bear evidence of having come in contact with salt formations, and the question consequently arises whether the prospect of finding rock salt or brine streams does not rather lie at a point where the brooks which run north and south first give indications of possessing the saline element, rather than in the low lands on either side, to which the sedimentary contents of the waters are naturally borne. Meanwhile the boring in the low lands continues."

St. John Star - Mar. 28, 1901 The boring operations are in progress at Salt Springs, Kings Co. To determine the value of the solid deposits there, a depth of about 125 ft. has been reached without as yet satisfactory results."

Codes: Y1 / GYP / LIME / E5 / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt; Gypsum; Lime - General; Sussex/
Plumwesweep Salt;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1888 House of Assembly. - ... Mitchell committed abill further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. He said the bill proposed that carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, or gypsum shall not be subject to any royalty to the crown. The second section proposed that the governor in council, upon being satisfied on the report of a mining engineer, geologist or other competent person, that there is a reasonable probability of discovering valuable mineral deposits in any part of the province by boring, sinking shaft or other methods of exploration, may on the recommendation of the surveyor general by order-in- council, authorize an expenditure out of the public moneys of a sum not exceeding $2,500 in any one year, in and of or for the purpose of prosecuting such boring, etc., and the surveyor general's annual report, shall contain full statement of exploration if any, the expenditure therefor, and all other such information. Another section of the bill gave the governor in council power to cancel mining leases when certain conditions were not complied with. Speaker Pugsley said he was glad to see the government making a move in this important matter. During the election in Kings his colleagues and himself had promised if elected to do what they could to aid in the development of the mining interests of the country. This bill was intended to advance the mining interests not only of Kings but of the whole province. That being so he had no doubt it would meet with general approval. It had been shown that Kings county was rich in manganese and salt deposits, and there were indications of coal there in paying quantities. With proper encouragement, mining in Kings county must be attended with good results. This bill does not propose to take away the rights of those interested in mining. Its effect will be to enable the surveyor general in proper cases to go to a certain expenditure with a view to assisting the mining industry. As he had said, the bill was a move in the right direction. Tweedie said the bill did not propose anything new. The province has had an experience in this direction before. They all remembered what the diamond borer had cost and that the deepest hole it ever bored was a hole in the provincial treasury. Under this bill $2,500 would be given to some county, Kings perhaps, for nothing. The section empowering the cancelling of leases was an improper one and he instanced cases where under it an injustice might be done.Attorney General Blair said it was possible the amount named would not be advantageously expended. The Government had thought it a duty to make the experiment of aiding in mining development, and, though the sumproposed was small, the result might be very satisfactory. If the salt deposits of Kings are as great and valuable as it is said they are their development would be an immense advantage to the whole of New Brunswick, and the amount of revenue to the province would be very handsome. The bill, however, did not intend to apply only to Kings, but to any other part of the province where there was reasonable evidence to warrant an expenditure by the surveyor general. Speaker Pugsley again referred to the salt deposits of Kings County. Valuable springs coming direct from the rock have been discovered in different parts of the county. The brine from the Sussex and Upham springs contains salt of the purest character and farmers are willing to give twice as much for the salt from these springs as for Liverpool or Ontario salt. There is every evidence that these salt deposits exist over the whole area of the country from Sussex to Hammond River. If the salt rock can be discovered, its development would no doubt be attended with most satisfactory results, in which case the royalty of the province would be large. The salt deposits of Syracuse, N.Y., had given to that city a population of 50,000 and a royalty to the State of New York up to the present time of $5,000,000. There was no reason to suppose that with proper encouragement the salt mines of Kings County might not be equally valuable to that county and the whole province. Hanington said he wished the proposal to aid in the mining development of the province every success. He referred to the efforts of private individuals to develop the mines of Albert, and expressed the opinion that if properly worked the mines of New Brunswick would produce gratifying results. Heatherington said his bill reflected the highest credit upon the surveyor general. He would heartily support it, because it was intended to help the development of the mines in Queens and other counties in the province. ..."

Codes: Y1 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt; Mineral Springs;

Kings County Record - May 13, 1932 Salt Springs. - Salt Springs is situated about thirty miles east of the Loyalist city of Saint John and about fifteen miles southwest of Sussex. The name Salt Springs was given because of numerous salt springs in this locality. Years ago salt was made here and salt wells are to be found in many places, the water being a favorite drink of the deer, which come to open places in winter.There is also a mineral spring quite near the main road that has flowed through a pipe sunk to a distance of about 350 feet, which flows winter and summer alike, the water being considered very beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and was bottled and sold under the name Mahpu, being named after the parish in which it is located, Upham, the letters being reversed."

Codes: Z2 / LIME / O7 / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1889 Hopewell. - … (The Rocks) - The cape is best known to sailors as a conspicuous point on the coast during several hour's sail, and ashore for its interesting scenery. Though not as grand as the Giant's Causeway, Fingal's Cave, or the Palisades, yet it is easy of access, well worth seeing, and adds materially to the pleasures of a summer holiday. It is on the west side of the bay mentioned, has a water front near to low water mark of about one quarter of a mile, with a height of 100 or 150 feet. The south end is bold, the north end forming a gentle slope to low ground. This point is reached by a carriage road, and here an array of water worn columns of rock 20 to 30 feet high above a smooth, sloping beach, met the eye while the shore wall is seen to be honeycombed with caverns. Farther down shore past projecting reefs and recurring recesses, as the headland rises, the outstanding masses grow more lofty andimposing, occasionally approaching the height of themainland, with a diameter of 30 to 50 feet. Some areapparently solid and several rods away from the bluff,others parted off by a fissure a few feet wide and rifted from top to bottom, with their bases riddled by long oval shaped passages which here and there almost undermine a towering and ponderous slab. The tunnels, galleries and caves differ in size, shape and form. Here is one roomy as Dan O'Connell's acts of parliament; the next with scarcely standing room, while another has 20 feet of space between its floor of sand and pointed arch overhead. They run parallel to each other at times, or cross at right angles. Some go straight through from daylight to daylight, others by turns and surprises, or now and then end in the cliffs too far and too dark to be explored without a light. The rock at these peculiar places is chiefly a fine grained, tough, dull red, conglomerate, alternating with other layers of red sandstone, and coarser conglomerate, all containing a proportion of lime, which appears to be the cementing ingredient between the layers as well. It pounds up more readily than it splits or breaks and is an unwilling stone to give up specimens. Probably it was formed without flaws, but irregular lines of cleavage now run up and down through it at varying distances apart. These cracks have evidently marked out the isolated portions and located the caverns. Atmospheric agencies, the surf, and the beach pebbles, burrowing in the crevices have done the rest. No caves a mile long and necessarily earlier formed, of which written descriptions and traditions tell, could be found. Fractures similar to these would reasonably account for the remarked absence of living springs over a considerable area of neighboring country. Down shore at the southeast corner two regular wall like ledges of blue limestone reach under the tide and in shore rise in a precipice. Here a pile of large square blocks have ground upon each other showing the marks of the waves' tremendous force. This is the most enduring stone of the group and contains curiously worn arabesque pieces, with veins resembling bunches of grapes. The Cape rocks seem to be older than the fossil marked sandstones at St. Mary's Point and Hopewell Cape, on either hand, on the same shore, but widely separated. … Close by Cape Demoiselle Creek empties into the bay. This stream gives its name to the country through which it flows. One branch takes its rise near the once famous Albert mine. Large deposits of gypsum, freestone and limestone, with indications of salt are found along its course; freestone and lime stone have been extensively quarried. These facts, with the name as a connecting link, seem to call reference to them. .... Though prospecting to any extent for albertite has ceased, and in view of an estimated expenditure of $100,000 by several American companies in trial pits and borings outside Albert mines limits, yet there is a lingering and quite general hope that the lustrous mineral will crop out at some unexpected place and time."

Codes: Z2 / O7 / G3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Telegraph Journal - Aug. 31, 1929 The Maritime Exhibit at The Toronto Fair. - ... Mineral Exhibit. - The minerals of the province, ranging in size - and importance - from soft coal and granite to a small specimen of very brilliant, but uncommercial Albertite, are well represented andinclude copper ore, antimony, gypsum, iron ore, oil shale and high calcium limestone. There are grindstones, pulpstones and building stone from the Miramichi QuarryCompany; the granite is from St. George and the Spoon Island Granite Company; St. George is also responsible for some very fine marble and the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields are showing oils and byproducts as well as rock salt. ..."

Codes: Z3 / IDX_Names: Guano;

Headquarters - Apr. 17, 1844 and Loyalist - Apr. 25, 1844 Guano - A few tons Guano was brought from the Seal Islands last week, in the pilot boat Porpoise, Capt. Maloney, and we believe a few hundred weight still remains to be disposed of. We hope some of the purchasers will give the article a fair trial, by comparison with other manures, and in the fall know the result - as, should it prove a valuable manure, we believe large quantities may be obtained at a very trifling cost - St.

Morning News - Jul. 8, 1844 Guano. - A gentleman in Eastport called at a Seed Store a few weeks since, and after purchasing several varieties of cowcumber seeds - thrust them carelessly inhis coat pocket - before leaving the shop he procured a few ounces of guano, carefully wrapped in a stout paper, which he also placed in the same pocket. The following morning when putting on his clothes, he was not a little astonished at the verdant appearance of his coat flaps. The skirts were literally covered with vines; some of them several feet in length - the earlier varieties in full blossom and the later species in the third leaf. ""This,"" said our informant, ""is the way we force things in the U.S."" Perhaps stretch would have been more appropriately used. Those who saw some of the vines speak of them as remarkably strong and

Morning News - Jun. 12, 1844 Guano - The Manure Mania. - The world seems to be full of guano all at once; it is in every body's mouth -that is, every body is talking about it, and every body seems anxious to get hold of some of it, to look at, and apply to their lands, to see what strange things will come forth. The world is full of it; but we mean the talking world; in a more literal sense, guano is a very scarce article, and only to be found in a certainisolated locality. The island from whence the guano is taken, (as we learn from the New Philosophical Edinburgh Journal,) is about three miles from shore, on the south-west coast of Africa. It is a barren rock about three miles in circumference; has no soil or the least sign of vegetation. The guano lies to the depth of about twenty feet, and without any variation in quality. The continent is very sandy, and, in high winds, (hurricanes for instance), will cover a ship's deck nearly one hundred miles from the land. - The birds on the island are a kind of penguin and cannot fly to any distance, if at all, their wings being a kind of fin. It is believed that the Captain of the vessel who brought the guano was the first human being who set foot on the island, which is very difficult to approach, there being no harbour, and a heavy surf. On walking on it, he could scarcely set his without treading on the birds, and they took no notice what ever of him, except pecking at his feet, he being barefoot - and, on a gun being fired, they merely fluttered a good deal, and made much noise. There is no fresh water, it is believed, for some hundreds of miles along the coast and no rain. Upwards of one hundred vessels have already been despatched from Great Britain, to gather the precious substance; it is becoming quite an article of commerce; and, indeed, one of the most profitable known to the present day. Vessels are fitting out from all parts of the world, for the African island; nor are St. John and Halifax behind the fashion, for the merchants of these places are sending forth their ships for supplies. No doubt all kinds of tricks will be practised in different places to pass off a spurious for the genuine article as soon as it comes more into use; and farmers, and others must therefore be on the scent or they may be caught by chaff. In Halifax, we perceive that the boys have commenced operations in this way already; they have actually been gathering the contents of swallows' nests, and representing them as guano from the wreck of the Saladin; and they have not been in want of purchasers. The Editor of the Post informs his readers, that he has a piece of guano lying at his office for the inspection of the curious. Dr. Gesner also has a piece ""about the size of a piece of chalk, which he exhibits at his geological lectures. We trust that the Doctor's is the real genuine and that there is no ""bone"" about it; or that the swallows had anything to do with it, for we shouldn't like the Haligonians to swallow anything but the real guano itself. Several supplies have been received in this Province, and have been applied to the land; but with what success, we have not yet learned. The guano is said to be a very powerful manure; and it requires a person who has some knowledge of its properties, or effects, to make use of it to advantage; for instance, if too much be applied, it is injurious to vegetation; it burns up the soil, and of course the manure is wasted. We are informed that it must be portioned out in very precise quantities; neither too much nor too little in one place; and if it be properly used, it will expedite vegetation fully two weeks - making the difference of

Loyalist - May 30, 1844 Guano. - An enterprising ship owner of St. Stephen fitted out a vessel at his own expense, which proceeded to the coast of Africa, took a cargo of this valuablemanure on board and carried it to England, on which it is said he realized œ4,000 profits. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the extraordinary qualities of Guano, the farmers on the River St. John have not yet had not an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its effects. We understand they will not be able to make this plea much longer, for we are informed that Mr. Scovil of St. John is about to fit out two vessels for the coast of Africa to obtain cargoes of Guano. This information, however, is not direct, and if we have been misinformed we shall be glad to be corrected."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 29, 1880 Albert. - The manufacture of alum, bleaching powder and sulphuric acid, was formerly carried on at the mountain, but the Crimean War caused such a rise in some of the chemicals requisite for the work that the industry was abandoned. Only the ruins of the works remain."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 28, 1892 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1892It is said that deposits of guano have been found of quite an extensive area on Three Islands, and that parties from Musquash have taken an amount of it to test it as a fertilizer, and that they have leased part of one of the islands and want to lease the rest."

APPENDIX 6

ENERGY OCCURRENCES

COAL

E4	Alma coal
S5	Albert County coal (some albertite)
X2	Carleton County coal
K5	Charlotte County coal
B8	Dunsinane
T8	Gloucester county coal
X1	Grand Lake coal
S6	Kent County coal
D7	Kings County coal
U7	Queens County coal
J5	Northumberland County coal
F7	Restigouche County coal
B6	St. Martins coal
U1	Sunbury County coal
Z4	Sussex coal
A6	Westmorland County coal
M6	York County coal
R8	Dipper Harbor/Lepreau coal

ALBERTITE (see also S5 - Albert County coal)

J8	Albert Mines
J6	Apohaqui albertite
L3	Beliveau albertite and oil/gas
C4	Demoiselle albertite
D4	Elgin albertite
K3	Mapleton albertite
B7	Norton albertite (see also Hampton U - URN 0697)
M8	Pickwauket Mountain (see Norton albertite and Hampton U - URN 0697)

OIL, OIL SHALES, GAS

A2	Albert/ Kings county oil shales
L4	Westmorland County oil shales
E2	Oil and gas general
T3	Dover oil
P1	St. Joseph oil
T6	Westmorland oil / Dorchester oil

Codes: 0001 / 0721 / 0707 / 0030 / IDX_Names: New Horton Copper; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Dawson
HILL / Z2 / P3 / J8 / Settlement; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone,
Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Lime, Phosphate
and Brick Company; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1881 The Mineral Wealth of Albert. - Hillsboro, April 4th, 1881. Mr. Editor:- I have noticed from time to time that reference has been made to the mines and minerals of Albert County. So the Frenchman said of London, it is a province covered and filled with mines and minerals; and - much has been said and written, perhaps the half hasnot yet been told. Beginning at the boundary line between Albert and St. John Counties, we find copper all along the bay shore as far east as Salmon River, where a company is about being formed by Messrs. Cleveland and Steadman, with a capital of $100,000. We wish the enterprise every success. Coming up to Harvey we find a valuable depositof the same mineral at New Horton. At Harvey Point wefind the famous freestone quarries of Messrs. Roberts & Stevens. From these quarries a large number of the stone buildings of Boston and New York have been built. Coming up to Hopewell are the famous stone quarries of Messrs. Hayden, employing a number of men. At or near the Hill Corner has been discovered of late, manganese said to beworth $130 per ton. The company is about commencing operations on a large scale. In Salem manganese has beendiscovered on the farm of Jeremiah Steeves, only awaiting further developments. The lime stone worked by Messrs. McHenry, as well as the plaster quarries of J.T.Tompkins, are considered inexhaustible. That yellow metalso much coveted called gold has been discovered at New Ireland. We learn that searching and exploring willcommence immediately. We are indeed sorry to say that thefamous Albert coal mine is about to close, the deposit of Albertite, worth $25 per ton, having about run out. During the twenty-two years it has been worked, about $4,000,000 worth of that wonderful coal has been raised. Yet it is the opinion of experienced miners that the Albert mine is only a branch of the grand trunk and that the grand trunk is in Baltimore, about four miles west of the Albert mine. Miners tell us that the course of the coal in the Albert Mines is east and west, and as the mountains of shale in Baltimore more correspond exactly with the shale at the Albert mines, and the course is directly west, it looks both reasonable and probable that the Albert coal, so called, exists in mammoth deposits in Baltimore; and, as further proof of coal in that place, small pieces of coal precisely like the Albertite coal can be picked up at any time in the small brooks and rivulets running through those shale regions, which, of course, have been washed out in times of heavy rains. And as those undeveloped coal fields, as we believe them to be, are only four miles from the Albert Railway, and a level grade to and from, the means of transportation would be both cheap and easy; and we believe that if a little capital now lying idle in England and other countries was expended in Baltimore, the remuneration might be counted by millions. Yours, A.B."

Codes: 0002 / A2 / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Sun - May 23, 1901 John H. Harding obit. - ... From lumberingand milling Mr. Harding turned his attention to gold and coal mining, and not very many years ago to the development of manganese in St. Martins. He was foremost in taking hold of Nova Scotia gold, when most men scouted the presence of the precious metal in that province inpaying quantity as the dream of a lunatic, and was one of the first to catch on to the value of Albert county's oil regions. Mr. Harding erected the first quartz crusher in Nova Scotia, and not only extracted gold from the product of his own mine at Rexford, but handled the output of several other mines. From Nova Scotia gold to the oil regions of Albert Co. was but a step in Mr. Harding's onward march. He was at the forefront of the development of the natural wealth of the two provinces, putting up his money and his brain as capital and risking all on the cast of a die. Nowadays promoters risk nothing. They give politicians in power the tip, a charter with a subsidy from the public treasury follows, and the credulous public subscribe the rest of the cash. Mr. Harding operated quite largely in Albert Co. He bought areas, built a refinery to extract the oil from the shale, made several large shipments to the United States of an illuminating oil superior to all others, that commanded some 80 cents a gallon, and the enterprise was on the high road to making all concerned millionaires, when the discovery of oil wells across the border came like a bolt out of a clear blue sky. The Albert shale oil company could not compete with the new product, oil fell rapidly in price, and the concern had to wind up its business. Nothing daunted by the reverse, Mr. Harding turned his attention to coal mining in Nova Scotia, and was one of the pioneers in developing the Springhill mines, now among the best coal properties in Canada. Prior to Mr. Harding starting the mines on a practical basis, there had only been some surface scratching by farmers, who sold what coal they gathered up to local blacksmiths. ..."

Codes: 0007 / 0002 / 0087 / 0275 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Quaco Manganese; Dorchester Copper;
0691 / 0688 / Y1 / J8 / Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Gold Mine Gully;
Salt Springs Salt; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 22, 1880 Interest in Mining. - The increased interest which is being taken in mining matters in the Maritime Provinces is rather remarkable in its way. Some very important gold discoveries have undoubtedly been made in Nova Scotia, and in fact there is scarcely a County in that Province in which gold has not been found. The greatest practical development of recent date is probably in Halifax and Yarmouth Counties, where a good deal of mining property has changed hands and some new works are being profitably prosecuted. The oil lands of Cape Breton are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and, as already pointed out in the Sun, immense tracts of land around Lake Ainslie have been secured by Boston and Halifax capitalists, besides what has been taken up by that giant oil monopoly of this continent, the Standard Oil Company. A very large amount of machinery and labor will presently be at work in the development of these oil properties. In our own Province, there have beensome important investments by Boston capitalists in antimony mines at Prince William, York County. Mr. Hibbard, it is reported, has sold the mine in which he is interested for $200,000 cash and $50,000 stock in the new Company and a large force is at work on the property. The Lake George antimony mine is also a hopeful speculation and it is anticipated that the present managers will make a large amount of money out of it, especially as silver has been discovered in the ore. On the Tobique, gold has been discovered in sufficient quantities to warrant an expenditure for pushing forward a thorough exploration.The Woodstock iron mine, as our readers are aware, has changed hands, and large expenditures will be made in developing the property. The Queen Manganese company are not hesitating in incurring large expenditures for the development of their valuable property at Markhamville, while a manganese property in Hopewell has been bought by a local company, and efforts are being made in Boston to organize a company to take hold of the manganese mine at St. Martins. Copper has been discovered back of Dorchester, and the lands are duly bonded, and some Sussex parties have secured a copper mine at Point Wolfe. Kings County is turning out strong in the line of mineral discovery. At Wanamake's, Parish of Upham, galena, which is said to bear both silver and gold in paying quantities has been found. The extent of the vein requires to be still further tested. The Salt Springs of Campbell Settlement have come into notice and changed hands, and a Mr. Bockus, for Boston parties, is putting up the necessary machinery for salt making, and it is expected that operations of some magnitude will be carried on here. Kaolin has just been found at Hamilton's Lake, Dutch Valley, the bottom of the lake being composed of this valuable clay, which is used in making porcelain. At or near Dutch Valley, too, according to a well authenticated statement, indications of oil have been found. Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, has found a mineral which appears to resemble bismuth more closely than anything else, but just where it is found has not been made public. Graphite is known to exist in the Parish of Upham. It is to be hoped that through the present extraordinary revival of interest in our mineral resources some practical good may be accomplished. That the Maritime Provinces abound in valuable minerals can not be gainsaid. The trouble heretofore has been the absence of capital to fully test the extent of these resources. In the West and elsewhere it frequently happens that millions of dollars are expended in explorations and actual working before any tangible, paying result is reached. Here there are no millions to be expended in this way - nor even hundreds of thousands, and scarcely tens of thousands. Unless practical miners and geologists are entirely wrong, this very Province of New Brunswick contains all the conditions of a country in which the precious metals, as well as the ordinary minerals, should be found. Possibly the present active enquiry may stimulate to such persistent, thorough survey and exploration of our Province as may lead up to discoveries the benefits of which may be felt by our entire population."

Codes: 0007 / 0030 / HILL / S6 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Teahan Mine; Grey Brook Gypsum;
Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - May 16, 1887 and Daily Times - May 18, 1887 and N.B. Reporter - May 28, 1887 The New Brunswick Mines. - The New Brunswick correspondent of the Halifax Critic writes: Since my last, nothing new has arisen in miningmatters, except the formation of a new development company in the northern part of the province, at or near Weldford Station on the I.C. Railway, to prospect and explore for coal. The presence of coal has been suspected for some time, as small seams and outcrops have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Opinions differ in the matter. Those professing to know considerable about it that there will not be any quantity or depth of seam found. Be that as it may, the intention is to make an exploration, and a company has been formed with a capital of $75,000 to prosecute work. It is said the Albert Manufacturing Co. atHillsboro are gradually increasing their business, and making occasional purchases of plaster properties in the vicinity of their works. The calcined plaster of this company has a good reputation, and they are meeting with large sales in the Upper Provinces.The work at Mineral Vale, Albert Co., is progressing slowly, and some changes have been made in the mining staff. There is also talk of putting in some new machinery, but of what nature I have not as yet ascertained. The location of this mine, eight miles from railway communication, is somewhat against it on the score of transportation facilities, but time will doubtless remedy this drawback soon, as there is some idea of extending the Havelock, Elgin and Petitcodiac railway branch to Bay Shore, in which case the desired facilities will be afforded. There are rumors of some fresh capital beingplaced in the Antimony mines at Prince William, in York county but nothing definite is known. These antimony properties in York county seem to have been dragged through an endless chain of legal difficulties, and companies have succeeded companies, and stock boomed and then sold for non-payment of calls, &c., till one can hardly form any definite conclusion over the matter. The manganese boom seems to be quiet, though work"

Codes: 0007 / 0603 / 0547 / 0688 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; Gooseberry Village; Gold
0275 / 0691 / J7 / GYP / G3 Mine Gully; Woodstock Fe; Markhamville Manganese; Clay -
/ Z2 / L1 / E5 / Y1 / LIME / General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Gypsum; Granite;
J8 / X1 / R8 / A2 / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Saint John
Graphite; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Lime -
General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/
Lepreau Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1881 Economic Minerals of New Brunswick. - Although New Brunswick is inferior to Nova Scotia in minerals, it still is entitled to consideration in that respect, and it is not improbable that at some not distant day we shall see some new developments in connection with the mineral wealth of this Province. A few words now, (in answer to several correspondents) in regard to the useful minerals of New Brunswick which have been so far discovered. The coal areas of the Province are very extensive, and although the seams are thin, not more than 22 inches, and only worked at Grand Lake and one or twoother places, it is quite possible that they may have eventually be worked much more extensively. It is estimated the Newcastle coal basin alone contains upwards of 100,000,000 of tons, most of which could probably beobtained. When St. John becomes a great manufacturing city this coal will no doubt form an important factor in its prosperity. The Albertite has had a great history, but present appearances are unfavorable to that mining interest. There are several seams of anthracite in theDevonian strata at Point Lepreaux and also at Musquash. It has, however, not yet been determined whether these seams can be worked with profit, owing to the large amount of ash left after combustion. Copper ores have been found in many places inCharlotte, in Albert and elsewhere, but, so far, have not been worked with profit. Baryta, used for making, or rather for adulterating white lead, has been found at Frye's Island, Charlotte Co., where also galena and silver have been found. Minute quantities of gold have been found from time to time in several localities, but nothing has beendone in the way of mining. Argentiferous galena has been found in several localities. At Wannemake's, on Hammond River, the galena has been found to yield a fair proportion of silver. In 1878, on the west side ofMusquash harbor, yellow sulphuret of copper and galena were found in veins of white quartz, to the amount of $14 per ton, as was shown by actual assay. The hardness of the rock and the smallness of the vein are, however, against its profitable working. Considerable quantities of silver have been found in the same locality. Bituminous shales are found extensively inAlbert, Kings and Westmorland, capable of yielding from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton, but they are of little value so long as petroleum is so abundant. Bog iron ores, believed to be of commercial value, have been found at Burton, in Sunbury, and also at Maryland in York. Large deposits of iron ore of very superiorquality are found at Jacksontown and other parts of Carleton County. Some of these samples have yielded as much as 48 per cent of iron. There seems to be no doubt that these mines will eventually be worked with profit. Black sand containing magnetic iron ore has been found at St. Martins, in the vicinity of St. John, and elsewhere. Antimony is found in great quantities in PrinceWilliam, York. These mines are worked with profit and the quality of antimony is excellent. It is largely used in making Babbit metal. Manganese is another profitable New Brunswick mineral. It is found at Markhamville, Kings County; in the County of St. John, on the South West Miramichi, and elsewhere. In addition to these minerals, there are manyothers more or less widely distributed. Clay fit for bricks and pottery is abundant. Granite in various colours is widely distributed in Charlotte and Queens, and red granite is largely exported to the United States and Upper Provinces. Graphite, or black lead, is foundnear St. John, and also in Queens county. Grindstones and freestones of the best quality abound, especially about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Gypsum is also abundant inAlbert and Westmorland. It also occurs in Kings and St. John Counties and on the Tobique. Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery is found in the granite districts of Charlotte. Limestone is abundant and is found of the best quality about St. John.Iron pyrites is found on the St. John and Miramichi. Saltsprings exist at Sussex and in the parish of Upham. There are other minerals of less value which might be named,but these we have mentioned are sufficient to show that the mineral wealth of the Province is by no means inconsiderable. A survey made with a view to practical economic results, rather than a mere scientific survey, might prove advantageous to the Province."

Codes: 0007 / 0604 / 0688 / HILL / X1 / A2 / J8 / R8 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Simpson Mine; Gold Mine Gully; Grey Brook Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1880 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. - Our Ores Viewed in Their Geological and Economic Relations. - The mineralogical exhibits, though not large, are very complete. This is a branch of our industries which ought to rank next in importance to agriculture, but in our Province, at least, it has not been developed to the extent it has in the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The collection of ores and minerals products belonging to the Mechanics' Institute is the largest and is one of the first objects seen on entering the Exhibition Building bythe main entrance. Albert County is well represented inthis collection by several fine specimens of Albertite, brown shale, on which the Albertite occurs, and gypsum or plaster of Paris from Hillsboro. Various samples of this mineral are seen, as well as the calcined plaster in several stages as prepared by the Albert Manufacturing Co. The useful minerals are of great variety, namely ores of iron, lead, antimony, copper, manganese, zinc, etc., the specimens of copper and iron ores being in greatest quantity. On the upper shelves of this collection aresome fine specimens of antimony from the Hibbard mine at Prince William, and of anthracite from Lepreaux. This last, although not found in great quantity and belonging to an earlier geological age than that in which coal usually occurs, is nevertheless a valuable product. The shale in which it is found is also represented, showing that it bears resemblance to that in which albertiteoccurs. Specimens of argentiferous galena from St. Martins, received from Mr. Wanamake, are also exhibited. Behind the last named collection, to the left, stands that of the New Brunswick Natural History Society, exhibited in geological sequence. Commencing with the Laurentian and Huronian formations, which lie at the foot of the series, we find in the Huronian, barytes, or heavy spar from chance Harbour, N.S., chlorite and hornblende from Kings County and Grand Manan. Next in the scale is the Silurian, in which a large number of minerals are found. We have in this series mica from St Stephen, ironand copper pyrites from various places, galena from Campobello, native copper and zinc blende from the sameplace, and argentiferous galena from Le Tete, Charlotte County. In the lower carboniferous formation, which is likewise one of our most productive in useful minerals, we have calcite in various forms from Miramichi and the North Shore, alabaster from Hillsboro, barytes from Markhamville, agate chalcedony, cornelian, etc., from Washedemoak Lake, and pyrolusite (manganese) and manganite (a kindred mineral) from Kings County.The coal measures are represented by bituminous coal from Grand Lake, copper from Bathurst, etc. The Triassic series are shown by only a few zeolites (stilbite), and heulandite from Grand Manan. The recent formations are represented by selenite, or sulphate of lime in turreted crystals, from Sussex, iron sand from Petitcodiac, wad manganese from Woodstock, and bog iron from Richibucto and St. Stephen. In the same case Mr. G.F. Matthew exhibits a collection of useful minerals, namely, granularanthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous coal from Newcastle,Queen County, polished shale (resembling cannel coal) from Caledonia, Albert Co., Albertite, or Albert coal, from Hillsboro, and peat (burnt) from Lawlor's Lake. Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, has likewise exhibited a neat little collection of useful minerals, such as bituminous coal, Albertite, lime, red granite, iron ores, antimony, pottery clay, copper, lead, manganese, graphite and marble. Mr. Alfred Markham exhibits fine specimens of manganese ores, braunite and manganite from his mine at Markhamville.The Revenue Silver Mining company have a case with specimens of zinc blende, which contains small quantities of gold, about 13-100 oz. Troy weight per ton, and also of silver and lead ores. These are from Letete, Charlotte county. Several specimens of silver-lead ore from Yarmouth, N.S. are also exhibited. A block of Iceland spar from Belledune, Gloucester County, a rather remarkable mineral, is also shown. The Spring Hill Mining Company exhibits splendid specimens of coal of

Codes: 0007 / 0639 / D7 / Z4 / EXPL IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Dickson Brook; Kings County Coal;
/ Sussex Coal; Exploration - General;

Headquarters - Sep. 17, 1862 and Philanthropist - Sep. 18, 1862 Valuable Discoveries. - Scarcely a week rolls round in which we do not hear of the discovery in one part of the Province or another of valuable ores. Until the recent gold discoveries in Nova Scotia, few persons could be induced to spend any considerable amount of time in search of the precious metals. Since that time, however, the aspect of affairs has changed. Numbers of the people, fully aware that the geological formations of New Brunswick were similar to those of the sister province, and that if rich deposits of precious metals were to be found in certain localities there, equally rich deposits were to be found in similar localities here, have been diligent and persevering in their researches. At one time we hear of the discovery of rich gold deposits, at another we learn that valuable copper ore in abundance has been found; at one time intelligence is received that valuable coal deposits have been discovered, at another we hear of the discovery of black lead mines. And so the work goes bravely on; and the discoveries increase as time progresses. The News of Monday contains an account of avaluable coal discovery on the property of Alex. Light,Esq., at Sussex. Men were set to work to ascertain the probable depth and breadth of the formation. The largest seam was found to be fifteen inches broad on the surface. Upwards of a cart load of the coal was thrown out, and, when tested, proved to be equal to the best English Orrel. It is of a polished jet black and resembles the Anthracite. The News says the belief at present is, that the supply is inexhaustible, but in order to ascertain with certainty the exact richness of the deposit, Mr. Light intends sinking a shaft to the depth of one hundred feet. Then follows another Copper Ore discovery, but this time in the Parish of Alma, in Albert county, and distant about one and a half miles from a safe harbour to which there is a good and regular descent from the works. The specimen forwarded to this office appears to be exceedingly rich. A mining lease and all the necessary privileges have been obtained from the owners of the soil by a Company incorporated under the name of the ""Williams Mining Company"". Explorations have been made of such character as to warrant the Company in believing the prospects to be very favorable. The vein has been uncovered to the length of one hundred yards on the course east and west, varying in width from six to eight feet; it is found to be stained throughout, and contains rich deposits of grey Copper Ore, some of which has been dressed and shipped to England, and some to the United States; the former producing 28 7/8 per cent., value £20 7s. 0d. sterling per ton; the latter producing 30 per cent., value $122.40 per ton. A large block of the ore from this mine, weighing 300 lbs. can be seen by the curious in such matters at the office of Wm. Davidson, Esq., Princess street. The capital of the Company is set down at $120,000, in 6000 shares of $20 each. We understand that a portion of the stock is yet open to purchasers. Next in the order of discoveries is that of avaluable mine of Antimony at Lake George, in Lower Prince William, York County, by Mr. John Hennebery of Indiantown. A Boston Chemist pronounces the specimen which he has examined a superior article. It appears that this is the only Antimony mine in America. - Courier."

Codes: 0007 / GYP / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation,

Royal Gazette - Jun. 26, 1867 Passed 17th June: An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0007 / HILL / Z2 / G3 / A2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone,
LEGI / Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Albert / Kings
County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

Codes: 0007 / L3 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Albert
Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 12, 1882 Passed April 6th:An Act to increase the Capital Stock and to amend an Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporatethe Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said Company."

Codes: 0007 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Legislation, etc.;

Daily Tribune - Mar. 9, 1875 The Legislative Council bill, to enable Lake George Antimony Company to hold Stockholders' and Directors' meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton, was committed, Mr. Phillips in the chair. Agreed to. ...... Fredericton, March 9 After routine Hon. McQueen committed the Belleveau,Albertite and Oil Company Bill, Humphrey in the chair. The Bill is almost a transcript of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company Act, and the mover explained that should it pass a company will be formed for the purpose of boring for albertite and oil at Belleveau Village. He dwelt on the benefits which would flow from the establishment of the necessary works of the company, and asked for the passage of the bill. Hon. Mr. Crawford said that as there was a section in the bill exempting the property of the company from local taxation, except that for schools, he would move its postponement for three months unless it was struck out. Hon. Mr. Willis and Mr. Davidson argued against the principle of exemption from taxes for the same reasons as those advanced by them against Crawford's Manufacturer's Exemption Bill. Hon. Mr. McQueen said he felt with the gentlemen interested in the passage of the bill that the proposed Company would be the means of enriching the District and County in which it was established, and this claim for exemption was, therefore, a valid one. If, however, the House desired, he would consent to the striking out of the exempting section. Mr. Davidson thought progress should be reported in order that the measure might be closely scanned and its provisions more thoroughly understood. This was opposed vigorously by McQueen, seconded by Smith, and when the exempting section was reached McQueen argued in its favor, and was opposed by Dow, Smith, Smith, Pickard and others, all of whom, however, were in favor of the bill. The section was struck out and the bill agreed to."

Codes: 0007 / LIME / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Lime - General; Beliveau Albertite and
Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 17, 1875 Bill passed... To authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold stockholders and directors meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. ...To incorporate The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. ....to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co."

Codes: 0007 / O3 / E5 / G6 / Z2 / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Hopewell Gypsum; Sussex/
G3 / LIME / X6 / X1 / L3 / Plumwesweep Salt; Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Lime - General; Tobique
Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 The following completes list of the articles forwarded to Philadelphia from this Province for the Centennial Exhibition we take from the Globe: ...1 bbl. Antimony ore, Lake George Antimony Co.1 box sulphuret of copper, St. George Copper Mining Co. 1 box of samples iron ore, Dr. W.S. Harding, St. John 1 block of coal, Springhill Coal Co. 1 box albertite and oil, Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. 1 piece building stone, one grindstone, Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi 1 box of coal, Hon. Gideon Bailey, Grand Lake 1 box dressed stone, Geographical Survey 1 box freestone, Daniel & Boyd (from Caledonia Quarry) 1 box red grit polishing stone, J.H. McGrath. 1 box lime and limestone, McGrath, Purdy and Green, Portland 1 box gypsum, Tobique Gypsum Co.1 box gypsum, Wm. Blacker, Hopewell 1 box limestone, Armstrong Bros., Greenhead 1 box fire clay, G.N. McMann, St. John 1 box salt, J.S. Sharp, Sussex 2 cases bricks and drain tiles, Lee Bros., St. JohnPolished granite work, Wm. Ingraham, St. George 1 ton manganese, John Simson, Kings Co."

Codes: 0007 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / G6 IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument
/ L3 / Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General
/ Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Bricks - General; Beliveau
Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1876 International Exhibition. - .... Philadelphia .... Professor Bailey and Dr. Jack, of Fredericton, are preparing a catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, especially for distribution at the exhibition. ....Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte Co., copper ore. Rufus Cole, Rockport, copper ore.Lake George Antimony Company, Lake George, antimony.Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., Beliveau, Albertite and oil.Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, St. George, red granite. Joseph Goodfellow, Miramichi, grindstones. Reed, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, do. Thomas Mercer, Cardwell, salt and brine.George W. McMann, St. John. Fire clay.Lee Bros., St. John, bricks and tiles. Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Building stone, Dorchester Smith & McKelvie, Building Stone, Memramcook."

Codes: 0019 / 0311 / 0691 / E2 / X1 IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine;
Markhamville Manganese;
/ J8 / GEOL / Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;
Geology - General;

Morning Freeman - Oct. 10, 1867 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. -The show of minerals is not large. One of the most interesting articles exhibited is a box of coal taken from a vein 2 1/2 feet thick, lately opened on what is known as the Cokely farm, by the Grand Lake Mining Company, for which Mr. Scoullar is agent. This coal is remarkable for the intense heat it emits, and its great durability. For the house or the workshop it has no superior we believe. The specimen is clear and bright, entirely clear from all earthy matter or other extraneous substance, and the pieces are of a large size. We were glad to learn that the vein is improving in size as the work progresses. Of course, Albertite makes its appearance, and 8the oils distilled from that singular mineral. the company who have been boring for oil on the Memramcook send a small specimen of some Petroleum they have found, and some lumps apparently of the same substance consolidated. There are specimens of copper ore from various quarters, and of many other ores of sandstone, of sand, &c., &c., and in the Car Shed are specimens of gold bearing quarters, found in the Province, and some small particles of gold. Mr. Matthew's collection of minerals, which seems to be growing more extensive every day, is so large, and the specimens are so numerous, that it would occupy more than one column of our paper merely to give the names of them all. It proves conclusively that New Brunswick possess an immense variety of minerals, whatever may be the value of the deposits. Unfortunately few mines have yet been found to pay for working them. There is a copper ore by J.J. Fellows, manganeseby A. Markham, and a quantity of gold bearing quartz from Victoria county, by W. S. Shea, attracted considerable notice. There is also copper ore by E. Withers, while Mr. Janion shows some fine specimens of the same minerals from L'Etete mines."

Codes: 0019 / D7 / B8 / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Kings County Coal; Dunsinane Coal;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 23, 1864 Discovery of Coal. - We have observed in our City papers notions of the discovery of Coal on the railway line, a few miles above Sussex, and we have been at some pains to ascertain the truth of these statements. It seems that about eighteen months since, a lad, who had been fishing in a small stream that crosses the railway, picked up a piece of coal; several months afterwards search was made, and it resulted in the discovery of an outcrop in the stream. The outcrop makes its appearance to the North of the Railway line, near the Dunsinane platform, 55 miles form the City, and about a mile to the westward of the steam saw mill of Mr. Alexander Shives. The seam shows itself on the lands of Alexander S. Light, Esquire, and within a hundred feet or thereabouts, of land owned by Robert Shives, Esquire. The country in the neighborhood is for many miles in extent, quite level, and forms a portion of the parish of Havelock, King's County. As far as we can learn, the coal is of fair quality; and two car loads have been sold in Sussex, and those who have burned it pronounce it a good house coal. That taken from the surface, however, from its exposure to the atmosphere, cannot afford a just criterion of its qualities. Messrs. Gilbert Murdoch, George Stewart, and others, as well as the gentlemen already named, are owners of land in close proximity to the seam. J.B. Key, Esquire, of England, Mining Engineer and Mineral Surveyor, Superintendent of the Copper Mines at Letete, near the entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, has recently examined the district, and reported thereon. He says - ""On reaching the Station I proceeded in company with Mr. Alexander Shives to examine the spot where coal had been dug out by the side of a brook, as marked on a plan furnished me. Taking a man with us we were enabled to clear up this pit, from which I broke some good specimens of coal. Two seams were distinctly visible, separated from each other by a thin layer of shale, the uppermost seam being about 8 inches thick, and the lower one about 3 6 inches; beneath this last seam I dug out some Lignites. The seams and strata were not sufficiently laid open to enable me to come to a direct conclusion as to their precise dip and bearing; but as far as I could discover, its course will be a little North of East, and South of West, with a Southerly dip. This latter seems to be corroborated by my finding Coal cropping out in the brook about 20 feet to the Northwest of the last named pit, being led there to search for it from my observations of the dip where it was laid open. Two other pits had also been sunk in an Easterly direction from No. 1 pit, in shale, sand stone, and coal. I could not see the bottom of either of these pits, as they were filled in with rubbish, &c., from the sides. But judging from the same taken out from them, there rests no doubt on my present view being thin is by no means a guide, as they have been found in coal mines to swell from mere nothing to 65 feet in thickness; and there is every reason to suppose that similar results will be found in the development of this property."" On opening up one of the seams since Mr. Key's survey, a thickness of 30 inches was uncovered, after going into the bank of the brook only some 10 or 12 feet."

Codes: 0030 / 0721 / HILL / Z2 / P3 IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Grey Brook
/ H6 / E4 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Albert County
Copper; Alma Coal;
Chignecto Post - Apr. 14, 1881 Mining and quarrying will be prosecuted with increased vigor during the coming summer. Preparations are being made to work the rich vein of manganese discovered last summer at Hopewell Hill; operations ingold and silver mining will be commenced at New Ireland; and copper mining will be actively prosecuted at Alma.Coal mining will also receive some attention in the latter parish. The Albert Manufacturing Company, under the energetic management of Mr. J.T. Tompkins, will, of course, do its usual extensive work in the plasterbusiness, and Mr. McHenry's lime (which is an unusually good article) will probably find a more extensive market.In the freestone quarries, unusual activity prevails. The Bay of Fundy Company are giving employment to a large number of men and expect to do a good business. A short distance from them are the quarries of Messrs. Stevens, while not far from them are those on the lands of F.W. Watson, and for the working of which the International Company has just been organized by Boston capitalists. All these quarries will be busy hives this summer, and on Grindstone Island a large boarding house, for the accommodation of the quarrymen, is

Codes: 0030 / D4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Elgin Albertite;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 29, 1886 Mining in Elgin. - A correspondent writes: The mining fever in the parish of Elgin, Albert Co., is daily increasing. The Freeze mine is developing new wealth as the work extends. Messrs. Steeves Bros. & Godard are prospecting on a lead said to be rich in copper and silver. Jacob W. Steeves, while blasting out lime rock onhis farm for

use in the Freeze mine came upon a pocket of pure Albertite coal. He has since made further excavations in the rock and has discovered several small veins of coal running through the lime rock. The general features of the locality are said to correspond to those at the Albert mines, where so much valuable mineral was obtained. Mr. Steeves has about a quart of nuggets of coal, which he has blasted from one of the rocks. It is to be hoped that the necessary capital will be available to develop this and other undoubted genuine mines in this parish."

Codes: 0030 / Z2 / D4 / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 5, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf - … We are sorry to learn that E.B. Chandler, who has been engaged in mining in this county for years, has assigned to G.F. Baird, barrister, of St. John, for the benefit of his creditors. … There is now a steam pumping engine in the mine at New Ireland, to keep the water out. Messrs. Freeze and McLeod have shipped quite a large quantity of the ore to the United States and are well satisfied with the way it turned out. … Stone from the Memel quarry was hauled to the new wharf at Hopewell Hill..."

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0039 / 0603 / 0901 / 0030 / 0087 / 0691 / 0603 / 0007 / 0043 / 0275 / I6 / G3 / LIME / HILL / H3 / Z2 / J8 / R8 / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Frye Island; Elmtree; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Markhamville Manganese; Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Granite; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Moncton - Slate; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1884 New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- It was expected that the collection of geological specimens from New Brunswick, in course of preparation by Mr. W.F.

Ganong for the New Orleans Exposition, would be ready for shipment the latter part of last week, but a delay of a few days was occasioned by the non arrival of some promised specimens. The collection is now nearly completed and will be shipped in a day or two. As classified, it is a good representation of the economic minerals of New Brunswick. To Mr. Ganong, great credit is due for the labor and time he has expended in preparing the exhibit, as well as to his father, Mr. J.H. Ganong, who will meet the charges of shipment and other expenses incurred. Without their disinterested offering of labor, time and money, the Province would have been entirely unrepresented at what promises to be the greatest display of the kind on this continent during the century. As it is, New Brunswick will make a creditable exhibit in one department, and many, who are entirely ignorant of the Province, will thereby be rendered familiar with its name and one feature of its resources. We append a list of the contents of the cabinet to be forwarded by Mr. Ganong:- New Brunswick at the New Orleans Exposition.- ... Ornamental and Building Stones, &c. Granite:- Dark red, three specimens, polished, dressed and rough; Light red, one specimen, polished; Salmon, one specimen, polished and rough; Gray(Spoon Island), two specimens, polished, dressed and rough - all from the works of Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George. Light reddish grey, one specimen, from the works of H.D. Wallace & Co., St. George. Freestones:- Four specimens, squared and dressed for building; two specimens, dressed for grindstones - all from the quarries of Jos. Read & Co., Clifton, Gloucester County. Whetstone:- Fine-grained, one specimen from Grand Manan, the property of Capt. Pettes. Siliceous Earth:- Two specimens, pure; two specimens with oxide of iron; from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County. Diatomaceous Earth:- Grand Manan. Limestone:- Two specimens, hydraulic and pure, fromFrye's Island; one specimen from South Bay, the property of John Lowry.Slate:- Two specimens, from S. Johnson, St. George. Combustible Materials.-Bituminous coal:- One specimen from Grand Lake. Anthracite coal:- One specimen from Lepreaux. Albertite coal:- Two specimens from Albert County. Mineral Masses.- Serpentine:- One specimen from Frye's Island; one specimen from St. Stephen. Asbestos:- One specimen from Frye's Island. Barytes:- One specimen from Grand Manan; one specimenfrom Frye's Island.Gypsum:- Four specimens. Snowy, anhydrite, selenite, from Hillsborough, Albert County. Ores.- Manganese:- Four specimens. Pyrolusite and manganite.- property of Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings County Iron:- Four specimens. Limonite from Grand Manan;hematite, from Woodstock, Carleton County;pyrrhotine, from St. Stephen; pyrite from Frye's Island. Lead:- Galena, three specimens, from Frye's Island, Mascarene and the Elm Tree mine, Gloucester County. Copper:- Bornite, two specimens, Kings County; copper pyrites, four specimens from Kings County: one specimen from St. George; one specimen fromMineral Vale, Kings County; peacock ore, two specimens, Mascarene; copper glance, twospecimens, from the Colonial Copper Mining Company, Dorchester. Antimony:- Three specimens. Sulphuret, 'hard' ore,sulphuret, 'soft' ore; native antimony, from Prince William, York County; one specimen of Sulphuret from Kings County. A few specimens are yet to

Codes: 0039 / 0691 / 0007 / 0425 / IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Markhamville Manganese; Lake
0043 / J8 / R8 / EXPL / George Antimony; Millstream Iron; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen;
Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Exploration -

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1891 Mining Notes from New Brunswick. - (Correspondence of the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review). - Without preamble let me say that mining in New Brunswick is comparatively of small dimensions, but there is hope for the future. The mining resources of the province have long lain dormant for want of a full and complete mining law. Last session this was remedied to a great extent, and a Mining Act passed similar in all respects to the Nova Scotia mining act - the only observable difference being in the royalty on gold, which is placed at 2 1/2 per cent., whereas in Nova Scotia it is only two per cent. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by many land owners at the new act, as by old statutes enacted some years ago, all mines on private lands were vested in the owner. The fact of it being so, however, never seems to have stimulated the mining industry in the province, hence the repeal of the same, and a general act empowering the government to issue rights of search, prospecting licenses, and leases on all lands, both private as well as crown lands. It is said the act will be, in many respects, amended during the coming winter. What is done will be fully reported to you at the time. Since the passage of the act, many persons have availed themselves of its requirements, and numerous applications for areas have been filed in the surveyor general's department, over which a number of disputes have risen already and which are being fully considered. Many persons in the province itself, are unaware of the existence of the mineral deposits of New Brunswick, but within its borders may be found most positive traces of gold, galena, copper, manganese, iron, coal (both hard and soft), gypsum, baryta, antimony, iron, pyrites, plumbago, nickel, and traces of tin and asbestos have been met with from time to time. In addition to this there is a strong indication of petroleum, natural gas, salt beds of importance, brine springs, from which the best salt in Canada can be manufactured, mineral springs in abundance, and granite and freestone quarries of the greatest value, and limestone in almost inexhaustible abundance. The famous Albertite coal of Albert County, atone time was the most extensive mining operations ever conducted in the province, from which thousands of tons of the precious Albertite was extracted, and its stockholders became very wealthy from its operation. The supply of the mineral, however, gave out; the mines were abandoned and all the costly machinery in due time removed and sold. Indications of this mineral are still to be met with in Albert, Westmorland and Kings counties, and much time and money has been spent in prospecting for it for years past. There are many who believe it will be found again in sufficiently large quantity to pay for working. In various parts of the province work of exploration is going on quietly for different minerals.In Charlotte County, at St. Stephen, much activity is being displayed in the development of an iron pyrite body which, to say the least, is attracting considerable attention from home and American capitalists. The ore, which seems to be a combination yielding copper, silver, with occasionally some gold, and a fair percentage of nickel is of a very large extent, being quite near to shipment, and in one case on what is known as the Hall farm, has shown a width of 250 feet, and can be distinctly traced for some distance. Numerous assays have shown from 1 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. at times of nickel, and considerable work of development has been and is now being done. A number of properties, it is said, have been bonded to American capitalists. What the final outcome may be it is hard to state, but many are confident that a body of ore, rivalling to a certain extent the famous nickel beds of Sudbury, are in this locality. One thing can be stated with accuracy, and that is that the ore from the Sudbury district and the St. Stephen ore are exact counterparts of each other so far as looks and appearances go.In Kings county, near Sussex, manganese exists. The Markhamville mines, which have been worked almost continuously for the past thirty years, are at present not showing up very well. It is said by many the ore is exhausted, while others scoff at such an idea. In other sections large bodies of manganese exist and only await the advance of the capitalists, and a market demand which, while frequently fluctuating, seems very quiet at present. This mineral also exists in good quantities in Albert county and some portions of St. John county. In Gloucester county exist splendid beds or belts of magnetic iron, and also every appearance of large andgood paying galena belts, some of which are being quietly tested, so it is stated, by American capitalists. On one of these veins or belts, assays of the ore have shown a yield of from 10 to 60 ounces of silver, and from 12 to 15 dwts. to as high as two oz. and more of gold in combination.Below St. John, for many years past, considerable money has been spent in the search for anthracite, and those interested firmly believe their efforts will be crowned with success.In York county, it is beyond doubt that valuable deposits of antimony exist. In past years mining operations were conducted there, but the matter assumed more of a stock gambling operation than that of legitimate mining, and together with reckless and extravagant modes of mining, the enterprise got a black- eye, so to speak, and that

Codes: 0040 / W6 / A1 / E9 / A2 / LEGI / EXPL / IDX_Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Albert County Gold; Kings County Gold; Charlotte County Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.; Exploration - General;

Morning News - Apr. 30, 1862 Gold Quartz. - The fact that the Government introduced into the Legislature and carried without any opposition a ""Gold Bill"" to provide for anticipated discoveries of the precious metal, has led some persons to believe that perhaps there is something tangible in the reports which occasionally find currency - of gold having been found in different parts of the Province. What the precise nature of the Act is we do not know, as the members of the House appear to have thought it unnecessary this Session to forward copies of printed bills (in which the public generally take an interest) to the public journals for their information - not even in the case of important City bills which have been drawn up in Fredericton. But we suppose the Royal Gazette will contain it bye and bye. Be that as it may, we have here to notice that during a debate in the House of Assembly, specimens of gold which had been found in Albert County, were handed round among the members, and the opinion was expressed that very strong probabilities existed that important discoveries would be made in that county at an early day. Paragraphs have found their way into thenewspapers at different times respecting discoveries in other places. For instance, it was said that gold had been found at Hampton, and we ourselves have examined specimens in which gold could be detected with the naked eye. Next it was alleged that quartz raised at Chamcook and L'Etete in Charlotte County was found to bear gold; and some of this quartz was sent to a Boston chemist whose report states that there really was gold in it, but ago it was said that gold had been found on the Oromocto River, although this is probably only a repetition of a similar statement respecting that locality, which was circulated several months since - Whether there is any truth in it or not we have not heard. It is alsoconfidently stated that the precious metal has been found near Sackville. Whatever room there may be for exaggeration in the above it is nevertheless quite clear that gold has been found in the Province; and it is our opinion that if the parties who have made these discoveries - even though their labor has been very triflingly rewarded - would persevere with their searches, in the vicinity of theplaces they have taken the gold from, they may yet obtain very profitable returns. It is the belief of scientific gentlemen that gold exists in the Province; and one gentleman in the city who is well informed upon this subject, does not hesitate to say that it will yet be found in the streets of St. John! The number of places in Nova Scotia where it exists, is really remarkable, and all originating out of the Tangier discovery. When it was known that gold was found at Tangier people in other parts commenced prospecting and examining the stones and earth in their own locality. Inquiry was stimulated on all sides, and the desire to acquire wealth in the shortest possible time imparted a keenness to the eyes of ""prospectors"" which they had never before possessed. The result has been the discovery of gold in not one but twenty places - the gold being taken from quartz, as Lunenberg is the only place where it is found in washings. ""A miner"" who has spent some time and money in searching for the metal wrote his experience to the Halifax Chronicle a few days ago. He says he first went to the Lunenberg washings, and although report had exaggerated the richness of the sands, he saw enough to convince him that gold was there in paying quantities, requiring only improved appliances for separating it to make highly remunerative work. He next visited Tangier where, he says, the appearance of the quartz (to an unpractised eye, at least) indicated no great richness; and for want of proper ""crushers"" it was impossible to say whether money could be made or not. [This was before the introduction of good crushers for extracting the gold. We wish our readers to note the last paragraph particularly as we shall refer to it again.] The miner next went to Wine Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Laidlaw's farm, and Sherbrooke. In all these places gold had just then been discovered, but there was no proper machinery for extracting it from the quartz; consequently it was impossible to tell the extent of its richness. After examining all these localities he has at last settled down at Sherbrooke, which he thinks affords the best field for the investment of capital, skill and labor. This person insists particularly upon the necessity of erecting quartz mills for extracting the gold, believing that without them the labor of the miner goes for nothing. He says that at Sherbrooke gold can be found anywhere in the ground over a pretty large area; and this being evidently the debris of the quartz, it shows that the ""leads"" must not only be rich but very numerous. Now, the point to be noticed particularly is that quartz may really contain gold, and yet the precious substance may not be visible to the eye. It would be a great mistake in a miner to throw away quartz simply because he cannot see the gold in it at once. If this plan had been adopted at Tangier and other places the mines would have been abandoned at once, and we would have heard nothing of ""nuggets"" which have occasionally turned up by the persevering men who have been at work there. It seems to us that if there be good reasons for supposing that gold exists in New Brunswick - or if (as has been the case) gold has really been found - the proper way would be to keep on searching and digging, and not give up simply because a man cannot see the gold shining out of every piece of quartz he turns up. The great fact being once established that gold does exist in a certain locality, is the main thing to look at; and after that patience and perseverance will probably have their reward in this field of industry as in every other. We have an abiding faith in the probable discovery of gold in this province; and for the following reasons. The character of the rocks in many places is similar to what it is in countries where gold has been found; the opinion of scientific men who have made the subject their study is decidedly in favor of the existence of gold in New Brunswick; then there is the fact that it has been found on the Canadian frontier on the North of us, and in all parts of Nova Scotia on the south east. But, the most powerful reason of all is that gold has already been found in two or three localities in the Province. If the same inquiry be made, the same intelligence displayed in searching for it in New Brunswick as has been done in other countries now celebrated as gold fields, the result may be the same. We say, then, to those whose turn of mind leads them in search of gold among our rocks, not to be discouraged if they do not immediately make a lucky hit. The California mines were not discovered until a few years ago. Australia - until a quarter of a century ago - was only looked upon as a place for the reception of convicts. It took a long time to find out that gold existed in Nova Scotia; and it was only yesterday (as it were) that the amazing wealth of British Columbia and New Zealand was known. Discoveries in all these countries have been sudden; but when ""the ice"" has once been broken new proofs of gold discoveries have flowed in from all sides. The same luck probably awaits us; and who knows but we may awake some morning and find ourselves the happy possessors of a country which will be able to boast of as extensive

Codes: 0041 / E2 / IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - May 28, 1909 Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - Editor Record, Sir, I noted with pleasure your remarks on the mineral wealth of New Brunswick and can only say that it is a good policy for the Record to adopt and especially where the interests of Kings County is concerned and it is perhaps an important point to note still further that in nearly every case where there is a mineral deposit existing in Kings County it is within easy reach of Sussex, hence Sussex in any move that is made in the future should be a central and controlling point. The question of oil and gas in the Sussex valley is undoubted, as every fact to point to such an existence is plain to be seen and as you state was pointed out by the late W.N. Goold years ago. This field, however, isowned and controlled by the successors to the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., the Maritime Oil Company who are now developing the oil field in Westmorland County at present energetically and I personally not long since interested the Company's manager and have every reason to believe some developments will be undertaken in this vicinity in the not distant future.The late reference to Jordan Mountain copper mine"

Codes: 0043 / 0039 / LIME / G3 / R8 IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Lime -
/ General; Granitte; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1893 CHARLOTTE COUNTY.- … Them look at the natural resources of this county… The famous red granite quarries of St. George are in this county, and no where in Canada can stone be found to match it. Charlotte county can also boast of the only black granite quarry in Canada, and though it has its reputation yet to make, we have no doubt as to its ultimate triumph over all foreign rivals. Then there are the nickel deposits in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, which may some day prove a mine of great wealth to Canada. At Letang there can befound some of the finest limestone that one could wish to see, and a little further east, in the neighborhood of Point Lepreaux, promising deposits of coal have been located ..."

Codes: 0049 / 0275 / 1079 / A6 / S6 IDX_Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Teagouche
/ J5 / GEOL / SPRI / Copper; Westmorland County Coal; Kent County Coal; Northumberland County Coal; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 21, 1841 and N.B. Courier - Oct. 2, 1841 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 8, 1841 and Weekly Observer - Oct. 5, 1841 The following letters from Dr. Gesner to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already beforethe Public of that gentleman's scientific labours in his geological researches in various sections of the Province:- Saint John, 17th June, 1841. Sir, - I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the country from St. Stephen's (Charlotte County), to Fredericton, in the direction of the new road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the Wild Lands adjacent. Somewhat contrary to my expectations,, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional traces of intervale. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for immigrants. On the south east side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.), but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is

the opening of the beforementioned road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province. The inhabitants (twenty six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other Villages might be established, on some of the tracts alluded to. These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency feels in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the country. The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The particulars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report for the season. I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic River along the American line to the Monument and Eel River, and will if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency anything of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. ---------Saint John, August 5, 1841. Sir, - I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the counties of Carleton and York.The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent iron ore, on the farm of Colonel Ketchum, at Woodstock. This Ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago. It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent of cast Iron. The united thickness of the beds is seventy five feet. The situation of the ore in the original forest of the country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of iron, and being placed on the American frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to Chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease. Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change in the level in the Saint John. Below Woodstock the River has asserted its ancient bed, which is upwards of thirty feet above the present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock. It affords me much pleasure to state that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. ---------Saint John, 27th September, 1841. Sir, - Having recently made a geological examination of the county of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of my explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted. Information had been received, that indicationsof coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the county of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this River, the outcropping of coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of Coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which, from the horizontal position of the strata, do notappear at the surface. Another outcropping of coal was discovered by my son, on a Branch of the Cocagne River, in the county of Kent, and within two and a half miles of the harbour. The superficial coal stratum at this place, is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurements difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes. Outcroppings of coal also appear on the Buctouche and Richibucto rivers; but the situations where the upper Coal stratum appears in this quarter, are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion. The discovery of coal in this part of the Great New Brunswick Coal Field, is important, in regard to the proximity of this mineral, to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, will probably be fixed. The whole of the county of Kent is situated on this vast coal field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average, more than twenty five feet above the level of the sea.A deposit of bog iron was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the coal in this vicinity. Having examined the banks of the principal streams of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River, in the county of Northumberland.Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the Southwest Branch of the River, and numerous other situations near Boiestown, the Ranous stream and others. The rocks of this coal field will supply excellent freestones, flagging-stones, and grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants which are analagous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different form any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried. The strata in general are covered by a deposit of debritus and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Carriboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement. An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi, and its branches, was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood, which are destined to succeed them. As this part of the country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids, so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes. From the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its North Western limits have been ascertained. The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the Country do not appear to have been advanced - agriculture has been much neglected - nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it. The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the country is in its native wilderness state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English market. Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervale. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervales like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of streams, by the lowering od their beds. Four of these terraces appear, are seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms. Some of the most extraordinary Geological facts in this Division of the country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst the country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi, the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea. A visit was made to a mining establishment of anEnglish Company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the Company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a-gouche River. At present the mining of manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the Ore, and other operations. The Mine of Manganese is situated eight miles from the Town of Bathurst, the one occurs in veins and disseminated masses in Clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the Ore is stated to be ten pounds to the ton. This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl in the county of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes. The counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and I regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the

Codes: 0049 / X1 / IDX_Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grand Lake Coal;
Loyalist - Oct. 2, 1846 From Blue Books..... Manufactures, Mines, and Minerals. - ...... Some mining operations are in progress for the supply of manganese, amineral which abounds in various parts of the Province. Hitherto, from want of capital, no effectiveundertaking has been engaged in for rendering the extensive coal fields productive; but it is hoped that the introduction of railroads, which will traverse them, may afford a means of accomplishing this desirable object."

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Codes: 0051 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
The Mining Review: A Monthly Record of Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy. - Oct. 31, 1840 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 28, 1840 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 22, 1840 Geology and Mining Prospects of Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick, by W.J. Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.- Some gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, thought fit to repose sufficient confidence in me to send me to New Brunswick to inspect the geology and mining prospects of the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche. My report comprised an abstract of the geological characters of the district, and remarks on the economic portion. The first I am, of course, at libertyto make use of - the second, as it was a private affair, I am not at liberty to disclose. Taking the rocks of this portion of New Brunswick in the standing order, the lowest consists of granite, not very different incharacter from our Cornish granite. This is utterly devoid of mineral veins. On this reposes a thick-bedded slate, which Dr. Boase has called ""cornubiant"", and of which the types may be found at Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, in this county. This is traversed near the point of junction with the granite, by numerous granite veins, and also by other veins of sulphur much resembling our Cornish elvans. At still greater distance from the granite, the rock becomes deep blue, of a silky lustre, and very thick bedded - in fact, very like the blue killas of the Gwennap district. In some portions of this, I discovered remains of encrinites and numerous isolated pipe-like or vermicular masses of the grey oxide of manganese. This is very peculiar, and of a character that I never before met with. This mass contains veins and irregular patches of greenstone, in no way distinguishable from that of North Roskear, or St. Just. But this is also without mineral veins. Reposing in a comfortable manner, as regards the laminae of the slate, are certain beds of conglomerate, well exposed in the 5 banks of the Tattigouche. These conglomerates seem to belong to the coal measures, and numerous sandstones and conglomerates, belonging to the same formation, repose conformably on the granite before mentioned, and perfectly horizontal in the banks of the Nepisiguit. In this, ferns, and other plants of the coal measures, are found in great abundance. The beauty and the extent of these coal measures it is almost impossible to describe. In fact, we pass over nothing else from Fredericton to Miramichi, and thence to Bathurst, a distance of at least 150 to 160 miles. They consist of various beds of sandstone, shell, and conglomerate, with numerous thin seams of coal, few of which are not more than a foot or two in thickness. The whole of the district is particularly rich in fossil flora. In one of these beds, a blue shell, containing fern and other plants, is a peculiar formation of copper, specimens of which have been shown to Mr. Carne, Mr. Fox, and other gentlemen conversant with copper formations, and they, I believe, as well as myself, never saw anything like them. Specimens of lignite, impregnated in the laminae as well as in the fracture by rich vitreous copper ore, and coated with green carbonate of copper, and isolated and detached nodules, from the size of a filbert to that of a walnut, sometimes wholly consisting of vitreous copper ore - Sometimes the nucleus of these in the external parts of common pyrites - and sometimes the interior of copper pyrites and the exterior of vitreous copper. So persuaded was I of this formation being a unique one, that when specimens of lignite containing vitreous copper ore and nodules of the same substance were shown me at Halifax, on my way home, by the Hon. Samuel Cunard, I thought I at

once recognised them as Bathurst specimens, which they were exactly alike; but, to my astonishment, I was informed that they were not from that locality, but from the neighborhood of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and that they were found there in considerable quantities, under precisely similar circumstances, in the coal formations which were worked there. This neighborhood has received considerable elucidation from the labours of Mr. Gesner, the provincial geologist of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose works are, perhaps not sufficiently known or appreciated in this country; for in a new and unexplored region of this kind, much labour is unavoidably wasted in the mere mechanical process of moving from place to place, which in a civilised and cultivated country like our own, may be at once applied to the pure geological work of examining the rocks. Mr. Gesner has presented the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall with copies of his works, and has promised us a series of geological specimens in illustration of them. It is, perhaps, also due to Mr. Gesner's individual labours, to say that he has at his residence in St. John's, New Brunswick, an admirable museum, wholly fitted 6 up by himself, illustrative of the geology, botany, and fauna of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which should be seen by every visitor to that place, and which, through the politeness of the proprietor, is freely open at all times. Serpentine occurs in isolated masses in several parts of the shores of the Bay of Chaleur. On one part of the shore of this bay I discovered remains of turbinolia, encrinites, and other organic bodies, which are the precise counterparts of some of those on the table presented to us by the liberality of Mr. Peach, of Goran, of this county. In fact, the resemblance is so close in mineral character, structure, and every other particular, that if they were mixed I believe it would be impossible again to separate them - and, indeed, they mark the same epoch of formation. In many parts of that bay, and in many places on the banks of the river Restigouche, which divides New Brunswick from Lower Canada, are seen trap dykes, and near Dalhousie on that river, between two such, I discovered a fine series of the Silurian rocks of Mr. Murchison, particularly rich in organic remains, many of which I have reason to believe, are quite new. Similar rocks are exposed to a great extent in the cutting of the Erie Canal, at Lockport, near Niagara. These have been examined and described in detail by the state geologists of New York, who have discovered many novelties among them. Large collections of these are on their passage; and whether it may be best for the interests of science that they should be placed in this society's collection, or whether it may not be better to hand them over to the inspection of that most accomplished geologist, Mr. Murchison, is a question on which I venture to give no opinion. But I am prepared to dispose of them in that manner which may be thought best and most useful to science. In reviewing these formations, according to the theories of modern and eminent geologists, the slate rocks will be considered the older formations - the granite next in age, its veins being injected through the slate - whilst the coal series deposited on both, but containing no vein of granite, will be considered the more recent of the whole. This, I believe, in conclusion, is an abstract, and a brief one, of the labours in which I have been engaged for three or four months past, and which, when opportunity offers, I may work out in more detail, and place it either before this society, or some other, where it may be most generally useful. Read at the late meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, a detailed report of the interesting proceedings appeared in the Mining Journal of the 24th instant."

Codes: 0056 / GYP / HILL / E4 / A2 IDX_Names: Lumsden; Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert /
/ J8 / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Kings County Record - Mar. 18, 1921 Albert County Rich in Minerals. - Much Activity in Mining Work Being Carried On. - Albert Tribe of Sussex Made Valuable Find of Coal at Owls Head, Alma. - There is much activity in mining circles in Albert county, at the present. At Hillsboro, where more men are employed in mining work than anywhere in New Brunswick, except the Grand Lake coal regions, the Albert Manufacturing Company, of which Hon. C.J. Osman is President, is enlarging their plant so that the output of gypsum, andgypsum products will be about doubled. And one or two smaller companies are increasing their output. At Albert Mines, the site of the former Albertiteproduction, men are seeking the veins of this mineral, which are generally believed to be quite as rich as the ones formerly mined. The company promoting this work are said to be satisfied that the development of this property will soon reach the proportions of the first operation at Albert.At Rosevale, another company is erecting a plant of large dimensions for the purpose of extracting oils from the extensive beds of shale that exist in thatdistrict, and in the hills of Lumsden, back of Albert, a veteran prospector is seeking the vein of gold that was found and lost by a man named Steadman, fifty years ago. This man, Mr. B.F. Fales, worked with Steadman at that time, and is confident he can locate the vein. According to tradition it was rich in gold. Down at Owls Head, Alma, a promising vein of coal has been discovered, and sufficient work has been done to prove that it is not a pocket, but a real vein six feet deep. This was located, not buy a prospector, but by a carpenter employed at Alma, Mr. Albert Tribe, a native of Sussex, Kings County, who noticed the coal on the cliff as he was walking on the beach, and after hours, dug out a quantity and tested its burning qualities, and being satisfied, continued digging until the vein was discovered. It has long been recognized that Albert county is very rich in minerals, probably more so than any other county in the province. Beside the above mentioned, there are extensive deposits of manganese and copper. Manganese has been mined in past years, but so far there has been no attempt to develop the copper mines, although there has been sufficient test work done to indicate vast copper deposits."

Codes: 0069 / E2 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Kings County Record - May 21, 1909 Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. - The Next Few Years Should See a Big Development of Natural Wealth. - That New Brunswick is rich in mineral wealth has been admitted by geologists of repute for many years. There is on file at Ottawa voluminous and exhaustive reports covering a very wide area of the province and the finding of experts have not been pessimistic in tone. The recent movement in Gloucester, where extensive deposits of iron ore are about to be opened up, has attracted much attention from mining men outside of New Brunswick and in other sections development is being quietly carried on with a view to inducing capital to take hold of extensive deposits of various minerals. In Albert County, where many square miles of oil"

Codes: 0069 / E2 / T8 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Gloucester County Coal;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1910 Fresh Interest Taken in Mineral Resources of New Brunswick. - (Bradstreets). - There is a growing interest in the mineral resources of New Brunswick, which is partly due to the development of new iron mines in Gloucester county. A company working there is said to have discovered rich ore and is installing a plant to raise 2,000 tons per day. Seventeen miles of railway to connect with the Intercolonial is nearing completion, and shipment of ore will be made from Newcastle on the Miramichi until proper facilities can be provided at Bathurst harbor near the mines. It is announced that an excellent deposit of coalhas been discovered in the same county, which seems to point to the establishment of a smelting industry. During the last year forty seven licenses to search for minerals in Gloucester county were issued and seventy for other parts of the province. Coal, iron andantimony are now mined, besides extensive lime, plaster and granite industries. Other parts of the province arereported to show oil in paying quantities."

Codes: 0069 / T8 / IDX_Names: Austin Brook; Gloucester County Coal;
Campbellton Graphic. - Mar. 26, 1909 Gloucester County is Rich in Coal. - The Tracadie Coal Company Commences Operations on ..?.. - St. John, - A prominent Bathurst man, who was in the city yesterday told something about a big coal discovery in Gloucester county, after boring with a calyx drill for one year the county proved to be a solid coal bed. Borings have been made at different places near where the cropping of coal showed at the surface. In one place was found a bed of coal two and a half feet thick at 33 feet below the surface and another rich bed about five feet thick at 500 feet below the surface. The coal is of a better quality than the Pictou. There are also valuable deposits of fire clay. The Tracadie Coal Company, who own a large tractof the coal region, are awaiting spring to resume operations. It will take some time to properly prospect the whole area where coal is showing up. Their engineer claims from the run of the leads he went through at different places that a ten foot seam can easily be located which, in connection with the Drummond iron works at Bathurst, will certainly create an extensive industry, within that county."

Codes: 0087 / 0688 / Y1 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Gold Mine Gully; Salt Springs Salt;
Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 16, 1880 Mining Notes. - Work is still being carried on at the Woodville Copper Mine near Dorchester, in hope of getting to main lead or large enough quantity of metal to prove capable of working permanently and shipping or manufacturing on the ground. The Beliveau Albertite Co. still carry on work,notwithstanding the changes and grumbling of impatient stockholders. It is understood Mr. Byers of Albert Mines fame has visited this mine on a tour of inspection, and though his views are not made public it is thought by outsiders they are generally favorable to its ultimately becoming a success. The discovery of a large body of what is supposed to be silver bearing ore in Albert County, on the Hopper Farm, and bonding of the same by Dr. Goodfellow, of Sussex, and associates for a large amount, causes considerable speculation. What will be the ultimate result is as yet unknown, but no doubt the lessees see millions in it. It is understood that a Dr. Parker of Boston,either by himself or with other associates, has purchased the Salt Springs at or near Campbell Settlement, Kings Co. It is understood they intend developing them on a large scale, and also intend boring so as to get at rock salt if possible that probably underlies that locality. Nova Scotia gold...... ..... A fine vein of Galena ore, containing lead,silver and gold in good quantity, exists at Hammond River, N.B., and is at present leased by some gentlemen in Albert County, N.B. They have bonded the same to a party from Westmorland County, who is now in negotiation with some reliable Boston capitalists for the purchase for the same. A mining expert is shortly to arrive for examination of the property. It is said it is one of the finest ore-producing veins in the Province and will undoubtedly prove very rich if properly developed. If not sold within a reasonable time steps will be taken to form a local company for development of the same."

Codes: 0087 / 2038 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Grand Anse Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 Mining Items. - Major Howell, of Boston, who has been successfully operating for copper on lands owned by Charles Crossman and others, at Dorchester, is negotiating for a sale of his mine to Mr. John Ely & Co., of New York. Mr. Amos A. Mooney, of Boston, has been in Dorchester the past week and has purchased some valuable properties there and instructed Mr. Chapman to put on ten men at once and develop it, which will be done. Messrs. Richard and Chapman have sold part of their Babcock property at Grand Aunce, to Mr. W.H. Tower, of Boston, for a good figure, and work is being prosecuted rapidly. They have now one shaft sunk adistance of about forty feet, where they find a high order of copper ore, and one incline, all of which shows a good average. Mr. Rufus S. Merrill, also of Boston, has takenup considerable land near St. Joseph's, Dorchester, for the purpose of boring for oil. There are several wells bored and in one, at the distance of thirteen hundred feet, the men broke their drill, and have experienced no little difficulty in getting it out. Mr. Merrill has obtained the services of a Bradford gentleman, and they hope in a short time to either drill through the old drill or get it out. Last Friday they unfortunately lost their pump with five hundred feet of rope attached, which will delay them considerably; though in spite of thirteen hundred feet of water, a heavy iron drill and pump and rope, they manage to get about thirty gallons of lubricating oil per day, which flows at the surface. Mr. Merrill has returned to Boston for the purpose of forming a company and obtaining machinery and will return in a week's time. - Post."

Codes: 0087 / A2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 18, 1900 Baltimore Coal Co. - J.M. Sween, late of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, has been engaged as manager of the Baltimore Coal and Railway Co. and takes charge tomorrow morning. Mr. Sween holds a Nova Scotia government mining certificate and has had extensive experience not only in coal throughout that province but also in metal mining. The Baltimore Coal Co. are very fortunate to secure this gentleman's services. It is understood that two tunnels 300 feet long, will be commenced at once in order to get below the action of the atmosphere, thereby affording an opportunity to open the works on an extensive scale."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 19, 1900 J.M. Sween, late of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, has been engaged as manager of the Baltimore Coal and Railway Co. It is understood that two tunnels 300 feet long, will be commenced at once in order to get below the action of the atmosphere, thereby affording an opportunity to open the works on an extensive

Codes: 0087 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Sun - Jul. 31, 1902 Dorchester. - Work in the pits of the Intercolonial Copper Mines has been suspended. The reduction works are using the ore from the yards. The works are being operated night and day, and seven days in the week.The oil wells at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, have exceeded by far the most sanguine expectations of the

Codes: 0087 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Albert Mines;
St. John Star - Nov. 6, 1901 Natural History Society. - .... Dr. Bailey presented to the museum a specimen of copper ore from Dorchester and of a fossil - graptolite - from York County. Geoffrey Stead presented specimens of copper ore from southeastern New Brunswick and of Albertite and Albert shale. ..... Bailey .... lecture on a 'Summer's Work' ......"

Codes: 0087 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 17, 1880 Mining Matters in Westmorland. - (Correspondence St. John Sun). -We understand that Messrs. E.A. Record & Co. are negotiating with some English or American capitalists for the sale of the copper privileges now leased by them in the vicinity of Woodville, near Dorchester. The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. are still working away, with fair prospects of success. It is said, upon good authority, that the New"

Codes: 0087 / L3 / B4 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Jolicure Shaft, Westmorland Co.;
Progress - Jun. 2, 1894 Dreaming About Gold and Put Their Money in a Holein the Ground. - The truth about Mining Ventures at Dorchester - How the Fever is Kept up - A Scheme at Present on Foot to Float Stock and Raise Money. - Dorchester, the shiretown of Westmorland County is noted for its quietness. It possesses one of the finest cemeterys to be found any where. Its people are justly proud of it. Mark Twain tells us the people of Bermuda base their pride on their onion, it is their symbol of excellence. A Bermuda father, he tells us, in sending a son forth in the battle of life, councils him to be an onion . A friend, in praising another, bankrupts applause when he says he was an onion . In a like manner the influence of Dorchester's cemetery permeates the whole community; quiet reigns, a Dorchester man never laughs, they all wear funereal visages. The influence shows itself in another direction, their fondness shows itself in another direction, their fondness for digging; having nobody to plant, it takes the form of digging for buried treasure. An old resident who knows most everything, particularly matters of ancient history; tells me, however, this characteristic is due to the influence of a man who died in A.D. 1802. This man was known to everybody as Uncle Billy (I have forgotten his other name). Uncle Billy was the seventh son of the seventh son, and he dreamed three times of buried treasure, but failed to locate it, or to specify its kind. He intended to have dreamed it all out later, but dying suddenly he left nothing behind to show whether it was bullion, gold in its natural state, copper or albertite coal. About fifteen years ago an old lady at Jolicure dreamed three times of buried treasure thereabouts, and a few days afterwards a cow in crossing a field put her leg down a hole; the owner of the cow upon investigation, found a peculiar shaped hole filled nearly full with earth of a different kind from the surrounding earth. It was at once concluded Capt. Kidd had been around there burying treasure. A strong company was formed and excavation continued for two summers, when at the depth of 150 feet hard pan was struck and the work discontinued. It then turned out that the old lady was not a seventh daughter after all, hence the disappointment. She was just an ordinary old lady and dreamed the same as other folk. I have visited the spot and like everyone for miles around, have viewed the hole. It is as nice a hole for the money as can be found anywhere. Dorchester's oracle was not responsible for this failure, it was hardly to be expected he was going to dream treasure for the Jolicurians. Before proceeding I must say the Jolicure hole is one of the institutions of the place, some visitors however, have not shown an appreciation of it, they remind me of Mark Twain's story of the blue-jays finding a knot-hole in the roof of an old building and starting in to fill it up with acorns. After working for hours, and from time to time looking down the hole to note their progress they got mad and went to work to fill that hole or die. After three days hard labor one of the jays happened to look in at the window and discovered they had been firing acorns on the floor all the time. The joke on them was so good that the birds from all parts came to look down that hole and laugh. They all appreciated it except an owl from Nova Scotia who took it in on his way to the Yosemite Valley, he said he saw nothing funny about it, he could show better knot holes in Pugwash, N.S. Returning to Dorchester, the people here occupy the most of their time discovering mines. It is considered a dull day when a mine is not discovered. I came nearly being a mine owner myself last fall. A local company were taking up a property and offered to let me in on the ground floor as they called it for $700. Being out of funds I had to let it slip

me. How true the words There is a tide in the affairs of men, etc., etc. A number of years ago Albertite coal cropped outat Beliveau Village, Dorchester, and a strong company was formed and spent a lot of money to procure a few pounds of it. Later copper cropped up in the vicinity of Dorchester and an American company and a local syndicate vied with each other for its possession. They went chasing each other around with special trains and finally the American company got the copper properties, thus securing another of what should be a Canadian heritage. The Americans built some fine buildings, put up a mill and took four kerosene casks of ore away with them. The latest developments are, as you of course know, the gold mines of Memramcook, Gouldville and other points in this parish: the discovery that gold existed here was made by a medical gentleman an adept in the manipulation of the hazel rod. He had been prodding around Nova Scotia and other parts of New Brunswick with indifferent success, and finally he ran against this conglomerate . It is stated the pay dirt was formerly used for ballast on the I.C.R. and that the electricity generated on the wheels and friction took up the precious metal and adhered it to the wheels and that a wheel scraper in the car shop at Moncton had been secretly scraping it off and growing rich. The beauty about these mines is, that the gold runs all alike through the conglomerate, thereby assuring one of a steady output and none of that uncertainty experienced in placer mining and nugget out- crop. Mr. J.B. Neilly of Halifax is the chief promoter of the property at Memramcook and is now making a tour of New Brunswick accompanied by an ex-M.P.P. who is an interesting talker but at present out of a political job. They are disposing of shares, it being their idea that when you have a good thing you should pass it around for the general good. Joe Gould, an Acadian resident of Gouldville, called on me the other day and after getting the loan of a dime wherewith to buy Havelock water , intimated that on his next visit to town he was going to put me on to a gold mine. He had had a dream, he only wanted to have another dream at it before telling me about it. If any of your readers want to go into the gold business come to Dorchester. It is enjoyable, refreshing and exhilarating employment. Joe Gould says the Gouldville party last year had a perfect round of picnics and that the vicinity of the mine where they had the old Frenchman digging, is strewn with the exterior covering of Buchanan enough he says to patch a sheol a mile. Joe uses the revised version."

Codes: 0087 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 26, 1880 Shipment of Stone for Boston. - The schooner Stella R. cleared from the Stevens Quarries, Mary's Point, A. Co., on Saturday, with about 100 tons of building stone for Boston. S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 28, 1880 Mining Notes. - American capitalists, under the energetic direction of Mr. Couch, of Newburyport, Mass., are about taking active steps to develop the copper mine at Woodville, near Dorchester. Should trial shafts prove the property to be as valuable as is anticipated, the original owners will doubtless make a handsome sale of the same. The escape of gas on the level and shafts of the Beliveau, Albert County, is something marvelous, having increased lately very rapidly. The level is now within ten or twelve feet of the supposed locality of the bore holes, and the growing conviction in the minds of those interested is that Albertite is close at hand. Should it prove so, it would be of immense value to that part of the country. The discovery of a valuable bed of copper was reported some time ago by parties on the Gulf Shore near Malagash, N.S. Sheriff McLean, of Amherst, N.S., is said to be personally interested in the same. Nova Scotia lead, Nova

Codes: 0144 / 0275 / 0045 / 0368 / X1 / IDX_Names: Brunswick # 6; Woodstock Fe; Burnthill Tugsten; Keymet; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 3, 1955 Mining Picture.... - The established mining industry reached a record production in 1954 with the value of products estimated at $12,600,000. These were all nonmetallics. Coal was the most important with a record production of more than 784,000 tons and a value of 6 1/4 million dollars. Although progress might be considered to be slow in the development of base metal deposits already discovered, it must be realized that work of this magnitude takes a long time. Actually the rate of progress in New Brunswick has been exceptionally rapid. Going Ahead. - Work is going ahead on the development of base metal deposits already discovered and in prospecting and proving up other deposits. You will remember that the surface installationsat the Keymet Mine were destroyed by fire last March, just a few days before the official opening was to have taken place. The company proceeded to rebuild their installations immediately and as a result of efficient and rapid reconstruction the mine commenced operation in October of 1954. The first lead-zinc concentrates in the history of New Brunswick were then produced.Late in 1953 work was resumed at the Burnt Hill tungsten mines, a property which had lain dormant since 1917. A number of buildings and crushing and grinding plants have been constructed and production of tungsten concentrates was begun in the early fall of 1954. Preliminary Shaft. - On the Anacon property of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited a preliminary shaft was completed to a depth of 412 feet. Levels will be developed from this shaft at depths of 200 and 300 feet. Plans call for a much larger production shaft to a depth of 1,850 feet in the initial stages and possibly to 4,200 feet. Ore from this first shaft together with that from the open cut operation at the Austin Brook property will be taken to the company's pilot mill which was completed some two months ago. The pilot mill represents an expenditure of more than one- third of a million dollars and will treat 150 tons of oreper day. It is designed to test the ore in preparation for full-scale production. The present plan is to erect a 4,000 ton concentrator following completion of testing work in the pilot mill.At the New Larder 'U' property a similar shaft is being put down and has reached a depth of 360 feet. Plans call for a depth of 1,500 feet. During 1954 the major discovery was the high- grade lead-zinc-silver-copper deposit found some 32 miles northwest of Newcastle by the American Metal CompanyLimited. This is the third very large lead-zinc-silver- copper ore body that has been discovered and proven in two years. Shallow shafts are being put down preliminary to actual mining operations. This company has a fine record of achievement with a background of successful operations and we may expect this mine to be developed and put into operation as rapidly as reasonable possible.Manganese. - At Jacksonville near Woodstock surface exploration followed by drilling has outlined a reported 150,000,000 tons of iron-manganese ore. A great deal of metallurgical research has been performed on this material. Exploration for base metals continued on a broad scale throughout many parts of the province. This work consisted of routine prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling and geochemical and geophysical surveys. It is of interest that much geophysical work was done from the air using conventional aircraft and helicopters. During the year, 18,725 mining claims were staked. These added to the claims from the previous year gave a total of some 40,000 claims in effect as of the first of 1955. As a matter of comparison, it may be noted that 593 claims were in effect in 1950. For the last five months of 1954, the average number of claims recorded per month was 2,023. The sudden increase of work involved in recording and processing these claims has made necessary the expansion of the office staff of the mines branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. Two visual records systems have been set up which makes it possible to find the records respecting any of the 40,000 claims in two or three minutes. This has been a great assistance to those requesting information concerning claims and has been done in one recording office with a small staff. It may be of interest to note that the province of Ontario operates 13 recording offices and the total number of claims handled in January was 3,421. Plan Amended. - In anticipation of the development of the mining industry, the plan of organization of the mines branch has been amended to provide for a Mineral Lands Division, a Mine Inspection and Engineering Division, a Geological Division, a Mine Assessment and a Bathurst Office. This organization is considered adequate to cope with the situation for the time being and the creation of a Department of Mines is not considered justified at the present time. Not all of these positions have been filled but in November, Mr. [illegible] Currie was named Chief of the Mine Inspection and Engineering Division. Mr. Currie is a former Maritimer and a graduate mining engineer. In this capacity he has worked 12 years in metal mines, two years with the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and for the past three years has been resident engineer and inspector with the British Columbia Department of Mines. New Code. - He has drafted a code of regulations governing the operation of mines and safety precautions and comments are being invited from those in charge of such operations. This code when completed will be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for approval. It should be noted that the Mines Branch has moved its offices from the Forestry and Geology Building at the University of New Brunswick and is now housed in the former Dominion Entomological Building next to the Bonar Law Bennett Library on the university campus. It is my opinion that we are most fortunate to be able to co-ordinate the efforts of mining exploration and forest industries under one authority, and most particularly with the thoroughly competent and experienced guidance of our present deputy minister, Mr. W.W. McCormack."

Codes: 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / Z2 / G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches. A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand ...?... a chocolate brown and on the other into a bluish grey, while at Mary's Point a portion of the rock is pale, purplish red,

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / 0603 / 0310 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Frye Island; dams
X1 / Island; Grand Lake Coal;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 7, 1863 and Colonial Farmer - Nov. 16, 1863 Mining in Jacksontown. - Carleton County promises yet to rival Albert in its mining operations. Charlotte may perhaps come next, unless the owners of coal in King's and Queen's, and of the antimony mines in York, proceed to develop their hidden treasures. Gloucester may soon be favorably heard of. But for the American War, the copper mines at Bathurst, in which Mr. E. Allison, of this city is interested, would now be well opened up. We learn that messrs. J. & T. Johnston who are successfully carrying on copper mining in Charlotte, have purchased the interest of Mr. Stevens, of Woodstock, in the iron field found in Jacksontown; that they are excavating the ore, which is almost inexhaustible, and will immediately erect smelting furnaces on the spot. In this way they will save expense of transit of the raw ore to the point of export, as well as obtain charcoal at less expense. This firm is also proceeding with mining for copper on Adam's Island, which lies off Letete. During the week we have seen some fine specimens of the silver lead ore, found on Letang Island, the property of Mr. Fry. There is a general feeling that our mining laws require to be somewhat modified, and to be made more favorable to the mining operations in claims purchased from the Crown. - Col. Presbyterian"

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony;
Sandstone, Building
/ J8 / GEOL / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold;
Albert Mines; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital. Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 15, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - We are indebted to the St. John Globe and Telegraph, for full particulars of the Provincial exhibition which was brought to a close on Saturday last… The display of the richness of our rocks and the deposits in the bowels of the earth, must ultimately prove of great service to our people. ... Minerals. - The Mineral Resources of the Province are well represented. Some very fine specimens of antimony are shown by the New Brunswick Antimony Company, and masses of Pig Iron with the ores yielding the metal are sent by Mr. Best, of the Woodstock Iron Company. Albertite, from the mines in Albert County, and coal from Grand Lake, are displayed in fine masses. Our townsman, Mr. Matthew, exhibited his beautiful collection of New Brunswick minerals, which has cost him many year's labour, and Professor Bailey's Cabinet attracts general and well deserved attention. Professor Hind displayed a large assortment of specimens of Minerals in the matrix or mother rock, and arranged in geological order. The plan adopted by Professor Hind is worthy of special notice, as it exhibited not only the mineral itself, but the rock in which it is found and its geological relation to the rocks. His explorations during the past summer was confined to the country northwest of a line between Fredericton and Bathurst, and consequently, only about one half of the province is represented by the collection exhibited. The carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique, 26 miles broad, illustrated by a geological map, showing the relation of the gypsum series, the limestone and sandstone series in that valley, with specimens ofhonestones, millstone grits, sandstones for grindstonesand building purposes, ochres, refractory materials, polishing powder, &c. which abound in the Tobique country. Four sections stretching across the country, occupied in part by the great metalliferous belt of North America, called the ""Quebec Group"", are represented in detail. The most interesting rock specimens from these sections, which averaged forty miles in breadth, are Drift Gold, from no less than eight different localities, viz., the Nepisiguit, the Portage River, the Upsalquitch, the Little Southwest Miramichi, Campbell River, Serpentine River, and two from tributaries to the Tobique. I noticed also the copper-bearing Diorites of Campbell River and the Tobique; the Iron ores from Woodstock, the Becaguimec and Southwest Miramichi with their associated Red Slates and Limestones; the Porphyries of the Serpentine, the right hand branch of the Tobique and the Nepisiguit, some of them copper bearing. The beautiful red and green conglomerates from the Blue Mountain Range on the Tobique, were shown as materials suitable for ornamental and constructive purposes; the Jasper series of Campbell River and the red and sea-green argillites from near the mouth of the Tobique, were exhibited with the same object. The traps and fossiliferous limestones from Cap Bon Ami, near Dalhousie, with their associated honestones, also found a place in this collection, together with moulding sands from the St. John and Yellow Dolomites or Magnesian Limestones, galena from the Tobique and copper ores from the St. John. - The collection exhibited by Professor Hind derives value from its scientific arrangement. A study of the different sections showed where each species of rock with its characteristic mineral might be found throughout the country explored. An Upper Silurian Dolomite, for example, holding the chain coral in profusion, was shown to mark the limit northwards of the ""Quebec Group"" on the Upsalquitch and on the Tobique; the same rock probably stretching continuously from one point to the other; so also with the Red Slates, with which the Woodstock iron ores are associated; these were represented in the different sections, as appearing on the Southwest Miramichi, a few miles above

Boiestown; on the Becaguimec and on the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, thus showing the extensive range of this important rock with its iron ores. The copper-bearing Diorites were also represented in three of the sections, and the purpic slates with their associated manganese ores were shown to stretch from the Tattigouche to the Upsalquitch and beyond. The advantages of a scientific arrangement in illustrating the mineral resources of the Province can not be over-estimated, for, however numerous and beautiful isolated mineral specimens may be, they do not afford the miner or capitalist the requisite information respecting their distribution and probable commercial value. The following is from the Telegraph, Oct. 10, Fredericton, Oct. 8. - ... Minerals. - For the best collection of New Brunswick minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the Counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron Ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore, from nine different localities.There are specimens of Gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient quantities to be of any service ... To attempt a mere enumeration of the different mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.P. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible Minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited."

Codes: 0275 / 0019 / 0311 / Z2 / HILL / V5 / X1 / J8 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Mn; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1867 At Exhibition: ... There are some fine specimens of the minerals of New Brunswick exhibited by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Fellows shows a collection taken from mines opened out by the late Mr. Simmons. Mr. C. Connell shows another collection that looks very well. There is iron ore from Woodstock, copper ore from Le Tete, manganese from Albert, petroleum from Westmorland, goldfrom Tobique and Beckaguimic, coal from Grand Lake, plaster stone from Hillsboro', building stone from St.Mary's quarries, Albert."

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Codes: 0275 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation,
Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1866 Passed Apr. 16th: An Act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0275 / D8 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Northumberland County Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 14, 1862 Mr. Pratt, a gentleman who represents himself as an employee of the London Times, has on exhibition in an apartment in the rear of the shop of W.H. Patterson, Watchmaker, King Street, numerous specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were personally obtained by him in the various mining localities in Nova Scotia..."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;
Carleton Sentinel Dec. 3, 1853 As we promised last week, and for the information of those of our readers who have not seen them we now proceed to give a short sketch of the Iron Works, &c., at the Upper Town and the operations there carried on. TheIron Ore is brought a distance of three miles from theirinexhaustible mines in Jacksontown, and laid on a layer of wood placed on skids to admit air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about 20 feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitable sizes for the Blast Furnace. Charcoal is made in 6 large kilns, holding from 40 to 50 cords each, 3 taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking out the charcoal, which, when made, is taken to large Storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore, lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the Furnace - this ore a Clay Iron Stone, we were informed, when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an Iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found - the nearness of this last effecting a great saving of transport, the Company having formerly to go 10 miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel-head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ores, and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine house

contains 3 Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace, of which only one was working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the Furnace, and there blown in through 3 Tuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine-house by the Gas or waste heat from the Furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers - the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite, heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hot-blast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. - There was a third Engine supplied with steam, from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular Saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a Puddling Furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting-house, we were shown a Lime-kiln, Mortar-mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick-yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting-house we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the Cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps of the Cinders or Slag extending in the River, on the bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting-house is the line laid down in the preliminary survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed will put these works in communication with the seaboard during the shutting up of the river navigation. It is now time to cast, or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged tapping the Furnace, below where the melting Cinder was lava-like flowing over. The liquid Iron flowed along a Gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the Beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we were informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running a large flow of Cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the Gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing, must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding house, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, - here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ores and Limestone which lie in one continuous route. As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality and abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into Bars. We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our County be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steel-making Iron Ore in quantity sufficient to render Great Britain independent of Sweden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the superabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London and Sheffield as the best works of those Countries. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of lignite, the outcropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown Silver-leadfluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County. These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon to be destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick."

Codes: 0275 / G6 / LIME / R7 / X2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Woodstock Silver; Carleton County Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1853 Woodstock Iron Works. - The following interesting sketch of the Iron Works of Woodstock, is given by the Editor of the Sentinel, from whose paper we copy it:- ""The Iron Ore is brought a distance of three 12 miles from the inexhaustible mines of Jacksontown and laid on layer of wood, placed on skids to allow air underneath and piled alternately with layers of wood and charcoal, brought to a height of 6 or 7 feet in long piles, about twenty feet wide, here it is roasted or calcined until it becomes easily broken into suitablesizes for the Blast Furnace. - Charcoal is made in 6large kilns holding from 40 to 60 cords each, taking about 8 to 10 days from the time of packing in the wood, to taking put the charcoal, which when made, is taken to large storehouses for use. On the yard we also saw some of the new Iron Ore lately discovered in immense quantity about 300 yards from the furnace - this ore is Clay Ironstone, we were informed when mixed in certain proportions with the other, produced an iron superior to any ever manufactured here. There were piles of a new limestone from the Sheriff's Hill, only about 600 yards from the Furnace, lately found, the nearness of this last effecting a great saving or transport, the Company having formerly to go ten miles for Limestone. We next visited the Tunnel head, where the furnace is filled or charged with the Charcoal, Ore and Limestone, the Furnace is 35 feet high and 10 feet wide at its greatest width. The Engine House contains two Steam Engines for the Blast Furnace of which only one as working, being sufficient to drive two large Iron Blowing Cylinders, which acting like immense Bellows were continually forcing air into a large Receiver, from whence it is conducted through pipes to the bottom of the furnace, and there blown in through 3 cuyeres, set close to the fusing mass of materials and having water continually passing through them to prevent their melting. Steam is raised in the Engine house by the Gas or waste heat from the furnace, being conducted under and returned through the Boilers, the same heat taken from the Furnace in another direction, when requisite heats the air passing through the heating ovens, thus giving Steam and Hotblast without any extra expense, and effecting a very great saving of fuel. There was a third engine supplied with steam from the same Boilers, and used to set in motion a Circular saw, and a large hammer for Blooms from a puddling furnace adjoining. On our way to the Casting house, we were shown a Lime kiln, Mortar mill, Blacksmith's shop and Brick yard, all very convenient for the Company's operations, and on their own premises. In the Casting House we observed a man moulding Pig patterns to run the liquid Iron into - another was wheeling out the cinders as they cooled. Being near Casting time we walked about, saw large heaps f the cinders of Slag extending to the River, on the Bank of which, the Pig Iron is piled in 3 ton heaps ready for shipping - the landing is one of the best on the river, and accessible at all times during the navigation season. Close by the Casting House is the line 13 laid down in the preliminary survey of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, which, when completed, will put these works in communication with the seaboard, during the shutting up of the river navigation. It was now time to cast or draw off the Iron melted during the previous 12 hours, and on returning we found men busily engaged in tapping the furnace, below where the melting cinder was lava-like flowing over. - the liquid Iron flowed along a gutter in the sand, and soon filled one of the beds of moulds or Pigs we saw making, it was then directed into another, and continued running until a third was filled, being, as we're informed, over three tons - this is done twice in 24 hours. As the Iron was near done running, a large flow of cinder came rushing out and was led over one side of the gutter where it soon formed a small pool of liquid fire. We now wended our way homeward and in passing must not omit mentioning the Company's Store and Boarding House, between which the road already partly graded runs to the mines at Jacksontown, here the Railway is to be placed for the transport of the Ore amd Limestone which lies in one continuous route. We repeat, our County is rich in Mineral wealth.We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the outcropping of Coal, found not over 3 miles from where we write, which ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue. We have also been shown a Silver leadfluxed and melted from from Ore found within our County These sources of Mineral wealth and our high Agricultural capabilities, warrant the inference, that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as

Codes: 0275 / J8 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert Mines;
Gazette - Aug. 30, 1899 Our Mineral Resources. - The government of New Brunswick has recently issued in pamphlet form the report of Prof. Bailey prepared in the year 1897 and 1898 on the mineral resources of New Brunswick. Prof. Bailey was a member of the staff of the geological survey of Canada and made this report originally for the federal government. In order that the province might possess a comprehensive report on the minerals of New Brunswick a number of copies were procured by Surveyor General Dunn for general distribution. The report is exhaustive and deals historically as well as otherwise with the mineral production of the province. The exploitation of the ironmines at Woodstock and the efforts to found blast furnaces at that locality are dealt with exhaustively.The manufacture of oil from albertite which at one time was a most important industry in Albert county and St. John are fully described. The search that has been made for gold, copper, silver, and lead are fully described and a whole chapter is devoted to manganese mining. It will be information to most people to know that fully half a million dollars worth of manganese has been mined and exported from New Brunswick. Prof. Bailey also goes extensively into the history of antimony mining and gives some valuable facts concerning the operation of the coal fields of the Province. The report is most interesting as it shows that while up to the present time there has been no great development of the mineral resources of New Brunswick, the province has yielded quite extensive quantities of coal, gypsum, manganese, albertite, iron, lime and building stone, and that there are immense stores of these materials hidden away under the surface of the province. Prof. Bailey does not draw a very rosy picture of the future for mining in this province, but at the best his report is based on a hurried survey of the province. It is however the most important evidence on the question since that of Dr. Gesner which is now almost forgotten."

Codes: 0275 / J8 / S5 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some
St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 25, 1863 Minerals of New Brunswick - The North-eastern British Provinces of North America contain natural resources which, if properly developed and applied, would make them the greatest commercial and manufacturing commonwealths on the Atlantic seaboard. Thus coal and iron are the two grand minerals for manufacturing and for driving machinery, and those minerals are found in abundance, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At present we will only refer to New Brunswick, which has the elements of incalculable wealth stored up within its bosom. The carboniferous system of rocks covers an area equal to more than one third of the entire province. In Albert County, a rich carboniferous mineral -called by some coal, and by others asphalt - exists in great abundance. It surpasses all other minerals on our continent in the production of kerosene, and about 18,000 tons per annum have been mined during the past three years. A seam of rich cannel coal has also been found in the same country. Iron ore exists in considerable quantities nea rWoodstock, and smelting works on an extensive scale, were at one time in operation there, very fine iron being produced. - Gypsum, copper, lead, potter's clay, &c. are also found in large quantities."

Codes: 0275 / L1 / J8 / S5 / L4 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales;
Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 22, 1850 MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - By information received from the New Brunswick papers and from private letters, we learn that the Mineral resources of the sister Province are at last about to be developed. During the past six months more than twenty Mining leases have been granted by the Government, in the counties of Albert and Westmorland. Upwards of two thousand chauldrons ofBitumen, or Mineral Pitch, have already been raised at Hillsborough, and will soon be ready for shipment to the United States, to be employed in the manufacture of gas.Beds of excellent coal from two to six feet in thickness, have been pierced at Meranquin, and a party of English Miners have been engaged to commence the working. A Mr. Steadman has also opened a vein of coal in the neighborhood of Shediac, and is now exploring anasphaltum mine near the Petitcodiac River. Surveys we understand are made with great energy, and there is much competition among the purchasers of mining leases. It is stated that 100,000 tons of asphaltum might be shipped next season from one mine. At present the completion of a railway three miles in length, is required to

aid itstransport to the river. The Black Lead mine of St. John, has been well penetrated, and it is understood that the proprietors have made a profitable investment. The ironworks of Carleton County, which were unfortunately consumed by fire last season, have been rebuilt, and have commenced the manufacture of iron from the ore of Woodstock. These facts are encouraging to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and fully confirm the predictions formerly made by Dr. Gesner in his geological reports published some ten years since. But in an equal degree they disprove the statements of Dr. Robb, and conflict with the statements put forth by him in Professor Johnston's recent Agricultural report. The mineral resources of this fine Province are evidently under-rated. The opening of the above mines has aroused a new energy, and all no doubt contribute largely to the prosperity of that Province, where all the mines and minerals are under the control of the Legislature, and open to the competition of its inhabitants. - HALIFAX COLONIST."

Codes: 0275 / L1 / Z2 / E5 / E7 / LIME / GYP / J7 / J8 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Saint John Graphite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Paint - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 27, 1851 We have been favored by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the following Report, which we have much pleasure in publishing: Report on the Industrial Exhibition, Held at Saint John, On September 9th, (and following days,) 1851. To the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement od Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province. On the 11th of June last, W.J. Ritchie, M.P.P., the President of the St. John Mechanics Institute made application to the New Brunswick ... Class 1. Raw Materials: Sec. A. Minerals. The Exhibition was by no means complete in this department, although the Museum of the Institute, which was thrown open to the public, contains a great variety of the useful Minerals of the Province. We could wish to have seen at a glance, a series of the Provincial Rocks and Minerals of economic importance, and shall expect it at some future Exhibition. The Minerals exhibited on the present occasion were, many of them, of considerable interest. We may mention - A mass of native Black Lead, of which a large and valuable vein exists near Indian Town, and is now profitably mined by a Joint Stock Company. Samples of prepared Black Lead, exhibited by the St. John Black Lead Mining Company: this article seems well adapted to supply all the wants of our Provincial housekeepers. Asphatum or Asphaltic Coal, (for there is adoubt as to its true nature,) is a valuable Mineral, mined by a private Company in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County, and is already largely in demand for the manufacture of Gas. Soft bitumen, or Naptha, from the Petitcodiac, where it issues from the earth in a liquid form, and afterwards hardens by exposure to air. Asphaltic Shale, from Albert and Westmorland Counties; this is an article, the use of which in making gas, waterproof cements, pavements, &c., is increasing every day. Mineral Paint (an earthy oxide of iron, orferruginous earth,) from Shediac; this substance occurs in various parts of the Province, and is yet destined to replace all the forms of ordinary paint as a covering for wood work, &c. exposed to risks by fire. This present sample was exhibited by the Messrs. Gilbert. Mineral Paint, (an earthy oxide of Manganese,) from Albert County; an article which may yet be brought into use. Black lead, we may observe, is considered to be a good kind of mineral, or fire-proof paint; and we would suggest to the St. John Black Lead Company, that they should make some experiments upon the subject. Alabaster, or White translucent Gypsum; this is another of the varied Mineral products of Albert County; we observe specimens of it now for the first time on public exhibition, with great satisfaction; there is a square block of it, a vase turned from it, by Mr. McCoach, and a head carved in alto-relievo, on the same material, by Mr. Foulis. Its admirable purity and general qualities are well seen in these specimens, but none of them exhibit the beautiful polish of which it is susceptible. There is also a magnificent group of Chrystals of Gypsum, from Kings County, but their economic value is small as compared with the massive form from Hillsborough. Lime. - There is a cask of beautiful white Limeexhibited. This is one of our staple productions, and the St. John Lime is unsurpassed for its purity and general fitness for the purposes of the builder. The Limestone contains less than two per cent. Of impurities.Salt, by Joe Brand, of Sussex Vale; this salt is of first rate quality for farmers' purposes, and we are much pleased to learn that its manufacture has been resumed at the springs, and that Mr. Brand is enabled to sell it as low as the imported salt.Honestones, from the Kennebeckasis; these seem to be of good quality, and work either with water or oil. They bite well, and will compete with the Honestones of Woodstock or Miramichi, which are now coming into repute. Lead Ore. - Of this there are samples from King'sand Charlotte Counties, and Iron Ore from one or two places; but no information is given as to the probable supply from the various localities. The samples of Iron and Steel, from Woodstock,seem to be of the very first quality; the Iron has been bent and twisted, when cold, in every direction, but without showing the least injury to the fibre. It would be hard to devise a more complete proof of the quality of the article. We understand that the manufacture of Woodstock Iron will now be carried on vigorously by a Sheffield firm, who have become aware of its admirable qualities and adaptation for the making of Steel. Pipe Clay. - This article is from Albert County, and is exhibited by Mr. Foulis. It has a very good color, and seems to be well adapted for the manufacture of Stoneware, &c. ..."

Codes: 0275 / X1 / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Grand Lake Coal;

Carleton Sentinel - Sep. 19, 1868 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 29, 1868 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. - Norris Best, Manager of the Woodstock Iron Works, has written a letter to the Sentinel in reference to our mineral productions. As any development of the resources of our country is a matter of interest to the whole people we quote a portion of the letter:- ""I am afraid the Government of this Province (nor yet of the Dominion) have never fairly entertained the immense advantage the mines and minerals (especially coal and iron) may be and are to the Country in which they are known and found to exist in this Province. It is probably not generally known that a very great part of the area of this Province is underlaid by that most valuable of all treasures, coal; that these measures, somewhat triangular in shape, and extend from Bathurst on the North to Nova Scotia on the East, its apex being at the Oromocto Lake, and its North-western margin running from thence to Bathurst and approaching the Bay of Fundy on the Southeast; and yet with the certainty of this, it is, I think, almost as certain that only the South and South east sides of this great carboniferous basin have as yet been explored. What may be the result of the present explorations now being conducted under the superintendence of Sir William Logan, and the expense of the Dominion Government, it is of course impossible to tell. - The writer of this, however, took an opportunity of impressing the great value of the coal and clay-ironstone deposits of this Province upon the mind of the Hon. John Rose, the Finance Minister of the Dominion, who evinced the most lively interest in the subject, and promised to write Sir Wm. Logan personally thereon. One thing, however, is quite clear, that hither to our people have striven to a mass wealth, and allow the prosperity and progress of the Province to depend upon the getting and exporting of lumber, at best but an uncertain and speculative operation, rather than dig deeper for the more permanent and inexhaustible treasures of the earth. Could our Government realize the fact, that for (a comparatively speaking) small sum they could set at restthe (to some minds) vexed question of the existence of the clay iron-stone at the Grand Lake, the Valley of the Oromocto, and other places, they would confer a boon upon the Province and Dominion, the effect of which would be incalculable. When we look at the fact that we are importers of Pig Iron into this Province alone of probably 2,000 tons per annum, demanding a corresponding export of $40,000 in gold for the same, when we ourselves might be not only making our own iron, but exporters of it also, it is, I say, a most surprising matter that no continuous efforts have hitherto been made to obtain so desirable a result, this not having reference alone to the amount of labor and capital that would be employed and expended, but also to the royalty that would accrue to the Government for and from the working of the same."" Mr. Best promises at another time to show the resources of Carleton County for the production of Charcoal Pig Iron. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. B. on this subject. Information relative to the Iron and coal interests of New Brunswick cannot be too widely circulated. Mr. Best also expresses anxiety to have the interests of New Brunswick duly cared for in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and alludes to the action taken in the Nova Scotia Legislature. This anxiety is quite natural. We fail to see, however, the value of following Nova Scotia's example by sending an independent deputation to watch proceedings at Washington. The Wilkins-Annand Government urged that course more from bad feelings towards the Dominion authorities than from a desire to guard the interest of Nova Scotians. A similar display of factiousness on our part is unnecessary. In the hands of the Dominion Government we feel confident our great maritime, fishing and mining affairs are perfectly safe. It is now just as much their interest as it is their duty to look after such matters, and we have no doubt they will be duly cared for in any negotiations with the Washington authorities."

Codes: 0275 / Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1861 Recently passed: An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporatethe Humbolt Mining Company"". An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company"". An Act in amendment of and in addition to an act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. An Act in addition to any Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island;
GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General;
/ GEOL / Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in boulders evidently detached from this ridge, and upon uncovering the rock the antimony was discovered imbedded in it. The vein was traced about one quarter of a mile by trial pits, and probably extends further. It appears to be about two feet wide, with a dip to the North of about 45ø. The vein has not been penetrated to a depth of more than six feet. Samples of the ore have been analyzed by Drs. Hayes and Jackson of Boston - also by a person in Liverpool. The result differs

Codes: 0311 / 0604 / 0586 / 0608 / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Simpson Mine; Magaguadavic River / Silver Island;
2055 / X6 / K5 / Dick Farm; Hartt Mine; Tobique Gypsum; Charlotte County

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1910 30 Years Ago. - Mining is about to assume a leading place among Charlotte county industries. It has long been known that this country is rich in minerals which only await the application of capital and enterprise to make them a most productive source of wealth. We are glad to know therefore that their development is no longer a matter of speculation but that operations are now in progress which will become still more active during the coming summer. Considerable activity has lately been manifested at Mascarene. Men are actively employed in the 'Revenue' mine at that place, controlled by St. John parties. An assay of the ore shows that it produces $132 of silver and four ounces of gold to the ton. Great activity prevails at the Dick and Williamson mine, and the sum of $7000 has been guaranteed towards putting up machinery at once. Former assays of the ore from this mine gave $77 in silver and $21 in gold. Within the last few days ore richer than any before found has been struck and the prospects of the mine are constantly increasing. The stock has been increased 100 per cent and holders have no disposition to sell. The Mascarene Mining Co., are also placing themselves in a position to start operations at once, a number of stockholders from St. Stephen and Calais having gone to St. George the other day with that object in view. The stock has recently advanced 50 per cent and no more is to be sold. As soon as spring opens work is to be commencedon Silver Island, near St. George, known as the Bradbury mine, now owned by parties in Boston. The Hartt mine, in the same vicinity, recently owned by Thieckens and McLean, embracing sixteen acres, has recently changed hands and arrangements are being made to work it. It covers part of the same lode as Silver Island, which is known to be so rich. It is stated also that a company will sbortlytake hold of the mines near Moore's Mills, and a gentleman has shown us a fine specimen of anthracite coalfound within a few mines of this town. If all these enterprises go forward this summer, as they promise to do, they will give considerable employment and add materially to the business of the county. Success to them all."

Codes: 0320 / E2 / IDX_Names: East Memramcook; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Freeman - Mar. 20, 1880 Mining. - A correspondent of the Sun says. It is said, upon good authority, that the New York and Boston capitalists will commence boring again for oil on the Goodet farm, near St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. The indications give every promise of oil, and should these gentlemen fortunately strike it, immense benefits must result to this section of the country. There is a good barytes mine lying idle for want of capital in the Bonum Goold Settlement, about two miles from Memramcook Station, which if properly developed would pay good profit to any company working it, after a short time and reasonable outlay."

Codes: 0425 / 0696 / 0030 / 0763 / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Stewarton; Teahan Mine; Jordan Mountain
0691 / 2030 / X1 / Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 26, 1888 Mining Matters in New Brunswick. - A New Brunswick correspondent writes to the Halifax Critic: The Markhamville mines are still being worked in the interest of the trustees, and shipments of ore continue regularly. Negotiations are still pending on the Jordan Mountain or Stockton manganese mine. The exact nature of the negotiations are unknown, being enshrouded in a network of secrecy and rumor unfathomable, with hints of equity, law suits, etc. Work of exploration on a property above Waterfordis being quietly and systematically carried on. The principal promoters are from Bar Harbor, Maine, and evidently mean business. They are putting in a large engine and boiler to facilitate the work of development. About 40 or 50 feet have been tested in depth, and a large ore body is being exposed. The ore seems to be a galena, and rich in sulphuret, while, it is said, the quartz gangue carries considerable gold. We expect to hear of a bona fide working and paying mine in this locality before long. It was reported some negotiations had taken placefor the sale of the Freeze mine at New Ireland, in Albert County, but so far nothing definite has been made known. Prospecting for antimony, at or near Cromwell Hill, in the county of Queens, N.B., has been suspended for the present. The work of prospecting and developing on the Grand Lake coal fields is being vigorously prosecuted at present. The DeBertram syndicate have acquired rights on 30,000 acres of land, and testing is being made under the direction of Thomas Williamson, M.E. The prospects are good for the raising of large quantities of coal in this vicinity. A large deposit of magnetic iron ore of very goodquality so far as tested, with veins of valuable yellow sulphuret of copper on either side, is now in the hands of your correspondent for negotiation at reasonable figures. It is in the northern part of New Brunswick, and not far distant from I.C.R. railway and navigation."

Codes: 0427 / T8 / IDX_Names: Rocky Brook # 2; Gloucester County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Apr. 3, 1892 Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., was in Bathurst recently in connection with the mine prospecting near Bathurst. The prospectors for Coal near Caraquet have taken out licence from the local government for another year."

Codes: 0590 / R8 / IDX_Names: Lepreau Magnetite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
St. Croix Courier - Jun. 2, 1904 Dr. Ells and Mr. Johnson, of the geological department, paid a short visit to Lepreau last week, to have a look at the iron and coal areas."

Codes: 0603 / 0007 / 0019 / J8 / IDX_Names: Frye Island; Lake George Antimony; Wheal Louisiana Copper; Albert Mines;
Morning Freeman - Sep. 12, 1863 It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the antimony mines in Prince William must prove extremely remunerative. We are happy to think that some of the lessees are resident in New Brunswick. The English copper miners at Letete see reason to go on with their purchases and their operations. There is good reason to think that the Silver lead mines, on Fry's Island, will soon be tested. It remains to be seen whether New Brunswick capital can be got to flow into solid enterprise of this kind or whether, as in the case of the Albert Mines, sources of such vast wealth must be transferred to non-resident proprietors in New York or elsewhere. - Presbyterian."

Codes: 0604 / 0691 / 0051 / 0688 / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Bathurst Copper;
Z2 / G3 / R8 / GEOL / Gold Mine Gully; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
etc.; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1880 Minerals No. 2. - Geological Sequence Collection of the N.H.S. - Passing around to the northern side of the table where the mineral exhibits are placed another upright case comes into view, containing a collection of New Brunswick minerals, the property of the Natural History Society. They are chiefly for the instruction of the student and geologist, and with this object are arranged in geological sequence; that is, the minerals of each of the rock formations which exist in the Province are grouped together and so arranged that they present to the eye the natural succession of the formations in time, the oldest, or Laurentian, which from its position is called the fundamental or formation gneiss in Scotland, being represented by a row of minerals on the lower shelf - minerals which have been found mostly in the neighborhood of St. John. On looking over them we observe that they are mostly minerals from the limestones of the Town of Portland, together with ornamental varieties of these limestones, and a few minerals and ores from the gneissic rocks. The second shelf contains the minerals of the Huronian, a formation which in other parts of America has proved to be rich in metalliferous deposits. One is not surprised, therefore, to see a preponderance of the ores of metals among the minerals on this shelf. There are here also specimens of the Indian pipe stone, and of barytes, a mineral used in the manufacture of paint. More than half of the minerals on this shelf are from the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Mispeck to Upper Salmon River in Albert County. On the third shelf are shown minerals of Silurian formation. Here also there is a great preponderance of metallic ores, including iron, lead, antimony, manganese, copper and zinc. The ores of this formation are from various parts of the Province, including the coast of Charlotte County, York County and the neighborhood of Woodstock and Bathurst. The localities of antimony ore are in this formation, and it is the one in which gold has (so far) been found in this Province. The Devonian formation present but a meager display of minerals, rock crystal from Musquash and anthracite from Lepreaux being all that are shown from it. The next formation, however, abounds in handsome and valuable minerals. Such are the manganese ores, which, though occurring in the Silurian, are in far greater abundance and perfection in this. Agate, carnelian, and chalcedony, ornamental stones, are chiefly found in this formation (Lower Carboniferous) in New Brunswick. Gypsum, alabaster and albertite are also valuable minerals, and abundant in this formation. With the exception of coal the next formation(Coal Measures) does not show valuable minerals in any abundance except at Bathurst, where there is a considerable deposit of copper mixed with lignite or coal. This copper deposit is interesting as showing how organic matter (decaying plants, &c.) can seize upon metals in solution in water and produce ore bed; and it is also interesting as showing how the minerals of one formation may be derived from another, for the copper ore the Tetu-a-gouche (Bathurst) of the Silurian slates are considered to be the source of the copper in the coal measures near Bathurst. From the Triassic, which in New Brunswick is confined to the island of Grand Manan, only two minerals are shown, and they are of a kind quite abundant in the North Mountains of Nova Scotia. Lastly, on the top shelf are displayed the minerals which have been found in the recent deposits of New Brunswick, viz., the surfaces, clays, sand, etc. The ores shown in this group are due to chemical changes which have transferred them from older formations, as the Silurian and the coal measures to the surface bed. The most interesting mineral shown here is the selenite crystal of gypsum taken from a spring in Sussex, showing how the formation of mineral species in crystalline form is going on at present time. Altogether, this collection, though not very large, is sufficient to show the great range in time during which the minerals species of New Brunswick have been formed, and the preponderance of certain kinds (as the metallic ores) in some formations and scarcity in others. Other Collections of Minerals in The Exhibition. - This case contains also a small collection of combustible minerals of New Brunswick, which is complete, however, in that it contains specimens from all the districts where combustible minerals in quantity sufficient to be economically available for fuel has beenfound. The collection contains coal from Grand Lake, anthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous shale from the Caledonia works in Albert, and other minerals of less importance. On the table beside the case containing theexhibit of the Natural History Society stands a flat case with the ores and products of the Revenue Silver Mining Company, whose mine is situated on Letete Peninsula in Charlotte Co. They exhibit a quantity of specimens of galena and zinc blende, which, by the analyses of Prof. Jno. Burwash, are shown to contain both silver and gold in quantities from $16 to $22 per ton, the gold appearing mostly in the blende-ore. This company show in their case a sample of the ore ground to a fine powder, and in the same dish a button of silver, produced by the reducing process which the powder undergoes, as a sample of the actual product of the mine. Next the box of silver ores is a handsome show case in which Mr. Wm. F. Best exhibits a tastefully arranged collection of Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, comprising such as are used for fuel for the production of metals, and various processes in the arts. Among these may be mentioned coal from Grand Lake, Albert Coal, from Hillsboro, Red Granite, from St. George, atnimony ore and metal, Pottery clay, Iron ore from Woodstock, Manganese from Sussex, Graphite from Portland, and Lime from various localities, with Red Ochre, Lead ore, etc. On the opposite side of the table is a case containing samples of silver ore from Yarmouth, N.S., sent by Mr. F. Killam and others by Mr. R. Sentall, fromKing's County, N.B. There are also turned and polished balls of red granite from the workshop of Mr. O'Neill, at St. George. In this case also Mr. Markham has placed his Electric Batteries to show the means by which that powerful and useful explosive dynamite, or giant powder, is operated in the modern methods of mining. Near by, on the table, stands a box of copper conducting wire, so that all the necessary apparatus, except the fuse, caps and the dynamite are present. Between the two stands Mr. Markham's case ofManganese ores, showing all the varieties worked at the mine, including Pyrolusite (the most valuable),manganite, a variety supposed to be braunite and an ore mixed with iron. Hematite iron ore encrusting the manganese, is also shown. These latter ores were formerly thrown away as waste products, but have now become valuable in connection with the modern processes used in the production of steel. Beside Mr. Markham's case is a box of silver-lead ore from Mr. Wanamake of St. Martin's. The crown ornament of the Mineral Department for beauty and elegance, is the display of Petroleum and its products from the wells of Ontario. Nothing could be more chaste and striking than the ornamental work in paraffine wax, exhibited under Mr. Bullock's charge, in a large show case in the middle of the table. The centre is occupied by a handsome pyramid in bleached wax and the ends by ornamental tablets of the same material. The rest of the case is filled by masses of wax and various ornamental objects made from it. On the table near by are samples of crude wax, and of the tar, gum and coke taken from the distilling retorts; and also of the oil in various conditions, from the crude oil as it flows from the wells, to the products prepared for lubricating purposes and for illumination. Scattered through the building are other exhibits which may be considered as belonging to the Department of Minerals, such as the trophy of the Spring Hill Mining Co.; the marble manufactures of Messrs. McNamee, the freestone of the Budres & Bay of Fundy Co.'s and of J.M.Steeves and Co., &c.

But most of those have been described elsewhere."

Codes: 0639 / 0001 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; New Horton Copper; Albert Mines;
Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 18, 1882 Mining In Albert. - Say the Maple Leaf: It is currently reported that E.B. Chandler, Esq., together with several Boston capitalists, has purchased the Albert Mines and that they will be re-opened in a short time. Mr. Alex. Harrigan, who is favorably known in theCounty as the working prospector for copper at New"

Codes: 0639 / H6 / S5 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert County Copper; Albert County Coal
(some Albertite);
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 23, 1864 Mining Matters in Albert. - Mr. McLellan, M.P.P.,who is in town, has shown us a specimen of a mineral greatly resembling some descriptions of coal. It has just been found in Hopewell in large quantities, and may yet prove to be exceedingly valuable. Coal, brighter in appearance and more oily than the Albertite, has been found in the parish of Hillsboro'. In the parish of Almaa large number of leases have been taken up by parties who expect to find copper, - among others by our townsman, Edward Allison, Esq., and Alexander Wright, Esq., of Salisbury. Albert is so exceedingly rich in mineral wealth that announcements of new discoveries are scarcely noticed now."

Codes: 0639 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert Mines;
Evening Gazette - Mar. 2, 1892 Mining Notes. - The Alma Copper Mining Venture. -The Albert Coal Seam to be Reopened. - The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company has met with good success in the work of organizing the Alma Copper Company, which is to open up the fissure vein of copper bearing quartz in Alma, Albert Co., N.B. The first five thousand shares of stock has all been subscribed, thus furnishing the funds needed for beginning the work of opening up to ascertain the value of the veins. Captain O.B. Brown, an expert in silver and copper mining, who has expressed the opinion that the vein to be opened up does carry a large body of ore, was to meet Mr. James Robertson, formerly underground manager at the Albert mines at Alma, today and with a number of men they were to commence operations upon the big fissure vein. The first work, of course, will be to determine the course and dip of the vein, and then to choose a site for the sinking of a shaft. The work will be pushed forward as fast as possible. The Mineral Developing Company has also secured possession of the Albert coal areas and propose to proceed soon with the work of opening them up in places to determine whether or not there is a sufficient body of coal there to make the mining of it profitable. A company made an attempt several years ago, to open up this coal vein on the Barrett property near Edgett's Landing, but owing to lack of funds or some other cause, they did not continue their operations long enough to determine whether there was a good solid body of coal there worth mining. They left off in a fissure, five to six feet wide showing 18 to 20 inches of Albertite coal with gravel on either side of it. It is believed that deeper down there may be a good solid vein."

Codes: 0639 / S5 / J8 / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Albert
Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 4, 1892 Mining In Albert County. - The Alma Copper Company has sent Captain Brown and Jas. Robertson, former manager of the Albert Mines, to the Alma, Albert Co., with men to open the vein of copper-bearing quartz. Ifthe vein is productive the company will continue operations on a large scale. The New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Development Company intends soon to reopen an Albert coal seam on the Barrett property, near Edgett's Landing, in the hope of finding a seam of albertite thatcan be profitably mined."

Codes: 0646 / 0645 / 0721 / 0639 / IDX_Names: Albert Manganese; Waterside Manganese; Shepody Mountain
2035 / O3 / Z2 / HILL / LIME Manganese; Dickson Brook; Harvey Manganese; Hopewell
/ GYP / A9 / J8 / A2 / Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Gypsum; Albert County
Mercury; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1880 Albert County. - ... Mineral Deposits. - Albert affords a fine field for the geological explorer, and the justly celebrated Hugh Miller would have found, here, many Schools and Schoolmasters to excite interest and stimulate his favorite study. Accepted theories might, however, be more disturbed than strengthened by a critical examination of the characteristics of this district. A considerable belt of metalliferous rock,follows the higher ranges from Shepody Mountain, westward to St. John County, and contains more or less of gold, copper, tin, iron and telluride -

quicksilver has lately been discovered, the locality known only to a few, andasbestos is reported near the western line, a short wayfrom the Bay shore. Alma is the parish richest in metals so far as known, and the copper beds there have exchanged owners at high rates, though little has yet been done in working. Pockets of manganese may be seen at Waterside and Germantown in Harvey and in Hopewell, where theMessrs. Steadman expended $60,000 in erecting works for manufacturing chemical products from local deposits. Lime rock is plentiful in Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough and Hopewell, and in the last named parish, a company is engaged in its burning and preparation for market. Marble exists in several places, but has not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.Very fine freestone is found all along the shore of the bay and on the Petitcodiac. Two quarries at St. Mary's and one at Curryville on the railway line are being worked at present. Gypsum of the best grade outcrops in many places.The rock is being exported from Hopewell, about 3,000 tons being now ready for shipment; and in Hillsborough the Albert Manufacturing Co., at present managed by Joseph T. Tompkins, Esq., has, since 1854, carried on a large business. The proposed capital was œ50,000, and, in this case, the objects of the original charter have been exceptionally well carried out, though always laboring under the disadvantage of the high tariff of the United States. The company has continuously afforded local work for a number of men at all seasons, and has greatly promoted the carrying trade. Railways have been built; a superior factory has been erected to replace the one burned; and, with the necessary equipment of wharves, stores, warehouses, etc., the company has added much to the appearance of the village. The excavating, road making, trucking, cooperage work, grinding, calcining, barrelling, shipping, etc., have for a number of years secured for Hillsborough a hum of which few villages can boast. The recent increase of 7 « per cent duty on imported calcined plaster has, perhaps, enabled the company to place larger quantities in the Canadian markets, whatever may have been the counteracting influences of the tariff regarding it in other directions. The Hillsborough Plaster and Railroad Company of 1851 has not continuously operated. Other valuable gypsum properties are held by Sir A.J. Smith and others. Of these James Blight, Esq., is local agent, and this gentleman, in fact, did a great deal of initiatory work in developing the business. Coal in limited seams may be seen in everyparish, mostly cannel of inferior quality, but the most important carboniferous deposit, yet discovered, lies in the interior of Hillsborough. This has long been called Albertite, and was first noticed, accidentally, by the Messrs. Duffy in 1848, was obtained from the Crown in January, 1850, a mining licence over a mile square, and their rights were shortly purchased for œ3,000 by a company, of whom the late Edward Allison, Esq., was the chief promoter. A charter was granted in 1852, and the noted lawsuit ensued between Henry Gesner, Esq., a proprietor of the soil, vs. the Albertite Mining Co. Wilmot, J., the late Hon, J.M. Johnson and Hon. J.H. Gray, now a B.C. judge, were among the counsel employed. The trial lasted several weeks, and the twelve jurors, who were instructed to determine and report, what the substance was, must have found their first lessons in geology rather tedious while listening to words of learned length and thundering sound, employed in the testimony as given by several of the most celebrated scientific men of the Continent. The substance had the chemical properties of coal, but the geological formation differed from all recognized theories. It differed from the Trinidad asphaltum in luster and fracture. The savants were evidently puzzled; but the jury said it was coal. A later conclusion, however, made it consolidated oil, and it is now known under the name of Albertite. Between costly litigation and unskilful management the net earnings were small till, in the person of John Byers, Esq., the company secured the services of one, who combined practical knowledge with executive ability. In one year about 15,000 tons were shipped, worth $15 per ton on the wharf. Latterly the export is less, as the drifts are at great depth, and the facilities for cheap working are becoming more impaired. It is hoped that further searches may restore confidence in the extent of this valuable article. Albertite is also found in minute quantities in Midland and other parts of Elgin and in Hillsborough, and it is known to exist in Hopewell in considerable quantities, by an old discovery; when its value was unknown, which late searches have failed to recover. The Princess Alexandra, East Albert and Prince of Wales companies, of which Mr. Blight is manager, have each expended large sums in freehold leases and prospecting work, but excepting the finding of comparatively narrow veins of Albertite nothing has resulted beyond the very useful employment of labor in the locality. In Rosevale and other districts are found large quantities of oil shale or bituminous rock, containing about 45 to 50 gallons of refined oil per ton, besides a residuum of pitch or asphaltum, making the whole volatile matter over 60 gallons to the ton. The oil is very pure and exceedingly valuable for illuminating purposes. Mineral oil exudes from the soil on McLatchey's farm in Hillsboro, and at Hopewell Hill, but the coming millionaire, who will first strike a flowing fountain, is not yet known, either to himself or others."

Codes: 0662 / 0001 / HILL / A2 / E2 IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; New Horton Copper; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert
/ J8 / / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert

Riverview County Chronicle, Page 2 - Friday, March 20, 1998 Historical Society - The Albert County Historical Society will be holding a regular meeting at the Legion in Hillsborough on Thursday, March26, 1998 at 7:30 p.m. Guest Speaker, Roger Albert, willpresent 'Old Mines of Southeast New Brunswick', a photo essay on the many old mines which are part of the area'sheritage. The presentation will include several historical photos of the gypsum mine in Hillsborough in 1890, theDawson Settlement manganese bog operation in 1899 and the New Horton Copper Mine in 1930. Several other sites, such as the Rosedale shale mine, the oil and gas fields of Stony Creek, and the Vernon Mine along the Bay ofFundy, the Dorchester Copper mine, the Teahan mine, the Albert Mines albertite, the Lumsden prospect, are also part of the presentation. Mr. Albert has written a number of articles on the history of mining in our area, he indicated that this presentation will feature new photos which the public has not previously seen."

Codes: 0662 / 0002 / 0276 / 0309 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Quaco Manganese; West Beach; Welshpool;

0309 / 0311 / Z2 / A2 / J8 / E2 / S5 / L4 / LEGI /

Welshpool; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1860 Passed 9th April; An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Gloucester Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Memramccok Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0662 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Morning Telegraph - May 9, 1865 Professor Hind's Report. -The Report is entitled ""A Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, together with a Special Reporton the distribution of the Quebec Group in the Province."" It contains 293 pages, is divided into twelve chapters, and is supplied with an Appendix and a copious Index. Several maps in manuscript, illustrating the Geology of particular parts of the Province, were laid before the House at the same time as the report. The introduction contains a notice of what has been done by other Geologists in relation to the Rocks of the Province. A ""most creditable and able paper"" by our young townsman Mr. G.F. Matthew, is referred to in the language between our quotation marks. The late Dr. Robb's labours are highly spoken of, and the author ""ventures to express not only a very high opinion of the value of the work he has left behind him, but a strong appreciation of his trustworthy observations and of his scrupulously conscientious record of facts."" His works ""manifest viewsin relation to the once vexed question of the nature of Albertite (Albert Coal, so-called), which he would probably long since have successfully developed, had the Almighty been pleased to have prolonged his life."" The Introductory Chapter also contains a correspondence between Professor Hind and Sir W.E. Logan, in which Sir William most generously agrees on behalf of himself and his colleagues, Professor Hunt and Mr. Billings, ""to institute a comparison between the Geology of Canada, and that of her sister Colony, and in some degree to make available our ascertained results in forwarding your (Professor Hind's) investigations and promoting the development of her mineral resources."" Sir William also states that, ""In making serviceable in the investigation, the experience and practice we have acquired on the Canadian Survey, we should be only carrying out a suggestion which has already been placed before the respective colonies, by the adoption of which the labour of the investigation would be shortened and the cost cheapened, while a unity of design would be given to the whole subject, rendering the result, both economic and scientific, intelligible to the world with much less study than would otherwise be required."" Sir William asks no recompense for this laborious undertaking, and even offers to defray the expenses of the transmission of the specimens to Canada, if they become the property of the Geological Museum at Montreal. He adverts to the existence of the ""Quebec Group"" in New Brunswick, and points out its immense importance to the Province. The First Chapter is devoted to ""Leading Geographical Features"" and embraces some notices of the early history, derived chiefly from the Relations of the Jesuits, which abound in interesting memoranda respecting the condition of th country between the years 1611 and 2 672. As these ""Relations"" are written in the quaint old French of the period to which they relate, it is probable that some new historical facts will be found in this chapter possessing general interest; but as our object is to give an outline of the Geological features of the Province, we pass on to the second chapter, which relates to the nomenclature adopted by Professor Hind and to an outline of the Geology of New Brunswick. The nomenclature by which our rock formations are distinguished, is essentially the same as that adopted by Sir William Logan in Canada and recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison, the Director of the Geological Survey of the British Isles. Prof. Hind strongly objects to the introduction of a new nomenclature; he quotes Sir W. Logan's words in support of the necessity for employing names already well known in America and Europe in preference to new names for well known rock masses, and he argues that by this means a uniform system of colouring can be given to a Geological Map of the whole of British North America and the adjoining States of the Union, and an opportunity offered of ""rendering homage to those whose labours have aided us in understanding our own rocks,"" and ""that a stranger to the geographical position of the part of the country they represent may not be subjected to the trouble and loss of time which a new nomenclature so often involves."" In this respect we notice at the outset a marked difference between the Report of Professor Hind and the ""Observations on the Geology of southern New Brunswick"" by Professor L.W. Bailey, Messrs. Geo. F. Matthew and C.S. Hartt, which was laid before the House simultaneously with Professor Hind's Report. These gentlemen have introduced many new names for the Rock formations they have described and coloured on their Map with separate tints. - They have their ""Portland Group,"" ""Coldbrook Group,"" ""Saint John Group,"" ""Bloomsbury Group,"" ""Little River Group,"" ""Mispeck Group,"" ""Kingston Group,"" and ""Mica Schist Formation."" They employ on their Map fifteen different colours, and as Professor Bailey states, ""as far as possible the colours chosen are intended to represent the prevailing colour of the formations which they indicate."" In Chapter II, we find a lengthy description of the character and age of the Granite belt which stretches from the Atlantic coast of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs. It is our guide to the leading Geological features of the country, and is stated to consist of a large number of narrow belts, not less than ten having been observed on the

Miramichi. - The important Metalliferous Slates of the ""Quebec Group"" come up between these narrow granite belts, which are represented to be of Devonian age. The southern Granite Belt is next described, and its relation to the metal-bearing series of the Quebec Group pointed out. Chapter III relates to the Carboniferous Series of 3 ew Brunswick. This is divided into the Lower and Upper Carboniferous, the Lower rocks being found in the Tobique Valley and on the rim of the Coal Basin from Bathurst to Oromocto, and thence to Westmorland, Albert and part of King's Counties. There are no workable seams of coal in these rocks, but abundance of Limestone, Gypsum, Grits for millstones, and sand-stones, firestones, ochres, bog manganese, &c. The base of these rocks consists of the Albert shales, which are described as very valuable rocks, more than one thousand feet thick, and in many places capable of yielding from 60 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton. They are regarded as of great importance as a source of Gas fuel for regenerating gas-furnaces, which are fast superceding the old blast and reverbatory furnaces in Europe and England. The true coal measures are shown by fossil remains to exist at Grand Lake, and the opinion is expressed that valuable workable seams of Coal will be found all the way from Grand Lake to the mouth of the Richibucto on the Gulf coast. Chapter 5, is altogether devoted to a discussion of questions relating to the origin of Albertite, and the Albert Shales. Albertite is shown to be an inspissated or hardened petroleum, and Professor Hind states that it will most probably be found in remunerative quantities from Apohaqui Station to Westmorland County, along a ridge in a North-Easterly direction, and along another ridge passing through the Albert Mine in a direction South-West and North-East. - The Petroleum, from which the Albertite originated, is stated to have its source in underlying Devonian rocks of the same age as those which yield the oil in Canada and Pennsylvania. The opinions of numerous Geologists are enumerated and discussed, and credit is given to Dr. Robb for having hinted at its true origin some fifteen years ago. Professor Bailey in 1864 pronounced it to be ""undoubtedly"" a highly bituminous coal, but we find from his recent ""Observations"" that he has changed his mind and now tells us that, ""in the opinion of Mr. Matthew and myself, the Albertite is neither coal nor jet, but an exydized oil, derived from the decomposition of fish remains, and subsequently changed by chemical action."" (Observations, &c., page 105.) The Petroleum Wells are next noticed, but Professor Hind thinks that the prospectors, where they are now working will have to sink 1200 to 1500 feet before they tap the main source of supply, for at the Albert Mine they have already sunk their shaft 1,000 feet, and found no petroleum. We notice, however, in a paragraph having reference to boring for brines, that petroleum might be reached in part of Sussex, and an adjoining parish. There are Parishes north, south, east and west of Sussex; which Parish is it? Among the conclusions advanced with reference to the origin of Albertite, the Professor states that there were two 4 eriods of injection from below, and that it occurs in all the rocks of Lower Carboniferous and, probably, Upper Devonian age, in this valley of the Kennebecasis and Peticodiac. Its distribution, as well as the occurrence in force of the Albert Shales, is regarded as of vast importance to the Province. A notice of the gas regenerative furnaces, by Sir Michael Faraday, is introduced in connection with the Albert shales of King's, Albert, and Westmorland Counties, and the opinion expressed that there is no reason why extensive metallurgical operations should not be carried on in the Province by means of the gas fuel of the above named counties. Chpater 6 is occupied with a description of theDevonian Series, and a lengthy account is given of the Vernon Mines, and the origin of the copper ores on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. These ores are stated to originate from copper-bearing intrusive traps, which have a wide and most important development in St. Martin's parish, east and west of the Vernon mines. The close of this Chapter brings us to page 126 of the Report; we shall continue the notice of

Codes: 0662 / X1 / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Globe - Apr. 6, 1912 Consolidated Mines Ltd., with a capital of a million and a half, was organized at Moncton on Thursday in the office of E.A. Reilly. The parties interested are principally Montreal men with Geo. H. Trueman of Moncton. The company has acquired the copper mines at Goose Creek, also some coal area in Queens county, seven square miles

Codes: 0663 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Weekly Record - Fri., May 19, 1899 A Mining Boom On. - A party of five Americans including expert mining engineers and representatives of capitalists, arrived to the city Wednesday afternoon by the C.P.R. their special mission being the inspection of mining properties in Albert County, concerning which the public has already been informed. The party, which is registered at the Brunswick consists of J.H. Cremier, an iron and copper mining expert of Cleveland; R.L. Martin, coal mining expert engineer of Pittsburg; R. Dufl (?) of Boston; A.H. Mugford and Major H.G. Cotlin, of New York city, the latter also being a mining engineer. They left this morning by teams for Baltimore incompany with Mr. M. Lodge and Mr. J.R. McDonald, of New York, who has been in Moncton for some time past in connection with the enterprise, to inspect the cannel coal property. They will probably spend a couple of days there. From there they go to Point Wolfe to examine thecopper and iron deposits in that region and will afterwards visit an iron property in Nova Scotia belonging to Mr. Lodge. Mr. Lodge, who is the original promoter of the movement for the development of the mining properties referred to, has been working up to the point of getting a deputation of mining engineers and capitalists to inspect the field and take hold of the project, and the present delegation is the fruit of his labors. The prospects now look bright for these mining properties, that have been so long lying idle, being worked, and the mineral resources of Albert being developed during the coming summer. Mr. Lodge's iron property in Nova Scotia and the properties in Albert are to be amalgamated under one company, and the probabilities are that the proposed company will be formed under the laws of New Brunswick. One of the undertakings talked of is the construction of a railway by the company from Baltimore to a point on the I.C.R., or to a deep water terminus on the Bay of Fundy for shipping purposes. A couple of other American mining engineers are expected here to-day to commence a survey of New Brunswick with a view to the development of the oil industry -

Moncton Times."

Codes: 0663 / B8 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Dunsinane Coal;

Daily Times - Oct. 26, 1895 An Albert county correspondent writes: The gold mine, situated one and a half miles from the Vaughan mill, at Point Wolfe, is the great attraction just now for the visiting stranger. This mine, as is generally known, is owned by a number of enterprising capitalists of Moncton and turns out a superior quality of gold, silver and copper ore. At present there is considerable excitement over the discovery of a new vein or seam, said to be larger and richer than either of the other two. A new crusher and separator will be brought here and set up about the first of November, and the work will then be pushed forward rapidly. Mr. John White and other gentlemen of St. John who are associated with him in the development of the coal seams at Dunsinane, Kings county, have had two carloads of the coal mined from the upper seam and sent to St. John for trial. Although the coal is taken from near the surface it is of good appearance and is an excellent burning coal in an open grate. In stoves it does not clinker, but leaves a reddish brown ash. The property, which is being further prospected, is situated near Dunsinane, about three miles from Penobsquis, and is only a very short distance from the line of the I.C.R. So far two seams have been discovered, an upper one of 17 inches and another 10 feet below of 13 inches. The proprietors will further examine and develop the property this autumn, and are hopeful of finding coal in sufficient quantity to justify the erection of workings on a large scale."

Codes: 0663 / S5 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1880 Albert County News (From the Maple Leaf). - Copper Mine. - Mr. Daniel Cleveland, Alma, is at present engaged opening up a copper mine at the foot of Sinclair Hill. There can be no doubt that the Alma and Point Wolfehills are yet to prove a source of wealth to their inhabitants. It still remains to be proved, whether or not the elevated land known as Joel's Head contains a sufficiency of coal to pay the working. It is certain that it exists there, in greater or less quantities."

Daily Times - Apr. 6, 1898 Albert County. - (Special correspondence of the Daily Times). - Alma, April 4. - Robt. Dryden, who is prospecting for coal, is now boring on the farm of Edgar Martin in Hebron. The party he had boring for him in the shaft on the brook got discouraged and abandoned the work when they came in contact with a hard band of rock about one hundred and thirty feet from the surface. Leonard Martin, who is interested with Mr. Dryden in prospecting is trying to get the government's diamond borer to continue the boring in the shaft on the Brook.The present lessees of the mines at Mild Brook and Goose Creek are about closing with a company, who will spend $8000 prospecting at the aforementioned mines during the coming summer."

Codes: 0663 / S5 / E2 / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 20, 1899 New Brunswick's Mineral Resources. - Have Attracted the Attention of American Capitalists and Scientific Men Who Are Going to Exploit Them. - Moncton, May 17. - A party of five mining engineers and representatives of American capitalists arrived here this afternoon from the United States to look over coal, copper and iron properties in Albert County and Nova Scotia with a view to the organization of a company with a large capital for the development of mining properties, the party consisting of Mr. Mugford of New York, J.W. Crenner, of Pittsburg. Mr. Martin of Cleveland, R. Duff of Boston, Major Catlin of New York, and J.R. McDonald. The latter have been in the provinces for some months prospecting. This party goes to Albert county tomorrow toinspect the Carmel coal property at Baltimore and also to look over copper and iron property at Point Wolfe. M. Lodge, who has been working for some years interesting American capitalists in New Brunswick mining enterprises, has the party in charge and the prospects are good for the organization of a company and the development of mining properties in Albert and other parts of the provinces. The construction of a railway from Baltimore,Albert county, to a point on the I.C.R., or a deep water terminus on the Bay of Fundy, is one of the projects talked of in connection with the proposed mining operations. Two engineers are expected to be here tomorrow to commence a survey of the province with the view of developing the oil industry."

Codes: 0666 / 0469 / 0045 / 0065 / 2050 / L1 / R8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook; Bumthill Tugsten; Pabineau Lake; Birch Island Gold; Saint John Graphite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - From a paper by Prof L.W. Bailey, written for the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review and published in the Crown Land Report, we take the following extracts concerning minerals in Charlotte county:- New Brunswick has, as yet, certainly established no claim to prominence as a mineral producing country. This is the more remarkable as within her borders are not only to be found those geological formations which elsewhere are usually the seat of valuable ore deposits but these occupy extensive areas, and present features in the way of plication, metamorphism, granitic and igneous intrusions, which would greatly enhance the probability of occurrence of such deposits. It is, however, to be remembered that very large portions of the province, and particularly those which might be expected to be metalliferous, are still densely forest clad, and that while the limits and age of the different rock formations have been worked out and mapped with a considerable degree of accuracy by the officers of the Geological Survey, but little has yet been done in the way of intelligent and systematic prospecting. ANTHRACITE. - This mineral is found to be limitedin extent in the Devonian rocks in St. John county. In many instances it is evidently the result of alteration, wholly or in part, of the individual trunks of fossil trees scattered throughout the sandstones of the Devonian formation; but in a few cases the vegetable accumulations would seem to have been such as to give rise to actual beds of coal, though of no great thickness. The best known locality for these beds is that of Lepreaux basin, near the western border of St. John county, and not far from the mouth of the Lepreaux river. A seam of mixed coal and shale is here met with, having a total thickness of fifteen feet; but the shale is irregularly distributed through the coal, and the latter, where purest, does not exceed a thickness of four feet, while it also contains much earthy matter. Analyses of samples from the outcrop, made by Dr. Harrington, gave 36.38 per cent of ash. The beds at this locality are all highly disturbed, and the area over which they are distributed is but small. MOLYBDENITE. - Molybdenum sulphide, or molybdenite has been observed at several localities, but chiefly in connection with the gneissic and micaceous strata, which border the great central granitic axis of the province, or in the granite itself. It has been thusfound near St. Stephen in Charlotte County, near thegranite belt in York county, and below the Pabineau Fallson the Nepisiguit river in Gloucester county. At the second of these localities it appears to be quite abundant. GRAPHITE. - Graphite or plumbago, in a finelydivided state, is not unfrequently disseminated through the altered rocks of the older formations to which it imparts a dark color and more or less glossy aspect. It is most abundant with the pre-Cambrian rocks which are believed to represent the Laurentian system in St. John county. Much of the limestone of this formation is dark grey or even black from this cause, while in places the graphite assumes the form of veins, pockets or well defined beds. A band of this character crosses the mouth of the St. John river at the falls, and is traceable both east and west for several miles. Mining operations for its removal have been frequently undertaken, and at one time (1868-1870) about 6000 barrels per year, averaging when crushed and screened about 4 cwt. to the barrel, were removed. The beds vary in thickness from one to four feet. The mineral itself is somewhat impure and incapable of being directly applied to the uses for which the finer qualities of graphite are employed, but has been found to answer well for foundry facings, stove polishes and the like, and by appropriate treatment can be rendered available for other purposes as well. Quite recently these mines have been reopened. Of other formations containing considerable quantities of graphite may be mentioned the Cambro-Silurian and the Devonian. The slates and schists of the former, as found near St. Stephen and elsewhere in Charlotte county and in the parish of Canterbury, York county, are often highly plumbaginous, but neither in these nor in the Devonian are there any known deposits of economic value. GOLD. - The amount of positive information regarding the presence of this metal in New Brunswick at present possessed is very small. Reports of its discovery have indeed been frequent, but in the very few instances in which these appear to have eminated from reliable sources the amount of gold observed has been so small as to discourage further efforts to obtain it. While, however, the amount of the metal actually obtained is thus insignificant, it is worth while to notice that rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed there, and further, that it is in connection with these same rocks that very many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. The rocks referred to are those comprising the slate and quartzite belts which border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties, and which with the latter traverse the entire breadth of the province. Much of this region is still densely forest clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province, as helping to open up an extensive region otherwise likely to remain permanently in a wilderness condition. Among the points in which gold has been reported in small quantities may be mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix river in Charlotte county, theNashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniacriver, in Carleton county, and the Serpentine river, inVictoria county. (to be continued)"

Codes: 0688 / 0007 / HILL / J8 / R8 IDX_Names: Gold Mine Gully; Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 6, 1880 Minerals of New Brunswick. The Mechanics' Institute Collection of Useful Minerals. - One of the first objects which strikes the eye on entering the Exhibition Building by the main entrance door is the show case displaying the exhibits of useful minerals of New Brunswick sent by the Mechanics' Institute. This includes the collections of ores and products of several mines which after the Exhibition will be permanently on view in the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The lower shelf of this case contains three strongly contrasted groups of products. On the left arethe dark colored minerals of the Albert mine, which has long been famous as the source from which a mineral resembling coal in many of its properties and yet distinct from it has been obtained in paying quantities. Mr. Ketchum, the obliging manager of the works, has sent with the coal various objects of curiosity and interest which serve to illustrate its relations and mode of occurrence of the coal. There are specimens of brown shale in which the coal occurs in various conditions, some with fishes perfectly preserved; others with scattered fish scales; others again are specimens of shell in contorted layers and with glossy surface. There are also concretions resembling cocoanuts, each with some organic substance at the centre, as a fish or a scattered cluster of scales. Other specimens sent show how the albertite or coal intersects the layers of the shale and does not lie between, as would be the case with a true coal. Such fine samples and large masses of the coal as are presented to view in this case are now rarely obtained.On the right hand of the Albert Mine exhibit are displayed the products of the Albert Manufacturing Co., from the crude, snow-white gypsum to the finished vase of alabaster. These products (except the vase) came from Mr. Tompkins, the manager and part owner of the property. Various grades of the plaster rock cut into blocks of convenient form and size, serve to show the nature of the mineral on which Mr. Tompkins operates. Then in a set of glass bottles are shown the products of the factory. First samples of calcined plaster for use in dentistry, etc. Samples of raw ground gypsum are also shown in two varieties, one for agricultural purposes, the other for use in the arts, this latter being the variety known as terra alba. A small quantity of each preparation of the powdered mineral is placed on blue paper to make the shade of color more distinct and to prove its purity. The second and third shelves of this case are occupied by specimens of useful minerals brought from the museum of the Mechanics' Institute. The utility of these is partly illustrated by objects of art made from them. The metals are shown here in great variety, there being ores of iron, lead, antimony, molybdenum, manganese, copper and zinc, some from mines that have been worked, but are now abandoned, and others from mines that have been in operation for many years. Many varieties of copper ores and ores of iron and manganese ores are here displayed. Various spars and minerals of non-metallic lustre are also present, most of which are of importance in various processes in the arts. Some for ornament as agates, carnelian, serpentine, and marble. Others that have been useful to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick for weapons and tools, as quartz and chlorite and jasper. Others again which their successors now make use of for the various purposes of modern life, as heavy spar and mica for optical purposes. Marble chalcedony and rock crystal for ornamental uses. A third group of specimens in this collection includes the combustible minerals, such as peat, albertite, bituminous coal and anthracite. Perhaps the most varied series of specimens fromany mine contributed to this collection is that furnished by the Hon. Francis Hibbard, the product of the Lake George Antimony mine. Mr. H. has begun at the foundation and sent specimens of slate or country rock, in which the veins of antimony are found. Then he has also a sample of the ore, showing the vein stone (quartz) mixed with ore. Three grades of the ore as it is taken out of the vein are also exemplified by specimens. Coming after these are three samples of the crushed ore separated from the quartz and mud by screening and washing. This ore is deprived of its sulphur by roasting, and is then passed into the smelting furnace. Samples of the fluxes, salt cake and rosin, and of the charcoal used in smelting, are present with this exhibit. In smelting a vapor passes off, which is condensed in the chamber connected with the furnace, being the oxide of antimony. This is exhibited in two varieties, one cream colored and another not so pure and of a darker shade. The final products are shown by two examples, one of slag resulting from the smelting, the other the regulus (or metal) of a metallic aspect and peculiar fracture. Opposite to Mr. Hibbard's collection is oneshowing the anthracite coal of Lepreaux and its associated rocks. Although not as pure a variety as might be desired, this is a true coal, lighter than the English cannel, but of a peculiar granular texture that causes it to crumble easily. It is of much interest as being the only workable coal known of so great an antiquity (being a product of the Devonian age). The shale associated with it presents the same glossy surfaces as those seen on the shale of the Albert Mine in the lower part of the case, but while this is brown, the shale of Lepreaux is black, and to the uninitiated seems the more valuable part of the product mined. The country rocks associated with the Lepreaux anthracite are fully shown by the specimen that accompanied it, and are of the same kind as the rocks which may be seen on the shore near the Exhibition Building. There are the same grey sandstones and grits (Dadoxylon sandstones), which form the point outside the railway terminus; these underlie the coal. And there are also the red slates (Cordaite slates), which may be seen in layers with green slates a short distance further east along the shore, in front of the Exhibition grounds. At Lepreaux these slates have limestone with them, and this is shown by a sample sent by Mr. G.K. Hanson to whom the Exhibition is indebted for all the specimens received from Lepreaux. ...... Between the Lepreaux and Hibbard exhibit is a collection of pieces of galena bearing quartz said to beargentiferous, received from Mr. Wannamake, St. Martin's, and perhaps from hills on the south side of Hammond River. Beyond the case in which these various collections are placed, are other cases of minerals which we propose to describe in a future issue."

Codes: 0690 / 0763 / 0688 / 0030 / 0693 / 2030 / S6 /
IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Gold Mine Gully; Teahan Mine; Stewarton; Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - Oct. 31, 1887 and Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1887 New Brunswick Mining Items. - Halifax Critic. -The manganese property at the Glebe, owned by F.J. Alley and others, of Bar Harbour, Maine, is showing up finely, and some quantities of ore taken out recently, are worth upwards of $200 per ton. The uses of manganese to some part of the electric business will create a new demand for the same. Mr. Alley and others are also making somedevelopments at Waterford, on a belt of metals which seems promising. The ore consists of yellow sulphuret of copper, and other metals in combination.Work at the Mineral Vale Mine in New Ireland, Albert County, is also being pushed forward. One of the principal proprietors visited the United States recently to examine various modes ot treating this class of ores; and it is said concentrating machinery of the best and latest description will be put in shortly. The prospecting for antimony, at or near Springfield, is steadily progressing under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Crandall, of Moncton. It is said the outlook is favorable. Very little is being done in the way of coal development at Weldford, Kent County. No late advices have been received from that quarter.The extensive manganese deposit I have so often written you about, at Jordan Mountain of White's Mountain, owned by Stockton and others, is about being disposed of to a syndicate of capitalists from Baltimore. A sample piece of ore was recently shipped to the parties in Baltimore which weighed 1,800 lbs. There is every evidence that the sale is bona fide, and the owners will receive $40,000 in cash for the property. Should no hitch occur in the negotiations, which we sincerely trust will not be the case, it will give a great impetus to mining matters in this vicinity. The existence of five veins of galena not many miles from Sussex, which show evidence of containing considerable gold, is worthy of the attention of capitalists."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0275 / 2053 / LIME / HILL / Z1 / G3 / X6 / Z2 / G6 / J7 / J8 / A2 / L3 / X1 /
IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Woodstock Fe; Eel Brook Copper; Lime - General; Grey Brook Gypsum; Petitcodiac Gypsum; Granite; Tobique Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Clay -

General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1876 The Centennial Exhibition. - Philadelphia ..... Department 1 - Mining and Metallurgy.Class 100. Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B., Copper glance. Mr. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B., Copper Glance.Rufus Cole, Rockport, N.B., Copper Glance. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B.,antimony ore. Casco Bay Copper Company, Charlotte County, N.B., Copper glance.A. Markham, Hammond, N.B., pyrolusite. (Nova Scotia entries also) William S. Harding, St. John, N.B., Magnetic iron ore. Geological Survey, Canada, N.B., Woodstock iron ore. Class 101.Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, N.B., coal. E.R. Ketchum, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.J. Rogers, Albert Mines, N.B., Albertite and bituminous shale.Beliveau Albertite & Coal Co., N.B., Albertite andbituminous shale. (N.S. entries) Class 102.Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., building stone. Dorchester Union Freestone Quarries, Dorchester, N.B., building stone. Caledonia Quarries, Rockland, N.B., building stone. Roberts & Co., Mary's Point, N.B., building stone. Bay View Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone. Hopewell Quarry Co., Albert Co., N.B., building stone.Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B., Red granite. (N.S. entries) Class 103.Albert Manufacturibg Co., Hillsboro, N.B., limestone.A. Brown, Petitcodiac, N.B., Gypsum and selenite.Tobique Gypsum Co., Tobique, N.B., gypsum and selenite.Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., gypsum and selenite. Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B., alabaster. Purdy & Green, St. John, N.B., lime. Armstrong Bros., St. John, N.B., limestone. (N.S. entries) Class 104. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., clay.G.W. McMann, Grand Lake, N.B., fire clay. Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N.B., Sand bricks. (N.S. entries) Class 106 Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, N.B., grindstones. Read, Stevenson & Co., Dorchester, N.B., grindstones, etc. H. McGrath, Dorchester, N.B., polishing stone. (N.S. entries) Class 107 Thomas Mercer, Sussex, N.B., brine. (N.S. entries) Class 112. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., babbit metal. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., regulus. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., stags. Lake George Antimony Company, Prince William, N.B., oxidised ore. Class 202 Charles C. Barnes, Sackville, N.B., red paint. Class 206. Lee Bros., St. John, N.B., bricks and drain tiles.Class 400 W. Ingram, St. George, N.B., polished red granite."

Codes: 0691 / 0007 / 0632 / 0002 / 0310 / 0597 / 0681 / 0721 / 0275 / 0049 / HILL / GYP / LIME / G4 / B6 / S6 / U7 /

IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Moores Mills; Quaco Manganese; Adams Island; Simpson Island; West Beach Magnetite; Shepody Mountain Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; St. Martins Coal; Kent County Coal; Queens County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1881 [and similar version in Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1881] Educational Institute. - Addresses by ... Mr. G.F. Matthew ... - Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. - ... Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, was received as an honorary member on the floor of the Institute... New Brunswick's Useful Minerals. - Dr. Rand then introduced G.F. Matthew, Esq., A.M., who delivered an interesting address on Useful Minerals of New Brunswick. Mr. Matthew said the first Europeans who settled in Acadia found themselves in a country abounding with game and fish and almost too well wooded. As the lumber resources were diminished the people were led to turn their attention to the products of the mine. The increase of manufactures in our midst will no doubt causea greater demand for our minerals and greater knowledgeof them will be of value. He would first give a sketch of the useful minerals of New Brunswick. In describing theuseful minerals he did not purpose to confine himself to the simple minerals, but to describe as well the variouscompound and impure substances of mineral origin, orcomposition, which are available for economical purposes.In this connexion various earthy deposits and rocks whichhave an homogenous structure will be noticed. There are anumber of these mineral species, which from theiroccurrence in large masses, or as being more valuable than others, are worthy of a place among the economical minerals; and among these the ores of metals hold a prominent place. Our knowledge of metals has grown up of late years, our ancestors knowing nothing of them. The occurrence of these metals in New Brunswick would be still unknown were it not for the researches which have given to modern chemistry the power to analyze and pick them out from their combinations. Prominent among the metals of vital importance to the community is iron. Ores of this metal are known to exist at several localities in New Brunswick but only those of Woodstock have been largely mined and smelted. The Woodstock ore is chiefly of the hematite species, and extends from Aroostook County in Maine to and across the St. John River into Peel parish of Carleton County. About 40,000 tons are said to be smelted in Woodstock Iron Works. Some of the iron ore beds of this district contain a large percentage of manganese. Similar manganese iron ores are found at Markhamville, King's County, and at West Beach, St. John County. A kind of iron ore which is a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of other iron ores, is called bog iron. This ore is found in thick beds, especially in the carboniferous districts of York, Queens and Sunbury. Magnetic or black oxide of iron is a third ore of this metal, while a fourth one is thecarbonate. Beds of this latter ore have been found in the coal measures of Queens County and elsewhere. The fifth ore, which occurs in many places but usually in small quantities, is the sulphuret of iron. At Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, it is quite extensively found. The pyrites at this place is intimately mingled with calcite and the deposit extends in an east and west direction for several miles. Another metal occurring in large quantities in New Brunswick is manganese, which is extensively mined at Markhamville, King's County. Manganese ore is found in three other places - at Quaco, Shepody mines, and near Bathurst. The copper ores of New Brunswick are mostly sulphurets, but for some reason this mining industry has not had a healthy or continued growth. Adams and Simpson's Islands and La Tete peninsula in

Charlotte Co. and Salmon River in Albert Co. are the most promising places for copper mining. Galena or sulphuret of lead is the only metal of this kind in New Brunswick that is worthy of mention. It is an ore that in this region silver is often associated with. Zinc ore is not common in this Province but has been found in small quantities - at Campobello and La Tete in Charlotte Co. Antimony, a rare metal in most countries, is not uncommon in this. It is known to exist in at least four places among which Lake George in York Co. is best known, where operations have been carried on since 1862. Much of the ore is reduced at the mine and converted into metallic antimony. Among the minerals that occur in largequantities are gypsum and limestone. One of the most extensive quarries of gypsum is at Hillsboro. Some of the rocks are as white as snow. At Petitcodiac there are also large beds of gypsum, where it has a breadth of 40 feet, and is laid bare for a mile. Limestone and marble occur at many places in New Brunswick. Pure white crystalline marble and verd-antique marble are found in Portland, St. John County, and variegated red marble at Gagetown,Queen's Co. Of combustible minerals, four kinds in thisProvince are worthy of notice. Bituminous coal has been discovered at various places, and has been mined at"

Codes: 0691 / 0275 / 0310 / E5 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Adams Island;
HILL / L1 / LIME / J8 / X1 / Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Saint John
Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;

St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 From the Canada Year Book for 1870. NEW BRUNSWICK No mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, or other metals nor here under mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick. Iron is being raised and smelted to a limite dextent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points. Copper - With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company. ""The Casco Bay Mining Company"" - who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned. Manganese is being profitably worked at the ""Markhamville Manganese Mines"" in Upham, Kings County.Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at $19,019. Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, Saint John, 2,000 barrels, of 308 lbs each, have been taken. From the second at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called ""The Split Rock Plumbago Mine"", - Mr. A. Garrit, director, - some twenty-five barrels a day are being taken out. Coal is now being mined in two localities only, the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines at Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. - It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertine. Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brines near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management. Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points. Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough. Almost all the above information has been furnished by Professor W. Bailey, of Fredericton."

Codes: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte
J8 / GEOL / County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology -

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered. Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the

City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

Codes: 0691 / GYP / E2 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Exploration - General;

Kings County Record - Feb. 15, 1929 Should Stimulate Mining Activity. - Locations of Areas in Kings County Where Prospecting is Now Being Carried Out. - Geological Formation Explained by Mr. H.G. Wildman, of C.N.R. - The following details of the mineral resources of Kings County are culled from an extensive report of New Brunswick mining activity prepared by Mr. H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the Canadian National Railways. He writes in part as follows: It is a matter of common knowledge that the deposition of minerals is more likely to occur in certain series of rocks than others. It therefore follows that, in dealing with the subject, it is necessary to pay some regard to the simple aspects of the geology of that area under consideration. The province of New Brunswick embraces an area of 27,985 square miles which may be roughly classed in three divisions, as follows:- (a) The northern section, the New Brunswick Highlands, a series of granitic hills, which may be said to commence with Mars Hill, situated near the Maine border, in the county of Carleton, rising 1,650 feet above sea level and forming one of a series of numerous peaks extending to the Baie de Chaleur to the northeast, having an average width of about forty miles. (b) The low-lying region in which is found the coal district of Chipman and Minto. This basin is remarkably uniform in its height above sea level, averaging in the neighborhood of 185 feet. There is, however, a slight rise near Coal Creek of 259 feet. (c) The plateau, surmounted by a range of hills, extending through the counties of Charlotte, Kings, Saint John, to Albert and Westmorland. The highest of these peaks is the Chapel on the road to Sussex Vale, which has an elevation of 1,140 feet above sea level. The whole country has been more or less glaciated, the ice, on its recession, having left a heavy covering of drift and boulder clay which to a large extent conceals the rock formation, this condition, together with the very general dense brush, renders prospecting extremely difficult. An overburden of 20 feet is frequently encountered. The general contour of the country has little changed since the Pre-glacial Period. The larger riversfollow virtually the same course as that along which they flowed prior to the advent of the ice. At the same time, areas are to be noted where changes have occurred in the surface of the country and the filling of the then channels by glacial drift have caused new channels to be cut through the surrounding country. There is abundant evidence of a greater elevation in relation to the sea level in early times, which caused the rivers to cut deeper channels due to the erosive action of swiftly running waters. From the Bay of Fundy, in a northwesterly direction, the topography of the county is characterised by a series of elevation and depression having a general northeasterly direction - a height of land stretching through St. John and Albert counties paralleled by a depression forming the valley of the Kennebecasis. The adjoining highland of Kings County include Jordan and Keirstead Mountains and other similar elevations of the series extending nearly to Moncton, paralleled by other series of highlands and lowlands across the province to the Quebec boundary. Antimony. - In the autumn of 1927 information reached this Department of a discovery of stibnite float over an area of about one mile in the Mountaindale (Marrtown) district. As a result of our investigations Messrs. R.G. Heughan and Company, and other independent parties in Montreal, were led to stake most of this area. Some development was carried on during the past summer on the Heughan and Brown stakings. No stibnite was found in place until September 1928, when a small stringer was discovered on the Heughan property. It is proposed to follow this up in the spring of 1929 as a large mineralized zone is indicated in the district. A reported discovery of stibnite at Stewarton, during well sinking operations was investigated. It was stated that two feet of stibnite was penetrated during the work but this statement could not be confirmed, owing to the well being full of water. There was no apparent surface indication of such an occurrence, but a thorough investigation will be made in the spring of 1929. Arsenic is found at Bellisle, in a very narrow veins in a basic lava. Copper. - Annidale, situated midway between Annidale and Scotch Settlement is the copper property now being developed by the Annidale Copper Mining Company Ltd., as the result of recommendations made to them by this department. Here a number of test pits have been sunk and a few carloads of ore shipped. The main shaft has been located between two outcroppings of mixed chalcopyrite and pyrite, averaging 7 p.c. copper, and has already attained a depth of 108 feet. It is the intention to drift on to both veins and a further program of diamond drilling is to be mapped out. At Irishtown, about five miles east of Annidale there is a nice showing of chalcopyrite, upon which no work has been done. On Jordan Mountain a considerable amount of work has been done disclosing a body of copper carbonate of low grade. Similar exposures of copper carbonate are noted at Goshen, to the southeast, where Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company have been diamond drilling. Gypsum. - At Upham, there is a very large depositof high-grade rock which lies contiguous to the Canadian National Railways line between Hampton and St. Martins, and about 25 miles from the sea. Five hundred tons of gypsum was shipped from this property in 1905 when the shaft was invaded by water from the river. Another very promising deposit is found adjacent to the main highway between Sussex and Apohaqui. It is very white in color and remarkably free from anhydrite. Manganese. - At Markhamville, eight miles southof Sussex, the mineral occurs in a grey limestone and is reported to have been the largest producer of manganese in New Brunswick, having shipped 30,000 tons some years ago. There is a considerable extension of the ore-bearing formation in which other bodies may be found and offers a promising area for the energetic prospector. Two assays of ore from this vicinity gave the metallic content as 44.65 and 42.77%. The property at Jordan Mountain is about six miles north of Sussex and has been worked by a trench 75 feet in length in what appears to have been a pocket of high-grade ore. Several hundred tons have in the past been shipped to the smelter. The property is now owned by J. Starr Tait, attorney, of Saint John, who is endeavoring to interest American capital in its further development. A selected sample from the district assayed 59% manganese. Near Jordan Mountain, shales, similar to those in Albert County, are found again near Sussex are two smallareas. Salt. - The occurrence of salt in the Carboniferous area of southern New Brunswick has long been known, a small operation having been carried on by George Hendricks, east of Sussex, in 1887, which was apparently the first commercial plant for the production of salt in the province. Saline springs occur in several places along the valley of the Kennebecasis and Sussex Vale, notably those at Upham and Anagance, an analysis of the former giving sodium chloride 1293.648 grs. per imperial gallon, that at Anagance having a similar saline content. The potassium content of these springs is low."

Codes: 0691 / GYP / Z2 / LIME / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 31, 1888 Canadian minerals. - ... New Brunswick produces most of the lime, nearly all of the granite, agoodly share of the building stone, grindstone andplaster, and nearly all the manganese. In a short time,if the authorities are not astray in regard to the resources of Grand Lake district, this province will takeher place among the coal producing provinces."

Codes: 0691 / LIME / Z2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1885 S.J. Customs Returns. - Exports: 1883 1884 Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 125 216 389 871 Manganese, tons 439 7904 302 5995 Other minerals 63 11Lime, bbls. 3808 1984 2778 1504 Stone, wrought 3760 6498"

Codes: 0691 / X1 / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1888 (For the Sun). - The Manufacture of Iron at Saint John. - by Edward Jack. - It has been stated in a late paper that it is proposed to establish works at Halifax for the manufacture of iron and steel and that proposal includes the organization of a company to be called the Halifax Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company with a capital of $100,000 in 1,000 shares. Now as iron ore can be brought as cheaply by water to Saint John from the Bay of Fundy shores of Nova Scotia as it can be carried by rail to Halifax and as the harbor of Saint John is fringed with deposits of limestone some of which carry 98 per cent of carbonate of lime, it would seem that Saint John should even be a better place for iron manufacturing than even Halifax. I do not know whether there are deposits of coal anywhere in the vicinity of Grand Lake which arefree enough from sulphur to make coke fit for the reduction of iron from its ores. Only about one half of the sulphur disappears from the coal in the process of coking. Sulphur will be probably the only deleterious substance to contend with in Grand Lake coal as the coke made from it seems to be very firm and compact and capable of bearing the burden of ore. This is one of many other matters relating to our mineral deposits which should have been determined by our provincial governments, which without having reference to any particular persons or parties, have shown a most unaccountable apathy in bringing what mineral wealth New Brunswick has before those interested in such matters, so that those interested in knowing might have a distinct idea of what minerals we possess and their situation and character. The lime rock at the mouth of the St. John and the Grand Lake coal beds are surely worthy the cost and labor entailed in a careful investigation of their chemical constituents, and commercial uses and of the publication of the same in a small descriptive pamphlet to be accompanied by a sketch map. These suggestions are thrown out in the hopes that by arresting the eyes of the readers of the Sun, some future provincial government may be led to cause what is so necessary in this matter to be done. To return to the subject of iron. There is a bed of Brown Hematite situated 1 1/4 miles from the wharf at Old Barns, eight miles from Truro; the bed is seven feet wide; 500 tons have been hauled from it to Londonderry and there manufactured, so that it has been proved this ore can be placed on the surface at $1 per ton. The readers of the Sun can tell what it will cost to place it on the wharf at St. John. This ore is practically free from both phosphorus and sulphur, the former being as low as .021 per cent., the latter .015. The yield of metallic iron from the specimens which I found lying about the mouth of the shaft was 46.850. It is believed that the Brown Hematite ores at present being mined in the Lehigh valley will not average over 40 per cent. of metallic iron. For Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina the average is 43.2 per cent. I have seen more than 30 analyses of Alabama ores and find that none of them are so free of phosphorous as is the ore of this deposit. It is a Bessemer ore and there is abundance of manganese at Markhamville which could be brought cheaply to St. John to be used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. For mixing with this Old Barns ore, rich specular ores could be brought from Nova Scotia or some of the Spanish ores so highly prized in Great Britain could be conveyed to the furnace in Spanish steamers which carry deals. Coal can also be brought from across the Bay of Fundy. The matter of iron reduction at St. John is one which requires a good deal of investigation and consideration. It seems to me that this investigation should be made at once, and I entertain no doubt but that a full and exhaustive enquiry respecting the adjacent beds of ore, coal and limestone will show that the city of Saint John is well adapted to be the centre of a great iron industry. It might be mentioned that a Swedish chemist and iron maker, a graduate of the famous university of Upsala, one who has had great experience in the manufacture of iron in America, wrote me that he found the Old Barns ore to be very easily reducible and that it was an excellent ore and free from

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General;
Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones … 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal … 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite … 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum … 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris …50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) … 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone … 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime … 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks … 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument
/ Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1886 Exports 1885 1886 Article Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 431 $1,010 1 $ 5 Manganese, tons 10 304 400 8,706 Other minerals – 4 – 1,341 Lime – 1,050 – 1,465 Stone, wrought – 831 – 220"

Codes: 0697 / D7 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium; Kings County Coal;

Kings County Record - Jan. 28, 1954 Diamond Drills To Commence Uranium Search Next Week In Hills Of Hampton Area. - Confirmation of Geiger Counter Information to be Sought in Five Holes. - Noranda Active. - Big Company To Send Crew From Bathurst Development to Kings County. - Active exploration of uranium deposits in the Hampton area of Kings county will begin next week, it was announced in Fredericton yesterday. The announcement said further surface exploration and commencement of diamond drilling will take place on the property of Kingston Uranium Limited. Five drill holes will be selected in an area 1,000 by 1,000 feet, by Walter Sharpe, Toronto geophysicist. Noranda, one of the most famous names in Canadian mining, also is sending a crew to the area to do diamond drilling. The men have been working in the Bathurst area. In Old Mine The Hampton sector became the centre of miner's interest late last summer, when news leaked out that an amateur geologist, Roger Huntziker, had foundradioactivity in an abandoned coal mine in the hills behind Hampton. Prospectors from many parts of Canada converged on the area, and before their work was completed almost all the land between the Kennebecasis and Belleisle rivers as far east as Norton had been staked and claimed. Later the search extended to other parts of Kings County, with great emphasis being placed on the hills behind Hammondvale and around Londonderry, as well as in the Goshen section along the border of Kings and Albert counties."

Codes: 0697 / E2 / IDX_Names: Hampton Uranium; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Kings County Record - Sep. 3, 1953 Hills Near Hampton Attract Miners' Interest as Stakers Scour Section for Uranium. - Dave Coleman Farm on Ravine Road Centre of Hunt For Wealth. - Shiretown Booms. - Merchants and Restaurant Owners Kept Busy as Movement Shows Increase. - Kings County's rugged hills, focal points in searches for base and precious metals periodically since early in the century, and kicking off places for oil drilling exploration five years ago, today are being overrun with ambitious prospectors who hope to find the magic uranium. In the hills back of Hampton, on the farmland of Dave Coleman, the latest prospecting rush is gaining momentum after weekend announcements that evidence of uranium had been found there. Meanwhile Mr. Coleman is watching developments calmly as those who hope to get rich quickly stake claims on his Ravine Road farm. To him, it means right now that two sons of his are working for claim stakers and are receiving $7.50 a day for their efforts. The fabulous wealth is problematical; the $7.50 per day is factual. Limited Information. - Just what the find between the Kennebecasis and Belleisle rivers will produce in uranium of marketable qualities remains to be seen. Only a small bit of information can be gained by the geiger counter toters patrolling the land now. Some of the prospectors appear to be quite enthusiastic about the possibility of a mining development ensuing. Others are more inclined to caution in their statements. But their numbers are growing daily, and if there is any radio-active mineral in the area it will set someone's ears buzzing as the search extends to surrounding sectors. Some of the prospectors are professionals employed by leading Canadian mining and exploration companies. Others are amateurs who hope they will strike something which will relieve then of the necessity of daily financial worries. … Reports in the shiretown said a Newcastle Bridge man, Roger Hunziker, first stumbled upon the radioactivity of the area and began quiet investigations. Later the mining fraternity learned of his work and a rush began. In addition to the work being done in the Hampton area, several other sections of Kings and adjoining counties have been staked off in recent weeks for possible mining development. Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited drilled test holes at Urney and Apohaqui for the Shell Oil Company about five or six years ago and although no announcement of oil finds were made, there have been persistent rumors that the search was not entirely wasted, and there remains the possibility of further exploration work near Sussex and in other parts of southern New Brunswick."

Codes: 0707 / 0645 / 0001 / 0721 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Waterside Manganese; New Horton Copper;
0643 / J8 / Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gowland Mountain; Albert
Daily Times - Oct. 11, 1897 Mining in Albert County. - A correspondent of the St. John Sun says: Indications are now that mining operations throughout Albert county are to be carried on in the near future to a greater extent than for many years past. Mr. Hoyt, manager of the company now operating the manganese mines at Dawson settlement, haspurchased the manganese sites at Waterside and Elgin, andwill also operate for this mineral at Chemical Road. At all of these localities the prospects are considered good. At Dawson a very large vein has been struck, and plant has been put in worth over $30,000.At New Horton is a very promising copper mine, to which H.J. Bennett and others are interested, including Sir Charles Tupper. The quartz mined there also shows satisfactory indications of silver. It has also been learned that the company operating at Dawson have incontemplation the purchase of the well known Albert coal mines, which have been closed for several years. Albert county is undoubtedly rich in mineral resources, including gold, copper, coal and manganese, and capital and push are all that is necessary to develop an industry whose beneficial and far reaching efforts would be surprising. Mining development in Albert county was materially retarded some years ago by several operators who took out leases and failed to carry on the work with any system. It is probable now a period of mining activity is near at hand, and this, should it come about, cannot fail to be a boon to the country, especially so as the lumbering business is evidently in its decadence at least for a period."

Codes: 0707 / A2 / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Times - Aug. 1, 1899 Mining Notes. - Mr. C.S. Smith, of New York, a member of the Mineral Products Co., of Hillsboro, is down this way on a business and pleasure trip, and has beeninspecting the company's works at Hillsboro. The manganese works there are being operated night and day with a gang of about forty men and Mr. Smith is well pleased with the outlook. The company has about 1000 tons of manganese at Bridgeville, N.S., being smelted. Mr. Hoyt, the manager of the company, has been engaged of late with Mr. Wm. Mollins, in examining a property in thevicinity of Moncton for manganese, and Mr. Mollins goes to Scadouc in a few days to look over a property there. Major Catlin, who a short time ago inspected with other Americans, the shale, iron and copper properties in Albert county and Nova Scotia, under lease to Mr. M. Lodge, has been in the city for the past few days and is stopping at the Brunswick."

Codes: 0721 / 2035 / HILL / R4 / E4 IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Harvey Manganese; Grey Brook
/ J8 / Gypsum; Curryville Gypsum; Alma Coal; Albert Mines;
Chignecto Post - Feb. 1, 1894 Albert County.- ..... Principal among these reverses was the closing of the Albert mines which threw some three hundred men out of employment... The Albert Manufacturing company of Hillsboro are getting out the usual amount of plaster. It is understood that the King Dimock, plaster quarries at Curryville will be worked to a greater extent than last year. Plaster was first shipped from this quarry last summer by way of Gray's Island. Mr. Jas. Blight a gentleman of large experience and excellent judgement in such matters has charge of these quarries. Operations in Alma coal mine are suspended butwill be renewed in the spring. Mr. Bliss Steeves of Salem is manager. The manganese mine near Albert of which Capt.Sargent is manager will resume operations in the spring. Several tons of ore were shipped to New York have been sold at a good price. It is expected that this mine will prove a good paying property when properly

Codes: 0721 / E2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 4, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: For Sale! ... Also 4 shares Hopewell Chemical Works, £25 each; 10 shares New Brunswick Oil Works Company, £10 each; ... Edward Allison"

Codes: 0721 / E4 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Alma Coal;
Chignecto Post - Apr. 28, 1881 Albert: Clinch mill...The manganese mine at Hopewell Hill will be opened in early May... Gideon Pearson died ... The coal mine, at Alma, continues to excite someinterest. Messrs. Jas. Lawlor and Jas. Robinson (of the Albert Mines) visited it last week, and speak favorably of its indications."

Codes: 0721 / E5 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt;
Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;
Morning News - Oct. 2, 1861 Provincial Exhibition. - ... at Sussex Vale ... The Mineral Department was very complete; there were hundreds of specimens of all kinds of Minerals, unless silver be expected. A number of gentlemen in different parts of the Province sent extensive collections of Clays, Shales, Coals, and Ores of various descriptions; but as this is a very important feature in the Exhibition we intend to notice it more fully at an early day. At present, it is sufficient to say that nearly every portion of the Mineral Kingdom was represented. A noble block of Coal from the Albert MiningCompany, attracted great attention, and a keg of excellent butter salt from the Salt Spring in Sussex was much praised. There were samples of Grindstones and Building Stone from all parts of the Province, as well as Alum from the Chemical Works in

Codes: 0721 / GYP / LIME / A6 / Z4 IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gypsum; Lime - General;
/ SPRI / Westmorland County Coal; Sussex Coal; Mineral Springs;
City Gazette - Oct. 20, 1827 and Miramichi Mercury - Nov. 6, 1827 Minerals and Mineral Springs. - We have the

satisfaction to lay before the public, a list of valuable Minerals and Mineral Springs, situated in King's and in Westmorland Counties. For a knowledge of their several localities, as well as for the discovery of most of them, we are indebted to a Gentleman of this City, who has lately spent a considerable time on an exploring excursion. To most of our readers it will be interesting, and to all a novel fact, that no less than three Hepatic (sulphureous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analysed - thus laying open infallible fountains of health, in many cases of disease. We hope that some excitement will continue to be kept up, on the Mineral resources of the Province. The present successful attempt will, doubtless, encourage further exploration, and we look sanguinely to a period, when Mining operations will be ranked among the lucrative branches, to which the industry of our people will be directed. 3 King's County.Kingston Hematite (a crystallized species of Iron Ore). "" Cornelian (red) "" Amethyst (lilac) "" Serpentine "" Stalactites Hampton Lemnian Earth "" Talc "" Epidote "" Limestone Norton PlumbagoSussex Coal"" Gypsum "" Bog Iron "" Garnet (black)"" Limestone Westmorland County Moncton Copper Steatite (soap stone)"" Coal"" Hepatic and Chalybeate SpringsHopewell Allum (adhering to slate) "" Chalcedony "" Bole Richibucto Iron "" Asbestos Cocagne River Salt springs Pollock River Hepatic springs St. Nicholas River Antimony Memramcook Plumbago Specimens of all the above minerals are in the possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of this City."

Codes: 0721 / H6 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert County Copper; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 6, 1866 Mining Matters in Albert County. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- I have much pleasure in informing you that at present the Agricultural prospects of this section are magnificent, and that the development of our Mineral resources is being pushed forward...The Albert Coal Mine Company have shipped some 10,000 tons; have 1300 tons on the wharf awaiting shipment; and are raising, probably, 100 tons per day. The Alexandria Coal Mining Company, - under the direction of Mr. Blight - operating a short distance to the westward of the Albert Mines, have sunk one shaft 160 feet; and are now engaged in another, which they have sunk to about the same depth; and are putting up a powerful steam engine to facilitate operations. The East Albert Coal Mining Company are operating to the eastward of the Albert Mines, about half a mile from the Petitcodiac River, where they have discovered several small veins of a very superior quality of Albert coal. They have sunk several trial pits on the vein, and are now engaged in sinking a permanent shaft near the great road, and have got down 160 feet. They are also going to put on this mine a large Steam Engine immediately to enable them to go down more rapidly. The Prince of Wales Company have sunk to the depth of 462 feet North East of the Albert Mines. At the present a temporary suspension has taken place with this Company; but I was informed by the agent that they would resume operations immediately. The Victoria Company, located near Stoney Creek on the Petitcodiac, after going to a depth of 400 feet, have for the time being closed, on account of the recent high rates of gold. C.D. Archibald, Esq., of England, hasexpended a large amount of money on roads and bridges to aid the development of the Albert shale; has erected lodging house, machine shop, saw mill, and partially opened several of the rich mines; and is now in a position to commence manufacturing to any extent, as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. Dunlop, in Elgin, has had several men since early in the season engaged in developing the Shales on Coverdale River and Prosser Brook, the result of which, I think, has not yet been proved, but I believe he is very sanguine of success. He also has in course of erection, and nearly completed, a large Steam Factory, (near the Petitcodiac Station) for the manufactory of spools and 13other articles. He met with considerable loss lately in lumber, by the freshet, which may retard progress somewhat. Messrs. Vernon and Kinney have had some hands employed for quite a length of time, in opening theirCopper Mines in Alma. The Manganese Mining Company at Hopewell, - where a superior quality of that article has for a number of years been obtained to a considerable extent - has been mostly engaged of late in making new openings and preparing for future operations. This very brief (but accurate) account of what is actually transpiring must not be supposed to exhaust the resources of this County, for as yet they are scarcely touched. ALBERT"

Codes: 0721 / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert Mines;

Chignecto Post - May 19, 1881 Some interest is felt as to what course will be taken by the Albert Mining Co. at their annual meeting in June. In the meantime, it is rumored that the men at the mines will be employed in opening the manganese mine of Messrs. Ketchum, Byers, and others, at Hopewell Hill, work at which will be commenced early in June."

Codes: 0721 / J8 / E2 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Royal Gazette - May 7, 1856 Passed 26th March. An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company."" An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company."

Codes: 0721 / O3 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Hopewell Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 22, 1878 Albert Sketches. - .... Riverside .... Gypsum and manganese are found in its neighborhood, althoughthey have not been worked yet to any advantage. Good building stone (sandstone) is met with in abundance behind the village. .... The chief business going on at Hopewell Hill justnow, is the work at the gypsum mine. This mine is situated about two miles from the village, on the bank of a small lake called Silver Lake, from which the gypsum takes its name, being called in the United States markets, Silver Lake plaster. It is of the best quality, being almost perfectly pure and free from lime, with which it is often found associated elsewhere. At present there are about forty men employed in digging it out and hauling it. It is first blasted into lumps which one man can handle readily, it is then hauled some three miles and a half to a landing on the Shepody River, where it lies till spring. It will then be shipped to the States. From twenty-five to thirty teams are at work every day hauling it. It will cost, when put aboard ship from 90c. To $1.00 per ton, freight to Boston from $1.50 to $1.75 per ton. The owner of the mine intends to get out 4000 or 5000 tons in the winter months that it can be worked advantageously. There is also a manganese mine in theneighborhood of Hopewell Hill, which was worked some years ago, but has since been abandoned, although the quality of the mineral is aid to be excellent. Hillsboro ...... The chief business carried on here is the preparation of of gypsum by the Albert Manufacturing Company. Their works are closed in the winter. The mine from which the gypsum is obtained is about 2 miles behind the village.The Albert Coal Mines, situated about 5 miles from Hillsboro, are also the means of circulating a considerable amount of money here. ...."

Codes: 0723 / X1 / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Grand Lake Coal;
Moncton Transcript - Mar. 28, 1893 A bill proposing to incorporate the Memramcook Gold Mining Co., will be probably withdrawn as the company has been incorporated by letters patent. The growing attention to the coal ares of the province finds an index in a bill introduced by Mr. Ferris, incorporating The New Brunswick Coal Company with a capital of $300,000 and head offices in Queens County. The bill empowers the company to erect buildings and wharves along or on Grand Lake; to construct a railroad (4 ft. 8 1/2 inches) from a point at Grand Lake, Queens County to Little River, Sunbury County and may operate such railroad by either steam or electricity."

Codes: 0723 / X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Kings County Record - Apr. 21, 1893 Passed:To incorporate the New Brunswick coal company.To incorporate the Memramcook Gold Mining Company."

Codes: 0743 / S6 / IDX_Names: Adamsville Bog Manganese; Kent County Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Jun. 5, 1901 The people of Kent county are considerably excited over discoveries of mineral wealth recently made. Coal, of an excellent quality, has been found. For some weeks operations have been in progress at Carlyle, where, it was reported there were indications of large coal deposits. Quite recently a five foot seam of house and steam coal has been discovered and arrangements for active development are being made. Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000 with the object of working the mine as well as the manganese mines recentlyfound a few miles back of Carlyle. The head office of the company will be at Richibucto Review - Jun. 6, 1901 Coal Supply in Kent Co. - Company Formed With $1,000,000 Capital. - Buctouche, June 4. - The people of Kent county are considerably excited over discoveries of mineral wealth recently made. Coal, of an excellent quality, has been found. For some weeks operations have been in progress at Carlyle, where, it was reported there were indications of large coal deposits. Quiterecently a five foot seam of house and steam coal has been discovered and arrangements for active development are being made. Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000 with the object of working the mine as well as the manganese mines recently found a few miles back of Carlyle. The head office of the company will be at Moncton. Those interested in the mine are of the opinion that under favorable circumstances it can be made one of the most valuable properties in the province, and that no difficulty will be experienced in mining 1,000 tons a day after the preparations are fairly under way. It is the intention to build a branch railway to tap the I.C.R. at or near Coal Branch probably between that place and Birch Ridge. A large quantity of the coal will be shipped to St. John and the I.C.R. is also expected to be a good customer, but Montreal, Quebec, and River du Loup are the principle markets which the company hopes to invade. In addition to the coal property, the companywill also work a manganese mine recently discovered. Very little has yet been done on this, but an 18-foot seam has been found, and those interested are jubilant. Borings for coal have also been made in Dundas on the Cocagne river. The prospectors got down 800 feet and found three small coal seams. At that depth they struck a quick sand formation and moved their drill to another locality in the hope of avoiding it. They were successful, however, in getting enough encouragement to warrant them in making further search, and they are of the opinion they have struck a good thing. The seams already reached are thought to be an extension of the coal seams at Newcastle and at Coal Branch." St. Croix Courier - Jun. 6, 1901 Mr. Polley, of New York, mining expert, is organizing a company, the capital stock of which will be $1,000,000, with the object of working the coal mines at Carlisle, Kent county, as well as the manganese mine recently found a few miles back of Carlisle. The head office of the company will be at Moncton. It is the intention to build a branch railway to tap the I.C.R. at or near Coal Branch."

Codes: 0744 / G3 / X1 / IDX_Names: Coal Creek; Granite; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 28, 1880 Mining Resources. - Queens County, after Albert, is the next important mining county in the Province. Iron ore is found in various localities, but so far it has never been mined, but the coal fields of the country are extensive and have been worked for sixty or seventy years past. The principal mines are situated at Newcastle, near the head of Grand Lake, where many thousand chaldrons are raised annually, finding its market chiefly in St. John. Coal is also found at Salmon River, Coal Creek, and at Clones, in the parish of Petersville. The vein or seamis horizontal, or nearly so, and is rather thin, being only from 18 to 24 inches in thickness. There has been much speculation as to the existence of a lower or thick vein, and efforts to find it have been repeatedly made. A company bored for the lower vein

some forty or fifty years ago at Coal Mines, Salmon River, and within the past eight or ten years the Government Diamond Drill was operated at Newcastle and other places, in one case obtaining a depth of about 700 feet, but without making the desired discovery. Whether or not it settles the question of a thick seam of coal in that locality is still a matter of opinion. Some time ago the then Government of the Province gave certain parties leases to raise coal at Newcastle and vicinity, and out of this a good deal of tedious litigation grew. The late Silas McMann, Esq., and Messrs. Berton of St. John (who held one of the leases) to enter upon and disturb the soil of granted lands. This was finally decided in the negative, and eventually the Government bought up the leases again. For some time past there have been rumors of thediscovery of gold at Coal Creek. The percentage of reality in such discoveries is often quite small, but a late number of the Telegraph contains an advertisement, stating that the Annual meeting of the Coal Creek Gold Mining Company will be held on the 26th of October, and it is signed by W.C. King, who is himself a practical gold miner and ought to know what's what. Let us hope that the future historian of Queens may have something good to tell us about the discovery of gold at Coal Creek. I had almost forgotten to say that there is anexcellent granite quarry near the bank of the St. John river, in the Parish of Hampstead, from which many of our principal buildings have drawn supplies of material. It is quite a descent from gold to granite, but it may be that the latter will prove the more valuable property."

Codes: 0758 / I6 / J8 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Albert Mines;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining in New Brunswick.- An Exchange says: A mining epidemic seems to have seized upon the people of that part of the province extending from Sunbury to BayChaleur. On the Tobique a silver mine has lately been found, the particulars of which are yet kept from thepublic. Woodstock is becoming interested in silver and iron mining. Stanley appears to have gold and large quantities of iron. Manners Sutton and the adjoining partof Sunbury is rich in coal. Southern Carleton County has manganese in quantity and large pockets of yellow ochre. Prospecting is going on quietly in many places and New Brunswick may yet be entirely independent of her lumberindustry. About Bathurst we are told there is much activity over reported gold and silver finds, and the report of further discoveries of the famous Albertite coal in Albert are numerous."

Codes: 0758 / R8 / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 2, 1889 New Brunswick's Mineral Wealth.- It is reported that the Clinch coal mine at Musquash is being worked very well. The main shaft is now 140 feet deep. The work of developing the Shaw-Britton mine about four miles above Woodstock is being conducted by Mr. Philips, a Colorado miner, who says that when the vein is tapped 60 or 100 feet from the surface the result will be a surprise to New Brunswick. Assays of twenty specimens recently made gave from $12.50 to $600 of silver to the ton and one specimen gave $100 worth of gold to the ton."

Codes: 0901 / 0051 / 0036 / 0126 / 0030 / 0087 / T8 / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Bathurst Copper; Goshen Copper; Nigadoo; Teahan Mine; Dorchester Copper; Gloucester County Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 18, 1884 The Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. - ...The report of progress of this survey for 1880-81-82 has lately been issued by the Department of the Interior ...Explorations have also been carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ... A considerable portion of the present report of progress is devoted to New Brunswick geology, showing a continuation of the work of the survey in exploring and mapping the eastern and northern counties, and treating of their mineral and agricultural resources, etc. Mr. Fletcher spent some time in the fall of 1882 in examiningthe curious copper deposits at Albert, Albert County, which occur in so many places as grey copper ore. One of these at New Ireland seems to be worth developing, but owing to litigation the work is now suspended. It is to Mr. R.W. Ells, however, that we are indebted for valuable reports on this section of the province, he and his assistants having surveyed and mapped the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland during the last four years. Four quarter- sheet maps on a scale of four miles to an inch, embracing the area included in the counties mentioned, accompany his reports. These maps are topographical as well as geological, compiled from the best sources extant, as well as surveys made by Mr. Ells and his party, beautifully colored, and embrace all the available information in reference to the geology, minerals, etc., of that portion of the Province. In regard to the minerals of economic value occurring in the eastern and northern counties, careful examinations of outcrops and openings were made wherever they were found and details noted. Coal seams were seen at several points on the carboniferous area, especiallyat Clifton, Caraquet and Shippegan on the Bay of Chaleur coast; on Dungarvon and Renous Rivers, Miramichi; in the vicinity of Doaktown; at Barnaby River, and at Napan and Black Brook near Chatham. All these outcrops, however, so far as ascertained, are thin and of no economic value. The thickest seams in this part of the Province now known occur in Kent county, but they do not exceed 18 inches, and are therefore not of sufficient size, considering the quality of the coal, to be worked profitably. They resemble the seam on Coal Creek and Salmon River near Grand Lake, with which they are probably connected and have been locally mined and used for blacksmith work for some years. The locality is on Coal Branch, a tributary of the Richibucto, near Ford's Mill, and about six miles from Coal Branch Station on the Intercolonial Railway. Among other outcrops, one on the Buctouche River in Bishopland Settlement having a thickness of 10 inches, was noted. The occurrence of such a large number of outcrops within the area stated renders it desirable that efforts should be made by boring or sinking shafts to test more fully and accurately the existence of beds of coal along the shores of the Gulf, although Mr. Ells is of the opinion that there is little hope of any being found of greater value than those met with along the western rim of the carboniferous basin, near Grand Lake.Reference is made to the copper ores occurring inthe lower carboniferous rocks at Dorchester, Memramcook,Upper Salmon River, Albert County, Bathurst and other localities. Deposits, apparently of considerable extent, are met with at some of these places, especially Dorchester, but they have not been opened sufficiently to ascertain their true value, and although ore of this kind (that is, the green carbonate and grey copper ore), is frequently found in this formation, it is generally in too limited quantities to be profitably worked.The deposits of argentiferous galena on theNigadoo and Elm Tree rivers, Gloucester County, were also examined, and analyses of the ores from these places were made in the laboratory of the Survey at Ottawa from samples that fairly represented their quality. A specimen from the Elm Tree mine yielded a little over seven ounces to the ton of 2,000 lbs., and one from the so-called Nigadoo silver mine nearly six ounces to the ton. Ores of this kind, carrying no larger a percentage of silver than these, are said to be profitably worked in some parts of Europe. Mr. Ells remarks that, as the strike of the rocks at the Nigadoo mine would run directly to that on the Elm Tree, it is possible the two may be portions of the one vein, much broken up, the character of the country rock, as well as the quality of the ore, being similar. These ores occur in rocks very near the base of the Silurian system, possibly in transition rocks between them and the next oldest in the series. Careful attention was given to the character of the soil in all the explorations, and the report contains much information which ought to be useful to the intending settler as well as to the practical agriculturist. The intimate relation existing between the geological formations of the country and the agricultural value of the soil is every day becoming more clearly recognized, and no better information could be placed in the hands of intelligent immigrants than a carefully prepared map, showing the different geological formations the Province contains. In the greater part of the district to which the report relates, settlements are confined to the belt along the shores and river margins. The best lands are stated to occur on Silurian and Lower Carboniferous rocks, both of which have a considerable percentage of lime in their composition. The fertile uplands of Carleton and Victoria counties, and the rich soils of Sussex Vale and other parts of King's county are referred to in proof of this statement. A large area of excellent farming lands underlaid by Silurian limestones and slates, Mr. Ells states, occurs on the Restigouche and its branches, in New Brunswick territory, forming a sort of upland district with a rolling surface. The country is, however, almost entirely in a wilderness state yet, and is chiefly remarkable as a source whence large quantities of spruce logs are obtainable. No roads pass through it, and travelling is confined to the river routes. A large proportion of this land is suitable for settlement, and can be made available as soon as means of access are provided. Fine tracts and ridges of cultivable lands were seen along the Dungarvon and Renous rivers, S.W. Miramichi; and between these and the N.W. river there is a belt of country with an admirable soil, much of it a rich black loam. At present it is also inaccessible and practically useless for want of roads. Many other valuable facts relating to the forests, minerals, climate, etc., are scattered throughout the reports of Mr. Ells, to which we have not space at present to refer. The practice of cutting down the hemlock for its bark, leaving the trunks to rot on the ground, the injurious effects of which must be felt before long, is deprecated. This along with the fires which devastate our forests every season, and the destruction of the spruce by a worm or borer, is rapidly depleting them of the more valuable kinds of timber which are becoming well nigh exhausted in many localities. In western New Brunswick, counties of York and Carleton, surveys and explorations have been carried on for several years and a map and report on the geology of that interesting region are now in course of preparation and will probably be published at an early date. When this is accomplished there will still remain the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, the northern part of Carleton and parts of the interior in York and Northumberland, also the eastern part of Westmorland to be surveyed and mapped out, all the rest of the Province having now been pretty carefully explored by the officers of the Geological Survey. It is to be hoped that the survey of the whole Province will soon be completed, so as to enable our people to obtain correct topographical and geological maps and accurate information regarding the mineral resources of their own country. If this were accomplished, the data relating to its rocks, minerals and soils could then easily be compiled into a hand-book or text-book for general use - at present an important desideratum - as much of the information published annually in the Reports of Progress, while of great scientific and economic value, cannot be understood, and is inaccessible to the general public."

Codes: 2026 / A2 / IDX_Names: Steadman Copper Mine (Crooked Creek); Albert / Kings County
Oil Shales;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 30, 1886 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 30, 1886 MINING IN ALBERT. - The Steadman mine on Crooked Creek has been worked for some time past, by Samuel H. Cochrane and Frank J. Sargent of Boston. The prospects are said to be good for gold and silver and there are indications of tin or some other ore not yet known - We might here say that the Englishmen, who recently examined the Baltimore shale, have not made any definite arrangements for proceeding with the work, and the figures recently given by many of our contemporaries are decidedly wrong. It is by noising abroad such silly and buncombe statements that the mining resources of Albert County have been incalculably injured, and honest mining concerns are losing faith in the county. We have frequently spoken at length about this matter, and hope that those who are anxious to give the public information will first go to the proper parties to get it. - Maple Leaf."

Codes: 2027 / E5 / GYP / Y1 / LIME IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Gypsum; Salt
/ D7 / Springs Salt; Lime - General; Kings County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1880 Kings County. - ..... Coal. - Some search has been made for coal, but hitherto with only partial success. Some loads of bituminous coal, closely resembling that of the Springhill mines, has been mined quite near the surface on the lowlands near Stone's Brook, at Dunsinane mills. Specimens of unmistakeableAlbertite were found some years ago in Mechanics' Settlement, and some land property changed hands at a good valuation in consequence, but the discovery was not further developed. More recently, Albertite has been discovered on the lands of Mr. George Teakles, at the head of South Branch, Cardwell, and a considerable effort has been made to test its value. Salt has been manufactured on a small scale for agreat many years beside the old Post Road, and midway between Penobsquis and Sussex. The manufacture is carried on by Mr. Mercer, the lessee of the property, by boiling in iron boilers, producing ten or twelve bushels a day, we are told. The excellent quality of this salt for dairy purposes is so well established that good butter makers in the vicinity will have no other, even though they may have to pay double the cost of other salt for it. Purchasers of butter in the city also not infrequently inquire as to what salt butter which they propose to purchase is preserved with, a preference being given, whether on real or imaginary grounds, for butter flavored with Sussex salt. Of several natural brine springs in the county only one other has yet been utilised. This is located at Salt Springs Settlement, Upham, some three or four miles distant from the St. Martins and Upham railway. The spring is a remarkably large one, and the salt produced a few years ago was apparently of equal excellence with the Sussex salt. The works are now out of repair and idle. There are here some remarkable indications that the salt deposit is not far from the surface, as in several places the earth has settled and fallen in, in some spots quite recently, which is believed to be occasioned by cavities underneath formed from the dissolution of the salt, which finds it way to the surface in the brine of the spring. It is not probable that the manufacture of salt will even be productive of large profit until a stronger brine or the rock salt itself is reached by boring as is done at Clinton, Seaforth and Goderich, Ontario. Salt is there very largely and profitably manufactured out of brine formed in the salt beds a thousand feet deep and pumped to the surface, boiled in immense boilers 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. There is good reason to believe that salt would be struck at half this depth at some points in Kings if borings were made and that the venture would prove a highly profitable one if undertaken. Plaster, etc. - Among other economical mineral products are plaster orgypsum, which is found in several sections of Kings and has proved an excellent fertilizer. Notwithstanding that it is native to Sussex there are still extensive importations of plaster chiefly from Petitcodiac. Lime stone crops out extensively in almost every section of Kings. Kilns for burning it are also quite numerous, including a large one on the farm of Mr. Wm. Pugsley atSussex. Lime is coming more and more into use as a fertilizer and with excellent results. Iron ore of excellent quality was reported yearsago as existing at Bullmoose Hill, in Springfield, and bog iron in several localities near Sussex, but as yet nothing has been done to develop their value."

Codes: 2050 / M6 / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; York County Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Sep. 24, 1890 Gold. - There is a report that gold bearing quartz has been recently discovered on Mr. Alex. Gibson's lands on the Nashwaak, by Mr. Samuel Napier, ex M.P.P. Mr. Napier has had experience as a gold miner in Australia, and should know of what he speaks, and when he says the land is rich in this quartz there must be some truth in it. It has been shown that coal in large quantities is to be found in several places on the Nashwaak, but no one has ever felt disposed to invest sufficient capital to develop the find."

Codes: 2052 / A2 / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Apr. 1, 1899 More Gold Areas. - Cross Creek Prospectors Are Still Coming In. - Fredericton, March 28. - The rush for areas in the Cross Creek gold district continues unabated. During the past two days eight hundred additional areas have been taken up. J.R. McDonald, a wealthy New York capitalist, is registered at the Queen. Mr. McDonald and his associates are arranging to form a joint stock company with a capital of a million dollars to develop the coal and oil deposits of the province. The proposed company expects to handle a thousand tons of coal per day before

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Dec. 28, 1859 and Morning Freeman - Dec. 29, 1859 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - We are informed that a specimen of the mineral taken from the Company's grounds in Albert County, was recently sent to A.K. Eaton, Esq., the celebrated Coal Chemist of New York; and he reports that upon examination he finds it to be most excellent; that he has examined many coals that yielded products of such superior quality:- that a gross ton of coal equal to the sample will yield 80 gallons of crude product, of which 6 per cent is ammonia water. The crude oil is very light, and loses only 20 per cent in the process of refining. The coal works easily at a low heat, and the lower the temperature of the retort, the better the quality of the products; there is left 68 per cent of coke, of excellent quality. He states that the sample is a true cannel coal, and cannot be called shale or schist; but from appearances, Mr. Eaton judges that a bituminous schist may be associated with it. For purposes of oil manufacture it is the best coal that he has ever examined. One hundred gallons of crude product would consist of - Refined light Oils, 60 gallons. Do. Heavy do., 15 "" Ammonia water, 6 "" Loss, 19 "" 100. We may also state that the steam engine and other apparatus have been sent up, and an engineer from New York is now engaged setting the patent rotary retort - it is expected that the works will be in operation by the 1st February next. At a recent meeting of the Directors, held in this City, William Jack, Esq., Barrister, was elected a Director of the Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. W.H. Steeves. The following named gentlemen are the present Directors:- Edward Allison, Henry Vaughan, William Smith, William Jack, Oliver Jones, Alexander Wright, and the Hon. A.E. Botsford."

Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 19, 1859 and New Brunswicker - Feb. 19, 1859 and N.B. Courier - Feb. 19, 1859 New Brunswick. - We understand that a very valuable and extensive discovery of bituminous coal has recently been made in the county of Albert, and judging from a sample we saw tested, must contain a very large proportion of oil, and from our knowledge of the parties whom we understand intend practically testing the discovery, (Hon. E. Chandler, Oliver Jones, Esq., and others,) we have no doubt of its commercial value being fully ascertained. Success to them we say and to all others engaged in the development of the latent resources of our Province. - Westmorland Times."

Morning News - Nov. 9, 1859 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - A very full meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held at the office of Edward Allison, Esquire, in this City on Thursday last, for the purpose of assessing the stock for such a sum as might be necessary to erect the works and carry on the business of the Company, and transacting any other business that might come before them. Wm. Jack, Esquire, was requested to take the chair, and Mr. Smith (Controller) to act as Secretary to the meeting. The report of the Superintendent of the works, John H. Harding, Esq., was read, from which and from the explanations of the Directors in reply to questions from the Stockholders, we give the following information. The property of the Company lies in Albert County, about four miles from the Albert Mines, and consists of leases for 99 years (with a provision to purchase at a fixed price) of 1730 acres of land; also a freehold of 76 acres, covering a portion of the locality in which the mineral, which is a bituminous shale or schist, is found in the greatest abundance and purest quality. The leases extend principally in the direction of the course of the Albert coal strata. The supply of the mineral is supposed to be inexhaustible and yields, according to Professor Robb, 58 1/2 gallons of crude oil from one ton of the mineral. Dr. Hayes of Boston only makes the yield 46 1/2 gallons crude oil per ton. Mr. Harding, Superintendent, obtained at the rate of 56 4 gallons crude, or 37 1/3 gallons pure oil. The works are rapidly progressing and a patent Rotary Retort has been purchased from the patentee, and is now on its way from New York with the necessary apparatus for working. The Superintendent expects to have the works in operation by the month of January next. The estimated cost of the works, including buildings, steam engine and boiler, rotary retort and apparatus, still tanks, crashers, &c., is £3000 currency, and the daily amount of crude oil estimated to be produced in 24 hours from 12 tons of schist (using only one rotary retort) is 500 gallons. The estimated cost of production, including quarrying the mineral, labour, fuel, &c., is seventy-five dollars, and the value of the oil is estimated at 176 dollars, leaving a daily profit of 100 dollars for one retort. An assessment of £1,500, or 2s. 6d. per share, was agreed upon by the Stockholders - one half payable in 30 days and the other half in 90 days. Two Directors having resigned, viz:- John H. Harding, Esq., who is now Superintendent, and the Hon. E.B. Chandler, a ballot was opened, when it was found that Mr. Wm. Smith (Controller) and Mr. Henry Vaughan, were elected Directors to fill the two vacancies. The stock of the Company is composed of 12,000 shares at £10 per share, and there were upwards of 8,000 shares represented at the meeting. The shares have been selling freely lately at £2 10s. per share, premium, or bonus. Only one shilling per share has been actually paid up."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 12, 1859 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - A meeting of the Stockholders of the Company was held on Thursday last, at which Mr. Wm. Smith (Controller) and Mr. Henry Vaughan were elected Directors in the room of John H. Harding, and Hon. E.B. Chandler, resigned. The News states that the stock of the Company is composed of 12,000 shares at £10 per share, and there were upwards of 8,000 shares represented at the meeting. The property of the Company lies in Albert County, about four miles from the Albert Mines, and consists of lenses for 99 years (with a provision to purchase at a fixed price) of 1730 acres of land; also a freehold of 76 acres, covering a portion of the locality in which the mineral which is a bituminous shale or schist, is found in the greatest abundance and purest quality. The Superintendent expects to have the works in operation by the month of January next."

Morning News - Oct. 12, 1859 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining & Manufacturing Company. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Edward Allison, Esq., St. John, on Thursday, 3rd November next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of authorising a further assessment upon the stock, and for the transaction of any other business connected with the interests of the Company. Oliver Jones, Oct 12 President."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Apr. 27, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. -- At a special meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held at the Commercial Bank Building, the 2nd of April, It was Resolved that an Assessment of Five Shillings per share on the capital stock be called in by the President to meet the requirements of the Company -- Notice is hereby given that the above Five Shillings per Share is made payable at their Office on or before the 10th day of May next. John M. Walker, April 9 President."

Morning News - Apr. 20, 1860 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - At a recent meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, an assessment of five shillings per share was authorized to be made immediately, and a further assessment of five shillings per share whenever the Directors considered it advisable to extend the works. We believe there is no intention of doing so at present as there is little or no demand for the oil in the American market during the summer months. The President and Superintendent of the Company have recently returned from the States, where they were in negotiation with several persons who refine and sell oils. All admit that the crude oil is of a most superior quality; but as this is not the suitable time of the year to contract for any large quantity, and the market is very unsettled, the President did not deem it advisable to make any contract (except for a very small quantity) until the oil was introduced and known in the market. We have seen a report on the oil and shale recently made by Professor Hayes of Boston, and we subjoin a copy thereof, from which it will appear that the oil possesses very valuable qualities. We trust this Company will be successful in its operations, as in the event of it being a profitable business, their works will be extended, and this description of oil may eventually become one of the staple articles of Export of the Province. Mr. James Barber has been appointed Secretary of the Company. -- Report on the Oil Produced From The Schist of the Caledonia Mining and

Manufacturing Company. - Two samples of this Oil were received for examination. ""No. 1"", or Crude Oil, from the first operation on the Schist; its specific gravity 0.890 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. 1000 parts by volume, etc. distilled, lose in gas, etc., solid residue 170 parts, or 17 per cent. The product thus obtained, had a specific gravity of 8.43 - was light brown in color, easily lost its contaminating matters, and suffered a reduction in volume of 9 per cent. 1000 parts purified, excepting for color, therefore lose 26 per cent. It is probable that this Oil refined into colorless and odorless Oil, will suffer a reduction of 30 volumes from 100 volumes taken, for the trials. ""No. 2"", or Oil from the first product, as obtained by a rough redistillation, specific gravity, 0.851. 1000 parts of this Oil purified, excepting for color, were reduced in volume 228 parts or 11 4/10 per cent. Only; the matter removed was largely creosote. The Crude Oil of this manufacture differs essentially from the Oils obtained from American Coals. It is naturally of less specific gravity, contains less crude heavy products, and affords more light Oil in volume when purified. It corresponds closely to the Albert Coal Oil, and has a high value for mixing with such Crude Oils as are naturally heavier, from the presence of paraffine, as it enables the manufacturer to obtain a higher proportional yield of burning oil from the mixture, than could be obtained from the heavier Oil worked without addition of this Oil. Excepting the product of the Albert Coal, I have not found among the great number of Crude Oils I have analyzed, any Oil which can be refined without a larger loss of volume. Respectfully, (signed) A.A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer. 16 Boylston St., Boston, 9th April, 1860. -- Results of Analysis - Sample of Shale Received From the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. - This shale, differing in its amount of volatile matter from the samples before received, has been analyzed with the following results - 2000 lbs. slowly distilled, and the whole condensible matter obtained, afforded 464 lbs. of fluids. The reduction in weight was 600 lbs., or 8 Ammoniacal Water, 12 lbs. Coal Oils, 452 Gases which escaped, 136 Coke remaining, 1,400 2,000 The density of the Oil was 0.884 being produced at the lowest possible heat. 1 American gallon weighs 7 4/10 lbs., or a yield of Oils equal to 61 gallons, from 2000 lbs. of shale averaged. In quality, this oil maintained its high characters as before ascertained, and when produced at the most moderate temperature, it corresponds closely with the Oil obtained from Albert coal. Respectfully, (signed) A.A.

S.J. Morning Freeman - Dec. 4, 1860 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 8, 1860 Export.- We are gratifying to learn that the Caledonia Oil Works Company sent down nearly nine thousand gallons of Crude Oil to be shipped by the Admiral for Boston on Monday. Many imagined that these works had suspended operations."

Morning News - Jan. 27, 1860 and N.B. Courier - Jan. 28, 1860 and N.B. Reporter - Feb. 3, 1860 and Morning Freeman - Jan. 28, 1860 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - At a recent meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at the office of Edward Allison, Esq., a letter from Oliver Jones, Esq., President of the Company, was read, and his resignation accepted. John M. Walker, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the offices thus vacated. The officers of the Company are as follows: John M. Walker, Esq., President; Edward Allison, Alexander Wright, William Smith, Henry Vaughan, William Jack, and Dr. LeBarron Botsford, Directors; John H. Harding, Esq., Superintendent; Mr. James Robinson, Secretary; and Mr. Joseph Salter, Clerk of the Works. The Secretary, Mr. Robinson, is to be found in Messrs. D. & T. Vaughan's office, Prince William street. specimen of the Coal, recently brought down from the mine, was laid before the Directors, and, we are informed that it appears to possess all the valuable qualities of the superior Scotch Cannel or Gas Coal. If such should prove to be the case, and if the Coal turns out to be inexhaustible, as the proprietors suppose, it will be immensely valuable both to the Company and the Province, as it is probable that many of the Gas Companies in America may be supplied with this material on better terms than they can import coal from Scotland. The coal has been tried on a small scale in the Gas Works of this City, and it produced Gas of an excellent quality. The Oil Works are nearly completed, and they are expected to be in operation in about ten days from the present time."

Morning News - Jul. 6, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. -- A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at their office in St. John, on Friday, the 20th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of receiving an explanation of the affairs of the Company and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. W. Jack, July 2 President. 2"

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Jul. 6, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Oil. The subscriber has received from the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company - 2 casks of their New Refined Paraffine Oil, stated by them to be superior to any other oil in the market for giving brilliant light. For sale by P.R. Inches, Druggist, &c., July 4 No. 80 Prince Wm. street."

Morning News - Jun. 4, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Office - No. 8, Ground Flat Judge Ritchie's Building. The annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business, will be held at their Office on Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 0'clock, noon. J.M. Walker, President"

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jun. 5, 1860 The meeting of the Stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company takes place this day, at 12 o'clock."

Morning Freeman - Jul. 7, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. At the annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 5th inst., it was resolved that an assessment of Five Shillings per share on the Capital Stock be called in. Notice is hereby given that the above assessment of 5s. per share is required to be paid at the office of the Company within Thirty Days from this date. (Signed) W. Jack June 6 President"

Morning News - Jun. 8, 1860 The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company was held on Tuesday last, when the report of the Directors was read, from which it appeared that up to the present time nothing had been realized from their Oil Manufactures. The Directors had been negotiating with several parties in the United States, but had not been able as yet to make any contract for their Crude Oil, except for a small quantity by way of sample. They had received very encouraging reports as to the quality of their Oil, but could not furnish the stockholders with such definite information as would enable them to come to any conclusion as to its ultimate commercial value. A resolution was passed for the further assessment of five shillings per share to pay off existing liabilities. It was understood that a special meeting of the Stockholders should be called as soon as the Directors were able to lay further information before them along with the accounts, showing the expenditure of the assessments already called in. The meeting was very fully attended and a good deal of discussion took place as to the state of their affairs and the unsatisfactory result of their operations up to the present time. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: John M. Walker, Edward Allison, William Jack, Dr. Botsford, William Smith, Daniel J. McLaughlin, and J.H. Harding; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, William Jack, Esq., was elected president."

Morning News - Mar. 21, 1860 Caledonia Mining And Manufacturing Company. - The works recently constructed by the Company for the manufacture of Oil in a crude state, went into operation on Monday, the 5th inst., and have been constantly working ever since, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, as we are informed. The oil is made from the Company's mineral, which closely resembles the celebrated Boghead Coal of Scotland in many of its qualities. The quantity of mineral or schist, which has been manufactured since the commencement of operations at the oil works, gives an average of sixty-two gallons of crude oil of a very light and superior quality to the ton; although some charges have worked up as high as 72 gallons to the ton. The mineral or schist costs the company sixpence per ton, besides the expense of mining or quarrying it. If the Company should therefore ultimately decide to erect works for the purpose of refining the oil and making it ready for the market, it is probable that this oil will be furnished to the local public at a very moderate cost, and of a superior quality, as the chemists who have analyzed it all agree as to its excellent quality and lightness. The schist has also been tried on a small scale at the Gas Works of this City, and it was found to produce gas of the most white and brilliant description; and at the rate of about eleven thousand feet to the ton. It is not probable, however, that it would work practically on a large scale over ten thousand feet to the ton. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Caledonia Company has been called for the 2nd of next month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the property of making another assessment and extending their works. We learn that the President and three of the Directors have recently returned from an inspection of the works in Albert County, and that they express themselves much pleased with the operations, and are sanguine as to their prospects of success."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 24, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company's Stock. Two Hundred Shares for Sale by Thos. McHenry, Nov 19. 33 Prince Wm. Street."

Morning Freeman - Aug. 17, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Stock - by auction. 1005 Shares of the Caledonia Mining Manufactory Company Stock, belonging to the Estate of the late H.G. Simonds, will be sold at Auction at Chubb's Corner on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, in Lots to suit Purchasers. Aug. 15 W.D.W. Hubbard"

Morning Freeman - Aug. 20, 1861 Advertisement: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. - Notice. -The Assessment made on the Stock of this Company, on the 31st June last, of One Dollar per Share, payable within 10 days of that date was due on the 16th July last. Defaulters are required to pay at once at the Office of the Company. And Notice is hereby given, that if any part of the assessment shall remain unpaid on the first day of September next, the payment thereof will be enforce according to Law. By Order of the Board James Barber Aug 17 2w Secretary"

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - ... Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" ... The Works of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company at Baltimore next claimed attention. All the stock of this Company, he was happy to say, was owned in New Brunswick, there being 12,000 shares of £10 each. Paraffine Oil was extracted from the shale owned by the Company; 800 gallons of Crude Oil being extracted per day; 50 men were employed at the works, and $2,800 monthly were paid out in

Morning News - Jun. 21, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Ritchie's Building, on Friday, the 21st day of June, at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of making an assessment on the Stock, to pay off the liabilities of the Company, and for the transaction of such othe business as may be brought before the meeting. W. Jack, June 3

Morning Freeman - Jun. 4, 1861 The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company takes place this day at 11 o'clock."

Morning News - Jun. 7, 1861 Caledonia Mining Company. - This Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: - William Jack, Alexander Jardine, LeBaron Botsford, William Smith, John H. Harding, Edward Allison, Chas. A. Everitt, Esquires. We shall give particulars of the different stock meetings, held

Morning Freeman - Jun. 8, 1861 and N.B. Courier - Jun. 8, 1861 Caledonia Mining Company. - This Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: - William Jack, Alexander Jardine, LeBaron Botsford, William Smith, John H. Harding, Edward Allison, Chas. A. Everitt, Esquires."

Morning News - Jun. 10, 1861 and Morning Freeman - Jun. 11, 1861 The annual meeting of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company took place on Tuesday last, when a report of their affairs was read by the Secretary. From this it appeared that owing to several causes the works have been stopped and the prospects of the Company are very discouraging. There is still a considerable amount of debt owing by the Company for which another assessment will have to be made. The only way now left to the Stockholders to make the capital already invested available, will be to refine the oil, as soon as there is any prospect of obtaining a market for it. Information was furnished to the meeting by the President as to the cost of refining, &c. The former Directors were reelected with the exception of John M. Walker, Esq., in whose place Charles A. Everett, Esq., was elected. This company has proved a bad speculation to the stockholders who invested

Morning News - Jun. 21, 1861 A meeting of the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining Company will be held today at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. See advertisement."

Morning Freeman - Dec. 9, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Notice is hereby given, that a Special meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the Office of the American Telegraph Company, in Judge Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, on Saturday, the 3rd day of January next, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of Resuming Operations, and for making a further call or assessment upon the stock it thought necessary, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Dated 8th December, 1862. By Order of the Directors, W. Jack, President."

Morning News - Mar. 10, 1862 Fredericton, March 6. - McLellan presented a petition from certain parties praying for passage of act to incorporate Caledonia Mining Company."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 12, 1862 McLellan presented a petition from certain parties praying for passage of act to incorporate Caledonia Mining Company."

S. J. Daily Globe - Sep. 29, 1862 A New Discovery of Albertite. - About four miles from the Hillsborough Mine in Albert County, on the grounds of the Baltimore Coal and Mining Company, two veins of pure Albertite have been struck within forty-three feet of the surface, the largest upwards of a foot in thickness. This Company, which has been incorporated by act of Assembly, with a proposed Capital of forty thousand dollars, in four thousand shares of ten dollars each, are said to have a leasehold of 300 acres of coal land, and have been induced to make expenditures in searching, boring, &c., from the fact that the surface indications so nearly resemble those of the Albert mines. The surface-shale, the soil, timber growth, and general local peculiarities, have led to the organization of the Company. The different strata of the shale are interesting as shewing vegetable remains and fossil fishes of large size and in rare abundance. The Company are now about to sink a shaft, in order to extract the coal, and with the most sanguine hope of finding a still larger vein or field. -

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jan. 3, 1863 The Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company meet today. The value of the stock of this Company must have increased considerably since the supply from the Oil Wells has been found not to be

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 28, 1865 The Hillsboro' Advocate learns that C.D. Archibald, Esq., has been successful in forming a Company in England to manufacture oil in Hillsboro' from the Baltimore shale, and that gentlemen connected with the Company are expected there soon to arrange for commencing operations at an early day."

Morning Freeman - Mar. 6, 1866 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. -- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at Stubb's Hotel in the city of Saint John, on Saturday, the tenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of transferring the property and winding up the affairs of the Company, and to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out those objects; and to transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting. Dated 14th February, 1868. By order of the Directors, W.

S.J. Globe - Jul. 25, 1884 Oil from Shale. - E. Jack. - A few days since, when standing in the grounds of the Forestry Exhibition, at Donaldson's Hospital, I noticed in the direction of the Pentland Hills a tall chimney standing out on the horizon. On making enquiries, of Johnstone, as to what was manufactured, the reply was burning oil from shale. On enquiry, I found that nearly all of the illuminating oil used in Edinburgh and many other parts of Scotland is distilled from the same kind of shale which is to be found in the counties of Albert and Westmorland in New Brunswick. It is known in New Brunswick under the name ofCannellite, is of a snuff brown color and is remarkable tough. The rocks in which it occurs, lower carboniferous, have been much folded and disturbed in both of these Counties. On reference to the directory of the city of Edinburgh, I found five oil companies named in it which had offices in that city. On going to one of them, The Lanark Oil Co., 56 George street, I was politely received by the gentleman in charge who showed me some of their shale which is similar to ours, also some of their oils and paraffine. He said that the oil produced from the shale was not quite so good as the American oil, but there was much more paraffine and sulphate of ammonia derived from the shale than from the ammonia oil. The greases from the residuum were used for machinery. He further said that the Broxburne works has been paying 25 per cent per year for the last four years. I ascertained also that at the Midlothian Co., this year 10,000 tons of shale had been put through the Henderson retorts and 249,000 gallons of oil had been extracted, a yield of 24.74; the cost was a little over 3«d. The percentage of sulphate of ammonia was 10.31 lbs., the cost 72s. 6d. and the total yield was 185 tons. The total manufacturing cost of refining was 1 1/8d., with barrels, cooperage and cartage 2d. The whole percentage of the products obtained was burning oils, 33.5; lubricating oils, 19.7; scale, 11.5; total 64.8 and the loss 35.1. The cost of the shale was 4s. 2d. per ton. The cost of retorting at Broxburne was but 2 3/4d. per gallon. At this place immense quantities of oil and paraffine are made. It may possible be worth while for the counties of Albert and Westmorland, working at the above figures, to take into consideration the subject of their shale. Gas, I find, has been made from shale here as well as oil, to what extent I have not at present learned. Edinburgh, 16th June, 1884." Chignecto Post - Jan. 21, 1886 A correspondent of the Observer writes that on Wednesday last, John Stevens, Esq., of Baltimore, Albert County, received a letter from those English gentlemen who took the shale from that place last fall to England. After having it thoroughly tested it was found to be just the desired article. The letter also states that they will require 40,000 tons by June, and will take 140,000 yearly. They will require about 200 men and intend to build a branch railroad from Baltimore to some point on the Albert. The Observer congratulates all interested in this new enterprise and the county in general, on the good prospect of this new industry."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 27, 1886 Dawson Settlement. - ... All the talk now is -shale. Yes, Mr. Editor, the Baltimore shale mines are almost or quite sure to go on. The effects will certainly be felt for miles around, giving employment as the mines must, to many men and teams."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 15, 1892 Bituminous Coal in Albert Co. - Salisbury, Dec.15. - [Special] - Messrs. W.F. Wortman, Frederick Steeves and others of this place who recently shipped a quantity of coal to Boston taken from a mine owned by Mr. Steeves in Baltimore, A. Co. have it is understood, received advice which justify them in believing that this bituminous shale or coal is fully as rich as they anticipated."

Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1894 Coal Mining in Albert County. - The incorporation of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Company is asked for from the legislature. The persons whose names appear in the bill are Charles Archibald, Blowers Archibald, William F. Wortman, Frederick Steeves, Warren Taylor and Francis Ritchie. The head office is to be at Hillsboro, Albert County. Power is asked to construct and operate a railway from near Baltimore mines to some point of shipment on the Petitcodiac river. The capital stock is to be $300,000 in shares of $100 each. It is asked to exempt the property from taxation for 10 years, and power is asked to issue bonds to the extent of $10,000 per mile of the railway. The object of the company is to develop the coal mines of Baltimore."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Times - May 2, 1894 Shale at Baltimore. - A Mining Engineer's Estimate of the Deposits and a London Engineer's Analysis. - It is already known that valuable deposits of cannellite shale have been discovered at Baltimore, Albert County, and Mr. W.F. Wortman of Salisbury is promoting the construction of a line of railway to the mines. Mr. William Hall, the well known mining engineer of River Hebert, Cumberland Co., N.S., has forwarded to Mr. Wortman the following report on the deposits: River Hebert, 12th April, 1894 W.F. Wortman, Esq.: Dear Sir: I beg leave to hand you my report on the cannellite deposits at Baltimore, Albert County, New Brunswick. I have examined all the various seams and the openings along the line of crop, which you will find as follows: Tons No. 1 Seam is 5 feet thick, yields ... 12,080,000 No. 2 seam is 4 feet thick, yields ... 9,664,000 No. 3 seam is 4« feet thick, yields ... 10,872,000 No. 4 seam is 20 feet thick, yields ... 77,312,000 West seam is 21 feet thick, yields ... 50,643,000 – 160,574,000 There are 9,000,000 tons included in the above that can be mined above water level drainage, which is a great advantage to these mines. There will be no machinery required for mining purposes for many years after mining operations are commenced. The cost per ton for mining this cannellite shale would be 80 cents, to handle, crush and put it on board the cars, 30 cents. These mines will cost very little for timber. This shale will be required to be broken up into egg size before it can be used properly. This shale is used principally for the large quantity of oil gas and tar it yields. I am clearly of the opinion that it cannot fail to prove highly valuable for fuel on ocean steamers, being a long flame cannellite and giving an immense heat. I anticipate the using of these shales among the common coal, as it yields so much oil and tar and would get steam up to its working pressure with less fuel, and the stokers would not have to work so hard. There are openings enough at present for an output per day of 1000 tons. Say 300 working days per year. It would take 535 years to exhaust it. The cannellite shale is used in Scotland entirely for oil, gas and tar, and the shale is sent to market just as it comes out of the mine. This cannellite shale will make a good house fuel, but not to use alone, requiring one half of its bulk of common coal to mix with

it. It is too rich itself, being a long flame cannellite, and the quantity of oil and tar it yields would make it unsafe to use alone, but with the above mixture will make a good fuel for all domestic purposes. The time is fast approaching when railway authorities will have to use some means of preserving their sleepers. The oil and tar that comes out of the cannellite shale, put into a tank in suitable solution, in its crude state, and the sleepers put into it for one hour, will add 5 years to the age and use of the sleeper. They will be good until worn out. The following also speaks for itself: Analysis of a sample of mineral cannellite received from W.T. Hill, Esq., 80 Cornhill, London, England, from Baltimore, Albert County, N.B. Practical Results. Purified Gas, per ton (correct volume) … 16,160 cubic feet. Illuminating power of cubic feet … 25,000 sperm candles. London Standard Cannel burner, burning at the rate of 120 grs. Per hour, Weight of Coke per ton of material … 8¬ cwt. Good Fuel … 8¬ cwt. Hydro Carbo absorbed per bromine … 21.0 per cent. Sulphureted Hydrogen in foul gas … 0.4 per cent. Carbonic acid in foul gas … 1.5 per cent. Carbonic oxide in foul gas ... 2.3 per cent. Value of gas from one ton coal in lbs. sperm . 1418 Specific gravity of material 1145 Analysis: {Volatile Matter ... 56.3 per cent. Coke {Fixed carbon ... 42.2 per cent. {Ash ... 1.5 per cent. – 100.0 Remarks. This is a very pure and good gas producing material. It produces a good coke, which is mostly combustible, as it contains very little ash. The amount of impurity in the coal is so small that a great saving would be effected in purifying the gas abstracted. I am clearly of opinion that it cannot fail to prove highly valuable as a gas producing material. Alfred Kitt, Engineer, Gas, Light & Coke Co. Works, Lupus St., Moncton Transcript - May 2, 1894 Cannellite Deposits. - Discovered in Immense Quantity at Baltimore, Albert Co. - If the analysis of Albert Kitt, of London, England, Gaslight and Coke Co. works of (Lupus street, Pimlico), and the estimate of the well known mining engineers, William Hall, of Nova Scotia, are correct the cannellite deposits at Baltimore, Albert county, are likely to prove of great value. Mr. Hall says he has examined the various seams and the openings along the line of crop and estimates the deposits as follows: No. Tons 1 seam, 5 feet thick… 12,080,000 2 4 … 9,664,000 3 4 1/2 … 10,872,000 4 20 … 77,312,000 5 21 … 50,643,000 – Total number of tons … 160,571,000 Mr. Hall says there are nine million tons in the above that can be mined above water level drainage, which is a great advantage in these mines. There are openings enough at present for an output per day of 1,000 tons, and if the estimate of quantity is correct, at this rate the mines it is claimed would not be exhausted in less than 500 years. The cannellite shale is used principally for the large quantity of oil, gas and tar it yields. Mr. Kitt's analysis gives the following as a practicable result: - Purified gas per ton, 16,060 cubic; illuminating power of 5 cubic feet 25.60 sperm candles, London standard candle burner, being at the rate of 120 grs. per hour. This, Mr. Hall says, is the highest standard of oil taken from cannellite shale in the known world today. Mr. Hall says the shale will also make a good house fuel, but not to burn alone, requiring one half of its bulk in common coal to mix, as the shale is too rich in itself, being a long flame cannellite, and would be unsafe. A line of railway is projected to the mines by the owner, W.F. Wortman, of Salisbury, who hopes to be able to proceed with the further development of the property."

St. Croix Courier - May 10, 1894 Albert county is somewhat excited over its cannelite deposits. An examination shows that there are 160,571,000 tons of the deposit. There are openings enough at present for an output per day of 1,000 tons, and if the estimate of quantity is correct, at this rate the mines it is claimed would not be exhausted in 500 years. The cannelite shale is used principally for the large quantity of oil, gas and tar it yields. The shale will also make a good house fuel, but not to burn alone, requiring one half its bulk in common coal to mix, as the shale is too rich in itself, being a long flame cannelite, and would be enough."

Moncton Transcript - Apr. 4, 1894 Mining at Baltimore A. - Salisbury, April 4.-[Special]. - A number of the directors of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Company, of Albert county New Brunswick held a meeting in W.F. Wortman's office here yesterday afternoon. Considerable business was transacted and it was resolved to start mining the coal at Baltimore this spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground so that coal can be hauled to the railway. Should this coal give the satisfaction that the company have every reason to expect, it will be a great thing for the country as the supply according to the prospectus is almost inexhaustible. It is said that a great part of the stock will be taken by parties in Saint John,

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 1, 1895 Important Industry. - A company has been organized and a charter secured for working the rich slates or cannel coal of Baltimore in the county of Albert. It has been proved by practical tests, both on a large and small scale, that this material is valuable for fuel and all steam purposes. It is understood that J.H. Harding, late agent for the department of marine and fisheries, is interested in the enterprise, and from his experience and practical knowledge there is no doubt but that it will prove a great success. Many years ago Mr. Harding manufactured oil from this shale at Baltimore and therefore is well acquainted with it."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 12, 1895 The latest rumor of a mining nature that is afloat is that a number of Montreal capitalists have become interested in the large and well known deposit of shale in the Baltimore district, Albert County, and that a strong company has been formed with the intention ofpushing forward the developments of the same at an early date. The formation of the company has been done by John Harding, Esq., of St. John. What the nature of the developments are or what uses the shales will be put to, is as yet not generally known, but should they be tangible there is an unlimited amount of the material in the locality named."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1895 Albert Co. - J.W. Patterson, surveyor, and Mr. Crossdale, C.E., are here looking out the most practicable route for a railway to the Shale mines."

Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1895 Baltimore Shale. - Mr. W.J. Crossdale, C.E.,yesterday showed a Times representative samples of the shale taken from the Baltimore, A. Co. property which is being developed by a company. Mr. Crossdale says there is an unlimited quantity of this shale at the place above referred to and that it is of a superior quality and as good as the fine samples shown. The surface shale is streaked with albertite, which is worth about $30 a ton. The shale is worth about $8 a ton, and can be quarried and shipped at a cost of about $2 per ton. It has not yet been decided from what point on the S. and H. railway, a branch line to the property will be built. The distance from Turtle Creek and Baltimore is the same, being about 8 miles; while the distance from Edgett's Landing is about 15 miles. From the latter place the shale can be

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 29, 1898 Moncton. - [Special to Telegraph] - Moncton, Aug.27. - A party of mining capitalists, including Walter Mand, of London, England, and Edgar Bronson, of New York, who are visiting the provinces on a tour of inspection of certain mining properties, visited Baltimore, Albert county, last week, and examined the cannel coal deposits at that place, with which they expressed themselves much pleased. In company with Mr. M. Lodge, of this city, the visiting capitalists also inspected some gold mining property in Nova Scotia, and returned home Thursday via Yarmouth."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 3, 1898 Albert Co. - Rosevale. - S.L. Steeves still continues his mining operations, having taken out quite a large quantity of shale."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 28, 1898 Mine on Fire. - The Hillsboro News says: The report that the Baltimore shale mine is on fire, is true, the fire being in the grey shale, on the west of Turtle Creek, and from appearance is likely to burn for some time. The heat is so great in the mine, that the oil flows out on top of the water in large quantities."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 26, 1899 Baltimore. - We are quite elated over the fact that mining operations, though only on a small scale, have again commenced at the shale works. About a dozen men are at work with Watson Lutes as foreman."

Gazette - Aug. 28, 1899 Operations on quite an extensive scale have been begun at the Baltimore, Albert Co., shale mine. It is the intention to get from 300 to 500 tons at once, which will be shipped to New York and thoroughly tested. Watson Lutz of Moncton is foreman at the works."

Daily Sun - Aug. 28, 1899 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Aug. 25. - Operations on quite an extensive scale have been begun at the Baltimore shale mine. It is the intention to get out from 300 to 500 tons at once, which will be shipped to New York and thoroughly tested. Watson Lutz of Moncton is foreman at the works."

10Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 31, 1899 Mining Operations In Albert Co. - The Fredericton Gleaner of the 28th gives an account of an interview had with Mr. McDonald, of New York, regarding mining operations which the company, of which he is a representative, propose to carry on in Baltimore in the county of Albert. Mr. McDonald says his company will organize with about $1,000,000 capital stock, and proceed with the erection of works, which will cost $200,000, before they will be in a position to put their property upon the market. The material the company will mine and export will be the Baltimore shales, which were used some thirty-five years ago for the production of a superior kind of illuminating oil called Albertite. Similar shales are to be found in several places in the parish of Elgin in the same county. Operations to the extent of a thousand tons a day will be mined and shipped at the commencement, which will be increased threefold in a year. This shale or coal will be sent by rail to St. John for shipment."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1900 Albert County. - (Special despatch to the Daily Times.) - Rosevale, June 18. - The mining operations are progressing very satisfactorily under the efficient management of foreman John McSween. The new tunnel is now 140 feet long and is being pushed ahead through solid rock by 7 men at the rate of about a yard every six hours. The steam drill in charge of Mr. Alex Sherwood is also making good progress, going down at the rate of about 20 feet per day, having already reached the depth of about 400 feet. It is said the indications for striking albertite coal are exceedingly good. It is the intention of the company to bore several holes in this vicinity to the depth of about 1,000 feet."

St. John Star - Apr. 1, 1901 A company has been formed in Montreal to develop the deposits of bituminous slate in Albert Co. The promoter is John C. Calhoun, grandson of the famous southern of that name."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 3, 1901 John C. Calhoun has formed a company for the working of its large deposits of bituminous slate in Albert county, N.B. He expects to spend $500,000 in erecting a plant to secure an output of 3,000 tons per day. The company say that the deposits are similar to those found in Australia."

S.J. Star - Apr. 11, 1901 Albert County Mines. - The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway company was held yesterday at the office of H.H. McLean. There were present Hon. C.J. Osman, M. Lodge and J.N. Patterson, of Moncton; Francis Ritchie, of St. John; W.H. Steeves, of Waasis; Hugh H. McLean and H.F.

Puddington. The directors elected were: John C. Calhoun, James E. Calhoun, Henry Higgins, C.S. Daly, H.G. Catlin, all of New York; and Hon. H.R. Emmerson. The report of an expert mining engineer showed that the Albert shale was the best known, being tested in New York, London, Scotland and Italy. The borings of the past year have been down to 600 and 700 feet and rich veins of albertite coal have been found, some six feet in width. Legislation has been granted for a railway from Hillsboro to the mines. The controlling interest in the mines is held by New York capitalists, who are asking concessions from the government as to royalties, leases, etc., for a term of years. The company intends to put in a plant to make an output of 3,000 tons per day, employing in the vicinity of 3,000 hands. The government have already granted exemption of royalty on the first 500,000 tons output. - Telegraph."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 8, 1901 Explosion in Albert County - Fearful Accident in the Baltimore Shale Works - Baltimore, Albert County - January 8 - Archie Stevens, who works in the tunnel of the Baltimore Shale Works, met with a fearful accident on Friday. Mr. Stevens in one of the blasters. He works in a tunnel about 300 feet in and carries a miner's lamp fastened to his cap. A spark from his lamp ignited a can of powder -- probably seven or eight pounds. The explosion that resulted was terrible. Mr. Stevens' face was badly burned, the skin and flesh peeling off from forehead to chin and from ear to ear. His clothing also caught fire from the flash and in making a desperate effort to save his life, he tore the burning clothes from his body in shreds. In doing this his hands and armssuffered by the flames. Walter Bishop, who worked in the same place with Stevens, was not quite so close to the powder and escaped with a shock. Mr. Stevens suffers severely, but hopes are entertained for his recovery."

S.J. Star - Jul. 26, 1901 Coal Company Transfer. - In H.H. McLean's office last evening a meeting was held of the shareholders of the Baltimore Coal company to consider the proposed transfer of the property and interests to the Albertite, Oilite and Cannel Coal Co., lately organized and incorporated. Among those present was C.L. Calhoun of New York, who is largely interested in both companies, and who has invested $40,000 in the scheme for developing the Albert county shale as an enricher in the manufacture of gas. No action was taken last evening, and today it was decided to

S.J. Star - Sep. 3, 1902 Cannel Coal Deposits. - Two Gentlemen From New York are Inspecting Local Properties. - Col. W.H. Reynolds, of New York city and Thomas J. Finney, also of the same city, are in Moncton, looking over The Tide Water Cannel Coal Company's properties in this vicinity. These gentlemen are the principal promoters and principal owners of the property. During the past few days with M. Lodge they have been making local inspections of the properties with a view to determining the best mode of operation. The company expects to establish immediately on the Albert county side of the Petitcodiac a distillation plant, for extracting the oil from the shales. Col. W.H. Reynolds was the first person who made Queen Victoria acquainted practically with the telephone. He controlled the European rights from Mr. Bell the inventor, and on going to England, made a contract with the postmaster general, so that the rights could be controlled by the imperial government in the British Isles. ..."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 28, 1908 Albert County Shale. - Senator Domville visited Albert County a few days ago with a party to look over some of the shale deposits in the interests of foreign capitalists who are considering investing. The Albert Shale is said to contain sixty gallons of oil to the ton, and as there are millions of tons of it, a large business is expected to be developed in mining and refining this oil."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Aug. 3, 1909 Development Albert Shales Assured. - British Capitalists Have Been Looking at the Property and are Impressed. - The development of the large deposits of Albert shales, which are so rich in oils and bye-products, is now only a matter of time. Some time ago leading business men in this province interested themselves in the great mineral deposits of Albert and formed a company in which prominent British capitalists are interested. The prospectus issued shows that a very large sum of money will be required to carry on the enterprise but as things look now the capital will be forthcoming and work will shortly be commenced. The Albert shales have long been regarded as being of commercial value but it was not until a short time ago that their real worth was fixed. Under treatment such as is applied to the Scottish shales, it has been determined that oil and bye-products can be extracted from the rock in larger quantities than are secured in Scotland. This means that fortunes have been lying dormant in Albert county, as the shales of Scotland have made their owners very wealthy concerns. Dr. Ells, of the Geological Survey, who has been here some time ago investigating conditions reported most favorably on the values of the shales. Later he visited Scotland and his experience there strengthened the good opinion he had already formed as to the worth of the Albert deposits. Recently, Mr. McKenzie, a well known mining expert of Glasgow, Scotland, was on the ground and his opinion confirms those already given as to the richness of the Albert shales. Last week capitalists from Great Britain were here and made a thorough examination of the deposits and it is understood that they were well pleased with what they saw. Should they take hold of the proposal seriously, it will mean that several thousand men will find employment in Albert county in the vicinity of the deposits. The enterprise, when carried out, will involve an expenditure of several million dollars and will provide for the erection of large mills capable of economically treating the shales and separating the oils and bye-products from them. The latter include very large percentages of valuable fertilizers, which can be profitably handled with such shipping facilities as are to be had in Albert. The territory covered by the shales is very great, extending from Albert county to a point near Norton and there is a supply for any sized plant which will last for years."

Kings County Record - May 7, 1909A strong company is being formed for thedevelopment of the Albert shale deposits, which extends from Albert County to Norton. Dr. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, was here a couple of years ago and examined the deposits. Subsequently he went to Scotland and investigated conditions prevailing in the shale districts there. He found that the Albert shales were far richer in oils than those of Scotland, from the reduction of which fortunes have been made. Senator Domville and others are interested in the Albert shales. It is expected that a company with some millions of capital will be in operation before long. The industry will require the services of several thousand men."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 11, 1910 ADVERTISEMENT: The General Oil Shale Company of Canada (Limited) Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the General Oil Shales Company of Canada, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company in Rothesay, N.B., on Friday, the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of erecting a Board of Directors and transacting all such other business at the meeting as they may properly control. Thursday, 10th day of March, 1910 T.M. Robinson, Secretary."

Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 2, 1910 Gets Money To Develop The Shales. - Senator James Domville, who returned home yesterday on the steamer Empress of Ireland after a trip to England, reported having had a very pleasant voyage. He went to the old country to try to interest capital in the work of developing the property of the General Oil Shales County, in Albert County. 'All I can say about the matter at present' said the senator, 'is that we realized what we went after.' On his return to New Brunswick Senator Domville was accompanied by an engineer, J.C.D. Mackenzie, who will make a thorough inspection of the property and, as a result an active policy of development will be carried out. Senator Domville and the engineer will leave for Albert county early next week. - Exchange."

Kings County Record - Dec. 2, 1910 Albert Counties Promised Development. - The little county of Albert may be regarded as one of the richest in New Brunswick. The past two years have been filled with promise for that section of the province but the future has much more in store for its people, if half is accomplished that is in view. With her natural gas, oil wells and unlimited quantities of the richest shales in the world. Albert will undoubtedly occupy a very prominent place in the future of New Brunswick's growth. There are few who realize what may come to pass with the investment of the millions of capital that have been attracted to the development of the rich mineral wealth of this tight little county and it is almost certain that the people who have holdings in the municipality will derive very considerable advantages from the movement that is now on foot to place on the world's markets the products that Providence has placed there. The dream of a bigger and a more progressive Albert is about to be realized and new life will be injected into the affairs of the county. Albert promises to be populous and wealthy and the Record hopes that the dream may be brighter than it even now appears. Success in one direction means many successes in other directions, and Albert is well fitted for a commercial and manufacturing boom."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1910 The Big Albert County Industry. - The great industry that it is proposed to establish in the county of Albert in connection with the refining of oils from the shale deposits there seems to be an assured fact. The promoters of this gigantic undertaking have been working carefully for months and have at last succeeded in financing the big deal to their liking. The company will have a capital of $1,000,000 and it will erect preliminary works costing several millions of dollars. That the success of the enterprise is assured is admitted by many competent mining and oil experts who have been on the ground and reported on the outlook. Numerous companies have endeavored to float the undertaking but those behind it preferred to so conduct their negotiations that commercial enterprise would be established on a sound basis, instead of creating a mere stock jobbing proposition. That the Albert oils will find a ready market is admitted by all who are in touch with the oil situation. Taking the great shale enterprise of Scotland, dealing as they do with rock far less rich in oil and byproducts, as a basis of comparison, there is every reason to anticipate that millions of dollars will be made out of the Albert deposits. Not only will the financial backers do well but the county of Albert stands to thrive as a result of the venture. In order to work the company's holdings successfully, it will be necessary to employ an army of men, estimated in the vicinity of 2,500. This means of itself a very substantial town and as other industries are bound to follow in the natural course of events, Baltimore, Hillsboro and other centres of Albert should flourish within the next few years. That the men behind the scheme have every confidence in it goes without saying. Senator Domville and Col. F.V. Wedderburn who have stayed with the proposal through fair and ill report deserve everything that they may get from the undertaking. The Record's information concerning the closing of the deal comes direct from London and through an independent source but it is further understood that the engineer sent out by the company to examine the prospect is delighted with what he has seen. The Record is assured that 'unless the sky should drop, the enterprise will be carried out,' along the lines suggested in another part of this issue. This is good news for the province of New Brunswick and is another indication of the way the wind is blowing."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1910 and Granite Town Greetings - Dec. 16, 1910 Albert Shales to be Developed by Great Company. - œ1,000,000 Back of Enterprise and $3,000,000 will be Expended in Plant and Equipment. - New Industry will Mean the Employment of Thousands of Hands - Shales Among Richest in World. - The Record is in a position to announce one of the biggest deals that has gone through for years in connection with the development of New Brunswick a few days

ago, the Record was advised by a London firm that a company had been formed to develop the Albert Shale deposits. This announcement was withheld until such time as more definite news was received. Now it may be announced with every possible assurance that the money to develop these rich oil deposits will be forthcoming and that within the next few months work of preparing the ground for the mammoth works that will be necessary will have been begun. The shales to be handled by the new company have been in the hands of Senator Domville, Col. E.V. Wedderburn and associates for some months. A short time ago the present owners closed their options and paid for their properties, which are held under original land grants carrying mineral rights and work of placing the property on a working basis was at once commenced. For months the shales of Albert County had been attracting attention from foreign capitalists and the representatives of some of the biggest oil companies in Great Britain and the United States sent their engineers to Albert to look over the property. Offers of all kinds came to hand to finance the undertaking but the owners decided that it would be in the best interests of all concerned to place their holdings direct and in such manner as would guarantee to the province the greatest return in actual investment, employment of labor, etc. This has been done by interesting some of the best known moneyed men in London in the scheme and more will be learned of the big undertaking in the very near future. Only last week, J.C.S. McKenzie, one of the foremost consulting engineers of Great Britain went over the property and it is understood that he was very favorably impressed with the possibilities of the fields and pronounced them as among the richest of the kind in the world. When it is recalled that Dr. R.W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, after a close examination of the property and a thorough test of the oil bearing shales, conducted in Scotland under the direction of experts, declared the deposits to be twice as rich in oils and sulphate of ammonia as the shales of Scotland, he at once concentrated the attention of oil magnates on the Albert fields. The findings of Dr. Ellis were verified by others and it became patent that for some years there has been lying dormant a wealth that can only be estimated in many figures. Since that time company after company has sent its agents to the fields at Baltimore and now it would appear that unless the sky drops, or something else of a remarkable nature happens the big venture will be under way before the snow again flies. Oil has been taken from shales for years in Scotland at great profit to the operators. These shales show far less richness in oils and fertilizers than those of Albert but they have paid the owners fabulous dividends. Among the greatest of these reduction works are those at Broxburn and Pumpherton. The plants cover acres of ground and give employment to thousands of hands. The oil is produced at a figure that makes it a strong competing force against the oil wells of the United States and other parts of the world. In Albert the cost of production will be distributed over more gallons per ton of shale and by-products, including a very heavy percentage of ammonia, one of the most valuable fertilizers known and one that is very rich in nitrogen. With a world wide demand for oil for fuel purposes, and this call for oil fuel is increasing, the total production of the Albert fields will be as a drop in a bucket. The market for the output of the entire shale fields is right at hand and this of course will be one of the strongest features in the ultimate success of the venture. The shales of Albert and Kings are very considerable in extent. They can be traced from Hillsboro to Norton and the oil indicated at Memramcook across the estuary of the Petitcodiac river is clearly the resultant of the same geological conditions that fixed the shales now available throughout this section. Once it is demonstrated that there is profit in extracting and refining shale oils, there should be even greater investments along the same lines. The company which has been formed in London to handle the initial venture into separating the oils from the shales is a very strong one. The capital stock is œ1,000,000 Sterling and of this vast sum no less than $3,000,000 will be spent on initial plant, etc. Some time ago representatives of United States refiners came to Albert and after looking over the ground offered to erect and equip refineries to handle the crude oil. This offer, however, will not be accepted. The company now formed will do all the work itself. Not only will it take oil from the rock but it will treat it until it goes on the market, either as fuel or finished product. The company also has in view the building of a railway from Hillsboro to Moncton, which it will own and control. The idea is to equip this road in every way suitable for the particular business for which it will be used. It will be first of all an oil road and will also be able to handle with expedition the output of the refineries. The work of producing oil on the scale contemplated vy the big company will mean the employment of thousands of hands. The erection of the plant itself will be an undertaking of vast magnitude and it will mean the expenditure of millions for labour and material. Those who have worked so energetically to bring about the present conditions, Senator Domville and Col. Wedderburn, deserve every credit for their enterprise. They have had many difficulties to overcome and it was only their unbounded faith in the enterprise that kept them working away during the past three years. Now that the project is in definite and almost certain shape, the following reference to the shale deposits, published some years ago in the New York Engineering and Mining Journal will be of interest: The importance of these large deposits of fuel oil, has been appreciated by far-sighted people, for these shales virtually present an undertaking in which means a barrel of oil for each ton of shale raised. The byproduct ammonium sulphate, not taken into account in the early days, will more than bear all the expense of mining and treatment, and the oil product is not governed by the fortuitous discovery of an oil reservoir by boring and the sure exhaustion of the well if it is originally productive. There are deposits of shales in the United States which, under proper supervision, may also prove to be valuable properties. Oil shales occur on the Humboldt river, opposite to Elko, Nev.; on the Big Blackfoot river and near Great Falls, Mont.; and in the Chalame valley, north of Parkfield, Cal. The crude oil produced by retorting the New Brunswick shales is essentially the same as petroleum of the Mid-Continent field; therefore the same markets are open for it, as an article of commerce, it must be considered primarily as a liquid fuel. In this connection, it may be stated that during 1907, a total of 18,866,691 bbl. of oil were consumed as fuel by the railroads of the United States, as against a total of 15,577,677 bbl. in 1906. The estimated length of railroad line operated by the use of oil fuel in 1907 was 13,593 miles, and the total length of line covered by oil- burning engines has been estimated as 74,197,144 miles. Most of the oil consumed was crude oil, the remainder being residuum from the refineries. Practically all the oil was from the Mid-Continent, Gulf, and the California fields. Being cheap and developing great heat on combustion, oil (particularly crude oil) is largely used as a fuel in various industrial plants, especially metallurgical plants. Liquid fuel is decidedly an economical fuel. It occupies less space than coal, it has greater efficiency of evaporation per unit measure of heating surface, more equable generation of steam, greater cleanliness and freedom from ash, avoidance of loss of heat by frequent opening of furnace doors, and instantaneous extinction of furnace fires. According to the report of the United States liquid fuel board in 1904, the following additional advantages were found to be practically obtainable; ease in filling tanks, rapidity of time in meeting a varying load on boiler, ability to force boiler to extreme duty in case of emergency, absence of smoke under light normal working conditions, short height of stack, superior personnel available for the operation of the burners, and ability to secure and maintain higher speed with oil than with coal. It should also be noted that in practice one ton of fuel oil is equal in thermal efficiency to about one ton and three-quarters of steam coal. Although as above stated, liquid fuel is largely applied in metallurgical operations, in which applications the employment is decidedly advantageous, yet it has been impossible to secure adequate supplies of liquid fuel for general employment. In this connection it may be said that Redwood pointed out in evidence before the royal commission on coal supplies in 1903, that 'even if the whole of the world's output of petroleum were doubled, and the surplus thus created were used as fuel, this surplus would, taking into account the relative thermal efficiencies, only be equivalent to about 5 per cent. of the world's output of coal. Crude oil is especially advantageous to use as a fuel on shipboard, or locomotives, and in stationary boilers. For some time the British Admiralty has been fully alive to the importance of using liquid fuel and remarkable results have been obtained in the smaller vessels. In the British navy, no oil with a flash point below 93.3 deg. C. is allowed on board, although in the German navy and the mercantile marine the limit is fixed at 65.5 deg. C. It is reported on good authority that some of the

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1910 It is announced that the Albert County shale tract has been sold to English capitalists who have formed a company with a million pounds capital stock and will extract the oils from the shale."

Evening Times & Star - Jul. 21, 1910 Our Oil Shales. - A dominion government publication says:- 'The oil shale industry of Scotland has been in existence for the last sixty years, has successfully withstood competition from the Russian and American crude oil industries, and the dividends for the last few years have been very satisfactory; those of the four refining companies for the last year for which there are returns being 7, 15, 17«, and 50 per cent, respectively. The men employed number 8,300, including 4,000 miners; and the wages paid annually amount to about 3,500,000. It is not the oil content of the shales alone that makes them valuable; but it is the by-products - particularly sulphate of ammonia - that render the industry so profitable.' The New Brunswick shales, a shown in a government report, compare favorably with the Scottish; many of the samples running far higher in oil and sulphate of ammonia than those profitably exploited in

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 22, 1910 New Brunswick Oil Shales. - A report on the bituminous or oil shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will have great interest for the people of Albert county, where these shales are largely found. This report, prepared by Mr. R.W. Ells and issued by the Department of Mines, suggests the possibility of a considerable industrial development in connection with a natural resource about which not much is known. Mineral oil, says the Montreal Gazette, is an article of growing commercial consumption for new purposes as well as old. It is in increasing demand for fuel as well as for lighting and mechanical purposes. Locomotives in the south use it instead of coal. Recent British newspapers tell of Admiralty purchases of Scottish mineral oil, a heavy paraffin product, for naval use. Some of the newer torpedo craft have their furnaces arranged for the burning of oil as well as of coal, and the protected cruiser Bristol is to have her furnaces adapted for the consumption of both coal and oil. The advantages of liquid fuel on a steamship are important. In the first place one ton of oil gives the same result in steam production, it is estimated, as two tons of coal. In the second place the oil is more easily handled than coal. There is, therefore, likely to be a good demand for oil of suitable quality that can be produced. The Scottish companies give from 150,000 to 200,000 tons a year, and as the potential consumption of the British ... [much missing] ... Quite a good results were obtained by Mr. W.A. ..?.., in the laboratories of the College of the City of New York, who made analysis of eight samples from different deposits, while even better things were recorded in connection with the test of four samples at the laboratory of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, one from Albert, showing at the rate of 112 gallons of oil to the ton. Taking the Scottish test it is found that the shale treated yielded values of $4.15 a ton, the estimated cost of getting out and treatment being $1.86 a ton. This is promising. If there are workable deposits of size sufficient to warrant the outlay for the erection of plant, etc., there should be no difficulty in getting capital for the enterprise. The Nova Scotia shales do not appear to be so promising as those of New Brunswick. Much that is interesting is told about them however, as about the industry generally and the origin and basis of its operations. The report should serve to draw the attention to what appears to offer a good opportunity to men of enterprise and capital."

Evening Times & Star - Oct. 20, 1910 The Albert Shakes. - Moncton, Oct. 19 - (special) - James E. Calhoun, owner of the shale property in Albert county, accompanied by G.E. Stringer, an english mining engineer, and J. McSweeney, mining engineer of New York, were in the city today on their return from Albert, where they have been some days making a thorough inspection of the shale properties. Mr. Stringer said that previous reports of engineers on the property had not been exaggerated. He found the shale seams thicker and the quality better than the shales in Scotland. The party left this

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 20, 1910 English Engineer Pleased With Albert Shales Prospect. - Moncton, Oct. 19 - (Special) -

James E. Calhoun, owner of the shale property in Albert county, accompanied by G.E. Stringer, an English mining engineer, and J. McSweeney, mining engineer of New York, were in the city today on their return from Albert, where they have been some days making a thorough inspection of the shale properties. Mr. Stringer said that previous reports of engineers on the property had not been exaggerated. He found the shale seams thicker and the quality better than the shales in Scotland. the party left this afternoon for New York."

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Kings County Record - Oct. 21, 1910 Albert Shales all Right. - Moncton, October 19. - James E. Calhoun, owner of the shale property in Albert County, accompanied by G.E. Stringer, an English mining engineer, and J. McSweeney, mining engineer of New York, were in the city today on their return from Albert where they have been some days making a thorough inspection of the shale properties. Mr. Stringer said that previous reports of engineers on the property had not been exaggerated. He found the shale seams thicker and the quality better than the shales in Scotland. The party left this

Evening Times-Star - Sep. 15, 1910 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 16, 1910 Albert county Shale; Capitalists Inspect. - The shale deposits of Albert County are attracting wide attention. Two separate parties, one from the United States and the other from Great Britain, are now in the county looking over the various deposits with the object of acquiring working rights if everything turns out satisfactorily."

Evening Times & Star - Sep. 27, 1910 The Albert Oil Shales. - The news of the proposed development of Albert county oil shales by English and American companies is significant of the general movement to develop the natural resources of this province. The Times-Star some months ago quoted from the government reports to show that the oil shales of Albert, tested in Scotland, yielded better results than the Scotch shales, which are the basis of a profitable industry employing thousands of work people. The oil shales at Albert are to be developed by an English company, and an American company offers to take and refine their whole product. It is possible that the refinery may be located at St. John, although Hillsboro is also mentioned. With the development of oil and gas wells, and the very extensive oil shales, the county of Albert appears to be on the eve of an era of industrial growth that will have a very stimulating effect upon some other counties, and especially those centres within easy reach of the oil and gas supplies."

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 30, 1910 Big Development in Albert. - Capital Has Been Raised For The Operation Of Big Oil Works. - Albert County will have a big boom in its oil fields. That has already been definitely decided. Last week a party of United States oil men looked over the property and as a result of what they saw, are prepared to undertake to erect a large oil refinery with which to treat crude oils extracted from the Albert shales. This week Senator Domville leaves for England to close the end of a deal by which capital will be provided for the establishment of works for the extraction of crude oil from the rock. That this will be forthcoming is pretty well assured and it will probably only be a matter of a few months when several thousand men will be employed on the oil rock of the county. There are good markets in sight and lots of interest in deposits which are now recognized to be among the most valuable of the kind in the world. The possibilities of the Albert oil fields are almost without limit and the discovery of gas will tend to materially aid in the development of the rich properties. Oil is in great demand as a fuel in all parts of the world and the supply in Albert and Kings counties is almost inexhaustible. The development of these properties is another link in the big chain of development that is due in New Brunswick. The task of securing capital to operate the Albert fields has been a difficult one. Many difficulties have had to be overcome. The proposition was knocked and knocked until Mr. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, took the matter in hand and discovered that the shale deposits were of great value. Then followed his trip to Scotland, where he personally matched the tests made on the shale. His report on his return home was all that could be desired. Dr. Ellis found the shales to be richer than those of Scotland, which have won fortunes for their owners, and from that time forward it was only a question of time when the proposal could be floated. Now it is in good shape, despite the knockers and big things are expected from the operations which are bound to follow. Not only are there great deposits of oil in the county but the gas flow from the wells opened so far will supply the wants of the entire province from Moncton to St. John, and still leave millions of cubic feet of gas to be disposed of. The people of New Brunswick have as yet a scant conception of the importance of the work that has already been done in Albert. It will revolutionize the whole section of the country in time and will be the means of attracting to New Brunswick a great population. The owners of the gas wells are already considering plans for the piping of the gas to St. John and intermediate points. Moncton will first receive attention and gas pipes will be laid to that city in a short time."

Daily Gleaner - Dec. 11, 1911 The Oil Shales. - Mr. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, Tells of Sale to Sir William McKenzie. - Moncton, Dec. 10. - Natural gas will be turned on for city users tomorrow or Tuesday, according to present plans. The company will also use the gas under their boilers at the electric light and street railway plants. Traffic on the street railway has been beyond all expectations. Matthew Lodge, the Moncton man, indicated in a St. John evening paper as having received $90,000 for his interest in the Albert shale property, when seen by the Standard correspondent tonight, said that negotiations had been concluded with Sir William MacKenzie in Toronto on the 23rd of November last and that work is now being carried on by prominent engineers employed by the present associated interests. A shaft is being sunk at Rosevale, Albert county on the property of Samuel Steeves. The work is in charge of J.M. McQueen, of Sydney, and the shaft will be sunk 330 feet and the veins then crosscut under the mountain, both east and west. Mr. Lodge said nothing definite concerning the plant would be done until Sir William and his associates had completed their arrangements but it was in contemplation to erect a retorting and distilling plant such as used in the Scottish shale areas to secure the oil as well as the sulphate of ammonia and other by- products. Mr. Lodge said Gerard G. Ruel, attorney for the Canadian Northern and Sir William and himself had met the New Brunswick government on Dec. 1st, and the government was to be congratulated for their determination on a forward policy compelling the working of these deposits. The shale areas now controlled by Sir William and associates consist of 192 square miles extending from Taylor Village and Belliveau's in Westmorland Co., across the country through Albert to Cardwell on the borders of Kings and reported to be unequalled in quality and quantity in any part of the world. Mr. Lodge has been working on the development of these shales for the last 14 years, but says this is the first time in their history that they have been in the hands of men financially able to secure the best results."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Globe - Dec. 11, 1911 Albert Oil Shale Development Work. - Mr. M. Lodge Tells of Sir Wm. MacKenzie's Plans. - Mr. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, who is reported to have received $90,000 for his interest in the Albert shale property, admits that the deal has been concluded with Sir William MacKenzie, as told exclusively in the Globe on Saturday. A shaft is being sunk at Rosevale, Albert county, on the property of Samuel Steeves. The work is in charge of J.M. McQueen, of Sydney, and the shaft will be sunk 330 feet and the veins then crosscut under the mountain, both east and west. Mr. Lodge said nothing definite concerning the plant would be done until Sir William and his associates had completed their arrangements, but it was in contemplation to erect a retorting and distilling plant such as used in the Scottish shale areas to secure the oil as well as the sulphate of ammonia and other byproducts. Mr. Lodge said Gerard G. Ruel, attorney for the Canadian Northern, and Sir William and himself had met the New Brunswick government on Dec. 1st, and the government was to be congratulated for their determination on a forward policy in compelling the working of these deposits. The shale areas now controlled by Sir William and associates consist of 192 square miles, extending from Taylor Village and Belliveau's, in Westmorland county, across the country through Albert to Cardwell on the borders of Kings, and reported to be unequalled in quality and quantity in any part of the world. Mr. Lodge has been working on the development of these shales for the past fourteen years, but says this is the first time in their history that they have been in the hands of men financially able to secure the best results."

Kings County Record - Dec. 22, 1911 A Greater Albert County. - The purchase of the shale deposits by the Mackenzie and Mann interests marks many milestones in the future prosperity of Albert County. The oil shales there are pronounced by experts to be among the richest in the world and now that crude oil is becoming such an important factor in the development of power on the large ocean going vessels, new sources of supply are being very eagerly sought for. The magnitude of the works required for the reduction of oil from the shale is hardly appreciated, with the initial plant on a scale as already suggested, there will be employment given to over 3,000 men. Then will come the subsidiary plants with their call for more help and in addition there is every prospect that a second company will be formed. This one industry will mean thousands of additional population for this constituency and Kings County will of course derive lasting benefits from the development of the resources of Albert. The present owners of the property have a world-wide reputation as business men whose deeds speak louder and oftener than their words."

Weekly Record - Jul. 9, 1911 The rumor of development of the Albert County shales has again been revived. This time it is expected that the Calhoun deposits will be worked by an English company with whom Premier Hazen has been treating in London. The shales have been pronounced of a richness that will make millions for those who undertake to their development, but for some reason or other, the thing seems to be standing still. It is to be hoped for the prosperity that is bound to follow to Albert county that a deal has been arranged."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 9, 1911 Albert County Development. - A meeting of the directors of the Albertite Oilite and Cannel Coal Co. Ltd. is being held this afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Weldon & McLean, Col. John C. Calhoun, of New York, who is actively interested in the development of the Albert county oil fields, is in attendance."

Daily Gleaner - Jan. 23, 1912 N.B. Prospects. - ... Sir William MacKenzie has purchased the great shale area lying in Albert county, which is considered by experts to be equal to the Scotch shales. An English syndicate is developing the natural gas and oilfield near the city of Moncton. Already over 20 wells have been bored, giving an output of over 60,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This is now being piped into the city of Moncton, and it is expected that arrangements will soon be made to lay piping into the manufacturing city of Amherst, to Sussex and to St. John."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 2, 1912 Development of Albert Oil Shales. - Mackenzie and Mann Taking Preliminary Steps. - Options Not Yet Closed. - Local Government Will Build Some New Bridges - Fredericton, N.B., March 2. - G. Gerald Ruel, chief solicitor for Mackenzie & Mann and the Canadian Northern Railway, was here yesterday and had a conference with Premier Fleming, and made the first move towards the securing of legislation for Sir William Mackenzie's syndicate to proceed with their proposition for the development work of the oil shales of Albert county. The company will be known as New Brunswick Oil Shales, Limited, and will have an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000. As to the plans for proceeding with the development work, Mr. Ruel had no information to give. He said that as soon as the snow left the ground, a more complete investigation would be made by the engineers and experts, but that as yet the options which Sir William

Mackenzie has taken on the properties had not been closed, although they probably would be early in the spring."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 2, 1912 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Shales Ltd. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for an Act to Incorporate the New Brunswick Shales, Limited, with a capitalization of five million dollars, with power, amongst other things, to carry on general mining undertakings in the province, to acquire lands, leases, licenses and concessions, to erect mills and plant, and carry on all business incidental thereto, also, with the approval of the Lieutenant- Governor-in-Council, to expropriate lands and interests in lands for the purposes of its undertaking, to construct lines of railway connecting the properties of the Company with the Intercolonial Railway, or the water front, and with other usual and customary powers; the head office of the Company to be at the city of St. John or elsewhere within the province. Inches & Hazen, Solicitors for Applicants. St. John, N.B., March 1, 1912."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - May 15, 1912 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Shales Limited. -- Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for an act to incorporate the New Brunswick Shales Limited, with a capitalization of five million dollars, with power amongst other things to carry on general mining undertakings in the province, to acquire lands, leases, licenses and concessions, to erect mills and plants and carry on all business incidental thereto, also with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to expropriate lands and interests in lands for the purpose of its undertakings to construct lines of railway connecting the properties of the Company with the Intercolonial Railway, or the water front, and with other usual and customary powers; the head office of the Company to be at the City of St. John or elsewhere within the province. Inches & Hazen, Solicitors for Applicants. St. John, N.B., March
Kings County Record - May 15, 1912 ADVERTISEMENT: The General Oil Shales Company of Canada, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The General Oil Shales Company of Canada, Limited, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the head office of the Company, at Rothesay, New Brunswick, on Monday, the Twenty-Ninth day of April, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon. Robinson"

Kings County Record - Dec. 12, 1913 Eight Million Dollar Company. - Reported Formed to Develop Oil Shales in New Brunswick. - There is a rumor in Halifax of the formation of an eight million dollar company to develop oil shales in New Brunswick. So far as can be learned locally, there is nothing in the report. It is understood, however, that Canadian parties who have been in London in connection with shale properties in which Senator Domville is interested have reported progress and will return to this country shortly. It is also noted that the private car Atikokan, of the Canadian Northern Railway, reached St. John Monday, attached to the Atlantic Express. The car was brought to St. John to meet Sir Wm. Mackenzie, who was expected in the city on the steamer Royal George, due there late Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Sir William is interested in the development of Albert County shales but it is not known that his business in England had any significance in this connection."

Kings County Record - Nov. 28, 1913 The Rich Oil Shales of the Provinces. - Canada's present contribution to oil production is seen by the returns to be a mere bagatelle, says the Montreal Star. With us it is not a question of what we are producing, but what resources we possess. Our record for some years has been one of decline; but fortunately there is no promise of future development. Our production reached its highest point in 1907, when it aggregated 788,872 barrels of thirty-five gallons each. In 1911 the corresponding figures were only 291,092 barrels. In the same year, 1911, we imported 71,553,251 gallons of crude oil and 45,000,000 gallons of its manufactured products. The question for the future is, what are our resources; and considerable light is shed on this by an advanced report of their investigations made by Messrs. Frederick G. Clapp and L.G. Huntly of the Mines Branch. The chief contributor to present production is the western Ontario field, which is being gradually exhausted. The only other source is New Brunswick, where the oil shale industry is in its infancy. In 1911 New Brunswick's output was 86,139 gallons, which had grown from only 3,328 as recently as 1901. These oil shale deposits, which are situated in Albert and Westmorland counties, are extensive and rich. Five years ago thirty-six tons f this shale was shipped to Scotland and there tested in an experimental retort at the Pumpherston works. The yield of crude oil per ton ran from 34 to 45 gallons with 71 to 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. This showing is very favorable, for the Scotch shale now seldom runs over 30 gallons of crude oil to the ton. Put into commercial language, the New Brunswick shales show a yield of $3.00 a ton up without bonus, or $3.50 with bonus, against a cost of $1.86 to the ton for mining and manufacture. In Scotland at present the cost of mining and manufacturing is abut $2; and the net profits are only about 80 cents. As a result of this experiment, a commercial plant is being put in with a capacity of 80,000 gallons of crude oil per day. These oil shales of New Brunswick are the only deposits of the kind which have been thoroughly investigated; but rich shale of varying character is known to exist in a number of other provinces, Pictou and Antigonish Counties Nova Scotia, particular has extensive deposits of this mineral which have been partially exploited for a number of years. It is found usually in conjunction with the coal fields and has been used chiefly in the production of gas."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1913 Big Deal Closed in Albert Oil Shales. - Company Controlled by Senator Domville, Col. F.V. Wedderburn and Others Taken Over by English Capitalists. Property Estimated to be Worth $80,000,000. - That the purchasers, English capitalists of large means, have taken over the Albert shales controlled by Senator Domville, Col.

F.V. Wedderburn and others, and have made the initial payment on the bargain, is the announcement which is now definitely made. The property has been under investigation by 'big people' for several years and a number of the world's foremost oil experts have thoroughly examined the deposits. That the property is worth $80,000,000 is the almost startling estimate of the worth of the shales, which have been lying undeveloped for many years. The company which will control the future of the workings intend to at once enter upon the preliminary development and this fall considerable work will be carried on in preparation for the erection of a mammoth plant, which will give employment to an army, variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 men. This big body of employees will be engaged on the work of extracting the oil from the shales but additional hundreds will eventually find employment in the subsidiary industries which are bound to spring up. Baltimore, Albert county, is the nearest settlement to the scene of the future operations of the promoters of the extensive industries which it is proposed to establish and the population of Albert is bound to grow at an amazing rate within the next few years, if the present plans under construction are followed. The process of extracting oil from shales is not a new one. In Scotland there are large plants engaged in this work and it is such a profitable character that dividends of 100 per cent are not uncommon. The shales of Albert County have been pronounced richer than those treated by the Scottish companies, both in oils and the principal byeproduct, sulphate of ammonia, valuable as a fertilizer. In addition to these bulky lines, there the hundred and one other byeproducts which are common to every oil field. It is one of the biggest things announced in New Brunswick in years. Besides the property, which has been owned by the New Brunswick Oil Shales, Limited, there is the holdings of MacKenzie and Mann, from which more will be doubtless be heard in the near future. What benefits Albert county, must of necessity have a decided effect for the best for Kings, and the good news will be heard with pleasure on all sides."

Kings County Record - Jul. 3, 1914 English Expert Looks Over Shale Fields. - Mr. S. Lamb, of Manchester, England, spent Friday last in Sussex and vicinity looking into the shale outlook from Wards Creek to Apohaqui. Mr. Lamb is one of the gentlemen interested financially in the Syndicate that has taken over the ore and are now preparing to commence the exploitation of same on arrival of the mining engineer from London who is shortly expected on this side. Apart from the shale Mr. Lamb was much impressed with this portion of New Brunswick as an agricultural and mining section. He was very much pleased with its looks leaving here on Saturday morning for New York from which city he left for England on Wednesday of this week."

Kings County Record - Jun. 19, 1914 Oil Shale Development. - While in the past two years, or so, much has been said in the press about the proposed oil shale development of Albert and Westmorland, but as yet no actual start has been made on the premises. We are glad to ba able to say that a quiet effort has been in progress for over eighteen months to induce British capitalists to look into oil shale areas in Kings County and right at our own door. The area spoken of extends from Wards Creek to Apohaqui and a deal has been made, whereby the territory will be thoroughly examined by a mining engineer from London, who will probably be in Sussex by the middle of July next to supervise he operations. If the examination proves as good as outcropping appearances now denote, we would not be surprised to see, in the near future a plant erected along the area, that will mean much for Kings County. The presence of Albertite coal in this block, seems also highly probable. If this should be correct it would prove a very important factor in increasing the value of the area. Some St. John gentlemen are interested in this movement and feel very well satisfied that their hopes are well founded. At any rate a systematic search is now to be made which we trust, will prove entirely satisfactory. The promotion of this matter has been in the hands of E.A. Charters, of this place, who is very confident that there is an immense body of valuable oil shale on this area awaiting development."

Kings County Record - Mar. 27, 1914 Will Start Development of Oil Shales. - Work to Commence at the Oil Shales in Albert Co., That Have Been Lying Undeveloped for Years, the Estimated Value of Which is $80,000,000. - W.S. Calvert, ex-M.P., Ottawa, a member of the syndicate of British and Canadian capitalists interested in the development of the oil shales in Albert County, was in St. John last week to close up some final negotiation. In an interview he said the details of development could not be given out as yet, but it looked as if the plans of the syndicate would be of very great importance to St. John, as oil and gas could be brought to that city by pipe lines. He spent two weeks on the property, in company with expert engineers and is convinced of the great value of the deposits. Mr. Calvert added that a definite announcement regarding the development of the property would be made in a short time. This is the property in which Senator Domville is interested, and which he has brought to the attention of British capitalists. This shale property, which has been lying undeveloped for years, is estimated to be worth about $80,000,000. The process of extracting oil from shales has been carried on in Scotland, where big plants are engaged in this work, and the companies controlling them pay very large dividends. The shales in Albert Co. have been pronounced by experts to be richer than those treated by the Scottish companies, both in oils and the principal by-products, sulphate of ammonia, valuable as a fertilizer. In addition to these bulky lines, there are a hundred and one other by-products, which are common to every oil field. The company who control the future workings of the great property, contemplate the erection of a mammoth plant, which will give employment to thousands of men. What benefits Albert county must of necessity have beneficial effect on Kings and it will be good news to know that the development work will without doubt, start during the coming summer."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Dec. 24, 1920 Albert County Shale Development Soon. - Hopewell Hill. - The much talked of

Baltimore shale is now attracting very considerable attention and according to reports from that section, there is good prospect of considerable exploitation developing in the near future. That plans for carrying on operations have reached a concrete form is shown by the fact that a contract has been let for the erection of a building to contain a crushing and refining plant, the contractors being Archie Steeves and C.W. Dobson, of Moncton, former Albert County men. It is understood a plant is to be installed within the near future, and a thorough testing of the deposit made from a commercial standpoint. It has long been established by chemical tests that the Baltimore shale is of very superior quality, and there appears to be some reason at the present time for the presumption that a big industry may develop soon."

Kings County Record - Aug. 19, 1921Oil Shales Development to be Carried On. - Albert County Oil Shales Will be Expanded and Present Outlook is Most Promising. - Promoters Are More Hopeful Than Ever. - One of the principals interested in the development of the Albert County oil shales, recently informed the Record that the present outlook is the most promising since development of these wonderful oil bearing rocks was undertaken some years ago. Possibly no business proposition in which New Brunswick is interested holds more in store for the people of this Province than the successful establishment of the oil extraction industry. Of the value of these deposits there is no question. Years ago the late Prof. Ells conducted an exhaustive survey of the oil shale deposits and later made a trip to Scotland, where he personally examined deposits of that country and familiarized himself with the methods of extracting oil. Prof. Ells gave much time to the work and brought to bear upon it the geological experience of many years. His research made him a most enthusiastic supporter of any reasonable proposition to place Albert oil on the market. It was one of those propositions in which he took particular delight and his reports were favorable in support of the contention that a profitable enterprise would be established in Albert county capable of giving employment to many hundreds of hands. Mr. Matthew Lodge, Lieut. Gov. Pugsley, the late Senator Domville, the late Col. F.V. Wedderburn and their associates have never lost faith in the possibilities of this magnificent oil deposit. So strong is their faith in the project that an experimental extraction plant has been established near Baltimore and it is understood that the results obtained have been most encouraging. Behind the enterprise is a large British syndicate capable of fully developing the property once they are convinced that there are commercial possibilities in the field. Few people realize how extensive an undertaking is required to fully develop a property of this nature. Beside the oil itself sulphate of ammonia and other byproducts can be extracted in large quantities. Sulphate of ammonia is a valuable fertilizer and is largely used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers and for home mixing. It is rich in nitrates and its production in New Brunswick in large quantities and at reasonable prices would tend to largely displace nitrate of soda which is brought to this country in large quantities from Chili. In addition to sulphate of ammonia the wide range of byproducts common to every oil field would be produced and eventually employment would be given to thousands of persons either on a site in Albert County or at some other point in the Province. Then there would be a refining of the oils which would in itself necessitate the erection of a plant capable of employing men by the hundreds. A plant suitable for the needs of this development of the Albert shales would cost many millions of dollars. Its erection alone would be a big thing for the province, and would result in the distribution of very large sums of foreign capital. Once it was erected there would be permanent employment for many thousands of men and the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Kings would benefit directly from the erection of the city necessary to care for the proper operation of such an enterprise. Present indications are that sufficient has been determined in the way of fixing the possibilities on a profitable operation to make the prediction that New Brunswick will very shortly have established such oil extraction and oil refining plants as have been the dream of the promoters for a long period. The Record has always believed that the future of New Brunswick is assured and all that is necessary is to convince the investing public that money is to be made out of our natural resources. This that is being done in the case of the oil shales is most encouraging. The men who are backing the investment of this big proposition are among the foremost financiers of Great Britain. If New Brunswick could demonstrate to them that there is vast profitable wells in this province eventually results will be beyond the dream of our present generations. To those who have stood behind the enterprise for so many years, too much credit cannot be given. They have met with many discouragements. The intervention of the world war put back any idea of development for many years, but this did not altogether discourage them and today they are farther ahead than ever before in their plans in connection with this great work. How soon a permanent plant may make its appearance in Albert County is a question which is nearer solution than ever before. Never before has there been such enthusiasm among the promoters as to the ultimate successful outcome of their negotiations. Albert shales will mean much to New Brunswick if that confidence is well

Kings County Record - Jan. 28, 1921 Important Development in Albert County Shale Expected. - Reports from Baltimore, Albert county, indicate that talk of prospective work on a large scale in connection with the shale deposit there has not been exaggerated, and preparations are going on rapidly for installation of extensive machinery with which to prosecute the work. The buildings for housing the plant are nearing completion and the boilers are on the ground. The plant itself, including the retorts, etc., used for extracting the oil, has not yet arrived, but has been purchased and will soon be on its way. Electricity is to play a large part in the work and an extensive electrical plant will be installed. The company carrying on the work is the Anglo-Persian Shale Company, under charter from the British Government. The idea, it is understood, is not to refine, but to mine the shale and extract the crude oil which will be used for fuel by British ships. It looks now as though a real big industry is likely to develop in Baltimore."

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1921 The Albert Oil Shales. - Dr. W.S. McAnn, of the Geographical Survey, Ottawa, yesterday in company with Matthew Lodge of this city, visited the oil shales of Albert county. They were also accompanied by Dr. Wallace, inventor of the Wallace process, Mr. Hume and Mr. Jennings, geologists of the D'Arcy Exploration Company. Dr. McAnn considers the experimental plant at Rosevale to be very up-to-date and complete and probably the largest experimental plant in the continent. Dr. McAnn will be in the Moncton area for the next three months making investigations regarding the quality of the oil shales and will report to his department at Ottawa.- Moncton

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Dec. 2, 1922 Transcript. - Some New York capitalists have interested themselves in the production of shale above Berry's Mills and between that place and Catamount. In addition valuable deposits of shale have been found in abundance near Indian Mountain and from that place towards Irishtown. Samples of the mineral have been tested and it is expected that the deposits near Moncton will be most profitable when they shall have been worked more

Kings County Record - Dec. 22, 1922 Important Oil Shale Development. - Valuable Deposits of Oil Shale in the Immediate Vicinity of Sussex May Prove a Bonanza. - New York Capitalists Have Been Looking Over The Properties. - In the immediate vicinity of Sussex there is said to be valuable deposits of oil shale that in the near future may prove a bonanza to the parties who have interested themselves in the properties as all indications point to important oil shale developments in the near future. It is understood that New York capitalists have interested themselves in the deposits near Sussex and also in other sections of Kings county. In St. John an experimental miniature plant for the production of oil from shale has been installed and is in operation at Pugsley's Garage, Chipman Hill, and has been producing crude oil from New Brunswick shale at the rate of about fifty gallons per day. By this process it is said oil can be produced at a very low cost. The process at St. John is very interesting. It consists of heating the shale to four hundred and fifty degrees F, at which temperature the fats in the shale are forced out in the form of vapor, which in turn is condensed in a special apparatus, and from this the oil is drawn off. A representative of a big gasoline corporation of Boston, visited St. John last week in connection with the establishment of a gasoline refining station, having a capacity of about 20 barrels per day. The gasoline will be refined from the crude oil, as produced from the shale, by the Hartman plant. At the present time it is said Canada uses all the oil she produces in a year in six days. This enforces the importation of oil for the other 359 days. In New Brunswick there are deposits amounting to billions of tons of oil shale from which oil can be extracted at the rate of from 50 to 80 gallons to the ton. New Brunswick can, at this rate, solve the oil problem of Canada, and at the same time be one of the richest provinces in Canada. The machine used in the demonstrations, in St. John, is an exact miniature of the large machine. The large machine is 100 times as big, and has a capacity 250 times as great as that of the one in operation there. The capacity of the machine in St. John is one ton per day, which with the grade of shale now being used turns out from fifty to fifty-five gallons of crude oil. Few people realize what an important undertaking it is to develop an oil shale property. Beside the oil itself, sulphate of ammonia and other byproducts can be extracted in large quantities. Sulphate of ammonia is a valuable fertilizer and is largely used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers and home mixing. It is rich in nitrates and its production in New Brunswick in large quantities and at reasonable prices would tend to decrease very greatly its importation and bring increased prosperity to the province."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Mar. 24, 1922 Development of Oil Shales in Province. - Oil Shales Soon Needed to Supplement Diminishing Output of Oil Wells. - Committee Appointed in Senate to Report on Oil Shales in New Brunswick. A committee was appointed in the Senate of Canada last week, to report on the oil shales of New Brunswick. In New Brunswick, particularly in the counties of Albert and Kings, are without doubt, vast oil shales. There are those who hold to the belief that if the oil shales of this continent cannot be economically utilized for the production of petroleum, the outlook for the future is very bad, so far as industrial enterprise requiring petroleum and its byproducts are concerned. There are others who have given close attention to the diminishing production from the oil wells who declare there is no need to worry as petroleum in incalculable quantity, can be had from the shales which are abundant and rich in parts of the United States and in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It may not be long until the vast and rich deposits of shale with which the province of New Brunswick has been endowed will be put to the purpose for which they were given her. New Brunswick oil shale will soon be needed to supplement the diminishing output of the oil wells. The following article, taken from the Boston Herald of a recent date, in connection with the matter will be read with interest. 'Petroleum production in the United States has reached its peak and probably will begin to decline within three years. Dr. Ralph McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University, declared in an address tonight before the Buffalo Engineering Society. There is no likelihood of the discovery of new petroleum fields in this country, Dr. McKee asserted. But, he declared, rich oil shale deposits, as yet practically untouched, are capable of supplying the nation's petroleum needs for hundreds of years. He predicted the extraction of oil from shale would become one of the greatest industries in the country. 'It is not commonly appreciated how large these shale deposits are,' he said. 'If we consider only those oil shales which will furnish a barrel or 42 gallons or better of petroleum per ton of shale, we have in the Green River section of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming alone sufficient to furnish 64,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which amount is eight times larger than the total of the well petroleum that this country has produced since Col. Drake drilled the first oil well in 1859 in Titusville, Pa. It is more than five times the total production of the world since well petroleum became commercial, 60 years ago. 'There are also large deposits in Nevada, California, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and smaller deposits, though large enough for commercial exploitation, in many other portions of this continent. There are similar deposits in other parts of the world. 'Of those deposits which are likely to be exploited in the next decade, we have variations in yield

from 20 gallons to 60 or even 80 gallons per ton. The large deposits of better grade will give about a barrel (42 gallons) of oil per ton of rock. 'A shale oil plant, to be successful,' he continued, 'must be able to handle cheaply and efficiently large quantities of oil shale, distilling it to get the crude oil and ammonia and then crack and refine the crude oil to get a commercial motor spirit.' Prof. McKee said more than a score of retorting scheme have been proposed by American inventors, but that 'at present few believe that any one of these retorts is certain to be practicable when used on a large scale. The ideal process will be one permitting continuous operations on a large scale with minimum labor and with the recovery of good yields of commercially valuable products. 'It is only within the last five years that serious attention has been given to the question of the development of a proper type of retorting still. We have no reason to think but that well before the same length of time will have elapsed, we will have succeeded in obtaining a retorting scheme which can handle with low labor costs, efficiently and economically, American oil shales. 'The demands for petroleum are increasing in this country at the rate of about 50,000,000 barrels a year. If this continues it will require each year 75 new plants, each handling 2,000 tons of oil shale a day and representing an investment of close to $1,000,000 each to give sufficient oil to meet this yearly increase in demands for petroleum. We have no other source of fuel oil or gasoline substitute in prospect which promises to furnish even a minor part of this demand. In other words, we have reason to look forward to utilization of oil shale as a profitable chemical manufacturing industry which will rank with our largest industries in its labor and capital

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 13, 1923 There are now three companies contemplating the erection of Hartman retorts and installing shale handling equipment in New Brunswick. What is meant by retorts and equipment is that the Hartman equipment is complete to dig the shale as it now lies in the mountains by the great machine which cuts its way underground and mines the shale at a fraction of the cost of labor. After this great automatic shale digger mines the shale it is sent by conveyors to the mass in high speed, self cleaning crushers. After this operation the shale passes to the intake traps of the retorts. After passing through the retorts the shale is reground and blown to the fire-box and the hydro-carbon left in the shale is burnt as fuel. Then the residue of the spent shale, after coming out of the firebox, is a high class fire-clay and conveyed to the spoil banks. The gases from these shales are taken from the retort and put through a condenser where petroleum and other by-products are removed from the gas. The permanent gases are used either as fuel for the retort or burnt into carbon black. After this petroleum is manufactured, it goes through a Hartman Low Pressure Topping Still. 40 per cent of the total contents of the petroleum is put into gasoline. The residue petroleum taken from the Topping Still is automatically fed into the Hartman High Pressure Cracking Process, which manufactures the larger volume of this heavy residue petroleum into gasoline. The total recovery of gasoline from shale petroleum is 80 per cent. Therefore the Hartman equipment is complete from the mountains of shale direct to gasoline with elimination of the usual million dollar refineries. The approximate cost to produce the petroleum from the shales in New Brunswick by the use of the entire Hartman system to turn it into gasoline should not exceed a total of one dollar ($1.00) per barrel. Therefore gasoline should be produced from the New Brunswick shale at a cost not to exceed seven cents ($0.07) per gallon. The retorting plants now contemplated for New Brunswick, with many others of course to follow, figure what three 1,000 ton plants mean to this province. These three 1,000 ton plants are sold by the Hartman Process Company on a guarantee to handle that many tons; but in reality will handle 2,000 tons; that would be 6,000 tons of shale per day. The average yield of the shales of New Brunswick is one barrel of petroleum per ton, which would be 6,000 barrels of petroleum per day, or approximately 200,000 gallons of gasoline per 24 hours. I fully expect and look forward to seeing at least 100 of these big retorting plants in operation in Canada within the next five years as the shales are here and petroleum is a necessity to every human being on this continent. The shales are very rich in petroleum and with the Hartman equipment they can be handled in a great, profitable commercial way to produce a tremendous amount of wealth to the Dominion of Canada. The opening of the Canadian shale industry means the dawn of the greatest commercial and substantial industry on this continent. With the perfection of the Hartman machinery it is one of the most substantial and profitable investments of the day; as the engineers can estimate the quantity and quality of the shales and estimating just what their annual dividends will be. They can know exactly what it costs to handle and treat a ton of shale and they know what the market value for petroleum is, and with fast diminishing oil fields on this continent it is not a matter of what we want to do, but it is what we have to do, as shale is the only known source to replace petroleum. The Hartman Process Company is truly a manufacturing Company, manufacturing the machinery and equipment for the handling of shale. We also know what our revenue will be from the operations of these machineries as they are all sold to the operators with a substantial royalty attached. Therefore, all possibility of a gamble in the shale business is eliminated. I expect to see hundreds of people coming to New Brunswick in the search for these shale lands as soon as the snow is off the ground, and I look to see great developments take place after these investigations. I cannot see anything but a tremendous future for the oil shale industry in Canada with the Hartman machinery properly installed and with sufficient capital to operate same. - E.W. Hartman"

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 26, 1923 The N.B. Oil Shale Deposits. - E.W. Hartman, president of the Hartman Process Company, is in the province at the present time. Mr. Hartman said that he was called here to confer with some of the oil shale proprietors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia relative to placing Hartman machinery upon the oil shale deposits here. He added that he and his company are giving careful attention to plans that will mean the development of the shale oil industry of the Maritime Provinces upon sound business lines. These matters, he said, are in charge of Newcombe and Winchester, the Canadian representatives of the company, and he declared he would see that the ablest engineers at the disposal of the company will come here to supervise and give every possible assistance to open up the shale oil industry of the Maritime Provinces upon a commercial basis. The company, he said, is now completing all necessary patterns and getting the equipment in shape to be shipped to St. John for the manufacture of machines and retorts for the shale oil industry here. The exhaustive tests which had been made on the shales of the Maritime provinces, aggregating some twenty tons from all parts of Eastern Canada has proved beyond all doubt, he declared,the great commercial value of the shale oil deposits here operated upon by the Hartman Retort. The St. Stephen agents are Wm. Porter and A. Bennett."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Telegraph Journal - Jul. 30, 1923 Judgement for Plaintiff in the Oil Shales Case. - Order to be Given for Foreclosure of Mortgage Held by Trust Company - A $5,000,000 Bond Issue Involved - Proceedings Reviewed by Chief Justice Hazen. - Judgment was delivered on Saturday in Chancery by Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen in the case of the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., against the Oil Shales Co. of Canada, Ltd., and by amendment the Prudential Trust Co. Ltd., versus the Oil Shales Co. of Canada Ltd., Edward Domville, Isabel Earle, the Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd., the Hon. William Pugsley and the N.B. Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. Ltd. The chief justice decided that an order should be given for the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the Prudential Trust Co. Ltd against the defendant the Oil Shales Co., of Canada, Ltd. and that the mortgaged premises should be sold. Grounds For Action. - The action was brought at the request of Hon. William Pugsley, the only surviving executive officer and vice president of the Oil Shales Co. of Canada, Ltd., on the grounds that the mortgage should be foreclosed because all the covenants had been violated and that the company was insolvent. The other defendants who were joined to the suit opposed this, submitting affidavits to the affect that Mr. Pugsley wished to bring the property to sale in order that he might buy it in at a very low price and that if an order for foreclosure were made, the interests of Mrs. Earle, Mr. Domville and the others mentioned would be sacrificed. It was suggested that there was collusion between the plaintiff and Mr. Pugsley for the purpose of defeating the rights of the other defendants. The chief justice found that from the evidence submitted there was no fraud or collusion in which the Trust Company was a party in order to do injustice to the other parties interested, and he thought that the matter of the relations existing between Mr. Pugsley and the other members of the company, if taken up, should be done so in a subsequent suit for an accounting between them. Plaintiff's Claim. - The claim of the plaintiff, the Prudential Trust Co. Ltd., was as mortgagee in trust for the benefit of the holders of bonds issued by the defendants for the sum of $5,000,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. No interest was ever paid and the plaintiff claimed, in addition to the principal, for interest thereon from April 1, 1914, the date of the mortgage, until April 1, 1922, a sum amounting to $2,400,000 and for subsequent interest until paid. The lands and premises are all situated in the county of Albert and the transaction arose in connection with the attempted development of the oil shale properties on these lands, the object being to convert this shale into fuel oil. The directors of the company were authorized to borrow $5,000,000 and issue first mortgage bonds in sums of $500, each payable at the Bank of British North America, to be secured by a first mortgage upon the property to the Prudential Trust Co. Ltd. The sale of the authorized bonds was never made. It was contended, on behalf of the other defendants opposing Mr. Pugsley. that the oil shales company was not insolvent and that there had never been any issue of bonds and that the conveyances were made in order to enable the Oil Shales Co. of Canada Ltd., to issue and sell the bonds and for no other purpose. These purposes having failed, they alleged that they had a right to have their respective interests in the property reconveyed to them free from any encumberance of the plaintiffs. Sir Douglas found that if the mortgage were to be discharged and cancelled, as they requested there would be no security left for the debentures and the oil shales company would hold all the property free of any claim of the original owners and subject to all the unsecured liabilities, so that the security would be gone and the property placed in the hands of a bankrupt company. There was evidence that Mr. Pugsley had advanced considerable sums of money at various times and had not received the amount voted payable to him as vice president of the company. The Judgment. - After reviewing the evidence, Sir Douglas in concluding his judgment, said: 'After full consideration of the matter I can see very little in this case beyond an ordinary mortgage which was given to secure an issue of debentures which debentures are outstanding and on which default has been made. I agree with the argument advanced that, even if the debentures had been brought to the Trust Company and Mr. McDougall and Mr. Edward Domville, Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Wedderburn had been

able to say that they represented a majority of those debentures and wanted to waive the default, they could not under the circumstances of this case restrain the Trust Company from proceeding to foreclose. There is undoubtedly discretions resting upon a majority of the bondholders on the production of unregistered bonds to have the Trust Company delay proceedings, but this trust mortgage is no different from many others and that can only be done where in all other respects a company in keeping its covenants, and in this case those covenants have been violated and no business has been carries on by the company, the insurance has not been kept up and taxes are not being paid, and under such circumstances the trustee has a right to exercise its own discretion and go on and foreclose the mortgage. It is impossible for me to find that, in acknowledging the insolvency of the company, Mr. Pugsley, the only surviving executive officer and vice president, was doing so in the face of evidence that it was solvent and that he misrepresented the matter to the Trust Company. 'There will, therefore, be an order for foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises and a reference to a Master in Chancery for that purpose. The Master will have full power after considering the whole matter and deciding which is most in the interest of all concerned, to sell the same either in one lot or separate parcels. The costs of the Master and of the plaintiff will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, but at the present time I will make no further order with respect to costs. So far as the liens against the property are concerned, they can be the subject of a future application after the property has been sold, and the proceeds therefrom deposited in a bank.'"

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 1, 1923 Shale Company Organize. - Elects Officers - Retort Bought and Big Development Expected. - The Premier Shale Oil Company Ltd. has been organized. The board of directors are H.T. Stevens, A.A. Nevers, G.C. Richardson, H.B. Durost and H.D. Stevens. Officers elected: H.T. Stevens, president. A.A. Nevers, vice president. H.B. Durost, Secretary treasurer. This company is organized for the purpose of putting into operation one of the large Hartman Retorts for the extraction of Oil from shale. A contract for one of these machines has been signed and the machine will be delivered not later than August. The company has taken out a lease on a block of shale lands in Albert county and everything is set for a big development."

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 14, 1923 Oil Shales Case in Appeal Court. - (Special to the Telegraph Journal). - Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 18. - ... F.J. Hughes, K.C., opened his argument for the defendants, Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, Edward Domville and Isabel Earle in support of an appeal from the decision of Sir. J.D. Hazen, Chief Justice, in the case of the Prudential Trust Company, Ltd. vs. Oil Shales Company of Canada Ltd., et al. Daniel Mullin, K.C., of St. John, and T.A. Skinner, of St. Stephen, are also appearing in this case which promises to occupy considerable time."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Mar. 25, 1927 Word comes from Ottawa that the development of the Albert county oil shales is in prospect. It is learned on good authority that a New York concern, which has been looking over many shale fields in the United States has decided in favor of Albert county, and is prepared to spend a considerable sum in development. It is reported that a new process has been discovered whereby the oil is extracted from the shale on a more profitable commercial basis than by former methods. It is also reported that the company will begin operations this year."

Evening Times Globe - May. 12, 1928 Shale Reduction in Albert County To Begin in Two Weeks. - Billions of Tons of Shale Available in Area of Several Square Miles With Light Overburden, Easy to Work. - Industry Will Employ 75 Hands. - Extensive Buildings and Machinery Now Ready to Convert Mineral Into Oil and Numerous Valuable By-products; Process of Reduction By Special Methods is Described. - By Staff Representative. The plant of the Maritime Eduction Company, Limited, situated on the five hundred foot slope overlooking Turtle Creek, at Rosevale, Albert county, about 22 miles from Moncton, and constructed at a cost of approximately $500,000, will be completed and handed over by the construction department of the operation branch of the company within a fortnight. The foregoing is the statement of E.H. Beckert, consulting engineering, who has had full charge of the construction since the fall of 1927, and who accompanied a staff representative of the Evening Times-Globe over the plant on Friday afternoon. So extensive is the deposit of shale to be exploited that it runs into many square miles and is estimated to contain billions of tons of oil shale, the by-products of which are numerous, including coal and tar, used in producing illuminating gas, crude naptha, carbolic acid, creosote oil and light lubricating oils. When in full operation the plant will be capable of producing 5,000 gallons of oil per day and will employ about 75 hands. In addition to the by-products mentioned, each ton of shale will produce about 60 pounds of sulphate. For fire prevention purposes the plant is piped throughout and the sprayers have a 60 pound pressure of water. The buildings include powerhouse, electric plant, machine and blacksmith shop, supplies building, garage, offices, crushing and screening and refining plants, large dining hall and bunkhouses, the last named accommodating 75 men. All structures are of neat design and finished in battle-ship grey color. Extensive Plant. - The powerhouse contains a large steam boiler of 250 H.P., air compressors used in drilling and mining operations, and blasting, etc., capable of compressing 2,500 cubic feet of air per minute, a compound steam engine of 500 horse power, generator and switch board, and 3 transformers and condensers. The large precipitators in the main separating plant weigh 9 tons each and all fittings used are of the 12-inch type. The two valves attached each weigh one ton. The plant is constructed in units so that it may at any time be extended to meet the demand for increased production. All the machinery in use is of the latest and most modern and many units have been patented by the company, one in particular the horizontal retort, being an invention of Colonel Kenneth Clayton-Kennedy, the managing director, who resides in New York. The plant was started in August, 1927, and when the first retort was installed, as a beginning of construction operations, the services of Mr. Beckert were secured and he came to Canada from Europe for the purpose of completing the engineering work and supervising the construction. He has had wide experience along these lines and at one time was engaged in the installation of the large power plant of the Federal Light and Traction Company in Sao Paulo, Brazil. To the enterprise and financial daring of Colonel Kennedy, he attributes the existence of this important industry in New Brunswick. Method of Operation. - The main lode or vein of the shale deposit, which has been located and uncovered about three hundred yards above the power house, is being freed of surface earth, about 12 feet in depth, by means of steam shovel operations. From this point narrow gauge rails are laid to the screening shed, a fork spur tapping the main line to carry off the waste earth from the diggings. The shale material is dumped into the crusher and then carried to the large screen for the purpose of 'dusting', or separating the powdered material from the shale. The powder in turn is carried off to the power house for fuel while the shale is conveyed by pipe to a revolving screen which is perforated with three-quarter inch holes. From this screen the shale is carried by small travelling buckets to a bin where the larger pieces are returned to the crushing plant for further treatment. Giant Retort. - The finely crushed shale left in the screen bin passes to the giant retort, which has a capacity of 140 tons and weighs 47 tons. It was said this retort can handle about 130 tons daily. Here the shale is 'cooked' at a temperature of 850 degrees, while the material passes through the revolving inner shell and the hydro carbon is liberated in gas or vapour form. These gases or vapor go forward into the gas collector, from whence they are conducted, by pipe, to be lodged in the large preciptator shells.

Electrical Screening. - At this stage the gases are electrically screened by high tension currents ranging from 40,000 to 50,000 volts, following which they are taken into the 'cracking box' by means of a suction pipe and are fractionated, the heavier tars liberated and removed by gravity to a lower compartment for further refining. The fractionated vapours remaining are then treated in a 'knockout' box, where the heavy lubricants are drawn off and the lighter lubricants piped to a Wheeler condenser and thence to a Wade refining system, from which the finished product is released. A study of economic operation is to be seen throughout the plant and wherever possible all waste is utilized and, as in the case of the shale dust used for fuel, the surplus gases are used in generating power. All lubricant waste or refuse is sluiced to the stream below and carried off to the Petitcodiac River. A.A. Swinnerton, B.A., S.Sc., of the Federal Fuel Testing Station, Ottawa, who is making a tour of the Maritimes in the interest of his department, visited the Rosevale plant on Friday and gathered considerable data on the plant and extent of the operations there."
Telegraph Journal - Nov. 8, 1929 Date For Sale Of Plant of Bankrupt Co. To Be Set.- Maritime Eduction Property Involved. - Albert County Court Judge Gives Intimation of Action Following Application on Part of Workmen. - Moncton, Nov. 7 - (Special) - Judge Jonah, of the Albert County Court intimated today, following application of R.M. Palmer, solicitor for the workmen in the case of the lien holders against the property of the Maritime Eduction Company, that at the next sitting of the court he would set a date for the sale of the company's plant in Albert county. Application for the sale of the plant was made by other lien holders. The claims of C.J.H. Parker and Lennox Keene were proven at today's sitting of the court, which was held here for the convenience and by the consent of all parties concerned. Those in attendance were H. Lester Smith, clerk of the court; G.P. Leonard, Saint John, court stenographer; R.M. Palmer, representing the workmen; W.F. Lane, for B.W. Lockhart, Limited; Harry Reilly, for Sumner Co., Ltd., and Hon. E.A. Reilly, K.C., for the Prudential Trust cO., Ltd., trustees for the bondholders of the Maritime Eduction Company."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Jul. 10, 1931 Crushed bituminous shale will be tried as a dust layer on the provincial highway near Sussex. The shale, which has properties of asphalt and pitch, is found about four miles from Sussex. When the sun strikes it after it has been spread on the road, it is said to produce its own binder. Some of the shale has already been brought out to the road and will be crushed in the government rock crusher."
Kings County Record - Jul. 30, 1942 Geological Possibilities of Section of Kings County Object of Official Survey. - Party Seeking Possible Outcrop of Oil Bearing Shale in Norton District. - Some Oil Signs. - Square Roughly Drawn With Sussex, Hillsdale, Kingston, Washedemoak as Corners.- A certain square of Kings County is at present being carefully searched by geologists, who are watching for signs of outcropping in this county of the oil bearing shale of Albert County. It is stated that the formation of the rocks of many geological periods indicate that the 'grain' of the rock formation from Albert Co. stretches in this direction. The square being searched is one with Washedemoak Lake at the upper left hand corner, Sussex at the upper right, Kingston at the lower left and Hillsdale at the lower right. This section is being carefully combed and rock formations from all districts within the area are being analyzed. The operations are going on in the camp which is now situated just to the north of Norton. Engineer Group. - Prof. G.S. MacKenzie of the University of New Brunswick, is in charge of the work; and with him are associated three senior engineering students. These are John McNair, son of New Brunswick's premier; Arni McAllister of Sussex and Jack Webb of Fredericton. This group are not prospecting, or mining copper, as has been reported, but are merely preparing what is known as geological map of the square of territory previously indicated. Interesting results have been noted in this work. According to Professor MacKenzie traces of copperhave been noted in the area; and in the district of Moosehorn definite traces of oil shale have been discovered. It was in this area, that, according to a veteran resident of Norton, many years ago a farmer in the Moosehorn district by the name of Aiton had declared that he had found oil on his farm; and had urged the then financial powers of the province to investigate. This was never investigated at the time and nobody is living now who knows where Mr. Aiton found the oil traces. Varied Forms. - The various forms of rock found in the different localities vary greatly. Some oil shale type of rock has been picked up, and the large catalogued collection of various formations include some richly colored agate from the Washedemoak area. Some time ago in the vicinity of the county line at Brown's Flats definite signs of lead and zinc were found. This survey began about June 3rd and the head of the little expedition declares that there is still a great deal to be done. He explained that the boys do not dig into the ground, but merely take the surface stones for examination. When it has been established that a certain type of rock is present in great quantity in certain parts of the county square, this is marked on the map in color. Various colors indicate different rock formations. The leader of the group pointed out that they are not looking for minerals or metals, but for formations of rock that might indicate traces of metals, or, as has been said, the oil bearing shale. The geological camp is located on the banks of a small stream about a mile or so from Norton. One tent is used as an office and three other tents furnish the living quarters for the party. A well equipped cook tent is presided over by Charles Young, of Ripples, N.B., well known for his ability in the culinary profession."

Codes: A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1954 May Get Power From Oil Shale. - The Financial Post says in its current issue, that, for the first time in Canada, power may be produced in New Brunswick from the burning of oil shale in the Hillsboro district about 10 miles south of Moncton. The story says that 'from the ashes of the operation, a large chemical industry may rise within the next three years, which would make New Brunswick a potential aluminum and fertilizer producer.' In Fredericton, the vice chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, C. Hedley Forbes, said the commission was not prepared to buy shale- produced power at what he termed 'too high a price.' Nor did the commission want to take power on

a 24 hour-a-day basis, as had been suggested. Have Held Conferences. - The Financial Post said alumina and potash are by-products of the shale-burning process. It said a Montreal firm, Nashwaak Corporation of Canada Ltd., is negotiating with the NBEPC for the sale of power produced from burning the shale. (Mr. Forbes said representatives of the firm have conferred with NBEPC engineers, but no agreement had been reached. He said the commission would take power from the source if it could be bought cheaply enough, but did not require it more than 12 hours daily, when load demands are heaviest). Newly incorporated, Nashwaak Corporation is being backed by a large New York investment house, the publication said. Initial financing was said to be $12,000,000, with the issue expected shortly. President of the venture is Garnet G. Copeland, a metallurgical engineer, one of the principals in the original exploration of properties now owned by Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation. Largest N.B. Plant. - The company envisages a $7,500,000 power plant, the paper said. Largest in New Brunswick, it would generate 55,000 horsepower through two 20,000 kilowatt, 60 cycle turbo-generators. 'We're most enthusiastic and have already completed engineering and construction plans for the Nashwaak project,' E.A. Charlton, vice president and general manager of H.K. Ferguson Co., of Canada, is quoted by the Post. His company has been in charge of engineering at Alcan's Kitimat development and now is completing a $20,000,000 plant for Imperial Chemical Industries of Canada at Millhaven, Ont. The paper said it was told by Nashwaak officials that their method of producing electricity from the low cost, low grade fuel not only prices power below that made through coal-fed steam generation but actually produces electricity cheaper than it can be produced by hydro, because of the much smaller amount of capital investment required, and it is a 'firm' out put, not dependent on water flow.' Alumina is the ore being carried from Jamaica to Kitimat, B.C., by Alcan to produce aluminum. With power on the spot, all the elements of a new aluminum industry could be present at the New Brunswick site. 'It is certainly a long term possibility, although at the moment our aim is to get the power project under way, with the chemical phase following later', Mr. Copeland told the publication. It said the potash part of the burned out shale could form the basis of a fertilizer industry. Running through the shale deposit is a wide vein of albertite, but the company had not decided whether this mineral would be extractable on a continuous basis. Albertite is bituminous material, resembling asphalt. Heat To Generate. - The process used to extract the alumina and potash requires the burning of crushed shale. The tremendous amount of excess heat developed would be used for the steam generation of electric power. The deposit would be mined by open pit methods, probably down to 400 feet. The Post stated company officials said the scheme would not replace any of the present outlets for coal in New Brunswick because the shale has a lower heat content than coal and cannot be transported economically over long distances. Power would be produced only at the mine site. An NBEPC line is near the site. the paper said, and transmission of power would not require extensive outlays by the province. It said the commission has estimated that while the province's 1854 power consumption will total about 350,000,000 kilowatt hours, by 1960 this total will be nearly doubled to 600,000,000 kilowatt hours, excluding large blocks of firm power required by the Bathurst mining development. The Nashwaak mine site is closer to the Bathurst area than the commission's Beechwood development, the paper said. A federal department of mines and resources geological study of the Albert mines region states that reserves of oil shale at the Nashwaak site amount to 100,000,000 tons to a depth of 400 feet, the Post said, adding this is ample to supply fuel to the proposed power plant for 100 years. The mine site is on a C.N.R. branch line which formerly served the Albert mine, where bitumen was extracted prior to an unsuccessful attempt to take petroleum from the shale."

Codes: A2 / D7 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Kings County Coal;
St. Croix Courier - Jul. 25, 1912 Developing New Brunswick Resources. - Premier Flemming, in a speech at Newcastle last week, stated that Sir William MacKenzie is in England securing capital for the development of the oil shales in Albert county, and that $2,000,000 will be spent and employment given to one thousand four hundred men. Three engineers from Toronto are now making surveys of the oil shale properties, and it is stated that diamond drills will be at work in about a month. ... The Sussex Record states that representatives of large capital have been interviewing property owners at Mount Middleton, near Sussex, where there are valuable outcroppings of coal, and that if satisfactory terms can be agreed upon the coal areas will be developed. The"

Codes: A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Richibucto Review - Apr. 6, 1899 Albert Co. Coal Deposits. - To Be Developed By New York Capitalists. - Mr. J.R. McDonald, the New York capitalist, returned to Moncton yesterday from Fredericton. While at the capital he was interviewed by a Gleaner reporter. As is known to many persons in New Brunswick many thousands of dollars have been expended in prospecting and developing the oil deposits at Baltimore mines, in Albert county. It is also quite well known that those thousands of dollars have not as yet yielded to the investors a paying percentage upon their investment, and that the oil works at the place named have been abandoned and that Westmorland county is to be the scene of the next operations in the search for oil. Mr. McDonald and those associated with himbelieve, however, that the oil which undoubtedly exists here is but a by-product of a more valuable mineral which exists in almost unlimited quantities and of incalculable value. Ever since the prospecting for oil began in Albert county it has been known that coal, or shale as it is called, was found in large quantities. Some people even took the trouble to ascertain that this shale was good for fuel, but so engrossed were the oil men in their enterprise that they paid little attention to what is now believed to be one of the most valuable coal deposits ever discovered, and Mr. McDonald and those associated with him are undertaking the development, mining and marketing of this coal. The nature and quality of the coal is said to be unlike anything yet discovered elsewhere and much superior to the best Scotch cannel coal for some purposes. It is particularly valuable for mixing with other coal for the production of illuminating gas. In this connection it is known that the gas works had a carload

of the Albert coal mined and transported to Moncton and that fourteen per cent of the provincial product mixed with the other coal in the production of gas gave better results than the very best Scotch article. Limitless quantities of this exceedingly valuable coal are said to exist right near the surface. That taken out thus far has been picked from a seam in the side of an immense hill or small mountain exposed by the rushing waters of a gorge. A similar seam of the coal is shown on the other side of the mountain and veins of it crop out on the very top of the hill, so that the reasonable conclusion is formed that the whole mountain is a solid mass of coal. A competent engineer who was sent by the promoters to look over the ground, estimates that two hundred million tons of coal are in sight and the real depth and extent of the deposit has not yet been tested. Mr. McDonald came here in the interests of a number of gentlemen who are associated with him in developing this coal deposit, and having looked over the ground he is much more sanguine of the success of the enterprise than before he left New York. He will return to New York almost immediately and organize his company, the capital stock of which will be about $1,000,000. The company will immediately proceed with the erection of works and the development of their property, and they expect to spend $200,000 before they are in a position to put their product on the market in any quantities. The nearest railway point to the deposit is the Harvey and Salisbury railway, eight miles distant, which connects with the Intercolonial railway, and the coal company will either purchase the Harvey and Salisbury road or build direct to the I.C.R., a distance of sixteen miles. The company will also need a water front and may make Moncton their shipping headquarters. By next fall the company expect to be shipping 1000 tons of coal a day from their mine, and in a year from now they calculate that their output will be 3000 tons a day, and that the enterprise will give employment to 3000 men. Mr. McDonald before his return to New York will probably interview the Minister of Railways

Daily Sun - Aug. 14, 1899 Boring For Oil. - Premier Emmerson Signs Agreement With Boston Capitalists. - Wells to be Sunk Next month in Four Counties - Albert Co. Cannellite Deposits to be Worked at Once. - (Moncton Transcript, Aug.12) - The Transcript learns that on Monday last the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, and Matthew Lodge of Moncton went to Boston in connection with the mineral oil exploration proposals. They were accompanied by Prof. Shaler of Harvard University, who had been in this vicinity for the week preceding. During his stay here the professor drew his final conclusions and decisions from the information and data collected during the past few months by his subordinates who have been making a careful survey. It is understood that Prof. Shaler from these conclusions reported favorably to his principals in Boston as to the territory and its prospects. That report may be more pregnant with importance to the future of Moncton than any other report made since the day the Bend was decided upon as the headquarters of the Intercolonial railway. It was in consequence of that favorable report that Premier Emmerson felt it necessary to visit Boston, with Mr. Lodge, as representing the New Brunswick Mineral Oil and Natural Gas company. They met the capitalists interested and found that Prof. Shaler's report was such they were ready to proceed with the practical work at once. Indeed they seemed to be so impressed by the outlook that their interest was manifestly deep; and an agreement was signed between them and the New Brunswick company. Under this agreement the Boston people are to expend within the time prescribed by the act $200,000 in exploring for oil and natural gas in this territory. An order was given for the necessary oil boring plant, and as such plant is easily available it is anticipated it will be on the grounds within two or three weeks and boring commenced by the first of September. One of the first borings will be made in the vicinity of Moncton, on a site determined by Prof. Shaler. The work will be done under local superintendence. Four preliminary borings will be made immediately in different parts of the province. The first will be in this county in the vicinity of Moncton, the second in Albert county; the third in Kent and the fourth in Gloucester. The object of these widely scattered preliminary borings is, if possible, to locate the outer boundaries of the oil territory of which Moncton is believed to be the centre; and not so much at the outset with the expectation of striking any great permanent flow of oil. The great store of oil is believed to be in the basin, of which this city is the centre, but the store is believed to be at an enormous depth. A feature of the agreement made which will be of interest is that should oil be discovered its refining and the manufacture of byproducts from the same must be done in the province. It may be added that the disposal of theinterests in the cannellite deposits at Baltimore, Albert county, has been made, and that work will be commenced there within a few days. Mr. Lodge has been authorized to employ the necessary men. Large quantities of the cannel will be shipped to Boston to make preliminary tests for byproducts."

Codes: A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Sun - Aug. 14, 1899 Boring For Oil. - Premier Emmerson Signs Agreement With Boston Capitalists. - Wells to be Sunk Next month in Four Counties - Albert Co. Cannellite Deposits to be Worked at Once. - (Moncton Transcript, Aug.12) - The Transcript learns that on Monday last the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, and Matthew Lodge of Moncton went to Boston in connection with the mineral oil exploration proposals. They were accompanied by Prof. Shaler of Harvard University, who had been in this vicinity for the week preceding. During his stay here the professor drew his final conclusions and decisions from the information and data collected during the past few months by his subordinates who have been making a careful survey. It is understood that Prof. Shaler from these conclusions reported favorably to his principals in Boston as to the territory and its prospects. That report may be more pregnant with importance to the future of Moncton than any other report made since the day the Bend was decided upon as the headquarters of the Intercolonial railway. It was in consequence of that favorable report that Premier Emmerson felt it necessary to visit Boston, with Mr. Lodge, as representing the New Brunswick Mineral Oil and Natural Gas company. They met the capitalists interested and found that Prof. Shaler's report was such they were ready to proceed with the practical work at once. Indeed they seemed to be so impressed by the outlook that their interest was manifestly deep; and an agreement was signed between them and the New Brunswick company. Under this agreement the Boston people are to expend within the time prescribed by the act

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Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 19, 1899 To Bore For Oil At Moncton. - A despatch from Moncton says:- The prospects of boring for oil in the vicinity of Moncton to be commenced at once has aroused no little interest in Moncton, and has created a spirit of buoyancy in business circles which bids fair to be felt to some considerable extent. A test hole it is now said, will be sunk on the outskirts of the city and another probably at Memramcook. The machinery ordered for the boring is expected to arrive in a week or two and will be set up at once and will be placed in charge of competent management. Men are to be employed at one mining shale at the cannel mine in Baltimore, Albert county, and as a certain amount of skilled labor will be required it is probable some experienced men may be got from Springhill or other Nova Scotia mines."
Daily Times - Aug. 22, 1899 Oil and Shale. - Active Work of Development Proceeding. - Good progress is being made with the preliminary work in connection with the development of the oil areas in this province. Oil boring plant to the value of about $50,000 has been ordered and it is expected to have some of it at work early in next month. The oil Company have a number of experts steadily employed making explorations. Mr. J.R. McDonald of New York who represents the capitalists interested in the Albert shale works, reached Moncton yesterday. The company are putting some thirty men to work with Mr. Watson Lutz of Moncton and John Brown, practical miner of Springhill in charge, getting out an experimental
Daily Times - Sep. 8, 1899 Coal and Oil Projects. - Mr. Edward A. Clark, of Boston, who has the contract for boring in connection with the oil boring project, arrived in the city yesterday and expects to commence work at once. The first boring machine is expected to reach Moncton on Monday and will be set up immediately on the site where the first hole is to be sunk. It is understood that the sale of the Baltimore cannel coal mine property was completed by the late owners to the representatives of the New York syndicate on the 4th inst., and that the papers will be formally passed over to the company in New York on Monday next. The company will be organized under the laws of New Brunswick and one of the schemes is to build a branch road from the mine to connect with the Albert railway. It is hoped to have the mine in operation inside of ten days and the branch railway in operation as soon as possible as the contractors can build it."

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Daily Sun - Dec. 6, 1900 Albert Co. Coal. - J.R. McDonald, the New York capitalist who is interested in the development of the shale and oil deposits in Albert and Westmorland counties, stated the other day to a Fredericton Gleaner reporter that the company which was organized by him to develop the shale deposits at Baltimore, near Dorchester, had been at work all summer, and had thoroughly tested both the quantity and the quality of the coal, and it has proven to be of even superior quality than anticipated, and is found in practically illimitable quantities. The export of the coal will be carried on extensively next season, Hillsboro being the probable port of shipping in summer and St. John in the winter. The object of Mr. McDonald's visit to Fredericton at this time was in connection with another company which he is promoting. Yours truly, M.

S.J. Standard - Aug. 16, 1910 Companies To Exploit New Brunswick's Oil. - Great Corporations Being Formed on Both Sides of the Atlantic to Work Rich Oil Shales. - That the mineral wealth ofthis province has received an important addition which when developed will mean big things for the province is evident from the attention which is being paid to the oil deposits in Westmorland and Albert counties. Already there are two companies engaged in the development of these deposits and they have an active programme outlined. One of the companies, in which Senator Domville is interested, is known as the General Oil Shales Company of Canada, Limited, and the other is the New Brunswick Oil Shales Company. The former company has areas at Albert Mines and has twelve square miles of shale bearing land, enough to yield a supply of oil for many years. At the present time they have 120,000 tons of shale on the dump and are working in four shafts and three tunnels. A syndicate to work the property is being floated in London and Paris and it is believed the company has a great future before it. The activity of the other company is told of in a despatch from Paris appearing in the New York Times of recent date. After telling of the forming of the corporation which the despatch says is going on on both sides of the Atlantic, the article continues as follows: The subject has been opened to important capitalists of both the British Isles and the European continent, and the British Government is said to be disposed to favor the enterprise in every legitimate way. John C. Calhoun at Head. - The concession is that of the oil-bearing shale deposits in New Brunswick. The man who controls the concession is Mr. John C. Calhoun, of New York, Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian railway magnate, has accepted a place on the board of directors of the new company. Mr. Calhoun, who is now in Paris, refuses to give any information about the enterprise for publication. He does not, however, deny any of the facts here stated. The oil bearing shale deposits in New Brunswick are said to be the richest discovered anywhere in the world.

They yield three times the amount of oil per ton and twice as much ammonium sulphate as the famous deposits in Scotland, which have been worked for more than a century. The railways of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada will, it is said, take from the company for their own purposes all the oil that it can produce, as its greatest value is as a steam generating and fuel oil, smokeless, and of intense caloric power. The British Government reserves the right to commandeer the company's ..?.. ..?..ing needed for the propulsion of war ships. These New Brunswick deposits are all above sea level, whereas those in Scotland lie 10,000 feet below the surface of the earth. The New Brunswick Company has areas of 190 square miles in extent and the principal part of the property is situated about six or seven miles west of the areas held by

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Gazette - Aug. 16, 1899 Oil Exploration. - Premier Emmerson Talks of Latest Find. - Found Oil in New Brunswick. - Prof. Shaler's Report - $100,000 Already up to Make the Preliminary Borings - Albert Shale. - Oil and Wind, was the heading which the Sun placed over an editorial article which appeared in its columns after Premier Emmerson had made his first public announcement respecting the development of the oil fields which unquestionably underly the formation of a considerable section of New Brunswick. The mistake the Sun made was in attempting to make a political question out of the efforts of the government of the province to secure a thorough exploration of the province for oil. While in a measure the development of the natural resources of the Province is a political question, was much as the central figure of the policy of the government of New Brunswick is to develop all the resources of the province, the question of exploring for oil is one which is more practical than political and means much to every individual in this country. That there is oil in New Brunswick has been proven beyond reasonable doubt. Whether it will be found in quantities that will pay the men who risk their money in its search has got to be determined. The facts that have transpired so far are that a thorough exploration of the most likely oil districts has already been made and the geologists who have been engaged in this branch of the work are thoroughly convinced that the prospects for finding oil are excellent. Not only are the field workers convinced that oil will be discovered in New Brunswick but so is Prof. Shaler of Harvard College who has personally examined all the best chances discovered by the field workers, and on the opinion given by this eminent authority men of unquestioned financial standing, some of whom have previously profited by Prof. Shaler's advice, have decided to invest their cash in borings, to ascertain whether the surface indications are borne out. The very fact that such men are willing to risk $100,000 immediately in boring for oil and have ordered the necessary machinery to be sent to the places selected as soon as it can be got ready makes the question of exploring for oil an intensely practical one and removes it out of the category the Sun tried to place it in. Premier Emmerson who has given the oil question great personal attention has recently been in Boston where he personally interviewed the capitalists who have been induced to put their money into the enterprise. At the Royal Hotel last night Mr. Emmerson said to a Gazette reporter, Do I believe that oil will be discovered in large quantities in New Brunswick? I most certainly do. During the summer a most careful examination of the whole county of Gloucester has been made by a corps of experienced geologists who have made most favorable reports of the surface indications they have discovered. Not only Prof. Shaler at Harvard University, who is the head of the department of geology and kindred students at that great seat of learning, Harvard University, has confirmed the report of the geologists who have been at work during the summer. Prof. Shaler went to Moncton in the latter part of July and drove from Moncton along the whole length of the North Shore making a personal examination of all the best chances discovered by his assistants during the summer. He also examined the river beds of the country and left with the opinion that there is a great future in store for New Brunswick through the development of her financial resources. I am thoroughly convinced after talking with Prof. Shaler that we have oil in New Brunswick and I may explain that Prof. Shaler is not only an eminent scientist but a practical oil borer. He has not only made a careful examination of the oil fields of Pennsylvania but he has located valuable oil wells in Virginia for some of the same gentlemen who are financially interested in the New Brunswick venture. Prof. Shaler is not a promoter, he is a man of science with a wide practical knowledge of oil producing country and thoroughly conversant with the surface indications of oil in other parts of the continent. His opinion is most valuable and I have no doubt that results of the greatest importance to this province will follow his exploration of this country for oil. One of the great advantages to the province , continued Mr. Emmerson, that will attend the exploration of the country for oil will be that the borings made will show the character of the formation under the surface. There has been comparatively little boring done in this province and nothing is really known about our mineral resources. Under the act passed last session the parties exploring for oil have no rights in other minerals. All these pass to the Province and other minerals come under the general mining act passed several years ago. I regard the exploration of the province that will be made by the men seeking oil as most important, and likely to greatly increase our knowledge of the stores of mineral wealth which I am convinced lie underneath the surface of this province. Prof. Shaler is of the opinion that this province contains much mineral of various kinds, and he is certain that great surprises are in store for the people. I might also point out that while there is no scarcity of oil at present, many of the wells which were operated in the past have given out and whole districts where oil was formerly obtained are now barren. The importance of this to New Brunswick is that should oil be discovered the wells will be worked. Indeed it is one of the provisions of the act under which the exploration is being made that should oil be discovered the wells are to be worked to their full capacity when such operation will realise 6 per cent per annum. The oil will also be refined in New Brunswick. In connection with the development of the oilterritory of the province I may say that arrangements have been made to work the shale deposits of Albert county, again. It has been discovered that the Albert shale will produce the finest analine dyes and a cargo of 300 tons is now being mined for export to test the quality of the shale in a large way. The tests of small quantities of the shale showed remarkably good results and it is hoped that the larger experiment will prove profitable. Experts say that the Albert shale is much better for the purposes of making dyes than the Scotch shale which is now largely used for the purpose. Altogether I have no reason to hope that there will be something come out of the exploration now being made for oil, and if we realize only a portion of the expectations of those who know most about it, it will be a great thing for New Brunswick and develop sections of the province which have been

Codes: A2 / E2 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Kings County Record - Feb. 2, 1923 The Development of Oil Shale. - Government Report Contains Expression of a Hope That Development of Shale May be Started Shortly. - A Big Retorting Plant to be Installed in Albert County. - Much interest is being taken in this section of the province, at the present time, in the matter of oil shale development. A big retorting plant is shortly to be installed on a property in Albert county. This retort will be the first real large commercial plant of the kind in Canada. Specimens of Canadian shale have been tested, and it has been proved that the latest retorts will extract the oil for commercial use from shale averaging as low as twenty gallons to the ton. On twenty tests made by the geologist in Canada, forty gallons to the ton or one gallon over a barrel was extracted from the shale. The average shales tested, produced the oil at a cost not to exceed fifty cents a barrel. The oil produced will be a little better than 35 gravity and the average production of a barrel of this shale oil will yield twenty-eight gallons of gasoline, twenty eight pounds of ammonia sulphate and 5,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of shale. The amount of gas necessary for heating purposes in the retort is 1,800 cubic feet per ton. The gas as it comes from the retort carries ten gallons of case in head gasoline from each ton of shale treated. This gasoline is extracted through a scrubber and washer. The surplus gas, outside of the amount required for retorting purposes is either burnt into carbon black or used commercially in the cities. Publication by the Federal Government Geological Survey Division of a book of seventy pages, dealing with the geology of what is termed the Moncton map area, presents the oil shale of the region as a commercial proposition worthy of practical development. The reports of analysis by department experts show favorable results, while the drain on flowing oil wells makes development of other supply sources a practical proposition. The government report contains expressions of a hope that development of the Albert shale may be started shortly, and that the experience and confidence gained from a successful industry in the Maritime provinces will lead to the establishment of similar industries in other parts of Canada. The report sagely remarks that boom in oil shale properties in the United States may lead not only to financial loss, but to delay in development. It is stated that 'the oil shale industry is a big manufacturing proposition involving an initial outlay of millions of dollars, large supplies of oil shale and careful preliminary experiments by chemical engineers. At best the returns are only a reasonable amount on sums invested'. The report points out that oil production from wells in America have passed the maximum and that hereafter there will be a steady decline, with the end of the well oil in sight during the next twenty five years. Hence reliable companies are turning their attention to oil shale, and experts agree that the development does not permit of 'wild-catting.' Geologists of note estimate that in Albert Mines there is an area 4,000 to 6,000 feet long, and 1,000 to 1,500 feet wide, in which most of the rocks exposed are oil shale. It is estimated that the depth of the deposit is at least 1,400 vertical feet. Samples of the shale yielded 32 to 52 imperial gallons of crude oil and 38 to 92 pounds of ammonium sulphate per ton. A large oil shale industry could be supplied for 100 years. At Rosevale, Albert county, there is a shale belt one quarter of a mile wide by four miles long. Beds of rich oil shale are also reported at Mapleton, Prosser Brook, St. Joseph's College and Taylor Village. The yieldof oil is as high as that from Albert Mines and Rosevale. Since May, 1921, the D'Arcy Exploration Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, has experimented with Rosevale shale, with satisfactory results. As high as thirty five imperial gallons per long ton of shale have been extracted. In Pictou county, Nova Scotia, oil shale is found in area of twenty square miles near New Glasgow. The oil content of some of the shale in Pictou range from 20 to 126 imperial gallons of crude oil per long ton. In Antigonish county, N.S., oil shale is also reported, yielding 20 to 25 gallons to the ton. It would appear that the Kennebecasis Island also possesses shale rocks of potential value. The very interesting and valuable government report presents the Albert and Kings county shale as a sure supply source for one of the world's most important products, but suggests early development as a practical necessity of the law of supply and demand. The time would therefore appear to be ripe for active interest in what has been recognized for very many years as a potential source of wealth. Care must be taken to

Codes: A2 / E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Aug. 15, 1866 Cap. XXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Provincial Oil Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Stock of 2. First meeting, when held. Shareholders, for 3. Capital stock. What liable. 4. Stockholders, for what 6. Sale of stock, when liable. And how made. 7. Joint stock alone liable. 8. Proviso. Passed 9th July 1866. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Charles Parker, George E. Leonard, and John Howarth, their successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Provincial Oil Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining coal, shale, asphalt, 8 or asphaltic rock, and for the manufacturing and trading in oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and for purchasing, owning or selling mines or real estate required or necessary for these purposes, and for such other busines as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one million of dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege, within three years, to increase the capital to one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record in this Province. 5. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such calls or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expense. 6. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days notice by the President in some Newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 7. The joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always, that the existence of the Corporation shall cease (except so far as regards the rights of creditors to sue for and recover debts due by the Corporation,) unless within two years from the passing of this Act there be filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Certificate under the Seal of the Corporation, and verified by the oath of the President or Secretary, (which oath any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court is hereby authorized to administer,) setting forth that the Corporation have in assets and paid up stock in value, a sum equivalent to fifteen per centum of the proposed capital stock of one million of dollars."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 20, 1899 Legislature. - ...Mr. Tweedie... dwelt at some length on the mining prospects of the province, particularly the oil industry, that have already yielded a revenue of $2,000, and the shale of Albert County...."

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Morning Freeman - Jul. 26, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Light For The Million Albertine Notice - The New Brunswick Oil Works Company having disposed of the Retail Department of its business to the Subscribers, he will be prepared to supply Consumers with Lamps, Oil, &c., &c., at the former Depot of the Oil Works Company, 33, Prince William Street. Purchasers desiring five barrels or upwards can obtain the same from the Company, by leaving their orders at the Office of the Company or with the Subscriber. Oct 12 John McGrath"

Codes: A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;
Daily Times - Apr. 20, 1900 Mining Enterprises. - What Development of Properties Means to Moncton. - A Word About the Promoters and Capitalists Interested in the Companies to Operate in Westmorland and Albert. - Mr. Alexander McElwee and Mr. J.R. McDonald, of New York city, returned yesterday morning from an inspection trip to Albert mines. Mr.McElwee purchased this week from Captain Henry A. Calhoun what is known as the Old Albert Mines property, consisting in all of some 1500 acres, and the property has been transferred to the New Brunswick Cannel Coal Company, already mentioned in these columns. Mr. McElwee is also the purchaser of the Salisbury harvey Railway, which is to be put into first-class shape this summer. The road will be ballasted with material taken from the Albert mines and new 64 lb. rails will be laid from end to end. Mr. McElwee, who returned to New York yesterday, is a gentleman of large means and undoubted business record and character and a man whose every action and move inspires confidence. He brings into this work a personality and energy that ensures success for the enterprise. This country should stand ready with open arms at all times to welcome to their midst just such men as Mr. McElwee. It is learned that although Mr. McElwee had never visited the Albert Mines property before, he is perfectly delighted with his purchase, and that on the first of June he will move there for the summer with his family and make it his headquarters. Mr. McElwee is thoroughly convinced that the representations made to him by Mr. McDonald and Major Catlin of New York and Mr. M. Lodge, of this city, are fully verified and will be more clearly demonstrated when they start operations on the extensive cannelite beds contained in this property, and further prospecting for the rich deposits of Albertite were mined so extensively some years ago. It has always been the impression of men who worked in these mines during the last years of their operation, that the property was far from being exhausted; and to prove that albertite still exists in this property, there has lately been discovered a small vein coming to the surface, which was traced and opened up for something over 1000 feet. It is the intention of the company to follow this small vein down and thoroughly prospect it in the hope that it will widen in depth as did the deposit formerly worked. It may be said in connection with this, that these shale or cannel coal properties extending from Albert to Elgin, have been systematically taken up by Mr. Lodge and brought to the notice of New York capitalists, with the result that today he has two cannel coal companies, one, the Baltimore Coal Mining & Railway Co., and the other, the New Brunswick Cannel Coal Co., and Salisbury & harvey railway Co., prepared to carry on large operations in the county of Albert. The Baltimore Coal Mining & Railway Co. has at ts head Co. John C. Calhoun of New York, a wealthy man who has associated with him large capital and some of the best men in New York as well as capitalists from London and Liverpool. Col. Calhoun is thoroughly convinced of the value of the product. They have not gone blindly into this matter but have taken something over a year to make investigations and those investigations have been carried on under the supervision of such men as Mr. F.S. Pearson and Professor Duremus of New York, and eminent English scientists. Col. Calhoun is a strong energetic man and his coming to this country brings to us one of the ablest financiers and broad- minded men of America. He is fully

cognizant of the great possibilities of this country and there is no doubt that this enterprise is only a small beginning of the greater enterprises Col. Calhoun has in mind to establish in this section. Every help and encouragement should be given him. The government cannot do better than to hold out a welcome hand to men of Col. Calhoun's class and every citizen of Moncton should co- operate to assist in the work of building up our province and city. Mr. McElwee has also placed the product in the hands of the best scientific authorities, and they have satisfied him as to the value of the property. With regard to this material, the quantity has never been a matter of conjecture. It is practically unlimited. As to its quantity and quality it has been examined by some of the most eminent scientists and geologists in America. Large projects of this nature cannot be consummated in a day, and men of capital will not invest their money until they are satisfied on every point as to the value of their holdings. It may be said in this connection, that the promotion and sale of both properties have been conducted almost entirely at the New York end, by Mr. J.R. McDonald. Mr. McDonald took this proposition up with Mr. Lodge and Major Catlin something over a year ago when he came first to look the property over for himself. He was satisfied that it was an immense proposition and something he could handle on the market. He took hold of it with great energy, and as above noted has been successful in bringing to this country representative men and large capital; and the people of this community should express their gratitude to Mr. McDonald, because the opening up and operation of these mines must benefit moncton to a greater degree than any other part of the Province. He has been here off and on for over a year, and by a great many of the citizens is regarded now as one of the people, and the people of Albert Co. should extend to Mr. McDonald a hearty greeting at all times when he comes amongst us. Mr. McDonald is still largely interested in these enterprises, and now that he has them placed on a working basis he does not lose interest, but, we are informed, will continue to give his experience and assistance in making them large producing concerns. Major Catlin has at all times been the adviser, and being a scientific man has carried great weight with people who were coming here to invest their money. He has shown an unfaltering faith in this property from the first time he visited it some three years ago."

S.J. Star - May 22, 1901 John H. Harding. - An Old and Well Known Citizen Died Today. - ... John Henry Harding was born in St. John, Jan. 2nd, 1818. His father was Thomas Harding, and his paternal grandfather William Harding, the Loyalist, who came to New Brunswick in 1873 ... Mr. Harding was concerned at one time ingold mining in Nova Scotia, in the Springhill coal minesat the beginning of their development, and in coal and shale production in Albert county. ..."

Codes: A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;
Kings County Record - May 15, 1914 Famous Albert Mine May Be Reopened. - Many Years Ago it as the Greatest Industry in the Country. English Company Reported Ready to Invest Millions in the 'Albertite' Fields. - Encouraging reports, from apparently reliable sources, have lately been received, fortelling extensive developments in the near future, at the Albert Mines, at Hopewell Hill, A. Co., once famous for its output of the far famed albertite mineral, and concerning which, many stories of prospective activities, both as to the albertite and the oil shales have been afloat. Lately, according to report, a large sum of money - up in the millions, has been underwritten in London, and Canadian bonds in this sum were forwarded to a London firm last week. The flotation is to be carried out at once, and a prominent and active member of the Canadian syndicate states that ground will be broken inside of sixty days. An option, also, it is said, has been secured on the Salisbury & Albert railway. If the proposition goes through as laid out, it will call for a large expenditure in plant equipment and the employment of several hundred men, all of which will be good news to the people of Albert county. The story of the Albert Mines, little known perhaps to the younger generations, furnishes many interesting pages in th history of Albert County, and tells the tale of a hitherto unknown mineral of great value which, taking its name from its location, made Albert county known throughout the world, by its unique and valuable product. To many, even in this country, in the present day the Albert mines is a name only. Older residents, however, well remember when this name meant a great industry with its hundreds of employees and an output of valuable mineral, ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 tons a year. Around the works, where now are dismantled buildings, and the silent pit mouths, was a thriving village, where business flourished and hopes ran high for bigger things yet to come. For some thirty years the work went on, a depth of many hundred feet finally being reached. Transported to Hillsboro on the Petitcodiac River, five miles a distance, by tram way, a fleet of vessels carried the output to the American market. Under the management of John Byers, an English mining engineer, the industry flourished and the 'Mines' grew to be the busiest centre in the country. For miles around the farmers brought their produce into the thriving and bustling village, where hundreds of families must be fed, and where there was a ready market. Prosperity reigned for many years, and then the change came. After reaching so great a depth the manager thought that the mining could not be carried on with profit and soon the work was abandoned. The plant became dismantled, the hundreds of toilers left for other fields and the village disappeared. In 1849, Dr. A. Gesner, a geologist of great ability, declined to adopt the theory that 'Albertite' as it was called, was a coal, but a form of mineral pitch which occurred in vein form, and claimed that it was exempt from the Crown Land Regulations then in force. A law suit was the result and at the end of the trial a mass of evidence was introduced, with the result that the Jury, composed of sturdy, Albert county yeomen, after listening for days to learned experts, whose terms were highly technical, and mostly Latin, brought in a verdict that the mineral was coal. Although Dr. Gesner lost his decision it was abundantly established afterwards that he was correct; Albertite was and is a true asphaltic mineral. The mining of this mineral was carried on at Albert Mines for nearly thirty years. The output in the year 1866 was over 20,000 tons, and for the entire period of operation, about 250,000 tons. The price ranged from $15 to $20 per ton. The length of the vein worked was 3000 feet; its depth reached 1500 feet and in width it varied, but in places, exceeded 17 feet. The vein descended almost vertically 1300 feet in unbroken formation. Nearly five millions of dollars were taken out of the Albert Mines before they were finally

closed down. While Albertite as a commercial commodity is practically unique, a deposit similar in composition is said to be found on the shores of the Caspian Sea, but not in quantities to permit of commercial operation. That other deposits of albertite exist in other parts of the Albert County, is a theory long held byresidents and local geologists. That a vein was located on the surface some 20 miles southwest of the Albert Mines in Hopewell parish, by an early settler years before Dr. Gesner's discovery, is a fact well established, but its commercial value was then unknown. In fact, since the day of its discovery, no one has yet been able to locate the spot where Mr. Hoar a well known settler of the early days, when travelling through the woods in search of cattle, came upon a surprising display of the glistening black mineral, that had been exposed by the uprooting of a large tree blown down by the wind. From the fact that Mr. Hoar himself, was never afterwards able to locate the find, having failed to mark the spot in the forest, those of a skeptical turn of mind, might be disposed to cast doubts on the discovery of the sturdy settler. It has, however, been established beyond a doubt that the discovery was actually made. Mr. Hoar was a reputable man, and he proved the truth of his story, if truth had been needed, by bringing out with him, samples of the mineral, some of which remained on exhibition for years. Many holes have been dug in search of the long lost 'mine' by enthusiasts in years gone by, but the uprooted tree with its rich disclosure, has not reappeared. Mr. Hoar himself after moving away, returned many years after with his sons and tramped for miles all through the woods, but all in vain. It would be good news if some fortunate individual would yet unearth this much sought for deposit. Who knows but it yet may come to pass? Should work be resumed at the Albert Mines, attention will probably be directed to the rich oil bearing shales, there being vast deposits there has been proven conclusively in mining albertite, as everywhere in the workings shale was present. Under treatment these shales have proven of greater economic value in their yield of both sulphate of ammonia and crude petroleum, than the shales of Scotland, where for

Codes: A2 / L4 / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Westmorland County Oil
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 3, 1872 The Shales of Albert and Westmorland for Gas-Making Purposes. - The difficulty of getting good gas is"

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 11, 1859 Cap. LX. An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 4. Shareholders to be 2. First meeting, when and liable for stock how called. Assessments. 3. Capital to be £120,000. 5. Liability for debt. Passed 13th April 1859. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Oliver Jones, the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, Frederick A. Wiggins, Edward Allison, John H. Harding, Alexander Wright, James McAllister, Abner Jones, Peter McSweeney, Thomas Trueman, Charles B. Records, James Oulton, W.B. Kaye, James McLatchey, John Marshall, T.H. Forsyth, and W.B. Barzley, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty pounds, divided into twelve thousand shares, of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same."

Morning News - Mar. 30, 1860 Fredericton, March 29. - Bill to incorporate Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing agreed to."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Mar. 31, 1860 Bill to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing agreed to."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 6 Cap. XCI. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per place of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Stephen Binney, William Wilson, Edward B. Chandler, Junior, Henry Ward, Blair Botsford, Honorable J. A. Smith, Bliss Botsford, James Steadman, Richard C. Scovil, and Charles B. Record, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" andby that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt, or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call and assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVIII. An Act in addition to an act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Section. Section. 1. Liability for calls or 2. Sale of stock in assessments. Arrears, how effectuated. Passed 12th April 1861. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon shall be liable to the payment thereof, and in the case of non payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 2. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the president, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such call or assessment with interest and the costs, charges, and expenses of such notice, sale, and

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 6, 1861 A bill amending the Act incorporating Caledonia Mining Co. passed."

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXXII. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Coal and Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Joint stock alone 2. When and where first liable for debts. meeting held 6. Act void unless 25 3. Capital stock per cent be subscribed, 4. Stockholder liable for all and five per cent paid calls within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Solomon Pearson, John R. Lawrence, Charles Gifford, and Charles A. Peck, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Baltimore Coal and Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining coal Albertite, coal, shale, bituminous, asphaltic or mineral substances of every description, and for working and manufacturing the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in the County of Albert as may be appointed by the aforesaid Solomon Pearson. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be forty thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporationshall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and five per cent of the 7 capital stock shall be actually paid up, and a certificate verified on oath of the President or Treasurer of the Company shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 25, 1866 Cap. XV. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. When transfer of property 3. Directors to settle of Company may be made. claims. 2. Upon transfer Company to 4. No transfer to be cease; proviso. made without sanction of Directors. Passed 16th April, 1866. Whereas the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company have been unable, from want of capital and other circumstances, to carry on their business, and it has been proposed to sell their property and effects to a new Company which is about to be formed, having a sufficient cash capital to establish and carry on the necessary works; And whereas the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such proposal, have requested a Legislative enactment to carry out the same;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-third parts of the stock of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, shall have sold and assigned their stock to a Company about to be formed for the manufacture 6 of oil from shale, such transfer being shewed by a certificate or certificates under the hands of such stockholders or their authorized agents, the Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, or a major part of them, may authorize and empower the President to sell, assign and transfer to such new Company the real and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, receiving, in payment therefor shares of paid up capital stock in such new Company, in the name and for the use and benefit of such of the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company as shall not have transferred their stock to such new Company, in the proportion of five dollars of current money of the United States of America for every share of stock in the Caledonia Mining and

Manufacturing Company so remaining not transferred, or for such other sum in stock of the new Company as the Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing pany shall deem reasonable. 2. That upon such sale and transfer being completed the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall cease to exist, except so far as may be necessary for collecting, recovering and receiving the debts due to the Company, and collecting, recovering and receiving the the debts and sums of money payable by the Company to other parties; provided that the property of the said Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company which, under the provisions of this Act, may be assigned to any such new Company, shall still remain liable for the debts and engagements of the said Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, in the same manner and extent as if this Act had not passed. 3. That such persons as shall be Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company at or before the time of such assignment, or the major part of the them, shall be authorized to settle and adjust all claims against the Company, and all claims of the Company against others, and to pay and receive the same accordingly; and if after realizing their assets, and paying their debts, so far as such assets shall extend, there shall be any moneys remaining due and owing by the Company, it shall be lawful for such Directors, or the major part of them, to procure payment thereof by the new Company, and in case of such payment, the moneys so paid shall be borne proportionally by the stock issued to the late stockholders in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, and shall be a lien upon such stock; and such persons as shall be Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company at the time of such transfer, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enter into such agreement with the new Company as they shall think reasonable, for the purpose of paying the said debts and 7 enforcing the said lien, which agreement shall be binding upon the holders of stock in the new Company, issued in lieu of or in payment for the stock in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. 4. That no transfer of stock in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall be valid, unless the calls and assessments due and payable thereon shall have been first paid, or otherwise settled to the satisfaction of the said Directors of the Caledonia

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1866 Passed July 9th: An Act to incorporate the Provincial Oil Company."

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. XCVI. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Sec. Sec. 1. When sale of property 3. Conveyance to shall be made. purchaser, how 2. Sale, by whom ordered. executed. 4. Proceeds of sale, how applied. Passed 14th April, 1873. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-thirds of the stock of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall request the Directors to sell the property and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Company, such request to be shewn by a document in writing, signed by such request holders, or their agents duly authorized, the Directors or a major part of them may order such sale to be made. 2. Such sale shall be made under the direction of the President or such other person as the Directors shall 13 appoint, and may be made of the whole property together or in separate parcels, at private sale or at public auction; and if at public auction, the Directors and stockholders are severally allowed to bid. 3. Any conveyance to be executed pursuant to such sale shall be under the seal of the Company, verified by the President's signature, and shall be sufficient for conveying and assuring to the purchaser the property and estate thereby expressed to be conveyed, free from any trusts to the stockholders; and the purchaser shall not be bound to enquire whether such sale was made pursuant to the request of the stockholders, nor responsible for the due application of the purchase money. 4. Upon such sale or sales being completed, the Directors shall forthwith realize the proceeds, and after payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, anddefraying all the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to winding up the affairs of the Company, including therein, if they shall think proper, a reasonable compensation to the President for his services therein, shall divide the remaining assets of the Company among the stockholders pro rata according to the amount of their stock; provided that no stockholder shall be entitled to receive any dividend unless he shall have paid all calls due upon his stock."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Oct. 26, 1838 Coal Mine - We are informed that a coal mine was discovered contiguous to Dorchester River in Westmorland County, New Brunswick about two days ago. From specimens which have been examined by Mr. Joseph Avard, of Jolicure, the coal is judged to be of a very superior quality, and its value is highly enhanced by the facility of shipping it which is presented by the site of the mine. It is hoped that the government of New Brunswick will not obstruct the benefits likely to accrue from this discovery by allowing the monopoly, which was lately developed of the N.B. mines to a company of American citizens. - Halifax Recorder."

N.B. Courier - Oct. 27, 1838 Coal Mine. - We are informed that a coal mine was discovered contiguous to Dorchester River in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, about two days ago. From specimens which have been examined by Mr. James Avard, of Jolicure, the coal is judged to be of a superior quality, and its value is highly enhanced by the facility of shipping it which is presented by the site of the mine. - Hal. Rec."

N.B. Courier - Dec. 2, 1848 and N.B. Reporter - Dec. 8, 1848 Coals from Dorchester. - During the present week a cargo of coals has arrived from Dorchester, Westmorland County, which is of an excellent quality, and ignites very quickly. It produces a brilliant light, and is said to be much superior to the imported article for generating gas. We learn that a quantity of this coal has been purchased for the use of the Gas Company. It gives us much pleasure to notice the efforts that are being made to develope the resources of the Country, and that in this instance we are indebted to Mr. John Steadman, a native of this Province, for the valuable discovery. - New Brunswicker."

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 5, 1848 Coal from Dorchester. - It is with much satisfaction we copy the following paragraph from the New Brunswicker. We question much if it were not for the present depression in the timber trade of the province, we should not have had such a gratifying piece of intelligence to record. We have no doubt that much good will eventually grow out of the present stagnation in this hitherto all-absorbing business. Necessity will force men to turn their attention to the long neglected resources of the province: During the present week a cargo of Coal has arrived from Dorchester, Westmorland county, which is of an excellent quality and ignites very quickly. It produces a very brilliant light, and is said to be much superior to the imported article for generating gas. We learn that a quantity of this coal has been purchased for the use of the Gas Company. It gives us much pleasure to notice the efforts that are being made to develop the resources of the country, and that in this instance we are indebted to Mr. John Steadman, a native of this province, for the

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 27, 1848 Memramcook Coal.- The discovery of this article has, we believe by no means a recent origin, but it is only lately, so far as we can learn, that the coal has been excavated and brought to market. We sincerely hope that no pains may be spared in fully developing, and in testing the usefulness of this very important natural production. If the man deserves the thanks of his country who raises two blades of grass, where only one grew before, certainly he who can succeed in bringing thousands of chaldrons of coal to market from a source which hitherto has not supplied a bushel, is richly entitled to at least, the same measure of gratitude as the grass producer.- St. John Albion."

Colonial Farmer - Aug. 4, 1873 Coal has been discovered in a stream near Dorchester."
Chignecto Post - Dec. 28, 1876 Coal Discovery.- A seam of coal has been found on a lot of land at Shemogue, Botsford, owned by Hon. A.J. Smith, and others. It is known to be nine inches thick; how much thicker remains to be seen."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
Morning Freeman - Dec. 30, 1876 Coal Discovery. - A seam of coal has been found on a lot of land at Shemogue, Botsford, owned by Hon. A.J. Smith and others. It is known to be nine inches thick; how much thicker remains to be seen.

Chignecto Post - Oct. 12, 1876 Bennett's Coal.- Col. Bennett is selling Round Coal at $3.50, and small coal at $1.50 per chaldron, at the mine. The roads are now in excellent condition. The coal has been carefully mined and is received with ever increased favor by those using it."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 14, 1880 A Coal Discovery. - The Transcript says that three men from Dorchester, among whom was a well-informed miner, visited the Smith coal mine (so called) in Anderson, the other day, and reported that there was plenty of coal and of a good quality in that vicinity. This mine is owned by Sir Albert Smith."

Weekly Freeman - Aug. 21, 1880 M., a correspondent of the Transcript writes of a recent coal discovery in Anderson, Westmorland County:- Three men from Dorchester, among whom was a well-informed miner, visited the Smith coal mine (so called) in Anderson, the other day, and reported that there was plenty of coal and of good quality in that vicinity. We trust our hon. Knight of this County (A.J. Smith) who is the owner of the above mine, will at once commence prospecting. As it is said the coal is plentiful and of excellent quality it will, we think, be a paying business."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 1, 1880 The main shaft in the Cherryfield mine is down to depth of about 85 feet. The vein of silver is found wider and richer than at any time before."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 2, 1881 Another coal discovery has been made at Round Lake, Botsford, Westmorland County. The vein or seam, whatever it is, is said to resemble albertite."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 23, 1881 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 24, 1881 Coal Discovery.-Messrs. J.S. Hickman and R.B.Boggs, of Amherst, have obtained leases of land at Round Lake, Botsford, where an outcrop of coal has been discovered. Whether it occurs in a vein or seam has not yet been developed, but it is believed to be two feet thick. The coal is highly bituminous and greatly resembles albertite. Until further prospecting is done, the exact character of the coal, and the value of this discovery will not be known. The ice of this lake is frequently thrown up in winter - supposed by accumulation of gases

Chignecto Post - Nov. 10, 1881 Messrs. Emmerson, Grant, and E.A. Charters have leased a coal area near James Anderson's mill. A habitant has offered to show them a five foot seam of Albertite on it for $500, with the stipulation, no coal no pay. The offer, it is said, will be accepted."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1882 Capt. Wilmot, of this place, has found theoutcrop of coal on his farm. The coal is much altered, and it is premature to say anything about the extent or value of it."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 3, 1883 The Moncton Coal Mine. - The Messrs. Blake have stopped work for the present at the shaft on their new coal mining property. There is water in the shaft and a decision of the stockholders as to whether they shall continue sinking the shaft or commence boring is being awaited."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 26, 1883 The Lutes Mountain Coal Mine. - A meeting of the share owners in this mine is called to be held at Browns Hotel, in this town, on Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 30, 1883 The Lutes Mountain Mining Company. - A meeting of the share owners in the Lutes Mountain coal mine property was held at Brown's Hotel Saturday afternoon. Mr. Killam read a statement of the affairs of the mine, and it was decided to make another call of $1.00 per share and apply for incorporation as the Lutes Mountain Mining Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 16, 1883 Discovery of Coal. - Prof. R.C. Blake, Cherryfield's weather prophet, was in town Wednesday with specimens of coal obtained from the Wilson property in the mountains in this Parish. Some of the coal was tested and burned quite well. Prof. Blake thinks the coal is in sufficient quantities to pay working, and is confident he has bonanza."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
S. J. Daily Sun - Feb. 19, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Feb. 21, 1883 Lutz Mountain Coal Mine. - Yesterday we were shown a small sample of the coal found at Lutz Mountain before referred to. The coal resembles Sydney coal in appearance, but is very light in weight. The specimen shown us is almost as light as Albertite. It breaks easily, and when broken shows a bright, shining fracture. On a coal stove it burns very much like ordinary bituminous coal. It is said to burn up quickly and leave but little ashes. Further particulars in regard to the mine have also been furnished us. It appears that at a depth of about three feet in the ground a layer of coal 18 inches thick was struck. Next a layer of slaty material about six inches thick was passed. Below this coal was found to the depth of three feet. Under this again was a loose, black substance, resembling screened coal, and about 10 inches thick. Below this the main body of coal was struck, and the depth of this has not yet been ascertained. On Thursday the water came into the excavation, and Mr. Blake came to Moncton to procure a pump. It was intended to pump out the water, yesterday, and go on with the work of mining. -

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 19, 1883 The Coal Discovery at Lutes Mountain. - Mr. Archibald Blake, who, with his brothers and father, Mr. R.C. Blake, of Cherryfield, (Moncton Parish) is sinking a shaft in a vein of coal found on the Peter Wilson farm at Lutes Mountain, also in the parish of Moncton, was in town on Saturday with a sled load of coal, and distributed a portion of it among citizens. A scuttle full was left at The Times office and when put in the stove burned clearly and briskly, made a hot fire and left no cinders. The coal is somewhat harder than Spring Hill and about the same brilliancy. It burns fully better than Spring Hill. Mr. Blake made the following statement to a Times reporter: We obtained this coal from a shaft sunk on the Peter Wilson farm, so-called. The coal was first discovered some years ago, when excavations were being made for a well. It was struck at a depth of 13 feet from the surface, and there being no water, and no value being placed on the discovery, the hole was filled up again. It is said the people who live in the vicinity all thought it was too handy the town for coal. Nothing was done till the 30th of January, when my father and brothers commenced digging on the understanding that if we found coal, we should get a lease on payment of $10 per acre a year rent for land used and a royalty of 10 cents per ton on all coal mined. We commenced to dig some 10 feet from where the well was dug and after going down 19 feet we found coal. We accordingly had the lease drawn up for 99 years and duly executed. The lease covers over 100 acres. We struck the coal a week ago last Friday, and that day took out four barrels, when we had to abandon it on account of water. Then came to town, got a pump and re-commenced work on Thursday last. Sunk the shaft two feet further. On friday we took out six barrels, some of which was tested by a blacksmith and pronounced to be No. 1. There is an appearance of albertite, and at times there is considerable gas. The vein at the present time on the east side of the shaft increased in thickness from 6 inches to 2 feet in 6 feet of digging. It is the entire width of the shaft, about 8 feet, and it is not known how much wider. It gets stronger of albertite as we go down. In digging we first struck a 2 inch vein of loose coal, then went through a foot of fire clay; then struck a 4 inch vein and another foot of fire clay; then an 8 inch vein, when we drove in six feet to the west and struck all the smaller veins leading into the one we are now working. Our plans for the future, are: On Tuesday we will commence a new shaft 100 feet from the present one and properly support it in order that we may work safely. It will probably be some time before we can determine the extent or value of the deposit. In further conversation Mr. Blake stated that the farm where they are working is situated near the base of the Mountain. The farm is not hilly or stoney and is much like adjoining farms in that locality. The senior Mr. Blake has for some years had a belief that there was coal on the farm. The discovery has excited considerable excitement in the vicinity. There are various opinions as to the prospects, but should moderate success attend the discovery, it would be a

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 21, 1883 Coal at Lutz Mountain. - Some time last summer, as Mr. Peter Wilson, of Lutz Mountain, about 9 nine miles from Moncton, was engaged in digging a well on his farm, within 200 yards of the main road, at a depth of about three feet from the surface, a substance resembling coal was discovered. After going down into it a foot or so, it being found hard digging, the attempt to make a well was abandoned. Matters stood this way for some time. When it was ascertained to be coal, there was some talk of forming a company to mine it, but this was not effected. Quite lately a practical miner has made arrangements with Mr. Peter Wilson and is now working the find. The pit is now dug down like a cellar, say 6 x 10 feet, and some 8 feet deep, 5 or 6 of which are in solid coal. Yesterday morning the bottom of the coal deposit had not been reached Some five hands were then at work and a large quantity of coal had been thrown out. The coal has been tested in the wood stoves of the locality and will burn in them till entirely consumed. Some of the coal has been hauled over to Irishtown. Mr. George Bentley, who has been on the spot and seen the coal and the operations to

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1883 New Coal Mine. - A Company is being formed for the development of the new coal mine at Lutz Mountain. The capital stock is $20,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $20 each. The subscription list is being rapidly

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 28, 1883 The prospects for a mining company in Moncton are assuming practical form. The find of coal discovered at Lutz Mountain is to be worked at once. The prospectus of a company intimates that the capital stock will be placed at $20,000, with power to increase. The original owners of the mine reserve five hundred shares, and offer five hundred. The stock will be divided into one thousand shares of $20 each, and is rapidly being taken. -

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 11, 1883 Lutz Mountain Coal. - Messrs. Lutz, Wilbur, Robinson & Co. have been for some weeks past boring for coal near the Blake mine. They have gone down 115 feet, passed through the rock and struck a stratum of fire clay, with coal and fire clay mixed below. The indications are very encouraging. The borings are so close to the other mine that the result will determine the extent of coal mining contained in that locality."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
Weekly Transcript - Jul. 18, 1883 Lutes Mountain. - The parties from Moncton who are boring for coal, have not as yet found any of the mineral. They have a crew of nine men working at present. Two places are being operated upon; the first hole (on Abraham Wilbur's farm) is now about 150 feet deep while the second (on the I.N. Wilbur property) has only been worked for a short time."

Weekly Freeman - Mar. 3, 1883 The prospects of a mining company in Moncton are assuming practical form. The find of coal discovered at Lutz Mountain is to be worked at once. - Transcript."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 3, 1883 Messrs. H.C. Charters and W.R. Angus, of this town, have secured the lease for 99 years of the Horsman farm, which adjoins the coal mine recently discovered by Mr. Blake on Lutz Mountain about 9 miles out of town. The owner's claim that excavations made prove that there isalso a vein of coal on the farm several hundred yards in width and only a little below the surface. Several loads of coal have been taken from the so-called Blake mine, and those who tried it pronounced it an excellent article."

Weekly Transcript - Mar. 7, 1883 New Coal Mines. - Messrs. Rufus W., Amos P., William H. and Thomas A. Ripley, who have dunk a slope at Fenwick, N.S. , about 60 feet, and found small veins of superior coal, with indications of a large vein. It is situated four miles from the I.C. Railway, and two miles from the Chignecto mines. Mr. A.E. Killam brought into town yesterday some more samples of the coal discovered by Mr. Blake at Lutz Mountain. These samples were taken from a new vein a short distance above the other opening. The result of the excavations so far are very satisfactory. The Horsman farm, which is situated on the north side of the mountain, has been leased by Messrs. H.C. Charters and W.R. Angus, and from the discoveries there made it is supposed that coal abounds, and that it is a continuation of the other

S.J. Daily News - May 1, 1883 A meeting of the share-owners of the Lutes Mountain coal mine property was held on Saturday at Moncton, at which a statement of the affairs of the mine was read by Mr. Killam, and a resolve agreed upon to make another call of $1 per share and apply for incorporation."

Weekly Transcript - May 2, 1883 Coal Company Meeting. - At a meeting of the Lutz Mountain Coal Mining Company, held in Brown's Hotel at 2 p.m. on Saturday, there were present Messrs. E. Steeves, M. Steeves, A.E. Killam, R.C. Blake, Archy Blake, H.T. Stevens, Joshua Peters, Joseph Blake, T.E. Henderson, H. Fleming, N. Bateman and others. On motion, H.T. Stevens took the chair and Joshua Peters acted as secretary. The report of operations was laid before the meeting by Mr. A.E. Killam, showing there had been expended in sinking test pits and getting lumber, pumps, etc., the sum of $420.67, and there had been collected on the subscriptions $1 per share - 241 shares - $241, leaving a balance due of $289.67. There are 55 subscriber's shares yet that can be had - $55 - leaving a balance yet to be provided by a new call of $289.67. On motion, it was resolved to make a further call of $1 per share to pay debts due, and to secure more leases; also to get an act of incorporation. It was also agreed between Messrs. Blake, Peters, Wilson and Killam that the lease should be handed over to the company without reserve, further than that the development of the mine should be proceeded with as soon as the organization under the charter could be effected. Mr. Killam was appointed to notify subscribers, and receive the money and pay the bills, and Messrs. H.T. Stevens, A.E. Killam, R.C. Blake, Norman Bateman and Ezra Steeves were appointed to get up a memorandum of association, secure signatures, and send it to the Provincial Secretary and get the incorporation. The meeting then adjourned."

S.J. Daily News - May 19, 1883 A co-operative company has been organized to bore for coal on the Horseman place,

adjoining the Wilson farm, Moncton."
Chignecto Post Nov. 15, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 16, 1883 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1883 and Chignecto

Post - Nov. 15, 1883 Coal.- Mr. William Price, in boring for water at Mount Whately, at the distance of twenty feet from the surface passed through a seam of coal, one foot thick, of excellent quality. Parties are in hopes of striking a larger seam below. Mr. Charles Fowler, who recently returned from Newfoundland, where he has speculated most successfully in copper, has been boring for coal on the Fowler homestead at Westmorland Point, but has struck nothing as yet."

Weekly Transcript - Oct. 24, 1883 Westmorland. - Mr. Charles Fowler, now of Newfoundland, but formerly of this place, has been prospecting for coal on lands owned by Mr. John Cahill. It is said he is meeting with daily indications that coal abounds in Westmorland as well as more gritty soil."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 9, 1885 COAL: - A Shediac correspondent sends us the following:- A large coal field has been found upon the farm of the late R.C. Atkinson, Scodouc River, which appears to be something worth looking after. It is in width about 300 yards. The prospectors dug in from the bank twelve feet. The seam was 2 inches thick at the bank, and 18 inches at the distance of twelve feet."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 3, 1887 Weldford Coal Mining Company. - A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the Central Hotel at Weldford, Kent County, Monday, June 13th, for the purpose of electing directors."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
Daily Telegraph - May 30, 1887 and Fredericton Capital - Jun. 4, 1887Coal at Weldford. - A new development company has been formed, the Telegraph says, at or near Weldford station, on the I.C.R., to prospect and explore for coal. The presence of coal has been suspected for some time, as small seams and outcrops have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Opinions differ in the matter. Those professing to know considerable about it, say that there will not be any quantity or depth of seam found. Be that as it may, the intention is to make an exploration, and a company has been formed with a capital of $75,000 to prosecute the work. It is divided into 15,000 shares of $3 each, and it is said $15,000 is

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1893 Hard Coal.- On Friday last two men in the employ of Coroner Keith at Salisbury, while boring a well on his farm, struck a vein of hard coal which proved to be of superior quality. Dr. G.B. Chandler, of Dorchester, had a party at work near this place a few years ago but was unsuccessful. Mr. Keith intends opening up the

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 10, 1893 At Salisbury, on Friday, as two men in the employ of H.F. Keith were boring for a well on the latter's farm, near Moncton, they struck a vein of hard coal which upon investigation proved to be of superior quality."

Weekly Record - Fri. Aug. 18, 1893 A vein of hard coal of a superior quality has been found on a farm at Salisbury."

Weekly Record - Fri. Aug. 25, 1893 Coal in Westmorland 6 miles from Petitcodiac..."
Gazette - Aug. 28, 1896 Coal Near Moncton. - J.L. Harris has secured large areas of land near Moncton with the object of making a thorough test of the property for coal, samples of good quality having been found. A further test as to quantity is to be made and if expectations are realized steps will be taken at once to begin opening up the property. In the events of success it is proposed to build an electric railway from Moncton to the coal district."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 18, 1896 Moncton's Coal Areas. - The diamond drill will, it is expected, be in operation at the Gorge coal areas in Moncton parish some time during January."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 19, 1896 License To Search. - Mr. G.B. Lutz of Moncton has made application at the Crown Land office for license to search for Minerals in the parish of Moncton as follows: Beginning at the S.W. angles of License to Search, no. 165, distant about 3/8 of a mile SW from the mouth of Hall's Creek, thence running by the magnet South 2 miles, east 2 1/2 miles, North 2 miles, West 2 1/2 miles to beginning."

Daily Times - Aug. 6, 1897 Prospecting For Coal. - The work of prospecting for coal on the Vanbuskirk farm on the McLaughlin Road about two miles from Moncton, is being proceeded with on quite an extensive scale. The Messrs. Vanbuskirk, who are making the search entirely at their own expense, are very confident of striking a paying streak of coal. They have four men at work sinking a shaft about five feet square, and have already reached a depth of about twenty feet. Shale, red clay and other formations indicative of the desired article have been struck and the prospectors feel considerably encouraged. Bits of coal have been struck at intervals, but nothing resembling a seam has yet been

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 11, 1897 The government diamond drill has reached St.John. J.L. Harris, of Moncton, having been the first to apply for it will get the first use of it. He will employ it in prospecting for coal in Westmorland."

Gazette - Mar. 26, 1897 Moncton Capitalists have decided to spend $2000 prospecting for coal at the Gorge, about seven miles from Moncton. The government diamond drill is being used."

Daily Sun - Mar. 29, 1897 A meeting of those interested in the search for coal at the Gorge was held at the residence of J.D. Harris, Wednesday night. The work of prospecting will be under the management of the trustee, J.L. Harris. F.W. Sumner, M.P.P., W.F. Humphrey, C.W. Robinson and E.T. Trites. It is proposed to sell about fifty shares at $50 each and expend the total in boring and prospecting generally. Some twelve shares have already been taken. - Moncton Times."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 31, 1897 Moncton people will spend $2,000 prospecting coal at the Gorge, seven miles from the city." Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 23, 1897 The Diamond Drill. - Hon. Mr. Dunn, Surveyor General, who was in town yesterday, drove out to the Mountains in connection with the working of the local government diamond drill, with which a local company has been prospecting for coal."

Codes: A6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Nov. 16, 1898 A coal seam three or four feet in thickness has been discovered on the farm of William and Bedford Cook, at Dorchester Cape. Mining license, covering an area of five square miles, has been taken out, and operations will commence at once."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 16, 1898 A mining license covering an area of five square miles has been taken out by Wm. and Bedford Cook at Dorchester Cape, covering land on which coal has been discovered."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 21, 1898 Coal at Dorchester. - Moncton Transcript: While Bedford Cook was digging a well near Dorchester Cape, about twenty five feet from the surface, he came on a layer of dark soap stone about five feet in thickness. Digging through this Mr. Cook came on coal. He does not know as yet the depth of the seam. It is said that application for a lease of all the mining right of Dorchester Cape has been filed."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 7, 1901 Coal in New Brunswick. - The discovery of the Joggins coal seam cropping out between Sackville and Dorchester is a fulfillment of the prophecies made years ago by practical mining men that New Brunswick contains the same coal seams as Nova Scotia. The contention is the upper deposits overlying the carboniferous stratum being softer in New Brunswick than in the sister province has been more affected by the erosive action in the glacial period, with the result that the coal areas have been buried under."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 28, 1901 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 2, 1901 A discovery of coal is reported from Cherryfield, about three miles from Moncton."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 19, 1904 Reports of coal discoveries come to us from Shediac. Mr. Joseph Steward has been boring for coal on the Scoudouc River about a quarter mile further up river than the mine. Mr. Armour was working last summer, at a depth of 300 feet he struck a seam between three and four feet thick, so parties claim who have been

Kings County Record - Dec. 7, 1917 The probabilities are that a valuable coal mine has been discovered on the Gaspereau River about seven miles from Port Elgin, says a correspondent of the Sackville Post. It is being looked into by a Mr. Hussey, of Bathurst, who has spent tow or three weeks prospecting, and finds that the area is sufficient if only the depth is great enough to warrant the opening up of the industry. He has made a trial of the coal and finds it a very superior quality. Coal has been seen by others on this same river some years ago, but was not thought to be on a large enough

Codes: A6 / E2 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 2, 1883 Mining Matters. - Messrs. H.C. Charters, of Charters & Fillmore, and Mr. W.R. Angus, of this town, have taken a lease of the William G. Horseman farm, which adjoins that on which Mr. Blake is now prospecting on the Lutes Mountains in Moncton parish. Mr. Blake's lease is on the south side of the mountain; the Horseman farm is on the north side. Coal has been found on it. Mr. Merritt Briggs, who gave information in regard to the outcrop, isinterested. Messrs. Charters and Angus have small samples of the coal. Some years ago oil from this farm ran into a neighboring mill pond in such quantities as to excite much comment. The lease of the farm is secured for 99 years on favorable terms as to royalty. The lawyer was to go in and complete the papers this morning. Mr. Blake was in town yesterday. He is sinking a shaft, and it is reported is now going through fire clay. Mr. G.B. Lutes is showing samples of silver ore,which it is said were obtained from a property within a few miles of Moncton. The mining excitement has revived the reports of the discovery of paint clay within about 20 miles of Moncton. Mr. Geo. Nichols of Cherryfield, states that he has tested the clay in its crude state and that after being ground and mixed it makes an excellent body. It has been used for rough work by the farmers in the vicinity."

Codes: A6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 12, 1840 Crown Land Office, } August 11, 1840. } The right of working the Coals, and other Minerals in the following described Districts in the county of Westmorland, subject to the following regulations and conditions, will be offered at Public Auction at this Office on Monday the 5th day of October next, at the upset price of

Fifty Pounds on each District. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. Mining Lots in the County of Westmorland. Description of the Lots. The first Lot to extend from the junction of thePetitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, north till it meets a prolongation of the lower side line of Lot No. 45, granted to Peter LeBlanc in Dorchester, and to extend eastward from the Petitcodiac River to the rear line of the first tier of lots on the east side of the Memramcook, and to be bounded on the south by the lower side of Lot No. 14, granted to Charles Dixon, containing 3 30 square miles, more or less. The second Lot to extend from the Petitcodiac River, easterly to the rear line of the first tier of Lots on the east side of the River Memramcook, to be bounded on the South by the lower line of Lot. No. 45, (granted to Peter LeBlanc), and its prolongation; and to be bounded on the north by the lower line of the escheated DesBarres Tract, and its prolongation, containing 18 square miles, more or less. The third Lot to extend from the Petitcodiac across to the Memramcook River, to be bounded on the south by the lower line of the escheated DesBarres Tract, and on the north by a line to be run due east (true east) from the mouth of Hall's Creek, (at the Bend of the Petitcodiac), till it strikes the River Memramcook, containing 40 square miles, more or less. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st april, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown. John S. Saunders, Surveyor General."

Codes: AGGR / S6 / IDX_Names: Sand, Gravel; Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Jun. 18, 1903 The K.N.R. (Kent Northern Railway?) have commenced operations in real earnest with the steamshovel in their gravel pit. They expect to deliver thirty-nine cars daily to the I.C.R. for two months."

Codes: B6 / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal;
N.B. Courier - Aug. 11, 1838 The information contained in the subjoined paragraph, which we copy from the Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday last, will be new to many of our readers. Saint Martins is one of the Parishes comprised within the county of St. John, and fronts on the Bay of Fundy at no great distance from the City. We need hardly say that it would afford us much satisfaction to find that the mineral wealth of the Province was being developed by its own capital and industry; but as the means and disposition for undertaking extensive mining operations, appear to be wanting among us, we trust that British enterprise and capital will be directed towards the vast resources of New Brunswick, - and this, we have reason to believe, will be the case in a short time - for so far we are assured, the result of the scientific researches of Dr. Gesner, who has been employed by the Executive to make a survey of the Province, will warrant the outlay of a large amount of capital in prosecuting those important works."

Codes: B6 / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal;
N.B. Courier - Aug. 11, 1838 Immense Grant of Mines. - American enterprise and British liberality. - Two citizens of New England recently visited New Brunswick. - One was a mineralogist, the other a merchant; and their object was geological research. This attention was especially directed to the tin, lead and other treasures of the great regions of St. Martins. Here among other things, they found a mine of bituminous coal of vast extent and value, and like true Yankees they resolved to possess, if they fairly could, the prize they had discovered. - After building a bon-fire with the coal, which proved to be of the richest quality, they repaired to Fredericton, the capital of the Province. They called upon the principal officers of state, and had a particular interview with Sir John Harvey, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He received them as a real English nobleman always receives intelligent and respectable strangers. They fully explained their designs; and at once struck with the importance of it, he warmly commended their enterprise. They were informed om all sides that the government and people would be highly gratified to see the mines opened and be extremely liberal in their encouragement to those who should first commence the business; and in a few weeks, as soon as the negotiations were finished, and the necessary parchments could be prepared, our two New England friends returned from the Crown Office with a grant under the great seal to themselves and their successors, of all the mines of every name and nature whatever, in the entire territory of St. Martins - comprising a space of more than two hundred and eighty-seven square miles! This is the first

grant of the kind ever authorized we believe under the laws of New Brunswick, and is considered to be one of the most munificent grants for mining purposes ever bestowed upon an American in a foreign land. It is estimated that the proper working of this single coal field above mentioned, independent ofthe profits of any of the other coal formations, and of any other minerals or metals within the confines of St. Martins, will pay the interest of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. Thus it may be seen how the enterprising spirit of our people penetrates into other climes; and that our citizens abroad, as these two gentlemen have done, not unfrequently achieve for themselves the most princely of fortunes. - Boston Evening Gazette."

Codes: B6 / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal;

N.B. Courier - Dec. 1, 1838 The Quaco Coal Mines. - We have received the following letter from Mr. John Alexander, one of the gentlemen concerned in the discovery of Coal at Quaco, which we give entire: ""To the Editor of the Saint John Courier"" ""Dear Sir, - A friend has this morning put into my hands the Courier of the 20th of last month. - In it I find an article concerning the coal mines at Quaco and its vicinity, and which not only reflects unjustly on the two individuals who received a grant of mines in St. Martins, but ridicules the idea of coal being found in that region. Being one of the persons alluded to, I feel it to be a duty to myself, my friends, and the public, to refute the slander in question; and I trust that you will cheerfully give my communication a place in your paper. 7 ""The object of the article seems to be to allay any jealousy that might arise among certain persons, in consequence of others removing into New Brunswick to prosecute a business which the provincials are not disposed to carry on themselves. - In order that the article may have the desired effect, 'Jonathan', as he is called, is held up in derision to the public, and as a reckless speculator; as playing a 'vile hoax' upon his countrymen, by extolling his grant and coal mines, and then selling out his lease for thousands of dollars, &c. And to carry the object of the writer more fully into effect, facts or supposed facts, are brought to bear on the subject. The article alleges that 'in the summer of 1837, two individuals from Portland came to New Brunswick, made an examination of the geology of St. Martins, and decided on the extent of the coal; after which they obtained a lease from the Crown Land Office of all the mines in this Parish that they would discover and work. Having thus far been successful, they returned to the Province with a few miners in June last, and commenced operations. They however remained but a few days, when they all disappeared, and have not since been seen at this valuable coal mine.' In regard to the above statements I have only to say, that as far as they relate to the discovery and lease, they are very near the truth; but with regard to the return of the two gentlemen in June last, with a few miners, to commence operations, they are not true. We did return in June last, but we brought no miners. We did not commence mining operations. Our object was to simply remove the earth (which we did by employing three or four men who lived near the spot), from the coal bed, at a point where it had up to that time remained concealed from view, in order that we might the more readily obtain an accurate knowledge of the dip and line of bearing of the bed, and also procure a sample of the coal from a point nearer to the water level, which we accomplished to our satisfaction. So much for the 'mining operations'. The article further alleges, that this coal was discovered upwards of twenty years ago; that blacksmiths had dug and used it in small quantities from that time to present; and that a gentleman is now in St. John, who collected specimens of the coal ten years past. What of all this? What if coal was found to exist there twenty years ago? and what if there are specimens in St. John of the coal obtained ten years ago? Do not such facts conclusively show that coal exists in St. Martins? - And in the absence of proof to the contrary, may we not reasonably infer from the circumstances of coal being actually found there, that it is in reality a coal formation; and that if coal exists in small quantities, it may, as in all other coal formations, exist in large quantities also? But the writer would have it understood that a Dr. Gesner says that what was supposed to be a stratum of coal is nothing more than a 8 collection of lignite! This statement of the Doctor's flatly contradicts the above declaration, viz.; that coal was dug and used by blacksmiths during the last twenty years at St. Martins. ""I have not the honor or the pleasure of an acquaintance with Dr. Gesner; but one of two things is certain, if he made the statement; it betrays his want of knowledge of the geology of St. Martins, or his utter ignorance of the science he professes. I do not pretend to say that there is not lignite in that Parish; if it be there, I am ignorant of the fact - having never seen any; but that coals, and good coals exist there I am certain, having seen it, and dug it with my own hands. ""The writer closes by tauntingly saying ""our enterprising neighbours have suddenly abandoned the mine - having found out by digging into the cliff that no fortunes were to be made there; and perhaps that before this article goes to press, the lease will be sold for thousands of dollars."" This, Mr. Editor, is a gross mistake, your enterprising neighbors have not abandoned the undertaking. The lease is still in the hands of myself and associates; we intend to hold on to it; and we intend to, as soon as we can complete the proper arrangements to prosecute the exploration, and trust that our labor will be crowned with success, notwithstanding the attempt to discourage persons who undertake to prosecute mining operations in New Brunswick, by what I consider a wanton effort to depreciate the valuable resources of the Province. I might enlarge upon this topic, but I forbear, trusting that hereafter men of reputation and honorable feelings may be suffered to pursue a laudable enterprise, without being laid up to the public through the press, as unprincipled speculators, and as the authors of a villainous hoax. ""I have the honor to be Your most obedient servant, John Alexander ""Boston, 7th November, 1838."" With regard to the statements made by Mr. Alexander we beg to offer a few remarks; and in doing so, we assure him and his associates that we have no wish to check any laudable enterprise in this Province, but on the contrary would willingly assist in promoting its advancement, while at the same time we should feel bound to correct any mistaken ideas that might be entertained respecting it. Mr. Alexander begins by admitting that our statements with regard to the discovery of Coal, the Lease, &c., are very near the truth; he might have said quite true. The only point which he denies is bringing miners with him. He certainly did employ two British miners to commence what we jocosely termed 'mining operations' the nature and extent of which he describes 9

These points are not worth contending about, but we do contend that what Mr. Alexander is pleased to style ""Coal"" is lignite, and lignite only. At the moment of writing this, we have a piece of the identical substance before us, taken from the very spot where that gentleman says he dug coal with his own hands. It certainly is not bituminous coal, but a very different substance, and if Mr. Alexander will furnish us with a specimen of the genuine article from that locality, we will freely admit ourselves mistaken and make him all the amends in our power. We have no hesitation in stating any deliberate opinions, from all that we have heard and seen, that no coal field exists at St. Martins, and that in fact the geological formation of that district, almost precludes its possibility. Whoever attempts to dig coal there, will find that trap and granite are too abundant to expect a deposit of that valuable mineral in their vicinity. The statement we alledged of being made by Dr. Gesner, was certainly made by him, and in it we have the fullest confidence. We have the highest opinion of Dr. Gesner's skill and ability as a Geologist, and we know that he is acquainted with the geology of St. Martins, having recently visited it for examination. Mr. Alexander will find that he has reckoned without his host in attacking Dr. Gesner, who is now absent on a visit to Nova Scotia, but on his return we feel persuaded that Mr. Alexander will hear from him, fully, efficiently and in a manner that will not fail to convince, however unwilling he may be to believe. Since publishing the former article we have been at some pains to ascertain the nature and extent of the lease granted to these gentlemen, and as it may be important to many persons here, as well as abroad, to be acquainted with its terms, we give the following summary. The Lease is dated December, 1837, and grants to Messrs. Randall and Alexander, for the term of fifty years, all mines and minerals which they may within the period of two years from that date, discover, open and commence the efficient working of, within the parish of St. Martins, and that a radius of one mile shall be allowed, around each shaft to be opened, as constituting a mine. That a percentage equal to the value of one-twentieth of the produce of the mine shall be paid to the Crown, to commence at the end of ten years from the date of the lease. If the lessees do not within two years open, and work to effect any mine or mines or having opened any mine shall cease to work the same to effect for twelve consecutive calendar months, then the lease to be null and void. The lease is to be renewed at the end of fifty years for a further term of thirty years, or the improvements to be paid for at valuation, provided the shafts and workings are in good order. It will be observed that this lease confines the parties strictly to such mines and minerals as they may 10 discover, open and commence working of within two years, one of which has nearly expired. Mr. Alexander asks ""what if coal was found to exist there twenty years ago? Why simply this, that if he did not discover it, he has no right or claim to work it under his lease. - No power is given the parties to enter on private property to seek for minerals, neither can they do so without committing a trespass, unless the proprietor of the soil consents. Should they discover any mines or minerals on private property, they cannot work them until they obtain a lease from, or make an arrangement with, the owner of the land. They cannot purchase the land, because being aliens, they cannot, in New Brunswick, hold lands in fee simple. So far as we are able to judge, we conceive this lease confers on Messrs. Randall and Alexander little more than the privilege of exploring and discovering minerals for the benefit of the people of New Brunswick; and whenever they attempt to bring its provisions into effect, they will find their powers very limited indeed. We have no wish to injure these gentlemen or prevent them from ""going ahead"" if they see fit; but as it has been asserted that very great and extraordinary powers and privileges have been granted them, we deem it but right to give a correct statement. We wish such statements to go abroad as will prevent mistakes, so that whenever foreign capitalists do undertake any new

N.B. Courier - Dec. 8, 1838 Since the publication of our last number, we have been called upon by Dr. Gesner, who considers the information given in a former number respecting the non-existence of coal at Quaco perfectly correct. - With reference to the statements made in regard to operations pursued to open a mine, Mr. Alexander has confirmed them in his attempt at contradiction. The whole of the letter from Boston is so perfectly answered by the writer himself and the last Courier that farther reply is unnecessary. Dr. Gesner declares that if any person will ever procure a chaldron of good coals at the mine opened at Quaco by Mr. Alexander, he will retract all he has said respecting it, and freely acknowledge himself mistaken. He does not, however, fear that he will ever be called upon to perform that task. - If the statements made in a late Boston Exchange Gazette by an anonymous writer, and laudatory of a Dr. Jackson, had been reversed, they would have been true, and whensoever, the parties concerned will appear under respectable names, they shall obtain
Novascotian - Dec. 20, 1838 Coal Mines. - Considerable discussion has taken place in St. John papers, respecting the Quaco Coal Mines. Mention was made some weeks ago of extensive grants made to some American speculators in New Brunswick. Subsequently it was denied that any coal existed in the district included in the grant. One of the parties interested in the speculation combats this, and asserts to the contrary; but the St. John Courier repeats the denial, and, on the authority of Doctor Gesner, intimates that a chaldron of coal will never be raised in the district."
Novascotian - Nov. 1, 1838 The rumor of an important discovery of mines at Quaco, N.B. and of the extensive speculation of an American Company, has been pronounced a hoax or speculating trick, by the St. John Courier. The coal was discovered twenty years ago, but was found so scanty as to be of little value. The supposed stratum, it appears, has been pronounced worthless by Doctor Gesner."

N.B. Courier - Oct. 20, 1838 Nothing can be more amusing than the accounts which have appeared respecting the discovery of a great Coal Mine at Quaco, by the American Speculators from Portland, and the alarm which has arisen in consequence of the lease given to them by the Province of all the mines and minerals in the Parish of St. Martins. It appears some rumor of a Coal Mine at Quaco had reached Portland, from thence two individuals came to New Brunswick in the summer of 1837, and having made the requisite examinations of its situation, &c. and by their ""geological skill"" decided on the extent of the coal, they obtained a lease from the Crown Land Office of all the Mines in the Parish of St.

Martins, that they would discover and work. Having been thus far successful they returned to the Province with a few miners in June last, and commenced operations. They had however remained but a few days, when they all disappeared and have not been seen at this ""valuable mine"" since. But a few weeks have elapsed since a Boston paper gave a splendid account of this ""valuable Coal Mine"", ""American enterprise,"" and ""British liberality"". Several of the periodicals of the Province, and our own among the number, have quoted this account and thereby have excited much surprise in the bosoms of our countrymen. - Indeed it would be a shame to let brother Jonathan discover and work a rich coal mine on our shores, and by their ""geological skill"" obtain a prize of so much importance. But unfortunately for the folks in Portland, such is not the fact, and the writer in the Halifax Times need not attempt to defend the science and enterprise of the Nova Scotians and the New Brunswickers, for this discovery (the heaviest charge brought against them) is the most perfect hoax and speculating trick ever heard of. This coal was discovered upwards of twenty years ago, and the blacksmiths living near it have dug small quantities of the fuel from that time to the present. A gentleman now in this town visited the spot ten years ago and collected specimens of the coal and other minerals. So much for ""American discovery"". We understand that Dr. Gesner (who has communicated a geological survey of the Province), has just returned from St. Martins, and states that what was supposed to be a stratum of coal is nothing more than a collection of lignite which is not more than 9 inches thick, extends but a short distance in any direction, and it being unconnected with any regular coal field is perfectly worthless. So much for ""American science."" Our ""Enterprising Neighbours"" have suddenly abandoned the mine, having found out by digging a little into the cliff, that no fortunes were to be made there. 6 Perhaps before this goes to the press the lease will have been sold for thousands of dollars. We rejoice at the advancement of science and enterprise among any people, but we do not like to see the public imposed upon."

Codes: B6 / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal;

S.J. Morning News - Oct. 28, 1839 A small coal vein has been discovered at Quaco; there is some differences of opinion, however, as to whether it is the ""rale geneuine,"" or only ""lignite""."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 30, 1839 We have to acknowledge the receipt of a bushel of what is termed Coal by our correspondent, but Lignite by others, from Quaco. A small collection of carbonaceous matter has been known to exist near the above village during the past twenty years. It has been examined by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, and declared by him not to be a true coal vein, but, like others common on the coast, where fossil trees are seen, composed of lignite and common sandstone. Much has already been said on this subject, and if our friend at Quaco can send a small cargo of either Coal or Lignite, from the vein he has discovered, to this market, instead of a bushel, carefully packed in straw, he may depend upon our assistance to effect a sale for it, and a retraction of an opinion previously

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 27, 1875 Discovery of Coal. - Our correspondent at Tynemouth Creek writes of the discovery of coal which has been recently made at that place, and sends us a specimen of what has been taken from the mine. It bears some resemblance to Albert coal, is hard and apparently of an excellent quality. He says the mine has been discovered within a mile where the coal can be shipped. There is every facility for laying a track, with just enough down grade to make it easy to work. Your correspondent visited the mine, which is just being opened, and found by examination that the present seam as exposed to view is about four feet deep, and from the uniformity of the different layers of strata all about that region and the indications in all directions, your correspondent is of opinion that an immense coal bed underlies all that part extending downwards nearest the mouth of the creek, and probably miles up beyond the opening of the mine, and although Mr. Brown, on whose farm the mine is, is busily engaged, he has not penetrated far enough to make him reasonably expect good coal. Yet he has coal of a fair quality containing a great deal of gas. It burns clear and clean, and when we see that the quality is improving the deeper he goes, we can not only say the prospect is good, but very good. The land is already leased, and a company formed both able and ready to push the work forward, so that in a short time Tynemouth Creek will be better known by the outside world than ever it anticipated. Visitors are already coming to the mine, both ladies and gentlemen. Well furnished comfortable rooms can be obtained at a very low rate at Mr. R.L. Parker's with a host and hostess who know how to make visitors feel comfortable. No doubt many will visit the mine and satisfy themselves that we really have coal in St. John county."

Morning Freeman - Jul. 31, 1875 Coal Discovery. - A seam of what seems to be Anthracite coal has been discovered near Tynemouth Creek, about a mile from the water. The seam as far as has been discovered appears to be fully four feet thick. This, we hope, will prove to be a large deposit. Its proximity to the sea will greatly increase its value. The formation of the ground at the place is described as very remarkable. A great ridge some sixty feet in height and resembling an immense grave has been thrown up in a valley by some action of the earth's inner forces, and in this ridge the coal has

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 11, 1876 The Search for Coal at Tynemouth Creek. - The parties in charge of the Diamond steam borer now at work on Brown's land, Tynemouth Creek, St. John Co., have reached a depth of 175 feet, the most of it very hard rock. No coal has yet been reached. The borer is run day and night, and takes two men to attend it by day and the same by night. They talk of boring 1100 feet or less if they strike coal. The indications have long been considered

S.J. Globe - Jul. 31, 1879 A New Coal Field. - A sample of coal, resembling the Spring Hill coal, which came off the surface of a field owned by Mr. Archibald Parks, St. Martins, is on exhibition in Messrs. Troop & McLauchlin's office, Water street. Considering that it is only surface coal, it appears to be of excellent quality. Mr. Parks is anxious to have a sample

Chignecto Post - Aug. 10, 1882 A vein of bituminous coal, two feet in thickness, has been discovered at St. Martin's, N.B."

Kings County Record - Jun. 29, 1928 Coal Discovered Near St. Martins. - A coal discovery was made near St. Martins recently by James H. Black, Rural Route No. 1, who sent a small sample of the deposit to the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, Lyon Mt., N.Y., for analysis. The laboratory report, forwarded to Mr. Black, said that the analysis showed 63.02 percent carbon and 1.12 percent sulphur. As the sample weighed but one seventh of an ounce it was too small to make definite tests as to its physical properties. The pulverized sample was of a brownish, blackish color. The coal burned readily and left a decided brown ash. It did not burn with a sooty, yellow flame as bituminous coal. Its low carbon content was due to foreign rock matter. The coal is evidently a lean anthracite variety."

Codes: B6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 14, 1843 (Copy) St. John, 22d December, 1842 Sir, - I have the honour to submit for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a Report, and to state that myselfand son have been engaged in exploring for coal with besthopes of success in the neighborhood of Gardner's Creek, and Ten Mile Creek, eastward of St. John. The early arrival of a deep fall of snow has prevented us from completing the exploration which must be deferred until Spring. I have not therefore thought it necessary to make a Report upon what has been done, as such a Report would be imperfect. I have, &c. (Signed) A. Gesner A. Reade, Esquire, &c. &c."

Codes: B6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 22, 1837 Public Notice ie hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Saint John, will be offered at public auction at the Crown Land Office, on Monday the 4th day of December next, subject to the following restrictions: 13Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have two years to explore and select his Mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said two years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of four years from the date of the sale or lease. Thos. Baillie, Comr. and Surv. Genl. Crown Lands. Crown Lands Office, November 7, 1837."

Codes: B7 / IDX_Names: Norton Albertite (see also Hampton U - URN 0697);
Kings County Record - Apr. 11, 1902 We understand that a lot of machinery to be placed in the new coal mine at or near Norton has reached St. John and will no doubt be placed in position at an early date and work of proving the values of the property proceeded with."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 28, 1902 The development of the coal areas at or near Hampton will probably be continued during the winter. The management have in view the placing on the mine, a mining pump of very much larger capacity than the one now in use, and claims are made that the coal prospects are looking better every week as the work progress."

Kings County Record - Aug. 5, 1904 Central Norton. - Aug. 2. - Work has been resumed at the Central Norton Coal mine. A number of men are at work building a road to the mine under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Allaby. Others have commenced work in the pit. The owners are confident of success in the enterprise, and the hearts of the laboring men of the vicinity are filled with delight."

Kings County Record - Nov. 11, 1904 The coal company operating at or near Central Norton on which it is claimed a well defined body of anthracite coal has been discovered, is being developed regularly. The Nova Scotia papers are being used as a medium in which the sale of stock of the company is being vigorously boomed."

Kings County Record - Oct. 13, 1905 The indicators are that the vein of coal being prospected for near Central Norton, is likely to prove a well defined and workable deposit of anthracite coal. Much doubt has existed as to this matter in the past, but recent reports from a reliable source seem to point to its being a genuine anthracite deposit, but requiring still considerable development."

Dec. 12, 1910 - Copied from: Kings County Record - Dec. 12, 1940 30 Years Ago. - (Dec 16) - A report from Cromwell Hill near Norton is that an outcrop of Albertite has been located there. Albertite is solidified oil. It is known that the Albert shales extend to Norton, and it is possible that pockets of the valuable substance may be found there in paying quantities."
Kings County Record - Dec. 16, 1910 A report from Cromwell Hill, near Norton, that an outcrop of Albertite has been located there. This is the mineral that first attracted attention to the shales of Albert county. Albertite is solidified oil and was mined from pockets near Baltimore, Albert county, with great profit to the owners of the deposits. The solid oil was sold to New York parties who used it for producing gas and was the richest gas producing mineral ever discovered. The

Albert shales extend to Norton and it is just possible that pockets of the valuable substance may be found in paying quantities on the new location. A few years ago a discovery of hard coal was reported from the vicinity of Norton but it

Codes: B8 / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1864 A test of the gas-producing qualities of the recently discovered coal at Dunsinane, Parish of Havelock, was made last week by Robert Brittain, Esq., of the Gas Works, which showed 8,400 cubic feet per ton. We believe this is greater than any other coal in the Province, except the Albertite - [Exchange."

Codes: B8 / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1864 Dunsinane. - Mr. Editor: - Allow me to sketch Dunsinane. Such is the name of the locality, in which Mr. Shives Steam Saw Mill is situated, and as Steam Saw Mills don't very often ""happen"" in this part of Kings County, this particular one is considered to be quite an institution. Well, we -, that is something more than a score of the representatives of the youth and beauty of the locality where your humble correspondent resides - went to see it. A short but rapid drive brought us to Captain Hall's where we ""hauled up"" and, leaving horses and carriages, went the remaining three-fourths of a mile on foot, along a winding road that meanders its way, up the steep hillside to its summit and descends on the opposite side to Dunsinane. The scenery wasn't beautiful. Our road for the greater part of the way crossed by the skeleton shadows of giant pines blasted by the fires of previous years. But, Mr. Editor, if the scenery wasn't beautiful, we had an inexhaustible supply of Beauty along with us which more than supplied any local deficiencies. But, to the Mill. On the hillside, sloping northward to the Railway track, is a clearing in which are located the dwellings of the mill operatives, the Mill, and a huge pile of logs, sufficient we were told to keep ""her"" cutting at the rate of 10 to 12 M. per day of eleven hours until snow comes again. We had just arrived and were standing upon a great pile of deals close by the siding, listening to the ceaseless hum of the saws when along came the down train, sweeping noisily on its way, with its load of life and merchandise. The gallant driver, gently drew the rein and checked the speed of his iron steed and bowing politely to our company, passed swiftly on. Here were indubitable evidences of Progress. A very few years since and the spot on which we were now standing was untracked save by foot of wild beast or hunter. To-day, we see the iron way, o'er which the steam giant is drawing the rapid car - the electric telegraph conveying through many miles of uninhabited woods the messages of commerce and civilization, and - thanks to your enterprising fellow citizen - the steam mill making deals from the trunks of those grand old trees, which had tossed their branches in the gales that swept the world long ere the genesis of man had wrought the harness for the steam-horse, or compelled the lightning to be his messenger. Well, we were pleased with the mill. The machinery worked admirably. Especial attention was attracted to the large circular nearly five feet in diameter, which does the principal part of the cutting. That saw as it emerges from the end of the trunk of some ligaceous giant whose heart was molded centuries ago - seems to say ""I came, I saw, I conquered"" and can do it again! We saw it clearly. There was no saw dust in our 2 eyes, nor have we in our heart any wish sawft sawder the enterprising owner. Talk of bucksaws, ripsaws, jigsaws, handsaws, crosscut saws, sawsages (i.e. wise saws) - they were no where, sir, for ""of all the saws that ever we saw, we never saw a saw that would saw as that saw saws"". At a distance of a few hundred rods a number of men are engaged in sinking a shaft to test the depth and richness of the coal field, which is supposed to underlie this whole section of country, and hopes are entertained that the quantity will be sufficiently abundant to supply the whole province, and make of Dunsinane a second Newcastle. We sang God Save the Queen and went home, thinking of a beneficial sway of Her Majesty's ""petticoat Government"". We thought of the tremendous power of Beauty and steam - of bright eyes and circular saws, &c., &c., until your correspondent - (married) - thought he discovered among some of the crowd symptoms of that epidemic so prevalent on the Square in your city. All the ""cases"" are doing well however. Yours, &c., BUSH"

S.J. Morning Telegraph - Jan. 3, 1867 Dunsinane Coal. - A car load of coal from the new mine at Dunsinane, a few miles above Penobsquis Railway Station, was brought to Sussex by the train on Monday. - Parties who have used this coal informs us that it burns well, giving out a large amount of heat for the quantity consumed. It bids fair to come into general use. It is declared to be not inferior to the best English coal, and could be delivered in the City - if proper enterprise and sufficient capital were applied to its development - at a somewhat lower cost."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 31, 1888 and Daily Times - Sep. 3, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 3, 1888 A posse of men in the employ of Kilgour Shives commenced operations on the new seam of coal recently found about two miles north of his steam mill atDunsinane. The prospects of a valuable find of coal is very encouraging. The seam as first discovered being 17 inches in thickness and increases in width as it is bored to about three inches in every five feet. The people in this part of the county are greatly delighted at the prospect of having cheap coal in their own vicinity. Steam power and a borer are now on the premises in the vicinity of the find. A company has been formed and coal in large and paying quantities is being brought to the surface. The coal is said to be of fine quality."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 3, 1888 It is rumored that the coal discovery at Shives' Mill, Dunsinane, is of considerable importance, but just how much of a seam has been explored we have not yet learned. A workable seam of good coal would prove a great boom to Sussex and the surrounding country."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 18, 1888 and Daily Times - Feb. 18, 1888 Rumors of an important coal discovery are incirculation at Sussex. It is said a workable deposit of coal is being developed at Shives' Mill, Dunsinane, on the line of the ICR."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 30, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1888 A large deposit of coal has been discovered on Mr. Shive's property, on the parish of Cardwell, Kings County."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 30, 1888 More Coal. - A large deposit of coal has been discovered on Mr. Shives' property, in the parish of Cardwell, Kings County. It is stated that the coal is of the very best quality, and that it can be easily brought to

Codes: B8 / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 3, 1888 Coal in paying quantities is being found about two miles north of Dunsinane, Kings Co. Mr. K. Shives has a gang of men at work upon the seam."

Weekly Record - Fri. Sept. 28, 1888 We have already in several issues alluded to the vast undeveloped mineral resources of our county. We have lately had brought to our attention prominently and we may say pleasantly one source of wealth lying underground only awaiting the open sesame of the miners pick. We refer to the seam of coal out at Dunsinane, in Norton parish and other places. We lately had presented to us abarrel of coal from Dunsinane, which, though taken from the surface seam proved of excellent quality. The outcrop whence the coal was taken affords every indication that underneath there lies hidden a large and valuable deposit only awaiting development. Our local members induced the government last winter to provide in the estimates a sum to aid private parties in exploring for mines and minerals, and we are surprised that no one has yet availed themselves of the advantages thus offered by the government. If the owners of land giving indication of holding mineral wealth would unite with the government on such just and equitable terms in exploration which would result in the development of some valuable mine, the county would be enriched and the government would more than recoup itself through the royalty it would receive."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 2, 1894 and Moncton Transcript - Mar. 5, 1894 A few years ago Mr. Kilgour Shives had some work done in the prospecting for coal at a point near the I.C.R. track at Dunsinane, Cardwell, Kings county. Mr. Shives raised a few barrels of coal, but did not proceed with any extensive operations, wishing to organize a company or sell to some one who would proceed to work on an extensive scale. There is now an expert examining the old pit, and from him we learn that the prospects for abundance of coal at this mine is very good, and he further says active operations will begin in a few months, as a company is organized and intend to push business."

S.J. Gazette - Mar. 5, 1894 Coal in Kings. - Mr. Ross, representing White &Co. of this city, has been in Sussex for a few days prospecting for coal at a point near the I.C.R. at Dunsinane, Kings County. To a Gazette man this morning Mr. Ross said the results so far were very satisfactory. That coal was there, he had proved, and also that it was of an excellent quality. The site is on the property formerly owned by Kilgour Shives, who attempted at one time to organize a company, but failed. The expert at present prospecting, is acting on the orders of a stirring financial concern, which intends pushing

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 1, 1895 The Dunsinane Mining Company is the name under which Messrs. John White, Robert Jardine, C.N.S. Skinner and Sherwood Skinner, of St. John, and Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton, are seeking incorporation. The company will have a capital of $50,000 in $5 shares, with offices and works at Dunsinane, a place about four miles above Penobsquis, in this county. It has long been known that coal was to be found in that locality, but as to whether it was in paying quantities or not has never been ascertained. It is probable that the company has been formed for the purpose of prospecting, and results are as satisfactory as are expected, it will be a very valuable property, as it is near
Progress - Feb. 2, 1895 The Dunsinane Mining Company of Dunsinane, King's county, is seeking incorporation with a capital of $50,000 in $5 shares. The promoters are Messrs. John White, Robert Jardine, Kilgour Shives, C.N. Skinner and Sherwood Skinner, and their purpose is to open and work a coal mine about two miles from Penobsquis, on land owned by Mr. Shives, where he had a mill some years ago."

Kings County News - Jul. 18, 1895 Sussex.- It is understood the work of developing the coal mine at Dunsinane will shortly be undertaken. There is every evidence to lead to the expenditure of a reasonable amount of capital to prove the existence or the non-existence of coal in paying quantities at this point. As it is only eight miles from Sussex, and near the I.C.R., it would be a great boon for this community if found in working quantities."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 22, 1895 Coal Mining in Kings. - The Sussex Record is pleased to learn that steps are being taken to get out a quantity of coal from the vein or veins at Dunsinane and that the company formed some time ago, of which mention was made in the Record at the time, propose to make a systematic search and prove if possible the existence of working and paying seams in this locality. It is understood diamond drill borer will be utilized when operations of prospecting commence. Should a working body of coal be found here, it will, owing to its near proximity to the I.C. Railway, prove beyond question a paying venture, as the coal is said to be of a first class quality. The company is composed of good men who mean business, and we trust their efforts may be crowned with success."

Gazette - Oct. 24, 1895 New Coal Mine. - The new coal mine at Dunsinane, Kings Co., is thought to be very valuable. Two carloads of the coal has arrived in the city and tested with very satisfactory results. Mr. John White and gentlemen in this city are the interested people in this new venture."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 7, 1897 The diamond drill owned by the New Brunswick government has been leased by John White, Kilgour Shives and Robert Jardine, representing themselves and others, to bore for coal at Dunsinane, Kings County. There have been favorable out croppings of coal in this vicinity and it is now proposed to search for the seams at

Codes: B8 / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1897 A diamond drill has arrived at Dunsinane to bore in the coal mine, if the seam is thick enough to pay for working. The company will start operations soon, as the coal is of a very fine quality - Sussex Record."

Weekly Record Fri., Oct. 22, 1897 The steam diamond drill belonging to the NewBrunswick government is being used in boring for coal at Dunsinane, a few miles above Penobsquis. The company organized some years age are the operators and have the machinery in charge of Mr. Edward Harrington and an assistant. They are now engaged in sinking a hole near the I.C.R. track and will go down about 500 feet. If they strike any promising veins they will follow up their search by boring near the Stone Brook nearer Penobsquis. It is to be hoped they may succeed in finding coal, which undoubtedly abounds in that locality, as it has been mined in small quantities and successfully used as fuel for years."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 27, 1897 More Coal. - The steam diamond drill belonging to the New Brunswick government is being used in boring for coal at Dunsinane, a few miles above Penobsquis. The company organized some years ago are the operators and have the machinery in charge of Mr. Edward Harrington and an assistant. They are now engaged in sinking a hole near the I.C.R. track and will go down about 500 feet. If they strike any promising veins they will follow up their search by boring near the Stone Brook nearer Penobsquis."

Kings County News - Sep. 30, 1897 The diamond drill owned by the New Brunswick government has been leased by Messrs. John White, Kilgour Shives and Robert Jardine, representing themselves and others to bore for coal at Dunsinane, Kings County. There have been favourable outcroppings of coal in this vicinity and it is now proposed to search for the seams at lower depths. The drill has been boring for coal near Moncton since last spring and favorable indications met in several directions. It is possible the search will be resumed after the boring in Kings County is finished. Surveyor General Dunn was in Moncton on Saturday to arrange for the transfer of the drill from Westmorland to Kings County."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 7, 1898 At Dunsinane, Kings County, borings have been prosecuted to a depth of 1,000 feet. A seam of coal thirteen inches in depth was struck at a depth of 200 feet. It is intended to go still further down."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 8, 1901 Several carloads of coal have been mined at Dunsinane this winter and are now being put on the market. The Sussex Mercantile Co. has purchased a trial lot and expect it in in a few days. The coal is said to be of good quality and has been found in a seam four feet thick, which should pay to work. (Earlier article refers to coal and wood famine in Sussex)."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 5, 1902 A promising seam of coal has been reported struck near Anagance on the line of the ICR. The mine is largely owned by St. John parties and Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton is said to be largely interested."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 12, 1902 A reference to the mining applications in the Royal Gazette shows considerable activity in many parts of the province, as to mining claims and recently rights covering some ten square miles have been taken up on supposed coal areas in vicinity of Anagance, Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton, and Robt. Jardine, of St. John being the applicants."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 23, 1903 The fact that coal from the Dunsinane mine has been shipped into Sussex, and sold to some of our citizens this season is interesting news, and would lead those not knowing the facts to understand that fuel belts in close proximity to Sussex may be opened up on a commercial scale in the near future, which would be a very desirable occurrence."

Weekly Record Fri., Jan. 31, 1908 Coal is now being mined at Dunsinane for domestic and other purposes. The coal taken out so far has proved of excellent quality and the owners are finding a ready market for it."

Weekly Record Fri., Mar. 20, 1908 We have learned that coal is being mined and sold for the Dunsinane coal mine but in just what quantity we cannot say. It would be a great boon to Sussex and vicinity to have this coal area opened up sufficiently to furnish a regular fuel supply."

Weekly Record - Jul. 9, 1911 On Saturday last Sheriff Freeze sold the Shives property at Dunsinane to George W. Fowler. The property is a large one and has within its limits the coal deposit which has been worked from time to time. There is also considerable lumber on the plot."

Codes: B8 / J8 / E2 / A2 / L4 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Westmorland County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 21, 1866 Professor Bailey on the Coal of New Brunswick -No. 2. - In our last issue, we copied Professor Bailey's remarks on the true coal of this Province - the product of the Upper and Middle Coal Formation. At present we quote the Professor's statements relative to the Lower Coal Formation. The area occupied by rocks of this formation comprises from 3000 to 4000 square miles, and includes large portions of the Counties of King's, Albert, and Westmorland, with smaller areas in St. John, York, Queen's, Sunbury, Northumberland and Victoria. The rocks of the formation are thick and coarse conglomerates, with some sandstones, usually of a bright red color, and associated with large and valuable beds of limestone and gypsum; also grey and brown flags and shales, the latter very abundant and highly bituminous, passing into an important cannel coal, and associated with large and valuable deposits of asphalt or altered bitumen, and occasionally oil springs. Manganese ore, freestone, grindstones, &c. are among the more abundant and valuable products of the series.The formation under consideration underlies the productive coal measures, and is not known to contain any workable seams of true coal, unless the ""Dunsinane"" coal included in Table A be found to appertain to this series. The character of the formation, however, is not such as to forbid its occurrence, and as workable coal beds have been found in the same formation both in America and Europe, further exploration may yet lead to its discovery in this portion of the Continent. The most interesting and important mineral of the Lower Coal Formation in New Brunswick is that above termed Asphalt or altered bitumen, and locally known as Albertite. Formerly regarded as a true coal, and later as a variety of jet, it is now generally believed to have been originally a fluid mineral oil or petroleum, subsequently changed and solidified by chemical action. It is a black, brittle, lustrous mineral, breaking with a high conchoidal fracture, and differs from coal in its mode of occurrence, (in regular veins instead of beds), in its homogeneity, (being indivisible into layers and of one quality throughout,) as well as in its chemical composition and physical characters. It occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure in disturbed bituminous shales, has a varying thickness of from 1 inch or less to 17 feet, and has been mined to a depth of over 900 feet. From the original locality, discovered in 1849, large quantities of Albertite have been annually removed and exported from the Province. About one hundred men are usually employed in connection with the works, and several large engines (one of 400 horse power) are in constant operation. The mine is favorably situated, not more than six miles from the Bay of Fundy, with which it has been connected by a railway. The original deposit, above alluded to, is the only one of Albertite yet thoroughly tested, though other openings have been made, with more or less success, in the immediate vicinity. The very characteristic accompanying rocks have been traced over a large extent of country, and small veins of Albertite have been observed within this district at points distant from each other as much as fifty miles. The expectation may therefore be entertained that other and equally rich deposits will be discovered. This expectation is strengthened by the supposed origin of the Albertite as an altered Petroleum, by its geological position, which is the same as that of the oil wells of the United States, and by the actual occurrence of such wells upon a limited scale in the district under consideration. Several attempts have been made to open the latter, but as yet without profitable results. The Albertite has never been employed as a simple fuel. It is far better adapted to the manufacture of oil and gas, for which purposes it is unequalled by any other minerals known. The demand for the substance is in excess of the amount raised, but the Company refuse to extend their operations beyond 18,000 and 20,000 tons per annum. As another source of oil and gas, the bituminous shales above alluded to, and very extensively developed in the County of Albert, are beginning to acquire considerable economic importance. Numerous mining claims have recently been taken out for operations in this substance, both in the above named County and in that of Westmorland. In the latter work has been begun, and I am informed that 2000 tons were removed in the year 1865, and were shipped to the United States, selling in that market for $6 per ton. The cost of quarrying is said to about $1 1/4 to $1 1/2 per ton, and the freight to Boston, $1 1/2. In consequence, however, of the low price of mineral oils in the United States, it is considered necessary that the distillation of these shales should be carried on before exportation. For this purpose a Company on the Memramcook River are about erecting one hundred retorts, with which they expect to work up 100 tons of shale per diem. As a source of oil and gas, the Albertite far 11surpasses even the richest of the bituminous shales above described. The following are some facts, derived from reliable sources, bearing on this point. The mineral in the Albert mine is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 14,500 cubic feet of gas, of superior illuminating powers, while in the latter case, where employed in connection with other coals, the residuum is a valuable coke. The yield of the bituminous shales is veryvariable, that of the best bed at the Caledonia mine in Albert being 7,500 per ton of gas, or 63 gallons of crude oil. That of the Westmorland Company above alluded to will yield only from 37 to 40 gallons, while other varieties contain a still smaller proportion. Moreover, unlike the Albert coal, the residuum of these shales is bulky and worthless. For comparison it may be stated that the Grand Lake coal will yield about 8,500 cubic feet ofgas per ton, but of a very inferior quality. From the Professor's tables we learn that in 1863 the Albert Mine produced 18,168 tons of Albertite, in '64, 19,463 tons, in '65, 18,658 tons - total in the three years, 56,289 tons. Of the total, 2,298 tons went to Nova Scotia, 4,520 tons to St. John, and the remainder to the United States. 2,260 tons came to St. John last year - double the quantity in '63 and '64. The value of the Albertite sent to the States, each of the last three years, has averaged about $150,000. The only coal mining property from which the Government obtains a Royalty is the Albert Mine, which paid to the Government in '63, '64 and '65, $8,089.29 Professor Bailey remarks that ""the trade on Coal and Mineral Oils, both of Export and Import, has been subject to great fluctuations, due in part to the great development of Petroleum Springs in the United States. In consequence of these fluctuations, expensive works have been constructed in the Province and again abandoned. The distillation of Bituminous

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Codes: C4 / IDX_Names: Demoiselle Albertite;
Chignecto Post - Nov. 18, 1880 Mr. E. B. Chandler and others have leased the lands of Robert Milburne, Demoiselle Creek, A.C., where Albertite has been discovered. It will be prospected."

Codes: D4 / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 30, 1874 Elgin. - There is every prospect of a coal mine being opened at no distant day in the vicinity of Elgin. A company with a capital of $10,000 is now being incorporated, and the operation of boring will be commenced in the early part of the ensuing summer. Success to the enterprise."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1874 Elgin. - ... there are in the neighborhood, about a mile distant from Elgin on the Goshen road, strong indications of coal, both in a peculiar gas and flavor contained in the well water, and in specimens which have been ploughed up on the surface. The seam is the one which had been traced from the Albert Mines to Quaco, and which we have already alluded to in our account of the Prosser Brook settlement. The spot has been examined by Prof. Bailey, the government geologist, and from what we can learn his opinion was a very favorable one. in consequence of this a company has been formed at Elgin to bore for Coal under the designation of the ""Elgin Mining Company,"" the president being F.W. Steeves, Esq.; secretary, R.D. Robinson, and treasurer, W. A. Colpitts; Dirctors, R.P. Eastman, J. Horsman, D.M. Steeves, W.P. Robinson, R.H. Goggins, J.D. Steeves. The company, however, has not yet commenced operations, the reason being that they were disappointed in the use of the government boring machine, which they were to have had this summer, but the promise, for some reason or other, has not yet been fulfilled."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 8, 1881 Discovery of Albertite, - We are informed that Albertite has been discovered in Albert County. - back of Elgin, and about half way between that place and Alma. - Globe."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 13, 1881 Albertite has been discovered back of Elgin, between that place and Alma."

Daily Times - Dec. 14, 1883 Albert Co. - Mr. E.B. Chandler has seven men atwork on a coal or Albertite lead in the Middle lands, about two miles from Elgin Corner. The prospects so far are promising."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 14, 1883 Mr. E.B. Chandler has seven men at work prospecting on a coal or albertite lead in the Middlelands, about two miles from Elgin Corner. The prospects so far are promising."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 28, 1883 Reports are that there are good indications of albertite on the claim the Chandlers are working in Elgin."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 23, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 24, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Apr. 29, 1885 Albert Co. - E.B. Chandler is now sinking a shaft where coal has been found on the Horseman farm, Elgin. Eight men are employed and success is almost certain."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1885 Elgin. - E.B. Chandler's men at Mapleton have gone down to a depth of 112 feet. Last Friday a small amount of coal was brought to the surface. It is rumored operations will soon be commenced elsewhere."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 24, 1885 Albert Co. - Elgin Notes. - Mr. Chandler is still searching for Albertite in Elgin. He is now at work on Goggins' farm, with good prospects."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 19, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 21, 1885 Elgin:- The long and perservering search which Mr. Chandler had been making for the lost Albertite coal seems to have been at last rewarded with success. It is now over a year since he came to Elgin to search for coal and after making several tests at different places he at last began drilling on the farm of Mr. Samuel Harshman, about a quarter of a mile from Elgin Corner. The drill, which is worked by steam power, after penetrating sixty or seventy feet of shale and earth, began to bring up detached pieces of coal and has continued to do so at intervals to a depth of about one hundred and twenty feet, now reached. The coal, a piece of which, fresh from drilling, was giving your correspondent by Mr. Lemuel Black, who managed the drill, appears to be abundant and

Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 26, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Mar. 4, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf. - E.B. Chandler has reached adepth of over 130 feet, with a drill, in his search for coal near Elgin Corner. Samples of coal taken from the drill last week are said to be genuine Albertite. This drill is worked by steam power. A man from Elgin said, Tuesday, that the drill has since bored through 60 feet of Albertite."

Codes: D4 / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1885 Albertite. - It is rumored that Mr. E.B. Chandler, who is boring for albertite in Middlelands,

Elgin, has had the good luck to strike a lead of considerable thickness."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 22, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Jan. 28, 1885 Albert Co. News. - (Albert Maple Leaf, Jan. 22) -A correspondent says that reports from the prospecting operations now being carried on at Midland, Elgin, are very promising. A lead of Albertite, about a foot in thickness, has been cut through and they are daily expecting to strike a vein. A good strike would be a big thing for the county and we wish the enterprise the success it deserves."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 8, 1885 Albert Co. - Encouraging. - E.B. Chandler, Esq.,has eight men employed in sinking a shaft for coal, on the Fitzgerald property in Elgin. They have already attained a depth of 35 feet, and consider the prospects very encouraging. - Observer."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 5, 1885 and Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 6, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Mar. 11, 1885 (Albert Maple Leaf, Mar. 5) - It is said that acoal mine has at last been found on the farm of Solomon Horseman, Elgin. E.B. Chandler's men sank a hole to a depth of 120 feet, when the drill, for some unascertained cause, would not go any further, which necessitates the drilling of a new hole. No one knows how much coal there really is or what depth the drill went through. Some say that several pockets or leads have been gone through, others say that it was all one pocket of coal. At least we believe it is generally conceded that the drill went through coal and shale the whole distance from the

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 8, 1885 Dorchester - E.B. Chandler, Esq., is in town. Itis reported that he has found Albertite coal in quantity at Elgin, Albert Co. We congratulate him upon his success. He has worked for it and deserves it."

Codes: D4 / E2 / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 19, 1902 An Elgin, Albert Co., correspondent writes:'There are rumors that there will be some operators here looking for oil in the near future. Years ago shafts were sunk for coal but nothing found. Now it is supposed that the oil sands lie under the shale strata. The coal shafts were sunk about 100 feet but it is proposed to put the drill down about 300 feet.'"

Codes: D4 / J6 / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite; Apohaqui Albertite;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 23, 1885 Albert Maple Leaf, Mar. 19 - Edward B. Chandler, who is now opening an albertite coal mine at Elgin, isnegotiating with Joseph Reicker and A.B. Sproul, of Apohaqui, to open up a mine of albertite on their properties, a short distance west of that village."

Codes: D4 / K3 / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite; Mapleton Albertite;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 31, 1876 Boring for Albertite. - The diamond borer has been at work on or near Mr. Frederick Steeve's property, a short distance to the west of Elgin Corner. Mr. Ells, of the Geological Survey of Canada, having inspected thelocality found it unfavorable, and, on consultation, it was determined to bore in Mapleton, a charming valley, two miles north of Elgin Corner. It is bounded by high hills, and is of an elongated oval form. The sides of these hills are covered by hardwood of various kinds, among which maple predominates through the centre of the valley, which, at its widest point, is from a quarter to a half mile wide. There flows through it a stream of clear and sparkling water. The meadows which border it, by their intense greenness, shew the fertility of the soil. The rock underlying the valley proper is composed of oil shale, which burns readily, and which has a greasy feel when rubbed between the fingers. Some years since, after a chopping made in this valley had been fired, these shales got on fire and burnt for a period of two months. They were only extinguished by winter's storms and rains. We are informed that at either extremity of this valley the interstices of the shales are filled by albertite. It is said that the borings in this valley are to be done diagonally, thus, as the veins of albertite are nearly vertical, affording more opportunities of striking them if any such exist than there would be from perpendicular borings."

Codes: D4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCVI. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 8. Stock exempt from 2. Capital stock. taxation for three. Place of business, where years. established. 9. First meeting by whom 4. Power of Company to levy called and where held. and collect calls. 10. Annual meeting, when 5. Qualification of Directors. and where held. 6. Vote to be by ballot. 11. Management of 7. Joint stock alone liable affairs in whom vested. for debts Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Joseph D. Steeves, Robert H. Goggin, David M. Steeves, James Acton, Frederick W. Steeves, George S. Hallet, Robert D. Robinson, LeBaron Godard, Jacob Beck, Senior, Samuel W. Goggin, William P. Robinson, Stephen Hopper, H.D. Acton, Merriam & Eastman, Hugh Davidson, Samuel J. Beck, Jacob Beck, Junior, W.H. Webster, Joseph C. Blakney, George Killam, George M. Killam, Ezekial Steeves, Jacob Steeves, Oliver C.J. Steeves, Solomon Horseman, Alexander A. Barchard, W.A. Colpitts, Esquire, Thomas A. Colpitts, and George Stewart, and such other persons as shall from time to time become proprietors of shares in the Company hereby incorporated and established, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the ""Elgin Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have

power, right and authority to purchase, lease, hold and sell mining lands and mineral rights, and of boring, mining, raising, digging and searching for coal, shale, petroleum, or any other mineral, on their lands in Elgin, County of Albert, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate and any other property required for constructing, holding, or operating roads and tramways for the transportation of coal, shale and other substances, and supplies, to and from their works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads and tramways may be used, and of constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the use of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, ar any of them; and the said Company shall have all other powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be ten thousand dollars, with power to increase the capital stock to fifty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded, in the books of the Company. 3. The place of conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Elgin Corner, or at such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of seven persons, who shall be stockholders in said Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sum of money as may be necessary for carrying on the business of said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and when any call shall be made by the shareholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in writing, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his share or shares at the time described, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the share or shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 5. No person shall be eligible as a Director unless he holds at least five shares of the capital stock of the said Company, and is of the full age of twenty one years. 6. On every occasion when the votes of the shareholders are to be given, they shall be given by ballot, and the number of votes shall be in the proportion of one to each share of stock; absent shareholders may vote by proxy, provided the proxy be a shareholder and produce sufficient authority in writing. 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 8. All property and shares of said Company shall be exempt from taxation for the period of three years from the passing of this Act. 9. That the first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof, shall be called by any two stockholders of said Company, such meeting to be held at or near Elgin Corner aforesaid, on Thursday the seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, between the hours of two o'clock, p.m., and eight o'clock, p.m., the same day; notices of such meeting shall be given at least ten days previous to the day of meeting, by posting the same in at least six public places in the said parish. 10. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation shall be held at Elgin Corner on the first Tuesday in June in each and every year, for the purpose of choosing seven Directors, and such other officers of said Corporation as may be deemed necessary for the management of their affairs, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office one year, or until others are chosen in their places, and shall at the first meeting after their election choose one of their number President of such Company; provided always, that not less than four Directors do form a quorum for the transaction of business; and in case of absence of the President, the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their number Chairman for the occasion. 11. The Directors and officers of the said Company, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the business of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws of said Corporation and the provisions herein contained, may appoint any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, may declare annual

Codes: D7 / IDX_Names: Kings County Coal;
July, 1860 - Copied from: Kings County Record - Jul. 28, 1960 The First Newspaper. - ... The Sussex Times -July ?? 1860 ... The notice of a farm sale along Ward's Creek contains information that Dr. Gesner in his geological survey of the province had found a vein of Cannel coal ""upon the farm of Allan Sheck in the parish of Sussex, of three feet in thickness, and have no doubt that it exists in greater quantity and purer quality at greater depth."""

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1860 - Copied from: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 139 A group of 28 businessmen subscribed £5 each for a share in a newspaper to be called ""The Sussex Times"". It began publication in March of 1860 as a four page sheet, was reduced to half size and after 16 issues ceased to exist. ... ""The notice of a ""Farm for Sale"" along Ward's Creek Road contains the information that Dr. Gesner, in his geological survey of the province, found a vein of coal ""upon the farm of Allan Sheck in the parish of Sussex, of three feet in thickness and have no doubt that it exists in greater quantity and purer at greater depth."""

N.B. Courier - May 19, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Farm At Sussex Vale. For Sale by private bargain:-The subscriber offers at Private Sale that valuable Farm known as the Belling Farm situate on Ward's Creek, in the Parish of Sussex, adjoining the Farm and Residence of T.O. Arnold, Esq., and about 20 minutes walk from the railroad station at Sussex Vale or 1 3/4 miles. Said Farm contains One Hundred and Forty nine acres of as good Land as is to be found in the County of Kings, has a front of about 90 rods on the Ward's Creek road, and runs to the old Cumberland Road in the rear, has 20 acres intervale Land beautifully interspersed with fine Elm Trees of large growth, and intersected by the stream known as Ward's Creek, 30 acres high land cleared and ready for cultivation, and about 70 acres of fine growth wood Land, in which, and quite accessible is about 2 acres of Swamp, much of which is very valuable for the compost heap. Also - a small Farm house, and good barns, quite new, as well as good fences. There is also on the Farm a Vein of Coal,supposed to be a continuance of the same deposits found in Albert County which was discovered by Dr. Gesner during his Geological Survey of the Province, and reported of by him in his report to Government as follows:- ""I discovered upon the farm of Allan Sheek, in the Parish of Sussex, a vein of Cannel Coal 3 feet in thickness, and have no doubt that it exists in greater quantity and purer quality at a greater depth. The above would no doubt upon being worked become very valuable."" The subscriber having purchased a smaller Farm offers the above for sale on very easy terms of payment with possession when required. Application can be made at Sussex to T.O. Arnold, Esq., from whom every information can be obtained, or in St. John, to the subscriber, James A. Whitney, St. John, 12th May, 1860."

Morning News - Sep. 26, 1862 and S. J. Daily Globe - Sep. 26, 1862 and Morning Freeman - Sep. 27, 1862 and Carleton

County Sentinel - Oct 4, 1862 Sussex Mines. - The ""News"" has learned from the Sussex ""Mines"", that a hole has been dug some twelve feet in depth, and that a horizontal vein of beautiful coal, some nineteen inches broad, has been found, and other veins are apparent. The prospects are as encouraging as they were on the first discovery; and in short time we expect to be able to write more positively."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 17, 1864 The editor of the GLOBE has been shown a specimen of bituminous coal, gathered in the vicinity of the dwelling of Rev. H. Charlton, Belleisle. It was found loose upon the surface."

Morning Journal - Jun. 2, 1869 Important Discovery in King's County. - We are informed by a correspondent that a kind of coal, or bituminous shale, has been found on the farm of Mr. Henry Baxter, of Norton, King's County. It has been tested, and found well adapted for the manufacture of oil. Those who have examined the spot say that there is any quantity there, and Mr. Baxter has been offered a thousand dollars for the right of mining. This offer has been refused, and is now negotiating with a Company for a lease for a term of years. The indications are that we are safe in congratulating Mr. Baxter on his good fortune. We may add that the fortunate owner of this mine is a young man still in a state of ""single

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 30, 1869 The Globe says ""another coal discovery has been made on the farm of Mr. Smith, near Bloomfield Station. It is supposed to be a continuation of the vein which has been exposed on Mr. Baxter's property, at Norton, about two miles distant from Mr. Smith's."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 9, 1879 Sussex. - Coal. - Mr. Warden Markham et al., are energetically prosecuting their search for coal on the South Branch, with reasonable hopes of success. It is hoped that their enterprise will be rewarded."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 9, 1879 Kings County Coal. - Parties in Kings County are said to be energetically prosecuting their search for coal on the South Branch, and with reasonable hope of success."

S.J. Globe - May 2, 1879 Coal. - A correspondent at Goshen, K.C., informs us that a large quantity of shale has been found on the farm of Mr. James Hayward, and that there are good prospects for coal. A miner visited the place three years ago, and found a piece of shale, and he said if he could find plenty of it he could find plenty of coal. Abundance of shale has since been found. Mr. Hayward will furnish any particulars required."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 13, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - May 14, 1879 Coal in King's County. - The coal discovered on George Teakles' farm, near the paper mills, Penobsquis, is said to be of the best quality, and similar to the Albert Mines

Codes: D7 / IDX_Names: Kings County Coal;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 14, 1885 Albertite at Apohaqui. - Apohaqui, March 11. -For many years it has been known that coal was to be found underlying the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Ricker, and situated about half a mile west of the Apohaqui station. The farm fronts on the south side of the Kennebecasis, and is crossed by the I.C.R., which here runs parallel with and quite near the stream. The land rises quite abruptly from the river and necessitated a deep cutting for the railway. It was probably while excavating for the railway that the coal was first discovered. It is of the kind commonly known as Albertite. Whether it is to be found in paying quantities or not is likely soon to be tested. E.B. Chandler has been negotiating with Mr. Ricker and with A.B. Sproul, the owner of the adjoining farm and it is understood, will with others begin operations when the spring opens. It is to be hoped the venture will prove successful. A gentleman who tested a sample of the coal some years ago believes it to be of good quality. Apohaqui is naturally excited over the possibility of a boom for

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1886 Sussex. - The find of coal by Mr. F.W. Stockton, in this county, promises, it is said, to be quite extensive, and the coal of a first class quality and quite near the surface."

Gazette - Sep. 28, 1897 Coal in Kings County. - The diamond drill owned by the New Brunswick government has been leased by Messrs. John White, Kilgour Shives and Robert Jardine, representing themselves and others to bore for coal at Dunsinane, Kings County. There have been favorable outcroppings of coal in this vicinity and it is now proposed to search for the seams at lower depths. The drill has been boring for coal near Moncton since last spring and favorable indications met in several directions. It is possible the search will be resumed after the boring in King's county is finished. Surveyor General Dunn was in Moncton on Saturday to arrange for the transfer of the drill from Westmorland to Kings county."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 6, 1898 Hard Coal in New Brunswick. - Much interest has been aroused in the county of King's by the discovery of a vein of anthracite in the parish of Norton. It comes to the surface on the side of a hill and is about two feet in thickness. There are also indications of a much larger vein beneath the one which crops out. A St. John gentleman, who has been in the locality, brought some specimens of this coal to the city the other day, which he had taken from the vein with his own hands. The coal is apparently of a high grade and resembles the best quality of Pennsylvania anthracite. It has been analyzed by an expert in the United States, and the report on it is so satisfactory that the company which owns the area proposes to sink a shaft and if a sufficient quantity is found will open a mine. The whole business is in the hands of an American company which has quietly bought up all the land in which the coal is deposited."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 6, 1898 Anthracite Coal Mining. - St. John Man Tells an Interesting Story. - A prominent merchant and capitalist this morning discussing with a Globe reporter the reported discovery of anthracite coal at or near Norton said the news might be true, but he was afraid it was too good news. Said the merchant: I once owned an anthracite coal mine at Norton and for a few hours had visions of a big fortune and would have demanded somewhere in the vicinity of half a million for my claim. Continuing the merchant said that one night some years ago, a farmer called on him and from his bulging pockets produced what seemed to be as fine anthracite coal as ever was seen. Some of it when thrown on a fire burned freely and the merchant admitted that visions of wealth floated through his brain while the farmer told how he had found this while searching for his cows, and said he was beneath the roots of an old tree that had been blown over. The capitalist secured some dynamite and a few tools and in company with the farmer started for the place. They went by night, so that nobody would know their mission, and in the grey of the morning stood around the mine and set off the blast which destroyed several bushels of the stuff. This they gathered up and the way it shone convinced them that a fortune was a sure thing for them. On the first train they returned to the city, carefully hid away the stuff and then secured a legal option on the property. This done they called in Mr. George F. Matthew, the well known geologist, and triumphantly submitted their find to him for an expert opinion. That, said Mr. Matthew, is about as fine a specimen of shale as I ever saw, and then he proceeded to tell his inquisitors that they found it at Norton and indicated within ten feet the exact spot from which it was taken. The merchant was inclined to the opinion that the new mine was at or near the same place and believed the disappointment of the finders would be as keen as was his, although he admitted it might be that coal had really been found."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 12, 1900 A seam of coal together with a shale heavily freighted with petroleum oil, is reported to have been found in McCain Settlement, four and a half miles from Sussex.- SUN"

Kings County Record - Feb. 7, 1902 Editorial. - In our local column will be seen an account of a proposed company to work Anthracite coal mines at or near Norton in this county. It will be news to New Brunswickers that valuable Anthracite coal veins are in evidence, and they do not know it. It is about time some of these transparent frauds were punctured, and a stop put to victimizing outside capitalists. Recently a concern has been flooding New York city with glowing accounts of large bodies of 'Cannel Coal' in Westmorland, and Albert counties, and the dollars are being raked in on the same. The calling of ordinary shales as Albertite shales, 'Cannel Coal' and 'Anthracite' may be all very well for promoters, but it is nevertheless getting money under false pretences. The press of New Brunswick should expose these schemes thoroughly, and we further think the Government of the Province, would be justified in assisting in the work, as these misrepresentations can only in due season, have a tendency to prevent legitimate capital coming into the Province, once investors find out they are being systematically fleeced."

Codes: D7 / IDX_Names: Kings County Coal;

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 What has become of the great anthracite coal mine near Lower Norton of which we heard considerable last summer? We should like much to see it in active operation and the valuable anthracite put in the market the coming season, so as to offset having to pay such high prices for the American product."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 13, 1903 Kings County Hard Coal. - Portland Press: Ex- Alderman E.E. Rounds, who has been for the last few days at Central Norton, N.B., investigating a coal outcropping there, will ship his first consignment of specimen coal Saturday. Mr. Rounds will ship about ten tons. Beyond the fact that he will make his first shipment of coal Saturday nothing is known here of the extent of his operations, but the short time he was on the ground would indicate that he found coal near the surface. The Hampton correspondent of the Sun writes: The prospecting coal company at Norton have some twelve or fourteen men mining coal from the thirty-five foot excavation, and teams hauling it here for shipment to Portland, forty tons having been ordered by capitalists as a test of its quality and value, which, if satisfactory, will result in the formation of a working company with a capital of $150,000. The coal is equal to the finest Lehigh, and the expert miners on the ground say the outlook is excellent for the existence of areas of paying quantities."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 13, 1903 That Kings County Coal Mine. - On the eighth page of this week's Record will be seen a clipping from the Portland, (Me.) Argus in reference to the Norton Coal Mine. The following further reference to this mine is taken from the same paper: Edgar E. Rounds, coal miner, returned early yesterday morning from his possessions at Central Norton, N.B., with ten tons of coal in his possession and with the conviction that the coal deposits in that section are valuable and that there are enough of them to amount to something. Mr. Rounds says he is not going back at present, but he is satisfied that the coal he has found is the real thing and that there is more of it. He speaks well of the people in the section in which he has been sojourning, but does not think much of the railway management. Trains are late all the time and the rules and regulations are something peculiar. Inasmuch as Mr. Rounds has had some little experience on railroads his opinions on this point may be taken as that of an expert. Mr. Rounds had some of his coal at the police station last evening and it certainly looks well, burns well and does not smell bad, being a sort of hard cannel coal."

Kings County Record - Jun. 3, 1910 The existence of coal not a thousand miles from Sussex will be investigated at an early day and should it prove worthy of development the means to develop same will be forthcoming promptly. Kings County seems to be most prolific in surface indications of valuable minerals."

Kings County Record - Jun. 17, 1910 We understand that some parties are engaged in testing or opening up a coal area back of Anagance Station, but with what success is not at present known. It would be a great boon to have a good producing coal mine in this section of the country."

Kings County Record - Aug. 2, 1912 Active Coal Boring Operations. - Gang of Men are Busy Prospecting the Mount Middleton Deposits. - The investigation of the coal deposits at Mt. Middleton is now being actively pushed. Early this week a boring outfit was taken from Sussex to the scene of the operations and while the bad weather has prevented the prospectors from making as much progress as those interested would like to see, a start has been made and the location of the coal seams will be determined as rapidly as possible. The man in charge of the operations is W.F. Mullins, Montreal. Alexander Kent has the contract for boring and has a large gang of men on the ground. The first work is being done on a wood lot owned by Joseph Hornbrook on the Mill Brook, midway between Mt. Middleton and Berwick. A leading representative of the Montreal capitalists behind the development is expected here within a few days to look over the ground and a final decision will then be reached as to the extent of the work to be carried on. The present indications are that an exhaustive investigation of the whole area will be made. At the point where the first hole is being sunk there is a marked outcrop of shale, and fire-clay, as well as other indication of coal. During the next few weeks there will be considerable activity manifested in the vicinity of Mt. Middleton."

Kings County Record - Aug. 23, 1912 Active boring operations have been temporarily suspended at the Mt. Middleton coal fields, owing to the illness of the expert in charge. Mr. Kent has gone to Moncton for a few days to recuperate but will resume work as soon as possible."

Kings County Record - Aug. 30, 1912 The work of boring for coal at Mount Middleton is being pushed forward and operations are progressing favorably. In addition to the work being done by the boring gang, a shaft was sunk down the Mill Brook, about two miles from where the machine is operating. Water interfered with the work but at fifteen feet some good shale was struck and some specimens resembling Albertite were found. The water drove the workmen from the site, however, and they are now working on higher ground, where a second shaft will be put down. So far those interested have every reason to feel satisfied with the outlook."

S.J. Standard - Aug. 30, 1912 Coal In Kings county. - The work of boring for coal at Mount Middleton is being pushed forward and operations are progressing favorably. In addition to the work being done by the boring gang, a shaft was sunk down the Mill Brook, about two miles from where the machine is operating. Water interfered with the work, but at fifteen feet some good shale was struck and some specimens of a high grade coal, somewhat resembling Albertite, were found. The water drove the workmen from the site, however, and they are now working on higher ground, where a second shaft will

Codes: D7 / IDX_Names: Kings County Coal;

Kings County Record - Jul. 31, 1941 Coal Being Mined In Waterford Area. - According to latest reports from the scene of activity, the coal 'find' at Urney, Parish of Waterford, is developing very favorably; and it is expected that in six weeks' time the mine will be producing coal in abundance. This 'strike' of coal was made on the farm of William Law at Urney some months ago, and was thought sufficiently good to warrant further investigation; and Robert Hawkes, who has had a great deal of experience in coal mining work, has, he told The Record, obtained the coal rights on the 160 acres of land. He states that the coal is similar to that found in Nova Scotia. It runs, he continued, in a 'pitching seam' at an angle of 45 degrees. Mr. Hawkes has sent samples of this coal to technicians in Montreal; and it has been given a standing of 16,000

T.B.U. (British heat units). It is stated that there is just a little over three per cent ash. A number of miners from the Queens county districts are at work on the property. Mr. Hawkes expects to establish a yard at Sussex, which will be only eight miles from the mine. He will also take up residence in town, he says. What with manganese, and now coal, Kings county seems to be one of the rich spots of the province, as the dairying and lumbering industries have long been highly valuable assets. The 'black diamond' may now add its quota to the county prosperity!"

Kings County Record - Jul. 28, 1960 The First Newspaper. - ... The Sussex Times -July ?? 1860 ... The notice of a farm sale along Ward's Creek contains information that Dr. Gesner in his geological survey of the province had found a vein of Cannel coal 'upon the farm of Allan Sheck in the parish of Sussex, of three feet in thickness, and have no doubt that it exists in greater quantity and purer quality at greater depth.'"
The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 139 A group of 28 businessmen subscribed œ5 each for a share in a newspaper to be called 'The Sussex Times'. It began publication in March of 1860 as a four page sheet, was reduced to half size and after 16 issues ceased to exist. ... 'The notice of a 'Farm for Sale' along Ward's Creek Road contains the information that Dr. Gesner, in his geological survey of the province, found a vein of coal 'upon the farm of Allan Sheck in the parish of Sussex, of three feet in thickness and have no doubt that it exists in greater quantity andpurer

Codes: D7 / B8 / IDX_Names: Kings County Coal; Dunsinane Coal;
Kings County Record - Jul. 12, 1912 and S.J. Globe - Jul. 19, 1912 Promise Coal Development Here. - Outside Capitalists Said to Have an Eye on Kings County Coal. - Representatives of large financial interests were here this week investigating the coal deposits of the county. A number of property holders in the vicinity of Mount Middleton were approached and asked for leases of their real estate holdings, with options to purchase at the end of three years. For many years it has been known that coal deposits were to be found in Kings and at Dunsinane operations have been carried on spasmodically for some years. The activity in the Minto mines has attracted attention to the New Brunswick coal fields and it looks now as if new sources of supply would be opened up. The Record was shown some samples of coal found in the vicinity of Mount Middleton and they leave no doubt as to the existence of coal there. How large the quantities are will have to be determined by practical demonstration. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the property holders in the neighborhood of the ground examined, it is proposed by the capitalists interested to use diamond drills, in order to ascertain more definitely the amount of fuel available. If the investigation justifies further action the areas will be acquired by those interested and permanent development will be commenced. While the coal is at present isolated, a discovery of large deposits would doubtless mean the construction of a railway through the district. Several of those interested have agreed to lease their lands and permit the work of investigation to proceed. The late E.N. Sharpe, who was one of the men who helped to develop the coal mines of Springhill, N.S., was a firm believer in Kings county coal deposits and at one time he was about to give the matter serious consideration, when he was called to Nova Scotia. The work there occupied his attention up to the time of his death. There is no doubt as to the Mount Middleton outcrop being part of the Minto range, which runs across the counties of Queens and Kings. While it is too early to say anything definite concerning the probable outcome of the movement, it is encouraging to find that outsiders are interesting themselves financially in the venture."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Weekly Observer - Jan. 7, 1851Naptha Springs, New Brunswick. - We understand that springs of Naptha have recently been found at Hillsboro' New Brunswick, in the vicinity of the asphaltum deposits in that quarter. The naptha floats on the surface of water and resembles this tar, or oil, and when lighted burns with a brilliant flame. Petroleum, of the consistence of soft wax, is also dug from the earth on the borders of the Petitcodiac River, in the county of Westmorland. The water of a well in that district contains so much naptha as to render it unfit for domestic uses, and some of the springs it is said discharge a gas, that is inflammable, and resembles in character the common illuminating gas. - Halifax Guardian."

Morning News - Apr. 7, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Oil Works Company. Public Notice. Pursuant to the powers vested in me in and by the Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick entitled ""An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil works Company,"" I do hereby call the first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof, to be held on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of April next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the office of McGrath, Harding & Co., situate at No. 77 Prince Wm. Street, in the city of St. John. James DeW. Spurr. Dated this 27th day of March, 1856."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Freeman - Aug. 10, 1858 Fatal Accidents. - On Friday evening a man named Mitchell lost his life at the New Brunswick Oil Works. It was his duty to clean out the retorts, &c., after the process of distillation had ceased, and it is supposed that in haste to get away he went in before the gas had escaped, and without taking the precautions prescribed, and that he was suffocated."

New Brunswicker - May 14, 1859 Recently a deposit of Asphaltum was discovered in Albert County, and at the last sitting of the Legislature a charter was obtained and a Company formed under the name of the ""Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose of working the mine, which is said to be one of great value, and we trust that it may prove so, even beyond the most sanguine hopes of those connected with the enterprise. Our country is rich in minerals, and the men who have the spirit to search for them are deserving of public gratitude. Asphaltum is one of the most valuable of minerals, and must become a great source of wealth to the Province. We learn from the Westmorland Times that at a meeting of the shareholders in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company held at King's Hotel, Moncton, on Monday, 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company:- Hon. E.B. Chandler, A.E. Botsford, W.H. Steves, O. Jones, Edward Allison, Esquires. John H. Harding, Alexander Wright, And subsequently, O.

N.B. Courier - Apr. 14, 1860 and Morning Freeman - Apr. 28, 1860 and Morning News - Jun. 4, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Thomas McHenry, Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 33, Prince Wm. Street, (Office, N.B. Oil Works Company,) St. John, N.B."

Morning Freeman - Aug. 20, 1861 Advertisement: Oil Manufactory - By Auction. To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 5th day of September next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John - Certain lease hold LANDS and PREMISES, situate in the Parish of Lancaster, known as the NEW BRUNSWICK OIL WORKS, held by the Subscribers as Trustees of the New Brunswick Oil Company. On said premises there is a large Three Story Brick Building, containing a Steam Engine, Retorts, Stills, Condensers, &c., and everything necessary for carrying on a large Oil Manufacturing Business. There are also on the premises a large Cooperage, together with a large quantity of new and second hand Barrels, Heavy Oil and Paraffine; Scows and Weighing Scales; also, one New Flue Boiler 22 1/2 feet long by 5 1/2 feet diameter. Terms of payment made known at sale. W.H. Scovil } Geo. E. Snider } Trustees W. Girvan } St. John,

N.B. Courier - Nov. 22, 1862 N.B. Oil Works vs. J.H. & G. Harding. - This was an action to recover the amount of an amount alleged to be due by the defendants to the Company. The defence was the oils were purchased by J.H. Harding for the purpose of introducing them into the different towns in the Gulf ports to raise funds for the Company's relief. The Company owed J.H. Harding £207 18s., by virtue of an award in his favour, and the purchase of the goods for which this action was brought was a personal transaction, and not of the firm. The Company alleged that the defendants were their debtors and not J.H. Harding, who, by a resolution passed by the Board, proposed to pay the account of the firm. The N.B. Oil Works Company had transferred all their property and effects, except their book debts to Trustees for the benefit of all their creditors, except certain preference creditors who were to be paid in full. The book debts were not assigned. The proceeds enabled the Trustees to declare a Dividend of 1s. in the pound. The Company were willing to allow J.H. Harding to offset a claim of fifty pounds incurred for Capt. Chute, who was sent by J.H. Harding to St. Stephens to the sale of the oil there, and for the remaining £157 2 he should get 3s. in the pound from the Trustees. But they claimed that the firm must pay the account in full. This was a part of the reserved book debts and did not go to Trustees. Verdict for the plaintiffs £207. Counsel for Plaintiffs, Hon. J.H. Gray, Q.C.; for Defendants, S.R. Thomson, Esq. - Communicated."
Morning Freeman - Nov. 22, 1862 N.B. Oil Works vs. H.H. & J. Harding. - This was an action to recover the amount of an account to be due by the defendants to the company. The defence was that the company owed J.H. Harding £207 by virtue of an award in his favour, and that the goods, &c., for the value of which this action was brought, were really given by the company to J.H. Harding. The company alleged that the defendants were their debtors, and not J.H. Harding, who, they said, had even himself made a proposition for settlement of this account in the name of the firm. The Oil Works Company had transferred all their property and effects, except their book debts, to Trustees for the benefit of all their creditors, who were to be paid in full. The proceeds enabled the Trustees to declare a dividend of four shillings in the pound. The company were willing to allow J.H. Harding to offset by his claim an account of £50 the company had against him, and that on the remaining £157 he should get 4s. in the pound from the Trustees; but they claimed in the interest of all the creditors that his firm must pay their account in full 20s. to the pound. Verdict for the Plaintiffs £207. Counsel for Plaintiffs, Hon. J.H. Gray, Q.C.; for Defendants, S.R. Thomson, Esq."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jan. 7, 1864 We are glad to see indications of enterprise in opening the vast internal resources of the County of Albert. One company has commenced boring for oil on an extensive scale, and a steam engine has been forwarded from this city to aid this hopeful work. - Christian Visitor."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Freeman - Jun. 4, 1868 The Oil Works - We regret much to hear that owing to the operation of the Excise on Petroleum, and its relations to the Customs' duty, the Oil Works have been obliged to suspend operations. There have been generally about 300 persons, young and old, supported by this manufacture. We trust that some way of resuscitating it may ere long be devised. - The foreign will now drive the local oil out of the market. - Journal. This is decidedly bad news. The immediate cause of this suspension the Journal admits to be the recent change in the imposition of duties, from which the Journal and its associates expected such great benefits. The Government and Parliament of the Dominion appear to be able to do nothing of any importance in this Province to please friends or foes."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 18, 1868 Oil Contract. - We understand that the contract for supplying the Light-Houses of Ontario and Quebec with Oil has been awarded to the New Brunswick Oil Works Company of this City. In a few days, Mr. Moore, the clever manager of the Works, will leave for Montreal with 900 barrels (about 8,000 gallons), in fulfilment of the Company's engagements. The rate paid, we believe, is not excessive, but will leave a small margin for profit."

Morning Freeman - Jun. 20, 1868 Oil Contract. - We understand that the contract for supplying the Light Houses of Ontario and Quebec has been awarded to the New Brunswick Oil Works Company of this city. In a few days Mr. Moore, the clever manager of the Works, will leave for Montreal with 200 barrels (about 8,000 gallons) in fulfillment of the Company's arrangements. The rate paid, we believe, is not excessive, but will leave a small margin of profit. - Telegraph. This is a small atonement for the injury done by the imposition of the Excise duty."

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 4, 1873 We learn from our changes that indications of oil have been discovered at Stiles' mine, a coal property situated seven miles from Amherst, on which Messrs. I.S. Hickman, E.N. Sharp, Magee Brothers, and Hall & Fairweather, of St. John, and others, are interested."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 30, 1874 Oil has been discovered near Hopewell Hill."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 4, 1879 Oil Prospecting.- Some thirteen years ago, an oilwell was sunk on the farm of Mr. ... Como, near the Memramcook College, but the machinery not being sufficient for the purpose, the work was abandoned. Oil, however, to the extent of about twenty gallons per year exudes from the well and is sold for lubricating purposes. A company of which Mr. R.S. Merrill is manager, commenced on Saturday, boring the old hole. They have a 25 horse power engine and apparatus to sink 2,200 feet. The indications are said by proficients to be excellent. The oil is of a very superior quality. Mr. W.D.H. Chapin, of Brandford, Pa., a leading oil man is interested in the project and is expected to visit the work this week. Success to the speculation!"

Weekly Freeman - Dec. 6, 1879 Boring for Oil at Memramcook. - The Times states that the oil company, working in the rear of the College, at Memramcook, are now drilling. They have reached the depth of between thirty and forty feet. It is believed that they will strike oil, if not where they are working, at least somewhere in the vicinity."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1879 Striking an Oil Sandstone at Memramcook. - The Times says that the American gentlemen who are now boring in the old oil region at Memramcook, in the hope of striking petroleum in paying quantities, have gone down to a depth of between 500 and 600 feet. Last week, at a depth of 300 feet, oil sandstones, similar to the first sandstones at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, were reached, but after passing through these for 18 feet, black shale again came to the surface and has continued since."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 16, 1879 The oil borers at Memramcook have gone to a depth of about 1,000 feet, and at present are bringing up a blue shale. They propose going to a depth of about 1,800 feet, and if not successful, will probably suspend operations for the season."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 25, 1879 Operations Suspended.- The cold weather which has, for some time, been making itself so severely felt, has put a stop to the oil exploration operations which have, for some time, been carried on in Memramcook. The work, however, is, it appears, only temporarily suspended as it is said that renewed attempts will be made next spring to find oil on the Yankee farm."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 5, 1883 A flowing oil well has been discovered by Mr. John Dickey on his property, about one and a half miles from Middleton, in the County of Westmorland. The present yield is six gallons per day. Mr. Dickey intends to make some borings and expects to find an immense flow."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 14, 1883 Was It An Oil Vein? - Yesterday afternoon, the men working at excavations for a cellar under Mr. T.U. Getchall's property on Main Street, struck a large rock. On breaking it up, it proved to be shale and a strong smell of petroleum came from it. On examination oil was found on the broken stone. The peculiar find created considerable excitement. Some say it must have been a leakage, but as the point where the stone was dug out is about seven feet below the surface, and the oil apparently came from the centre of the stone, the leakage theory cannot hold good. Oil has been found in small quantities at various points in the vicinity of Moncton. Some eight or ten years ago, more or less, there was some excitement over a reported oil find in the town itself, but it did not amount to anything."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 12, 1883 St. Joseph Petroleum Company. - A meeting of the shareholders of the St. Joseph Petroleum Company is to be held at the Company's office in Dorchester on the 5th of December next, for the purpose of electing directors, changing the bye-laws, and considering or acting on offers to dispose of rights of the Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 14, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT:Office of the Saint Joseph Petroleum Co'y of New Brunswick. -- Dorchester, N.B., Nov. 11, 1883. In pursuance of a call signed by Edward E. Allison, Rufus S. Merrill, Joshua Merrill and J. Payson Bradley, stockholders in the Saint Joseph Petroleum Company of New Brunswick, I hereby call a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company to be held at the office of the Company in Dorchester, N.B., on Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 1883 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company, amending the Bye-laws of the Company and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting; also to take into consideration or act upon the disposal of the leases and property held by the Company by Sale or otherwise. J.V.L. Rianhard, Secretary-Treasurer Of the Saint Joseph Petroleum Co. of New Brunswick."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 12, 1888 Looking for Oil. - Lewis Emory of Bradford, Penn., and Mr. Carll, a Pennsylvania geologist, who have recently been making explorations for oil in Westmorland county, were in Newcastle last week inquiring into the reported discovery of oil at the rear of the town. The prospectors made some explorations at the Mill Cove and elsewhere but were unable to discover any indications that would warrant the expense of boring. They left on Monday to inspect the well recently discovered in Gaspe, and will return in a few days to continue their search on the branches of the Miramichi. -[Advocate"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1888 Struck Oil. - Mr. Terence Toole, the well known pump borer of Gaspe, P.Q., is now engaged boring a well for Messrs Stetson & Jordan, at Pleasant Point. He has already reached a depth of 225 feet and reports the indications for water good. It is said that there are also some slight indications of oil there."
Saint John Evening Gazette - Feb. 1, 1889 It is rumored that oil has been discovered at Noiles Lake, a few miles from Port Elgin, and that the owner of the premises has been offered $5000 for his claim."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 4, 1889 It is rumored that oil has been discovered at Noiles Lake, a few miles from Port Elgin."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 17, 1891 Mining License Granted. - John Duncan, brakeman, of this City, has obtained a license to search over five square miles of land in the parish of Dover, Westmorland County. Part of the land covered in the lease is owned by Mr. Duncan, and experts have informed him that the area is rich in coal and oil. Some oil has been found, and tested very satisfactorily. Mr. Duncan has also been informed by experts that his find is a valuable one."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 29, 1891 John Duncan, brakeman, of St. John has obtained a mining license to search over five square miles of land in the parish of Dover, Westmorland County. Part of the land covered in the lease is owned by Mr. Duncan and experts have informed him that the area is rich in coal and oil."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 29, 1891 John Duncan has applied for the right to search for minerals on an area of 5 square miles described in the Royal Gazette as follows: Begin on the En. bank or shore of Shepody Bay at the S.W. angle of lot No. 69, in letter B division of 44 acre upland lots in the Sackville grant, north of Cape Meranguin; thence running by the magnet east 3/4 mile, south 2 1/4 miles, west 2 1/4 miles, and east 1 1/2 mile to beginning......"

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Moncton Transcript - Nov. 6, 1893 Natural Gas. - Discovered About Two Miles from this City. - A discovery of natural gas was made some time ago, a distance of about two miles from here by the road, but not more than a mile and a half in an air line. The discovery was made in a barren boggy district, some distance back of the Fox Creek road, so called. The ground is almost impassable in the rainy season, and is valueless for agricultural purposes. The fact that natural gas existed there has been known for some time by residents in the locality, but they do not appear to have realized the possibilities within their reach. The water, wherever it lies in the bog, for an area of 100 acres or more, shows unmistakable signs of the existence of gas, resembling an electric battery in process of being charged, and almost any place where a match is held close to the surface of the water a blaze as large as a gas jet will result. When a stick is shoved into the soft ground, if only for a distance of a foot or two, the existence of the gas is shown and at one spot where a boring has been made to a depth of 70 feet the indications are still more marked. The water when boiled down, leaves a considerable sediment of sulphurous matter. It is believed from the large area showing indications that a valuable deposit exists, and the right to make further tests has been secured by Mr. Lodge of this city."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 6, 1893 Natural Gas Near Moncton. - A Discovery That May Be Very Valuable. - Made About Two Miles From Town: Some Facts About Natural Gas Industry. - It has been known for some time that natural gas existed in a property about two miles from Moncton, a short distance east of the Fox Creek road. The discovery was made in a swampy piece of land on the farm of Ferdinand Govang, and the area showing surface indications of gas is over 100 acres in extent. The swamp is usually dotted with small pools of water, on which the indications of gas are the most pronounced, but a stick thrust into the soft ground almost anywhere in the locality will produce the same results. These pools of water are constantly bubbling, and resemble an electric battery in process of being charged. A representative of the Times visited the property a few days ago and say that the reports in regard to it have not been overdrawn. A match skimmed over the surface of any of the small pools, or held close to the ground where a stick was thrust in, would result in a succession of flashes of flame about the size of an ordinary gas jet. At one place a rough boring has been made to a depth of about 70 feet and there the indications are rather more pronounced than elsewhere. Mr. M. Lodge has secured the right to further prospect the property and if gas is found in commercial quantities it will without doubt become very valuable. There are indications of oil at various points in Westmorland county, and the existence of numerous pockets of the famous Albertite coal indicate the existence of unusual geological conditions over a wide area, but so far as we know this is the only discovery of surface indications of natural gas yet made in this section. The natural gas industry has for some time been attracting considerable attention in Ontario and some valuable discoveries have been made, resulting in the organization of many companies with adequate capital to prosecute the work. Successful operations have, however, been confined to Essex, Welland, and Haldimand counties, where heavy flows of gas were obtained, wells sunk at Belleville, Toronto, and Kingston, affording very small and short lived flows. In Welland county, there were, according to the geological report of Canada, issued in 1893, no less than 26 wells in operation with the enormous daily flow of 56, 045,000 feet, one well alone having a daily flow of 12 1/2 million feet. Gas is found only at enormous depths, borings having been made in one case for 2,720 feet. The average depth at which gas is struck, however, is from 608 to 1100 feet. The city of Buffalo is now largely supplied with natural gas carried across the river from wells on the Canadian side, and several Canadian towns are also supplied. The discovery so near Moncton, if it proves workable, will be of untold

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 17, 1893 The Moncton papers say that natural gas has been discovered near that city. It is not yet known whether it is in paying quantities or not."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 28, 1893 New Brunswick Oil Property. - G.R. Sangster, of Moncton, who is in town yesterday, gives a good report of the oil property owned in Ohio by the company of which James Manchester, Hon. A.G. Blair. J.W. Lowe, Seaman Lowe and others are members. One well produces 15 barrels a day, which is taken by the Standard Oil company at a fair price. J.W. Lowe, formerly of Amherst, is manager for the company on the grounds."

Moncton Transcript - Sep. 28, 1893 New Brunswick Oil Property. - G.R. Sangster, of Moncton, who was in town yesterday, gives a good report of the oil property owned in Ohio by the company of which James Manchester, Hon. A.G. Blair, J.W. Lowe, Seaman Lowe and others are members..."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 15, 1894 New Company.- Messrs. John W.Y. Smith, John M. Beaton, Matthew Lodge, Wm. B. Chandler and Clifford W. Robinson are applying for incorporation as the Moncton Gas, Oil, Mining and Development Company. The capital stock is $25,000, in five thousand shares of $5 each."

Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1899 New Brunswick Oil. - Premier Emmerson on Wednesday exhibited to members of the legislature at Fredericton, two samples of lubricating oil. Both were refined by the Standard Oil company at their Pennsylvania works. One was from Pennsylvania oil and the other from oil found on the Southwest Miramichi. The reports were that the New Brunswick oil is much superior to that from the great oil state. Naturally the exhibit excited great interest, and the premier was highly pleased at the results of the test."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Gazette - Aug. 14, 1899 To Bore For Oil. - For some months past several parties of geologists have been exploring different sections of the province of New Brunswick for oil. Last autumn Mr. Matthew Lodge representing a number of capitalists made certain proposals to the New Brunswick government to explore the province for oil. Mr. Lodge's propositions were accepted and he immediately made arrangement for the formation of a local company. At the last session of the Provincial Parliament an act was passed entitled An Act to Encourage the Discovery and Development of Oil and Natural Gas within the Province of New Brunswick. The Gazette alluded to this act as most important in connection with the development of the province as it was highly probable that operations would be commenced immediately and the large sum of $200,000 expended in an effort to find oil or natural gas or both. No time was lost by the promoters of the enterprise in getting to work. Experts were appointed to visit every section of the province where it was thought oil was likely to be discovered on the surface and to test its quality a small quantity was refined. It was found to be of excellent quality, and easily refined. The results of the exploration, generally speaking, have been highly satisfactory. The field parties have discovered unquestionable evidence of oil in several localities and the results have been submitted to Prof. Shaler of Harvard College, who has had charge of all the parties at work in the province. Prof. Shaler visited the different localities where the strata gave evidences of oil and was greatly pleased with all that he saw and convinced that there is not only oil under the surface but large quantities of it. This fact he reported to the Boston capitalists who are interested with the New Brunswick company. A few days ago accompanied by Premier Emmerson, Mr. Lodge went to Boston and had a conference with the men who have agreed to furnish the money if the report of Prof. Shaler was satisfactory. That the report was all that could be desired is proven by the fact that the Boston parties have agreed to expend $200,000 boring for oil under the provisions of the act above mentioned. The borings will be made in four different parts of the province extending from the county of Gloucester to Albert county. This will be good news to the people of the province. Not only will the discovery of oil in New Brunswick add to the revenue of the province as five per cent of the product goes into the provincial treasury but it will add greatly to the prosperity of the whole country. The boring will be commenced immediately and before the snow flies the people of the Province ought to know whether oil exists in paying quantities in New

Gazette - Aug. 14, 1899 Hon. H.R. Emmerson and W. Lodge, who returned last week from Boston, completed arrangements with Boston capitalists for commencing boring for oil in various sections of New Brunswick. It is expected that the operations will be begun within three weeks and test holes will be sunk in Westmorland and Albert and North Shore

Gazette - Aug. 18, 1899 To Bore For Oil. - Incorporation Sought For New Company and Purposes. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Company (Limited) is seeking incorporation. The objects for which it is asked are: To bore for oil and gas, and to refine and manufacture and buy and sell the same, and generally to carry on a business of oil and gas; to purchase and acquire, hold, use and occupy any lands, buildings, mines, minerals, mining and other rights, interests, options, concessions, grants, easements, authorities and privileges, and any interest therein; to acquire any exclusive rights in letters patent, franchise, or patent rights or privileges, or in lands in connection with the business of the company; to acquire the good will of any business within the objects of the Company, and any lands, privileges, rights and contracts appertaining to the same, and in connection with any such purchase to undertake the liabilities of any company, association, partnership or person; to sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any branch or part of the business or property of the Company to any Company carrying on, or formed for the purpose of carrying on, any objects similar to those of this Company; to acquire by original subscriptions or otherwise, and to hold, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of shares, stocks, whether common or preferred, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds and other obligations, of any company carrying on, or formed for the purpose of carrying on, any trade or business within the objects of this Company; to apply from time to time any part of the funds, stock, whether common or preferred, bonds, debentures and other obligations of the Company for any purpose of the Company to construct, manufacture, maintain, open, work, control and superintend any plant, building, dwellings, stores, depots, supply houses, warehouses, factories, mills, works, gas works, electric, steam, water of hydraulic works, also ores, minerals, metals, mines, with mills, machinery and works thereof, also reservoirs, shafts, wells, aquaducts, water courses, tanks, pipe lines, drains and conduits, and wharves, docks and ships and vessels of all kinds, also tramways, roads, ways, bridges, telegraphs and telephones, and all other machinery, works, or power, which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to, or expedient and useful for any of the purposes of the Company, and to contribute to, and subsidize, and otherwise aid or take part in any such operations; to purchase, acquire and deal in, personal property of all kinds, machinery, patents and trade marks, timber and timber rights, ores, metals, minerals, and mining rights and easements of every description, and all rights of way and of common carriage in connection with the business of the company; and to improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with all or any of the property, or the rights, franchise or privileges of the Company, with power subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Act, to accept as a consideration therefor, any shares, stock, debentures or securities of any other Company; and, generally, with power and authority to do any matter or thing necessary to carry out any of the above objects, or incidental or conducive to the carrying out of the same, subject however to the laws of the Province of New Brunswick. The Office or principal place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland. The amount of the Capital stock of the Company is to be one million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of Ten dollars each, of which all the shares have been actually subscribed. The applicants are: Allan Ritchie of Newcastle; Ernest Hutchinson of Douglastown; R.A. Lawlor of Chatham; Jas. T. Ryan, E.C. Cole, A. Cavour Chapman, J.T. Hawke, F.W. Sumner, Harvey Atkinson, Matthew Lodge of Moncton; Jeremiah B. McManus, Jas. P. Sherry of Memramcook; A.P. Barnhill, W.C.R. Allan of St. John; Henry Duncan of Campbellton; Willard Kitchen of Fredericton; Henry C. Read, Wm. F. George of Sackville; W. Frank Taylor of Hillsborough; E.P. Eastman of Petitcodiac; Pascal Poirier of Shediac; G.G. King of Chipman, S.H. White of Sussex and A.D. Richard of Dorchester Of these Hon. G.G. King, Hon. A.D. Richard, H.C. Read, Matthew Lodge, Ernest Hutchinson, Willard Kitchen and W. Frank Taylor are to

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 23, 1899 New Oil Company. - Allan Ritchie, Newcastle; Ernest Hutchinson, Douglastown; Richard A. Lawlor, Chatham; James T. Ryan, Moncton; Edward C. Cole, Moncton; Jeremiah B. McManus, Memramcook; James P. Sherry, Memramcook; Alexander P. Barnhill, St. John; Henry Lunam, Campbellton; Willard Kitchen, Fredericton; Henry C. Read, Sackville; A. Cavour Chapman, Moncton; W. Frank Taylor, Moncton; Fred W. Summer, Moncton; Edward P. Eastman, Petitcodiac; Wm. F. George, Sackville; Pascal Poirer, Shediac; Harvey Atkinson, Moncton; George G. King, Chipman; Simeon H. Waite, Sussex; Matthew Lodge, Moncton; and Ambrose D. Richard, Dorchester, of whom George G. King, Hon. Ambrose D. Richard, Henry C. Read, Matthew Lodge, Ernest Hutchinson, Willard Kitchen and W. Frank Taylor are the first or provisional directors, are seeking incorporation as the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., with powers to bore for oil and gas, and to carry on a general oil refining business. Moncton is to be the chief place of business, and the capital stock is placed at $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 13, 1899 and Richibucto Review - May 18, 1899 New Brunswick Oil and Gas Company Seeking Incorporation. - The Headquarters to Be at Moncton and the Capital Stock to Be a Million Dollars. - Fredericton, May 11. - Notice is given in this week's Royal Gazette, that application will be made to the lieutenant governor in council, for a grant of letters patent to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil and Gas Company, Limited. The chief object for which the incorporation is sought is to bore for oil and gas, and to refine and manufacture and buy and sell the same, and generally carry on the business of oil and gas. The office and principal place of business of the company shall be in Moncton, and the amount of capital stock shall be one million shares of one dollar each, of which all the shares have been actually subscribed. The list of applicants is made up as follows:- Allan Ritchie, of Newcastle, lumber merchant; Ernest Hutchinson, of Douglastown, lumber merchant; Richard A. Lawlor, of Chatham, barrister-at-law; James T. Ryan, of Moncton, merchant; Edward C. Cole, of Moncton, merchant; Jeremiah B. McManus, of Memramcook, merchant; James P. Sherry, of Memramcook, merchant; Alexander P. Barnhill, of St. John, barrister-at-law; W.C. Rudman Allan, of the city of St. John, druggist; Henry Lunam, of Campbellton, physician; William Kitchen, of Fredericton, merchant; Henry C. Read, of Sackville, manufacturer; A. Cavour Chapman, Moncton, manufacturer; W. Frank Taylor, of Hillsborough, accountant; John T. Hawke, of Moncton, publisher; Fred W. Summer, of Moncton, merchant; Edward Eastman, of Petitcodiac, lumberman; William F. George, of Sackville, farmer; Pascal Poirier, of Shediac, barrister- at-law; Harvey Atkinson, of Moncton, barrister-at-law; Geo. G. King, of Chipman, merchant; Simeon H. White, of Sussex, merchant; Gilbert R. Elliot, of Moncton, engineer; Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, accountant; and Ambrose D. Richard, of Dorchester, barrister-at-law. Of whom the said honorable George G. King, of Chipman, Hon. Ambrose D. Richard, of Dorchester, Henry C. Read, of Sackville, Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, Ernest Hutchinson, of Douglastown, Willard Kitchen, of Fredericton and W. Frank Taylor, of Hillsboro, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 19, 1899 Among the promoters of the $1,000,000 company organized for the purpose of searching for oil and gas in New Brunswick, are Messrs S.H. White and C.T. White, of this town."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 21, 1899 New Contract Let. - The work of boring for oil at Dover has been suspended for a few days, and it is announced that the machinery which has been utilized proved inefficient and has been returned to Boston. The work, it seems, was not being proceeded with as rapidly as was desired, and a contract has been let to J.R. Feeley, of Philadelphia, who is erecting new machinery with a view to prosecuting the boring more vigorously. Up to the present time a depth of 310 feet has been reached."

Daily Times - Oct. 31, 1899 Oil Boring Operations. - An Adjourned meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. was held at Dorchester yesterday to complete organization. Prof. Shaler, who paid a short visit to Moncton in the interests of the American capitalists, to ascertain how the oil boring operations were progressing, returned home yesterday. He expressed himself well pleased with the outlook and finds the strata and soil much the same as he anticipated. The indications are so favorable that he proposes proceeding with the boring in other localities as soon as the machinery can be got ready."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 18, 1899 To Bore at Dover. - The first operations in connection with the boring enterprise are to be commenced at Dover on the farm of Mr. Ralph Steeves, at the head of the Dover Road, about six miles below Moncton. Boring machinery was taken down on Saturday, and Mr. E.A. Clark, who has the contract in connection with the operations to be carried on in this section, will have the machinery set up at once and expects to commence boring in a

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1899 To Bore For Oil. - The Machinery Has Been Sent To Dover and Will Be Set Up and Started At Once. - Moncton, Sept. 17. - Saturday the boring machinery was taken to Dover, about six miles below Moncton, where the first hole in connection with the oil boring enterprize is to be sunk. The machinery will be set up at once, and E.A. Clark of Boston, the contractor for the boring operations, expects to be at work in a day or two."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1900 Coal and Oil. - Meeting of the Baltimore Railway and Coal Company Yesterday. - Prospects for Albert County Shale - the Gaspe Oil Fields - Interview With Henry Higgins of London. - A meeting of the Baltimore Railway and Coal Co. was held in this city yesterday. H.H. McLean is solicitor for the company, and among those present were Col. John C. Calhoun, Captain James Calhoun and Charles S. Daley, of the legal firm of Logan, Harby & Dunsend, all of New York, and Henry Higgins of London, England, who is a director of the company, and who is also chairman of the Petroleum Oil Trust, Ltd., of London. The company discussed matters connected with their proposed operations in Albert county, and it is understood will shortly begin operations on the branch lines of railway for which charters are now being asked in the dominion parliament. Last evening Lt. Col. McLean entertained Col. Calhoun and Mr. Higgins at luncheon in the Union Club, and gathered together a number of leading citizens to meet them around the festive board. Capt. Calhoun, Mr. Daley and one of the company's engineers went to Moncton last evening. Mr. Higgins, as just stated, is chairman of the London company which owns the Gaspe oil properties. Interviewed by the Sun, at the Royal last evening, he said that his company had expended a large amount of money in sinking oil wells in Gaspe, where they own 50 square miles of territory and hold mining rights on 40,000 acres more. They have sunk 40 wells, and have constructed 75 miles of roadway. Experts declare that there is a great lake of oil under Gaspe, and as a matter of fact the company have found oil in every well bored, and in one notable case the oil spouted and threw out the boring plant, and the stream of oil rose seventy feet in the air. They have docks, vessels and stores at Gaspe Basin, with excellent quarters for their men, of whom some 200 are constantly employed. The company have expended a large amount of money and are confident that the lake of oil will be tapped in due time and prove a perfect bonanza for that part of Canada. The engineers tell them that there is room to sink 12,000 wells on their property. Mr. Higgins is convinced that the experts are right and that a great oil industry will be developed. Speaking of the Baltimore shale in Albert county, Mr. Higgins says he went over the property last autumn, and took samples of the shale back to London, where experts informed him that it contained a large percentage of oil. Engineers have now gone up to sink tunnels and take out more of the shale, which will be taken to London and Paris, and practically tested in the leading gas works in Europe. While speaking of the Baltimore property, Mr. Higgins said he believed there may be a great amalgamation of coal and oil properties in Canada, involving a capital of $50,000,000. There is in England, he says, a great patriotic feeling now, which favors the production of oil by British capital on British soil, and to be carried in British ships. And in this connection Mr. Higgins grew enthusiastic. He was in Quebec when the first contingent sailed for South Africa, and he has been in England since. Canada's action in respect to the war, and the splendid bravery of her sons in the field, have given this country a wonderfully increased prestige in the mother land, and patriotism runs high. Speaking again of the proposed amalgamation of oil and coal interests, Mr. Higgins said that if

consummated it would be entirely independent of the Standard Oil Co., and having no connection with it whatever. Experts agree that the Pennsylvania oil wells will before many years be practically exhausted. Canada, Mr. Higgins thinks, will be a great oil country in the future. His company in Gaspe have secured power from the Quebec legislature to lay pipe lines and build tramways. The Standard Oil Co. made them a handsome offer for their property, but they declined to sell. They propose to go on with the work of development. Sir William Bailey, an ex-mayor of Manchester, and a member of the company, is coming out to Gaspe, probably next month. The company is one of large capital. Mr. Higgins leaves this

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 12, 1900 Struck Oil. - At a depth of about 365 feet the prospectors for oil at Memramcook struck the desired article under the heading of what they call a pumping well. It was decided not to torpedo the first sands but to continue boring to the second sands in the hope of finding the oil in a greater quantity. The boring at Memramcook has been on the college grounds."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 18, 1900 Oil Development. - A conference was held at Moncton Saturday, which was attended by Premier Emmerson, B.F. Pearson of Halifax, Mr. Lodge of Moncton and Mr. Benton of Toronto, with respect to the oil development business in Westmorland county. It is understood that those interested in the oil industry up there have every confidence in its success, and that, too, at an early day. It is stated that in addition to the other wealthy United States capitalists who have put in their money for the development of the industry, H.M. Whitney of Boston, who is well known in connection with so many enterprises, has secured an interest in the Westmorland oil development business."

Moncton Daily Times - May 3, 1900 Oil Boring Operations. - The oil boring operations being carried on at Dover have been suspended at the old site and the machinery moved to a new locality. A depth of about 1350 feet was reached with favorable indications but with little or no trace of the commodity in which the company is in search of."

Moncton Daily Times - May 19, 1900 The Oil Boring. - The oil boring machinery has been removed from Dover to Memramcook and a well will be sunk near St. Joseph's college. The well sunk at Dover proved to be dry at 1200 or 1300 feet, but the promoters have greater confidence in the prospects at Memramcook."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 1, 1901 The latest reports from the Memramcook oil wells go to show that the capacity of the well from which the oil is flowing has increased to 10 bbls. per day. This is certainly satisfactory and will undoubtedly lead to a still greater development of the explorations in the province. Samples of the oil submitted to the best analytical tests indicate it to be one of the finest grades of petroleum in the United States or Canada."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 9, 1901 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 10, 1901 St. Joseph Oil Wells. - Dr. James Hannay, former editor of the St. John Telegraph, who is making a tour of New Brunswick in the interests of the historical and geographical works he is preparing for use in the schools, is in the city, and in company with R. Clark, of the Bank of Montreal, M. McDade, St. John, and M. Lodge, visited the oil wells at St. Joseph's yesterday."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 29, 1901 Oil at Memramcook. - Promoters of the oil bearing operations at St. Joseph's, Memramcook, are greatly elated over the prospects of shortly striking oil in much greater quantity than in the first well. At a depth of about 100 feet in the second well, oil sands were struck and a great flow of gas followed. This regarded as a very favorable indication, and the borers feel confident of striking an overflow well before going much deeper. The recent boring is being carried on very near the first well and the management of the work naturally feel very enthusiastic over the prospects of soon striking oil in a quantity that will demonstrate beyond doubt its existence in abundance in that region."

Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1901 St. Joseph's Oil Wells. - Oil Struck in No. 2 Thursday morning. - Oil was struck in well No. 2 at St. Joseph's College Thursday morning at the same depth as the first well. Mr. Lodge, who was notified of the strike, went to St. Joseph's, and was very much pleased with the way the boring is panning out. The second well is more promising than the first. More machinery is on the road, and it is expected to have three or four wells started within a week. The second well is situated about 450 feet from well No. 1, and as oil and gas were struck at about the same depth as in the old well, the promoters of the enterprise are satisfied that the oil sands are continuous."

Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1901 Interview With Mr. Lodge. - Mr. Lodge of Moncton was at the Royal yesterday. A Sun reporter made some enquiries of Mr. Lodge relative to the oil discoveries at St. Joseph's, Westmorland County. Mr. Lodge assured the Sun man that it had now gone beyond the prospect stage. It was evident that there was oil in New Brunswick, and that it could be produced in paying quantities. Mr. Lodge said he was at St. Joseph's when oil was struck at the second well. They had gone down 180 feet when oil was discovered. This is about the same depth where the oil was found at No. 1 well. This well is now producing eight barrels per day. At no. 2 the blow out of gas and the discovery of the oil happened while he was on the ground. The sand was being penetrated when he left, and pumps were to have been put on at once. The second well presents better indications than the first. Three additional rigs are being put in, and two large ones will be introduced for boring large holes at two other points. A depth of 1,500 feet will be made in these two cases. The work of developing the oil discoveries is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 13, 1901 The Oil Wells at Memramcook are still attracting considerable attention. A meeting for the consideration of the general business affairs of the Company will be held at Moncton on the 30th of December. A well is now being put down in Albert county, near Hillsboro, and favorable results are looked for. When shall we have some tests made at or near Sussex? It is said the geological conditions are favorable in this vicinity."

Daily Times - Jul. 4, 1901 The Oil Outlook. - The St. John Globe says: Active development of the new oil fields in Westmorland county has been determined upon, and with this object the members of the company have been given the first call on an allotment of 10,000 shares of the company's stock, par value $10 per share. In this way it is expected to raise about $10,000, which will be used in developing work. The company can get money from Ontario capitalists, but the desire is to keep the stock in the hands of those now holding it, and not to put it on the market as a speculation, so the members themselves will advance the money, taking $10,000 of the treasury stock. The well is yielding two and three barrels a day by pumping, and it is anticipated that this will be greatly increased when torpedoes have been used. The man who has the contract for the boring is taking a large share of the stock. The chief movers in the enterprise are Hon. G.E. King, Hon. H.R. Emmerson and Mr. B.F. Pearson, of Halifax. Local millmen who have examined the barrel of oil from the Westmorland well, now on exhibition in the A.B. McLean Co.'s store. pronounce it the best ever seen in St. John for milling

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 5, 1901 To Inspect Oil Well. - Prof. L.W. Bailey, of Fredericton, is at the Brunswick enroute to St. Joseph's to inspect the oil borings being made there."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 9, 1901 St. Joseph's Oil Well. - About eight barrels of oil a day are being pumped from the oil well at St. Joseph's. Boring was suspended at a depth of about 400 feet and it is the intention to remove the boring apparatus at once to a point 400 or 500 feet distant from the present site. It is proposed to procure more machinery and bore at a number of different points at the same time. Mr. Lodge, secretary of the company, is superintending the pumping operations at the well and feels sanguine that their expectations are now to be realized."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 11, 1901 The oil well at St. Joseph is said to be yielding oil at the rate of eight barrels a day, from a 2 1/2 inch pump attached on Tuesday. The oil sands have proved to be of gratifying thickness, 28 feet. The well has not yet been torpedoed as the flow was thought to be sufficient to warrant pumping without it. Other wells will, it is said, be sunk in the vicinity. - Moncton Times."

S.J. Star - Jul. 16, 1901 and Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1901The Oil Well. - The company opening the oil well at Memramcook have sent to New York for a regular oil pump, and have acquired an engine and boiler with which to operate the same. The whole 10,000 shares of stock which was offered to shareholders to be devoted to development purposes has been taken up, and it is said twice the amount would have been taken at the nominal figures at which it was offered, but the directors held to their original idea although it is understood that a few outsiders secured some of the stock, through the original
Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1901 Halifax Herald: H.S. Poole, writing to a friend in this city, says he lately visited Memramcook and the borehole where oil has been got in some quantity. He was present when pumping was going on and witnessed the ..?.. flow of oil and gas. During the time he was present about a barrel of oil was obtained, mixed with some water. Since then the water-bearing shales above the oil sands have been shut off and the extension of the hole below the oil producing sandstone has been filled up. In the oil bed itself a heavy charge of dynamite has been exploded to enlarge the well at that point, and an increased flow of oil is looked for when the pump is replaced. Naturally the people of Moncton and the neighborhood are elated and speculate on the establishment of an oil industry. This has been their hope for many long years, and much money has been spent in well boring in the so-called Albert shales of that district."

S.J. Star - Jul. 26, 1901 It is stated that the oil well at Memramcook is now producing twelve barrels of oil per day and there is a good flow of gas. The oil has been analysed and tested in New York with highly satisfactory results. New machinery will be put in and the work of development steadily carried on."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 29, 1901 The Oil Wells. - Premier Tweedie, Attorney General Pugsley, Joseph Allison and other St. John men visited the oil wells at St. Joseph's College on Saturday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1901 The New Brunswick Petroleum Company seem to have struck a rich find at Memramcook. One half barrel of oil taken from their property Tuesday was sent to St. John, and oil men here pronounce it a very superior quality of crude oil."

Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1901 Big Oil Strike. - At St. Joseph's, Dorchester Parish, Westmorland County, Made Yesterday. - Prospectors Are Greatly Elated and Will Sink Other Wells at Once. - A Great Future for That District. - (Special to the Sun). - Moncton, N.B., June 13. - Oil is reported to have been struck yesterday in paying quantities at St. Joseph's, Dorchester parish, where borings have been in progress since last year. The present output from the boring is between two and three barrels per day, and Mr. Feeley, the expert in charge, estimates that when torpedoed the wells will yield about ten barrels per day each, while the yield of three barrels a day would be considered a paying quantity. The oil is dark green in color, resembling what is known as No. 1 cylinder stock oil. It is placed in the same standard as the black sands of Pennsylvania. Prospectors are greatly elated, and it is the intention of the company to sink other wells at once. The directors of the company meet at St. Joseph's tomorrow to consider the future plans. It is confidently predicted, as a result of yesterday's strike, that New Brunswick will become one of the greatest oil producers in the world, as the oil fields are estimated to cover an area of eighteen thousand square miles, the sub- carboniferous series of rocks extending from the Bay of Fundy to Bay Chaleur."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

S.J. Star - Jun. 14, 1901 Have Struck Oil. - A Good Quality of Crude Petroleum at St. Joseph's. - A Flow of Over Two Barrels Per Day Will Probably Yield Ten Barrels When Torpedoed. - (Thursday's Moncton Transcript). - As the result of the reports the company determined to commence actual borings and started in November, 1899. The first well was sunk on R.A. Steeves farm at Dover about seven miles from Moncton. It was sunk 1400 feet and while oil bearing sands were found, it proved to be at that depth a dry well; but it is the company's intention to continue this boring to the lower oil sands at a later date. These lower sands are supposed to be at a depth of from 2500 to 3000 feet. Dry wells are common, even in the richest oil districts and the average is six dry wells to one producer. Note proof of this in the new oil field at Beaumont, Texas, where over twenty dry wells were bored before one producer was sounded. That very district so seemingly unpromising is now producing nearly as much oil as whole groups of other oil fields in the United States combined. The company moved to another part of the prospective oil field on the same range and drilled a well in a little valley south of St. Joseph's, on the college farm. This well was sunk 1,100 feet, but the first oil sands were struck at 365 feet. This was last fall. By a misunderstanding with the driller the first oil sands were not torpedoed, although at the time they yielded considerable oil, which is still flowing between the casings of this well. The company, recognising that a mistake was made in not torpedoing the first oil sands, decided to test this strata at another point. They selected a site westward one mile and sunk a well and supposed the first sands could be reached by a six inch bore. Unfortunately before reaching the oil sands a quicksand was met, which demanded either abandonment or heavy outlay for casing. It was decided as the bore was only a small one, it would be cheaper to abandon and commence anew. On May 14, 1901, the boring plant was moved eastward to the present location. From May 14th until June 11th the borings were continued. An eight inch hole was sunk, and yesterday by a happy coincidence when Senator King, president of the company, Hon. H.R. Emmerson and Mr. Lodge, secretary, were present for business consultation connected with the explorations, the best results were obtained from this well. Today a Transcript representative hearing of the fortunate strike visited the scene and found that the oil output had doubled since yesterday. The present output from the boring is between two and three barrels per day, without torpedoing the well. A three barrel a day pumping well would be considered a good paying well. Mr. Feeley, who has been in charge of the borings and who all through has had great confidence in the results, says that the sands will yield about ten barrels per day from each well. The site which is now yielding oil, it may be remarked, is not in Prof. Shaler's opinion, the district from which the largest producing wells will be found, and further it has never been expected to find large wells in the first sands. All opinion has advised that the lower strata will be the most generous producers and this fact is borne out in all known fields. The best wells in the United States range from 1,200 to 2,500 feet. To bore such wells means a large outlay of capital, and the company has now demonstrated that the oil exists in paying quantities. It is the company's intention to immediately sink other wells in this district and continue to a greater depth the well abandoned last fall. A sample of the oil taken today out of the well was obtained and can be seen at The Transcript Office. It smells genuine enough to satisfy anybody, and even in its crude state can be used for lubricating purposes. In fact it is now being used on the oil well machinery and a barrel is being sent to Senator King to be used in his mill. It is dark green in color and resembles what is known as No. 1 cylinder stock oil. Tests that have been made of this oil place it in the same standard as the black sands of Pennsylvania, and it runs very high in the paraffine products. For this reason, while ordinary crude oil sells in the United States for from 80 cents to $7.00 per barrel at the well's mouth. This grade of petroleum is being obtained in decreasing quantities every year, and the price is naturally rising as the supply cannot equal the increasing demand, on account of the many bye- products obtained from this grade of petroleum. The New Brunswick field promises to be one of the greatest producers of this grade of oil in the known world. While many fields produce oils, with an asphalt basis, few fields produce oils as in New Brunswick, with a paraffine basis. The directors of the company in New Brunswick will meet tomorrow at the works at St. Joseph's to consider the situation precipitated by the present satisfactory results and determine upon extended operations. A few days will probably enable the telling of even better

Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1901Oil Discoveries. - First Shipment Made from Memramcook to St. John. - The Product Appears to be of a Most Superior Character and Richer Than the American Article. - (Saturday's Moncton Transcript). - The output from the oil well at St. Joseph's continues fully equal to the account given in Thursday's issue of the Transcript. Today two barrels of the crude oil were shipped to St. John, this being the first shipment. The oil obtained from the well at present yielding is of a dark brownish green color, with a pronounced fluorescence and characteristic of crude petroleum. It is free from empyreumatic odor and the specific gravity at 60 Fahr., as determined from a sample taken from the well yesterday, was 0.860 (water 1.00). The gravity of the American crude oils varies between 0.79 and 0.88, and even higher, while the gravity of the crude oil obtained from the distillation of Scotch shale ranges from 0.862 to 0.895. The company have not as yet had the oil analyzed, but from its appearance and specific gravity it would probably yield at least 30 per cent of burning oil, 15 per cent of lubricating oil, and 10 per cent of solid paraffine. The actual tests may be a good deal better than this, as American oils of the same nature average as high as 50 per cent of burning oil. The company are now having the oil analyzed in New York, and will soon know the actual results. The quantity of the output from the present well will largely depend on the results of the torpedoing. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held yesterday at Memramcook, it was decided to push operations. The present well will first be driven to a depth of 400 feet, when it will be torpedoed to give an opportunity for freer output. It was also decided to sink a number of other wells in the same district. After that has been done, the company proposes to have Professor Shaler of Harvard visit the oil fields and locate another territory in the oil belt for further operations. Altogether, the prospect of oil production on a large scale, with a first class product in this district, is certainly very bright. If this expectation be confirmed, that portion of New Brunswick will receive a development more rapid than the most optimistic has ever dreamed."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Star - Jun. 21, 1901 That Oil Strike. - Prospects are Brighter. - Sent a Barrel to St. John. - Larger Flow. - St. Joseph's, Memramcook, June 20.- The oil boring still continues briskly. On Monday a night shift was put on, and the yielding well is now bored to 285 feet. The flow of oil has materially increased since last week, and the daily incidental yield without any pump is about five barrels. The estimated yield before was three barrels. The quantity also continues unimpaired, with an apparent improvement in quality. The oil is now lighter and finer in quality than that first yielded. It is well known experience in oil boring that when oil sands proper begin to flow that the quality of the oil improves. The first shipment of oil was as stated to Senator King, and now a barrel has been sent to A.P. Barnhill of St. John, to be exhibited to the board of trade there. Enquiries are being received from all parts of the country referring to the discoveries. Harold B. Goodrich, the geological surveyor, under whose survey the present operations are being conducted, has written from Boston expressing pleasure that his predictions and theories respecting the oil are being fulfilled in actual experience."

St. John Star - May 15, 1901 While boring for an artesian well at Sussex yesterday a vein was struck which threw a stream about fourteen feet in the air and gradually settled down until it was about four or five feet from the top of the pipe. A lighted match held over the top of the pipe ignited the gas which was also escaping."

St. John Star - Nov. 2, 1901 Oil has been struck in another well at St. Joseph. Four wells are now yielding and the prospects are brighter than ever. A meeting of the company will be held at Moncton next Tuesday."

Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1901 Struck Oil. - Another Well at St. Joseph is Now Yielding Abundantly. - (Special to the Sun). - Moncton, Nov. 1, - Oil was struck today at St. Joseph, the yield being equal to any yet struck. Work progressing on well number six is not yet down far enough for oil. Four wells are now yielding and the prospects are brighter than ever. The promoters believe that their most sanguine expectations will be realized. -- When shown the above despatch last night, a gentleman interested in the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., said this bit of news was in keeping with the confident expectations of the management. Seven wells had been sunk since the Americans abandoned the enterprise and in three of these oil had been struck, while the work of oil seeking was being continued in the others. Asked if many St. John people were interested, the gentleman replied that the stock was held by New Brunswickers, that no more would be put on the public market, and that there was no likelihood of the management passing out of the present hands. A meeting of the

Daily Sun - Nov. 6, 1901 New Brunswick Oil. - Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Petroleum Co. at Moncton. - Will Push Along Work on a Liberal Scale - Reports Presented - Election of Directors and Board. - (Special to the Sun) - Moncton, Nov. 5. - The adjourned annual meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company this afternoon was attended by H.R. Emmerson, A.D. Richard, E.C. Cole, J.B. McManus, W.F. Taylor, N.McDade, H.F. Pearson, J.T. Ryan, J.P. Sherry, W.H.T. Sumner, E.P. Eastman, Henry Blackwell (London, England), John McGoldrick, Senator Poirier and M. Lodge. The directors report, which dealt fully with the affairs of the company, said oil had been struck in paying quantities in June last. Out of seven wells they had three good producers. Well number six is not yet finished, and number seven has been bored beyond the oil sands. This the directors considered a high average. These wells were now plugged, but in the near future the directors hoped to have them torpedoed and a central pumping station built. The report continued: We have now demonstrated we have an oil district of great promise, producing very high grade oil, and the best facilities for working of any oil field in America. The grade of oil is not a drug on the market, but will command the highest price of any in America. Therefore we feel justified in advising to proceed rapidly with the development of the property. More capital will be needed, and the directors recommend the sale of 40,000 shares of treasury stock at not less than $2 per share. In conclusion the report says the company is opening up property that will benefit the public at large as well as the individual shareholders, and 'as the eyes of the world are upon us it behooves us to be very particular as to every step taken.' Geologist H.R. Gooderich submitted a report with maps illustrating the extent of New Brunswick oil bearing territory. Three thousand feet, he says, is taken as the practicable limit of depth, and the most probable area covers the Petitcodiac river valley and most of Albert county, while the region of secondary probability extends all down the Kennebecasis valley in Kings county. He mentions of localities where oil sands have been observed outcropping: the Albert mines, Albert county, Upper Kennebecasis, Kings county, and the vicinity of Norton. These are only a few occurrences, he says, although it is known an oil bearing formation underlies all the southeastern part of the province. Maps submitted by Mr, Gooderich show the field of operations of the company up to date, beginning with well number one, at Dover in the northwest, in six wells near St. Joseph's College, in the eastern portion. Two new localities recently made on the Albert county side of the Petitcodiac river, above Hillsboro, are added. This map represents an area of 70 miles square. In a general way there are probably three oil sands in different parts of the province. At St. Joseph the first sands have been located in two wells at 176 feet from the surface. In conclusion the report says: We have now learned a great many facts about underground water and other difficulties in the way of boring. Every well tells something new, and by getting to a point where we can increase the percentage of successful localities. That our success has been greater than in almost all other fields makes the outlook for the future very encouraging. The following directors were appointed: H.R. Emmerson, Dorchester; A.P. Barnhill, St. John, A.D. Richard, Dorchester, Jos. Allison, St. John, Ernest Hutchinson, Douglastown, H. Atkinson and M. Lodge, Moncton. Mr. Emmerson is president and manager, Mr. Richard vice-president, Mr. Hutchinson second vice, and Mr. Lodge, secretary treasurer. It was decided to carry on operations on a more extensive scale than at present and for the company to purchase its own machinery instead of letting contracts for boring. Another boring rig has arrived and will be taken to Albert county tomorrow to be operated on the McLatchy farm, three miles this side of Hillsboro."

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S.J. Star - Nov. 6, 1901 The Oil Wells. - Outlook Promising and Work Will Be Vigorously Carried On. - At the adjourned meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., at Moncton, yesterday, the following directors were elected:- H.R. Emmerson, Dorchester; A.P. Barnhill. St. John; A.D. Richard, Dorchester; Jos. Allison, St. John; Ernest Hutchinson, Douglastown; H. Atkinson and M. Lodge, Moncton. Mr. Emmerson is president and manager, Mr. Richard vice president, Mr. Hutchinson second vice, and Mr. Lodge secretary treasurer. It was decided to carry on operations on a more extensive scale than at present and the company to purchase its own machinery instead of letting contracts for boring. Another boring rig has arrived and will be taken to Albert county to be operated on the McLatchy farm, three miles from Hillsboro. Out of seven wells the company have three good producers, and the oil is of a quality to command the highest price. More capital is needed and 40,000 shares of treasury stock will be issued at not less than $2 per share. It is hoped soon to have several wells torpedoed and a central pumping station built. The report of the company's geologist, H.B. Godderich, shows that oil sands cover a wide area in the province."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 7, 1901 Moncton, N.B., Nov. 1. - The New Brunswick Oil & Petroleum Company prosecuting boring operations for oil at St. Joseph's College, struck another flow of oil today, in well No. 7. The oil was found in about the same quantity as in the other wells, and the promoters are greatly encouraged. Oil has been struck in four of the seven wells sunk. All wells are in close proximity to each other and in each oil has been struck at about the same depth. The boring will be continued during the fall and winter."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 17, 1901 New Brunswick Oil Product. - The St. John Gazette says: Hon. H.R. Emmerson writing from Bradford, Pa., to a friend in this city under date of October 6th says: - 'Let me say to you that after a careful inspection of the oil wells here and of the production, I am more than ever convinced as to the value of our New Brunswick proposition. The average production of these wells and in surrounding districts is but one half barrel per day, and they pay well with oil, selling at only $1.30 per barrel. Our New Brunswick oil is much superior to this and equal to the quality of an oil from a country near here which sells at $4.50 to $6.50 per barrel. A well that will produce - pump - one barrel per day is considered a gem here. They have no gushers in these days. A five and ten barrel a day well is looked upon as a fortune getter. In this city, containing about 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, the oil well derricks are to be counted by the score; yes, hundreds in people's back yards, and in several instances which I noticed, even in their front lawns. Fancy an oil well where our flag staff is at home in Dorchester and yet I have seen similar conditions here. I am simply amazed at the extent of the business. Everybody here has money. It is a very rich city and all the result of oil. I am preparing to go home determined to put down wells as soon as possible. We are too slow, we must move on, and in a hurry. I have visited the refineries and they are within our means and reach.'"

Daily Sun - Oct. 31, 1901 The Oil Fields. - Hon. H.R. Emmerson Predicts a Great Boom in This Province. - (Moncton Transcript). - Hon. H.R. Emmerson has just returned from a seven weeks' tour through the principal oil districts of the United States and gathering information as to the mode of developing the oil districts here. As a result of his enquiries, Mr. Emmerson is more than ever convinced as to the value of the oil prospects here and that the only requisite is the drilling of additional wells. So strong is that conviction he is determined to give it his undivided attention vigorously and enthusiastically, unobstructed or unbridled by political or other considerations. He says he is fully satisfied that great good can be accomplished by this course, and as a result of the oil development the industrial and business interests of the province entirely revolutionized. There was one fact beyond question and that is the superior quality of the Westmorland county oil. It is incomparably superior to any other oil on the continent. He has the judgement of oil experts to this effect and also as to the conditions which prevail here. Out proximity to navigation and also to rail transportation gives us access to both the English and continental markets on this side of the ocean, Our position on the seaboard especially places the English market in our hands, if we have the supply, as he believes. The oil people in the United States are making desperate efforts to grasp the English market. It is looked upon as a very profitable one. There is no reason why we should not outstrip the Americans entirely in meeting the English market demand for oil. Then there is also the question of home consumption. There must be at least $150,000 worth of lubricating oil used in the maritime provinces, not to mention the immense consumption of bituminous oil. Mr. Emmerson thinks it has been unfortunate that the development of this local industry has not been faster. It has been entirely too slow. His great aim personally will be to aid in remedying this condition. The question of refineries has been looked into by him and he feels satisfied that the company will shortly have one under way. It will be a necessity and the cost is within the company's reach and means. It will, he adds, be shortly an accomplished fact. Pipe lines must be immediately laid. He had found a great desire among American capitalists to join interests and engage in this venture here, and if the want of capital were a bar to future development that difficulty can now be readily avoided. A great deal is heard about the Texas oil fields, but they are looked upon by experienced oil men as virtually valueless and to the knowing ones the Texas oil stocks are viewed as bubbles. California oil prospects are somewhat productive, but possibly it is a case of distance lending enchantment to the view. Oil of the quality found in this country is in great demand, and there is no doubt that in the American market it will find a ready sale at profitable terms. Mr. Emmerson says he knows whereof he speaks in saying that there are competing companies now desirous of getting a large proportion of this output to use in their mixture of lubricants. Mr. Emmerson is well satisfied with the results of the borings at Memramcook, which have been going on in his absence, and adds that the great and one want now is additional drilling plant which he believes will soon be supplied."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 5, 1901 Oil was struck in well No. 2 at St. Joseph's College Thursday morning at the same depth as the first well. Mr. Lodge, who was notified of the strike, went to St. Joseph's and was very much pleased with the way the boring is panning out. The second well is more promising than the first. More machinery is on the road, and it is expected to have three or four wells started within a week. The second well is situated about 450 feet from well No. 1 and as oil and gas were struck at about the same depth as in the old well, the promoters of the enterprise are satisfied that the

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St. Croix Courier - Sep. 5, 1901 St. Joseph's Oil Wells. - Oil Struck in No. 2 Thursday Morning. - Oil was struck in well No. 2 at St. Joseph's College Thursday morning at the same depth as the first well. The second well is more promising than the first. More machinery is on the road, and it is expected to have three or four wells started within a week. The second well is situated about 450 feet from Well No. 1, and as oil and gas were struck at about the same depth as in the old well, the promoters of the enterprise are satisfied that the oil sands are continuous."

S.J. Star - Aug. 16, 1902 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 21, 1902 Oil Well at Hillsboro. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Co., torpedoed a well at Hillsboro yesterday, the first shot in that section. Mr. Lodge, secretary of the company, says in regard to this well that the results are good so far as can be seen. Oil is coming in, but at present the exact extent cannot be told. A few barrels full were taken out before they left. The well shot today is 500 feet deep. Another at Hillsboro will be torpedoed next week."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 20, 1902 The New Brunswick Petroleum Company torpedoed a well at Hillsboro on Friday, being the first shot in that section. The results are good. Oil is coming in, but the exact extent cannot be told. The well is 500 feet deep. Another at Hillsboro will be torpedoed this week."

S.J. Star - Dec. 15, 1902 Mining Stocks Sold. - Auctioneer Potts sold at Chubb's corner, Saturday, 500 shares of Gold King at 60c.per share; 5,000 shares of Golden Funnel, at 8c. per share; 1,000 shares of Union Consolidated Oil, at 20c. per share, and 25 shares of New Brunswick Oil, at $7.50 per share. Auctioneer Lantalum withdrew the Anning property on Union street at $5,300. He sold 50,000 shares of Bear Gulch at 40c. per share."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 21, 1902 On Saturday, the regular meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., was held at the office of H. Atkinson. President H.R. Emmerson was in the chair and among those present was Joseph Allison, St. John, and B.F. Pearson, of Halifax. It was decided to have a vigorous prosecution along the line of developing the work of the company, and arrangements will be made shortly for refining products."

Daily Sun - Feb. 17, 1902 A regular meeting of the directors of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. Ltd., was held on Saturday at the office of H. Atkinson. President H.R. Emmerson was in the chair, and among those present was Joseph Allison, of Manchester, Robertson, Allison, St. John, and B.F. Pearson of Halifax. It was decided to have a vigorous prosecution along the line of developing the work of the company and arrangements will be made shortly for refining the

S.J. Star - Feb. 20, 1902 Benjamin Pearson, George Pearson, Halifax; James Friel, Dorchester; Steadman Crandall, Moncton; F.W. Emmerson, Sackville; are seeking incorporation as the Bay of Fundy Oil Company, Limited; proposed capital $500,000,divided into shares of $1 each. The company asks authority to bore for oil and gas in New Brunswick. The head office is to be in Moncton."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 27, 1902 Benjamin F. Pearson, George Pearson, Halifax; F.W. Emmerson, Sackville, are seeking incorporation as the Bay of Fundy Oil Company, Limited, proposed capital $500,000, divided into shares of one dollar each. The company asks authority to bore for oil and gas in New Brunswick. The head office is to be at Moncton."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 24, 1902 The secretary of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. Ltd. informs the Times of Moncton that a depth of 440 in one and 320 feet in another, has been reached in two oil wells being sunk at Hillsboro. No oil has yet been struck. The boring still continues at St. Josephs."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 11, 1902 The shooting of the second oil well at Memramcook, near St. Joseph's College, took place last week, and was as before highly successful and no doubt now exists as to the oil being in commercial quantity both at this point and in Albert Co. Tanks are being erected for the storing of the oil, and the intention is to shoot the wells in Albert County, at an early date when it is confidently expected larger results will be met with than at Memramcook."
S.J. Star - Jul. 23, 1902 M. Lodge, of Moncton, says he thinks the oilwells in Westmorland and Albert counties will prove a good thing. They are getting ready to put up refining."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 26, 1902 New Brunswick Oil. - Well at Memramcook Will Give Good Yield. - Moncton, June 21. - The first oil well at Memramcook was shot on Friday afternoon. The oil in the well this morning was 150 feet deep, and will yield from 20 to 50 barrels per day."

N.B. Reporter - May 14, 1902 M. Lodge of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, has succeeded in underwriting stock in Toronto and Ingersoll at a substantial advance over prices previously obtained. The amount raised is sufficient to prosecute the work of boring with vigor."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Star - Nov. 5, 1902 Belt of Oil Wells. - Recent Borings Give Interesting Results. - New Pumping Plant. - Moncton, N.B., Nov. 4. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Company have recently been boring wells for oil at Pre d'en Haut. This is on the Westmorland side of the Petitcodiac and on a line with the wells in Albert county and St. Joseph's. The wells are distant about four miles from St. Joseph's and three miles from Albert county wells. The drillers at Pre d'en Haut Friday struck the oil sand at well No. 16. The drillers are still boring and the sands in the yield promise to equal any well yet bored. This proves that the oil territory now extends from St. Joseph's through Pre d'en Haut to Albert county in one belt, the width of which is undetermined by actual borings. The company have just received and are now erecting at St. Joseph's the new pumping plant ordered from Petrolia, Ont. This plant has capacity for 100 wells. A small pumping plant is also being

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 26, 1902 Oil on the Miramichi. - Mr. Samuel Freeze, of Doaktown, who has had experience as a miner in California and the Klondyke, recently found traces of oil near the mouth of Cain's River, and believes that oil strata underly the Miramichi valley. The evidence of oil was so clear that Mr. Freeze proceeded at once to make preliminary arrangements for a practical test. He is getting the owners of the land, for three miles along the river, to sign an agreement that will permit oil seekers to enter upon and use their land for a rental of $10 an acre, and when all have signed, Mr. Freeze will try to induce capitalists to make the necessary borings. It may cost two or three thousand dollars to make the necessary borings. Mr. Freeze thinks the prospects are much better at the scene of his find than they were in the place where oil has been found in paying quantities in Westmorland. - Chatham World."

St. John Star - Oct. 10, 1902 Another Good Oil Well. - Moncton, N.B., Oct. 9. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Company this morning at St. Joseph's shot a well No. 13. Within a few minutes afterwards sixty-eight feet of oil had flowed in and pressure of gas was working. A pipe was put in and a twenty foot flame tonight illuminated the valley. The well is certainly the best struck yet and promises to be a flowing one."

St. John Star - Oct. 11, 1902 Moncton and Oil. - The Moncton Transcript says that town is probably on the eve of a great development. It anticipates that an oil refinery will be built there and that oil for fuel and for power purposes will be available; and that Memramcook oil may even be used as fuel for I.C.R. locomotives."

St. John Star - Oct. 15, 1902 N.B. Petroleum Co. - Moncton, Oct. 14. - The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. took place here today, President H.R. Emmerson in the chair. After the report of the directors and officers had been received a report was read from L.J. Hert, mining engineer, submitting estimates for a refinery and giving the result of his observation in Pennsylvania, California and New Brunswick fields. Mr. Hert was of the opinion that the New Brunswick fields were more promising than any, except perhaps some in Pennsylvania, and much superior to California. The directors were given power to call a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of borrowing money on the bonds of the company in lieu of issuing more treasury stock, for the erection of a refinery. It was left with the directors to deal with applications for sub leases of territory, several of which have been received, covering areas in St. John and Kings counties as well as Westmorland. The old directors were re-elected as follows: H.R. Emmerson, E. Hutchinson, A.P. Barnhill, Jos. Allison, A.D. Richard, H. Atkinson and M. Lodge. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Emmerson was elected president and Manager Richard vice-president, Mr. Lodge secretary-treasurer, L.G.B. Lawson and C.G. Scammel auditors."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 17, 1902 The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., was held at Moncton the first of the week. The directorate presented a very encouraging report. Six applicants from other companies to bore in other sections of the province were considered, and the matter of subletting left in hands of the directors. Sections where it is desired to operate include Kings and St. John, Shemogue and near St. Joseph's."

St. John Star - Oct. 22, 1902 Want Oil Wells. - H.A. Edwards, Miles Whittier, of Caribou, Me., and M.H. Whittier, of Los Angeles, were in Moncton yesterday on a visit to the St. Joseph oil wells. The two former contemplate forming a company to operate for oil in this section, providing they find territory to suit them. M.H. Whittier belongs to the Associated Oil Company of Los Angeles, and was very favorably impressed with the New Brunswick Company's oil field."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 24, 1902 In submitting his report of the prospects of the N.B. Petroleum Co., at Moncton on the 14th to the shareholders at the annual meeting Engineer Hirst expressed the opinion - 'that the quantity of oil on the local fields is unlimited while the quality is superior to California and it is possibly only surpassed by some Pennsylvania oil."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 24, 1902 New Brunswick Petroleum stock is now selling above par. The par value is $10 per share; several shares have recently changed hands at $12.50."

Kings County Record - Sep. 5, 1902 A New Enterprise in Oil Development. - For some years past the evidences of oil deposits in Hants County ... After mature deliberation and feeling greatly encouraged by the discovery of oil in good quantity by the N.B. Petroleum Company at Memramcook, Westmorland County, these gentlemen decided to put the matter in shape... The Nova Scotia Oil and Gas Company Limited has been duly incorporated ... [directors include] Wm. J. Weldon, Moncton, George W. Fowler, M.P., Sussex, Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington, St. John, N.B. E.A. Charters of this place was made General Business Manager. ..."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Star - Sep. 11, 1902 N.B. Oil Industry. - Plans for a Refinery of 400 Barrels Capacity Now Being Prepared. - (Moncton Times.) - The New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., whose work in the development of the oil fields of this province has aroused so much interest, is preparing to operate on a large scale in the immediate future. M. Lodge, the energetic secretary, informs the Times that fourteen wells have already been put down, of which nine are producers. Of these wells ten are in Westmorland county, at St. Joseph's, in the vicinity of the well known R.C. College of that name, and four are in Albert county, near Hillsboro, the distance being about seven miles across the country in a north-westerly direction. The majority of these wells have only been sunk to the first oil sands, a distance of 400 to 450 feet, but two were sunk to the second and third sands, about 1,450 feet down. Only two of the wells have been torpedoed so far, but the balance will be shot just as soon as the company is in a position to take care of the product. Two of the wells on the Westmorland county side of the river have been pumped, giving a yield of four to five barrels a day, and pumps will also be applied to the wells on the Albert county side, where the prospects are even better than in Westmorland, to see what they will do without being shot. The pumps are already on the ground waiting for the pipe. The indications are such on the Albert county side of the river Mr. Lodge believes that after being shot the wells there will yield 50 to 100 barrels a day. The company is preparing to erect a refinery, the exact location of which has not been decided upon, and Louis J. Hirt, of Boston, a well known expert in the business, is preparing the plans for the same. The refinery will have a capacity of 400 barrels a day. According to present plans, the company will only go so far as taking off the lighter oils, naptha and benzine, and making burning and lubricating oils. The residuum, the refining of which would be a very expensive operation, beyond the means of the company at the present time, will ne otherwise disposed of until the company sees its way clear to go into this branch of the business."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 12, 1902 New Brunswick Oil Industry. - Plans for the Building of a Large Oil Refinery. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., whose work in the development of the oil fields of this province has aroused so much interest, is preparing to operate on a large scale in the immediate future. Mr. Lodge, the energetic secretary, informs the Times that fourteen wells have already been put down, of which nine are producers. Of these wells ten are in Westmorland county, at St. Joseph's, in the vicinity of the well known R.C. college of that name, and four are in Albert county, near Hillsboro, the distance between the two locations being about seven miles across the country in a northwesterly direction. The majority of these wells have only been sunk to the first oil sands, a distance of 400 to 450 feet but two were sunk to the second and third sands, about 1500 feet down. Only two of the wells have been torpedoed so far, but the balance will be shot just as soon as the company is in a position to take care of the product. Two of the wells on the Westmorland county side of the river have been pumped, giving a yield of four to five barrels a day, and pumps will also be applied to the wells on the Albert county side, where the prospects are even better than in Westmorland, to see what they will do without being shot. The pumps are already on the ground waiting for pipe. The indications are such on the Albert county side of the river Mr. Lodge believes that after being shot the wells there will yield 50 to 100 barrels a day. The company is preparing to erect a refinery, the exact location of which has not been decided upon, and J. Hirt, of Boston, a well known expert in the business, is preparing the plans for the same. The refinery will have a capacity of 400 barrels a day. According to the present plans, the company will only go so far as taking off the lighter oils, naptha and benzine, and making burning and lubricating oils. The residuum, the refining of which would be a very expensive operation beyond the means of the company at the present time, will be otherwise disposed of until the company sees its way clear to go into this branch of the business. The charter of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company gives it extensive powers and control of all the oil bearing districts of the province, which, it is believed, extends to other counties than Westmorland and Albert, in return for which the company has undertaken to expend not less than $100,000 in development work in the first five years of the life of its charter. In order to facilitate the development of the property over such a large area, it has been proposed to organize subsidiary companies on mutually advantageous terms. - Moncton Times."

S.J. Star - Sep. 24, 1902 The New Brunswick Petroleum Co. will have six complete drilling plants at work at Memramcook and Albert in a few days, and the work of development is proceeding with great vigor."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 A personal visit by a Record correspondent to the oil wells at St. Joseph's last week was very pleasing for on every hand could be seen the strong evidence of oil. Wells are being daily bored, other locations for new ones to be bored being made. A neat and commodious pumping station and pumping rods connect five wells and from these oil is being daily pumped but will soon have to cease as the tanks and all the barrel capacity are now filled or nearly so. The oil is a dark bluish or gray shade resembling thick molasses and the less you get of it on your hands or clothes the better. Mr. Shaw the manager in charge states that out of some 28 or 30 holes in St. Joseph's and in Albert Co., only two may be called dry wells and one of these is showing marked symptoms of coming in. It is the intention to build a refinery near College Bridge this season unless plans are changed and altogether the outlook is highly favorable. The oil as it comes from the wells now is a first class lubricator and surprises all oil experts who examine it."

Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. 4, 1903 Reports from the oil fields in Westmorland County, are very gratifying. During the months of October and November, six wells were struck, four at St. Joseph's and two at Dover. The latest one, struck a short time ago, at St. Joseph's at a depth of 320 feet is reported as a good yielder."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 20, 1903 The Oil Wells at St. Joseph's and Albert Co. are being vigorously developed and one set of the wells at St. Joseph's have been connected with pumping machinery and pumping going on giving good results all through. The owners and chief promoters, are well satisfied with the prospects generally, and next season will see some very prominent development. The company have now 23 wells bored."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 9, 1903 Geo. W. Fowler, M.P., left for Halifax, on Wednesday's midnight train to attend a meeting of the directors of the Nova Scotia Oil and Gas Co. on Thursday."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 16, 1903 They Struck Oil. - Moncton, July 8. - The New Brunswick Petroleum Co. had a great stroke of luck today. On the lower Dover road on Chas. Powell's farm at a place called Colpitt's, they struck oil at 346 feet and in a few minutes twelve feet of oil flowed into a ten inch hole. This is the richest and fastest yield yet."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 17, 1903 M. Lodge, secretary of the N.B. Petroleum Company is jubilant over the big oil strike in well No. 27 at Dover last week. At a depth of 300 ft oil was struck and inside of an hour flowed into a ten inch hole to a depth of twelve feet. The manager of the boring says that nothing like it has been seen yet. Mr. Lodge believes that this will be a flowing well. The indications are that it will at least be a great producer. The well is the first bored at the Dover new district and it is located on a hill on Chas. Powell's farm."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 27, 1903 The New Brunswick Petroleum Co., have struck oil again on Thursday 19th and have added another to the rich yielding wells of Westmorland County. This new well promises to be the richest yielding well yet discovered."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 15, 1903 Attracting Attention. - New Brunswick Oil Areas Interest American Capitalists. - Oil discoveries in this province of late have interested American capitalists. According to the St. John Telegraph Col. Theo. Toensmeier, general manager of the Minnehaha Oil Company, of Southern California, was in that city Wednesday. With him was John J. McCormack, of Boston, real estate man and promoter. Both gentlemen were at the Royal Hotel for a few hours and left by C.P.R. in the evening for Boston. They spent the past two weeks in New Brunswick quietly looking about with an eye to the possibilities of this province as a large oil producing country. What their object is or what is the result of their visit they do not say, beyond that they find there is oil in the province and of good grade. As to the general outlook in New Brunswick they think the country has a good future below it while as for Canada its resources have been but tapped. Col. Toensmeier is a Kentucky man, a mineral engineer of note and an oil expert. He has interests in Chicago and he is general manager of the Minnehaha Oil Company, a mighty youngster which since the first of this year has been growing in Southern California and which, it is intended, a short time shall see, if it is not already, a formidable competitor of the Standard Oil. The colonel talks oil as one who knows all about it and he talks of the Minnehaha with great hope. 'We're reaching out into the Orient,' he said, 'and hope to control a great trade there. We also are pushing eastwards. Our works are extensive and will be greater and in southern California we have a great oil field.' He talked gushers and oil sands and refining but did not state just what the object of his visit here is, but said he and Mr. McCormack would be down this way again soon. Col. Toensmeier and his companion visited up river districts, the North Shore and the oil wells at Memramcook. Of these latter the visitors did not care to give their views. The colonel is a busy man, for his odd minutes at the Royal yesterday were taken up in attending to a voluminous correspondence. Mr. McCormack is not a stranger to St. John and when here met a number of acquaintances. He has been here quite a number of times in the past 30 years and takes an interest in the place. On one of his visits several years ago he wrote an article published in the Telegraph giving a glance into the future of this place and making some suggestions and in several pints the prophecies and hints he then gave have come to be. He accompanied Col. Toensmeier on this trip as one knowing this country. He says their work here has been quietly done and on the next visit there may be more to say."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903 Major Geo. W. Trask, of Warren, Pa., a member of the Standard Oil exploration staff arrived at Fredericton on Monday and will drive through to look over the Albert and Westmorland oil fields."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 29, 1903 New Brunswick Oil. - Matthew Lodge, secretary of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, who is at the Royal, told a Telegraph reporter last evening that another oil well had been successfully shot on the company's oil fields in Albert county. The company are extending their operations into Albert county and will shortly erect works there. The field extends about two miles into Albert county at present. Five boring rigs are now working night and day, and the company are connecting their producing wells with pumps and the oil is being stored in tanks. These tanks at the wells will be connected by a pipe line with central tanks, and plans are now being prepared for the erection of a small refinery, with a capacity of about 150 barrels daily. The company expect in a short time to have twenty boring rigs working, three of which will be engaged in Northumberland, Kent and Kings counties for exploration purposes; the others will be confined to the field that has been producing in order to sink as many wells as possible this summer. The company's best producing well which has been connected with the pumps is turning out twelve barrels a day. The last issue of the stock of the company has been almost all taken up at $10 per share. This was the original par value of the stock which sold when first put on the market for $1 per share, and sold at $3 a year ago. The par value has since been raised to $100, and the prospects appear good for the stock reaching that figure in the near future. Indications of oil have been found at Blackville in Northumberland County, on the Cocaigne river, in Kent county, and at Tracadie and Point Moisella in Gloucester county. Kings county is simply an extension of the present oil fields and the company expects to be successful in their explorations there. - St. John Telegraph."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Weekly Record - Fri., May 29, 1903 A special meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company was held at the office of the company in Moncton Friday last for the purpose of ratifying the resolution of the directors to offer for sale to the shareholders a block of 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the company. The action of the directors was endorsed. The reports of the operators of the company were very satisfactory to the shareholders. The report of the management proved, that there was no truth in the statement recently published that some Americans, lately in the city, had acquired a large portion of the block of shares now being offered, as these shares are available only, pro rata, according to present holdings. It was intimated at the meeting that Professor Shaler, upon whose advice the boring for oil in this province was first undertaken, will soon visit the oil fields again."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 6, 1903 The decision of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., to build an oil refinery on their property near Memramcook takes their venture out of the realms of speculation and makes it an industrial enterprise worthy of recognition. Work will be begun at once on a plant capable of refining 300 bbls. per day, sufficient oil being now obtained to warrant a plant of this size. The stock in this company which, when first put on market was practically given away, can hardly now be purchased, holders of the same having great faith in its value."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 9, 1903 The striking of oil is becoming a weekly occurrence in this county, says Friday's Moncton Transcript. The New Brunswick Petroleum Company has already struck oil in two additional wells in the St. Joseph district. One of the wells is the very best yet developed. The outlook is most encouraging."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 11, 1903 At a recent meeting of the directors of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., held in Moncton, the issue of stock to a New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Syndicate, which recently took a large block of same, was authorized and nine thousand shares at $9 per share were sold to the syndicate."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 17, 1904 The New Brunswick Petroleum Co. has suspended boring operations for the winter but the pumps on the present wells will probably be kept going all winter. The Kent Oil Co. has had bad luck with its machinery since striking oil, and little or nothing has been done since. It is expected, however, to shoot a well shortly and keep up the boring operations as long as possible this fall."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 3, 1904 The Beersville Works. - Dr. Hugo Von Hagen, Dr. F. Keith, of Harcourt, and Isaac Purdy, of Purdy's N.Y., were at the Victoria yesterday having just returned from New York. Dr. Von Hagen is president of the Beersville Railway Co., and Dr. Keith occupied a similar position with the Kent Oil Co. These gentlemen informed the Sun that they had struck oil at Beersville, and the indications are that it will be of some consequence. It is about seventy five miles from the Memramcook wells. Dr. Keith has been in New York for some days for the purpose of securing additional capital to make the further development of these various properties possible. The money was forthcoming and boring at several points near where their latest strike has been made, will be at once commenced. Dr. Keith, Dr. Von Hagen and Mr. Purdy left last night for Harcourt. - St. John Star."

Evening Times - Oct. 3, 1904 In Kent Co. - ... Mr. Wilson of the Kent Oil Company are staying at the Eureka."

Evening Times - Oct. 8, 1904 Rich Oil Flow at Beersville. - Strike at 450 feet and Output Good. - Moncton, Oct. 8. - (Special). - Word was received here this morning that oil had been struck at Beersville, where the Kent Oil Co., has been boring for a month. Oil was struck at a depth of 450 feet and there is reported to be a greater flow than at the N.B. Petroleum Co. wells. Gas was much in evidence and the company is elated over the proposed field."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 13, 1904 Oil Struck in Kent Co. - Mr. H.R. Townsend, manager of the Kent Oil Co., received word this morning that oil had been struck at Adamsviile at 450 feet. The gas pressure was so strong as to blow all the water and oil out of the well. The Company had not cased off the water, expecting to have to drill 1000 feet before reaching the oil sands. They will now have to ream and case off the water to save the well. This is a phenomenal condition, to strike oil in a 10 foot well in a new district. It is to be noted this new company is established on lines laid down by the deductions made by the experts of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., and that experts brought by the Kent Oil Co., concurred in this opinion, without previously knowing the opinions of Prof. Shaler and H.B. Gooderich. It has been conclusively proven that oil exists in this district. The drill has now established the correctness of both theories. No particulars as yet as in quantities of oil have been received. This well is from 60 to 70 miles north of the fields at Memramcook and Dover. -

Richibucto Review - Sep. 8, 1904 The New Brunswick Petroleum Co. has sublet the right to the Kent Oil Co. to bore for oil at Beersville, Kent Co. The company interested in the undertaking includes Dr. M.F. Keith, Harcourt, Mr. W.M. Townsend, Dr. Von Hagen, and other New York parties. A rig has been erected at Beersville and boring is expected to be commenced at once. Dr. Keith is president of the company."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Richibucto Review - Sep. 13, 1904 Kent Oil Co. - A meeting of the Kent Oil Company was held at the Eureka Hotel, Harcourt, on Wednesday for the purpose of organization. The following officers were elected: Dr. M.F. Keith, Harcourt, President. Isaac Purdy, New York, Vice President. W.R. Townsend, Secy.-Treasurer The directors are the officers and Messrs. Geo. Sykes and Dr. Hugo Von Hagen. The company has secured the right from the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. to bore in Albert and Kent. One drill is now operating at Beersville."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Apr. 28, 1906 N.B. Petroleum Co. Sold Oil Cheaply. - Intercolonial Got It Five Cents Less Than Was Formerly Paid to the Imperial Oil Co. - Ottawa, April 25. - Matthew Lodge, secretary of the Eastern Railway Supply Company and of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, was before the public accounts committee today. His evidence showed that oil which had been furnished the Intercolonial by the Eastern Supply Co. had been furnished on tender at two cents less a gallon than had been paid the Standard Oil Company the two previous years. In the case of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company it was shown that it has been and is now furnishing the Intercolonial with oil at five cents a gallon below what had been previously paid the Imperial Oil Company. The Imperial Company had been paid 9 3/4 cents a wine gallon in bond at Montreal. This meant 15 cents an imperial gallon freight and duty paid at Moncton. The New Brunswick Petroleum Company delivers oil to the Intercolonial at Memramcook at ten cents an Imperial gallon."

North Shore Leader - Nov. 16, 1906 N.B. Petroleum Co. - During the coming winter it is expected that the newly formed English company known as the New Brunswick Petroleum Company will assemble its apparatus so as to commence drilling oil wells in Kent and Northumberland counties early next spring. The new company will have a working capital of œ75,000 and will conduct operations upon an increased scale. An engineer representing the company has already looked over the territory and all the preliminaries are now completed with the exception of incorporating the company. It will be incorporated in England. The old company has been granted permission by the Government to assign its licences to the new company."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 23, 1907 N.B. Oil Co. Will Get Extensive Lease in Province. - The provincial government held a session at Fredericton Friday morning, Premier Robinson presiding. Mr. James Friel, of Dorchester, appeared for the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. which has lately secured considerable English capital. Under the act the company had to spend $20,000 per year for a period of five years in order to get the lease desired. Since the privilege was given them to commence prospecting by the government. Mr. Friel applied to have the company granted a prospecting lease of 10,000 square miles of the Province subject to restrictions which include that the lease will be forfeited in the event of the company not continuing to spend $20,000 per annum. Premier Robinson said after the meeting of the government that he thought the restrictions protected the Province, and that the lease would be issued. The company's work to date had been principally superficial explorations, but that during the past three or four weeks they had practical men at work and that the matter was expected to develop rapidly."

North Shore Leader - Mar. 15, 1907 N.B. Petroleum Co. - Fred W. Summer intends leaving shortly for England in connection with the negotiations for the sale of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co.'s oil field at Memramcook and Dover to an English syndicate. Mr. Summer is president of the old company. M. Lodge, the secretary of the company, has been in England for the past two months in connection with the matter and reports prospects good for a sale. - Moncton Times."

S.J. Star - May 17, 1909 Oil Wells In Operation. - Moncton, May 16. - The English parties who have taken over the working of the oil wells at Memramcook, have commenced vigorous operations. They are running at Legere's Corner, five miles from here; at McGulley's Corner near Memramcook, and are starting at Gouldville. Mr. Boggs, the superintendent, an oil expert from Pennsylvania, says the surface indications point to enormous bodies of oil in this part of the province. The company has been pumping at Dover and is shipping oil from Memramcook."

Kings County Record - Sep. 10, 1909 Among the visitors to Sussex this week were O.P. Boggs, who is interested in oils of this province; Dr. Henderson, one of the leading geologists of the British Empire and a man of wide experience, and Dr. Ells, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa. The party is investigating the deposits of the Albert shales, about Albert and Kings Counties, with a view to their development and are very favorably impressed with what they have seen. Mr. Boggs is interested in natural gas and has every confidence that a large supply is obtainable in Albert and Kings Counties. At present he is sinking wells in Albert and has great encouragement. Borings will probably be made here before many

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 21, 1909 Natural Gas in N.B. - 'The greatest strike of natural gas ever made in Eastern Canada was made on the property of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company in Albert County last week,' says the St. John Sun. 'From one well alone a volume of gas more than sufficient to light and heat the city of Moncton is flowing and preparations are being rapidly made for sinking other wells in the confident expectation of increasing the quantity tenfold. The discovery in itself has even greater importance as a sure indication of large oil deposits in the vicinity. Arrangements for reaching these are going rapidly."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 13, 1910 Natural Gas May Be Installed In Moncton This Fall. - Maritime Oilfields Company Asking For Tenders for Forty-five Miles of Piping. - Terms Agreed Upon Between City and Street Railway Company For Leasing Lighting Works: Company Guarantees Cheaper Light For The City And Small Consumers, and Agree to Pay a Minimum Royalty on Earnings of Not Less Than $10,000 a Year. - ... [agreement with city] ..."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

S.J. Standard - Apr. 13, 1910 Natural Gas For Moncton Likely Now. - Good News for Railway City In Announcement Made To City Council Last Night. - New Well Discovered. - Special to the Standard. - Moncton, April 12. - That tenders are to be invited for 45 miles of pipe that another promising gas well has been located in the field in Albert county and that an expert has been engaged to come and give an estimate of the cost of installing a natural gas plant in Moncton, is the cheering information given by Mr. Braggs, of the Maritime Oil Fields, Limited, at a meeting with a committee of the city council this evening. Dr. Henderson, the English capitalist, who is at the head of the company, said it expected to be in a position to have natural gas in any quantity this fall and in addition to supplying Moncton they hoped to be in a position to extend their service to Hillsboro, Dorchester and other towns. Another Proposition. - Dr. Henderson who is also at the head of the company that has acquired the charter of the Moncton Street Railway Company has made a proposition for the leasing of the city electric light and gas plant with a view of their joint operation and the basis of an agreement has been arrived at which will shortly be completed for submission to the electors. Under this agreement the company is to pay the city three per cent of its gross earnings on electricity and gas natural or manufactured, for the first five years, four per cent for a further period of five years, then five per cent for five years, and thereafter six per cent for the balance of the period of forty years, which is the term of the proposed lease or the guaranteed minimum amount to be so paid the city being $10,000 a year. The price fixed for electricity for lighting is 11 cents per kilowatt with discount of five per cent for payment and natural gas not more than 50 cents for heating and lighting and for manufacturing purposes not more than 40 cents, revision to be made in ten years subject to the provisions of the Public Utilities Act. City arc lights of 1200 candle power are to be supplied at $65 each and incandescent street lamps of fifty candle power at $17 each. The agreement is regarded as very favorable for the city."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 19, 1910 Big Strike Of Oil And Gas In New Albert co. Well. - Maritime Oilfields Company greatly Encouraged in Recent Development Work: New Well Has strong Pressure of Gas and Great Flow of Oil of a Very Superior Quality. - A big strike of oil and gas has been made by the Maritime Oilfields Company in their latest well, completed Saturday night last near Hillsboro, Albert county. The new well is number seven and is 2000 feet deep. At a depth of 1.050 feet a good flow of gas was struck and when 1,750 feet was reached the drill went through fifty feet of oil sands. Saturday night the well was completed and from that time until Monday morning it was found that, 100 feet of oil had poured into the eight inch hole. This means that the natural flow, without shooting the well, amounted to about eight barrels in thirty-six hours. Mr. O.P. Boggs, speaking to a Times reporter yesterday, said this was one of the most encouraging strikes the company had yet made. He expects to shoot well number seven the latter part of this week, as soon as a new supply of nitroglycerine arrives, and the well is then expected to produce 40 or 50 barrels of oil. Not only is the well a great oil producer, but there is also a very strong flow of gas, which has been bottled up. The oil in the new well is found to be of a very high grade. 32 gravity is considered first quality of oil, but the test of the product of the new well showed as high as 37, which is extra quality. oil as high as 38 gravity has been taken from some of the other wells and all the tests show the oil to be above high class. Out of four wells completed on the Albert county side by the Maritime Oilfields Company, three of them are producers of oil and gas. Well number seven is located on the top of a hill and the quantity of gas found in it is equal to the other wells. We,, number eight is now being drilled and two others will be started this week."

Granite Town Greetings - Apr. 20, 1910 The Maritime Oil Fields Company have made another big strike of oil in a well just completed near Hillsboro. At 1,000 feet a large flow of gas was struck and at 1,700 feet oil sands were struck. Saturday night last a well was completed at a depth of 2,000 feet. This morning it was found that the natural flow of oil had risen 100 feet in each inch hole, which is probably the best oil results so far obtained. It is expected when the well is shot the latter part of the week the well will yield at once at least forty or fifty barrels of oil. The oil has been tested and found to be extra good quality. Thirty-two is first quality but this oil goes as high as thirty-seven. The company now has their oil and gas producing wells on the Albert side and are greatly encouraged at the latest strike. Work will be pushed rapidly on the new wells which are expected to turn out equally good as the other."

S.J. Standard - Apr. 27, 1910 Another Gas Well Tapped. - Moncton, April 21. - A report from Albert county late this afternoon is to the effect that still another natural gas well has been struck at a depth of 1050 feet, with a capacity of 800,000 feet daily. This is the second well struck during this season's operations and with three reported last fall give the company a supply of between two and three million feet every 24 hours or enough to supply a city a good deal larger than

S.J. Standard - Aug. 24, 1910 Prominent Men Visit Oil Wells. - Gas Struck At 950 Feet Yields 100,000 Feet a Day. - ...Moncton, Aug. 23. - ... Mr. W.H. Thorne, St. John; Senator Wood, Sackville, and about 15 citizens of Moncton drove in autos to the oil wells in Albert county today. Mr. Henderson, the president of the company, went down with the party. In one of the wells now being bored gas was struck at 950 feet, the flow being about 100,000 feet a day."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1910 Hon. James Domville and Hon. W.C.H. Grimmer, who have been on a mission to England with relation to the great oil shale industry in Albert county returned this morning, having accomplished the object of their visit. They were accompanied by J.C.D. MacKenzie, C.E., who will make an inspection of the property for the benefit of British investors. Senator Domville and Dr. MacKenzie will go to Albert on Monday. - Globe."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Standard - Jul. 25, 1910 Explosion of Natural Gas. - Frank Casey Lit Match With Dire Results. - Burning Gas Set Fire To Building Containing Nitro-Glycerine And Only Left Hole In The Ground. - Special to the Standard. - Moncton, July 24. - Frank Casey, a young man employed at the gas wells in Albert County, who was injured in the explosion Saturday, and was brought to the Moncton hospital for treatment, is reported not in danger, as the burns were superficial. Casey had been sent to shut off the water supply at the vat that was being filled by gas pressure when the desire for a quiet smoke overtook him. He lit a match but got no further as the gas ignited. He was fortunately able to give the alarm so that other employees got out of danger. The burning gas set fire to the building that covered about ten quarts of nitroglycerine and this exploded making a deep hole in the ground and extinguishing the fire. Not much damage was done. The explosion was

Evening Times & Star - Jun. 3, 1910 M.P.'s Pay Visit To Oil Wells Of Albert. - Moncton, June 2 - The members of the local opposition met this morning for the consideration of some matters of further interest to the party. They had with them Hon. C.H. LaBillois, who arrived by the morning train, as well as C.M. Legere, M.P.P., who returned from his home. After the session the party, upon the invitation of Hon. C.W. Robinson, visited the oil wells in Albert county, making the trip in the automobiles of Messrs. Robinson and Hon. Mr. Sweeney and F.W. Sumner, who has been much interested from the outset in the development of this wonderful natural resource. The manager, Mr. Boggs, gave them a hearty reception and after dinner showed the party what had been done to bring this wonderful wealth of oil and gas from the depths of the earth. All of those present were amazed at the possibilities shown them, and thoroughly convinced that there had been no exaggeration in the reports concerning the production of oil and gas."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 9, 1910 Look For Gas Wells This Side of Moncton. - W.B. Dickson Thinks Eventually They Will Light St. John. - Making Rapid Strides With Work In Albert. - W.B. Dickson, M.P.P. of Albert county, arrived in the city last evening and is a guest at the Royal. Speaking of the recent discoveries of natural gas made in Albert county, he said the company now operating the wells has nine producing wells between Moncton and Hillsboro. It is believed the gas is also to be found in quantities this side of Moncton and he thinks it will eventually prove of vast benefit to St. John. The company will take over the Moncton Gas Company shortly and will operate street cars and electrical lights in the railway city. The agreement is that gas for general purposes shall be supplied to Moncton for 50c. per 1000 and for manufacturing purposes at 40c. It is expected that the gas will be piped into Hillsboro this fall for fuel purposes. As the supply is considered to be very large there is little fear that it will become exhausted. New wells are being bored as rapidly as possible and every one

Evening Times-Star - Jun. 15, 1910 Premier Hazen said yesterday he would not be surprised to see Moncton become a city of 50,000 people in the next decade or so. This was after he had seen the Albert oil wells and called for three cheers for Mr. Fred W. Sumner. Albert county gas is potent fluid."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 15, 1910 Premier Impressed With The Gas Wells. - Members of Local Government Spent Yesterday at the Maritime Oil Fields Company's Property. - Hon. J.D. Hazen, Hon. Robert Maxwell, and J.E. Wilson, M.P.P., who, in company with other members of the government, and a distinguished party of citizens, paid a visit of inspection of the properties of the Maritime Oilfields Company, Ltd., returned to the city last evening. Interviewed by the Standard, Mr. Hazen said the party had spent a very pleasant day, and had been much impressed by the possibilities of development at the oil fields. 'The operations of the company,' he continued, 'have passed the experimental stage. The gas wells have now a capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet a day, and experts are of the opinion that the supply is practically unlimited. The company uses the natural gas to run its power plant, and the gas is also being utilized by householders for cooking and lighting purposes. 'Oil too, seems to be fairly plentiful. Ne well yields 14 barrels a day, and the other wells yield a lesser amount. As the company develops its properties, Moncton and other towns in the neighborhood, will be able to secure increasingly large supplies of natural gas and oil, and utilize either for power purposes. As the cost of power and light from these sources, will be very much lower than when produced by coal, a great stimulus will be given to manufacturing industries in the vicinity. :If the wells prove as productive the experts believe they will be, it is not unreasonable to expect that Moncton, with its railway connections, may become in a few years one of the most important manufacturing centres in the Maritime Provinces. Certainly, after what I saw today, I would not be surprised if Moncton became a city with a population of 50,000 in the next decade or so.' Hon. Robert Maxwell. - Hon. Robert Maxwell, when interviewed, was enthusiastic over the industrial possibilities being opened up by the development of the oil fields. 'Albert County,' he said, 'has one of the most important natural assets of the province in its oil and gas wells. All the borings so far have tapped either oil or gas, and we were told that some wells produced both. Some of the gas wells are gushers of a high order; one of them showed a pressure on the gauge of 225 pounds. 'Some of the borings go down to a depth of 2,050 feet, others range between 1250 feet and 1750 feet. The gas pockets are usually located below the oil pockets. 'When the company lays a pipe line to Moncton, that city will have a great advantage over other cities in the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada in that it will be able to get power and lighting for manufacturing purposes at very low rates. Capitalists looking about for a site for new industries will be attracted by the advantages Albert County is able to offer, and Moncton is likely to become the centre of a great manufacturing district. 'Every manufacturer knows the advantage of oil or gas over coal for power producing purposes. It makes him independent of fluctuations in the coal market, and eliminates the possibility of being compelled to close down through strikes or lockouts, as well as the expense of handling coal and removing the ashes - quite important items in the cost of producing power. 'Is the natural gas from these wells suitable for the operation of gas engines?' Mr. Maxwell was asked. 'As to that I don't know,' he replied, 'but it is used for fuel to operate the steam engines or the company's property which pump out the oil. If the company is as successful as the experts claim it will be, it may not be long before gas and oil pipes are laid to St. John. What that will mean to the manufacturing industries of this

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Standard - Jun. 15, 1910 The Albert Gas Wells. - Mr. Sumner, with his Westmorland and Albert associates, had something worth while to show to the provincial ministers and other visitors yesterday. Some kinds of mineral resources keep themselves concealed and have always to be taken on trust by the outsider. But the produce of the Albert county gas wells is much in evidence. Every one who goes to the spot is deeply impressed with the value and the possibilities of these resources. Moncton city expects to make great industrial progress through this discovery. Hillsboro, which is nearer the spot, puts in the claim through its newspaper that the industries dependent on the oil and gas deposits belong to Albert and to Hillsboro parish. All will agree that while Moncton is to be illuminated with gas from the neighborhood of Hillsboro, that town should not be left to light itself with oil lamps. But the enthusiastic visitors are convinced that the oil fields are equal to much greater service than Moncton and Hillsboro and several other centres of population require at the present time. Many disappointments have been suffered in operations in the oil district of Albert and Westmorland. But always some persistent explorers believed that some form of illuminant was there in large quantities. This faith seems to have at last obtained its reward. There may be much more to come in native oil and oil shales. But in the meantime the gas is present in obviously large quantities."

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1910 New Brunswick is experiencing a mining boom and all over the province an eagerness is being evidenced to exploit. Iron, copper, shales, gypsum and other minerals.Unfortunately the blind policy that looked up whether rightly or wrongly 10,000 square miles of old gas area in New Brunswick in the hands of one concern thus creating a monopoly and preventing the expenditure of capital is to be regretted. Meantime we look to see, our copper, iron, baryta, antimony, lead, zinc, assume good practical shape in the near future."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 30, 1910 Moncton, June 29. - Well number nine in Albert county was successfully shot this afternoon and showed a production of five or six barrels of oil per day and also considerable gas pressure. Manager Boggs expressed himself as well pleased with the results."

Evening Times & Star - Jun. 30, 1910 Shoot Another Oil Well. - Moncton, N.B., June 29 - The Maritime Oil Fields Company this afternoon shot well No. 9 at McLatchey's, and the management are delighted with result. The well contained about fifty barrels of oil and the shot was most successful in every particular. In addition to being a good oil producing well of probably six or seven barrels daily, there was also a strong pressure of gas and it is expected the well will produce about 300,000 cubic feet daily."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1910 Oil Company Meeting Adjourned. - A meeting of the N.B. Petroleum Company was called in the Board Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, but was adjourned without transacting any business. Mr. F.W. Sumner, president, owing to his being unwell, was unable to be present."

S. J. Standard - May 13, 1910 Natural Gas in Abundance. - Rev. Dr. Heinie returned yesterday from Albert County, where he has been on a lecturing tour for the Bible Society. In conversation with a Standard reporter Dr. Heinie stated that while in Stonybrook he saw the natural gas well and kerosene wells. A new natural gas well has just been discovered, with a diameter of six inches. The gas is rising from it very rapidly and with great force. When the gas was first struck it lifted a steel drill weighing three tons clear out of the hole, more than twenty feet. He also visited the kerosene wells, which are now being operated at the rate of fifty barrels a day. A strong company with a capital of $100,000 is in control and are planning to take the gas to Moncton."

S. J. Standard - May 16, 1910 Moncton. - A party of 25 citizens visited the oiland gas wells on Saturday, and were more than surprised at what they saw. Nine wells are now producing gas. At one of these the pressure was found to be 265 pounds when the well was opened and fairly shook the ground and buildings. These wells are oil as well as gas producers. Number 9 well was pumped for oil on Saturday in the presence of the visitors, and nearly filled a 250 gallon tank at the rate of 20 gallons an hour. As the supply of storage tanks is limited, these wells are capped and only pumped occasionally."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1910 Another Gas Gusher Struck. - Oil Fields Co. Report New Well With 5,000,000 Feet Capacity a Day. - ... Probably the biggest gas well of the lot was capped by the Maritime Oilfields Co. at McLatchey's tonight. This well, No. 16, is nearer Moncton than the other wells. Gas was struck Tuesday at a depth of 1,440 feet and at a low estimate is capable of supplying 5,000,000 feet per day."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1910 Will Exempt Oil Fields Company. - Special Meeting of Albert Municipal Council Grants Petition. - Gas For Moncton. - manager Boggs Says Pipe Lines Will Be Laid To There, Hillsboro and Other Towns if Encouragement is Given. - (Special to the Telegraph) - Hopewell Cape, N.B., Oct. 13 - The Albert Municipal Council, at a special session held here today, authorized the Moncton Street Railway Company to exercise the powers given by the government to lay pipes, etc., in Albert county, with the provision that the company before engaging in any operations should consult with the highway boards. In response to the applications of the companies, exemption from taxation on all plant, buildings, etc., for a period of twelve years was granted to the Moncton street railway, the N.B. Petroleum Company, and the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd. The members of the council at the special meeting were present, as follows: Warden Carnwath presided. Hopewell Couns. Carnwath and Pye; Hillsboro Couns. Jordan Steeves and F.M. Thompson; Harvey, W.H. Martin and Theodore Stevens; Alma, J.A. Cleveland; Elgin, F.W. Godard, Linton Hopper; Coverdale, S.S. Ryan and Lane Colpitts. The only absentee was Councillor Rommel, of Alma, whose residence has been quarantined on account of the smallpox scare. ... Mr. Chandler, in the interests of the allied companies asking for concessions, addressed the council briefly, and was followed by F.W. Sumner, who gave some of the history of the N.B. Petroleum Company, which had begun operations on the Westmorland side of the river some years ago. He thought the company and the Maritime Oilfields Ltd., which was now undertaking the exploitation of the areas on the county, should have inducements. English capital, he said, had been put up and he strongly urged encouragement being given. The result, he believed, would be one of great profit to the county. The Company's Plans. - Mr. Robinson and Mr. Osman also spoke along the same lines. Mr. Boggs, who also spoke briefly, said that the first thing the company proposed to do, providing sufficient encouragement was given, was to lay pipes from the wells to Moncton and to Hillsboro for the transmission of the natural gas, and also to erect a refinery which was likely to be established at Hillsboro. They would also pipe the gas to the different villages throughout the county as it was demanded."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 21, 1910 Another Gas Strike in Albert Fields. - Well Bored at McLatchey's Shows Output of 2,000,000 Feet Daily. - Special to The Telegraph. - Moncton, N.B., Oct. 20 - Another good gas well has been struck at McLatchey's, Albert county. This morning well No. 14, which has been showing signs of gas for some days, came in at a depth of 1,400 feet, with a flow of about 2,000,000 feet of gas per day. The new well is about 1,000 feet southwest of well No. 15, which came in a few days ago with 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity. O.P. Boggs, F.W. Sumner, M. Lodge and Fred K. Andrews, of St. Stephen, visited the wells this afternoon and confirmed the report of the latest gas strike. It is believed the new ell will show a greater capacity and it will be drilled deeper. Work has been started drilling well No. 16, which has

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 1, 1910 Oil Wells of Albert. - Oil and Gas Obtained in Promising Quantities. - There is no doubt about the bonanza that has been opened up to the people of eastern New Brunswick by the discovery of oil and natural gas in Albert county. On Thursday last, a representative of the Beacon drove 12 miles from Moncton to get a glimpse of the oil region. He saw several wells on the hill side overlooking the Petitcodiac river turning out promising quantities of oil; he saw several immense tanks filled to the brim with the black fluid; he saw natural gas with a pressure of 300 lbs. being used to generate steam to drive the big pump; he saw the gas used in generating steam to operate a huge drilling machine; he saw the gas heating to a white heat an eight inch solid steel drill point; he might have seen (had time permitted) the gas being used in the Company's boarding house hard by for general household purposes. Of course everything is in a crude state about the works, but this crudeness will pass off when the Company gets all its schemes in operation. The manager, Nr. Henderson, has recently returned from England, and it is expected that before long something will be doing. Moncton people are greatly interested in the success of this undertaking as they have entered into a contract with the Company to supply them with a street car service and a whole lot of things. The crude oil is being used for lubricating purposes on the I.C.R. at present. It is capable, however, of being manufactured into a large variety of commercial products."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 1, 1910 Albert Oil Fields. - New Brunswick's oil industry is receiving some advertising at the hands of Consul M.J. Hendrick of Moncton, and the Vice Consul Clarence Carrigan, of St. John. Mr. Carrigan informs Washington that the natural gas found near Moncton is to be piped to St. John, where $1.75 per 1000 cubic feet is now charged for artificial gas. Boston pays only eighty cents per thousand."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 14, 1910 Natural Gas For Moncton Soon. - Scottish Director of Oilfields Company Promises Supply in the Spring. - A Bright Outlook. - Mr. McGeoch, of Glasgow, Looks Over Ground in Company With Pennsylvania Expert and is Well Satisfied With Conditions - (Special to the Telegraph) - Moncton, N.B., Sept. 13. - Lauchlan A. McGeoch of Glasgow, Scotland, director of the Maritime Oilfield Company, is here for the purpose of inspecting the field of operations in the oil and natural gas district. In company with C.P. Boggs, manager, and others he visited the oil and gas wells in Albert county today and returned delighted with the outlook. He states he already had a good idea of the territory and development work from reports made by Dr. Henderson, but after a personal inspection he found the country and general conditions much more favorable than he anticipated. He had seen photos of natural gas illumination, but he never heard the roar of escaping gas which sounded like many Niagaras. Mr McGeoch says he is very pleased with the development progress being made and he sees a bright outlook for Moncton, and this portion of the province. He found a number of producing gas wells with good pressure, and the oil development was also most encouraging. Early next year, Mr. McGeoch says Moncton will have a gas supply to which it has been looking forward so eagerly. As a director of the company he is thoroughly satisfied with the progress being made. Mr. Law, a gas expert, has been brought here from Pennsylvania in connection with the natural gas installation in Moncton. He also visited the wells today for the first time and will look over the whole proposition before leaving. Dr. Henderson is still absent in Newfoundland."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Standard - Sep. 14, 1910 Scotch Magnate visits Oil Wells. - Moncton, Sept. 13. - Lauchlan A. McGeoch of Glasgow, Scotland, a director of the Maritime Oil Fields, Limited, is here and accompanied by Mr. Law, a natural gas expert from Pennsylvania and others visited the oil and gas fields in Albert Co. today. Mr. McGeoch came here expressly to look into this business and expresses himself as very favorably impressed with what he has seen. He was indeed surprised by the extent of the development already made and particularly by the flow of natural gas. Mr McGeoch thought the development of this industry would have a great effect for good in this section. He thought natural gas would be brought into Moncton early next year. Mr. McGeoch has extensive commercial and manufacturing interests in Glasgow and Birmingham. Dr. Henderson, president of the Maritime Oil Fields, is now in Newfoundland."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1910 Maritime Oilfields Co. Wants Exemption From Taxation. - Special Meeting of Albert County Council Oct. 13 to Consider Request and Similar One from Allied Companies. - Hopewell Hill, Sept. 24. - Warden Carnwath has called a special session of the Albert county council for Thursday, October 13. The object of the meeting is to take into consideration ... the application of the N.B. Petroleum Co., the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd. ... for exemption from taxation for twenty years, on plant, machinery, buildings, etc., which may be used in connection with the developing or operating of mines or minerals in the county."

S.J. Standard - Sep. 27, 1910 Pipe Line Here For Natural Gas. - Officers of Company Controlling Albert Co. Gas Looking Forward to Bringing Product to St. John. - J.A.S. Henderson and O.P. Boggs of the Maritime Oil Fields Company, Ltd., were in the city yesterday. They were accompanied by L.A. McGeoch, of Glasgow, Scotland, one of the directors of the company who has been inspecting the property near Moncton. Speaking to a reporter Mr. Henderson said, the development work was proceeding satisfactorily. Recently one of the borings opened a gas pocket which gave a pressure of 530 pounds to the square inch, or more than double the steam pressure in the average boiler. 'We are making plans,' he added, 'to supply the city of Moncton with gas, and we hope in time to construct a pipe line to St. John and supply that city and the intermediate towns. 'As yet we have not made any effort to market the oil, though we have a thousand barrels or so in storage. At present we are chiefly interested in conducting boring operations with a view to determine as far as possible the extent of our gas and oil resources. So far we have had every encouragement to proceed. 'We are not looking for new capital. We have all the backing needed, and will proceed with the work of developing our property as fast as circumstances warrant. The oil is of an excellent quality.'"

Albert Journal - Wednesday, April 19, 1911 Another Great Gusher Was Struck - Good Friday Saw Still Another Great Gas Deposit Tapped - Will Yield 6,000,000 Feet Daily - Another well yielding 6,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily was struck early on Good Friday evening at McLatchy's. The drillers resumed work this week after work being closed down during the severe weather, and on Friday they struck natural gas in well No. 19 at a depth of 1,260 feet. The drillers decided to continue boring and early in the evening struck an increased flow at 1,285 feet. The yield is estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic feet per day, which places the well in the first rank for this county and of course above all other known yields of single wells in the settled portions of the Dominion. Although the pressure is tremendous and the difficulties intensified thereby, the drillers were instructed by Manager Boggs to endeavour to continue the drilling. This well is located 2,000 feet west of well No. 16 and is the furthest westerly of the series and the nearest to Moncton. The discovery of this well added to the already enormous possible daily output continues to show that the district here has no rival as a natural gas field in the known natural gas field area in any part of the Dominion. What is wanted now is that the gas shall be brought to some market and that market is waiting at its doors nine miles away. Manager Boggs is naturally elated at the new discovery, within a few days after the resumption of drilling operations this season."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 27, 1911 A well of natural gas yielding six million cubic feet daily was recently tapped in Albert county, being one of several opened in Albert and Westmorland."

Weekly Record - Jul. 9, 1911 The discovery of gas on the Domville areas at old Albert mines has caused active new ideas to arise in connection with the name. The question to the manufacture of cement is being fully considered, and a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of going into several matters therewith at an early day. We trust the matter will result in something definite being done in the near future."

Albert Journal - Wednesday, May 10, 1911 More Gas Was Struck - Gas has again been struck in large quantities at McLatchey's. At a depth of 1570 feet, in Well No. 20, it was struck and from present indications the well is expected to prove an excellent producer. This is a new well, but 150 feet of it being bored last fall. Operations were commenced on it again about the first of April with the present results. It is on the Hillsboro side of the company's holdings. It is not known definitely yet, what the capacity of the well will be."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 22, 1912 Natural Gas. - Beacon: - 'Two hundred families in Moncton, N.B., are using natural gas for household purposes.'"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 30, 1912 Oil has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Joseph Hornbrook, three miles from Apohaqui Station, and 41 miles from this city. Mr. Hornbrook had leased his property to a Montreal syndicate which was boring for coal. The experts in charge of the boring are sure natural gas will be struck at a greater depth. The oil sand was only 60 feet from the surface."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
S.J. Globe - Feb. 20, 1912 Oil Magnate on Visit to Moncton. - He May Arrange to Run a Pipe Line to St. John. - Moncton, N.B., Feb. 20. - T.M. Barnstall, Pittsburg, one of the most prominent oil and gas men in America is looking over the field, with a view to taking over the distribution of gas. Negotiations are being carried on between the American magnate and the Maritime Oilfields, Limited. It is said that in the event of Mr. Barnstall securing control of the New Brunswick oil and gas field he will pipe gas to St. John, Amherst and other places."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 12, 1912 Gas in Kings Co? - Record. - The rumor that the gas interests of Albert county are coming to Sussex to locate wells here is again revived. It is understood that the management of the company will try and get gas at Sussex for local consumption and for piping to St. John and intermediate points. It is not a remote possibility that work will be undertaken this summer."

Kings County Record - Jul. 12, 1912 The rumor that the gas interests of Albert County are coming to Sussex to locate wells here is again revived. It is understood that the management of the company will try and get gas at Sussex for local consumption and for piping to St. John and intermediate points. It is not a remote possibility that work will be undertaken this summer. If gas is secured here, it should make Sussex one of the most desirable manufacturing centres in the

Kings County Record - Jul. 26, 1912 Gas for Sussex. Will Locate Wells Between Apohaqui and Sussex. Work Starts Soon. - Several weeks ago the Record announced that it had been definitely decided by the Maritime Oilfields Limited to start work on the sinking of gas wells in the vicinity of Sussex. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, who has been largely interested in the oil and gas development of New Brunswick now announces that boring operations will be started in the near future between Sussex and Apohaqui. From the wells located here, Sussex will receive its supply of fuel and pipes will be laid between here and St. John to supply the city and intermediate points. The coming of natural gas is bound to have a decided effect on the growth of Sussex. The news is good. It means power and cheap fuel for the town and the removal of a lot of nuisances which attend the consumption of coal and wood."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 17, 1912 Natural Gas For City Of St. John. - New Areas Will Soon Be Opened Up By Company. - A visitor to St. John on Saturday was Dr. Henderson, the English capitalist, who is head of the company now engaged in developing the Albert County gas and oil wells. Dr. Henderson's visit to St. John was preliminary to steps that are to be taken to bring natural gas to St. John. Talking with the Globe, Dr. Henderson said the area now under development will be kept for Moncton, and the towns in that vicinity. A new district, somewhat nearer St. John, would be opened up and Dr. Henderson is convinced it will prove as satisfactory. From the new area, which will also be in Albert County, it is proposed to run a pipe line direct to St. John and so give this city new illuminant and fuel. Dr. Henderson is confident that no difficulty will be experienced in securing an abundant gas supply and in bringing it to this city."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 22, 1912 Natural Gas Will Be Used Saturday. - Moncton, N.B., March 22. - Natural gas, which was expected to be turned on at Abrams shop today, will not be turned on until tomorrow morning. A.S. Farmer, who will superintend the gas work, arrived in the city yesterday from Brantford, Pennsylvania."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 23, 1912 Albert Gas Fields and Cumberland's Coal. - British Engineer Makes Favorable Report. - Montreal, March 23. - A great future for the gas fields of New Brunswick and the coal deposits of Cumberland county, N.S., was predicted by Ernest Lichtenberg, English mining engineer, who returned from the east yesterday. He came to Canada at the invitation of Mr. Hanee Logan, ex- M.P. for Cumberland, N.S., for the purpose of an extensive investigation of the varies resources, mineral and other, west of Cumberland, and other sections of the provinces. He declared that the coming ten years would see public notice, now so firmly rivetted on the western provinces, transferred to the eastern part of the Dominion. His estimate of the coal deposits of Cumberland was very favorable, and he will report accordingly on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Lichtenberg was surprised at the gas wells of Albert county, N.B., and said that he followed the pipe line, now laid three feet under ground, from Moncton a distance of ten miles, declaring that the industry will be of greatest importance to that part of the country, as the gas will be taken to St. John and all the towns on the

S.J. Globe - Oct. 29, 1912 The Maritime Oilfields Company, which has been drilling for oil and gas at Taylor's Village, will suspend operations there and will start boring at Canaan in a few days."

Kings County Record - Sep. 13, 1912 A well known Sussex resident was told by one of the leading officials of the Maritime Oilfields Limited, in a recent conversation, that the company would at once turn its attention to Sussex and the section of country between here and Albert. If satisfactory indications of gas are located here, it is probable that wells will be sunk at this point. If not, then the gas will be piped from the wells here, and sold to consumers en route. The company propose taking initial steps this fall and if this is done, Sussex should have natural gas before 1914. The news is good. Natural gas cannot reach here too soon. If Sussex is selected for boring purposes, there should be no trouble in piping to St. John at reasonable cost. This would give the city pretty cheap and clean fuel."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Sep. 19, 1912 and S.J. Standard - Sep. 11, 1912 The Maritime Oilfields Limited have made no definite plans as yet as to the extension of their workings in the direction of Sussex, although they are gradually getting closer to Sussex but the past season proved a bad one for operating. The continuous wet weather made it almost impossible to sink wells anywhere. The company, has Sussex well in mind and it need not surprise residents of the town to see operations started at any time between now and spring."

Campbellton Graphic - Jan. 3, 1913 Natural Gas in I.C.R. Workshops. - Furnished Heat, Light and Power at Big Plant of Government Railway. - Moncton, N.B., Dec. 27 - The workshops of the Intercolonial Railway are now piped with natural gas which is being used extensively for the generating of power. Experiments conducted for sometime have demonstrated that the natural gas could be used more economically and to better purposes than the gas from the railway plant and this to be closed down and held in emergency reserve. ..."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 6, 1913 Oil and Gas. - The Maritime Oil Fields Limited took 101,430 gallons of crude oil from their wells in Albert County last year. This company has spent almost a quarter of a million dollars in development work. It is expected that natural gas will be piped this year from the gas wells to Dorchester, Sackville and perhaps Amherst. It is already in use in Moncton and Hillsboro with most satisfactory results."

Kings County Record - Nov. 7, 1913 Gas Boring Suspended for the Winter. - Work Will be Resumed in the Spring When Two New Holes to the North and South of the Present Operations Will be Sunk. - The drilling operations for natural gas at Sussex which has been carried on for some time by the Maritime Oilfields, Limited, has been discontinued for the winter, and work will not be carried on any further until next spring, when two additional holes will be sunk to the north and south of the present operations. The well at Sussex which was started just about a mile out of the town showed good indications at first and it was thought that a flow of gas would be struck about fifteen hundred feet down, but as they were boring deeper, the indications were not so good. Everything seemed to be against the company in drilling this well, first it was a lost drill, when the hole swerved and coupled with this was the weather which made it practically impossible for the drillers to make good progress. The drilling was also very hard the soil formation not being the same as that of Stoney Creek, A. Co. When only a short distance down a small flow of gas was discovered which raised the expectations of everybody to a fever pitch, but nothing further in this line was struck. After reaching a point twelve hundred feet down, the company have decided to suspend operations for this year but they will commence again in the spring and finish the present hole also start one at another point as it is believed that there is gas in this vicinity and if the right place is struck, a good flow will be secured. Besides this the drillers and other employees of the company who have been working at Sussex are needed at Stoney Creek where some extensive operations are being carried on at present. The company stated when they started that if the first hole should prove to be a 'duster' that the good people of Sussex must not get discouraged. The whole of the country west of the present productive wells in Albert county down to Sussex is well within the oil and gas belt. It would be folly to forsake any part of a field because the first hole proved dry. The New Brunswick Petroleum Company drilled many holes both in Westmorland and Albert Counties, before they made any discoveries of value. The theory in regard to gas and oil bearing strata near Sussex is nothing new and a thorough investigation will be made. In the spring, operations will start again and the Maritime Oilfields Limited will push to completion the work they have started."

Kings County Record - Nov. 14, 1913 C. P. Boggs Resigns From Maritime Oilfields Company. - Mr. O.P. Boggs, field manager of the Maritime Oilfields Company, has severed his connection with the company on account, it is understood, of some differences of opinion with head officials of the company respecting the matter of drilling operations. It is stated that the drilling operations at Sussex had been suspended recently before Mr. Boggs heard of the matter. Mr. Boggs being ...?... as to the cause of the his resignation had nothing to say, and he also refused to give information regarding the matter. That Mr. Boggs had been successful in his development work in the N.B. field, no one in Moncton will deny, and his resignation will be heard of with deep regret. - Times."

Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1913 Says No Danger of Gas Giving Out. - N.B. Petroleum Co. to Hire Expert to Look After Their Interests. - 'There is nothing in the stories being circulated about the streets of Moncton to the effect that the natural gas fields are giving out,' said Mr. Matthew Lodge, of the N.B. Petroleum Company when seen by a Transcript reporter. One or two of the wells are filling up with debris and will need to be cleaned, and that is the sole foundation for the story.' Continuing, Mr. Lodge said that the reports to the effect that the I.C.R. was replacing gas with coal as fuel for some of its boilers at the new shops, was based upon the placing of a couple of old locomotive boilers for steaming purposes, at the rear of the new shops. Speaking of the meeting of the Petroleum Company last evening, Mr. Lodge said that the Company had decided to secure the services of an expert to look after its interests and that an offer would probably be made to Mr. O.P. Boggs to accept the position."

Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1913 New Field Superintendent Maritime Oilfields in Charge. - Mr. William H. King, who has had large experience in the oil and gas business arrived in Moncton on Friday and assumed his new duties as field superintendent for the Maritime Oilfields Company on Saturday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. O.P.

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Sep. 21, 1917 New Gas Well Capable of Supplying Two and a Half Million Feet of Gas per Day in Albert County. - A new gas well capable of supplying two and a half million cubic feet of gas per day has just been brought in by the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields Company. The new well is no. 45 and gas was struck on Friday at a depth of 1892 feet. This is one of several wells upon which the company has been working of late and naturally officials of the company are very much pleased at this further evidence of the extensive gas deposit in the Albert County territory. Well No. 45 is situated to the west of the other producing wells and gives evidence of being a very fine producer. Since striking the gas on Friday men have been engaged ever since closing it up, and only succeeded in accomplishing this Sunday afternoon. Gas consumers in Moncton will learn of the new strike of gas with great satisfaction, especially in view of the impression that had got abroad of a possible shortage this winter. The new well with the possibility of one or two being opened up very soon should certainly relieve the public mind as to the supply of natural gas in the Albert County field
Kings County Record - Dec. 5, 1919 In deepening Well no. 10, situated in the Stony Creek field, on land belonging to Elliot McLatchey, a little over 2,000 feet from the main road, Hillsboro- Moncton, the N.B. Gas and Oil Fields, at the depth of 2,285 feet, struck a gas flow Thursday night, giving an initial open flow of one and a quarter million cubic feet in twenty-

Moncton Daily Transcript, Page 3 - Friday, June 20, 1919 Albert County Happenings - Two gas lights have been erected on the lake drive, Hillsboro."

Kings County Record - Oct. 10, 1919 Deposits of Oil Shales in New Brunswick. - That the Government should authorize the free importation of machinery for the distillation of oil from Canadian oil shales was urged in the Senate, Wednesday, by Senator Domville, in speaking to a motion for a return of imports of petroleum. Senator Domville gave statistics indicating the development of the consumption of petroleum by the world during recent years. He stated that although the growth had been great, it still continued, and continually new sources of petroleum were being sought by companies and by nations, among them Great Britain. In Canada there were great bodies of oil sands and shales from which oil could be commercially extracted. Senator George Fowler supported the request. He stated that although Great Britain was one of the great oil consumers of the world, not four per cent of the oil she consumed was of British production. The development of the New Brunswick deposits would be as easy of accomplishment as had been the distillation of oil from the Scotch shales and would give Canada added capital and labor. Senator Roche, of Halifax, said that there were large deposits of oil shales in Nova Scotia and suggested that the Government should have tests made of their values and the methods of extraction by the Imperial Oil Company which had a large establishment at Halifax. The motion for the return was adopted."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1923 ADVERTISEMENT: Our Maritime Oil Industry. - A Purely Canadian Enterprise. - The sole

Hartman rights for the manufacturing sale of the Hartman Retorts here are vested in and are owned by Newcombe & Winchester. We are interested as citizens in having this industry conducted upon sound business principles as a purely Canadian enterprise. The machinery will be manufactured here and all profits arising from the manufacture and sale of this machinery will be kept here as the property of the Canadian Company. The legal details regarding the organization of this Company are in the hands of our Solicitors, Messrs. Powell and Mersereau, Royal Bank Bldg., St. John. This Company will operate as a subsidiary to the Parent Hartman Process Company. The oil produced will pay a royalty upon every barrel of oil produced. A portion of this royalty will be paid to the Parent Hartman Process Company and a portion of it will be retained by the Canadian Company. We are offering an unequalled opportunity to the Canadian investor so that he may participate not only in the earnings of the Parent Hartman Process Company which will be drawn from all parts of the world where the industry is established, but also directly to participate in the earnings of the Canadian Company. High Quality New Brunswick Shale Oil. - The oil produced from oil shale contains virtually every component of well petroleum and is refined by the same process. A barrel (42 gallons) of shale oil produced from one ton of New Brunswick oil shale will by a proper cracking process produce 28 gallons of gasoline. Great fertilizer values are locked up in our shales. The substantial amount of ammonium-sulphate recovered means great assistance to agriculture. Gas. - Hartman Process machinery operating upon New Brunswick oil shale will produce 5,000 feet gas per ton. The heat necessary to operate the Hartman Retort is produced through the burning of the hydrocarbon coke in the spent shale which is immediately taken to the fire-box by conveyers. With this a portion of the gas is also utilized as fuel. There is left approximately 3,000 feet of gas per ton of shale, which will be released to the market for the usual light and power purposes. The B.T.U. of N.B. shale gas is over 1200, whereas manufactured water gas is approximately 600. The Hartman Process Company is bringing business and capital to the Maritime Provinces. As already announced in the press, prominent shale oil Companies in United States which have ordered Hartman machinery are making their plans to come to New Brunswick on account of the superiority of the New Brunswick oil shale deposits both in regard to the quantity and quality of the oil. They are changing their name to be known as the Canadian- United States Shale Oil Co. Shale Oil Vs. Well Oil. - First:- No dry holes. According to the statement in the St. John press this week, $150,000,000 was expended in Texas the last five years in drilling nonproducing oil wells and the whole charge last year in regard to nonproducing oil properties in United States totalled nearly one billion dollars. Second:- Uniformity of production. Shale oil property is very readily surveyed, the quantity of oil bearing shale is estimated and the assays give the quantity of oil per ton, thus, all the hazards and gambling incident to the drilling of wells is eliminated. The cost of production of shale oil by Hartman machinery upon the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deposits has been estimated very carefully by able engineers. We shall be very glad to supply all detailed information upon request. Tha Hartman Process Company. - The policy of this Company is that of manufacturing and selling Retorts and the forming of subsidiary Companies in United States, Canada and foreign countries that have oil bearing shale. The Hartman Process Company is the Parent Company controlling the world's rights to all the Hartman patents appertaining to the extraction of oil from shale. From all subsidiary Companies formed this Company retains a royalty of ten cents (10 c.) per barrel for each and every barrel of oil extracted by the use of the Hartman Retorts. With the fast declining oil fields in the United States and the increasing demand for the use of petroleum products there is a tremendous field for the Hartman Retorts. The Hartman Process demonstration plant has been in operation at St. John for a number of months. It has been examined and tested by competent engineers, including Government experts. It has been a fine asset in providing the shale oil owners in Eastern Canada an opportunity to have their oil shales tested in a commercial manner. – To The People of The Maritime Provinces. - Do you realize that we are at the dawn of a new industry. Whilst this great industrial movement is world wide, yet we have right in our midst here in the Maritime Provinces the beginning of the establishment of a great oil industry upon a sound commercial basis. Right at our door we have large oil shale deposits rich in oil. The known quantity of oil actually existing in these deposits situated in the Maritime Provinces runs into millions of barrels. The Hartman Process Company is here with its programme and its machinery which will unlock this wealth and which will mean industrial progress and prosperity to the Maritime Provinces. For a number of months we have been carrying out an educational policy in order to let the people know the value of the shale oil deposits of Eastern Canada and to show how other countries are progressing in these matters and that Canada should not lag behind with such opportunities right at our hand. We have conducted our campaign upon conservative lines, placing before the people different Government reports as to the value of our shale oil deposits and as to the history of this industry. We have placed literature of all kinds and description in Public Libraries and other distributing centres regarding this industry and shall at all times endeavour to give you the fullest information. -- Extraordinary Offer. - We offer a limited amount of the stock of the Hartman Process Company in units. One unit consists of: One share 8 p.c. Preferred Stock, par value $10.00, and one share Common Stock, par value $10.00. Price per Unit $10.00. We are issuing Stock Right's Certificates to purchasers entitling them to shares in the Canadian Company to the value of one-half the money paid for shares in the Parent Company. Cut out the application form, fill in and sign your name and mail, with your check, payable to Newcombe & Winchester. Why Not Sooner? The first question you will ask is 'Why not have these tremendous deposits of shale been commercialized before?' There are two answers. First, that until recently oil wells were able to supply all the petroleum needed. The second and chief reason is that until the invention of the Hartman Process no Retort has proven commercially practicable in handling any and all character of shales. Oil Shortage. - Governments as well as private enterprise are realizing and are frankly stating today that we must now turn to the oil shales to maintain our oil supplies. Gasoline and oil are the most vital necessities of civilization today, but the production is not keeping up with the demand. In the past few years the world has seen the advances of the internal combustion motor which has developed the stupendous increase of automobiles, trucks, tractors, boats and aeroplanes and their use is constantly growing. Gasoline fuel oil and lubricants are today the very life blood of industrial existence. Some of the chief features about the Hartman Retort are: 1. Simplicity of design and construction, no mechanical details to cause trouble or to get out of gear. 2. Continuous in operation, running day and night and manufacturing its own fuel. 3. Large through-put. There are eight Hartman Retorts varying in capacity from 50 to 1000 tons daily through-put. 4. It extracts all the oil and the whole machinery is constructed to produce a superior quality of oil. 5. Low per ton cost of operation. According to the figures complied by the Texas-Louisiana division of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association it is costing $1.36 to produce a barrel of well oil. Hartman machinery operating upon New Brunswick oil shale will produce a high grade oil at a cost at least one-half this figure. 6. Low cost of maintenance. The Hartman Retort when once started in operation requires very little attention, thus saving much in wages, repairs, etc. -- The Company has all the orders that they will be able to fulfill this year in the United States. The Hartman Process Company is fortunate in having as its officers, men of highest personal standing who are experts in their several departments of work. These comprise the following: President and Manager, Mr. E.W. Hartman. Vice-president, Mr. Alfred C. Aitken. Director of Engineering and Construction, and Vice president, Mr. Arthur Driver. Director and Treasurer, Mr. T.K. Edding. Canadian Office, St. John, N.B.; Eastern Office, Boston, Mass.; Western Office, San Francisco, Calif. – ... 192... I hereby subscribe for .... shares of 8 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock (par value $10.00). And am to receive as bonus .... shares of the Common Stock (par value $10.00) of the Hartman Process Co. I remit herewith Cash, Draft, Check, Money Order for $ ... in ... payment thereof. Issue stock certificates in name of (signed) ... Address ... Newcombe & Winchester. Arthur Bennett Sole Agents for Canada of Wm. Porter P.O. Box

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 12, 1923 ADVERTISEMENT: PHOTOS: Caption: Old Mother Earth has stored 17 billion Barrels of oil in the shales of these mountains. Caption: A train load of Hartman shale equipment on its way to the above shalefield to unlock this vast wealth. Caption: This is one of the great Hartman Retorts which is now opening up the ..?.. in a great industry. This is the opening of the great shale industry in the United States. Can you picture train loads of such equipment passing to the New Brunswick deposits. We request your financial support in bringing about this great develoment this summer. Hartman Process Company 8 p.c. Cumulative Preferred Stock is now offered at $10.00 a share and one share of Common Stock is given as a bonus. Mail your check in amounts of $100.00 or upwards today to Newcombe & Winchester & Co. Sole agents for Canada of Hartman Process Company Standard Bank Building St. John, N.B. – St. Stephen representatives Arthur Bennet William Porter P.O. Box 169 Water Street St. Stephen, N.B. St. Stephen,

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 9, 1923 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick's Coming Industry. Dominion Government Report of 1922: With reference to one Oil Shale property in New Brunswick alone: 'On this basis the average yield for the whole body of shale is estimated to be in the vicinity of forty gallons of oil and fifty-seven pounds of ammonium sulphate per ton. If these conclusions be correct there is here sufficient oil shale to supply a large oil shale industry for upwards of one hundred years.' Oil shale is one of a long list of natural deposits which results from the deposition of organic matter from plants or animals of a former geological era. Shale oil is the product from oil shale which is procured by distillation. Shale oil can be refined to make all the products that come from Well petroleum. New Brunswickshale oil has a very high gasoline content. Shale Oil vs Well Oil: 1. No dry holes. 2. Elimination of hazards incident to drilling wells. The cost of maintaining the present output of oil last year in the United States was $1,000,000,000. This includes drilling expenses and loss from non- productive properties. 3. Uniformity of production. An oil shale deposit is surveyed very easily. As a result of a survey the known quantity of material is ascertained as well as the percentage of oil in each ton. Guess work is eliminated. 4. Oil wells cannot meet present day requirements. Let us forward you reports of the Dominion Government and also of the Government of the United States and State of Colorado which indicate an absolute necessity of immediately turning to oil shale for our oil supplies. 5. Oil shale has been discovered near Woodstock. Samples are being tested by our plant in St. John. Hartman Plant at St. John: The Demonstration Plant here has been operating for about two months. It has created great interest and received much praise. It has been placed at the disposal of any one owning oil shale in Canada in order that their oil shale be tested. This machinery has been watched and tested by independent engineers. The Dominion Government sent their oil expert from Ottawa last week and we presume that the Government will allow his report to be issued to the public. We find that there is a great need of knowledge concerning oil shale. We are carrying out a policy of education upon these matters and are placing Government reports and other literature in Public Libraries and as fast as we can obtain such literature we are distributing the same among the people. The chief points about the Hartman Retort are simplicity of design, continuous in operation, low cost in maintenance, high quality of oil produced, large through-put, low per ton cost of operation. Mr. Gilbert, the engineer in charge of the plant here has furnished us with statements of the cost of production of New Brunswick shale oil by Hartman Process. These statements have been certified by Mr. Hartman personally. They show that New Brunswick shale oil can be produced at a cost as low as $.42 per barrel. The Hartman process is the most efficient machinery for the commercial extraction of oil from all kinds of oil shale. Experienced Personnel: We have a copy of a sworn statement of the present business of Hartman Process Company. This statement was made as a return made by law to a Government. It shows orders for Retorts of over $2,000,000. These orders had been given by some of the leading oil shale proprietors of the United States. The officers of this Company are experienced, successful, conservative business men who will insure the success of this great enterprise. They are: E.W. Hartman, Executive Dept. Arthur Driver, Director of Engineering and Construction. T.K. Eddins, Treasurer Dept. W.N. Tuller, Law Dept. George B. Clifford, Refining Dept. L.A. Rockwell, Sales Dept. H.W. Hartman, Construction Dept. Major W.A. Pettigrew, Engineering Dept. Clarence S. Walker, Patent Attorney. Donald Johnson, Chemistry Dept. We naturally are not able to print all the detailed information concerning the operation of this Company or the oil shale industry, but we welcome inquiries. Our agents are supplied with all necessary information in writing and we shall be glad to assist you in obtaining information upon any points you may bring up. There should be no safer nor more profitable business that the extraction of oil from shale. The time is opportune; the constantly growing demand in oil products insures a permanent and ever increasing market. A New Brunswick Industry: The Dominion Government report already quoted says: 'It is hoped that operation will start shortly, and that the experience and confidence gained from a Successful industry in the Maritime Provinces will lead to the establishment of similar industries in other parts of Canada'. New Brunswick should not lag behind in these matters. The shale oil industry here would mean increased prosperity for the people of the Maritime Provinces. It would mean an increased revenue for the Province in royalties paid into the Provincial Treasury. We believe that the Hartman Process has already received the confidence of some of the leading oil shale owners of this province and from negotiations in progress there will be Hartman Retorts in operation on New Brunswick oil shale deposits in a short time. The Hartman Process Company is the Parent Company controlling the World's Manufacturing Rights of the Hartman Retorts. The Retorts that are sold throughout the world will return a substantial profit with a royalty of $ .12 1/2 per barrel. The Hartman Process Company is a Massachusetts Trust. Its trustee directors are Mr. E.W. Hartman, Mr. Arthur Driver and Mr. T.K. Eddins. The Boston Office of the Company is at No. 440 Tremont Building. Authorized Capital $15,000,000. 8 P.C. Cumulative Preferred Stock $2,5000,000. Par Value $10.00. Common Stock $12,500.00. Par Value $10.00 All shares fully paid and non-assessable. No bond issue. This stock is offered for sale in various parts of the United States and under our contract we are able to offer a portion in Canada. This stock is sold in units consisting of one share preferred stock and two shares common stock, price $10.00. per unit. We invite the public to visit our plant at Chipman Hill, St. John. The engineer in charge there will give you full explanations. Newcombe & Winchester, stock and bond brokers, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., owning exclusively the stock rights for Canada. The above statements are based on information which we believe to be reliable. Buy Hartman Stock Now. Grover C. Richardson, Woodstock, N.B. Exclusive agent for Woodstock and vicinity Phone, Write or Call for Full Particulars." Telegraph Journal - Sep. 27, 1923 Says Albert Gas Will Soon Run Out. - Moncton, N.B., Sept. 26. - H.B. Gooderich, of Oklahoma, who was engaged by the City Council to inspect the Albert County gas field and report as to the supply at present and available for the future, presented his report at a special meeting of the Council tonight. The report in brief states that, at the present rate of consumption, the supply of gas from the Albert County field may be expected to last about two and a half or three years. If the peak load is taken out, which means gas used for manufacturing purposes and in furnaces, the gas expert stated that the supply of natural gas might last for seven years."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - May 14, 1926 Dr. J.L. Henderson, of London, England, president of the New Brunswick Gas and Oil Fields Co., Ltd., arrived in Moncton last Monday from the Old Country to inspect the work being done in Albert County gas and oil fields in Lower Coverdale. He expects to remain for at least two months. Work on the gas fields has been proceeding for some time and the latest reports indicated that one well was down about 2800 feet, and another about 1700 feet. They do not expect to strike gas in any large quantity until the drillers have gone down about 3000 feet."

Kings County Record - Jan. 27, 1928 Anthroxolite Near Fredericton. - Drilling for Oil and Gas Following a Report from an Expert Mineralogist. - Following definite word from an expert mineralogist that a black mineral found at the farm of George Legassie, New Maryland, about eight miles from the Parliament Buildings in New Brunswick's capital, was anthroxolite, a syndicate has been formed and is now carrying on drilling for oil and gas, which experts believe to be present where anthroxolite has been discovered. For carrying on the drilling and development operations, a syndicate has been formed locally and includes in its personnel Mr. Legassie, the owner of the property. In the names of members of the original group associated with Mr. Legassie and the syndicate which has been formed licenses to search covering 6,800 acres in the New Maryland District of York County have been taken out. Under the provisions of New Brunswick's new Mining Act ten squares of one quarter of a mile each may be licensed to each person. It is stated that the mineralogist to whom samples of the mineral were submitted has advised that anthroxolite commands a price of $50 per ton, as an ore, and who is further stated to have advised the syndicate that when it is proven oil and gas exists, there should be no difficulty in having an operating company take over operation of the property on a 50-50 basis. Drilling operations have reached a depth of 128 feet, according to the latest reports; it is said that up to the time the drilling reached a depth of more than 40 feet perfectly good drinking water emerged about the drill. As the drilling operations proceeded further, the water became unfit to drink and lately an oily deposit similar to vaseline has formed on the pipe. Experienced drillers on oil operations say they believe this oily deposit is an indication that the dome of the cap has been reached and that oil and gas will soon be struck."

Kings County Record - May 27, 1937 Gas And Oil Company Open Operations For Survey of Penobsquis Area Ground. - Investigation of Possibilities Continue as Company Stakes Off Large Block. - Should Cause Boom. - Official Indicates That Well Drilling Will Be Started In Near Future. - Reports have been coming in from the region of Penobsquis during the past few days, that indicate that drilling for oil will shortly be started. It is understood that experts for the New Brunswick Gas And Oil Fields, Ltd., have been making an extensive survey of the Sussex-Penobsquis area with a view to developing the oil and gas that has long been believed to be beneath the earth's surface in this locality. Just where this investigation is being centered has not been as yet disclosed, and it would appear that the experts are hesitant about disclosing the whereabouts of their possible drilling operations in case the survey should prove not quite as successful as had been anticipated. Second Survey. - This news recalls the fact that shortly before the Great War drilling began in the area near Sussex, but was abandoned. This, too, was carried on by the same company that is renewing investigations of the situation. Both natural gas and oil seems to be the objective of the experts' survey, and there seems little doubt, but that the investigators consider the effort worth while. Reports of these investigations have been confirmed in Saint John by Mr. Alex. Crichton, an official of the New Brunswick Gas & Oil Fields Co. Ltd., which organization holds mining rights over a large portion of this province. He would say little regarding the immediate plans of his company, but indicated that the actual drilling would get under way in the near future. Learning Title. - Apparently the present plans involve the business of finding out who owns the land on which the investigations are being conducted, and finding out the holdings, and titles, etc., of areas where geological experiments would in all probability be carried out. It is understood that other spots in New Brunswick are also being tested for the present of gas and oil in sufficient quantities to make working practicable. The official approached in Saint John pointed out that the presence of gas and oil could not be immediately determined. Sometimes it requires a year of drilling to make any exact estimate of the volume. The city officials are interested in the project to the extent that a supply of natural gas might be available. Staking Lines. - Information from Penobsquis, gleaned by the Record this week, shows that a claim line is being surveyed. A. Munro, a surveyor from Moncton, is doing the work, assisted by two local men, A.B. Robinson and Bert Weldon. This district is being surveyed as far as Cardwell and Picadilly and most of the investigated ground lies between Penobsquis and Sussex. With the granting of the land to the early pioneers, the mining rights went with them to the settler, but the new grants do not embody this point. It is expected that the drilling will be done somewhere near to the village of Penobsquis."

Kings County Record - Oct. 23, 1947 The geological make-up of New Brunswick was described to members of the Kiwanis Club of Sussex at their weekly dinner meeting last Thursday evening in St. Paul's Church Hall when Robert Brown, Ottawa, who is engaged on a survey for an oil company, spoke on 'Local Geology.'"

Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1948 Shell Drill Works Below 3,000 Feet. - An inspection of the test well being sunk at Urney by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited was made last week by T.R. Grieve, Toronto, vice president, operations, of the Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited. Mr. Greive was in Sussex Friday and Saturday. He also visited the Apohaqui site where Shell's next test will be drilled Also in Sussex was Dr. W.C. Gussow, Ottawa, chief geologist of the Shell firm in Canada. Geological parties are continuing their operations in this area. A.D. Kingsford, manager of Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, revealed the test well at Urney already has been drilled tp a depth of more than 3,000 feet. No oil in commercial quantities has been encountered. Mr. Kingsford pointed out drilling still is in the Albert formation, and if oil is located, it probably will be in such a formation, he added. A tentative schedule for drilling at Apohaqui to start early next month when the Urney well is completed, but Mr. Kingsford continued that it is impossible to make more than tentative plans until the work at Urney is finished."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1948 Quarter Mile Deep. - Drilling of a test well by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited on the Apohaqui property of Robert Anderson has progressed beyond a depth of a quarter of a mile, it is stated by A.D. Kingsford, manager. By Monday morning the drill had penetrated to a depth of 1,568 feet. Mr. Kingsford said drilling had been difficult at the Apohaqui site since the equipment was moved there from Urney several weeks ago. So far there has been no indication of oil on a production basis, he added."

Kings County Record - Jul. 1, 1948 Drillers At Urney Down 1,000 Feet. - The thousand-foot mark was passed during the weekend by the Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited in drilling its test oil well on the property of Blair Colpitts, Urney, it is announced by A.D. Kingsford, manager. Drilling on the property started just a month ago as the Shell company began a program which calls for at least one more test well to be sunk in the general vicinity of Sussex this summer. The Urney well may be sunk to a depth of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. Mr. Kingsford said the drillers had encountered a large amount of hard sandstone which made operations difficult. In several places there were indications there had been oil in the past, but this either had dried up or moved to new reservoirs, he added. Work at one or two additional sites of necessity will be delayed until the present drilling operations are completed because the company has only one drill in this area, Mr. Kingsford said."

Kings County Record - Jul. 8, 1948 Will Sink Test Oil Well Near Apohaqui. - Officials of Shell Oil Exploration, New Brunswick Limited, announced today the location of their next well in the Sussex area. This well, The Record is informed, is to be drilled on Robert Anderson's farm near the village of Apohaqui; and the actual site for the shaft is situated about two miles from the railway station at Apohaqui. Construction of a road to the site will start on Tuesday next. It was pointed out by the officials in charge of the work that the sinking of the new well will not be started until completion of the well mow

Kings County Record - Jul. 22, 1948 Shell Encouraged By Drill Results. - Indications from the Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited drilling at Urney have been 'somewhat encouraged', it was stated yesterday by A.D. Kingsford, company manager, although he added 'no accurate forecast can be made for success or failure' at present. Mr. Kingsford said drilling had progressed to a depth of 1836 feet Monday in the test well being sunk on the property of Blair Colpitts at Urney. Production tests so far proved negative, he continued. What may be found in the future is 'a matter of waiting to see what the drill will disclose', he said. A road has been constructed to the location for the second test well to be sunk in the Sussex area, on the farm of Robert Anderson, Apohaqui, and the site has been levelled to receive the drilling equipment on completion of the well at Urney. P.M. Fowlie, Toronto, president of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, was in Sussex Tuesday and visited the sites at Urney and Apohaqui."

Kings County Record - Jun. 3, 1948 Actual Drilling Starts At Urney. - Veteran drillers from the oilfields of Texas late Monday for oil on the property of Blair Colpitts at Urney, a few hours in advance of the June 1 date set for actual work to begin by the Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, Shell Oil Company of Canada subsidiary. Heavy drilling equipment was moved from Sussex to Urney, 10 miles eastward, last week in preparation forthe first of two or three test wells which will be started this year in the vicinity of Sussex. No difficulty was experienced in the move. A roadway had been built from the Urney road to the site of the drilling before the equipment was moved. The drills bit 45 feet into the ground before the first day's abbreviated operations ended."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - May 20, 1948 Shell Oil To Drill in Kings County. - Preparatory Work Begun This Week in Urney Section. - Results of Test Wells Expected to Be Known By September. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company of Canada, will start drilling a test well near Urney next month. The Shell company decided to proceed with test drilling as a result of preliminary geological work carried out by company personnel last year. The first test well will be drilled on the farm of Blair Colpitts, near Urney, and present plans envisage the drilling of at least one, possible two, more test wells in other areas in the vicinity of Sussex. A.D. Kingsford, general manager, of Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, is in charge of the operations. He is making his headquarters in Sussex. A peg marking the exact position of the well near Urney, 10 miles east of Sussex, was driven yesterday morning. To Build Road. - Construction of a road to the site will commence immediately. The contract for this work has been let to the Stewart Construction Company, Sussex. Some drillers already have arrived, with the first reaching Sussex Tuesday. A camp has been set up for the, at Camp Sussex, where the offices also are located. Racks are being constructed to accommodate the supplies of casing and pipe, which are arriving daily. Drilling equipment, being shipped from Texas, is on its way and is expected some time within the next week. Company Statement. - In a prepared statement released to the press for publication last Saturday, the company said: 'Following upon the preliminary geological work carried out by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited in the summer of last year, this company now has completed plans to drill its first test well about 10 miles east of Sussex. 'In addition to this well the company's present plans envisage the drilling of at least one, and possibly two, more exploratory test wells in other areas. It is hoped that these may be commenced this year. 'The first well is intended to test the Albert formation and it may be necessary to drill to a depth of 4,000 to 5,000 feet to accomplish this. It is hoped to commence drilling early in June, and final results should be forthcoming by September, depending on the depth of the well. 'It is interesting to note the Albert formation yields gas in the Stony Creek field which supplies the City of Moncton. 'One of the latest types of mobile rotary drilling outfits is to be used on the well. The equipment is now in transit from Texas, U.S.A., and should arrive in Sussex during the coming week. The major components are all mounted on one large six-wheel drive truck, including two 125 h.p. Cummins diesel engines which form the main power unit. To Train Crews. - 'Three American drillers will be on hand for the first few weeks to train Canadian crews in the operation of the equipment. 'Three large huts in the army camp at Sussex have been converted into living quarters and mess for the drilling and seismic crews. Officers and warehouses are also established there. The total staff that will be employed in New Brunswick this summer will be in the neighborhood of 50 men, including drilling and seismic crews, geological parties, office staff and engineers. More Surveys. - 'Shell is also arranging to continue its geological work during the summer months of 1948 with three field parties as well as other supervisory geologists. It has been fortunate in obtaining the services of several graduates and undergraduates from University of New Brunswick and postgraduates have been drawn from Queen's University, McGill and Toronto. 'Shell is planning some extensive experimental seismic work which, if successful, will be expanded to form an important part in the company's exploration program. 'Seismic work involves the drilling of shallow 'shot' holes in which small charges of dynamite are exploded. 'A contract for drilling the 'shot' holes has already been entered into with Ellis Perry, Sharles Beer and Joe Price, well drilling contractors of Petitcodiac, New Brunswick. The Heiland Exploration Company of Shreveport, Louisiana, will do the seismic work and key personnel and equipment for this purpose are being despatched from as far away as Denver, Colorado, and Edmonton, Alberta. Geological and seismic work, as in 1947, will be under the direction of Dr. W.C. Gussow, the Shell Oil Company of Canada's chief geologist for

Kings County Record - May 20, 1948 Welcome to Shell Oil. - The announcement that Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, an offshoot of the great Shell Oil Company, is to commence drilling in Kings County this summer brings great satisfaction to this part of the country. It is too early yet to start considering Kings County as an oil centre. Results of this summer's work will not be known for several months yet. Oil in commercial quantities may be found, or it may not. If it is, Kings County is due for its greatest boom for many a year; if it isn't, nothing has been lost. Shell decided upon a drilling program for this section of New Brunswick last year after making a geological survey. What was found then was of sufficient importance to cause the company this year to bring in drilling equipment and crews from Texas, and experts from other parts of Canada and the United States. In all, about 50 men will be employed in the general vicinity of Sussex this summer to learn about the oil content of Kings County land. The people of Kings County wish Shell Exploration New

Kings County Record - May 27, 1948 Drilling Starts Next Week As Urney Property Prepared For Operations By Shell Oil. -

Equipment and Drillers Reach Sussex As Road Completed to Well Site. - Camp Set Up.- Offices and Living Quarters Occupy Former Army Buildings Here. - Drilling for oil at Urney will be started next week, it was stated yesterday by A.D. Kingsford, general manager of Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company of Canada. Drilling equipment has arrived from Texas and is being unloaded at Camp Sussex, where the company is making its headquarters. One shed formerly used for ordnance stores has been taken over as a warehouse. Four expert drillers have reached Sussex from the Texas oil fields. A road into the drilling site, on the farm of Blair Colpitts, was completed this week, and the first equipment was moved at once. The company's road is about 600 yards long. A huge truck and large engine which provide power for drilling, and the derrick are the heaviest items of equipment which are to be moved to Urney, 10 miles east of Sussex. Pipe Arrives. - Thousands of feet of pipe, of varying sizes, have arrived in Sussex. A company statement announcing the drilling plans said it may be necessary to go down 4,000 or 5,000 feet in the operations. A self-contained camp has been set up in the ordnance lines at Camp Sussex, where three buildings, other than the warehouse, are being used. One building is taken up with office space; another is used for living, eating and recreation quarters for the field and office staffs; and the third contains office and living quarters for the geological staff, which will continue its search for additional likely drilling places in this vicinity."

Kings County Record - Nov. 4, 1948 The test well being drilled by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, on the property of Robert Anderson, Apohaqui, had reached a depth of 328 feet by yesterday morning, it was learned at the company's offices in Sussex. Drilling at Apohaqui started about two weeks ago after a test well more than a mile deep had been sunk

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Oct. 28, 1948 Drilling Started At Apohaqui As Shell Exploration Closes Test Well On Urney Farm. - Work Stopped After Boring More Than Mile In Albert Formation. - Hunt Continues. - Seismic Crews Scour Kings County For Other Possible Drilling Sites. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited began sinking its second test well in the Sussex area last Friday at Apohaqui after abandoning one which has been pushed more than one mile into the ground at Urney. The second well is being sunk on the property of Robert Anderson, on the back road between Apohaqui and Norton at a point about two miles from Apohaqui station. Drilling at Urney on a farm owned by Blair Colpitts, had been started about June 1 and was carried on until a depth of 5,343 feet had been reached. Progress had been slow during the closing weeks because the light equipment was working far below its normal depth. It had been hoped to ascertain the depth of the Albert formation at Urney, as a guide for drilling at other points, but when the operation there was suspended the drill still was going through that type of ground. Officials hope the Apohaqui drilling may provide the answer to the thickness of the Albert formation. Four-Day Move. - Four days were required to move the drilling equipment from Urney and set it up at the new site. To ensure that none of the valuable drilling equipment would be damaged on the move, the provincial department of highways reinforced several bridges along the route to carry the heavy loads safely, Shell officials stated. Slow progress was made through very difficult rock formation when drilling started at Apohaqui, and by Monday morning the drill had pushed down only 192 feet. Seismic work is being continued in the Sussex vicinity as the Shell company seeks possible future drilling sites. This consists of drilling shallow wells, usually about 100 feet deep, setting off dynamite charges in the holes and recording the resultant vibration. The Heiland Exploration Company Limited is making the seismic tests for Shell."

Kings County Record - Sep. 30, 1948Shell Drill Works Below 5,000 Feet. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited has passed the 5,000 foot mark in its test well at Urney, and Tuesday was going strong at a depth of 5,083 feet. A.D. Kingsford, manager, said the well probably will go down several hundred feet more before drilling there is discontinued. When the work at Urney is finished, the equipment will be moved to another site near Apohaqui where a second test well will be drilled. Shell began drilling operations at Urney about June 1."

Kings County Record - Apr. 28, 1949 Shell Exploration To Move Offices, Keep Stores Here. - New Headquarters For New Brunswick To Be Established in Moncton. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited will move its offices from Sussex to Moncton next week, it was announced yesterday by A.D. Kingsford, manager. Pending clarification of the company's program in New Brunswick, drilling equipment, casing, piping and spare parts will be left in Sussex, where the company has made its headquarters for the past year. It is probable the spare parts will be kept here while operations are centralized in southern New Brunswick. Mr. Kingsford said that in moving the company's offices to Moncton, where geologic and seismic groups have been located for several months, the policy of keeping the office staff centralized is being followed. The drillers and field men are not likely to leave Sussex until more definite information on future drilling is available. In Three Counties. - The seismic and geological work in recent months has been done in Kent, Gloucester and Westmorland counties. Shell Exploration sank two test wells in the Sussex area last year. One, at Urney, was pushed down more than a mile without breaking through the Albert formation. A second, near Apohaqui, penetrated the Albert formation at a little more then 2,000 feet. Drilling at Urney lasted for several months; at Apohaqui only a few weeks."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Jan. 6, 1949 Shell Steps Up Oil Search Through Seismograph Work As Drilling Stops For Time. - Sussex Remains Headquarters of Widespread Hunt in Southern N.B. - Finish At Apohaqui. - Bottom of Albert Formation There Reached at Depth of 2,472 Feet. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited will concentrate on geological and

seismograph work for the next few months in its search for oil in southern New Brunswick, it has been announced by the company headquarters in Sussex. Drilling has been discontinued at Apohaqui, where the second test well to be sunk in Kings county was completed at a depth of 2,472 feet after the drill had penetrated to the bottom of the Albert formation there. An earlier well, at Urney, had been drilled to a depth of more than 5,300 feet without getting to the bottom of the Albert formation. It was pointed out the company is intensifying its search for oil despite discontinuance of drilling, which will be resumed at a later date. The change in policy has made it necessary to lay off the drilling crews which were engaged locally and trained when the company operations started here last spring, but trained drillers who were brought here from other Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited undertakings are remaining in Sussex, from where the subsidiary company will continue to operate. It is expected the local drilling crews will be re-engaged when drilling is started again. President Here. - The following press release was issued following a visit to Sussex and other New Brunswick centres by W.M.V. Ash, president of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited: Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited has just completed its second well in the Sussex district. This well, Apohaqui No. 1, was drilled to 2,472 feet. No oil was discovered but valuable information was obtained which will be used in Shell's plans for a still further intensified search for oil in New Brunswick. The Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, through its subsidiary Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited carried on active exploration in New Brunswick throughout 1948. Shell is seeking oil production in the Mississippian sediments which are exposed in southern New Brunswick and underlie strata in the eastern and central areas. During the past summer one geological party completed detailed mapping of the Mississippian area and two field parties mapped the eastern and central areas. One seismograph party of Heiland Exploration Company has been operating in the Mississippian area since May 1948. Start in June. - Drilling commenced June 1 on Shell's first wildcat, Urney No. 1, located eight miles east of the town of Sussex and 36 miles southwest of the Stony Creek gas and oil field, which supplies the City of Moncton with natural gas. Production of gas and oil in the Stony Creek field is obtained from the Albert formation. Urney No. 1 is spudded in the Albert formation and on the axis of a closed anticlinal structure. The well was completed and abandoned in the basal part of the Albert formation at 5,343 feet. It is probable that Shell will not be undertaking further drilling until late in the spring or early summer of 1949. Meanwhile the company will concentrate on further geophysical work, particularly seismograph operations, and will include refraction work in addition to reflection work of the type previously carried out. Shell is also contemplating using a gravimetric survey party in the field. These plans for geophysical exploration go hand in hand with future drilling plans. In fact it is hoped that the increased geophysical work will enable Shell's drilling operations to proceed more rapidly than hitherto."

Kings County Record - Jan. 20, 1949 Shell Oil Hunt Shifts To Kent; Offices Remain. - Seismic Work to be Concentrated on New Area of Province. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick will make its next major offensive in the fight to locate oil in New Brunswick in the central part of Kent County, it was announced yesterday by A.D. Kingsford, manager, from the company's offices in Sussex. Seismic work in Kent county will be carried on by the Heiland Exploration Company, which has been operating from Sussex since last summer, covering a wide area of southern New Brunswick. Meanwhile, experts of the Shell Oil Company of Canada, parent body of the New Brunswick company, are studying the seismic reports already made to determine where the next test well will be drilled. Drilling was suspended at Apohaqui, second test well sunk in the Sussex area, three or four weeks ago when the Albert formation had been penetrated without trace of oil in commercial quantities. Further drilling, it is expected, will be undertaken later this year. Temporary Moves. - Because of the temporary cessation of drilling several changes have been made in the company's personnel here, and some of the staff have left, or are leaving at the beginning of next week, for work elsewhere. Most of them are expected to return to Sussex when new drilling is undertaken. Rex Hague, who had been office manager in Sussex, has been transferred to Toronto and has been replaced by M.L. Gregg. A.L. Oliphant left Tuesday for Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Oliphant. Fred Kidd, resident geologist and co-ordinator has been moved to Moncton where he will be close to the Kent County seismic work. Mr. Kingsford and Eddie Chaput, assistant to the drilling superintendent, are leaving the first of next week for Houston, Texas, where they will join Angus McNeill, drilling superintendent, and A.F. Halcrow, exploration engineer. The four will be acquiring experience on types of drilling which might be encountered in New Brunswick. It is expected they will return here in about two months. Ivan S. Thomas, a member of the office staff, has been posted to Toronto during the quiet period. He also is expected to return later. Heiland Exploration Company has moved its headquarters to Moncton. The company is engaged by Shell to test the underground make-up of areas considered as possible oil sites as a result of geological surveys."

Kings County Record - Jun. 2, 1949 A.D. Kingsford, manager of Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, Mrs. Kingsford and their small sons, Patrick and Douglas, left early this week for Brule Beach, where they will spend the summer. The Shell company has moved its New Brunswick headquarters from Sussex to Moncton. Drilling equipment and drilling crews have not been moved from here yet."

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Jun. 23, 1949 Shell Equipment Moved For Well Near Dorchester. - Oil Company Retains Sussex for Warehouse and Stocks of Pipes. - Drilling equipment of Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited was moved this week from Sussex to the site of the company's third test well in New Brunswick, near Dorchester in Westmorland county. The two previous test wells sunk by Shell in New Brunswick were at Urney and Apohaqui in Kings County. Accompanying the drilling equipment were the crews which had been assembled in Sussex last year, when drilling in the province started. The crews consist mainly of local men who work under the guidance of Shell's experts. A.D. Kingsford, manager of Shell

Exploration New Brunswick Limited, which recently moved its head office from Sussex to Moncton, said it is intended to leave the main warehouse and storage yard in Sussex, setting up an operating supply of materials at Dorchester. Transfer of the drilling rig and equipment commenced Monday, with the Stewart Construction Company, Sussex, handling the move. The 40-ton drilling truck, proceeding to Dorchester under its own power, was moved through Moncton under police escort, and attracted much interest. Before the machinery could be moved to the new drilling site, on the Memramcook River, large quantities of gravel had to be used to make a roadway capable of holding the heavy equipment on the marshy land. The new location is eight miles from the nearest producing well in the Stony Creek field. The location is the culmination of an intensive geological and seismic exploration program conducted over the past three years and climaxing with the reflection profiles shot in the area within the last few weeks. Where the previous two tests started in the Albert formation, this test is commencing considerably higher stratigraphically. The drill site is located on silts of the Memramcook River, entailing considerable work in preparing a road and building timber mats for the drilling equipment. The test is expected to be deeper than anything so far attempted by Shell in New Brunswick and will be commenced immediately. The drilling outfit used on the two previous tests at Urney and Apohaqui in Kings county will be moved in to commence drilling and a heavier outfit will be brought in to complete the well, should it be necessary. In order to augment the information, Shell has commenced a gravity survey of the Dorchester area. This survey is being carried out by Radar Exploration Company Limited of Toronto. The seismic program is being carried on without interruption by the Heiland Exploration Company of Shreveport, La. Both are contractors for Shell. The Sun Oil Company has drilled a deep test near Amherst, a distance of about 15 miles from the present location. This test failed to produce oil or gas and was completed at a depth of more than 11,500 feet."

Kings County Record - Mar. 9, 1950 Shell Company Abandons Search For Oil in New Brunswick. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited has completed its two-year search for oil in New Brunswick, it was announced this week by A.D. Kingsford, manager, from the company's headquarters in Moncton. It is expected the company will close its business in this province by the end of this month. Five test wells were sunk in southern New Brunswick. The first two were in Kings county, at Urney and Apohaqui. The Urney well was begun about June 1, 1948, shortly after headquarters were established at Camp Sussex. The well at Apohaqui was begun in the fall of that year, after that at Urney had been discontinued at a depth of more than 5,000 feet. Drilling at Apohaqui was suspended during the winter of 1948-49. In the spring of last year, Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited moved its headquarters to Moncton and began further drilling in Westmorland county. One well, at Belliveau Village, near St. Joseph, was abandoned at a depth of 3,414. Another, at Dorchester, was sunk to 3,239 feet after heavy equipment had been brought from the United States. The third Westmorland County well was drilled mainly to obtain geological information, and was sunk to a depth of 1,030 feet midway between Sackville and Shediac. Sussex continued to be a storage centre for Shell Exploration, and Mr. Kingsford said Monday a large supply of pipe and other equipment remains here. Plans for its disposition had not been completed, he said, but it will be moved either to western Canada or the United States. Some of the company's crews already have been transferred to western Canada, and others are expected to follow about the middle of this month. Several have visited Sussex within the past few days to say goodbye to friends made while they were stationed here. Mr. Kingsford said there was genuine regret felt by many at leaving New Brunswick, where they had made numerous friends. It was reported Shell exploration New Brunswick Limited spent more than $2,000,000 in its search for oil in this province."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 4, 1955Test Six Oil Wells Near Moncton. - PHOTO - Caption - A crew from O.H. Parker Oil Producers sets the stage for drilling and fracture tests at the Oklahoma company's No. 1 three test well site about one half mile from its no. one well at Stoney Creek, a few miles south of Moncton. Under an exploration program contract with New Brunswick Oilfields Ltd., the Parker firm is drilling and fracture testing six wells on the New Brunswick company's 46 year-old Stoney Creek oil field. Drilling and fracture tests at the no. one well indicate an oil production potential of 496 barrels per day. - (New Brunswick Government Photo.)"

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 4, 1955Indicated Potential: 496 Barrels Daily. - PHOTO - Caption - A cable tool machines of O.H. Porter Oil Producers drilling on New Brunswick Oilfield's 46-year- old Stoney Creek field, a few miles south of Moncton, strikes a natural flow of 108 barrels per day at its no. one test well. Fracture tests at four separate levels boosted the combined flow to an oil production potential of 496 barrels per day. - (New Brunswick Government Photo.)"

Codes: E2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
St. Croix Courier - Jul. 17, 1958 Oil Search In Maritimes Warms Up. - Tempo of the oil hunt in the Maritime Provinces is stepping up, according to W.L. Dack of the Financial Post. Imperial Oil will drill a second exploratory well in Prince Edward Island as soon as its first drilling venture near Charlottetown is completed. Killarney Oil and Gas Development Co. is drilling a wildcat venture on the outskirts of Fredericton to test oil seepages in the area. Down 1,000 feet on the way to the 3,000 ft. horizon oil shows have already been encountered in the Fredericton try. An oil discovery in the Maritimes would have a big impact on the economy of the eastern provinces, would have special significance for all of Canada, says G.L. Colpitts, producing adviser of Imperial Oil. He lists four reasons for Imperial's current Maritimes oil search: If oil is found, transportation cost to move it to market would be much lower than the western provinces. It would have ready access to markets now supplied by oil brought in from overseas. The area has favorable geology although 'based on present knowledge, it seems unlikely that the area will become completely self sufficient in oil.' Provincial government regulations

in the Maritimes help stimulate private enterprise and thus encourage risk capital to come and explore for natural resources. The crude oil market on the eastern seaboard and Quebec amounts to some 300,000 bbl. daily."

Kings County Record - Mar. 1, 1973 Bay of Fundy Source of Oil? - The petroleum company which discovered gas and oil off the coast of Nova Scotia will carry the search to the Bay of Fundy, Natural Resources Minister A. Edison Stairs announced at Fredericton. Mr. Stairs said the granting of the licence to Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., marks New Brunswick's entry into off-shore exploration. Mobil's licence to explore the Bay of Fundy is coupled with the stipulation that it must operate under the procedures and practices of the Federal Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act. Details concerning the monitoring and supervision of offshore operations are being discussed to ensure that drilling activities do not have any adverse environmental implications. Mobil Oil was the first major petroleum company to recognize the potential of the eastern continental shelf and was granted licences by Nova Scotia in 1960. After extensive geophysical exploration, the company began drilling in 1967. Four years later, Mobil made Canada's first off-shore oil and gas discovery in the Atlantic shelf in a well drilled on Sable Island, 11 miles west of the 1967 site. Mobil followed the discovery with a gas and condensate discovery in the Atlantic, six miles south of Sable Island. The company has a sea-going rig now drilling between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Mr. Stairs said the company plans to evaluate geophysical surveys previously carried out in the Bay of Fundy to determine if conditions are favorable for drilling. New Brunswick and eastern Canada now import most of their crude oil. New Brunswick is still the only province in eastern Canada with a producing oil and gas field. Western Decalta, at Stoney Creek, near Moncton, last year produced 9,000 barrels of oil and 100,000 million cubic feet of gas. A provincial source of petroleum or gas would make this area less dependent on outside sources of supply, promote development of associated industries and help alleviate any local energy shortages that may develop in the years ahead, Mr. Stairs said."

Kings County Record - Jun. 20, 1974 To Search For Oil, Gas in Sussex Area. - Natural Resources Minister A.E. Stairs has announced that a major exploration program will be started in Kings, Westmorland and Albert Counties in the next few weeks. Mr. Stairs said this program will be carried out under the supervision of Kerr-McGee Canada Ltd., Calgary, on a lease granted by the Crown in 1907 and presently held by New Brunswick Oilfields Ltd. The terms and conditions of the New Brunswick Oilfields lease were renegotiated and clarified by the department in 1973. Subsequently, the company Pan Canadian Petroleum Ltd. and United Oils Ltd., all of Calgary, to accelerate the evaluation of the lease prior to acreage drops required by the province. Approximately 100 line miles of seismic exploration will be carried out in 1974. In 1975 the companies may either terminate the agreement or drill three holes to test favorable horizons or structures. Oil seeps were recognized in the province as early as 1859. Initial drilling was carried out in the Dover area near Memramcook. Nearly 80 wells were drilled and about half of them produce 0.5 to 2.5 barrels of oil per day. The field was later abandoned because of water problems, low production and low prices, as well as improper drilling and completion methods. Interest in the petroleum potential of the province was later revived, and the Stoney Creek oil-gas field near Hillsboro was discovered in 1909. Over 150 exploratory and development holes were drilled. The most recent was a dry hole at Urney, near Sussex, drilled by New Brunswick Oilfields in 1973. Total accumulative production from the Stoney Creek field is approximately 750,000 barrels of oil and 27 billion cubic feet of gas. Pressures have dropped over the life of the field from 800 pounds per square inch to 3.0-7.0 pounds per square inch. Production from this field in 1973 totalled 9,687 barrels of oil and 81,481 million cubic feet of gas. The exploration program to be carried in 1974 and 1975 is the first major evaluation of the area since New Brunswick Oilfields entered into a farmout and partnership agreement with Shell Oil Ltd., in 1947 and 1958, respectively. Work will be concentrated in an area between Sussex, Moncton, Memramcook and Hillsboro. Petroleum and gas occurs in sandstone lenses within shales of the Albert Formation, which underlies more than 1,000,000 acres of southeastern New Brunswick. As the Stoney Creek field occupies an area of less than 200 acres, the possibility of discovering additional hydrocarbon accumulates in favorable structures elsewhere in the basin is considered good."

Codes: E2 / A2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 23, 1898 Albert County. - Rosedale. - The western end ofthe shale bed, known as the grey shale, is on fire and has been burning for 4 or 5 weeks. It is not known how the fire originated and there is no apparent sign of it going out. The fire is located near the surface, the soil caving in as fast as the fire spreads. Quite a large space is burned out and the intense heat causes the oil to run down the hillside into a stream of water which runs at the foot of the hill where the fire is located. This is indeed a phenomenon rarely seen in this part of the country."

Codes: E2 / A2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Times - Aug. 14, 1899 Oil Boring Project. - Negotiations for Commencing Boring Closed With Boston Capitalists. - Mr. M. Lodge, who returned the latter part of last week from Boston, where he was accompanied by the Hon. H.R. Emmerson, states that negotiations with Boston capitalists for commencing boring for oil in this section were closed last Tuesday afternoon, and the company agree to carry out the provisions of the act passed last winter by the local legislature in regard to the spending of a certain amount of money in search of oil. The company has ordered the necessary machinery for boring purposes, and work will be started as soon as possible, probably within two or three weeks. The Boston capitalists have decided to make this search after receiving the opinion of Prof. N.S. Shaler of Harvard University as to the prospects. Prof. Shaler has explored the territory twice himself and has had three assistants here since the first of June, and he has given the company sufficient data for his opinion that the property should be developed. Mr. Lodge, who has

been at work for some time promoting the oil project, is very much pleased with the success so far attained. He has spent a good deal of time, money and labor in connection with the matter and well deserves to succeed with the enterprise. The idea he has had in regard to this being an oil region is backed up by such men as Prof. Shaler, and the probabilities are that more tangible proof and wisdom of the scheme inaugurated will result from the boring. Test holes for oil will be sunk in different parts of the province. The first boring will probably commence near Moncton. Work is to be commenced at once also at thecannel coal mine at Baltimore, A. Co., and the company feels that also, a number of carloads of the shale will be got out for testing purposes immediately and the stuff tested in Boston. Several tests have already been made and while they have been quite satisfactory, yet the quantity shipped has not been sufficiently large."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Aug. 19, 1899 To Bore For Oil. - Holes Will Be Sunk in Albert and Westmorland Counties Within

Three Weeks. - Moncton, Aug. 13. - Hon. H.R. Emmerson and W. Lodge, who returned last week from Boston, completed arrangements with Boston capitalists for commencing boring for oil in various sections of New Brunswick. It is expected that the operations will be begun within three weeks and test holes will be sunk in Westmorland and Albert and North Shore counties. Boring machinery has been ordered and the hiring of men authorized, so that the oil boring and mining projects under promotion for some time past are now assured facts. The enterprise involves the expenditure of one or two hundred thousand dollars in New Brunswick, with bright prospects, so experts who have inspected the territory report to American capitalists, of developing a vast oil industry. The promoters of the project here are very enthusiastic and much elated at the success in forming the company and getting capital put up for explorations. Work is also to be commenced at once getting outcannel coal at Baltimore, Albert County, and this deposit will be tested on a large scale."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Aug. 19, 1899 To Bore For Oil. - Machinery to Arrive and a Shaft Sunk at Once. - Moncton, Aug. 15. - The prospects of boring for oil in the vicinity of Moncton to be commenced at once has aroused no little interest in Moncton, and has created a spirit of buoyancy in business circles which bids fair to be felt to some considerable extent. A test hole it is now said, will be sunk on the outskirts of the city and another probably at Memramcook. The machinery ordered for the boring is expected to arrive in a week or two and will be set up at once and will be placed in charge of competent management. Men areto be employed at one mining shale at the cannel mine in Baltimore, Albert county, and as a certain amount of skilled labor will be required it is probably some experienced men may be got from Springhill or other

Daily Times - Nov. 24, 1899 Oil Boring and Mining Matters. - Messrs. John C. Calhoun and Henry Higgins, of New York, are here in the interests of the new company recently formed in connection with the shale mining property situated at Baltimore, A. Co. Mr. Higgins is president of the Petroleum Oil Trust of London, and is one of the directors of the new company to work the Baltimore shale property. He has been down having a look over the property and getting some facts for the purpose of introducing the investment in England. These gentlemen will remain here for a day or two, completing the organization of the company. The new boring machinery in connection with theoil project has been set up at Dover, but the boring will not be continued for a few days yet. Men are at work erecting a derrick and getting ready for another start when the work is to be prosecuted more vigorously than in the past."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 22, 1900 ... Dealing with the paragraph speaking of the mineral development of the province, Mr. Todd said the explorations in Westmorland and Albert counties were most promising, and we had the opinion of such an eminent expert as Prof. Shaler that the indications of valuable oil and shale deposits in New Brunswick were excellent."

Codes: E2 / A2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 22, 1900 ... Dealing with the paragraph speaking of the mineral development of the province, Mr. Todd said the explorations in Westmorland and Albert counties were most promising, and we had the opinion of such an eminent expert as Prof. Shaler that the indications of valuable oil and shale deposits in New Brunswick were excellent."

S.J. Star - May 28, 1901Oil and Shale. - Borings at Memramcook. - British Capital for Albert County. - Moncton, N.B., May 28. - A meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum and Oil Company was held yesterday. The company is now boring on the grounds of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, about a hundred yards from the site of last year's borings, where a quantity of oil was struck. When oil sands are reached it is proposed to use explosives and generally to test the value of the property. J.R. McDonald, of New York, and Geo. Abercromby, of London, representing English capitalists, reached Moncton yesterday and proceeded with M. Lodge to look over the Baltimore shale property in Albert county, operations on which it is proposed to resume this year on an extensive scale."

Kings County Record - Dec. 22, 1910 Albert County's Future Now Seems Assured. - Great Works are Planned. Many Other Industries Will Follow in Wake of Oil Refineries. Looks Like Big Thing for Province of New Brunswick. - The great possibilities of the Albert oil shales are hardly appreciated, as yet, in this province. The presence, too, in the same district of an unlimited supply of cheap fuel in the shape of natural gas, will serve to greatly enhance the value of the oil deposits. In many other directions too, the county of Albert has a strong position among the counties of the province and her future, if half that is claimed for her natural wealth, is true, is a commanding one. The Record has been kept in close touch with the situation in Albert for several years past and there is no doubt that the future of the county is assured. It will be remembered that about four years ago, the late Dr. R. W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, came down to specially investigate the oil shales. He spent several weeks on the ground and left it convinced that what he saw justified the claim that they were among the richest of the kind in the world. His subsequent investigation of conditions in Scotland, where oil shales have been profitably treated for many years, strengthened the opinion he formed of the Albert fields and his report to the government was most encouraging. There was still much to do, however, and from that time down to the sale of one of the big properties to Mackenzie and Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway, a few weeks ago, there was nothing of a definite character to encourage those interested. Now the situation is much cleared. With men of the business sagacity and enterprise of MacKenzie and Mann behind the enterprise, big things may be expected to follow in short order. They have the entrée to the most exclusive financial circles of the world and their career in the many phases of industrial life of Canada in which they have interested themselves has been nothing short of marvelous. Their presence in any group of financiers means much and there is no reason to suppose that their support to the industry in Albert will not be as enthusiastic as it has been in many other similar situations. The opening of one of the oil properties means of course that others will in turn be developed. The oil shales extend from Baltimore in Albert county, to a point near Norton in Kings. The supply of profitable oil bearing shales is practically unlimited. For years to come there will be ample raw material for the reduction plants, refineries and other industries which will follow in due course the initial development in the district. The fact that natural gas may be had in quantities beyond the dreams of those who first undertook its location, will serve to greatly reduce the cost of production of other lines of manufacturers. Supplied with raw materials from the oil fields many other works can be established and the presence of so cheap natural power and heat will encourage capital to invest in many enterprises. A gentleman who knows Albert conditions well claims that the outside has only been touched in the way of revealing the natural resources of Albert and Kings. Apart altogether from the possibilities of the oil fields, there will be opened up chances for profitable investment which will mean the employment of hundreds and hundreds of hands. The construction of oil refineries and other industries means much in the way of encouragement to transportation companies. Once the immense volumes of freight are provided for shipment, first class railways will be furnished for its transportation and this in turn will be an invitation to promoters of subsidiary plants to come and locate. There are so many lines open, once the venture is under way, that it is useless to try and enumerate them. Of the markets for the oils themselves, it may be said that they have no limit. The call for crude oil for fuel is louder today than ever. Experts are scattered all over the world investigating sources of supply and with the British government constructing more and more warships using oil for fuel, the demand within the empire for crude material will tax the capacity of many such plants as Albert County will see in the next few years. Apart from the production of the raw material there is a market for high class oils which shows a steady gain year in and year out. Then we have another direct production from the oil shales, sulphate of ammonia, which will find a ready sale for fertilizer and the production of which at a low cost will mean much for agriculture in New Brunswick. Among the many lines which may be manufactured profitably in Albert County, it is said that Portland cement will take a leading place. Experts who have tested the oil shales claim that the refuse, after the oil has been extracted will provide excellent material for cement mills. The other ingredients which are needed for the proper production of cement are within easy reach and there is at hand for its manufacture the great fuel supplies which are such a factor in the cost of the manufacture of this greatly used material. The cement age is here and its use is growing by leaps and bounds. Buildings of all kinds are being constructed of cement and with only one cement factory in the whole of the Maritime provinces, the outlook for a big plant in Albert, with water transportation, should be of the brightest. No man can estimate the possibilities of such an industry and the opening up of the oil properties will make it possible. A cement mill such as has been

Codes: E2 / A2 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Kings County Record - Aug. 16, 1912 and S.J. Standard - Aug. 16, 1912 The Mineral Wealth Of Kings. - Years ago the Record expressed its belief that the future would reveal very valuable mineral deposits in Kings County. The opinion was based on facts furnished by the late Dr. Ells, one of the brainy men of the Geological Survey staff and an authority on the natural resources of the Maritime provinces. Dr. Ellis was an enthusiast so far as this section of New Brunswick was concerned and it was he who was largely influential in establishing beyond doubt the possibilities and great intrinsic value of the shale deposits of Kings-Albert. Today we have many evidencesthat his faith was well founded. Several years ago the presence of great bodies of natural gas was revealed, and now it is definitely proposed by the operating company that their development be extended to Sussex. At Mt."

Kings County Record - Aug. 5, 1948 Notable Scientist Believed Much Oil Deep Below Sussex. - Operations of the Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited in the Sussex area brings to mind former days when other authorities on geology felt confident that beneath the earth in the Sussex area there existed great pools of oil. It is recorded that Maitland S. Shaler a noted American geologist paid several visits to Sussex; and it is also recorded that he had declared that he felt certain that beneath Sussex Town itself there was oil in great quantity. Professor Shaler, a graduate in science at Harvard University and who later became a professor in geology, held many important posts in his native land; and finally became president of the United States Geological Society. Professor Shaler came to Sussex in 1898, and spent the summer here. He was interested in the geological formations in the Sussex area. It is recorded that the professor always maintained that there was considerable oil beneath Sussex, and that there had, in ages past, been literally oceans of it. It is recorded that he believed Sussex was located on the bed of a former lake, that, in his opinion there was oil below Sussex. It is recalled that an 'oil' incident occurred some years ago when the Bank of Nova Scotia was being built at the corner of Main and Peter streets. In the excavation for the bank definite traces of oil were found; and strangely enough, several Sussex people saw the definite traces of oil in the basement of the Bank of Nova Scotia house on Church Avenue. Many persons in Sussex, lying in their beds at night, note the vibration of the earth, caused by the passing of a freight train over the area just west of the railway yards. May believe that deep in the ground at that point oil might be lurking, millions of years old, but which could make a town a city in a short time. Operations of the Shell Oil boring crews arebeing watched with interest. The matter of oil existing in large quantities has always been suspected by excavators in the area. A great deal of oil shale has been unearthed in the Sussex area. With the new well to be bored near Lower Cove, it could be the boring machines may divulge the cause of the shaking ground when a heavy train crosses that area."

Codes: E2 / D7 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Kings County Coal;
Kings County Record - Sep. 6, 1912 The Montreal men who were interested in the coal development at Mount Middleton have withdrawn their plant. The presence of oil at the point where the operations were being carried on discouraged those behind the scheme. An expert, representing oil and gas interests, who visited the property last week, was greatly interested in the work already done and expressed the opinion that oil and gas will both be found on the property in paying quantities. It is understood that there are strong probabilities of work being resumed in the near future with a view to testing the site for oil and gas. An early announcement in regard to the work may be expected."

Codes: E2 / E2 / J8 / A2 / T3 / P1 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines;
T6 / GEOL / Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Dover Oil; St. Joseph Oil;
Westmorland Oil / Dorchester Oil; Geology - General;
Morning Journal - May 12, 1865 Professors Bailey and Hind on the Petroleum in New Brunswick. - We shall be unable to do justice to the valuable reports made by these gentlemen, during the sittings of the House of Assembly, but we cannot with hold the following extracts. From Professor Hind's Report:-Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland. -Natural petroleum springs have long been known in these counties. Attempts are now being made to reach the source of supply by boring. The following information respecting the depth of the borings was obtained from workmen at Steeves' Ravine well, in October of the present year:-1. The Steeves Ravine well. - The petroleum spring here has long been known. The oil occurs on the surface of the water in an excavation under the north bank of the ravine. Its odour and colour reminded me of the petroleum wells of Enniskillen in Canada. The depth of the wells was then, (October 15, 1864.) 186 feet. The sand pump brought up fresh water, and very little oil. 2. The Dover well, about three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, 106 feet down, with a strong flow of fresh water. 3. Cummins Well, Westmorland County, DorchesterParish, about a mile from the Dover Well, 530 feet down; salt water in the pump, small show of oil. 4. Memramcook, about 140 feet down, very small show of oil. An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil in remunerative abundance may be expected, will be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trap of oil being met with. It is not probable therefore, with this splendid test well in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1300 or 1500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil, are developed on that part of the Province. The inflammable gas which is copiously evolved near the Albert Mine, and in several places in Albert County, is not necessarily connected with petroleum, as it proceeds from rocks destitute of bitumen. Conclusions With Reference to Albertite. - As the question of an increased supply of Albertite is one of very considerable moment to the Province, it may not be an unnecessary recapitulation to state briefly and in order the conclusions which have been advanced in preceeding page. It is submitted that it has been shown - 1st. That the Albertite wherever it has been found in situ, occupies fissures produced by dislocations in the rocky strata, or exists as a cementing material in conglomerates, or occurs as an integral part of the rock, as in the Albert Shales. 2nd. That the Albertite, under all circumstances, has been injected from below. 3rd. That there were at least two periods of injection. 4th. That when it occupies fissures, these are on the lines of anticlinal axes. 5th. That it is an inspissated or altered petroleum. 6th. That its source lies beneath the Albert Shales, or in other words beneath the Lower Carboniferous Series. 7th. That it is consequently of Devonian or prior origin, and proceeds probably from rocks of the same age as those which yield the Petroleum of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada. 8th. That it may with confidence be anticipated that a search made in accordance with the views which have been expressed respecting its origin, will result in valuable deposits being found over an extensive area between Dorchester in Westmorland and Norton in King's Counties; but this search must be continued along the lines of anticlinal axes which have been shown to exist within the limits specified. The quantity of Albertite raised since the opening of the Mine in Albert County, is estimated to be about 170,000 tons. At $10 a ton (the minimum price at which I was informed it has been sold), this would amount to one million seven hundred thousand dollars. From Professor Bailey's Report:-Petroleum. - In connection with the discussion of the characters and position of the Albert coal, and the oil-yielding strata of Baltimore, it is interesting to allude to the various points at which the last-named substance has been found to exist as a naturally formed product. The presence of petroleum, or mineral oil, in the Parish of Dorchester, was early recognized by Dr. Robb, Dr. Jackson, and others, but it is only within the last few years that any attempts have been made to open distinct wells. The principal locality at which operations have begun, is that where the presence of this substance was earliest pointed out, viz: the district lying between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook River, near Dover. The ""Westmorland Petroleum Company,"" incorporated in 1864, have erected buildings suitable for their undertaking, and have sunk by boring to a depth of over 400 feet. The rocks passed through, as enumerated in a Report to the Company, are as follows, in descending order:- Blue clay. Shale. Soapstone(?). Blue limestone, full of crevices. Red sandstone. Shales ----, Depth, 90 feet. Several veins of Oil. Sandstone and Conglomerate. Depth 120 feet. An excellent show of Oil. Soapstone (?). Limestone and Conglomerate,

very hard, and with many crevices. Red Sandstone. Grey Shales. Depth 207 feet. Evidence of Copper, the tools coming up coated with that metal. Conglomerates, with Iron and Manganese. Very hard rock. Depth 300 feet. Struck a vein of salt water. Gas strong and burning on the Sand Pump. 60 feet of Black compact Shale. Small vein of Oil below. Conglomerates. Hard rock, Shales and Sandstone - 400 feet; Gas very strong; Struck a vein of salt water and Oil. Sandstone, 430 feet. The general character of the rocks enumerated, would seem to imply that the strata passed through belong near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series, and are similar to what may be observed at the Manganese Mine, on Shepody Mountain. The so-called Soapstone is probably a fireclay, such as occurs at the last named locality; while the indications of copper and manganese may be due to secondary ores derived from subjacent metamorphic beds. I have not however seen any specimens of the rocks removed, and am therefore unable to pronounce positively on their character. At the time of my visit, operations had been temporarily suspended, during the putting down of copper pipes for pumping. I observed, however, the strong escape of gas from the well, bubbling through a mixture of water and oil, and also observed the latter substance floating on the surfaces of the springs in the vicinity. I have since been informed, that after the sinking of the pipes, several gallons of oil were removed in a single day's pumping. Besides the locality above referred to, petroleum has been observed at several other points in this district, sometimes in a liquid form, escaping with the water of springs, at others in an oxydized condition, forming a thick tarry substance, termed maltha. On the western side of the Petitcodiac, an American Company have undertake to bore for oil, on Steven's Brook, near Hillsborough. At the time of the examination of the locality by Mr. Hartt, operations had but just commenced, and pending the arrival of a steam engine, the boring was carried out by hand. The depth then reached was only twenty five feet, the excavation being made in a friable red sandstone. A few feet from the latter, an adit had been driven into the foot of the hill, and had become partially filled with water, on the surface of which a thick mineral oil was floating by bucketsfull. With the Sandstones of this locality are beds of bluish shale, and compact impure concretionary limestone, with numerous irregular masses of jaspery agate. The last point at which I have had an opportunity of observing the presence of mineral oil, is the neighborhood of Elgin Corner in Albert County, where several of the springs were found to be thoroughly impregnated with this substance, so as to be rendered unfit for ordinary use. The most marked of these springs is on the land of David Steeves, and but a short distance from where we had already recognized the existence of Albert shales. A gas bubbles constantly from the water, and the latter tastes and smells strongly from petroleum. I did not, however, observe any distinct oily films, though the iridescence due to the latter was sometimes present. In attempting to arrive at positive conclusions as to the probable quantity and value of Petroleum in Southern New Brunswick, we are immediately met by the uncertainty which still prevails in other portions of North America, with regard to the origin and mode of action of oil wells. In the absence of certain data from which to judge, we may briefly allude to the principal facts which favour a belief in the existence of the latter in the districts above enumerated. In the first place, the geological age of the formations where these springs occur (already shown to be near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series), is the same as that of the great oil-regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Secondly, the large quantity of Albertite, if the latter be properly regarded as an altered oil, shows the former existence of this substance in a fluid condition, filling cavities in the disturbed strata. If we suppose the greater part of the oil to have become converted into the so-called coal, it is not reasonable to suppose that only a single deposit of the latter exists, and if not, other large beds of Albertite are to be expected, a result as important economically as would be the discovery of oil-wells. Thirdly, the wide area over which actual indications of petroleum have been observed, goes far to indicate the general presence of the latter. It is no objection to such a belief that but trifling quantities of oil have as yet been obtained at the several localities, for such is often the case, where continued search leads to profitable yields. Indeed, so great is the uncertainty attending the discovery of actual wells, that in the Pennsylvania oil-district, according to Professor Evans. ""It is one chance out of many to strike oil at all, even in neighborhoods where it exists in abundance"".

Codes: E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

St. Andrews Standard - May 24, 1865 From Professor Hind's Report:- Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland. - Natural petroleum springs have long been known in these counties. Attempts are now being made to reach the source of supply by boring. The following information respecting the depth of the borings was obtained from the workmen at Steeves' Ravine well, in October of the present year:- 1. The Steeves Ravine well. - The petroleum spring here has long been known. - The oil occurs on the surface of the water in an excavation under the north bank of the ravine. Its odour and colour reminded me of the petroleum wells of Enniskillen in Canada. The depth of the wells was then (October 15, 1864) 106 feet. The sand pump brought up fresh water, and very little oil. 2. The Dover well, about three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, 106 feet down, with a strong flow of fresh water. 3. Cummings Well, Westmorland County, Dorchester parish, about a mile from the Dover well, 530 feet down; salt water in the pump, small show of oil. 4. Memramcook, about 140 feet down, very small show of oil. An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil, in remunerative abundance may be expected, will be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trace of oil being met with. It is not probable therefore, with this splendid test well in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1300 or 1500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil, are developed in that part of the Province. The inflammable gas which is copiously evolved near the Albert Mine, and in several places in Albert County, is not necessarily connected with petroleum, as it proceeds from rocks destitute of bitumen."

Codes: E2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines;

Morning News - Apr. 23, 1856 Machinery Oil. - We are gratified to know, by actual trial and observation, that the new oil, now being manufactured near St. John, out of the Asphaltum coal, by Messrs. J. DeWolf Spurr & Co., is a superior article, and answers all the purposes of the best olive oil when applied to machinery. We have for the last fortnight been using this oil upon our steam engine, and power press. It does not ""gum up"", or corrode, as oils generally do; but works as clean and clear as water. We look upon this discovery as one of the highest importance to the Province. It is an article that will sell readily in any part of the world, at 5s, a gallon. We have the advantage of other countries in its production, in having the coal or raw material in the Province, at Hillsboro'. When ully underway it is going to be a money-making concern. Without any puffing we can safely say that we have tried the article and can fully recommend it for all that it is represented to be. We hope that the enterprise and spirit of Messrs. Spurr & Co. will be rewarded by early and handsome
Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 21, 1856 NEW BRUNSWICK OIL WORKS COMPANY. - We have carefully read the prospectus forwarded to us by the above Company, and recommend its perusal to capitalists, as well as those who take an interest in all efforts to increase the manufacturing energies and capabilities of the Province. On the mercantile and speculative part of the prospectus, we pretend to offer no opinion, other than that the names of the Provisional Directors are prima facie evidence that the calculations of the company are made in good faith. Our desire is merely to direct the public attention to this Company as an important addition to our manufacturing interests. If we have in our Province, a material from which can be made a substitute for anything which is becoming scarce and dear, by all means let us turn it to account, and thereby add our quota to the increased comfort of mankind, and our own wealth at the same time. Such a material the New Brunswick Oil Works Company tell us exists in the County of Albert, and that they have bought the right of turning this substance, by a patent process, into a fine lubricating and burning oil, which they call ""Paraffine"". The material they call (on the authority of Sir Charles Lyell and others) ""Albertite"". From the prospectus it appears that every ton of ""Albertite"" will yield seventy gallons of pure Paraffine oils; that these oils may be produced at the Company's Works at the rate of 350,000 gallons a year, at a cost not exceeding 2s. per gallon; that they are superior to any now in use; that they can be sold at a very low price so as to command a large market, and yet yield a large profit; and that the annual net profit on a proposed capital of £50,000 will be no less a sum than thirty thousand pounds.- COURIER"

N.B. Courier - Jun. 2, 1856 New Brunswick Oil Works Company. - We have carefully read the prospectus forwarded to us by the above Company, and recommend its perusal to capitalists, as well as those who take an interest in all efforts to increase the manufacturing energies and capabilities of the Province. On the mercantile or speculative part of the prospectus, we pretend to offer no opinion, other than that the names of the Provincial Directors are prima facie evidence that the calculations of the Company are made in good faith. - Our desire is merely to direct the public attention to this Company as an important addition to our manufacturing interests. If we have in our Province, a material from which can be made a substitute for anything which is becoming scarce and dear, by all means let us turn it to account, and thereby add our quota to the increased comfort of mankind, and our own wealth at the same time. Such a material the New Brunswick Oil Works Company tell us exists in the County of Albert, and that they have bought the right of turning this substance by a patent process, into a fine lubricating and burning oil, which they call ""Paraffine."" The material they call (on the authority of Sir Charles Lyell and others), Albertite. From the prospectus it appears that every ton of ""Albertite"" will yield seventy gallons of pure paraffine oils; that these oils may be produced at the Company's Works at the rate of 350,000 gallons a year, at a cost not exceeding 2s. per gallon; that they are superior to any now in use; that they can be sold at a very low price so as to command a large market, and yet yield a large profit; and that the annual net profit on a proposed capital of £50,000 will be no less a sum than thirty thousand pounds."

Morning News - Jun. 13, 1856 New Brunswick Oil Works. - We have received a pamphlet containing the prospectus of the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, accompanied with the Act of Incorporation and Bye Laws. They are printed by W.L. Avery, Prince Wm. Street. The Prospectus states that the Company has been organized for the purpose of making Lamp and Lubricating Oils from Albertite and other bituminous substances. One thousand five hundred shares of £10 are open for public subscription. The inducements to invest are all that can be desired."

Codes: E2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines;
Daily Sun - Jul. 9, 1904 Hillsboro History. - ... A Departed Industry. - The older residents of Hillsboro will recall the prolonged and expensive litigation which followed the discovery of Albertite, the so-called Albert coal by Gesner in 1850. A difference of opinion immediately arose regarding its true nature, some claiming it was coal, and therefore that it reverted to the crown, others, including Prof. Gesner, that it was not coal but a variety of asphalt and therefore not among the minerals which became the property of the crown. This occasioned a close examination of the new mineral during the progress of the great lawsuit extending over two months at Hillsboro, in which expert opinion of diametrically opposite character was produced by the opposing parties. There were many reasons for believing it asphalt. Its mode of occurrence was wholly unlike that of true beds of coal, occurring as did not in beds, but with all the characters of veins, sometimes parallel to beds but much more frequently occupying a gash or fissure in the rock. It was mined to a depth of 1,400 feet, varying in thickness from eight feet at the surface, with twenty feet as a maximum, down to veinlets barely thicker than a sheet of paper as a minimum. Coal never occurs in this way. Again, Albertite in places occurred as the cement of a conglomerate; and, lastly, its composition is perfectly homogenous throughout, while coal shows a difference in quality. It is a very black, lustrous mineral, breaking with a broad conchoidal fracture and closely resembles the asphalt or mineral pitch of Trinidad. But it was shown by the crown attorneys that Albertite will not dissolve in some of the chemicals which

are solvents of the Trinidad pitch, nor can it be used in caulking a boat. With respect to the first objection it would not now be considered valid, but in the then comparatively initial stages of the study of the extensive class of hydrocarbonates it was erroneously supposed a solvent of the Trinidad pitch should also dissolve the new mineral Albertite if they were related as Gesner claimed. The professor spent his fortune in the endeavor to secure a verdict, but the case was decided in favor of the crown. With a wider knowledge of this class of compounds scientists are now agreed that Prof. Gesner's contention was correct. During the period of its maximum yield, 1868- 1869, the annual production was from 17,000 to 22,000 tons, valued at $15 to $22 per ton at the pit's mouth. After 1890 the veins became too small for profitable working. In all 155,900 tons were shipped from this pocket. The true origin of the Albertite is yet problematical. It shows no signs of vegetable tissue and its only fossils are fishes, to which some have attributed its origin. At an early time it must have been in the form of a fluid, possibly petroleum, and this latter is known to occur in the county. In the old Albert mines the oil used to ooze out of the walls andgalleries. At Dover, in Westmorland, there has been found an oily substance called Maltha, which has oozed from the ground and hardened as pitch. Some are of the opinion that the petroleum turned into Maltha, and subsequently into Albertite where the oil was exposed to the atmosphere. There is, then, this geological reason for believing that oil is, or at any rate has been, abundant in this vicinity and for two years boring operations have been conducted on both sides of the Petitcodiac, with satisfactory results, in search of this valuable commodity. Manganese and shale are found in the parish of Hillsboro and a great deal of money has been spent in developing these extractive industries."

Codes: E2 / J8 / L3 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1874 Westmorland. - We recently visited Beliveau Village, some 16 miles southeast of Moncton, for the purpose of seeing the locality of a mine which is being opened on the isthmus between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, opposite Hillsboro. About three quarters of a mile east of the Petitcodiac, Messrs. William Patrick and E.B. Chandler have commenced sinking a shaft for Albertite on land leased from several proprietors, extending from the Memramcook River to the Petitcodiac. The formation, we were informed, extends in an easterly direction for about one mile in Beliveau settlement. Immediately on the bank of the Petitcodiac the formation is dipping west at a high angle opposite Hillsboro, and within a hundred yards of the river, it is dipping northerly. The formation is much the same as that of the Albert mines, about one-fourth to one third of a mile in width, north and south, and about one mile in length. On the south the productive shales are bounded by conglomerate rock, running parallel with them. On the east they are also bounded by conglomerate rock, running north and south about 1 mile from the river. On the north of the productive shales is the oil producing rock, and to the north of that again red marl and freestone. At the bank of the river the western end of the shale is bounded by the same formation as on the north. The productive formation is bounded on the north and west by the red marl and sandstone, and on the south and east by the conglomerate. The Albert Mine is stated to be almost surrounded by conglomerate, with the exception of red marl to the east and northeast. The formation at Beliveau dips northat an angle of from 56ø to 90ø, and in some places is somewhat contorted. At present only small seams of Albertite have been found (some of which we saw) imbedded in the shale, which is highly bituminous and burns well. Operations on the shaft were lately commenced on the bank of the brook flowing towards the Petitcodiac through a ravine formed on either side by hills, those on the productive formation rising from 150 to 200 feet above the bed of the brook. The oil which comes out of the bed of the seams of the rock is exceedingly heavy, sometimes like molasses, and considerable in quantity; it also finds a vent at other places, having a strong smell of petroleum. The shaft is sunk on a fault, and small veins of Albertite are found in the shale in the seams of the fault, and also small seams in the oil producing rock. The shaft, which at present has only progressed some 16 or 17 feet, is being heavily timbered, and is rectangular in form 6 « feet by 10 « feet. As the productive shale of outcrop is south of the pit or oil producing rock, dipping north at a greater or less angle, it comes immediately under the shaft, so that in sinking it, it would come on the Albertite producing shale. The shaft is to be sunk some 500 feet. Mr. Patrick, who is superintending operations, has had considerable experience and success in developing mines in Cumberland. ..."

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Daily News - Nov. 2, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 3, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Nov. 7, 1883 Struck Oil. - St. John stockholders in the Beliveau mine are naturally elated over the intelligencethat at the depth of 660 feet from the surface, oil burst out of the bore-hole the other day coming up with a continual flow. The oil is apparently of two descriptions - a black oil and an oil of a lighter color. The flow of oil is still uninterrupted. The shale brought up is so infiltrated with oil as to burn with a bright flame."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Chronicle - Mar. 3, 1854 Albert Asphaltum Gas Company bill passed ..."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. X. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 10. Proof, what shall be 2. Capital stock. sufficient. 3. Calling of first 11. Register to be prima meeting. facie evidence.4. Shareholders to be 12. No dividend for shares members of the in arrear. Corporation. 13. Joint stock alone 5. Liability of responsible. shareholders. 14. Class A shares may be set 5 6. Assessment on shares, apart. when and how to be made. 15. Preference to Class A 7. No transfer of shares shares. in arrear. 16. Other security to Class A 8. What shall be a shares. sufficient discharge. 17. Class B shareholders to 9. Declaration in suits receive six per cent before for calls. Class A receive more. 18. What may be regulated by bye laws. Passed 26th March 1856. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That William H. Adams, Joseph A. Crane, James D. Lewin, Edmund Kaye, John Kerr, the Reverend William Scovil, Nathan S. Demill, Thomas E.G. Tisdale, William D.Pickup, Edward L. Thorne, James DeWolf Spurr, John McGrath, John H. Harding, their associates, successors, and assigns, be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Oil Works Company,"" with all the general powers and privileges made incident to Corporations by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of trading in, making, or producing oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and for purchasing, constructing, establishing, and maintaining all such lands, wharves, buildings, engines, machinery, implements, and things as may be necessary or convenient for carrying on said business and operations, and such other business as may be incidental thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds of current money of New Brunswick, divided into five thousand shares of ten pounds each. 3. The first meeting of the Corporation for the organization thereof may be called by the said James DeWolf Spurr, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John at least one calendar month before such meeting is held. 4. Every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company shall be a member thereof, and be entitled to vote at all meetings of the said Company; and members may give as many votes as they own shares, and absent members may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorized in writing. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed to him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation or for the purposes 6 of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. The Company or the Directors, if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or on such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company, and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer or Secretary to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within not less than thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares, or any part of such amount at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment or any part thereof is not paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount due on such assessment, and interest due thereon, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner,

and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser. 7. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 8. The said Company shall not be bound to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, to which any of the said shares may be subject, and the receipt in whose name any such share shall stand in the books of the said Company, or if it stands in the name of more parties than one, the receipt of one of the parties named in the Register of stockholders, shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the said Company for any dividend or other sum of money payable in respect of such share, notwithstanding any trust to which such share may then be subject, and whether or not the said Company have had notice of such trusts; and the said Company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth 7 the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one share or more in the said Company, (stating the number of shares) and is indebted to the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, stating the number and amount of each of such calls whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the hearing of such action or suit it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant at the time of making such call was the holder of one share in the said Company, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matter whatever, and thereupon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, and interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given. 11. The production of the Register of the Shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of such defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares. 12. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share, until all calls then due in respect of that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable, shall have been paid. 13. The joint property and stock of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the engagements and debts of the said Company. 14. The Company may at any meeting of shareholders set apart any number of shares of the said Company to be denominated as Class A shares, and all other shares may be designated as Class B Shares. 15. The shareholders of the said Company at any meeting may from time to time grant to the holders of Class A shares in such manner as they may think, a preferential interest or dividend not exceeding six per cent per annum, on such terms and conditions as the said Company may impose. 16. The shareholders of the said Company may from time to time subject and charge, in such manner as they think fit, the lands, goods, and other property, income, and profits, present and future, of the said Company, or such parts thereof as the said Company may think fit, to secure the payment or other satisfaction to the holders of Class A shares, of any interest or dividend aforesaid, not exceeding six per cent as aforesaid. 17. No greater dividend than six per cent per annum shall be made to Class A shareholders until Class B shareholders shall have received full six per cent per annum interest or dividend on the amount of stock paid up by them, with interest on arrears of such individuals, if any. 18. The time and place of holding annual or semi-annual and special meetings of the Corporation, as also the number, eligibility, duties, and powers of Directors, officers, and servants, their continuance in office, removal, or disqualification, and the manner of election or appointment, and any other matter connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Company is incorporated, may be established or regulated by bye laws of the Company made at any meeting of the

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 9 Cap. LXXIII. An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company authorized to hold 2. Company to keep an real and personal estate; Office and Agent in limit Hillsborough. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas Lyman W. Gilbert, Henry Adams, James A. Alexander, William Hickok, and James Blight, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the State New York, in the United States of America, by the name of 'The Victoria Coal and Oil Company,' for carrying on Mining and Manufacturing operations in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple, or by lease, or in any other way; and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 3, 1899 Bills passed.... 2. An act to encourage the discovery and development of Oil and Natural Gas within the Province of New Brunswick."

Gazette - Oct. 28, 1899 N.B. Petroleum Company. - A meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. Limited, was held at the Brunswick on Wednesday at which about fifteen of the stockholders were present. The meeting was held for organization purposes and officers were elected as follows: Senator King, Chipman, president. Hon. A.D. Richard, Dorchester, first vice president. H.C. Read, Sackville, second vice president. M. Lodge, Moncton, secy treasurer. Board of Dorectors - Hon. G.G. King, Hon. A.D. Richard, M. Lodge, H.C. Read, A.P. Barnhill, Ernest Hutchinson and Willard Kitchen. The meeting of directors was adjourned to Monday, 30th inst. at 15 o'clock and the meeting of stockholders was further adjourned to the same date at 16 o'clock to complete organization. - Moncton Times."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;

St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1958 Unveils New Government Policy. - Buchanan Forecasts Expanded Search To Find N.B. Oil, Gas. - A more vigorous exploration and developmentprogram of New Brunswick's oil and gas resources was forecast in Fredericton last week by Lands and Mines Minister Norman B. Buchanan. In a statement to a legislative committee, before prorogation of the 1958 sitting of the house, Mr. Buchanan outlined modifications to a lease between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and the provincial government. Mr. Buchanan said the modifications 'should correct some of the disadvantages which formerly obtained and make possible a more vigorous exploration campaign, covering far wider areas of the province than heretofore.' The text of his statement follows: Co-operation. - 'The subject of natural resources potential has engaged the attention of every government in the world during the past few years. The government of New Brunswick for some time has been giving great attention to the problem of increased utilization of our natural resources so that more direct benefit will be secured. 'I am very glad to say that in the course of our investigations and consideration of the problems involved, we have received a very generous measure of c0- operation from the private companies which have leased or have in some other way secured development rights for resources held by the crown. 'Mention has been made of the possibilities of increased utilization of our forest resources and the matter of mineral resources has received a great deal of attention during the present session. 'Now I am pleased to be able to inform the committee that another phase of natural resource development has been receiving careful thought and reconsideration. Moreover, with the co-operation of the private interests connected with this particular resource, the government, through the department of lands and mines has been able to work out details of a new policy which should prove of great benefit to the economy of the province. 'I refer to the prospects of developing the resource potential of petroleum and natural gas in the province - resources which have produced tremendous wealth for the governments of some of the western provinces. Lease of 1907. - 'The development of petroleum and natural gas resources in New Brunswick is almost entirely based upon a lease which was issued to the New Brunswick Petroleum Company Aug. 16th, 1907. This was the Lease 115 which covered 10,000 square miles (6,400,000 acres) of areas in the southern and central portions of the province. 'The developments which have taken place as a result of this lease pretty well comprise the history of exploratory and industrial utilization in the past 50 years. 'In 1909 active exploration began in the so called Stony Creek field in Albert county.An important natural gas discovery was made which resulted in the introduction of natural gas into the city of Moncton in 1911 and considerable industrial expansion in the Moncton area in the next few years. 'From 1909 until 1940 various companies and agencies operated under the lease for exploration and development purposes. Records indicate that 126 wells were drilled in that period with the deepest going down to 4500 feet. Most of these were in the Stony Creek field. 'From 1909 to 1955, the Stony Creek field has delivered 24,388,500 M cubic feet of gas and 323, 215 barrels of oil so that it has constituted a valuable addition to the local economy in the Moncton area. 'Of late years two explorations of importance have been made through arrangements with the holders of the lease to search for oil in the southern and southeast section of the province. I refer to the drilling carried out by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited between 1947 and 1950. These were largely unsuccessful and no development has resulted from them. Drill Wells. - 'In 1954, O.H. Parker, a famous oil operator from the United States, entered into an agreement with New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and applied his special methods to the problem. A number of wells were drilled and one old well reactivated in the course of this attempt to locate oil. 'This brief history of oil and gas exploration in the province is a preface to the announcement which I now wish to make concerning the new policy which has been worked out as a result of co-operation between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited, holders of the lease, and the government of the province. 'Possibly, at this point, it would be well for me to read into the record the outstanding points of Lease 115. They are as follows: Lease 115, N.B. Oilfields Limited. Petroleum and Natural Gas: Royalty, five per cent of wellmouth value. How acquired, license to search first granted, then crown lease. Term, 99 years (or to 2006) and renewable. Work requirement - 'The lessee during each and every year of the said demised term, shall be bound bona fide and to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council to continue to explore for oil and natural gas throughout the area in said lease demised, and to expend in boring for the same each year of the said demised term a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, provided always, however, that if at any time the lessee makes it appear to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council that there is no reasonable prospect of discovering oil or natural gas by so boring, then and in such case the lieutenant-governor in council may on such terms as to the lessee releasing to the crown any portion of said area held under said lease, and the rights of the lessee therein, or otherwise as to the lieutenant-governor in council may seem right in the premises, relieve the lessee from the necessity of thereafter so expending in boring, as aforesaid, the whole or such portion of the said annual sum of twenty thousand dollars, as may seem to the lieutenant-governor in council just and reasonable. Lauds Attitude. - 'As you will note from these details, Lease 115 was to cover 99 years and be renewable. The lease would extend to 2006 A.D. and be renewable under these conditions. 'You will also note that it covered a large acreage and was very comprehensive - only a small part of the acreage has been explored of exploited to any extensive degree and under these conditions it would be difficult to believe that the full potential of our oil and gas resources was being realized. 'May I pay tribute to the management of New Brunswick Oilfields for their intelligent and generous approach to this problem, the difficulties of which they realized as much as the government. I would make it plain that the new policy which has been worked out has come about as a result of co-operation between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and ourselves. Their management has always been able to meet us in a friendly and business- like way and, throughout, they have shown a conscientious appreciation for the public responsibilities faced by the government. 'Modification of Lease 115 should correct some of the disadvantages which formerly obtained and make possible a more vigorous exploration campaign, covering far wider areas of the province than heretofore. Cites Changes. - 'The important modifications are as follows: 1. The tenure of Lease 115 will be for 21 years from Jan. 1, 1958. The holder of the lease shall have the right to renew such portions of the lease that are capable in the opinion of the lieutenant-governor in council of being operated at a profit of not less than six per centum per annum. 2. The holder of the lease shall relinquish 1,000,000 acres of the leased area within 90 days of reaching an understanding with the government. The areas relinquished shall be according to a grid system determined by the government. 3. The holders of the lease shall relinquish an additional 2,000,000 of the leased area not later than two years from the date mentioned and again the relinquishment shall take place under a grid system determined by the government. 4. The area of Camp Gagetown shall be considered part of Lease 115 for the purposes of 2 and 3. 5. Royalty payable to the crown shall be one half that received by the holders of the lease but shall not in any case be less than five per cent of well mouth value. 'It is felt that these modifications of considerable importance and scope, will be productive of good results in encouraging exploration and development of our oil and gas resources. You will note that 3,000,000 acres - almost half the area involved in Lease 115, will be relinquished by the holder in the course of the next few years. This should create a new

Codes: E2 / S6 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Oct. 6, 1904 While boring for oil on Saturday near Beersville, a seam of coal was struck. The coal is a good specimen of the soft variety. The oil wells there are being promoted by Dr. M.F. Keith, of Harcourt, and Dr. Von Hagen, of New York."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 6, 1904 More Coal Found At Beersville. - Seam Struck in Boring For Oil. - Harcourt, N.B., Oct. 1. - In boring for oil near Beersville a coal seam has been struck."

Codes: E2 / T3 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Dover Oil;
Chignecto Post - Aug. 21, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 23, 1879 Boring for Oil.- Parties are about commencing operations on the Petitcodiac in boring for oil, and are now erecting a large house for their employees at Dover. A steam engine and other machinery necessary foreffective work, brought by the I.C.R. is now lying at Memramcook to be transported to Dover, where boring will be commenced. From what can be seen the indications are not only that the parties are in earnest but have capital necessary to fully test the existence of oil in Westmorland. We wish them every success

Codes: E2 / T6 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Westmorland Oil / Dorchester Oil;
S.J. Gazette - Mar. 9, 1894 Seeking Incorporation. - John W.Y. Smith, John M.Beaton, Matthew Lodge, Wm. B. Chandler, and Clifford W. Robinson are applying for incorporation as the Moncton Gas, Oil, Mining and Development Company. The capital stock is $25,000 in five thousand shares of $5 each."

Gazette - Nov. 1, 1899 Prof. Shaler, who paid a short visit to Moncton in the interests of the American capitalists, to ascertain how the oil boring operations were progressing, returned home yesterday. He expressed himself well pleased with the outlook and finds the strata and soil much the same as he anticipated. The indications are so favorable that he proposes proceeding with the boring in other localities as soon as the machinery can be got ready. - Moncton Times."

Codes: E2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - Feb. 12, 1902 Lecture of Attorney General Pugsley to the Electors of Kings. - ... Attention Is Now Being Directed To The Development Of The Mineral Resources Of The Province. - Under the vigorous and progressive Legislation which was enacted to stimulate the prospecting for oil, several wells have been discovered, and, from the information which I have obtained, I feel that I am in a position to say with utmost confidence, that it will not be many months before it will be demonstrated that the oil fields of New Brunswick are as extensive and as valuable as those in any part of the world. This is the opinion of the experts who have gone carefully into the matter. I am happy to be able to inform you that the geologists, under whose direction the oil wells in Westmorland and Albert have been bored, and in which oil in paying quantities has been got, have expresses a very positive opinion that the oil sands extend into Kings county, and I am informed that they have commenced the sinking of wells in different sections of the county during the coming season. It is impossible to over value the stimulating effect which these discoveries will have on the general business of the Province. This development is taking place without costing the country anything while the government has retained the right to collect a royalty upon the oil produced, which will afford a revenue of very many thousands of dollars in the near future. Recognising that we had in the Counties of Queensand Sunbury vast deposits of coal, which only needed a railway and the adoption of modern methods to produce a large output, we gave assistance to the building of a railway to lead from Chipman, in the county of Queens, to Fredericton. When this road is completed, the whole railway from Norton to Fredericton will be operated as one system. Arrangements are being made, with the approval of the government, for the establishment of a mining plant, which will be capable of mining and loading on the cars at least a thousand tons of coal per day. This will mean the employment of a large number of men and the development of an extensive business, while at the same time, it will give to the people of the Province a very much cheaper coal for manufacturing and domestic purposes

than they have been able to obtain in the past. The development of this great industry will mean very much to the people of Norton, Springfield and other portions of this county. It will mean the putting of the Central Railway in first-class condition, and the making of the through line from Norton to Fredericton one of the best railroads in the Province. In this matter of assisting in developing the coal areas of the Province, the government has not moved without due caution. It has been careful to satisfy itself of the vast deposits of coal existing in the counties of Queens and Sunbury; it has assured itself by careful tests, which have been made on locomotives of the Intercolonial railway, and by manufacturers, of the excellence of the coal for steaming purposes. The government has also taken steps to ascertain the likelihood of a market for the coal, and, with the quantity which will be taken by the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, and by manufacturers in St. John and elsewhere, a profitable market is assured. These coal deposits are the property of the Crown, much of the coal being upon granted lands. We have been careful to thoroughly safeguard the interests of the Province and have provided by legislation that on all coal hauled by the railway a royalty of ten cents per ton on that mined upon granted lands, and of fifteen cents on that mined upon ungranted lands, shall be paid into the Provincial Exchequer. The present Mining Act has been criticised in"

Codes: E4 / IDX_Names: Alma Coal;
Morning Freeman - Dec. 13, 1859 A small box of clay and coal has been sent to our office by parties who state that they have found a vein of coal in the parish of Alma, Albert County, on the coast, 250 feet above water. At first it was but an inch thick, but they followed it for three quarters of a mile, and it gradually grew to nine inches in thickness. They describe it as following the shore for 100 rods, and then running directly inland, and say they expect to find a large coal bed. - The coal seems to be of the same quality as that from the Victoria Mines."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 24, 1882 Negotiations are proceeding to develop the coal found on the Durling Estate, Alma, A.C."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1891 Harvey. - Henry Calhoun is prospecting for coal at Alma on the line of the A.S. Railway. The indications must be good to induce Mr. Calhoun to invest in the venture, for he is a cautious capitalist. It is saidtraces of gold bearing formation have been discovered also along this railway."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 2, 1893 Albert Co. - It is believed that a valuable deposit of coal has been struck a few miles from Alma along the line of the Albert Southern railroad. A shaft has been sunk and the specimens are believed to be A1. Bliss Steeves is the chief promoter of the scheme."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 7, 1893 It is believed that a valuable deposit of coal has been struck a few miles from Alma along the line of the Albert Southern railroad. A shaft has been sunk and the specimens are said to be A1."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 10, 1893 Albert Co. - The prospects of finding a valuable coal seam at Alma is causing a ripple of excitement. A shaft of about 100 feet has been sunk near the railway station and a bright shale of superior quality is being brought out. The present indications are regarded as very favorable. - Maple Leaf."

Codes: E4 / IDX_Names: Alma Coal;
Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 25, 1893 Alma Coal Mine. - A gentleman from the lower end of Albert county, who was in town yesterday informed a Times representative that there is a good prospect of a valuable discovery of coal being made at Alma by Messrs. Blair Duffy and Manning Duffy. Work has been going on the last two or three months and a depth of about 120 feet has been reached. A small vein was recently struck and the coal was of good quality. A donkey engine has been added to the machinery and the prospects of a profitable lead being discovered are said to be good."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 10, 1893 Coal in Albert Co. - Manning Duffy and Bliss Steeves and Mr. Robinson (of Hillsboro) commenced this season to form a coal mine at Alma. This mine was discovered thirty years ago, but never worked. They sunk a shaft about 80 feet and the indications are good. Operations have been suspended for this season, but will resume next spring.- [Times"

Moncton Transcript - Jul. 4, 1894 Coal Mines At Alma. - A coal mine is being worked one mile this side of Alma, A. Co., in the hills. It was discovered about 40 years ago; and was leased for 99 years to one Vernon. When then new mining law came into effect several persons among whom were Manning Duffy, John Beatty, of Hillsboro, Mr. Downing of Alma and others secured the license for prospecting and are now developing the property. They have sunk a shaft already 130 feet through the shale and the quality of shale and coal is improving. The coal very much resembles albertite. A day crew has been working for several weeks and the indications are so good a night crew is now being put on. The same seam of coal runs through the hills and appears in the bluff about two miles down the bay shore."

Kings County Record - Aug. 30, 1918 Big Find of Coal by Sussex Man. - Albert Tribe Discovers Two Good Seams of Coal Near Alma, A.C., and Valuable Deposits of Shale. - Some time in May last Mr. Albert Tribe, contractor, of Sussex, went to Alma, A.C., to build a bungalow for Mr. Garfield White of C.T. White & Sons, Ltd. Having had some experience in mining he thought that the geological formation was such that there should be indications of coal in that vicinity. He spent his evenings and leisure hours examining the rock formation along the beach as far as Owl's Head. He soon found at Owl's Head the indications of coal. He at once took out a prospectors license and began to work a few days ago. He has been rewarded by finding two seams of coal one of which is over a foot thick and surrounded by a large body of shale. He has tunneled in at high water mark about ten feet and the seams of coal get thicker and by appearances will unite further in. The seam that he is working on extends above to the surface a distance of over 100 hundred feet. Mr. Tribe is certain from the kind of rock and the geological formation there is a large quantity of coal in the vicinity. He has sent specimens of the coal and shale to Ottawa for analysis. Every indication points to the fact of Mr. Tribe's find being a very valuable one and he is certainly open to congratulation on the success of his efforts."

Kings County Record - Sep. 20, 1918 H.M. Bayley of Fredericton, an expert on minerals was in Alma last week examining the indications for coal at Owl's Head, recently discovered by Albert Tribe of Sussex. Mr. Bayley reported that the coal was of a good quality and rich in coke. Owing to the disturbed state of the rocks he could not tell about the quantity but further development will reveal that fact."

Kings County Record - Sep. 20, 1918 Alma. - Principal Miss Colpitts and a number ofher pupils spent part of Saturday on the beach studying the Geological formation. They went as far as Owl's Head and were accompanied by Mr. Tribe, who is prospecting for coal there."

Kings County Record - Nov. 7, 1919 Prof. Graham, of Halifax, N.S., an expert on mines and minerals, was in Alma, A.C., last week looking over the coal property there that is being developed by Albert Tribe. He will make his report in about ten

Kings County Record - Jun. 24, 1921 Alma, June 20. - Albert Tribe of Sussex had a mining expert from Minto here last week examining his coal mine near Owl's Head."

Kings County Record - Mar. 11, 1921 Alma, Mar. 7. - Mr. Tribe has suspended work athis coal mine until the weather becomes drier. He returns to Sussex today. In the meantime he will visit the coal mines at Springhill and Joggins, Nova Scotia. (NOTE: Alma column not checked for several months prior to this article)."

Jan. 1922 - Copied from: Kings County Record - Jan. 22, 1942 20 Years Ago (27th). - The Alma Coal Company, recently incorporated by residents of Sussex, has, from all appearances, every prospect for a bright future. Experts have examined the property and have pronounced it a good find."

Codes: E4 / IDX_Names: Alma Coal;
Kings County Record - May 12, 1922 Will Soon Start Work at Alma Coal mine. - Practical Miner of Wide Experience in England and Cape Breton, N.S., Says There is Abundance of Coal There and Predicts the Striking of a 15 Foot Seam. - The Alma Coal Company, which was incorporated a few months ago, with head office at Sussex, N.B., intend to begin work on their holdings in Alma, Albert Co., in a very short time. Word has been received from Fredericton, that the Government Diamond Drill can be had at any time, as it is not now engaged anywhere. The Company are now selling stock and just as soon as there is money enough on hand to carry on the work, the drill will be procured and drilling for coal will begin. A thorough test will be made to find out how far down the seam is and the thickness of same. A practical miner was engaged last fall, and after working a few days he said there was abundance of coal there. This miner has had considerable experience in mining, having worked in a number of mines in England and also in Sydney, Cape Breton, and he said that of all the mines he ever worked in, there was none of them made a better showing on the surface than this one, and it would not surprise him if a five foot seam of coal were found there. This is the opinion of a coal miner who should know what he is talking about, and he had no reason for saying anything different to what he thought. Across Chignecto Bay and almost opposite Alma is the Joggins Mines, and as the Joggins mines are now operating 1 3/4 miles under the water, there is good reason to believe that the same seam of coal extends under the Bay to the N.B. shore. Coal has been found in a number of places between Herring Cove and West River, a distance of seven or eight miles, and where there are so many outcroppings, there must surely be a body of it somewhere near. A good coal mine in Alma should be a paying proposition on account of the good facilities for transportation by water to St. John, Moncton and other places. The great drawback at the present time is want of capital to carry on the work. It is difficult to sell stock on account of the scarcity of money. Many there are who would willingly invest, but are unable to do so at the present time. Quite a number have taken shares showing their willingness to help along the work, one lady having saved up her egg money until she had the price of two share (twenty dollars), which she gave of her own free will. If every one who could buy some stock would only show the same spirit, there would not be much trouble in raising money enough to open up the coal mine. There are, strange to say, those who are always ready to take stock in something that is being offered in some far off country, but ask them to take the same chance at home, in their own country and they are not willing to do so. It is the desire of the company to have the mine opened up as soon as possible, but it cannot be done without money, and it is to be hope there may be many who will help along the work by buying the stock that is offered and by doing so they not only stand a chance of making some money for themselves, but they are helping to give work to unemployed."
Kings County Record - Nov. 2, 1923 J.A. Tribe, J.B. Roach, H. Holeman, R. Johnson, C.S. Prescott, H. Evans, E. Robinson and Chas. Carr, of Sussex, were here on the 10th inst. Some of them were interested in the development of the

Alma coal mine, others in mercantile pursuits, and others on pleasure bent."

Kings County Record - Oct. 13, 1923 Alma, Oct. 9. - Albert E. Tribe, President of the Alma Coal Mine Co., brought here last week Joseph Stevenson, an expert miner and showed him the coal indications. Mr. Stevenson has decided to prospect on the hill near Murray Jordans."

Kings County Record - Sep. 14, 1923 Alma, Sep. 10. - J.E. Tribe of Sussex, was herein the interest of Alma Coal Mine."

Codes: E4 / J8 / IDX_Names: Alma Coal; Albert Mines;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 5, 1892 Mining Notes. - The Albert Copper Mining Venture: The Albert Coal Seam to be Reopened. - The New Brunswick Mineral Development Company has met with good success in the work of organizing the Alma Copper Company, which is to open up the fissure vein of copper bearing quartz in Alma, Albert Co., N.B. The last five thousand shares of stock has all been subscribed, thus furnishing the funds needed for beginning the work of opening up to ascertain the value of the veins. Captain O.B. Brown, an expert in silver and copper mining who has expressed the opinionthat the vein to be opened up does carry a large body of ore, was to meet Mr. James Robertson, formerly underground manager at the Albert mines at Alma, today and with a number of men they were to commence operations upon the big fissure vein. The first work, of course, will be to determine the course and dip of the vein, and then to choose a site for the sinking of a shaft. The work will be pushed forward as fast as possible. The Mineral Developing Company has also secured possession of the Albert coal areas and propose to proceed soon with the work of opening them up in places to determine whether or not there is a sufficient body of coal there to make the mining of it profitable. A company made an attempt some years ago, to open up this coal vein on the Barrett property near Edgett's Landing, but owing to lack of funds or some other cause, they did not continue their operations long enough to determine whether there was a good solid body of coal there worth mining. They left off in a fissure five to six feet wide showing 18 to 20 inches of Albertite coal with gravel on either side of it. It is believed that deeper down there may be a good solid vein."

Codes: E5 / A2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 6, 1865 Smith Creek, &c. - Last week I was kindly taken for a drive about twenty five miles up Smith Creek. Here is a portion of country, certainly among the most beautiful in the province. The rich alluvial soil along the valley of the stream, and on either side, nearly as far as the eye can reach, has every appearance of careful cultivation, and if one is to judge from the appearance of the farm houses and outbuildings, the happy possessors of the land are reaping their reward. The crops thus far are coming on rapidly and the grass has not looked so well in many years. American companies have several agents travelling throughout the county prospecting for oil and coal. They have met with success in several places. On the road between Petitcodiac Station and Butternut Ridge a party has already commenced boring for oil. The prospect of success is considered good. I saw samples of lead ore, and shale containing oil found in the neighborhood of Sussex. The discoverer, who is a practical man, is of the opinion that there is every probability of coal resembling that of the Albert Mines being yet found in this vicinity. The farmers are beginning to stir themselves about mining matters, and heaps of rock and ugly boulders which were heretofore looked upon as defacing to the fair appearance and injurious to the value of the estate, are most industriously examined and frequently glimpses of mica and other shining substances raise their expectation to a high degree and excite the imagination with pictures of untold wealth. Salt Springs. - I visited, in company of a friend, the celebrated Salt Springs situated on the main road between three and four miles from the station. The buildings in which the manufacture is carried on are in a most dilapidated state. They exhibit a great want of enterprise, pride and care. It is now forty-five or fifty years since these Springs were discovered and their waters turned to account. At that time the enterprising gentleman who took the matter in hand expended a large sum of money in the undertaking, and for several years a most flourishing and paying business was done. Owing to difficulties with the proprietors of the Estate, so I am informed, he was obliged to shut down and since that time the business of manufacturing salt at the springs has been becoming ""smaller by degrees and lamentably less"". Now one man attends to the manufacture, making per day on an average five bushels of salt. This is not sufficient to supply even the demands of the neighborhood, and when it is taken into consideration that this salt is much preferred for butter making and other purposes to the article imported, it is surely a matter of surprise that some person of wealth and ability does not take the manufacture in hand. Any quantity of salt I am told might be manufactured, and there is very little doubt that the speculation would prove a profitable one. Rusticus"

Codes: E5 / D4 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Elgin Albertite; Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1885 Our Mineral Resources. - The mining and metallurgical engineers who pass through our city today, en route to Halifax, will have no time on their outward trip to make themselves acquainted with the mineral resources of our province. We trust that a number of them may take some time to that and before their return. There is reason to believe that our province, in some of its sections at least, is quite rich in mineral wealth. One of the best paying mines in America years ago was the Albertite of Hillsboro, and, though now exhausted in that particular spot, there are indications in both Albert and Westmorland that lead to the hope of further discoveries of this unique mineral. Favorable prospects of striking oil are thought to exist in Westmorland. There are wellknown salt deposits in Sussex and Upham, Kings county, the saline springs issuing from which have long been known. The coal measures of Queens county would

interest a mining engineer, and recent discoveries of gold, silver and copper in Albert county are beginning to attract attention. In our local columns a correspondent hasfurnished particulars of a mine just being opened in the vicinity of Elgin."

Codes: E5 / D7 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Kings County Coal;
S.J. Standard - Aug. 8, 1912 Salt and Coal in King's County. - English and Montreal Capitalists Interested in New Ventures. - Sussex, N.B., Aug. 8. - Andrew Blair Aitken and party are here from England and are prospecting for salt beds at the scene of operation of the Plumwesweep Salt Company. Several concerns have failed to make the business go in the past, owing to methods employed, but the new owners propose to sink shafts in order to locate the salt beds. If these are found, pipes will be sunk and the salt washed off the beds, the same as is done at the big salt works in Ontario. By this method dense saturation brine can be procured and the cost of production greatly reduced. Plumwesweep salt ia a very high grade, and when produced has always commanded a ready sale at good prices. A boring outfit is already on the ground and work has been started. Another boring test is being made at Mount Middleton by Montreal capitalists who have become interested in coal formation there. Alexander Kent has his boring machine located in Mill Brook, midway between Mount Middleton and Berwick, and only bad weather has stopped active work. W.F. Mullins is the practical man on the job representing the company. He will be joined the first of the week by leading financial men from Montreal, when a final decision will be reached as to the extent of development work to be undertaken. Many encouraging indications of coal have already been found by those on the ground, and a profitable business is hoped for."

Codes: E5 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Oct. 31, 1912 The boring for gas goes merrily on. The drill is now down 1200 feet and is going through dry sand. As stated last week at 1100 feet salt water was struck of the very saltiest kind, but since that nothing of the unusual has been run against. Another blast of nitro- glycerine and dynamite was set off at the bottom of the hole, to let the pipe go down straight, with a successful result. Instructions have been received to go down 2000 feet."

Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1913 Things Look Good for A Boom in Sussex. - Company Acquires 40 Square Miles Near Sussex and Will DevelopSalt and Gypsum Deposits and Search for Oil and"

Codes: E5 / G3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Granite; Albert Mines;
Daily News - Sep. 17, 1878 Paris Exhibition: New Brunswick ... Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro - Specimens of gypsum, crude and prepared. T.S. Sharpe, Apohaqui - Samples of butter Salt... Albert Manufacturing Co. exhibit received honorable mention ... Mr. Keefer expressed his belief that St. George red granite monuments would have taken a gold medal hadany been exhibited ..."

Codes: E5 / HILL / Z2 / J8 / E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;
Morning News - Nov. 21, 1855 Geology of New Brunswick, &c. - At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held in this city, some interesting reports were submitted, a portion of which related to the Geology of this and the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. Those who have an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Provinces, will be gratified to see that we have within our borders a field for investigation, and whichit seems has attracted attention. From the Boston Traveller, which contains an account of the meeting referred to, we learn that a variety of mineral specimens were laid before the society, as the products of this Province. Among these were two very pretty fossil star fishes, which were presented by Robert Foulis, Esq., of this City, a corresponding member of the society. They were obtained from the postpliocene marls near the gas works, and in return the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Foulis for this and several other donations. During the past summer, Dr. C.T. Jackson was employed by C.D. Archibald, Esq., of London, to make Geological explorations in those provinces. In company with John L. Hayes, Esq., of Washington, the Doctor 8 commenced his search at St. John, and traced rock formations hence along the road leading to Petitcodiac. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Jackson gave a brief sketch of the Geology of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and described some of the species of rocks found in these Provinces. We condense his remarks. In St. John, he says, ""we found slates and metamorphic limestones, which, from the occurrence of them of a bed of hard sandstone containing a fossil tree, are regarded as belonging to the Devonian group. No molluscs, or indeed any fossils, are found in the limestone, which is made up of a mixture of the blue and grey varieties, highly metamorphosed by heat, and much disturbed in their stratification. Masses of Sienite, consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and hornblende, without much quartz, are observed at Indian Town, and are rocks of igneous origin. All along the Kennebecasis river, are observed red sandstones of the old red or Devonian group, and atSussex Vale we come to the celebrated salt springs, which rise from the saliferous sandstones, and produce by evaporation the finest and most agreeable table salt. In Hillsboro' we find the lower members of thecoal series, so remarkable for the abundance of fossil fishes of the genus Paleoniscus, and for that highly bituminous quality of coal which has been called Albertite. Hills of snow white gypsum, and some extensivebeds of Anhydrite, occur in Hillsboro', and in otherparts of Albert county. Naptha Springs also exist near the shores of the Petitcodiac river, and Petroleum floats on the surface of the waters that arise from them, and is deposited as a soft bitumen among the grass roots, and in the soil, it being left in its thickened and oxidized state by the water, as it periodically rises and falls with the seasons. On reaching the mouth of Chepody Bay we come to Mary's Point, and

Grindstone Island, where beautiful buff-colored, and light red sandstones, of the Carboniferous Group, are quarried for building stones, and a blue variety of the same formation which is used for making grindstones is found. The Mary's Point quarries present a scene of activity, owing to the enterprise of Mr. Archibald, who has employed upwards of seventy-five quarrymen, under the directions of Mr. George Lang, in quarrying out the freestone for architectural uses. - Those sandstones are found to be of excellent quality for building purposes, and are now being largely imported into the United States under the Aegis of the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Alger has demonstrated the durable nature of this sandstone, before this society, and our observations authorise us in confirming his opinion, that it withstands the action of the frost even in the climate of St. John. The largest amount of the stone is of a yellowish 9 tint, or buff-colored, but there are also beds of lightred, and grey-colored varieties. They belong to the true coal bearing strata, as is proved by the fossil plants clearly impacted between the beds of stone, and thin seams of bituminous coal, occasionally discovered in them. An outline of rock called the ""Squaw's Cap"" presents us with an abundance of fossil trees, and roots, with smooth and striated surfaces. Occasionally we find siliceous nodules in the blue sandstone, which are called ""bulls-eyes"". They injure the grindstones when they occur, and stones containing them are avoided. Grindstone Island is one mile long, and half a mile broad, and is estimated to contain about 140 acres of quarry stone. The average height of the island above highest tides is 60 feet. In obtaining slabs of the blue sandstone for making grindstones, the tides perform valuable services, for the quarryman has only to split out the rock at low water, and fasten it by chains to his flat boat and allow the rising tide to float it, so that he can transport the stone to high water mark, and leave it where he can work upon it at his leisure. The best grindstones are obtained from the strata which are submerged at every tide. The strata all dip down under the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 38 degrees to the southward, and the trend of the strata is nearly east and west. The extensive quarries are supplied with heavy and massive cranes and a railway, for the removal of the stones to the wharf, where they are put on shipboard. On examining the ""posts"" of the quarry, we found that stones of from one foot to eight feet in thickness, and of any length and width, could be obtained, and that a supply of coloured stones could be procured in abundance. Most of the stones sent from Mary's Point are sold in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no agency having yet been established in Boston. The exploring party next travelled around the head of Cumberland Bay, and reached the Cobequid Mountains, they found rocks of igneous origin, and colored slate, which lay under the grey sandstones of the coal formation. Mr. Dawson describes these slates as belonging to the Devonian order; contiguous to them are extensive deposits of ocherous oxide of iron, with different species of iron ore, and manganese carbonate of lime, known under the name of ""amberite"". Mr. Dawson has given as his opinion that the immense deposits of yellow oxide of iron have resulted from the decomposition of the carbonate of iron in the antherite. These are the Acadian Iron Mines of Londonderry, N.S. It is supposed that a subaqueous eruption has produced the pulverulent peroxide abounding in these mines. There are small veins, bunches and films of black oxide of manganese in these ores of 10 iron, and this renders them more particularly valuable in the production of steel, since it has been discovered that this ore contains 52 38-100 per cent of pure metallic iron, and if the manganese is all reduced and alloyed with the iron, it will amount to 1 53-100 of manganeseism, the proportion which will make the iron into the finest kind of steel. There is just one blast furnace now in operation at the Acadian mines, smelting these ores, and six Catelan forges are also employed. The iron produced is remarkable for toughness and strength - and is sold exclusively to steel makers in Sheffield, Eng. Since the immediate country around is hardwood forest land, an abundance of charcoal fuel can be obtained, and there will soon be other furnaces built near the mines. Having completed the survey of the numerous mines near the Acadian furnaces, the Doctor and his associates next proceeded to Windsor, thence to the Valley of the Annapolis to Nictaux, where they examined the inexhaustible beds of iron ore which are worked by Mr. Archibald, and have been named the Victoria Mines. Geological examinations of these ore beds were first made in the year 1827 by Mr. Francis Alger and Dr. Jackson. These beds are remarkable for having a great profusion of fossil shells, seeming to indicate that these ancient molluscs had a preference for an iron bed rather than one of clay. - The Report indicates that there are Orthocera and several others, as yet unknown or undescribed molluscs, in these ores, and it is difficult to determine their species. They all appear to belong to the Niagara and Clinton Groups of the New York system. One of the most curious phenomena presented at these mines is the magnetic state of some of the ores, while others not far removed are wholly devoid of magnetism. A great number of mines have been opened lately on these ores, and some new beds have been discovered since the original survey was made. There are two beds, which vary in thickness from 6 to 10 feet, and they have been traced 5 miles in length, and probably extend to Bear River. There are several distinct beds beneath the main ones - very compact and magnetic, others are softer and not magnetic ore. The last variety is seen in the red slates of Little River, and the others near Nictau River. It was found impossible to rely on the compass needle in surveying the magnetic ore beds, for the needle was static over them, and was attracted even when quite remote from the ore - the North point invariably pointing towards the iron ore. These mines may be considered to be inexhaustible, and the wood of the country around, though it may supply fuel for many years, is not adequate to smelt more than a small proportion of the ore in view. Hence it is advisable to export much of the ore to the United States, as well as to make charcoal iron for steel on the spot, for exportation to England. 11 This is being done under the new laws of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which will allow of the exportation of Anthracite to Nova Scotia, free of duty; but the iron made in Nova Scotia cannot be brought to the United States without paying duties, and hence it will be sent to England. Anthracite will smelt the Nictau ores with great ease and iron made will be good but not so valuable as charcoal iron. The result of smelting of the ores proves that either white forge or grey foundry pig iron can be made equal in toughness to that from Russia and Sweden. It also makes fine cast steel, as has been proved by trials made of it in Sheffield, Eng. John L. Hayes, Esq., confirmed Dr. Jackson's statement with regard to Nova Scotia iron. He remarked also that iron, manufactured by means of charcoal, was the only iron used in the chain cables of the U.S. Navy. He thought the value of the charcoal iron over anthracite iron was

Codes: E5 / Y1 / O7 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Salt Springs Salt; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 13, 1890 Salt in New Brunswick. - Boring For It -Indications That it Lies in Accessible Situations. - Edward Jack. - There are strong probabilities that wehave in this province large deposits of salt, in situations very accessible to railway transportation. The indications which point to the existence of such are the various salt springs in Kings County and the occurrence of the salt spring or brook at Plaster Rock, on the route of the Tobique Valley railway. This latter seems to point to the possible existence of other salts than common rock salt. The occurrence of rock salt has been noted in almost every geological formation, with the exception perhaps of the very oldest. It is generally associated to a greater or less degree with sulphate of lime (plaster). In the instances to which reference is here made to the existence of salt springs in New Brunswick, the rock formation in which they occur is usually regarded as being in what geologists call the Lower Carboniferous. Taking into consideration the occurrence of thesesprings in such promising situations, and as instances without end can be cited where petroleum as well as inflammable gas has occurred in association with salt springs, it would seem as if it would be an advisable matter for the provincial government to give the subject of boring in New Brunswick for salt that consideration which the importance of the strong chance of its discovery in quantities here demands; and it would not be out of place, that a certain sum of money should under an existing act be risked on such a venture. As a preliminary it might not be out of place for the executive to consult Major Markham, of Sussex, on the probable cost which would attend such operation. Should an appropriation be made, it ought to be placed in the hands of the major or of some other equally reliable and practical man, who should be authorized to contract with experienced borers to do the work at certain rates per foot. It might be possible also that such borings, especially at Plaster Rock, would be the means of discovering some deposits of these salts of potash which have made Stassfurt so celebrated of late years, where so long ago as 1839 borings were made under the hope of finding salt, and brine was actually obtained in 1843, but it was so highly charged with magnesium compounds which is said to be the case with the salt spring at Plaster Rock, that it was considered not to be worth working. Certain geologists, however, who had made a study of the subject, felt sure that the magnesium had some other source than the bed of rock salt of whose existence they were convinced; this view was corroborated by the matter brought up by subsequent borings. In 1856 two shafts had been sunk to the depth of 1,100 feet each where a bed of rock salt was struck. Before reaching this they had passed through the overlying deposit of potash salts which had been indicated by the nature of the lime above mentioned. At this time their value was not suspected. Up to the year 1856 all of the salt produced in Germany has been the result of evaporation of saline waters. More than 40 years ago, however, the development of various industries in Prussia demanded a much larger supply of salt than could conveniently be had there and numerous borings, particularly in the localities where salt springs occurred, were made. At Stassfurt, they were begun in 1839 with the results mentioned above. The explorations of rock salt, began there in 1857, had already furnished considerable quantity of that material to the public before the utilization of its superimposed bed of potassium salts was thought of. It was Henry Rose who, in 1859, disclosed to the world all the importance of these various potash compounds, and as a result, in the year 1860 - 2,800 quintals of them were made use of in agriculture; in 1861 eight times as much, while in 1862 the quantity raised was 80 times greater, and since this period it has always been increasing. The present workings at Stassfurt have already made known the existence of a mass of carnalite corresponding nearly to six millions of tons of chloride of potassium supposed to be pure. In 1870 the annual extraction of potassium salts at Stassfurt had reached the quantity of 145,000 tons and for the city of Leopold ..?.. her neighbour, that

Codes: E7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 13, 1888 Mining in Queen's. - There is quite a boom in coal mining just now. Coal Creek on the Central railway is the centre of one of the mining enterprises. The American syndicate who have acquired extensive mining rights there have now a number of men engaged with steam power sinking a shaft, and will be shipping coal by rail at an early if the weather permits the finishing of the road to that point. The Messrs. King are engaged in erecting a blacksmith shop and boarding house for the works. They contemplate a quite extensive erection of buildings next spring. The same company is also conducting boring operations at Newcastle, and will erect buildings there. A telephone line is being erected to connect the manager's residence at Salmon River with the Coal Creek mines. Another association has been formed to push mining operations at Newcastle. Formerly the river steamers did not patronize Queen's county coal, but for some months past Messrs. Tapley Bros. have been using it in the tug boats and found it highly satisfactory. The result of this trial has induced them to invest in the coal business along with Messrs. Waring Bros., of Indiantown, and Mr. Samuel Green of Newcastle, who owns coal lands there. They have acquired other mining lands, and are now constructing a tramway for their mines to Flower's Cove, Grand Lake. They expect to supply coal for the tug service and also for the St. John market, and for general shipment and sale next year. A paint mine at Coal Creek is to be developed by Mr. Silas McMann, of St. John, associated with otherswhom he has interested in it. They have acquired mining rights."

Codes: E7 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
Novascotian - Sep. 16, 1850 Resources of Nova Scotia. - The London Tablet furnishes the subjoined relative to Nova Scotia ... We have heard that a proposition was made by Dr. Gesner a few years ago, to the then leader of Lord Falkland's government to survey some portions of this province, containing large quantities of mineral resources which through some mistake, we suppose, do notfall under the surveillance of the Mining company. But for some reason or other

this suggestion was not complied with. The truth is this Mining Association possessing as it does almost unbounded wealth exercises a corresponding amount of influence and we very much fear that the evils of which the Tablet complains and which we are apparently destined to bear for many years to come, are beyond the reach of those most interested. But we must let the Tablet tell its own story in its own way:- ...... There are many most valuable mines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of metals, coals, plaster, paints, &c., but all of these have long ago been given by George the Third to his hopeful son, the late Duke of York, of anti-Catholic memory. His Royal Highness got over head and ears in debt by gambling and profligacy, 15and made over all his interest in the mines of those regions to his creditors. His creditors are Englishmen, and they lay claim to everything in the shape of stone, or cement, or coals, or metals found beneath the surface of the earth. The consequence is, that iron monopoly binds and benumbs all the resources of this region, like the enchanted maidens which we used to read of in our boy-days, who were held captive in enchanted castles till the knight errand deliverer arrived. Now, lest people may say I talk at the English Government merely for talk's sake I supply two facts, which exhibit the true state of things here. Twenty-seven miles north of Fredericton, in Brunswick, resides a Mr. Marshall, who, some couple ofyears ago, bought and paid for a farm to the agent of the government. He began to cultivate it, and in the course of his labors discovered a coal mine. He opened it, and began to dig the coal, and found it good to burn; soon he began to sell coal, but the Government agent soon snuffed the cent; notice to desist was served on Mr. Marshall; the mine was soon sold to another, with a right, through Mr. Marshall's land, to enter to the mine forever; a forced trespass in perpetuity by order of the Queen.There is a lead mine in the neighborhood, also, amountain of stony substance, of which Spanish brown paint is made - but all these treasures are sealed by the Queen's authority, in behalf of the monopolists, created by former patents, or to be created by patents to come. ..."

Codes: F7 / IDX_Names: Restigouche County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 25, 1892 Coal has been found about two miles west of Dalhousie on the Restigouche river at a place called Pt. Lanim. Some coal has been dug out and found to be first class surface coal. It is rumored that a party of miners will begin boring next week so as to ascertain where the main body lies."

Codes: F7 / T8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Restigouche County Coal; Gloucester County Coal; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 11, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#5) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. Kent. -1. A stratum of good coal is reported to have been discovered on the Cocagne River, about three miles above the bridge, by Dr. Gesner's son. ""The stratum was found 10 in the bottom of a large brook, and beneath three feet of rapid water. It was estimated to be two feet thick, but might nevertheless exceed three feet in some situations. By sinking a shaft a short distance from the brook,"" the Dr. adds, ""so as to avoid the influx of water, this coal may be opened immediately."" (IV. 86) 2. ""Coal has also been discovered on the Buctouche River, and there can be no doubt that it may be obtained in this district in great quantities."" (IV. 86) ""It is very evident that these coal strata are the most superficial, and therefore the least valuable in the series to which they belong; and from their small degree of inclination it may be justly inferred that the thickest and most extensive deposits are still concealed in the earth."" (l.c.) Although I have not had an opportunity of observing either of these last places, still, I may be excused for observing that although these coal strata are superficial, they are not necessarily the least valuable of the series; that is a point which cannot be proved until borings are actually made, or the outcrops themselves have been seen. 3. Coal was discovered nearly thirty years ago upon the Richibucto River, the best known locality is on the Coal Branch, about three miles above Mr. Ford's mills. I visited that locality in October last. The coal crops out about half way up the face or a high cliff on the west side of the brook, and is placed between layers of crumbling shale; the Coal cakes like the Grand Lake coal, and is about 15 inches thick; the dip is N.W. 10ø. One or two hundred chaldrons of this coal have been got out from time to time, by excavating under the cliff; but unless other beds are discovered, this place can never become the seat of extensive coal mining. Judging by the quality and thickness of the seam, it may yet prove to be the same as the one at the head of the Grand Lake, from which the sandstones pass continuously, but in an undulating manner towards the Gulf Shore. Dr. Gesner remarks (IV. 90) ""that it is probable that there is another stratum near the base of the cliff,"" though his labours to discover it were unsuccessful. Northumberland. -1. About five miles below Chatham there is every appearance of the existence of workable beds of coal; a small but perfect stratum appears on the cliff on the property of Mr. Willison: ""appearances,"" he adds, ""renders it almost certain that coal may be obtained here at no great depth from the surface."" (IV. 95) 2. About eleven miles from Newcastle on the southwest branch, coal appears on the south bank of the river. It is but an inconsiderable stratum belonging to one of the superficial beds already alluded to."" (IV 97) 3. Coal has been found on the Renous and Barthalomew's Rivers, but the water was too low to allow any canoes to pass at the time of my exploration in this quarter. (IV. 11 97) Gloucester. -Outcroppings of bituminous coal have been seen at New Bandon, and drift coal has been picked up near Bathurst Harbour in quantities sufficient to justify parties in boring in the neighborhood; various shafts have been sunk under the direction of Mr. Stephen, while an agent for the Gloucester Mining Company, and others; but in no case, so far as I am aware, have workable beds been attained. In Mr. Logan's elaborate section from Cranberry Cape to Point Dumai, a distance of twelve miles along the shore, only two seams were discovered, and these were respectively eight and six inches in thickness. They were both supported by an Under clay with stigmaria, and dipped with a very low angle to the N.E. Restigouche. -Coal has been spoken of on the Restigouche between Campbellton and Dalhousie. In 1839 I had an opportunity of examining that shore, and observed both at Point Anim and Point Pin Sec, a black coaly rock, which is said to have been used for fuel. It was a black shale, indurated and changed by the neighbouring igneous rocks.

By Mr. Logan's report, it appears that the sandstones which line the margin of that river do contain a small but regular seam of coal and carboniferous shale, together measuring three inches: ""it is not however to be inferred,"" says he, ""that the group belongs to what is emphatically called the carboniferous era, on that there is much probability of discovering the mineral associated insufficient quantity with its strata to render it profitable to mining enterprise; though seven thousand feet of vertical thickness in continuous succession have been carefully examined,"" nothing, he adds, ""like a working seam, nor anything like a regular seam, or like a seam at all, has been met with."" Saint John. - Dr. Gesner remarks (II. 12) that he discovered two small veins of anthracite coal in a fine grained clay-slate near the Penitentiary: "" and it is probable,"" he adds, ""that a workable quantity is not very far distant from that spot."" (II. 12). The occurrence of coal and vegetable fossils in the rocks of that vicinity is very curious, and requires further investigation; I have never had an opportunity of seeing the anthracite in situ. Charlotte. - I am unaware of coal ever having been reported in this county. It is much more likely to become the seat of mining for ores of the metals. Search for coal has recently been made among the dark coloured, slate near St. Stephen, but these are far below the true coal measures. Carleton. - Coal has not been spoken of from Carleton. If the gypsiferous rocks of the Tobique belong to the carboniferous series at all, they must underlie the productive coal measures. At the Red Rapids, the 12 western edge of the red rocks, is seen to rest unconformably on the slates, and near the head of the river they are met by igneous rocks: it is just possible the red rocks of this river have been in former times connected with the red rocks of the Bay de Chaleur from which they were first separated by the upheaval of the igneous rocks just spoken of, which constitute the highest land in New Brunswick. In conclusion, it is sufficiently obvious -1. That though very many outcrops of common coal, well adapted for blacksmith's use, are known to exist in the country, yet none of them exceed eighteen or twenty inches in thickness. 2. That though the beds of cannel coal reported to exist have a very considerable thickness, they hardly come up to the average standard of purity. 3. That the importance of the beds which are known has been over-stated, while the probability of finding others of greater thickness and improved quality, has been much exaggerated. Most respectively, Sir, Your obedient humble servant. (signed) J. Robb. Prof. Chem. & Nat. History, King's College. To Professor Johnston, &c. &c. The sum of the reasoning and information contained in this chapter appears to be- 1. That in reference to the agricultural resources of the Province, and its population sustaining capability, the supposed existence of fossil fuel is of great importance. 2. That without fossil fuel, manufactories can be established and maintained only at the expense of its agricultural and future population sustaining capabilities. 3. That Dr. Gesner, whose knowledge of the Province is very extensive, has predicted the discovery of valuable beds of coal, which shall prove of great benefit to the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests of New Brunswick, but 4. That Dr. Robb and others, who have had opportunities of examining many parts of the country, do not participate in this opinion. 5. That the decision of the question would be of great moment to the Colony, not only in setting a disputed matter at rest, but in diffusing throughout the community distinct and positive notions as to the real resources of the country, and the line which ought to be taken to developing them - and in pointing out to the purely agricultural settler the mode of clearing he ought to adopt, with the view of securing himself and to the future occupants of the farm, if necessary, the benefits of an abundant and economically available supply of fuel, with as little loss of available land as necessary. I venture therefore to suggest to Your Excellency, as likely to promote all the material interests of the Colony, that means should be taken to secure a survey of the coal measures of the Province - with reference especially to their positive and economical value, as available sources of fossil fuel. This survey should be made by a person who is not only familiar with the principles of geology but with the practical economy of coal mining also - and if with a knowledge of England or of the United States, he possessed some familiarity, also with those of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the prospect of advantage to the Province from his labours would be greatly increased. That the advantage to the agricultural interests, in so far as it affects the rearing of timber, is concerned, would be general also, will appear from the numerous places in which coal has been detected. An inspection of the Geological Map in which these places are distinguished by large black dots, will also show how many parts of the province would be benefitted directly by the exploration. Let it be proved that coal exists in available quantities in these localities, and clearings may proceed without regard to future provisions of fuel. Let it be established on the other hand, that no reasonable expectation of fossil supplies can be entertained, and every proprietor will see the necessity of reserving ten acres of accessible wood land for his household fuel. The Legislature may even think it necessary to enact some compulsory statute upon the

Codes: G3 / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1894 Exports of S.J. for the month of March 1894:Coal, tons, 33 ... $113Plaster, crude ... 90O rnamental stone ... 86"

Codes: G3 / LIME / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily News - Apr. 12, 1875 Legislature. - An act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An act to incorporate The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of St. George. An act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the

Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / J8 / X1 / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;
Carleton County Sentinel - Feb 22, 1862 New Brunswick at the World's Fair. - Items sent... Samples of freestone, Albert coal... samples offreestone and granite, ... clay and sand; mineral paint,... albertine oil, J.D. Spurr; iron ore; ... freestone and granite; minerals and fossils by G.F.Matthew; ... 3 grindstones; ... Grand Lake coal, Berton Bros."

Codes: G3 / Z2 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 19, 1876 Passed Apr. 13:An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreau Red Granite and Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: G6 / D7 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Kings County Coal;
Weekly Record - Jun. 2, 1911 Under the name of the 'Thompson Coal and BrickCo.' application has been made by G.W. Fowler, W. B. Jonah, Wm. D. Turner, Samuel A. McLeod, and Mabel B. Thompson, of Sussex, to conduct a merchandise store, wholesale and retail, in Sussex, and to carry on a general business of coal mining and brick manufacturing. The capital stock is $24,000, in two hundred and forty shares."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: G6 / S6 / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Kent County Coal;
S.J. Standard - Sep. 30, 1912 Mining in New Brunswick. - (Canadian Engineer). -The North Shore Railway and Navigation Company, which has sixty men working a small coal mine at Beersville, in Kent County, twenty miles from Moncton, and selling thecoal to the Intercolonial Railway, has also ordered machinery for the manufacture of bricks. Dr. H.J. Von Hagan, the president of the company declares that New Brunswick has the best material for manufacturing bricks and other clay products that can be found in Canada, or in the eastern states, outside of New Jersey. He is bringing several engineers from New York to inspect the company's property in Kent county. It is announced that a large number of miners"

Codes: GYP / A2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal;
Progress - Feb. 9, 1895 Notes of Provincial Industries. - ...The aiding of coal mining and coke making. New Brunswick has in its surface seams a billion tons of workable coal, much of which can be brought to the proposed docks by pipe line at a total cost of not exceeding $1 a ton, or by rail at $1.25 a ton. This coke can displace most of the anthracite now used in the maritime provinces, and much of that imported into the St. Lawrence valley. Therich oil shales of Kings and Albert counties, of great extent, can, by aid of the proposed company, be utilized, as is done in Scotland and elsewhere. The proposed company can insure the smelting of iron ores in this city, and out of this industry a dozen kindred ones would soon grow up; numerous ore deposits, some of them of the purest known, are available; some experts assert that St. John is the most favorable location, all things considered, in Canada, for large iron industries. And Mr. Peter Imrie, of Liverpool and the White Star line, says: Canada, from the abundance of her nickel deposits, must necessarily control the ship-building trade. Iron pyrites can be delivered in this city in any required quantities, at rates that will ensure its utilization here, and also large shipments abroad. The proposed company can readily establish this and some other industries with but little capital, in anticipation of the construction of the docks. From mussel rock, gypsum and limestone, to be hadnearly in exhaustless quantities, and also sulphuric acid"

Codes: GYP / D7 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Kings County Coal;
Evening Times & Star - Jun. 3, 1910 Investigate Coal Lands Near Sussex. - Sussex Record:- The existence of coal not 1,000 miles from Sussex will be investigated at an early day and should it prove worthy of development same will be forthcoming promptly. Kings county seems to be most prolific in surface indications of valuable mineral deposits.A recent investigation of a body of graphite andanother mineral in the vicinity of Southfield which are now being tested, may lead in the near future, if the tests made prove satisfactory to the development of the said areas. The gypsum deposits on the farm of William Holman at Upper Corner are being practically tested, if satisfactory, the development of same may be

Codes: GYP / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

The Busy East, Page 22 - April - May, 1925 The Hillsborough Plaster Company - (Material provided by Mr. James S. Blight) - The pioneer of the business was Captain James Blight, a Cornish miner. In Cornwall he took contracts in tin mines. The word Captain is a Cornish term for contractor. He was married in Cornwall to Catherine Seymour. He came out to Boston about 1850 and within a few years was sent by Fowler & Company to Hillsborough. In Hillsborough, Mr. Blight operated quarries for Fowler. While doing this he became interested in prospecting for Albertite coal. He found anoutcropping of Albertite in Lower Hillsboro and took up property on the prolongation of Albert Mines vein and prospected it with a diamond drill. For ten years or more he prospected and during that time formed several companies in Boston and New York to develop Albertite. He also located the Dominion Coal Mines in Pictou county, Nova Scotia and one in Cumberland County. The latter operated only periodically. In Hillsboro Albertite proved not to be in paying quantities and the companies which he had formed disbanded about 1880. Two or three years before his death Mr. Blight turned again to developing plaster quarries and sold the gypsum to Weatherspoon Brothers, New York. He shipped about 5,000 tons a year as low as 70› per ton. This was on land which he was already operating for coal. James Sr., died about 1880, leaving a family consisting of a son, James and a daughter Mary. James Jr. was born in 1856. He continued to develop the quarries operating them about seven years. The Albert Manufacturing Company purchased the land in 1890. Mr. Blight Jr. then travelled over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland looking for plaster in the interests of the J. B. King, Company, New York. He located quarries at windsor, Nova Scotia, which at present have an output of 300,000 tons a year. He developed and operated a quarry at Demoiselle Creek of white paster about 1890. This quarry has an output of 10,000 tons a year of the very best quality of plaster. A heavy overburden of clay from 40 to 60 feet deep is found over the vein of plaster which vein is 90 feet thick and covers an area of perhaps 50 acres, which is scarcely more than prospected as yet. It is mined by the room and pillar method, The greatest length of the tunnel is 1,000 feet, At the level where it is entered it is 30 feet from the top of the vein. The level has been operated for twenty years and now employs about twenty men. The plaster from this quarry has been used largely in the pottery trade in Ohio, U.S.A. It is operated by the King Company. The plaster is shipped by C.N.R. and loaded into ships at Gray's Island. The Hillsborough Plaster Quarry was taken over from N. C. and C. N. King Brothers who had been operating it for some years. It was run by the Hillsborough Plaster Company which was a company subsidiary to J. B. King Company (J. B. King was a nephew of N. C. and C. N. King). The plaster found in Hillsborough quarry makes strong walls but is not white. When James Blight was operating it, the output was from 15,000 to 20,000 tones a year. It employed about twenty-five men and worked only in the summer. During the first summer the plaster was hauled by terms to the Government Pier at Edgett's Landings, while the Company's wharf was being built. Next year the Company built an incline railway, the only one in the Maritime Provinces used in the gypsum trade. It was used for five years but was too slow and expensive. Now since 1920 the rock is crushed at the brow of the hill and transported over a conveyor to the storage bin in the ravine and loaded on cars. There is a tunnel under the bin and here it is drawn off into cars. The cars are hauled to the Company's wharf by a small engine. The 'sidedump' cars are used where the Albert Manufacturing Company uses 'end-dump' cars. The plaster is not touched by hand. It is blasted from the face, loaded by steam-shovels into the cars, dumped over a screen to clear the dirt away and thence into a crusher. The capacity of the crusher is 500 tons a day. In 1923 about 250 tons a day were turned out. In 1924 the J. B. King Company amalgamated with the United States Gypsum Company who will enlarge operations. The proposal is to increase the output from 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons per season. Improved machinery will remove the necessity of employing more help. Compressed air boring drills are used in place of hand augers. James S. Blight took charge in 1920, as manager. He has introduced the crusher and air drills. George and Barry Blight are superintends at the plants. James S. took an engineering course at Mount

Codes: GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines;

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 16, 1864 A friend in Hillsboro writes us as follows. Concerning the plaster and plaster trade of that locality:- ""The whole Parish of Hillsborough, I am told, has a population of 3,000, but the town has not more than 1200, I think. There are 10 or 12 shops, which retail a little of every thing, a Telegraph and Post Office, the Store of the Plaster Company and also a grinding mill of the same company. There are two tracks, which cross the main street, the one conveying plaster from the quarries to the Mill, the distance being about three miles, the other, the Albert Coal track, which runs from the mines to the river Petitcodiac, on which Hillsboro is situated, being a distance of between 5 and 6 miles. The Plaster Mills, as the overseer informs me, can grind up to 100 tons of plaster per day, though they do not grind more than sixty tons on average. The Company send most of their plaster to the States, but as at present the South is shut up they have lost a great market. The Quarries themselves are situated about two miles to the west of Hillsboro, in a region of rounded hills, where there is an inexhaustless supply of the plaster, of which there are four varieties. The first and best variety is the clear white soft kind, which may be ground easily so as to form Plaster; the second is a kind of impure whitish black ore, which is used for manure; the third is a soft pinkish kind, which could be used as a plaster but that it is apt to give the wall a streaked appearance if so used; and the fourth is of a somewhat crystalline kind resembling selenite, except that it occurs in pseudomorphs disseminated through the plaster and is sometimes of a delicate pink tint. During the winter the Company contracts with persons to get enough quarried to ship to the States in the Spring. - One ship load of the raw material has just left for Philadelphia. Ship building is also carried on to some extent, though not so extensively as in many other parts."

The Albert County Journal, Page 2 - Friday, July 31, 1903 ALONG THE LINE - Salisbury, thirteen miles form Moncton, the passenger takes the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, which runs to Albert, some forty-five miles. Leaving Salisbury, one passes by Turtle Creek and other rich farming and lumbering districts; then Hillsboro, the first place of importance, where one begins to see the beauties of the county, as the Petitcodiac river flows by the broad and fertile marsh meadows. The famous 'Cape Rocks' are near Hillsboro. The Rocks are admired by all who see them and are the greatest nature's work. The celebrated Albert Mines are near here, but they are now abandoned, and no other large deposit of the peculiar 'Albertite' has yet been found. The quarrying andmanufacturing of plaster is, however, being carried on and is the most important industry in New Brunswick. .. ... Albert County is an ideal land for the tourist and all should not fail to see the greatest piece of work on the American coast - the 'Rocks' at Hopewell Cape."

Codes: GYP / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 12, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : The currents must have been of vast force and long continuence to build up such enormous beds. Fully 10,000 feet in vertical depth to solid rock must have been washed away, for even the old limestones and granites of Portland, the most ancient beds in the Province were laid bare and we may even find large masses of these rocks, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in diameter, worn or rounded by the power which removed them. But this power decreased as time moved on. As we rise to the higher beds of the period we find that these currents became much less violent, the land which had been rising rapidly now became more stationary, though still falling and rising at short intervals. Of its actual extent at this period we know little, but from the occurrence of these conglomerates skirting both sides of the high ridges, which stretch from St. John eastward to Shepody Mountain, it seems probably that these ridges constitutea long and narrow island, occupying much of the presentcounties of St. John and Albert. In Nova Scotia the Cobequid Mountains formed a similar island or chain of islands while to the north and parallel in general direction, lay another narrow strip of land, now comprising the peninsula of Kingston. Still another, of even greater length, stretched through the present counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester from the boundary of Maine to the Bay Chaleur. This land was probably but scantily covered with vegetation, which had been largely destroyed by the Devonian revolution, but the intervening shallow channels still teemed with life. Shells and corals grew in abundance and their remains, crowded together like modern oyster beds, constitute thenumerous and valuable limestone beds of this formation. Fishes, too were plenty, for many of the strata are filled with their remains. They seem to have been especially abundant about the Albert Mines, and it is to them principally, that we are to look for the origin of that highly valued and curious substance, the Albert coal. That the latter was once a fluid oil or petroleum, very similar to that so abundant in other portions of America is now almost universally believed, both on chemical and geological grounds. That it is of Lower Carboniferous and not of Devonian age is also certain, for, as we have seen, the rocks of the latter had been baked by an intense heat long before the Albert shales began to be deposited, a heat so intense that all volatile and combustible matter, such as petroleum, must have been completely driven off. Nor is there anything in those Devonian rocks from which the bitumen could have come. We can only look to the shales themselves as the source of the Albertite, and no one who has seen those shales, crowded as they are with the remains of fishes, whose mere skeletons are now left to us, can doubt that it was largely from the decomposition of their soft bodies that the oily matter, now hardened by exposure, originally came. There is another substance abundant in the rocks of this formation, which, though less valuable than the Albertite, yet deserves a passing notice. I refer to the numerous bed of gypsum or plaster, not only extensively employed for moulding and casting, but so beneficial as a fertilizer to the soils with which they are naturally or intentionally mixed. The origin of this gypsum is somewhat uncertain but the supposition of Dr. Dawson, the distinguished geologist and author, is probably the true one, that they are the result of a chemical action caused by streams of sulphuric acid flowing from volcanoes beneath the sea, and coming into contact with previously formed beds of limestones, shells and corals. But I must not delay over theoretical and uncertain facts. That shells and corals, producing limestones, did actually exist in vast numbers in the seas which then covered nearly all the central portion of the Province is abundantly proved by their remains; that volcanoes also were still active as in earlier periods, is also evident from the effects which they every where produced. Indeed this period would seem to have been particularly remarkable for the number and intensity of its igneous outbursts. Around the entire central basin they seem to have formed a burning crown, and we may still mark the spots such as Hampstead, Inniskillen, Harvey and the Keswick, where the fiery ..?.. pored forth. These volcanic disturbances were probably accompanied by oscillations of level, as indicated by the shifting nature of the deposits then formed, but upon the whole the Province was rising, and gradually assuming its present level. The interior basins were becoming more and more shallow, the islands larger and more numerous. Island seas, by being shut off from communication with the ocean, were gradually converted into salt and then fresh-water lakes, and finally into marshes in which, favored by a warm tropical climate and abundant moisture, vegetation became luxuriant, while the land was again covered with a rich forest growth. This was the period of the true Coal formation. It was a period remarkable chiefly for the large extent of the continent then above the sea, as well as for the low and level character of that portion which had been so elevated. The disturbances which mark so grandly the close of the Devonian age in New Brunswick do not seem to have affected other portions of the continent to the same degree. Few elevated ridges existed anywhere. Even the Allegheny Mountains had not yet been raised for they include large beds of Coal, which at the time of their formation must have been near the sea level. Over the central basin of America, where through the earlier age was a vast coral-growing inland sea, there were now only wide expanses of low marshy land, with here and there an island, supporting, as in our modern tropics, dense forests and jungles. In these forests and jungles, where vegetation was so rank, only the lower forms of terrestrial life found sustenance. Not that the latter was scarce, for plants, the natural food of animals, were far more abundant even then than now, but the air was not suitable for their respiration. Carbonic acid, a gas incapable of supporting life was then present in quantities in the atmosphere. Insects, such as scorpions, locusts and beetles, with reptiles, constitute the life of the forest, while in the seas were fishes, allied to our modern sharks, as well as

shells and corals. But there were no quadrupeds nor birds upon the land nor whales in the ocean, for these are warm-blooded animals and require a purer air to sustain their life. It was the part of the great Co..?.. to effect this work of purification, to remove from the atmosphere the poisonous gas, and converting it into another form, to store it away in the earth for the future wants of the human race. How perfectly this work was done may be appreciated when we think of the enormous extent of the coal beds which represent the carbon then removed by vegetation from the air. The extent of the United States coal fields is 130,000 square miles, that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18,000. The thickest of the beds varies, of course, very greatly. One immense bed in Pennsylvania is 23 feet thick, and another in Pictou, N.S., 37 feet!. Now it has been calculated that at least eight feet of vegetable matter was required to make 1 foot of ordinary bituminous coal, or 12 for one of anthracite. It follows then that at least 300 feet of plant remains must have accumulated on that one spot alone, and for every six pounds of that coal of carbonic acid must have been taken from the atmosphere, rendering the latter purer by that precise amount. It is not of a curious thought that, as we sit by our fires today, we are as it were basking in the sunshine of the old Carboniferous forests, warming ourselves by the heat, and cheering ourselves by the light, stored up for our use in the earth's early days? The vegetation by which these enormous accumulations were formed was of a very different character from any now existing. There were no palms in the Carboniferous forests, no oaks nor maples nor willows, nothing indeed resembling our wooden hardwood trees. The plains were without grass, and the swamps and 13 woods without moss. The principal trees were related to the pne family, yet different from them in many important particulars. They were of large size, trunks fifty or sixty feet in length being not uncommon, and with them were associated tree ferns and rushes in vast numbers. In the great Joggins coal section in Nova Scotia there are 76 coal

Codes: GYP / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1867 Cap. LVIII. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed 17th June 1867 Whereas pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Act of Assembly, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, did on the second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, file in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose of mining coal, shale, asphalt, asphaltic rock, plaster or gypsum, and all other minerals whatsoever; and for raising, manufacturing and trading in oils and other illuminating and lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and stating that the office or principal place of business will be established at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert; and whereas the Provincial Secretary did on the same day grant his certificate thereof in the terms required by the said Act, and did give notice in the Royal Gazette of the granting of such certificate, with the terms thereof; whereupon the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, became and were a body corporate and politic by the name and style of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose in the said certificate certified, and for such purpose had all the powers made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and whereas fifteen per cent of the proposed capital stock was paid in for the purposes of the Company within two years from the publication of such notice in the Royal Gazette; but the certificate of such payment having been made, was not filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary within two years from the publication of such certificate, as required by the said Act of Assembly;- Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly. - That notwithstanding 6 such noncompliance with the terms and provisions of the said Act, the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, their successors and assigns, are declared to be, from and after the publication of such notice, a body corporate and politic by the name of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" with all the rights, powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and all acts done and to be done and performed by them, and all properties, rights, powers and privileges acquired or to be acquired by them, are and shall be valid, held, used and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said certificate had been duly filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to the provisions of the the said Act of Assembly."

Codes: GYP / J8 / X1 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 20, 1863 Cleared S.J. - Albertine oil, plaster, coal"

Codes: GYP / LIME / E2 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1865 The Town Of Petitcodiac. - ... The Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company have their headquarters here. They have spent a large amount of money in the purchase of land, erecting a building, securing limestone and plaster deposits, and improving the property. The land obtained by the company has proved to be an excellent investment, and the extent of the plaster and lime rock which they control is almost unlimited. Steam power is used in the mill; and arrangements are making to extend their operations and furnish a manufactured article equal in quality to any in use. The stock of the company has been freely taken, and it is hoped that the enterprise will result successfully. A large portion of the stock is held in St. John, although Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Moncton, and other places subscribed handsomely. The extent of plaster and lime rock available at and near Petitcodiac is something enormous - there are mountains of it. And in this connection it may be noticed that the North River flows only a stone's throw distant from the Railway station, and that the water power on this North River would turn all the plaster mills that could be crowded upon its banks. But the buried wealth of the country adjacent to the station consists not of plaster alone; there is good reason for

believing that petroleum exists within a few miles of it - salt springs are found at places not many miles distant, and in different directions, while traces of oil have been found on the surface. Large tracts of ""oil sands"" have already been secured by gentlemen who are supposed to know what they are doing... the lime and plaster deposits will yet be mines of wealth; and the probability of its becoming a great oil producing region will always make it a place of interest."

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;
Novascotian - Jan. 16, 1843 Division of the County of Westmorland. - Dr. Gesner, who had been directed by the Governor to examine the various tracts of country between the Petitcodiac and the settlements of Quaco and Sussex Vale, and to enquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petitcodiac, in consequence of Dorchester, the shire town, being inaccessible during the winter season, had made a Report, from which we take the following extracts: ... Coal has been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River, and Turtle Creek, and there is Limestone in different sections of the district. ... Independent of Agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the County are Coal, Gypsum, Freestone, Grindstones; - all these are abundant."

Codes: GYP / X1 / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal;
North Shore Leader - Dec. 27, 1907 Mineral Resources of New Brunswick. - Development of Coal, Iron, Oil and Other Mineral Areas. - The London Times of recent date published an engineering supplement containing an interesting article on the mineral resources of Canada, from which the following is taken, relating to New Brunswick. - Quebec's eastern neighbor, the much smaller province of New Brunswick, sandwiched between the Gaspe Peninsula and Nova Scotia, claims to possess a mineral- bearing territory, though it has not been regarded as a mineral province. If local testimony is to be accepted this is because, for some unknown reason, it has never received the attention from geologists and prospectors which its people believe to be its due. It is declared that the northern part of the Province remains practically as unexplored as the centre of Africa. Through this country runs the Cambrian formation, 150 miles long by 150 miles wide, and only the lumber interests are acquainted with it. But the Province's geological department is awakening to the possibility that the unprospected regions may yield discoveries which will give New Brunswick other characteristics than agriculture and lumbering. The province's actual yield of minerals generally cannot be counted of importance, whatever its potentialities may be. No paying deposits of gold or silver have been discovered, though this may be, as indicated, because the province has attracted few prospectors. Its coal measures in the counties of Queens, Sunbury and Kent, thus far only supply local markets. The seams are thin, not averaging more than 20 in. but they are believed to be capable of developing into much greater areas. That New Brunswick coal is not more largely mined is attributed to the proximity and wealth of the Nova Scotia coal fields, which has not been favorable to the growth of those of New Brunswick - to the extent to which they admit of such development. For the rest the Province's extensive deposits of gypsum, of a fine quality have for many years been profitably worked, iron though little developed, is present in large deposits, and is being explored near Bathurst to the"
Frank J. Horgan, P. Eng. Oct. 2000 49 Talwood Dr., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2P4 fhorgan@home.com Frank Horgan Sr. had worked in construction most of his life, operating a 'steam shovel' or dragline, onprojects such as the Welland Canal (which led to my birth in St. Catharines, Ont.), the Navy Pier in West Saint John, strip gold mining in E. Malartic, P.Q., until the time, following the depression, and in the early World War II years, he was prospecting and found a coal seam near Coal Creek, N.B., on the outskirts of Chipman, N.B. He negotiated the purchase of a Bucyrus-Erie 50B steam shovel, on which he had worked for Brodrick Bros. Contractors, and brought it to the site to conduct open surface mining of the coal, sold by his agent Max McCarty to Canadian Gypsum Co. in Hillsborough, N.B. This workcarried on during the early 1940's, until the coal seam became too deep to allow profitable continuation. He boarded at the time at the residence of Earl W. Hine in Chipman, who ran a Ford dealership on the ground floor. One of his chief workmen was Harold Boyd, part of a crew of some 16. I don't have much more to tell you, but royalty payments had to be made to the Government at the time, and

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / J8 / STATIDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
/ Lime - General; Albert Mines; Statistics;
Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1888 Albert Railway Traffic. -Manager Robinson furnishes the following report ... Coal ... 901.5 tons Lime ... 48.5 Stone ... 1,007.3 Rock plaster ... 100.0 Calcined plaster 3,534.1"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
/ Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Oct. 28, 1846 Exports For The Year 1845:Estimated value in sterling To West To North To U.S. Total Indies America Gypsum 2,034 tons 509 509 Grindstones 657 tons 4 385 607 996 Coals 2,011 chald. 105 1,669 1,774 Lime 1,369 hhds. 395 395"

Codes: H6 / E4 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Alma Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 26, 1881 Albert County. - ..... Around the shore of the Bay of Fundy, at the extreme end of the parish, are rich deposits of copper ore, which have been worked, but owing to some mismanagement they were closed up. Now there is talk of opening them up again. Three quarters of a mile from the port of Almathere was a coal deposit

discovered this winter, which certainly is worthy of note. It crops out on the surface and exposes to view a body of coal four and six feet wide and six to eight feet deep. Many people come to view it, and leave satisfied that they have seen the best prospect of coal any where in the Dominion. The deposit is on the property of the Messrs. Durning, one mile from the port of Alma. Copper and silver ore were discovered on the property of Mr. John Cleveland last summer by Professor Cleveland, of Hopewell, and found to be very valuable. A company was incorporated last winter to work them, with a

Codes: H6 / S5 / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 10, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Aug. 15, 1883 Maple Leaf. - Work on the coal mine has been suspended by Mr. Chandler for a time and the men have been taken to work at the copper vein at Curryville. After boring a depth of 24 feet at Wine Brook the men struck a small seam of coal."

Codes: HILL / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 16, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - May 17, 1893 Albert County. - Result of the Mining Court Session at Hopewell Hill. - Hopewell Hill, May 15. - On Thursday last the surveyor general, accompanied by Mr. Loggie and stenographer, arrived at Hillsboro to hear and determine upon certain applications under the Mining Act. There were protests filed in two cases, one by Charles Archibald against Frederick Steeves and others, which related to the territory embracing the celebrated Baltimore shales. Messrs. Steeves and W.F. Wortman were present, and C.A. Peck, Q.C., of this place, appeared for Archibald. A compromise arrangement was entered into by which the interests of the different parties became amalgamated, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the other case, that on the petition of Barnett and others, for renewal of license held by J. DeWolfe Spurr, and in which Fen. Fraser had filed a protest, C.A. Peck also appeared for Barnett and others. C.J. Osman appeared, claiming exemption of certain lands held by the Albert Manufacturing Company. He also filed a protest on behalf of the Messrs. King, of New York, as to a portion of the territory. Mr. Peck assented to the exemption of the Albert Manufacturing Company's lands (only about 25 acres), but resisted the other protests on grounds held good by the surveyor general. It was ordered that a lease of renewal of rights be issued to Messrs. Barnett et al. This is said to cover the famous Albertite area."

Codes: HILL / E2 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Albert County Journal, Page 2 - Friday, November 6, 1903 HILLSBORO - We are pleased to see the town of Hillsboro taking steps in the right direction. Factories are now on the move. ... Here is where the Albert Manufacturing Company's works are situated giving employment to nearly 400 men. Carriage factories, the oil works and Weldon (near by) and other industries all go to make Hillsborough a town."

Codes: HILL / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Gypsum; Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1876 Albert Railway. - To the Editor of the Telegraph.- Sir:- ... But what does the deviation of two miles secure? ... 3rd. - The carrying of the business of the Albert Mines and other mines; of the Albert plaster works and other plaster and stone quarries, etc.; and the extension of the plaster trade to very large dimensions with the prospect of its manufactured products being sent over the whole line of the Albert and Intercolonial Railways, to the Upper Provinces and Western States. ... Yours, etc. VINDEX. Hillsboro, July 19, 1876"

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
S.J. Morning Journal - Apr. 26, 1867 Albert Co. - ... As regards mining matters in Albert there seems to be little change. No large veins of Albertite, beside that at the Albert Mine, have been as yet discovered, though the East Albert and Princess Alexandra Companies have been spending large sums of money in the research. The East Albert vein presents a very interesting study to the Geologist. It was discovered on the summit of the hill in Lower Hillsborough in the thin layer of limestone, capping the conglomerate; it was about six inches in thickness, and dipped at an angle of 80ø. A shaft was sunk to the depth of fifty feet, and a drift ran to the vein which was in a cavity in the conglomerate, filled with soap stone and pebbles. The miners passed through this and struck the opposite wall without noticing the vein. On working back, however, it was discovered in appearance like a line drawn by a black lead pencil, but, on following it for a few feet, it became a pocket of Albertite fifteen inches in thickness. A quantity of the material in this vein is elastic, and will bend almost like India rubber. I am informed that a shaft has been sunk upwards of two hundred feet in another place, and this vein drifted to but that no increase in the size has occurred.Plaster, Etc. Operations in plaster are being carried on but to a limited extent. A new quarry has been opened up at Hillsborough, from which some cargoes will shortly be shipped. Plaster is very abundant in Albert, but it is unfortunately at some distance from the sea. There is one cliff of it on the Demoiselle Creek which is 130 feet perpendicular in height, forming in summer a very picturesque object. The pure white of the Gypsum contrasting pleasingly with the dark green foliage crowning its summit. Here may be seen a very clearly defined and extensive synclinal or inverted curve, which shows for a distance of some hundred feet exhibiting well the structure of the rock. It is sometimes dangerous to walk through the woods which cover the plaster formation when snow is on the ground as frequent indentations in the surface are met with. Many of these are so deep that Moose and other animals have, on former times, lost their lives by falling into them, a fact that is proved by their bones now lying in the bottoms of these holes. In my next letter I will be able to give the many readers of the Morning Journal some account of the present state of the operations in Manganese, as well as of the veins of copper in this county."

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Morning Journal - Jul. 12, 1867 At Hillsborough we begin to see indications of the mineral wealth of Albert County assuming a practical form. Very near the town situate on a fine expanse of interval near the river brink are the plaster mills of which Mr. Tompkins is the manager and part proprietor. Other members of the company reside in the state of New York, which is Mr. T.'s native state. He is particularly courteous, obliging and well informed. The works are the most extensive of the kind on this continent, and so far as known, in the world, and represent a large amount of capital. They include machinery (propelled by steam power) for breaking, grinding, and calcining the gypsum - for preparing it by one process for agricultural purposes, and by another for building purposes; also for making barrels, &c., &c. Indeed the works include the machinery for a grist mill which can be used if required, and worked by the steam power which is provided. The shipments of plaster are sent chiefly to the United States, to which about 25,000 barrels of plaster for building purposes are some years shipped and much more might be shipped were the tariff more favorable. It is met by a duty of 20 per cent in gold. Rock plaster for agricultural purposes is also shipped to the States, and the former kind, the stucco, sometimes even to Australia; lately a shipment of 400 barrels was made to Melbourne. The gypsum is hauled over a tramway of about three miles and a half in length. One horse can haul four loads of five ton each in a day, which involves a cost of eleven cents a ton. Including men who are working on roads, the works employ, at present, over 80 men. Some of these are, however, employed in making barrels. When the wood is prepared ready to be used one man can make as many as 18 barrels in the day; he receives nine cents a piece for them. They turn about 300 barrels a day. There is a fair margin of profit in the plaster business, which would be greatly increased if only the United States would consent not to make their own people pay so much for the plaster used in constructing their dwellings. The building of the railway - for which Mr. Tompkins generously offers his tramway, so far as it goes - would also help to increase the profits by lessening the cost of carriage. Of course this railroad must and shall be built. Ask Mr. Smart the contractor for the St. Stephen branch, or Mr. Buck; the engineer, of the same, ask the owners of the Saint Stephen Company or the Woodstock Company, whether or not the thing can be done, and they will tell you that the people of Albert County in general, and its public men and mining interests in particular ought to feel for ever disgraced if they do not build a branch railroad, which $50,000 in addition to the subsidy will be more than sufficient to construct and equip. But more of this anon.The famous Albert Mines are situated about five miles from Hillsborough. The appearance and value of the beautiful substance called Albertite and its history are so well known that we need not say any thing about them. On reaching the scene of operations a little village comes to view, as well as the buildings specially connected with the mining operations. Two shafts of one thousand feet each, have been sunk, and the supply of Albertite is taken from a vertical vein or rift or chasm which as followed in its descent still yields the precious deposit. Whether the supply is inexhaustible, or may soon be exhausted, is not known. No veins of equal extent have been found in the county, not withstanding a very large expenditure made in seeking for them. Small veins of equal quality have been found, but not as yet of sufficient extent to warrant mining operations. We were told that there are a hundred persons in the employment of the company, that from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of Albertite are annually taken out of the mines, more than half of which is shipped to Portland for the manufacture of oil, the other half being divided between Boston, where it is used in making gas, and St. John, where it is also made into oil. The value of the deposit is about $10 per ton, in gold, delivered on shipboard, and it is said that the cost of mining is about equal to one dollar per ton. The Albertite pays dividends to the non-resident company of over one hundred per centum, and a small royalty of 20 cents per ton to the province. The United States derives a large import duty, besides a heavy internal revenue tax from the article, which taxes are afterwards paid by all persons who purchase the oil in the British Provinces. In consequence of the manufacture being carried on in a foreign country, while a market is supplied in our own, this valuable deposit contributes more to the wealth of another country than that of our own. This is partly owing to the fiscal causes at work in both countries, and partly owing to the fact that our own people of ample means hesitated to take the risk of experimenting in the working of this valuable deposit. - Should the supplies of Petroleum shortly diminish to any considerable extent, the Albertite and also the oil bearing shales of this County, of which we shall hereafter speak, would be enhanced in value to

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1869 ...It is also said that the damage done to the Albert Plaster Mills and stores connected there with will not be less than $20,000. Albert Mines coal wharf was washed away with $6000 worth of coal there on, and about one-half mile of track is gone."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1869 Storm damage article... The extensive plaster mills and warehouses were entirely surrounded by water and suffered extensive damage. A large quantity of manufactured plaster is damaged, and an immense quantity of material of various kinds has drifted away, and is rendered more or less useless. The plaster wharf and railroad are also broken up and scattered in all directions. It was feared at one time that the water in the boiler room of the establishment would cause an explosion, but no accident of this kind occurred. The Albert Mining Company's wharf, with a large quantity of coal, is completely scattered, a portion of their buildings destroyed, and the railroad broken up and driven away a distance of over a mile."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 2, 1874 Edgett Landing. - ... Some years ago there was a plaster quarry opened here by Messrs. Howell & King, who shipped it at a pier in the neighborhood. Since the death of Mr. Howell, however, there has been little done here. We may also mention that there is another quarry at Hillsboro, owned by Mr. Blight, at the head of the ""Lake"". At Edgett's Landing considerable work has also been done by the East Albert Mining Co., under the superintendence of Mr.

Blight, who is said to be in charge of three companies, namely, the ""Princess Alexandria,"" the ""Prince of Wales,"" and ""East Albert;"" and although small veins have been found in those places, as we have already intimated, the result has not

Codes: HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;
Chignecto Post - Sep. 9, 1880 Albert County.- The plaster mills of the Albert Manufacturing Co. are the features of Hillsboro'. The plaster rock is procured from quarries about three miles distant, and taken by rail to the mills, where the greater portion is shipped by vessel to Newark, N.J., where the Company manufacture it into plaster. The heavy duty prevents it being manufactured here for exportation. These quarries have been worked some 21 years, and are likely to yield abundantly for many generations to come. About 20 men are employed in them at present, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Shaugnessy, who has had a long experience in the work. The rock here has been excavated to a depth of about seventy feet. At the mills the rock is converted into plaster for use in the Dominion. The rough rock, being broken into pieces of convenient size, is placed in the crackers, which are something in the style of a coffee-mill, and reduced to small bits, the two crackers crushing about 125 tons a day. From these it goes by elevation belts to the hoppers, and is finally carried in the same manner, to the stones. These are four in number, and are on the same principle as millstones, five feet in diameter and made of granite. From the stones it emerges a fine powder and is carried to the bins, which are four in number and have 500 barrels in them at a time. Beneath these are four kettles which hold about 55 bushels each, and into which when heated the plaster is slowly deposited until, after the space of an hour and a half or two hours, they have the quantity desired. In these the intent heat of the furnace expels all trace of vapor from the plaster, which boils like water, and the steam escapes into a loft above. When the plaster is properly calcined, it is carried into pens, placed in barrels holding 300 pounds each, and is ready for market. Everything is done by machinery, which works to perfection, and though the mill is rather a dusty place for a man with black clothes, the process is well worth seeing. All the coopering and joiner work is done on the premises. The machinery is driven by a double engine of 125 h.p., of American make, the admirable mechanism of which is worthy of high praise. The mill can turn out about 500 barrels a day. The foreman is Mr. Elias Davis, who has been there some 21 years. The mill employs about 40 men. Besides the calcined plaster, the stone is ground, but not calcined, for use as fertilizer, the coarser and darker kinds being used for this purpose. It should be remarked, however, that dark rock and that which is pure white are alike equally white after passing through the furnace and being purified by fire. The Albert Manufacturing Co. is composed of Americans, Mr. Tompkins being the resident manager. It was at the house of this gentleman that Bayard Taylor sojourned when he visited Hillsboro' a few years ago. The poet-traveller did not unduly flatter this part of the country in his published letters ... I have before me two specimens of the mineral products of Albert Ore, a stone as white as driven snow, is the best quality of gypsum, form the Hillsboro' quarries. The other is as black as jet and shines with a brilliant lustre. It looks like coal, but it is not coal, though it bears a close resemblance to that mineral than to any other substance. Its weight is light in proportion to the bulk, it gives forth a peculiar odor such as kerosene has, and when a match is applied, it freely burns with a brilliant flame. It is the famous Albertite, it came from the depths of the deepest mine in America, where men toil for it, at the depth of 1,562 feet from the surface. So much has been written of the Albert Mines that an attempt to describe them would be out of place. They are the only ones of the kind in the world, and for thirty years they have been supplying Albertite to the gas works of America. The Albertite is commercially spoken of as coal, but it more resembles naptha in a solid state. It is used in gas works, in connection with other coals, for purifying, etc., and though in modern methods of gas making its use can be dispensed with, it is still largely demanded. Burning oil was formerly made from coal, but since the opening up of oil wells the process has been found too expensive, and Albertite oil is now a thing of the past. It is a pity, for it will be remembered as an illuminator far superior to the kerosene of these days, and in point of economy and comfort it was far in advance of the American rock oil, and immeasurably to the abominable Canadian trash with which so many of our people are familiar. In the raising of coal, large operations have been carried on here in the past. In one year 22,000 tons were raised, but in other years the quantity has been very much smaller than this. Of late the shipments have been small, for the mine has seen its best days, and will never yield as it did of yore. The Albertite has sold at all prices from ten to twenty one dollars a ton, the present price being about sixteen dollars. Every scrap of the mineral is now being cared for, and places which were treated with contempt in other years, because the coal was small in quantity and difficult of access, are now being dug out and graped in. The stockholders are chiefly Englishmen, and their investment has paid them well, the profits at one time being two hundred per cent. Some 85 men are now employed at the mine, many of these men have grown grey in the service and are familiar with every portion of the works. The machinery is, of course, extensive and of the best description. One notable portion is the pumping engine of 600 horse power, with a cylinder twelve feet long and five feet in diameter and which throws 45 gallons at a stroke. The engine is of Philadelphia make. Rich and rare are the fossil shales from the mines, and the specimens of fish, etc., found in the shale are in the collections of geologists the world over. Some of them are remarkable for their distinctness and beauty. It is a question how much more Albertite is in the country. It is believed that equally rich mines exist if they can be found, but though traces of the coal have been discovered in various places, no large deposit is known. It a mine were discovered it would probably be of less value than many imagine, for the abundance of the mineral would cause it to be much more than equal to the demand, and render it a drug upon the market. It is alleged that a well known prospector, now deceased, actually found Albertite in abundance only twenty five feet from the surface, but upon the discovery immediately ceased operations in that locality. It was supposed that he intended to keep his secret until the proper time came, when the other mines were exhausted. The Albert Mines and the Plaster Works have done very much for Hillsboro', and have given it an importance which it would otherwise never have

Codes: HILL / LIME / Z2 / G6 / G3 / E2 / X1 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal;

Kings County Record - May 16, 1930 The Natural Resources Of New Brunswick. - Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Wm. King at Meeting of Newtown Women's Institute. - ... Our MineralResources. - More than 25 minerals of economic importance have been discovered in N.B. While considerable development work has been done, comparatively little headway work has been made. At the same time, N.B. may yet prove a great source of mineral wealth. Coal is the principal mineral mined - in Minto, Queens county. Gypsum is second in importance. Large deposits ofan excellent quality of this mineral are to be found near Hillsboro, Albert Co. The Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, manufacture and export large quantities of commercial gypsum annually. It is one of our largest manufacturing concerns. Much gypsum rock is also shipped from Hillsboro. Natural gas and oil are produced in Albert county, nine miles south of Moncton. The gas is used for domestic heating and lighting in Moncton and Hillsboroand to some extent for power. The oil taken from the same wells is sold chiefly to the Canadian National Railways.Granite quarries are located in St. John, Charlotte and other counties, where granite stone is quarried for building purposes, monuments, etc.Limestone is found in many parts of N.B. The principal lime plants are in St. John county, where large quantities of commercial lime are produced. Last year nearly 13,000 tons of ground lime stone was ground from limestone rock by the Brookville Mfg. Co and sold to the farmers in all parts of the province. The use of ground lime stone for most of our soils has been found very beneficial and profitable to use.Brick is made from our clay in several places.Grindstones are manufactured and exported. Boring has been done in several places for copper, oil shale and other minerals but no great development has yet resulted. The value of the mineral production for New Brunswick in 1927 was $2,148,535."

Codes: HILL / S5 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);

Chignecto Post - Sep. 2, 1880 Albert County.-... Pleasantvale ... It is also alleged that a coal mine exists in this vicinity on the banks of the Little River. I had a talk with the man who found this mine, and is the only one who knows of its existence. He gives mysterious hints as to the locality, but will not show the spot to any one for a less sum than $500. The value of this mine has yet to be determined; the discoverer is not sure that it is worth anything, but simply and purely walks by faith. He also assured me that he had found a lead of quartz, with lumps of what he believed to be gold in it. I have found quite a number of these mine finders in this county, but, somehow or another, capitalists are slow to run wild over their discoveries. It is quite a common thing to be shown a lump of something claimed to be manganese, and to hear dark hints that there is more of the same kind not far away. In some districts nearly every man who owns a farm has a mine or quarry of some kind developed at a future day... Hillsboro... Derives much of its repute from the splendid quarries of gypsum in its vicinity, and from the famous Albert Mines, five miles distant. The export of these minerals has caused it to become quite a port for small shipping..... The Plaster Mills of the Albert Manufacturing Co, are one of the features of Hillsboro'. The plaster rock is procured from quarries about three miles distant, and taken by rail to the mills, where the greater portion is shipped to Newark, N.J., where the company manufacture it into plaster. The heavy duty prevents it being manufactured here for exportation. These quarries have been worked some 21 years, and are likely to yield abundantly for many generations to come."

Codes: HILL / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 10, 1886 Albert County (The Weekly Observer). - ... Albert County is rich in minerals which have not yet been properly developed. The coal, gypsum and freestone mines are about the only ones worked and these are imperfectly developed for want of sufficient capital.In 1881 the output of coal was 18,368 tons, of gypsum 435tons, of freestone 81,948 cubic feet. To persons withplenty of capital there are many excellent opportunities for profitable investment in stone quarries and other valuable minerals. A ready market for freestone is found in the United States, where it is worth at least $14 per ton. The estimated cost of quarrying and placing this stone on ship board is $4 per ton, so a healthy profit ought to remain after paying freight and other charges."

Codes: J5 / IDX_Names: Northumberland County Coal;

S.J. Daily News - May 17, 1875 Coal Discovery. - The Herald says that Mr. David O'Connell exhibited in Charlottetown on Tuesday, specimens of coal which he had picked out of a vein cropping out of the bank of Cains River, Blackville parish, in this County. The specimens exhibited resemble the anthracite coal of American mines more than it does the common bituminous coal of the Provinces, and it is asserted that in many places along the river and its branches rich veins of this mineral can be discovered almost at the surface of the earth."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 23, 1879 Coal in Northumberland. - Samuel Freeze, Esq., has commenced operations upon a seam of bituminous coal on the Dungarvon River, about seven miles from Doaktown. The seam lies horizontally and is between three and four inches thick. The coal is used by the blacksmiths in the locality and Mr. Freeze keeps two men employed in mining it. It is quite probable that other seams underlie the one being worked by Mr. Freeze and we learn that he proposes to make borings for the purpose of ascertaining whether they exist or not. - Miramichi Advocate."

Codes: J5 / IDX_Names: Northumberland County Coal;

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 25, 1879 Coal in Northumberland. - Samuel Freeze, Esq., has commenced operations upon a seam of bituminous coal on the Dungarvon River, about seven miles from Doaktown. The seam lies horizontally and is between three and four inches thick. The coal is used by the blacksmiths in the locality and Mr. Freeze kept two men employed in mining it. It is quite probable that other seams underlie the one being worked by Mr. Freeze and we learn that he purposes to make borings for the purpose of ascertaining whether they exist or not. - Miramichi Advance."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 30, 1879 The Recent Coal Find. - We had the pleasure recently of testing some of the coal now being taken from a seam on the Bartholomew River, (not Dungarvon as stated in the Advance) five or six miles from Doaktown, by our enterprising friend, Samuel Freeze, Esq., County Councillor. The coal, though small, burns brightly, and is said by blacksmiths who have tried it, to be the very best they have ever used. The seam is a small one, about four inches in thickness, the mining of which about pays expenses. Mr. F. hopes to do better by and by, a hope which we trust shall be fully realized. The seam is being worked inwards from the bank of the river, and as there is considerable excavating to be done, the operating of such a small seam could only pay in a place where coal is scarce, as is the case at Doaktown, the article having to be hauled to that place from points where coal is imported, which makes it a luxury, and

Codes: J6 / IDX_Names: Apohaqui Albertite;

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 6, 1885 Albertite at Apohaqui. - For many years it has been known that coal was to be found underlying the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Reicker, and situated about half a mile west of Apohaqui Station. The farm fronts on the south side of the Kennebecasis and is crossed by the ICR, which here runs parallel with and quite near the stream. The land rises quite abruptly from the river and necessitated a deep cutting for the railway. It was probably while excavating for the railway that the coal was first discovered. It is of the kind commonly known as albertite. Whether it is to be found in paying quantities or not is likely soon to be tested. E.B. Chandler has been negotiating with Mr. Reicker and with A.B. Sproul, the owner of the adjoining farm, and, it is understood, will with others begin operations when the spring opens. It is to be hoped the venture will prove successful. A Gentleman who tested a sample of the coal some years ago believes it to be of good quality. Apohaqui is naturally excited over the possibility of a

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 6, 1886 Apohaqui. - The parties who are here prospecting for coal desisted after sinking a perpendicular trial shaft some fifty feet or more."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 26, 1886 Apohaqui. - Parties are still progressing with the hope of finding coal in this vicinity."

Codes: J6 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Apohaqui Albertite; Mineral Springs;

S.J. Daily Sun - May 11, 1886 Apohaqui. - Parties are prospecting for coal in this vicinity with considerable hope of success. Should the black diamond be discovered, and should J.R. Smith succeed in convincing a dying world that the front of perennial youth is the source of the Apohaqui mineral springs - but why anticipate?"

Codes: J7 / L3 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 13, 1880 Mechanics Settlement Lake Leased. - Mr. Patrick, from Memramcook, formerly foreman of the Beliveau mines, has leased Mechanics Settlement Lake, Kings County, forthe purpose of mining the pottery clay for which the lakeabounds, it is said to ship to Philadelphia. The owners of the lake are Mr. William Webster and a widow. The terms of the lease are understood to be, besides earnest money and a bonus, ten cents per ton for every ton worked and

Codes: J7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 6, 1884 (for the Sun) - The Coal Beds of Newcastle. - by Edward Jack. - The coal fields of Grand Lake containing, according to the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, over one hundred and fifty million tons of that mineral, have been worked to a small extent for many years, the output continuing to be small, not on account of the difficulties attending the raising of the coal,but owing to the rude system of mining followed there, and the lack of the proper means to transport it to distributing centres. Now that there is a probability of the duty on coal being removed by the United States and a railway constructed to the mines, it is not at all unlikely that these despised beds may yet become a profitable source of revenue to a country which, once rich in timber is now suffering from its loss and that the lumbermen who once got his living by chopping trees above ground, will be able to do so now by digging in the shape of coal the remains of plants and trees which a kind Providence ages ago - long before the birth of man - hid away for his use in these last times. Never having paid any particular attention to these coal fields, I determined last autumn to give them a personal inspection so as to be able to speak advisedly respecting some portion of them at least. On the 9th of September last, I embarked in the company of a friend on board of the May Queen for a visit to Newcastle, Grand Lake. On board of the boat on our way up we met Mr. McFarlane, of that place, a very intelligent man, who has been for some time engaged in the coal trade, and from him gained the following information:- The yearly average yield of coal at Newcastle is about 6,000 tons, the cost of raising about $1 per ton, of transportation from mine to wharf at Newcastle 75 cents, freight to St. John about 60 cents. The work is all done by hand, but it could be much cheapened by the use of steam for pumping and hoisting, as the water is now carried away from the workings by expensive drains. The coal beds undulate with the surface of the ground, and when the summit of the undulations is reached, the working is abandoned. The average thickness of good coal is about 30 inches, but there is a good deal of difference in its quality. Newcastle produces the best coal in the market for blacksmith's use. A bed occurs at Mr. C. Sullivan's, about four miles from Newcastle wharf where coal can be shovelled from the surface at a cost of 50 cents per ton, and this is excellent for blacksmith's use. This bed is about 38 inches thick, though a parting of shale about 2 inches thick occurs on it. Mr. McFarlane thought that the hardest and best coal in Newcastle has not yet been reached, owing to the short distance to which the drifts are carried. A man will put out about a chaldron per day and for this he is paid $1; timbering costs delivered to the ground 15 cents, oil 5 cents, wagons about $6, picks $1.25, shovels $1. Coal is hauled all the way from half a mile to five miles. Drifts are run in from 300 to 400 feet, when work on them is discontinued. Air shafts have been put in in only one or two places. The hardest and best coal commences at from 3 to 5 miles from the Newcastle wharf and extends from 10 to 12 miles up the river of that name and to Little River, 12 miles distant, in the direction of Fredericton. Mr. McFarlane also thinks that the best coal fields have not yet been touched. He said that Samuel Green is now stripping six feet of earth from off the bed of coal, at which he is working, it being but that distance from the surface of the ground. This bed gives from 18 to 20 inches of good coal. There are places where there are but three feet of earth above the coal for extensive distances. The bed is here 18 to 20 inches thick. He had seen a bed of coal in the locality of Coakley and O'Leary farms which was from 36 to 38 inches thick. A square mile of this has been proved by workings. This, he said, was a solid bed. Much coal has been badly and dishonestly mined by digging the outcrop, which is mixed by earth and pebbles, and is of poor quality. The black shale which underlies the coal is frequently mixed with it, the difference between them not being evident to an unpracticed eye. In working a large bed (36 to 38 inches thick) not more than six inches of earth or shale require to be removed. The tops of the coal beds are generally sound, and there are but few places where these cannot be worked. They rise toward the west, and there are but few faults in them. The day after our arrival here on my hands and with one of the miners went to the face of the bed. The miner said that they usually left 8 or 9 inches to support the propping, as there were about 18 inches of fine clay beneath the bed. These 8 or 9 inches thus left are the most sulphurous part of it. Where we stood was but 12 feet below the surface of the ground. As we were sitting or kneeling in the drift, the miner took his pick and with it broke a piece of coal from the top of the bed; it broke, with a bright, glistening fracture, and appeared to be of excellent quality. This, said he, is the best coking coal. It was from 20 to 22 inches in thickness. For the distance of 12 inches below this the coal is harder and does not show so bright a fracture. By a mixture of the top and bottom, a good steam coal was made, so my companion said. In the afternoon we went to the place where Green was removing the earth from a coal bed having a thickness of from 22 to 24 inches. It was but six feet below the surface. Beneath this is a parting of two inches of shale, where there is another bed beneath it some six or seven inches thick. The men at work here informed us that Green paid them $1 per chaldron for digging this coal and placing it where he could reach it with his teams. Before concluding this short sketch it may be as well to inform the public how coal is mined and delivered on board the schooners at Newcastle. Drifts are run on an incline into the side of a ridge until the coal bed is intersected, and a drain is made to keep the water clear, often an expensive and laborious matter. After the drift has been timbered, which is done as the work proceeds, a track having wooden rails is laid down the incline and up to the face of the bed. By means of small four-wheeled trucks the coal is removed from the bed pushed by hand to the foot of the incline, up which it is drawn by means of a rude windlass where it is dumped on the ground, thence it is loaded on a common wagon having moveable sideboards, the average load for a pair of horses being one chaldron. The load is thence hauled from three to five miles to the wharf at Newcastle, when the sideboards being removed it is allowed to fall to the ground, thence it is again carried by wheelbarrows, containing one barrel each, on board of a schooner lying at the wharf. Three days work of four men is the time ordinarily consumed in loading one hundred chaldrons, the expense attending this must be 25 cents per chaldron. Were there ordinary tramway transport and proper discharging appliances at the lake this sum would be amply sufficient to carry the coal from the pit's mouth and load it on board of the schooner."

Codes: J7 / X1 / Y7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Macadamite - Queens Co.;

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 3, 1903 A Queens County Industry. - An Ottawa despatch tothe St. John Telegraph says: 'Your correspondent learned today of an enterprise in New Brunswick likely to assume dimensions of grand proportions. Representatives of American and Canadian capitalists forming the works which owns the patent right for the Macadamite metal were in Ottawa today on business in connection with the new metal. It is intended to at once enlarge the works which have been established at St. John, but those interested have a larger plan in view. It is nothing less than the establishment in the vicinity of the coal fields in Newcastle, Queens County (N.B.), of works for the manufacture of aluminum, which is one of the elements of the macadamite metal, and for which there is an enormous and rapidly increasing demand. Two essentials are necessary for its successful manufacture, cheap clay of the proper percentage of oxide of silica, and cheap power. It appears that underlying the coal deposits ofQueens County (N.B.), is an abundance of fire clay which has been carefully tested and found suitable for the manufacture of aluminum. The abundant supply of coal ensures the other requisite of cheap power. Arrangements have been made with the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co. for subletting a portion of its areas and a company to be called the Aluminum Production Company of New Brunswick is now in process of organization. The company will use a large quantity of coal in its factories and employ several hundred hands. Large contracts have been entered into for the supply of the metal to railway companies, and others, and those interested are confident of success."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

N.B. Courier - Dec. 14, 1850 and Headquarters - Dec. 18, 1850 Mineral Wealth of the Province. - About three months ago we alluded to some rich seams of Bituminous or Pitch Coal which had been discovered in Albert County, and we have now the satisfaction to state that Mr. Duffy, the party who discovered and has been working the coal mine at Shepody, has sold his lease or mining privilege to Messrs. Allison and Spurr, of this city, for œ5000, which does not, of course, include the right of soil. One shilling per chaldron is also payable to the Provincial Government on the coals excavated. There is little doubt that this speculation will turn out very profitable to the parties interested, as the first five hundred chaldrons that can be got out, have already been contracted for in New York at ten dollars per chaldron. We also learn, that since the bargain was concluded, another party, well acquainted with the value of the coal, would have been willing to have given œ500 more for the same lease, had the arrangement not been already made, and it may therefore be presented that Messrs. Allison and Spurr have made very advantageous terms. The seam of coal is twelve feet wide and sixty-two feet deep. This province appears destined by nature to rise into a prominent position yet as it contains within itself so many resources, which require only to be known and developed in order to their becoming sources of wealth to their possessors, and beneficial to the people at large."

Weekly Observer - Dec. 17, 1850 and Morning News - Dec. 20, 1850 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 24, 1850 Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, have purchased the rich mine of Bituminous Coal discovered in Albert County, New Brunswick by Mr. Duffy for the sum of œ5000. This coal is worth $10 per chauldron in New York, and if it holds out both as regards quantity and quality, of which there appears to be little doubt, the purchasers will reap a handsome reward for their

N.B. Courier - Feb. 16, 1850 Shepody Coal. - A small cargo of this coal was recently brought here for sale, which, however, was not very readily disposed of at first, its qualities not being generally known. It turns out, that although extremely light in weight, not being heavier than charcoal, it is of a very bituminous nature, and contains a large proportion of gas. The Gas Company purchased upwards of thirty chaldrons of it, which, if it turns out profitable, will increase the demand, and do something towards developing the resources of the country."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 19, 1850 Shepody Coal. - The Gas Company is now making an experiment with a quantity of Shepody Coal, recently brought to market, which, though light in weight, is stated to contain a large quantity of gas. Should the experiment prove favorable, the coal will, of course, be in demand, and become a valuable article of export from that portion of the Province, and be a source of general advantage."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Weekly Observer - Apr. 8, 1851 For the Observer. -- Hillsborough Bituminous Coal, versus Asphaltum. Mr. Editor. - I have lately read a communication in the Halifax Acadian Recorder, headed ""Asphaltum,"" purporting to have been written by Abraham Gesner, our former Provincial Geologist. As the statements contained in this publication are calculated to mislead the uninformed regarding the nature of the combustible Bituminous Mineral discovered in Albert County, and also as regards the priority of claim that Dr. Gesner sets up as to being the original discoverer of the application of Asphaltum to the production of Illuminating Gas, I hope you will allow me a place in your columns for the purpose of pointing out such of the statements therin set forth, as are not founded on fact, or prove contradictory in themselves. With regard to the combustible Bituminous Mineral found at Frederick Brook, Hillsborough, County Albert, that Dr. Gesner will have nolens volens to be Asphaltum, I am prepared to show that it is a Mineral Coal (his garbled comparative statements of analysis to the contrary notwithstanding; and that even supposing this substance to be Asphaltum, (which it is not), that I have extracted Illuminating Gas from it, in the St. John Foundry, many years ago - long before the Doctor favoured this Province with his Geological Reports, which Reports, to use Dr. Johnston's words, ""proved unfortunate in many ways, as they have not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it has lessened the confidence of the people in the predictions of science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of this Province."" - Johnston's Report, page 14. Dr. Gesner informs us that Asphaltum is not a Mineral, for it is the product of organization, although found in the earth, and must consequently be a Fossil. On referring to our English Dictionary, I find the word Mineral defined to be ""a fossil body- matter dug from a mine."" Now if Asphaltum be a fossil body and dug from a mine, ""argal"", it must therefore be a Mineral, notwithstanding the Doctor's definition to the contrary; and does he not furnish a proof against his own argument, when, in a following paragraph, he quotes from Brand's Chemistry, and tells us that ""Bitumens are fossil substances."" I may also add a few quotations from standard writers - ""Bitumen is a combustible Mineral"" - Maunder's Scientific Dict. ""Bitumen - a term that includes a considerable range of inflammable mineral substances."" - Ure's Dict. Chem. ""So closely do some Bitumenized Coals approach to the Mineral, Bitumens, some of which have even been denominated Coal, such as the solid Bitumens of the Tropics, the Asphalts of France,"" &c. - Taylor's Statistics of Coal, p. ix. I might quote from many other standard works to prove that Asphaltum is classed as a Mineral body and that its supposed organic origin does not take it from that category of substances; but let these suffice. Dr. Gesner also offers as a proof of this Mineral's being Asphaltum, the great difference of its specific gravity from that of some kinds of Coal; but he might, with equal propriety, try to prove that the trunk of a Cork or Pine tree is not Wood, because it is so much specifically lighter than Box Wood or Lignumvitae. He asserts that ""the celebrated Chemist, Thomson, inclines to the opinion that Coal is not a compound of Bitumen, as has been supposed."" This is surely a great mis-statement, for on reference to the last edition of Thomson's work on Chemistry, vol. II, p.370, he says that ""Bitumen united to Charcoal in various proportions constitute the numerous varieties of Pit Coal."" Dr. Gesner may, however,

exercise his pertinacity and also deny that Pit Coal is a mineral substance; he may do so with equal propriety. Let me now turn to the distinctive charcoal characteristics of Asphaltum as displayed by the action of re-agents on that substance. The Doctor has mentioned correctly its solubility to Turpentine and Naptha - that with fixed oils it forms Japan Varnish, &c. I beg to exhibit in juxtaposition my own experiments with the action of three solvents on the Mineral found at Frederick Brook, which he will insist on calling Asphaltum, and contrast with it the well known action of these bodies on true Asphaltum:- Asphaltum Mineral From Frederick Brook Five parts rect. Petroleum Ten parts of highly rect. Dissolve one part of petroleum did not Asphaltum without heat. - dissolve one hundredths Thomson's Chem. V. II., p.370 part of the mineral after remaining in contact 14 days. The solution leaving no stain or evaporation from white paper. Asphaltum is readily soluble Naptha only dissolved a in Naptha, and forms a good very minute portion of Varnish. - Brand's Ch., vol. the Mineral often II., p. remaining heated in a sand bath 4 days. The solution on evaporating left a yellow adhesive matter, unfit for Varnish, as it did not dry. Caustic Potash dissolves Caustic Potash produced 3 Asphaltum. - Ure's Dict. No action on the Mineral. Pure Asphaltum dissolves Turpentine and fixed in Turpentine, without leaving oils, like Naptha, had any residuum. - Ure's Dict. Of little or no action, Minestherefore will not make varnish, as Gesner states. It will be evident from this comparative statement, that the chemical behaviour of this Mineral is quite different from Asphaltum, and that Dr. Gesner's assertions regarding its solubility in Turpentine and Naptha, &c., are quite erroneous. To prove this more fully, I offer the following certificates from eminent Chemists, one of a much later date from Dr. Chilton than the one published, as that Chemist has since had an opportunity of more carefully analyzing the Mineral, which he now pronounces to be Coal; and, I may add, that on the application of Dr. Gesner for a renewal of the first certificate of analysis, that Dr. Chilton refused to do so, in consequence of its having been erroneously called Asphaltum, a fuller investigation having disclosed the fact that the mineral must be classed as Coal. ---""The sample marked 'Coal from Hillsborough,' is unquestionably to be classed as Coal, being, as the analysis shows, a highly bituminous variety. - I have subjected it to the test of boiling Turpentine, as well as to the action of Chloroform, but in either case only a small proportion is dissolved. It does not melt with heat, while Asphaltum is easily melted, and dissolved readily both in Turpentine and Chloroform. The analysis shows it to yield, Vol. Matter ... 58 48 Fixed Carbon .... 40 86 Ashes ... 66 -- 100 00 (Signed) James R. Chilton, M.D. New York, Feb. 10, 1851. Chemist -- I have examined the same Mineral (from Hillsborough, New Brunswick), analyzed by Dr. Chilton, and fully agree with him in his results. It is a true coal and not Asphaltum. (Signed) John Torrey, Professor of Chemistry, &c. Laboratory of the Coll. Of Phys. & Surg's.} New York, Feb. 18, 1851 } -- I have examined the Coal from Hillsborough, N.B., and find it to be a highly Bituminous Coal. I fully concur in the opinions of Drs. Chilton and Torrey, as expressed within. (Signed) B. Silliman, M.D. Professor of Chemistry. New York, Feb. 26, 1851. 4 -- To judge merely from the external character of the substance exhibited to me along with the foregoing certificates, I should not hesitate to pronounce it a Coal. It resembles cannel coal in many respects, but does not appear to cleave in the manner the latter does. When a smaller specimen was exhibited to me some weeks since, it struck me as having a resemblance to Jet, but it wants the lignaceous structure which is generally obvious in that fossil. (Signed) Jas. Renwick Columbia College, N.Y. } 3d March, 1851 } -- Philadelphia, 13th March, 1851. Dear Sir. - The specimen you sent yielded upon an ordinary analysis - Water at 212ø... 1 75 Volatile matter ... 59 75 Carbon ...38 25} 38 1/2 Ash ... 0 25} Coke -- 100 00 The analysis would indicate it to be Bitumen, as well as its general behaviour, the facility with which it swells by heat, the very porous and light character of the coke, but its behaviour to reagents shows it to belong more to Bituminous Coal. I regard it therefore as Bituminous Coal of a somewhat, but not wholly, anomalous character. Yours truly, Jas. C. Booth Dr. J.R. Chilton, New York. -- I have examined with much care a specimen of Mineral combustible matter, left with me by Messrs. Cook & Smith, of New York, and said to have been found in Hillsborough, New Brunswick. It is my decided opinion that this substance is a highly bituminous Coal. It differs from Asphaltum in not being fusible; the heat merely causing it to swell, as it does some of the varieties of Bituminous Coal. It is likewise insoluble in Spirits of Turpentine, even at boiling heat; whereas Asphaltum dissolves readily in that fluid. This new variety of Coal is remarkable for the large quantity of volatile matter which it contains, nearly equal to 60 per cent., while the quantity of ash, when it is perfectly burned, amounts to less than one per cent. John Torrey, Laboratory of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, March 13, 1851. -- The above certificates must satisfy any reasonable mind that the bituminous mineral found at Frederick Brook, Hillsborough, County Albert, is most indubitably a Coal. As the last Mail from England has just put me in possession of a number of other certificates, from some of the most eminent Mineralogists and Chemists in Britain, all of which I intend to publish on some future day, in the meantime permit me to present the following from my old instructor, the celebrated Dr. Ure:- -- London, 24 Bloomsbury Square, 14th March, 1851. I hereby certify that the shining black solid pieces which you put into my hands this morning, are lumps of Pitch Coal, a true Mineral of the Geological Coal formation, and therefore in every sense of the term popular, scientific and legal, a truly Mineral production or substance. I am your's truly, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. -- Let me now advert to Dr. Gesner's statement, ""that Asphaltum differs altogether from Coal in its Geological position and relations. Coal occurs in the earth in regular seams which run parallel with the strata of the bordering rocks. Asphaltum does not occur in this manner, but in irregular masses at the surface, or in dykes that cross the regular strata at all angles."" True, and he shows a complete ignorance of the locality where the mineral is found, or a want of that acumen for observation which, as a Geologist he ought to have possessed, when he pretends to affirm that the mineral in question is found in Hillsborough, crossing the regular strata; so far from that, the main seam at the Duffy mine, Frederick Brook, as well as three small ones that I discovered in that neighborhood, run parallel with the bordering strata of true Coal shale, which takes a North East and South West direction, which is generally the course of all the great mineral veins that have as yet been discovered in this Province. So much for the truthfulness of Dr. Gesner's assertions. I now proceed to direct attention to the strange denial of his own former printed statements regarding the Coal found at Frederick's Brook, and compare his present with his former assertions. He now says, ""In those Reports, I have noticed the existence of both Bitumen and Coal, but the latter is nowhere represented as being at or near the site where the Asphaltum is now dug."" Now, the mineral that the Doctor asserts to be Asphaltum, is extracted from a mine sunk in the bed of the Frederick Brook; and to show the inconsistency and prevarication of his present statements, I quote from his third Geological Report of the Province, page 27, the following:- ""Some information had been received of indication of Coal at Frederick Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, emptying into the 6 Petitcodiac, between its mouth and the Bend. Assisted by Mr. Edgett and two other persons acquainted with the woods, I proceeded to examine the Brook and the ravine through which it passes, and having chosen a season of the year when the streams were low, which enabled us to wade along the bed of the Brook, we collected all the information the means employed could afford. ""The first indicators of coal were observed near a meadow formed by an ancient beaver dam, about three miles from the river, and the same distance from its confluence with the Memramcook. The sides of the ravine and bottom of the Brook are composed of sandstone shale, bituminous shale, and Coal; frequently concealed beneath detritus and the rubbish of the forest. The strata are intersected by the stream, and run nearly East and West with a general dip to the South. The coal was found most abundant about the beaver dam, and exists in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness. The quality of the Coal is superior to that of the Memramcook, on Stephen's farm, mentioned in my last Report. A quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream; it ignited readily, and burned with great splendour."" How can the Doctor, after publishing the above statement, assert that he has nowhere represented coal as being of or near the site where his Asphaltum is dug. Verily the old adage is true - ""Certain persons should have good memories."" I now have to notice his claims for patents, applied for in the Provinces and other parts of the world, for his discovery of the application of Asphaltum in the manufacture of Illuminating Gas. I can prove, by many affidavits from persons formerly in my employment, that I manufactured Illuminating Gas from the Mineral Coal, alias Asphaltum, brought to me by Mr. John McRae, from Frederick Brook, in the year 1835. I also informed the Manager of the St. John Gas Company's Works, that the mineral in question yielded a great amount of gas, and was to be found in the neighborhood of Shepody, and that I gave him this information long before the Messrs. Duffy discovered the outcrop, or had obtained a Crown Lease, as the following certificate will testify:- Saint John, April 2d, 1851. Mr. Foulis mentioned to me long before I heard of the Messrs. Duffy's discovery, that he had experimented many years ago with a Coal found near Shepody that yielded a great volume of rich illuminating Gas. When the Coal was brought to this City in 1849, I extracted gas from it at our works, and found it to agree with Mr. Foulis' previous description. G. Peebles, Manager Gas Works. The manufacture of Illuminating Gas from Asphaltum has been long practiced in France and therefore 7 any pretensions that .?... The Doctor or I might ..?.. To the invention would we be looked upon in the light of a mare's nest discovery, for if he will go to his library, and refer to Knapp's Chemistry, 1846, page 161, he may read as follows:- ""Coal, Fat, Oils, Resin, Tar, Asphaltum, Soap Water, and the refuse of animal bodies, are all practically employed, according to the locality, in the production of Illuminating Gas."" I may also refer to that excellent work, ""Taylor's Statistics of Coal,"" page 452, where speaking of the manufacture of Gas from Mineral Bitumens, the author states ""This substance is already known in France under the name of the Sellequo Gas."" Dr. Gesner was for some years our Provincial Geologist, and received large sums for his services. - I do not blame him for that, but it is surely meanness that can prompt him to the endeavour of appropriating the reward that should belong in those who seek and find what his obtuseness could not discover. I am willing, in this instance, however, to allow that the doctor made a good guess; the nine feet seam mentioned by him as existing above the beaver dam, has never been seen by any other person, although diligently searched for; the outcrop of the Duffy seam being quite a narrow vein, which crosses the bed of the Brook, and if he could then see it nine feet thick, he must have as good an aye as his old German relative, a real farenkeeker! A most penetrating ocular! That could see through opaque matter; else his nine feet seam must have rested, like his claims to the patent discovery, on the ""baseless fabric of a vision, and left not a wreck

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 1, 1851 and St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 5, 1851 and Weekly Observer - Feb. 11, 1850 Albert Coal Mines:- We have much pleasure ininforming our readers that the company which is working three mines is prosecuting the undertaking with great vigour, and with every prospect of success. There are already a great number of persons employed excavating the coal, besides about thirty teams, who are daily engaged in conveying it from the mines to the place of shipment. We were, yesterday, shewn a specimen of the production of these mines, which appears to be a very pure and highly bituminous description of cannel coal, very well qualified for the manufacture of gas. We have been informed that the experiments made with it at our Gas Works shew it to be more valuable for this purpose than almost any other kind of coal yet used, and that a ton of it will produce a greater quantity of gas, at less expense, in shorter time, and with less purifying, than a similar quantity of the description of coal now in use. And we believe that the St. John Gas Company will find it to their advantage to procure their future supplies entirely from this source. The company now working these mines intend carrying on their operations extensively, and as they will prove a valuable source of export from our Province, and give employment to a large number of persons thereby benefitting the country, we wish them every success in their undertaking."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 12, 1851 At a meeting of the Boston Society of Natural history, lately, Dr. C.T. Jackson called the attention of the Society to the subject of the Asphaltic Coal from the head of the Bay of Fundy, of which a specimen was exhibited by him at the meeting of the 16th April. The specimen exhibited showed the vein of the coal at right angles to that of the wall rock, and it was thought at the time that this was the general direction of the stratum, a position in which coal deposits had been never before observed. During a recent visit to the mine from which the specimen was taken, Dr. Jackson had ascertained that the deposit is in reality parallel to the adjoining strata; but the specimen had been obtained from a vein one foot in width, filling a seam caused by a shift of the overlaying rock, by which it communicated with a bed of coal above. The strata are inclined at an angle of from 70ø to 80ø. The depth of the shaft now being worked is 70 feet with an angle of 75ø. The coal is columnar, so that it cannot be worked in the usual way by undermining it. is taken out by means of a series of grades. It requires no blasting ly detached with the hands evidence that the strata PAGE Black and White gypsum with the coal. TORN The strata adjoining Fine grained shale ses like pebbles, ganoid fishes, wh eddies and whirl are also found formed from deposited by was so fortun species of gan them nearly Society. Dr. Jackson coal deposit trees,"

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Weekly Observer - Jul. 22, 1851 For the Observer. Hillsborough Coal vs, Asphaltum To J. Amherst. Sir, - A few weeks since has elapsed since your communication, dated Amherst, June 18th, and headed ""Bitumen of New Brunswick"", appeared in the Halifax British North American. As this publication, however, did not meet my eye until lately, I hope you will not ascribe my long silence to any want of courtesy in acknowledging the gratuitous favor that your condescension has bestowed on the humble individual whom Dr. Gesner, from his 'elevated position among the learned', think unworthy of notice. But, from having fewer pretensions to science, you, Sir, have kindly vouch safed to notice my communication on the subject of Hillsborough Coal in order (as you say) that it might not pass into oblivion unanswered. This condescension, on your part, I duly appreciate, but, I candidly confess, I am at a loss whether most to admire your modesty when you yield the palm of science to Dr. Gesner, or your chivalrous conduct in volunteering to become his champion and buckling on his armour, - but allow me to give you a caution - consider that discretion is the better part of valour - that a 'big bone' does not always indicate quantity of brain. There are two allegations in my communication, ""which,"" you say, ""in justice to those who may have read them, should be contradicted."" Let us see how you have made out your case, and how you have contradicted them. The first allegation that you wish to deny, is my statement ""that Professor Johnston, in his Agricultural Report, condemns the representations made by Dr. Gesner, for overrating the mineral resources of the Province."" Now, I did not make such an allegation, although it is true that Professor Johnston did state that the Doctor ""ministered a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit, and created expectations which his own labours did not realize."" The allegation, then, had I made it would have been strictly true; but it was for the purpose of exposing Dr. Gesner's inaccuracies, and their effects, that I gave the quotation, which you acknowledge I stated ""enough"" from the Agricultural Report, which proceeds thus, when speaking of Dr. Gesner's Reports, the opinions he expressed, and the hopes he awakened, ""proved unfortunate in many ways, as they have not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it has lessened the confidence of the people in the productions of science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province."" You say it was unfair in me to give the above quotations, because Dr. Johnston's Report shows that he confided in the labours of Dr. Gesner. If the Professor has blown both hot and cold, he has shown his inconsistency; but I cannot perceive that he has placed the least confidence in the results of Dr. Gesner's labours. He speaks of his ""imperfect Geological Map, which marks red rocks where no true red rocks occur,"" and he regrets that the five years of his engagement had not resulted in rendering it more complete. Indeed, Dr. Robb's two letters, which the Professor has inserted in his Report, (see pages 5 and 16,-NOTE - one missing) are evidently intended to show up Dr. Gesner, and expose his ignorant, blundering assertions. Professor Johnston, in his Notes on America, has not said one word that gives evidence that he has (as you say) ""since repented of the severity that he applied to the discoverer of the Bituminous District."" I cannot perceive the ample acknowledgement that you speak of, and still less has he named Dr. Gesner the discoverer of the Bitumen, - that credit he gives to Dr. Robb, who affirmed that the mineral which Dr. Gesner called Coal proved to be Mineral Pitch, or hard Bitumen; and from this circumstance originates all the difficulties and trouble which Dr. Gesner has caused the Lessees of the Crown to experience. But as Dr. Robb has not exhibited any satisfactory proofs, I feel convinced that the mineral in question is what Dr. Ure has named it, ""Pitch Coal, a true mineral of the Geological Coal formation, and therefore, in every sense of the term, popular, scientific and legal, a truly mineral production or substance."" I do not find, therefore, that the quotation you have given from the Notes has any application whatever - it does not connect him in any way with the Hillsborough Coal or Asphaltum. The only remark that occurs which mentions Dr. Gesner, says, that ""he has recently secured a patent in the Provinces for a form of retort, adapted to the use of the Pitch of Trinidad, from which circumstance"" he infers ""that Dr. Gesner considers it possible to import and manufacture gas from this substance in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cheaper than from Bituminous Coal of the country."" - Now how does this quotation, which you have given at length, affect the truth of my statements? What bearing has it on the subject? Or how does it discredit my allegation? Where can you find in it ample acknowledgement to Gesner for the severities formerly used by Johnston? - You say strange that I should ""quote Professor Johnston for the purpose of proving that bitumen or Asphaltum is coal."" I also say strange that you should say I did so; and this false accusation shows that the writer under the signature J. ongs to that class of individuals who have little regard for the truth, when it suits their purpose to utter a falsehood. So much for your first allegations. I will now endeavour to show that you are equally unfortunate in overturning the second - where you attack my veracity for stating that the main Coal seam runs parallel to the Coal shales, which take a Northeast and Southwest direction, whereas you say ""it has been proved on oath, as well as by the declarations of three different Geologists, that this statement is unfounded and untrue, as they declare that the material is a vein and not a seam, that it does not run parallel with the

strata, and that its course is not Northeast and Southwest."" Now, the fact is, that your assertions are quite untrue, as I shall prove. The three Geologists referred to are, Dr. C.T. Jackson, Dr. Robb, and R.C. Taylor, only one of the three gentlemen has as yet been sworn, R.C. Taylor, and although he says the mineral forms a vein, he on oath, stated that ""it appears to be enclosed in a series of calcareous shales which occupy a belt or range passing through the country in a Northeast and Southwest direction."" My statement as to the direction of the strata is therefore proved to be correct by your own sworn geologist. As to the parallel course of the seam and bordering strata I quote as follows, from the St. John Courier, of the 12th inst. In reference to a Meeting of the Botanic Society of Natural History, ""Dr. C.T. Jackson stated, that during a visit to the mine, he had ascertained that the deposit is in reality parallel to the adjoining strata."" It must therefore be contained in a seam, and here my assertion is confirmed and you, Sir, are guilty of charging me falsely with making statements that prove my assertions to have been correct. Therefore, Sir, when you attempt to write in future, I hope you will have more regard for ""truth and decency"". In this instance you have only exhibited a wish to be coarse and personal in your remarks, but in doing so you have only shown that ungentlemanly vulgarity incident to an uncultivated mind. You have falsified your own statements, you have failed in offering any proof that my allegations should be contradicted. Your stale witticism about all fool's day, and Tom Fool's day, has so little to do with the question, that you would rather discredit Amherst, were you an inhabitant there, as you seem fitter for wearing the cap ornamented with bells than handling the cross quill. Your dull inuendoes will not pass for wit, nor your arguments for logic, even in Amherst where you are better known than respected. You are not an inhabitant of that pleasant village; you have counterfeited the pass mark of a respectable individual, who has assured me that he repudiates your production. It is evident that it emanates from the same source that produced the forged Custom House letter, and from the same hand that endeavored to pass off a specimen of Maltha for Hillsborough Coal. The statement repeated the third time, that Dr. Gesner deems me unworthy his notice, smells of his shop; however, you may rest assured that, notwithstanding Dr. Gesner has written

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Weekly Observer - Jun. 24, 1851 NOTE: New Brunswicker issues for this period not available on microfilm Hillsborough Coal vs. Asphaltum. - To the Editor of the New Brunswicker. - Sir, - I perceive that, during my absence from the City, you have given place in your columns to an anonymous correspondent, who, under the signature of W., has been endeavoring, during this dull season to amuse your readers, and, by a display of his native talent, astound ""the admirable wit"" and humour of his communication all who view with disapprobation and disgust the fraudulent attempts of cupidity, or the presumption of that empiricism that would erect as the standard of intelligence the miserable efforts of its own mean, vulgar mind. Yet Mr. Editor, although I can smile at the clumsy endeavour of this writer at being facetious, and with his attempt to laugh at this wonderful effort of his own wit, allow me to say that I do not think you are quite justified in publishing, under the sanction of a fictitious signature, any attack on private character, that impeaches its veracity, unless you have had some reason to suspect that the allegations were true. I do not mean to enter the lists of controversy with Dr. Gesner, or his amannensis, while they write under an assumed signature, as under that guise assassin-like, they would stab in the dark; but let them come fairly forth, and I fear them not, for truth is powerful and will prevail to a few brief observations on facts that may be easily understood. Dr. Gesner, in a communication addressed to the Directors of the Halifax Gas Company, dated April 22d, (some hundred copies of which have been extensively circulated) has made several untrue imputations regarding my motives, &c. I am there represented as the advocate of that Company - this is quite a misrepresentation. I know nothing of that Association, or of their transactions with Dr. Gesner; I never had any communication with them directly or indirectly. On enquiry, I learn that the Directors are a highly respectable body of Gentlemen, and if they republished my remarks on Dr. Gesner's previous mis-statements, I hope it was with a view to expose false pretensions and a dishonest attempt. I have referred to Taylor's statistics on Coal, and Knapp's chemistry, which prove most incontestably that Asphaltum has been long known and practically employed in the manufacture of Illuminating Gas, so that Dr. Gesner places himself in a most absurd position, when he states, that in order to seize upon his discovery, infringe his patent and bring the Asphaltum within the limits of the Crown reserves, it was necessary to form a 10 combined league against him. The Dr. wisely keeps silent as to Knapp's statement respecting the use of Asphaltum in the manufacture of Gas, but he cunningly, to withdraw attention from that fact, endeavours to impress his readers with the idea that I have given an altogether incorrect quotation from Taylor, altho' I have used that author's own words. Does he mean to prove by the aid of native talent that this mineral oil which is used in France for the manufacture of gas, is not a Bitumen, although distilled from bituminous schist? This is quite in keeping with other statements he has made. Dr. Gesner asserts that he was the first person who ever yet described the asphaltum district of Hillsborough; and in a following paragraph he admits that he described the country where the Asphaltum is found as a coal field! - Strange! In another place he states, ""but the latter (coal) is nowhere represented as being at or near the site where the Asphaltum is dug. Strange again! - as I have shown that he formerly described in this very locality, a discovery made by the aid of his farren keeker of a nine feet bed of coal! How consistent! How truthful! How honest are these statements! If the Dr. knew, as he now asserts, that there is no coal at or near the locality where his Asphaltum is dug, then he might have stated in his Third Report to our Government ""what he knew to be a positive untruth."" And, again, if he knew there was an Asphaltum vein in Hillsborough, did not the Doctor commit a fraud against this Province by concealing a Geological fact, which he afterwards intended to apply to his own individual advantage? It is then obvious, if we are to credit his present statements, that while acting as our Provincial Geologist he was receiving money under false pretensions and he thus places himself in a position before the public not to be envied - a position where all the logic and sophistry of W., or the unblushing effrontery of his village petrifogger, can avail but little, for the finger of scorn will be pointed in that direction. Dr. Gesner seems to have got a useful tool by the employment of W. I have no doubt he is capable of doing a good deal of his dirty work; he seems to have begun in earnest, but although W. may be a person learned in the Law, he will not be a whit more respected for giving his hireling advocacy to a cause that requires so many falsehoods for its maintenance. Let me here just notice one of the many untruths published in the last co-partnership production. Quoting from my first of April communication, W. states that ""Mr. Foulis next says, 'Dr. Gesner informs us that Asphaltum is not a mineral, for it is the product of organization, although found in the earth, and must consequently be a fossil.' - now Dr. Gesner says no such thing, and Mr. Foulis knows he did not."" I know that Dr. Gesner did assert such a thing, and 11 as proof, I refer to his publication of the 13th of arch, where he says, ""Asphaltum is not a mineral. A mineral is a substance which does not possess organization and is not the product of organization,"" and, quoting from Brand informs us that ""bitumens are fossil substances."" Now I have not given a mis-statement of Dr. Gesner's definition, and the Doctor ""knows I did not."" W.'s false accusation to the contrary notwithstanding. I also again repeat the assertion, that Dr. Gesner offered as a proof of the substance being Asphaltum, the great difference of its specific gravity from some kinds of coal, for after giving the analysis of six varieties of English coal, he goes on to state, ""The difference between Coal and Asphaltum is less than that of any kind of Coal."" My wooden argument is therefore quite sufficient to upset the ""shallow artifices"" of my antagonists, and my former statement remains unanswered. I am represented as having asserted that ""Dr. Gesner admits that some Coal is as light as the Hillsborough Asphaltum."" This is a false statement. I said ""no such thing"", and Dr. Gesner ""knows I did not."" In speaking of the Geological position of the Coal at Frederick's Brook, and what the Doctor now finds convenient to call Hillsborough Asphaltum, my character for accuracy is said to have suffered, because I quoted from his Third Report ""that the strata had a general dip to the South."" Now my opponents say, ""that instead of dipping to the South, it sinks perpendicularly into the earth, with a slight inclination to the south - that the deposit is without any floor, roof, fossils, &c."" I have yet to learn how the strata can be perpendicular and at the same time have an inclination to the South. How logical! How argumentative! How consistent!!! As to the fossils, I will with much pleasure, show any gentleman who may call on me, both animal and vegetable organic remains, lately brought from thence; and as to the roof of the deposit, which is formed of true Coal shale, if either Dr. Gesner or his coadjutor W. will deign to visit my domicile, I will present each with a piece that will be found sufficiently hard to break the shallow craniums of those who doubt its existence and are willing to run their Quixotic heads against it, a circumstance which will enable them to find the floor; as, according to the laws of mechanized forces, falling bodies acquire an accelerated motion. With reference to the discovery of the Coal at Frederick Brook, I have never claimed it; portions of the Coal were indeed, brought to me by the late Mr. McRae, in 1835 and I then manufactured Gas from it, and will prove before a legal tribunal. The death of Mr. McRae prevented me from learning of the exact locality of the deposit, which the Messrs. Duffy afterwards rediscovered, in 1849 and when these persons, in the autumn of that year, brought the specimen of the Coal, I informed them of its 12 value for the purpose of making Gas. Soon after the Duffys had purchased their Crown lease, which was in 1849, a quantity of the Coal was sent from Albert to Messrs. Fellows, Druggists, King Street, and from these gentlemen I believe Mr. Peebles obtained a quantity, from which he then extracted Gas. As to Mr. Steadman's Coal, I believe this community will think that either Mr. Peebles or myself are quite as competent of distinguishing its character as they formerly considered Dr. Robb to be, when he exposed the imposture attempted by Dr. Gesner in endeavoring to palm off the jaw bone of a whale for that of a great fossil Saurian reptile found in the Oacknabog Lake. It will be observed that Dr. Gesner formerly employed a whale's jaw to astonish the natives - he now descends to smaller fry; his eulogist W., furnishes a less unwieldy weapon - the one that Sampson of old used against the Philistines. I need not refer to the small potatoe discovery at Prince Edward Island; this, no doubt, may be attributed to that native talent we are told has won for Dr. Gesner so very elevated a position amongst the scientific both of Europe and America, particularly where small potatoes are in request. To this high standard I assure W., I do not aspire. I hold the possession of this kind of honor in such ""supreme contempt"", that unless I caught them ""frustrating my plans,"" and endeavoring in defiance of all justice, honor, or honesty, to possess themselves of rights that belong to others, I would leave them to the quiet enjoyment of that complacency which originates from the authorship of so much twaddle. With the intention of enlightening those who are unacquainted with the circumstances that has led to the Asphaltum controversy, I attempt the following brief detail:- Dr. Gesner having, in 1841, received information of the existence of the Coal on Frederick Brook, that McRae had discovered, and that I had previously experimented with in 1835, proceeded, as our Provincial Geologist, to examine the locality, which he then pronounced a Coal Field, in which he stated he had found several strata of Coal, one nine feet thick. Encouraged by this statement, Messrs. Bryant and Shearer sunk a shaft at a place indicated expecting to find the nine foot bed of coal, but it was non est incentux. In 1849, the establishment of the Saint John Gas Company and its requirements, brought to my recollection my former experiments with the Coal from Frederick Brook, and early in the Spring of that year I mentioned the matter to Mr. Peebles, the Manager of the Works, when it was agreed that, as soon as time would permit, we should proceed together to Albert County and examine the locality of Frederick Brook. During the following Summer, however, and before we had carried out our intentions, the Messrs. Duffy re-discovered the outcrop of the Coal seam that Mr. McRae had described, and having purchased a Mining Lease from the Crown in 1849, they soon after commenced Mining operations, having the full consent of the owners of the soil, who received a small gratuity as damages for the entry into their wilderness land. Feeling that I had not profited by my previous knowledge of the existence of this Coal deposit as I ought to have done, I hastened to purchase leases on the East and South of the Duffy Mine, and these I procured in May, 1850. Towards the close of the year, the Messrs. Duffy, finding that they had not sufficient knowledge or capital for carrying on the Mining operations with advantage to themselves, and acting under the advice of the owners of the soil, they agreed to sell their lease to Messrs. Cairns and Allison for a certain sum. While the necessary documents for the transfer of the lease were being made out, S. Binney, Esq., acting as Dr. Gesner's agent, to my knowledge, endeavored to dissuade John Duffy from completing his agreement made with Mr. Cairns for the sale, by offering him a larger sum for the Mining Right than he had sold for; and Binney succeeded, by carrying Duffy to the country, in deferring the transfer of the Lease for a few days. Dr. Gesner being foiled in his attempt to purchase Duffy's Crown lease even at the enormous advance he offered on the stated price, was again obliged to have recourse to his native talent. He was no doubt about this time made aware by the publication of Professor Johnston's Report, of the high estimation that he was held in by Dr. Robb, who characterizes his valuable reports as vague assertions, ""where enough is said to excite the imagination but not to satisfy reason."" Dr. Robb, in October, 1849, visited Frederick Brook, and having searched in vain for the Gesner nine feet stratum of coal, was shown by Mr. Steeves what had been regarded as coal, but (to him) it proves to be Mineral Pitch or hard Bitumen. Although Dr. Robb does not say how or in what way he proved the substance to be Asphaltum. Dr. Gesner, for the first time, now adopts Dr. Robb's views, and that in the face of all his former printed statements respecting this locality being a coal field, and containing various separate strata of coal. He does this in order to be able to seize on a Mineral that he thinks is not reserved by the Crown - he calls this coal Asphaltum, and by insiduously obtaining a lease of four acres of land surrounding the mine from the owners of the soil, endeavours to possess himself of all the valuable works, mines, extracted coal, &c. there located - Oh! The modesty, the native talent!!! Being driven off and ejected from the mine, the Doctor now applies for an Injunction in Chancery to stop the working of the mine. The Master of the Rolls having given the matter due consideration, and finding that Gesner and his agents 14 knew that the mines were in possession of parties having a Crown lease to work them, and that they got this possession under the sanction of the parties owning the soil when they took their lease. Again, His Ho or the Master of the Rolls questioned whether the matter that was contended to be Asphaltum was not a substance sufficiently homogenous and of a nature to be classed under the list of substances reserved by the Crown, and known under the general name of Coal. He therefore would not interpose and stop the working of the mine. Viewing the grounds urged insufficient for the authorizing of such a request, he refused to grant an Injunction. Since this decision has been given a careful Geological Survey of the locality of Frederick Brook has been made by Dr. C.T. Jackson, of Boston, a gentleman of High European and American reputation both as a Geologist and Chemist. I have attended this gentleman in his late laborious researches, and I have much pleasure in announcing that he proves the mines of Hillsborough to exist in a Coal Basin, the margins of which has been distinctly traced. The animal and fossil vegetable remains found, prove most incontestibly the true Geological position of this deposit, and remove all doubt as to the character of the Coal formation. This places those that from a too hasty examination of the locality, or who from a strong bias in favour of an expressed opinion, in rather an awkward position regarding their geological acumen. When at Hillsborough lately I heard that a learned Professor had made a great discovery, proving the matter to be Asphaltum and soluble coal tar. On further enquiry I found the Mr. John Edgett had in the presence of Dr. Gesner, Dr. Robb and Mr. R.C. Taylor thickened boiling Coal Tar pitch with fine grained coal dust from the Frederick Brook mine. Wonderful! I beg to inform the learned experimenters that Bituminous Grand Lake coal dust may thus be used with equal success. It is amusing to see the amount of ingenuity expended in endeavouring to metamorphose this coal into Asphaltum; but it is highly discreditable in Dr. Gesner to send to Boston to Dr. Jackson as a specimen of the Hillsborough Mineral, a lump of soft maltha taken from Mr. Ayre's land situated twelve miles distant from the mines, and in another County. I procured a mining lease from the Crown of the locality in Westmorland, where this

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Weekly Observer - Oct. 7, 1851 For The Observer. Hillsborough Coal Versus Asphaltum. Mr. Editor. - A friend has just put into my hands the Halifax British Colonist of the 6th September, in which I perceive there is a letter addressed to the Halifax Gas Company, signed Abraham Gesner, which contains a tissue of mis-statements and false imputations respecting myself, which I hasten to contradict; and I hope your love of justice and fair play will give me a place in your columns, so that I may be allowed the opportunity, through your medium, of removing the false impressions that Dr. Gesner has been endeavoring to instill into the public mind, by means of publications devoid of truth, and which are calculated to mislead the judgement, appealing as they do to the sympathies by means of cunningly devised fables. Doctor Gesner states that I addressed, on the 15th July, an important letter to the Hon. J.E. Fairbanks, classing him with coal-heavers. This is a false and scandalous statement. I have never classed Mr. Fairbanks with coal heavers. It is true that Hon. gentleman, in his communication published in the ""Guardian"", July 18th, backed up his opinion then stated regarding the Hillsborough mineral, by the estimation in which he thought it would be viewed by a jury of coal-heavers. My statement was that, ""In making that remark I thought he had shown a want of delicacy."" Doctor Gesner's assertion regarding the classification, is untrue, and, if I may borrow the epithet he has suggested, I should say he is a shallow sumph that could imagine that such a reflection could be thrown on his friend. The assertion is wholly gratuitous, that my letter to the Hon. J.E. Fairbanks was impudent. I did not intend that it should be so - I do not think it was. Dr. Gesner, so far forgot my self-respect, as to endeavour to traduce that respectability which I cannot conciliate, or by impudence, falsehood and intimidation, try to bolster up a position that cannot be maintained with honour and honesty. I am again designated the employed scribble, oadjutor and advocate of the Halifax Gas Company, notwithstanding that I have with truth asserted on a former occasion that the gentlemen who compose that respectable Association are quite unknown to me, except by reputation; and that I had no communication with them directly or indirectly. I may now say, that I hold the man who will reiterate these falsehoods, without offering the shadow of a proof for his assertions, to be a baso and contemptible calumniator. I can assure him, that his puny attempts to traduce may excite but can never intimidate so as to prevent my exertions in exposing the ignorance of a pretending charlatan, whose impertinence is only equalled by his presumption, and his assumed scientific knowledge, by his unblushing effrontery and disregard for the truth. Dr. Gesner, to answer his purpose, has given a false quotation from what he terms my disgraceful letter to Mr. Fairbanks; he makes me state, ""I used the Hillsborough Bitumen for the production of illuminating gas long before Dr. Gesner came to this Province."" My expression was that I had used the Hillsborough Bitumen, &c. The term bitumen was employed in accordance with Doctor Gesner's recent name for the mineral which he had formerly designated Coal, and my doing so, I am glad to find, relieved him from a portion of his spleen, for he goes on to state, ""It is well enough that he has come over to bitumen, and had he not made solemn declaration that it was Coal, his testimony in the cause of truth might have had some weight. This coal of April is Pitch-Coal in June and bitumen in July."" Alas! how shallow in this little artifice - this attempt to discolour a simple statement, and make it appear to those who have only read my communication through Dr. Gesner's garbled quotations that my assertions are contradictory in themselves. My statement in April was that the substance is a mineral Coal, but even supposing it to be Asphaltum (which it is not), I had extracted Gas from it many years ago. I published the certificates of Drs. Chilton, Silliman, Torrey, Renwick and Booth, who all agreed in pronouncing the mineral a highly bituminous variety of Coal. And as Dr. Gesner had decided that this substance was a mineral, I referred him to that eminent chemist, Dr. Ure, of London, who had pronounced the matter in question to be ""Pitch Coal"", a true mineral of the Geological coal formation, and therefore in every sense of the term, popular, scientific and legal, a truly mineral production or substance."" I also published the following quotation from Taylor's Statistics of Coal, p. ix - ""So closely does some bituminized coals approach to the mineral bitumens, some of which have even been denominated coal."" It is evident that I must have then, as now, considered the Illuminating Gas given out by distillation from Coal, a product arising from the decomposition of the bitumen it contained. That I considered it so in April, so in June and in July, when I wrote what Dr. Gesner terms my disgraceful letter. I was correct, taking this view of the subject, in stating that I had used the Hillsborough bitumen for the production of gas many years ago. And notwithstanding all that Dr. Gesner has written in his supplements, I hold to the same opinion in October that I published in April, viz: - ""That bitumen united to charcoal in various proportions, constitute the numerous varieties of pit coal,"" and I now assert that coal destitute of bitumen will not produce an illuminating gas, consequently bitumen has been used for the production of light since the first introduction of coal gas to the public. So I conceive Dr. Gesner's attempt to assume to be the discoverer of the use of bitumen in the manufacture of gas, as most absurd - an ignus faluus that could only be lighted up in a mind disordered by the promptings of avarice and egotism. The next false quotation that I notice, is given by Dr. Gesner from my 1st of April letter, which he seems to mark as an ""appropriate day"" to answer a fool according to his folly - but let that pass, - He says that I stated that ""the bitumen of Hillsborough will not dissolve,"" &c. Now, my statement reads thus - ""On the mineral from Frederick's Brook, turpentine and fixed oils, like naptha, had little or no action, and it therefore will not make a varnish, as Gesner states."" I knew well that had it been that kind of hard bitumen, named Asphaltum, it would have dissolved readily in these solvents, without heat, as they may be regarded as tests for bitumen when uncombined with other substances; but when bitumens enter into combination with a certain amount of carbon, so as to form what is popularly termed Coal, then the bitumen so combined is rendered less soluble in these fluids, and the solubility is modified according to the combining quantities of the charcoal and the bitumen, and the mineral structure of the substance. - And as the mineral Coal of Hillsborough yields nearly the same amount of charcoal that the best cannel coal does, the reason of its difficult solubility is apparent. Let me refer to the following comparison as a proof:- 100 parts of Cannel Coal yields 10 of Coke. - Thomson, Chem. 2 v., p.375. 100 parts Hillsborough Coal yields 40.86 - Chilton. Thus we see that the quantity of carbon yielded is alike in Scotch Cannel and Albert Coal; but if we compare Kirwan's instructive analysis of Coal and Asphalt, we will see that as bitumen predominates, an easy explanation of the solubility of the latter. I construct the following from Kirwan's analysis of Coal:- Charcoal Bitumen Anthracite 97.3 0 Comp. Cannel Coal 75.2 24.63 here the carbon predominates by 53.52 Newcastle 53 40 "" "" 18 Scotch Cannel 47.62 35.52 "" "" 15.4 Asphalt 31 68 here bit'n pred. 37 Many eminent chemists of England have confirmed my statement regarding the minute portion of the mineral that is soluble in naptha and in turpentine, even when heated. Dr. Gesner, however, tries to disprove this by a note from Mr. Rice, a manufacturer of mineral paints, in Philadelphia, who says he found it easily soluble in naptha and turpentine, at a heat of 230ø F. If that gentleman has an apparatus of such strength that he can subject so very volatile a substance as naptha to that temperature, he may have succeeded; but as Mr. Booth, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Chilton, of New York, could only dissolve a small portion of the mineral by the action of boiling turpentine, I suspect that the mineral sent to Mr. Rice came from the same locality in Westmorland whence the specimen was taken that was forwarded to Dr. Jackson, in Boston, and which, with a shameful duplicity, was endeavored to be passed off for the Hillsborough mineral. I am glad to learn, however, that Mr. Rice wishes to contract for a quantity of the mineral. I shall be most happy to supply him from a quarter where the Doctor cannot, under any pretense, seize by action either of replevy or trover. Dr. Gesner gives a garbled quotation from what he is pleased to call my placard, when he says - ""Mr. Foulis states, that with reference to the Coal at Frederick Brook, he has never claimed it."" - Now, my statement was - ""With reference to the discovery of the Coal at Frederick Brook, I have never claimed it."" As purchaser of several Mining leases on Frederick Brook, I do claim all the mines and minerals within the bounds of my license. - The Doctor's dishonest intention, in giving such a mis-statement, is obvious, and needs no comment. Doctor Gesner asks the Directors of the Gas Company whether I made the Gas from Coal or the Bitumen of Hillsborough, and adds - ""If he say Coal, then his pretensions to patent claims are unfounded; if he say Bitumen, then the material is mine."" Now, I never set up claims regarding the exclusive use of the mineral in question, well knowing that no such claim will be available where there is no discovery. Illuminating Gas, as I have already proved, has been produced by the decomposition of Bitumen since the first introduction of Gas light from Coal. The Doctor's assertion that the Bitumen is his, is truly ridiculous; it only goes to show his convenient way of estimating the difference between meum et tuam. I have already shown that Asphaltum has been used many years ago on the Continent of Europe for Gas Illumination, so the discovery spoken of is another mare's nest - a kind of curiosity, of which Dr. Gesner made a very large collection while he was our Provincial Geologist. He accuses me of dissimulation; he ought to know that I am incapable of using that artifice; that I speak and act with a rough sincerity; indeed, his reminiscence may recall some passages of our early acquaintance that ought to remind him that I have independence enough to express the indignation I feel, when egotism, presumption and arrogance meanly attempt to raise its own standard by sycophancy and detraction. The Doctor says that my assertion, ""the main seam at Frederick Brook runs parallel to the bordering strata,"" has been decided by Geologists who have since examined the mine, to be altogether unfounded and untrue. The geologists referred to are Dr. C.T. Jackson, Dr. Robb, Mr. R.C. Taylor and Dr. Percival. As the last two mentioned gentlemen were examined on oath at Dorchester, let us see from the statements they then gave, who has made an assertion altogether unfounded and untrue. Mr. R.C. Taylor, in his deposition, said, ""The wall in some portions of the level approach to parallellism."" And he states, ""I discovered, in some instances, that the walls behind the horses were parallel with the Coal bed."" So, there, the Doctor's hired Geologist, although he holds to the opinion that the Coal is Asphaltum, does not give a statement that makes my assertion altogether unfounded and untrue. What is Dr. Percival's statement on oath? It is this - ""The first appearance on entering the Mine, is that of a highly inclined bed with parallel walls."" ""In the Albert Mine, the seams of the Coal correspond to the surrounding walls."" Here, again, this Geologist does not decide against me. Let me now refer to the statement given by that eminent Geologist, Dr. C.T. Jackson, to the July meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History. ""Having examined the Mine, he had ascertained that the deposit is in reality parallel to the adjoining strata."" I trust these extracts from the statements of three of the four Geologists who examined the Mine, afford sufficient proof that my assertion regarding the parallelism, was not altogether unfounded, and the untruth rests with the Doctor, who has falsely stated the decision of the Geologists; and the effrontery with which he makes such statements, exhibits one of the ""modes of deception that he keeps in practice on the public."" The next false statement that I notice, is with reference to a Mining right in Westmorland. The Doctor says - ""Having obtained the right of the owners of the land for some valuable mining property, I afterwards discovered that Mr. Foulis laid claim to the same for his daughter, under a mining license. The inhabitants are not disposed to submit to such outrageous demands upon their rights - Mr. Foulis has been ordered off."" Now this statement contains two palpable falsehoods; the first, that after he had obtained the mining rights he discovered my claim; the second, that I have been ordered off. Doctor Gesner obtained by purchase from the Crown, through his Agent, S. Binney, Esq., a mining right, bounded on my previously purchased mining lot, and, as he asked for this boundary, he must have discovered my claim before the period that he states. Finding that his agent could not induce me to enter into any copartnership transaction that would allow him a mining privilege within the bounds of the right I had purchased, he has since, I believe, through his agents, endeavoured to obtain rights to mine from some of the owners of the land. Although I have been invited by some of the owners of the soil in this locality to commence mining operations, I have hitherto preferred to await the decision of the Judges on the case of the Crown Reserves at Queen's County. So, as I have not as yet been on, I could not have been ordered off. Dr. Gesner, by a strange inconsistency, wishes to make it appear that he is the advocate of the Farmer's rights. He forgets that he claimed being the first person who applied to Government for permission to work the mineral deposits. He says nothing of holding, through agents, mining Crown leases, and the infringement on the Farmer's rights which must follow operations on them. He forgets also that he has acknowledged that so great was his anxiety to obtain the Duffy Crown lease, that he dispatched his son from New York to purchase it, and failing to accomplish this, when he learned that Mr. Allison had concluded an arrangement for the purchase of it for œ3,500, he sent his agent post haste to this City, who endeavoured to prevent the completion of the transfer by Duffy, by an offer of œ5,500 for the Crown lease. To add to the ungentlemanlyness of their transaction, Duffy was kept in a state of inebriety, and to prevent him from signing the transfer, he was taken out of the city and kept for some days. But, to his credit be it spoken, when sober, returning reason brought rational reflection, the influences of honour prevailed, and again brought him to this City to accomplish his agreement. I mention these facts to show that Dr. Gesner's sympathy for Farmer's rights originated with his inability to procure the Crown lease that the Duffy's held. Failing to obtain Duffy's mining privilege, Dr. Gesner procured, in the most unhandsome way, a lease of four acres of land surrounding the mine from the owners of the soil. The parties well knowing that Mr. Allison was in peaceable possession, under the sanction of the grantee, and that he was willing to pay any legal demand they could urge. Thus does Dr. Gesner, on that most ungentlemanly interference, now rest his claims, and lost to that sense of honour which fears public scorn, he comes before the tribunals of justice to require that low legal trickery should usurp the jurisdiction of an honest jurisprudence. With regard to the Reserved Crown Mineral Rights, a high tribunal will decide. If the Crown has no such rights, the government ought not to deceive individuals who are willing to risk large sums in developing the mineral resources of the Province. If the right is vested in the Crown, then such provision should be made as would secure to the owner of the soil an ample recompense for any damage that may arise from mining operations. It is amusing to hear the Doctor's cry of ""No Monopoly!"" at the very moment when he is endeavouring to obtain one of the greatest monopolies ever asked for - the sole use of a mineral so universally known, for a purpose so universally required. The Doctor, towards the end of his letter, attempts to be facetious at my expense, but his gambol is clumsy, like that of a grizzly bear learning to dance. To show that he is not a dolt in literature, as proclaimed by the ""Chronicle,"" he furnishes a Latin quotation for an Asphaltum medal that he proposes should be awarded to me. In return Weekly Observer - Sep. 9, 1851 From the Boston Traveller. Boston Society of Natural History. - First August Meeting. - Dr. C.T. Jackson, Vice president, in the Chair. Mr. Teschemacher read a communication on the traces of vegetation in Coal. He applied his observations to prove that the new coal, from Hillsborough, N.B., belongs to the true coal formation, comparing the specimens with each other. Mr. Bouve remarked that since the publication of the ""Vestiges of Creation"" facts had come to light decidedly opposed to the theory of transmutation of species on which that work was based. in a similar way it would seem that the theory of the progressive development of species, was destined to be modified, if not overturned. As an illustration, he offered for theexamination of the Society a number of specimens of fossil palms or palm-like plants, from shales underlying the Pennsylvanian Coal. The shales were immediately over a conglomerate containing no coal in that locality, the conglomerate lying next above the old red sandstone. - Mr. Bouve presented the specimens, together with specimens of Fucoides, &c. Mr. Teschemacher, after examining the specimens, said that some of them presented characters resembling those of the Ferns; others however, he considered as undoubtedly Palms. He regarded the discovery a very interesting and important one. Dr. Jackson stated that he had made elementary, or so called organic analyses, of the coals, before and after separating the soluble bituminous portions, and had found that it was impossible to distinguish coals from bitumens by ultimate analysis, for the hydrocarbons are often isometric, though differing from each other in physical characters and chemical properties. Dr. J.L. Smith, on being requested by Dr. Jackson to give his views on the subject of coals, as he had made hem a special study, proceeded to address the Society quite at length. He had himself given particular attention to the study of Lignite. He noticed the characters of the various kinds of coal known to commerce, and in speaking of the recently discovered coal of Hillsborough, about the real character of which there had been of late so much discussion, he said that it approaches much nearer to true coal in its properties than lignite, which is now admitted by Geologists as a genuine coal."

Novascotian - Sep. 15, 1851 Report on the Asphaltum Mines of Hillsboro', New Brunswick, with a map has recently been published at Philadelphia. It is Prof. Taylor of that City, and Dr. Robb of Fredericton. The work is well executed and contains much interesting matter."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 14, 1852 Passed April 7, 1852: An Act to Incorporate the Albert Mining Company."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 6, 1852 Important trial in Albert County. - The Mining Case Settled. - A telegraph despatch was received yesterday from Hopewell, Albert County, stating that the important trial relative to the Mining Leases in this County between Edward Allison, and Wm. Cairns, Esquires, Defendants, and Dr. Gesner of Nova Scotia, and others, Complainants, has at length been decided in favor of the Defendants. The Court opened on the 20th July, His Honor Judge Wilmot presiding, and the case occupied fourteen days during the whole of which time the greatest patience and attention was manifested by the Jury, which, we believe, was specially summoned for the trial, and consisted of some of the most intelligent men to be found in the Country. - New Brunswicker."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

N.B. Courier - Aug. 7, 1852 Albert County. - There has been quite an excitement in this County during the last two or three week, on account of a very important law suit which has been tried before the Supreme Court recently in session at Hopewell, and presided over by His Honour Judge Wilmot. The case to which we allude was an action of trespass brought against Wm. Cairns, Esq., by Dr. Gesner. Mr. Cairns is associated with Edward Allison, Esq., of this City, and other capitalists in the United States, as partners in the Albert Coal Mining Company, who purchased from the Messrs. Duffy at a heavy expense, certain Government leases to mine gold, silver, coals and other minerals in the County of Albert, and under these leases, after extensive preparations, extracted large quantities of a substance supposed by them to be coal. Dr. Gesner and others however, failing in their effort to secure these same mining leases, purchased the land itself from the owners, and on the ground that the substance was neither gold, silver nor coal, but asphaltum, attempted 5 to prevent the Albert Coal Mining Company from carrying on their operations. The whole question, therefore, resolved itself into this, whether was the substance extracted coal or asphaltum. As there were several other suits depending upon this question, it was arranged that they should be decided by the result of the first one, which was opened by Albert Smith, Esq., on the part of the plaintiff, on the morning of the 20th ult., and brought to a conclusion on the evening of the 3d. inst., by the Jury unanimously giving in a verdict for the Defendant, Mr. Cairns - the trial occupying thirteen days. The jury was a special one, and carefully selected; and from the fact that they only retired for ten minutes after the judge had summed up, we may presume that they had not much difficulty in coming to the conclusions they did. The evidence on both sides was very voluminous, and principally of a Geological and Chemical nature. It was thought by some that the Jury would have given in a verdict for the defendant at the conclusion of the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, but the Mining Company were anxious to produce such an amount of incontestable evidence from scientific men of eminence in the United States, as would finally set the matter at rest; amongst their witnesses were Professor Silliman, Drs. Percival, Hayes, Jackson, Torrey, Ellet and Deck; Messrs. Teschmacher and Peebles were also examined on behalf of the defendants. On behalf of the plaintiffs, Dr. Robb, of Fredericton, Drs. Wetherall, Liddy, Antisell, and Professor Taylor. From what we could learn of the particulars of this case from the commencement, we are much gratified at the result of the trial in this instance, as we have all along had but one opinion in the matter, viz: that Messrs. Allison, Cairns, and their copartners were the real and bona fide proprietors of these mining leases, and that under these leases they were entitled to extract the substance in dispute. D.S. Kerr, Albert J. Smith, and C. Milner, Esquires, conducted the case for the Plaintiff; and for the Defendant, the Hon. J.A. Street, Attorney General, Hon. J.H. Gray, J.M. Johnson, Esq., of Miramichi, A.C. Palmer, Esq., of Dorchester, and Bliss Botsford, Esq. of Moncton."

Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 9, 1852 County of Albert. - The important Mining Suit has been decided in favour of Messrs. Allison, Cairns &c., the parties now in possession of the Mine. The jury have pronounced the article Coal."

N.B. Courier - Dec. 10, 1852 Albert Mining Company. - On Tuesday last, his Honour the Master of the Rolls delivered judgement and granted an injunction at the instance of the Albert Mining Company, against Eugene LeGal and others, which will have the effect to restrain any further prosecution against the Company; so that their operations may be carried on without further annoyance. The Hon. John H. Gray, Q.C., the Hon. Attorney General, and James W. Chandler, Q.C., argued the case of the Albert Mining Company; and Hon. R.L. Hazen, Q.C., W.J. Ritchie, and D.S. Kerr, Esquires, for LeGal and others. - Chronicle"

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 14, 1852 In the case of trespass, Gesner versus Cairnsand others, that has excited so much interest and was tried at Hillsboro', New Brunswick, in August last, a verdict was given for the defendant but the court upon the consideration of various points have granted a rule misi to set that verdict aside for a new trial. - Nova Scotian."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 15, 1852 Albert Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, That the first Meeting of the Albert Mining Company incorporated under Act of Assembly, 16th Victoria, Chapter 87, will be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, at the House of William Cairns, Esquire, at 11 a.m. Thursday the 6th day of January next, for the organization of the said Company, and for determining by a majority of the members present at such Meeting, their acceptance of the Charter of Incorporation as provided in and by the second Section of the Act; of which all Members of the Company will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. - Dated eighth December, A.D. 1852 Edward Allison Member of said Company. December 8, 1852"

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 25, 1852 Sir Charles Leyll. - This distinguished geologist left New York last week in the steamer for England, accompanied by Lady Lyell. The object of this third visit of Sir Charles Lyell to America, was to deliver a second course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and to examine some interesting localities in the north-eastern portion of America. It will be remembered, that Sir Charles and Lady Lyell were fellow passengers from England last summer, with Sir Edmund and Lady Head. On landing at Halifax, Lady Lyell accompanied our Lieutenant Governor and his lady, to Fredericton, while Sir Charles made a geological tour in Nova Scotia and this Province. From Halifax, he first proceeded to the coal mines at the South Joggins in Cumberland, for the purpose of making a close examination of the remarkably perfect coast section at that place, with the view of determining some important points in relation to the mode of formation of coal, and the fossil vegetation of the carboniferous period, upon which some difference of opinion has arisen among men of science. At the Joggins, Sir Charles spent four days, during which he was enabled to collect many new facts, eminently calculated to advance the progress of geological knowledge, and extend the reputation of these Provinces, as an increasing field for scientific enquiry. The discovery of several fossil trees and vegetables at the Joggins, will not be among the least curious of the new facts to be presented with reference to that locality. From the Joggins, Sir Charles proceeded to themines at Hillsborough on the Petitcodiac, solely however for scientific purposes, and without any intention of entering into the points in litigation between the parties interested in that valuable deposit. Thence he proceeded to Fredericton, and passing this City with Lady Lyell, went to Boston in the 'Admiral.' In his lectures before the Lowell Institute, Sir Charles has taken occasion, frequently, to make favorable mention of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. ..."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Weekly Observer - Feb. 3, 1852 Mining Leases. - Mr. Stiles presented from Edward Allison, Esquire, on behalf of the Albert Mining Company, setting forth a statement of difficulties and hardships under which the Company now labour, by reason of conflicting interests between land owners and mining leases, and praying Legislative regulations for relief thereof. The Hon. Member read the Petition at length; and moved that it be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise. Petition received accordingly; and his Honor the Speaker proceeded to nominate Messrs, Harding, Montgomery and Barberie, as a select committee thereon. Mr. Botsford moved that the hon. Attorney General be added to the Committee; and thought, that in courtesy, the hon. mover of the Petition, Mr. Stiles should also be on it. Hon. Attorney General said, this was a very important Petition and was going to bring up a most important question. There was now a Bill before the House, which would go to invest the property in all mines and minerals in the Province in the owners of the soil. This petition prayed legislative action on the subject, as he conceived, for the purpose of enabling lessees and grantees of mines and mining privileges, to make arrangements with the owners of the soil to carry on their mining operations; and thereby to prevent the litigation which otherwise must inevitably ensue. At present, the owners of the soil had the right of preventing any persons from trespassing on their land; while the lessees or grantees of mining privileges had an undoubted right to the minerals in such land, but they had no right of entry on the land to get at them; and the continuance of such a state of things would destroy all the benefit of the mines and minerals in the country, and would wholly prevent the employment of enterprise and capital in developing them. It was a most important subject; and he therefore hoped the select committee would consist of at least seven members. Mr. Needham agreed with the hon. Attorney General; and hoped the Committee would be able to report a Bill that would give to the owners of the soil all that was above it and below it; that was the Bill that he would go for. The hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Montgomery,

Chapman, Botsford, Harding, Stiles and Lewis, were then named as the Committee. Hon. Mr. Wilmot said, he had in his hands a Petition from Mr. Berton of St. John, on a similar subject; and it was a question whether it should not be referred to the same committee, as he thought it involved the same principle. Mr. Cutler briefly urged that the matter should be provided for by some general enactment. Mr. Scoullar suggested, that as a Committee had already been raised on a somewhat similar petition, brought in by an hon. member for Queen's County, (Mr. Earle,) that a Committee might be enlarged, and the whole matter referred to it, instead of appointing a new one. Mr. Barberie thought the former Committee had better be discharged, and all the documents be referred to the Committee now just raised. Hon. Provincial Secretary thought it better not to appoint a new Committee at all, but to enlarge the original Committee; and in the mean time let this Petition lie on the table for information of Members. Mr. Earle thought, that if all these matters were referred to the same Committee, it should be enlarged to nine members. Hon. Attorney General suggested, that no hon. members interested in the question, should be on such a Committee. He believed some hon. members owned lands in which some of the mines in question were situated; and such members should not be on the Committee. There was one reason why he himself would rather object to being on the Committee; because he had been professionally engaged in one of those law suits at law. But there was a great difference in the nature of the Petitions in question. The Petition brought in by the Hon. member for Queen's, prayed for pecuniary compensation for damages sustained by the Petitioner, in defending his rights, as a land owner, in suits at law; but the present Petition prayed, that the Legislature should pass a bill to regulate the respective rights of the land owners and the mining lessees and grantees for the future. All mines and minerals and mining rights were the property of the Crown, and were always expressly reserved to the Crown in all grants of land. The judicial tribunals of the country, after having devoted a great deal of time and the most careful attention to the subject, had determined that such reservations and Crown rights were in full force, and that the Crown had never been divested of them; but they had also decided, that the right of entry on the lands granted was not in the Crown but in the grantees. Therefore, this Petition prayed that a law might be passed to define those respective rights, and thereby to prevent future litigation. The right of entry was not in the Crown; but the property in the mines and minerals was; therefore the licencee of any such mines, although he had paid a valuable consideration for such mining rights and property, could not enter upon granted lands to enjoy them. The object of the intended law was, to prevent such difficulty and injustice hereafter; by making some provision, to authorize the local Magistrates to summon a jury in all such cases, to assess the amount of damages which the mining licencee or grantee should pay to the owner of the soil, for a right of entry to work his mines. He believed that was what was contemplated by the present Petition; and if so, the purpose of this Petition was totally different from that brought in by the hon. member for Queen's. - The hon. Attorney General concluded, by explanation, that as he had been professionally employed in some of the litigations on this subject, it might probably be an objection to his serving on the select Committee. Mr. Earle thought the Attorney General seemed to cast his eye at him, (Mr. E.) when he spoke of hon. Members being interested in this question; but he assured the House that he was in no way whatever interested in the matter, further than every hon. member should be interested for the public good. Mr. Botsford made some remarks, corroborative of those of the hon. Attorney General, with respect to the distinction between the different Petitions; the one being for compensation for pecuniary losses in a particular case; and the present one being a general Petition, for a Legislative definition of the respective rights of parties. He did not see why a new Committee should not now be raised, as the subjects were so totally distinct. Mr. Needham thought there could be no impropriety in referring both to the same committee. Mr. Botsford replied, that if they did, they would lose the services of the Attorney General. Hon. Provincial Secretary said, that they could easily obviate that difficulty; there could be no objection to the names of any of the hon. members on the original Committee; and by merely adding the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford to that Committee, that would be sufficient. Then let them report distinctly on the first petition, and ask leave to make a further report; upon which they could proceed to the consideration of the present petition. He would therefore move accordingly. Mr. Needham seconded the motion. This motion was carried, and the petition accordingly referred to the original Committee, and the hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford added thereto. Mr. Botsford then moved, that Messrs. Harding and J.M. Johnson should be added to the Committee, making the total number nine; which being seconded, was also carried."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 24, 1852 Albert County. - The Supreme Court for the County was opened at Hopewell, on Tuesday last, by His Honour Judge Wilmot. After the Grand Jury had chosen their foreman, and were sworn, it appeared that there was nothing to come before them, and they were accordingly relieved from further attendance. The learned judge took the opportunity of congratulating them, and the inhabitants of the County, on the prosperous condition of that section of the Province, and the pleasing fact that there was no case whatever on the criminal calendar at the present term. This state of affairs he attributed in great measure to the beneficial effects of temperance principles, which had been the means of promoting industry and comfort wherever they were carried out, instead of idleness, dissipation, and crime. ...The principal cases to be tried before the court were those connected with the Albert Coal Mining Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Davies, and others are concerned; and as they were likely to last for some weeks, Judge Wilmot had written to Judge Parker to open the Westmorland Court on Tuesday next. The point in dispute between the Coal Company and Dr. Gesner is, whether the substance extracted from the mine is Coal or Asphaltum; and a great amount of evidence, scientific and otherwise, will be brought forward on both sides. A number of Geologists and Chemists have already arrived in Albert, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The Jury has been most carefully selected, specially for these trials, and we learn that they are men of the most honest and respectable description. As the parties at present in possession have laid out a large amount of money, and are carrying on the work vigorously, and benefitting the country, we trust they will not sustain

any serious loss, whichever way the trial results. A railway, five miles long, from the mines to the wharf at Hillsborough, has been laid down, and coal waggons passed along it on Monday last for the first time. We believe this is the first railway in actual operation in this Province."

Weekly Observer - Jul. 27, 1852 and Novascotian - Aug. 2, 1852 Albert County. - The Supreme Court for this county was opened at Hopewell, on Tuesday last, by his Honor Judge Wilmot. The principal cases to be tried before the court,were those connected with the Albert Coal Mining Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Davies, and others are concerned; and as they likely to last for some weeks, Judge Wilmot has written to Judge Parker to open the Westmorland Court on Tuesday next. The point in dispute between the Coal Company and Dr. Gesner is, whether the substance extracted from the mine is Coal or Asphaltum; and a great amount of , scientific and otherwise, will be brought forward on both sides. A number of Geologists and Chemists have already arrived in Albert, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The Jury has been most carefully selected, specially for these trials, and we learn that they are men of the most honest and respectable

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Miramichi Gleaner - Jun. 21, 1852 The Albert Coal. - Having my imagination highly excited by seeing a description of the Albert coal and its valuable addition to gas manufacture, I became possessed with a strong disposition to visit the locality of the mines and satisfy my curiosity, at the same time glean a little information as to its position and general appearance, not knowing but what it might be some advantage that coal fields to an unbounded extent repose beneath its soil. On arriving at the Bend of Petitcodiac, I fortunately was introduced to Dr. Cowie, who very kindly offered tp drive me to the mines. On our journey we called at Alexander Wright's, Esq., Salisbury, (to obtain the necessary information) the appearance of whose residence as about the finest I observed about those parts. On arriving at the mines I became acquainted with Mr. Brown, the Captain of them, who took considerable trouble in pointing out to me any little peculiarity or marked feature which distinguished the formation, and also collecting and furnishing me with specimens of the coal, bituminous shale, and fossil remains, the latter not being very abundant. The only good specimens of which I obtained from one of the miners, to whom I am considerably indebted. After exploring the subterranean wonders of the place I returned, and on my way I called on Mr. Cairns, the Superintendant of the mines who lives about three or four miles distant from them. He very kindly showed me his gas apparatus by which he illuminates his house. Its arrangement is remarkably simple: - A small retort, receiver for condensible products and a gasometer, constitute its whole arrangement, and I am certain every house ere long will be illuminated with this beautiful gas. The cost will be quite insignificant in comparison with the old processes of illumination. On my return to Salisbury, Mr. Wright furnished me with Professor Johnston's Report on the nature of the coal, and also another pamphlet purporting to be a review of that report, written by an anonymous man of letters. I read them both, and found the latter publication not to agree at all with the other. I consequently came to the conclusion to experiment myself to ascertain which of the two was correct. If science is so unsatisfactory as not to establish the truth, the sooner its votaries relinquish the pursuit of such branches of knowledge the better. If the study of the well filled and diversified page of nature is to be blotted by one professing to be its reader and interpreter, how can the young scholastic eye attempt to decypher those records with any degree of certainty or precision. Where all ought to be harmony and beauty of arrangement, calculated to awaken a feeling of enjoyment and happiness, we find the most discordant and crude expressions made use of, evidently exhibiting a sordidness of purpose which is most deplorable, more so, proceeding as it does from one who ought to interpret but to instruct, and study but to impart that information so highly calculated to awaken a thirst for instruction both profitable and amusing. The author of the Review seems to labor very hard to identify the Hillsborough coal with asphaltum; and after exhausting all his own scientific fire in endeavoring to establish it, he appendixes his pamphlet with certificates, unscientific, discordant and unsatisfactory. I was highly amused with one written by P. Guimaren, M.D., of the Bend of Petitcodiac, who informs us that the coal ""melts and runs down through the grate and into the ashes"", certainly a very convenient place of repose, as its concealment would necessarily prevent the examining of its physical and chemical characteristics, the identifying of which might possibly occasion a greater amount of information than what the learned gentlemen is in possession of. However, I shall now detail the few experiments I have made on the two minerals. Experiment First. - I placed about twenty or thirty grains of asphaltum, coarsely powdered, and the same amount of the Albert coal upon an old daguerrotype plate, which had sufficient silver upon it to cover the copper, leaving about half an inch between the two. I then placed it over the blaze of a Berzelius spirit lamp. In a very short time the asphaltum melted and assumed a smooth rotund surface, and soon emitted gas and volatile products of a very fetid and disagreeable odour, and continued to do so till nothing but a dry black scale of carbonaceous matter remained, while the Albert coal continued without any alteration except exhibiting a slight crackling sound, similar to salt when thrown on the fire. After the combustion of the asphaltum, a permanent black stain remained, with a copper-colored belt surrounding it, and outside of that another belt of black color, while not the slightest stain or discoloration was discerned where the coal rested. If the coal had been asphaltum why did it not melt and stain the silver? I then put a piece of about the size of a bean of each, without breaking, upon an iron wire mesh, the squares of which were about the sixteenth part of an inch wide, and on bringing it over the flame of a spirit lamp the wire became red hot, and immediately the asphaltum melted and dropped through the net, and continued to do so till none whatever remained above the wire. While this was going on the coal softened on the lower part, slightly puffed a little on the lower side, inflamed, but none dropped through the wire. If the coal was asphaltum why did it not drop through the wire? Again, I took twenty grains of Hillsborough coal and boiled it in two drams of Naptha for two minutes, filtered it, boiled the residuum in three drams of sulphuric ether, after in absolute alcohol. It lost only three grains. I then put twenty grains in two drams of pure kresote, boiled, filtered and weighed the residuum, and found it had lost two grains. I then boiled Asphaltum in kresote, and afterwards in naptha. - Each completely dissolved it, forming a thick varnish resembling Barbadoes tar. On boiling twenty grains of Albert coal in three drams of spirits of Turpentine, filtering, drying and weighing that which was not dissolved, I found it had lost three and a half grains. Twenty grains of Asphaltum boiled in the same quantity of Turpentine, dissolved completely, forming a fine japan. If the Albert coal is asphaltum, why did it not completely dissolve in Turpentine, Kresote and Naptha? I then put 960 grains of the Hillsboro coal into a small retort, and subjected it to destructive distillation, and obtained 440 grains of pure coke, leaving 520 grains for the condensible and gaseous products. The former amounted to about four drams, and in its subtile, heavy, disagreeable odor, resembles caoutchoucine. On puting the same amount of asphaltum into the retort and treating it in a similar way, I obtained 120 grains of coke and 810 of condensible and gaseous products. The odor of the liquid products resembled naptha, while that of the gas was almost insupportable from its offensive and fetid nature. This odor I consider a distinguishing feature of asphaltum. I then took two drams of the liquid products obtained in the destructive distillation of the Albert coal, and put twenty grains of the coal into it, and boiled it, and after filtering, drying and weighing, I found the coal had lost seven grains, leaving thirteen grains undissolved. I subjected 20 grains of asphaltum, to the same treatment, and found it to dissolve completely without residue - fluid and this while hot, and when cold had the appearand consistence of tar. I did not pursue my investigation further, considering the above quite conclusive. The liquid products, I think, would furnish an interesting subject for chemical enquiry. Apart from any chemical examination there is sufficient in the appearance and physical character of the two bodies to distinguish them; for instance, if the Albert coal is finely pulverised it exhibits nearly a jet black, whereas asphaltum is a snuff brown color, and has a nauseous smell. I would remark that the amellated structure of the Hillsboro coal is sufficient to set aside the idea of its being asphaltum, having an excellent opportunity of inspecting it when in the mine. When there I detached a large piece with square sides, and straight lines parallel to the face of cleavage, while asphaltum has a more massive and continuous structure, and has not that clear glossy jet fracture which the coal presents. I have no doubt in saying that it has been produced by a decomposition of wood, free from metallic and inorganic substances at great depths and under peculiar chemical phenomena, aided by heat and great pressure from superimposed strata. The following statement fosters this idea. The tar furnished by the destructive distillation of cedar wood, when re-distilled, furnishes a residuum scarcely distinguishable from Albert coal. It slightly dissolves in sulphuric ether, naptha, and absolute alcohol, and yields a beautiful gas when subjected to a high heat in a retort, leaving a light friable coke, resembling the coke from the Hillsboro coal. When burned in the open air it leaves a beautiful fine ash of reddish color. I intend sending a sample on to Mr. Wright, as also the coke. I obtained it in the manufacture of cedar oil, that valuable remedy for toothache and rheumatism; and I conclude by saying that the Albert

Weekly Observer - Nov. 23, 1852 and N.B. Reporter, Page 2 - Friday, November 26, 1852 and Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 29, 1852 and Nova Scotian - Dec. 6, 1852 Albert Mining Company. - The Act incorporating this Company has received the Royal assent, and is published at length in the last Gazette. The names of the parties incorporated are Edward Allison, Jonathan C. Allison, David Allison, Wm. Cairns, Alexander Wright, Nathanial Gould and James Dowie, their associates and successors. The capital of the Company is fixed at œ30,000, and their right to enter upon private property 7 is limited to a tract of wilderness land of one mile square, described in a mining lease to Peter Duffy and John Duffy. - New Br."

Weekly Observer - Sep. 7, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell, who honorably stands at the very head of modern Geologists, accompanied by Lady Lyell, also came out in the last steamer to Halifax. Lady Lyell arrived in this city on Friday, accompanied with Sir Edmund and Lady Head, and proceeded with them to Fredericton. Sir Charles is travelling by the land route from Halifax, with the object, it is stated, of visiting the rich and extensive Mines in Albert County, and his opinion as to their character and importance will be looked for with much interest. It is understood that Sir Charles and Lady Lyell intend visiting the United States and Canada."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 11, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell arrived in town yesterday, from Albert County. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head came down the day before, to await his arrival, and we believe they proceeded to Fredericton today. We understand that Sir Charles Lyell is of an ancient family in Forfarshire, Scotland, and is the proprietor of a large landed property there, named Kinordie. He commenced his geological pursuits, in which he has since attained such eminence, as Honorary Secretary to the Geological Society of London. He has a large private fortune, and although devoted to the science of Geology, does not occupy any collegiate situation."

Novascotian - Sep. 13, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, is at present visiting Albert County, N.B. and other localities of the province. It is thought that Sir Charles' opinion will go far towards settling the disputed coal and asphaltum question. Sir Charles and Lady are on their way to the United States."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 17, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell arrived in town on Friday, from Albert County, and proceeded to Fredericton on Saturday, in company with His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, to join Lady Lyell. - Obs."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 3, 1853 and Morning News - Jul. 27, 1853 County Albert Mines. - A portion of the Halifax papers contain a report of a trial between the Company now working the mine in the above named county and Dr. Gesner. After a protracted trial of ten days, the Judge charged in favor of the Plaintiff, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly. As the

question at issue has created considerable interest throughout this section of the Province, we publish below a portion of the charge of His Honor Judge Bliss. I will now direct your attention to the main feature of this case presented for your decision. The question you have to decide, gentlemen, is, whether this article is coal or not. Whether it is a mineral, is a question with which you have nothing to do; and I was rather surprised at the learned Counsel engaging your attention so largely on that point, after I had distinctly stated that I would reserve it for the decision of a full Bench; and here I may take occasion to say that having given my opinion, as a Judge is often called upon to give on points of law which arise in the progress of different cases; yet I shall not be at all afraid or ashamed, to change that opinion, if upon mature reflection, and a full consideration of the principles bearing upon it, a different opinion would appear to be correct. With that enquiry, however, you gentlemen, having nothing to do. It is a question of law - not of fact. The simple point for you to determine is, whether this is coal or not? If it is not Coal it is Asphaltum. All the witnesses, it appears, agree on this, both on one side and the other. On the one side they assert that it is coal - on the other, that it is Asphaltum; but the evidence on both sides is conclusive that it must be one or other of these two substances. If it is not true coal, it will pass, as far as your decision is concerned, to Dr. Gesner, with the soil, of which he is the lessee. The point is a very singular one to be brought in a Court of Justice. I have known such incidental questions to arise frequently in medical and scientific jurisprudence; but never an instance exactly similar to this. Singular however, as this case is, it is not more singular than the testimony which has been given, from the lowest to the highest. We find a disagreement in the opinions of the practical men who knew little of the principles of science, and we find as marked a difference in the conclusions of the learned men who have been examined. I am sure you, gentlemen, participated with me in the pleasure which every body in court must have listened to the testimony of Professor Robb, and I need not add any eulogy of his talents, or his attainments in the branches of science to which he is attached. The College to which he belongs in New Brunswick, may well be proud of him as a professor. We saw him during an examination of a day and a half - throwing off his answers with clearness and perspecuity, and giving explanations on points we did not understand in a manner so lucid and intelligible that must have been in the highest degree very satisfactory. If we look at the evidence on the other side, we find that it will equally bear examination. One of the gentlemen who has been examined for the defence is a professor of considerable reputation in the state of New York, the other holds a position of no less eminence in Massachusetts. Their explanations were very minute, and given in so clear a manner as to be intelligible to the narrowest capacity. I cannot deny myself the pleasure of calling to your recollection a remark of Professor Ellet, complimentary to the testimony of Dr. Robb. When gentlemen of science, whose evidence is apparently conflicting, observe such courtesy towards each other, it is not only gratifying to those who listen to them, but the eulogy is surely reflected back upon him who would have bestowed it on another. Besides the testimony of these learned men we had the evidence of the Superintendants of the Gas Works in Halifax and St. John. Their evidence also appeared to me to be singularly explicit and clear. [Mr. Peebles is the St. John Superintendent]."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Headquarters - Dec. 7, 1853 The following important decision of the Albert Mining Company case was pronounced by the Court of Chancery by His Honor the Master of the Rolls - The decision appears to us of far too much importance to be abridged, and we are much indebted for an opportunity of publishing the judgment of the Court as delivered:- December 6, 1853 Albert Mining Company vs. LeGal and Others. - There are two main questions involved in the discussions that have taken place on the motion made for an injunction in this cause. 1st. The question of title. 2d. The right to an injunction. The first, the question of title, cannot be settled on an interlocutory proceeding like the present, and the proper tribunal for its decision is a Court of Law. In order, however, to determine the question now before me, it is necessary to consider the nature of the titles under which the parties severally claim, and their respective positions in regard to the subject matter in dispute between them. The case has been very fully argued in a discussion extending throughout six days, many affidavits have been produced, and many authorities cited, but the question before me, in the view which I take of it, does not call for a particular reference to the cases adverted to. The affidavits shew the Plaintiffs to be in the actual possession of a mine claimed to have been purchased from Peter Duffy and John Duffy, and which nearly a year previous to the purchase of the Plaintiffs, or rather of certain individuals since incorporated by the name of the Albert Mining Company, had been first opened and worked by the Duffys, under a licence from the Crown, dated 7th January, 1850. Within the bounds of this licence the Plaintiffs, it appears, have carried on their operations, and have expended large sums of money and raised a large quantity of the mineral substance found therein, and in short, have worked the mine on a scale of considerable magnitude. The Defendants, some or one of them, claim to be the owners of the land under which the mine of the Plaintiffs and the carbonaceous seam wrought by them are deposited. They also claim to be the assignees of Foster Bryant, to whom a prior mining right, in many respects similar to that obtained by the two Duffys, had been on 10th August, 1841, granted by the Crown, covering, however, a much larger space, namely, an area of nine square miles, and comprehending within its limits the lesser area contained in the Duffys' licence. There is no dispute as to the ownership of the land. To this the Plaintiffs assert no right. It is not denied that the Defendants are lawfully in possession, except so far as the works carried on by the Plaintiffs may have trenched upon the surface of the soil. The point in dispute is as to the mines and minerals within the limits of the Duffy licence, and the first question is whether the Crown after the grant to Foster Bryant could rightfully under the circumstances under which it acted, confer upon the Duffys a valid title. It is contended that after the grant to Foster Bryant, however he might have failed or neglected to comply with its conditions, it was necessary that the Crown should proceed by inquest of office to establish the forfeiture, and until office found that, no grant of the nature of the letters patent to the Duffys could pass. It was further contended that it is indifferent whether these letters patent are considered as a lease or a licence only as the Crown had declared the breach of the conditions should be a forfeiture, and had provided a remedy by re-entry. The principle which has been appealed to on both sides is that where in the case of the subject an entry would be necessary there in the case of the Crown, there must be an inquest of office. This, then, may be regarded as the true criterion. On the other hand, it is contended that the failure on the part of Bryant to commence the effectual working within the time prescribed in the grant, namely, within two years from its date, rendered the right conferred on the grantee, in the language of the grant itself, ""utterly null and void in all respects"". Other questions of importance arise supposing this to be adjudged for the Defendants, on which the establishment of their right must depend. It appears that an action of trespass has been brought by the Defendant Gesner, which has been twice tried, but with an adverse result, verdicts having been found each time against him, in which, however, a motion for a new trial has been made, which yet remains undecided. Another action of trespass, an action of ejectment, and a seire facias to repeal the letters patent to the Duffys have been also brought; all of which are now pending. On the other hand, proceedings have been instituted on the part of the Crown to repeal the grant to Foster Bryant. By means of these proceedings all the questions in regard to title discussed before me are in actual course of adjudication, and it only remains for me, without authoritatively pronouncing on the questions, to consider the rights of the parties in the interim. The position of the Plaintiffs is this, that they are in full and undoubted possession derived from the previous possessors, who entered without objection from any quarter, and with the assent and concurrence of the under owner of the land, opened and worked the mine undisturbed during the time they remained owners. The title of the Defendant, Abraham Gesner, to the land, arose from the assignment of three several leases from Alexander to Charles Milner, two of these leases severally contained an express declaration that they were not to be held to extend to any mines and minerals reserved or expected in the original grants from the Crown. The third, dated 24th December, 1850, the last in point of date, is a demise of four acres of land, (under which the Plaintiffs mine is situated) to be used by the lessee only, however, as fully as the lessors were entitled to under the terms of the original grant of the Crown. Shortly after the Duffys had sold to Cairns, the Defendant, Abraham Gesner, set up a claim to the mines in Cairns' possession, not by virtue of any specific grant or licence, but as derived from the original grant of the land, the minerals in question being, as it was contended, not included within the exception of the grant, which exception all the three leases expressly or impliedly recognised. A Bill in Chancery having been filed, and an application for an injunction made and refused, the first action of trespass was commenced and that case was tried in the County of Albert in June, 1852. The reason for setting aside the verdict then obtained for the Defendant therein, was not the ground of the then Plaintiff, Gesner, having established a right to the minerals, on the contrary, the judgement of the Court decided that point in the negative. The second trial in the present year was attended with a similar result. By these proceedings it was fully determined that the owner of the land as such had no right to the minerals. But a new claimant now appears to the mines in the person of the Defendant, Eugene LeGal, making title under the licence to Foster Bryant. LeGal's right, whatever it may be, arose in June, 1852, and was recorded in January, 1853. Henry Gesner, who assigned to LeGal, states his own title (derived by sundrey mesne assignments) to have been obtained in September, 1851, and that in the spring following he commenced a shaft, and while acting for himself and LeGal sunk it about 100 feet, and raised a small quantity of mineral. This shaft was situated half a mile from the Plaintiff's mine, though within the Duffy licence, and was not interrupted. It proved, however, wholly unproductive, and was abandoned. On the first day of May last, a new shaft was commenced within forty yards of the Plaintiffs works, and within their limits, which has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet. This was begun after notice that the land would be required under the 15 Vic., c. 87. It is to restrain the further prosecution of this work, and from the erection of a dam supposed to be contemplated by the Defendants from digging and carrying away the mineral within the Duffy licence that this application has been made. It is alleged that this shaft has become the cause of injury to the Plaintiff's works, the water accumulating therein and flowing their mine. This is altogether denied by the Defendants, who ascribe the injury complained of to the Plaintiffs' own want of skill. I will first consider the right of the Plaintiffs to protection in regard to the mineral substances, and secondly, the special damage complained of or anticipated. 1st. In regard to the minerals. The defendants derive no additional or stronger 8right from being or acting with the permission of the owners of the land. The two tiles, viz., to the land and to the minerals are entirely separate and distinct, and though the subject matter of each lies in juxta position with the other, yet in point of title they cannot be so wedded together as to present one subject of consideration, but must be regarded as completely separate. As owners of the land the Defendants, as it has been established, have no right except to the land, and the right claimed under the Foster Bryant licence is as opposite to that of the land owners, as that derived under the Duffys. The claim which the Defendants now assert came to LeGal long after the Duffys had entered, worked, and peacefully enjoyed their mine, and after Cairns had purchased and possessed under him. It is to be remembered that Henry Gesner was perfectly cognisant of the Duffys' rights and possession, having himself made them a conditional offer for them, and that Stephen Binney, the Defendant Gesner's agent, had also made great exertions to purchase from them. Henry Gesner had been employed by LeGal, who is associated with Abraham Gesner in certain works for which the mineral raised was required. Binney was also the agent of LeGal, as well as Abraham Gesner, prior to LeGal's purchase of the Bryant right. Both LeGal and Abraham Gesner must be taken then to have been fully cognisant of the right claimed and in actual exercise under the Duffy licence. In purchasing, therefore, an unexercised right (for there had been no effectual proceeding whatever under Foster Bryant's licence, at a period so long after, by the terms of it, it was forfeitable, if not actually forfeited) the Defendant LeGal has obviously purchased a lawsuit and entered on a speculation on the strength of a title having no support from possession. Forfeitable, I say, because it is impossible to maintain on facts as before me, however, this may hereafter turn out, that the right was not subject to forfeiture for non use at the expiration of two years, and if so, it is not attempted to be shown that the Crown had waived the forfeiture previous to the grant to the Duffys, whether right or wrong in making the grant without an inquest. - Though the court is, as has been truly said by the learned counsel for the Defendant, particularly cautious of interfering by injunction with mining operations, yet it is so where its intervention is sought to restrain operations in course of effectual progress. - To avert the future working of a mine, where large sums have been expended, and parties are in actual possession, must be attended frequently with ruinous consequences, but the circumstances in those cases more resemble those of the Plaintiffs than of the Defendants. On the other hand, it will in many cases protect an actual possession, when coupled with a prima facie title until a better right 9 shall be lawfully established. Whatever expense the Defendants may have been at has been incurred under circumstances which negative any supposition that the removal of the minerals within the Duffy licence would be acquiesced in by the Plaintiffs. I am therefore of the opinion that the Defendants ought not to be permitted to infringe upon the minerals within the Plaintiffs' lands, unless their title shall be first established at law, the injury being of that nature which involves irreparable destruction. 2d. As to the immediate greivance of which the Plaintiffs complain, the affidavits leave it very doubtful whether the flowage of their works has been the result of the Defendant's acts, or whether it is not in a great measure attributable to the nature of their own operations, but were the case much clearer than it is, I should hesitate to restrain acts not wantonly or designedly mischievous, which are properly referable to the right of the land owners (namely, digging within their own property to any extent short of the mineral deposit) and not to that claimed under the Bryant licence. This may in effect be very immaterial, as if the Defendants are debarred from obtaining the minerals, their object is for the time defeated. But however this may be, an important principle is involved. It appears that when the Duffys took possession it was under permission of the then owner of the land, who had a perfect right to give or withhold it, and the occupation of the land so far as was necessary was justifiable. But it is clear that Cairns acquired no such privilege, although exertions were made for that purpose, and the covenant of the Duffys to use their influence to procure it for him, shows at once his sense of its importance, and that he had failed to obtain it. In purchasing the mining right then he did it with the knowledge that he and acquired no right from the owner to occupy and encumber the land, notwithstanding which he has used their property without hesitation to suit his own convenience. It is true that the question is pending at law, and a jury contrary to what the Court considered the evidence warranted found for the Defendant in that case, yet that verdict has not yet been established, and as the Plaintiffs come here during the pendency of this suit for equitable assistance, their own conduct, or that of their agent towards the land owner is necessarily subjected to scrutiny, and becomes an important element of consideration, in order to determine their title to the aid of the Court. However embarrassing to them, the rights of the land owners are to be respected, and if they have consulted their own convenience in derogation of those rights they not only subject themselves to the legal consequences, but during that proceeding preclude this Court from interfering on their behalf. For these reasons, in accordance with the principles of this Court, 10 which I think the minerals are to be protected, I am, in my opinion, bound to reject the remainder of the application. ------- Injunction ordered until answer or further order to restrain the Defendants, their agents, and servants, &c. from entering upon, digging, taking, and carrying away any of the minerals, comprehended and described in the licence to Peter Duffy

S.J. Chronicle - Dec. 9, 1853 Albert Mining Company. - One Tuesday his Honor the Master of the Rolls delivered judgement and granted an injunction, at the instance of the Albert Mining Company, against Eugene LeGal and others, which will have the effect to restrain any further prosecution against the Company; so that their operations may be carried on without further annoyance. The Hon. John H. Gray, Q.C., the Hon. Attorney General, and James W. Chandler, Q.C. argued the case of the Albert Mining Company; and Hon. R.L. Hazen, Q.C., W.J. Ritchie and D.S. Kerr, Esquires, for

N.B. Courier - Dec. 10, 1853 Albert Mining Company. - On Tuesday last, his Honor the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment and granted an injunction at the instance of the Albert Mining Company, against Eugene LeGal and others, which will have the effect to restrain any further prosecution against the Company; so that their operations may be carried on without further annoyance. The Hon. John H. Gray, Q.C., the Hon. Attorney General, and James W. Chandler, Q.C., argued the case of the Albert Mining Company; and Hon. R.L. Hazen, Q.C., W.J. Ritchie, and D.S. Kerr, Esquires, for

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Morning News - Jul. 27, 1853 and N.B. Reporter - Jul. 29, 1853 and Miramichi Gleaner - July 30, 1853 Albert Mining Company. - We are informed that the new trial ordered by the Court at the last Trinity Term in the celebrated case of Gesner against Cairns and others, respecting the Coal Mines in the County of Albert, has again resulted in a verdict for the defendants. We should suppose that this would put an end to further litigation in the matter, and enable certain parties to apply their time and money more usefully than they hitherto seem to have done. The case was tried twice before Judge Parker at Hopewell, in the County of Albert, during the past week. The former trial took place before Judge Wilmot. D.S. Kerr and Albert Smith, Esquires, for plaintiffs. Hon. Attorney General Hon. John H. Gray and A.L. Palmer, Esq., for
N.B. Courier - Jul. 30, 1853 Albert Mining Company. - We are informed that the new trial ordered by the Court at the last Trinity Term in the celebrated case of Gesner against Cairns and others, respecting the Coal Mines in the County of Albert, has again resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried twice before Judge Parker at Hopewell, in the County of Albert, during the past week. -Obs."

Weekly Observer - Jun. 26, 1853 Albert Mining Company. - We are informed that the new trial ordered by the Court at the last Trinity Term in the celebrated case of Gesner against Cairns and others, respecting the Coal Mines in the County of Albert, has again resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge Parker at Hopewell, in the County of Albert, during the past week."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 5, 1853 and St. Andrews Standard - Nov. 9, 1853 and S.J. Chronicle -Nov. 11, 1853 and Headquarters - Nov. 2, 1853 The Albert Mining Company against Eugene LeGal,and Others. - During the whole of last week the Court of Chancery was occupied in hearing council for and against the Plaintiff's application for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from interfering with their mining operations at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert. The Master of the Rolls after a full hearing of the case has taken time to consider. For the Plaintiffs- The Hon. the Attorney General, J.W. Chandler, Q.C., Hon. J.H. Gray, Q.C. For the defendants - D.S. Kerr, and W.J. Ritchie, Esquires. - Headquarters."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 1, 1854 and N.B. Courier - Mar. 18, 1854 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, That at a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Albert Mining Company, held at the Office of the President, in Saint John, on the 15th inst., it was resolved that calls on the Stock of the Company be made to the extent of ten pounds per share. In accordance with which Resolution, holders of Stock in this Company are hereby required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at the Office of Edward Allison, Esquire, in Saint John, on or before the twenty seventh day ofMarch next, ten pounds per share on the amount of Stock severally held by them. H.E. Allison, Treasurer.

Morning News - Jul. 4, 1855 Gas Coal. - At the Merchant's Exchange Room are some specimens of a highly bituminous and lustrous coal, from Hillsboro', New Brunswick, especially adapted to the manufacture of gas. These are not picked specimens, but taken loosely from a cargo which has just arrived; and certainly we have seen nothing bearing the name of coal so clear and brilliant. We are told that for gas purposes it is unequalled. - Boston Transcript."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 29, 1856 The Albert Mining Company. - This company, we learn from good authority, is now in most successful operation. After the lawsuits which involved it at the outset, had terminated, preparations for pushing work actively commenced and a competent mining engineer was engaged, and a large steam engine, with a powerful pumping apparatus, planted, by which the works were quickly freed from water which had greatly impeded the progress of the workmen. Regular deliveries of ""Albertite"" from the mines have been made, for which, $10 per ton, delivered on board at Hillsboro, was received for last year's sales, and will be paid for orders since received for this year's delivery. Such prices on the limited supply of not more than 10,000 per annum, will yield the company, for the same time, more than £10,000

Morning News - Sep. 16, 1857... While the Commissioners are about it might they not investigate the affairs of the Albert Mining Company, seeing that they have got woefully out of order, if we are to credit the advertisements in the

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 13, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Albertine. An improvement on Parafine. The cheapest and best Illuminating Agent, for Houses, Stores, Churches, Factories, now in use. Albertine and Lamps, For Sale at St. John prices, at the ""Variety Store"", No. 5, Coy's Building, Fredericton. Aug. 5 Martin Lemont"
Morning Freeman - Dec. 23, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Albertine. An improvement upon Parrafine, manufactured and sold by the N.B. Oil Works Co., is the cheapest and best illuminating agent for Houses, Stores, Churches and Factories, now in use. Albertine and Lamps, for sale Wholesale and Retail, at Company's Depot, 33, Price Wm. Street, Sands Arcade. Thomas McHenry, July 16 agent"

New Brunswicker - Jun. 3, 1858 At an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Albert Mining Company held first instant, at their office in Saint John, Messrs. Edward Allison, Henry Gilbert, Junior, Thomas Gilbert, Edward Franks, and George G. Gilbert, Junior, were elected Directors for the ensuing year; and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday, Mr. George G. Gilbert, Jr., was appointed President, Mr. William Ellman appointed Secretary, Mr. John Byers, manager at the mine, Mr. Charles H. Osborne, head Clerk at Hillsboro, and F. MacDonald, Esq., General Superintendent and selling agent."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Carleton Sentinel, Page 170 - Saturday, June 26, 1858 - (from Clowes) - Sackville Borderer - We learn from our correspondent at Albert, Samuel J. Calhoun, Esquire, ""that quite an extensive business is doing this spring at the Albert Mines. A new clipper schooner, launched last fall, called the S. L. Tilley, and several large vessels, are engaged conveying the Albert coal to the United States. There are several fine looking vessels building at Hopewell, and farming is carried on very extensively throughout the country this year. The people are looking forward in prospect of better times.""""

Morning News - May 10, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Depot of the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, St. John, May 8, 1858. Notice is hereby given that Thomas McHenry has been appointed Agent of the Depot of this Company. All communications with reference to purchase or sale of Oils or Lamps addressed to him at this Depot will receive immediate attention. John H. Gray President. John McGrath, Secretary. May 10 - (u p)"

Morning News - May 14, 1858 and N.B. Courier - May 22, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. Albert Mining Company Office St. John, N.B., 8th May, 1858. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholder of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, (over the store of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co.), on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and transacting other business of the Company. In consequence of

the loss of the Books of the Company, Stockholders are requested to present their Stock Certificates to the Secretary previous to the meeting. Henry Gilbert, Junr., W. Ellman, Sec'y. President"
Morning Freeman - Dec. 23, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Depot of the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, St. John, May 8, 1858 Notice is hereby given that Thomas McHenry has been appointed agent of this Company. All communications with reference to purchase or sale of Oil or Lamps addressed to him at this Depot will receive prompt attention. John McGrath J.H. Gray Secretary President"

Morning Freeman - Dec. 23, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: The N.B. Oil Works Company will remove to their new depot, No. 33, Prince William Street, (Sands Arcade), on or before the first day of June next, and beg to notify their customers that from that date all Retail sales of Oil Lamps, &c., will be for cash only, and that no accounts will be kept. A new and splendid assortment of Paraffine Lamps, in greater variety, will be opened and for sale at reduced prices; as also, Brushes, Scissors, Shades, and other Fittings, wholesale and retail. Thomas McHenry May 11 Agent of the Depot"

Morning News - May 14, 1858 and New Brunswicker - May 20, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: The N.B. Oil Works Company will remove to their New Depot, No. 33 Prince Wm. Street, (Sand's Arcade), on or before the 1st day of June next, and beg to notify their customers that from that date all Retail Sales of Oils and Lamps will be for Cash Only, and that no accounts will be kept. A new and splendid assortment of Paraffine Lamps in great variety, will be opened and for sale at reduced prices, as also Brushes, Scissors, Shades, and other Fittings. Wholesale and Retail. Thomas McHenry May 12 Agent of

Morning News - Nov. 3, 1858 and Morning Freeman - Dec. 23, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: Light for the Million. Albertine Notice. - The New Brunswick Oil Works Company having disposed of the Retail Department of its business to the subscriber, he will be prepared to supply Consumers with Lamps, Oil, &c., &c., at the former Depot of the Oil Works Company, 33 Prince William Street. Purchasers desiring five barrels or upwards can obtain the same from the Company, by leaving their orders at the 5 Office of the Company or with the Subscribers. Oct 11 John McGrath"

Morning News - Sep. 10, 1858 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Oil Works Co. Notice. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held at the Office of the above Company, No.33 Prince William street, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M., to take into consideration matters of importance to the said Company. By order of the Board of Directors. John H. Gray, sept 6-3i President"

S.J. Morning Freeman - Mar. 1, 1859 To The Editor of the Freeman. - Sir:- In your report of the assault case between Foulis and Wright, it would appear as if I favoured Mr. Wright, when the evidence of Mr. Allison and Mr. Harding, two respectable gentlemen who were present, stated as follows: Mr. A. said both were in a fighting attitude, and one as fierce as the other, and one as much to blame as the other. Wright came round the table first, but did not strike. Mr. H. stated that he saw the whole of it; that Wright did not strike, but Foulis did, and would have struck again, had he (witness) not held his arm; that Wright had an opportunity to strike, but stated he would not do so. He saw all that took place, and in answer to Foulis said Wright might have put his fist up to Foulis' face first. You will please correct the statement in your next. Yours, &c. H.T. Gilbert. I certify the above to be correct. Edward Allison. St. John, Feb. 26th, 1859."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Morning Freeman - Feb. 26, 1859 POLICE OFFICE. - FRIDAY. - Mines and minerals. - Robert Foulis, a gentleman well known in St. John, charged Alex Wright, Esq., J.P. in the County of Westmorland, with having assaulted him. His statement was that having heard a vein of coal has been discovered in Albert County, he called at Mr. Allison's office to ascertain if it was on the ground, the right to the mines of which he had purchased. Mr. Wright was in the office, but complainant did not address him, but spoke to Mr.Allison. Wright said the mine was not in his lot, and accused him of having caused him to pay £180 for land that was worthless. He replied he was sorry it was not more. Wright, using abusive language, came round and attacked him violently. He then put himself in an attitude of defence, and when Wright struck at him he seized him by the throat. The two persons by then interfered. Mr. Allison said the two quarrelled, and one was as bad as the other, but he believed Wright first assumed an offensive position. John Harding did not see any assault take place, though it might have occurred. The two had high words. The Magistrate knew Mr. Wright, and the evidence was not such as to satisfy him that he, a Magistrate of the County of Westmorland, had committed an assault, and he would dismiss the case. Mr. Foulis said he was told before he came into Court that this would be the result. The Magistrate ordered him into arrest for contempt, but finally told him he could go. Mr. Foulis offered to explain, but the Magistrate did not want any explanation."

New Brunswicker - Jul. 26, 1859 Coals. - Rich discoveries of minerals of various descriptions are yearly being made in this and the adjoining Province. Some of them are of the utmost benefit to science, commerce, and domestic enjoyment. We all remember the discovery of the famous Albertine, and the many different opinions expressed relative to its value at the time; but the beautiful oil which is now extracted from it is too well known to require commendation, as thousands of householders in this City and elsewhere can testify to its value for illuminating purposes. Recently a new coal mine has been discovered on the river Hebert, in the County of Cumberland, N.S., the coal from which possesses some excellent qualities, and after a fair trial, we feel satisfied must come into general favour with our people. From the specimens we have seen, it is not a bright looking coal, and is hard to appearance, but when lighted, it burns with a strong heat, and cements together like orrel coal. It possesses one peculiarity which is remarkable, it will last longer than any other coal we have ever seen kindled. From personal experience, and the experience of others who have tried it, we would recommend a trial of this coal to our citizens. Should the mine turn out as is expected, it will supercede the English article in this market, and establish a reputation in other places, besides realizing handsome returns to the proprietors. Messrs. George A. Lockhart & Son, are the agents in this City."

Morning News - Mar. 4, 1859 and Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 12, 1859 The Wealth of Albert County. - Nine years ago the first lot of coal taken from the mines in Albert County, was dumped out of a wheel barrow. Since that time the profit on the mineral and the oil extracted from it, after paying labor and other expenses, has amounted to a sum of £50,000. Eight thousand tons of Albertine coal, the supposed yield of the mines for the present year, has been contracted for at $15 per ton - making a sum of $120,000. Five thousand tons is contracted for by the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, and the remainder goes to the United States."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Mar. 8, 1859 To the Editor of the Freeman. - Sir:- I perceive by the communication in your Tuesday's issue, signed H.T. Gilbert, that our worthy Stipendiary has felt uneasy at your Police report of Saturday, published under the head of ""Mines and Minerals"", detailing the trial of Alex. Wright, J.P., for an assault which I alleged he committed on me in Mr. Allison's office, Mr. Gilbert fearing, very justly I believe, that from your report (which was substantially correct as far as it went) that the public would think he favoured Wright because he was a J.P. of Westmorland, his own native county as he stated. The Stipendiary, in giving his decision, stated that he knew Mr. Wright to be a J.P., and the evidence was not such as to satisfy him that he, a respectable Magistrate (save the mask!) had committed the assault, and he therefore would dismiss the case. Now, Sir, his amended statement of Tuesday does not put the matter in a more favourable light for showing his impartial justice, which he seemed after all to think required Mr. Allison's certificate; yet that does not deny that Wright first put himself in an offensive position, holding his fist up to my face and using threats, which was in fact the assault complained of. Mr. Harding's evidence in favour of Wright in my humble opinion does not, as the Stipendiary now states it, help his view of the case, and is also extremely defective, for he first swears that he saw the whole of it, saw all that took place; but he afterwards admits, when cross-examined, that Wright might have put his fist up to Foulis's face first. He thus admits that he might not have seen the whole of it, nor all that took place, although he first swore that he did. R. Foulis."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 14, 1860 The Bill to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company, of New York, (U.S.) to hold property in this Province, was passed by our Legislature on the 30th ult. The Bill is similar to one passed this season to afford the same facilities to the Victoria Coal and Oil Company. The amount of property to be held was limited to the value of £20,000, and the limits prescribed within which the Company should hold and employ the property for manufacturing and mining purposes. In the Council the Bill was warmly opposed by the Hon. Mr. Robertson, and as warmly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Steeves. The observation of the former that these foreign companies applied for charters principally from motives of speculation, was denied by the latter, who said that they could now hold leases at 999 years, and that in these applications they sought the power to manage, not to speculate."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 20, 1860 The county of Albert is every day becoming of more importance. In addition to the Albert Mining Company we have the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Association, getting under way in very creditable shape; and now another and a later discovery, said to be upon a more extensive scale that either of the others, and an association formed which bids fair to rival, if not to exceed, all the rest. The coal (if that be the name) is of the same description, quite equal in quality, it ..?.. exactly the same, and the quantity we are informed appears to be untested. The gentlemen who form this last association are undoubtedly possessed of the means to put it through; and ..?.. hope for the sake of the country, as well as for their benefit, that nothing may occur to prevent their doing so. Every new enterprise of this kind deserves to be encouraged, and ..?.. only discharge a public duty when we say success attend it. - Westmorland

Morning News - Feb. 6, 1861 Albert County. - … Mr. Duval was then introduced. His subject was ""Albert County - its Mountains, Mines, Minerals, Manufactures, Marshes and Mud."" … All the Mines in the Province might be said to be in Albert County, as the Coal Works at Grand Lake were hardly worthy of the title of ""Mine"". The most valuable of these was in Hillsboro', and was discovered by the Duffy brothers in 1850, who observed the outcropping of the coal upon the giving way of a mill dam upon one of the streams; the coal was at first used for household purposes, (for which it did not answer well); for making gas; and finally for the manufacture of oil, for which purpose he believed it was the most valuable article in the world. After detailing the various circumstances connected with the history of the Mines, the lecturer went on to express his regret that they were owned almost entirely in New York. From 14,000 to 15,000 tons of coal were annually taken from the mine, and it sold at the wharf at Hillsboro' for $15 per ton; one fourth of the quantity raised was sent to the Oil Works at Spurr's Cove, and the remainder went to the States; from 80 to 100 men were employed in summer, and 60 to 80 in winter; from $400 to $500 were paid weekly for wages, and the Government received 1s. Per ton royalty off the coal raised, all of which was beneficial to the Province, to say nothing of the provisions, etc., used; so that while it was unfortunate that we did not own these works, still he could not agree with the writer in one of the recently published Essays,

who said that these Mines might as well be in Bunker Hill, or at the bottom of the ocean, for any benefit they were to the Province. Last year a dividend of 110 per cent. Upon the paid up capital of the Company was declared, the greater portion of which, it was true, was lost to the Province. At these Mines three gangs of men are employed; they work about 8 hours, and are then relieved; though at times but four hours work are required. Quite a village has sprung up at the Mines, and there is a good School there, supported by taxation, (the lecturer here declared himself in favour of this principle, and contended that the present law making it optional was useless and would never effect any thing), every miner paying 6d. a month to the support of the school, and 6d. a month extra if he attended himself, or a like sum for each one of his family."
New Brunswicker - Mar. 19, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Improved Albertine Lamps. The subscribers have received a full assortment of Hanging, Side, Hand, Stand and Parlour Lamps, with the new Economical Burner, which is so superior to all other burners. Also, a large stock of Glass and Paper Shades, Chimney, Wicks, Chimney Brushes, pure Albertine Oil, &c. The public is requested to examine our New Burners and Lamps, and convince themselves of their superiority. Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists, 9, (foot) King street."

Headquarters - Apr. 23, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: Albertine Oil! At Brayley's Drug Store. Persons who are in want of a good illuminating oil that will not smoke. And that is free from disagreeable smell, And that will not explode, And that is in every respect a safe oil to burn, should buy the Albertine Oil. As the other dealers in an inferior kind of burning oil is asserting that their oil is of the same quality as mine, I publish below an extract of a letter received the other day from the agent in St. John. -- St. John, April 7, 1862 Mr. J.W. Brayley, Dear Sir, - The former lot of Albertine, as well as the last lot, are made from pure Albert Coal, you are the only person in Fredericton that has got it for sale. Mr. Lemont and Chestnut & Sons got our Albertine oil last summer, but not any since September or October last. Of all the oils imported from the United States last year, there was not a gallon of pure coal oil, nor were there sold in St. John, for the past twelve months, one gallon of pure coal oil, but what we made from the Albert coal. Yours, very truly, John McGrath"

Morning Freeman - Aug. 14, 1862 The Albert Mining Company resist the assessment of their stock, and have obtained an injunction to restrain the Corporation (City?) from enforcing payment for the present."

Morning News - Jan. 6, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: Explosive! Hazardous!! Extra Hazardous!!! The leading Fire Insurance Companies in the United States have declared Petroleum Oils, Well Oils, Barth Oils, and sundry other Oils as highly Dangerous, liable to Explode, Hazardous, and Extra Hazardous! Of all the illuminating Oils, Albertine Oil is pre-eminently the best, it burns longer, gives a steadier light, and more light For Less Money than any other Oil. Albertine Oil is perfectly safe in use, and in this respect unlike many other oils with numerous names, which are highly dangerous, explode in the lamp, set fire to persons and property - several instances of which have occurred in this vicinity within the past few weeks. The Albertine Oil Company are now prepared to fill all orders, at Wholesale and Retail, for their genuine Albertine Oil, pure and unadulterated, manufactured from the celebrated Albert Coal. John McGrath, Agent, Albertine Oil Depot, 32,

Morning News - Jan. 6, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: Portlandite Illuminating Oil. The subscribers have received from the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, 30 bbls. of their Best Illuminating Oil. This Oil is manufactured from the Albert Coal of New Brunswick, and is equal to any Oil manufactured on this Continent, and is superior to most of the Oils sold in this City. It is free from Naptha or Benzene, is non-explosive, does not gum the weeks, gives a clear and steady light, is as lasting as any other Oil. Not a single accident is known from the use of the Portland Oil. Price 10 cents a pint, 19 cents a quart, 38 cents a half gallon, 75 cents per gallon. A large discount by the barrel. Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists. 9 (foot)

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Morning News - Jul. 16, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: Reduced Price of Albertine Oil. - Albertine Oil is the only pure and genuine Coal Oil in the market. Two gallons of Albertine will give more light than 3 gallons of Petroleum or Well Oils, which are sold here under the name of Paraffine and other names. Albertine Oil does not explode, it is perfectly safe. Price at the Depot, No. 33 Prince William Street, will be by the barrel 50 cts. per gallon, by retail 60 cts. per gallon and in proportion for smaller quantities. jan 29 John McGrath. On hand - A large and splendid assortment of Lamps of different descriptions and prices which will be sold at a very small advance. J.McG."

S. J. Daily Globe - Jun. 13, 1862 London Exhibition. -...I am proud of New Brunswick; her Albert Coal is the talk of all who see it; her minerals are the source of great attraction..."

Headquarters - May 22, 1862 New Brunswick at the Exhibition. - The London Daily Telegraph says: - The space allotted to New Brunswick is, of course, somewhat larger, and it is filled with articles less characteristic. The most interesting of them all to the man of science will undoubtedly be the open specimens of ""Albert coal"", a glossy jet variety, from which is manufactured a new oil named Albertine. The coal itself is so flammable that a small piece of it, held in the hand and ignited, will burn like a torch, and the large manufactory of the oil by Mr. Spurr, of St. John, has recently been one of the chief features of New Brunswick industry..."

Carleton Sentinel - May 31, 1862 Opening of the Great Exhibition. -... New Brunswick. - ... The most interesting of them all to the man of science will undoubtedly be the open specimens of ""Albert coal"", a glossy jet variety, from which is manufactured a new oil named Albertine. The coal itself is so inflammable that a small piece of it, held in the hand and ignited, will burn like a torch and the large manufactory of the oil by Mr. Spurr, of St. John, has recently been one of the chief features of New Brunswick industry."

Head Quarters, Page 1 - Wednesday, November 5, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT ALBERTINE OIL! AT BRAYLEY'S DRUG STORE PERSONS who are in want of a good Illuminating Oil that will not smoke. And that is free from disagreeable smell, And that will not explode. And that is in every respect a safe Oil to burn should buy the ALBERTINE OIL As the other dealers in an inferior kind of Burning Oil is asserting that their Oil is of the same quality as mine, I publish below an extract of a letter received the other day from the Agent in Saint John. Saint John, April 7, 1862. Mr. J. W. Brayley, Dear Sir, - The former lot of Albertine, as well as the last lot, are made from the pure Albert Coal, you are the only person in Fredericton that has it for sale. Mr. Lemont and Chestnut & Sons got our Albertine Oil last Summer, but not any since September or October last. Of all the Oils imported from the United States last year, there was not a gallon of pure Coal Oil, nor were there sold in Saint John, for the last twelve months, one gallon of pure Coal Oil, but what we made from the

S. J. Morning Freeman - Aug. 18, 1863 Denis Driscoll, a labourer, fell from a platform in the coal shed of the Albertine Oil Company, and sustained such injuries that he died on Monday morning."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 3, 1863 Albert County Correspondence. - Miles of Land near the Mines being Locked Up by American Speculators. - Provincial Capitalists Apathetic. - ... Mr. Editor. - In your issue of the 18th inst. you gave a general invitation to your Albert county correspondents to furnish the doings of some American mineral hunters recently in this region. I have waited with patience and examined with care the succeeding numbers of your paper in vain to find the invitation accepted. Rather than the editorial heart should pine for lack of the desired information, I proceed to furnish briefly the facts as I have been able to gather in reference to the visits of these confessedly astute and certainly very reticent American gentlemen. In the month of May last three gentlemen came toHillsboro and proceeded at once to lease lands south and southwest of Albert Mines. One of these gentlemen has since visited Hillsboro twice, in company with another Bostonian, and at each time lands were taken, the last time in a northeasterly direction from the Mines, until all the land for miles in the above direction has been leased upon various terms for mining privileges. It is 6 understood that at least two of the three gentlemen above mentioned are concerned in the mining operations so extensively carried on at Little Glace Bay, on the eastern coast of Cape Breton, where they have expended about $100,000 in excavating a harbor capable of holding seven or eight common sized vessels. They will doubtless apply for a charter of incorporation next winter, at which time we will probably hear more about them. It is not expected that active mining operations will be commenced here before next spring. It is not creditable to our Provincial capitalists that these lands should have lain in undisturbed possession of the farmers for the last ten years, around and in full view of the successful working of the richest and most profitable coal mine in the world, without even an attempt to invoke their hidden treasures. No wonder they feel chagrined and humiliated when enterprising American capitalists step in before their eyes, and, sans ceremonie, propose to develop the resources of their Province. But it is time that this dog in the manger policy, in reference as well to our mineral wealth as to everything else, was for ever abandoned. It has surely wrought ruin enough in the public domain in the immunity allowed to speculators and capitalists to lock up from the frugal and industrious settler some of the most fertile lands in the Province. ... Vindex"

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 4, 1864 The Princess Alexandria Mining and Manufacturing Company has been duly organized at Hillsboro'. The following are the office bearers:- Treasurer and Secretary, J.G. White. Directors - S.P. Shaw, Horatio Bigelow, A.H. Twembly, W.J. Parsons, H.L. Hazelton, Leverett Saltonstall and George Snell, Esquires. The capital stock of the Company is divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily News - Jan. 29, 1864 Another Mining Company under the denomination ofthe ""Princess Alexandria Mining and Manufacturing Company"" has been formed in this Province. It proposes to raise Coal, Shale, Asphalt or Asphaltic Rock, and for raising, manufacturing and trading in oils. Capital $500,000, divided in shares of $100 each. Principal office to be established at Hillsboro'."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 23, 1864 Another Mining Company. - In the last issue of the Royal Gazette, the Provincial Secretary gives notice that John Gardner White, William Garland Howe, and William Loring Beal, of Boston, Mass., James White, of Hillsborough, and Joseph Lytle Moore, of Dorchester, in this Province, have filed the necessary papers for the formation of ""The Princess Alexandria Mining Company."" The object of the Company is to mine for Coal, Shale, Asphalte, or Asphaltic Rock, and for raising, manufacturing and trading in oils and other lubricating and illuminating substances. The capital is $500,000 divided into five thousand shares of $100 each. The principal place of business of the Company is to be at Hillsborough."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 6, 1865 The Hillsboro' Advocate says that a number of gentlemen, including Professor Hinds, have been engaged during the past week in making a geological survey of land owned by the ""Princess Alexandria"" Company, with a view to obtain reliable information as to the precise locality where coal may be most easily obtained."

Daily Morning Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1865 The Albert County Mines. - [From the Mining Journal] New York, Jan. 28, 1865. To the Editor of the U.S. Mining Journal: A recent trip to New Brunswick has confirmed some curious views of mine, entertained several years since, concerning the position and origin of the famous Albert coal. It lies in an anticlinal fault, nearly vertical cutting across the strata as distinctly as any true lode of iron or copper. At the surface nothing can be seen but a film of coal of the thickness of paper, yet cutting through the strata. This gradually widens as it descends, till it becomes workable, obtaining a thickness of from six and seven to twenty-eight feet. Another feature, like that of the lodes, is the intersection of veins. Two veins cross the anticlinal one; but whether a larger amount of coal will be found at the intersecting line, as is the case with metallic lodes, remains to be seen. If this Albertite is to be called coal, then we must admit that coal is not continued to beds subordinate to the stratification, but occurs also in lodes, like metallic ores. This coal must have been injected into the crevices in a pasty or fluid state, since all the little apertures streaming off from the main vault, and even large cavities of many cubic yards extent have been filled in with it. It appears to me that these veins are analagous to veins of Petroleum. The latter are often found to occupy anticlinal vaults. If we should conceive a Petroleum vein to solidify, the solid mass resulting would present all the phenomena of the Albert vein. And on the other hand, the study of the irregularities of the Albert vein, if it be like Petroleum, would ellucidate the sinking of oil wells. It is a pity that the facilities afforded by the Albert Company to scientists for the study of their interesting mine are so meagre, on account of this application for the benefit of oil-borers. At the depth of 950 feet, the Albert coal is as abundant as ever. My examinations were made for the benefit of the East Albert Company of Boston, who have found the Albert vein upon their property, and have as good prospects of success as the Albert Company at the commencement of their operations. No stock in either company can now be purchased. The older company, for five or six years, has been paying over one hundred per cent. annually up on their capital. C.H. Hitchcock Mining Geologist"

S.J. Daily Globe - Jul. 1, 1865 The fire in the Albert Mines has been extinguished."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 13, 1865 and Morning Freeman - Jun. 13, 1865 The Albert Mines took fire on Tuesday last and have been burning ever since, although it is probable that by this time the fire is effectively checked. All the streams in the vicinity were turned into the mines - It is not likely that the damage will be very great."

S.J. Telegraph - Jun. 24, 1865 Hillsboro' Advocate.- Fire at the Mines.- We regret to learn that the efforts to subdue the fire at the mines have hither to proved unsuccessful. The opening of the shaft on Monday, when it was expected the fire was extinguished, added fuel to the flames, and as we write we hear that the fire has reached the upper ""level"" where it seems likely to continue for some time. We hope it may be prevented from extending beyond its present limits."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 26, 1865 The efforts to subdue the fires at the Hillsboro' Mines have as yet proved unsuccessful."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Feb. 8, 1866 Advertisement: Albertine Oil - The Albertine Oil Co. have reduced the price of their burning oil to fifty-five cents per gallon by the barrel. Apply to the Albertine Oil Co. 33 Prince Wm. st."

S.J. Daily Globe - Feb. 26, 1866 The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company have recently been much encouraged by striking a small vein of coal about twelve inches wide."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 17, 1866 Explosion in a Coal-laden Vessel at Hillsboro'. -The Eastern Advocate says that on the evening of the 12th, an explosion occurred on board the ""Quickstep"", Capt. Charles Dickson, lying at the coal wharf, and partially loaded with Albertite. Not being ventilated, gas had generated in the hold, and a man entering with a lighted lamp an explosion occurred, producing such injury to the vessel that she will be almost valueless. The bows are completely parted so that she leaks like a riddle. There was some insurance on her, and the coal will be mostly saved."

S.J. Morning Journal - Apr. 8, 1867 The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company are sinking a new shaft back of that on which they have been working for some months. In the new shaft they follow the vein of coal which is visible at the surface, and expect to meet with greater success than has hither to crowned their labors."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 22, 1867 Accident. - A man named Joseph Oats had his hands so severely injured by an explosion in the East Albert Mining Company's pit on Tuesday last that amputation was found necessary. He with two others, Samuel Rogers and Mr. Gammon were drilling a hole in a rock which they had previously failed to blast in consequence of some deficiency in the fuse. Unfortunately they reached the powder sooner than they expected and a spark from the drill caused it to explode. Gammon and Rogers were not severely injured. Oats is doing as well as can be expected. He is an Englishman and married. - Eastern Advocate."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 11, 1869 Accident at Albert Mines. - A Frenchman by the name of White had his leg broken in the Albert Mines last week, by the falling of a stay-log timber or breasting, lossened from its position by the explosion of gas in the mine. Under the treatment of Dr. Lewis of Hillsboro he is now doing well. No other person was injured."

Morning Freeman - Jul. 29, 1869 and S.J. Daily News - Sep. 2, 1869 The Albert Mines. - We are informed that the Albert Mines have been on fire for the past two or three days; and that, unless speedily extinguished, very serious damage may result. - GLOBE"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 2, 1869 The Albert Mines have been on fire for several days."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 2, 1869 Reports state that on discovery of the fire, the various openings to the mines had been closed in a way usual on such conditions. Up to latest advices the stopshad not been removed, and, of course, no entrance to the mines was attempted. It is probable, however, that an early effort will be made to ascertain the actual condition of affairs. If ordinary means fail, of course water will have to be introduced."

S.J. Daily News - May 23, 1870 The Circuit is still occupied with the case of Spurr vs. The Albert Mining Company. The evidence was concluded on Saturday, and this morning the Counsel will present their respective cases to the jury, after which the Judge will address them. Petit Jurors are expected to be on hand for any case that may come up this morning."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 26, 1871 Notice. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at James Blight's Office, in Hillsborough, New Brunswick, on Monday, August 7th A.D. 1871, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing Officers, and transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting. James Blight, Agent."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 7, 1871 The Albert Mines, we regret to learn are again onfire."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1872 Albert Mines. - The Times states that John Byers, Esq., has resigned his position as Manager of the Albert Mines. He was a passenger in Monday's train for St. John, being on his way to England. Many in Albert will regret that Mr. Byers leaves the country, and will follow him with their best wishes. Mr. Wm. Golding succeeds him in the management of the mines."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1872 A Deep Boring. - One of the deepest rock borings in the world is that at the Alexandria Mines, Albert County, which is now being made under the superintendence of James Blight, Esq. The work is being done with a diamond borer which makes a hole about two inches in diameter. It is being worked down through shale at an angle of fifty degrees from the horizon, and has now reached a depth of about nine hundred and forty feet. The rods to which the borer is attached are growing very heavy as their length increase, but although they rest all along one side, in consequence of the angle of the boring, the friction is not so great as one would expect to find it. The borer may be worked with either a hollow or solid shank, the latter being used when the operators wish to determine the exact nature of the formation through which they are passing, and the other when the object is only to penetrate as far and as fast as possible in a given time. The rods are not withdrawn sometimes for days, as the matter removed by the borer is forced up to the surface by water sent down by a force pump. The borings brought up are received in a vessel arranged for the purpose, and, being drained, their nature is ascertained. Mr. Blight intends working down to a depth of about a thousand feet. He is endeavoring to strike the seam of the rich bituminous coal for which the locality is celebrated, and has already passed through several minor lodes. The borer at first penetrated the rock at the rate of twenty-five or thirty feet a day but now works at the rate of five or six feet daily. The rods composing the borer are screwed to each other, end to end, and great care has to be experienced in operating them lest they should break in which case they would probably be lost. Should the coal not be found in the present attempt another boring will be made. The company is one of the richest in the Dominion and Mr. Blight appears to be just the man to represent it. He is an Englishman born in the famous mining district of Cornwall and as he has been successful in discovering some of the richest coal deposits of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it is quite possible that he has a good reason of his own for believing that the large expenditure now being made by him will, in the end, result in the opening up of a new and rich mine."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1873 Heavy Work. - Messrs. Fleming & Sons, at the Phoenix Foundry, are engaged on some heavy machinery, engines and boilers for the Spring Hill and Albert coal companies. ..."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at James Blight's Office in Hillsborough, Province of New Brunswick, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1873, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. Edward Lawson, Sec'y. Hillsborough, July 19th, 1873 James Blight, Agent."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 17, 1873 [From the Times] Albert County News. - The Albert Coal Company are sinking a new shaft near to the located line of the Albert R.R. The depth calculated for boring is nine hundred feet, and all the requirements in building and machinery will involve an expenditure of some forty of fifty thousand dollars."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 2, 1874 Presentation at the Albert Mines. - On Friday evening Mr. Golden who has been foreman of the Albert Mines for a long time, and who is about leaving Albert County, gave a farewell party, which was attended by all the miners and their lady friends, and a large number of other invited guests. Shortly after the party had assembled, Mr. Bishop, the school master of the place, read an address, expressing regret at the announcement that Mr. Golden was about to leave them, and wishing him a long and happy life. Wr. Wm. Goodwin, the engineer of the mines, then approached Mr. Golden, and on behalf of the miners, presented him with a splendid gold watch and chain. The recipient returned his most heartfelt thanks for such an expression of kind wishes, and assured his friends that no matter where he lived, he would never forget the affection of the miners and their friends."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 24, 1874 Presentation to the Manager of the Albert Mines. - Albert Mines, April 21st, 1874. Mr. Editor: You will, doubtless, agree with me that the valuable Albertite coal is well enough known throughout the Dominion, and even the entire continent, not to need much comment here, suffice to say that the production this last winter has been large, and the company have already commenced conveying it on their rail track to the place of shipment. Ours is a world of change, and it may be truly said of this place. Our present manager is to leave us the last of the present month, and in contemplation of which, at a public gathering of the inhabitants at the manager's residence, on Friday evening, 17th inst., the following address was read and memorially presented:- Wm. Golden, Esq., Manager Albert Mines:-Dear Sir; The inhabitants of Albert Mines feel anxious to express their sorrow at leaving them, after being so long a time their sincere friend and protector. We can truly say we have ever highly appreciated your conduct toward us since your first coming amongst us, and we do not know of any better way of expressing our present feelings on the matter than by presenting you with a memorial of some value in order to show you our love and regard for you. So we would beg of you the liberty of presenting to you this Gold Watch, valued at $114, hoping it may be sufficient to impress upon your mind how highly we appreciate you. And as you are now about to leave us to go to distant parts, rest assured that you carry with you our highest and best wishes, and we sincerely hope that health and prosperity may attend you and your family. We would add a word of gratitude to your beloved partner, who has so many times and in so many ways shown how kind her heart was, especially in the sick room, where she has ever shown she could not do too much to relieve the sufferer. And, lastly, may the blessings of Almighty God be poured down upon you in abundance, both of a spiritual and temporal nature, and to every one of your family. Written in behalf of the inhabitants of Albert Mines. James W. Bishop. The following reply was the made by Wm. Golden, Esq:- To James W. Bishop, and the employees at the Albert Mines:- Gentlemen: Allow me most sincerely to express my thanks to you for the handsome present which you have now made me. I shall ever prize it, not only for its intrinsic value, but also and more especially as conveying an expression of your good will and love for me. I shall be proud of the gift as a memento of your liberality and esteem. I need hardly say that the prospect of leaving you produces within my breast feelings of a painful character. I look back on the past seventeen years, during which I have resided among you, with a good deal of pleasure, and regard them as embracing the happiest period of my life. My associations with you, in your daily toil, as also occasionally in your homes and with your children at the Sabbath School, have been of an agreeable nature, and now contemplating leaving you I feel that I am leaving warmhearted, generous friends. May Divine Providence continue to bless you, your wives and little ones. Your kind reference to the care for your safety which I have endeavored to manifest in the positions which I have occupied at the Mines, I duly appreciate, and here I would express my gratitude to that good Providence which has saved us from those terrible calamities which so frequently occur in connection with mining operations. May you continue to have the Divine protection. Mrs. Golden is gratified with the mention you make of her attention to the sick, and feels more than rewarded by your grateful recognition of her services in this particular. For your good wishes for myself, wife and family, please accept our united thanks. And now, friends, believe me that wherever in the future my lot may be cast, I shall never cease to desire the welfare of you and yours. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain, Yours affectionately, William Golden"

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Daily Tribune - Apr. 29, 1874 A Chapter of Mining History. - The readers of Provincial journals are often entertained with extracts from the mining literature of the States, and seldom serve up the materials that lie around loose nearer home. Except when a new mine is discovered, a company formed, a pic-nic held at the works, or some facts come out in reference to Hon. Alex. MacKenzie's silver mining grab in Ontario, we hear nothing about our mines. One concern -The Albert Mining Company - has been so totally neglected by the press that its existence had been forgotten when its name appeared on the records of the Supreme Court as defendant in the case of Spurr vs. The Albert Mining Co., a case in which judgment was given against the defendant last Saturday. This Company has a secret history, of course, as what mining company has not? A portion of the history of this corporation is worth telling for its own sake, and will prove of especial interest to those who think of taking stock in a concern that is controlled by one or two large owners. More than half of the stock of the Albert Mining Co., at the opening of our story, 1864, was controlled by W.H. Newman, of New York. The proxies for his shares were held by the Messrs. Gilbert, of this city, who owned a few shares of their own. So Mr. H. Gilbert was elected President with a salary of $2,000, and Mr. S. Schofield became Secretary with a salary of $800, and a bye-law was adopted providing that no business could be transacted at any meeting at which more than one half of the stock of the Company was not represented. At the next annual meeting the Messrs. Gilbert did not produce the proxies they held for the shares owned by Mr. Newman, and the meeting was adjourned under the bye-law. Every year thereafter the same farce was played, The Annual General Meeting adjourned without getting any statement from the officers of the

Company, without electing new officers, without doing anything at all. Year after year the shareholders met and adjourned as ignorant of the affairs of the Company as they were before. At the session of the Legislature in 1873 ""An Act relating to Corporations"" was passed without attracting the attention of anyone interested in opposing it, providing that Annual General Meetings of stock companies might proceed to business without regard to the number of shares represented, any bye-law to the contrary notwithstanding. So last July, when one of the Gilberts proposed that the ""meeting do adjourn on account of the absence of a majority of the stockholders"", one of the stockholders took ""An Act relating to Corporations"" from his pocket and read it. The President and the Secretary were astounded, as this was the first intimation they had of the existence of such a law. The doctrine, inculcated by some, of the unimportance of the proceedings of the Local Legislature, had been adopted by them to their sorrow. Picture the perplexity of President and Secretary. ""The proxies, go for the proxies,"" said one brother to the other as soon as the power of speech returned. ""Where are they?"" helplessly asked the recipient of the order. As the proxies had not been used since 1864 the place of their deposit was almost forgotten, but one of the brothers finally recollected that they were in C.W. Wetmore's safe. One went for the proxies, therefore, while the other presided over the meeting, read the minutes of the last meeting (1864) and ground his teeth at the tactics of the small shareholders. But the key of the safe could not be got, as it was in the pocket of an absent man. A shareholder insisted on a statement of the affairs of the company being read, and an election of directors held. Messrs. Gilbert asked an adjournment. The majority of the shareholders insisted on proceeding to business, and the President and Secretary gathered up the books and papers and cleared out. Then those who were left behind elected themselves directors, and declared a dividend of $10 a share on the six thousand shares of stock. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. J.I. Fellows was chosen Pres. and Mr. H.L. Sturdee, Secretary. The Gilberts would not acknowledge the validity of the transaction, and refused to give up the books and papers of the company. The manager at the mine also refused to obey the orders of the new officers. President Fellows took precautionary steps to prevent any of the company funds being drawn by the ousted officers, and one of the stockholders, Mr. Spurr, brought suit against him and his associates for the dividend that had been declared. The suit would, of course, determine whether Mr. Fellows and his associates had been lawfully elected directors of the company, and, therefore, a quo warranto was applied for in the interests of the ousted officers, and refused. Then a motion was made to set aside the writ on the ground that those against whom it was directed were not the legal officers of the company. This motion was refused last Saturday, the

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 12, 1874 Albert Mining Company. - The annual meeting of this company is to be held in this city on the 12th. prox."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Mining Company. -- The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, 7th July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of Messrs. Gilbert & Co., Cushing's Building, Prince Wm. street. S. Schofield Secretary."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 9, 1874 Albert Mining Company. - The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, and Messrs. Henry Gilbert, Bradford S. Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, John Byers and Alex. Duncan were reelected directors of the company by a vote of 4898 shares against 976 shares. The total number of shares in the company is 5968, the remaining 94 shares not being represented at the meeting. It is therefore claimed by this company that the old directors still retain the confidence of a very large proportion of the stockholders. Full and satisfactory statements of all the affairs of the company were laid before the meeting by Henry Gilbert. At a meeting of the directors held yesterday, Mr. Henry Gilbert was re-elected President, and Mr. S. Schofield Secretary of the Board."

Morning Freeman - Jul. 9, 1874 The annual meeting of the Albert Mining Company was held on Tuesday. The representatives of the large number of shares took care to be present on this occasion with all their proxies, and the directors of last year were not re-elected. Messrs. Byers, Duncan, B. Gilbert, H. Gilbert and T. Gilbert were elected, and Mr. Arnold, of the firm of Vroom & Arnold, was appointed Auditor of the Company's accounts."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 22, 1874 Notice. The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" will be held at James Blight's office, in Hillsborough, N.B., on Monday the third day of August, 1874, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Meeting. Edwin Lawson, James Blight, Secretary. Agent."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 16, 1874 The Albert Mining Company - Award in Favor of Mr. Spurr. - In the case of James DeWolf Spurr against the Albert Mining Company, the arbitrators under a rule of court, Messrs. Simeon Jones, Geo. DeForest, and Z. Ring, have made their award, and the same was filed yesterday. They find that a sum of $14,892 is due to the plaintiff by the company. The arbitrators have been at work in Mr. Fellow's office for several evenings. The case has been a good one for the lawyers. Mr. Spurr's counsel were Messrs. Palmer and Weldon. Mr. Fellows (of the new company), had Mr. Skinner and Mr. Sturdee for his counsel, and Mr. S.R. Thompson was counsel for the Messrs. Gilbert (of the old company). It is possible that other gentlemen of the long robe were engaged, whose names we have not heard."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 20, 1874 Down The Albert Mines. - As a rule, we prefer sunlight, and solid ground, and have no ambition to descend into mines, or join an Alpine Club, or in fact go anywhere that is not perfectly safe, and should be the last man to engage in any adventure that might involve a fracture of the spinal column. Nevertheless, on the invitation of Mr. D' Orsay, the night ""overlooker,"" a veteran miner, a countryman, and a Derbyshire man to boot, backed by the consent of the manager, we agreed to ""do"" the Albert Mines on the ""night shift"", as the most appropriate season. How It Looked. - It rained drearily as we issued from the cookhouse, about nine o'clock, with the overlooker, arrayed in a woollen shirt and overalls, with a ""headlight"" stuck in an old hat. This light was a fine thing until the wind blew it out; and an illuminated hat would be a handy thing in the streets of St. John. We managed to grope our way across the bridge to the engine-house door, and were glad to get out of the drizzly darkness to the bright coal fire burning in the capacious chimney at the mouth of the shaft, the warmth of which contrasted pleasantly with the chill, damp air descending from over head though the open part of the roof. Going Down. - Everything was quiet. The business of the day was over, and the man in charge of the shaft was indulging in a glance over the columns of the Telegraph by the fire, occasionally brightened by a handful of Albertite coal, which, by the way, is never used for the sacrilegious purpose of fuel. We are taken to the dimly lighted engine room, and invested with a safety lamp, of which we feel awfully proud. The aspect is generally drowsy; the engineer is reclining on a bench, and even the great engine breathes heavily in a wheezy doze. We are next taken to the mouth of the shaft, and find a coal tub waiting, which we are invited to enter. The overlooker takes his stand on the edge, the signal is given, a fresh handful of Albertite illuminates our departure and we glide silently down the depths of the shaft, which gradually becomes shiny and wet, until we finally pull up at a depth of 800 feet, at a level on the east side, and land in a sort of entrance hall, which has been excavated to accommodated a horizontal windlass. Along the Level. - From thence we enter a long gallery lined every inch of the way with trunks of trees put close together, every set of three (the two side ones and the one overhead costing $6 in the first instance, and $3 for renewals). We received a sudden warning to ""mind your head"", and thought we did mind it, but the next moment a crash ensued, stars danced before us, and we imagined that one of the $2 timbers had received serious injury, and we should be sued for damages. We picked up our hat, thankful the ""head light"" had not gone out, and the mine had not caved in, but all we knew about mining left us from that instant. We had brought a note book, but between our head, the head light and the safety lamp, we found enough to do, and hopped along in a sort of Bosjesinan dance, with our neck askew till it ached, and we were told we had ""struck the vein"", and felt convinced we had. Then a door opened; a man was seated on the ground behind it with a safety lamp. He was politely called the ""day overlooker"", and after a short dialogue on ""slopes"", ""shoots"" and ""benches"", and a glance at the fire under the upcast shaft, we turned off at right angles, determined to ""mind our head"" this time, and at last arrived within sound of a low rumble, and were told to squeeze ourself into the wall. This seemed unreasonable, but our faith was great, and we presumed the laws of nature might wink at things down here; so we squeezed, and the next moment a spectre with a safety lamp passed us, and a loaded coal wagon made a shave at us. Here our open lights were dispensed with, and a little further on we halted amid a group of demons of the mine, who laughed ironically as the head of the overlooker disappeared through the roof of the level, up the side of the wall. We followed up a short, rude ladder, and edged through a trap into a sort of subterranean hen roost, with a slanting roof, supported by props; our guide led on all fours, and we followed under the impression that we had entered the noble order of Odd Fellows, or were going in for a Master Mason, according to popular belief. We got on our feet again, however, for it was only a playful ""dip of the vein"" that caused us temporary inconvenience and after passing a hole in the track, which we were told was a ""coal shoot"", leading perpendicularly to the bottom of the mine, two hundred feet, we arrived at the foot of a ""slope,"" ascending perpendicularly 50 feet. To get at this slope we had to climb upon a pile of slabs, and then feel for the first log. It was, in fact, a sort of steep inclined plane, the main portion of the log supported on each side, about a yard distant from step to step. It was pretty difficult for a novice to ""find things"" in the dark, and the ascent was tedious, but we at last came out through a tramway on another level, thinking that one slope was about enough, but thankful that we had not disappeared through the logs on the journey. This was nothing; suffice it to say, that before we reached our journey's end, we were put through two or three more ""slopes"" and traversed several more levels, at a great risk of disappearing down ""coal shoots"" and coming out at the bottom, if there was any. It is difficult to keep a connected view of things by the dim light of a safety lamp; we only know that we visited several places in our rambles where coal was being extracted from the vein. Sometimes these places were yards wide, and sometimes they were only a few feet, the vein being very irregular in its dimensions and being known to contract from 20 feet to a point. At one of these places, which had just been started from a level, the coal was cracking and flying off in scales at a fine rate from the mere removal of the rock in front, giving a novice the idea that ""things were coming together"" for his amusement. We crept up into the hole, and at one blow of the pick received a shower of coal in the face which at once convinced us how easily it might be extracted. We had hitherto followed our guide with implicit faith, had listened to his explanations of ""slopes"" and ""benches"" with profound attention, for it was somewhat droll to hear a strong Derbyshire accent 800 feet below the level of New Brunswick, and if he had proposed to ascend till we came out at the south pole, we should have followed him without a murmur; but when, after all we had gone through, he told us that we were immeasurably distanced by a Boston girl, who had come up from the bottom of the mine on a stepladder of logs 200 feet high, we felt that it was no use ""seeking the bubble reputation"" any further, and gave in to the Hub. Giving in was one thing, but going down again was another, and infinitely worse than coming up. The orthodox way of descending a slope is to slide down in the trough, but it is rather hard on pants, and a beginner might be rather awkward in ""putting on the brakes"", which is done by putting out a leg against the roof. We did not ask what a Boston girl did, but quietly groped down the logs after the overlooker, who apologized for adopting this manner of descent, by saying that his wife was not at home, and that he would have to repair his own damages should rents occur. After

getting down the three slopes or slides to our great joy, especially at finding our limbs were all there, seeing we had taken liberties with them we should never have dreamt of doing in broad daylight, we were conducted through a door to a quiet ""level"" laid with a tramway like the rest. This level we presumed was the ""drawing room of the mine"", as it had a damp, unused, sunless atmosphere about it, heightened by an aroma of decayed wood, and was moreover provided with an elegant settee in the shape of a log to sit down on. A little further on there was an opening between the rails of the track which looked like a grave. This, we were told, was the entrance to the 200 feet stepladder which led to the mysterious regions at the bottom of the mine - to which the coal from the levels descended, and was drawn to the shaft by the horse that ground his oats in perpetual darkness, in order that thousands of people not much more enlightened might have gas - here the pumping engine first drew water, and here, added our informant, with a sudden thrust, ""the Boston girl came up."" That was enough; we were reduced to silence, and as we sat in the gloom, waiting for the men on the ""shift"" to go up at 11 o'clock, our thoughts took a cheerful cast. We thought what a nice place this level would make as a chamber of the Inquisition, and pictured men on racks, or swallowing water by drops, or writhing with their legs in ""boots"", eight hundred feet below the orthodox and heretic fellow Christians on the surface. We imagined the politicians of Albert County spending a quiet week down here, and ""coming up"" with wonderfully broad, unanimous and enlightened views. Then we lost ourselves, when all at once the timbers of the roof and sides of the level came out from the gloom with a terrible distinctness in glowing fire, a female with dishevelled hair shot up the abyss, madly waving a safety lamp, in a manner which would have delighted the artist of Graphic or Life Underground. We had seized and carried her the wrong way somewhere, when a touch on the arm, accompanied by a Derbyshire accent dimly revealed the underlooker on his feet, safety lamp in hand, announcing that it was a quarter to eleven, and that the men would soon be coming out. We passed through the opened door into the other level, and were presented with a ""head light"" as a signal that our nocturnal festivities were over. We bade friend D'Orsay good night, leaving him to continue his rounds, poke up the fire at the upcast shaft, and descend to feed the horse, taking our departure, in charge of a youth, who informed us as the eleven o'clock ""shift"" passed up, that the men would soon be coming, and that they generally ran out of the mine, a fact soon verified by the sound of feet behind us, followed by a miner on the trot close at hand, soon joined by others at the same gait. In the high part of the level, this was all very well; but to run with your body done up in a right angle, under the impression that your hat is taking fire, is trying, and the monotony was soon broken by another ""crash"", accompanied by a new planetary system, by the light of which we recovered hat and extinguished lamp, and with the aid of ""Davy"" made the best of our way over wet and dry to the shaft. The miners sprang on the edges of the tub, as we took an inside place, and we went gyrating up the shaft, towards the mouth of which we perceived that a heavy rain had commenced on earth since our departure. The bell in the engine room jingled in the distance, the ""tows"" slackened their speed, and we ascended
again into the presence of the bright fire and the newspaper. We had hoped to get over at least half a century down below, but had only been about two hours. The clock pointed to eleven, and your valuable columns to the same debatable question, about which people were knocking their heads together when we left, even the Albert railway was not completed - the world was evidently stuck at the same place. We were somewhat surprised to find that our trip through the mine made us stiff and sore for four days after. It is, however, very well ventilated, the currents of air in fine weather being sometimes strong enough to blow a safety lamp out. The levels are generally dry, both above and under foot, with some few exceptions. Since the vein of Albertite has been discovered on the east, it is intended shortly to explore on the west. In this direction, indeed, considerable work has already been done under Mr. Blight for an American Company, whose property adjoins that of the Albert Mining Company, but hitherto without any tangible success, in spite of considerable boring and shaft sinking, though there is some talk that ere long operations will be resumed. Of sublunary affairs the miner seems to take most interest in boat racing, though there is something paradoxical in a man engaged in poking down coal 800 feet below the surface, being delicately sensitive as to the state of the weather on the Kennebecasis. His laconic way of alluding to the serious calamities to which his calling is unfortunately liable, would startle ""a dreadful accident man"". For instance, he will tell you ""There were eighty at the Drummond, and the widows got two dollars a week, with a dollar for each child."" It is needless to say that temperance is pretty strictly enforced at the mines. The men are mostly married, and rent houses built by the company, each householder being allowed ample ground for cultivation. An industrious man

S.J. Watchman - Dec. 11, 1875 Albert Mining Company - The annual meeting of the Albert Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in St. John, on Tuesday, 11th January, at noon."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 23, 1875 Albertite. - As is generally known, the vein in the county of Albert, from which this mineral is taken, has been worked to a depth of more than 1,300 feet. The dip of it is nearly vertical. This mineral, though often called coal, is not such in reality, since coal has been formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter, probably under great pressure, at some former period of the earth's history, as is evinced by the accompanying remains of trees and vegetable matter imbedded in or covered by adjacent rocks and earth. Some considerable time past when the miners were sinking on this vein, an indentation was found running deep into the walls, as if representing a cavity from which a rock had dropped. Strange to say, after the miners had gone down 150 feet on the vein, they found the stone which had fallen from this cavity, imbedded in the mineral of the vein. The stone had probably descended down the fissure prior to its being filled by Albertite, then most likely in a liquid or pasty state."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 30, 1875 Notice. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing

Company, will be held at James Blight's Office in Hillsborough, N.B., on Thursday, July 15th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Meeting. Edwin Lawson, Sec'y. James Blight, Agent Hillsborough, June 26th, 1875"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 5, 1875 Albert - Mr. Blight, the indefatigable manager of the P.A. Mining Company has lately been greatly encouraged by having struck a vein of coal from one to two feet thick with his diamond borer in the Princess Alexandria mine. This mine is a short distance southwest of the Albert mine, and all the friends of Mr. Blight and the company will be pleased to hear that the indications above noted give promise that it will become a valuable property."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1875 Civil Docket: #37 Albert Mining Company vs. Spurr et al. - S.R.Thomson."
Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Watchman - Nov. 20, 1875 The Moncton Times states that Mr. Blight, Manager of the Princess Alexandra Mining Co., who has been boring with a diamond drill in the vicinity of the Albert Mine, has passed through two seams of coal, - Albertite, we presume, the first one to two feet thick, the second eight feet thick. This is good news."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 29, 1875 The Albert Mining Company have declared adividend of $5 per share on their capital stock, payable on 26th inst. The total dividend to be divided among the shareholders is $29,840."

S.J. Watchman - Dec. 30, 1876 The Albert Mining Co.'s annual meeting will be held in Cushing's Buildings, Prince William St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 12, 1876 Circuit Court:#27 Albert Mining Company, vs. Spurr, et al. - S.R. Thompson #47 The Spring Hill Mining Co. vs. Sharp, et al. - Forbes & Sinnott."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 5, 1876 Notice. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at James Blight's Office in Hillsborough, N.B., on Thursday, July 30th, 1876, at two o'clock, p.m., for the election of Officers, and the transactions of such business as may properly come before the meeting. H. McK. Twombly James Blight, Agent. Secretary & Treas. E.A.M. & M. Co."

Morning Freeman - May 20, 1876 Albert Mines. - The Albert Mining Company have lately struck a new seam of albertite said to be 13 feet wide. This is very encouraging, and will make business lively at the mines again. - Times."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1877 Albert Co. - Albertite coal is now being shipped in large quantities to foreign ports."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1877 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Mining Company. --The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Albert Mining Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Chipman's Hill, St. John, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon S. Schofield secretary."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1877 Notice. The annual meeting of the Stokholders of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at James Blight's Office, in Hillsborough, N.B., on Thursday July 19th, 1877, at two o'clock, p.m., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Meeting. H. McK. Twombly, Sec'y. James Blight, Agent. Hillsborough, June 28th, 1877."

Chignacto Post - May 10, 1877 One Man Killed and Two Injured by Blasting. - An explosion took place on the night of the 2nd, about 12 o'clock by blasting at the Albert mines. One man named Boyer was killed. He was a faithful laborer, and was much respected by all. He leaves three small children. Their mother died some time since. Two other men were wounded, and one is not likely to recover. An inquest will be held. Amos Jackson, one of the two wounded is since reported dead. John Dee, the other wounded man is likely to recover. In regard to this most melancholy affair no one is in the least

Morning Freeman - May 12, 1877 Sad Accident at the Albert Mines. Hillsboro. - Two Lives Lost. - On Thursday morning last between one and two o'clock an explosion occurred in a pit of the Albert Mines which caused the death of two of the workmen and serious injuries to a third. A correspondent gives us the following particulars: Wm. A. Boyd, Amos Jamieson and John Dee were employed in blasting a rock, and Boyd, who had charge of the work, directed Dee to put an extra heavy charge of powder in the hole prepared for it. It appears that the powder was not properly secured at the top and that the blast came out at the top, and igniting the fine coal dust, caused an explosion. Boyd and Jamieson were found about 15 feet from the rock, showing either that they were somewhat careless or that the powder ignited sooner than they anticipated. Boyd was struck by pieces of rock and instantly killed, and Jamieson was seriously injured about the head and was so badly burnt so that he died next morning. Dee, who lighted the fuse, was probably out of range of the discharge and, though badly hurt, his injuries will not likely prove fatal. Boyd was about 35 years old and leaves three orphan children. Jamieson was a young man 18 years old and son of Mr. Joseph Jamieson at the Mines. The accident caused a deep feeling of sadness at the Mines and the works were shut down during the remainder of the week. No blame can be attached to the Managers, as the accident appears to have resulted from the failure of the unfortunate men to exercise sufficient care in making preparations for the blast. - Times."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 7, 1877 Railway Accident at the Albert Mines. - On Monday, the rolling stock of the Albert Railway was engaged, as is customary, in shunting loaded cars of Albertite at the junction of the Albert Road and the Mining Company's branch and pushing them down to the end of an embankment where they are received by the Company. Eight cars had been shoved down and were left to the care of the brakeman Cameron; but they appear to have gained such headway, that before Cameron could get them under brake control, they had reached the end of the embankment and gone over it, being smashed and the contents scattered. The damage is from $500 to $600. - Moncton Times."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Moncton Times - Nov. 7, 1877 Albert Mines. - More Coal Discovered. - Large deposits of coal have been discovered in what is called the East Shaft, and operatives are busily employed in bringing this to the surface. Owing to the apparent close of navigation, the shipments are about ended until the spring, as the summer contracts are supplied. The new shaft about half a mile west from what is called the West Shaft is progressing favorably. It is let to contractors and in short time tunnels or levels will be undertaken with a view to discoveries of albertite. - The old West Shaft is now being extended to cover 100 additional feet, from which depth new tunnels or levels will be effected. - Tel."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 8, 1877 New discoveries of Albertite have been made in the vicinity of the Mines and the most favorable indications are apparent. If the present anticipations be realized, the permanency of the present prosperity of this part of Albert is insured."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 8, 1877 Hillsboro Items.- New Work.- A new shaft has been sunk 125 feet deep, half a mile west of the old West Shaft, which is being sunk to a further depth of 125 feet for exploring purposes."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 9, 1878 Albert Mines. - Large quantities of coal have been taken from the shoot, during the summer, direct to the wharf by the Albert Railway for shipment. Coal is now being raised at the west shaft while sinking is being affected at the east shaft."

Daily Times - Dec. 14, 1878 Albertite Coal. - The last vessel is now being shipped for the season. The operations, nevertheless, proceed at the mines, during the winter months as summer, giving employment to many hands."

S.J. Daily Globe - Dec. 24, 1878 Advertisement: Albert Mining Company. - The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Bayard's Building, Prince William Street, St. John, on Tuesday, 14th January, 1879 at 12 o'clock noon. S. Schofield, Secretary"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1878 Albert Mines. - Early in the month of November last, Albertite coal raising was discontinued at the West Shaft, and due preparations made for further sinking. On the 5th Nov. last, the work of excavating began at a depth from the pit head of 1,298 feet, and on the 5th of the present month (just eight weeks) 118 feet were added to the above depth, and within the same time all the work of timbering, etc., was fully executed, making a total depth of 1,416 feet from the surface, probably the deepest coal shaft, from the surface to the lowest extremity, is 20x20 feet. The driving of a new tunnel to obtain the coal is now being effected. During the autumn season and up to the present the work of raising coal has been carried on quite extensively at the East Shaft, which is evident by the large pile or bank on the surface under the dump. The explorer shaft some three-fourths of a mile west of the present works, commenced in the month of September last and is now 250 feet deep. The hoisting is done by horse power. The usual supplies of timber, lumber, etc., are daily brought on the grounds, the season being unexceptionably favorable for the prosecution of work at

S.J. Daily Globe - Nov. 23, 1878 Fire - A building at the Albert Mines was destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied by Mr. G.B. Willett, and was insured for $500 in the Commercial Union Insurance Co. The building was owned by the Albert Mining Company. Mr. Willett saved very little of his stock which is said to be insured for $3,500. The fire broke out about 10:30 0'clock; origin unknown."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1878 Fire at the Albert Mines. - A Hillsboro correspondent of the SUN, writing on the 22nd. says:- The Albert Mining Company's store at the Albert Mines... was destroyed..."

Daily News - Oct. 9, 1878 Exhibition. - ... While admitting the existence of many valuable deposits of coal, as well as gold in our sister Province, far exceeding those yet developed in New Brunswick, we can refer with pride and satisfaction to our great Albertite deposits in Albert County, which have for several years been yielding immense profits; and we have the confident expectation of further developments of this most valuable material in both the Counties of Albert and

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 27, 1879 Arbitration Between the Albert Railway and Albert Mining Company. - At an inquisition recently held at Hillsboro to ascertain and assess the damages sustained by the Albert Mining Company by reason of the works and operations of the Albert Railway Company, through and upon their lands. There were present Messrs. Byers, Ketchum, with S.R. Thomson and Geo. Gilbert, Esq.'s, on the part of the Mining Company, while the Railway was represented by Messrs. A.E. Killam, Thomas McHenry, and C.A. Peck, Esq.'s. Mr. Killam kindly sent a special to convey the jury and representatives over the road to the mines. On the return both the parties agreed on a verdict to be rendered by the jury, which was only to be enforced in case the Albert Railway Company neglect to provide crossings and sufficient land for a tramway, after a year's notice, in case the Albert Mining Company finds it desirable to replace the tramway, etc., and so long as the Albert Railway will carry the Company's coal at the same rates as at present. All parties were well pleased with the arrangement, and what seemed likely to be a serious difficulty has been amicably arranged. The jury was composed of Messrs. W.H. Casey, Alfred Stevens, E. Peck, Gideon Bray, and Jonathan Robinson, Esqr's."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 28, 1879 Albert Railway and Albert Mines. - The Moncton Times states that a question of damages to the latter interest by the former was recently amicably arranged at Hillsboro, the jury named rendering a conditional verdict, to take effect in the event of certain crossings, and other facilities not being provided. The jury consisted of W.H. Casey, Alfred Stevens, E. Peck, Gideon Bray and Jonathan Robinson. There were present Messrs. Byers, Ketchum, with S.R. Thomson and Geo. Gilbert on the part of the Mining Company, while the Railway was represented by Messrs. A.E. Killam, Thomas McHenry and C.A. Peck."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 13, 1879 Circuit Court: Remnant Docket: Connolly vs. Shives and Fisher - Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley. New Docket: Albert Mining Co. vs, Spurr - S.R. Thomson"

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 15, 1879 The Annual Meeting of the Albert Mining Company was held in their office, Bayard's Building, at noon yesterday. The only business of importance done was the election of officers of this company for the ensuing year. The following directors were chosen: - Henry Gilbert, Esq., President, and Messrs. J.S. Gilbert, Bradford S. Gilbert, Esq., Robt. Duncan and John Byers. S. Schofield, Esq., was again elected Secretary, and R.H. Arnold, Esq.,

S.J. Globe - Jan. 15, 1879 The Annual Meeting of the Albert Mining Company was held in their office, Bayard's Building, yesterday. The following directors were chosen: - Henry Gilbert, Esq., President, and Messrs. J.S. Gilbert, Bradford S. Gilbert, Esq., Robt. Duncan and John Byers. S. Schofield, Esq., was again elected Secretary, and R.H. Arnold, Esq.,

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 17, 1879 Albert Mining Company. - At the annual meeting ofthe Albert Mining Co., held in St. John, Wednesday afternoon, the following directors were chosen: Messrs. Henry Gilbert, John Byers, Bradford S. Gilbert, Alexander Duncan and James S. Gilbert. At a meeting of the directors immediately afterwards the following officers were elected:- Henry Gilbert, President; S. Schofield, Secretary; John Byers, Consulting engineer."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 7, 1879 NOTICE: The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Princess Alexandria Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Hillsboro, New Brunswick, on Thursday, July 17, 1879, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the elections of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. B.A.G. Fuller, Sec'y. James Blight, Agent. Hillsboro, June 23, 1879-jun25 21"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 26, 1879 Albertite Coal. - Vessels are arriving in this port frequently, to receive this valuable product for foreign and home consumption. During these times of extreme financial depression much credit is accorded to the Albert Mining Co. for their monthly cash payments of about $4000 per month, distributed throughout the county for the general good of all trade. May great success attend this industry, and their enterprising efforts prove most remunerative to all concerned for years to come."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - May 29, 1879 Albertite Coal Shipment. - The first vessel chartered by the head office, St. John, for the shipment of albertite, this season, is the Maggie Willet, which is daily looked for, to receive her cargo at the Hillsboro Albert Mines coal wharf. A large quantity of this valuable produce has already been transported by the Albert Railway to the company's wharf for foreign ports. The business of the season will likely be brisk in this commodity."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 18, 1880 Albert Mining Company. -- The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Albert Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, 130 Prince William street, St. John, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1881, at 12 o'clock, noon. S. Schofield, Secretary."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 7, 1880 Mr. Haddow, who has acted as engineer for 14 years at the Albert Mine, left there on Wednesday last for Michigan."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1880 Equity Court - New Docket: 1. Albert Mining Company vs. Spurr - S.R. Thomson."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 15, 1880 Albert Mining Company. - At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company held, in St. John on Tuesday, the old Board of Directors were re-appointed for the ensuing year, namely, Henry Gilbert, John Byers, Bradford S. Gilbert, Alexander Duncan and James S. Gilbert. At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently Henry Gilbert, Esq., was re-appointed president and S. Schofield, Esq.,

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 14, 1880 Albert Mining Co. - At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company held yesterday, the old Board of Directors were reappointed for the ensuing year, viz: Henry Gilbert, John Byers, Bradford S. Gilbert, Alexander Duncan and James S. Gilbert. At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently Henry Gilbert, Esq., was reappointed President and S. Schofield, Esq., Secretary."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 19, 1880 Westward Ho. - ... Mr. Wm. Haddow, for a great many years in the employ of the Albert Mining Company, as engine driver, is planning to take his departure for Michigan early in next month."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1880 Meeting of Stockholders. - The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Princess Alexandria Mining Company will be held at Hillsboro on the 15th prox., at ten o'clock a.m., for the election of officers."

Chignecto Post, Page 3 - Thursday, December 8, 1881 LOCAL MATTERS - The closing of the Albert mine is a great loss to the parish of Hillsboro, and will increase the heavy taxes in the whole County after readjusting, which should be forth with

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1881 The Albert Coal Mines. - The plant of the Albert Coal mines, sold at auction a short time ago, was purchased by Messrs. J. McGoldrick & Co. at a figure in the vicinity of $2,500. Already about eight car loads of the material has come over the ICR, and the rest is being shipped."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1881 Mining Matters. - The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Albert Mining Company will be held at their office, 130 Prince William street, St. John, on Tuesday, 10th January, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon. The St. John Sun understand that Mr. Chas. Wilder, with whom are associated the Hon. Senator Carvell, Mr. Lewis Carvell, Dr. A.H. Chandler, and Mr. Jas. M. Piper, of Boston, has received several telegrams during the past week from Boston capitalists, with regard to the purchase of the 'Malagash' copper mine. These gentlemen control several other valuable mining properties in Nova Scotia as well as in New Brunswick, which, with as little delay as possible, they propose developing during the present season."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 2, 1881 Albert Mines. - More coal has been got out than at this time last year, but the prospect is by no means flattering."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 18, 1881 Albert Court. - The case of Prince of Wales Coal Co. vs. C.J. Osman is now being heard. This case is one in which the title of the plaintiff to certain lands is disputed."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1881 Albert Circuit Court. - In the case of the Prince of Wales Coal Co. vs. C.J. Osman, an action of trespass, the jury was discharged without giving a verdict, the counsel having agreed to a verdict of $900 for plaintiff, with right to defendant to move for a non-suit in the court above upon points reserved. The question involved is the sufficiency of the plaintiff's title. F.E. Barker, attorney, E.L. Wetmore and C.A. Steeves, counsel, for plaintiff. M.B. Palmer, attorney; G.G. Gilbert and D.L. Hanington, counsel, for defendant."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 28, 1881 Surrey.- The pumps have been safely removed out of the pit at the Albert Mines and nearly all the remaining coals are on the wharf. As soon as these are shipped and matters adjusted, this hitherto useful industry will be closed."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 30, 1881 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 1, 1881 The pumps have been safely removed out of the pit at the Albert Mines and nearly all the remaining coals are on the wharf. As soon as these are shipped and matters adjusted, this hitherto useful industry will be closed."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 9, 1881 The Albert Mines Closed.- Very reliable reports affirm that the managers of the Albert Mines have decided to close further operations; and preparatory to this have commenced to remove the pumps. When this is done, the pit will fill with water, and it will be impossible either to bail it out again or replace the pump to do so. The closing of this mine means a great deal both to the Parish of Hillsboro' and Albert County generally. It means the loss of employ to many and the loss to all of the circulation of some four or five thousand dollars of cash each month, which has taken place regularly for twenty-five or thirty years. As this company was assessed for about one sixth of the valuation of the Parish, it means the addition of just one-sixth to every rate- payer's tax until a readjustment is made for the county, when this will be shared by the whole county. Religious and benevolent interests must suffer as well. For many (15) years, I have been acquainted with the management of this public work, and everything connected therewith has been so regular and methodical, that I have looked upon this as model company, and the manager a model officer; and it is with deep regret that I pen the closing of this useful industry which is only done because the mineral can no longer be obtained. X."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 21, 1881 Albert Mines. - Already we see more than the beginnings of the end of operations at this place. The pumps are now being taken out. Not many weeks hence and the beautiful little village for so many years so active - so full of stir - will be deserted. Some 1,300 tons of coal got out since the close of last shipping season is now being brought to the wharf, where the schr. Maggie Willett is taking in a cargo of it."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Globe - May 16, 1881 Circuit Court. - This morning the case of the Albert Mining Company vs. the Albertine Oil Company was taken up and it will probably occupy the attention of the Court for three or four days. It is a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover a balance claimed to be due on 5,000 tons of coal sold the defendants at $11 a ton - an amount of about $7,000. The coal was delivered in 1866 and '67. The case was tried at the August Circuit of 1876 and the plaintiffs were non-suited. The non-suit was afterwards set aside and the case is now being tried again. The counsel are Dr. Tuck, Messrs. G.G. Gilbert and Jas. Straton for the plaintiffs, and Dr. Barker and Mr. Weldon for the defendants. This morning was spent in proving the bills of lading, which was done by Mr. E.B. Ketchum, accountant of the Albert mines."

S.J. Globe - May 17, 1881 Circuit Court. - The evidence for the plaintiffs in the case of the Albert Mining Company against the Albertine Oil Company having all been in, this morning, the counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Weldon and Barker moved for nonsuit on the ground that the evidence given did not bear out the declaration. Messrs. Gilbert and Tuck replied at length. The arguments were concluded at 2.30 this afternoon, and Judge Weldon then decided in favor of the motion, and nonsuit was granted. The case will again be appealed."

Daily News - May 17, 1881 Circuit Court. - The case of the Albert Mining Company vs. Spurr was continued in the Circuit Court today. Messrs. Barker & Weldon made a motion for non-suit this afternoon on grounds that the evidence was insufficient to support the suit. The motion was granted, and the court adjourned until tomorrow morning."

Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1881 Circuit Court. - The case of the Albert Mining Co. vs. the Albertine Oil Co. was taken up yesterday morning. The plaintiffs claimed to be due on 5,000 tons of coal sold the defendants at $11 a ton - an amount of about $7000. The coal was delivered in 1866 and 1867. The case was tried at the August Circuit of 1876 and the plaintiffs were non-suited. The nonsuit was afterwards set aside and the case is now being tried again. The counsel are Dr. Tuck, Messrs. G.G. Gilbert and Jas. Straton for the plaintiffs, and Dr. Barker and Mr. Weldon for the defendants. The morning was spent in proving the bills of lading, which was done by Mr. E.B. Ketchum, accountant of the Albert mines. He was followed by Mr. Schofield in the afternoon, and then Mr. Ketchum was recalled, after which Mr. Gilbert, of the Albert Co., took the stand. The latter witness had not finished when the court rose."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 6, 1881 Albert Mines. - Everything in this once active place is now very quiet. Only a few men can be seen moving around the works, gathering up and taking care of whatever is of value. All old iron and worn-out machinery are being sent to the Londonderry Iron Works and most of the good machinery, etc., to Springhill."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 21, 1881 Albert County Sketches. - A Played Out Mine. -The Deserted Village. - Heculaneum was, Thebes was, the Albert Mine was, and all are equally silent now, all equally dead to the present and without hope of resurrection in the future. The Albert Mine was a unique deposit of coal, which became known to commerce as Albertite. It was so inflammable that pieces of it could be ignited with a match. It was mixed with poorer coal used in the making of gas, and now that it has disappeared petroleum is used instead. The mine was opened about thirty years ago, and was abandoned last June. During that time 280,000 tons of coal was taken from it, which was worth $18 to $21 on board at Hillsboro, a total value of between five and six million dollars. The vein, at one place, was twenty-one feet thick, and the level 700 feet below surface, which was 3,000 feet long, was the best one that was worked. After that the seam grew thinner as it went down, and after a depth of 1,400 feet was reached it narrowed very fast. At 1,500 feet it as no longer profitable to work it, but a well was sunk 100 feet deeper, in the hope that the seam would grow thick again. This hope was in vain, as it grew so thin that it became like a sheet of paper dividing the walls of the rock between which it was compressed. This was at 1,600 feet below the surface. The dip of the seam was nearly perpendicular, and there were no pillars left, as in other coal mines, to support the roof. Timber supports were inserted and the mine robbed as the work of excavation proceeded. Notwithstanding the extremely gaseous nature of the coal the accidents were few, only four men having been killed in the mine during the thirty years it was worked. Three fires occurred, necessitating the flooding of the mine. Great attention had to be paid at all times to ventilation in order that the men might work in safety. The capital of the company was $120,000 at first, and this was increased to $240,000. The dividends were very large, except when the fires and flooding caused a suspension of mining. The largest dividend in one year was 250 per cent. The stock was not, of course, in the market, but one can imagine what an exciting one it would have been on Change, and how it would have gone up or down with conflicting rumors as to whether the next dividend would be 150 or 200 per cent. The owners, unlike the Ontario Bank Directors, did not unload their stock when they found the mine giving out. They have evidently not been West, and have much to learn. The mine gave steady employment to 500 men, who resided in cottages and boarding houses owned by the company. They were paid in cash every month. Many of them cultivated gardens, and kept cows, pigs and poultry. There was a post office and telegraph station there. The village contains 75 dwellings, a church and

schoolhouse, and only three families remain to occupy them. It is, in fact, a deserted village. The men were sent away gradually, after it became clear that the mine was giving out, and found employment at Springhill, Pictou, or elsewhere. At the final collapse there were but few left. The water has risen steadily since the pumps ceased to work, and is now seven or eight hundred feet high, or half way to the top. Some of the pump castings that were raised weighed one and a half tons. The valve pieces were 1,382 feet below the surface. Fifty carloads of machinery have been removed and sold. There are 1,400 acres of excellent land to be sold. It is said to be adapted for a stock farm. Two hundred acres are cleared, one hundred more could be readily brought into hay, and there is plenty of pasturage for a large stock. The cottages would make warm stables for the stock, every animal having a room to itself, and there would be no danger of a scarcity of water with the mine to draw from. Mr. E.B. Ketchum, who was the manager for the last six years the mine was worked, is one of the most active promoters of our cotton mill, and one of the largest subscribers to its stock. The close of the mine injures Hillsborough some, of course, as the miners spent a great deal of their earnings there. The traders are the chief sufferers. The farmers find a ready market here for all the surplus products they used to sell to the miners, and are not affected much. There is something melancholy, apart from the material losses incurred, by the collapse of a wealth-producing mine like this, the scattering abroad of the people who worked it, and the desertion of the cottages and gardens where men and women lived and loved and hoed potatoes. The place depended on one industry, and ceased to be when that industry failed. And thus is the lesson which the Protectionists teach - that no country can be permanently prosperous

Chignecto Post - Sep. 1, 1881 Springhill purchases equipment from Albert Mining Co. ..."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 17, 1882 Mines. - It is currently reported that E.B.Chandler, Esq., together with several Boston capitalists, has purchased the Albert Mines, and that they will be re- opened in a short time. - Maple Leaf."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 3, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Albert Mining Company. -- The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Albert Mining Company will be held at their office, 130 Prince William street, St. John on Tuesday. 10th January, 1882 at 12 o'clock, noon S. Schofield, Secretary"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 19, 1882 The Albert Mining Company advertise for tenders for mining lease with 1400 acres of land, and houses, barns, etc., in Albert; also land and wharf at Hillsboro, and engines as will further appear on reference to advertisement. Tenders will be received up to April 1st."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 23, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. -- Sealed Tenders will be received by The Albert Mining Company, at their office Bayard's Building, Prince William Street, Saint John, until Saturday, 1st April next, for the purchase of the Mining Lease and undermentioned property belonging to the Company, in Albert County. LOT 1. The Company's Mining Lease, together with about 1000 acres of Land, in one block, at the mines, together with the Houses, Barns and other buildings as they now stand thereon. The land is partially cultivated and capable of producing from 80 to 100 tons of hay per annum. There is also a considerable quantity of Hard and Soft Wood Timber on same. LOT 2. The Land and Wharf at Hillsborough, having a frontage of about eighty feet on the river, and extending back, preserving the same width, about two hundred feet, and being connected with the Albert County Railway. LOT 3. One Horizontal Winding Engine, direct action, twenty inches diameter and eight feet stroke, together with Fly Wheel and Shaft, and drum for flat wire rope, as now standing on the foundations at the mines. LOT 4. One Cornish Bull Condensing Engine, sixty inches diameter and ten feet stroke, complete with all modern improvements, as it now stands on the foundations at the mines. Tenders may be for either any one or the whole of the above lots. Terms of payment cash or approved paper. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all Tenders which may be made. Henry Gilbert, Jan 19 -dwtf President"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice -- A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Albert Mining Company is hereby called, to be held in the office of the company, Bayard's Building, Prince William street, St. John, on Wednesday, August 2nd, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon. Henry Gilbert President."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 8, 1882 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice -- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Princess Alexandria Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hillsborough, N.B., at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, July 20, 1882, for the election of officers and the transaction of all proper business. Benj. A.G. Fuller. June 24, 1882 Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 1, 1882 Notice. A meeting of the Stockholders of The East Albert Mining And Manufacturing Company will be held at James Blight's Office, in Hillsborough, N.B., on Wednesday the 22nd day of November, 1t 2 o'clock, P.M., for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting. C.B, Pratt, Josiah Pickett, D.H. Eames, James Blight. Hillsborough, N.B., October 30th, 1882."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 27, 1882 Albert Co. - Mr. Golding, from Pennsylvania, atone time manager of the Albert Mines here, is in the county. His appearance here puts new life in the prospect of the mine being reopened."

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 7, 1883 Albert Co. - Mention is made that the Albert mines, now closed for over two years, may be opened again. There is a belief that Albertite can yet be found there in paying quantities. There is water over a thousand feet deep in the pit next the railway."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 9, 1883 The water in the Albert Mines is now over 1,000 feet deep in the pit nearest the railway."

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 21, 1883 Albertite. - Mr. James Robinson, with a number ofmen, went down to Albert County today to prospect for albertite there, for Mr. Edward Chandler. Mr. Robinsonwas under ground manager of the old Albert Mines for a number of years."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. ?, 1883 Albert Mining Co. - The annual meeting of the Albert Mining Co. was held at 12 o'clock today in Mr. Samuel Schofield's office, 130 Prince William street. The annual report represented the mine to be doing a fairly successful business. All the old officers were re- elected."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 9, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 11, 1883 The stockholders of the Albert Mining company held a meeting yesterday and elected the following directors for the ensuing year:- Henry Gilbert, John Byers, Bradford S. Gilbert, Alexander Duncan, James S. Gilbert. At a Director's meeting, held subsequently, Mr. Henry Gilbert was elected president and Mr. S. Schofield, secretary."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 7, 1883 It is reported that a seam of albertite from 5 to7 feet in thickness, has been discovered on the property of the old mines company in the Parish of Hillsboro. Should this prove to be true it will result in a revival of the importance of the Albert Mines Village."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1883 and S.J. Daily News - Jun. 23, 1883 Discovery of Albertite. - It is reported that a seam of Albertite, from five to seven feet in thickness, has been discovered on the property of the old mines company in the Parish of Hillsboro. Should this prove to be true, it will result in a revival of the importance of the Albert Mines village."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1884 Meeting of stockholders. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Prince Alexandria Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of James Blight in Hillsboro, A.C., on the 17th

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 26, 1884 Notice. To the several Stockholders of the Albert Mining Company. Whereas by a certain Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed the 24th day of April, A.D. 1882, intituled and Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for the winding up of the affairs of the said Company, it was among other things provided that the President and Directors of the said Company should dispose of the property of said Company, and after payment of certain expenses in said Act mentioned, and the claims of all creditors of said Company who should file satisfactory proofs of their claims in the manner and within the time mentioned and limited by said Act, should pay the balance to and among the several Stockholders of the said Company in proportionate shares according to the amount of the several and respective shares in the Capital Stock of said Company. And whereas there is a balance remaining in the hands of the said President and Directors for distribution among said Stockholders; Notice is hereby given, (as required by said Act,) that the President and Directors of said Company a proportionate share of such balance according to the amount of their several and respective shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, at the Office of the Company, in Bayard's Building, 130 Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B., on or after the twenty ninth day of April next. Dated this twenty second day of March, A.D. 1884. Henry Gilbert, President Albert Mining Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 18, 1884 Albert Mines. - A correspondent writes: Mr. James Gilligan, surface boss at the old Albert Mines for 27 years, has removed to Moncton. His house at the Albert Mines was always open to receive the stranger and by all he will be greatly missed. We wish him success in his new home."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 29, 1884 Albert Co. News: - James Gilligan, surface boss at Albert Mines for 27 years moves to Moncton ..."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 16, 1886 and S.J. Globe - Sep. 14, 1886 The Fire at Albert Mines. - A Costly Blaze. - No Insurance. - On Wednesday afternoon of last week, fire was discovered in one of the engine buildings at Albert Mines, Albert Co., and in a short time five buildings were destroyed by the flames, namely: The engine house, with two engines in it, one blacksmith shop, the carpenter shop, a dwelling and storehouse. In the latter building there were 8,000 cedar shingles, other lumber, sleds, pungs, and a lot of tools destroyed. There was no insurance on the buildings, and the loss cannot be correctly estimated until Capt. Henry Calhoun returns from St. John. The loss of these buildings makes the mines look rather forsaken, and it is generally believed that their destruction is due to the act of an incendiary - as yet

S.J. Globe - Jan. 19, 1888 A Rich Vein of Coal Struck. - Capt. Henry A. Calhoun, who purchased the Albert mine at a nominal figure not long ago, has been prospecting lately in the neighborhood of the mine, and has struck a rich vein of coal, between five and six feet in thickness and of splendid quality. It is not known to what depth the vein runs. The mine has been closed for some time, the former owners being of the opinion that the mine was worked out. The re-opening of the mine will probably create a boom in Albert county."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 27, 1888 That Discovery of Albertite. - The Maple Leaf says: Some of our contemporaries have been making indefinite reports about a valuable discovery of Albertite coal at Albert Mines. Many of the statements are very incorrect. James Robinson recently drove a tunnel in from the level of the brook, below the highway and a short distance northwest of the residence, and on the premises of Captain Henry A. Calhoun. Mr. Robinson struck several small veins of coal, from 2 to 3 inches thick. When he had tunneled some 60 feet, and some 30 feet from the surface, he struck a vein 5 feet 3 inches thick and took out ten barrels of excellent coal. The tunnel is closed up for the present, and the result can hardly be foretold. Another tunnel will be made where the prospects seem better, and we sincerely hope to be able to report the opening of another valuable mine at the Albert Mines before very long. The reopening of such a mine will certainly make a boom in this country."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 27, 1889 Albert Co. - Mr. J. Robinson is at present engaged prospecting for coal at the Albert Mines."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 23, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 27, 1891 The Canada Mining and Mechanical Review says: The famous albertite coal of Albert county, N.B., at one time was the most extensive mining operation ever conducted in the province, from which thousands of tons of the precious albertite were extracted and its stockholders became very wealthy from its operation. Thesupply of the mineral, however, gave out; the mines were abandoned and all the costly machinery in due time removed and sold. Indications of this mineral are still to be met with in Albert, Westmorland, and Kings Counties, and much time and money have been spent prospecting for it. There are many who believe it will be found in sufficiently large quantities to pay for working."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 30, 1892 ...C.J. Osman, manager of the Albert Manufacturing company....."
Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 19, 1893 Hopewell Hill, Dec. 13. - John Steeves, of Albert Mines, has discovered a coal mine on his property near the old mines, and has taken out a mining lease, preparatory to making extensive operations. Several of the residents are taking stock in the enterprise."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 30, 1893 Albert Co. - Hillsboro, March 24. - Four men are engaged prospecting on the East Albert coal property, back from Edgett's Landing. One seam of Albertite coal has been unearthed of twelve inches thickness, and one or two others of less size. It is reported that a number of men are coming, and work is to be pushed this summer under the direction of a Boston firm of the name of Splane & Co."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1899 Hopewell Cape. - Capt. Henry A. Calhoun is advertising by posters the famous Albertite mines property, consisting of houses, barns, a church, etc.; also his large and well equipped farm here at the Cape, for

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 17, 1900 Albert Mines Sold. - The Albert Mines property, owned by Capt. H.A. Calhoun, has been sold to A. McElwee of New York, representing the American capitalists who recently purchased the Salisbury and Harvey Railway and some mining properties in Albert. Capt. Calhoun and Mr. McElwee met in Moncton on Monday and completed the transference of the mines, which the new owners propose to prospect a new. The price paid is said to be $20,000. Mr. McElwee returns to New York in a few day's time."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 18, 1900 The Albert Mines property, owned by Capt. H.A. Calhoun, has been sold to A. McElwee of New York, representing the American capitalists who recently purchased the Salisbury and Harvey Railway and some mining properties in Albert. Capt. Calhoun and Mr. McElwee met in Moncton on Monday and completed the transference of the mines, which the new owners propose to prospect anew. The price paid is said to be $20,000."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 25, 1900 The Albert mines, owned by Capt. H.A. Calhoun, have been sold to the American capitalists who recently purchased the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. The price paid is to be $20,000."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 2, 1900 Albert Mines. - We are anticipating greater activity in business when the new company takes possession of the old Albert Mines - which will be in a few days."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 18, 1900 Curryville. - We are pleased to learn that prospects are bright for the reopening of the old Albert Mines, and hope that it may be the means of restoring the balmy days of old."

S.J. Star - Aug. 1, 1901 Capt. Henry A. Calhoun, owner of the Albertite mines property in Albert county, and Mrs. Adelia Cole of Sackville were married yesterday morning at Sackville by Rev. Dr. Steele of Amherst."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 8, 1901Albert County Coal and Things. - A recent New York Herald contained a two column advertisement of theNew Brunswick Cannel Coal Co., Ltd., capital two million dollars. The prospectus states that the 'property of the company consists of 27 square miles, containing millions of tons of cannel coal of the finest grade and most superior quality', 'and in addition to the coal, 'albertite', a solidified oil of great value, is found in vast quantities.' John Byers, now living in England, late of St. John, who was manager for many years of the Albert mines, will be surprised to

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 22, 1902 Negotiations for the sale of the Albert Mines property, which has been owned for some years by Capt. H.A. Calhoun, have about been completed, the purchaser being John L. Peck, banker and lumber merchant of Hillsboro, and J. Nelson Smith. The property consists of the closed down Albertite coal mine, residence, etc., and about 1,400 acres of lumber area, well timbered. There is also a church building on the property. Messrs. Peck and Smith have purchased the property principally for lumbering purposes, and will conduct operations extensively the coming season."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 30, 1902 The Albert Mines property, owned by Capt. H.A. Calhoun, have been sold to John L. Peck, Hillsboro, and J. Nelson Smith. The property consists of the closed down coal mine and about 1,400 acres of timberland. Messrs. Peck and Smith will conduct lumbering operations extensively the coming season."

Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1902 J.L. Peck and J. Nelson Smith, the purchasers of the Albert Mines property, have a number of men at work prospecting, and it is reported a lead of the various albertite has been discovered, that is very promising. Jas. Robertson, a well known miner, has charge of the work."

Kings County Record - May 9, 1902 The property of the Albert Mines has been sold. The purchasers, Messrs. J.L. Peck, of Hillsboro, and J. Nelson Smith, Lower Coverdale, bought the property for lumbering purposes. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of $15,000."

Codes: J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines;

Kings County Record - Oct. 20, 1905 Work of again prospecting for Albertite coal is now being prosecuted on the old Albert mines areas in Albert County. Some American capital is behind the developments, and a force of miners are now driving a tunnel to intercept the Albertite veins or pockets which is believed are still on the property. Should they be found again in any large body, it will mean much for Albert County, as in former years it was the cause of placing much money in circulation there, as well as making its owners wealthy."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 10, 1906 Albertite Mines Will Soon Be Worked. - Business on a Large Scale to be Resumed After A Lapse of Years. - It is expected that inside of a month's time the Albertite coal mines in Albert County will again be in active operation. Some twenty-five years ago these mines were in active operation employing over two hundred men engaged exclusively at mining work, and twenty thousand tons of coal per year was mined for a number of years. The product was valued principally on account of its remarkable gas-producing qualities, yielding as it did some fifteen thousand feet of gas to a ton, whereas other coals yield about six thousand feet. Up to a week ago the mines have been in active operation on a small scale, by a company of American capitalists, who do not actually own the property but have mining and a prospective lease of fourteen hundred acres. In the neighborhood of $4,000 or $5,000 has been spent by this company and there is now at the mine's mouth ready for shipment seventy-five tons of Albertite. City Engineer Edington has commended to the city council the purchase of forty tons for gas-making purposes. - Moncton Times."

Kings County Record - Mar. 30, 1906 Albertite Coal Mine. - The once famous Albertite coal mine at the Albert Mines, in Albert County is again being opened up. George Robinson, of Boston, has leased the property from John L. Peck, of Hillsboro, for a year or more and has for some months past been prospecting. One tunnel was pushed in about 400 feet near the surface but was abandoned. Now another tunnel reaching in about 75 feet also near the surface has located a seam. Your correspondent visited the mine a few days ago and was shown the seam which was five feet wide and has been seen down for a depth of twelve feet. Unlike most mines in this country the seams run perpendicularly instead of horizontally. The coal is a brilliant black in color and light in weight. Anthony Hawks is the foreman at present. Mr. Hawks worked eleven years when the pit was at its best and is very sanguine now as to good results. The coal is said to be the best known in the world for making gas and was worth $23 per ton. Only one place yet known has coal which even approaches it in value and that is Trinidad. It is sincerely hoped that this may prove as good as in former years so that this part of our province may be financially developed. It may be interesting to note that this mine was opened up first about 50 years ago by Peter and John Duffy, of Hillsboro, who opened it about a year and then sold out to Wm. Cairns Co. There were three hoisting shafts, each straight up and down. One was 1,460 feet, the other two 1,000 feet each. About 150 men were employed and about 70 houses were built to accommodate them. The coal was hauled by horsecarts to Hillsboro, and shipped by water to Halifax, St. John, Boston and New York. From 15,000 to 22,000 tons were shipped annually. Archibald Brown was manager at one time. Messrs. Spurr and Allison, of St. John, were also financially interested. The works closed down about 24 years ago and since that time the place has been almost deserted. About 15 years ago, Capt. H.A. Calhoun bought the whole property, consisting of a large tract now timber land. He lived there for about ten years and then disposed of the property to the present owners. James Robinson occupies the large house built by one of the managers, John Byres. Mr. Robinson was underground foreman during the last four years the pit was

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 6, 1923 Hopewell Hill. - Albert Robertson, of St. John, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson, Albert Mines, who have been quite ill, but are now able to be about. This esteemed pair furnish an unusual record of nearly sixty-three years of married life, the sixty-third anniversary of their wedding due in a short time. Mr. Robertson is one of the few remaining old time miners, who was long connected with the famous Albertite mine when this noted product was brought from 1,500 feet below the surface and sent to the far corners of the earth. Mr. Robertson was underground foreman for years when the 'Mines' was a hive of industry."

Kings County Record - Sep. 11, 1925 Alma. - Louis Simpson, of Ottawa, who is interested in the mining property at Albert Mines, was here last week looking over the harbor and shipping facilities."

Codes: J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Jun. 4, 1860 In Albert County there has been considerable destruction of property. Recently a building in connection with the Caledonia Oil Works, including about 1000 gallons of oils was burnt. The Albert Coal Mine has been on fire for some weeks, so as to completely prevent working. Efforts are being made to extinguish it, but the scarcity of water is so great, that much loss, it is feared, will occur before the repairs can be commenced."

Codes: J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
New Brunswicker - Jan. 8, 1863 The Caledonia Oil Works Company. - The Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company held a special meeting on Saturday last, with reference to resuming operations in the manufacture of Oil from shale. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this Company had to suspend their manufacture of Oil in consequence of the large discoveries of Oil Wells in Canada over a year ago; but in the mean time the demand for Petroleum Oils in all parts of the world has become so great, that the price has advanced to a point at which its manufacturer from our rich shales may again become profitable. The Report of the Directors, presented at the Meeting, contains matter of so general interest that we publish it in full, intending to refer to the subject again. The following is the Directors' Report: The Directors of the Caledonia Mining Company having learned the great increase in the price of Coal Oil, which has lately taken place, have turned their attention to the consideration of the question whether the operations of this Company cannot be resumed to advantage. They have not been able to procure sufficient information to warrant them in recommending a call being made at present for that purpose; they therefore propose laying such information as they have been able to obtain before the Company, particularly with reference to the Oil Wells and their effects upon the Oil Markets of America and Europe. From the best information which they have been able to procure, they believe that the production of Oil from the wells both in Canada and Pennsylvania is steadily decreasing; and that the difficiency is not supplied by the new wells which are constantly being bored. If this should prove to be the case, and a steady price of sixty cents can be procured for refined oil per gallon, they think a remunerative business can be done in resuming their manufacture, and that the great abundance and low prices of Petroleum which have hither to prevailed, though appearing at the time detrimental to the interests of the Company, will really turn to their advantage, by inducing a large consumption, and thereby creating a new want of the article in the European and other markets. The Directors are able to state from information obtained by Mr. McDonald on behalf of the Albert Mining Company, by visiting the wells about the 1st of October last, that the Pennsylvania wells produced in the year 1861, no less than 21,695 barrels. That although other wells have been bored during the past year, the quantity produced in 1862 has not been more than 5662 barrels, some of the oil wells having given out, and new borings having in other cases stopped the production of old wells in the neighborhood. There are wells which have not been used for some time, as the oil could not be raised without pumping, and it was thought the then prices would not be remunerative for the extra labour required. If the present prices keep up, the pumping will be resumed, producing probably an increase of 5000 barrels per year in the quantity produced. In Canada 12 wells produced in 1861 no less than 7,500 barrels per day, while in 1862 15 wells produced only 8,780 barrels, several of the old wells having given out entirely; and recent information has shown that since the 1st of October last, when this report was made, the Canadian wells have fallen off in production no less than 700 barrels per day. On the other hand we find that the exportation of Coal Oil from the United States to Europe, and other parts of the world, has increased to an amazing extent. The exports during 9 months of 1861 were 368,940 gallons, while during the same period in 1862 they were 6,294,818 gallons, or about 19 times the export of the year preceeding. The prices of Crude Oil during the past year, in New York have varied from 23 cents in January to 50 cents in November, falling during the summer months to 14 cents and even at one time to ten cents per gallon. The price of refined Oil which commenced on January at 47 cents, rose in November to $1.10. packages included, and although prices have since fallen, the last quotations give 72 cents. The high prices in November have reached the exports, and will probably keep the price down during the winter. The prices of refined Oil are quoted in London at 3s. 3d. per imperial gallon; in Liverpool at 3s. 3d. Glasgow at 3s. 3d. while in most of the continental ports, Oil appears to be in great demand. The directors instructed Mr. Barber to visit the works and report on them, and his report will now be laid before you. The directors would not be desirous of immediate operations, but from the fact that they have on hand, wood of the value of about £500 which has already been exposed for two summers, and if not used this ensuing season will be comparatively useless. They will have to consider the propriety of adopting one of several courses; first whether it will be desirable to do more than by putting on the repairs which are absolutely necessary to go on and manufacture Crude Oil for shipment to Europe; next, whether it will be advisable to refine the Oil, and if so, whether the refining can be done by a

small apparatus at the works, or by erecting a refining works upon a more extended scale in St. John. They are also turning their attention to the question whether a more economical process than the rotary retort cannot be found for extracting the Oil from the shale. They are making enquiries upon these points and also with a view of procuring some person of practical knowledge in the manufacture of the oil. As before stated they do not propose asking for a call to be made until they have sufficient information to state what sum will be required, in the mean time they do express their confident expectation that by a prudent course of management in resuming operations, the undertaking will yet be found remunerative to the Stockholders."

Codes: J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 29, 1874 Albert County. - Caledonia and Baltimore. -Leaving the Albert Mines on the west, we take our way through the woods, in which, here and there, a short distance above the mines, are evidences of exploring operations undertaken in search of the western extension of the vein of Albertite, which has made this county famous, and been literally a mine of wealth to those who have been lucky enough to fall in with a slice of it. These works have been undertaken by Mr. Blight for an American Company, and are indicated by the closed mouths of trial shafts, isolated wooden buildings, and various mining apparatus strewed around. This western end of the vein seems harder to pick up than the Atlantic cable, and as we have already intimated, the search has not yet been attended with success. Descending into a deep valley, and gaining the opposite hill, from the farm of Mr. Isaih Milton, there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the Albert mines lying in a sort of basin, and beyond them, in an easterly direction, gleam the waters of the Petitcodiac. ... the road turns off to Rosevale, but continuing along the Baltimore road; we should have come to the remains of the famous oil works, which were erected by the late Mr. Archibald for the purpose of extracting oil from the shale of this region. Rose Vale, as its name indicates, is a fine, well wooded valley, running east and west, and along it lie the six veins of shale, of which thousands of tons have been taken out, although no one from passing through it now, would ever suspect it had once been the centre of a great mining interest. The shale is said to have a dip of 45 degrees to the north, and the veins are from 5 feet to 12 feet wide, improving in quality according to the depth. Most of the places where the shale was extracted are now covered in, but Messrs. W.A. Stevens and J. Stevens, postmaster, with the former of whom we remained overnight, obligingly excavated some with pick-axes for inspection. The shale is at first site something like charcoal, though far heavier, with shining pencil marks on a dull ground, the grain being like that of wood. The direction in which the veins run has a remarkable similarity to that of the Albertite. The oil from the shale could be produced at about 60 c. per gallon, and is a very superior article, and an increased demand would probably bring it into requisition, though at present it could not compete with the low-priced well oil..."

Codes: J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 23, 1888 and Daily Times - Apr. 27, 1888 The Albert Railway. - And How It Grew Out of TheDiscovery of Albertite. - Some Interesting Facts in Provincial History. - (Concluded from Saturday's Sun). - As previously stated, when C.D. Archibald undertook to introduce the Albert cannelite to the gas manufacturers of Great Britain, he soon surmounted every objection, save and except that the deposits were in the interior of the country, remote from the seaboard, and could not therefore be profitably shipped. Malcolmson Brothers, of Portlaw, county Waterford, owners of the largest cotton-spinning and weaving factory in the south of Ireland (vide Fraser's Ireland, edition 1854, p.124), where upwards of 1000 people were constantly employed, were at that time also the largest manufacturers of oil from shales. Mr. Archibald secured an interview with the head of this firm, and exhibited specimens of the Albert shales, together with analyses thereof, and authenticated evidence of the extent of the deposits. Satisfied that there were millions in it, Mr. Malcolmson immediately closed a bargain with Mr. Archibald for half of the deposits for the sum of œ10,000 sterling. His next step was to send out to New Brunswick a competent mining engineer and chemist, and boring machinery to determine the depth of the shale, together with apparatus for retorting and assaying. The scientific experts reported, after careful examination, that whereas the Scotch shales only yielded ten gallons to the ton, the Albert article assayed 60 gallons, and that the Scotch shales were in thin veins, the Albert deposit aggregated 30 feet in thickness. But they likewise reported that Mr. Archibald had retained in his own name two of the most valuable deposits. Mr. Malcolmson resented this as a gross breach of faith on the part of Archibald, and indignantly refused to have anything further to do with him or his shales. The Consolidated Gas Company of London next took up the project, which included not only the mining and retorting of the shales, but the building of the Albert railway. Mr. McHenry was employed to collect data. He was a close observer and a skilful gatherer of facts. He recognized the vast capabilities of the country if developed. He had ocular demonstration of the value of its mineral resources in coals, shales and freestone. He collected ores of copper, iron and manganese which gave promise of unlimited wealth. He saw its great resources in lumber, as well as the richness of the marshes for agricultural pursuits. To stimulate into life all this dormant region needed capital and enterprise. Mr. McHenry represented the case very strongly to the London gas men. He argued that the development of the natural resources of the county; that the two enterprises were bound together as closely as the Siamese twins. About this time the railroad subsidy measure, popularly known as the Lobster Act was passed by the New Brunswick Legislature. W.H. Steeves, representative from Albert County, was after much solicitation induced to have the Albert railroad named as one of the claws. No opposition was made to the proposition, as even the mover considered the scheme altogether visionary. However, a prospectus was issued and a company formed. Mr. Archibald, who was in London, represented to the Consolidated Gas Co., that by construction of this road, not only could the vast deposits of shale be utilized, but that the productions of the county, mineral and vegetable, would make it one of the best paying lines in the world. The plan suggested by Mr.

McHenry was favorably received. Abundance of capital was subscribed. All the available mining properties were leased by Mr. Archibald, and everybody connected with the scheme looked forward to a speedy completion of the road and to active operations in mining, lumbering and agriculture. But the great financial crisis which followed the suspension of the Bank of Liverpool put an end for a time to these pleasant anticipations, and before confidence was again established in financial circles, an inquisitive savant advanced the theory that underlying the chalk on which the cannel coal was superimposed, were other beds, thicker and more valuable than those considered nearly exhausted. Extensive borings revealed the truth of this theory. The oil wells of Pennsylvania and Ontario were producing immense quantities, and the Albert shales sank into insignificance. The indications of oil in Baltimore in connection with the shales, led the Albert men to think oil might be found there, and borings were made to the depth of 600 feet, which at that time was the limit of the borings in Pennsylvania. The shale was not pierced and the project was abandoned. It is confidently believed, however, that had the borings been continued to the depth now reached in other places, oil would have been struck, as the deeper the borings went the richer and more unctuous became the shale. The immense output of the American oil wells, and the discovery of new coal fields, extinguished for a time the scheme of building the Albert railroad. Mr. Archibald was forced into bankruptcy and shortly afterwards died heavily involved. Kenneth McLea, a young worker in London, was appointed receiver. The prospectus and papers relating to the Albert railway attracted his attention. He examined into the scheme and was favorably struck with the financial feasibility of the joint work of building the line and developing the county. In the meantime, Mr. McHenry, as secretary of the Albert Railway Co., had kept it legally alive. He had succeeded by persistent effort in getting a quorum at each annual meeting. In the county he was held to be a mono-maniac. No one believed in the undertaking but himself, and it was considered a good joke to accost him with the query, McHenry, when are you going to hold another annual meeting? He was chaffed unmercifully, but held on like a bulldog. Mr. McLea, ascertaining that the company still existed and that its charter was unrevoked, set to work in earnest to boom this enterprise. Through his exertions confidence was restored, capital was subscribed and a contract entered into with Featherstone Griffin to build the road - Mr. G. to have the government subsidy, and power to issue bonds under the corporate seal to the extent of $600,000. Baron Grant, at that time a prosperous and famous London banker was to furnish the ready cash. The bonds were engaged to be taken, and everything looked as if work would be started at once on a solid basis, but after the contract was signed, Baron Grant took it into his head to seek further information, which he did through a well known New Brunswick railroad man. That gentleman having no personal knowledge of the case, consulted Hon. A.R. McClelan, furnishing him with a schedule of questions based on the company's prospectus. While Mr. McHenry very possibly overrated the advantages, Mr. McClelan, a most conservative business man, seems to have leaned in the other direction. For instance, among other things in his report, Mr. McC. represented that no hay would ever be shipped over the road, yet strange to say, when the Albert road was finally built, he sent the first carload of hay over the line. The wide discrepancy between the tenor of the prospectus and Mr. McClelan's report, led Baron Grant to withdraw from the enterprize and the contract was voided by non-compliance with its terms. When this fiasco became known, a meeting of many of the principal inhabitants of the county was held at Harvey, and resolutions were drawn up endorsing the prospectus and condemning Mr. McClelan's report as inaccurate. A report of the proceedings was forwarded to Baron Grant, but too late to avert the mischief. Confidence was destroyed, and once more the scheme fell to the ground. At the meeting above referred to, Mr. McClelan stated that in his opinion the Albert railway would never be built, unless the people of the county put their shoulders to the wheel, and at his instance a committee was appointed to devise means whereby the county might be enabled to render the necessary assistance to the road. Hon. A.R. McClelan, Alfred Steven, G.R. Smith and five others were the committeemen chosen, and they prepared a petition to the legislature praying that the general sessions of the county of Albert might be empowered to assess the sum of $100,000 towards the construction of the much needed line. At this juncture, one Mr. Smart appeared on the scene and advocated the building of a narrow gauge line from Petitcodiac through the woods to Hopewell Corner. He offered to build this road for the government subsidy plus the county bonus and endeavored to prevail on the Albert Co. to make over the charter to him. Mr. McHenry implored the committee to wait a short time longer, guaranteeing that if he did not succeed in putting the work under contract within three months, he would assist the narrow gauge scheme as far as lay in his power. In the meantime the necessary legislation had been procured to enable the county to assess for the amount required, but on a vote being taken the proposition was rejected, the parish of Elgin going solidly against assessment. Thereupon a new measure was introduced, to enable the sessions to assess the sum of $40,000 on the parishes of Hillsboro, Hopewell and Harvey, and $30,000 on the other parishes. This was adopted by the sessions. In the meantime Mr. McLea had come over to America from London, and was negotiating with Duncan McDonald, on the basis of the original contract with Featherston Griffin, but when he learned that the county was willing to give $70,000 in addition, he refused to proceed unless he got this bonus. The Albert Railway Co. closed a contract with Duncan McDonald, and on March 5th 1872, Governor Wilmot turned the first sod of the Albert railroad. Mr. McDonald was engaged in other and more extensive works in conjunction with a Mr. Cook, and finding the other operations claimed all their attention, they entered into an agreement with A.E. Killam, who took the job off their hands, made a new contract with the company and built the road, which was formally opened by Governor Tilley in 1877. After the road was completed, Kenneth McLea submitted a bill for his services as promoter and commission broker, but Mr. Killam, who had dealt directly with the company, very justly refused to recognize Mr. McL's claim. The Maritime bank which held the bonds, vainly endeavored to float them in London, and finally Mr. Killam handed the road over to the bank. When the bank wanted to unload, Mr. McLea again appeared on the scene, with a friend's assistance purchased the road, stock and bonds at a low figure, and through the instrumentality of Ricardo, a London broker, disposed of the bonds at a rate that

Codes: J8 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning News - Aug. 1, 1856 Oil Works. - The following extract of a letter received by the last mail from New York, will show the encouraging prospects of the New Brunswick Oil Manufacturing Company, which must be highly satisfactory to the Stockholders, who are now rebuilding the works in a most substantial manner, and expect shortly to be manufacturing oils in considerable quantities. Their oil, we find, is now used in several stores and dwellings in Carleton with great satisfaction:- New York, July 23, 1856. ""Jas. DeWolf Spurr, Esq., Dear Sir, - I have already made trial of the Oil you sent me. A Lamp I had just received from the factory made after much care for the Kerosene Co. was used to try your Oil, and the result is that your's is more free from smell and whiter, and the light more steady and more intense by far, than even the best Gas Light. I do not doubt but a large business may be done here. I have ordered the lamps made, and as soon as finished will send to you. Your's respectfully, E.V. Haugement.""""

Morning News - Jun. 13, 1856 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 19, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Oil Works Company, Capital ... £50,000 in 5000 shares of £10 each. Present paid up capital ... £17,500 Proposed addition to paid up capital . 15,000 Proposed paid up Capital upon which --dividends will be payable... £32,500 --Board of Directors-- (Provisionally appointed), Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Chairman, James DeWolf Spurr, George Flemming, Thomas E.G. Tisdale, John H. Harding, Secretary and Treasurer - John McGrath. --This company has been organized for the purpose of making Lamp and Lubricating Oils from ""Albertite."" at 3 One ton of Albertite yields by distillation and purification of the distilled product, upwards of seventy gallons purified Paraffine Oils which are divided into two classes, namely - Lamp and Lubricating Oils, each different from the other in appearance and character. Paraffine Lamp Oil stands unrivalled for its economy, cleanliness in use, and brilliancy of light. Ninepence worth of this Oil will yield as much light as five shillings worth of Burning Fluid, when both are sold at the same price per gallon. Paraffine Lubricating Oil does not thicken, gum, or become sticky, it preserves the surfaces bright and clean, and upon all slides and fast running machines it lasts longer and lubricates better than any other oil now in common use. The Company's Works are designed upon scale sufficiently large to produce 350,000 gallons of purified Paraffine Oils per annum, at a cost not exceeding two shillings per gallon, if sold for no more than an average of three shillings and nine pence per gallon, (it is presumed they will command a much higher price,) they will show a return of £30,000 per annum, for distributions to shareholders. 1500 shares of £10 each are now offered for public subscription in Class A, or six per cent. Preferred stock secured by the whole property of the Company. A deposit of £2 per share will be required to be paid upon allotment of shares and the remainder by instalments as the business of the Company may require. The Act of Incorporation, Bye Laws, Prospectus with detailed information compiled from the reports of the best authorities in England, of the working of an Oil Factory in Scotland, and from operations conducted upon a large scale at the Company's works here confirming the estimate above stated, and form of application for shares may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 77, Prince William Street. If applied for by letter, (post paid) addressed to Mr. John McGrath, Secretary. -- Form of Application For Shares. To the Directors of the New Brunswick Oil Works Company:- Gentlemen, - I request that you will allot me -- Class A, Shares of £10 each, being six per cent. Preferred Stock in the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number for the same in accordance with the Act of Incorporation and Bye Laws of said Company. Name, -- Business or occupation -- June 6 Address -- at the name applied by Sir Charles Lyell and others, to the Bituminous substance from the Albert mines, Hillsboro', in the Province."

Codes: J8 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Morning News - Jun. 13, 1856 and N.B. Courier - Jul. 19, 1856 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Oil Works Company, Capital ... £50,000 in 5000 shares of £10 each. Present paid up capital ... £17,500 Proposed addition to paid up capital . 15,000 Proposed paid up Capital upon which --dividends will be payable... £32,500 --Board of Directors-- (Provisionally appointed), Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Chairman, James DeWolf Spurr, George Flemming, Thomas E.G. Tisdale, John H. Harding, Secretary and Treasurer - John McGrath. --This company has been organized for the purpose of making Lamp and Lubricating Oils from ""Albertite."" at 3 One ton of Albertite yields by distillation and purification of the distilled product, upwards of seventy gallons purified Paraffine Oils which are divided into two classes, namely - Lamp and Lubricating Oils, each different from the other in appearance and character. Paraffine Lamp Oil stands unrivalled for its economy, cleanliness in use, and brilliancy of light. Ninepence worth of this Oil will yield as much light as five shillings worth of Burning Fluid, when both are sold at the same price per gallon. Paraffine Lubricating Oil does not thicken, gum, or become sticky, it preserves the surfaces bright and clean, and upon all slides and fast running machines it lasts longer and lubricates better than any other oil now in common use. The Company's Works are designed upon scale sufficiently large to produce 350,000 gallons of purified Paraffine Oils per annum, at a cost not exceeding two shillings per gallon, if sold for no more than an average of three shillings and nine pence per gallon, (it is presumed they will command a much higher price,) they will show a return of £30,000 per annum, for distributions to shareholders. 1500 shares of £10 each are now offered for public subscription in Class A, or six per cent. Preferred stock secured by the whole property of the Company. A deposit of £2 per share will be required to be paid upon allotment of shares and the remainder by instalments as the business of the Company may require. The Act of Incorporation, Bye Laws, Prospectus with detailed information compiled from the reports of the best authorities in England, of the working of an Oil Factory in Scotland, and from operations conducted upon a large scale at the Company's works here confirming the estimate above stated, and form of application for shares may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 77, Prince William Street. If applied for by letter, (post paid) addressed to Mr. John McGrath, Secretary. -- Form of Application For Shares. To the Directors of the New Brunswick Oil

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Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 29, 1856 New Brunswick Oil Works Company. - Application has been made to the Legislature for an Act to incorporate this Company, and we are pleased to learn that their extensive Oil Works Establishment in the Parish of Lancaster will be immediately completed upon a scale sufficiently large to produce 350,000 Gallons Paraffine Oils, per annum. These Oils will be made from Albertite (of Asphaltum vs. Coal notoriety), the produce of the Mines of the Albert Mining Company at Hillsboro', and as illuminating or lubricating agents, they are described to be of greater value than Sperm, the most valuable of all Oil hitherto in use. - New Brunswick."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 29, 1856 Asphaltum vs. Coal. - The question whether the substance in dispute be Asphaltum or Coal, has not yet been decided - most probably because it is neither the one nor the other. Sir Charles Lyell, and Mr. Dawson, of Nova Scotia, came to this conclusion and called it ""Albertite"". The Albert Mining Company having acquired undisputed possession of the mineral in question, are now successfully mining the same for which there is an increasing demand at prices that will yield the company a very handsome profit with capital invested. [Com]"

Codes: J8 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Daily Morning Telegraph - Jan. 31, 1867 The Albertine Oil Works. - The manufacture of oil from Albertite for lighting and lubricating purposes was first carried on in the province by Mr. J. DeWolf Spurr, who, after having specimens of his coal analyzed in England in 1852, and being convinced of the practicability of the project, contracted for the necessary machinery there. While this was being made, he returned and commenced the erection of the buildings at Spurr's Cove (more properly speaking Milford), which were completed in 1855. Early in 1856 the manufacture of oil was commenced. In October of this year a most disastrous fire occurred, which burned the building down to its brick foundation, at the same time destroying the semi-circular iron roof with which it was covered, it having broken to pieces in falling. About this time, or shortly after, the failure of a large English firm involved Mr. Spurr in additional losses. A number of other gentlemen than became associated with him, under the name and style of the 'New Brunswick Oil Works Company', who, in 1857, erected the large building in which operations are at present carried on. The business was continued under the management of this Company until 1861, but owing to a variety of causes was not successful, the works being in that year sold for the benefit of creditors of the Company. The whole establishment was purchased by the present proprietors, Messrs. Spurr, Moore, and McGrath, who have since that period conducted the business under the name of the Albertine Oil Company. The buildings are large, consisting of the manufactory proper, the coal house, the cooper and blacksmith's shops, etc. The first of these is 160 feet long and 100 feet in width, some 50 feet high on the side next the river, and about 15 on the upper side, being built on a declevity or side hill. The factory is covered by a corrugated iron roof, galvanized, and is supported by an iron framework that rests upon the very substantial brick walls. Considerable wings are attached at each end of the main building, in which are the blacksmith's shops and the room where the chemicals are prepared for use. In the large building, and extending through its entire length - say 120 feet - is the mammoth furnace, which is about 11 feet high and 15 feet broad, and contains the retorts in which the Albertite undergoes the first process. These retorts are large iron chambers, fitted in the brickwork, and having an opening in the front of the furnace, as well as a connection with the refrigerator at the back. Under the retorts are the fire places, one under each, all of them being connected with the flue which lies horizontally along the whole length of the furnace and communicates with the large chimney at the west end of the building. From the back part of each retort, a pipe, shaped like a horn, leads down into the refrigerator, which is, in plain language, a large iron tank containing cold water; and connects with a pipe at the bottom. With this a number of tubes or pipes, some three inches in diameter and ten or twelve feet in length, and set upright, are connected, the first and second, the third, and fourth, the fifth and sixth, etc., etc., being joined by elbows at the top, the last of the number being carried up considerably beyond the rest and opening into the air. The Albertite is brought from the coal house on a car, running on a tram-road which connects and runs through the entire length of both buildings. Each load on its way passes over the large truck scales and is weighed, a sufficient quantity for charging one retort being taken at a load. The tramway passes along just in front of the retorts, the car being unloaded by a simple movement in the exact place required. The capacity of the retorts is about ten hundred weight to each - which is much larger than those in use in oil works of the United States, the fifteen here used having a capacity equal to three times as many in use there. In the process of charging the retorts the door is opened at the front, the stop-cock being closed at the same instant. The Albertite is then shovelled in with the greatest rapidity, and when the task is completed the door is closed, being made perfectly tight by the application of mortar. At the instant this is done the workman in charge calls out the number of the retort; the attendant below instantly opens the stop-cock connected with the retort named, at the same time calling out, ""All right,"" and the preparation is complete. The greatest care and exactness is here required; for, obviously, if the door, as well as the opening at the back of the retort, were kept closed at the same time an explosion would inevitably follow. The heat of the furnace separates the oily portion of the Albertite from the rest in the form of vapor, which passes through the tubes at the back into the refrigerator, and is there condensed into oil. The lighter and more volatile portion, in the form of an inflammable gas, being forced along, rises in the first of the vertical tubes, before described, above the refrigerator, and is forced down through

the second, a portion of it being condensed during each passage through the refrigerator, until having passed through the whole of the vertical pipes, the portion which was not condensed passes off into the air in a gaseous state through the last pipe of the series. In order to guard against the possibility of this gas accumulating in the building, and thus giving rise to an explosion, it is lighted and kept burning during the whole time - some fourteen hours - that the retort is charged, giving a jet of flame of two to three feet in height and of great brilliancy. In the evening and night the illumination thus produced is of the most magnificent description. The oil, as it is condensed from the vapor, passes into a receiver, where it is measured, thus giving an opportunity of ascertaining whether the retort is working well. In this manner oil is extracted from the Albertite; it is yet, however, in a crude state - unfit for use, either as a lubricating oil or for purposes of illumination. In the refining process, which is very much more intricate and complicated than that just described, the crude oil is pumped into large tanks, of which there are three, lined with lead, and having a capacity of three thousand gallons each. This is done by a rotary pump connected with the engine of the works, which operates with sufficient rapidity to fill one of the tanks with oil from the vats below in thirty seven minutes. The oil here receives certain chemical ingredients, and is afterwards distilled and undergoes a variety of processes which we shall not here attempt to describe. Some idea of the extent of the operation may be formed, however, from the fact that the oil, while undergoing the refining process, is conducted through an extent of pipe more than a mile in length! The Albertite after having the oil extracted is removed from the retorts in the form of coke, which is used as fuel in heating the furnaces. Since the year 1861 the fires have been kept continually burning day and night, without even once allowed to go out. The Coal House connected with the works is a capacious building, eighty feet by one hundred, and of a height equal to four storeys, being so arranged that the Albertite can be hoisted direct from the vessel in which it is brought from the mines, to its place in the building. Three thousand tons were laid in here for use during the present year. The Cooper shop is also a large building, being sixty feet in length by forty in breadth, and three storeys high. The casks, which are iron hooped, are here made, oak being used for the staves and heads. These require to be out together in the most perfect manner, and are coated inside with glue in order to contain the oil, which is of a very penetrating nature. The quantity of glue used in this way is very considerable, and is purchased by the Company in England, $2000 worth having been in one instance laid in at once. The works have a capacity sufficient to produce 1,000 gallons of refined oil per day, about one hundred and fifteen gallons of crude oil being produced from a ton of Albertite. The exact amount of reduction which the crude oil undergoes in the refining process we have not 11 learned. - Since 1857 some 20,000 tons of Albertite have been operated upon. The illuminating oils produced by the works was in the years 1859 and '60 sold in Canada and the United States to an amount equal to about seven-tenths of the whole produced. These oils were then admitted to those markets as crude, at a low rate of duty. In 1860 a duty of ten cents per gallon was imposed by the United States authorities; this has since been increased to twenty cents per gallon - which of course entirely excludes Albertine oil from that market. The Company have also to contend with Intercolonial duties of seven to ten cents per gallon, which operates largely against the introduction of their oils to the markets of the other Provinces. The proprietors of the works have purchased some twenty five acres of land in the vicinity of their establishment on which they are erecting, from year to year, tenement houses for the workmen to whom they give employment. Six new buildings of this description were erected during the past year; these are thoroughly finished inside, having double walls of lath and plaster, and are painted on the outside in such a manner as to give them a very neat appearance. Of the quality of the illuminating oils produced in these works it is almost needless for us to speak. The fact that they are non-explosive was satisfactorily proved at the time of the burning of the Beacon in our harbour, there being some hundreds of gallons of Albertine then in the tank, which was consumed without even the slightest explosion taking place. Their capillary power is also much greater than that of other oils in use, so that every drop of oil within reach of the wick in a lamp burning Albertine is readily consumed. - The British Government, after carefully testing the various kinds of oil submitted for inspection, directed that Albertine should be used in the Commissary Department at Halifax. Large quantities in addition to the amount required for this purpose, have, not withstanding the adverse duties, been sent to Nova Scotia, and also to Prince Edward Island and Canada. The number of persons employed at present is over sixty. Formerly more workmen were required, the making of casks engaging the attention of quite a large number. As these casks are returned to be refilled, the number of new ones required annually is very much less. The whole cost of the buildings and works of the Company is estimated in round numbers at $250,000. The operations of the Factory are conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. J.N. Moore, one of the members of the firm, who is in every way qualified for the arduous and responsible duties of the position; and doubtless to his energetic and intelligent superintendence, coupled with the

Evening Times & Star - Oct. 15, 1910 Albert Oil and Gas. - The gas and oil discoveries in Albert county are the subject of an interesting article in the Victoria Colonist, evidently from the pen of Mr. H.C. Lugrin, who was once editor of the St. John Telegraph. Noting the fact that gas and oil have been found in Albert, and that pipe lines may be laid to Moncton and St. John, the Colonist writer says:- 'It may be mentioned that twenty seven years ago the St. John Telegraph published some information it had received which in its opinion justified a thorough prospecting of that part of the province, and urged that it should be undertaken. The idea was not entertained by any one with the necessary amount of money and thus the discovery of this valuable commodity was postponed for a quarter century. This seems to prove that sometimes the alleged visionary ideas of newspapers may not be so very visionary after all. 'There was a time when Albert county was verymuch in evidence in the matter of illuminants. Some fifty years or more ago a mineral was discovered in that country that was thought to be coal. There was some keen litigation on this point, and those interested in such things will find the story in the Reports of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The mineral was densely black and glistening. It broke with a shell-like fracture and its edges were almost razor-like. It could be lighted with a match. As the result of the litigation a special name was devised for it and it was called Albertite. As a matter of fact it was solidified paraffine. It occurred in pockets of greater or less size. The deposits were acquired by a company of United States capitalists, and the mineral was shipped away and refined into a very high-class illuminant. The pockets were soon worked out, and as the discovery of petroleum in large quantities and its commercial utilization were announced at that time, it was not felt worth while to continue prospecting for albertite; but those who were well informed contended that there were probably many other pockets, and, as has been said above, afterwards a few people were convinced that oil and gas could both be found in quantity. The new announcement is therefore no surprise to persons familiar with the history of Albert county."

Codes: J8 / E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;
Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 29, 1865 In another column we have copied an article from the Maine State Press, in reference to the geological formation of the rocks of Maine and New Brunswick. - There marks are penned in review of a lecture by Professor Hind in this city some time ago. The Head Quarters thinks that if the Province had not been in the midst of an election excitement at the time the Professor's address was given to the public, his statements, would, no doubt, have received the attention they merited. We are of the same opinion. We also heartily concur in the Head Quarters' suggestion, relative to the importance of a thorough survey of New Brunswick being ordered by the Legislature. We have urged this step on several occasions, and are daily becoming more impressed with its necessity for the full development of the wealth that lies buried in the earth in this Province. We have been much struck with the amazing apathy, arising from ignorance that prevails among our own people in regard to the mineral riches of the country. Foreigners are very much better informed on this subject than we are. A proof of this assertion is found in the fact, that, while scarcely a score of persons in the Province were aware of the existence of petroleum in Westmorland County, American geologists and chemists had examined the locality, American oil men had secured lands at Dover, and American companies had sent a large force of men, fully equipped with steam engines and the necessary apparatus, to bore for oil. It is known also that they have succeeded to a considerable extent, and fully anticipate realizing an ample fortune. The Editor of the Christian Visitor has just added his testimony to that of a number of other well informed persons, relative to the prospect for oil; and we have seen further evidence on this point from a scientific gentleman who has spent much time, money, and labor in his researches in oil districts, which is in the highest degree flattering. Writing on the subject to Sir Edwin M. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, who is interested in oil lands in Albert, he says: ""I have been familiar with the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia since the very commencement of the business, and can assure you, that, as far as surface indications are concerned, New Brunswick excels either. Oil springs, burning springs, salt springs and gum beds are numerous all along the belt to the northward and parallel with the line of upheaval across Albert and Westmorland Counties, in which upheaval asphaltum or Albert coal is found occupying a vertical fissure, the axis of an anticlinal. This oil territory, in many parts, particularly in the vicinity of the Albert Mines, bears a strong resemblance to the Virginia Oil regions. In Ritchie County, Va., they have a vertical vein of asphaltum, with a line of upheaval traceable through several counties. In the immediate vicinity of this line of disturbance the most productive oil wells have been obtained. In Westmorland and Albert counties, as you recede from the line of upheaval, the flexure of the strata becomes very gentle, lying nearly horizontal. The property which has been selected for the ""Albert Petroleum Company"" embraces some of the most valuable points in the oil territory, being fine boring ground, and easily accessible. At Steeves' Ravine is a natural Petroleum Spring, which has yielded from one to two barrels of oil daily, since the first settlement of the country. Several others are in the immediate vicinity, and at many other points in Albert, on your property, oil 7 and burning springs exist. At Fox Creek are gum beds and oil springs, and below the Church, at Memramcook are many oil shews. Territory in any part of the oil regions in this State or Virginia, with such surface indications as you have, would bring fabulous prices. Under judicious management and with proper energy employed in boring, I have no doubt that handsome dividends may be realised on your proposed capital. If we only had such territory here, [Penn.] it would be drilled like a cullender in a very short time."" These are remarkable facts and ought to be generally known. They are important in every respect, but especially important as showing the interest with the geology of the country. A thorough survey, such as Professor Hind is competent to undertake, we feel satisfied would add wonderfully to our knowledge of the mineral wealth of the Province, and lead to the opening up of a new branch of industry for our people. It is to be hoped that nothing will be permitted to

Codes: J8 / E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 10, 1860....Bill to give power to Prince of Wales Coal Company and Victoria Oil and Coal Company, of the State of New York, to hold property in the Province."

Codes: J8 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Exploration - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 13, 1860 Mineral Resources of the Lower Provinces. -- Among the specimens of the mineral wealth of the colonies, which were to be seen at the recent Industrial Exhibition at Montreal, not the least interesting and important were those forwarded from the county of Pictou. They comprised a section of the main seam of coal from the Albion Mines; a specimen of oil coal from the Frazer Mine; and a block of freestone from Acadia Quarries, which was cut in an octagon front inscribed with scriptural quotations, and between each word a Greek cross, alternately of red and yellow. The section of coal from the Albion Mines was shipped in square blocks, which when on exhibition were piled one on the other, to the height of 37 1/2 feet, showing at a glance the enormous and unrivaled depth of this wonderful deposit. Few persons even in Pictou residing within an hour's journey of the Mines, have perhaps anything like an adequate idea of the magnitude of the seam of coal from which this shaft was taken, and nothing can more correctly furnish this information

than an inspection of a solid mass of coal, cut from the vein, although it may not comprise its full extent. A sample of this description, consisting of two blocks of solid coal, each about four and a half feet in length, and two feet in thickness at the base, was shown to us the other day by Major Norton, to whom they were presented by Colonel Scott, who also forwarded the pillar which was erected at the Montreal Exhibition. They now stand in the Consul's office, where he will be happy to afford those who may desire to do so, an opportunity of inspecting them. We were shown at the same time specimens of the productions of the Albert Mines of New Brunswick,consisting of the albertine in its natural state, as taken from the mine; the paraffine; a beautiful material resembling highly purified spermacetti, and of almost alabaster whiteness; the illuminating oil; and another liquid called kerosene, of a very inflammable nature, and used, we believe, principally for extracting grease from woollen or other clothes. These were forwarded to the Consul by the Kerosene Oil Company of Portland, where the product of the Albert Mines is manufactured. It may not be generally known that the unpromising looking material known as Frazer coal, a seam of which has been worked to some extent by J.D.B. Frazer, Esq., of ....wn, produces, besides the oil now extensively used in this country for illuminating purposes, the other two substances which we have mentioned. The paraffine is manufactured into candles, which in appearance closely resembles those made from sperm, but they give a more brilliant light and in other respects are preferable to the best sperm candles. – Eastern Chronicle."

S. J. Daily Globe - Jul. 28, 1862 and Philanthropist - Jul. 31, 1862 and N.B. Reporter - Aug. 1, 1862 Great Exhibition. - Ores and minerals of New Brunswick. - No better arranged set of ores and mineral products are to be found among the colonial courts than that which is displayed by New Brunswick. The specimens, many hundreds in number, are of museum size, and neatly laid out in a series of eleven glazed cases, minutely subdivided within for the reception of each individual sample, which is numbered and named, with a reference book at the convenience of the visitor. Copper and iron pyrites, iron ore in various other combinations, such ashematite, magnetic iron ore, clay iron ore, and yellow oxide of iron, and that very useful state of the peroxide of iron, bog iron ore, are all shown in this collection. Tin and lead ores are two other very important minerals to be found here; also many specimens of building stones in red and gray granites, and very compact sandstones; a variety of green mottled serpentine, a brown carnelian, and white and red veined and white pure marble, serve to prove that New Brunswick possesses abundant material for the builder and sculptor. Gypsum, plumbago, and limestone, and above all the important substance, coal,is shown here in many highly bituminous specimens. The ""Albert coal"" of New Brunswick presents a lustrous conchoidal fracture like pith or glass, showing its highly bituminous character. It is admirably fitted for the manufacture of coal gas or paraffine. A vein of pure cannel coal, ten feet wide, has been found in Albert county. The value of the coal export is rising rapidly. In 1858 it was £13,743, and in the following year nearly three times as great. Among ornamental stones are agates, 6 jasper, garnets, and amethysts, and doubly refracting Iceland spar."

Codes: J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 4, 1851 Discovery of Fossil Fish in the Coal Formation of New Brunswick, by Dr. C.T. Jackson. - Dr. Jackson, in a letter to one of the editors, dated Boston, June 20th, announces the discovery of perfect specimens of fossilfish in the coal mine of Albert County, N.B., on the 5th of May last, and larger numbers on the 27th of May, and the Lepidodendra on the 6th of June. The following is cited from his letter:- ""I returned to Boston on the 12th, with numerous fossil fishes of Hillsboro', N.B., the miners having followed up my discoveries of May last, and found even better specimens than I had myself discovered on my first visit. ""You may feel interested in knowing that I have made out some of the genera, and found new species of fossil fishes, and that the Paleoniscus occurs abundantly associated with aquatic plants; also that a Lepidodendron, near if not exactly identical with the L. gracule, Br., is found with the fishes and with scattered fish scales in the same piece of the shale. Broad flat leaves like those of palms occur also in the fish shales of the coal mine and a curious blistered leaf is extremely abundant in all parts of the fish strata. These I at last traced to a stem. They appear to be a new species and remind me of our aquatic floating plant, the bladder-wort of our ponds. ""The occurrence of immense quantities of well preserved coprolites of fishes confirms the idea of Agassiz, that the heterocercal tailed fishes swam close to the bottom; for otherwise the form of such materials could not be preserved; for they were entire in the mud which ultimately enveloped them. There are herbivorous fishes associated with those that ate them and the excrements of some tell the tale that some of the fishes were cannibals! Some of the coprolites I have seen connected with the anus of the fish, appearing as if extruded by compression of the fish. Some of the fish appear to have been dead and partially putrid when they were enclosed in the strata, others evidently struggled against adverse fortune, erected their fins strongly to guard themselves from the tenacious mud which embalmed them in their last struggle. - In fact, these fishes are literally embalmed and not petrified, the bitumen which so richly charges the marly or soft clay slate or shale preserving in the most delicate manner every scale, fin, and the minutest markings; the scales retain their silvery hue slightly tinted yellowish brown by the bituminous matter."" - American Journal of Sciences, Sept.1."

Codes: J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Morning News - Mar. 31, 1862 The Natural History Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From Mr. C.P. Hartt - Espy's Fourth Meteorological Report. ... From Mr. George F. Matthews - Geological Map of Massachusetts. Geological Map of New Brunswick. Report on the Albert Coal. Report of case tried in Albert in 1852,Gesner vs. Cains. Gesner's Report on Geology of New Brunswick. Report of Montreal Mining Company. Johnson's Report on Agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick. Leiberg's letters on Chemistry. Seven papers from various Scientific Societies. Practical

Chemistry (Orfils); Earth and Man (Guyot); Botany (Mr. Lincoln); Munro on New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E. Island; Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, five vols. From Geo. Matthew, Esq.; Smith's Wealth of Nations; and from Mr. C.R. Matthew of New York, Mollusca of Cretaceous Formation (Gabb)."

Morning News - Sep. 22, 1862 and S.J. Globe - Sep. 23, 1862... - (London Morning Star of the 6th of September) - In minerals New Brunswick cannot vie with her sister colony of Nova Scotia. But within the past few years the discovery of a new species of coal or substance resembling coal has given an incentive to mineral research that promises to produce the very best results. This Albert coal, or""Albertine,"" so called from its having been found first in Albert County, has been a great puzzle to scientific men, and the source of some litigation, in order to decide what species it really belongs to. Gas Companies who had patents or charters for the sole privilege of making gas coal have instituted proceedings against parties who manufacture gas from ""Albertine"". And these defend themselves under the plea that the substance is not coal but ""asphalte"" - Scientific men from the U. States and elsewhere were summoned to decide the controversy, but one half declare it to be coal and the other asphalte. The science of the quidnunc is at fault, and the question still remains in dispute. The value of Albertine does not, however, depend on the ability of wrangling geologists to assign to it a place in the fervently incomprehensible nomenclature of their special science. The substance, whatever its name or order may ultimately be, Albertine, coal, or asphalte, is at present iluminating a large portion of the world in the form of gas or oil, producing a light that almost equals in brilliancy the light of geological science itself. Fifteen thousand tons of Albertine have been raised in a year, worth £3 per ton. During the past year a vein of pure Cannel coal, ten feet wide, has been discovered in the same country, and the mineral prospects of New Brunswick are looking up. The chief staple of the colony, however, is timber ..."

Codes: J8 / L3 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Watchman - Oct. 22, 1875 The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company - Ameeting of shareholders of this Company, called for purposes of organization, was held at the Royal Hotel in this city on Tuesday afternoon, which meeting, after the transaction of business, was adjourned to the following evening, when an influential representation of St. John and Westmorland businessmen met at the same place. It is understood that the following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the Company: Hon. A.E. Botsford, Sackville; William Patrick, Esq., Maccan, N.S.; E.B. Chandler, Jr., Esq., Petitcodiac; A.E. Killam, Esq., Moncton; James Harris, Esq., Portland; Matthew Lindsay, Esq., St. John; Francis Collins, Esq., St. John. About $50,000 of stock has been subscribed, and a call of two and a half cents has been ordered, payable on or before November 16, Mr. Patrick being authorized to receive the same from stockholders. Progress was made in the adoption of bye-laws at Wednesday nights meeting, which adjourned to meet again at the date just named. The promoters of the Company claim that they have a property which answers to all the geological conditions and requirements of a fully developed Albertite mine, and in this opinion they seemto be borne out by the official of Mr. McQuat, of the Dominion Geological Staff, who has made a special examination of the locality, and forwarded to the Government a special report on the subject. Writing to Mr. William Patrick, Mr. McQuat says: I may state that the facts observed tend to show that you have at Beliveau, apparently in perfection, all the very peculiar Geological conditions under which the mineral occurs at the Albert Mine, as far as these conditions are known; so much so as to force upon the mind of the Geologist the impression that it will be strange, indeed, if Beliveau be not found to resemble the Albert property also in that particular which gives to the latter so great an economic value. Again, there are many other points which I might allude to, as for instance, your very interesting discovery of a petroleum bearing band, &c. In his report he says: Mr. Patrick passed through a portion of this band in sinking a pit 15 feet deep, and thick oil flowed in from seams in the rock in such quantities that bottles were readily filled with it. At the Albert Mine a precisely similar, and no doubt the same, band was met with at a depth of 240 feet in sinking a new shaft near the eastern extremity of the workings, and I was informed by one of the men engaged in sinking that large quantities of oil in the same thickened condition flowed into the pit. The Beliveau Mine is situated near the Beliveau Village, in Westmorland County, on the Petitcodiac River, and about three miles in a direct line from Memramcook River and the Government railway. According to Mr. McQuat's report, there are here unrivalled facilities for shipment, as a tram way of about a mile in length following a small brook shown on the plans, requiring neither cutting nor bridging, will connect the pit with the Petitcodiac, where a comparatively inexpensive wharf will serve to load vessels of any size in all conditions of the tide and wind, while a very small sum would be sufficient for the construction of a landing place where vessels could be conveniently loaded at high water. Mr. McQuat's report appears to be as candid as it is thorough and exhaustive, and is calculated to excite sanguine expectations among those who are interested in the development of the property. The Directory is a strong one, and we understand there are many names quite as good among the other stockholders, including, for instance, such as Hon. E.B. Chandler, Dorchester; Robert Milligan, Esq., St. John; Messrs S.R. Foster and Son, St. John; Robert A. Chapman, Esq., Rockland; Joseph K. Dinlop, Esq., St. John; D.B. Boggs, Esq., Joggins; Hon. A. McQueen, M.P.P., Point de Bute; Carson Flood, Esq., St. John; Edwin Fisher, Esq., Portland; Hon. Edward Willis, St. John; and others might also be named."

Codes: J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 17, 1852 Cap LXXXVII An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company Passed 7th April, 1852 Whereas a Joint Stock Company has been formed for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the County of Albert, who have expended a large sum of money in mining operations, and in the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, and making other improvements in connection therewith: And whereas the better to enable the said Company to prosecute the

said business, it is deemed advisable it should be incorporated: Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Edward Allison, Jonathan C. Allison, David Allison, William Cairns, John Cairns, Alexander Wright, Nathaniel Gould, and James Dowie, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the County of Albert, and establishing all necessary works connected therewith, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. That the first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, after fifteen days notice given in the Royal Gazette, by one member of the said Corporation; provided that the corporate powers shall not be deemed to be conferred upon said Company until a majority of members present at a meeting called as aforesaid shall determine to accept their Charter. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds of lawful money, to be paid at such times and in such portions as the business of the Company may from time to time require, and to be divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and no creditor or person or persons having any demand against the said, for or on account of any dealings with the said company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or when the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short or not be equal to the payment of any debt due on demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied 3 upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand, to the extent of double the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Company, but no more. 5. That each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made (not however to exceed in amount the stock so subscribed for) for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. So soon as the capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purposes of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, to increase the said capital stock from time to time, in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly, or from time to time to assess such increase upon the original number of shares, or to increase the capital by both assessments and increase of shares. 7. The Company shall have the power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in this Province, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders and a majority of all the shares. 8. If at any time it shall be deemed necessary by the said Corporation, their agents or servants, to enter upon the estate, lands or grounds, being the private 4 property of any person or persons, for the purpose of carrying on their mining operations, they shall allow to the owners of such lands such reasonable compensation, by way of rent or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, for the damages such owner may sustain by reason thereof, and if the said Corporation shall not be able to agree with such owner or owners of the soil, as to the amount to be paid to the said owner or owners, for the damages he or they may sustain in consequence of such mining operations being carried on upon his or their land, then such compensation and satisfaction shall be determined by three disinterested arbitrators, one to be chosen by the said Corporation, and one by the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of the private property in question, which two arbitrators so chosen shall choose a third arbitrator, and in case of their not agreeing in such choice within ten days after their appointment, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, upon the application of the said Corporation, to appoint a third arbitrator; and the award of the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall be final and conclusive in the matters referred to them; and in case any of the owners or occupiers of such private property shall decline making any such agreement or appointing such arbitrator, then and in every such case the said Corporation shall make application to the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, stating the grounds of such application, to issue a writ or warrant in such form as the said Court or Judge may prescribe to the Sheriff of the County of Albert, or in case he is interested, then to one of the Coroners of the said County, and in case the Sheriff and Coroners are all interested, then to some person or persons, commanding such Sheriff, Coroner, person or persons as the case may be, to summon and empanel a Jury of five freeholders with within the said County, who may be altogether disinterested, and do not reside within ten miles of the land in question, which Jury upon there oaths, (all which oaths, as well as the oaths to be taken by any person or persons who shall be called to give evidence in the matter, the Sheriff, Coroner, or person or persons summoning such Jury, is hereby empowered to administer,) shall inquire, ascertain, and assess the distinct sum or sums of money or annual rent to be paid as the amount of compensation and satisfaction for the damages that may and shall be sustained by such owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of such private property as aforesaid; and the inquisition, award or verdict of such Jury shall be returned and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas of the said Supreme Court, shall be final and conclusive between the parties; which amount so assessed as aforesaid, and the costs and expenses of such proceeding to be taxed and allowed by the said Supreme 5 Court, shall be borne by the said Corporation, and shall be paid within thirty days after the said inquisition, award or verdict shall be filed as aforesaid, and until such payment shall be made the said corporation shall not be entitled to enter upon the said land, and in case an annual rent shall be awarded, unless such rent is paid within thirty days after it falls due, the power to enter under the said award shall be deemed to be annulled and discontinued. 9. Before the said Corporation shall contract any debts, a certificate shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, verified by the oath of the Secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation, which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer, to the effect that the sum of eight thousand pounds has been actually paid and expended for the purposes of the said Company, and unless such certificate be filed in manner herein directed, within three calendar months after the acceptance of this Charter, the corporate powers hereby conferred shall cease and become of no effect. 10. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or compromise in any way the rights of the respective parties between whom suits are now pending for any matter, cause or thing which has happened or been committed before the passing of this Act, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of the eighth section of this Act, the power and authority and provision contained in the said section, to enable the said Corporation to enter upon private property, shall only be deemed and taken to extend to the tract of wilderness land of one square mile, comprised in the lease or license from the Crown made under the Great Seal of this Province to Peter Duffy and John Duffy, bearing date the eleventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and registered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of this Province on the twelfth day of January one thousand eigth hundred and fifty; nor shall this Act come into operation or be in force until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereto first had and declared. [This Act was specially

Royal Gazette - May 31, 1854 Cap LXIV. 18 An Act to incorporate the Asphalte Mining Gas Company. Section Section. 1. Corporation, how 2. Office for business, constituted where to be kept. Passed 1sy May 1854. Whereas Theophylait Southerwaite, Eugene Legal, William B. Deen, Horatio Eagle, Frederick W. Cooledge, Laurent Delmonico and others, have formed themselves into a joint stock Company in New York, in the United States of America, under the title of ""The Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Gas Company,"" for the purpose of mining asphaltum, asphalte rock, and other minerals, the manufacture of illuminating, gas, burning fluids, &c., and for the manufacture of mastics, cements, and hydraulic concretes; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The persons so formed into a joint stockCompany in New York, in the United States of America, as set forth in the Preamble to this Act, are hereby declared to be incorporated under the style of ""The Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Gas Company,"" and shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of mining asphaltum, asphalte rock, and other minerals, the manufacture of illuminating gas, burning fluids, &c., and for the manufacture of mastics, cements, and hydraulic concretes. 2. The said Company shall keep an office at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Corporation in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Corporation."

Morning News - Feb. 27, 1856 Mr. Gray presented a petition from the Albert Mining Company praying that an Act may pass to amend the Charter of said Company. The Bill in relation to the same being also presented was read for a first time."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. VIII. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. New division of capital 5. Act 15 V, c. 87, s.4 stock authorized. Repealed. 2. Disposal of shares to 6. Issue of preference pay debts. Shares authorized. 3 3. Issue of shares 7. Act not to prejudice unlimited. Rights. 4. Responsibility for debts. Passed 26th March 1856. Whereas the Capital Stock of the Albert Mining Company has, under the powers of the sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of this Province by which the said Company was incorporated, been increased to one hundred thousand pounds, divided into four thousand shares of twenty five pounds each; a number of which shares, on which ten pounds per share assessment has been paid in to the said Company have been issued, and are now held by the shareholders thereof; And whereas it is the desire of the shareholders of the said Company that the said Act of Incorporation should be amended in several particulars:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The said Albert Mining Company shall have the power to accept from the shareholders thereof, a surrender of the twenty five pounds shares on which ten pounds assessment has been paid to the Company, and to make a new division of the said capital stock into ten thousand shares of ten pounds each; and to issue one of such new ten pound shares to each shareholder for and in lieu of every twenty five pound share on which such ten pounds assessment has been paid; and such new ten pound share shall be liable to no further call or assessment. 2. The residue of such new shares of ten pounds each may be issued and sold from time to time by the Corporation as full paid up shares, for the purpose of enabling the said Corporation to pay its debts and engagements, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company were incorporated. 3. Whenever four thousand one hundred shares of such new ten pounds full paid up shares shall be actually issued by the Company and held by shareholders thereof, no further sale or issue of shares shall be made, unless authorized by a vote of two thirds of the issued stock of the said Company at a special or general meeting of shareholders. 4. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 5. Section four of the said Act of Incorporation is hereby repealed. 6. The shareholders may at any public meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the issued stock of the said Company, direct the issue of shares of the said Company, not exceeding one thousand, to be deemed and treated as shares entitled to receive out of the net profits of the said Company a dividend of six pounds per centum per annum thereon from the date of their issue, before any division of the profits of the said Company shall be applicable to the other stock issued and held by the shareholders thereof; such preferred shares to be subject to such terms and conditions as the shareholders authorizing said issue may impose. 7. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall impair or prejudice the rights or claims which any person now has against the said Company, or its property, or the shareholders thereof, or any of them."

Codes: J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXII. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company authorized to 2. Company to keep an hold real and personal Office and Agent in estate in Albert and Hillsborough. Westmorland for certain purposes; limit. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas Albert G. Allen, Lyman W. Gilbert, James A. Alexander, and James Blight, have formed themselves, 10 with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the County of New York, State of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Prince of Wales Coal Company,' for the purpose of carrying on Mining and Manufacturing operations in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company, for the purpose aforesaid;- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, in the State of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland, for mining and manufacturing purposes in this province, whether in fee simple, or by lease, or in any other way; and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in the said Counties of Albert and Westmorland in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1882 Legislature. - An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said Company."

Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1882 Royal Gazette - May 31, 1882 Albert Mining Company. -- Winding Up Notice. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, notice is hereby given, that the Presidentand Directors of the Albert Mining Company will, on the expiration of two months after the first publication of this Notice, sell and dispose of all the Real and Personal Property of said Company, and all Mining Leases and Mining Licences belonging to the said Company, as follows:- 1st. The Lands and Premises, with the Buildings thereon, of the said Company, situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, County of Albert, being the Lands on which the Pits opened by such Company are, consisting of about 1,300 acres, more or less. 2nd. The Tram-road leading from said lands to the Wharf of the said Company, at Petitcodiac River. 3rd. The Wharf Property of said Company, on Petitcodiac River, in Parish of Hillsborough. 4th. Two detached pieces of Land in said Parish of Hillsborough, consisting one of 4 and one of 5 acres. 5th. The Steam Engines, Plant, and other personal property of the said Company. For particulars, apply at the Office of said Company, 130 Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B. Dated Saint John, N.B., 25th May, A.D. 1882. Henry Gilbert, President Albert Mining Company."

Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1882 Royal Gazette - May 31, 1882 Albert Mining Company. -- Winding Up Notice. Pursuant to provisions of the Act of the Legislature, notice is hereby given to all persons or person, or Corporate body, having any claim against The Albert Mining Company, to render their respective accounts and claims, duly attested, at the Office of the said Company, in the City of Saint John, within the period of six months from the time of the first publishing of this notice. Under said Act, all Creditors of said Company who shall not hand in their respective claims, duly attested, within the period of twelve months of the publishing of this notice, shall be respectively debarred from any participation in the proceeds of the sales of the Property of the said Company, and shall have no claims, either at law or at equity, against said Company. Dated this twenty fifth day of May, A.D. 1882. Henry Gilbert, President Albert Mining Company."

Codes: J8 / S5 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);
N.B. Courier - Sep. 28, 1850 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 2, 1850 Mining Information. - From Albert we hear that a very rich seam of the asphaltum or pitch coal is being worked in Hillsborough, on the land of Mr. Duffy. The vein is twelve feet in thickness, but is only worked to a width of eight feet, and seven feet in height. This valuable working is in a ravine in the forest, about four miles from Edgett's Wharf, on the western bank of the Petitcodiac, about twelve miles below the Bend. It is reported that a seam of bituminous coal, 17six feet in thickness, has been found on the Shepody River, by Mr. Smith, the Agent of the General Mining Company in Nova Scotia, and that preparations are making for working it on an extensive scale. In addition to its great agricultural capabilities, the County of Albert appears to abound in mineral wealth; and if half

what is said be true, it will certainly prove one of the richest and most valuable portions of New Brunswick."

Codes: J8 / STAT / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 14, 1852 Hillsborough. - Coals exported, 2228 chaldrons."

Codes: J8 / X1 / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Transcript - Jul. 23, 1894New Brunswick Coal. - One Hundred and Fifty Million Tons in the Fields - No Money in Mining Now. - Mr. C.O. MacDonald, writing in the Cape Breton Advocate, of the coal fields of New Brunswick, says:- In stating that I do not know much about the coal of New Brunswick, I am expressing the sentiments of many others interested in the economic features of Canadian coal. The fields have not been successfully defined so far, and conjecture is invariably introduced into any discussion of this coal. It is not easy to get the output in this province, but it certainly is small. The area of rocks thought to be more or less coal bearing exist practically in the shape of a triangle. The northeast arm runs to the coast at or near Newcastle, the other to the head of the Bay of Fundy, while the base of the triangle is the coast line between these points. An estimate of the quantity of coal contained in this stretch of territory is necessarily based as hinted above on conjecture. One attempt has been made and the quantity put down as some 150,000,000 tons of coal, but this must not, under any circumstances, be accepted as established. The seams so far as exploited are low, and I do not remembered of hearing of any section thicker than three feet. A native of northern New Brunswick has informed us that he has burned coal from seam and found it quite equal to Sydney coal, with less smoke. As might have been expected, the greater prominence which Nova Scotian coal has lately attained has increased the interest already taken in New Brunswick coal, but it does not appear that much development has been done. The annals of New Brunswick coal are attached more especially to the miningof the mineral called Albertite. This may not be termed a coal. It does not lie in seams or beds like bituminous, anthracite, or lignite coal. It is none the less a mineral, of an origin similar to that of coal. It lies in cracks and fissures of the strata, into which it has probably been infiltrated by the laws of gravitation, while in a fluid or semi-fluid state. The extent of the deposits are thus largely controlled by the size and dimensions of the cracks or fissures in which it reposes. At times large blocks of the mineral have been encountered, but these seem eventually to have contracted, narrowed away and become excessively small. Comparatively large sums of money have been expended in prosecuting mining operations in this mineral. Its value is, however, much reduced by the greater development of American and Canadian allied minerals. Notwithstanding this, the deposits are still prospected with a view to development, but rather, I suspect in a half-hearted manner. Soft coal is mined principally in the winter months, I believe, in Queens county and shipped from Newcastle to the local markets. It is stated that the severity of last winter prevented the operatives from taking as much out as usual. In the spring of 1893, says the report, when the snow went off there were between 15,000 and 16,000 chaldrons of mined coal at Newcastle awaiting shipment, while this spring there was not over 10,000. As the mines are from three to five miles from the wharf the coal has to be hauled that distance, and it is taken out of the pit in the winter when the men have little else to do. Looking at the coal industry of New Brunswick, whether albertite or soft coal is mined under present circumstances, there is little money in it, and for this reason it is ignored by the practical capitalist. The province is supplied from the United States, Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton

Codes: K3 / IDX_Names: Mapleton Albertite;
Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1876 Albertite.- Boring at Mapleton for Albertite has commenced. The shales at this spot are a quarter of a mile thick."

Codes: K5 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Coal;
Carleton Sentinel - Aug 7, 1869 Coal in Charlotte - Cookson - see Standard article (July 23)."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 21, 1869 Coal. - We learn that Mr. Ralph Cookson while ploughing this week, struck upon a what he supposed was a ledge of black slate, but which turned out to be coal; some lumps were brought into Town, and burnt with great clearness. These specimens are said to resemble the Pictou coal. Examinations are being made and we will give the result in our next issue. Mr. Cookson's farm is situated on the road leading to Oak Bay, about three miles from

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 23, 1869 COAL IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY. - The St. Andrews Standard says:- ""We learn that Ralph Cookson while ploughing this week, struck upon a what he supposed was a ledge of black slate, but which turned out to be coal; some lumps were brought into Town, and burn with great clearness. These specimens are said to resemble the Pictou coal. Examinations are being made and we will give the result in our next issue. Mr. Cookson's farm is situated on the road leading to Oak Bay, about three miles from this Town."" The presence of coal in Charlotte County has been long ago propounded, not only in the neighborhood spoken of but at L'Etang and also in the Parish of Pennfield. An eminent geologist many years since when visiting that part of the country stated that under fields producing but scanty crops there lay rich beds of coal which would at some future day be developed and pour wealth into the coffers of the owners of the soil. One tract lying close to a creek up from Beaver Harbor he pointed out as indicating the presence of coal of a rich quality, and lying so close to salt water possessed advantages which a mine found at a more inland station could never obtain. Perhaps our Provincial geologists will look more closely into the matter, that if such carboniferous deposits exist they may speedily be turned to good account."

Eastport Sentenil - Jan. 3, 1877 A seam of coal has been found on the farm of Albert Greenlaw, near St. Andrews. It is of good quality, and investigations are to be made to see to what extent it abounds."

Codes: K5 / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Coal;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 24, 1898 and St. Croix Courier - Sep. 29, 1898 St. Stephen, Sept. 22. - Scattered lumps of coal found at several places near St. Stephen have from time to time aroused the hopes of seekers for hidden mines. These pieces have usually been found on or near the surface of cultivated fields, where they might have been placed by human agency, and but little attention has therefore been paid to them. Now, it is said that a piece has been found eighteen inches beneath the surface, in soil that had never been disturbed, and those who have heretofore looked for a coal bed in this region are taking a new interest in the matter."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 29, 1906 and St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 9, 1906 Coal Mining in Charlotte. - Charlotte county may shortly develop into a coal mining region to rival the Queens county fields. Coal prospectors have been at work for some time, and one promising spot has already been negotiated for. This is on Norman McLeod's farm, which is situated about four miles from Gaspereaux Station. The men who are interested in its development are from Fredericton, and they have the ground leased from Mr. McLeod for a term of years. They are to commence boring and digging shortly with a view to investigating the extent of the coal area, and the quality of the product. The outcroppings, which are numerous are of a good quality of soft coal, and a grade similar to that produced in the Queens County mines. - Globe."

Jun. 1925 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 23, 1955 30 Years Ago. - Ambrose Blaney, a veteran farmer from Little Ridge, was in town Wednesday with a finesample of anthracite coal that he unearthed from a gravel pit on his farm."

Codes: L1 / J8 / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Albert Mines;
Novascotian - Jul. 7, 1851 and Morning News - Aug. 6, 1851 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Minerals. - The following is from the supplement to the ""Illustrated London News"" of the 24th ult., in reference to some of the valuable minerals of these Provinces, sent to the Great Exhibition. ""In the same Colonial Court as that in which wesee the production already referred to, will be found specimens of Asphalte, from New Brunswick and a quantity of plumbago, or black lead from St. John, in the same colony. The latter is not of such a quality as to possess value for the higher purposes for which the material is required; but it is quite sufficient for machinery and for household use. It is flaky and of good color; but wants compactness. Not far from these specimens will be found some interesting minerals from Nova Scotia ... Mr. Archibald..."

Morning News - Sep. 20, 1852 and Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell's Opinion of New Brunswick. -This eminent Geologist, now in New Brunswick, has visited some of the districts of Westmorland, and other parts of the Province - and we are gratified to learn that he expresses a highly favorable opinion of the geological features of this country, so far as his observations have extended. We understand that he is unable to decide the question of the Lawyers, as to whether the substance found in Albert, in such abundance, comes under the cognomen of Coal, or Asphaltum, as its character differs from both. It being a new thing to science, Sir Charles is puzzled to know, on first examination, what to callit. When in St. John he visited the black lead, or plumbago mines, at the Falls, and remarked that Anthracite coal would yet be found in that vicinity, immense beds, as this plumbago was but the outer corruscation of the treasure within. We hope the company will keep on digging until they strike a vein, and their fortunes are made. In the opinion of Sir Charles Lyell, this Province abounds in mineral wealth - such as coal, copper, &c. &c. - which will one day be explored and developed to the enrichment of the inhabitants. It requires but enterprise and capital to bring about these ends. Opinions from such a quarter, cannot be over estimated. If Professor Johnston was capable of giving our Agricultural capabilities a good character, professor Lyell will assist us in the mineral kingdom. We hope yet to hear from him, under his own hand. No doubt he will write a treatise upon what he has seen and approved of, 9 in this Province. That alone will do us an immensity of good. We are informed that Sir Charles Lyell and our Lieutenant-Governor were schoolmates. In company with Lady Lyell he intends to make a journey to the Rocky Mountains for Geological research, and the pleasure which the prosecution of science affords him. We hope when he returns to England he will give New Brunswick as good a name as he may think it deserves. - St. John Morning News."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 27, 1874 Asphaltum. - E.B. Chandler, Jr., Esq., has been prospecting for some months in the upper part of Dorchester for a continuation easterly of the asphaltum veins of the Albert Mines, and has discovered excellent indications of its presence on the Petitcodiac, two miles above the Budroe Quarries, in the strike of the Albertite. The formation is the same as that in which the Albertite exists; oil makes its appearance in the soil and surface of the brooks, and the article itself has been found in small veins, a specimen of which is on our table. Several scientific gentlemen, who have examined the district, consider the prospects very encouraging. It is proposed to form a company and develop the

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1875 A New Albertite Company. - Mr. E.B. Chandler, Jr., and Mr. Wm. Patrick of Maccan N.S., the latter a practical miner, as well as a good geologist, have they believe, found the true Albertite at Beliveau, Westmorland County. Mr. McOuat, one of Mr. Selwyn's geologists, is of the same opinion, and the facts which e gentlemen submit deserve consideration. These gentlemen offer the stock to our citizens, and held a meeting at the Royal

Hotel, to-day, to give information on the subject. The meeting will be called to order at 3.30 p.m., and it ought to be attended by persons interested in the industrial development of the country The Albertite is a natural mineral development, the great value of which is well known."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 28, 1875 The Albertite Mining Project. - Mr. E.B. Chandler, Jr., and Mr. Patrick met several gentlemen at the Royal Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and as mentioned in yesterday's Telegraph, placed before them the nature of their project. The mining controlled by them is situate between the Petitcodiac River and the Memramcook, directly east from the celebrated Albert mine. Mr. Patrick explained the geological conditions applicable to the Albert mines, going into details, as to the shales, fossils, etc. He also explained the theory of the deposit and showed that the conditions under which Albertite should be found were all present, in their area, while, on the other hand, these conditions have never before been realized, except in the case of the existing Albert mine. He explained also, very convincingly, why it was improbable that the mineral should be found near the surface, though under circumstances of peculiar upheavals, such might be the case. Specimens of the shales, fossils, and also of the petroleum on the spot, were exhibited; as well as small pieces of Albertite. The true vein has not been found; if it had been there would have been no need to offer the public a share in the speculation, but Mr. Patrick held that the indications were so good as to make it seem morally certain to a geologist or mining engineer that the precious deposit was at the place indicated. Mr. Chandler read from a report made to Mr. Selwyn, director of the Canada Geological Survey, by Mr. McOuat, one of his assistants, a report in which Mr. Patrick's views were fully sustained. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Byers, Mr. J.L. Dunn, Mr. Foster, Mr. Goodwin and others asked questions which were frankly answered by Mr. Patrick. We should judge that a very favorable impression was produced as to the legitimate character of the project, though there were, probably, differences of opinion as to the financial conditions proposed by the promoters."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 17, 1875 The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel. Senator Botsford, Sheriff Botsford, E. Chandler, A.E. Killam and Wm. Patrick; Esqs. were among the representatives from Westmorland present. The St. John stockholders were fairly represented. The first call of 2 1/2 per cent. on the subscribed stock was paid in by all present, the by-laws taken up and discussed, a resolutions passed fixing the time within which active mining operations would be commenced, and the quantity of stock required on the list to warrant a start. The first of July was named as the starting period. Failing to commence at that period the Directorate are required to refund the stockholders all monies paid in. After three hours session, the meeting adjourned to meet this

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 18, 1875 The Beliveau Albertite Coal Company held adjourned sittings yesterday forenoon and afternoon. A code of Bye-laws was adopted and resolutions regulating the society's operations, the division of profits, the conditions on which membership privilege can only be exercised, etc. were adopted. The by-laws stipulate that every share-holder shall have a vote on every share up to 50 shares, and one vote for every ten shares over fifty, and that no individual shall have the right to vote on more than 250 shares of stock. The proprietary shares and the subscribed shares are to have an equal interest in the profits of the company regardless of the extent to which the latter may be taken up. So soon as a seam of coal is struck the stock list will be closed; this precaution is to prevent an improper use of unsold shares. Provision was made for the banking of all monies collected and authority was given to the Directors to secure such an amendment of the Charter from the Legislature of New Brunswick as would make unalterable, except by legislation, the limit for the share-voting power and to receive for the company the transfer of the mining property held by individual shareholders. The position of the company as now organized is excellent, and the prospects if the opinion of scientists is worth anything, are favorable for a handsome return."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 18, 1875 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company is organizing, and 2 1/2 per cent. has been paid up on all the subscribed capital. The shareholders are sanguine of success."

S.J. Watchman - Nov. 20, 1875 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company have had several meetings during the week. The assessment of two and a half per cent on the subscribed stock was generally responded to. Bye-laws were adopted, and other business of the Company received attention; the shareholders being unanimous in all their decisions. As already stated, the mining operations of the Company will be commenced when twelve hundred shares of stock have been subscribed for, representing $120,000 and a considerable proportion of this amount, more than one half, has already been taken. The agreement between the promoters, Messrs. Chandler and Patrick, and the Company provides that the former shall have paid up shares to the extent of one-half of the stock and to have one-half of the profits (if any) arising from the operations of the Company. To protect the interests of the holders of subscribed stock, an amendment of the Act of Incorporation is to be obtained which will provide that the voting power of shares shall be as follows: A vote for every share up to fifty shares, after which one vote for every ten shares. The Directors met and elected Hon. A.E. Botsford, President; E.B. Chandler, Esq., Secretary. William Patrick, Esq., is Treasurer pro tem, and authorized to receive subscriptions for stock and collect a payment thereon of two and a half per cent. The Directors are Hon. A.E. Botsford and E.B. Chandler, Jr., Matthew Lindsay, S.R. Foster, William Patrick and Francis Collins, Esquires. It is understood the claims of the Company on capitalists and others interested in developing the mineral resources of the Province, will presently be laid before the public."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 20, 1875 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The following gentlemen form the Directors of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company:- Hon. A.E. Botsford, Sackville, President; Andrew Lindsay, (St. John), Francis Collins, (St. John), A.E. Killam, (Moncton), William Patrick, (Maccan, N.S.), E.B. Chandler, jr., (Petitcodiac), S.P. Foster, (St. John). Mr. Patrick is Treas. pro tem; and Mr. E.A. Chandler, Secretary."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 25, 1875 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company elected Hon. A. E. Botsford, E.B. Chandler, Jr., Matthew Lindsay, S.R. Foster, William Patrick and Francis Collins, Esquires, directors. And the Directors elected Hon. a.E. Botsford, President; E.B. Chandler, Esq., Secretary. William Patrick, Esq., is acting treasurer."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Morning Freeman - Oct. 16, 1875 Albertite. - Mr. McOuat, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says that all the very peculiar Geological conditions under which the mineral occurs at the Albert mines, as far as these conditions are known, exist also at Beliveau, where Mr. Chandler and Mr. Patrick believe that a large deposit of this precious Mineral will be found."

S.J. Watchman - Oct. 16, 1875 Belliveau Albertite Mine - A meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Royal Hotel, next Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Company."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 26, 1875 The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company has been organized with the following Board of Directors: Senator Botsford, William Patrick, E.B. Chandler, Jr., James Harris, Matthew Lindsay and Francis Collins; and a first call made on the subscribed capital."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 18, 1876 Beliveau. - The directors had a meeting last Thursday at Moncton, and decided to abandon the work of sinking a shaft for the present, and commenced boring. This step has been taken on the recommendation of Prof. Ells, of the Geological Survey, who has been making an examination of the Albertite formation. Mr. Ells' opinion is, that a thorough test can be made at a cost not exceeding $6,000 (which would include the cost of a borer), and the work will be done within a comparatively short time. By boring, the formation can be tested to a depth of 700 feet, whereas the company did not contemplate sinking over 500 feet, and then drifting. The company will probably ask for tenders for the

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1876 Beliveau, Albertite and Oil Company. - There will be a special train from St. John to Memramcook, on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock a.m., enabling persons interested in this property to attend the annual meeting on that day, at Belliveau. There will be teams in attendance in Memramcook to receive passengers. The return train will leave Memramcook at 6 o'clock p.m., reaching St. John about 10 p.m. Fare, going and returning, not to exceed $2; the trip is open to any gentleman wishing to spend a pleasant day or visit the property."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 10, 1876 Excursion to Belliveau.- The annual meeting of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company, will be held tomorrow at Belliveau, and an excursion train for Memramcook leaves at 7 to-morrow morning, carriages receiving excursionists at the depot and conveying them to the scene of operations. The excursion is open to any one."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 15, 1876 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's Meeting.- From the Sackville Borderer. - The annual meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company took place at the office of the Company in Beliveau Village, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. After a brief inspection by the stockholders of the shaft, engine and properties generally, the business of the meeting was commenced and the report of the Directors read; and from the same and acts submitted it appears that the Company have, up to the present time, expended for plant, labor, salaries, &c., in the vicinity of $4,000, and the number of shares sold to date has been 1279. On this the first call of 2 1/2 per cent has been fully paid and the second call of 2 1/2 per cent also paid, with the exception of about $1,000. When this amount is paid into the hands of the Treasurer the Company, after paying all back dues and June wages, &c., will have a surplus of some $2,000, or more, on hand, thus attesting to the economy and ability of those immediately concerned in the operation of developing the property. For the protection of the present stockholders and to prevent any monopoly of stock which some persons seemed to fear, a resolution was passed to the effect, that in future all shares sold were to be submitted to the Directors for their confirmation before being entered on the regular stock book. The following gentlemen were then elected Directors for the ensuing year: Hon. A.E. Botsford, Sackville; Matthew Lindsay, Esq., St. John; E.B. Chandler, Esq., Petitcodiac; Wm. Patrick, Esq., Belliveau; H. Collins, Esq., St. John; S.R. Foster, Esq., St. John; Duncan Harper, Esq., St. John. In concluding it may not be unimportant to our readers to know that the shaft is now down some 30 feet and what the indications may lead to we know not, but gas escapes now in bottom of shaft to such an extent that it will readily ignite. A short distance below the mine on the side of the brook can be seen the black oil floating on the surface of a pool of water near by, and the freestone rock itself is literally saturated with the oil, thus giving evidence of the near proximity of Albertite or something very like it. The engine is in good working condition and a saw gearing is attached, by which they provide all their own lumber on the spot."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 17, 1876 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - At the annual meeting of this club, on Tuesday last, at Baltimore, Albert Co., the following directors were chosen: - Hon. A.E. Botsford, Sackville; Matthew Lindsay, Esq., St.

John; E.B. Chandler, Esq., Petitcodiac; Wm. Patrick, Esq., Belliveau; H. Collins, Esq., St. John; S.F. Forster, Esq., St. John; Duncan Harper, Esq., St. John."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Morning Freeman - Jul. 25, 1876 A meeting of the stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite Mine was held on the Company's grounds last week. The work of sinking the main shaft, which it is proposed to carry down 500 feet, is proceeding rapidly, and the indications of the presence of a large deposit of Albertite are said to be very strong. The stockholders were much pleased with what they saw. 1100 of the 1200 shares required before commencing have been taken up, an engine purchased at a cost of $1,850, and other plant, all being worth $4,015. The Post says:- Mr. Patrick was called upon to say something with respect to the prospects of the Company. He stated that in his representations to the shareholders from time to time, he had placed no coal within 500 ft. of the surface, but the more the property was examined, the more hopeful he became for its nearer proximity. The small veins of Albertite, and the gas escaping were to his mind important indications. It was the intention of the Directors to sink 500 ft. and then to cross tunnel. He spoke hopefully of the future prospects of the Company. After some other unimportant business a vote of thanks was presented to Mr. E.B. Chandler, jr., for his gratuitous services; to Mr. Patrick for the manner in which he pressed forward his work, and to the President and the Directors for the energy and discretion they had displayed. The following Directors were elected:- Hon. A.E. Botsford, Matthew Lindsay, E.B. Chandler, Wm. Patrick, Francis Collins, Seth R. Foster, D.C. Harper. The following gentlemen were appointed auditors, Joseph L. Black and David G. Dixon, Esqrs."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 12, 1876 Albertite Discovery.- A small seam has been discovered below the surface at Oil Creek, Beliveau. Possibly it may lead to important results."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 14, 1876 The Beliveau Albertite And Oil Co.- A correspondent asks us for information respecting Diamond boring, which the Co. intend to adopt instead of sinking a shaft. We will endeavor to explain:.- The present operations of this Co., we understand, are to test the correctness of the inferences drawn from the surface indications at Beliveau, that a deposit of Albertite exists there, as at the Albert Mines, or that petroleum may be reached. A shaft 500 feet deep was determined upon, but the expense proving to be greater than estimated, and two years being the time required to sink it, the directors, we learn, concluded to use the diamond borer as the cheaper, quicker and most satisfactory method of proving the truth or falsity of the geological conclusions. The old-fashioned way of boring was by drilling by a chisel, in the same way as quarrymen still drill. The English used iron rods screwed together by which the length of the handle of the drill was adjusted to the depth of the hole. The Chinese used a heavy bar of iron to which the drill was lifted from and let fall to the bottom of the hole, and which was let out as the drill cut the rock. These drills are worked by machinery; in both the principle is the same of cutting away the rock by a succession of sharp blows and reducing it to powder or small particles, and in both there is a difficulty in determining the exact thickness of each different stratum through which the drill passes, and no means is given of arriving at the angle at which the strata lie to the surface. The Diamond borer, however, which is a modern invention, operates very differently. It does not cut the rock by striking a blow, but by revolving and grinding it away. As the name indicates, it is a drill made of diamonds. The diamonds are secured to the end of a hollow cylinder like a gun barrel, which is made to revolve and the diamonds cut away the rock with which they come in contact. The centre of the core of rock remains undisturbed and passes up in the hollow cylinder as the diamonds wear away the rock below them, and from time to time as the drill is drawn up, this core of unbroken rock is brought to the surface and presents as well the exact character of the strata through which the borer passes and their actual thickness as their dip or angle from the surface. By using the Diamond borer in the shaft itself, a perfect section of the strata to the depth cut would be brought to the surface, and if laid on a table would, at a glance, give all the information a shaft could afford. By boring other holes as suggested by the actual knowledge thus obtained, a determination of the facts sought for would be conclusively arrived at. The Messrs. Campbell have been exploring with a Diamond borer in Cumberland, and have bored several holes recently,- one of them being 100 feet in depth. At Beliveau a Diamond borer would average 30 feet a day, and at a cost not exceeding $2 a foot; so that a couple of thousand dollars would give an accurate section of the strata to the depth of double that of the proposed shaft, and by a series of other holes a large area could be fully tested, altogether at an expense not exceeding $10,000. The objection to boring, that pockets containing Albertite might be passed without being noticed, is also applicable to a shaft which might also pass pockets; and in drifting off from it the pockets might not be touched, so that in view of the much greater depth to which the Diamond borer would reach the chance of missing pockets of the Albertite would be as much less as the depth it went was greater than the shaft. We are therefore glad the Directors have determined upon a course which we always thought was the quickest, most economical, and most thorough of testing this interesting and important problem."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 13, 1877 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 16, 1877 Annual Meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The adjourned meeting of this Company was held at Beliveau on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The Report of the Directors, with the accounts of the Treasurer duly audited, was laid before the stockholders and unanimously adopted. The Directors of the past year were re-elected, and subsequently Blair Botsford, Esq., was chosen President and E.B. Chandler, Jr., reappointed Secretary-Treasurer. The authority to Mr. William Patrick to make further sales of stock was continued. The stockholders also recognized and acknowledged the energy and perseverance displayed by Mr. Patrick in the affairs of the Company. The meeting was most interesting and harmonious. Recent developments in the Pit, - the presence, at a depth of 145 feet, of Albertite in unlooked for quantities, the large issue of gas, the varying character of the shale and the disturbed condition of the strata lately passed through - tended to inspire the stockholders with increased confidence in the ultimate results of their enterprise. Mr. James Robertson, a stockholder, an intelligent miner of twenty years' experience in the Albert Mines, in reply to a question, stated that he had no hesitation in asserting that all the conditions existing at the Albert Mine were to be found at Beliveau; and that the prospect of a discovery of Albertite there, in quantity, was most flattering. The pit has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, and is timbered in the most substantial and thorough manner. The finances of the Company are in the most healthy condition. Calls to the extent of 7 1/2 per cent. have been made upon the shares already sold - about 1,600. The balance of 5 per cent. upon the shares disposed of, together with the amount to be realized from the sale of the remaining 900 shares, will provide ample funds to develop the property of the Company."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Chignecto Post - Aug. 16, 1877 Beliveau.- At the annual meeting on Tuesday, the officers were reelected. The stockholders present expressed themselves much pleased with the indications."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 20, 1877 Beliveau.- About 2,200 shares of the Beliveau Albertite Co.'s stock have been sold, leaving only 300 for sale. The shaft has been sunk 238 feet to date."

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 28, 1877 Memramcook Matters. - The Belliveau Albertite Company now have their pit down about 250 feet. It os the intention to tunnel or drive levels east and west in search of the precious stuff. The stock is all sold with exception of some 250 or 300 shares and it is confidentially expected these will not be in the market long, so intending purchasers had better look lively."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 15, 1877 The Beliveau Mine. - The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company have resumed operations, the contract for sinking the shaft has been let, and we understand that the work is to be vigorously prosecuted. We hope that success will crown the company's efforts."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 29, 1877 Beliveau.- Mr. Patrick has sunk the shaft a distance of 70 ft., and has reached a bed of slate having veins of pure Albertite running through it."

S.J. Daily News - May 12, 1877 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Works. - The manager states that the operations at the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company's Works are progressing favorably. Shaft sinking has reached the depth of 85 feet, at which point shale has been struck lined with pure albertite. This is considered to be very encouraging."

Chignecto Post - May 17, 1877 Belliveau.- The President of the Albertite Company informs us that a leader of albertite was struck a few days ago in the shaft, that has already been followed for four feet and still continues, and the indications are similar to those that were successfully followed at the Albert Mines."

Evening Telegraph - May 19, 1877 Memramcook. - Work at Beliveau Albertite mine is progressing well, though by the breaking of some portion of the machinery the work was delayed a day or so. The discovery of a small vein of the Albertite cheers those interested."

Chignecto Post - May 24, 1877 Beliveau.- The Albertite Mine is exhibiting new and very encouraging indications. Gas commenced escaping from the bottom of the shaft last week, and on Saturday it took fire and singed the men."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 25, 1877 Belliveau Albertite Co.-Mr. Patrick has sunk 110(?) feet. The indications are favorable."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 5, 1878 Beliveau Albertite Co. - A meeting of the Beliveau Albertite Co. directors - Messrs. M. Lindsay, S.R. Foster, Wm. Patrick, F. Collins, E.B. Chandler, jr., D.S. Harper and Blair Botsford - was held last evening at the Royal Hotel. It was announced that the company is free from debt, and that nearly all the stock has been taken. Everything is in the most favorable condition. Work is progressing well at the mine. The main shaft having been driven 250 feet in depth, levels are now being excavated south and west, some 150 or 200 feet having been driven. Small seams and pockets of the precious stuff are frequently met with and all indications seem healthy."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company – A further call of two and one half per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company was duly made by the Directors at a meeting, held on the fourth day of April instant, payable on or before the tenth day of May next to the Treasurer, or at the Bank of Montreal, in Moncton or St. John, or to William Patrick, Manager. E.B. Chandler, jr., Treasurer. Petitcodiac, 5th April, 1878."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 1, 1878 The Albertite recently found on the Beliveau Albertite Company's property was discovered on the farm of Belony Burk, which is about the last French farm on the Memramcook before entering the

English settlement of Rockland. The spot is about a fifth of a mile from the main road to Rockland and adjacent to a gully, on both sides of which a large number of trial holes have been sunk. A considerable number of persons have visited the location and entered the small excavation from which Albertite has been taken, in search of specimens, of which a barrel or two have been removed. (Very satisfactory specimens of the mineral and its enveloping rock may be seen at the Times office). The vein is of uncertain width, ranging from five to thirteen inches. On Thursday evening, when a representative of the Times visited the place, a miner was digging test pits on the property next above, and had found indications at one or two points. The place is only about a mile from the Belliveau mine on the Petitcodiac side of the hill, and traces of Albertite are found at various points between. Old miners who have worked many years in the Albert mine and are now engaged in the Belliveau, say the indications are far more favorable for finding Albertite where they are now sinking than they were in the Albert mine before the mineral was actually reached. It is to be desired that with the hopeful signs which accompany the operations of the Company, these operations may be vigorously urged and that the stockholders will do all in their power to aid the Directors and their officers in pushing the work of development to a successful issue."

Moncton Times - Jun. 22, 1878 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The annual meeting of this Company is called for Tuesday, 9th July, to be held at Beliveau. See adv't in today's TIMES."

Daily Times - Jun. 22, 1878 Beliveau ad not found..."

Chignecto Post - May 23, 1878 Beliveau.- The Directors come up to-night and spend tomorrow at the mine, returning tomorrow night. Mr. Patrick is driving in on the northern level. The indications are said to be excellent, the escape of gas increasing the further the shaft is penetrated."

Moncton Daily Times - May 27, 1878 Albertite at Belliveau. - The Telegraph has the following:- Memramcook, May 24. - At Beliveau Albertite mines men have come upon a vein of pure Albertite, which at first was from one to five inches thick, and has since increased to eleven inches, and now gives promise of good development. The stockholders are much encouraged. It is said the Albertite has not been found in the shaft which is being sunk but in an outcrop on another part of the property. It was reported on Saturday that in consequence of the discovery the stock book has been closed. We have seen a sample of the find which is Albertite of the purest quality."

Morning Freeman - May 29, 1878 Of the reported find of Albertite at Beliveau, the Moncton Times says: - It is said the Albertite has not been found in the shaft which is being sunk but in outcrop in another part of the property. It was reported on Saturday that in consequence of the discovery the stockbook has been closed. We have sent a sample of the find which is Albertite of the purest quality."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 21, 1878 Beliveau.- The diamond borer is in position at Taylor's Village vein and boring has

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 5, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. -- At a meeting of the Directors of the Beliveau Albertite & Oil co., held in St. John on the 24th inst., a Further call of 2 per cent on the subscribed Stock was ordered to be made, payable on or before the 25th of October, at the Bank of Montreal, Moncton, to William Patrick, Manager, or to E.B. Chandler, Dorchester. By Order, E.B. Chandler, jr., Secretary."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 12, 1878 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company purchased from the Local Government the Diamond Borer for $500. The original cost was over $3,000. The manager intends to use it as an auxiliary in sinking the pit on the vein at Taylor's Village. The pit is now 45 feet down. Operations are suspended till the borer is placed in the work. At the depth now reached there is but little Albertite, but they are working in the fault or displacement through which the Albertite found at surface was injected, and the proprietors are confident in finding it at a lower level. At the other workings, the south level is 280 feet long, and the north, 260 feet. Some of the shales on the south level are very rich, and are dipping in the opposite direction from what they are at the pit bottom."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1878 The Beliveau Anthracite and Oil Co. - A number ofthe Directors of this Company was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday evening at which Francis Collins, Matthew Lindsay, William Patrick, Blair Botsford, Fred W. Hales and D.S. Harper, Esquires, were present. - the Directors ordered a further call of two and a half per cent. on the subscribed stock, payable on or before Oct. 25. This Company lately purchased the Diamond Borer from the Provincial Government, and intend to use it in sinking the shaft at the new 13 inch vein. They are now down about 45 ft. in this shaft, indications continuing favorable. The manager is still tunnelling at the old shaft, having reached a depth of 250 ft. These tunnels have been driven south about 300 ft., and north about 300 ft., besides others of shorter distances. Although Albertite is passed through at all points, the Company think they are not deep enough and intend to go deeper. In the south lead the workmen have passed through an anticlinal, the shale dipping north and south. The Company are very hopeful of

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1879 and S.J. Globe - Mar. 5, 1879 More Albertite. - A private dispatch received in this city, yesterday, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company have struck four feet of

Albertite at their mine at Taylorville, near Memramcook. This Albertite is at a depth of only 180 feet from the surface. The outlook is very promising."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Com'y. -- Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, held at the Royal Hotel, in the city of Saint John, on the seventh day of February instant, a call - being the fifth call - of two and one half per cent, was made upon the shares of this company; and I give notice that payment of the said call is required to be made within thirty days from the date thereof. Dated at Dorchester, County of Westmorland, this eleventh day of February, A.D. 1879. E.B. Chandler, Jr.,

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1879 Belliveau Albertite and Oil Co. - We direct attention to the notice of a call made by the directors of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. A doubt being entertained of the legal sufficiency of the call made on the 24th September, but the directors, at a meeting held on the 7th February, instant, made a fifth call of 2 1/2 per cent. This is not intended to apply to those stockholders who have paid the fifth installment, under the notice of the 24th

Chignecto Post - Feb. 20, 1879 More Albertite.- A private despatch received in this city, yesterday, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company have struck four feet of Albertite at their mine at Taylorville, near Memramcook. This Albertite is at a depth of only 180 feet from the surface. The outlook is very promising.- Telegraph."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1879 Beliveau Mines, Dec 25, 1878. - Our Diamond Boreris making good progress. At a depth of 185 feet passed through 17 inches Albertite, some Asphaltum and considerably rich Shale a few feet below it. The prospects continue to improve in the pit as well.- Com. to Truro Sun."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 4, 1879 Belliveau Mines. - The following has been communicated to the Truro Sun from the Belliveau Mines:- Our Diamond Borer is making good progress. At a depth of 185 feet passed through 17 inches Albertite, some Asphaltum and considerably rich Shale a few feet below it. The prospects continue to improve in the pit as well."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 17, 1879 Accident at Belliveau Mine. - Sackville, Jan. 16. - James Hamilton, son of W.J. Hamilton, hotel keeper at Amherst, had his hand badly crushed at the Belliveau Mines this morning. He was in the excavation where the tubes of the diamond borer enter the ground, when a piece of the tubing which was being placed in position at the surface fell on his left hand crushing it terribly. It is feared that amputation will be necessary. He is under the care of Dr. Wilson of Dorchester."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 18, 1879 Accident at The Beliveau Mines. - A Sackville despatch to yesterday's Telegraph says:- James Hamilton, son of W.J. Hamilton, hotel keeper in Amherst, had his hand badly crushed at Beliveau Mines this morning. He was in the excavation where the tubes of the diamond borer enter the ground, when a piece of tubing which was being placed in position at the surface fell on his left hand, crushing it terribly. He is under the care of Dr. Wilson, of

Chignecto Post - Jul. 10, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 11, 1879 and Daily News - Jul. 11, 1879 Beliveau. - The annual meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company was held at the company's office on Tuesday, the 8th inst., represented by stockholders from St. John, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and various parts of Westmorland. The affairs of the company were found to be in a most satisfactory condition, and work at the mine going on vigorously, with highly encouraging prospects. By an almost unanimous vote the meeting empowered the directors to make a further call of 2 1/2 per cent. whenever they should deem it advisable. The stockholders present were gratified at the sight of a vein of Albertite which has been recently uncovered and exposed to view for a considerable distance. This vein pursues a course at right angles to that near which the new shaft is being sunk and preserves the general course of the vein at the Albert mine. The old Board of Directors was reelected for the ensuing year. Messrs. Wm. Patrick and E.B. Chandler, jr., tendered the company each 50 shares of their paid up stock to be sold for the benefit of the company, for which generous donation they received the hearty thanks of the meeting. - Sackville Post."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 19, 1879 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company held its annual meeting last week. The prospects of the company are regarded as excellent. A vein of true albertite was recently uncovered for a considerable distance, but this is not regarded as sufficiently large to pay for the working, and the boring is continued. The Directors were empowered to make a further call od 2 1/2 per cent whenever they think necessary."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 23, 1879 Beliveau Albertite Stock Sale. - An auction sale of unpaid stock of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company will take place at or near the Weldon House in this town, tomorrow afternoon, at half past four
Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 25, 1879 Beliveau Stock Sale Postponed. - The sale of Beliveau stock, advertised to take place in Moncton yesterday, has been postponed till the 2nd day of August next."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Chignecto Post - Jul. 31, 1879 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1879 Beliveau.- What is Doing - Indications and Prospects.- Our reporter visited the works of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company at Dorchester on Monday to ascertain the

progress made towards developing the Albertite. Last year it will be remembered, that a vein about a foot in width at the maximum was accidently uncovered in the conglomerate formation back of Taylor's Village. On this vein a bore hole was sunk, a distance of 160 feet at which depth, 17 inches of Albertite was passed through - so the foreman - Mr. Patrick, Jr., informed your reporter. A second bore hole was then made a few feet to the south and was sunk 335 ft. At a depth of 185 ft., 49 inches of Albertite was found. The Directors becoming satisfied from these indications that they had at last hit upon the article, and that further boring was unnecessary, commenced sinking a pit. Your reporter found this pit had reached a depth of 50 ft. The shift at work was busy blasting the shale, which was very hard and is found dipping perpendicularly, but so contorted as to have no discernible strike. These shales are overlaid by a conglomerate rock disposed horizontally and unconformably to shales. But the manager has not confined his work to sinking the pit; he has also been prospecting and sinking test pits and cross cutting the strata west of the main pit. At a distance of 600 yards from it, a heavy deposit of red marl exists in which a fracture was found. This fracture has been traced already a distance of 300 yards in a straight line S. 80ø E., and your reporter measured in this fracture a vein of Albertite varying in width from one to three inches. The existence of this fracture in the marl for so great a distance in a right line and filled with Albertite, shews that a uniform force was exerted over the whole extent, and that the fluid Albertite filled the interstices instantaneously with the action. The extent of these interstices would alone determine the quantity of Albertite injected. The uncovering of a continuously regular vein for so long a distance, and which may hereafter be found to extend indefinitely either way, is logical evidence that the Company has hit upon the exact locality where the disturbing force was exerted. And if that force, as scientists agree, was nothing more than the gas of heated, inflammable, fluid Albertite which burst up from beneath, filling up the fractures it had made and being afterwards congealed, it becomes reduced almost to a certainty, that this newly discovered fracture follows the central line of disturbance. If the force were exerted at a distance, or laterally the fracture and vein would not resemble a seam, but would be somewhat irregular; hence the conclusion that the Company are now working above the source of the disturbing power. Another favorable indication is that the boring, so the Manager states, exhibits a fault or slide of five feet, thus increasing the prospect of pockets. At any rate a very few weeks will determine whether the present expectations of the Directors will be realized or not. The diamond borer engine is now used for hoisting, pumping, &c, but in a few days the large engine will be ready for work, when operations will be more rapidly carried on. A distance of 200 feet down or some distance below where the Albertite was struck, will, it is expected, be reached on last of September or early in October."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 23, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite & Oil Company, The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at Beliveau, in the County of Westmorland, on Tuesday, the Eighth day of July next, at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the Directors. E.B. Chandler, Jr. Dorchester, June 14, 1879-je23td Secretary"

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 23, 1879 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, will be held at Beliveau, in this County, on Tuesday, the eighth day of July next."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 23, 1879 Notice. -I hereby give notice that the following shares in the Capital Stock of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company will be sold at Public Auction, at or near Weldon's Hotel, in the Town of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of July next, at the hour of half- past Four in the afternoon, by direction of the Board of Directors of said Company, and in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the holders of such shares, to pay the calls made and payable thereon. Registered Holder of Number of Shares Shares W.D. Munroe, One (1) B.A. Chapman, Eight (8) A.J. Hickman, Five (5) Isaac Gardner, One (1) S.E. Freeman, Five (5) E. Willis, Three (3) Jane Allan, Five (5) Carson Flood, Five (5) George Deery, Five (5) R. Sands Armstrong, Four (4) John D. Gillis, Two (2) Gideon Vernon, Fifteen (15) J.S. Atkinson, Five (5) R. Burgoyne, Four (4) Charles Moore, Ten (10) James Barnes, Ten (10) Harris Allan, Ten (10) F.I. Bowles, One (1) T.B. Wilbur, Five (5) Mrs. T.B. Wilbur, Five (5) J.N. Barnes, One (1) C.W. Ogden, Five (5) Dominique Melancon, Two (2) William Allard & Co., Five (5) John Gillan, Ten (10) J.H. Gillan, Five (5) John F. Robertson, Ten (10) Mrs. E.B. Clarke, Two (2) D.H. Eaton, Two (2) Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, this fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1879 E.B. Chandler, Jr., Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite And Oil Company June 17."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 24, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at Belliveau, in the county of Westmorland, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at 2 o'clock p.m. By order of the Directors, E.B. Chandler, Jr. Dorchester, 14th June, 1879 Secretary."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 6, 1879 The Beliveau Albertite Mines. - Mr. William Patrick, general manager of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, writes: No. 2 Diamond Drill Hole is now 180 feet deep. We have discovered four feet of Albertite and are now boring to facilitate in sinking the Pit Shipping from here may reasonably be expected this season."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 8, 1879 Auction Sales. - Five shares of Belliveau Albertite Company mining stock was sold to Mr. C.A. Stockton for $16 for the lot."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1879 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. - A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company was held in St. John, on the 25th and 26th insts. After discussing the best mode of turning to account the late discovery of Albertite in borings it was decide to proceed with the sinking of a shaft a depth of two hundred feet. The work has already commenced by boring with the Diamond Drill to facilitate the blasting."

Moncton Daily Times - May 9, 1879 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - A meeting of the Directors of this Company was held at Weldon's Hotel in this town, on Tuesday of this week, at which a resolution was passed confirming various calls heretofore ordered by the said Company, and ordering their collection within a given time. A notice of the resolution will be found in another column."

Daily Telegraph - May 29, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: To The Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co'y. -- At a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held at Weldon's Hotel, in the Town of Moncton, on the sixth day of May, instant, the following resolution was passed:- Resolved that the calls made by the Board of Directors on the Shares of the Stockholders, namely, those made on the eighteenth day of May A.D., 1876, of two and one-half per cent; on the Twenty-seventh day of December, A.D., 1876, of two and one-half per cent; on the fourth day of April, A.D., 1878, of two and one-half per cent; and on the seventh day of February, A.D., 1879, of two and one-half per cent, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, and that due publication thereof be made by the Treasurer, requiring payment of said calls. Dated 7th day of May, A.D., 1879. E.B. Chandler, Jr., Secretary. Notice is hereby given that payment of the above calls is required to be made within thirty days from the date of publication hereof. Dated at Dorchester in the County of Westmorland, the seventh day of May, A.D., 1879. E.B. Chandler, Jr., Treasurer."

Weekly Freeman - Nov. 1, 1879 The prospects of the Belliveau Albertite mine seem bright now. The stock could have been purchased very cheaply a few weeks ago, now there is none on the market. We hope that when the shaft is sunk as proposed the anticipations excited by the boring will be more than realized."

Weekly Freeman - Nov. 15, 1879 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. are rushing things along. The new steam Rock Drill works well, and in consequence they are sinking the pits more rapidly."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 7, 1879 Memramcook, Oct. 6.- Work is still being prosecuted at the Albertite mines, and there seems to be reason to hope for ultimate success. Not withstanding this, some of the shareholders are beginning to think that declarations of dividends would be preferable to calls for stock."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1879 The Operations at the Beliveau Albertite Mines. - A correspondent at Dorchester writes:- A great interest is taken in the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company since the report became current that a large quantity of the mineral had been reached by the borer. The operators for some time past have been sinking a large shaft on the farm of Belony Burk, near Taylor's Village, in order to reach a seam four feet in thickness touched by the borer early in the season. Meanwhile a party with the borer has been making tests at various points in the vicinity of the shaft to ascertain the extent of the deposit. Running at right angles to the Beliveau Ridge is a fissure, or properly a fault, in the formation, caused by some ancient convulsion of the earth's surface which was rent asunder and the earth's crust on one side of the fissure forced up past the other side, so that the strata on one side of the fracture are several feet above the corresponding strata on the other side. This crevice, which at the surface varies in width from one to two inches, is filled with Albertite, and the theory is that the convulsion and depression of the earth's surface, which caused the fault, forced the mineral when in a liquid state up through the break to the surface, from some immense subterranean deposit. It is on a branch of this same fault that the main shaft before mentioned is located. It occurred to some one to try the borer at a point on the fault some four hundred yards nearer the ridge than the shaft, - a point where a cleft is made in the ridge by a ravine, and where the contortions of the surface give evidence of a more general upheaval. The stratification here is nearly horizontal, while the fault is perpendicular, so the borer was started about ninety feet from the fault inclined at an angle of 55 deg. in order to intercept it, over one hundred feet below the surface. The result proved most satisfactory. At a depth of ninety feet, - after passing through marl, a vein of Albertite was reached two feet in thickness, and after passing through ten or twelve feet more of marl the borer again brought Albertite to the surface and continued to do so for the next twenty feet. Whether the deposit for that thickness is in a pure state or not, could not be determined owing to the imperfect nature of the borer. At a meeting of the directors, held at the mine this morning it was decided to sink a trial shaft to the deposit at once and ascertain its exact nature. In the meantime the Company's stock has taken a decided rise in the market and stockholders feel correspondingly comfortable."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 16, 1879 Albertite Discovery.- Those who read the article in this paper some weeks ago, describing the remarkable appearance of a seam of Albertite running in a right line several hundred yards west of the pit at Taylor's Village, Dorchester, as indicating the location of an extensive Albertite disturbance, may be prepared for further important developments. Some time ago drilling in the formation immediately south of this seam was commenced at an angle of 55ø. At 75 feet the borer passed through 5 feet of Albertite; at 90 feet, 2 feet more was passed through, and yesterday 18 feet more was passed through. The evidence is accumulating that this is the seat of an extensive deposit of Albertite."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 17, 1879 Beliveau. - A despatch from Dorchester states that the Beliveau Albertite Company, in boring at Taylor Village, has struck another vein apparently of great thickness."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 17, 1879 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - On Friday last, it is said, the diamond borer of this Company's works struck a vein of Albertite two feet thick on a lead further up the hill at Taylorville, than where the management is at present sinking a main shaft; and on Tuesday the borer again went through a deposit of albertite and marl 15 feet in thickness. A small deposit of this had already been found near the surface and is very valuable. The directors had their regular meeting that day at Dorchester and after going over to the grounds where the new operations are going on, and considering the whole matter, decided to sink a trial shaft 100 feet there and proceed to the work at once. The new leads struck by the borer are valuable and it is believed they are extensive."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 23, 1879 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 25, 1879 Beliveau.- The Directors have contracted for the sinking of a test pit, 90 feet to cost $450, on the vein where Albertite was crossed by the borer last week. The pit will be completed in a month."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 5, 1879 Beliveau. - In accordance with the order of the Directors, the Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company gives notice of a further call of two and one half per cent. on the stock of said company."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 6, 1879 and Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1879 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice of Call. At a meeting of the Directors of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, held at the Royal Hotel, T. John, on the Twenty-second day of August last, the following was passed: The Secretary-Treasurer having intimated that a majority of the Stockholders who have paid up the 12 1/2 per cent. on their stock had given their assent to the making of a further call of Two-and-one-half per cent. by the Board of Directors. Therefore, ordered that a further call of Two-and-one- half per cent. be made on the Subscribed Capital Stock of this Company. Notice is hereby given that payment of such further call of Two-and-one-half per cent. is requested to be made within thirty days from the date of publication hereof. Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, the 4th day of September, A.D. 1879. E.B. Chandler, jr., Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite and

Chignecto Post Sep. 25, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times, Page 3 - Friday, September 26, 1879 The Albertite Company have now sunk 100 feet.They have obtained a Burleigh Rock Drill to hasten their blasting operations. They expect to reach the place where they touched Albertite with boring rods about the 1st of November."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 21, 1880 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 22, 1880 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The President and Secretary-Treasurer of this company recently visited the works at Beliveau to make an examination of the operations being carried on. They learned that on the eighth inst., after the firing of a blast the miners went into the level from pit No. 2 with an ordinary open lamp, as they had been in the habit of doing, when without warning, an explosion of gas occurred, which threw the men back a distance of fifteen or 20 feet. The gas took fire and work had to be stopped. The fire was extinguished the next day and work resumed. There has since been a continuous discharge of gas. A branch vein leading from the one to which the level is now being driven, has been discovered, from which thirteen bushels of albertite have recently been taken."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 22, 1880 Beliveau Developments.- The work of tunnelling at the bottom of the pit No. 2, towards the vein of Albertite, touched by the diamond borer, have been proceeding satisfactorily till a few days ago, when a couple of miners were struck by a sudden jet or outburst of gas and thrown back from the face of the level some twenty feet, though not injured. The presence of gas together with the issue of water has prevented the work being since actively prosecuted. An air fan is being prepared, which, when completed, will ventilate and permit work being resumed. In the mean time the issue of gas continues unabated. A representative of the POST visited the mine on Monday. The pit was then partially submerged. The roar of escaping gas was almost like distant thunder. One of the bore holes was unplugged in the reporter's presence and a light applied to it, when at once a large and brilliant flame shot up, and burned for some time steadily, until the hole was replugged. Arguing from the analogy furnished by experience of mining in the Albert Mine, the presence of gas is an evidence of Albertite - perhaps not amounting to a demonstration, but still a fact establishing the very great probability of the near presence of albertite in quantity. In all cases where there is Albertite, there is likely to be gas, owing to the highly inflammable character of the material, and it is this fact that has led to the discovery of some of the pockets worked in the Albert Mine. Some of the stock holders appear to be sanguine they are in the eve of an important discovery."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Daily Times - Apr. 24, 1880 To The Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held on the thirteenth inst., the undersigned were requested to visit the works, to make a careful examination of the operations, to report upon the outflow of gas in the level and to publish over our signatures an account of the present state of matters at the Mine. We accordingly visited the Mine on the sixteenth inst. From our enquiries from Mr. William A. Patrick, the foreman, James Lavin and other miners, we learned that on Thursday, the 8th inst., after the firing of a blast, the miners went into the level from Pit No. 2 with an ordinary open lamp as they had been in the habit of

doing - that, without any warning, there was an explosion of the gas, which threw back the men a distance of 15 or 20 feet from the face of the level into the sump of the pit. The gas took fire and work had to be stopped. On the next day, Mr. Patrick, the foreman, and James Lavin went into the level and succeeded, at considerable risk to themselves, in putting out the fire. The miners then resumed work. Upon firing a blast near the roof of the level there ensued a very large discharge of gas accompanied with a small quantity of water. From that time until the present there has been a continuous escape of gas, and it has been found impossible to proceed with the work in the level until means are taken to get rid of the gas, and the mine thoroughly ventilated. At the mouth of the pit a noise like that of steam escaping from a boiler, or the sound of a large and distant waterfall is heard proceeding from the bottom of the pit. That this proceeds from the escape of the gas there can be no doubt. Mr. Botsford, who went down to the bottom of the shaft with Lavin and another miner, found no such floor of water as would in any way account for this noise or roaring. Mr. Botsford, when at the bottom of the shaft, directed Lavin to put the Davy lamp into the mouth of the level. Instantaneously the lamp filled with the gas which ignited and shewed the lamp full of flame. The lamp was then withdrawn from the level, allowed to resume its former condition and again placed in the level with the like result. The lamp also indicated the presence of gas in considerable quantities in the cavities of the walls of the shaft. We also directed our attention to the recent exposure of the surface veins of Albertite. These are about 50 feet distant from the mouth of the Pit, have been very lately made, and show a branch vein leading from the one to which the level is now being driven. From these veins about thirteen bushels of Albertite have been recently taken. Blair Botsford, President. E.B. Chandler, Sec'y-Treas. Dorchester, April 19, 1880."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 29, 1880 The gas escape at the main pit at Beliveau, still continues unabated, accompanied by a constant roar. Two large gas burners from the pit are now in use in the engine room, dispensing with the use of oil lamps for night work."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 30, 1880 Gas at Belliveau. - The engine house at Belliveau is now lighted by gas burners supplied from the pit."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 6, 1880 The escape of gas on the level and shafts of the Beliveau, Albert county, is something marvelous, having increased lately very rapidly. The level is now within ten or twelve feet of the supposed locality of the bore holes, and the growing conviction in the minds of those interested is that albertite is close at hand. Should it prove so, it would be of immense value to that part of the country."

Chignecto Post - Dec. 2, 1880 Beliveau Stock.- Twelve shares belonging to the estate of Norrie Best could not find a purchase at auction at St. John on Monday."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 1, 1880 The violent explosion of gas at the Beliveau mine on Saturday was the foundation of a false report of the discovery of Albertite."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Chignecto Post - Jul. 1, 1880 Annual Meeting of Beliveau Co.- The annual meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company took place at the Company's office, on the Beliveau farm, July 13th, at 2 p.m. The meeting was well attended, stockholders from P.E. Island, Nova Scotia, St. John and other places, being well represented. The following shares were sold for non-payment of calls; John Ryan 10 shares, bought by Robert Holman for $50.00; Daniel Cleveland 5 shares, bought by W.T. Gard for $29.00; J.W. Gordon 5 shares, bought by H.A. Whitney for $12.00; Geo. Ludhope 8 shares, bought by W.J. Wilson, Jr., for $60.00; R.P. Whitney 5 shares, bought by J. and G. Harris for $25.00. The secretary explained that H.A. Whitney had through mistake, been sold out without notice, and asked that he be allowed to bid in Gordon's shares for the amount received by the sale of Whitney's stock; it was sold therefore, as above, for $12.50. Minutes of last meeting were then read and approved. Also report of Auditors. Auditors recommended that the company's funds be deposited so that payment could be made by stock as in other companys. Secretary explained that it was impossible, under existing circumstances, while it is so often necessary to realize by the sale of shares of delinquents. Jos. L. Black, Esq., asked for a more detailed financial statement. Secretary went into details, reading from day-books, &c., and summing up, showed that net liability of the company at present time is $1,700.00, subtracting which from $3,000.00 expected to be realized from sales of stock, leaves an anticipated balance of $1,300.00 in the Company's favor. Senator Botsford asked for the total receipts and expenditures and amount paid for salaries and travelling expenses up to date. The Secretary stated the gross amount received to 31st of May last, to be $37,966, and that salaries and travelling expenses amount to $7,000. Mr. Patrick stated that owing to his interest in the stock and his firm faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, he has been giving his services to the company, for less than half the remuneration he could receive elsewhere. Senator Botsford considered affairs had been mismanaged and that greater results should be shown after an expenditure of $37,000. He asked, why, when a seam was found, a shaft was not sunk directly on it, instead of having to tunnel under to reach it. Mr. Patrick said any practical man would not need an explanation, and referred to the operations in Albert Mines to prove the correctness of his ideas. Considerable time was spent in sharp speeches all around, when criticisms, complimentary and otherwise, were freely indulged in. The meeting next proceeded to elect directors for the ensuing year. It was first moved and seconded that the present directors be continued in office until September, but their being doubts as to the constitutionality of such an adjournment of the election, after having Judge

Botsford's views on the subject, it was decided to proceed at once with the elections. The following gentlemen were accordingly elected directors: Warden Botsford, E.W. Hales, D.S, Harper, Wm. Patrick, E.B. Chandler, Matthew Lindsay, Wm. Esson, Jos. L. Black and John McKenzie, Esqrs., were appointed auditors. The meeting then adjourned sine die. The directors then met and elected Matthew Lindsay, President for the ensuing year, and re-elected E.B. Chandler, Secy.-Treasurer. Warden Botsford stated that he had not time to devote to the duties of President for another year. Adjourned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 2, 1880 Albertite. - It appears that the announcement of the discovery of a four foot vein of Albertite on the Beliveau property was premature. It is said that the report was due to a miscalculation on the part of the acting manager. To whatever cause these reports, from time to time, are due - and that the Directory are free from blame in the matter will be believed by all who are acquainted with the members of the Board - it is not in the interest of the Company that such erroneous information is given to the public. The parties having the largest interest in the works have faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, and anything that happens to shake the faith of others is to be regretted."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 3, 1880 The report of the finding of a large vein of Albertite at Belliveau made public in the St. John papers was premature."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 5, 1880 The Beliveau Mine - A Letter of Explanation. - To the Editor of The Daily Sun:- In your issue of 2nd. instant, it is stated that the announcement of the discovery on the Belliveau property was premature, and that the report was due to a miscalculation on the part of the acting manager, etc. As these remarks would seemingly intimate that I announced the discovery of a vein of the above thickness, I beg leave to explain through your columns that I have not authorized such a statement, nor did I mention, in information I conveyed to those in authority, that Albertite in any known quantity had been struck. My telegrams were to the Directors of the Company only (who must be informed at once of any developments made) and not to the public. Since this matter has been going the round of the press in various forms, it may be well, for the better information of its readers, for me to explain the circumstances which gave rise to this report. As we had been blasting in the level almost hourly for a week, with gas escaping in as great quantities as for the past two months and no explosions or ignitions had occurred, it was rather surprising, after discharging a blast on Saturday last, to find the level was on fire. Directly dense smoke, rapidly increasing in volume and emitting an odor similar to burning Albertite, issued from the mouth of the shaft, and so continued until drowned by flooding the mine with water. This, to say the least, was perplexing, for the gas escaping here burns without smoke and makes scarcely any smell. The shales we had been working through contain no less petroleum than before mined; so it seemed highly improbable that they had caught fire so quickly. That this substance, which was on fire and creating the smoke, was highly bituminous none could think otherwise. The query was, what could this substance be? The more I reasoned the more difficult it became to resist the conviction that the rock removed by the blast had exposed albertite. Not only myself but old and intelligent miners of much experience in the Hillsboro Albertite mines were forced to the same conclusion. The above, I feel confident, will convince the intelligent that I erred simply in judging of deceptive appearances, and not in calculating the position of the works. Much erroneous information has been given the public, but it certainly does not come from either the directors or management. Whether these reports arise through ignorance or malice, I cannot say, except this, they are highly creditable productions of either. That any report from any source should weaken the confidence of stockholders, I very much regret, for I am deeply interested in this enterprise, both as acting manager and as one of the largest shareholders, and am therefore determined as far as in me lies to make this undertaking a full and complete success. Thanking you for the space so kindly allowed me, I am, sir, Yours Truly, W.A. Patrick Belliveau Mines, 3rd July, 1880"

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Globe - Jul. 15, 1880 At the annual meeting of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company on Tuesday the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Blair Botsford, F.W. Hales, Duncan S. Harper, William Patrick, E.B. Chandler, Matthew Lindsay and Wm. Esson. Mr. Matthew Lindsay was elected President; Mr. E.B. Chandler was re- elected

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 15, 1880 The Beliveau Mine. - Annual Meeting of the Shareholders. - Dorchester, July 14. - The annual meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company took place at the Mines yesterday, in the new offices in course of erection. In the shaft they are supposed to be within 9 feet of a deposit now; a pipe from the hole made by the borer supplies a gas jet incessantly with pure gas. The cost of the repair on account of the late fire is $300. After inspecting the working of the mine, the stockholders assembled and proceeded with the sale of delinquent's stock, as follows: John Ryan, 10 shares, Daniel Cleveland, 5 shares, J.W. Gordon, 5 shares, George Tudhope, 8 shares, R.P. Whitney, 5 shares, which were bought respectively by Robert Holman for $50, W. Tremaine Gard for $29, H.A. Whitney for $12.50, W.J. Weldon, Jr., for $40, and J. & G. Harris for $25. A sharp criticism by Senator Botsford, concerning the management, called forth an animated discussion. The Sec.-Treasurer stated the present liabilities of the Company to be $1,700, but there was stock yet to realize on to the value of $3,000, which, when disposed of, would leave the company with a balance to their credit of $1,300. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Blair Botsford, F.W. Hales, Duncan S. Harper, William Patrick, E.B. Chandler, Matthew Lindsay and William Esson. Warden Botsford did not wish to continue as President, and Matthew Lindsay was elected to that position by the directors. E.B. Chandler was re- elected Sec.-Treas. On motion of B.A. McStovart it was resolved that auditor's reports and abstracts of financial and working operations of the Company be printed in pamphlet form for the information of stockholders. The meeting then adjourned sine die."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 17, 1880 At the annual meeting of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company on Tuesday the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Blair Botsford, F.W. Hales, Duncan S. Harper, William Patrick, E.B. Chandler, Matthew Lindsay and Wm. Esson. Mr Matthew Lindsay was elected President; Mr. E.B. Chandler was re- elected Sec.-Treas."

Daily News - Jun. 18, 1880 More Mining Fancy Pictures. - To the Editor of the Daily News. - Sir, - I notice that the Beliveau Albertite mine is again being trotted before the public. For years past this same operation has in one shape or another been performed just about this time, and always with encouraging prospects. So far the stockholders have had plenty of encouraging words from the lips of interested enthusiasts, but they have enjoyed no practical benefit from the long continued operations of the well paid Manager and his men, Now, why is this so? Is it that the material exists in no considerable quantity in the place or places where it was said to lie in unbounded extent? Or, is the projector of this mining scheme a mere theorist, whose forte lies more in the region of fancy than of fact? The mere issue of gas from a fissure in the level twenty-two feet from the pit and 190 feet below ground, the pushing on work actively just before an annual meeting, the probable value of albertite which the operators may never reach in paying quantities, or the poor comfort contained in the statement that the Beliveau Company will do a good thing if they strike a big deposit in the vein in which they are now working may serve to calm some easily satisfied minds, but it will scarcely allay the grumbling and discontent which years of profitless effort have engendered. Before any further calls are sanctioned by any meeting of stockholders, they should have more evidence than has yet been furnished of the probable success of continued efforts. Tinted maps and neatly prepared drawings are one thing, but the determination of the existence of albertite in a paying quantity is quite another. The one is a mere off-shoot of fancy, the other is a hard matter of fact which something more than mere guess work is needful to establish. Albertite. St. John, N.B., June 17, 1880."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 25, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT:The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. – Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on the 13th Day of July, next At the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the Directors, E.B. Chandler, June 19 Secretary."
Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 25, 1880 Taylor's Village. - The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Co. have almost completed new buildings, in the place of those recently burned."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 28, 1880 About Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. - To the Editor of the Daily Sun:- I have frequently seen accounts of the progress of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. in the papers, and of the indications that had lately come to light giving the Company renewed hope and energy, and being slightly interested I have often made enquiry as to what was doing, as I sometimes conceived an idea that matters were not pushed forward as rapidly as one might wish in this important enterprise. I found that one prominent excuse offered by the Directors and officials of the Company was that they could not get stockholders to pay their calls promptly. I am, however, induced to ask why such lukewarmness has been displayed by this Board of Directors, who are supposed to be good business men, having the interest of the Company at heart, in holding back the names of the stockholders owing a large interest in the Company, for months, instead of selling them out promptly as the rules of the Company require? I find that on the 10th of May last some 80 stockholders owning some 500 shares and representing $50,000, having been favored for months by having their stock held for them under futile promises to pay; but in reality waiting till some sure development should occur before they risked anything further, were partially advertised for sale. On the day of the sale the shares of certain persons were not sold as required but still further held back as a favor, and the result is that the secretary of the company has had to re-advertise some 65 shares for sale on the 13th of July next, not to speak of some 79 shares additional that should also have been advertised and sold on the 10th of May last. Supposing these people had been poor or in such a position that they could not pay promptly, it might not matter so much, but when you find names on this list such as Hiram Black, Rev. D.D. Currie, J.W. Gordon, Harmon Humphrey, A. & W. Ogden, Edward Milliken, M. Inglis Moffatt, Josiah Wood, W.H.T. Sumner, R.G. Scovil, A.A. Stockton, and others, the supposition becomes an absurdity. Do the directors of this company imagine this is a proper way to handle these matters, or fair treatment of such stockholders as have paid up promptly? No wonder the company presents the appearance of dragging out a lingering existence with its financial matters handled in this manner. The probability is that not less than five per cent. on an average would be due from these 500 shares, representing $50,000, that should have been sold on 10th May last. This would have placed $2,500 in the Treasurer's hands, and would doubtless do quite an amount of work. It appears to me that this style of conducting the business of the Company has gone on quite long enough. The Directors may be very kind, sympathetic, charitable and accommodating, but it is not a necessity in business matters of this kind, and individuals taking stock in this enterprise should toe the mark so to speak, or if not, take the consequences. Such modes of conducting business lay the Directors and officials open to the charge of favoritism or gross carelessness, either of which I would be sorry to impute to them without further proof. It might be pertinent if some of the stockholders of the Company asked for some explanations on these points on the day of the annual meeting, 13th July next. It is said a prominent member of the Directorate, when in the city lately, assumed a highly indignant air, asserting that the work had not been carried on economically, and that a change in the management must be made, etc. If such a thing be true, I wonder it did not also occur to him, considering that the present Board of

Directors for the past two years have allowed matters to go on in this way. If some changes in the Directors would not also be conducive to the health of the Company? Many of the stockholders probably entertain that opinion at present. There is evidently something Rotten in Denmark, and it behoves the stockholders of the Company, as far as practicable, to be present at this annual meeting on the 13th July next, and probe these various matters carefully, and see that what tends to the best interests of the Company be strictly enforced in the future. I may trouble you again before long, and in the meantime, with many thanks for space, I am, sir, yours truly, STOCKHOLDER CITY, June 26, 1880"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1880 Albertite. - What promises to be a valuable find is the discovery of a large vein of albertite near Memramcook, N.B. For some time workmen have been engaged boring, as an experiment, and they are fully satisfied that the article will prove very productive and remunerative when worked."
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 28, 1880 Striking Albertite. - A telegram from Dorchester to those in St. John who are interested in the Belliveau Mine, states that a seam of albertite, four feet thick, has been struck. It is understood that the mine has been on fire, in consequence of a dynamite explosion firing the gas, but the water has been allowed to accumulate and fill the level and the fire is extinguished. It is expected that the management will get the water out today. A Dorchester telegram to the Sun says: A great deal of interest has been aroused here by this discovery of Albertite. It is to be hoped that the Company are in a way to be rewarded for their expenditures and patient waiting."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 29, 1880 Striking Albertite. - A telegram from Dorchester to those in St. John who are interested in the Beliveau mine, states that a seam of Albertite, four feet thick, has been struck. It is understood that the mine has been on fire, in consequence of a dynamite explosion firing the gas, but the water has been allowed to accumulate and fill the level and the fire is extinguished. It is expected that the management will get the water out today. A Dorchester telegram to the Sun says: A great deal of interest has been aroused here by this discovery of Albertite. It is to be hoped that the Company are in a way to be rewarded for their expenditures and patient waiting. - Sun."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1880 The gas escape at the main pit at Beliveau still continues unabated, accompanied by a constant roar. Two large gas burners supplied from the pit are now in use in the engine room, dispensing with the use of oil lamps for night work."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1880 Prospecting for oil at Beliveau. - The U.S.Company that own leases of land in the vicinity of Beliveau, and that were engaged in boring last season, are so much encouraged by the indications that they have determined to recommence this season on a larger scale boring for oil.- Post."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Moncton Daily Times - May 21, 1880 The Beliveau Stock sale at Dorchester on the 15th, realized considerably over the amount of unpaid calls."

Moncton Daily Times - May 22, 1880 The Beliveau Mines. - A letter from Beliveau states that the machinery in the mines was not seriously injured by the recent fire. The Company have commenced to rebuild and work will be re-commenced in about ten days."

Weekly Freeman - May 22, 1880 A fire at Belliveau Mine, Memramcook, on Wednesday, destroyed the engine house, machinery, and Mr. Patrick's store, with most of his stock."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 30, 1880 Mr. White (of Messrs. Stewart & White) offered 12 shares of the Belliveau Albertite Company stock, belonging to the estate of Mr. Norris Best, at auction this morning, but a bid could not be got."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 7, 1880 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - A full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, from its inception up to the present time, is published by the Directors. The receipts from all sources during the four years and a part of another covered by the statement were $35,003.68, made up as follows:- Received on calls upon stock, $35,466.94 Received, proceeds of sale of 100 shares of paid up stock, donated by Messrs. E.B. Chandler, jr., and William Patrick. 2,500.00 Received on expenses on calls, 34.30 Received, balance on int. account, 2.44 -- Total, as stated, $38,003.68 The expenditures during the same period were: Charges account, $4,316.26 Contract account, 5,353.00 Wages account, 14,999.73 Rent account, 270.00 Fuel account,

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 13, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: To The Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Notice is hereby given that a call of Two and one-half per cent, on the unpaid up shares of the said Company, was made by the Directors of the said Company on the 21st day of September instant, payable before the Twenty-Fifth Day of Oct. Next By order of the Board of Directors. Dated at Dorchester, 22nd September, A.D., 1880 E.B. Chandler, Treasurer, B.A. & O. Company. Sept. 24."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 21, 1880 Mr. Patrick has ceased to be manager of Beliveau Albertite Company. Mr. Byers, of the Hillsboro mine, has been appointed Consulting Engineer."

Chignecto Post - Sep. 2, 1880 The working at the Beliveau Albertite is being continued. The gas is coming out in greater volumes than ever it did before, making it impossible for workmen to stay in the pit at all. They have got down to a strata of shale mixed considerably with coal, and expect to reach the real genuine at every foot."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1880 Beliveau Albertite Stock. - This morning Messrs. Stewart & White sold 12 share of the Belliveau Albertite Mining Company's stock, belonging to the insolvent estate of Norris Best, for $22. There was $140 paid up on the 12 shares."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 24, 1880 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The Directors of the B.A. and O. Company, at a meeting held in St. John on Tuesday night, authorize a further call of 2 1/2 per cent. on the unpaid shares of the Company. The Directors also dispensed with the services of Mr. William Patrick as manager."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 18, 1881 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 19, 1881 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company was held at the Weldon House yesterday. Among the subjects for consideration was the propriety of undertaking the manufacture of oil from shale, and a good deal of information bearing on the question was submitted by E.B. Chandler, Esq., one of the principal promoters of the project. It was thought best, however, to take no action at present, as further information is needed on some important points. The discussion of this subject and the passing of an order to collect unpaid assessments on stock to enable the Directors to pay off liabilities, was the only business done."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 25, 1881 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company.- Directorsmet at Moncton on Wednesday, 17th inst. to discuss the propriety of undertaking the manufacture of oil from shale, and a good deal of information bearing on the question was submitted by E.B. Chandler, Esq. Further information was needed and the passing of an order to collect unpaid assessments on stock to enable the Directors to pay off liabilities, was the only business done."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 13, 1881 The annual meeting of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company was held yesterday and the following Board of Directors elected: E.B. Chandler, D.S. Harper, F.W. Hales, J.B. Noonan, Blair Botsford, A.E. Killam, and M. Lindsay. Another meeting will be held next week to receive the report from Scotland on the probable cost of manufacturing oil from shales."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Chignecto Post - Jul. 14, 1881 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company met on Tuesday. The following were elected directors: E.B. Chandler, Dorchester D.S. Harper, Shediac F.W. Hales, Charlottetown I.R. Noonan, Pictou, N.S. Blair Botsford, Dorchester A.E. Killam, Moncton M. Lindsay, St. John"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1881 At the annual meeting of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Co., on Tuesday, Messrs. E.B. Chandler, Blair Botsford, A.E. Killam, M. Lindsay, D.S. Harper, F.W. Hales and J.B. Noonan were chosen directors."

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 16, 1881 Messrs. E.B. Chandler, Blair Botsford, A.E. Killam, D.S. Harper, M. Lindsay, F.W. Hales and J.R. Noonan were chosen directors of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Co., which held its annual meeting on Tuesday."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 28, 1881 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co., will be held at Beliveau, at the old works of the Company, on Tuesday, the 12th July, at 10 a.m. A general attendance of the shareholders, either in person or by proxy, is particularly requested, as a proposition will be made at the meeting, that the company shall engage in the manufacture of oil from shale. Other important subjects will also come up for discussion."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 10, 1882 Beliveau Stock. - The sale of Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company Stock, advertised to take place on the 8th, has been further postponed till the 22nd instant. The postponement was made on account of the directors having received word from some parties at a distance that they would like to make arrangements in regard to stock subscribed for by them. The Directors still anticipate a favorable result to present operations."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 25, 1882 Beliveau. - Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for power to accept, surrender or release of stock from the shareholders in the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, and to re-issue the shares so surrendered."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 5, 1882 Beliveau. - The Secretary of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company in a circular to shareholders, dated 3rd. inst, says: The Directors of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company have the pleasure of announcing to the stockholders that a vein of Albertite has been struck on the property of the Company. The vein, at a depth of thirty feet from the surface of the rocky shale, was pierced by means of a hand-borer driven from the bottom of the Chandler Pit, and at that point is not less than a foot in thickness. Another bore hole is now being put down on the continuation of this vein, at a point distant, in a southwesterly direction, about four hundred yards from the first bore-hole.

Work has been resumed at the old pit, under the charge of Mr. James Robertson, late of the Albert Mines. As soon as the shaft and tunnels are emptied of water tunnelling will be proceeded with in a direction which, it is expected, will develop a large pocket of Albertite - a continuation and enlargement of the vein pierced by the borer."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 6, 1882 The Beliveau Albertite Company's circular claims that a vein of Albertite has been struck, of a foot in thickness and at a depth of 30 feet. A confirmation of this news would be heard with pleasure."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 29, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 5, 1882 NOTICE – Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Comp'y, will be held at Beliveau, at the Oil Works of the Company, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m. By order of the directors. E.B. Chandler St. John, 11th June, 1882 Secretary."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1883 Belliveau Albertite Mines. - Prospecting Begun - A Sketch of the Works. - In view of the beginning of boring operations at the Belliveau Albertite Mines, a short sketch of the history of the project may be interesting. The company owning the mines was organized in 1875 with a capital of $500,000. It owns about 4 « square miles of land in Westmorland County, extending from the Petitcodiac to the Dorchester River. A shaft 52 feet deep was sunk in 1877 and extended to 267 feet in 1879, and two tunnels afterwards were run, one being 326 feet and the other 330 feet long. Small deposits of Albertite were found and much inflammable gas. In May, 1879, a discovery of Albertite, near the surface, in one of the veins at Taylor Village, induced the manager to prosecute its further development. Shales were struck at a depth of 40 feet from the surface - the vein passing into them. With the view of testing this and the other veins in this locality, a diamond borer was purchased from the Government and put into operation in the month of November. At the depth of 100 feet the borer, at an easterly angle, passed through 17 inches of Albertite, and was continued down through the shale a depth of 335 feet without again striking the vein. A second bore hole was started a few feet southwesterly from the first. At a perpendicular depth of 170 feet the drill passed through 49 inches of albertite, the vein being apparently a continuation of that struck at a depth of 100 feet in the first bore hole - the horizontal distance between the two points being about 15 feet. The second hole again passed through 14 inches of albertite at a depth of 210 feet from the surface, or 50 feet below the 49 inches of albertite, and again, at a depth of 302 feet, passed through 2 inches, and was continued to a total depth of 325 feet. In view of these interesting developments, and from the fact that the vein extends horizontally along or near the surface, a distance of 400 or 500 yards, the manager was instructed to sink a pit near the vein to a depth of 200 feet. A shaft was then commenced about 20 feet westerly from the 170 feet hole, and sunk to the depth of 165 feet, when a tunnel was projected easterly to strike, as it was supposed, the vein of 49 inches; this they did not do, but about the distance from the mouth of the tunnel and where this vein, it was supposed, would be, gas made its appearance in such quantities as to make artificial ventilation necessary to render the tunnel fit to work in; this issue of gas was so great that the work was delayed for several weeks, and on three several occasions took fire, and the tunnel had to be flooded to extinguish it. It is now asserted that a mistake was made in the measurement of this shaft, and that it was not as deep down by about twenty feet, as the forty nine inch vein, which they were in search of. The escape of gas from the mouth of the borehole, when lighted, burned so brilliantly that it was plainly visible at night for a long distance in the surrounding country, and was found to be so great that, by inserting a pipe security at the surface, it was brought into the engine house, not far from the shaft, and utilized, burning night and day, and giving them ample light at all times for five or six months, until their work ceased at that place, and has been ever since escaping through this shaft, now filled with water, as also through the bore- hole until filled up by some mischievous person, as it now is. Mr. George Botsford, of Fredericton, holds the exclusive right of prospecting over the lands of this company, and it is by him that the diamond borer has been brought out the mines. The engineer of the Drill company has discovered a flow of oil near the place where the boring is to be made. A company of United States capitalists is boring for oil in the neighborhood and has already found some of excellent quality, though not in very large quantities. The boring operations in the Belliveau mines are conducted in the hope of finding Albertite, and if they prove successful the stock of the company, which has been of little or no value, will be at a premium. It is said that the Albert mine yielded a dividend in

Weekly Transcript - Aug. 15, 1883 Boring for Minerals. - Mr. D. Craig, Mining and Mechanical Engineer, was in Moncton yesterday, and in conversation with a Transcript representative some interesting facts relative to the use of the Diamond Borer in prospecting for minerals and developing underground treasures were gleaned. Mr. Craig is now commencing operations to bore for Albertite on Mr. Alfred Taylor's farm at Taylor Village, where the Belliveau Albertite Company have a mining lease. Mr. George Botsford, of Fredericton, is the lessee of the Company, has engaged the borer, which is the property of the Pictou Diamond Drill Boring and Prospecting Company. Mr. Craig has been for some weeks past engaged in getting ready for operations and has now commenced the work of boring. The Diamond Borer has proved the most rapid and satisfactory appliance for prospecting under ground. The bit or cutting part of the borer is a hollow tube, the lower end or cutting edge of which is set with diamonds. This with the rods, (which are lengthened from time to time as required) connecting with the machinery above, is rapidly revolved and cuts its way into solid rock rapidly. The operation of the borer leaves a central core of rock, and this is brought to the surface from time to time, and shows the character of the different rock strata as they are penetrated by steam power. The diamond borer was purchased some nine years ago by the Company above named, and has since been employed extensively for various purposes in Pictou, Cape Breton, Cumberland, Halifax and St. John counties. In the latter county, at Ten Mile Creek, some years ago aboring was made for Messrs. Betts, Vaughan & Co. to the depth of 300 feet. The object was coal, which was not found. In Pictou County numerous borings were made in the interest of various parties holding mining leases. The result demonstrated that the coal fields of that section were less extensive than had been before believed to be the case. Among other borings made were three in the vicinity of the Foord pit, for the Acadia Coal Company. In one of these a depth of 1340 feet was reached, and in other instances 1030 and 600 feet respectively. At Joggins a number of borings were made, the deepest of which were 1,100 and 1,000 feet respectively. In one of these, again the boring at Ten Mile Creek, a supply of water was struck, which made a flowing well. The borer has frequently been used in making artesian wells. In this way it was utilized by the Halifax Sugar Refinery to procure a supply of water for it. At Spring Hill five artesian wells were bored for the Spring Hill Mining Company, three of which were successful flowing wells. The depth of these was from 400 to 750 feet respectively. One of these wells has, since its completion, discharged water at the rate of 20 gallons per minute. The diamond borer now in use at Taylor Village is"

Chignecto Post - Aug. 23, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 24, 1883 Beliveau Again. - The Diamond Drill Prospecting Co., of Pictou, N.S., commenced boring at Beliveau for Albertite and oil on Friday, 10th, at the place where escaping gas has been noticed. The Company purposes to bore 900 ft., if necessary. The new departure has been made at the instance of Mr. Geo. Botsford, who holds the right of the company for a year. - Post."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Fredericton Capital - Aug. 25, 1883 Geo. Botsford, Esq., of Fredericton, has a party of men boring for albertite on the farm of Capt. Alfred Taylor, Taylor Village, Westmorland County. The borer is operated by steam. They have just begun, and expect to go to a depth of 500 feet."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 1, 1883 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - This Company's brief report shows that Albertite has been found in small quantities, in the shaft which is being sunk; also that considerable quantities of oil have been met with. Mr. McOuat and other mining engineers speak encouragingly of the prospect of finding both Albertite and oil at greater depths. Mr. George Botsford, of Fredericton, signs the report, and is prepared to correspond with parties

Weekly Transcript - Feb. 7, 1883 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - This company's brief report shows that Albertite has been found in small quantities, in the shaft which is being sunk; also that considerable quantities of oil have been met with. Mr. McOuat and other mining engineers speak encouragingly of the prospect of finding both Albertite and oil at greater depths. Mr. George Botsford, of Fredericton, signs the report, and is prepared to correspond with parties

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 17, 1883 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice Is Hereby Given that the following Shares in the Capital Stock of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company will be sold at Public Auction at the Town of Moncton in the province of New Brunswick, in front of the Weldon House, on Monday, the 22nd day of January, next, ay the hour of 4.15 p.m. in consequence of the neglect or refusal of the holders of such shares to pay the respective calls made and payable thereon. Registered holders Number of of shares Shares E.D. Roach 8 shares C.R. Casey Five (5) William Moffatt Four (4) J.L. Waddell Two (2) H.J. McGrath Two (2) C.A. Black Six (6) John W. Smith Five (5) Benjamin Moran Four (4) Alexander Hogg Twenty (20) Stephen Trenholm Four (4) William Crawford Five (5) D.H. Spragg Two (2) P.A. Landry 10 J.R. Rigby Five (5) Mrs. E.A. Charters 2 Blair Easterbrook Ten (10) W.J. Logan Five (5) Michael Blackall Ten (10) Catharine Leitch Ten (10) William S. Torrie Five (5) James D. Dixon Five (5) A. & W. Ogden Five (5) Joshua King Five (5) Gideon Palmer Five (5) J.B. Peck Five (5) Mrs. William Wilbur Ten (10) Mrs. H.A. Scovil Three (3) Miss Cordelia Smith Two (2) T.J.G.G. Dawson Ten (10) William J. Weldon 10 Thomas R. Pye Two (2) Joseph L. Black Twenty (20) Robert E. McVay Two (2) Samuel Myers Two (2) William Campbell Four (4) Mrs. W.M. Wright Five (5) John Porter Ten (10) Alexander Harrison Ten (10) Robert McAloney Four (4) Mrs. J.L. Black Five (5) Hugh P. Kerr Ten (10) Robert Campbell Ten (10) Abram McDonald Five (5) G.C. Trenholm Two (2) S.R. Thomson 5 William McGibbon Five (5) J.S. Sears Five (5) T.H. Robblee Five (5) Bourgeois & Ouelette Two (2) William Peters jr. Ten (10) John Ford Two (2) A.A. Archibald Four (4) T. McManus & Sons Five (5) George Rogers Five (5) James Wallace Seven (7) C.W.F. Bell Three (3) R.P. Grant Ten (10) James Kitchen Ten (10) Edward Patton Five (5) Robert Simpson Ten (10) James Mainland Five (5) Walter S. Harris Five (5) W.S. Drysdale Ten (10) G.R. Davies 10 Rector Bruce Ten (10) J. & J. Yorston Ten (10) J.F. Crowe Three (3) James Kay Four (4) John Quirk Five (5) Alexander Stronach Five (5) J.R. Brecken Five (5) C.P. Smith Five (5) F.W. Blizzard 10 R.R. Hodgson Ten (10) H.C. McLeod Nine (9) C.E. Merriam 10 F.W. Stockton Five (5) Lucius Dickson Two (2) J. Longworth Seven (7) Miss S.D. Chisholm Two (2) A.H. Newman Four (4) John D. Ross Five (5) Philip Bourk Two (2) E.A. Charters Ten (10) S.C. Charters jr. Nine (9) Dated at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1882. E.B. Chandler, Treas. of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Dec 9 - dtd"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 31, 1883 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - This company's brief report shows that Albertite has been found in small quantities in the shaft which is being sunk; also that considerable quantities of oil have been met with. Mr. McOuat and other mining engineers speak encouragingly of the prospect of finding both Albertite and oil at greater depths. Mr. George Botsford, of Fredericton, signs the report, and is prepared to correspond with parties interested in the

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1883 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - There is a fair prospect, it is said, that after the meeting of the stockholders of this company, which takes place to day at Beliveau, in Westmorland, final arrangements will be made for immediate testing whatever deposit may be there with a diamond drill or borer, under the management of a skilful and experienced engineer."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 24, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 25, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Aug. 1, 1883 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The Pictou Diamond Drill Company have their machinery now on the property of this company, at Dorchester, and will proceed at once to bore for albertite and oil. Stockholders begin already to look upon their certificates as of more value than before, and the stock will probably rise in the market at the improving prospects. -

Chignecto Post - Jul. 26, 1883 and S.J. Daily News - Jul. 27, 1883 Dorchester.- There were not sufficient number ofstockholders present at the meeting of the Beliveau Company, called the other day to organize. An arrangement has been made with the Pictou Diamond Drill Company to bore for Albertite, and some of the machinery is now on the ground."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 27, 1883 and S.J. Daily News - Jun. 28, 1883 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company in which St. John are interested will be held at Beliveau, at the old works of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July next, at two o'clock, p.m."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 28, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 29, 1883 The Beliveau Mining Co. - The Telegraph says it is understood that a proposition will be made to stockholders of this company at their meeting on the 9th prox. by which an offer will be made to fully develop the mines at no expense to the company, unless the development is successful. This offer was made to the directors and declined."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1883 Beliveau Company Outlook. - The diamond drill at the depth of 650 feet passed into oil shale, and soon oil in considerable quantities came up with the water used in working the drill, and has continued to flow to a more or less extent to the present time. Since striking the oil the drill has passed through 100 feet of this oil shale, and now at the depth of 750 feet, where they are operating, this shale has become very soft, and a larger flow of oil came up than at any one time before. Some of this oil shale is so thoroughly impregnated with oil that, after being brought up and exposed to atmospheric action, quite large globules of pure oil came out on its surface. This shale, when placed in a hot fire, burns with the same clear, bright flame, without any smoke, as Albertite, but leaves a much larger residuum. The oil is pronounced by those who have had experience in such things as being as much superior to the common oil, found in other regions, as Albertite, its undoubted neighbor, is to common coal. Here these both tangible and ocular evidences prove the existence of a deposit which, if properly manipulated by the company, must produce a large and profitable return.

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 19, 1883 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - Taylor Village, Dorchester, Nov. 17. - To the editor of the Telegraph. - Sir, - Please give a place in your paper to the enclosed extract, for the information of the stockholders in the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, as well as of the general public. I have forwarded a copy to the president and secretary of the company, requesting that a meeting of the directors should be called as soon as possible, while the drill is on the spot and the engineer is present to give them all the information they may require of him, with the view of considering the propriety of taking immediate steps to utilize this development of oil, which, in any oil region would be promptly seized upon, and an oil well opened of the usual size to insert an oil pump. The existence of oil here, in great quantities, can no longer be matter of doubt, and the stockholders would be blind to their own interest if they allow it to remain without taking steps to obtain what to them must be of great value. The diameter of the drill which is now being used is only 2 inches which, of course, must have passed through a large amount of oil measures to bring up the quantity of oil it has. The drill has now, without the use of water, cleared out the filling in of the hole with the exception of one foot at the extreme depth, and I hope today will be down again on the shale at work. The material brought up is pulverized and broken pieces of shale, smelling very strongly of petroleum and mixed up with gobs of pure oil. The oil is said by those who have experience in such things, to be the best yet discovered, and the sand which occasionally comes up to be undoubted oil sand, and such as occurs in other oil districts. Under these circumstances, I think I may urge upon the stockholders to be up and moving. I may here state that the water used for boring passes down the hollow rods and is forced up to the surface again between the outside of the rods and the hole; which hole is about 1-16th of an inch larger than the rods themselves, and brings up what the drill pulverizes. Yours, etc., George Botsford. Extract from the daily record of the engineers of the Diamond Drill Co., now boring on the property of the Belliveau Company, at Taylor Village, Dorchester, giving date, depth bored, character of material and other facts: Sept. 18 - 297 feet, 8 feet hard and 6 soft shale. A small quantity of oil shown on the water after standing sometime. Sept. 24 - 358 feet, 12 feet hard shale. Oil on the water. Oct. 1 - 427 feet, 10 feet hard shale. Oil on the water in small quantity. Oct. 6 - 477 feet, 5 feet shale. Oil increasing. Oct. 9 - 539 feet, 14 feet shale. Large quantity of sand containing small pieces of albertite. Oct. 19 - 607 feet, 15 feet hard shale. Sand which experts call oil sand. Oct. 22 - 666 feet, 9 feet shale. Oil flowing strong, commenced to flow strong at 657 feet. Oct. 23 - 671 feet, 11 feet shale. Oil flowing in large lumps all day. Oct. 24 - 688 feet, 17 feet shale. Oil still flowing and sand. Oct. 25 - 696 feet, 8 feet shale, soft. Oil still flowing and sand. Oct. 26 - 717 feet, 13 feet shale, soft. Oil flowing not so strong. Oct. 27 - 718 feet, 1 foot shale, soft. Oil flowing; nut of screw gave out today. Nov. 1 - 725\6 feet, 8 feet shale, soft. Oil flowing. Nov. 2 - 736 feet, 10 feet shale, soft. Oil flowing. Nov. 3 - 746 feet, 10 feet shale, soft and hard. Oil flowing. Nov. 6 - 752 feet, 10 feet shale, soft. Oil flowing; hole filling in. Nov. 12 - 757 feet, 5 feet shale, very soft. No oil flowing today, but on clearing out hole considerable oil. Nov. 14 - Clearing out hole today. Hole filling in, more oil

Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Oct. 17, 1883 The Diamond Drill Boring and Prospecting Co.,have now reached a depth of over 500 feet in the bore hole at Taylor Village, near Dorchester, where they are engaged under contract to New Brunswick parties, prospecting for Albertite. Already between $40,000 and $50,000 have been expended in looking for this substance. The correct mode for prospecting is now being resorted to, to find the looked for mineral. -

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1883 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph: Sir:- As it may be of some interest to the stockholders of this company to know something of the progress of the diamond drill on their property, with your permission I will say that on Saturday last they passed their 600th feet in depth, having at intervals during the day brought up small pieces of purely developed albertite with that portion of the shale which the drill grinds from off the main body and which is brought to the surface by a constant flow of water passing down the inside of the hollow pipes and coming to the surface between the iron pipes and the hole bored, the diamond being so arranged as to make the diameter of the hole somewhat larger than the iron rods (through which the core comes) themselves. Some of the shale taken up in the core that day was the richest yet found, and dotted with particles of pure albertite. This shale is very redolent of petroleum, and when placed on a hot fire burns with the same clear bright flame as does albertite, leaving a black soft residuum which, when crushed, forms an impalpable powder and proved to be excellent for cleaning brass, etc., During the operations of that day oil flowed too more freely than it had done before, although during the progress of the work it has occasionally come up with the water, but not in so great a quantity. The shale met with in going down has been varied, sometimes hard and again soft, with this peculiarity that some of it when burned leaves the main body undiminished in size and much harder than before burning; some of the dark brown shale is exceedingly strong of petroleum and when broken there are plain traces of oil through it, and some with decided deposits of albertite completely imbedded in the shale itself without any connexion with each other, the shale itself being firm and solid. From all the surroundings and appearances it looks very like better results to the stockholders than have yet been accomplished. October 22, 1883 B."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1883 Beliveau Mines. - Boring is progressing at the Beliveau mines, with good prospects of success. At 266 feet depth, a deposit of a light colored shale was met. It burns as brightly as Albertite and leaves a soft black residue, looking like black lead. Ore also collects in the hole when the borer is not working. The prospectors feel very

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1884 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company held its annual meeting on the 8th inst. The following were elected directors:- Blair Botsford, E.B. Chandler, F.W. Hale, A.E. Killam, R.R. Barnes, D.S. Harper and A.H. Chandler. The meeting subsequently adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th day of August next."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 16, 1884 Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company held its annual meeting on the 8th inst. The following were elected directors: Blair Botsford, E.B. Chandler, F.W. Hales, A.E. Killam. R.R. Barnes, D.S. Harper and A.H. Chandler. The meeting subsequently adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th day of

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 17, 1884 Meeting of shareholders. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company will be held on Tuesday, the 8th of July next at 2 p.m."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 21, 1884 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. -- Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of July next, at Beliveau, in the county of Westmorland, at the old Works of the Company, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated the 16th day of June, A.D., 1884. E.B. Chandler, june 17 Secretary."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 26, 1884 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. -- NOTICE IS hereby given that a further call of one per cent, or one dollar per share has been made on the unpaid shares of the above Company payable on or before the fifth day of December, next. By order of the Directors. E.B. Chandler, Treasurer B.A. & O. Co. Dorchester, October, 1884."

Weekly Transcript - Jul. 21, 1886 Meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co. - After an inspection of the recent operations and developments at Taylor's Village, a number of the stockholders met at the office of the secretary in Dorchester. Peter Ross, Esq., attended as the representative of the Halifax stockholders and F.W. Hales, Esq., as that of the Charlottetown shareholders. Mr. E.B. Chandler holding the proxies of most of the St. John stockholders. It was ordered that the treasurer should forthwith proceed to advertise and sell the shares of delinquent stockholders at public auction at Moncton. The treasurer was also authorized to dispose of at private sale the 30 shares of stock now held by the company. The following letter from Mr. James Robertson, late of the Albert mines, was read: Albert Mines, July 12, 1886 E.B. Chandler, Dear Sir. - I hope you will be able to get the company to raise sufficient money to prove that part of their property, where we have been working, as it is my opinion that there is a large body of Albertite in that locality, and I would like to see it tested. Hoping you may be able to get the company to put up the money, I remain yours, James Robertson. The secretary was instructed to put down a shaft through the limestone which immediately overlies the shales, as soon as the state of the funds permits, such shaft to be sunk at or near the point where the leaders of Albertite cut in the tunnel present the best showing. Samples of the Albertite in marl taken from the tunnel can be seen at Enman's drug store, Moncton. The marl has a thickness of about 15 feet and is underlaid by limestone, the veins of Albertite continuing down and into the limestone. E.B. Chandler, Sec'y. Dorcnester, 13th July, 1886"

Chignecto Post - Jul. 22, 1886 The Beliveau and Albertite Oil Company held its annual meeting on the 12th inst. at Dorchester. It was decided to continue operations."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 26, 1886 Meeting of Shareholders. - The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company will be held at Beliveau, at the old works of the company, in the county of Westmorland, Tuesday, 13th July, at 2 p.m."

Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1889 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Notice is hereby given that the office or place of business of the above Company will be kept in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the building occupied by Messrs. Emmerson & Chandler at Dorchester. Dated at Dorchester the 28th day of November, A.D. 1889. By order of the Board of Directors, E.B. Chandler. Secretary of the Beliveau

Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1889 ADVERTISEMENT: The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company held this day, a call of sixty cents per share on the unpaid up stock of the said company was made payable on the Tenth Day of January, A.D. 1890. Dated at Dorchester the 28th day of November, A.D. 1889. By order of the Board of Directors, E.B. Chandler. Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co."

Daily Times - Nov. 29, 1889 The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. - At a meeting of the directors of this company held on the 28th November inst., at the Brunswick House, Moncton, the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the death of the late Blair Botsford, the president of the company was filled by the appointment of the Hon. P.A. Landry of Dorchester. Duncan S. Harper of Shediac was at the meeting and elected president. A call of sixty cents per share on the unpaid stock of the company was also made payable on the tenth day of January, A.D. 1890."

Codes: L3 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 25, 1890 Death of E.B. Chandler. - Mr. E.B. Chandler, of Dorchester, son of the late Lieutenant Governor Chandler, died at the Mansard House, Petitcodiac, this morning. He was taken ill at Petitcodiac a few days ago with la grippe, which developed into pneumonia, with fatal results. His wife, his brother, Dr. A.H. Chandler, and his son W.B. Chandler, of the legal firm of Emmerson and Chandler, were with him at the time of his death. The remains passed through Moncton by the noon express to-day for Dorchester, where the funeral takes place at two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The deceased was a lawyer by profession, but for the past few years devoted his time to mining enterprises, the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company and others. He was a prominent figure in church matters and his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends in this section."

Codes: L3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 27, 1882 A Promising Outlook. - Boring at the Belliveau Albertite Mine have reached a depth of 680 feet. As the operations have proceeded oil has been met with at times and during the last day or two the shale brought up was impregnated with oil and burned freely. On Wednesday the flow of oil began to be continuous and it had continued so when our correspondent last wrote. The oil is remarkably pure. There is no doubt that a deposit of oil has been struck, the only question to be decided being as to the quantity. If it proves to be large look out for a boom in Belliveau mining

Codes: L3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 17, 1880 Beliveau Mines. - Stockholders in the Beliveau Albertite Mines, in this city, have received very favorable accounts of the indications of striking albertite at an early date. Pure gas is now issuing from a fissure in the level 25 feet from the pit and 190 feet below ground; and the gas utilized for lighting the shop before the late fire was taken from a bore hole 250 feet deep. No connexion has been made between that bore hole and the face of the level. As the fissure from which the gas issues is a small one, in solid shale, the managers are confident that they are nearing the albertite. They are now pushing on work actively, having resumed operations about 15 days after their works burned to the ground. As albertite is now worth $25 per ton, and none to be had at any figure, all the output of the Albert Mines having been bought up by American firms, the Beliveau Company will do a good thing if they strike a big deposit in the vein on which they are now working and from which they took 12 bushels on the surface."
S.J. Daily Sun - May 1, 1890 Bank Stock Sale... stocks belonging to theestate of the late E.B. Chandler were sold yesterday ... 322 shares Western and Albert mining and manufacturing stock were knocked down at $5 for the lot; 10 shares Belliveau Albertite & Oil Co. could find no bidder..."

Codes: L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 28, 1875 Cap. CXXIII.An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Call on stock, how 2. Capital stock. levied and collected. 3. Office of Company for 6. Joint stock alone general business, where liable. established; Board of 7. How Company may Directors, number of. procure right of way, 4. Company to keep Office &c. over lands, &c. in County of Westmorland. 8. Right of Company to construct railway or tramway. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That William Patrick, Edward B. Chandler, junior, and Peter A. Landry, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands, mining and mineral rights, and for mining, raising and getting Albertite, shale and other minerals, and for sinking and boring for oil, shale, petroleum, and oil producing substances, and for refining and manufacturing the said oil, petroleum, and oil producing substances, in the

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 29, 1882 Legislature. - Hon. Mr. Landry moved the House in Committee on a bill to incorporate the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company."

Codes: L4 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Oil Shales;
Morning News - Apr. 23, 1860 Westmorland and Albert Mining Company. - Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the above company was held at King's Hotel on the 16th inst., when the association was duly organized under the Act of Incorporation. The following gentlemen were then elected a Board of Directors, viz:- Hon. A.E. Botsford, President; Hon. E.B. Chandler, O. Jones, Esq., A. Wright, Esq., James Steadman, Esq., N.S. Demill, Esq., Robert Jardine, Esq. Edward Allison, Esq., was appointed Agent in St. John, and Messrs. Bliss Botsford and Chandler and Moore, Solicitors to the

Morning News - Jul. 6, 1860 ADVERTISEMENT: Westmorland and Albert Mining & Manufacturing Co. --President. The Hon. A.E. Botsford. Directors, Hon. E.B. Chandler, Oliver Jones, Esq., Hon. James Steadman, N.S. Demill, Esq., Robert Jardine, Esq., Alexander Wright, Esq. --The above names ought to be a guarantee of the stability of the company. It owns Leases of large Tracts of Land, covering valuable Deposits of Bituminous Shale or Schist, suitable for the manufacture of Paraffine Oil, of the finest quality. -- 500 Shares in the above Company are unavoidably offered for sale, at a low figure. Apply to Stephen Binney, Moncton, or Thomas McHenry, July 4-1m Broker."

Sackville Borderer - Aug. 11, 1865 OIL MINES. - Extensive preparations are now being made in Rockland, about four miles from Dorchester for the manufacture of oil, from oil stone. Large buildings are in course of erection for the Company. The second cargo of oil stone has just been shipped from here for the United States. - Com."

S.J. Daily Globe - Aug. 14, 1865 We learn from the Borderer that extensive preparations are now being made at Rockland, a place about four miles from Dorchester, for the manufacture of oil from the oil stone with which the district is said to abound. Large buildings are in course of erection for the Company. Cargoes of the stone are being shipped to the United States. Who will doubt the possibility of taking blood from a turnip after that?"

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 30, 1865 (from Eastern Advocate - Albert Items) - But another source of wealth which must ere long become a matter of importance to the immediate town of Dorchester is her oil-bearing shale, which Westmorland appears to contain in quantities scarcely less than Albert. About three miles from the village, on the opposite side of the Dorchester River, a Company are now raising this valuable shale and exporting it to the United States. The quality of this useful material is said to be most superior - eighty-five gallons of oil being obtainable from a ton of shale by the improved process of extraction, and the quantity is supposed to be inexhaustible. We hope the day is not far distant when the cannelite beds of Albert and Westmorland will yield a golden harvest to the Companies that work them, and to the people generally. But in order to derive the utmost benefit from this valuable shale it will be necessary for the Company at Dorchester, as is contemplated by the Company in Albert, to surmount these obstacles that prevent the manufacture of the oil on the premises, and thus save the profits now received by the Americans."

Morning Journal - Nov. 6, 1868 ADVERTISEMENT: Westmorland & Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company, A special meeting of the directors of the above company will be held at the Office of the Secretary in Moncton, in the county of Westmorland, on Tuesday, the third day of November next, at the hour of one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of selling and disposing of the loose and personal property in and about the Works of the Company at Memramcook, with a view to the liquidation of various claims against the Company. Dated the 6th day of October, 1868. Ed. B. Chandler, E.B. Chandler, jr.} President. Secretary.}"

Daily Times - Dec. 31, 1888 Equity Court. - Mr. C.A. Palmer and Mr. W.B. Chandler supported an application for an order to compel Austin S. Howarth, of Salem, Mass., administrator of the estate of the late John Howarth, to give further security than the $500 administration bond already gives in the estate. The application is made at the instance of Oliver Jones, who claims to be a creditor of the late John Howarth to the amount of $1400, and is made on account of the administrator advertising for sale the bulk of deceased's property - some 5,200 shares in the Westmorland and Albert Mining Company. His honor made an order compelling the administrator to give an additional bond of $1500 with sureties.

The costs of the suit were reserved. Mr. Hanington appeared for the estate."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 4, 1888 and Daily Times - Jun. 5, 1888 MINING MATTERS.- The annual meeting of the Westmorland and Albert Mining Co. was held at the Brunswick House today. The Board of Directors elected was: E. Sacomb, F.A. Bovey, of Salem, Mass.; E.B. Chandler, W.B. Chandler, A.W. Chapman and H.R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, and J.F. Newcomb, of Boston. Mr. H.R. Emmerson was afterwards elected President of the company and Mr. E.B. Chandler Secretary. The property of the company is situate at Rockland and consists of oil and shale works. It is understood that negotiations are pending which will probably lead to the active working of the property by American capitalists. The company has been reorganized with this end in view and to complete the negotiations."

Codes: L4 / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Oil Shales;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 5, 1888 Moncton. - Westmorland and Albert Mining Company. - Moncton, June 4. - The annual meeting of the Westmorland and Albert Mining Company was held at the Brunswick House, today. The following directors were elected: E. Sacomb and F.A. Bovey, Salem; E.B. Chandler, W.B. Chandler, A.W. Chapman and H.R. Emmerson, Dorchester; J.F. Newcombe, Boston. Mr. Emmerson was afterwards elected president of the company, and Mr. E.B. Chandler secretary. The property of the company is situated at Rockland, Westmorland Co., and consists of oil and shale works. Negotiations are pending which will probably lead to the active working of the property by American capitalists."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 7, 1888 Westmorland and Albert Mining Co.- A meeting of the Westmorland and Albert Mining Company, which was organized about twenty years ago, was held at Moncton Monday and the following directors were elected: Eben Seccomb, Boston; F.A. Bovey, George L. Newcomb, Salem, Mass; E.B. Chandler, W.B. Chandler, A.W. Chapman and H.R. Emmerson, Dorchester. The property of the company situate at Rockland, near Dorchester, consists of oil and shale works. The latter is said to be susceptible to a beautiful polish and an excellent substitute for marble for building purposes. There are millions of tons in the deposit and if expectations are realized, will be of immense value. Negotiations are in progress which it is believed will lead to immediate working."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 2, 1889 A Boston company is about to re-open the old shale works of the Westmorland and Albert mining and manufacturing company, at Rockland Bridge."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 10, 1889 Dorchester.- Work is progressing at the Shale Works near Rockland station. Those Boston capitalists mean business."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 17, 1889 Work is progressing rapidly at the Shale mine at Rockland, in Dorchester parish. Men are at work steadily, and the company evidently intend to work the mine to its fullest extent."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 6, 1889 Sale of Mining Shares. - Our Dorchester correspondent writes, under date March 5: This forenoon, 5358 shares of the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Co., belonging to the estate of the late John Howarth were offered for sale. They were bid in by D.L. Hanington for $500."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 7, 1889 Dorchester.- Several thousand shares of the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Co. were sold by auction on Tuesday morning."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 27, 1889 The Westmorland and Albert Mining Co., of which H.R. Emmerson is president and E.B. Chandler, secretary, have concluded arrangements with a Boston syndicate whereby the shale works at Rockland Station will be opened on a large scale. - Transcript."

Chignecto Post Nov. 28, 1889 The Westmorland and Albert Mining Co. have concluded arrangements with a Boston syndicate for the operating of the shale works at Rockland. It should make business brisker in Dorchester and vicinity."

Chignecto Post Nov. 28, 1889 A Boston company is about to open the old shale works of the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Rockland Bridge. Buildings and machinery are being erected, and it is intended to work the mines extensively. Dorchester Mines may get boom as of old."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 5, 1890 ADVERTISEMENT: The Westmorland and Albert Mining And Manufacturing Company, Notice is hereby given that there will be held on the 8th day of July next Stockholders and Directors' meetings at the office of the Company, Brown's Block, Moncton, N.B., for the purpose of altering the bye-laws and transacting such other business as may regularly come before said meetings, Dated, Moncton, June 16th, A.D., 1890. Joseph A. Harris, Secretary and

Codes: L4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 perplace of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of

stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Oliver Jones, Frederick Wiggins, Enoch Lunt, William H. Adams, William Smith, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt, or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, divided into twelve thousand shares of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Codes: LIME / A2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Standard - Aug. 14, 1911 To Work The Shale Deposits In Albert. - New Brunswick Portland Cement Corporation, Ltd., Will Be Organized Here in a Few Days. - A meeting of local capitalists will be held in a few days for the purpose of furthering the organization of the New Brunswick Portland Cement Corporation Limited. Application for incorporation has been made to the Federal Government, and it is intended to raise $1,000,000 to carry on the enterprise. Senator Domville is actively interested in the organization of the company. It is intended to utilize the oil shales at the Albert county mines for the purpose of manufacturing cement, and it is said that the company will be able to produce cement at a cost of 50 cents a barrel. The company will not need coal as the gas in the rock will provide the necessary fuel. Experiments have shown that a ton of shale will give 16,400 British thermal units, while a ton of coal only gives 13,400 units."

S.J. Standard - Sep. 11, 1911 The Development in Albert County. - Senator Domville returned on Saturday from Albert county, where he has been inspecting the progress of the developments in connection with the project to establish a cement plant. 'Quite a force of men have been at work testingthe extent of the limestone deposits, and everything is going ahead in a satisfactory manner,' he said to the Standard. 'Near Demoiselle Creek they have discovered an immense are of limestone, and the analysis made from borings is entirely satisfactory. 'We have an inexhaustible supply of all the materials necessary for manufacturing cement, and we will go ahead with the development of our plant as soon as possible. Our plant will be erected on the main road between Hopewell and Albert Mines, and will give employment to a large number of men. 'We will be able to use the oil in the shale deposits for fuel and will manufacture the best kind of cement at a cost which will enable us to meet any possible competition.'"

Codes: LIME / E2 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Aug. 12, 1921 New Brunswick in Line For Big Development. - Kings County Will Get a Big Boost if Cement Works Are Established. - Understood That Options on Properties Will be Taken Up. - Outlook Good. - For some months representatives of the Canada Cement Company have been looking over the lime deposits of the parish of Havelock with a view to determining the quality of the rock at that place. Borings have been made in many directions and it is understood that the investigations have been most encouraging. The lime formations of Kings are very extensive and cover a very wide section. Several years ago, while boring for gas at Sussex, the drills were forced through limestone for over 1000 feet. This is the same reef which extends across the county from St. John to Westmorland. The quality of the limestone in the parish of Havelock, however, is said to be particularly good and it is this part of the great bed that the cement people have their eye on. In addition to extensive lime deposits, there also large bodies of oil shales in evidence. The drills located these to a depth of 150 feet in some places and had then not reached the limit. When it is stated that the promoters of the big Albert oil shale deposits have been assured that the refuse remaining after the oil is extracted provides one very necessary ingredient for the manufacture of cement, the presence of large bodies of shales near the limestone of Havelock, makes the proposition a most attractive one. Clay and marl are the two essentials for good cement, and Havelock is said to have them not only in quantity but in quality. For some time past the promoters of the big cement proposition have had options on a number of properties which they will require to give effect to their plans. Having satisfied themselves that the raw materials are available, it is understood that they are now taking up such land as they require and that the negotiations are now being closed, with every likelihood of a big cement proposition being put through sooner or later. A big cement plant at or near Havelock would give that section of the county a big boost. The cost of construction alone would run into millions of dollars and the wages paid out each year would reach high figures. One of the best plants in the chain run by the Canada Cement Company is at Hull, opposite the Dominion Parliament Buildings. There the company found an ideal condition, with an endless deposit of marl and across the C.P.R. tracks, which skirt the property, acres of the finest clay. At other cement plants it is found necessary to haul one or the other of the ingredients considerable distances by rail, thus adding to the cost of production. At Havelock, it is understood that this element in

boosting the cost charges will be eliminated. Quite apart from the benefits which will follow to Havelock, should the big plant be located there, the Maritime Provinces should reap advantages as a whole. The big transportation charges on cement brought from Upper Canada would be cut off, and result in cheaper cement."

Codes: LIME / F7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Restigouche County Coal; Geology - General;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, In compliance with Your Excellency's instructions, I haveproceeded to explore the Restigouche River, with some of its tributaries, and the surrounding country, a full account of which will be contained in the general report on the settlement lands. My son ascended the St. John to Madawaska, where he procured provisions, canoe and guides, to enable him to cross the waters of that River, to those of the Restigouche. Having ascended Grand River, and one of its branches to the distance of twenty miles, the canoe was carried across a portage of three miles, and launched in the Waagan, a tributary of the Restigouche, one hundred and thirty miles from its mouth. A Canal might be opened at a moderate expense in this quarter, to connect the waters of the St. John with those of the Bay Chaleur. I ascended the Restigouche and examined the country on each of its sides, and met the expedition from above a short distance below the mouth of the Upsalquitch. The difficulties of descending from the sources of the river at the present time of the year, are very considerable; as the season has been very dry we were compelled to drag our canoes nine miles along the bed of the upper part of the stream, and so great is the difference of climate in the wilderness, that ice was frozen half an inch in thickness in the upper part of the stream on the 12th of September, while at the mouth of the river no frost had been seen, and luxuriant crops of wheat were in full harvest. We were surprised to observe that the stream which has been generally understood to be the Restigouche, and is so called by the English inhibitants, is only a branch of the Main river. The Main River on some of the maps is called the Cadamkiewa, and Tom Kedgewick. The Indian name in the Micmac language is Pee-tam-kedge-wee. The southwesterly branch of the river above its junction with the larger stream is called by the Micmacs A-waan-jeet. The former stream is one third larger than the latter, and is eighty yards wide where it meets its chief tributary. It may be remarked here that where a river is forked, the Indians give a distinct name to each branch without reference to the name of the stream below. One of the sources of the main Restigouche or Pe-tam-kedge-wee, is near Tamisquata Lake, another approaches the Metis Lake very nearly. If the main Restigouche be the boundary between the Provinces, it will be seen by the reference to a good map, that a large tract of country will fall to New Brunswick, which has heretofore been considered to be on the Canada side; and it will also be seen that the outline of both Provinces will be very irregular and by no means convenient. On the Peninsula separating the River St. Lawrence from the Bay Chaleur, there is a lofty mountainous ridge - a branch of a chain called the Alleghenies, which extend through the United States. It was up to this ridge that the American Government laid their claim before the question of the Disputed Territory was settled, and until that period, the Restigouche formed a temporary boundary between Canada and New Brunswick; but since the happy terminations of that dispute, the range of Mountains separating the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence, from those that flow into the Bay Chaleur, the Restigouche, and St. John, will in my opinion, form the best divisional line between the Provinces. Such a line would give to each Province all the rivers that flow and open into their respective districts, and would agree with the physical geography of the Country. The Restigouche forms an inconvenient boundary between the Provinces; all the timber cut upon the tributaries of that stream is shipped from Dalhousie and Campbellton on the New Brunswick side. The only land communication between the districts of Gaspe and Quebec, is along the Kempt or Metis Road, where a mail passes once a week. This road has never been opened and improved to any great extent. The Mail carrier rides about sixty miles on horseback, from the Restigouche to the Matapedia Lakes, where he feeds his horse on wild hay, and walks upwards of forty miles, to the mouth of the Metis River. This line of road runs through a very mountainous and broken tract of Country. The opening of a road from Fredericton to some part of the Restigouche is a matter of much importance to the Province. The lower part of the Restigouche is fit for cultivation, and southward of the Pee-tam-kedge-wee, or upper part of the Restigouche, the land becomes level. The soil on the Restigouche is of a good quality and produces excellent crops of all kinds of grain. The Restigouche is navigable for tow-boats andcanoes one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. The Matapedia is then navigable fifty miles, and the Upsalquitch seventy miles. The district abounds inlimestone and marl, and there is a coal field near Campbellton. In bringing this communication to a close I beg to assure Your Excellency that I shall take the earliest opportunity to make up the general report of the Restigouche, which will include a full account of its minerals and other natural resources. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and very

Codes: LIME / J7 / X1 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;
Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 An Open Letter. - To the Common Council and the Board of Trade of the City of St. John. - … New Brunswick Coal. - With expensive machinery, now available, Grand Lake coal can be stripped very cheaply. According to geological reports the supply of coal near the lake is over 150,000,000 tons, with extensive deposits further east and north. …The Iron Industry. - With our localsupplies of iron ores, coal, limestone and fire-clays,and the coal and iron ores that may be brought from Nova Scotia and elsewhere by barge at nominal freights, and with iron ores in Ontario and Quebec, St. John, with its low summer temperature and its numerous competing waterways and railways, is unsurpassed in Canada as a centre for the iron industry in all its branches, and for preparing of or manufacturing from, fire and other clays, cement rock, mussel rock, red and grey granites, freestone, limestone, gypsum, slate and lumber, etc.

Codes: LIME / X1 / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 14, 1894 Grand Lake Coal. - (Fredericton Gleaner). - From twenty to thirty tons of Nova Scotia coal for the chemical pulp works at Chatham are daily passing over theCanada Eastern. Twenty dollars per day paid to the miners at Newcastle may seem a small item, but a great deal larger amount would be paid to them if the railroad from Fredericton to the Newcastle coal fields via the Canada Eastern were constructed. The latter road would use from six thousand to eight thousand tons per year, while the C.P.R. would be a good customer for steam and forge coal. Cheap coal at Fredericton, so conveniently situated as it is with respect to the other portions of the province, would mean greatly increased prosperity for this city. With better facilities for manufacture of chemical pulp than Chatham, we have the same railway which supplies the Chatham pulp manufactory to supply us with the best of pulp wood; in addition, the Canadian Pacific can bring vast quantities of wood from Keswick and other places. While Chatham has to bring its lime very often by rail, we can get it directly from St. John as a return freight for Mr. Gibson's barges. Probably no better place could be found in the dominion for the erection of the chemical pulp works than on the banks of the St. John river at Fredericton, provided only that there was connection between that place by rail with the very extensive coal fields of Newcastle. When this is done we predict a period of unexampled prosperity to Fredericton and the surrounding country. We had almost forgotten to mention that pulp mills at Fredericton would not only use up all the slabs and other waste wood resulting from the mills here, but every little mill up the St. John river could float its refuse wood to such an establishment. With the introduction of cheap fuel, many other branches of industry would spring up, such as the manufacture of tiles for drainage pipes, fertilizer works, and many other industries in which fuel is a matter of prime necessity. Just now it would be well for the city council to give this matter its attention. Let this road be commenced from the line of the Canada Eastern, instead of from Newcastle."

Codes: LIME / X1 / J8 / D7 / A2 / S5IDX_Names: Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Kings County
/ A6 / M6 / GEOL / Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert County Coal
(some Albertite); Westmorland County Coal; York County Coal;
Geology - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 4, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#4) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. In the Geological Map, No. 1, attached to the Report, it will be seen that, a large breadth of the province rests on what are called the Coal Measures.These strata or beds of rock are of the same general age as those in which the productive coal beds of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of England, and of the United States occur, and they contain in various places the seams of coal which are to be seen in many parts of the Province. Attempts have been made, from time to time to work these beds, especially on the Grand Lake, the Memramcook, the Petitcodiac, the Salmon River, the Coal Creek, of the Saint Nicholas River, and in other localities; all these attempts however, owing in part to the thinness of the seams, to the impurity of the coal, and to their occasional high inclination, have failed to raise the mineral in any considerable quantity, or to yield a reasonable profit to the undertakers. The existence of available beds of coal in the Province, has hitherto been looked upon more in an exclusively manufacturing and mercantile, than in an agricultural light. Iron ore is said to be abundant, and if coal could be found to smelt it, centres of industry would spring up which would enhance the price of agricultural produce in their neighborhood. This is true, but the actual existence of the coal would render unnecessary the large growth of wood for fuel, and would thus set free a great extent of land for the exercise of rural industry and the growth of corn. On the other hand, if this iron is to be smelted with wood, the extent of the manufacture, however desirable in other respects, would greatly increase the demand for fuel, or of land to be kept in perpetual forest, and would in like proportion lessen the agricultural resources of the Province. The existence and possibility of profitably working beds of coal in New Brunswick, is as important therefore to the agricultural as it is to the other interests - to the development of the agricultural resources of the different parts of the Province, and to the formation of anything like a correct estimate of the extent of these resources. In reading over Dr. Gesner's reports in regard to the Geology of the Province, I have been struck with the labour he has felt himself obliged to expend year after year in exalting the dignity of geological science, its money value in discovering natural resources of a country, and its consequent claims upon general consideration and support; like all men whose fate is to pioneer the way to new views, new studies, and new habits of thought, he evidently writes as if he felt his work to be very much up-hill - as if he were labouring for men who did not generally understand or appreciate his task, and he was therefore induced occasionally to minister a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit from scientific enquiry, and thus to create expectations which his own labours did not realize. This was especially the case in regard to the richness of the coal fields of New Brunswick. From all I have seen or learned, the opinions he expressed and the hopes he awakened on this subject were much too sanguine and in a considerable degree exaggerated. This proved unfortunate in many ways; it has not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it lessened the confidence of the people in the predictions of the science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province. With a view to placing before Your Excellency at a glance, a summary of all that is yet known of the coal deposits in New Brunswick, I have requested my friend Dr. Robb to fill up the following table, (No.1). The materials are derived chiefly from Dr. Gesner's reports, but the principal observations of Dr. Robb and myself are also included. From this table and the report annexed to it, it appears that nearly all the seams that have been discovered are very thin, that such as are thicker are represented to be poor in quality, and that very little coal has yet been extracted or is likely to be profitably obtained from them. Many of those varieties called cannel and gascoal appear to be only bituminous shales which leave an ash

nearly as bulky as the original coal. The gas coal ofthe Memramcook River is of this kind, and its quality for the manufacture of gas may be judged of from the fact that a ton of it yields only a thousand pounds of gas, as tried in the Saint John gas works, while the best qualities of English and Scotch cannel, and of Behimmon's coal from the County of Durham in England, yield 12,000 cubic feet. The discovery said to have been made of a thickbed of bitumen on Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, is very interesting, and should reports not be exaggerated, will undoubtedly prove a source of profit. Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1849 Sir. - In compliance with your request that I should prepare a ""short notice of the existence of coal in New Brunswick, and its consequences in the Colony as derived from my own observations and enquiries, and the published reports of Dr. Gesner,"" I have drawn up the following Report:- More than one third of the area of New Brunswick is occupied by rocks whose composition and contents, both 3 mineral and fossil resemble those peculiar to that which as a whole has been termed the Carboniferous system of rocks. A great portion of the space occupied by them, say seven or eight thousand square miles, has been termed by Dr. Gesner the ""Great New Brunswick Coal Field."" Its area is very considerable, although it is not ""one of the largest ever discovered upon the globe."" (Rep. IV. p.64) The Illinois coal field, says Sir C. Lyell, is about as large as the whole of England, (Travels in N.A., I.28;) and the area of the Appalachian coal field, according to Prof. H. Rogers, ""upon a moderate estimate amounts to sixty three thousand square miles."" (Trans. Assoc. Am. Geology, I. 436). The carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick form but part of that series, which as a whole has been termed by Mr. Logan and others the Eastern coal field of North America. The rocks of this series first appear on the northern margin of the Bay de Chaleur, (and probably at one period occupied the whole of it,) thence pass deeply into the interior of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and constitute no inconsiderable portion of the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The rocks or measures which constitute this system are conglomerates, sandstones and shales of various degrees of fineness and purity, and of various colours, but all obviously deposits from water. Subordinate to these we have beds of limestone, coal and plaster, and occasionally ores of iron, copper and manganese. In many other countries there is a very exact line of demarcation recognized between the rocks of the coal series and those above and below it, but in this country there is still considerable difficulty in defining the limits of these respectively; and although I consider most of the sandstones, conglomerates and shales of New Brunswick to belong to the carboniferous system of rocks, this term must for the present be construed so as to include the true coal measures and others below them as far as the old red sandstone or Devonian series, as understood by Sir C. Lyell and other Geologists. By the observations of Lyell, Brown and Dawson, in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton it would appear that the carboniferous system of the eastern portion of North America may be divided into three groups or formations, each of which is no less than six thousand feet in thickness, - these are - 1st, an upper, consisting chiefly of reddish measures, with two thin beds of coal and one of gypsum, a middle, which consists of gray and brown sandstone with workable beds of coal and ironstone; 3rd. a lower consisting chiefly of reddish sandstones and conglomerate with a few thin seams of coal, and with much plaster and limestone. In Dr. Gesner's reports on the Geology of this Province, red rocks, or rocks accompanied with plaster, have generally been termed new red sandstone, and have been said to overlie the coal measures; but if the red rocks which contain the plaster, really underlie the productive coal measures of New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and as I suspect they do, a revision of the matter will be required; at present there is much difficulty in making use of this data regarding the order of superposition in this part of our series of rocks. Speaking of the consequences of Coal in this Colony, Dr. Gesner says (Rep. IV, 18) - ""The immense but unexplored deposits of coal in the Province are sufficient to supply Canada and all the demands of the existing coasts of the Gulf; they are capable of sustaining manufactories, railroads and steam communication to an extent scarcely to be contemplated in the present day, and they will also support a trade with other parts of the world."" Further he adds (IV. 64) that ""when it is considered that one third part of this country contains more or less of the bituminous mineral, the quantity of coal in New Brunswick will appear inexhaustible;"" - and in another report to the Legislature, when speaking of the same subject, he says, ""when all the circumstances are duly considered, it may be seen of what importance New Brunswick is destined to become, not only to herself and her sister Colonies, but to great Britain and the United States, whose supplies of Coal must, to a great extent, be dependent on these colonial resources."" (III. 36). In order to afford more definite ideas concerning the beds of coal actually known to exist in the Province, and to enable us to estimate at its real value the ground work of the many vague assertions which from time to time have been made concerning this department of our mineral resources, I propose to bring together short notices of all the known outcroppings of coal in the different counties of the Province.York.-1. An outcropping of coal, resting on fire clay, may be seen at a side cut on the right bank of the River Nashwaak, nearly opposite Mr. McLean's farm; the coal does not seem to be more than a few inches in thickness, and could not be worked with any profit there. 2. On the Tay Creek, a branch of the Nashwaak, coal has long been known to exist. In walking up the stream, from its mouth, drift pieces are found occasionally, and then become larger and more abundant till we reach a bend in the river, under a high bank of gray sandstone, above which no more coal is observed; hence it is supposed that the outcrop is near, and as it is not in the cliffs it must be in the bed of the brook, where, however, I did not detect it. Some of the pieces found near this place were about ten inches thick, though it is possible that 5 the proper seam may have been thicker. The dip of the sandstones was easterly, and very low, so that the coal may have been connected with the seam seen on the Nashwaak. 3. I have a specimen of coal from land near McLeod's Hill, on the Royal Road; but I am informed, on good authority, that the seam from which it came is thinner than either of the above. 4. Dr. Gesner (IV. 26) considers ""it is far from being improbable that coal might be procured at the very capital of the Province, although the rocks themselves offer but few indications of its existence near the surface."" As the rocks near Fredericton have an easterly dip, and as there are no appearances of coal in the sandstones, which run out a short distance to the westward, we are hardly warranted, as yet, in supposing that coal will ever be mined at this locality. 5. I have long understood that coal has been got on Lyon's Creek, a small tributary to the Oromocto River, and that it had been used by a blacksmith near Hartt's Mills; on making further enquiry, however, I found that it was only a few inches in thickness, and therefore unavailable. I presume that this is the bed alluded to by Dr. Gesner, (I. 71) of which he says, ""the coal is only four inches thick, and appears on the bank of the river between strata of bituminous shale, where fossil remains are abundant; that there are thick beds of coal beneath, however,"" he adds ""there can be no doubt."" Enough is said to excite the imagination, but not to satisfy the reason. Sunbury. -Exploratory surveys and boring for coal were undertaken some years ago in the Parish of Burton, but in no case, I believe, was workable coal discovered. Queen's. -1. I have understood that some borings were made near Gagetown, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Gesner (I. 73) observes that ""no doubt can be entertained that Coal may be procured in the County adjacent to Fredericton and Gagetown."" This remains still to be seen. 2. Coal has been got on the Grand Lake for upwards of forty years, but as yet there are no workings of any extent in any part of its valley. The coal occurs near the head of the Lake, and at present it is chiefly worked on the Shore Road, south of the Newcastle Creek; the workings are either open to the day, or adits run in from the side of the hill, on the rise of the measures, which dip towards the lake at an angle less than 10ø. At one of the levels the section observed by me was as follows:- Clay drift of surface 8ft. 0in. Shaly sandstone 1 6 White clay 0 8 Fire clay 4 0 Coal with pyrites 0 4 6 Black clay (sheepskin) 0 1 1/2 Coal (main seam) 1 3 Underclay (pavement rock) unknown -------- 15 10 1/2 At another place, where the measures were seen at a ""stripping,"" or open digging, the appearances were as follows:- Red clay 1 ft. 1 in. Soft yellow clay 3 6 Hard yellow clay (coal rock) 3 0 Blue shale 1 6 Coal 0 4 Black clay 0 2 Coal 1 6 Underclay unknown --------11 0 As may be supposed, the mining operations are all carried on in a small and rude manner, yet, from time to time, I believe that nearly 2000 chaldrons per annum have been brought to market. Within twenty years all the coal was got by strippings, or open diggings, but since that it is chiefly got out by adits and levels; of these there are a great many on the Newcastle Creek, on Salmon River and on Coal Creek. The settlers of the vicinity used to go into these mines during the winter instead of going into the woods. Messrs. Berton Brothers of Saint John, have recently taken out mining leases and wrought the coal on a somewhat more extensive scale. The coal is bituminous, and cakes or fuses when heated, so as to form a hollow fire admirably fitted for blacksmith's use, but less for ordinary grates, without frequent stirring. The Grand Lake coal now brought to market is much better cleaned from pyrites (""sulphur"") and clay than it used to be formerly, and I believe that it is preferred by the Saint John blacksmiths to any of the imported varieties. The uniform quality, thickness and depth of the coal got at the Lake district, lead to the conclusion that one bed only has been opened as yet. Dr. Gesner says, however, (III.72) ""there can be no doubt that there are other and far richer deposits of coal beneath the one already discovered, but at what distance from the surface it is impossible to calculate, in consequence of the almost horizontal position of each stratum in the coal series."" If the outcrops of other and far richer deposits of coal had been known - if they had dipped towards the quarter alluded to - and if they had not suffered much denudation, the above expression would have been more justifiable than they appear. An exploratory boring was undertaken in 1837, by the Salmon River Coal Company, at a cost of œ2000, but 7 the returns (supposing them to be correct) gave but little promise of upwards of 400 feet, and in this Distance a few thin seams of coal were passed through, and one of bituminous shale and coal, 8 feet thick was reported; nothing further was done, and the company broke up. 3. Coal has been found on the Washademoak River near the mouth of Long's Creek - its thickness is about a foot, and according to Dr. Gesner (III. 60) ""is probably accompanied by more valuable deposits than have yet been discovered."" 4. Coal has also been reported as occurring on the New Canaan River, another branch of the Washademoak, but it is not unlikely that both this and the former may be part of the same bed as that seen at the Grand Lake. King's. -1. In Dr. Gesner's second report (p.63) it is mentionedthat the rocks of the Westmorland coal field occur at Ward's Creek, a small stream which flows from the south and joins the Salmon River at Sussex Vale. At the farm then held by Mr. A. Sheck he reports ""a stratum of impure cannel coal, about three feet in thickness, and from the qualities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities and a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter."" This stratum, accompanied by a fine grained sandstone, containing remains and impressions of plants of the coal period, was observed towards Dutch Valley, and, as Dr. Gesner adds, ""although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, yet an advancement is made towards their development."" (p. 64) In 1847 I had an opportunity of visiting the farm mentioned above, and then I found a brownish bituminous shale or slate in contact with a sandstone containing remains of what appeared to be fucoids. We made a wood fire, and got the former to burn; still there was too much earthy matter present to entitle it to be included under the head of coal. Albert. -1. In the Pollett River about fifteen miles from where it joins the Petitcodiac river, small seams of coal appear in its bed, and some drift coal is found in theneighborhood. Dr. Gesner (II.65) observes in regard to this case ""that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident."" Coal may or may not be abundant underneath, although it is hardly fair to require us to admit that it is very evident that it is either one or the other. 2. In the following pages of the same Report, coal is stated to appear at the head of Turtle Creek, and ten miles N.N.W., from Shepody; it was likewise seen on Mr. Stephens' land where a stratum of coal ten feet in thickness was observed in the bed of a brook; the coal 8found in this vicinity is said to be of a much superior quality to any along the whole line of outcropping, it kindled quickly, and afforded a greater quantity of carburated hydrogen gas than any of the imported varieties. The earthy matter varied in quantity from twelve to twenty-five per cent, and the ashes contained carbonite of lime. The outcrop of this coal was within five hundred yards of trap and syenite, which form a steep and high declevity along its southern edge to the distance of ten miles. Although the proportion of ashes above stated is very large, the above mentioned stratum must be regarded as one of considerable importance, and I regret that I had not an opportunity of seeing it with you when we were in Albert county together. It ought to be tried experimentally at the Saint John gas works or elsewhere. 3. Dr. G. (III. 28) mentions the occurrence of a bed of coal at Frederick's Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, which flows into the Petitcodiac river, in the Parish of Hillsboro'. It exists, he says, ""in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness."" The quality of this coal is stated to be superior to that of the Memramcook or Stephen's farm, mentioned above; a quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream, it ignited readily and burned with great splendour; the strata consisted of sandstone, slate, bituminous shale and coal which ran E. and W. with a southerly dip. I visited this place in October last, and found on Mr. Steeve's land, near the bend of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bituminous shale, but no coal whatever. Subsequent to the period of Dr. Gesner's Report, a boring had been made for coal by Messrs. Bryant and Sherer; we saw some of their old works near the edge of the brook where they had bored to a depth of 40 feet, but without finding any coal. Mr. Steeves showed me what had been regarded as coal, but it proved to be Mineral Pitch or hard bitumen; it had only been found, he said, in small rolled fragments in the surface drift of his fields. The occurrence of this mineral in New Brunswick is interesting, but it was impossible for me in a hurried visit to attempt to discover its proper site. 4. Coal occurs on Mr. Richardson's land, at Cape Enrage, in Chignecto Bay; you yourself visited it in October last, and informed me that it was of the common kind, about eight inches thick, and occurring with the usual shales and sandstones, which dip at a very high angle; that the coal section was very good, and that if other beds had existed, besides the above, they would have been readily seen. (II.23) 5. At Salmon River, further west, and on land belonging to Mr. Foster, coal was spoken of also, but it was said to be impure and of small extent. 6. On the south side of Grindstone Island, Dr. G. reports 9 ""several seams of soft red shale with narrow seams of coal."" The course of the strata is W., and the dip S 40ø; although there are indications of coal at several localities, no out-cropping of any practical value was discovered on the shore. (-- 25.) Westmorland. -1. On Taylor's farm on the west side of the MemramcookRiver, four miles above Dorchester, there is a good natural section of the coal measures; the dip is S.S.E. and nearly 40ø. Here occurs a bed of highly bituminous shale 4 1/2 feet thick, into which an adit has has been made by Mr. Steadman; it ran in, on the dip, for forty or fifty feet, and if followed much farther in the same direction would issue below high water mark; about 200 tons of the mineral were piled on the bank for shipment. It is easily set fire to and blazes readily, but leaves an ash nearly as bulky as the original piece. Scotch cannel leaves about 4 per cent. of ashes. I have heard that this substance has been tried at the Saint John Gas Works, but was not considered suitable there; it ought to be

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(some Albertite); Westmorland County Coal; York County Coal;
Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 4, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#4) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. In the Geological Map, No. 1, attached to the Report, it will be seen that, a large breadth of the province rests on what are called the Coal Measures.These strata or beds of rock are of the same general age as those in which the productive coal beds of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of England, and of the United States occur, and they contain in various places the seams of coal which are to be seen in many parts of the Province. Attempts have been made, from time to time to work these beds, especially on the Grand Lake, the Memramcook, the Petitcodiac, the Salmon River, the Coal Creek, of the Saint Nicholas River, and in other localities; all these attempts however, owing in part to the thinness of the seams, to the impurity of the coal, and to their occasional high inclination, have failed to raise the mineral in any considerable quantity, or to yield a reasonable profit to the undertakers. The existence of available beds of coal in the Province, has hitherto been looked upon more in an exclusively manufacturing and mercantile, than in an agricultural light. Iron ore is said to be abundant, and if coal could be found to smelt it, centres of industry would spring up which would enhance the price of agricultural produce in their neighborhood. This is true, but the actual existence of the coal would render unnecessary the large growth of wood for fuel, and would thus set free a great extent of land for the exercise of rural industry and the growth of corn. On the other hand, if this iron is to be smelted with wood, the extent of the manufacture, however desirable in other respects, would greatly increase the demand for fuel, or of land to be kept in perpetual forest, and would in like proportion lessen the agricultural resources of the Province. The existence and possibility of profitably working beds of coal in New Brunswick, is as important therefore to the agricultural as it is to the other interests - to the development of the agricultural resources of the different parts of the Province, and to the formation of anything like a correct estimate of the extent of these resources. In reading over Dr. Gesner's reports in regard to the Geology of the Province, I have been struck with the labour he has felt himself obliged to expend year after year in exalting the dignity of geological science, its money value in discovering natural resources of a country, and its consequent claims upon general consideration and support; like all men whose fate is to pioneer the way to new views, new studies, and new habits of thought, he evidently writes as if he felt his work to be very much up-hill - as if he were labouring for men who did not generally understand or appreciate his task, and he was therefore induced occasionally to minister a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit from scientific enquiry, and thus to create expectations which his own labours did not realize. This was especially the case in regard to the richness of the coal fields of New Brunswick. From all I have seen or learned, the opinions he expressed and the hopes he awakened on this subject were much too sanguine and in a considerable degree exaggerated. This proved unfortunate in many ways; it has not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it lessened the confidence of the people in the predictions of the science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province. With a view to placing before Your Excellency at a glance, a summary of all that is yet known of the coal deposits in New

Brunswick, I have requested my friend Dr. Robb to fill up the following table, (No.1). The materials are derived chiefly from Dr. Gesner's reports, but the principal observations of Dr. Robb and myself are also included. From this table and the report annexed to it, it appears that nearly all the seams that have been discovered are very thin, that such as are thicker are represented to be poor in quality, and that very little coal has yet been extracted or is likely to be profitably obtained from them. Many of those varieties called cannel and gascoal appear to be only bituminous shales which leave an ash nearly as bulky as the original coal. The gas coal ofthe Memramcook River is of this kind, and its quality for the manufacture of gas may be judged of from the fact that a ton of it yields only a thousand pounds of gas, as tried in the Saint John gas works, while the best qualities of English and Scotch cannel, and of Behimmon's coal from the County of Durham in England, yield 12,000 cubic feet. The discovery said to have been made of a thickbed of bitumen on Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, is very interesting, and should reports not be exaggerated, will undoubtedly prove a source of profit. Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1849 Sir. - In compliance with your request that I should prepare a ""short notice of the existence of coal in New Brunswick, and its consequences in the Colony as derived from my own observations and enquiries, and the published reports of Dr. Gesner,"" I have drawn up the following Report:- More than one third of the area of New Brunswick is occupied by rocks whose composition and contents, both 3 mineral and fossil resemble those peculiar to that which as a whole has been termed the Carboniferous system of rocks. A great portion of the space occupied by them, say seven or eight thousand square miles, has been termed by Dr. Gesner the ""Great New Brunswick Coal Field."" Its area is very considerable, although it is not ""one of the largest ever discovered upon the globe."" (Rep. IV. p.64) The Illinois coal field, says Sir C. Lyell, is about as large as the whole of England, (Travels in N.A., I.28;) and the area of the Appalachian coal field, according to Prof. H. Rogers, ""upon a moderate estimate amounts to sixty three thousand square miles."" (Trans. Assoc. Am. Geology, I. 436). The carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick form but part of that series, which as a whole has been termed by Mr. Logan and others the Eastern coal field of North America. The rocks of this series first appear on the northern margin of the Bay de Chaleur, (and probably at one period occupied the whole of it,) thence pass deeply into the interior of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and constitute no inconsiderable portion of the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The rocks or measures which constitute this system are conglomerates, sandstones and shales of various degrees of fineness and purity, and of various colours, but all obviously deposits from water. Subordinate to these we have beds of limestone, coal and plaster, and occasionally ores of iron, copper and manganese. In many other countries there is a very exact line of demarcation recognized between the rocks of the coal series and those above and below it, but in this country there is still considerable difficulty in defining the limits of these respectively; and although I consider most of the sandstones, conglomerates and shales of New Brunswick to belong to the carboniferous system of rocks, this term must for the present be construed so as to include the true coal measures and others below them as far as the old red sandstone or Devonian series, as understood by Sir C. Lyell and other Geologists. By the observations of Lyell, Brown and Dawson, in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton it would appear that the carboniferous system of the eastern portion of North America may be divided into three groups or formations, each of which is no less than six thousand feet in thickness, - these are - 1st, an upper, consisting chiefly of reddish measures, with two thin beds of coal and one of gypsum, a middle, which consists of gray and brown sandstone with workable beds of coal and ironstone; 3rd. a lower consisting chiefly of reddish sandstones and conglomerate with a few thin seams of coal, and with much plaster and limestone. In Dr. Gesner's reports on the Geology of this Province, red rocks, or rocks accompanied with plaster, have generally been termed new red sandstone, and have been said to overlie the coal measures; but if the red rocks which contain the plaster, really underlie the productive coal measures of New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and as I suspect they do, a revision of the matter will be required; at present there is much difficulty in making use of this data regarding the order of superposition in this part of our series of rocks. Speaking of the consequences of Coal in this Colony, Dr. Gesner says (Rep. IV, 18) - ""The immense but unexplored deposits of coal in the Province are sufficient to supply Canada and all the demands of the existing coasts of the Gulf; they are capable of sustaining manufactories, railroads and steam communication to an extent scarcely to be contemplated in the present day, and they will also support a trade with other parts of the world."" Further he adds (IV. 64) that ""when it is considered that one third part of this country contains more or less of the bituminous mineral, the quantity of coal in New Brunswick will appear inexhaustible;"" - and in another report to the Legislature, when speaking of the same subject, he says, ""when all the circumstances are duly considered, it may be seen of what importance New Brunswick is destined to become, not only to herself and her sister Colonies, but to great Britain and the United States, whose supplies of Coal must, to a great extent, be dependent on these colonial resources."" (III. 36). In order to afford more definite ideas concerning the beds of coal actually known to exist in the Province, and to enable us to estimate at its real value the ground work of the many vague assertions which from time to time have been made concerning this department of our mineral resources, I propose to bring together short notices of all the known outcroppings of coal in the different counties of the Province.York.-1. An outcropping of coal, resting on fire clay, may be seen at a side cut on the right bank of the River Nashwaak, nearly opposite Mr. McLean's farm; the coal does not seem to be more than a few inches in thickness, and could not be worked with any profit there. 2. On the Tay Creek, a branch of the Nashwaak, coal has long been known to exist. In walking up the stream, from its mouth, drift pieces are found occasionally, and then become larger and more abundant till we reach a bend in the river, under a high bank of gray sandstone, above which no more coal is observed; hence it is supposed that the outcrop is near, and as it is not in the cliffs it must be in the bed of the brook, where, however, I did not detect it. Some of the pieces found near this place were about ten inches thick, though it is possible that 5 the proper seam may have been thicker. The dip of the sandstones was easterly, and very low, so that the coal may have been connected with the seam seen on the Nashwaak. 3. I have a specimen of coal from land near McLeod's Hill, on the Royal Road; but I am informed, on good authority, that the seam from which it came is thinner than either of the above. 4. Dr. Gesner (IV. 26) considers ""it is far from being improbable that coal might be procured at the very capital of the Province, although the rocks themselves offer but few indications of its existence near the surface."" As the rocks near Fredericton have an easterly dip, and as there are no appearances of coal in the sandstones, which run out a short distance to the westward, we are hardly warranted, as yet, in supposing that coal will ever be mined at this locality. 5. I have long understood that coal has been got on Lyon's Creek, a small tributary to the Oromocto River, and that it had been used by a blacksmith near Hartt's Mills; on making further enquiry, however, I found that it was only a few inches in thickness, and therefore unavailable. I presume that this is the bed alluded to by Dr. Gesner, (I. 71) of which he says, ""the coal is only four inches thick, and appears on the bank of the river between strata of bituminous shale, where fossil remains are abundant; that there are thick beds of coal beneath, however,"" he adds ""there can be no doubt."" Enough is said to excite the imagination, but not to satisfy the reason. Sunbury. -Exploratory surveys and boring for coal were undertaken some years ago in the Parish of Burton, but in no case, I believe, was workable coal discovered. Queen's. -1. I have understood that some borings were made near Gagetown, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Gesner (I. 73) observes that ""no doubt can be entertained that Coal may be procured in the County adjacent to Fredericton and Gagetown."" This remains still to be seen. 2. Coal has been got on the Grand Lake for upwards of forty years, but as yet there are no workings of any extent in any part of its valley. The coal occurs near the head of the Lake, and at present it is chiefly worked on the Shore Road, south of the Newcastle Creek; the workings are either open to the day, or adits run in from the side of the hill, on the rise of the measures, which dip towards the lake at an angle less than 10ø. At one of the levels the section observed by me was as follows:- Clay drift of surface 8ft. 0in. Shaly sandstone 1 6 White clay 0 8 Fire clay 4 0 Coal with pyrites 0 4 6 Black clay (sheepskin) 0 1 1/2 Coal (main seam) 1 3 Underclay (pavement rock) unknown -------- 15 10 1/2 At another place, where the measures were seen at a ""stripping,"" or open digging, the appearances were as follows:- Red clay 1 ft. 1 in. Soft yellow clay 3 6 Hard yellow clay (coal rock) 3 0 Blue shale 1 6 Coal 0 4 Black clay 0 2 Coal 1 6 Underclay unknown --------11 0 As may be supposed, the mining operations are all carried on in a small and rude manner, yet, from time to time, I believe that nearly 2000 chaldrons per annum have been brought to market. Within twenty years all the coal was got by strippings, or open diggings, but since that it is chiefly got out by adits and levels; of these there are a great many on the Newcastle Creek, on Salmon River and on Coal Creek. The settlers of the vicinity used to go into these mines during the winter instead of going into the woods. Messrs. Berton Brothers of Saint John, have recently taken out mining leases and wrought the coal on a somewhat more extensive scale. The coal is bituminous, and cakes or fuses when heated, so as to form a hollow fire admirably fitted for blacksmith's use, but less for ordinary grates, without frequent stirring. The Grand Lake coal now brought to market is much better cleaned from pyrites (""sulphur"") and clay than it used to be formerly, and I believe that it is preferred by the Saint John blacksmiths to any of the imported varieties. The uniform quality, thickness and depth of the coal got at the Lake district, lead to the conclusion that one bed only has been opened as yet. Dr. Gesner says, however, (III.72) ""there can be no doubt that there are other and far richer deposits of coal beneath the one already discovered, but at what distance from the surface it is impossible to calculate, in consequence of the almost horizontal position of each stratum in the coal series."" If the outcrops of other and far richer deposits of coal had been known - if they had dipped towards the quarter alluded to - and if they had not suffered much denudation, the above expression would have been more justifiable than they appear. An exploratory boring was undertaken in 1837, by the Salmon River Coal Company, at a cost of œ2000, but 7 the returns (supposing them to be correct) gave but little promise of upwards of 400 feet, and in this Distance a few thin seams of coal were passed through, and one of bituminous shale and coal, 8 feet thick was reported; nothing further was done, and the company broke up. 3. Coal has been found on the Washademoak River near the mouth of Long's Creek - its thickness is about a foot, and according to Dr. Gesner (III. 60) ""is probably accompanied by more valuable deposits than have yet been discovered."" 4. Coal has also been reported as occurring on the New Canaan River, another branch of the Washademoak, but it is not unlikely that both this and the former may be part of the same bed as that seen at the Grand Lake. King's. -1. In Dr. Gesner's second report (p.63) it is mentionedthat the rocks of the Westmorland coal field occur at Ward's Creek, a small stream which flows from the south and joins the Salmon River at Sussex Vale. At the farm then held by Mr. A. Sheck he reports ""a stratum of impure cannel coal, about three feet in thickness, and from the qualities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities and a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter."" This stratum, accompanied by a fine grained sandstone, containing remains and impressions of plants of the coal period, was observed towards Dutch Valley, and, as Dr. Gesner adds, ""although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, yet an advancement is made towards their development."" (p. 64) In 1847 I had an opportunity of visiting the farm mentioned above, and then I found a brownish bituminous shale or slate in contact with a sandstone containing remains of what appeared to be fucoids. We made a wood fire, and got the former to burn; still there was too much earthy matter present to entitle it to be included under the head of coal. Albert. -1. In the Pollett River about fifteen miles from where it joins the Petitcodiac river, small seams of coal appear in its bed, and some drift coal is found in theneighborhood. Dr. Gesner (II.65) observes in regard to this case ""that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident."" Coal may or may not be abundant underneath, although it is hardly fair to require us to admit that it is very evident that it is either one or the other. 2. In the following pages of the same Report, coal is stated to appear at the head of Turtle Creek, and ten miles N.N.W., from Shepody; it was likewise seen on Mr. Stephens' land where a stratum of coal ten feet in thickness was observed in the bed of a brook; the coal 8found in this vicinity is said to be of a much superior quality to any along the whole line of outcropping, it kindled quickly, and afforded a greater quantity of carburated hydrogen gas than any of the imported varieties. The earthy matter varied in quantity from twelve to twenty-five per cent, and the ashes contained carbonite of lime. The outcrop of this coal was within five hundred yards of trap and syenite, which form a steep and high declevity along its southern edge to the distance of ten miles. Although the proportion of ashes above stated is very large, the above mentioned stratum must be regarded as one of considerable importance, and I regret that I had not an opportunity of seeing it with you when we were in Albert county together. It ought to be tried experimentally at the Saint John gas works or elsewhere. 3. Dr. G. (III. 28) mentions the occurrence of a bed of coal at Frederick's Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, which flows into the Petitcodiac river, in the Parish of Hillsboro'. It exists, he says, ""in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness."" The quality of this coal is stated to be superior to that of the Memramcook or Stephen's farm, mentioned above; a quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream, it ignited readily and burned with great splendour; the strata consisted of sandstone, slate, bituminous shale and coal which ran E. and W. with a southerly dip. I visited this place in October last, and found on Mr. Steeve's land, near the bend of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bituminous shale, but no coal whatever. Subsequent to the period of Dr. Gesner's Report, a boring had been made for coal by Messrs. Bryant and Sherer; we saw some of their old works near the edge of the brook where they had bored to a depth of 40 feet, but without finding any coal. Mr. Steeves showed me what had been regarded as coal, but it proved to be Mineral Pitch or hard bitumen; it had only been found, he said, in small rolled fragments in the surface drift of his fields. The occurrence of this mineral in New Brunswick is interesting, but it was impossible for me in a hurried visit to attempt to discover its proper site. 4. Coal occurs on Mr. Richardson's land, at Cape Enrage, in Chignecto Bay; you yourself visited it in October last, and informed me that it was of the common kind, about eight inches thick, and occurring with the usual shales and sandstones, which dip at a very high angle; that the coal section was very good, and that if other beds had existed, besides the above, they would have been readily seen. (II.23) 5. At Salmon River, further west, and on land belonging to Mr. Foster, coal was spoken of also, but it was said to be impure and of small extent. 6. On the south side of Grindstone Island, Dr. G. reports 9 ""several seams of soft red shale with narrow seams of coal."" The course of the strata is W., and the dip S 40ø; although there are indications of coal at several localities, no out-cropping of any practical value was discovered on the shore. (-- 25.) Westmorland. -1. On Taylor's farm on the west side of the MemramcookRiver, four miles above Dorchester, there is a good natural section of the coal measures; the dip is S.S.E. and nearly 40ø. Here occurs a bed of highly bituminous shale 4 1/2 feet thick, into which an adit has has been made by Mr. Steadman; it ran in, on the dip, for forty or fifty feet, and if followed much farther in the same direction would issue below high water mark; about 200 tons of the mineral were piled on the bank for shipment. It is easily set fire to and blazes readily, but leaves an ash nearly as bulky as the original piece. Scotch cannel leaves about 4 per cent. of ashes. I have heard that this substance has been tried at the Saint John Gas Works, but was not considered suitable there; it ought to be

Codes: M6 / IDX_Names: York County Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Apr. 9, 1858 and Morning News - Apr. 12, 1858 We learn that within the last week an extensive Coal Mine has been discovered in the Poquioc Settlement in the parish of Prince William. The coal is also said to be the very best for domestic purposes."

Codes: M6 / IDX_Names: York County Coal;
N.B. Courier - Apr. 10, 1858 We understand that a coal mine has been discovered in York County, between Poquiock Settlement and Lake George, on land belonging to Charles MacPherson, Esq., M.P.P. It promises to be a source of great wealth. - St. Croix Herald."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 14, 1872 and Carleton Sentenil - Dec. 21, 1872 Discovery of Coal at Nashwaak. - A seam of coal is reported to have been found on the farm of Mr. Alex. McLean, Nashwaak, measuring two feet. There are now seven men working at it. Professor Hind, some six or seven years ago, discovered this seam, and obtained some very beautiful specimens of fossils from it, but, at the point where he examined it, it only measured three inches, and by the angle of the rock, which was only 5ø, it was thought impossible for a wide seam of anything like working dimensions to be in the locality. It is feared this may turn out to be only a ""pocket"". There a number of seams in the same neighborhood, probably connected, but all have been thought too small to pay. Several tons of this coal are now ready to be conveyed to

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 16, 1872 The Nashwaak Coal Seam. - The working of coal seam on the farm of Mr. McLean, Nashwaak, has been postponed until spring in consequence of Mr. McLean (refusing to grant) a licence for a longer period. The coal is of a very superior quality and the ferns mostly of the spenopteria tribe, are in great abundance with many very clearly defined specimens. The seam occurs about eighty feet below the surface, under a hill of the same height, the rock dipping about six degrees to the east into it. A boring might probably show as underlying seam of great thickness, in which case it would become a valuable property to the McLean family as they own the land for some miles back."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 3, 1885 COAL ON THE NASHWAAK - Coal has been discovered on the Nashwaak, about fifteen miles up, on the farm of Mr. John McLean. The seam is a prosperous looking one; so much so that active operations have already commenced. A Mr. Hogan, after examination of the deposit, has purchased an acre of land from Mr. McLean. He is now at work with a large crew of men making excavations. The seam at the surface is ten or twelve inches thick. Mr. Hogan expects to have two feet, at least, of good coal when the mine is properly opened. Further up the Nashwaak, near McBean's Mills, there are also abundant evidence of coal deposits. A boring machine has been ordered and it is expected the country will be thoroughly tested. The quality is similar to the Grand Lake product. - F'ton Capital."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 14, 1885 and Weekly Transcript - Dec. 16, 1885 COAL AT MARYLAND. - Coal has been discovered at New Maryland on the farm of Mr. Wellington Yerxa about seven miles from the city. Mr. Logan of Gibson, Mr. Turney Manzer and Mr. Hogan visited the farm last week. Mr. Hogan says the coal is of good quality, but the depth of the seam is not known yet. The capacity of the mine will be tested early in the spring.- F'ton Gleaner."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 12, 1885 Harvey, York Co. - Coal was recently struck in boring for water at John Daley's, Cork Settlement. The seam is reported to be of good workable thickness at a depth of 45 feet from the surface."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 20, 1886 and Weekly Transcript - May 26, 1886 NASHWAAK COAL. - Mr. Turner Manzer brought downby train to Marysville on Saturday night last a barrel of coal from his mine which he discovered last fall on McBean Brook, near the covered bridge, Nashwaak. The coal is very similar in quality to the Grand Lake coal. The Marysville blacksmith fired his forge with it yesterday and pronounces it excellent burning coal. Mr. Manzer says that since the spring has opened he has made more researches in the vicinity where the coal was first discovered and finds that the mine extends for a considerable distance along the McBean Brook. He has recently obtained a twenty years lease of the mine, and expects to begin operations at once. He went up this morning taking with him Mr. James Henry, an old miner. -

Fredericton Capital - May 22, 1886 New Coal Mine. - Last autumn coal was discovered on the McBean Brook, a tributary of the Nashwaak. Mr. Turney Manzer has obtained a lease of the mining privilege and intends operating it. Samples have been tried, and it has been found fully equal to the Grand Lake Coal which it much resembles. From explorations already made, there appears to be a large coal area in the neighborhood of this find."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 28, 1886 A Coal Mine. - After investigation by a competent miner, Turney Manzer's coal mine on the Nashwaak, promises to become a huge bonanza for him. - Fredericton Reporter"

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 9, 1886 Coal at Manners Sutton. - The well borers at Manners Sutton have again struck coal. This time it is been found in sinking a well for Wm. Messer at Tweedside, so called. The seam is good two feet in thickness, and the quality as far as can be judged, excellent, being very bright in color. There is no doubt a thicker bed of coal at a greater depth. The previous find was at John Daley's, in Cork."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Dec. 2, 1887 George Kingston, of Cork Settlement near Harvey Station, N.B. Ry., has discovered a seam of coal cropping out on the side of his well."

Codes: M6 / IDX_Names: York County Coal;
Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 11, 1890 and S.J. Globe - Dec. 12, 1890 Struck It Rich. - The people on the Tay and vicinity are quite excited over the rich gold field lately discovered there. Its existence has been known for some time, but it was supposed to be present only in very small quantity. But a vein has been struck on the stream about a mile below the Campbell property, and four miles from the mouth of the Tay on the Nashwaak. At this point there is a ledge rising sixty feet from the water, and in it a vertical seam of good coal has been found two and a half feet wide. It has been tested in some of the blacksmith's shops and pronounced very suitable for their work, and they are now getting in their winter supplies from this lead. - Fredericton Gleaner."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 18, 1890 An interesting discovery of coal is reported from the Nashwaak. J.A. McCallum of Halifax, mining expert, brought into Fredericton some very fair specimens of surface coal which were obtained in the vicinity of the covered bridge. The vein discovered is said to be two feet wide, and is undoubtedly valuable if properly

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 18, 1890 and Daily Times - Dec. 20, 1890 and St. Croix Courier - Dec. 25, 1890 Specimens of coal lately found on the Tay Stream in the Nashwaak have been sent to E.H. Allen, one of the principal coal merchants in Fredericton, and he pronounces it good. He is to receive a barrel of it in a short time. There is every reason to believe that a good seam has been discovered, and all now needed is a company to undertake the work. The bed is located about two miles from the Canada Eastern railway, and about twelve miles from Gibson Station opposite

Chignecto Post - Dec. 18, 1890 and Weekly Record - Fri. Dec. 19, 1890 A seam of coal two and a half feet wide has been discovered on the Nashwaak River, not far from Fredericton. This is regarded as the most important coal find ever made in central New Brunswick. The people on the Tay and vicinity are much excited over the rich coal field lately discovered there. Its existence has been known for some time, but it was supposed to be present only in very small quantities. But a vein has been struck on the stream about a mile below the Campbell property, and four miles from the mouth of the Tay on the Nashwaak. At this point there is a ledge rising 60 feet from the water, and in it a vertical seam of good coal has been found, two and a half feet wide. It has been tested in some of the blacksmith's shops and pronounced suitable for their work, and they are now getting their winter supplies from this lead.- Fredericton Gleaner."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 1, 1891 Mr. McAllum, the mining expert of Nova Scotia, has met with considerable success in York County. His explorations for only a few days, on the Nashwaak, revealed to the residents that they have a rich bed of coal in that vicinity, and the hotel where he now stays, the Queen, has received a token of his achievements in the shape of a barrel of what now goes by the name of Nashwaak Coal.- F'ton Globe."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Nov. 20, 1891 Mr. Glendenning's Mine At Cork. - Postmaster Glendenning, of Harvey, has had a crew of men at work at his coal mine, near Cork Station, in Manners Sutton parish, for some time past. Mr. Glendenning is daily increasing his confidence in the value of his mine. He believes that it contains an almost unlimited quantity of coal, and of a superior quality. It is to be hoped that Mr. Glendenning's speculations are right, for with the mine located so close to the line of the C.P.R. it could then be made a very profitable investment."

Fredericton Gleaner - Oct. 2, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Oct. 5, 1891Coal mining is beginning to loom up again at Manners Sutton. There is a very good quality of coal to be found there, but it has never been ascertained as to whether it exists in any large quantity. A vein of twenty-two inches was struck at Cork but nothing further was done. For years an old blacksmith got enough coal to run his forge at a place known as Rear settlement. It was a surface outcrop and a pickaxe and sledge were all the tools he used. A license covering the ground has now been secured and a successful find may be reported in a few days. - Fredericton Gleaner."

Daily Times - Oct. 7, 1891 Coal Mining. - Fredericton Gleaner: Coal mining is beginning to loom up again at Manners Sutton. There is a very good quality of coal to be found there, but it has never been ascertained as to whether it exists in any large quantity. A vein of twenty two inches was struck at Cork but nothing further was done. For years an old blacksmith got enough coal to run his forge at a place known as the Rear settlement. It was a surface out crop and a pickaxe and sledge were all the tools he used. A licence covering the ground has now been secured and a successful find may be

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Oct. 9, 1891 Coal Mining. - D. Glendenning, merchant, of Harvey Station was in town yesterday attending the exhibition. Being asked about the coal mine at Cork for which he has taken out a license, he says that although little prospecting has been done, yet there is every indication that a good bed of coal exists quite near the surface. He intends to begin work at once and should his expectations be realized other licenses will be got as coal has been found in several other places and of the best quality. The finds are all in the immediate neighborhood of the C.P.R. track, and on the face of a hill so that mining can be carried on to good advantage. It is to be hoped that his expectation may be realized as coal so near this city would be a boom to all especially to manufacturers."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 21, 1891 Fredericton. - David Glendenning of Harvey, is making preparations for coal mining on his mining license at Cork."

Codes: M6 / IDX_Names: York County Coal;

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 29, 1891 Mr. Glendenning of Harvey Station is making all preparations for coal mining and some work will be done before the snow prevents operations. As soon as spring permits, however, the work will be pushed and it is altogether probable that an active industry will spring up as there is an abundance of coal if indications mean anything."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 25, 1892 Coal Mining. - Operations to Begin About The First Of June. - (Fredericton Herald). - Although the prospects for coal at Cork Station and Tracey have been kept very secret, yet enough has leaked out to satisfy those interested that there is coal at these places, and that of the best quality. It will be remembered that samples were sent to Boston in the fall, and it appears that these were highly satisfactory to mining experts in that city. A New York company, it is now rumored, are to begin operations at Cork Station on Patrick Maloney's farm about the first of June. The work will be prosecuted under the supervision of D. Glendenning. The Hilyard mine at Tracey is also to be operated about the same time. It is not known what company will have control. In several places coal shale has been struck, very similar to the shale found in Albert county, overlaying the famous Albertite. It is highly probable that there will be quite a rush in prospecting in this locality, as coal has cropped out in many places."

Daily Times - Jul. 24, 1894York Co. Coal Mine. - A Strong Company Being Formed to Carry on Operations. - Fredericton, July 23. - The Gleaner tonight contains a long article upon the new coal mine which has been discovered at Fredericton Junction, for the development of which a strong company is being formed. The mine is about four miles from the Junction depot and near the Oromocto River. The company has secured ten miles of territory. The seam now being tested is about twenty inches thick and broadening as it goes down. The coal is said to be of excellent quality. Edward Moore of this city and A.H. Bell of St. John are actively interested in the formation of the company. A borer will be procured and a thorough test of the mine made. If satisfactory a railway will be built to the mine and connection opened up with river steamers at Oromocto which will ensure very cheap shipment and enable the company to lay their coal for a low price at all parts of the

Woodstock Dispatch - Jul. 25, 1894 Coal Mining. - If matters pan out as the promoters hope, there will be a boom in the vicinity of Fredericton Junction. Mr. A.H. Bell, who has associated with him Mr. Edward Moore, has secured from the government five miles of land, and the papers are now being made out for five miles more, for coal mining operations. The land is situated about four miles from Fredericton Junction and one and a half miles from the Oromocto River. On this land a 17-inch seam of coal has been discovered. The seam runs with a dip on an angle and it is expected the further down it goes the thicker the vein is. So far as the prospectors have gone the indications point that way. Next week specimens of the coal will be brought to St. John and a company will be formed to operate the mine. - Globe"

Campbellton Graphic. - May 18, 1909 Coal In York Co. - Coun. C.N. Goodspeed of Penniac was in the city yesterday showing samples of what is believed to be anthracite coal which he lately found on his farm. He ploughed the coal up in a field a considerable distance from the house, and was naturally very much astonished over his discovery. So far as he is aware nobody in that neighborhood ever used hard coal and therefore he does not think it possible that the samples he found could have been carried there from outside. He says that he turned up a large quantity of it with the plow and he has every reason to believe that he has stumbled on a mine of this valuable fuel. - Herald."

Codes: M6 / R8 / IDX_Names: York County Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Globe - Feb. 29, 1892 Oromocto Coal Mining Company. - We have received a copy of the following circular: In the counties of Sunbury and York, province of New Brunswick, there have recently been discovered numerous outcroppings of bituminous coal, indicating the existence of large bodies of this mineral. In a vertical cliff on the N.W. Oromocto river, the coal boldly outcrops in a seam varying in thickness from 20 inches to two feet, the quality for surface coal being excellent and giving promise of showing a body of rich coal of the cannel nature, on the seam being opened up. Leases and rights of search over a tract comprising six square miles have been secured from the government of New Brunswick. Leases are granted for twenty years and are renewable to 80 years. As soon as operations can be begun (about April) the services of a mining expert will be engaged, and a diamond drill secured, so that the six square mile tract may be thoroughly and expeditiously proved, thus determining the extent of the coal field in the shortest possible time. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the property within three-fourths of a mile from the cliff in which the coal outcrops, affording shipping facilities by rail to all Canadian and New England points. The city of St. John is some 60 miles distant by rail, from which port vessels of the largest class can load at all seasons of the year. The distance by water from St. John to New England ports is short and vessels can be obtained at lowest rates of freight. To a point on the St. John river some 20 miles distant, a railroad can be built, and at this place large vessels will be able to load, thus enabling shipments to be made by water during eight months of the year, with only a haulage by rail of 20 miles. It is expected that contracts can be made with Canadian Pacific Railway for a large quantity of the output. Application for an act to incorporate a company will be made at the ensuing session of the New Brunswick legislature. It is proposed to place the capital stock at $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Of the capital stock $200,000 will be placed in the treasury, to be sold to equip the mine and for other purposes in the interest of the company. Prof. Wm. F. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, a well known mining expert and geologist, who has beenconducting operations on the property of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Company, at Musquash, New Brunswick, asserts that the province is rich in coal and other minerals. The indications at Oromocto point to this coal field as being a very valuable one. Further particulars can be obtained, and samples of the coal already taken out seen, by applying to Arthur H. Hilyard, George S. Robertson, Crawford House, Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1892."

Codes: M6 / R8 / IDX_Names: York County Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Globe - Feb. 29, 1892 Oromocto Coal Mining Company. - We have received a copy of the following circular: In the counties of Sunbury and York, province of New Brunswick, there have recently been discovered numerous outcroppings of bituminous coal, indicating the existence of large bodies of this mineral. In a vertical cliff on the N.W. Oromocto river, the coal boldly outcrops in a seam varying in thickness from 20 inches to two feet, the quality for surface coal being excellent and giving promise of showing a body of rich coal of the cannel nature, on the seam being opened up. Leases and rights of search over a tract comprising six square miles have been secured from the government of New Brunswick. Leases are granted for twenty years and are renewable to 80 years. As soon as operations can be begun (about April) the services of a mining expert will be engaged, and a diamond drill secured, so that the six square mile tract may be thoroughly and expeditiously proved, thus determining the extent of the coal field in the shortest possible time. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the property within three-fourths of a mile from the cliff in which the coal outcrops, affording shipping facilities by rail to all Canadian and New England points. The city of St. John is some 60 miles distant by rail, from which port vessels of the largest class can load at all seasons of the year. The distance by water from St. John to New England ports is short and vessels can be obtained at lowest rates of freight. To a point on the St. John river some 20 miles distant, a railroad can be built, and at this place large vessels will be able to load, thus enabling shipments to be made by water during eight months of the year, with only a haulage by rail of 20 miles. It is expected that contracts can be made with Canadian Pacific Railway for a large quantity of the output. Application for an act to incorporate a company will be made at the ensuing session of the New Brunswick legislature. It is proposed to place the capital stock at $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Of the capital stock $200,000 will be placed in the treasury, to be sold to equip the mine and for other purposes in the interest of the company. Prof. Wm. F. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, a well known mining expert and geologist, who has beenconducting operations on the property of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Company, at Musquash, New Brunswick, asserts that the province is rich in coal and other minerals. The indications at Oromocto point to this coal field as being a very valuable one. Further particulars can be obtained, and samples of the coal already taken out seen, by applying to Arthur H. Hilyard, George S. Robertson, Crawford House, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1892."

Codes: M6 / X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: York County Coal; Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily News - Apr. 6?, 1876 The Mining Committee's Report. - Mr. Butler, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to whom was referred all matters connected with the mining interests of this Province, submitted their report, which was read as followeth: Committee Room, 4th April, 1876. The Committee to whom was referred all matters relating to the mining interests of this Province, beg leave to report - That from a very lengthy and valuable paper prepared by Dr. Bailey of the University, and submitted to them, it appears that the Provincial diamond drill, having failed to reach any considerable depth at Clones, in Queen's County, was located at Three Tree Creek, in the County of Sunbury, in April last, and commenced operations on the fourteenth of that month, and continued to operate there until the early part of November last. A depth of 616 feet was reached, being the greatest depth yet obtained by drill; and while your committee regret that no coal or other mineral was found, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the search was exhaustive, and sets at rest the question of the existence of coal at that point. Dr. Bailey very kindly came before the Committee and gave them the benefit of his knowledge in reference to the Geological indications in that part of the country. He expresses the opinion that any other borings in that section of the country should be made in an easterly direction, and that two holes bored at about equal distances between Three Tree Creek and Gagetown, would set at rest the question of the existence of coal in that region. Your Committee believe that the work performed by the diamond drill during the last season, was, under all circumstances, more satisfactory than in any previous year. It is still at Three Tree Creek, but has not been operated since November. The Hon. Francis Hibbard and Mr. John Steadman appeared before your Committee, and expressed their wish that the Mining Regulations should be so amended as to exempt gold and silver from Royalty for ten years from the date of the License; and that the five per cent Royalty upon these and other minerals, when paid, should be upon the profits of the mine instead of upon the value of the minerals raised. Mr. F. Woods also came before your Committee and urged the desirability of making another trial with the Diamond Drill in the vicinity of Victoria Settlement, Queen's County, and expressed the opinion that the boring in the neighboring locality of Clones' was by no means conclusive. Mr. John Phillips also appeared before your Committee and stated that coal had been frequently found on the Restigouche River, between Dalhousie and Campbellton, and expressed the opinion that the drill should be sent there. Your Committee, in conclusion, must express their regret, that in consequence of the want of success hitherto in the discovery of mines and minerals, their report is necessarily meagre and unimportant. Respectfully submitted, Walter S. Butler, John S. Covert, James McKay, James Ryan, John A. Humphrey."

Codes: N8 / G3 / Z2 / L3 / IDX_Names: Plater Rock Gypsum; Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 8, 1875 Exhibition prizes: Polished red granite pillars - Red Granite Co., 1st. Prize. Granite Balls, Clock Case - Thos. B. Goss, 2nd prize Belliveau Albertite and Oil - Belliveau Albertite Co., 1st prize Grindstones - Jos. Goodfellow, 1st prize. Free Stone - Dorchester Union Co., 1st prize Jos. Goodfellow, 2nd prize Rock Gypsum - Tobique Gypsum Co., 1st prize"

Codes: O7 / B8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Dunsinane Coal; Geology - General;
Kings County Record - Sep. 13, 1945 Geologists Make Surveys In Kings County In 1944. - From the annual report of the department of Lands and Mines of the province of New Brunswick, the report given by Dr. W.J. Wright, provincial geologist, shows that during last year considerable survey work was carried on in Kings County. One party of men under the direction of J.McNeil, made surveys of the salt-bearing areas at Mannhurst, Cornhill and Plumwesweep. Exploration for coal deposits was carried on atDunsinane, where five holes were drilled at intervals within an area of about one square mile, to depths of 181 to 432 feet. Four holes cut coal. There are two groups of seams separated by 10 to 12 feet of shale. The top group varies in thickness from 20 to 32 inches and the bottom seam 24 to 41 inches. Owing to the poor recovery of the coal core it is difficult to determine the actual character of the groups but the conclusion is that they comprise at least two seams of coal separated by shale. The outcrop of one seam in the 'Smith Pit' shows the following in descending order:- Coal, 7.5', shale 6', coal 8'. It is not known whether this is the top or bottom group. The salt bearing areas of the Cornhill-Mannhurst basins were surveyed and plans are being completed to show the property lines, general geology and locations of salt seepages, drill holes. etc. Samples of brine were collected from Mannhurst, Cornhill, Penobsquis and Plumwesweep. They were analyzed qualitatively in the provincial laboratory by E. Rowley. All samples contain sodium, calcium, and magnesium, and those from Mannhurst, Penobsquis, and Plumwesweep contain potassium. Quantitative analysis was not undertaken because the samples were diluted by varying amounts of rain water."

Codes: O7 / E2 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Kings County Record - Sep. 29, 1949 Shell Plans Use Of Heavier Drill. - Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited is bringing in heavy drilling equipment to continue its search for oil in New Brunswick, it was announced yesterday from the company's headquarters in Moncton. The heavy drill, capable of probing the earth to a depth of 12,000 feet, will be used first near Dorchester, where a test well already has been put down to 5,668 feet. Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, which established its head office in Sussex for its first operations, sank two test wells in Kings county before moving to Westmorland county during the spring of 1949. The Kings county wells were at Urney and Apohaqui. The company still maintains Sussex as a supply base. The announcement of future plans said: 'In addition to deepening the Dorchester well

with heavy deep well drilling equipment, Shell is commencing drilling shallower tests with the present light equipment. These well will probably be drilled to depths up to 6,000 feet. 'The test well located near Dorchester reached adepth of 5,668 feet at the end of two months' drilling. The top of the main objective of this test, the Albert formation, was reached shortly before this depth was attained, and during the course of drilling a deposit of salt was discovered which is more than 3,000 feet in thickness. The average drilling speed to date has been in excess of 90 feet per day. 'At present, drilling operations are suspended as the equipment on hand has reached its mechanical depth limit, but heavier equipment will be arriving during the coming week to deepen the well. This consists of one of the heaviest types manufactured and will be capable of deepening the well to 12,000 feet should this be necessary. It is equipped with a derrick 150 feet in height with a load capacity of 350 tons. 'The next test will commence drilling this week and is located at Belliveau Village, about five miles northwest of the Dorchester test well. The location has been prepared and drilling equipment is being assembled on the site. 'During the summer, seismic exploration work has been carried out in eastern Westmorland county and during the months of June, July and August a total of 419 shot holes were drilled with a total footage of more than 36,000 feet. In addition to this, a gravity survey has been run over areas of Westmorland County to give additional information for the possible location of test drilling. 'By agreement with New Brunswick Oilfields Limited, an extensive exploration program is being carried out in Hillsborough parish utilizing both seismic and gravity survey parties in addition to a surface geological survey. It is hoped the results of these surveys will be completed late this fall.'"

Codes: O7 / LIME / GYP / A6 / SPRI IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Gypsum;
/ GEOL / Westmorland County Coal; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1837 LETTER II. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency; Having in a former letter, and as briefly as possible, endeavored to give an account of the rocks of the Coal Measures on the west side of Chignecto Bay, and to notice some of their most important characters, I now proceed to the examination of the deposits in the direction of the main road leading from Cumberland to Saint John. There is an inconsiderable ridge of grey sandstone extending from Fort Cumberland in a northeast direction. Along the lower grounds at the base of this eminence it was proposed to open a canal, to communicate with the Bay De Verte; and certainly the situation is most favorable for that object, for advantage may perhaps be derived from a considerable lake, and as the country is low and level, there would be but few difficulties to encounter. Leaving the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick southward, the road passes four miles over the great Tantamarre Marsh, one of the greatest collections of marine alluvium in North America. This alluvial deposit extends from several small lakes,situated some distance in the interior of the country, to the head of Cumberland Basin. It is fourteen miles long, and averages about four miles in breadth. Through it the Tantamarre winds its way to the sea, sweeping forward both on the ebb and flood tide the talus which can no longer find a resting place on the banks of a river brought to its narrowest limits by the constant accumulation thus conveyed. Already surcharged with disintegrated sandstone, the river in times of freshet, sends back to the sea the surplus sediment which is fast accumulating at its mouth, and will in time convert Cumberland Basin itself into an extensive marsh. Had the coasts of Chignecto Bay been formed of granite or any other crystalline rock, the present site of the great marsh of Sackville would have remained unobstructed, and now cease to extend its boundaries; but the yielding sandstone giving away before the action of the elements, has not only furnished the materials of the deposit already made, but continues its steady supplies for situations still remaining open, and ready to devour each particle of siliceous and argillaceous matter as it is carried along by the influx of the sea. Large rafts of timber have been buried in these marshes, trunks and branches of trees were often observed projecting from the bank at the bottom of the river - they have been discovered twenty feet below the surface - even the bones of wild animals have met this kind or interment, and large masses of rock having been transported by the ice, have fallen into the same common grave. All these, and perchance the works of art that may have been lodged in this wide receptacle, may a thousand years hence afford matter for grave speculation to those who will not consider the changes constantly going forward upon the earth. Great numbers of white wild geese formerly frequented these places, but they have long since disappeared, and but few of the grey variety now make them a resting place in the Spring. The alluvial deposits in this part of the country are extremely valuable. The inhabitants throw up dykes and embankments against the sea, and thus convert the soil formerly submersed by every high tide, into rich meadows; notwithstanding large tracts are in a sunken and neglected condition for the want of proper draining. The tide in Cumberland Basin rises about sixty feet at spring tides, therefore it is practicable to drain even the lowest lots, and the tide can be shut out by proper floodgates. The soil in the Parish of Sackville rests generally on new red sandstone. This rock reposes on the sandstone of the coal measures, and affords plentiful supplies to its numerous inhabitants. Westcok, the residence of Judge Botsford, has the appearance of an English manor. It overlooks the great marsh, and head of Cumberland Basin, and the beautiful villages scattered along the banks of its rivers. From the beds of clay interspersed near the surface, the country is well watered. There are also collections of sand and gravel. - The farms are small, and not remarkable for neatness, notwithstanding when viewed at a distance, and with the gentle eminences over which they are spread, they form a most pleasing landscape, and the small clusters of trees still remaining - affording shelter and shade to cattle and sheep - are instances of considerable foresight and taste. From Sackville to Dorchester, a distance of nine miles, the road passes over more elevated land; the grey sandstone of the coal measures often containing the impressions of leaves, and other vegetable remains, is predominant; and breaking out beneath the Court House of the latter village, forms a considerable declivity. At some places the rock is covered with a soft conglomerate and red sand, which afford a less fertile soil than the red marly rock of the lower lands. Dorchester and its river were formerly called Memramcook. The principal village stands on a slope, where several grist and saw mills are propelled by the brook descending towards the river. Looking southward, Shepody Mountains appear lifting their tops far above the rocks of the carboniferous order. Judging from their appearance at a distance they are composed of primary and transition formations; and probably like the Cobequid chain in Nova Scotia, (of which they may be said to form a part), they are the southern boundary of the vast coal district of the Province. The Memramcook river extends in a north direction until its ultimate branches meet those of the Shediac on the Straits of Northumberland. The marsh along its banks is twelve miles long, and embraces four thousand acres. The alluvium here is like that of the Tantamarre, having been derived from the same sources, and collected by the same causes. The upland farm lots all join the marsh, and are well cultivated, forming a broad band down each side of the river. From many points the view is delightful, and characteristic of the Acadian inhabitants, who still retain the French language, habits and costume. Four miles northward of the Court House, there is a bed of limestone interstratified with the sandstone. It would be an excellent auxilliary as a manure, were it applied, and is admirably adapted to the soil of the country, where it has been deposited. Having carefully examined the alluvium of the marshes already mentioned, they were found to contain a much greater quantity of silicious, and less argillaceous matter than those of Hants and King's Counties, in Nova Scotia. These circumstances are readily explained, when it is considered that the marshes of Westmorland are composed of pulverised grey sandstone, while those of the most fertile of the other province consist of disintegrated new red sandstone, which from its containing a greater quantity of marl produces more luxuriant crops. The deficiency of calcareous matter in the extensive marshes of Tantamarre and Memramcook, might however be readily supplied by the application of lime. There are numerous blocks of granite scattered on the surface of this country; from whence they came it is difficult to determine, when so little is known of the geology of the Province. It is most probable nevertheless that they have been exiled from the primary rocks forming the Shepody Mountains, by the force of water which has evidently submerged the country at some remote period in the earth's history. From the bridge over the Memramcook to the Petitcodiac, a distance of ten miles, the sandstones of the coal measures rise to the surface. Here, as in many other situations, the frost, rain, and vicissitudes of the weather, have produced a dilapidation of their strata, and a light sandy soil is mixed with the detritus formed under the more active operations of causes which have long since subsided. The soil thus formed, principally of silicious matter, is by no means productive, and instead of the sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch, the meagre white maple and spruce have here fixed their residence. A number of French families reside on the road, and as is usual with them their farms are small, and their dwellings humble. Arriving at the Petitcodiac river from the eastward, a tolerable high ridge of land will be seen to the northward, and a chain of mountains extending from Shepody appear stretching away to the southward and westward; detached boulders of granite increase in number on approaching this large stream, and collections of fine yellow sand; and beds of clay, may be seen by the road side. This beautiful river, following a serpentine course in a north east direction, turns at almost a right angle at a place called the 'Bend of Petitcodiac', from thence it extends southwest until its branches meet the forked extremities of the Kennebecasis. At the angle thus formed, there is a considerable village, with an excellent landing place for timber, deals, and other productions of the fertile and well populated country in the neighborhood. At high water the scenery is very pleasing, and bears a resemblance to some of the splendid views on the Thames and Mersey, in England; but at low water its imposing effect is lost, and the empty chasm, with its muddy banks, have a disagreeable and gloomy aspect. In this river the tide runs with great rapidity, often opening new channels and sweeping away large collections of sand, and undermining the alluvium produced by its singular powers. So great is the distance over which it must pass in the space of a few hours, that its increasing volume on the flood, particularly at Spring tides, is greater than its speed over the gently inclined 'flats', hence it rolls forward in a foaming tidal wave, sometimes six feet high, sweeping the river with a rush of water like that of a coming deluge. - The effects of such powerful causes appear obvious, in the estuaries of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, where the increasing collection of sand and shingle are undergoing pulverisation to fill more quiet situations with the sinking sediment. Large trees, pieces of timber, and quantities of vegetable matter, drifted from the marshes above, lie buried in these moving sands; wrecked vessels and boats also add to the materials covered in these fearful wastes, over which at high water the largest ships may pass in safety. I have not had the opportunity of measuring accurately the height of the tides in the Petitcodiac, but am of the opinion its highest limits will exceed seventy five feet. Large quantities of marsh on the river have been rescued by dyking, and now yield a plentiful supply of fodder for cattle. The new red sandstone at Sackville, extends in a southwest direction to the ""Bend"", where it is occupied by a number of farms, sloping down the higher grounds on the borders of the marshes to which they are attached. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Nixon's Inn, a distance of 12 miles, the road extends along the north side of the river. The soil became sandy and light; instead of birch, beech and maple; larch, white and yellow pine inhabit the surface. I have observed that the pine always selects a loose sandy soil, which not only affords it a larger growth, but allows its roots to extend to great distances, thereby affording greater security in gales of wind. The more hardy spruce will 5 send its roots in the narrow crevices of rocks, and cling to a footing where other plants would fall before the breeze. The sand along this road lies directly on the rocks of the coal measures, and often forms collections of considerable depth. On a branch of the Petitcodiac called PollettRiver, and about six miles form the main road, there isan outcropping of coal, which has been intersected by theravine giving passage to that stream. The coal has beenemployed by a blacksmith in that neighborhood, and I regret that I was unable to devote sufficient time, and expense, to ascertain the probable quantity there deposited. I observed a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron (clay iron stone) not far from the coal, and it is probable that there is a sufficient quantity of those valuable minerals in the vicinity of this river, at least to support an iron foundry. But considerable time and labour would be required for their full discovery and development. The subsoil in this part of Westmorland is light and sandy, having been derived from the sandstone placed beneath. Blocks of granite, syenite, and porphyry, are common on the surface, and seem to increase in Frequency as the road diverges towards the mountainous land situated a few miles from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Among the pines I observed a number of red bellied woodpeckers, the Picus Carolinus, a rare bird in Nova Scotia. They are covered with a beautiful plummage, but are very destructive to the groves of pine, as this kind of wood offers but a feeble resistance to the horny beaks of these industrious animals. Between Nixon's and Holstead's Inns, there are some good farms, and instead of the marshes formed by the influx of the sea, The Peticodiac passes through a band of intervale formed in the course of past ages by loose soil, and decayed vegetables, swept down by torrents of rain descending from the neighboring hills. Pursuing its course in a westerly direction, the new red sandstone, four miles northwards of Holstead's Inn, forms a long belt of rising ground called ""Butternut Ridge"", on which there are several new and flourishing settlements. The red marly rock at this place contains beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt. Several springs take their rise, and send forth large quantities of water highly impregnated with the saliferous mineral. The importance of these deposits to agriculture should not be overlooked, and the design of the Creator of the Universe in supplying salt far from the briny waters of the ocean, and granting lime to enrich the soil are among the exalted acts of his allwise Providence. The limestone contains the remains of numerous shells belonging to the sea. These point out the relative age of the rock, and the peculiar circumstances of its original history. Most of the species of these moluscous animals are now extinct, and their nearest types are only found in 6

Codes: O7 / X1 / E2 / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Grand Lake Coal; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Richibucto Review - Sep. 5, 1901 The mining outlook seems particularly bright in New Brunswick, and we trust the experimental work being conducted in the various counties will demonstrate the expected quantities of mineral wealth. In this county the reports of the coal finds in the upper part of the county have raised great hopes of a profitable industry. In Westmorland the boring for oil is going on and in addition to striking a steady flow of good quality oil in the first well, the operations at the second well havedisclosed the first level of oil sands at 100 feet depth giving a strong flow of gas. In Kings County the boring for saline springs, and in Queens and Sunbury the prospecting for surface coal have been

Codes: P1 / IDX_Names: St. Joseph Oil;

S.J. Morning Freeman - Nov. 13, 1860 It is said that an oil well of great value was discovered some time ago on the banks of the Memramcook."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 27, 1879 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 28, 1879 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1979 Memramcook.- The Oil Company, working in the rear of the College, are now drilling. They have reached the depth of between thirty and forty feet. It is expected that they will strike oil, if not where they are working, at least somewhere in

Weekly Freeman - Apr. 17, 1880 Oil Boring. - The Company of Americans who are boring for oil at Fox Creek and Memramcook, last summer, are expecting to recommence operations at the latter place by the first of June."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 29, 1880 Prospecting for oil at Beliveau.- The U.S.Company that own a leases of land in the vicinity of Beliveau and that were engaged in boring last season, are so much encouraged by the indications, they have determined to recommence this season on a larger scale boring for oil."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 2, 1882 Boring for Oil. - The parties who are boring for oil at Memramcook are again making good progress. They have succeeded in getting out the head of the drill, which was broken some time ago, and were to have commenced boring again on Monday."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 17, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1882 and Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 18, 1882 and Daily

Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1882 Rufus S. Merrill, Joshua Merrill, J. Porter Waitt, S. Payson Bradley, Edward E. Allen, Henry Robbins, Frederic Robbins, H.A. Morse, all of Boston; Chas. Newell, of Newtonville, Mass.; John A. Fish, of St. John; Freeman W. Wisdom, of St. John; John B. Elliot, of Moncton; and H.A. Whitney, of Moncton, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of the The St. Joseph Petroleum Company of New Brunswick, for the purpose of buying, leasing and selling of oil and mineral lands: the producing, selling, and transporting of petroleum, oilsand minerals; and the manufacturing of petroleum, oils and minerals; capital $100,000, to be divided into 4,000 shares of $25 each; the office of the company to be at Dorchester."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1882 Rebuilding. - The Oil Company at Memramcook are re-building the erections destroyed by fire and replacing machinery."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 22, 1882 Memramcook Oil. - The managers of the oil well have ordered the lumber for the construction of a new derrick to replace the one lately burnt. They will, if possible, continue boring this winter."

Weekly Transcript - Nov. 27, 1882 Boring for Oil. - Mr. John A. Fish, of St. John,in a conversation with our reporter yesterday, stated that the derrick recently burned down in Memramcook is being rebuilt and the other machinery destroyed, replaced. Already they have reached a depth of 1,200 feet, but as yet, to use his own words, They have not

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 9, 1886 Dover. - A company of Americans are boring for oil between this place and Memramcook. They have six or seven men employed. - Post"

S.J. Daily Sun - May 18, 1900 A company of American capitalists are making preparations for boring for oil on the college grounds. A large derrick, 75 feet in height, has been raised and the engine and boiler are now being placed in position. From the nature of the ground and from oil wells which have previously been sunk in the immediate vicinity, it is thought that the undertaking will be successful."

St. John Star - Aug. 24, 1901 At a depth of about 100 feet in the second well at St. Joseph's, oil sands were struck yesterday, and a great flow of gas followed. This is regarded as a very favorable indication. Matthew Lodge says his company will at once torpedo the well with nitro-glycerine."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 30, 1901 Oil has been struck in a second well being bored at Memramcook. The manager says that the company will immediately torpedo this well with nitro-glycerin, which will be made at St. Joseph's by a man from Acadia Powder Company's Works, Halifax. They will then connect the new well with the present pumping well by means of jerker rods and the two wells will be pumped by the same power. The boring of new wells will also be commenced at once and for that purpose two more working rigs have been ordered. It is hoped to have at least a score of wells in operation in the vicinity of the present two within the next several weeks. The directors of the company are more than satisfied with the commercial value of their property, but no stock will be offered the public until its value has been demonstrated beyond all

Codes: P1 / IDX_Names: St. Joseph Oil;
St. John Star - Aug. 31, 1901 The Oil Wells. - M. Lodge, who was in the city yesterday, states that prospecting for oil at St. Joseph had passed the experimental stage, and it was now evident that oil is to be found in New Brunswick and can be got in paying quantities. The first well is now producing eight barrels per day and the one struck this week is still more promising. Oil was discovered at a depth of 180 feet and wells will now be sunk to depth of 1500 feet."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 26, 1901 The latest reports from the Memramcook oil wells go to show that the capacity of the well from which the oil is flowing has increased to 10 bbls per day. This is certainly satisfactory and will undoubtedly lead to a still greater development of the explorations in the province. Samples of the oil submitted to the best analytical tests indicate it to be one of the finest grades of petroleum in the U.S. or Canada."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 28, 1901 The oil boring continues briskly at St. Joseph's, Westmorland Co. On Monday a night shift was put on, and the yielding well is now bored to 285 feet. The flow of oil has materially increased since last week, and the daily incidental yield without any pump is about five barrels. The quantity also continues unimpaired with an apparent improvement in quality than that first yielded."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 6, 1901 The New Brunswick Oil Co. is now boring for oil near St. Joseph's College, Memramcook."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 18, 1901 New Brunswick Oil All Right. - Hon. H.R. Emmerson has been visiting the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he has had a chance to compare conditions of the oil industry and the quality of the oil found there, with that found at Memramcook in this province. Writing home to friends he says: 'Let me say to you that after a careful inspection of the oil wells here and hereabouts, and of the production thereof, I am more than ever convinced as to the value of our New Brunswick proposition. The average production of these wells and in surrounding districts is but one half barrel per day, and they pay well with oil selling at only $1.30 per barrel. Our New Brunswick oil is much superior to this and equal to the quality of an oil from a county near here which sells at $4.50 to $6.50 per barrel. A well that will produce - pump - one barrel per day is considered a gem here. They have no gushers in these days. A five and ten-barrel a day well is looked upon as a fortune getter; but the quality of the wells - oh my! You can count them by the tens of thousands, 'really and trully' in this and adjoining districts. In this city, containing about 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, the oil well derricks are to be counted by the score; yes, hundreds, in people's back yards, and in several instances which I noticed, even in their front lawns. Fancy an oil well where our flag staff is at home in Dorchester, and yet I have seen similar conditions here. I am simply amazed at the extent of the business. Everybody here has money. It is a very rich city and all the result of oil. I am preparing to go home determined to put down wells, as fast as possible. We are too slow; we must move on, and in a hurry! I have visited the refineries and they are within our means and reach.'"

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 9, 1902 Another oil well was torpedoed at St. Joseph's last week, and three are now producing oil. Other wells will be torpedoed as soon as possible. Tanks are being constructed and there is now talk of refineries."

S.J. Star - Jul. 10, 1902 Another well was torpedoed at St. Joseph's last evening. It is expected the results will be satisfactory. The Albert county wells will be shot next week."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 25, 1902 The New Brunswick Petroleum Company commenced torpedoing their wells at St. Joseph's College, Thursday. A well 800 feet deep was nitro-glycerined but so far no results are visible. Boring still continues at Hillsboro, one well being 1,400 feet deep. Oil sands are being struck in two or three places."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 25, 1902 The first oil well at Memramcook was shot on Friday afternoon. The oil in the well was 150 ft. deep, and will yield from 20 to 50 barrels per day."

Codes: P1 / IDX_Names: St. Joseph Oil;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 27, 1902 Have Struck Oil. - Well at St. Joseph's, Westmorland Co., will Yield Twenty-Five to Fifty Barrels per Day. - Saturday last at St. Joseph's oil district the New Brunswick Petroleum Company shot their first oil well and the results exceeded the most sanguine expectations. M.S. Shaw, an expert from Ontario, has had charge of this work. The first well had been shot the day previous but was merely a test to prove the strength of the product, and was made in an oil well where the oil sands had not been reached. The shot was exploded in the oil shales to determine a question as to whether the shales to be found in this and Albert counties in abundance, fully impregnated with oil, would flow on explosion as do the oil sands. The prevailing opinion was that they would not as the result proved. Friday evening Mr. Shaw took about 40 quarts which is considered a small shot of the nitro- glycerine to well No. 7, on the Gaudet farm, northwest of St. Joseph's College. The charge was exploded in the oil sands or rock at a depth of 411 feet from the surface. A column of oil and water (the latter having been placed in the well for tamping purposes) was thrown in the air, upwards of 100 feet above the top of the derrick. A great volume of crude petroleum together with pieces of the oil rock, was sent forth. The whole formed a magnificent spectacle and was witnessed by a large crowd. An amateur photographer was so amazed by the explosion, quickly followed by the flying column, that he forgot to press the button until it was too late for a picture. After the shot, numbers rushed to the hole where rumbling of the gas and the flow of oil in the well were distinctly heard. J.H. Gayton, an oil expert from Pennsylvania, visited the well and took steps to determine its capacity. The well is totally free from water and there was found to be 150 feet of oil in actual depth from the bottom, showing it to be a richly yielding well. Mr. Gayton on the evening of the explosion said that if it were found there were 50 feet of oil in the morning following, it would indicate a big well. When he discovered there was actually three times that depth he simply exclaimed 'It is a Cracker Jack'. The experts estimate a yield of from 25 to 50 barrels per day, and that in the event of the flow not exhausting by pumping, of which there are strong indications, the yield will be much greater. In the Albert County district, the company will have ready this month four wells to be shot. One of them is a deep well tapping the tower or third strata of oil sands, of which there is a depth of nearly 200 feet, of richly producing rock of a more porous character than the first or surface sands which are the ones tapped at St. Joseph, and which are not a quarter of the thickness ot the tower sands. It would not surprise those in a position to know if proper shooting in the deep wells producing proportionately, developed a well of 20 times the capacity of the one shot Saturday."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 3, 1902 The Westmorland Oil Fields. - In a recent interview the Hon. H.R. Emmerson, President of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., said: 'We have as yet but completed the pumping outfit. There is now en route from Pennsylvania the last carload of material. It is due here the last of the week. The car contains tubing for the oil pumps and other material necessary for the fitting up of the several pumps to be run by one power. 'The company now have three drills at work boring in the district of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook and one near the shore of the Petitcodiac river on the Westmorland side, opposite to the Albert County borings. A drill plant derrick is being erected on the height of land between the Memramcook and Petitcodiac rivers - nearly directly west from St. Joseph's College. 'Another plant is being operated in a deep hole on the Albert County side and before the last month the company will have six complete drill plants in full and active operation. 'The company are also negotiating for the purchase of other drill machinery. During the past few weeks they have received some five carloads of the plant and material required in oil developing operations and the work will soon be under full headway as it never was before. The tanks for storage pumps are being completed and soon will be put in place.'"

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 15, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 17, 1902 The New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Thursday, at St. Joseph's shot well No. 13. Within a few minutes afterwards 68 feet of oil had flowed in and pressure of gas was working. A pipe was put in and a twenty foot flame illuminated the valley. The well is the best struck yet."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 17, 1902 New Brunswick Oil. - The Moncton Transcript of Friday last gives the following graphic description of the St. Joseph oil wells. Favorable reports from the oil wells are a daily occurrence. The New Brunswick Petroleum Company's managers have evidently struck the line of an extensive oil area, and not a miss is recorded in sinking new wells. The most sanguine expectations are realized, but last night marks a red letter epoch in the Company's history. Then came confirmation of a report which had been intimated early in the day. On Thursday morning, oil well No. 13, on the Gaudet farm, near St. Joseph's College, was exploded, and within a few minutes after the explosion the well was sounded and found to measure 68 feet of oil. The suddenness of this inrush and other signs gave indications of locally unusual strength in gas pressure. Last night a pump was sunk in the well, and a twenty-foot torch of natural gas was soon illuminating the district. The blaze could be seen for miles and attracted great attention. It is expected that the company will now be able to run the pumping plant by natural gas fuel and thus effect a considerable saving in the cost of the operation. The sinking of wells will now be rapidly multiplied, and capital undoubtedly forthcoming to rapidly develop the work. The battle against public indifference has been won."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 20, 1903 The Oil Wells at St. Joseph's and Albert Co. are being vigorously developed and one set of the wells at St. Joseph's have been connected with pumping machinery and pumping going on giving good results all through. The owners and chief promoters, are well satisfied with the prospects generally, and next season will see some very prominent development. The company have now 23 wells bored."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 27, 1903 Mr. W.W. Shaw, the well known mining expert for the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., when in Moncton recently said that in the last well No. 18 there were 385 feet of oil. Mr. Shaw thinks this is by far the best well struck yet. Mr. Shaw, who is of a rather reticent nature, said on questioning that the N.B. Petroleum Co., has a bonanza. As stated above, Mr. Shaw is an expert of the first quality. He expects to 'blow' the next well in the course of a few days. Mr. Shaw has been with the Petroleum Co. for upwards of a year, and in that time has achieved wonderful results which have been beyond his utmost expectations."

Codes: P1 / IDX_Names: St. Joseph Oil;

Kings County Record - Aug. 19, 1904 The oil production at Dover West-County, on the N.B. Petroleum Co's works continues to be extremely satisfactory. We note that recently a well was shot by Manager Shaw and he was highly elated over the same, it being the most productive of the 60 or more wells now drilled on the company's works. This enterprise is certainly looking remarkably well and we trust the developments will continue regularly."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 1, 1904 The latest information from the New Brunswick Petroleum Company's oil wells, at St. Joseph's Dover, etc., are very encouraging, steps now being taken to perfect plans, and arrange for the erection of a refinery. It should be a source of satisfaction to all who wish to see the development of the resources of the province made apparent, yet strange to say there are many who openly disavow any belief that there is the slightest foundation for the fact that a producing and paying oil proposition exists at the above points. The work of development however is going on steadily, and by and by, those who are now such unbelievers, will doubtless be the first to join the procession, shouting

Kings County Record - Jul. 8, 1904 We note by an exchange that the first sod of the proposed oil refinery in connection with the New Brunswick Petroleum Co.'s operations was turned on Dominion Day near Memramcook, on land owned by Mr. J.P. Sherry. The construction of tanks will also be started at once. A number of interested stockholders were present, and a portion of the day was spent examining the Company's wells and witnessing the shooting of one of the wells recently drilled. This is evidence that the N.B, Petroleum Company's explorations are not so mythical, as many persons seem to

Kings County Record - Sep. 9, 1904 The right to bore for oil has recently been sublet by the New Brunswick Petroleum Company to a party of capitalists known as the Kent Oil Company. Those interested in the new company include Dr. M.T. Keith, of Harcourt; Dr. Van Hagen, W.M. Townsend and other New York men. The company will bore at Beersville, near the Beersville coal mine, and a rigging is now being erected with a view to commencing boring operations at once. Dr. Keith is president of the new company."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 20, 1905 Matthew Lodge, secretary and manager of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, has received a cablegram stating that the English syndicate, which is investing half a million in the development of the Memramcook oil fields, has made a preliminary deposit of œ10,000 to bind the bargain."

Kings County Record - Oct. 13, 1905 The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company called for Tuesday was adjourned at the call of the secretary without transacting any business. Among those present to attend the meeting were Senator King, A.D. Richard, Senator Poirier, J. P. Sherry and others."

Kings County Record - Oct. 5, 1906 Mr. M. Lodge, secretary of the N.B. Petroleum Company, arrived home Saturday morning from London, England, where he has been since May last. He returned on the Allan S.S. Tunisian. Mr. Lodge, it is understood, has had a very successful business trip, the nature of which will be stated to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the company on Wednesday next. Two experts from England will arrive in the city shortly to visit the oil properties. It is stated that a preliminary contract has been entered into, the details of which will be communicated only to

Codes: P1 / T3 / IDX_Names: St. Joseph Oil; Dover Oil;

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 11, 1879 Oil in Memramcook. - The parties who have been exploring the wilderness of Dover in search of oil have given up the attempt. A layer of land prevented the further use of their pump. These same gentlemen begin work to-day on the farm of Dominic Gaudet of this place. There is an oil well on this land, a few rods distant from the College. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, a Company worked at this well, but owing to want of funds or other causes, they gave it up. According to the statement of one of the present company, the oil is a superior quality and the indications that there is an abundance of it are very favorable."

Codes: P3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 12, 1893 The Late Thomas McHenry. - Hillsboro, April 10. - Many of your readers will, perhaps, be quite ignorant of the fact that your paper under the title of the Eastern Advocate had its birth in this village and that Thos. McHenry, who was laid to rest in the burying ground of the R. Catholic church, Albert Mines, on Friday, the 7th inst., was at one time editor. Thomas McHenry was born in Fredericton on May 10th, 1819. His father at that time was a sergeant major in H.M. troop 74th regiment, an Irishman from Antrim and his mother from Dublin, a Miss Carruthers. After his education was completed he entered commercial life, at one time owning and building ships in St. John. In 1854 he commenced a general store in that city and made hardware a specialty. 1863 found him in Salisbury managing an oil business for an English firm whose headquarters on this side of the Atlantic was Boston, Mass. In 1863 he moved to Mary's Point, Albert Co., and promoted the Salisbury and Albert railway association with C.D. Archibald. He used all his efforts by pen and voice to advocate the I.C.R. and confederation. He was a Free Mason. As editor he filled the chair of two other papers besides the one named, the Colonial Empire, published in St. John, and the Christian Visitor. He was thrice married, first to Miss Jerusha Masters of Bath, Maine, of their family, two daughters survive, Mrs. William Irvine, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Sister Lena McHenry of St. John's Hospital, N.Y. The daughter of Rev. I.E. Bill was the second wife and six daughters are still living, Mrs. Crandall, U.S.; Mrs. William Smith, Ottawa; Mrs. James Gardner, Mass.; Mrs. Benj. Vaughan, St. Martin; Mrs. Trarte, Washington Ter.; Mrs. H.J. Olive, Carleton. What a pity he had not died rich, then his third wife, Miss Margaret O'Connor and her four sons and four daughters would have had the pleasure or reading eulogies, without number, on the checkered life of their father and husband. Jasper Cottage, Demoiselle Creek, was the home of Mr. McH. since he formed the Lime Company, that ascribed all his capital. He began life as an English church man, subsequently joined the Baptist church, and over a year ago was rebaptised and publicly admitted into the fold of the Roman Catholic church at Albert Mines, in company with his friend, Dr. Chandler. He was a most interesting talker, with a memory equalled by few, until impaired by paralysis some months ago."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert

Chignecto Post - Jan. 31, 1878 Mineral Development in Albert Co.- Perhaps no part of Canada displays a more varied and richer exposure of mineral ores and earths than the little county of Albert. Convulsions of nature in the earlier ages of the earth's history have tossed up the strata in every direction, placing within the reach of man the hidden treasures of the earth. Our readers are familiar with the almost fabulous wealth yielded by the bituminous deposit known as Albertite; with the Albert shales, which, though unproductive at present, will probably form a source ofwealth in the future; with the plaster quarries, which, developed by Messrs. Tompkins, is the leading industry inthe county; with the building stone, manganese and marls,which are all more or less a source of wealth. To these minerals, Albert seemed destined to have two more important additions made through the exertions of Thomas McHenry, Esq. The upheaval of Shepody Mountain has disclosed, according to geologists, the sub-carboniferous formation, the oldest of stratified rocks except the Devonian Series. During the ages when the sub-carboniferous rocks were in process of formation, the following substances were also formed in their order, viz: (1) lime, or carbonate; (2) gypsum, or sulphate; (3) gypsiferous sandstone, (4) salt; (5) bitumen, (6) bituminous shales, (7) Albertite. All these substances, except salt, have been found in the valley of Demoiselle Creek. Mr. McHenry secured some time since a limestone area on the line of railway two miles below the mines, which, from the fact of being thrown up in cliffs, seemed to offer superior facilities for quarrying. Mr. McHenry proposes to have kilns constructed, a grinding mill erected (for which purpose there is a fine water power) and the manufacture of this article on a large scale commenced early next season. Mr. McHenry also proposes to develop a large bedof clay that exists near the Albert Mines on the property of Hugh Steeves, Esq. No. 1 fine clay is imported from England. New Jersey furnishes an inferior article. It is used in fire-bricks, pottery pipes, etc., in making articles to withstand heat. The Albert fire clay has been tested at Brantford, Ont., by Devos at St. John and by potters in New York. Their report is highly encouraging. The position of these properties - their easy accessibility from all parts of the Maritime Provinces - the easy facilities for transportation by land or water - the cheapness with which they can be developed, owing to the abundance of wood and to water power, render them particularly valuable. These mineral resources will not only furnish a traffic for the railway, but will develop a wealth many times the entire cost of the railway. Such resources are a justification for the large expenditure of Government money for railway purposes."

Codes: P3 / Z2 / J8 / A2 / R8 / IDX_Names: Albert Lime, Phosphate and Brick Company; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Daily Times - Oct. 6, 1880 Exhibition. - The Geological Department. - On entering the main building the first branch of exhibits that meets the eye is that of mineral deposits found in New Brunswick. Some five glass cases are filled with this class of exhibits, and it is surprising to know what a large number of valuable mineral deposits this Province possesses. Prominent among the exhibits of this class areseveral blocks of Albertite, from the Albert Mines at Hillsboro, the great value of which may be readily seen on comparison with other species of coal. There is also apillar of polished shale, of a species resembling cannel, found at Caledonia, A.C. Besides these there may be seenspecimens of peat, St. John, granular anthracite, foundat Lepreaux Basin, Charlotte, all combustible materials, and silver and lead ores, the latter in many cases being labelled with paper, and a table given showing the relative quantities of valuable minerals to be abstracted from each. Following up the exhibits in this line, but to be found in other parts of the building, should be noticed two large blocks of Spring Hill coal, from the Spring Hill mines in Cumberland County, N.S., each block containing several square feet, and the exhibits of greyand brown freestone, quarried in Albert and Westmorland Counties. There are two separate exhibits of grey freestone and one of brown freestone. Messrs. J.M. Steeves & Co., Albert County, show four specimen blocks of grey stone quarried by them, and the Budro Company, operating at Dorchester, in Westmorland County, show a large block of grey freestone. A. Stevens & Co., whose quarry is situated at Mary's Point, Harvey, A.C., show three blocks of brown freestone, in an unpolished state, merely having the rough edges broken off."

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Codes: R4 / A2 / IDX_Names: Curryville Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;

Chignecto Post - Sep. 20, 1894 and Daily Times - Sep. 14, 1894 Mining in Albert County.- The Albert Star says: A meeting of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Company was held at the Beatty Hall on the 5th inst. Bye-laws were passed and other business transacted. The following directors were appointed: Charles Archibald, Glowers Archibald, A.L. Wright, Francis Ritchie, W.F. Wortman, Warren Taylor, and Frederick Steeves. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held the following officers were elected: Charles Archibald, President; Warren Taylor, Vice president; W.F. Wortman, Secretary and A.L. Wright, Treasurer. Clarence H. Dimock, of the Wentworth Gypsum Co.,Windsor, N.S. and J.B. King, of the firm of J.B. King & Co. manufacturers of plaster, New York visited the new plaster quarries, owned by Mr. Dimock at Demoiselle Creek, last week. The plaster from these quarries has been tested and proved a superior quality. A new wharf has been built at Gray's Island, Hillsboro, affording ample shipping facilities. It is rumored that Mr. Dimock will build a plaster mill at the quarries next summer. This new industry, with the rock plaster to be shipped, will add much to the commercial interests of our town. A branch line from the Salisbury & Harvey railway is now being built to the quarries."

Codes: R4 / Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Curryville Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1874 Albert County. - ... The masonry of the Culvert on Demoiselle Creek, which will be slightly altered in its course, is of the most substantial character, being comprised of large blocks of freestone from the quarry of the Hopewell Quarry Company in the vicinity, the smaller culverts we saw were constructed in like manner. Some of the masons have complained they had not received any pay for four months, and that they were neither able to get away nor pay their board. Plaster. - A short distance above the culvertover the Creek, and about half a mile from the post road, on the left, are enormous deposits of plaster which crops out in solid white cliffs of considerable height along the creek. Some of this plaster is said to be of very fine quality. A short branch line from the railroad will make it available. It is owned by various parties, some portion of the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Archibald and some to that of the estate of the late Mr. Howell. ... The hills on the right of this valley abound in free stone, the soil containing large quantities of red marl. Albert mines. - ... The entrance to the mines is up a pleasant ascending road and across a wooden bridge, leaving a row of houses on the right, succeeded by a large engine house and other buildings, above which rises the pit head frame of the new shaft which has lately been sunk at the eastern end of the vein. From this point the road takes a slight turn to the left, and on the summit of the hill, after passing the large general store of Messrs. Willett Bros., we get a view of the situation, which by no means presents the usual grimy appearance of a coal mining district. The place is, in fact, a sort of amphitheatre, hemmed in by wooded rising ground, and is intersected by a deep ravine, in which runs the tramway for the conveyance of the coal to Hillsboro'. On either side the road for a short distance beyond the store are miners houses, after which it runs along the ravine, which is bridged in several places, the most conspicuous object at its western extremity being a large group of irregular wood and stone buildings situated on the rising ground of its right bank, and surmounted by the covered top of a pithead frame and square brick chimney, which points out the principal shaft of the Albert mines. A lofty wooden bridge some sixty feet high runs out from the building, close to the coal shoots for loading the wagons over the track below, which at this point is a perfect net work of switches, for the purpose of depositing coal, a considerable quantity of which lies on the ground. This bridge is connected by an elbow with the opposite bank, where are the office, dwelling houses, stabling, and at a short distance under the hill, in a northwesterly direction, is the cookhouse. In connection with the principal shaft are the engine houses for hoisting and pumping, also a large joiner's and blacksmith's shop. A few hundred yards below this shaft is another dingy group of wooden buildings, also surmounted by the roof of a pit head frame, the smoke issuing beneath which denotes that it is now used as an open-cast shaft for the ventilation of the mine, though as there is still an engine house here, in case of emergency it could still be used for the purpose of hoisting. Almost opposite, across the ravine, and upon the rising ground of the opposite hill, is a very pretty church with a spire, standing out in relief against the autumn foliage of the woods. We have now given the principal features of the scene, and may fill in with miners houses, scattered on both sides of the ravine, vacant pieces of land covered with piles of cordwood, coal, or mining lumber, while here and there rusty iron ventilating shafts rise from the ground apparently without any object except the exhibition of their own ugliness. The Principal Shaft. - There is very little bustle to be seen above ground about the Albert Mines during the working hours, which are only eight, one shift working from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m., and the other from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. A man or two may be seen standing near a building, but considering there are eighty men employed, one might almost suppose that the coal was extracted by machinery. Crossing the bridge to the principal shaft, we find a comfortable coal fire burning in a movable grate, beneath a spacious chimney. A man stands with his back to the fire, composedly watching the gliding of the wire ""tows"" or cables in and out of the neatly constructed wooden bins, which seems to indulge in the peculiarity of having no bottoms. By and bye a bell vibrates in the engine room at some distance, the ""tows"" slacken their speed, a length or iron chain makes its appearance, and then a square box of coal, which the man pulls on to the bank, wheels a short distance, runs up and attaches an empty one to the tow, which at a given signal rises in the other division. Now a gong, connected by a wire rope with the bottom of the pit, strikes a certain number of blows, indicating what the ascent tow is to be loaded with, long or short timber, tools, slabs, etc., and so on. The shaft is rectangular in form, divided into three compartments, only two of which are visible, the other being in the engine house under the pumping engine, and devoted to the purpose of draining the mine, being furnished with five force pumps at regular intervals, each forcing the water into a cistern above from which it is taken by its successor, the weight of the pump shafts being counteracted by ballast boxes. In the rear of the shaft an old man sits cleaning safety lamps, of which he seems blessed with a never ending supply, and beyond are the drums, on which the flat, oily wire tows are incessantly wound and unwound. Separated by a glass partition is the engine room, where a hundred horse power high pressure horizontal engine incessantly pants and wheezes, sending a ponderous iron bound wooden connecting rod through the wall to the crank on the drums outside. The engineer stands at an iron frame with the reversing gear before him, his left hand on the ""cut-off"" and his feet on the brake, a weight ascending and descending in a slot showing the progress of the tows up and down the shaft. It is very easy in case of accident to stop a descent of the mine, but one instance occurred here 10 years ago, of a man being killed by being hoisted and jammed against the pulley. In the engine room is also a small donkey engine, used for turning a large lathe. In another building on the second story, at the end of a large room, is placed, on a raised platform, the pumping engine, known as a ""Bull engine"" from the name of the inventor. This engine is 400 horsepower, and probably the largest in the Dominion. The cylinder, which alone can be seen, is enclosed in a white hooped casing of brick, and the piston acts vertically directly on the pump shaft, which works the whole five pumps, covering a distance of 1,200 feet, the shaft itself being 1,162 feet deep. The valve gear works in an upright iron frame on the floor below, and is not operated by the engine, but by water, in connection with the pumps by an arrangement known as the ""cataract motion"" by which all jar is prevented. The action of this monarch of the mine is peculiar; after a certain interval of rest he seems to be suddenly seized with spasms, and his valves rattle and jerk, in an alarming manner, until he again sinks into lethargy. The diameter of the cylinder is 62 inches, with a ten feet stroke, raising 50 gallons at each stroke, and in case of necessity, at the rate of 10 strokes per minute, 500 gallons could be raised in that time. Less pumping is requisite in dry weather than wet, the water being principally from the surface, but in case of repairs there is sufficient lodgment room below to drain the mine in ordinary cases. The Principle shaft is about 17 ft by 5 ft. The shaft below, now used as an up-cast shaft, is situated on lower ground, and is 982 feet deep. The third shaft, about a quarter of a mile lower down to the east, is in process of being sunk, and has got down to a depth of 600 feet. Here, as we have already stated, a new engine house has been erected, spacious buildings also covering the pit head, and a large horse gin adjoining. The engine room is very spacious and furnished with a handsome pair of horizontal 40 horsepower engines, the connecting rods of which turn a cogged wheel working into a larger wheel fixed on the axis which carries the drums. The engines are by Messrs. Fleming & Sons, of St. John; the arrangement is compact and ample, being completely under the eye of the engineer, standing in the centre, besides being easily accessible. The boilers are on the basement story, though at present there is only one in place. The shaft here was sunk for the purpose of striking the eastern end of the vein, which was lost for some years by a ""fault"", and was, in fact, only recovered about a couple of months ago, though the works at the shaft were commenced last fall. Near this shaft a wooden air shaft has been constructed some 65 feet high for the purpose of ventilation. It is shortly intended to explore on the west, the workings hitherto being principally between the principal shaft and the new one, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. In this space there have been about 14 levels run though three are only used now. Although the course of the vein is easterly and westerly, it varies considerably from right to left, sometimes coinciding with the strata and sometimes not. Occasionally something like crude petroleum is found on the rocks, and possibly this may be the origin of albertite. Markets. - The market for the albertite is principally in Boston, where it is sold to the gas companies, and was also formerly sold to the Kerosene Works. It is worth about $23 per ton. It is very light, always breaks with a fine polished surface, and has the appearance of jet without its toughness and solidity. Miscellaneous. - The present resident manager of the mine is Mr. Blackar. There is a graded school here, with about 75 pupils, the teacher of the superior department being Mr. J.W. Bishop, the other being presided over by Miss Milton. The mines are also visited by Dr. Lewis once a week. The Union Church, though small, has a very agreeable interior, the walls being oil painted in stone work. At one end there is a gallery for the choir, and it is neatly pewed and painted throughout. The company some time ago offered to furnish a reading room for the use of the miners, but somehow or other the idea does not seem to have been fallen in with, although, perhaps in connection with a ""smoking room"" (an institution we have seen under the roofs of very select and ambitious literary clubs) the advantages of the reading room might come to be appreciated. The company have hitherto been very fortunate. For though there have been some serious fires in the mine, the loss of life from accident since the opening of the mines has been limited to three or four men. This probably arises from the extra care which is requisite in working the mine on account of the gaseous nature of the Albertite, nothing but

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 26, 1856 Our Mineral Wealth. - On Friday last the courtesy of the proprietors and Captain of the steamer Relief was extended to all such as desired to visit the recently discovered Coal beds, in the harbour of Musquash; that vessel was placed at their disposal for the purpose of visiting the location. About 100 persons took advantage of the opportunity, and coupling pleasure with business, went down to one of the prettiest harbours in the Province. The day was in all respects propitious, and the party and their pursuits went smoothly as a marriage bell. The table cloth spread on the wilderness by groups of the pleasure seekers, while the more speculative examined with a scientific eye the prospects, and pronounced them good. From what we have seen of the specimens exhibited we have no hesitation in saying the hope is lively, and that the day is not far distant when in that locality wealth to an incalculable extent will be dug from the bowels of the harmless earth, and our unknown resources be brought to light. We hear that a company is to be formed immediately for the developing of that which is now ""deep and darkly hidden,"" and that the shares are placed in so obtainable a position, that the most timid may participate in the ""coming event."" - St. John Chronicle."

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 14, 1875 Anthracite coal, &c. - It is reported that a valuable discovery has been recently made at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, of Anthracite Coal, lead and silver. This is important if true, and will no doubt give an impetus to the building of the Grand Southern Railway, as the projected line runs through the land where the vein of coal

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 28, 1876 New Coal Discovery. - About twenty-six miles to the Westward of St. John on the Bay of Fundy coast, is a small settlement called Mace's Bay. The settlers in this somewhat out-of-the-way place have for years been curious concerning some black ledges that cropped out on the shore of a small inlet known as the Basin. Geologists of repute had their attention called to it years ago and pronounced the deposit a soft, black slate, and nothing in it. People who owned property in that neighborhood were not satisfied with the decision of the professors, and continues to believe that a bed of hard or some kind of coal must be in the vicinity of so much material, that, but so far as color was concerned, ought to be its own mother. The old adage, that time works wonders, was exemplified in this case. Nothing daunted, the owners of the property have persisted in their belief, and have dug and delved, and they found the deeper they got the better the material appeared - the more it looked like black diamonds - until they found it would not burn. They then set to work and managed to sink a shaft; they got down ninety five feet. At this distance their faith and perseverance was rewarded by striking a fine vein of the real stuff. They got through four feet. How much thicker the vein is is not known at present, owing to the falling in of their temporary work. The professors have again come to the front and are of the opinion that the whole county is underlaid with a bed of the very best anthracite coal. It burns more readily than Pennsylvania."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 2, 1877 Pure Anthracite Coal in Charlotte Co.- The St. John Globe announces the existence in apparently unlimited quantities of anthracite coal in the neighborhood of Point Lepreaux. A company is at work; a shaft more than a hundred feet deep has been sunk, and everything bids fair for the development of this most important industry. Charlotte County is apparently destined to be the source from which the future supply of anthracite for the Dominion will be drawn. The coal when burning has all the qualities of the ordinary Pennsylvania Anthracite, having a light blue flame and burning very freely in an ordinary grate. Its heat giving qualities are large, and it leaves a regular ash. When first kindled the odor of sulphur marked the presence of pyrites, but it soon passes away. This is due to the fact that the samples burnt were taken from the upper surface of the seam and from a close proximity to the crushed coal. There is no doubt but that this will not be apparent in coal from the heart of the seam."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 4, 1877 Visit to Lepreaux Mines. - Sir, - On Wednesday a small party left harbor in the Effort to visit the Hanson Mine near Lepreaux. The day was lovely and the steam yacht gave the company the full benefit of the sea. She pegged away as if she meant to be in a hurry, but made slow progress. No breeze stirred the surface of the bay, and certainly none filled the sails which were hoisted to invite its aid, For lazy people it was a delicious time, as the yacht herself made a five knot breeze, just enough to pass away the sweltering heat which troubled folks on shore. What the vessel lacked in speed she made up in comfort and in cheer and many a hearty laugh I am sure must have startled the dreamy echoes as we passed along beetling brow and wave worn rocks. At midday the very lighthouse turned out its population to see our noble steamer walking the waters as a thing of life and steaming majestically with her short snout the stomach trying tide of Lepreaux. We almost cut a swell, for the union jack with the Dominion splatch upon it run up to the lighthouse top. Of the four who rushed from the building to witness the sight none was so demonstrative as the large Newfoundlander who bounded to and from and barked his delight at the show. In good blaze we reached our destination and as we approached our wharf through the winding channel of the harbour our attention was called to a mass of black earth which lay piled upon the shore, amd marked the Big Find, or whatever name this New Brunswick mine may be called. As soon as we landed we were led to a shanty (about equal to some now springing up in our city) where a small round stove added to the heat in the open house. On opening the door of the stove a fire of apparent anthracite was burning brightly. I do not speak scientifically but only of appearances. That there might be no deception a fresh supply of the black material was thrown into the stove and the door closed. In twenty minutes the fire again was bright and shortly the added mass as clear as any anthracite could be. Thus in an inferior stove, and with a moderate draft, the carbonaceous substance taken from the pit, gave a fire as bright and hot as any anthracite. The shaft has been sunk 120 feet, and the seam at that depth has widened to 16 feet. The appearance and hardness of the mass is like that of the Scranton mine, and like it will probably become less friable and better adapted for handling. Am American is now developing this New Brunswick property, the value of which should be carefully tested. Before leaving we had three barrels put on board and two were used to help us steam back to town. The night was lovely and as twilight deepened, the evening hour was pleasantly passed with songs which under such conditions partake of the sentimental. It may be, because the brain active all day naturally drops into the dreamy quietness of rest; and like the flowers exhale its sweetness as the daylight passes. I will not say what hour we reached our homes. I have my suspicion that some of the delay arose from one or two of our number who preferred being rocked on the cradle of the deep to seeking the cradle at our house and home. Prospector."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 8, 1877 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 16, 1877 New Brunswick Anthracite Coal. - A trial of the coal recently discovered at Mace's Bay, was made yesterday in the Bolt and Washer Factory of Mr. Levi H. Young, Waterloo street. The test was purely practical and established the fact that in heating and clear-burning qualities, the samples in question were equal to any American anthracite brought to this city. Its appearance in the furnace was identical with that of first class anthracite and Mr. Young expressed himself fully satisfied with it in every way. The proprietors of the find are having the coal put to a series of tests to ascertain its smelting and steam generating value as compared with other hard coals and positively assert that it is nothing more nor less than genuine anthracite."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 27, 1877 Lepreaux coal mine. - Prof. John C. Karston, general superintendent of the Giberg Silver Mining Company of Newburyport, Mass., has been on a visit to the Lepreaux coal mine, for the purpose of reporting upon the value of the deposit of coal. His examination extended over three days, and he thinks the discovery is a valuable one. He returns to his home in Alburtis, Pa., today."

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Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1877 Lepreaux Coal Mine. - Reports on the Coal Taken From Deposits. - We publish, today, reports on the Lepreaux mine coal from Levi H. Young, Andrew Taylor, chief engineer of the International Steamer New York; and Prof. John C. Karsten, now general superintendent of the Gilberg Silver Mining Co., and formerly superintendent of the Schuylkill Coal Mining Co., of Pennsylvania. Report of Levi H. Young on Anthracite Coal. -Mr. Hugh R. Robertson, manager of the coal mine at Mace's Bay, requested me to make a trial of some of the coal taken from that mine. Having sent a barrel of the same to my factory, on Waterloo street, on Wednesday, 7th August, I tested the same in regard to its qualities as a welding and forging coal. A fire was started in the bolt furnace, a small quantity of wood was first lighted and several large pieces of this coal placed upon it; with a gentle draft it kindled readily, and when in full blast it gave proof of its clear burning qualities. Several bars of iron bolts, &c., thrust into the furnace, were brought to a white heat, in scarcely more time than it would take the Lehigh coal to accomplish the same thing. A decided proof of its heating capacity was noticeable, in the fact that after the fire was well under way, and had increased in size, it began to melt the cast iron front of the furnace, and the drip of the melted iron could be easily distinguished, as it descended into the ashes. Another quality, worthy of remark, was its durability; the fire was kindled about 4 o'clock, p.m., and after burning with a forced draft for nearly two hours, was allowed to die down; at 5 o'clock the next morning the smouldering ashes were again forced into a flame, by bringing the draft to bear upon them, and this after an intermission of twelve hours. The coal left considerable ashes, mixed with a brownish red clinker. In conclusion I would state, that I was much surprised that the coal sent me evinced such remarkable qualities, for its appearance was very much against it, it being softer than the usual Anthracite and more easily broken. The most of the lumps, however, had that bright appearance which characterizes that kind of coal. Mr. Robertson wished me to understand that he did not offer this coal as a final sample of the mine, but merely as a sample of the coal taken from the shaft that he is sinking down to the coal basin. He is sanguine of reaching a harder and better article, when the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 300 or 400 feet. If he does so, he will have a coal unsurpassed by any; as these imperfect samples have given a wonderful performance, giving more heat than any coal I have ever used. L.H. Young. ------------ Report of Andrew Taylor, Chief Engineer of I.S.S. Co. Steamer New York on the anthracite coal taken from the prospecting shaft at Mace's Bay. - Messrs. Robertson & Hanson, proprietors of the coal measures at Mace's Bay, having sent about one and a half tons of coal taken therefrom on board the steamer New York of the I.S.S.

Company to be used in the furnace as a trial of its merits as a steam coal, the same was used on Monday, August 20th, 1877. One of the furnaces was coaled with it from the time the fires were lighted at 4 a.m., until the steamer was near Eastport at noon. When first put in the furnace on top of the wood it took fire very readily, was of a very free burning nature and burned like the Pennsylvanian anthracite coals, with a bluish flame and without any smoke, and for some time gave a great heat. The furnace was fired with this coal until the amount sent on board was consumed. When it was cleaned out there was a good deal of partly consumed coal mixed with a thin red clinker. Another lot of similar coal I burnt on an open grate, and it appeared to burn better there than in the furnace. The latter had a strong draft and generated such a heat that it partly melted the coal. In the grate the draft was much more moderate and the combustion slower, under which circumstances it did not melt together so much. Upon the whole the coal performed as well as I expected a surface coal would do. It is undoubtedly of an anthracite nature. Previously to this trial I had visited the shaft and was much struck by the apparently large quantity indicated in its vicinity. The seams can be plainly traced along the shores of the Bay at many places for more than a mile in length. I made a descent down the shaft and found that in following down the hanging wall of the seam it dipped to the northward, drifts cut into this seam in several places evidenced a thickening of the same as it was traced downwards. The site of the shaft is within a few feet of high water mark and directly on the shore of the Bay. A small expense in dredging would enable schooners and small vessels to load at the pit head. My opinion is that it is a good thing and should be developed, and with that end in view I have personally subscribed to the sinking of the shaft. Andrew Taylor, Engineer Stmr. New York. ————————Prof. Karsten's Report. To H.R. Robertson, Esq., Chief Engineer and Gen. Agent Lepreaux Coal Mine:- Sir, - I herewith have the honor of submitting to you and others interested in the so-called Lepreaux Coal Mine, my report of examination of it:- 1st - After a thorough and exact, as well as practical, examination of the formation surrounding your shaft: of the general inclination of the ground: of the appearance of the strata on both the east and west sides of the said shaft, as well as the vegetation now upon the lands, and also the dip of the veins, I can confidently assert that in almost every particular they agree with the formation of the anthracite regions of the State of Pennsylvania. The rocks that have been cut through give clear conclusive evidence that the region abounds in pure anthracite coal, of the same nature as that which is mined in Pennsylvania. 2nd - The shaft situated on the Lepreaux river, and now 130 feet deep shows evidence of a gradual increase in quality, and every foot sunk will in my opinion, give further evidence of this gradual increase to a better quality. 3rd - The coal that has been and is now being taken out, is of a pure lignite nature, has a shining lustre, and has the fracture and cleavage of anthracite coal, and equals it in weight. It is of a partly soft nature and is covered with a coating of a black compound which resembles graphite, but which still in my opinion is or has been caused by the chemical action of the salt water for the past ages upon the carbon of the said coal, and although it has this imperfection, it today burns freer and brighter, and gives a greater heat than poor ordinary anthracite. 4th - Having made two thorough trials of its burning qualities I am convinced that it is a pure anthracite coal. The first test was made on the open hearth at the blacksmith's shop, and I found that after a small quantity of wood had been consumed the coal ignited easily and burnt freely. After the interim of twelve minutes from the time of kindling, the fire was burning bright and clear, with no clogging or coking. A fresh supply was then put on and in fifteen minutes afterwards I distributed the fire and found the coal clear and but very little burnt. The fire was again heaped together, and when one hour and a half had elapsed was again disturbed, when no slate, nor clinkers, nor coking could be found, but merely a red ash and partly unconsumed coal. The second test was made in a large open front stove and gave the same convincing evidence of its being good and pure anthracite coal. The heat imparted by this coal is 5 per cent in excess of that from the States and the trials were in a most general manner satisfactory. 5 - The fossiliferous formation near the bed of these seams is of the grandest that I have seen North of the State of Pennsylvania and bears a strong resemblance to that of the Middle States. Some fossils found of splendid ferns, leaves and stems and grasses now in my possession, all evince the Anthracite formation. The analysis of the coal I have taken with me I shall at a future date. 6 - What is most needed now is depth, and at the distance of three hundred feet I feel sure that you will be rewarded for your faith and perseverance by striking the hard and unaffected Anthracite coal. I would suggest that as your shafts are situated too near the margin of the river or bay, and in consequence the action of the tide upon the southern wall or bank is very dangerous, and may cause a serious inconvenience in the future, that you start your working shaft either to the north of your present prospecting shaft, say 100 to 125 feet or else on the second or third vein. This would, no doubt, be more expensive in the commencement, but in the end would be the cheapest. In conclusion I tender you my best wishes,and trust that your enterprise may be rewarded. If the work is moderately pushed by next spring, I feel sure you will be able to produce black diamonds mined in your own country, and unsurpassed by those from abroad. Let me again wish you success, and remain gentlemen, your obedient servant. John C. Karsten, General Superintendent of the Gilberg Silver

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 17, 1877 Lepreau Anthracite Coal. - Yesterday afternoon a test of Anthracite coal, obtained from the recently discovered mine of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company, was made in the office of Robt. Robertson, jr., secretary of the Company, Water street. The test was very satisfactory. The new coal burned as brightly and cheerfully as any Anthracite coal obtained from the best mines in the United States, and emitted an amount of heat which could not fail to convince those who witnessed the trial of its value and utility for all uses to which hard coal is applied. In appearance the coal differs little, if at all, from Pennsylvania Anthracite. Judging by the character of the coal, the extent of the seams so far discovered, the excellent opportunity for shipment, and the ability of the gentlemen forming the company to bring into play the very best appliances, the prospects of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Co.

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 20, 1877 Anthracite Coal. - Messrs. Clinch & Sons write us to say that they have found a vein of anthracite coal not far from the line of railway at Musquash. The proprietors of the coal found near Lepreaux send us specimens of the coal found in that place, which seem to be of fair quality."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 27, 1877 Anthracite Coal At Point Lepreaux. - For many years the outcrops and coal indications in the neighborhood of Musquash and Point Lepreaux have given foundations for the belief that this valuable article existed in quantities in those localities. But owing to no exertions having been made to determine the truth of its existence, beyond merely digging deep holes in the ground no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, although some of the old inhabitants state that burning coal was obtained in small quantities from the outcrops as long ago as sixty years. Within the last two years, however, the proprietors of land in the neighborhood of Pt. Lepreaux have been sinking a prospecting shaft, and an invitation having been extended us to visit it, we accepted of the same and have had our expectations more than exceeded by what we saw. It has been generally believed that the surface indications do not indicate carboniferous period of geological formation in this locality, but this is not true, for shales, sandstone, conglomerates and limestones abound, and fossils of leaves and vegetable matter have been found in the same in profusion and it is acknowledged that these undeniably indicate the true carboniferous formation. The situation of the shaft is on the North side of the arm of Mace Bay into which the Little Lepreau river empties. The formation of the land to the southward across the intervening water has the appearance which characterizes the Devonian period, and it dips downward and underlies the land to the northward, and

this again is another proof of the carboniferous formation of the land that is being prospected, for it gives its proper geological position. Having arrived at the mouth of the shaft we prepared for descent by donning overhauls to protect our clothing from the drip and dirt, incident to such an undertaking, and under the guidance of the affable manager, Mr. Hugh R. Robinson, we step on to the ladders and begin. The first ten to fifteen feet is through shale and the upper crust overlying the seam, from thence begins the crushed coal which crumbles in the hand when brought in contact with the air. Soon all light is shut off from the mouth of the shaft by a slant that it takes to the northward, and we are dependent for light on the fitful gleam of the oil lamp that is carried in the hat of our guide. After a few turns from one side to the adjacent on the ladders we are told that we have descended forty feet, and are at the mouth of the first drift that has been made. It extends but a few feet from the wall and defines the breadth of the seam. At this point an examination shows that we have passed through the crushed coal and that the seam is assuming the appearance of a true anthracite. Another descent of forty feet and we are at the mouth of another drift, eighty feet from the surface of the ground. The seam here is broader and the coal, though not as pure as it will be when the shaft has been sunk well into the bed, is a merchantable article. A miner detaches a bucketful to be taken to the surface and burnt under our inspection. We went down thirty feet further but our lamps going out we ascended to the surface and prepared for a descent to the bottom of the pit in the 'tub', which traverses the other section of the shaft. With one foot in and one out we are lowered away, one hundred and eighteen feet, and when we regain our sight we find the black diamonds on every side in a solid wall are sending back in glancing scintillation the rays of the lamp. Here the coal is almost a pure anthracite and the indications are that the supply is unlimited. We are struck by the fine appearance of the four solid walls that surround us and cannot resist the feeling that is forced upon us that the future market supply for the Dominion of anthracite coals is New Brunswick. Stepping into the tub a few moments bring us light and heat of the Sun. The coal when burning had all the quality of the ordinary Pennsylvania anthracite, having a light blue flame and burning very freely in an ordinary grate. Its heating qualities are large, and it leaves a regular ash. When first kindled the odor of sulphur marked the presence of pyrites, but it soon passed away. This is due to the fact that the samples burnt were taken from the upper surface of the seam and from a close proximity to the crushed coal. There is no doubt but that this will not be apparent in coal from the heart of the seam."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 21, 1877 A seam of anthracite, 13 ft. thick has been found at Lepreaux, N.B. The value of the discovery to this Province cannot be estimated."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
Daily News - May 7, 1877 The Mace's Bay Coal Field. - The work of prospecting the anthracite coal bed at Mace's Bay, which was stopped last fall by the caving in of the pit when the seam had widened to four feet, has been resumed. A shaft has been sunk, but as it does not strike the upper edge of the seam another is to opened. Mr. R.R. Robertson, a mechanical engineer of New York, but formerly of Pictou, N.S., has been visiting the scene of operations, and returns to New York this morning. He is confident that the coal will widen to fifteen feet, that being the distance between the walls of shale, and regards the property as very valuable - too good a thing to part with to a company. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Harvey Stickney and the Messrs. Hanson own the mine."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 1, 1877 The Anthracite Coal Mine.- A company to work the Anthracite Coal Mine at Mace's Bay has been formed by H.R. Robertson, W.S. Harding, G.K. Hanson, C.N. Skinner, George S. Robertson, and Robert Robertson, Jun. The principal place of business will be in St. John."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 3, 1877 New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Co. - A meeting of the stockholders of the above named company was held at the office of C.N. Skinner, Esq., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Skinner presided and Mr. Robert Robertson acted in the capacity of secretary. Bye-laws were passed and the deed of the land made out in the name of the company. Directors are to be chosen on next Monday afternoon."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 6, 1877 The New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company. - The first annual meeting of this Company was held last Friday, in the office of C.N. Skinner, Esq., and was adjourned until yesterday at 2 o'clock, p.m., at the same place. The usual business of passing bye-laws, forming prospectus, electing of Directors, etc., were proceeded with. The Company come before the public under very propituous auspices. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors. J.S. Boies DeVeber, M.P., Chairman; W.S. Harding, M.R.C.S.; C.N. Skinner, Q.C., Judge of Probates; Geo. S. Robertson; Robt. Robertson, jr., Secy.-Treas. Hugh R. Robertson, M.E., is Chief Engineer and General Superintendent. The prospectus, the advance sheets of which are at hand, deals with the object of the Company; the advantageous position of the mine (which is situated directly at tides waters); contains extracts from reports on the coal; the estimated amount of coal in the deposits; and last and most important, the offer to the public. The offer can be condensed into the following: Twenty-five per cent. of any subscription will only be asked until the coal is being raised. At that period any subscriber can have the option of paying fifty per cent more - in all seventy-five per cent - which will be accepted in full for paid up stock of the amount of any subscription, or may forfeit his stock without incurring or remaining under any further liability and at a subsequent stage it makes the statements as follows: This arrangement the Company thinks will be considered liberal towards those who may incline to invest, because the final and greater payment, and that too with an abatement, is only to be made after full knowledge has been acquired, and the great value of the coal deposit ascertained, with the proviso and reservation in favor of the subscribers that if, through any unforeseen cause, the reasonable expectation as to value should not be realized to the fullest extent, the privilege of withdrawal is extended. A history of the discovery, written by the secretary, has been published in pamphlet form for distribution to those desirous of information on the subject, and is a fair outline of the details of the finding of the coal."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 7, 1877 The New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company. - The first annual meeting of this company was held on Monday afternoon at the office of C.N. Skinner, Esq. Bye-laws, &c., were adopted, the form of a prospectus was agreed to, and the following Directors were elected:- J.S. Boies DeVeber, Esq., M.P., Chairman, Robert Robertson, jr., Sec.-Treas., W.S. Harding, M.R.C.S., C.N. Skinner, Q.C., Geo. S. Robertson, Henry Vaughan. Mr. Hugh E. Robertson is Chief Engineer and General Superintendent."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 7, 1877 The New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company.- The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors: J.S. Boies DeVeber, M.P., Chairman; W.S. Harding, M.R.C.S.; C.N. Skinner, Q.C., Judge of Probate; Henry Vaughan and George S. Robertson; Robert Robertson, Jr., Sec'y-Treas. Hugh R. Robertson, M.E., is chief engineer and general superintendent."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 14, 1877 ADVERTISEMENT: Wanted Immediately. For the N.B. Anthracite Coal Mining Co. - Twenty miners. Apply at the Mines, Mace's Basin, or to Bob Robertson, Jr., Sec'y. Treas., Robertson's Building, Water

Morning Freeman - Nov. 14, 1877 and Moncton Times - Nov. 16, 1877 The N.B. Anthracite Coal Company advertise fortwenty miners to work in the company's mines at Lepreaux. Operations at the mines are being pushed forward rapidly, and the company expect to have large quantities of coal in the market by the end of February next."

St. John Daily News - Nov. 15, 1877 ADVERTISEMENT: The N.B. Anthracite Coal Mining Co. (Limited) Head OfficeRobertson's building, Water street, St. John, N.B. -- Capital Stock .... $300,000.00 -- Shares ... $500 each. -- Directors: J.S. Boies Deveber, Esq., M.P. Chairman; Messrs. Henry Vaughan; Dr. W.S. Harding; C.N. Skinner, Q.C.; Geo. S. Robertson. Hugh T. Robertson, M.E. Chief Engineer and Genl. Supt. Robt. Robertson, Jr., Secy-Treas. The Prospectus has been issued and Stock Subscription Books are now open. One of which lies at the Company's Office, and one at each of the offices of the several Directors. The most favourable terms are offered to subscribers. Full information concerning the Mine and Company can be obtained at the office or from the Directors. An exhibition of the burning qualities of the coal will be made at the office on the afternoon of Friday the 16th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, to which the public are invited."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily News - Nov. 15, 1877 N.B. Anthracite Coal Company. - Considerable public interest is now being manifested in the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company, whose advertisement appears in the News today. The gentlemen whose names are given as Directors, with the Secretary-Treasurer, furnish the best guarantee as to the nature and prospects of the undertaking. These gentlemen, with others, have satisfied themselves, with the aid of Mr. Hugh R. Robertson, Engineer, that the lands of the Company contain an almost unlimited quantity of coal, some of which has already been tested and admitted to be of superior quality, that the facilities for mining and shipping are all that could be desired, and with these facts before them have abandoned further prospecting, and are now sinking the first mining shaft which will be completed in a few weeks. The work of raising the coal will follow as soon as machinery can be placed on the grounds, and before the end of March they feel confident that their coal will be in our markets in large quantities. Mr. Robert Robertson, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, has been very active in working up this enterprise, and is so sanguine of the superiority of the coal that he purposes giving a public exhibition of its burning qualities at his office, Water street, on next Friday afternoon."

Moncton Times - Nov. 19, 1877 Lepreau Anthracite Coal. - Yesterday afternoon a test of Anthracite coal, obtained from the recently discovered mine of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company, Water street. The test was very satisfactory. The new coal burned as brightly and cheerfully as any Anthracite Coal obtained from the best mines in the United States, and emitted an amount of heat which could not fail to convince those who witnessed the trial of its value and utility for all uses to which hard coal is applied. In appearance the coal differs little, if at all, from Pennsylvania Anthracite. Judging by the character of the coal, the extent of the seams so far discovered, the excellent opportunity for shipment, and the ability of the gentlemen forming the Company to bring into play the very best appliances, the prospects of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Co. are very bright indeed.- News"

Morning Freeman - Nov. 24, 1877 Anthracite. - We received a few days ago the prospectus of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company. From this we learn that the capital stock is $300,000, in shares $5 each, and the object for which it is formed is to acquire and operate valuable coal mines situate at Mace's Bay. The coal measures, it is stated, comprise 300 acres, and are about twenty-six miles from St. John. A prospecting shaft has been sunk to the depth of 130 feet, disclosing a seam 20 feet 6 inches in breadth. The coal has been analyzed by Mr. Harrington, of the Geological Survey of Canada, and by Mr. Karsten, of Pennsylvania, who found that the coal improves rapidly in quality as the shaft descends, and that at the 130 feet level it contains 11.36 per cent. of fixed carbon. A few feet farther down it will be found of a quality equal to that of the best Pennsylvania Anthracite. Within 140 feet of the pit head the channel is 12 feet deep. The water on the other side of the peninsula is deeper, and the coal can be placed on board of moderate sized vessels at

S.J. Globe - Oct. 19, 1877 N.B. Anthracite Company. - The Provincial Secretary gives notice that H.R. Robertson, W.S. Harding, G.K. Hanson, O. Hanson, C.N. Skinner, Geo. S. Robertson, and Robert Robertson, jun., have filed in his office a memorandum of Association for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company, for the purpose of raising and procuring Coal and other mineral substances, the sinking of all manner of works for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company, and to carry on all the necessary business connected with the transportation by land or by water of the coal to be mined and raised by the Company, and in selling, taking care of, and disposing of the same, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), to be divided into sixty thousand shares, of five dollars each, ($5.00) and stating that the office or principal place of business will be at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, with the mines of the Company at Mace's Bay, in the County of Charlotte."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 20, 1877 The New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company have duly filed their memorandum in the office of the Provincial Secretary, and so became a body corporate. Their capital is to be $300,000, the shares $5 each."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 25, 1877 New Company.- A new coal mining company, with a capital of $30,000, has been formed. It is called the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company. Samples of the coal are pronounced of an excellent

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1877 and Moncton Times - Sep. 26, 1877 The Anthracite Mines. - Work at the Mace's Bay(St. John County) anthracite coal mines is being vigorously prosecuted. The new prospecting shaft develops a fine quality of hard coal. - Telegraph"

Morning Freeman - Sep. 28, 1877 Point Lepreaux Anthracite. - Dr. W.S. Harding, on Union Street, made a trial yesterday afternoon of some of the coal taken from the Point Lepreaux Anthracite mine. At two o'clock, he kindled a fire of it in his study franklin, and with only one slight replenishing, it burned brightly until eight p.m. The heat was strong, the burning free, and the ignition easy. Its ashes were a white fine powder, and it gave every indication of being a first-class house coal. The appearance of the article, in the lump, is equal to that of the Philadelphia anthracite, but it is not quite so hard. Dr. Harding, who takes much interest in coal formations, and who has connected himself with the company, expresses the firm belief that as the mining reaches the bottom seam, the grain will become fully as firm and hard as that of the best anthracite. It is the intention of the managers to issue a prospectus shortly, and place their coal in the market for public

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Morning Freeman - Aug. 27, 1878 N.B. Anthracite Mines. - The public will regret to learn that, for the present, operations have been suspended on the Point Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Mine works. The new shaft which was being sunk by the company through the coal seam dod not continue through to the coal bed, as was anticipated it would do. The Directors are in hopes to resume work shortly, after deciding upon a course of operation."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 14, 1878 Anthracite Coal.- The history and discovery of Anthracite coal at Lepreaux and the prospectus of the company, which have been on our table for some time, shall receive early attention."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 20, 1878 Mining prospects along the line of the Grand Southern between Musquash and Lepreaux, more especially as regards coal, are daily becoming brighter. We shall be able to see the result of some personal observations and investigations in an early issue."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 22, 1878 The N.B. Anthracite Coal Co. - The Point Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Company are energetically pushing their works for putting their coal in the market towards completion. The shaft is now sunk 160 feet below the surface, and will only require a depth of forty feet more to strike the coal bed. Mr. Henry Farrell, an experienced miner, has been brought from the United States, and he is preceded by the strongest recommendations of his ability and skill. Mr. Farrell will hold the position of mining foreman. He pronounces the prospects of good anthracite coal as very encouraging; he will enter upon his engagement with the company on Monday next. It is expected that in about two months from the present, the coal will be for sale in the market. We are informed that, just now, in certain kinds of coal, especially of slack, there is a scarcity in the market."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1878 After Coal Along the Grand Southern. - A few days ago, at an early hour of a charming winter morning, the editor of this paper, accompanied by a leading member of the Telegraph staff, set out on s trip to the western part of the county of St. John and the Charlotte border, on a prospecting tour. We did not profess to be experts in that line, but one can feel a pleasure in looking at the lumbering and milling operations of the fine northern counties without being able to write of our Woods like Mr. Edward Jack; one can catch the enthusiasm of the manufacturers and shipbuilders of St. Martins without being able to deliver an historical oration on the subject, and, undoubtedly it is possible to mingle with the farmers of New Brunswick, in a place dedicated to good learning, spicy and philosophic journalism and successful agriculture, and to profit by the discussions of practical men on one of the greatest industries in the country, without being able to go as deeply into the merits of rival dairy stock as the Secretary for Agriculture. So we thought about coal. We might not be able to deal with it as Professor Bailey has done in his Minerals of New Brunswick, or to report on the formations of bygone ages like Mr. George Matthew, yet we could have our say about it, without being interested in coal, like the magnates of Springhill Mine - whose fortunes are as good as made - or without organizing a Coal Company or devoting a pamphlet to The History of the Discovery of Anthracite Coal at Lepreaux, like Mr. Robert Robertson, Jr. We were none the less, however, disposed to go in pursuit of useful knowledge under the difficulties. A Halt. -Our first stopping place was at Clinch's Mills, a rising point in the new Parish of Musquash, and the seat of the milling industry of Messrs. C.F. Clinch & Sons. Nearly all the way from the eastern part of Lancaster to that point, we kept in sight of the Grand Southern Railroad, which is graded and the mason work for the culverts built, ready for the superstructure, as the road bed is ready for the sleepers, which are piled all along the route, and at several adjacent mills. They are mostly cedar, though we thought we saw some spruce. We made a halt at the village, enjoyed the genial hospitality of Mrs. Clinch and then we set out to look for coal. We had not far to go. Mr. Clinch's barn stands farther back from the road than his house - a barn in which, by the way, we saw some fine Jersey stock - and almost immediately behind the barn, we found men at work in making a shaft, already 40 ft. deep. They were working on a well defined seam of what seemed to be coal, and the material brought up had the appearance of crushed coal, not unlike the slack of bituminous coal mines. The foreman, who is an experienced miner said she'll show the good coal when we get further down. Our companion descended the shaft, and found among the crushed coal along the walls of the seam, a few pieces which had every appearance of anthracite. They were brought in and part of them placed in Mr. Clinch's anthracite coal stove. They soon became red, like the Lehigh which was in process of combustion; but they ignite much more readily than that coal, and leave more impure deposit of ash, etc., behind. Part of the samples we brought to town with us. Some time ago, in sinking a drain, a black substance like coal had been found by Mr. Clinch. The water at that point was troublesome, and under advice the present shaft, which was within a few feet of the other, was commenced. Outcrops of what seemed to be coal had been found in the adjacent hills and rivulets, at several points in a farm of 700 acres. It seems probable that several seams of coal traverse the land, and that, at the proper depth, the coal will be obtained of the same quality as that found at Lepreaux, which, at a depth of 460 feet, was fairly good. Time will tell. Probabilities are in favor of the coal beds. If they turn out well, there is the river and harbour not far distant, and there is the railroad, partly built, passing in front of Mr. Clinch's door, by which the products of the mine can be borne elsewhere, east or west, or used in manufactures on the spot. Should this take place, then the incidental prophecy of a Montreal newspaper will be realized, which used to come addressed to Clinch's Mines. We now proposed to make a new department, and to hold on the even tenor of our way, (the phrase is borrowed) a little further. We had travelled seventeen miles and proposed to make another trip of about nine miles, being bent on visiting Little Lepreaux and the northern shore of Mace's Basin. Messrs. Edward Clinch and Albert Dunn joined us on this trip, and were our guides, philosophers and friends. The former is the parish commissioner, a fine young man, though he has as little skill in getting up litigation as Justice Jordan of Simonds. The other is a popular county Concillor. We were not long in reaching Mr. Oscar Hanson's residence and were sorry to find that he was absent, or rather we would have been sorry had we not found his better half at home, who extended to us a cheerful welcome, placed a barn at our disposal for our horses and sleighs, and subsequently pressed on us her generous hospitalities. We felt no particular need of Mr. Oscar Hanson, though if he should be at home when next we call on him, we shall be happy to see him! He is located at Little Lepreaux on a fine farm, keeps a post office; at least some one keeps it, and he also runs a mill. The border lines are so mixed at Mr. Hanson's place that it is hard to say whether he lives in the county of St. John or in the county of Charlotte - perhaps the keen-eyed assessors know, but we don't, we should say that he lives a good deal in both counties, and that, in fact, it would be in the public interest to rectify the boundaries at that point, by annexing a small portion of the county of Charlotte to the county of St. John, just the round off the western end of the parish of Musquash, and make matters seem intelligible. We proposed to walk to the mine, passing the Hanson Mills; passing also the residence of Mr. G.K. Hanson, who was also absent, and pressing down to Mace's Basin. Mining Operations and Buildings. -Here were signs of life; here some persons were proving their faith by their works. Two large buildings were in course of erection, one a residence for the new manager

of the mine, who was daily expected and has since arrived, and the other for a better house and machine shop. Near this last was a stand for the engine, which is to be of 160 horse power, and nearer the bank still was the working shaft, over which a shed had been erected. A few feet away was another shed, circular in shape, where a horse supplied the power necessary for raising and lowering the bucket, which took the miners up and down and brought the debris and water to the surface from the bottom of the pit. This debris was carried, by means of a small tramway, to the bank of the basin, where it was dumped off. Three gangs of miners are employed, each gang working eight hours. One gang goes on at 7 a.m. and works to 3 p.m., the second comes on at the latter hour and works until 11 p.m., when the third gang comes on and works until 7 a.m. Twelve miners are employed, four in each gang, this being as many as the shaft will accomodate. They are now slowly and laboriously making their way through the rock formation at the rate of about 2 feet per day. They have now reached the depth of 120 feet and they will require to go down 90 feet more in order to strike the seam, which lies at an angle of about 80 degrees. When this shaft has been sunk they will be able, by means of it, to drift to the two other seams in that vicinity, one of which lies 200 feet outside the seam on which they are now descending, and under the channel of the river, while the other is about 180 feet inland. The central seam is 20 feet 6 inches in thickness, while the outer seam is even larger, The exact size of the third seam has not been accurately determined. The direction of these three seams is nearly east and west and they all drop towards the north. Coal of fair quality, of which specimens are available, was got at a depth of 130 feet in the first shaft now closed and which was quite near the shore, but coal of a much better quality is expected to be found in the new shaft, which will strike the seam at a depth of 210 feet. A Descent to the bottom of the shaft, which was accompanied by the writer, is necessary, in order to get an idea of what is going on. Broadcloth overcoats, etc., are not in order in this business, and require to be exchanged for waterproof garments of light texture. Fur caps may be good for warmth, but are not adapted to the drippings of the coal mine. The miner's hat is more so, and it is equipped with a small lamp. By the kindly assistance of the miners - sly fellows who, we suspect, laugh in their sleeve at the awkwardness of novices - your toilet is completed by the addition of a pair of mitts. They are dripping wet, but no matter, so is the mine. Now you step into a tub, or rather half step into it, for one foot and leg must be kept outside in order therewith to steer the frail descending tub. You seize the chains by which the tub is lowered, when the horse at the mill gets the word to move on his monotonous round, but the chains have become icicles, and you require every moment to renew your hold. The shaft is dark, but the foreman who descends with us is also provided with a small lamp in his hat. The dripping commences soon after you leave the perpendicular, and makes you wish that the descent of 120 feet, which seems longer than you expected, could be more rapidly made. On reaching the bottom, it is difficult to get standing room, except in water, for the water of the sides of the shaft trickles into the bottom and forms a well. There are found the miners at work, now making holes for thier blasting powder, and now applying the the fuse and beating a retreat; then returning to place the debris in their tubs or to bail out the water into the same receptacles, when it became troublesome. The ascent is made on the same principle as the descent, and we liked it the better of the two! It would make this notice too long to describe the indications of coal that we witnessed, or to glance at the geology of the remarkable Devonian basin, in which it is found, - a basin extending from that point in several directions, and a formation extending from that place to Black River, and the neighborhood of Gardner's Creek in this county, where indications of coal also have been found. We hope to refer to these matters in a further notice, but we cannot close this one without saying that while we would not advise any one to invest in a new coal stock like this, who cannot afford to lose money, however good his chance of making it may be, and while the quality of coal at proper depths has yet to be determined, we must record the astonishment with which we behold the indications of coal deposits on a grand scale in a region which does not belong to the Coal Measures at all, and in a formation lying far beneath them, in which are also found the granites of St. George, Nerepis and Hampstead, though they are perhaps not quite so old as the free burning anthracite found in the Devonian basin. Nor, on looking at the region, could we help indulging a vision of future populations in these new coal regions, of traffic by water; of traffic by railroad; of a mighty impetus to be given to the industries of St. John, and other cities and towns in the province, should things turn out as they probably may. The vision may prove a baseless failure, and we again say, we wish capitalists and speculators to judge for themselves and to act warily and with caution, but our judgement and

St. Croix Courier - May 16, 1878 The Anthracite Coal Mines at Lepreaux.- Mr.Editor:- My prolonged absence from home has partly prevented my keeping promise in reference to the coal mine now opening at Mace's Bay, on the property of Messrs. G. & O. Hanson. I said partly; the other reason of delay was owing to the fact of the company being compelled to abandon the shaft which they had been sinking (at great expense through the rock) after penetrating over one hundred feet in consequence of a sudden influx of water (equal to three thousand gallons per hour) which at that time was fully up to the capacity of their means to discharge, leaving them little or no time for blasting or discharging of the rock. But with that energy and determination which has so far characterised all their movements they immediately began prospecting and finally where the vein cropped out so near the surface that after removing a few feet of clay they struck coal mixed with shale the vein being about (as near as one can estimate) twenty feet wide between the head and foot rock. I visited the mine two days ago. The shaft which is about fourteen feet square was then a little over fifty feet deep at what is called a double shaft, lined with cribwork made from timber eight inches square with a partition running down the centre. They have a portable steam engine of twelve horse power to do the hoisting, and employ about thirty men. They have I believe a paid up capital of about seventy five thousand dollars; they have spent about eight thousand making improvements, building a store and boarding house (nearly finished), blacksmith shop, engine house, &c. They are paying good wages to their workmen and have paid their bills promptly once a month, and, in short, are conducting the enterprise with an energy and perseverance which will (if it be in the range of possibilities) result in complete success. Now with regard to the quality of the coal found here. Not being an expert in such matters I have no opinion to offer, but have been told by those who are and have been told by those who are and have been for many years practical miners that it is undoubtedly anthracite coal, although as yet mixed with impurities, but that it improves in quality as they go down. Now, Mr. Editor, with this brief and imperfect sketch I close for the present with the promise that if the immediate future disclose anything new or interesting in the great industry now in process of development, to keep you posted as far as in me lies. - Lepreaux"

Chignecto Post - May 23, 1878 The Lepreaux Anthracite Company are pushing their shaft, and expect to supply St. John this fall."

Bay Pilot - May 23, 1878 LEPREAUX ANTHRACITE. - A quantity was sent up to the city, a day or two ago, and distributed among directors. Mr. Lewin pronounced the combustion of it as highly satisfactory. The shaft is to be continued fifty feet lower, when it is expected that the natural coal bed will be reached. Progress is made at about the rate of twenty feet per week. The Company are in hopes to supply the market with a superior article of coal, at a considerably reduced rate on present prices, during the present summer. - FREEMAN"

Daily Telegraph - May 25, 1878 Personal. - Mr. H.R. Robertson, of the Anthracite Coal Mining Company, St. George, N.B., and Superintendent of the Bertha and Edith Gold Mining Company, Virginia, arrived in town last evening, by the International Line boat."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 7, 1878 N.B. Anthracite Coal Co. - The second annual meeting of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon in Messrs. B. Robertson & Sons building on Water Street. The officers for the ensuing year were not elected. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday next, when a directorate will

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 11, 1878 Anthracite Mining Company - A meeting of the Anthracite Mining Company was held in Mr. Robinson's establishment, Water Street, Saturday evening. J. Boies DeVeber, Esq., was elected President of the Company, and Messrs. Henry Vaughan, Dr. W.S. Harding, Hugh R. Robertson, Oscar Hanson, George T. Robinson and C.N. Skinner were chosen directors. The appointment of a Secretary and Treasurer was deferred till next Tuesday afternoon, when the Company will hold another meeting."

Chignecto Post - Nov. 14, 1878 The N.B. Anthracite Co., has been formed at St. John. Operations will be recommenced."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 16, 1878 N.B. Anthracite Co. - A private meeting of the N.B. Anthracite Coal Mining Company was held in the company's rooms, Robertson's building, St. John street last evening. There was a full attendance of the directors. The object of the meeting was to settle some preliminaries with the design of pushing the investigations. Another meeting of the directors is to be held early next week."

Daily News - Apr. 3, 1879 Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Mine. - We have on hand for several days a lengthy report of a recent visit to the Anthracite Coal Mine at Lepreaux, and regret that owing to a press of other matter we are obliged to greatly curtail it. The N.B. Anthracite Coal Mining Company were incorporated in October 1877. The present officers are: J.S. Boies DeVeber, President. Directors - Dr. Harding, H. Vaughan, Geo. S. Robertson, C.N. Skinner, Oscar Hanson and Hugh R. Robertson. The company have spent about $20,000 in experimenting. Finding that it is impossible to get the people of New Brunswick to take stock in the enterprise, they are negotiating with American and Canadian capitalists, and it is believed that the negotiations will prove successful. At the annual meeting of the company in November last the majority of those interested were of opinion that the enterprise was a failure, and seemed loath to give it further financial aid. Mr. Hugh R. Robertson was so confident that an excellent article of coal in large quantities could be found next where the operations had been carried on that he offered to sink a shaft at his own expense. He has done so and the result has satisfied all who visited the mine last week that the mine is a valuable property. Some of the coal taken from the mine was tested at Mr. Levi Young's establishment with most satisfactory results. The coal is of an excellent quality; and it is felt that in the Lepreaux Anthracite Mine there is a Big Bonanza."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1879 Testing Lepreaux Anthracite. - Yesterday afternoon a sample of the coal recently taken from the mine at Lepreaux was submitted to a careful test in the furnace of Mr. Levi Young, Waterloo street. Those who were present expressed themselves delighted with the success of the test. Referring to this coal, the Montreal Gazette says:- We have been shown, by Mr. Ireland, a specimen of what he claims to be anthracite coal, mined by himself about thirty miles from St. John, N.B., and near the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Ireland states that coal was discovered in this locality some four years ago, and pronounced by geologists to be bituminous shale, but he avers that the specimens which he now has, and which may be seen in our office, are of anthracite. An effort is being made to form a company to make further experiments and work the mine. Should it prove to be a bed of anthracite coal, the discovery will have a most important

S.J. Globe - Apr. 3, 1879 Lepreaux Anthracite Coal. - Yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Levi H. Young's Foundry, some of the coal from the mines of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company was burned with a very good result, showing its free burning and great heating qualities. This is a red ash coal and possesses a much greater amount of caloric qualities than the white ash. The parties interested seem confident that they will be able to furnish Anthracite equal in every respect to the imported article."

Weekly Freeman - Apr. 5, 1879 Some specimens of Lepreaux Anthracite coal were brought to this city the other day and tested, and were found to burn very well and give a good heat."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 16, 1879 Auction Sale: ... Messrs. L.H. Deveber & Sons, insolvents: ... 2,048 shares of New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining stock to Mr. John MacIntyre for $1..."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 27, 1879 Three Hours on the Rocks. - The perilous position of the Excursionists to Lepreaux in the Richard Doane. - Early yesterday morning the steam tug Richard Doane left for Point Lepreaux with a party of about twenty-five excursionists, who had been invited to take the trip by the Management of the Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Mining Company, for the purpose of inspecting their mines at that place. The day was fine and the trip down was very pleasant and made in safety. The inspection of the mines completed, the tug started on the return trip in the afternoon which was smoothly made until, at about seven o'clock, when near Mahogany Island, the tug suddenly grounded and stopped short. The position at once became one of great peril, and considerable consternation was manifested by all on board. The tug threatened at any moment to careen over and bury the excursionists in a watery grave. It was found that the R.D. had run aground on a ledge of shelving rocks near Mahogany Island, and it at once became apparent to those on board that their position was one of extreme danger, and that, in the event of her tipping over, their only chance for life would be in case she should roll over on the side where the water was, in all probability, the shallowest, owing to the shelving nature of the ledge. Their position was felt to be becoming momentarily more dangerous, and any delay but increased it. The excursionists were then, in order to prevent loss of life, should the tug go over, put ashore in boats on Mahogany Island, two trips being made, with an interval of about five minutes between each trip. The party were cooped up on the island for about three hours, at the end of which time the tug floated off. They then returned to the tug and steamed for the City, arriving here at a late hour, used up with the excitement and nervous strain attendant upon their perilous detention. During the trip up the tug leaked considerably, and the pumps had to be kept continually going to prevent the water gaining. Among the citizens who were on board were the Rev. Dr. Bennet, Mr. Pugsley, Alex. McDermott, Mr. R. Robertson, Jr., Mr. Robertson, C.E., of the Lepreaux Mines, and Mr. M. McDade, representative of the Daily News. The excursionists were all very much frightened at the occurrence, and on their arrival in the city were singularly uncommunicative on the matter; in fact, the gentlemen on whom our reporter called informed him that they had agreed to keep the matter quiet and would say nothing about it, the only information given was to the effect that it was nothing but a slight detention. However, it is an undoubted fact that their position was one of unusual and extreme peril."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 7, 1879 Lepreaux Anthracite Coal. - The mine of anthracite coal at Point Lepreaux is attracting the attention of American capitalists. Mr. H.L. Fuller, manager of the Jaddow Coal Pit, Pennsylvania, now in the city, has been instructed by Mr. Belloni, of New York, proprietor of the Block House Mines, Cape Breton, to proceed at once to Lepreaux and make a careful examination of the nature and extent of the coal deposit there. Mr. Fuller will inspect the mine today."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 7, 1879 The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Anthracite was held in the Company's office, Robertson Building, Water Street, on Wednesday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected as the directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. J.S. Boies DeVeber, Henry Vaughan, George S. Robertson, Oscar Hanson, Hugh R. Robertson, C.N. Skinner and Dr. Harding. The President and Secretary will be elected at a future meeting of the Board."

S.J. Daily News - Nov. 7, 1879 N.B. Anthracite Mining Company. - The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Anthracite Mining Company (Ltd.) was held in the Company's office, Robertson Building, Water Street, last Wednesday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected as the directors for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. J.S.B. DeVeber, Henry Vaughan, George S. Robertson, Oscar Hanson, Hugh R. Robertson and C.N. Skinner and Dr. Harding. The officers will be appointed at a future meeting of the directors."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 22, 1880 The anthracite mines at Lepreaux will be vigorously operated next spring. A large addition to the working capital has been made by the introduction of stockholders from Pennsylvania, and lively times in the vicinity of the mines may be expected."
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 27, 1880 Grand Southern Railway ..... Edward Jack, Esq.,was sworn: - Reside in Fredericton. Am a surveyor, know the location of the Grand Southern Railway; have been over the country exploring, also geologically. Copper and lead occur in many places; anthracite coal has been found, but the formation did not look favorable to me. Was there the day of the St. John fire. Had an analysis of stone made showing lead, copper, silver and trace of gold. After giving a sketch of mining prospects, Mr. Jack said the water power there was the best in New Brunswick, in his opinion. The Grand Southern crosses the rivers at right angles, affording thereby great facilities for manufactures. In some sections the soil was good, for soil near the sea. It is better than the interior of Albert or Kent. ......"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 6, 1880 The New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company, organized a few years ago to mine coal at Lepreaux, is in trouble. Mr. Oscar Hanson, of Lepreaux, made application to Judge Palmer in the Equity Court yesterday afternoon for an order to wind up the affairs of the Company, alleging that it is insolvent, that it owes him $1,100 for more than a year, and has not yet paid him; that it has been inoperative for more than a year, etc., etc. This morning, an affidavit was filed on behalf of the Company that it is not bankrupt; that the account with Mr. Hanson is in dispute; that the Company has mining properties, etc., valued at over $400,000, and that operations in the works are to be resumed in the spring. His Honor decided to hear testimony in the case on Wednesday next. Mr. J. Gordon Forbes is counsel for the

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

Daily News - Nov. 8, 1880 Coal Company in Court. - Mr. Oscar Hanson, of Lepreaux, made applications to Judge Palmer in the Equity Court on Friday afternoon for an order to wind up the affairs of the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company, alleging that it is insolvent, that it owes him $1,100 for more than a year, and has not yet paid him; that it has been inoperative for more than a year, etc., etc. On Saturday morning, an affidavit was filed on behalf of the Company that it is not bankrupt; that the account with Mr. Hanson is in dispute; that the Company has mining properties, etc., valued at over $400,000, and that operations in the works are simply suspended until spring. His Honor decided to hear testimony in the case on Wednesday next. Mr. J. Gordon Forbes is counsel for the petitioner; Mr. E. McLeod represents the Company."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 8, 1880 Equity Court. - In reference to the New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company matter the Judge in Equity, will, it is said, issue a mandatory injunction for the return of the articles carried away from the mine. Mr. O. Hanson, who petitions the dissolution of the company, on the grounds that it is insolvent, has a $1,000 claim against the company."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 9, 1880 Alleged Discovery of a Coal Mine. - Yesterday some very fine specimens of soft coal were shown us that were said to have been taken from the ground on Mr. Thos. Clark's property at Lancaster, a few miles from the city. Connoisseurs who have examined the specimens say it is fully equal to many of the kinds brought here, but there appear to be some people who think the mine is a myth."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1880 In the Equity Court, yesterday, the evidence in the case of Oscar Hanson vs. the N.B. Anthracite Coal Mining Co. was concluded, and the court adjourned till this morning, when his Honor Judge Palmer will give

S.J. Globe - Nov. 12, 1880 All the evidence in the Hanson-New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Company case is in, but Judge Palmer has not rendered his decision."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 13, 1880 In the Equity Court yesterday there was no decision given in the Hanson vs. Anthracite Co. case."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 1, 1881 The Search for Anthracite Coal. - For the last two or three months an expert in matters connected with explorations for anthracite coal has been at work at and near Lepreaux, in the vicinity of the shaft which was sunk in 1877. This gentleman is employed by a few persons, here and in Philadelphia, who are anxious to settle the question as to the existence of anthracite in this locality. Amongst those who are taking an interest in the exploration is a principal owner of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania, who will invest in an anthracite property in New Brunswick, if the result proves favorable. Up to the present a thorough search has been made over a large area, but, while the formation seems very favorable, nothing of practical advantage has been found. The expert is now boring at a point several miles distant from the shaft formerly sunk, a point where the indications seem most favorable. Between the inflow of water and the presence of gravel the operations of the boring party are necessarily slow. The expense of the experiment will be considerable, but the finding of anthracite would be an event of importance in our history. If anthracite does not exist at Lepreaux it will be well to have the fact established. It is altogether likely the question will soon be settled, one way or the other."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1882 The Nova Scotia Glass Works at New Glasgow, which has been suspended for a few days, on account of the supply of sand having run out, began operations again on Wednesday. Some 17 new hands arrived a few days ago from Ohio, U.S. A new warehouse is now in course of erection on the east side of the factory. - Eastern

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1882 Anthracite at Lepreaux. - Operations are now being conducted on a large scale at Lepreaux in the search for paying deposits of anthracite coal, and according to the testimony of members of the company, with good prospects of success. The prospecting is under the direction of an experienced Philadelphia expert, who has sunk a row of pits some fifteen yards apart, running north and south for fully half a mile across the district where the indications are deemed to be most favorable. Not so long ago, he is said to have struck a seven feet wide vein, the drift of which he is

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 16, 1884 Lepreaux. - There is a deposit of anthracite coal about six miles distant from the station from which some of the very best coal is said to have been taken. The mine, which is owned by a number of St. John and American gentlemen, has not been worked during the winter, but it is reported that operations will be commenced this week."

Bay Pilot - Jun. 26, 1884 A number of men are at work at the Lepreau anthracite coal mines."

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 15, 1884 It is stated that there is a prospect of the Lepreaux coal mines being worked next summer."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1886 Mining Investigation. - Hon. Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, commissioners under the great seal, concluded on Friday last, at Fredericton, a hearing of an application for the escheat of a coal mining lease, held by Oscar Hanson, in the parish of Musquash. John H. Kinnear and J.S. Gilbert were the improvements. The ground of application was nonfulfillment of the terms imposed by the crown, G.F. Gregory appeared for the movers, Wm. Wilson, M.P.P., for the respondent. The proceedings were stenographed by Frank Ristson, official reporter. Decision will probably be rendered in a few days."

Daily Telegraph - May 13, 1886 The Musquash Anthracite Mining Co. met yesterday afternoon, and after appointing a committee to frame bye- laws adjourned until Monday next."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 19, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - May 19, 1886 and S.J. Globe - May 19, 1886 Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Company. - This company has just been organized under special act of incorporation, passed at the last session of the New Brunswick legislature, empowering the company to acquire lands, mining leases and all kinds of mining properties in the counties of St. John, Charlotte and Kings, and to carry on mining operations in connection with same. The capital stock of the company has been fixed at six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with power to increase the amount to one million dollars whenever required. At a meeting of the company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors, viz.: James S. Gilbert, J.S. Boies DeVeber, John H. Kinnear, C.N. Skinner, Wm. S. Harding, W.G. Audenfeld (Philadelphia), and James U. Robertson (Liverpool), and at a subsequent meeting of the directors they appointed James S. Gilbert, president, and S. Schofield, treasurer and secretary of the company."

St. Croix Courier - May 27, 1886 The Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co. has been organized under special act of incorporation, passed at the last session of the New Brunswick legislature, empowering the company to acquire lands, mining leases and all kinds of mining property in the counties of St. John, Charlotte and Kings and to carry on mining operations in connection with the same. The capital stock of the company has been fixed at $625,000 with power to increase the amount to $1,000,000 whenever required."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 29, 1888 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 30, 1888 During the past few weeks about 14 men have been prospecting Lepreaux for anthracite coal. It is understood that the indications show that there is an immense quantity of anthracite in this region, and it is currently reported that Boston capitalists are ready to proceed to the development of the coal business there as soon as it has been discovered that it can be found in paying quantities."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 21, 1888 Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Company. Public Notice is hereby given, that the principal Office of this Company has been established at the Works of the Company in the Parish of Musquash, New Brunswick. Dated at Saint John, N.B., 16th November, 1888. J.S. Gilbert, President. S. Schofield, Secretary."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 18, 1888 Down in a Coal Mine.- What is Being Done by the Company Operating the Mine at Lepreaux.- (St. John Gazette) A company composed of Hon. C.N. Skinner, Dr. Harding, J.S. Gilbert, J. Bois DeVeber, Mr. Audenreid, Mrs. Audenreid and the Robertson estate have been operating a coal mine at Lepreaux since 1885. Coal was first discovered on the farm of Mr. Hanson, about the year 1878. He endeavored to mine it to some extent, but on account of the poor quality of the coal gave up the attempt. Since that time those who compose the present company have been prospecting very extensively. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 80 feet, and the coal has been found to improve in quality the deeper it is mined. The coal which is obtained at present is not of good enough quality for ordinary burning but has been found to answer very well for smelting. The company have had the advice of an expert; who after examining the mine, said that coal of a superior quality would be reached by sinking a shaft 25 feet further. The coal extends over a very large area. The seam which is being worked at present is about 10 feet thick. The coal bed has been at one time under water which has slacked the coal on surface making it unfit for burning on account of the amount of earth mixed with it and its crushing nature. The company inspirited by the advice of the expert have been at work sinking the shaft to the required depth with excellent prospects of finding good coal. The coal at Lepreaux is anthracite and there are indications that the seam extends a long distance up the coast, but whether it exists in paying quantities at any place excepting Lepreaux has not been learned as yet."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 29, 1889 Musquash has a great future before it, if the output of her coal mine continues to improve, as it is now doing. Those persons who are mining on the Clinch property have reached a point where the coal is of such good quality that it will burn quite freely in an open grate. There is a good deal of sulphur in it, as well as splinters of rock, but the quality is improving with every foot. Mr. Fred Stevenson brought some fine samples over last week from the

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 16, 1889 Musquash Anthracite Coal Mines. - The annual report of the Musquash Anthracite Coal

Mining Company was held yesterday at Musquash. The directors elected were Messrs. James S. Gilbert, John N. Kinnear, Charles F. Kinnear, J.S. Boies DeVeber, W.S. Harding, Charles N. Skinner, St. John, and William G. Andenried,

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 1, 1889 St. Andrews. - Mr. N. Treadwell has received from Musquash a sample of the coal from the Clinch mine, which he has tested and pronounces it a good specimen."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
Chignecto Post - Apr. 24, 1890 The anthracite coal mine at St. John is being opened up. The prospects are fairly encouraging and a number of men are at work in the mine."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 23, 1890 Coal Mining. - A meeting of the stockholders of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Company was held at Musquash on Tuesday, and the following were chosen directors: Messrs. James S. Gilbert, John M. Kinnear, Charles F. Kinnear, J.S. Boies Deveber, W.S. Harding, Charles N. Skinner and William G. Audenreid, of Philadelphia."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 24, 1890 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Jan. 24, 1890 A meeting of the stockholders of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining company was held at Musquash on Tuesday, and the following were chosen directors: Messrs. James S. Gilbert, John M. Kinnear, Charles F. Kinnear, J.S. Boies DeVeber, W.S. Harding, Charles S. Skinner and William G. Audenreid, of Philadelphia."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 21, 1891 The Musquash Coal Mine. - Work is being pushed in the Musquash anthracite coal mine. Seven men are now at work, and the intention is to put on more men as soon as room will permit. The shaft is now between sixty-five and seventy feet deep. Over one hundred buckets were taken out Friday. The miners who have charge of the affair are of the opinion that the mine will pan out well if properly handled. Large pieces of stone bearing silver ore have also

Evening Gazette - Aug. 28, 1891 Coal at Lepreau. - H.T. Champney, president of the J.P. Bush Manufacturing company, of New York, who has been visiting the provinces the past week left on the Yankee this morning. Mr. Champney has interested himself in coal mines at Lepreau, which promises their early development in the near future."

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 13, 1891 ... The latest news in mining matters is that anthracite has been discovered in paying quantities at Musquash below St. John. Prof. W.J. Roberts, who has been operating in this vicinity, says the anthracite is of the very best quality. In April next work of sinking new shafts and the production of coal will be carried on vigorously."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 28, 1891 Mining Licenses. - Surveyor General Tweedie was in the city yesterday. He held a court to consider two applications for mining licenses, one from Musquash for coal and the other from Loch Lomond for

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1891 Two applications for mining licenses, one from Musquash for coal and the other from Loch Lomond for manganese, were considered by Surveyor General Tweedie and T.G. Loggie of the Crown lands office, Fredericton, yesterday."

Chignecto Post Oct. 1, 1891 Lepreau, Charlotte County, N.B. bids fair to yet be a great coal mining district. All along the coast in that section coal has been found and some of it mined. The Fredericton Gleaner says a pure vein of anthracite was struck there last week. It is not known how extensive it is but it is expected to be large."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 15, 1891 The efforts of the parties who have been prospecting for coal at Lepreaux for some time past now seem to be crowned with success. It is said that 40 feet from the surface where the operations are going on a seam of anthracite coal, six feet, has been found. Some of the coal has been tested. It is free burning anthracite and of excellent quality. An expert from Pennsylvania, who is directing the operation, says he has no doubt whatever that a most valuable bed of anthracite has been discovered."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 3, 1891 It is said the anthracite coal mines at Musquash promise great things. If they should develop into a deposit of value, it will be a great thing for New Brunswick."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 18, 1891 Coal mining. - Lepreaux, Charlotte county, bids fair to yet be a great coal mining district. All along the coast in that section coal has been found and some of it mined. A pure vein of anthracite was struck there last week. It is not known how extensive it is, but it is expected to be large."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 22, 1891 Coal Mining. - Lepreau, Charlotte County, N.B., bids fair to yet be a great coal mining district. All along the coast in that section coal has been found and some of it mined. The Fredericton Gleaner says a pure vein of anthracite was struck there last week. It is not known how extensive it is but it is expected to be large."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 24, 1891 Lepreau bids fair to yet be a great coal mining district. All along the coast in that section coal has been found and some of it mined. A pure vein of anthracite was struck there last week. It is not known how extensive it is, but it is expected to be large."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 9, 1892 The Mining Business.- Among recent visitors to St. Andrews have been Prof. Wm. F. Roberts and Wm. F. Roberts, jr., of Philadelphia. They are both mining experts, and are now on their way to Newfoundland, to examine some coal deposits, in the interests of a wealthy American syndicate. Prof. Roberts is no stranger to New Brunswick, having been for several years past engaged in developing the Lepreaux coal mine. He has made a cursory examination of many of the mineral sections of this Province, and is convinced that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources. His companion has not been in Canada before. He is greatly impressed with the appearance of the country and the physical development of the people. The most of his mining experience has been gained in Colorado, Arizona, Arkansas and other western mining states. During the stay of the two gentlemen in St. Andrews, they were shown some mineral specimens which they pronounced very rich. Sheriff Stuart also drove them to some of the localities where the specimens were procured, and they were greatly pleased with the quality of the rock and its surroundings."

Evening Gazette - Feb. 11, 1893 Coal Mining at Musquash. - The Anthracite Coal Mining Company stockholders met in special session at the office of Mr. C.N. Skinner yesterday afternoon. The business to have been considered was the question of increasing the capital stock to one million dollars, and other matters connected with prospecting for coal. The meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. J.S. Boies DeVeber, Jas. G. Gilbert and C.N. Skinner, to look into the above questions and report in a fortnight, until which time the meeting adjourned."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 5, 1893 The Lepreaux Coal Mines. - [Toronto Empire]. - Mr. A.H. Hilyard, of New York, president of the Commercial Mining company, Sudbury, is stopping at the Rossin. He is an enthusiast regarding the mineral wealth of Canada. To illustrate how comparatively little is known by Canadians of the wonderful mineral resources of their country, said Mr. Hilyard to an Empire reporter yesterday, take the discovery of true anthracite coal in what was supposed to be the well prospected province of New Brunswick last year. Many are unaware of its discovery and very few of its great intrinsic value to the province and the rest of eastern Canada. A company, of which J.S. Gilbert, of St. John, N.B., is president, with a directorate comprising such men as C.F. Kinnear, Judge C.N. Skinner, J.S. Boies DeVeber, of St. John, and W.G. Audenreid and C. Sydney Sheppard, of New York and Buffalo, has leased 14 square miles on the Bay of Fundy, in the parish of Musquash, 21 miles from St. John, and propose to erect collieries immediately. Last year the well known mineralogist, Prof. W.F. Roberts, of Hazelton, Penn., in his report said regarding this property that at the depth of 65 feet seams of 6 feet and 10 feet had been struck, and that the coal was true anthracite, and humanly speaking, inexhaustible. There was 20 year's supply in sight after portions of the deposit had been proved. The engineer employed reported no engineering difficulties of consequence, and the shipping facilities are so particularly favorable that the coal can be marketed with comparative little cost. $58,000 have already been expended in opening the mine, and the presence of true anthracite was not known as a fact until 1891. The discovery has given an impetus to the work and arrangements have been completed to begin extensive operations to place the anthracite in Eastern Canada. The company are confident of the enormous bonanza they have, for the deposit has been conclusively proved for five miles. This is only one instance to show that Canadians have not taken that interest or displayed that enterprise in developing their mineral resources that they deserved."

Evening Gazette - Jan. 19, 1893 Coal Mining. - At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co., held yesterday afternoon, Hon. C.N. Skinner was elected president and J.S. Gilbert, J.S. Boies Deveber, Geo. Barnhill, W.G. Audenreid of Philadelphia, Sidney Shephard of Buffalo, N.Y., and A.H. Hilyard of New York city, directors. The capital stock will be increased to one million dollars, and operations will be pushed forward in the spring."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1893 Musquash Anthracite Coal. - At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co., held in this city Wednesday afternoon, Hon. C.N. Skinner was elected president and J.S. Gilbert, J.S. Boies DeVeber, Geo. Barnhill, W.G. Audenreid of Philadelphia, Sidney Shepherd of Buffalo, N.Y., and A.H. Hilyard of New York City, directors. It is proposed to increase the capital stock to one million dollars, and to push on operations in the spring with increased facilities and a large plant. Mr. Hilyard informed a Sun reporter that a company had located a six foot seam and a ten foot seam of anthracite on their property."

Daily Times - Jan. 20, 1893 Anthracite Coal in New Brunswick. - A St. John despatch says: The Musquash anthracite coal company held its annual meeting here today. Hon. C.N. Skinner was elected president. The directors are J.S.B. Deveber and Geo. Barnhill, of St. John, W.G. Audenreid, of Philadelphia, Sydney Shephard, of Buffalo and A. Hilyard, of New York. The company propose to increase their capital to $1,000,000 and to prosecute operations on an extensive scale in the spring. They have, it is alleged, located a six foot seam and a two foot seam of pure anthracite coal in Musquash parish, St. John county, not far from Le Preaux. For the past 15 years the existence of anthracite coal in that region has attracted the attention of prospectors and considerable money has been expended in seeking for it in paying quantities. Hugh R. Robertson, of Joggins raft fame sank a shaft some 80 feet in 1877, but was forced to abandon operations by lack of funds. The coal is in close proximity to the bay shore with open water for large sized vessels all the year round."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 27, 1894 A diamond drill has been taken to Musquash by the capitalists who are interested in the development of the coal fields there. The drill is being set up, and in two or three days the work of boring will be

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 27, 1894 A diamond drill has been taken to Musquash by the capitalists who are interested in the development of the coal fields there."

Codes: R8 / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
Progress - Feb. 9, 1895 The Musquash Anthracite Coal Company held its annual meeting recently and re-elected the old officers and directors. Borings were carried on last fall by Boston parties, but owing to the lateness of the season and other matters, nothing definite as to the deposits of coal were ascertained. It is expected that borings will be continued next

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 28, 1895 Mr. Mitchell committed the bill incorporating the Lepreaux Mining Company (Limited). Agreed to with amendments."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 31, 1895 The annual meeting of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Company was held Wednesday afternoon of last week. The reports of the officers were read and other routine business was done. The old officers and directors were re-elected. Some borings were carried on last fall by Boston parties, but owing to the lateness of the season and other matters, nothing definite as to the deposits of coal were ascertained. It is expected that borings will be continued next spring."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 26, 1904 A correspondent writes the St. John Telegraph as follows: 'At this time when hard coal is often scarce and a high price (and in fact last year it was a minus quantity) the thought is strongly suggested - is there any undeveloped coal supply in our own dominion? At the time of the great fire in St. John in 1877 a prospecting party was about starting for the parish of Lancaster, St. John County, to investigate a tract of land said to hold anthracite coal on the estate of the late Col. Archibald Menzies, near the mouth of the Musquash river. Some specimens had been previously brought to the city and used in Spiler's factory and were said to have been of a good quality. The fire breaking out, the party turned back, some of them to make an effort to save their homes while others returned to the United States. The property is now owned by the heirs of the late Col. Menzies - Mrs. I. Price, of Kings County, N.B.; Mrs. Henderson, of Musquash, and Mrs. A.J. McAllum, of Yarmouth, N.S."

Codes: R8 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining Court Session at Hillsboro. - Hon. L.J.Tweedie, surveyor general, and T.G. Loggie of the crownland office. Fredericton, go to Hillsboro today to hear the protest of Chas. A. Peck an others against the application of J. deWolfe Spurr of St. John for alicense, to search for Albertite at Edgett's Landing. This is a postponed case. While at Hillsboro the protest of Wm. C. Pipes and others against the application of Wm. C. Dobson for a license to prospect for silver and gold at Albert will also be heard. When these cases are disposed of Hon. Mr. Tweedie will come to St. John toinquire into the case of C.F. Clinch of Musquash, who seeks a license to search for coal at that place. R.H. Risteen, the stenographer, will accompany the surveyor general."

Daily Times - Dec. 2, 1891 Mining Court Session at Hillsboro. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, surveyor general and T.G. Loggie, of the crown land office, Fredericton, went to Hillsboro yesterday to hear the protest of Chas. A. Peck and others against theapplication of J. deWolfe Spurr of St. John for a licence to search for albertite at Edgett's Landing. This is a postponed case. While at Hillsboro the protest of Wm. C.Pipes and others against the application of Wm. C. Dobson for a licence to prospect for silver and gold at Albert will also be heard. When these cases are disposed of Hon. Mr. Tweedie will came to St. John to inquire into the case of C.T. Clinch of Musquash, who seeks a licence to search for coal at that place. F.H. Risteen, for stenographer will accompany the surveyor general."

Codes: R8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 7, 1886 Passed April 2: An Act to Incorporate the Musquash Anthracite Coal Company."
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining Licenses. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, accompanied by Mr.T.G. Loggie of the crown land office, Fredericton, and Mr. F.H. Risteen, stenographer, go to Albert county today. At 2 o'clock they will hold court to listen to the protest lodged by Mr. C.A. Peck and others against theapplication for a license to search made by Mr. J.DeWolfe Spurr. Another protest will be heard at the same sitting, lodged by W.C. Pipes, against the application of W.C. Dobson for license to search for gold and silver at or near Albert, Albert county. Upon the conclusion of these cases Hon. Mr. Tweedie will come to St. John to hear protests of Mr. Anderson and others of Musquash, against granting anapplication for a license to search for coal filed by Mr. C.F. Clinch."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 14, 1895....An act to incorporate the Lepreaux Mining Company Limited....."

Codes: S5 / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite);
Morning News - May 25, 1860 The New Wellington Coal. - A specimen of the outer covering of this coal, with thin veins of coal running through it, has been left at our office, where it may be inspected by the curious. The coal is bituminous and of

a superior description - the vein is ten feet in thickness. We believe this is the first coal discovered in Albert County fit for burning purposes. At the last session of the Legislature an act was obtained incorporating a Company to work the mine. The capital stock is to be divided into 2500 shares of £10 each – 12 the liability of the shareholders being limited, we understand, to the extent of their capital invested. The Company have a lease for 21 years of 200 acres of land in Hillsboro', near the present Albert Mines, at which the operations will be carried on. There is every probability that the

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 16, 1865 A specimen of coal, found on the farm of Mr.Dornin, at Salmon River, was handed to us a day or two since, and may be seen at this office. It seems to bear a stronger resemblance to the Joggins coal than to any hither to found in Albert. - Albert Co. Advocate"

S.J. Daily News - May 12, 1876 Discovery of Coal.- Coal (probably Albertite) has been discovered on the farm of D.F. O'Regan on the Caledonia Mountains, about 11 miles from Hopewell Hill, A.C."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 3, 1879 A seam of anthracite, 11 inches thick, is said to have been found at Harvey by Mr. John

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 27, 1879 Harvey, June 24 - John Stevens, of Harvey, who has been indefatiguable in searching for minerals, has been rewarded by finding a seam of anthracite. The seam, when first discovered, was less than an inch wide, but at the depth of a few feet widened to 11 inches. It burns freely, leaving but a small percentage of red ashes. The vein is solid and promises well."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 3, 1880 Mr. John Stevens, of New Horton, left a box full of coal at our office this week, a sample of what is found in large quantities on his farm. He dug enough last fall to do all winter. It seems to be a good article and burns brightly, making little or smoke and no cinders."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 31, 1880 Coal Found. - The Maple Leaf says that Mr. Gideon Pearson, of Harvey, A. Co., has found a coal mine, apparently of an excellent quality and in large quantities on his farm. The facilities for shipping are good, the mines being only about a mile from the bay."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 16, 1880 Albert County News (From the Maple Leaf). - New Discovery of Coal. - On Monday Mr. John McLaskey gave usa sample of coal found on his farm at Germantown Lake. He said it had been dug about two feet from the surface, and large lumps are to be found in the brook. At the cropping out it is represented to be a two foot seam. It was tested by Mr. Owen Anderson, blacksmith, and pronounced excellent, for the following reasons: 1st, It has no smell; 2nd, It gives a clear blaze; 3rd, It is easily lighted; 4th, It is a good coal for welding purposes, and better than the most that is brought here."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 6, 1881 The Maple Leaf says that Mr. Gideon Pearson, of Harvey, A.Co., has found a coal mine, apparently of an excellent quality and in large quantities on his farm."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 1, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 2, 1882 Searching for Coal. - Mr. E.B. Chandler, Jr., of Dorchester, has been searching for coal near Curryville, in Albert. He has had several men at work."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 3, 1883 Mr. E.B. Chandler has commenced to develop a promising coal deposit near Albert Station."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 20, 1883 Albert Co. - A seam of bright coal, about six inches thick, has been discovered on the property of Mr.Gilbert Peck, at Hopewell Hill."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 2, 1883 Albert County. - Coal. - Mr. E.B. Chandler has a party of men at work at Demoiselle Creek, excavating for coal. The prospects are considered good."

Chignecto Post - May 17, 1883 Hillsboro/Surrey.- Explorations for coal are being made on the farm of Alexander Barnett, Esq., by E.B. Chandler. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 25 feet. Some bits of coal have been found, and the indications are that digging will be profitable."

Codes: S5 / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite);
Moncton Daily Transcript - May 17, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - May 19, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - May 23, 1883 BORING FOR COAL. - A co-operative company comprising the names of Messrs. G.B. Lutz, E.T. Trites, Newton Wilbur and James Robertson has been formed to prospect and bore for coal on the Horsman place, adjoining the Wilson farm and is located about 150 yards from Mr. Blake's pit. Boring was begun on Monday and on Tuesday the workmen had reached a depth of 22 feet. The company have secured a lease of the farm (which contains between 900 and 1000 acres) to run 99 years. No coal has yet been discovered. - Ex."

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 10, 1888 Albert Co. - Rumor has it that E.B. Chandler has struck a paying vein of coal, back of the Hill. It is to be hoped such is the case and that it may at last prove a success to Mr. Chandler."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 16, 1888 Albert. - It is reported that a vein of coal has been struck in this vicinity."

Daily Times - Sep. 3, 1888 James A. Marks, and Joseph Stultz have discovered a superior kind of bituminous coal on Demoiselle Creek and have secured the property and opened it up over a territory of 5 miles. They drove in some distance on the seam and the seam enlarged very fast as it went in. Being opened over so large a territory it will no doubt prove a

Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 1, 1890 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 2, 1890 and Chignecto Post - Aug. 7, 1890 Reported Discovery of Albertite. - A vein of albertite coal, nine inches wide, is reported to have been discovered on the farm of Ralph Steeves, Lower Hillsboro', and is now being inspected by mining men with a view to developing it. It will be a valuable find, if workable, as albertite is worth about $23 per ton. Six or seven American and English capitalists interested in the Albert County mine development are expected at Hillsboro' on Saturday."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1891 Alma, Oct. 10. - Capt. Henry Calhoun, of Albert Mines, is prospecting for coal here. Good looking coal has been found. Numbers of Alma people have become intensely interested in mining and are doing considerable prospecting. Doubtless success will crown their efforts and they will receive remunerative returns for their

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 24, 1891 Albert Co. - Capt. H. Calhoun and others have several miners here prospecting for coal. It isreported that they have found some very good indications. The mining fever has been running very high here of late; nearly all the whole parish is leased for prospecting. We hope that some of the promoters of this laudable enterprise will strike a bonanza."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 5, 1893 and Moncton Daily Times - Aug. 8, 1893 Coal Discovered at Salisbury. - At Salisbury yesterday as two men were boring for a well on the farm owned by Coroner Keith they discovered a vein of hard coal. The coal was examined and proved to be of a superior quality. The site where the discovery was made is in the vicinity of the place where a few years ago Mr. Chandler of Dorchester had a prospecting party at work. They however were unsuccessful in the search and subsequently gave it up. Mr. Keith intends opening up the vein in the near future."

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 2, 1895 Several very fine samples of Albertite were lately shown to a St. John Globe reporter by Mr. W.F. Best, analytical chemist. These interesting samples were obtained at the Bishop Farm, near Harvey, Albert

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 25, 1895 Hillsboro. - James Robinson, of the Mines, has begun to work in search of coal. He is sinking a shaft 8 ft. by 12 ft. Five men are now at work."

Moncton Transcript - Nov. 22, 1895 and S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 25, 1895 and Gazette - Nov. 25, 1895 The coal field on Ezra Bishop's farm, Harvey, A.Co., is causing quite an excitement. Several men are at work where coal was so recently discovered and are already greatly encouraged."

Codes: S5 / E2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines;

Miramichi Gleaner - Jun. 9, 1860 Fires in Albert County. - We learn from our enterprising contemporary, the Colonial Presbyterian, that in Albert county there has been considerable destruction of property. Recently a building in connection with the Caledonian Oil Works, including about 1000 gallons of oils, was burnt. The Albert Coal Mine has been on fire for some weeks, so as to completely prevent working. Efforts are being made to extinguish it, but the scarcity of water is so great, that much loss, it is feared, will occur before the repairs can be commenced. ... Another Mining Company has been formed at Hillsboro', under the title of the Wellington Mining Company. Among the more prominent persons in the new Company are, we believe, Messrs. Patrick King and James Spence, of Moncton, Mr. R.J. Moffat, and others of Hillsboro'. Verily the County of Albert is rich in mineral wealth. It is to be regretted that this fine country is, to a large extent, shut out from intercourse with her neighbour Westmorland, except by means of ferry above Hillsboro', the management of which has of late been anything but satisfactory to the majority of travellers. - Col Presbyterian."

Codes: S5 / J8 / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Albert Mines;

Novascotian - Oct. 14, 1850 Mining Information. - From Albert we hear that a very rich seam of asphaltum or pitch coal is being worked in Hillsborough, on the land of Mr. Duffy. The vein is twelve feet in thickness, but is only worked to the width of eight feet, and seven in height. This valuable working is in a ravine in the forest, about four miles from Edgett's Wharf, on the western bank of the Petitcodiac, about 12 miles below the Bend. It is reported that a seam of bituminous coal, six feet in thickness, has been found on the ShepodyRiver, by Mr. Smith, the Agent of the General Mining Company in Nova Scotia, and that preparations are making for working it on an extensive scale. In addition to its great agricultural capabilities, the County of Albert appears to abound in mineral wealth; and if half what is said be true, it will certainly prove one of the richest and most valuable portions of New Brunswick. - St. John pa."

Codes: S5 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Morning Freeman - Apr. 3, 1860 Bill to incorporate the Wellington Mining Company agreed to."
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. XCIV.An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Authority to assess 2. First meeting, time and shares. place of. 6. Act void if 25 per 3. Capital, amount and division cent of capital be not into shares. subscribed within one 4. Liability for corporate year debts. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. Patrick King, John Beatty, James Spence, John Lewis, A.B. Wheeler, David Campbell, James Steadman, JohnWallace, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for Mining purposes. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten pounds each. 4. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 5. The said Company may, from time to time, make such calls or assessments upon the capital stock thereof as they may deem necessary for carrying on their operations, and such call or assessment when made shall be deemed a debt due from the shareholder to the said Company. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease and determine."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 21, 1841 Miramichi, Sept. 21. - Geological Survey. - We have much satisfaction in having it in our power to state, that the Provincial Geologist has at length made his appearance amongst us. Dr. Gesner and his son have been pursuing the Geological exploration for some time past, in this quarter, and we learn that they have discovered outcroppings of coal on the Tedish and Cocagne Rivers, and that there is every prospect of successful mining offered in our immediate vicinity. This survey will be completed as far westward and northward as the Miramichi River this fall. - A part of Northumberland and Gloucester and Restigouche, which are known to contain much mineral wealth, will require the labour of another season. From the mining operations begun in the Province since the commencement of the Geological exploration, it may be seen how advantageous this service is likely to prove. - Gleaner."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1880 and Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 10, 1880 and Bay Pilot - Jan. 15, 1880 and Weekly Freeman - Jan. 17, 1880 Coal Mine in Kent County. - The Moniteur Acadien learns that Louis Gosselin, of St. Marie, Kent County, has discovered a coal mine which promises to be rich and of good quality."

Weekly Transcript - Jul. 15, 1885 Coal. - A Shediac correspondent sends us the following:- A large coal field has been found upon the farm of the late R.G. Atkinson, Scadouc River, which appears to be something worth looking after. It is in width about 300 yards. The prospectors dug in from the bank twelve feet. The seam was 2 inches thick at the bank and 18 inches at the distance of twelve feet."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1885 Buctouche & Moncton Railway… From that on to Humphrey's mills in Moncton, the country is alternately cleared and wooded, and there is a section with strong indications of coal and other minerals, while one or two good building stone quarries will be tapped..."

Daily Times - Aug. 4, 1887 Kent County's New Coal Mining Enterprise. - The Newcastle advocate says: The Weldford Coal Mining Company that has been recently incorporated for the purpose of mining Gold, Silver, Coal and other Ores and Minerals near Weldford Station in Kent county, is now in good working shape and intends to waste no time in beginning operations. Application has been made to the crown for a mining licence to cover one mile of ground in Kent county. The following are the officers of the Company:- M. Adams, president; W.W. McLellan, vice president; James Brown, Weldford, secretary; Isaac A. Humphry, treasurer. The total capital of the company is to be $75,000, divided into 25,000 shares of $3 each. The annual meeting of the company is to be held the first Tuesday in January of each year. Mr. Robert Clark has been retained to draw all necessary leases from owners of land and to have the same executed as soon as possible. There are strong indications that coal exists in large quantities in the vicinity where the mining operations are to be begun, and, with the good transportation facilities provided by the I.C.R, the prospects of the company are bright."

Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 23, 1887 The Weldford Coal Mining Company has a party boring for coal in the vicinity of Coal Branch Station, and it is rumored they have struck a valuable seam. - World"

Royal Gazette - May 4, 1887 Public Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for Letters Patent, under the provision of Chapter 9, 48th Victoria, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, intituled An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent. 1. The proposed corporate name of the said Company is the Weldford Coal Mining Company. 2. The objects of the Company are the exploring, digging, raising and mining of Gold, Silver, Coal and other ores and minerals, together with the crushing and smelting of the same, with such other things as are incident to the obtaining thereof. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the said Company is to be situate at Weldford Station, on the I.C.R., in the county of Kent. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Seventy five thousand dollars ($75,000), to be divided into Twenty five thousand shares (25,000), and the par value of each share shall be Three dollars ($3.00). 5. The amount of Capital Stock actually subscribed at the present time is fifteen thousand shares (15,000), amounting to Forty five thousand dollars ($45,000). 6. The following are the names of the persons who have been chosen to act as Provisional Directors of the said Company:- James Brown, of Weldford Station, in the county of Kent, Merchant; Matthew T. Glenn, of Weldford Station, County of Kent, Hotel-keeper; Andrew Dunn, of Weldford, in the County of Kent, Merchant; William W. McLellan, of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, Track-master I.C.R.; Michael Adams, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Barrister-at-law; and David W. Clark, of Weldford Station, in the county of Kent, Stonecutter. Names Residence Occupation James Brown, Weldford Merchant Matthew T. Glenn, do. Hotel keeper Andrew Dunn, do. Merchant William W. McLellan, Newcastle Track master, I.C.R. David W. Clark, Weldford Stonecutter Stephen M. Dunn, do. Merchant Michael Adams, Newcastle Barrister-at-Law Weldford, 23rd April, 1887"

Royal Gazette - May 11, 1887 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the ninth day of May, A.D. 1887, incorporating James Brown, Merchant; Matthew T. Glenn, Hotel-keeper; Andrew Dunn, Merchant; David W. Clark, Mason; Stephen M. Dunn, Merchant; all of Weldford, in the county of Kent, and Province of New Brunswick; and William W. McLellan, of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, Province aforesaid, Track- master, I.C.R., for the purpose of exploring, digging, raising and mining of Gold, Silver, Coal, and other Ores and Minerals, together with the crushing and smelting of the same, with such other things as are incident to the obtaining thereof, by the name of The Weldford Coal Mining Company, with a total capital of Seventy five thousand dollars, divided into twenty five thousand shares of three dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this ninth day of May, A.D. 1887 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."
Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 3, 1891 A vein of coal a foot thick at a distance of seven or eight feet down was reached at Cocagne recently by a company lately formed in Moncton. The coal is said to burn clean."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1891 Moncton, Aug. 3. - The Moncton company who recently applied for the right to prospect for coal at Cocagne, Kent Co., is beginning to think that the prospects for the discovery of an abundance of coal at that place are very favorable indeed. A shaft several feet square has been sunk eight or nine feet, and a seam of coal a foot or more in thickness has been struck. The coal is pronounced to be of a good quality, resembling Sydney coal, somewhat, and burns readily without leaving the usual amount of cinders and ashes common to the ordinary kind. A number of men have been engaged to continue the search, and as the present shaft seems to have all the evidence found in extensive coal regions, it will not be surprising to learn of a valuable coal find at this point at no distant day."

Richibucto Review - Jan. 1, 1891 Our Cocagne correspondent writes: - Mr. Simon Bourgeois has been interviewed by no less than half a dozen miners since the late discovery of coal including Mr. P.B. Bourque, foreman of the Joggins mines of N.S., although it is understood that the seam is to be tested by Mr. Winslow of P.E. Island. Some of these gentlemen are a little doubtful as to the existence of an eleven foot seam of coal in this vicinity owing to the fact that the Pictou, Springhill, and Joggins mines scarcely exceed seven feet, while the uniform depth of the latter is but five. Nevertheless they all think that five or even four feet of solid coal could be worked to great advantage especially when in proximity to such good shipping facilities as our harbour affords."

Daily Times - Jan. 3, 1891 Our Cocagne correspondent writes: Mr. Simon Bourgeois has been interviewed by no less than half a dozen miners since the late discovery of coal, including Mr. P.B. Bourque, foreman of the Joggins mines of N.S., although it is understood that the seam is to be tested by Mr. Winslow of P.E. Island. Some of these gentlemen are a little doubtful as to the existence of an eleven foot seam of coal in this vicinity owing to the fact that the Pictou, Springhill, and Joggins mines scarcely exceed seven feet, while the uniform depth of the latter is but five. Nevertheless they all think that five or even four feet of solid coal could be worked to great advantage especially when in proximity to such good

Daily Times - Jul. 18, 1891 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 20, 1891 A New Mining Enterprise. - A number of Monctonians, including Messrs. J. Beaton, C.E. Northrup, P.S. McManus, W. Watson and W.A. Metzler, have secured a licence to prospect for coal on an area of five miles on the Cocagne river. If coal is found in paying quantities it will no doubt be a rich thing, for besides the nearness to Moncton, the opportunities of shipping to P.E. Island and North Shore ports are unexcelled. The area is about five miles from the B. & M. Railway."
Moncton Transcript - Mar. 3, 1893 Kent Co. notes. - It is reported that the seam of coal which was found near the north fork of the Coal Branch Stream some years ago is to be at last opened up. It is understood that a number of our enterprising business men have taken it in hand, and intend commencing operations soon and it is to be hoped they will meet with better success than the Weldford Mining Co., Ltd. - Review"
Richibucto Review - Jul. 9, 1896 Last week, while digging a well on Belony Goguen's farm on the north side of the river, workmen discovered a fine seam of coal at only a few feet from the surface. The seam is about a foot in depth, but as

this thickness was found at the foot of a large hill, down which the seam slopes, it is probable that the seam will be found gradually thicker as it advances up the hill. The seam is solid and pure allowing the gravel to be shoveled off as from a floor. The coal has been tested and pronounced to be of excellent quality."

Richibucto Review - Apr. 28, 1898 Coal Branch. - Mr. Ripley, of Maccan, was here last week prospecting for coal. He has sold his claim to Mr. James Spencer."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 12, 1898 A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Little, Mr. Willie Little, Miss Annie Scott and Miss Augusta Mahood visited the coal mine at Mount Carlyle on the 4th. Mr. C.C. Carlyle, the genial owner of the mine gave the party a very cordial reception, and entertained them with several musical selections on the gramaphone."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1898 Coal Branch. - Robbie says that he does not intend going to the Klondyke, but has a share in Mr. Carlyle's coal mine and will leave shortly for Nova Scotia to engage some expert miners."

Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1898 Coal in Kent County. - Important Discovery By Mr. Carlyle at Coal Branch. - Ricibucto, March 28. - Mr. C.C. Carlyle, who has been prospecting for coal at Coal Branch, Kent Co., has been quite fortunate, having struck a seam that varies from 32 to 36 inches in thickness. The coal is of excellent quality for steam or heating purposes and is so hard that some competent judges pronounce it equal to fairly good anthracite. The mine is within a few miles of the I.C.R. The average output will be from 10 to 30 tons per diem. Coal has been found in this vicinity before, but not in

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 30, 1898 Mr. C.C. Carlisle, who has been prospecting for coal at Coal Branch, Kent Co., has struck a seam that varies from 32 to 36 inches in thickness. The coal is of excellent quality."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Mar. 31, 1898 Coal in Kent County. - Mr. C.C. Carlyle, who has been prospecting for coal at Coal Branch for some time past, has succeeded in striking a seam fully three feet deep. The coal is of an excellent quality and so hard that it is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to a fair quality of anthracite. About twenty tons per day will be the average output. The mine is within a few miles of the I.C.R. As soon as the roads become passable, shipments will commence. We are pleased to hear of Mr. Carlyle's success."

Moncton Daily Times - May 4, 1898 Coal Branch. - The contract for the construction of a wagon road to Mr. Carlyle's coal mine at Mount Carlyle was on Thursday awarded to Mr. Thos. Spencer of Canaan, We hope to see it completed soon, when Mr. Carlyle will open up his mine on an extensive scale."

Richibucto Review - May 12, 1898 It is reported that the N.B. Government is about to give the Mount Carlyle Coal mine some concessions of considerable value. Mr. Carlyle has had a petition before the executive in relation to this for some time. A spirited action like this will commend itself, not only to the people of Kent but to the whole province whatever their political creeds may be. Now that our lumber is beginning to fail it behoves us to make the most of every possible opening, and the man who opens a mine or starts any new industry deserves all encouragement. Hon. Mr. Emmerson appears to be making a good beginning."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 7, 1898 Coal Branch. - Mr. C.C. Carlyle is having his engine placed in position at the coal mine, and operations will commence in a few days."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 6, 1899 Mr. C.C. Carlyle, of Mount Carlyle Coal Mine, has been in town taking orders for coal. He has, it seems, sold to almost every one of our coal burning citizens. The coal is said to be of first class quality."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 28, 1899 Our Coal Branch correspondent writes that Mount Carlyle Coal Mine started again, Monday. All orders can be filled this Fall. A crew of experienced miners are coming from Newcastle, Queen's Co., to give some pointers to our men of Kent, who know little or nothing about digging coal."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 22, 1900 and Richibucto Review - Aug. 23, 1900 A coal seam twenty-two inches in thickness has been discovered in the Parish of Dundas, Kent county, along both banks of the Cocagne River. The coal is said to be of good quality and present in paying quantities. Fifteen square miles along both sides of the Cocagne River have already been taken up by Dr. Chandler and Moncton parties."

Richibucto Review - Aug. 23, 1900 Cocagne, Aug. 20. - A number of gentlemen interested in mining were here last week examining the coal seam on Mr. William's farm and arranging to form a company to further the work of ascertaining the value of the find. Dr. A.H. Chandler went to Fredericton on Saturday."

Richibucto Review - Dec. 13, 1900 Sale of a Coal Mine. - Mount Carlyle Coal mine was handed to a Moncton gentleman the other day for $15,000.00. The former proprietor, C.C. Carlyle, retains a royalty of ten per cent on the output for three years. This is estimated to be worth $5,000.00. The sale of this valuable property should stimulate interest in our natural resources. A few days after the sale was concluded Mr. Carlyle received from another American Company with headquarters at Providence, R.I., an offer more advantageous than the one he had first accepted. Oil scale taken from the mine had been tested in Boston and found to be very rich. It is reported that the Mineral Product Co. of New York, a very wealthy corporation, intend erecting a refining furnace for manganese at the mine next summer."

Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 27, 1900 Coal Branch. - A company of miners from Springhill are negotiating for the lease of Mount Carlyle coal mine."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 13, 1900 Dr. A.H. Chandler, who has been prospecting for coal at Cocagne, has discovered a seam, fifteen inches thick at least, on the south side of the river. The miners found it impossible to get all the way through the seam on account of quicksands. - Moncton Times."

S.J. Star - Aug. 1, 1901 and Daily Times - Jul. 31, 1901 Sinking A Shaft. - The Canadian Coal and Manganese Company have men at work sinking a shaft on the coal property at Harcourt. The shaft is being sunk under the direction of Mr. Rees, a practical miner, and is located some distance from the spot where G.R. Jones carried on his operations. Only a few men are at work, but more are to be put to work. C.G. Polleys and Geo. R. Haddock, who arrived from New York on Saturday last, went up to the mine yesterday. C.E. Northrup, at Mr. Polleys' request, also went up to the mine yesterday for the purpose of taking a number of views of the surrounding country, which is described as quite picturesque. - Times, 31st."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Daily Sun - Aug. 1, 1901 Sinking A Shaft. - The Canadian Coal and Manganese Company have men at work sinking a shaft on the coal property at Harcourt. The shaft is being sunk under the direction of Mr. Rees, a practical miner, and is located some distance from the spot where G.R. Jones carried on his operations. Only a few men are at work at present sinking the shaft, but more are to be put to work. C,G, Polleys and Geo. R. Haddock, who arrived from New York on Saturday last, went up to the mine yesterday. C.E. Northrup, at Mr. Polleys' request, also went up to the mine yesterday for the purpose of taking a number of views of the surrounding country, which is described as quite picturesque. - Times, 31st."

Richibucto Review - Dec. 5, 1901 The work of sinking a shaft at the Mount Carlyle coal mine, Coal Branch, is progressing favorably and the company will probably be taking out coal within a few days. The shaft has now been sunk through the sandstone and into the shale and it is expected to strike the first seam almost any day."

Richibucto Review - Dec. 12, 1901 and Weekly Record - Fri., Dec. ?, 1901The Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, who have been operating on their properties at Mount Carlyle, have reached the first seam of coal and the superintendent of the company, Mr. Rees, brought a box of coal to the city Saturday. The coal was tested and proved to be of a very superior quality. The company have been somewhat handicapped lately on account of the large amount of water running in the shaft. It is the intention Mr. Polleys, the General Manager to procure at once a large pump, when the work will be prosecuted more expeditiously. Mr. Polleys is to be congratulated on the result of his undertaking so far, and it is only a question of time when this will be one of the leading industries in the province."

Richibucto Review - Dec. 19, 1901 ADVERTISEMENT: Canadian Coal And Manganese Company Limited. - Notice of Special General Meeting. - Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the stockholders of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the said Canadian coal and Manganese Company, Limited, in the city of Moncton, Province of New Brunswick, on the eighth day of January, A.D., 1902, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon to consider and deal with a proposition made by Charles G. Polleys to the said company to purchase four thousand seven hundred shares the balance of the unissued capital stock of said company in consideration of the transfer to said company, certain mining licences to be issued under the General Mining Act of New Brunswick, to him, the said Charles G. Polleys such shares to be issued fully paid up and nonassessable and for the consideration of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting. Dated this thirteenth day of December, A.D., 1901. By Order,

Richibucto Review - Dec. 19, 1901 Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited. - Notice of Special General Meeting. - Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company Limited will be held at the Office of the said Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, of the City of Moncton in the County of Westmorland, Province of New Brunswick, on the eighth day of January, A.D., 1902, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon to consider and deal with a proposition made by Charles G. Polleys to the said Company to purchase four thousand seven hundred shares the balance of the unissued Capital Stock of said Company in consideration of the transfer to said Company, certain mining licences to be issued under the General Mining Act of New Brunswick, to him, the said Charles G. Polleys such shares to be issued fully paid up and nonassessable and for the consideration of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. Dated this thirteenth day of December,

Richibucto Review - Dec. 19, 1901 A special general meeting of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co. Ltd., will be held in the city of Moncton on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1902, when important matters are to be discussed. See Advt.

in another column."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 29, 1901 Canadian Coal and Manganese Company. - Mr. Chas. G. Polleys, general manager of the newly organized Canadian Coal and Manganese Co., who have acquired the coal property at Coal Branch, arrived in the city Saturday. Messrs. Geo. Haddock and J.M. Rees, who have had considerable experience in coal mining in the United States, have been here for the past week. They have examined the property of the company and are well pleased with the prospects for successful mining."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 6, 1901 ADVERTISEMENT: Canadian Coal & Manganese Company, Limited. -- Notice of Meeting -- Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stock holders of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, a corporation duly incorporated under the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act, 1893, will be held at the office of E. Albert Reilly, in the City of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the twenty second day of June, A.D., 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; the object of such meeting being the organization of said company and the transaction of such other business as shall lawfully come before such meeting. Dated this Fifth day of June, A.D., 1901. (Sgd.) Charles G. Polleys, Gurney R. Jones, Alexander Gibson, E. Albert Reilly, Provincial

Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1901 The Canadian Coal and Manganese Co. Ltd., with capital stock of one million dollars in $100 shares, has been incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick. The incorporators are: Chas. G. Polleys of Elizabeth, N.J.; Gurney R. Jones, Alex Gibson and E.A. Reilly of Moncton; Jas. P. Geddes of New York City, and Joseph H. Rogers

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Jun. 27, 1901 A correspondent of the St. John Sun writing from Moncton, says: Chas. Polleys, a New Jersey mining engineer who is interested in the company developing the coal mine at Coal Branch, has returned from a trip to Pennsylvania, where he has succeeded in interesting a sufficient amount of capital to warrant the beginning of operations on a large scale. He is bringing a mining expert from Pennsylvania and will commence work at once. An analysis of the coal proved to be of excellent quality for steam and furnace, giving a heat equal to the Pennsylvania percentage of volatile hydrocarbon high, making it also first class for manufacture."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 22, 1901 Moncton. - Finding Good Coal in Kent Co. - Moncton, March 19. - Work is progressing quite actively at the Mount Carlyle coal mine, in Kent County, recently bonded to G.R. Jones of Moncton for $15,000. The coal is of a good quality and finds a ready market. As yet mining is conducted in a rather primitive way, but seven men are steadily employed, and it is said the indications are good."

Richibucto Review - Mar. 28, 1901 Mr. C.C. Carlyle goes to Queens Monday to engage a crew of experienced coal miners to work at the Carlyle mine, at Harcourt, which is being operated by Mr. G.R. Jones. The new gang of men will be put to work opening up a new slope. - Moncton Times, March 23rd."

S.J. Star - May 24, 1901 and Daily Sun - May 24, 1901 New Coal Co. - Moncton, N.B., May 23. - Application has been made for letters patent under the joint stock company's act of New Brunswick for the incorporation of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, with a capital of a million dollars. The principal object of the company is to acquire and operate coal mines at Mount Carlyle, at Coal Branch, Kent county. The applicants for incorporation are James P. Geddes, banker, New York; Charles G. Polleys, mining engineer, New Jersey; Gurney R. Jones, lumber dealer; Alexander Gibson, contractor; Joseph H. Rogers, agent, and E. Albert Reilly, barrister, of Moncton. Two good seams of coal have been opened and it is the intention of the company to put in a first class mining plant on a large scale."

St. John Star - Nov. 1, 1901 The coal areas at Mount Carlyle in Kent Co. are being tested by the American company which has been organized to develop them."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 7, 1901 Testing the Coal Areas At Mount Carlyle. - Moncton, Oct. 31. - Whether or not the coal areas in New Brunswick are of such a character as to warrant mining on a large scale, according to modern methods, is in a fair way of being demonstrated at Mount Carlyle, which is about five miles from Coal Branch station of the Intercolonial Railway, and about thirty miles north of Moncton. Coal was discovered at this point some years ago by C.C. Carlyle, after whom the place is named, but he lacked capital to operate a mine, and nothing was done until last winter, when the property was bonded to G.R. Jones, one of Moncton's enterprising citizens. Mr. Jones went to work on the surface in a rather primitive way, and last winter got out about 400 tons of coal of fair quality. During the early spring the area was examined by C.G. Polleys, a mining engineer of considerable prominence in New York, who at once took hold of it and succeeded in organizing a company to develop the property. The company is known as the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, the president being Jas. P. Geddes, of New York, G.R. Jones of Moncton, vice president, and C.G. Polleys, general manager. A perpendicular shaft, 12 by 20 feet, is being sunk at a point about a quarter of a mile from where Mr. Jones operated, and it is hoped to strike a six foot seam at a depth of 100 feet. Operations at sinking the shaft have been somewhat delayed by the breaking of the pump, but they are down now a depth of 60 or 70 feet. In the meantime the most improved machinery is being procured, a boarding house capable of accommodating sixty people has been erected, and also half a dozen other buildings, including office, boiler and engine houses, and blacksmith and machine shops. So confident are the managers that the enterprise will be successful that arrangements are now being made to lay off streets and lots for the building of the town that it is thought will be built up. The superintendent of the works is J.W. Rees, a practical miner from Pennsylvania."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 9, 1901 The work of sinking a shaft at the Mount Carlyle coal mine, Coal Branch, is progressing favorably and the company will probably be taking out coal within a few days. The shaft has now been sunk through the sandstone and into the shale, and it is expected to strike the first seam almost any day. - Moncton Times."

St. John Star - Nov. 20, 1901 The N.B. Coal and Manganese Co. are sinking a shaft at Mount Carlyle and expect to strike the first seam of coal this week."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 10, 1901 A seam of hard coal has been found at the head of the Little North West River about two miles and a half from Richibucto, and is reported to be about two feet deep. A company has been formed and now have several men at work digging, and report having struck coal in abundance and of the best quality. All that is required is some capital to make this a success, as those who are at work say that there is plenty of coal and a fine chance to get it."

Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 18, 1901 A seam of hard coal has been found at the head of the Little Northwest River about two miles and a half from Richibucto, and is reported to be about two feet deep. A company has been formed and now have several men at work digging, and report having struck coal in abundance and of the best quality. All that is required is some capital to make this a success, as those who are at work say that their is plenty of coal and a fine chance to get it.

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Apr. 17, 1902 Mount Carlyle Coal Mine. - The Canadian Coal and Manganese Co. operating the Mount Carlyle Coal Mine at Coal Branch, are at work taking out coal and expect to make some shipments shortly. About sixty tons have been mined and the management expect to be taking out a carload a day in about three weeks time. Mt. J.P. Geddes, President of the company, visited the mine on Tuesday and returns to New York to-day."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 17, 1902 The large boarding house at Coal Branch, Kent County, owned by the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, was destroyed by fire Friday night. It cost $3,000 and was insured for $1,500. The mine has not been working for some time and the building was only occupied by a watchman."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 24, 1902 Mr. Jas. P. Geddes, president of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co., arrived in Moncton from New York on Tuesday and attended a meeting of the shareholders and directors in the office of the company yesterday. Work at the mine Mt. Carlyle, Kent Co., is progressing favorably but the large pump recently purchased in New York, is not yet in working order. It is the intention to bore through the second seam before sinking the shaft any deeper. Mr. Geddes is accompanied by his wife, and will visit the mine today in company with Mr. Polleys."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 8, 1902 and Richibucto Review - May 15, 1902Sussex (7th). - Samples of coal, said to be from the Mount Carlyle coal mine in Kent County, were seen in Sussex yesterday, and if there proves to be a good paying body of it, the owners have struck it rich. The coal is albertite of a first class nature, and its being found in this region is somewhat

S.J. Star - May 17, 1902 Sale of Coal Mine. - (Moncton Transcript). - Sometime ago the option given by G.R. Jones in the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co., on the Mount Carlyle Mine having lapsed Mr. Jones sold the property to j.p. Geddes, of New York. It is understood Mr. Jones received $25,000 for the property. Mr. Geddes has sold the property to the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co. At the outset of the operations of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co. an option on the property was secured from Mr. Jones who had been working it on a small scale, and the prospecting done by the company has decided to take it over. The company has been mining coal from a small seam for some time and already 290 tons or more of coal is ready for shipment."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 24, 1903 The Imperial Coal Company, operating at Beersville, Kent County, has been organized and it is proposed to mine on a larger scale than ever during the coming year."

Richibucto Review - Apr. 30, 1903 The Imperial Coal Company has made application to the governor in council for license to search for mineral on Coal Branch and also on Trout Brook."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 9, 1903 Charles G. Polleys, a mining engineer of experience, is showing his confidence in the coal areas of New Brunswick by putting his own money into development work. Mr. Polleys has opened a mine about eight miles from Coal Branch station in Kent Co., and is now taking out coal with results that are more than satisfying him. He says the greatest drawback is the lack of railway facilities as to haul the output to Coal Branch Station of the I.C.R., costs over a dollar a ton. He has, however, opened a shorter route, to Adamsville station which will reduce the cost. Mr. Polleys has the plan for a railway by means of which he hopes to connect with the I.C.R. on one direction and to tidewater at

Kingston on the other. The length of this line would be about 16 miles, with the coal areas lying about midway."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 30, 1903 Death of Mr. C.C. Carlyle. - The news of the death of Charles C. Carlyle which occurred at the Moncton Hospital last Friday, was heard with surprise and sincere regret by his friends in Kent County. Mr. Carlyle had been suffering from diabetes for some time past, but no one in this section knew until a few days ago that he was in a dangerous condition. A few days ago he was operated upon for a carbuncle on his neck. Deceased was a native of Kent County and spent the greater part of his life here. He was for several years engaged in the agricultural machinery business, but of late has devoted much of his attention to coal mining. He did much to open up and develop coal mines in this County and at the time of his death was interested in the Mount Carlyle mine near Coal Branch. Mr. Carlyle was well known as a contributor to the press of this province on the current topics of the day and was also a poet of no mean ability. The signature C.C.C. to his contributions was familiar to most people who read the newspapers. At the time of his death he was engaged in collecting his poems with the intention of publishing them in one volume. He was also the author of the American war song, 'John Brown's Body'. This he wrote and sent to his brother who was at that time engaged as a telegraph operator with the federals and who was afterwards captured and starved to death in a confederate prison. The song, with some additions and variations was et to music and became the well known war song of the northern forces in that gigantic struggle. Deceased was sixty-two years of age and leaves a widow residing at Shediac, and a son Frank, in the employ of the Record Company, Moncton. His body was brought to Bass River and buried in the Presbyterian burying ground there on Sunday last."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 4, 1903 The annual meeting of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the office of E. Albert Reilly in Moncton on Tuesday, the ninth day of June, at 10 o'clock a.m., to receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the directors thereon; to elect directors and other officers, and for the consideration of such other business as may come before this meeting."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;

Richibucto Review - Mar. 19, 1903 Coal Branch. - Mr. Thos. Swift, who is engaged in hauling coal for the Imperial Coal Co., Adamsville, spent Sunday with his parents here."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 12, 1903 About twenty five miners came to Beersville coal mines last week to assist in the work of opening up the mines."

Richibucto Review - Nov. 19, 1903 The Canadian Coal and Manganese Company is resuming operations on coal areas at Coal Branch. The company has imported nine experienced miners from British Columbia and the work of pumping out the tunnel is now going again."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 20, 1903 The work on the Beersville road, Kent county, is progressing well. The rails have been laid for a distance of nearly three miles from Adamsville and it is expected to have it ready for the hauling of coal by December 1st. The mining operations are being successfully carried on at Beersville, two collieries being opened. A number of miners have been brought from British Columbia and a thorough survey of the ground will be made by the companies

Richibucto Review - Nov. 26, 1903 The Beersville Coal Mine. - Mr. John McLaren, the genial foreman of the Beersville Coal Mine was in the city last night and returned home today. Mr. McLaren, in conversation with a Transcript reporter, was asked how things looked up this way. He replied that everything was most encouraging. The road is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and Mr. McLaren looks forward to a bright future for that district. When the writer visited the mine in company with Mr. Polleys, manager, about a year ago, it was only in its infancy. At the present time, according to all reports it has grown rapidly; but from the prospects it will be many, many years before it will be of age. At present there are fourteen men employed, but when the road is completed there will be a stir unprecedented in the county of Kent. -

Richibucto Review - Oct. 8, 1903 Operations at Imperial Mine. - Operations are progressing favorable at the Imperial Coal Co.'s properties at Beersville. In the first opening made by the company mining has been carried on to a distance of nearly 1000 feet in the main level, and the side levels have been worked for a considerable distance. The coal being mined at present is of an exceedingly superior quality, and is being housed in a shed near by. The company expect to have several thousand tons ready for shipment at the completion of the railway. Men are at work now laying a track to the new opening recently started, where the main seam of coal is quite visible and is large enough to warrant the permanent and substantial structure which is being made at this second opening. Mr. Polleys, general manager of the company, visited the mine Tuesday and is well pleased with the progress that is being made in mining and in the construction work that is going on preparatory to the increase of the output of coal in the future. In Mr. James McLaren the company have an expert man in his line, and one that is thoroughly conversant with every detail in mining coal. Mr. Brown, who is connected with the construction work of the railway from Adamsville into the mine, informs the Times that his company expects, if they have favorable weather, to complete the line by the early part of December. - Times."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 3, 1903 Mr. C.G. Polleys, accompanied by a number of New York gentlemen, including

Commissioner Hemle, Dr. Myral, W. Lee, Dr. Von Hagen, and Isaac Purdy, and Hon. C.W. Robinson of Moncton, paid a visit to Beersville mine last week. The visitors were greatly impressed by the possibilities of the mine which is being rapidly

Richibucto Review - Sep. 24, 1903 Notice of Meeting. - Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the shareholders of 'The Beersville Coal and Railway Company' will be held at the office of C.W. Robinson at Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, on Saturday, the third day of October next at the hour of twenty o'clock. M.F. Keith, C.G. Polleys, F.C. Robinson, Provisional Directors. Moncton, N.B., September 11th, A.D., 1903."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 24, 1903 A contract has been let for the construction of a railway from the coal mine at Beersville to Adamsville, on the I.C.R., and the first sod was turned on Tuesday. The contractors, who are Brown Brothers, of Richibucto, have engaged to have the road completed and ready for operation by the first of January next. In the meantime there is about a thousand tons of coal at the mine awaiting transportation, and the management intend to open another main level at once in order to be able to greatly increase the output as soon as the railway is completed."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 25, 1903 The contract for construction of the branch railway to connect the Beersville coal mine in Kent County with the I.C. Ry., has been let to Messrs. J.C. Wilmot and Gilmore Brown, the well known railway contractors and engineers and the work is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 25, 1903 Mr. Isaac Purdy, treasurer of the Imperial Coal Co., and Dr. Von Hagen another director of the Company, have taken $200 stock in Moncton Exhibition Association ..."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Aug. 4, 1904 The Seeley-Polleys Case. - Preliminary Investigation Commenced Before Stipendiary Kay Thursday. - The preliminary investigation in the case brought by Mr. Paul S. Seeley against Mr. C.G. Polleys in connection with stock of the Imperial Coal Co., was commenced before Stipendiary Kay of Moncton, Thursday afternoon. Messrs. W.B. Chandler and E.A. Reilly appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs D.I. Walsh and F.J. Sweeney for the defence. The complainant in the case is Paul S. Seeley, student, now of Harcourt, who alleges that Polleys fraudulently represented to Mrs. Affa S. Seeley, widow, of New York, that he and Isaac Purdy jointly owned 51,000 shares of stock in the Imperial Coal Co., that a certificate of stock was deposited in a bank, and thereby induced her to purchase 200 shares for $600. All the afternoon was taken up with the examination of Mr. John Bedford, secretary of the company, in proving the records of the company. Mr. Bedford told Mr. Chandler that he had been acting as secretary of the Imperial Coal Co., Ltd., since April 14, 1903. The letters patent incorporating the company were produced by the witness and put in evidence. The stock ledger, stock certificate book and minute book of the company were produced and put in evidence. Witness was then questioned concerning the stock issued to Mr. Polleys and certificates of stock issued under his signature. Witness would not swear to the signature of Mr. Polleys except in the case which he witnessed. Witness was cross examined by Mr. Sweeney with reference to the signature of Mr. Polleys to certificates, and would not swear to Mr. Polleys' handwriting with the exception of the cases in which he was witness. The witness was then examined by Mr. Chandler with reference to the stock issued to Mr. Isaac Purdy, as recorded in the company's stock book. Mr. Chandler asked the witness if he found any entry in the company's certificate books of the issue of 51,000 shares of stock of the company to Chas. G. Polleys and Isaac Purdy, jointly, to which he replied that he did not. To his knowledge there was no such entry of stock issue in any of the company's books. At this stage the court adjourned until Friday morning. The preliminary examination in the Seeley-Polleys case was continued in the Moncton police court Friday. John Bedford, secretary of the company, was under examination all day and gave evidence in reference to the issue of stock. His evidence was interesting. Polleys is charged with inducing Affa S. Seeley, of New York, to purchase 200 shares of stock for $600, by fraudulently representing that he and Isaac Purdy jointly held 51,000 shares of stock or a controlling interest in the property. The evidence showed that Mrs. Affa S. Seeley had purchased considerable stock, some thousands of shares, that the shares she purchased were mostly treasury stock upon which Mr. Hugo Von Hagen, director of the company, had an op...?... a share; that the 200 shares referred to in the information came from Polley's certificates but Von Hagen's name appears on the stub in the stock book as having received certificates for Affa S. Seeley. Paul S. Seeley, son of Affa S. Seeley, and complainant in the case, also holds 400 shares in the company, 250 of which he bought from the Von Hagen option. Affa S. Seeley holds 3,060 shares and had purchased 1,300 shares of this from treasury stock held by Von Hagen under option before the 200 referred to in the complaint. The secretary of the company said that Dr, Von Hagen had told him that he was selling this treasury stock, on which he had an option of $1, for $5 and $10 and giving some away. The stock book showed that at the time of the division of stock, Polleys received 72,980 out of 100,000 shares. On 13th July, 1903, the date of the issue of the stock to Affa S. Seeley referred to in the information, it showed Polleys held 62,000 shares and Purdy 10,000 shares. According to the secretary's evidence everything was harmonious in the company up to the annual meeting, in April last, when Dr. Von Hagen took exception to the meeting being held. Since that time there had been differences among the directors and shareholders, which appear to have led to the present proceedings. In the Moncton police court Saturday morning the complainant in the Seeley-Polleys case was called as witness. He told of coming to Moncton from New York and interviewing Dr. Von Hagen and buying stock in the Imperial Coal Company through him. Witness was acting for his mother. Witness got two certificates - 100 shares each - from Dr. Van Hagen. Mr. Polleys visited the complainant's home and talked about the affairs of the company. Complainant's mother asked him to come to

New Brunswick in May. She told him to come to New Brunswick and see the mine and to meet the president, Mr. Polleys, and investigate all the matters connected with the company, and particularly to find out about the stock and the control from the president, and, if everything was satisfactory, to buy some stock. The complainant had a talk with Mr. Polleys, after seeing Dr. Von Hagen about the purchase of stock. That was the first time witness ever met Mr. Polleys. Witness had been told previously that there was a certificate of 51,000 shares made out to Isaac Purdy and Charles G. Polleys, which represented the control of the company. This was before Mr. Polleys told him. Witness saw the stock certificate book. He did not look through it. He saw no other books of the company. Witness believed the statement by Mr. Polleys.

Richibucto Review - Dec. 15, 1904 The Beersville mine is in a most encouraging condition. The coal supply is first class grade and the daily output is from forty to fifty tons. This will be generally increased as the property is developed."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 4, 1904 Dr. Hugo Von Hagen of New York, has applied for mining licenses to search for minerals on eight lots at the head of Salmon River and its branches lying to the west of Adamsville station."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 4, 1904 Notice. - Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Local Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, application will be made for the passing of an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Central Railway Company, with authority to construct and operate a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Coal Branch to the Coal Mines of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, and thence to Richibucto; also to construct and operate a Line of Railway westward from the point of junction of the above mentioned line with the Intercolonial Railway and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line at or near Chipman with power to lease, amalgamate with or acquire the said last mentioned line as may be mutually agreed on. Dated at New York, United States of America, December twenty first, 1903. James P. Geddes, For self and other Applicants."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Feb. 11, 1904 The St. John Telegraph of Thursday says:- Hugo Von Hagen of New York, president of the Beersville Coal and Railway Company, was at the Royal Hotel yesterday accompanied by W.R. Townsend, of New York, and Isaac Purdy, of Purdy, N.Y. They were on the way to Kent county to visit the company's coal property and railway there. They were met here by Hon. C.W. Robinson, M.P.P., of Moncton, and Dr. Keith, of Harcourt, and all left for Kent county last evening. There is in mind a project for a railway from their property to connect with the N.B. Coal and Railway Company's line in Queens county and with the idea ultimately of having a route through Fredericton for shipment

Richibucto Review - Feb. 18, 1904 On Wednesday the local government heard a delegation consisting of Dr. Von Hagen, Isaac Purdy, W.R. Townsend, of New York; Hon. C.W. Robinson, of Moncton, Mr. Gilmour Brown, C.E., of Fredericton, and Dr. Keith, of Harcourt, of the Beersville Coal and Railway Company. They were promised a subsidy already earned, and return of deposit of our thousand dollars. The application for a line to Richibucto River, six miles, is to be considered."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 25, 1904 Belgians Quit At Beersville. - Moncton, Feb. 18. - A party of twenty four Belgians arrived in town this afternoon from Beersville, where they have been working in the Imperial Coal Company's mine. The Belgians are on strike for higher wages and are en route for Sydney to try their luck in Cape Breton collieries. The Belgians say they were brought to Canada under misrepresentation. They were told by the steamship agents they would get from $3 to $4 per day but they have only been getting $1.50 per day at Beersville mine. They have worked nearly a month at $1.50 but have now demanded more pay. The Imperial Coal Company offered so much per ton but the men refused this offer and left the mine yesterday. About fifty men altogether were at work at Beersville. Some of the Belgians are so dissatisfied with the condition of things compared with what they were told that they will return home via St. John. Moncton, Feb. 20. - Eleven of the Belgian miners, who came down from Beersville mine Thursday, left yesterday morning for Sydney. The balance of 24 went to St. John with the intention of taking passage back to Belgium. Mr. Polleys, manager of the Imperial Coal Co., told a Times reporter yesterday that the dissatisfied Belgians had been paid exactly what they were promised and were offered just what is being paid the men now at work in the mine. What the strikers asked was so much per day and they declined to accept so much per ton as is being paid other miners. Mr. Polleys says the company pays 80 cents per ton on the broad works which means that the men can mine three to five tons a day without any trouble. Thirteen Belgians refused to join the strikers, and are satisfied to remain at the wages being paid. Mr. James McLaurin, superintendent, at the Beersville coal mine, and Mr. Charles McLaren came down from the mine yesterday."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 25, 1904 Feasted On Cats. - Belgian Miners Are No Respecter Of Animals. - The Belgian miners at Beersville are no respecter of animals in times of feasting. On Sunday last, it is stated, the Belgians at Beersville indulged in a feast, and in consequence of their impartiality with respect to the dishes served, some of the good people of Beersville are mourning the loss of their pet felines. According to the story told concerning the feast, the variety of dishes in the meat line included pork, cat and fox. it is not known that the Belgians have any decided preference for any one of these animals for feasting purposes, but on this occasion they were handy and they were made to do service. The pork was secured from the neighbors, the cat strayed in and one of the miners was fortunate enough to trap a fox a few days before. The fox skin was taken to Moncton and disposed of by the striking Belgians. Richibucto could contribute a few animals of the feline tribe for a Belgian feast and throw in a canine or two at the same time."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 26, 1904 A party of fifteen Belgian miners, who have bee working the coal mines at Evansville, Kent Co., recently, were in St. John Saturday on their way back to Belgium. These men, some of whom are accompanied by their families, came here by different steamers during the last few weeks and are disgusted with the country. They claim to be expert miners and expected to earn three or four dollars a day at the start, but in accordance with the usual custom they were put on the simplest work first to show what they could do and were paid on an average one dollar and a half per day. This did not suit some of them. Others state that the extreme cold is injuring their children's health. They sail on return to Belgium on the Lake Champlain."

Richibucto Review - Jan. 14, 1904 Application for Another Railway. - The local government in session at Fredericton yesterday, 6th instant, were asked for a railway charter which the promoters point out, means a great coal business in Kent county and which at the outset, they say, means the shipment of 500 tons of coal a day. James P. Geddes, of New York, manager of the Canadian Coal Mining Company, asked the government to approve legislation to obtain a charter to build a road from their mine in Kent county to Richibucto, eight miles, and also a road to the I.C.R. six miles to Coal Branch; they also propose to build to Chipman. Mr. Geddes says the company is backed strongly by American capitalists, and has acquired licenses over eighty miles of ground which their claim is, contains 60,000,000 tons of coal of excellent quality. It is of about the same thickness as is found in the Queens county fields, but is continuous for miles. The company intend to build the road to Coal Branch early in the spring, and endeavored to do so this winter, but the engineers advised that that would be too costly an operation because of the frost and for other reasons. As soon as the line to Coal Branch is completed, which they expect will be early next spring, they say they will ship 500 tons a day. They claim they have already spent $140,000 in prospecting and development. The government asked the company to prepare plans of the proposed lines of railway, and to submit a memorial setting forth the facts and showing the financial ability of the company to complete the work. Favorable consideration was then promised. - Telegraph."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Jan. 14, 1904 Kent County Coal Mines And Railways. - James P. Geddes, manager of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, was before the local government in session last week, asking for legislation to obtain a charter to build railway lines in the coal areas of Kent and Queens. He informed the government that the coal beds owned by his Company in the county of kent have been prospected, and contain by estimation, sixty million tons of coal. His proposition is to construct a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial near Coal Branch Station to the Company's mine at Coal Branch and thence to Richibucto River, a distance of eight miles, which would give them a water terminus at or near Brown's Yard. The Beersville Railway has already been constructed to a point within two miles of the Company's mine, and the question naturally asked is, why Mr. Geddes' Company desire a parallel line to Coal Branch? Why not extend the Beersville line? If we are correctly informed, the Beersville Railway Company's charter contemplates the extension of their line to Mr. Geddes' Company's mine and thence to Richibucto River. The survey of the proposed line has already been begun and its junction with the Intercolonial is within two miles of Beersville Railway junction. The line, as surveyed, extends parallel or nearly so with the Beersville Railway at a distance no greater than two miles from the latter line and at one point approaches within half a mile of it. Of course if Mr. Geddes' Company propose to construct the railway at their own expense, there is no reason why a charter should not be granted then to do so, but if they expect to receive the usual subsidies, the government would not be justified in spending public money on an enterprise which can only result in an injury to a line already subsidized and in operation. The proposal is also made to construct a railway from Coal Branch to Queens County, connecting with the line of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company at Chipman. A charter has already been granted to extend the Kent Northern Railway to Chipman, and there would be the same objections to building two parallel lines through the same district. Indeed it was claimed by some of the members when the bill was before the legislature last session that the Kent Extension would interfere with the Canada Eastern, though the two lines traverse altogether different sections of the province. The government, which has always striven to encourage and promote the development of the mining industry, will no doubt do all in its power to encourage any legitimate attempt to open up our coal fields. It has asked Mr. Geddes to furnish reports of the experts and he has promised to do so. He has also promised to prepare plans of the proposed lines of railway and to submit a memorial setting forth the facts and showing the financial ability of the company to complete the work. This will, however, be only a matter of form, as it is understood that several wealthy men are behind the scheme. Mr. Geddes further assures the government that on the completion of the branch to the Company's mine an output of five hundred tons of coal per day will speedily be increased to one thousand tons. The work already done and the enterprises in view justify the conclusion that Kent County will soon become a great coal producing district."

Richibucto Review - Jan. 14, 1904 Mr. Chas. G. Polleys and the heirs of Wm. Polleys have made applications for mining licenses to search for minerals on one square mile to be selected from license to search No. 542 Coal Branch."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Jan. 28, 1904 Imperial Coal Co.'s Operations. - Mine Almost Ready for Working on a Large Scale. - A Times representative visited the coal company's mine at Beersville the other day in company with Mr. C.G. Polleys and was considerably surprised at the change which has taken place in that part of the country within the last few months, both

as regards the development of the coal areas and the means of transportation between the I.C.R. and Beersville. As readers of the Times are already aware, the Beersville railway, the construction of which was commenced a little over three months ago, has been completed. The road runs from Adamsville to Beersville, a distance of seven miles, and the Imperial Coal Company has the transportation facilities necessary to the successful operations of their mine. The Beersville road runs through a well wooded country for the most part and in time there will be no doubt be considerable traffic in the wood business. On the Beersville end of this line, there is a very considerable quantity of hardwood, and at Beersville surrounding the Imperial Coal Co.'s mine the country is quite thickly settled and the farming section in a good state of cultivation. Up to the present time the operations of the Imperial Coal Co. have been almost wholly confined to developing their property. A considerable quantity of coal, however, has been taken out, and the development stage may now be said to be about through with. Since the Beersville railway has been opened about three hundred tons of coal from the Imperial Co.'s mine has been shipped over it, and previous to its opening some twelve hundred tons had been shipped from the Beersville mine. Mr. Polleys, the manager, feels very sanguine as to the prospects of the company and his views are shared by the superintendent of the mine, Mr. James McLaurin. Commencing on the bank of the Coal Branch river the Imperial Coal Company has run one level a distance of nearly one thousand feet and a second level about fifty or a hundred feet, while a number of trial pits have been opened up for a considerable distance along the face of the mountain, from which coal is now being taken. The main level, as well as the side levels, are substantially timbered, and all of the work that has been done is of a permanent character and bears the stamp of paving the way for extensive working of the property. The splendid natural drainage has the effect of keeping the mine very dry and thus removes one of the great drawbacks in coal mining. The work in the main tunnel is well advanced and in a short time it is expected that the company will be taking out 200 tons a day. The best of facilities are afforded for inexpensive mining. Being on the side of a mountain there is a natural dump for refuse that greatly decreases the cost in this respect. At present a bank head on the top of the hill about midway between the two levels, is under course of construction and is well on towards completion. A hoisting engine and other up-to-date machinery will be put in and when in operation will be capable of hoisting a large quantity of coal. The process of raising the coal to the bank head is very simple and inexpensive. After being brought to the mouth of the levels the cars will be run along the face of the hill a distance of twenty five or thirty yards and the coal dumped into the cars on the incline railway to be hoisted to the bankhead. By an automatic arrangement the coal on reaching the bankhead will be screened and classified and loaded into cars without much of the expense incurred in most coal mines at the bankhead. All the work about the mine is of a substantial character, and the company has good reason to feel that they have just begun the development of a coal area that will ultimately be mined on an extensive scale. Eleven Belgian miners arrived at the mine the other day, and Manager Polleys and Superintendent McLaurin are so well pleased with their work that an effort will be made to get another lot of them as soon as possible. Mr. Charles McLaren, formerly with the N.B. Petroleum Co., has been an been engaged as accountant at the mine. -- The following are the officers of the Beersville Coal and Railway Company: Dr. Hugo Von Hagen, New York, president, Dr. M.F. Keith, Harcourt, vice president, Hon. C.W. Robinson, Moncton, secretary, C.G. Polleys, Moncton, general manager, Isaac Purdy, New York, treasurer. Messrs. Von Hagen and Purdy hold large interests in both the railway and coal properties and have made frequent visits here during the progress of construction. They have worked indefatiguably with those locally interested for the success of both concerns and are much pleased with the results so far attained. Messrs. Von Hagen and Purdy are here at present in the interests of development of both the coal and railway properties. - Times."

Richibucto Review - Jan. 28, 1904 Fifty Belgian miners, who recently arrived in this province, have been engaged to work in the Beersville coal mines. Most of them are married men. They intend sending for their wives and families next spring."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 28, 1904 Mr. C.G. Polleys returned on Saturday from a business trip to New York. He was accompanied here by Mr. John Schreyer, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Achenbach, and Mr. Louis Wendel, jr., prominent business people of New York. The above gentlemen have interested themselves in the Imperial Coal Co., of which Mr. Polleys is President. Messrs. Schreyer and Wendel have visited the property at Beersville and Mr. Achenbach and Mr. Polleys go up today. - Moncton Times."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 16, 1904 At the annual meeting of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co, in the office of Mr. E.A. Reilly, Moncton, Tuesday, the old board of directors were re-elected."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Mar. 10, 1904 The Case of The Belgian Miners. - Surveyor General Shows Government Free From Criticism. - A good deal has been said about the alleged grievances of some Belgian miners who came out to this province to work in the coal mines, and some of whom have been sent home again, at the expense of the Belgian government. The story told by the miners was to the effect that advertisements inserted in Belgian papers by the C.P.R. at the request of Mr. Duff-Miller, agent general for N.B. in London. offering men $2 per day and stating that wages ran as high as $4; and that they were convinced they were asked to come out here to work for the government. They say they came here, were sent to Chipman, but were not wanted there and came back and were sent to Beersville, where they found the highest wages were $1.50 per day. Later they were informed they would have to work by the ton, but refused, claiming they could only earn $1 that way. Twenty five went on strike, got their time checks and came to Moncton. Here they sat they refused their money at the company's office. Thirteen sold their time checks at 5 per cent discount and went to Nova Scotia. The

other twelve came to St. John. One went from here to Montreal, and the other eleven, through the agency of the Belgian consul, were sent home to Belgium, sailing last Sunday. The Telegraph has been permitted to see the correspondence which has taken place between Surveyor General Dunn and the management of the Imperial Coal Company in reference to this subject, and has also had an interview with the surveyor general on the matter. The letter from Dr. Keith, of the Imperial Company, to whom the surveyor general wrote as soon as he learned of the alleged grievance of the miners, states that these men became dissatisfied without any apparent reason and also that a number of other Belgian miners have remained in the company's employ and are well satisfied. The Telegraph also learns that at the adjoining mine, owned by the Canadian Coal & Manganese Company, of which Jas. P. Geddes, of New York is prominent, are also a number of Belgian employees who are proving to be good men and seem to be thoroughly satisfied. The surveyor general also informed the reporter that, upon arrival of these men here, everything possible was done to secure them employment as speedily as possible and that when they went to Kent county they thoroughly understood the wages which they were to receive and his information from the officers of the company was that, as far as the company was concerned, the understanding had been carried out in good faith. The government had nothing to do in the matter, he said, beyond having its agent general in England issue an advertisement stating that employment would be given in New Brunswick for 100 miners and he had been careful to instruct the agent general to inform all applicants what wages would be received. The portion of the party referred to in the Globe's article were evidently without means and he had gone as far as he felt justified in doing in assisting them. It was one of the difficulties connected with immigration that there would always be a certain proportion either unwilling to work or who were easily dissatisfied and, while there were complaints from these people, there were a considerable number not only of Belgian but English coal miners, who had obtained employment in the mines of Queens and Kent counties and who seemed to be perfectly satisfied. I.J.D. Landry, Belgian consul here, wrote to Ottawa in connection with the matter placing the blame on Mr. Dunn and his department. Mr. Dunn was asked by the Ottawa authorities to state his side of the case and he has done so. There the matter is at present. - Telegraph."

Richibucto Review - May 19, 1904 P.S. Archibald, C.E., has completed a survey of the proposed branch from the I.C.R. to the Canadian Coal Company's mine at Mount Carlyle, Kent Co. The length of the line will be six miles. Brown Brothers, contractors for the Beersville Railway, have about 35 men clearing the sides of the railway along its entire length. They will have quite a quantity of wood as a result of their labor."

Richibucto Review - May 19, 1904 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice of General Meeting. -- Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited. -- Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of E. Albert Reilly in the city of Moncton in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, on Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of June, A.D., 1904, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon for considering and sanctioning a Bye Law increasing the number of Directors of the said Company from Five to Seven. The transfer Books and Register of the members of the Company will be closed on the Third day of June, A.D., 1904, to the Fourteenth day of June, A.D., 1904, both days inclusive. Dated at Coal Branch in the County of Kent in the Province of New Brunswick, this sixteenth day of May, A.D., 1904. By order E. Albert Reilly,

Richibucto Review - Nov. 17, 1904 Application has been made to the Surveyor General, for license to search for minerals on mining block, No. 354 on Molus River."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 6, 1904 ADVERTISEMENT: Wanted. - At once, at Imperial Coal Company's Mines, Beersville, Kent Co., miners and mine laborers. Apply at mines. J.F. Modadrin."

Richibucto Review - Oct. 6, 1904 Milledge VanBuskirk, of Harcourt, has applied for license to search for minerals on four square miles of land known as Mining Block, No. 270, on Richibucto at the mouth of the Molus River; and Melissa McLeave has applied for license for same purpose on five square miles situated on the Molus River above the first grant."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 13, 1904 Dr. Hugo Von Hagen has applied for license to search for minerals on mining block No. 257 on Richibucto river below Coal Branch and Bass River."

Codes: S6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal;
Richibucto Review - Sep. 15, 1904 Beersville Railway Opens For Business. - Time Table is Out For The Nine Mile Road. - Harcourt, Sept. 12. - The time table for the Beersville railway is announced. The line runs from Mount Carlyle to Adamsville, nine miles. A mixed train leaves Mount Carlyle at 11 and reaches Adamsville at 11.40; returning leaves Adamsville at 13 and arrives at Mount Carlyle at 13.40. At present there are thirty men employed at the Beersville coal mine. The coal sells quickly, about all the available output of the mine being contracted for in advance. The mine at Mount Carlyle, which owing to litigation between Messrs. Polleys and Seeley, had been closed down for a time, has reopened. A full staff is not yet engaged, but last week about seven men were working on the premises."

Richibucto Review - Sep. 29, 1904 Mr. J.R. Wilson, superintendent of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Co., at Harcourt, is in the city. It is the intention of the company to thoroughly develop this property. The railroad from Adamsville has been opened up to the mines and about three cars of coal are being shipped daily. Mr. Wilson is a thoroughly competent man, having had experience throughout British Columbia. He was also for a while connected with the Springhill mines. -

Richibucto Review - Jan. 5, 1905 Mine Kept Busy Now. - Manager Polleys Tells of the Very Rapid Development of the Property at Beersville, Kent County. - (St. John Evening Times.) - C.G. Polleys, president and general manager of the Imperial Coal Co. Ltd., which is operating in Beersville, Kent Co., is at the Royal and will return to Moncton tonight. Mr. Polleys, in conversation with a Times reporter, says that the company is increasing its tonnage output right along. There have been some detentions due to breaking down of, or accidents to trains which have had a tendency to handicap the mine in shipping coal as promptly as would be desired; but of late the conditions promise to be more favorable and the output will be materially increased. The occasional tie ups in the Beersville railway, which has only been built within the past three years, have, during the past two or three months, interfered with the shipment of the coal to the I.C.R. at Adamsville, whence it is transported to destination. Mr. Polleys says the coal bins are full and contain 300 tons. When the bins are full there is no receptacle for the surplus coal, consequently the coal might as well be left in the mines and not have it deposited, promiscuously and re-shovelled into the cars. From the mine the coal is taken to the bank head and shot into cars on the Beersville railway, and from there carried to the I.C.R. Mr. Polleys says the daily output is between 30 and 40 tons. About three months ago when active operations were resumed in the mine, the output was between 8 and 10 tons a day. The next month it increased to 18 tons. Today it runs in the neighborhood of 30 tons. Next month this output will be increased proportionately providing the branch railway is kept in operation. At the present time there are about 22 men underground and 10 men on the outwork. In the course of time and with the development of the property the number of employees will be increased as occasion demands."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 9, 1907 A Rich Coal Find. - Prospectors Said To Have truck Eight Foot Seam on Caraquet Shore. - Messrs. Milledge Vanbuskirk and John Fearron of Harcourt, have had men at work, for some time on the Caraquet shore in Gloucester county, prospecting for coal areas taken up by them. They received word last week that the drill has passed through eight feet of coal and if this is verified, it would likely prove a bonanza. Mr. Vanbuskirk, is quite confident that the men are not mistaken and that coal exists in large quantities on the Gloucester coast. He is so confident that he and his partners are taking up further areas."

North Shore Leader - May 8, 1908 Trouble Over Mine Property In Kent. - New York Merchant Prince Figures In It. - Fredericton, May 6. - Troubles existing in the Imperial Coal Company, owning a coal mining property, reached a climax when, last week, Surveyor General Grimmer had a hearing on the question of ratifying a mortgage and chattel mortgage given by the company to Katherine G. Polleys, wife of the manager of the property. The mortgage is for $30,000, and was given on two mining leases issued by the crown lands department, and the surveyor general was asked to ratify the transfer of lease. Protest against the transfer of the leases in accordance with mortgage was filed by Mr. William O'Neill, one of the heavy stockholders, the New York merchant prince, with large establishments on 6th avenue, and he was to have been represented at the hearing which took place on Friday by W.B. Chandler, K.C., of Moncton, who, however, did not appear. George Harris, of Moncton, appeared for the company. Mr. O'Neill claims fraud and some time ago started a suit in the equity court, but at the hearing Mr. Harris claimed that this suit had not been followed up and was now out of court. The surveyor general made a proposal that if the company paid $600 owed in royalties and took the risk of an equity court case by Mr. O'Neill, he would ratify the transfer of leases, which Mr. Harris was glad to accept."

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 3, 1909 Coal Discovery Made in Kent. - Farmer in Act of Boring Well When He Strikes Seam. - Rexton, Aug. 31. - Coal has been discovered on the farm of Thomas Murphy, jr. at South Branch. A few days ago Mr. Murphy was in the act of boring a well when he struck the seam of coal. It was 12 feet from the surface and was 4 feet in depth. Mr. Murphy came to Richibucto and staked his claim, and the prospects will be looked into at once."

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 18, 1923...The Premier predicted extensive development during the next year of the coal fields of this province as a result of the construction, now underway, of the Canadian National Railways branch line from Chipman to Minto, and the reopening of the Beersville mines with substantial capital behind the enterprise."

Codes: S6 / A6 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal; Westmorland County Coal;

Moncton Transcript - May 15, 1893 and Richibucto Review - May 18, 1893 Indications of Coal Deposits. - Mr. S.J. Wilson, of Shediac, an artesian well borer, was in town to-day.In conversation with a Transcript representative as to experiences in boring, he said that recently on one of the islands 2 miles off the north shore of Westmorland he sank an artesian well for a lobster factory. At 200 feet there was salt water, and at 240 feet an overflow of fresh water. Speaking of coal deposits he said from observation in boring he should think the most likely place for coal in this vicinity is at Grand Digue in Kent Co., opposite Shediac. There was 31 feet of shale and several inches of clear coal; and where there is so mich shale I should think there would be coal if one followed the lead in the right direction. On Cocaigne Island about 23 feet from the surface I found coal and iron mixed for three or four feet. At Cocaigne Bridge I also came across coal at a depth of forty feet from the surface. It was rather dirty very fine and mixed with shale. I came across nineteen inches of clear coal in one of the borings. At Lewisville on the Francis property I found coal and manganese. The coal almost looked like

Codes: S6 / E2 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Evening Times - Oct. 1, 1904 More Coal Found at Beersville. - Seam Struck in Boring for Oil. - Harcourt, Oct. 1 - In boring for oil near Beersville a coal seam has been struck."

Codes: S6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Richibucto Review - Jan. 14, 1904 Mr. Chas. G. Polleys and the heirs of Wm. Polleys have made application for mining licenses to search for minerals on one square mile to be selected from licenses to search N. 542 Coal Branch."

Codes: S6 / X1 / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal; Grand Lake Coal;
Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 29, 1910 Canadian Consolidated Mines Company in Receiver's Hands. - Organized With Authorized Capital of $5,000,000, And Has Coal Areas In New Brunswick; Some Of The Stockholders From This Province. - (Special to The Times). - Boston, Mass., March 28. - Charging that the corporation has become insolvent through negligence or gross mismanagement, Alvin D. Woodbury, of Portland, a stockholder, today petitioned the Supreme Court at Augusta for a receiver for the Canadian ConsolidatedMines Co., Ltd., a five million dollar concern, which owns extensive soft coal areas in New Brunswick. The question of appointing a receiver will be decided Wednesday. The court issued a temporary injunction to prevent the company's officials from holding any stockholder's meetings, issuing or selling any bonds or proceeding with its business. New York, Boston and New Brunswick people own stock in the company, which is incorporated under Maine laws. New York, March 28 - Being unable to meet its obligations, the Canadian Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., with offices in this city, and an authorized capital stock of $5,000,000, a holding company for several mining companies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was placed in the hands of receivers today. The liabilities are $50,000, the assets were not announced."

Codes: T3 / IDX_Names: Dover Oil;
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 12, 1879 Dover. - The Oil company who are engaged inpreparing to bore for oil in this place, are rapidly pushing their work along and expect to be able to commence in about another week. - Post."

Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 24, 1879 Boring Commenced. - The parties prospecting for oil at Dover, have recently commenced boring. There are said to be no surface indications, at least none of much importance, in the section at present being worked, but oil no doubt exists, whether in paying quantities or not, in that region. Mr. John Elliott, of Moncton, is associated with a number of Americans in the present operation."

Codes: T3 / IDX_Names: Dover Oil;
Moncton Daily Times - Sep. 30, 1879 Boring for Oil in The Wilderness of Dover. - The bare fact that parties had commenced boring for oil at Dover, has been frequently mentioned in the Times, as the project assumed various phases. Since boring has actually commenced, the interest taken in this speculation has rapidly increased, and now almost every day the scene of operations is visited by a number of people from various sections. The place where boring is now going on, is on the farm of Mr. Christian Colpitts, in Lower Dover. Thisfarm is on a cross road leading from the Dover Road to the Dorchester road, and is probably not more than six miles below the gravel beds that are worked by the Messrs. McFarlane. The parties have cut a road about a mile and a quarter in length through the forest on this farm, to a valley of about one hundred feet in width, through which a small stream runs, called Colpitts run, by the prospectors. At the foot of this valley, then, with its natural walls rising to a height of about 50 feet, and one of the most beautiful localities in the world to witness a sunset, these speculators have taken up their abode for the purpose of making a protracted siege on the bowels of the earth - to speak more plainly, boring for oil. The company have quite a range of buildings erected and the sight of the machinery in such a strange place is certainly novel enough. The buildings are ranged on either side of the run before referred to, and consist of a boiler of about twenty five horse power; an engine house which contains a compact engine capable of being run up to twenty horse power; a long shed in which are the shaft for operating the walking beam and the sand pump wheel and gear; and a derrick, in which the drilling is going on. In order to prevent accident from gas, should the parties be successful in striking the sand beds in which the oil is supposed to exist, the boiler house is situated about thirty feet from the engine house, and the engine house is also about twenty feet from the derrick, being connected by the sand pump shed before referred to. The boiler gets water from the creek by means of a pipe, and another pipe conveys the steam to the engine house. The walking beam, - the lever that raises and drops the drill, is of massive proportion, being 20 feet long, 18 inches square, and is hinged in the centre on an upright post called a samson post, 20 inches square. The derrick is 72 feet high, 20 feet square at the base and 3 1/2 feet square at the top. The tools necessary for boring, a drill, jars and sinker, weighing over 2000 pounds, are in the derrick. There is also a blacksmith shop in the derrick, for pointing the tools. In the above we have as nearly as possible described the location of the present operations, and the mode of boring. Drilling has only been going on a little over a week, the company being delayed owing to trouble they had in procuring a suitable boiler to carry on operations, and a depth of 60 feet had been reached up to Saturday. Thirty to eighty feet per day of twenty-four hours can be accomplished in good rock cutting. The company has not yet got fairly settled to work. OnSaturday a bed of bastard limestone or flint rock was touched, and only two feet bored out. The practical borer is Mr. Freebury, an Englishman, but who has operated in Pennsylvania for a number of years. Among those interested in prospecting are Mr. R.S. Merrill and other gentlemen who own wells in Pennsylvania. Both these gentlemen and two other Americans are at present staying at Colpitts run. It is the intention to bore till the oil sands supposed to exist are struck, if in the neighborhood of 2000 feet of cable, capable of being stretched some three of four hundred feet more.

The hole that has been made by the drills heretofore, is eight inches in diameter. This, however, was to have been reduced to five and one half inches before operations commenced yesterday. With a smaller space to drill, and intended arrangements to secure dry boring carried out, it is expected much better progress will be made hereafter. It may be explained that there are not the slightest indications of petroleum where the present operations are being carried on. This, however, is nothing either way, as in the Bradford oil district, Pennsylvania, where the American parties here now have operated, there are no indications. The prospectors take their cue from the operations of speculators in the Dover district some thirteen years ago, at which time such an excitement existed. At that time three wells were opened by Messrs. John Elliot of Moncton, and Shutterly, an American, one in Memramcook and two in Dover, which have yielded oil in quantities ever since, though not sufficient to make it an object to gather the products. The place where operations are now being carried on lies between these wells, as it is supposed that the old Memramcook and Dover wells are merely the tributaries where the oil has found vent, and that a great mass of petroleum exists in the intervening space. Should the parties ultimately be successful, it is proposed to refine the oil on the shore, which is not two miles distant, and the find will be an

Chignecto Post - Nov. 16, 1882 Memramcook.- The American Company who were boring for oil, in rear of St. Joseph's College, lost all their working apparatus by fire on Saturday night. The origin of the fire is not known."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 26, 1882 Mr. Rufus S. Merill, also of Boston, has taken upconsiderable land near St. Joseph's, Dorchester, for the purpose of boring for oil. They have several wells bored and in one, at the distance of thirteen hundred feet, they broke their drill, and have experienced no little difficulty in getting it out. Mr. Merill has obtained the services of a Bradford gentleman, and they hope in a short time to either drill through the old drill or get it out. Last Friday they unfortunately lost their pump with five hundred feet of rope attached, which will delay them some considerably; though in spite of thirteen hundred feet of water, a heavy iron drill and pump and rope, they manage to get about thirty gallons of lubricating oil per day, which flows to the surface. Mr. Merrill has returned to Boston for the purpose of forming a Company and obtaining machinery and will return in a week's time."

Chignecto Post - May 31, 1883 and Moncton Daily Times - Jun. 1, 1883 Memramcook.- The Oil Co. are still working at their well, they are about 1,600 feet deep now. Good results are expected."

Chignecto Post - Jul. 17, 1884 The Americans, who are prospecting for oil at Dover intend to suspend operations; the low price of oils in N.S., offering no inducement to continue."

Codes: T3 / IDX_Names: Dover Oil;
Chignecto Post - Jul. 8, 1886 A company of Americans are boring for oil between this place and Memramcook. They have six or seven men employed."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 20, 1891 Rich in Coal and Oil. - John Duncan, brakeman of St. John has obtained a mining license to search over five square miles of land in the parish of Dover, Westmorland County. Part of the land covered in the lease is owned by Mr. Duncan, and experts have informed him that the area is rich in coal and oil. - Telegraph."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 24, 1903 The game season has opened at St. Joseph's, Memramcook. An oil well was 'shot' the other day."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 25, 1903 Mr. M. Lodge of the N.B. Petroleum Co. received word from Dover recently that well No. 29 has filled up with oil and is steadily flowing. This is the only flowing well yet struck. The Dover district promises better than any of the other so far."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 25, 1903 The New Brunswick Petroleum Company have had a very pleasant experience in connection with well No. 29 at Dover. The well was bored within a few days and the oil sands struck on August 6th, and the boring rig was then removed to another site, and a pump attached to the new well. On Thursday it was discovered there was no necessity for a pump, that the oil had risen under natural pressure, above the level of the pump and was flowing away. A pipe was laid as quickly as possible, and the oil is now running under natural pressure into a tank. It is the first case of an overflow well struck in the entire field. - Moncton Transcript."

Codes: T3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Dover Oil; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Gazette - Sep. 21, 1899 Preliminary work for oil boring has commenced near Dover, about six miles from Moncton. The boring will be carried down 3,000 feet, and the first well, it isestimated, will cost $7,000. The experts say that boring in previous tests of this section of country was not deep enough."

Codes: T3 / P1 / IDX_Names: Dover Oil; St. Joseph Oil;
Chignecto Post - Nov. 13, 1879 Boring for oil at Dover has been suspended. The machinery has been put in operation on the Dominic Gaudet farm at Memramcook."

Codes: T6 / IDX_Names: Westmorland Oil / Dorchester Oil;
S.J. Daily News - Nov. 3, 1882 Parties boring for oil at Memramcook are reported to be making rapid and favorable

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 12, 1883 Dorchester is excited over the discovery of aflowing oil well on the property of Mr. John Dickey, a mile and a half from the corner. The oil runs at the rate of six gallons a day."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 18, 1891 A Westmorland Oil Well.- Quite recently a crude oil well was discovered in Westmorland county, and the owner of the property has sent samples of it to St. John for analysis. This oil is used extensively as a lubricant, and when put through a refining process could be utilized for lighting purposes. The oil, it is said, gushes from a spring of water and has been running to waste for a long time. Some 10 years ago a similar oil well was discovered at Memramcook, and it is believed now that if borings were made oil could be found in many places in

Moncton Daily Times - May 30, 1894 and S.J. Gazette - May 31, 1894 To Bore for Oil. - A number of American capitalists are making preparations for boring for oil at Belliveau's village, Memramcook. Mr. Griffin of New York,"

Codes: T8 / IDX_Names: Gloucester County Coal;
Daily News - Mar. 9, 1877 The Gloucester and Restigouche Coal Measures. - In the conversation that took place in the Assembly over the item in the estimates for the use of the Diamond Borer which Mr. Tweedie found such a sparkling subject, Mr. Phillips made an assertion the accuracy of which ought to be tested as early as possible. He asserted that there were first rate indications of coal in Restigouche and Gloucester. We know nothing of Mr. Phillips' geological and mineralogical acquirements. Nor do we know whether in making the declaration noted he was expressing a conviction based on his own observations and inductions or on the testimony of experts. But presuming that he knew well what he was saying, and realized the responsibility attaching to him in making such an assertion, it seems to us highly desirable that the so-called first-rate indications should be thoroughly tested. The discovery of a workable deposit of good coal in a situation favorable to transportation by rail or by sea, in either Gloucester or Restigouche, might prove of immense value to the Province. A large and well situated coal deposit of superior quality brought to light in one of those counties, would probably become the seat of a most valuable industry. A discovery of this sort might go far to solve the problem of the establishment of a flourishing trade between the Upper and Lower Provinces. A good and easily worked coal mine in one of the two Northern Counties named would have decided advantages over any worked in the Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton coal basins, for the prosecution of a trade with Quebec and Ontario, and might be able successfully to compete for the supply of those Provinces with any of the American soft coal mines. If such might be the case the indications spoken of by Mr. Phillips cannot be faithfully tested too soon. If the government should not be able to dispose of the Borer, so fruitful, at least, of jokes in Supply at something like its value, it would be well for them to send it to the Northern Counties to work amid the indications boasted of. And if the Government should part with the Borer, possibly private enterprise might be induced to subject the carboniferous strata of the Northern Counties to examination. By some agency or other at all events, we trust, the coal mine question up North will be early settled."

Evening Gazette - Feb. 10, 1893 Coal in Gloucester. - Ottawa, Feb. 8 - Mr. Burns, M.P. for Gloucester, had a long interview today with Hon. Mr. Daly, minister of the interior, concerning the discovery of large seams of coal on the line of the Caraquet railway. The minister asked for samples of the coal before replying to Mr. Burn's request that a member of the geological staff be instructed to make an official examination and report, but intimated that the matter would be very favorably considered and promptly acted on. Mr. Burns informed the minister that a sixteen inch seam had been located within easy distance of Shippegan harbor, and that the coal was pronounced first quality by experts, and that it was now being used to heat the Caraquet road's cars. He pressed on Hon. Mr. Daly the importance of the trade being of the coal mines hundreds of miles nearer to Montreal by rail or water than the Nova Scotia pits, as well as the fact that they would render the I.C.R. independent of the newly constructed Nova Scotia coal syndicate."

North Shore Leader - Sep. 20, 1907 Caraquet Coal Seam. - Mr. J. Kelly, provincial inspector of lighthouses and other lighting arrangements along the coast, was in the city yesterday, enroute from Caraquet to Cape Tormentine. Mr. Kelly while on his official trip to Caraquet, visited the coal seam recently uncovered there and says it is a particularly good one, being near the surface and four feet in depth. - Moncton Times."

North Shore Leader - Aug. 28, 1908 Coal Found At Tilley Road. - A Boom For Tracadie Should The Mine Turn Out Good. - A correspondent of the Leader at St. Isadore writes:- A large quantity of coal has been found in small seams in the Tilley Road Coal mine but not in body enough to pay. The Tracadie Coal Co. who owns the claims, are very hopeful of their success. Mr. Bourgeois, the manager, has decided to bore down until a 7 foot seam is found, and from the last report of Mr. York, the engineer, a few days time will suffice to show the depth desired as the seams found in drilling are increasing in thickness every layer. It will be a boom for St. Isadore and Tracadie. A railroad will be built to the mine if it turns out

Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 19, 1909 St. Isadore Coal Mine. - Wm. Fahey, of Bass River, Kent Co., passed through Bathurst on Monday for St. Isadore, Gloucester County, in connection with the coal mine being opened there. Mr. Fahey is associated with John Fearon, M. Vanbuskirk and the Robertson Brothers. The government steam drill has been at work there for some time. At present a seam of 30 inches has been found which at the water's edge crops out at 15 inches. The company feel assured of having a valuable property."

Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 26, 1909 Gloucester Coal Is Turning Out Well. - Large Seam Stuck At Less Than 500 Feet From Surface. - Drill At Work. - Wm. Fahey of Bass River, Kent Co., and M. VanBuskirk of Moncton, spent last week at St. Isadore, Gloucester Co., in connection with coal mining development in that section. Others interested in the operation are J. Ferron and Roberston Bros. The Government steam drill is at work, and at depth of 24 feet, they went through six inches of coal, while at 36 feet a seam of 30 inches was struck. At a depth of 498 feet last week the drill went through a seam of four feet. In consequence of this latest strike, the company are naturally feeling quite jubilant over the outlook."

Campbellton Graphic - Mar. 9, 1909 Big Coal Strike At St. Isadore. - Prospectors at Work Drill Through Four Foot Seam of Good Coal. - Are Enthusiastic. - That there was coal at St. Isadore has been known for some time, but it was thought that only small seams were to be found. A number of gentlemen were confident that coal existed there in abundance and a company was formed, in which several Gloucester and Kent County men are interested to explore the district at St. Isadore. Considerable preliminary work was done last fall and this winter the government drill has been at work for some time. At various depths seams of coal have been bored through, some of them only a few inches and one at least over two feet deep, but last week at a depth of about five hundred feet a seam four feet thick has been bored through. The promoters are very enthusiastic and no doubt a strong company will be organized to develop the property. With abundance of coal and iron in Gloucester county, with its present fishing and farming wealth, that county bids fair to be the most

Codes: T8 / IDX_Names: Gloucester County Coal;
North Shore Leader - Mar. 12, 1909 Coal at St. Isadore. - George Robertson of Bathurst has struck a seam of coal at St. Isadore, near Lower Caraquet, four feet nine inches thick, at a depth of five hundred feet from surface."

Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 8, 1910 Mining Prospects in N.B. - Mr. M. Lodge, of Moncton, the well known mining promoter, arrived in thecity yesterday en route home from Montreal. When asked with reference to the reported discovery of coal in Gloucester county, Mr. Lodge said that he anticipated great development along other lines in the near future. He thoroughly believed that the prospects for mining were better in New Brunswick today than they were in Nova Scotia or Ontario. - Standard."

Codes: U1 / IDX_Names: Sunbury County Coal;
Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 17, 1864...We learn that valuable deposits of coal of a superior quality have been discovered in the neighborhood of Oromocto Lake in close proximity to the line, which promises to yield abundant supplies; preparations are now being made to work these mines, and there is every prospect that their yield will afford large employment to the

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 28, 1892 Coal in New Brunswick. - A Fredericton despatch says: Prospecting for coal near Cork and Tracy stations, on the Canadian Pacific railway, will soon be begun on a large scale by New York capitalists. Shale has been found there similar in appearance to that overlying the famous Albertite deposit in Albert County."

Weekly Record - Fri., Aug. 3, 1894 It is proposed to form a company with $500,000 capital to operate the coal veins recently discovered at Fredericton Junction."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1894 Parker A. Nason and Wesley D. Nason, of Gladstone; Edward Moore, of Fredericton, and Luke E.M. DeWitt and Daniel DeWitt, of Blissville, seek incorporation as the Oromocto Coal Mining company, with a capital stock of $40,000 in ten dollar shares."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 24, 1894 Great Faith in the Coal Mines. - Fredericton, July 23. - Edward Moore of this city has great faith in the coal mines lately discovered at Fredericton Junction. The others interested in this new mine are Daniel Dewitt and Wesley Nason. A prospectus is now being prepared, and the stock will soon be put upon the market."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 26, 1894 Coal in paying quantities and of good quality has been discovered about four miles from the C.P.R. station at Fredericton Junction."

S. J. Gazette - Nov. 26, 1894 The Oromocto Mining Company have resumed operations at their coal mine at Centre Blissville. They are working at a seam of coal ten feet below surface and about twenty inches thick. There are two thin layers between this seam and the surface. The company intend to have a diamond borer at work in a few days."

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 2, 1895 Oromocto Coal Mining Co. - The Oromocto Coal Mining Company elected the following officers last Thursday; Edward Moore, president; Wesley B. Nason, vice- president; Parker A. Nason, secretary; Luke C.M. DeWitt, treasurer."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 18, 1896 Blissville. - The Oromocto Coal Mining Co. while boring for coal lately, found a vein twenty-two inches thick, seventeen feet below the surface and another vein thirty-eight inches thick, ninety feet below the surface, in a distance of a quarter of a mile."

Chignecto Post - May 21, 1896 The Oromocto Coal Mining Co., while boring for coal lately, found a vein twenty two inches thick, seventeen feet below the surface, and another vein a quarter of a mile away twenty eight inches thick, nineteen feet below the surface."

Weekly Record - Fri., May. 29, 1896 The Oromocto, N.B. Coal Mining Co., while boring for coal lately, found a vein twenty-two inches thick, seventeen feet below the surface, and another vein a quarter of a mile away twenty-eight inches thick, ninety feet below surface."

Codes: U7 / IDX_Names: Queens County Coal;
St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1870 Valuable Coal Discovery. - A week or more ago a some what extensive bed of coal was discovered in Clones Settlement, in Queens County. A portion of it is on land belonging to Mr. Wm. Wilson, but it is seen to crop up through the surface at places extending over a mile square. The place where the discovery has been made is in the upper part of the Parish of Petersville on the banks of one of the tributaries of the Nerepis Stream, and about three quarters of a mile from the road running through Clones Settlement. This road runs at right angles to the Gagetown Road. There is no doubt that the deposit is large, and that the article is of a fair quality, but the chief difficulty appears to be the distance from the market, a distance so great as to render the coal, at present, valueless, except for local consumption; but this is not much of a consequence in a well wooded district. The Western Extension Railway is the most convenient means of conveying the coal to market, and the nearest point on this road is at Welsford Station, a distance of about 15 miles. Since the discovery of the coal the blacksmiths in the vicinity have been using it in their forge, and they pronounce it superior for their purposes to the article they have been getting from St. John, as it does not contain the same amount of sulphur. A fair sample of the coal, brought from the spot by Mr. Oliver Emery, who visited it a few days ago, may be seen at this office by those interested. - Globe"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 12, 1870 More Coal. - A specimen of coal found at Clones Settlement, Queen's County, a mile or two off the Gagetown road, has been left at this office by Mr. Oliver Emery, of South Wharf. It appears to be good specimen of house coal. We understand it is found in considerable quantities, and crops out at intervals over a tract of

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 15, 1888 A new coal field has been discovered near Otnabog, Queen's county, by Mr. John E. Jones, of that place. The seam is supposed to be about 15 miles in length and several miles wide. It starts at the head of Otnabog Lake, and extends in a westerly direction. The coal is above ground in four places. Near the lake is a mountain, on the north side of which the coal is also above ground."

S.J. Globe - Jun. 22, 1888 Some American capitalists have acquired the mining rights in Queens County, with the intention, it is thought, of mining the coal deposits on the neighborhood of Clones."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 26, 1888 The Clones Coal Deposits - The people of Clones, a settlement in Queens County, about fourteen miles form Welsford station, believe they have valuable coal deposits. The coal is found in three seams, one within a few feet of the surface. Some six years ago St. John parties prospected the ground and had men boring. About that time the local blacksmiths commenced using the native coal, employing men in the fall to raise enough for their winter supply. This practice was continued for two or three years. Owing, however, to the want of the requisite machinery for hoisting coal and pumping out water, it has of late been found cheaper to import coal for blacksmith's purposes. The Sun was yesterday shown a specimen of Clones coal, which appears to be an excellent article. Interest in this deposit has been revived ny the fact that certain American capitalists have acquired mining rights, with the intention, as it is hoped, of commencing operations. The gentleman from Clones who was seen by the Sun believes that the surface seam is two feet thick and that the second seam, which lies four or five feet lower, may be four feet thick. The future of this region depends greatly on the construction of the proposed river railway. If this line should connect with the N.B. railway at Welsford it would pass very near this coal field. The specimen of coal shown the Sun is to be forwarded to California."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 8, 1893 To The Coalfields. - The necessary surveys for the extension of the coal fields of Queens County over the Central railway have been made by engineers. Manager Evans goes to Philadelphia to complete arrangements for the extension."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 28, 1893 The coal lands of Queens County will be offered for sale on Tuesday morning next at Gagetown. There are some seventy thousand acres of the best coal lands in the county."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 20, 1893 Gagetown. - …the Mines. - … Speaking of coal, Mr. Hall stated that at Foxtown, Messrs. Geo. And Isaac Fox had struck a seam of 18 inches at a depth of between 50 and 60 feet. The spot where they were prospecting was above the ordinary level, from which the seam would be about 30 feet down. Coal outcrops in brooks along the Otnabog. At Clones a shaft was sunk some 80 feet when a vein of water was struck and spouted up some five feet above the level of the ground, continuing to flow until someone dropped a big stone down the hole and choked the passage. Thus far the coal prospectors in that region of Queens have not struck anything that would warrant development."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 9, 1895 To Open Up the Coal Fields. - Mr. James Barnes, M.P.P., of Buctouche, has entered into a contract with Dr. L.G. de Bertram, of New York, to build eighteen miles of railroad from Chipman to Newcastle, Queen's County. The work will commence early in December. Dr. de Bertram is prepared to complete the road to

Codes: U7 / IDX_Names: Queens County Coal;

St. John Star - Mar. 1, 1901 Legislature. - ... Mr. Hazen ... suggested that if the government wanted to develop the Queens county coal mines they could best do it by securing the extension of the Central railway to the mines and thence to Fredericton ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903 E.L. Parsons, a former St. John man and L.L. Forbes ... have under consideration the operation of alarge coal field in Queens County. Parsons & Forbes say they are to meet some of the local government members in Fredericton soon regarding these proposals."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

1641/42. - In ""The River St. John"" by W.O. Raymond, 1950, p. 40. The Tribune Press, Sackville. La Tour was not idle (went to Boston and returned with 4 vessels and 50 men and 92 soldiers) to the relief of his fort. While at St. John, the Bostonians captured a pinnace belonging to Charnisay, laden with 400 moose and 400 beaver skins. Their own pinnace went up the river to Grand Lake and loaded with coal. This shows that the coal mines of Queens County were known and worked more than 250 years ago."

1643 - Copied form: Kings County Record - Mar. 2, 1967 Shipped Coal From Grand Lake 300 Years Ago. -Members of the Kings County Historical Society enjoyed an address by A.P. Hetherington of Codys and Sussex. As early as 1643 coal was being shipped by way of Grand Lake to Boston".
After 1764 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 196. Joseph Garrison it may be observed was the grandfather of William Lloyd Garrison, the celebrated advocate of the abolution of slavery. He was one of the original grantees of Maugerville and drew lot No. 4, opposite Middle Island in Upper Sheffield. He was on the River St. John as early at least as July, 1764, and is said to have been the first of the English speaking race to work the coal mines at Grand Lake."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 31, 1827... follow up the Fisheries and open your Coal mines on the Grand Lake and Nashwaak

Novascotian - Aug. 3, 1831 A company has been formed at Fredericton, with a capital of œ600 for the purpose of working the Coal Mines, on the Grand Lake - the Coal being only about 4 feet below the surface, and in situations convenient for shipment. It is calculated that 400 chaldrons will be brought to market this season."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 23, 1831 and Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 26, 1831 and Weekly Observer - Jul. 26, 1831 Grand Lake Joint Stock Coal Company. - We have much pleasure in informing the public, that a company has lately been formed and organized in Fredericton, under the above designation, for the purpose of working the Coal Mines on the Grand Lake. The Stock consists of 120 shares of 5œ. each, Seventy of which shares are taken in Fredericton, and fifty in this city. W.F. Odell, Esq. President, Hon. Thos. Baillie, Vice President, I.S. Saunders, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, – Beckwith, Assistant Secretary, Agent in this City, T.L. Nicholson, Esq. and Mr. Henry Harvey, a gentleman of Cornwall, England, Superintendent of the works. Twenty per Cent of the Stock is paid in, Mr. Harvey with a number of men, tools &c. have proceeded to the scene of operation, and in two or three weeks a cargo of the Coals may be expected to arrive here. The facility with which Coal may be procured, being but four feet below the surface, and where any of the river craft may lay along side and receive them, prevent the necessity of a large outlay of Capital to set the work in operation and when the Coal once begins to come to market it will support itself. Notwithstanding the lateness of the time when it commences, it is confidently expected that 400 chaldrons will be brought to market this season. We congratulate the public upon having a sufficient supply of Coal furnished in the Province, not 2 only to supply our wants, but also to furnish the staple for a valuable export trade to any extent which may be required. This will have the advantage of keeping the price of fuel within the means of the poorest of the people, and as it will furnish employment, for many persons at the Mines, and to river crafts and also to vessels on the sea board. The Coal Mine will be found of more permanent advantage to the Province than Mines of gold and silver. For House use, these Coals are stated to be superior to the best Liverpool Coals imported here, and for the use of blacksmiths and forges, to be greatly superior. A sample may be seen at the store of Mr. Nicholson, corner of Ward street and Peter's Wharf. We have also to state that there are now two foundries one of Messrs. Harris and Allan, at Portland in the immediate vicinity of the City, and the other of Messrs. Foulis, Ross and Hogg, at the foot of Duke Street in the city, where all the apparatus necessary for the use of Coals, comfortably and economically, may be had in such form and style, as may suit the taste of every purchaser. - City Gazette"

N.B. Courier - May 14, 1831 Coal Mines. - A scientific gentleman, recently from England, who has visited the Coal Mines at Grand Lake, in this Province, gives it as his opinion, that were the mines properly worked, Coal of a superior quality would be found in the sub-strata, well suited for all purposes for which the article is used. It is much to be regretted that public enterprise has not hitherto been directed to so valuable a source of wealth as that likely to be found in working these mines, which, it is thought, at a trifling expense, and with little risk of capital, might be done with advantage to the country as well as profit to those who should engage in it. The arguments which might be used to urge further investigation into the subject, are so numerous and feasible, that we will not at present go further into them; but trust that, as persons every way capable of undertaking the necessary labour are now here, so good an opportunity of at least actually ascertaining the practicability of theundertaking, will not be allowed to pass without some steps being taken towards its accomplishment."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Observer - Oct. 25, 1831 Sydney Coal Mines. - Twenty vessels, with cargoes of Coal, cleared from the Sydney Mines for the United States, during the month of September; also, fifteen coasters for Halifax and one for Newfoundland. - The character and importance of these mines appear to be now fairly established, and there is every probability that they will become a great source of wealth not only to the island of Cape Breton, but to the Province of Nova Scotia generally. - We hope that similar success awaits the undertaking at Grand Lake, in this Province."

Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 6, 1831 St. John. - Joint Stock Coal Company. - As noCoals, except the samples, have as yet appeared from the Grand Lake Coal Company, we have frequently been enquired of as to how the Coal business was progressing; and we are happy to have it in our power from undoubted authority to state; that the work is progressing as well as can be desired. The upper Stratum of Coals is found to be deeper than it was originally supposed to be; a wharf has been erected, upon which is deposited a large quantity of Coals, which had it not been for the unusually low state of the water, would ere now, have been in the market. As soon, however, as the waters in the lakes begin to rise, which may be expected shortly, shipments will begin, and confident expectations are still entertained that the quantity originally mentioned, (400 tons) will be brought to market before the closing of the season."

Weekly Observer - Sep. 20, 1831 and City Gazette - Sep. 21, 1831 and Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 27, 1831 and N.B.

Courier - Sep. 17, 3 1831 Grand Lake Coal. - We have much satisfaction in announcing the arrival of a cargo of nearly 50 chaldrons of coal from the companies mines at Grand Lake. The quality of the article is said to be equal if not superior to the best English Coals. Another cargo we understand is in readiness for shipment, and the whole quantity that will be brought to market before the closing of navigation is yet expected to be very considerable. - Courier"

Novascotian - Sep. 22, 1831 50 chaldrons of Coal have been brought into the St. John Market, by the Grand Lake Coal Company."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 3, 1832 St. Andrews Courant. -... We are also gratified to learn it is the intention of the Government to give every facility and encouragement to the views of the Coal Mining Company engaged in the extensive establishment at the Grand Lake."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 17, 1832 NB NS Land Co. incorporated ...Mines of Coal are worked in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia...."

N.B. Courier - Jun. 30, 1832 ADVERTISEMENT: N.B. & N.S. Land Co. ... Mines of coal are worked in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia..."

Novascotian - Nov. 14, 1832 and Weekly Observer - Nov. 20, 1832 and City Gazette - Nov. 23, 1832 New Brunswick Mines. - We are informed by a letter from New Brunswick, that the Mining Company there has received a death blow. The application to the government at home for an exclusive Mining privilege, hasbeen refused. We understand that the answer from the Colonial office is, - that the Government will only grant part of the Mines to one Company, and that for twenty or thirty years - and the duty required on the coal raised is three shillings a chaldron. The company has therefore abandoned its project; and thus the development of the mineral treasures of the Province of New Brunswick will probably remain in statu quo for another half century. The adventurers will however avoid spending an immense capital in search of Mines, which is consequent on large mining establishments, particularly in new countries, but the public will lose an incalculable advantage by the action of an extensive circulating medium, caused by the employment of a great number of workmen, which mining concerns always require. Cape Breton knows and feels the advantage most sensibly! - Sydney (Cape Breton)

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Nov. 24, 1832 New-Brunswick Mines. - A paragraph which originated with the Cape-Breton Herald, stating that the Mining Association of this Province had received a ""death blow"", in consequence of the hard terms proposed by Government, having been copied by some of the other Colonial papers, and even into those of our own city, without any explanation or refutation; we insert the subjoined letter, for the purpose of contradicting the erroneous and interested statement which has gone forth. ""To the Editor of the Royal Gazette. ""Sir, -""Having noticed in the Novascotian on the

14th instant, an extract from the Sydney Gazette, which infers that the Mining Association of N. Brunswick had virtually received its death blow, from the hard terms prescribed by his Majesty's government, I beg, through the medium of your paper, to correct the unfavourable impression which may be made by the above erroneous statement. ""The New Brunswick Mining Association originated with a few persons unconnected with mercantile pursuits, 5 but anxious to contribute their mite in developing the resources of this highly favoured province by acting as pioneers to the formation of a Company. The capital invested was œ600 in 120 shares of œ5 each; they have taken great pains to collect information respecting the Coals and Minerals of the province; they have opened and worked the upper vein of coal in the vicinity of the Grand Lake, and made attempts to discover lower veins, but not as yet with the success they confidently anticipate, when an increased capital will insure the prosecution of the work in a more vigorous manner. ""An application was made to his Majesty's government in October, 1831, setting forth the views and intentions of the Company, and praying for a reservation in their favour; - to this application an answer has been received through his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of as favourable a nature as could have possibly been anticipated, and in which it is stated ""that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the proposed Company."" Shortly after the receipt of this despatch a meeting of the Association was convened, and it was resolved to invite the public to join in the formation of a company on what is considered very liberal terms, in order that the benefits to be derived by such Company might be as general as possible, and that nothing like any attempt at monopoly might appear in the conduct of the members of the pioneer association; such invitation has gone forth, Mr. Editor, in the columns of your paper, and I feel certain that capital invested in a Coal Mining Company will be not only a source of wealth and emolument to the stockholders, but an inestimable benefit to the Province, by furnishing an article of export which will assist to pay our American neighbors for the quantities of flour and other articles which we are daily purchasing from them."" ""A Member of the N.B. Mining Association. ""Fredericton, Nov. 20"" In addition to the above, we have been informed that Coal has lately been discovered on the northern bank of the Grand Lake, little more than two feet below the surface of the earth, and where there is sufficient water for vessels of considerable burthen to load. This gratifying information will be an additional stimulus to induce many to take shares in an undertaking which is likely to prove of great benefit to the Province generally, and a vastly profitable speculation to those more immediately concerned in it. - A notice respecting the Company, has been published in our paper for some weeks past, and will be found on the first page of the present number, to which we would direct public attention."

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 27, 1832 From a Correspondent of the Fredericton Gazette. 6 - Having noticed in the Novascotian of the 14th inst. anextract from the Sydney Gazette, which infers that the Mining Association of New Brunswick had virtually received its death blow, from the hard terms prescribed by His Majesty's Government, I beg, through the medium of your paper, to correct the unfavorable impression which may be made by the above erroneous statement. The New Brunswick Mining Association originated with a few persons unconnected with mercantile pursuits, but anxious to contribute their mite in developing the resources of this highly favored province, by acting as pioneers to the formation of a company. The capital invested was œ6000 in 120 shares of œ5 each; they have taken great pains to collect information respecting the Coals and Minerals of the Province; they having opened and worked the upper vein of coal in the vicinity of the Grand Lake, and made attempts to discover lower veins, but not as yet with the success they confidently anticipate, when an increased capital will ensure the prosecution of the work in a more vigorous manner. An application was made to his Majesty's Government in October, 1831, setting forth the views and intentions of the Company, and praying for a reservation in their favor;- to this application an answer has been received, through his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of as favorable a nature as could possibly have been anticipated, and in which it is stated 'that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the proposed company.' Shortly after the receipt of this Despatch, a meeting of the Association was convened, and it was resolved to invite the public to join in the formation of a company, on what is considered very liberal terms, in order that the benefits to be derived by such a company might be as general s possible, and that nothing like any attempt at monopoly might appear in the conduct of the members of the pioneer Association; such invitation has gone forth, Mr. Editor, in the columns of your paper, and I feel certain that capital invested in a Coal Mining Company, will not only be a source of wealth and emolument to the Stockholders, but an inestimable benefit to the Province, by furnishing an article of export, which will assist to pay our American neighbors for the quantities of flour and other articles which we are daily purchasing from them."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

Novascotian - Nov. 28, 1832 New Brunswick Coal Mines. - The remarks which we recently copied from the Cape Breton Herald, relative to the Coal Mines of New Brunswick, have elicited a contradiction through the Fredericton Gazette. We received by Saturday's Mail, several private letters upon the same subject. A correspondent at St. John, under date of the 21st, says:- ""I was not a little surprised at noticing in your last paper an article headed ""New Brunswick Mines,"" copied from the Cape Breton Herald, in which it is stated that the Mining Company in this Province has received a death blow. So far from being the case, the concerns of the company were never in a more flourishing state; and his Majesty's ministers have offered the company leases of the coal district in this Province, on very advantageous terms, provided a sufficient sum is raised to carry on the work effectively. As a Proprietor of Stock in the present concern, I feel anxious to have the statement from the Cape Breton Herald contradicted. You will find in the St. John Courier, and also Fredericton Royal Gazette, an advertisement signed ""Wm. F. Odell"", requesting a meeting at St. John on the 20th Dec. next, for the purpose of forming a new company, which shall be incorporated, the present one being ""joint stock"" only. ""Somebody has either been bamming the Cape Breton Editor, or else he wishes to have it believed we are doing nothing here. I believe, however, the latter is the case, and the object we suppose is to prevent the work people from deserting the Sydney Mines, and coming over here for employment, many of them having done so during the last summer. The quality of Grand Lake Coal is excellent, the round sort being fully equal to Orrel. Owing to the coal beds being close to the shore of the Lake, and quite on the surface, the expense of raising and sending it to market is very trifling. There is neither boring nor draining, nor any a pensive apparatus required, and the facility of bringing it to St. John is such that we shall always be able to undersell the Sydney coal. This, with the advantage of our port being accessible at all seasons of the year, and greater proximity to the American market, will always give us a decided preference."" We have the following from a Gentleman at Fredericton:- ""By the bye, I am sorry you took that article from the Sydney paper about our Mines; it is wholly without foundation - not a word of truth in it. The government have promised a lease of the Mines for 60 years, at half the price quoted, and we expect it for less. By our papers you will see a prospectus for an increase of stock to œ10,000 - the thing cannot fail, for the present company, of whom I happen to be one, with a capital of only œ500, have raised a considerable quantity, and now have it laid on the wharf at 9s. per chaldron, free of all expense except the tools - it is taken to St. John and Fredericton at 5s. freight, and sold at 30s. There is no land carriage; the wheelbarrows discharge it immediately on the wharf. Our Sydney friends seem jealous of us, perhaps you had better mention this for their information."""

Royal Gazette - Sep. 31, 1832 and Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 13, 1832 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 23, 1832 and City Gazette - Nov. 23, 3 1832 ADVERTISEMENT:Coal Company. His Majesty's Government having upon the application of the associates formed at Fredericton, July 1831, proposed to grant Leases on very advantageous terms, of any District or Districts in which Coal may be found, and to extend every reasonable encouragement to a company formed for mining purposes, with a sufficient Capital; the Members of the association are desirous of forming a company under the sanction of the Legislature with a capital of Ten thousand Pounds. To be divided into One Thousand Shares, of Ten Pounds each; and are willing to surrender to such Company, any particular privilege to which they might entitle themselves; on the following conditions:- First - That the present proprietors, be allowed Credit in the New Stock, for the amount they have already paid, with Interest - and that any who desire to relinquish their stock, shall receive back the amount so paid with interest. Second - That the New Company shall become possessed of all the rights and property of the association; and entitled to all the profits or proceeds of coal, subject to all the charges and expenses paid or incurred. Third - That no individual shall be allowed in the first instance to subscribe for more than Ten Shares of the new stock. As it will be necessary, that a Petition to the Legislature for an Act of incorporation should be prepared, and the provisions of the Act determined as soon as possible; it is deemed advisable that a Public Meeting should be holden, and a Subscription List for the New Stock opened, without delay; I do therefor pursuant to a Resolution of the association passed on the 15th inst. hereby request a meeting of such persons as are disposed to unite in the adventure, at the Masonic Hall in the City of Saint John, on Thursday the 20th day of December next at noon, for carrying the aforegoing measure into effect. A subscription paper will be prepared and submitted to the meeting - and in order to afford every facility to persons at a distance, it is proposed that the subscriptions may be made, and subscribers allowed to vote, by Proxy, at that or any subsequent meeting. Wm. F. Odell, President of the present Association. Fredericton, October, 1832. N.B. - The whole amount of the present Stock, is only œ600; and there is a large quantity of Coal on hand; besides mining Tools and other Property; a full statement of which, and of all proceedings and accounts of the association will be laid before the Meeting on the 20th 4 of December next."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 3, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Mining Company. The first general meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Mining Company, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, will be held at the Masonic Hall in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of April next, for the purpose of making, ordaining and 5 establishing Bye Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, for the good order and management of the affairs of the Company, and also for the purpose of choosing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing according to the provisions of the said Act. N.B. Stockholders may vote by Proxy, provided the authority be given to a Stockholder. No Stockholder, under the age of twenty one years, is entitled to vote. Saint John, March 25, 1833. Form Of Proxy. I, A.B. (place of residence and profession or occupation of the Stockholder), holder of ____ Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the New Brunswick Mining Company, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint C.D. of ______, also a Stockholder in the said Company, in my name, and in my absence, to vote or give my ascent or dissent to any business, matter or thing, relative thereto, which shall be proposed at any General or Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company, or any adjournment thereof, at all times hereafter, until I shall revoke this appointment, by notice, in writing, under my hand, to the Secretary or Clerk of the said Company. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the ___ day of ____ in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____. A.B. Signed in presence of E.F."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Observer - Apr. 30, 1833 Coal Company. - Pursuant to Notice, the Election for thirteen Directors of the above company, took place this day, when the following gentlemen were chosen:- Robert Parker, High Johnston, Nehemiah Merritt, R.W. Crookshank, Robert F. Hazen, John Ward, jr., Henry Gilbert, Stephen Wiggins, William Leavitt, John M. Wilmot, George D. Robinson, James Kirk, and E.D.W. Ratchford, Esquires."

Weekly Observer - Aug. 6, 1833 and N.B. Courier - Aug. 10, 1833 and Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1833 Spontaneous Combustion of Coals. - On Saturday afternoon, the Coals belonging to the New-Brunswick Mining Company, deposited in a building on Mill Bridge, were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded and exertions made to extinguish the fire. About midnight, however, it was discovered that the smothered embers had again ignited, and were burning fast. The coals were then removed; the floor of the building was also considerably burnt. The fire was produced by spontaneous combustion. - Observer."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 16, 1833 Saturday, February 9. New-Brunswick Mining Company. - The bill for incorporating the New-Brunswick Mining Company was committed; but excited no discussion till the limitation clause was read, when Mr. Simonds moved that the blank be filled with the word ""sixty"" years. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Allen objected to so long a term. Mr. Cunard supported the motion. Mr. Simonds said, that the capital stock of the company would be so small, that there would be very ittle danger in allowing them 60 years operation. There were many places in the Province where coal abounded; but the operations of this company would certainly be confined to Grand Lake; so that any other persons might speculate elsewhere. He (Mr. S..) did not think it would prove a profitable speculation to the shareholders; but that on the contrary, they would sink a large portion of their capital in the exploration; while they would confer a great deal of benefit on the Province, by developing its mineral resources at their own expense, œ100,000 would not be too much to carry such a project profitably into operation; but the stock of this company was only œ10,000, and could never be allowed to exceed œ30,000, which would be mostly swallowed in the attempt. Mr. Slason thought sixty years too long for any monopoly; because the company might establish works any where, wherever they could find coal. Mr. Allen said, his only reason for not opposing the Bill, was, on the understanding that, if any petition were presented against it, it would be thrown out at the third reading. - He wished to ask, how this mining company intended to get their coals over the shoals at the mouth of Grand Lake; whether those obstructions would be removed by them, or at public expense. Mr. Gilbert said that he had understood the company would have a steam boat, and flat boats, for the purpose of towing the coals down to the mouth of the Jemseg. - He thought no body of people would be found willing to embark their capital in a speculation of this kind, with a less term than sixty years; because, if the time were shorter, they might just get fairly embarked, and begin to find their scheme valuable, and then be dispossessed of all their advantages. Mr. Slason said, that the legislature could at any time extend this term, if it were found necessary. He understood that the vein of coal found at Grand Lake extended all the way up to the mouth of the Nashwaak. Perhaps, in less than 20 or 30 years it might be found necessary to open coal pits there; where the coal could immediately be put into large vessels, and exported at once; while the shoals at Grand Lake would considerably increase the expense of transportation. - He was therefore for a shorter term. Mr. Simonds contended, that if the bill should pass for sixty years, it would not prevent others from obtaining the like privileges, to work at the Nashwaak or anywhere else. He very much feared that His Majesty's government would not grant a lease of the mines for less than sixty years. A large portion of 30 years would be consumed, before the works would fairly get into operation and if a lease should be obtained for that time only, the mines might sooner become fairly established, than they might be taken out of the hands of the company. Mr. S. Humbert objected to granting any exclusive privileges, for so long a term as 60 years. He would not object to thirty years; but he could not consent to a long monopoly. Mr. Harrison thought that this company might perhaps, obtain a lease from his Majesty of all the mines in the Province, and thus monopolize every thing of the kind. Mr. Simonds replied, that the amount of their capital would utterly prevent that. It was impossible that they could work all the mines of the Province with such a capital. If the bill were to give them liberty to increase their capital to an unlimited extent, there would be danger; but they were strictly confined to a maximum of œ30,000. Mr. Slason followed up Mr. Harrison's idea, and again expressed his fears of a monopoly. Mr. Partelow said, that even if the company were to get a lease of all the mines in the province, and work them, it would be a public benefit; because it was clear, that in the present state of the Province, if they could not work them, nobody else would. They came forward for the patriotic purpose of developing the natural resources of the province; and ought therefore to be encouraged. Mr. Harrison pressed his objections, and moved as an amendment to Mr. Simond's motion, that the blank be filled with ""thirty"" years, which amendment was carried. The bill was then agreed to, with amendments."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 16, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: Coal Company. In pursuance of A Resolution passed at the Meeting of Subscribers of the Stock of the New Brunswick Mining Company, authorising the Committee to call for an installment on the Stock, not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent., in order to continue the Works now in operation until the Spring; - The Committee hereby give notice, that an Installment of Two and one half per cent. is required to be paid up on or before the 13th day of February instant. The Subscribers are requested to pay into the hands of the Secretary, T.L. Nicholson, 3 St. John, 1st

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Observer - Feb. 21, 1833 and N.B. Courier - Feb. 23, 1833 Legislature. - Saturday, February 16. - Mining Company. - On motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill for incorporating the New Brunswick Mining Company was recommitted, and the petition (lately presented by the hon. member,) against it, from certain freeholders of Queen's County, read. Mr. Harrison said that it appeared to him that the bill had not been understood by some hon. members; but in his opinion, it went to incorporate a company of persons and to give them the power, to do, what? - To monopolize all the coal mines in the Province. He was opposed to the bill, on the broad principles of justice; because it tended to interfere with the private rights of individuals. The signers of the petition against it were the offspring of the old loyalists, and had the same loyal blood in their veins as their forefathers. They had long been settled on the spot where the Mining Company intended to operate; and should the House, by any act of theirs, deprive them of what they had so long enjoyed, and of that which they were so well entitled to? He (Mr. H.) had understood from one of those petitioners, that he had actually applied to His

Majesty's government, about twelve month's ago, for permission to work or enjoy the Mines under his own soil; but he had not obtained an answer. He (Mr. H.) therefore hoped, that the matter would receive further consideration from the Committee; and that, at all events, time would be given the petitioners, before passing any such bill as the present, to lay their claims at the foot of the throne. They certainly had a greater right to consideration then the intended company, as owners of the soil where the mines were situated. [Much discussion followed; and several resolutions and amendments thereto having been proposed.] The question was finally taken on Mr. Simonds' amendment to Mr. Harrison's amended amendment; viz. as to confining the company to ungranted lands, for a certain term of years; and was negatived 15 to 8 - Names as follows: Yeas - Messrs. Simonds, Gilbert, Harrison, Allen, Miles, Slason, Clinch, Hill - 8 Nays. - Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Brown, Wyer, Kinnear, J. Humbert, Taylor, Connell, Barlow, Ward, Partelow, Weldon, Vail, Smith, Chandler, Scott - 15 The Chairman then left the Chair, and reported the resolutions and division; the bill remaining as before agreed to."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 23, 1833 Coal Company. - We understand that the Bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick Mining Company, has passed 4 the House of Assembly and goes up to the Council for concurrence; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in anticipation of the Bill passing, has already written to His Majesty's Government on the subject, - so that in all probability the Company may go into efficient operation during the ensuing summer."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 23, 1833 From Royal Gazette - A Bill for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Mining Company."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 30, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Mining Company. The first General Meeting of the stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of making, ordaining and establishing Bye Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, for the management of the affairs of the Company; and also for the purpose of choosing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing, under the regulations contained in the Act. N.B. - Stockholders may vote by proxy; but no stockholder under the age of twenty-one years is eligible as a Director or entitled to vote. Saint John, 26th March, 1833"

Weekly Observer - May 7, 1833 New Brunswick Mining Company. - The Directors of this Company met at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday last, for the purpose of electing a President, when Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, was unanimously chosen, and T.L. Nicholson, Esquire, appointed Secretary to the Company."

Royal Gazette - May 8, 1833 Coal Company. - Pursuant to Notice, the election for thirteen Directors of the above Company, took place this day, when the following gentlemen were chosen:- Robert Parker, Hugh Johnston, Nehemiah Merritt, R.W. Crookshank, Robert F. Hazen, John Ward, jr., Henry Gilbert, Stephen Wiggins, William Leavitt, John M. Wilmot, George D. Robinson, James Kirk, and E.D.W. Ratchford, Esquires. - St. John Observer."

N.B. Courier - May 11, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: New-Brunswick Mining Company. Ordered, that Ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of thesaid Company be paid at the Office of the Company, in the City of St. John, on or before the twentieth day of June Next N. Merritt, President. T.L. Nicholson Sec'y. N.B.- The Stockholders will be entitled to credit for whatever may have already been paid in, pursuant to the orders of the late managing committee.- Payments will be received at the Office every Monday and Thursday between the hours of 12 and 2.St. John, N.B. 11th May, 1833."

N.B. Courier - May 11, 1833 ADVERTISEMENT: Office of the New-Brunswick Mining Company. Tenders will be received at this office, until Wednesday the 15th instant, from persons wishing to contract for bringing COAL to this city, from the Company's Works, at Grand Lake.- Tenders to specify the price per chaldron, at which they will deliver it on board of vessels in the Harbour, or at the wharves of the Company. T.L. Nicholson, St. John, May 4 Sec'y."

Weekly Observer - May 14, 1833 New Brunswick Mining Company. -- Ordered, that Ten Per Cent, of the Capital Stock of the said Company be paid at the Office of the Company, in the City of Saint John, on or before the 20th day of June next. N. Merritt, President. T.L. Nicholson, Sec'y. N.B. - The stockholders will be entitled to credit for whatever may have already been paid in, pursuant to the orders of the late managing Committee. - Payments will be received at the Office every Monday and Thursday between the hours of 12 to 2. St. John, N.B. 11th May, 1833."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Mar. 22, 1834 ADVERTISEMENT: Coal Miners. The subscriber wants some men, perfectly well acquainted with driving levels, timbering, and accustomed to Mining Machinery, The advantages offered to each head of a family, will be the occupation of four acres of Land, with facilities to erect a Dwelling House, on paying an acknowledgement of 1s. per year; and to an industrious Man, daily earning of at least a Dollar per day. - Application to be made at St. John, to Mr. Truro, Circulating Library, near the Post Office. T.S. Beauchant. March 22d, 1834"

N.B. Courier - May 3, 1834 Salmon River Coal. - A quantity of Coals, from anew vein recently opened on the banks of Salmon River, at the head of Grand Lake, have been brought to town during the week. These Coals, we are informed, are even superior to those raised at the Grand Lake Mines, and when burned last winter at Government House, Fredericton, were considered preferable to Orrel Coal, then in use in that establishment. As the quantity got out is very considerable, our citizens will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with this necessary article of fuel, of domestic production, at a moderate rate. Mr. Christopher Robinson, Union street, is agent for the proprietors."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 4, 1835 ADVERTISEMENT: New-Brunswick Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company will take place on Thursday the 30th day of April next, at the office lately occupied by the Marine Insurance Company, in this City, at noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation. T.L. Nicholson, Sec'y. City of Saint John, March 28, 1835."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 24, 1835 We understand that the President of the New-Brunswick Mining Company has received the copy of a Dispatch from His Majesty's Government to Sir Archibald Campbell, tendering to that Company a lease for working the coal mines of this province for fifty years, in terms so liberal that we trust there will be no delay on the part of the company in accepting them, - and thus bring speedily into operation the means of availing ourselves of one of the most valuable staples of our country."

N.B. Courier - May. 2, 1835 New-Brunswick Mining Company. - At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Thursday last, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: Hon. Judge Parker, Robert W. Crookshank, Hugh Johnston, Henry Gilbert, John M. Wilmot, Stephen Wiggins, John Ward, junior, Robert F. Hazen, George D. Robinson, Wm. Leavitt, James Kirk, and E. DeW. Ratchford, Esquires."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 2, 1836 ADVERTISEMENT: Grand Lake Screened Coals. 600 chaldrons of best screened Salmon River Coals. - forsale by [June 3]   T.L. Nicholson."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 21, 1836 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that an Instalment of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the New Brunswick Mining Company, is required to be paid in at the Office of the Secretary, T.L. Nicholson, Esq., in St. John, on or before Monday the 26th day of December next. Henry Chubb, President St. John, 19th November, 1836."

Weekly Observer - May 3, 1836 and N.B. Courier - May 7, 1836 At a meeting of the Stockholders of the ""New Brunswick Mining Company"", held on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the Ensuing year: Nehemiah Merritt, R.W. Crookshank, Thomas Barlow, John Ward, jr., Henry Gilbert, E.D.W. Ratchford, James Kirk, James Vernon, George F. Campbell, Edward J. Budd, Henry Chubb, William Scammell, Robert Ray."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 19, 1836 ADVERTISEMENT: New Brunswick Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that an Installment of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the New Brunswick Mining Company, is required to be paid in at the Office of the Secretary, T.L. Nicholson, Esq., in St. John, on or before Monday the 26th day of December next. Henry Chubb St. John, November 19, 1836. President"

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 1, 1836 Coals. - We called the attention of the public lately to the high price of firewood, and we now have to advert to the dearness and scarcity of Coals. Some mornings during the past week have reminded us feelingly of the approach of winter, and induced us to look out for the necessary supply of fuel. But lo! on enquiry we found that coals at œ2 2s 6d to œ2 5s per chaldron, and not readily procured at those prices. It reflects disgrace on this Province, that containing as it does an abundant supply of excellent coals, readily got at and raised, that coals should be allowed to attain their present high prices. During the past season, coals have been delivered at the mines on the bank of Salmon River at Ten Shillings per chaldron, and although raised in the most unscientific manner, and almost without mechanical aid, they yielded a fair profit to the Miner. Why then cannot some ..?.. measures be taken to for working the mines? They will be sure to yield a good profit at all times on a small investment, and at present prices, prove a source of unbounded wealth to the fortunate proprietors. The great increase in the number of Steamers, all consuming coals, has caused the present scarcity, and the supply which reaches us yearly from England falls far short of demand. The time has arrived therefore when our Coal Mines can be worked to great advantage for home consumption; the export of the article would no doubt prove highly profitable also. We trust some enterprising individuals will soon take up this business, as we can promise them a special reward. Let our mines be once properly opened, and worked in regular manner and on a sufficiently extensive scale, and we should soon see a large portion of that numerous fleet constantly coasting the dangerous shores of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton to obtain a supply of coals for the American market, bending their course to this Harbour, which they would at all times find open, and where they ought constantly to find an article equal in all respects to the best ever furnished from the Sydney Mines."

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Oct. 7, 1836 The Coals of New Brunswick - This a matter inwhich all classes of the community are more or less interested, and it is high time that something should be done to remedy the existing evil, by reducing the price of fuel, or at all events bringing a sufficient supply into market, even at the present exhorbitant rates. We do not profess to be well acquainted with the extent of our Coal Mines, but we know that Coals of an excellent quality have been raised near Grand Lake and the Salmon River, and it is generally admitted that they can be brought to the surface and prepared for shipment at Ten Shillings per Chaldron, at which rate they are said to yield fair wages and reasonable profit to the Miner. With such a fact before us, we cannot conceive how it has happened, that the Coal Mines have been so long neglected, nor why the hidden treasures of the earth have not been sooner brought to light. Coals are now worth œ2 5s. per Chaldron, and we believe that no better business could be done in this Province than working a Coal Mine. It is said that every encouragement will be given by the Government to the parties who first succeed in reaching deeper strata than has hitherto been worked, and get a Mine in efficient operation; peculiar advantages are also promised to them, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary. The veins of Coal hitherto worked have been from 10 to 20 feet only below surface, but it is quite certain from the indications, that a deep bed of superior quality exists below, which will repay the labour of reaching it. If there are any enterprising individuals possessed of a moderate amount of capital, who can command the intelligent and scientific as well as practical men, and are willing to engage in an undertaking not altogether speculative, we would recommend them to try the Coal Mines of New Brunswick. We can promise them a profitable investment for their Capital, without risk, and with the certainty of a speedy return and handsome profits. We trust we shall not long have reason to complain of the neglect of this important branch of business, and in another season we shall expect to see the Market constantly supplied with our own Coals at a fair price, and be provided with an article of export to our Western Neighbours, equal, if not superior to anything of the same kind furnished by Nova Scotia, and at a much less rate."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 22, 1836 Dear Sir. - In your paper of the 1st instant, you made some remarks respecting the Coal mines of this Province, and the probable advantage that would ensue to the individuals that would come forward to work them. Your remarks are just; but your zeal for the public good is not backed up by such a knowledge of the Coal country as to enable you to give that information to the public which would already point out the value of that portion of the country; and I hope it will not be deemed presumption in me enlarging upon the subject, having, as you well know, employed myself among the Coal Mines for the last four years. The length of the Grand Lake, from the mouth of the Jemseg to Newcastle, is about 25 miles. - Coals have never been discovered beyond seven miles from the head of the lake, or 14 miles from the entrance by the Jemseg. In all the creeks and estuaries above Cox's Point, coals exist; but there are situations, where the locality of the water for shipment, and the bed of the coal, render them very valuable for commencing works. - There have been many complaints made of the Grand Lake coal - but fair specimens have not been produced; the seams of coal that have been worked for many years past, generally speaking, have not been more than 12 or 14 feet from the surface. This nearness thereto has caused surface water to decompose the solidity of the mineral, and, being highly bituminous and sulphurous, water applied to a large body withdrawn from the pit, will cause it to slack, or go into powder, and, if confined from a free circulation of air, the same will spontaneously ignite. - These are sufficient evidence of a better coal existing, which, according to all observations I have been enabled to make, is about 60 feet under the second vein or seam - and may present workings I believe to be within seven or eight feet of that seam, as I have sunk two shafts near 30 feet below the present surface of the Lake - one only three feet, and the other 130 feet from the margin. All the seams of coal at the head of the Grand Lake underlay to the north. The two upper ones come to the surface at the upper end, the deeper one above mentioned about seven miles below, as far as it can be traced by pieces of excellent coal brought up by the anchors of the wood-boats, an occurrence which happened not more than a month ago. Now, dear Sir, having given you some fair idea of the situation of the coals in the Grand Lake, I will just mention their intrinsic value and the expense of raising. The two first strata of coals are good enough for Blacksmith's work, and much of it might be used in private homes, if pains were taken to screen it. The second stratum is generally from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, and forms an unbroken horizontal sheet, underlaying (as before observed) a little to the north; each square yard of surface produces three quarters of a chaldron of coal, and there being 4840 yards of surface in an acre, it follows that each acre will produce 3630 chaldrons of coal, worth at least œ3000, after deducting the expense of raising. As I have only been a week from the Grand Lake, I can speak confidently of what is doing there in the Coal works, which, I am sorry to say, is not worth mentioning. My works are at rest, in consequence of being overpowered by the water, and will require some considerable outlay to resume, but I am confident of meeting a good stratum of coals within a week of the shafts being dry. If you wish any farther information, Mr. Editor, in my power to give, you may command me. I suppose you know that Government gives to all Landholders permission to dig for coals on their own lands, granting at the same time such liberal terms as ought to satisfy anyone. I am, dear Sir, Your very

N.B. Courier - Oct. 29, 1836 ADVERTISEMENT: Estate of Theophilus S. Beauchant. Notice is hereby given that We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Theophilus S. Beauchant, late of the City of Saint John, (in this Province of New-Brunswick), Gentleman; an Absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Theophilus S. Beauchant, on or before the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some one of us all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty, or thing which they owe to the said Theophilus S. Beauchant, and to deliver the other effects of the said Theophilus S. Beauchant, which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some one of us aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Theophilus S. Beauchant, on or before the same first of November next, to deliver to us or some one of us foresaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said

Theophilus S. Beauchant, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Given under our hands at the City of Saint John aforesaid this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. James Robertson I.L. Bedell James William Boyd."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 15, 1837 ADVERTISEMENT: New-Brunswick Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company will take place on Monday the 1st of May, at the Office of the Subscriber, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Act of Assembly. T.L.Nicholson March 30, 1837 Secretary."

Novascotian - Aug. 23, 1837ADVERTISEMENT: Coal Miners Wanted. The subscriber, Proprietor and Crown Lessee of Coal Mines in New Brunswick, wishes to engage a large number of Coal Miners, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, at the Salmon River Mines. These Mines are about twenty miles distant from St. John, near the head the Grand Lake - and the Steamer Woodstock is engaged to ply to them once in each week, during the present season. Three shafts have already been sunk, and the mines are now in full operation, under the superintendance of Mr. Andrew Fleming, to whom applications for employment may be made, or in St. John, at the office of M.H. Perley, St. John, April 29.

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 29, 1837 Geological Survey. - We copy the following paragraphs from the St. John Courier of the 19th instant: ""Surveying Party. - We understand that Dr.Gesner, the well known and talented Geologist of Nova Scotia, left this city on Wednesday morning last in the steamer Woodstock, for Salmon River, with the intention of making a Geological reconnaissance on that river - thence proceeding overland to the head waters of the Richibucto, and following that river down to the gulf of St. Lawrence. The Doctor is accompanied on this route by Capt. Egerton, Mr. Levinge, and the Hon. M. Cholmondely, of the 43d Light Infantry, and M.H. Perley, esq. of this City - with a party of five Indians, and the like number of canoes. We believe it is also intended to examine the line of country between the Grand Lake and Richibucto, with a view to opening the proposed communication between those points. As the line of country this party propose examining is in the heart of the Coal District, and supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, we think the route well chosen; and from the character of the party, we have no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, which we trust

N.B. Courier - Jun. 24, 1837 and St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 29, 1837 Dr. Gesner, the Geologist of Nova Scotia, who isat present on a tour in this Province, arrived in town a few days ago from Cumberland, where he has lately been pursuing his scientific researches. He is now about to examine the coal formation on the Grand Lake. We trust the learned Doctor will not withhold from the public the result of his enquiries in New Brunswick.- The Observer."

Royal Gazette - May 10, 1837 At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Mining Company, held pursuant to notice on the 1st instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:- Thomas Barlow, Edward J. Budd, Henry Chubb, R.W. Crookshank, Henry Gilbert, John Kerr, James Kirk, E.D.W. Ratchford, Robert Ray, William Scammell, James Vernon, John Walker and Isaac Woodward, Esquires."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 2, 1837 and Royal Gazette - Sep. 27, 1837 ADVERTISEMENT: Estate of T.S. Beauchant. - Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 4th of September next, at noon, will be sold at public auction, in the Market square of the City of St. John, by Thomas L. Nicholson, all the estate and interest which Theophilus S. Beauchant, late of the said City, Gentleman, an absconding Debtor, had on the 9th day of March 1836, in, or out of ""all that certain messuage or dwelling house, lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the corner of Sydney and Sheffield streets - comprising a moiety or equal half part of the two Lots known and distinguished on the Map or Plan of the said City, on file on the office of the Common Clerk thereof, by the numbers four hundred and seventeen, and four hundred and eighteen"" - Also - in, or out of a certain tract of land in the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, more or less, including an allowance for waste land; bounded as follows, to-wit - beginning at a marked Ash tree, standing on the northern bank or shore of Newcastle Creek at the most eastern angle of the Lot number One, granted to Henry Peck and James Horsefield; thence running by the magnetic needle, North 42 deg. 40 m.; West 23 chains of four poles each, to a marked Spruce Tree, thence North 52 chains, thence east 150 chains, or to the rear line of Lot number Two, North side of Salmon Bay; thence South 61 deg., East, 130 chains along the said rear line and its prolongation; thence South 12 deg. 10m. East 21 chains, 50 links to a stake, standing on the said Bank or stream; and thence, following the several courses of the same up stream to the place of beginning-- Also - in, or out of, a certain tract of Land in the Parish of Kingsclear, and County of York, bounded as follows, to wit - beginning at a stake placed on the West side of Dead Water Brook, (which empties into Oromocto Lake) and at the mouth thereof; thence running by the magnetic needle, North 45 deg. W. 42 chains of four poles each, and 50 links, thence along the North eastern side of a reserved road of four poles in width, till it strikes another reserved road, and thence along the line of the last mentioned road, N. 15 deg. E. 91 chains; thence South 45 deg. E. 80 chains crossing the said Dead Water Brook, thence South 15 deg. W. 111 chains to the eastern bank or edge of the Lake aforesaid, and thence following the several courses of the said Lake North-westwardly, crossing the said Dead Water Brook at the mouth, to the place of beginning:- Also - in, or out of, a small island in the said Oromocto Lake, called Kelley's Island; the said last described tract and Island, containing five hundred Acres more or less - Also - in, or out of, all 3 buildings, erections, and improvements on the said described premises, or any of them standing and being, and the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. We being vested therewith, under, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, entitled ""an Act for relief against absconding Debtors, that the same may be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Theophilus S. Beauchant. Isaac L. Bedell James Robertson James William Boyd. Trustees for all the Creditors. Saint John, July 22d. 1837 The sale of the above described Property is postponed until Monday the ninth day of October next, at noon, when it will positively take place in the Market Square aforesaid; - At the same time and place, will also be sold, all the interest which the said Theophilus S. Beauchant had on the said 9th day of March 1836, in all, and every mine or mines of Coal on the said described tract of Land in the said Parish of Canning, and all the right which he then had to work the same, and to take and dispose of the Coals produced therefrom; subject to the conditions in his License from the Crown expressed - which said License was granted for the term of 50 years, from the 18th day of March 1835. Isaac L. Bedell James Robertson James William Boyd. Trustees for all the Creditors. Saint John, Sept. 2, 1837"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 21, 1838 ADVERTISEMENT: The Salmon River Coal Company, Have now on hand at their Mines on the Salmon River, a large quantity of good coals for family use, which will be sold at Twenty Shillings per Chaldron, deliverable at the Pit mouth. As they have recently engaged an additional number of Miners, and have made arrangements for carrying on their operations to a considerable extent during the winter, they expect to have sufficient supply of coals constantly on hand, which they can confidently recommend as being of a better quality than any heretofore raised in New Brunswick, and they therefore solicit for them a fair trial. Apply to W.H. Cunningham, Agent at the Mines. Salmon River,

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 16, 1838 The Coal Trade. - The Packet Schr. Thistle, of this port, which plies hence to Boston, went through the Falls on Wednesday the 6th inst. and proceeded up the River St. John, through the Jemseg and up the Grand Lake to the Salmon River Coal Mines, where she took in a full cargo of Coals, and returned to this Harbour on Thursday last. This morning she sailed for Boston for the purpose of there delivering her Cargo; this is the first cargo of Coals shipped at the Salmon River Mines direct for a foreign port, and we are induced to notice it, with a hope that an export of Coals on a very distant day be made direct from the Mines of New Brunswick to foreign parts, and a very valuable branch of trade be added to the business of the Province."

N.B. Courier - May 20, 1838 ADVERTISEMENT:Salmon River Coal Company. At the first Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, two assessments were made amounting to Five Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, or Five Pounds Five Shillings per share, payable on or before the first day of July next. The Commercial Bank, Saint John, and the Commercial Bank, Boston, are the Bankers of the Company. M.H. Perley, Treasurer St. John, 15th May, 1837"

N.B. Courier - Oct. 13, 1838 Coals. - Mr. Chubb. - Sir: I, in common with the majority of house-keepers in this city, have had an unfavorable opinion of the Coals from the Grand Lake Mines, as not being equal to those ""far and dear bought"" But, Sir, I was induced lately, to give the coals offered for sale by Messrs. Barlow & Ketchum a trial, and the result is that I shall look for no better for my use, while I can obtain them for the money asked for the best Orrel Coals, which I believe is 35 s. a chaldron - while our own coals are selling at 25s. and a trial only, I think, is necessary to bring them into repute. Respectfully Yours 13th October A Patriot"

N.B. Courier - Sep. 22, 1838 and Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1838 Spontaneous Combustion of Coals. - Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the cry of Fire was resounded through our streets, when it was found that a quantity of Grand Lake coals deposited under a shed at York Point, had taken fire by spontaneous combustion. - The fire, which had communicated to the wood work, was, after considerable labour, thought to be extinguished; but on Monday evening, it again ignited and began to burn. The coals have since been removed, and the fire effectually subdued. - Observer."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 6, 1839 ADVERTISEMENT: New-Brunswick Mining Company. Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company will take place on Tuesday the 30th of April next, at the Office of the Subscriber, in this City, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Act of Assembly. March 23, 1839 T.L. Nicholson, Sec'y."

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 21, 1839 Joint Stock Companies (in N.B.):.. N.B. Mining Comp'y 20,000œ [NOTE: Only one listed]"

N.B. Courier - Jan. 5, 1839 ADVERTISEMENT: Salmon River Coal Company At a meeting of shareholders held this day, it was ordered that an assessment of one thousand pounds, being one pound on each share of stock in this company, be made; and notice is hereby given that payment of the same is required within thirty days, pursuant to the charter. Dated the twenty-second day of December, 1838. M.H. Perley, Treasurer"

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jul. 17, 1840 William Foshay, to explore a road from Cumberland Bay to Coal Creek; œ15 having been granted for the service."

N.B. Courier - Sep. 5, 1840 and St. Andrews Standard - Sep. 11, 1840 Coal in British America.- Under this head, the Liverpool Albion of the 13th July remarks:- ""It has been ascertained, by survey, that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world"". We are glad to find such important facts relative to the mineral riches of our Province, attracting attention on the other side of the Atlantic."

Novascotian - May 19, 1842 New Brunswick certainly possess great advantages in the vast extent of her soil and mineral resources; and to these we have frequently directed public attention. But at the present time, notwithstanding the information on the subject, which has resulted from the Geological Survey, her extensive Coal Mines are still lying dormant. Neither has Agriculture been prosecuted to the extent which would have been advantageous to our interests, notwithstanding the soil is good, and the climate 10 favorable, for the extensive cultivation of the necessities, if not the luxuries of life. To these subjects, therefore, should the energies of the Province be directed."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Morning News - May 16, 1849 ADVERTISEMENT: Grand Lake Coals. The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Grand Lake Coals of first quality, in any quantity, to merchants, shipbuilders, and to foundries, at 20s per chaldron, and when 20 or more chaldrons are required, they will be delivered on any wharf in this City free of additional charge. Cargoes will be furnished for export at a discount upon the price for cash or approved endorsed paper, at 3 months. Depot on Custom House Wharves. May 14 Berton Brothers."

Morning News - Oct. 20, 1851 Geological Survey. - J.W. Torrey, Esq., a young gentleman well known in literary circles, left this city for St. John's, yesterday, in the steamer Admiral. He goes for the purpose of making a geological survey of a large tract of land in which the coal formation is said to abound. Though quite young, Mr. Torrey is known as one of the best geologists in this part of the country and particularly, in the article of coal, his knowledge is rarely equalled. - Boston

N.B. Courier - Sep. 13, 1851 Colonial Minerals, &c. - The London Times of the 15th August, in noticing the Minerals of various countries, as exhibited in the Crystal Palace, alludes to those of these Provinces in the following terms:- ""We see no specimen of coal from Canada, and if the absence of such correctly leads us to conclude that no basin of that mineral has yet been discovered in the Province, we may assure the Canadians that they will some day be made aware of the importance of connecting themselves more closely with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where this mineral is abundant. Without cheap fuel of strong quality and small bulk, the process ofsmelting, forging, and raising steam can be carried on only to disadvantage, and the industry of Canada must be exercised principally on raw material until she puts herself in a position to command a good supply of that all powerful stimulator - coal. ""The sister Province of New Brunswick has not been entirely idle amid the general excitement to contribute to the show of industry of all nations; but this is all we cane say, inasmuch as the samples of iron ore, manganese, plumbago, and pitch coal, which composes her entire list of minerals specimens, are most paltry as an index of the mineral wealth which really exists in that fine province. New Brunswick is somewhat larger than Ireland; the greater part of her soil is fertile, and is covered with fine forests. Two thirds of her boundary line are formed by the sea, and, as a consequence of these conditions, the energies of her inhabitants have been absorbed by timber cutting and by fisheries. She possesses, however, vast stores of coal, of ore, and of stone, applicable to building and to the arts, and as soon as the temptations to ""lumbering"" (cutting timber) and fishing on the small scale diminish before the advance of population and the demand for produce of more skilled labour, then will the star of New Brunswick take its place amid the more solid and valuable jewels of the chaplet which adorn the brow of our Imperial Victoria. ""Nova Scotia has been more industrious, and has sent us a fine collection of iron ores and iron products through the medium of one of her most enterprising inhabitants, Mr. C.D. Archibald. The mineral property of this gentleman is exhibited in the rough ores, which appear not only rich in quantity of metal, but of excellent quality; and a systematic arrangement of pig, bar, steel, tinplate, ware, and manufactured articles, (knives, grates, &c.) deserve high credit, as evincing energy and skill as well as methodical industry, to exhibit these very valuable productions in a young colony. ""There are also exhibited by the same gentleman various samples of marble, some of which are fine in texture and of good colour, but apparently not sufficiently close and even-grained to compete with the marbles of Italy. Excellent freestone is exhibited, and also gypsum and its crystallized variety called selenite. Large quantities of this mineral are raised in this Province and exported for manure. Gray copper-ore and native copper, of fair quality, appear on this table, and some oxide of manganese. Some interesting fossils of the carbonaceous series have been sent by the Central Committee of Nova Scotia, and one lump of coal of good bituminous quality. But where are the specimens of the General Mining Association, which company leases the Crown minerals reserved by ancient Crown right in Nova Scotia, and which comprise by far the larger portion of the mineral property of the Province? Property has its duties as well as its rights, and we cannot be surprised that a name so distinguished as that of our leader of Transatlantic steam navigation should not have been attached to a copious and well-arranged series of freestone, coals, iron ores, and limestones from the basins of Pictou and Cape Breton, where that gentleman has the principal direction of the affairs of the General Mining Association. ""Let us hope that the omission will be rectified as soon as another opportunity is presented; and sure are we that no effort of the Mining Association will be disregarded which may show to the inhabitants of this fine Province that their mineral wealth is skilfully handled, and its products are available for their use, in competition with those of all the world beside."""

N.B. Courier - Feb. 14, 1852 Grand Lake Coal. - On Friday last, a quantity of Grand Lake coal was brought to the Province

Hall, for the use of the Legislative Council, by Berton Brothers & Co., which attracted considerable attention. The specimen was certainly superior to any that has hitherto been presented from that quarter, and we were assured by Mr. Bailey, the party in charge, that it had not been culled, but was a fair sample of the article as it came from the mine. If an adequate supply of such coal can be had in the Province, there cannot be a doubt that the necessity for the importation of this article must speedily cease, and its exportation must soon become an important branch of Provincial commerce. -

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1864 The Coal Measures. - The coal district of New Brunswick is accessible through a tributary of the River St. John known as Grand Lake, and is reached by schooners of large burthen. The mines appear to be inexhaustible and are constantly worked; but neither are the coal mines of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia at present worked to a comparatively great extent, from the want of a market. The United States possessing unlimited supplies within their own territory, and superior facilities for mining and transporting the article, these Colonies have only to excavate the necessary quantity for home consumption; while Canada is today requiring supplies which she can only procure by paying the war tax of the United States and large commissions and transportation charges. The New Brunswick coal is bituminous, and is said to be of a superior quality; it is easy of access, the strata being near the surface and yielding heavy."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 3, 1866 The Coal Creek Coal Company have organized, with Messrs. James Harris, John McMillan, J.C. Brown, W.H. Olive and Dr. Hamilton, directors. Mr. Harris is President, and Mr. P. Besnard, Jr., secretary. The Journal states that the company possesses several very good seams of coal, which can be shipped to the city at remunerative

Morning Journal - Feb. 14, 1866 Coal Creek Coal Company. - The Directors, we understand, have already commenced operations by driving their first main level. Before the end of this month there will be quite a number of hands employed, and when navigation opens the shareholders and our citizens, generally, will have an opportunity of buying the coal and seeing how it burns. The Company have taken an office in Princess street, above the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gray & Kaye, where the Secretary, Mr. Besnard may be met with on the business of the Company, or on professional matters. So far the Directors seem to have acted energetically. We shall be glad to hear of the entire success of this and similar efforts to develope our resources, and give additional employment to our people."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 17, 1866 Coal Creek Coal Company. - The Directors, we understand, have already commenced operations by driving their first main level. Before the end of this month there will be quite a number of hands employed, and when navigation opens the shareholders and our citizens, generally, will have an opportunity of buying coal and seeing how it burns. The Company have taken an office in Prince Street, above the premises formerly occupied by Messrs Gray & Kaye, where the Secretary, Mr. Besnard may be met with on the business of the company, or on professional matters. So far the Directors seem to have acted energetically. We shall be glad to hear of the entire success of this and similar efforts to develop our resources, and give additional employment to our people. - Journal."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 24, 1866 New Coal Company. - The Provincial Secretary certifies that Thomas R. Jones, B. Lingley, Thos. Coram, Andrew Moffitt, William Colwell, Jas E. Hamm, W.H. Tuck, and Geo. A. Bayard, all of Saint John, have filed in his Office a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a company to be styled the ""Ridge Coal Company"", for the purpose of mining coals and shale, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object; with a capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be divided into four hundred shares of fifty dollars each; and that the Office or principal place of business will be in the City of St. John. The company, we understand, hold coal lands in Queens County - a portion of the Province that is receiving special attention from capitalists."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1866 The Corporators of the Ridge Coal Company propose to meet on the 10th March for the purpose of completing the organization of the Company. We understand that the company's coal lands on Salmon River, Queen's County, include some five hundred acres, near to excellent loading ground, and in a commanding location in every respect. There is a fine, workable seam, overlaid with a bed of valuable fire clay five feet thick."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1866 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice of the Meeting of the Ridge Coal Company We the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the ""Ridge Coal Company,"" a certificate of the filing of which under the hand of the Hon. A.H. Gillmor, Provincial Secretary, was published in the Royal Gazette on the 21 st Feby. Inst., do hereby call a meeting of the said corporation on Saturday the tenth day of March next, at 20 four o'clock in the afternoon to be holden at the store of Mr. T.R. Jones, Market Square in the City of Saint John. Dated the 26th day of Feby., 1866. Thomas R. Jones B. Lingley Andrew Moffat Thomas Coram W.H. Tuck Geo. A. Bayard J.S.E. Hamm Feb 27 William C. Colwell"

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 12, 1866 and S.J. Morning Freeman - Jan. 13, 1866 The ""Coal Creek Mining Company"" has filed in the Provincial Secretary's office, the necessary papers to secure incorporation. The capital of the Company is $30,000, the number of shares 3,000 of $10 each. St. John is to be the principal place of business."

S.J. Daily Globe - Mar. 12, 1866 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 13, 1866 The Ridge Coal Company was organized on Saturday last, by the choice of Messrs. Thos. R. Jones, R. Lingley, Thos. Coram, Jas. E. Hamm and George A. Bayard, as

Directors. The Directors subsequently elected Mr. Jones President."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Evening Globe - Sep. 22, 1866 The Grand Lake Coal Mines. - We have received the report of Mr. Semmons, employed permanently at one of the Albert County Mines, a reliable and practical Mining Engineer, upon the Coal Mines at Coal Creek, Grand Lake. The Company which owns this mine procured Mr. Semmons's service with the object of testing the value of their property, and he reports most favorably. As anything connected with wealth which lies hidden in the soil must be interesting to the public, we give Mr. Semmons's opinions:-I find the average thickness of the Seam of Coal to be one foot four inches, lying in a horizontal position, cropping out in the bank of the Creek, with from twenty to thirty feet of rock lying over it. The Coal near the outcrop seems a little rusty, and contains small thin seams of slate; but I think both slate and rust will leave the coal as it goes farther into the bank, for already in one of the main levels which is now driven, one hundred and sixty feet from the bank, the Coal is very bright and black, and free from rust and slate. The Coal Beds on Coal Creek are not so thick as at Newcastle, but the Coal is harder and stronger, and if it be properly mined I have no doubt but that it will meet with a ready market. Your Secretary, Mr. P. Besnard, Jr., informed me you owned some six hundred acres of coal property. The Coal being nearly horizontal, your property (the Coal being one foot four inches thick) would yield twelve hundred chaldrons of Coal to the acre, or seven hundred and twenty chaldrons in the block. Estimating the Coal to sell in St. John for five dollars a chaldron, the value of your Coal would be three millions six hundred thousand dollars. There would be some preliminary expenses in effectually opening the mine, such as building wharves (which I may here state is necessary to be done at once); driving adits, sinking shafts, driving main levels, procuring tools, and other things connected with mining operations that are not worthy of notice here. When this is completed I think the Coal can be sent to St. John for three dollars, as follows: Mining ...$1 60 Screening and Shipping ... .40 Freight ... 1 00 --$3 00 Now deduct from the $5.00, (which is the market price) 50 cents per chaldron for royalties and agency expenses, and you have the net profit of one dollar and fifty cents per chaldron. I may here add, if you can obtain barges that will stand the weather on the Grand Lake you will save fifty per cent on the transport of the Coal, besides having your Coal in a much better condition. The great drawback to the successful working of the mines is the same as in many similar cases with our people. There is a lack of capital. Those who have surplus earnings are careful as to how they invest them; and must have it proved to a demonstration that a handsome profit will be secured before they can be induced to take stock in any new enterprise. Prudence is commendable; but generally our people work with suspicion upon any thing of the kind, holding off until some Yankee comes along, takes hold of it, and makes a fortune. Then we discover when too late that we have been misled by a short sighted policy and growl because Americans are coming in and monopolising the wealth of our most valuable natural resources. In the case of this Coal Mine there is a fine opening for those who have spare funds to invest as the most expensive and least lucrative part of the labor has already been performed by the company, and we believe that a handsome profit will accrue to any one who may hereafter take stock in the concern."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 25, 1866 A Queen's County Coal Mine. - Several of our City newspapers have recently referred to the mining property of the ""Coal Creek Coal Mining Company"", their remarks being chiefly based on a circular, in which a mining engineer, Mr. Stephen Semmons, offers his opinion of the value of the property. As the company have adopted this means of bringing their property under the notice of the public, and have furnished the press with copies of a circular intended to elicit public expressions of opinion, of course they expect to be dealt with candidly and honestly. To entertain a contrary opinion would involve the supposition that the company have put forth this circular to entrap the unthinking into the purchase of stock, and that anything in the shape of sound criticism as regards the value of the property would be distasteful. We do not believe that they desire one-sided action in the matter. We feel that when they sent their printed circular, to the several newspaper offices, they were desirous only of eliciting from the press a candid opinion of the merits of the statements contained in that circular; and that is what we propose here to offer. The principal facts stated in Mr. Semmon's report on the Coal Creek property are these; The company ""own"" 600 acres of coal lands; the seam is 16 inches thick; the quantity to the acre is 1,200 chaldrons or 720,000 chaldrons to the block; slate and rust are mixed with the coal at the out crop, but these disappear as the levels advance. Mr. Semmons estimates the coal as worth $5 a chaldron in the St. John market, and calculates the expense of getting it to market as follows: Mining, $1.60, screening and shipping, 40 cents, freight, $1, royalties and agency expenses, 50 cents - leaving $1.50 per chaldron profit. - Mr. Semmons, no doubt, understands pretty thoroughly the expense of mining; we doubt, however, if he is equally well posted on the cost of transportation and the market value of the coal. During the last fortnight some of this coal has sold here as low as $4 a chaldron, instead of $5, while freight from the mines was $1.40 instead of $1 - thus causing the $1.50 per chaldron profit to disappear almost instantaneously. But Mr. Semmons has asserted that it is necessary ""at once"" to erect wharves at the mines; to drive a main adit 17 on the lower part of the property for drainage purposes, which may be a ""little expensive"" - besides driving other adits, and levels, sinking shafts, procuring tools, etc., all of which, Mr. Semmons intimates, are yet necessary for ""effectually opening the mine"". He further states that the purchase or hire of barges (which, of course, must be towed by steam power), will be desirable. These expenses must all be provided for out of the product of a seam of coal fourteen inches thick, whose value must necessarily fluctuate according to the supply of English and Nova Scotia coal in the market. As some city newspapers improved the hint given them by the receipt of the circular, and have published laudatory notices of the company's property, the writer, who is a stockholder, may be pardoned for bringing under the notice of the stockholders generally a few facts which can scarcely fail to interest them. The company, in the

first place, have made a mistake in purchasing from Mr. Besnard, their secretary, the mining rights in a certain piece of land, while Mr. Besnard continues to hold a large block of the same description of property immediately contiguous, which, of course, is being increased in value by all the expenditure that is being laid out on the company's land. In short, by the time the company, after large investments, find themselves in a position to refund to the stockholders a portion of their capital in the shape of dividends, they will probably also find a rival company at work alongside of them. Again: it is known that a number of the stockholders have agreed to advance the Directors funds to spend in boring for a second seam of coal on the property. This was quite a step proper to be taken, but it would have been better if, before the borings had commenced, the Directors had sought to induce the other companies interested in the coal lands in Queen's county to aid in the search and bear a portion of the expense, as the investigation, whatever its results may be, involves the interests of all who hold coal property in that district. At present, however, if we are not greatly mistaken, the Coal Creek Coal Company are doing the work of other parties and bearing the expense alone. It is known that the engineer has property of his own in the neighborhood, and that parties most active in urging upon the company the necessity for boring a second seam are interested in another company recently formed, who intend to work Mr. Semmons property in case the borings which the Coal Creek Company have undertaken turn out successful. Pretty sharp practice appears to be going on, the Coal Creek Coal Company paying for the whistle all the while. Our own impression is that a workable second seam will not be found; still, we hope that the company's enterprise may falsify our theory and be abundantly remunerated, in which case a large amount of capital will be required to develop the property while mines will be opened on all sides, leading to brisk competition and low prices in the St. John market. We have grave doubts respecting the accumulation of gigantic fortunes thro' coal raising in Queen's until some means, as yet unknown, is discovered for keeping the coal of other

Morning Journal - Jan. 7, 1867 ADVERTISEMENT: Coal Creek Mining Co. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the above Company will be held at their Office, 17 Princess Street, St. John, N.B., on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at 4 o'clock, p.m., for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order. P. Besnard, jr., dec 28-tel Secretary"

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Morning Journal - Jan. 16, 1867 The Grand Lake Coal Beds. - As to a Second or Lower Seam Being Found. -We give the remainder of Mr. Matthew's valuable remarks on this point:- It has long been a vexed question, and one that still remains to be settled, whether there are any thicker seams, below that now worked on the Grand Lake, or in other words whether there may not be a probability of larger and more valuable seams in the New Brunswick Coal Field, analagous to those which exist in the Eastern part of Nova Scotia. The first Geological explorer of New Brunswick, Dr. Gesner, asserted confidently his belief of the existence of large beds, underlying the present seam, as he terms it, the superficial coal stratum. Following him, the late lamented Dr. Robb, a much more able man, and one not given to misleading others by putting a coleur-de-rose upon observations did not warrant it; gave it as his opinion, that such an expectation could scarcely be entertained from any observations that he had made, and showed, conclusively, that Dr. Gesner's assertions were entirely without foundation. Neither of these gentlemen, however, had any opportunity of making anything like a thorough survey of the central carboniferous area, owing to the dense woods with which it was and still is covered, and the large mass of debris which, even in cleared districts, is generally distributed over its surface, thus concealing the strata from view, and up to the present time no accurate survey has been made of the district. Even now, so generally are the rocks hidden by the soil, such a survey as would settle the point is almost a matter of impossibility and could not be accomplished without great expense. Professor Hind, in his survey, only traversed the outer rim of the basin, where, supposing workable seams of coal to exist in the middle carboniferous in this province, he could not possibly expect to fall in with them, while Professor Bailey has not yet had the opportunity of giving his attention to the central carboniferous area. At the present time, therefore, we have no sufficient data whereby we can decide this point; but a few important facts we have, which though they still leave us in a state of doubt, yet warrant us entertaining the hope that thicker seams of coal may be found, and I shall endeavor, in as plain a manner as possible, to place these facts before you. In the first place then let me remind you that the carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia again a thickness, according to the measurement of Sir William Logan, of about 16000 feet or more than three miles. In that province they have been without difficulty separated into the three great divisions. The upper carboniferous, in which only thin and unimportant seams of coal are found, having a thickness of 2267 feet. The middle carboniferous (in which there, as in England, France and the United States, all the most important seams of coal are found) attaining a thickness of 10,670 feet, and the lower carboniferous, which in those countries, and elsewhere generally, is barren of any valuable deposits, about 3000 feet thick. Reasoning by analogy, we would expect to find valuable seams of coal, if any in New Brunswick, in the middle carboniferous. Here the question resolves into two: viz:- Is the middle carboniferous or productive coal measures represented in the New Brunswick coal field? And what is its extent or thickness? In the answer to the first question we see the utility and value of scientific geological observation. Few persons would think that those simple little plants, so delicate in their nature, yet so carefully preserved in the shales at Newcastle, would answer this question for us. But so it is. These little and apparently insignificant relics of a far distant era, like many other little things, are of great importance, and handled aright can impart more information than one would imagine. You are all aware that the contained fossils have always proved the best means of identifying the age of a rock; and that strata, very different in appearance, and widely remote from each other, are, through their containing the same characteristic fossils, confidently and justly ascribed to the same period of time in the earth's history. A collection of these fossils was transmitted to Dr. Dawson (than whom there cannot be a better authority

on Acadian Geology) and by him examined and compared with those of the Nova Scotia carboniferous area. The result was that about eighteen of them were found to belong to the middle carboniferous, three to the upper carboniferous, and four more common to both. Basing his conclusion then on this, Dr. Dawson has expressed his opinion that the superficial strata of the Grand Lake, are on the horizon of the middle carboniferous, or productive coal measures, though the flora shows that they tend to the upper. We may assume then that at Newcastle, and all over the upper part of the lake, the strata represent the top of this division of the carboniferous, or at least cannot be far distant from it. Thus then we have the answer to our first question, and may rest assured that the productive coal measures are present in our coal field." Morning Journal - Apr. 17, 1868 Royalties. - Within a short time Government have been looking into the matter of Royalties on Coal, and ascertained that there had been none collected for many years. They accordingly, some time since, sent an agent to Grand Lake, who has succeeded in securing, so I am informed, about $5,000 of back royalties. As regards Grand Lake coal, a gentleman of veracity and good information informed me that there is one third more coal got to the man there than there is in the Nova Scotia mines."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 26, 1868 Two cargoes of Grand Lake coal have recently arrived from St. John for the Calais Gas Light Co. This coal is said to be well adapted to the production of gas."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 28, 1868 With reference to Mr. Wetmore's mining leases, it certainly seems only honest that if the other leases, obtained on like conditions of sale, have issued to the respective purchasers, Mr. W.'s should issue likewise, and then let the Government take care that no such sacrifice of valuable lands shall occur again. When the Government grant 17 square miles, as in this case, for the nominal sum of $320, they expect to reap reward on behalf of the public, not in the paltry purchase money, but in the working of the mines and the consequent opening up of the resources of the country. But let these lands be held as monopolies, and the lessee compelled neither to raise coal nor return royalty, then the grand idea becomes abrogated, and that too without remedy. Our mines and minerals are too valuable to be thus

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily News - Jul. 8, 1869 Advertisement: Grand Lake Coal. Landing ex schooner Marco Polo. 35 Chaldrons best Rapid Coal. Will be sold by the lot. Apply immediately - GOLDING & VAUGHAN, 3 and 4 North Wharf."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 8, 1869 ADVERTISEMENT: Grand Lake Rapids Coal At Gibbon's General Agency Office. 200 Chalds. best Rapids Grand Lake Coal. For sale at lowest market rates. W.H. Gibbon, General Agent, Ferry Landing, Water

Chignecto Post - Dec. 15, 1870 Coal in New Brunswick. - The ""Telegraph""speculates as to the probability of the existence of thick seams of coal below the thin seams now worked, and thinks our Local Legislature should consider the expediency of exploring and developing it."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 7, 1871 Grand Lake Coal Operations. - The operations of the Queen's Mining and Manufacturing Company, in boring for lower seams of coal at Grand Lake, are progressing in a manner which, it is hoped, will result in success to their enterprise. They have a large tract of land near the mouth of Salmon River, the leases of which were obtained nearly a year ago by C.W. Wetmore, Esq., of Prince William street, and assigned to the company which was then formed. It was the company's intention to work only the top seam - which is about twenty inches in thickness - but they were induced to make further investigations and, accordingly, determined to spend a moderate sum in searching for an under seam or bed. An agent was sent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the best system of boring, and it was decided to adopt the mode in general favor in the oil regions of that country, and the Dominion. A set of tools and a ten horse power engine were at once procured, and boring commenced in the latter part of May. Difficulties had to be overcome, which at first seemed quite serious, the men employed being entirely new to the business, and their labours, therefore, attended by mishap of one kind or another. The work of boring is performed by a joint-bar, composed of several short pieces of iron, which, together, measure forty-four feet in length and weigh about half a ton. The drills are two in number, about three feet in length, the first making a hole four inches in diameter, and the second enlarging it to six inches. The machine is attached to a rope which passes over a wheel at the top of a derrick, which is high enough above the surface to admit of the whole length of the drill being lifted clear of the surface. After a certain amount of drilling is performed and the debris is to be drawn, a tubular instrument with a valve at the bottom is let down. By means of an exhausting apparatus pulled upward from the surface, through the tube, the bottom valve is lifted, and the sand, stones, water, etc., are drawn up and conveyed out of the boring in the tube. Up to the present time the company has expended about $3,000, one half of which has been paid for necessary buildings, machinery and tools, and the balance for wages and fuel. Three men are employed, and the expense of boring is about $6 a day. After the boring had got nicely underway and the men were getting accustomed to their work, some of the boring tools got jammed in the well when it was ninety feet in depth. All efforts to draw them failed, and boring had to be commenced over again. A depth of two hundred and eighteen feet has now been reached. The works are located on the eastern side of Salmon River, near the mouth, about a mile above where the Salmon River Coal Company bored in 1837. Specimens of all that has been passed through in boring, have been preserved, and although they have not 4 been submitted to a practical Geologist, yet the Company feel sanguine of striking a bed of importance, the borings being of the character usually found in the vicinity of the best coal beds of the Province. Brown and grey sandstone predominate, with occasional beds of conglomerate, shale, fire clay, and thin seams of bituminous coal. The most important of the latter is six inches in thickness, and rests on three feet of fire clay, ninety feet from the position occupied by the twenty inch seam. Professor Dawson, one of the best authorities on the subject in the Dominion, referring to the appearance of the coal area of New Brunswick as compared with that of Nova Scotia, says that the prevalence of sand stones and the flat, undisturbed condition of its beds are remarkable. He says the beds in New Brunswick are of less thickness than those of Nova Scotia, and that they include only two principle groups, one near the base and the other near the summit. To the former he refers the coals of the coast near Bathurst - of Richibucto, and of the vicinity of Fredericton; to the latter, those of Miramichi, and possibly those of Cocagne and Grand Lake. The fossil evidence found in these places goes to indicate that the coal formation of Bathurst is of the lower and that of Grand Lake is more akin to the upper formation. Professor Dawson says:- ""As the Grand Lake beds seem to belong to the upper series, and borings already made would indicate that the lower series may be reached there, it would be desirable that effectual measures should be taken to ascertain their actual value either by boring or by searching for their outcrops, and also that the Grand Lake beds themselves should be proved in their extension, both east and west."" It is quite probable that measures will be taken by the Local Legislature, during its coming session, to ascertain something more definite than is already known with reference to the value and extent of the Grand Lake coal deposits. The Queen's Company, having machinery, etc., on the ground and in operation, would, no doubt, render any assistance in their power in forwarding the views of the Government in the matter. A certain sum is also set apart annually for the Geological Survey of the Dominion, and if a portion of it were added to what the Province might furnish, and a corresponding or proportionate amount were contributed by the company, important results might follow. The Queen's Company have accomplished a portion of the work, and we hope that in their locality their work will not be done over again, at the expense of the Province,

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 28, 1872 A Diamond Borer. - It will be remembered that last session the House passed a very respectable grant for the purpose of aiding certain mineral researches in the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens, but especially to explore for an underlying stratum of coal at the Grand Lake Mines. It was recommended by the miners to expend the money in sinking a shaft on the English principle, but more scientific advice persuaded the government to expend the grant in purchasing and working a diamond borer, first discovering by this means whether the results would justify the sinking of a shaft on some future occasion. The borer works cheaply and effectually. It pierces through every obstacle, even the most flinty rock, and brings up a core of 1 1/4 inch in diameter, thus showing a perfect section of the interior of the earth to any depth the company may wish to penetrate. Hon. Mr. White will purchase the new implement in New York, and we believe has already left Fredericton for that purpose."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 6, 1872 and Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 15, 1872 Developing the Coal Seams at the Grand Lake. - We are glad to learn that Mr. Tilley is authorized to arrange that some practical explorations may be carried out in connection with the geological survey to be made at Grand Lake by Professor Bailey and Mr. Matthew. Mr. Ferris, M.P. for Queen's, Mr. Burpee, M.P. for Sunbury, Mr. Pickard, M.P. for York, and for all the up-river and other New Brunswick members took an interest in that work, and the Government are disposed to go as far as possible to meet their wishes. A sum of $4000 has been granted by the New Brunswick Legislature to aid the exploration and borings. The Government of Canada will have thorough surveys made, and the scientific conclusions arrived at by their geologists will be tested under their supervision. We look for good results from these united expenditures, and are glad that nothing in the shape of red

Daily Tribune - Jul. 22, 1872 Glass factory .... burns Grand Lake coal...."

Carleton Sentinel - May 4, 1872 ""We learn that G.D. Bailey, Esq., one of the members for Queen's has been appointed a member for the Legislature Council. Mr. Bailey is extensively engaged in lumbering and mining operations""."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 11, 1872 Mining in Queen's. - We learn that a meeting is to be held to-day in Queen's County, with a view of taking preliminary steps to form a Company to commence boring for coal and iron, at or in the vicinity of Newcastle, Grand Lake."

Daily Telegraph - May 23, 1872 Mining In Queen's. -Newcastle, Co. Q., May 22nd, 1872. 3 Mr. Editor: Local excitement is up with the contemplated undertaking of the Coal Mining Company who you will remember obtained a charter at the last sitting of the Legislature and who have also been granted subsidies by the Provincial and General Governments. The Company have had under consideration the propriety of making explorations by boring, and have been in correspondence with professionals in the art, who agree to bore to the required depth for $3000. But as the cost of boring was great, and as they have not much doubt of there being coal, they have determined to sink a shaft at once. Accordingly the auspicious ceremony of first sod turning will be duly celebrated on Saturday next at 4 p.m. Mrs. G.P. Bailey, will handle the spade on that occasion. Yours, etc., Vox"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 29, 1872 Grand Lake coal. - As regards the borings at Grand Lake, we are informed that the Government has secured the services of Mr. Ells, a competent geologist from Montreal, who is to superintend the operations and report regularly to the Provincial Secretary's office. The borer is to commence work immediately. - Reporter"

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 2, 1872 The 'diamond-pointed borer,' purchased in NewYork by Hon. Mr. White and others for the Government to be used in developing the mineral resources of Queen's and Sunbury counties now lies on the North Wharf, St. John, having arrived a few days ago in a schooner."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 16, 1872 The Diamond Borer purchased by the local Government is now at Grand Lake, and will soon be put in operation there, in order to test the existence of the much talked of seam of coal. It is intended to bore down one thousand feet, if the seam is not struck before that depth is reached. Many persons are sanguine ever the prospect of a thick seam being found, while others doubt its existence."

Carleton Sentenil - Aug. 2, 1873 The Grand Lake Mining Company. - Messrs. Caleb D. Wetmore, of St. John, Gideon D. Bailey, David Robinson, Joseph Wasson, Charles McMahon, Walter S. Butler, of the Parish of Canning, County of Queen's and James Kennedy, of Northfield, County of Sunbury, and Alfred A. Stockton, of this city, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The Grand Lake Mining Company,"" for the purpose of prospecting for, developing and mining coal, salt, iron ore, stone of all kinds, and all kinds of minerals and metals, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of $50,000. to be divided into two thousand five hundred shares of $20 each. - The office or principal place of

Morning Freeman - Aug. 26, 1873 Mining Companies. - A correspondent thinks that Mr. Bailley, who is Secretary and Treasurer to the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company should have resigned before he joined the Grand Lake Mining Company, which he seems to regard as a rival association. Our correspondent discourses at some length what he thinks are the motives of Mr. Bailly and others, but his conjectures may do injustice to these parties. We would gladly assist in preventing all monopolies and improper land grants, but we can deal only with public transactions. Our correspondent and all others interested, if they entertain such apprehensions, should apply to the Government directly at

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1873 Grand Lake Coal.- The Express says several loads of coal were hauled into Fredericton this week from Grand Lake."

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Colonial Farmer - Dec. 22, 1873 The Diamond Borer at Grand Lake has struck a seam of coal 6 or 7 inches thick, one hundred and twenty feet below the surface."

Daily Tribune - Jul. 17, 1873 Formation of the Grand Lake Mining Company. - Caleb. W. Wetmore, of this city, Gideon D. Bailey, David Robinson, Joseph Wasson, Charles McMahon, Walter S. Butler, of the parish of Canning, County of Queen's, and James Kennedy, of Northfield, County of Sunbury, and Alfred A. Stockton, of this city, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The Grand Lake Mining Company"", for the purpose of prospecting for, developing and mining coal, oil, salt, iron ore, stone of all kinds, and all kinds of minerals and metals, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand five hundred shares, of twenty dollars each, and stating that the office or principal place of business will be in the city of St. John."

Colonial Farmer - Jun. 28, 1873 Diamond Borer. - The Diamond Borer has been moved to Little River, about four miles down the lake from Newcastle. It is to be hoped that it will find coal somewhere."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 1, 1874 We have before us the Geological Survey of Canada, including a most interesting and valuable Report by Prof. L.W. Bailey and Mr. G.F. Matthew on the mineral resources of New Brunswick. We must regret that want of space prevents the publication in this issue of results in regard to our coal formations, and the productiveness of the same, which must startle every reader who understands the real wealth of this precious substance. For the present it must suffice to say that the possible yield of coal embraced in the coal area of New Brunswick is estimated at not less than 3,510,436,357.12 tons."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1874 Killed in a Coal Mine. - On Monday morning, as Mr. Yeomans, of Newcastle, Grand Lake, was at work in a coal seam, the earth, gravel, etc., not having been properly secured, fell on him and crushed him to

Daily Tribune - Jul. 10, 1874 A New Coal Mine. - Some very fine specimens of coal have lately arrived in this city from Salmon River, and are now on exhibition at the office of Mr. C.L. Richards, North Wharf. Good judges of coal have examined it and pronounced it equal in burning qualities to the best Sydney and at the same time very brilliant. The mine from which the coal was obtained is owned by Dr. Smith of Boston. At present he is sinking a shaft (from which the specimens were obtained) very near the river, and but a few yards from where the coal will be shipped. Dr. Smith is sole owner of the property, and the mine is being opened under direction of Mr. Boutellier, a practical miner, and who is to be manager at the mine. The present owner, a man of ample means, does not intend to form any Company for the development of the mine, but will have it done on his own account. The work has already so far progressed that the present expectation is to have the coal in this and the United States markets in a few weeks. The low rate of freights will

Morning Freeman - Jul. 11, 1874 Some specimens of coal, apparently of very excellent quality, were exhibited at the office of Mr. C.L. Richards, North Wharf, yesterday. The mine from which the coal was taken is owned by a Dr. Smith, a wealthy gentleman, of Boston, and is situate at Salmon River, Chipman, Queens Co."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1874 Mining Company. - A company of United States capitalists has been formed, and will shortly commence mining coal on Salmon River, about 25 miles above Newcastle, Queens Co. The manager, Mr. Boutellier, is in the city at present, and will leave for the mine on Saturday."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 3, 1876 Notes from Newcastle, Queen's Co. - ... Coalmining, the chief business here, is suspended for the summer, as the prices realized will not pay to mine it. ... a bear fight ... nearly proved fatal to Mr. John Temperly, an Englishman, well known as a miner, explorer and engineer. As he was exploring on No. 18 Brook, some five miles distance from Newcastle ..."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 5, 1876 Grand Lake Coal. - Mr. W.H. Gibson has the general agency for this coal and is prepared to furnish it in any quantity to customers. This coal is now being used extensively by manufacturers and smiths in this city and is found to work well."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 24, 1877 The Trade and Railways of New Brunswick. - No. 2. - ... Our New Brunswick coal supply, and its quality, is underated by most of our people. According to the estimate of Professor Bailey and Mr. Matthews, to be found in their joint report to the Dominion Government, and contained in the geological survey of 1873, there are near the head of Grand Lake, in the counties of Queens and Sunbury, 112 miles of coal area, containing an aggregate of 153,000,000 tons of coal, which is equivalent to a supply of 1000 tons a day for 500 years. They further say that the discovery of additional outcrops, and the opening of other pits, may increase their estimate to two or three times the quantity named. Where accessible, this coal is used generally in this province, for forge purposes, in preference to any other kind. For house use, it has long been sold in Fredericton, in large quantities, and to some of the first families there, at prices but little less than the best English and Nova Scotia coal has demanded. In the winter season, farmers and others come to the mines from every quarter of the surrounding country, a distance of thirty to forty miles, for this coal, for homes and other purposes. Although the seam at the Lake is but 20 inches thick, yet being near the surface, and requiring no expensive machinery to drain the mines or raise the coal, it can be as cheaply mined as can coal in Nova Scotia, where the seams are so much thicker. Hitherto mining at the Lake has been prosecuted under very great disadvantages. The system of mining has been imperfect and expensive, and the want of care, in some of the mines, as to getting the coal pure, has always more or less affected the character and price of all the coal raised. There has also been the further disadvantage of having to haul the coal from three to six miles, at an average cost of 70 cents per ton, from the mines to what is known as the Bank, from where it is scowed to deep water; the frequent handling, decreasing the value of the coal, by breakage, almost as much as the long carting adds to the cost. The Central Railway, passing as it will for many miles through the coal fields, can take the coal from the pit's mouth, direct to the place of consumption, or it will deliver it at the head of the Lake, at a saving of cartage of 40 cents per ton, and vessels can there load, in as many hours, as they now require days. The saving of labour in loading, and the quick dispatch, will make a saving in the freight to this city of 30 cents per ton. Dr. Johnston in his report in 1849, on the agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick, says:- If the Province has no coal deposits, then such a quantity of woodland must be reserved for fuel purposes, that a population of 3,500,000 only can be sustained, but if the Province has a sufficient supply of coal, then such a supply of woodland need not be reserved, and the population may be increased to 5,800,000. If there is much force in the question of coal supply, there is no less importance in the enquiry as to how it may be brought within the reach of all. This question of fuel has the same weight for the adjoining State of Maine and Province of Quebec. They, unlike New Brunswick, have no coal deposits. They are nearer the Grand Lake mines than to any other by 150 miles, which represents an advantage in favor of Grand Lake, in freight, of at least $1.50 per ton. The Central Railway, by its connection with all our other existing railways, and our waterways, will bring this coal within easy reach of every section of the province, and it can be delivered in this city and at Miramichi at such low rates as will ensure large shipments to a distance. Hitherto the output of coal at the Lake (averaging 10,000 tons per annum) has been governed by the demand for fine or small coal, for forge purposes. By coking the surplus fine coal, for which purpose it is well adapted, as unlimited supply of coarse, or house coal, can be obtained. The coke will find a ready sale for steam and heating purposes. If it has been possible hitherto to prosecute this mining industry under the disadvantages named, by the large saving on the present cost of getting the coal to market, and with facilities to send it in all directions, and at all seasons of the year, is it not probable that this industry, on the completion of the Central, may assume large proportions. Yours, &c. C.W. Wetmore. St. John, Aug. 24."

SJ. Daily News - Jun. 5, 1877 Coal Mining at Grand Lake. -To the Editor of the Daily News, Sir, - A very important meeting was held at Newcastle Bridge on the ninth and tenth of this month to consider for the best method of regulating the sale of coal mined in the neighborhood of Newcastle and Grand Lake. The coal miners wished for a moderate advance in the price of coal, and they saw no way of procuring an advance except through combination, and it is extreme necessity drove them to it. And after a deliberative consideration they came to the conclusion they were still open to be victimized betwixt the users of coal and the wood boatmen; and the meeting was unanimous in agreeing to sell their right of the coal for five years to secure a sufficient agency, as you will find by the following document. You will oblige every party concerned, and confer an everlasting favor on the coal miners of Newcastle, by publishing it. Newcastle, Canning, Q.C., May 29. This Indenture made this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five between _____ of the first part, of the Parish of Canning, County of Queens, and Province of New Brunswick, and Hugh McLean, merchant, of the Parish of Chipman, of County of Queens, of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said _______ agrees for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns to transfer and sell, and dispose of all coal he may mine or cause to be mined in the Province of New Brunswick for the term of five years, from the above date, for the consideration of the sum of one dollar lawful money of the Province of New Brunswick, to the aforesaid _____ and the said ______ agrees for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns to sell all coals for the aforesaid ______ for five per cent commission per every chaldron of coal; and the said ______ further agrees to make returns of all sales immediately after sold, deducting commission, all cost and charges for the aforesaid sales; and the aforesaid _______ also agrees to use all the means in his power to advance the price until the coal shall reach three dollars per chaldron on the bank of the aforesaid place; and I ______ do for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns to warrant and defend the sale of the said coal made unto the party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns against all and every person and persons whatsoever, etc."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 15, 1878 The Proposed Coal Duty ..."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 3, 1878 A geological exploration has shown that near the head of Grand Lake in the counties of Queens and Sunbury, there are 150,000,000 tons of coal or a supply of 150,000 tons yearly for a thousand years."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 25, 1880 Newcastle Coal Mines. - A Serious Accident. - Newcastle, Q.C., Nov. 18. - Mr. Hanford Sowers, of Newcastle, met with a serious accident yesterday morning, while engaged with his hired man, Wm. Rogers, in lowering into his coal mine through the shaft some wood to cover a drain in the mine below. The coal is raised to the surface in two frames, called wagons, which are worked by means of a windlass and sweep, and the hired hand had hold of the sweep while Mr. Sowers knocked the key away that held the wagon loaded ready to be let down. The hired man was unable to hold back the sweep, and let it go before Mr. Sowers had time to come to his assistance, and it revolved unhindered, striking Mr. Sowers full force in the hip and throwing him violently against the shaft house. Mr. Sowers suffered a good deal from concussion and other serious injuries he received in the fall, but under the medical treatment of Dr.

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1880 Coal from Salmon River. - Some time ago a coal seam was discovered on the farm owned by Mr. Robt. Elkin, at Salmon River, but was not worked until last spring, when a cargo was mined and sent to this city on speculation. The coal proved to be a good article both for house and steam purposes, but in consequence of the low prices which other dealers were receiving, Mr. Elkin did not then consider the enterprise would prove a paying one, and he accordingly directed his attention to the lumbering business. During the mining operations a considerable quantity of the coal was got out, and which has since remained near the mouth of the pit. Another cargo was shipped to this city a few days ago, and is now being disposed of at Indiantown dock. The mine is situated about two miles from a point where vessels could load with but little difficulty. The rates asked for the coal are very reasonable. The best quality rates at $4 per chaldron, and the finer grade at $3 per chaldron."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1882 Newcastle. - It is hoped that a railway may be built from Gibson to intersect the Intercolonial between Moncton and St. John, which will greatly assist in developing the mineral resources of this part of Queens and Sunbury counties, as there are extensive beds of bog iron beside the coal which has been tested and found to

Fredericton Capital - Jun. 3, 1882 The Duty on Coal. - About $15,000,000 are invested in the coal industry in the Maritime Provinces. The Opposition in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia say little or nothing about the duty on coal; but the free-traders in Ontario and Quebec argue that it is a sectional tax, which operates unjustly in favor of the Maritime Provinces. But, by the same reasoning, they were themselves responsible for a tax of 150 per cent. upon petroleum, which is found only in Ontario. They have argued that the Maritime Province coal is not fit for use, and Mr. Snowball, whose political career is now atan end, is reported as having said that he would not use it in his tugboats. Such a speech was characteristic of his party, whose object seems to be to cry down everything Canadian. It is unnecessary for us to say a word in favor of the Maritime Province coal, which is pronounced by factory owners and captains of ocean steamers to be equal to the North Country coal of Great Britain; but we wish to quote a few facts showing the increase that occurred in the coal industry from 1878 to 1882, two years after the imposition of the duty. In 1881 there were 184,918 more tons of coal shipped from Nova Scotia to Montreal than in 1878; and the extra number of men employed in the mines was 465. The coal shipments from Cape Breton to Montreal and Quebec in 1881 were 118,014 tons more than in 1878. These figures show how greatly the coal trade of the Maritime Provinces has been fostered by the National Policy. It is argued that the duty on coal has increased the price. We, in the Maritime Provinces, know that this is not the case; and it has been shown that at competing points the duty has not added to the price. Even if the price were increased, it would be cheaper for the mechanics of Ontario and Quebec to pay the increase, under the general system of protection of which it is a part, then to return to Free Trade and find themselves reduced to the extremities that existed between 1874 and 1878. Despite the duty on coal, it is now more imported more cheaply than it was in the anti-tariff days; for a while the Anthracite coal imported into this Province from the United States, in 1877, cost $4.00 a ton, that imported into New Brunswick in 1881 cost only $3.70 a ton. Not only in the old tariff days did coal cost more a ton than it does now, but the purchasing power of the people was less than it is now under the old tariff which has developed old industries and established new ones, and generally caused good times in the country."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 13, 1882 Queen's Co. - Coal. - Mr. James Brown, who livesat the Coal Mines on the Salmon River, 5 miles below King's, has discovered on his farm a new seam of coal six feet in thickness, which is the largest seam found in Queen's County thus far. He has men now employed in digging a tunnel to it from near the river bank so as to convey the water from and give him opportunity of opening the mine."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 1, 1883 Queens County Coal Mines. - An occasional correspondent sends the following from Salmon River, Queens County:- I noticed a reference in your paper a short time ago to the coal fields of Grand Lake. As the coal fields of this district are generally supposed to be in the neighborhood of Newcastle let me give you some idea of a coal field about a mile and a half east of Salmon River, some 10 or 12 miles from Newcastle. Some 10 years ago coal was dug here by a company that became discouraged, being so far from a market and the seam not over 12 or 15 inches at the point then worked. The property, some 400 acres, was purchased by Mr. Robert Elkin and is now worked by him. The seam is from 18 to 24 inches thick. The quality of the coal is good, surpassing much of the coal dug in other parts of Queens county. From excavations that have been made in a circuit of a mile or more in extent around the base of the table land that stretches for a long distance back from the river, it is estimated that a vast coal field here of excellent quality, both as to hardness and combustion. Mr. Elkin last fall sent some of this coal to Fort Fairfield and other points up the river, and only waits railway facilities to fill as many orders as he can supply. He naturally is anxiously looking for the advent of the long-talked-of road, which, following the old Fredericton road to Newcastle, would pass within a few rods of the coal mine. There being here a level space, an excellent spot for a station is afforded, which would be conveniently situated for the accommodation of the Range people further down the lake."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 6, 1884 The Coal Fields of Queens and Sunbury. - MAP Now that the construction of the Central Railway is no longer a problem but is likely to be entered upon in a few weeks at farthest, attention is being diverted to the vast and long neglected coal region of Queens and Sunbury, which should soon become the field of extensive business operations. Hitherto the mining of coal in this Province has been conducted by men, for the most part without experience, and in consequence, the product has been of a character calculated to give an erroneous impression with regard to its value. In coal mining, as in everything else, both knowledge and experience are requisites for success. Coal mining in Queens and Sunbury has, up to the present time, for the most part been conducted by farmers and others, who when work was slack on the farm or in the shop, have in the most primitive manner imaginable, sunk a shaft or uncovered a level at some point chosen at random, from which the black diamonds were removed by hand or horse power, tediously and slowly, and in consequence of lack of facilities for transportation, sold with little profit. To be sure, during the past 18 or 24 months some enterprising shippers have encouraged these small miners to use more care in their work, and to adopt the use of inexpensive labor-saving appliances, so that the reputation of Grand Lake coal as it is called, has largely advanced, but the business is still in its infancy. Its youth and manhood will rapidly develop on the opening of the railway, by means of which the coals of Queens and Sunbury can be placed in fair competition with those of other sections of the world. With a view to gain some personal knowledge of our coal-producing capabilities, the Coal Region, which for the most part, lies to the westward of Grand Lake and Salmon River, was thoroughly traversed by a Sun reporter a day or two since. It comprises an area 10 to 12 miles square (120 to 144 square miles), the appearance of which is strikingly similar to that of the bituminous coal- producing districts of Pennsylvania. Driving from Douglas Harbor the coal region is entered near the mouth of Grand Lake Little River, about one mile south of Flower's Cove, within a short distance of which several mines have been opened and worked with success at intermittent periods. From Flower's Cove a road extends in a northwesterly direction, almost parallel with the northwest limit of the coal fields, but about one mile within it, to the great road leading from Sheffield to Salmon River, a distance of three miles. About a quarter of a mile south of the Sheffield road and a half a mile west of the Flower's Cove is the location of the Green mine. The coal here, as in all the other mines that have been opened, lies in a horizontal position with a slight elevation to the westward. The seam, which is 32 inches thick, and almost as smooth as a piece of pottery on its upper and lower surface, is covered with about 10 feet of earth, which is removed before it is taken out in huge buckets with a windlass worked by hand. The Green mine is three quarters of a mile from the proposed railway route. Coal to the amount of 7,000 chaldrons has been taken here from an area of three acres, and it has acquired a high reputation for steam and blacksmith purposes. The O'Leary mine is one mile from the Green mine, one quarter mile from a route proposed for the railway, and but a few steps from the Sheffield and Salmon River road. The seam here penetrates a hill near its base, and the roof of the mine is supported by posts, which are put in place as the drift advances. The coal, which is somewhat harder than that obtained at the Green mine, and, perhaps, better adapted for house purposes, is elevated by means of a tramway and winch. Not dissimilar from the mine last referred to are the Coakley and McDonald mines, which are less than a mile distant, while the Nightingale mine, on Newcastle Creek, which, with its present facilities, is capable of producing 75 chaldrons of coal per week, is the only one visited by the reporter

from which the coal is raised by means of horse-power. The Kennedy, Yomans, Sowers, Sullivan, Fulton, Cox, and other mines that were visited by the reporter, and which were scattered in nearly every section of the coal area were worked, or had been, on nearly the same principle as those referred to and with almost identical results. All these mines have been opened at random - all have yielded a similar quality of coal and in all the products have been between 2,000 and 3,000 chaldrons per acre. Limiting the coal area to 10 miles square and the coal product to 2,000 chaldrons, the grand total amounts to more than 150,000,000 chaldrons, and this without making any allowance for a second or third seam which many believe to exist below the first. In consequence of the depressed state of the coal market, and, as said before, of the absence of economical modes of shipment, business is slight, but when the Central Railway is completed, there will be a boom here which will surprise even the most sanguine. The coal has been tested at the Londonderry Steel Works with most satisfactory results; it is in use by the N.B. Railway, Fleming & Son, Chesley Bros., Wm. Lewis, and George Waring of St. John, Jaffrey's furniture factory at St. Mary's, and by many other prominent manufacturers who consider it for their purposes equal to any other coal that is in the market. With extended facilities for transportation its use will extend, until at length, and that within a few years, it is hoped that the mines of Queens and Sunbury will become as extensive and as

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 7, 1884 Mr. Edward Jack says that there is an immense amount of coal at Grand Lake which can be developed when the Central Railway is built."

Chignecto Post - Jun. 5, 1884 The Coal Fields of Queens.- Our enterprising contemporary, the Telegraph, publishes a map showing the coal fields of Queens' County and in an editorial pictures the time when Grand Lake coal, by means of the proposed Central Railway, will be delivered to Montreal. We are afraid the Millenium will arrive some months before the golden prophesies of the Telegraph are realized. Our contemporary places the thickness of the seam from 3 ft. to 4 ft. This dimension is double the size given in the report of the Geological Survey of Canada. Our contemporary may be correct, but many persons would perhaps prefer the report of the Government Survey. Our contemporary gives countenance to the supposition there are underlying seams. This is purely idle and fanciful. The borings by the Local Government, only a short time ago, went into the Devonian rocks, some distance below where coal is ever found. Our contemporary flatters itself that the coal having no dip is an advantage, and in this it is also greatly misinformed. A little thought will enable our contemporary to be convinced that a small seam can be worked much more profitably when it has a dip than otherwise. It is truly to be regretted that this Province has no promising coal fields, but it is better the people should recognize the fact than be deluded by imaginative writers into speculations based on their existence."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Telegraph - May 31, 1884 MAP - of Coal Fields.The Coal Fields of Queens. - Now that the construction of the Central Railway may be regarded as assured, it becomes interesting to inquire into the extent and value of the coal fields of Queens County. For the purpose of giving an idea of the locality and extent of the coal deposits, we give elswhere a sketch map of the country. The area of the coal region shown on the map is one hundred and twenty square miles. The actual area may be, and probably is, even greater than this, but enough is known to justify the statement that there is a bed of coal of that extent. It begins on the shore of Grand Lake, at Flower's Cove, and extends up a few miles above the mouth of Salmon River and thence back to the head waters of Little River. All over this area coal is found at a depth of from six to thirty feet from the surface, and in a bed of an average of from three to four feet in thickness. The total known deposit, measured in tons, cannot be less than, and is generally thought to exceed 160,000,000 tons. This is the surface seam only. Whether there is or is not a deeper seam remains yet to be ascertained. Borings were made at Flower's Cove, but they were stopped before the bottom of the coal measures had been reached and in a rock which in England is generally found to overlie coal. But even if there is no lower deposit, the immense extent of the surface bed is of itself sufficient to develop a great mining industry. Four considerations determine the value of a coal deposit - its extent, the quality of the coal, the facility of mining and the means of transportation. The above figures demonstrate the extent of the deposit and place beyond doubt the value of the Queens county deposit in that particular. As to its value there is much excellent evidence. For coking it is admitted to be of the best quality; as a blacksmith's coal it has no superior, and as a steam generator its qualities have been so well established that the New Brunswick Railway Company use it largely and will probably use it exclusively. The readiness with which it may be mined is shown by the fact that it lies near the surface. It is deposited in a continuous bed, which would be nearly level if it were not for a slight dip to the westward, which is not more than enough to secure good drainage. The facilities for transportation are at present poor, but the Central Railway will pass over the largest deposits and afford the best possible means of getting the coal to market. At present the best coal has to be hauled several miles in teams which adds to the cost, besides damaging the coal so far as appearance goes. Our information, derived from the best possible source, is to the effect that the construction of the Central Railway will be proceeded with at an early day. The people along the proposed route, between Fredericton and Salmon River, are acting very liberally in reference to the right of way, and it is expected that the location of the road will soon be begun. This road will bring the coal field within twenty five miles of Fredericton, and on the completion of the Short Line to Montreal will afford a ready means of reaching that market. We have no fancy picture to draw, but simply present the above facts, which are deeply interesting, especially to the people around Grand Lake, but almost equally so to the business men of St. John. The Kings county branch of the Central will enable this coal to be landed in St. John cheaply, and there is reason to believe that it will be a powerful competition with other soft coals in this market. After the road has been built there is little doubt that considerable capital will be invested in mining. It is not too much to estimate on an output of 100,000 tons annually for local consumption, that is for the use of the N.B. Railway, and other local purposes. This would mean an annual outlay of fully $100,000 for labor alone. If the coal should find the place on the western market, which it seems fitted to take, this yearly expenditure would be vastly increased."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 23, 1885 Grand Lake Coal. - by Edward Jack. - Experience has often shown that some of the most valuable deposits of mineral wealth have in various countries long lain neglected. This holds true with regard to other natural productions as well as to minerals. The writer can well remember when the timber lands of the Nashwaak were looked upon as of little value, so much so that the privileges which commanded this stream were bought by the present owner, Mr. Gibson, for a comparatively trifling sum. A similar case is presented to us by the Grand Lake coal fields, which, had they had as much mind and ability bestowed upon them as have been bestowed on the development of the Nashwaak, would today have been not only yielding great profits to those working them, but would also be affording a large market for the agricultural productions of the country adjoining the Grand Lake. As there were no analyses of Grand Lake coal to be had at the office of the Geological Survey in Ottawa, nor in any of the public offices at Fredericton, the writer took a piece of this coal (taken by himself from the top of the O'Leary seam at Newcastle) to Great Britain and had this done at the city of Glasgow by a chemist recommended by one of the leading iron workers there. The result is as follows: Per cent. Volatile matters ... 32.12 Coke{ Fixed Carbon ... 56.44 { Ash ... 6.70 Sulphur ... 4.10 Moisture ... 0.64 – 100.00 As this in some respects resembles the analysis of the coal of the Gowrie mine at Cape Breton, I give this so that the two may be compared: Volatile matters ... 27.08 Fixed Carbon ... 60.45 Ash ... 7.25 Sulphur ... 3.42 Moisture ... 1.80 – 100.00 Of the Gowrie coal, Brown in his work on the coal fields of Cape Breton says Notwithstanding the large quantity of ash in this coal it is much esteemed for raising steam, as it does not form a clinker on the furnace bars. On reference to the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1872-73, page 224, we find the area of the Grand Lake coal fields estimated at about 112 square miles and the total amount of coal within this area at not less than 154,948,147 tons. The thickness of the Grand Lake coal beds is said to be from 2 feet to 2 « feet. They occur usually a few feet from the surface and are mined by the people living in the neighborhood, with the rudest appliances. When there, some years since, I was informed by competent authority that coal was delivered from the beds, on the surface at about $1 per ton. There are no tramways to convey it to water carriage, but it is hauled in wagons drawn by horses over rough roads a distance of from three to five miles, where it is dumped at the head of the wharf at Newcastle, and where it is again loaded in barrows and wheeled on board of the schooner, which is ready to receive it. In order to obtain the latest information relative to this coal and its uses, the writer called, a few days ago, on Mr. Anderson, of McFarlane, Thomson & Anderson, of Fredericton - a well known, reliable and extensive firm, engaged in the manufacture of iron - who informed him that their firm had been using Grand Lake coal for 15 years, chiefly for blacksmith's uses, that for forge purposes it is a very suitable coal, the better grades of it comparing favorably with the coals around Glasgow. There has, Mr. Anderson says, been heretofore great carelessness in mining this coal in not getting it free from shale. What we have got this year, he said, is generally, however, free from shale and there is but little sulphur in it. There is a manifest improvement in getting it of late. The price which we have been paying for it on the wharf here lately, has been $2.75 per chaldron, which we consider very cheap. Twenty eight hundred weight, or as it is measured here 13 bbls., make a chaldron. The heavier and harder grades of this coal are the best for heavy forgings. It is a very fair coking coal, and will no doubt make fairly good coke. We have used it all summer for steaming purposes and find it as good as much of the coal around Glasgow. About 3 « bbls. per day will drive our engine of about 20 horse power. It is very much to be regretted that more of a practical nature is not known about this extensive deposit, and that examinations were not made of the coal where it has been exposed, and analyses of it taken from various places made, and a plan of the district prepared upon which these could be placed, so that a person could at a glance see where the best qualities were to be found. As matters are there is no practical information to be had regarding the Grand Lake coal beds. A gentleman from Buffalo, who visited this Province lately for the purpose of investing in coal mines, remarked to me, when he found how little information was to be had regarding this great mineral deposit: You have got an old country but it is a new one, meaning new in knowledge and information."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1886 Grand Lake Coal. - Edward Jack. If cheap fuel be a great aid to the advancement of a country, the development of the coal fields of Grand Lake, said to contain more then 150,000,000 tons in close proximity to the surface, is a matter of vital importance to the cities of St. John and Fredericton. When the Central railway is completed this fuel can be delivered on the cars at $1.25 per ton, to which add 40 cents for freight to St. John at half a cent per ton a mile and we have coal delivered there on board of the cars at $1.65 per ton, and at a cheaper rate in Fredericton. This coal is undoubtedly well adapted to the purposes of raising steam as well as to these of heavy forgings. In the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for 1884-5, page 518, it is stated that the North Carolina department of agriculture recently determined to have the deep river coal fields in that state thoroughly explored in order to determine the extent, thickness and quality of the coals. Only two of these beds (of much the same character as those of Grand Lake) were of workable thickness - the upper containing 3 feet and the lower, which was about 22 to 24 inches thick. The analysis of the upper bed gave in our instance: Ash 7.40, sulphur 2.89. The lower bed, which Dr. H.W. Chance says was undoubtedly a strong seam coal, gave in one instance, ash, 14.69; sulphur, 7.08. In its most favorable analysis the per centage of these were: Ash, 5.35; sulphur, 3.69. The lower bed was opened by shafts 18 and 25 feet deep and 100 tons were mined and sent to Raleigh to be experimented upon. There seems to be a striking similarity existing between this

North Carolina coal and that of Grand Lake, as well in the quantity of ash and sulphur which it carries as in its proximity to the surface, and it would be well if the province of New Brunswick would do just what the state of North Carolina has been doing. Messrs. Bailey, Ells and others of the geological survey of Canada have examined and reported on the coal districts of New Brunswick, and have afforded the country much valuable information concerning these. It should be the duty of the provincial government to supplement this work by further observations respecting the area covered by this coal and its thickness, and to cause proper analysis and tests of its economic value to be made, the latter on a somewhat large scale. A series of cheap borings might be readily made, which would convey much information to the public. This is a very important matter, as it is said that the Short Line Railway, which will in all probability cross these coal fields, is shortly to be commenced. These coal fields are largely situated on crown lands, and should it happen to be discovered that the beds there were of good character their development might be made use of to provide a fund in aid of the payment of the subsidy bestowed by the provincial government upon the construction of this railway. Besides ascertaining the extent of country underlied by the coal beds of New Brunswick, analyses should be made of specimens taken from the various localities where borings might have been made, a matter which has been much neglected. I found on inquiry at the headquarters of the geological survey in Ottawa that there were no analyses of coal at that date; that, indeed, the only one that I have ever seen was one which I caused to be made at my own expense, in 1884, in Glasgow. The character of the coke made from coal taken from the several beds should also be tested by analyses as well as by use, and when persons have been in the habit of using Grand Lake coal for steam or other purposes, their experience should be noted, so that when the railroad, whose construction is now contemplated, shall have been completed, the public would know to what uses this coal and its products could be applied. The expense attending all of these investigations would be small, and after they were completed the results should be given to the public in a pamphlet of 15 or 20 pages, accompanied by a sketch map showing the extent of the coal fields, etc., and the proximity of railways and towns, such information to be disseminated through the various towns of Ontario and Quebec, as well as in the adjoining states, where cheap fuel is in great demand, and this is the poorest deposit of bituminous coal in the provinces to Ontario and Quebec, as well as the nearest to the eastern states. Indeed were such a pamphlet and map published, it might be possible that after the construction of the Short Line Railway some of the large Ontario manufacturers who need much fuel in their mills might be induced to extend

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 25, 1887 Grand Lake Waves. - The Timber and Coal Interests. - (Special Correspondent of the Sun). - ... More than a century ago, Garrison (grandfather of the celebrated William Lloyd) surveyed the coast of Grand Lake, traversed its woods and traced its tributary streams. He is said to have named the Newcastle in consequence of viewing the outcropping coal seams from its banks. ... Men like Edward Jack ... forestry ... The coal mines of Queens and Sunbury are extensive, though the seams are there, but much of the coal lies within less than 20 feet below the surface. The advancing railways are expected ti give fresh impetus to that industry, and bring coal more into requisition. There may come a time when more visitors from the neighboring republic may prefer this lake section as a summer resort. ..."

Fredericton Capital - Jun. 4, 1887 Iron Ores of the Maritime Provinces. - .... The nature of our Grand Lake coals, which we hear has been successfully employed in the manufacture of coke, to which use it is said to be specially well adapted. .... Dr. Bailey, Professor Hind and other geologists of note, have spent much time and labor in investigating the various rock formations of the Province. Let their works be supplemented now by those of the mineralogist. There are a number of localities in New Brunswick where iron ores occur, the character of which are as yet unknown. This fact is one to which we now especially wish to direct the attention of the public."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1887 Grand Lake Coal Mines (For the Sun). - By Edward Jack, C.E. - The great difficulty attending the production of Grand Lake coal heretofore has been the want of proper transportation to the lake, which now costs on the average $1 per chaldron. This could be reduced to less than one half that sum and a reasonable allowance provided to meet a sinking fund and interest on the construction of a tramway leading from the chief mines and to the waters of Grand Lake at Flowers or McManus' Coves. Such a tramway could start from a wharf to be constructed at that point and thence run back a distance of five miles. This could take in all of the principal mines - that is to say, Green's, O'Leary's, Coakley's, McDonald's, Kennedy's, Nightingale's and Sullivan's, which are all the principal mines which are now being worked. This district covers all of the Rapid's coal, so far as known, the quality of which is better than that of any other coal mined at Grand Lake. There are about 6,000 tons raised annually in this district which, were a tramway built, would be easily doubled or trebled in quantity. It is a strange thing that while the provincial government has been granting hundreds of thousands of dollars to unimportant railways in the province, this portion has been so neglected. It is probable that a sufficient tramway could be built over the route named for the distance of five miles for the sum of $1,000 per mile, making in all the sum of $5,000. Assuming that the quantity of coal which passed over this tramway to the wharf at the lake would amount to 6,000 tons annually, an impost of 20 cents per ton would produce $1200 annually in payment of sinking fund and interest. A wharf could be built at Flower's Cove sufficient for all purposes for the sum of $1,000. This would increase the outlay on the utilization of the Grand Lake coal fields to the sum of $6,000, (not every alarming sum) an investment which would readily pay for itself in a few years. It is certain that all the mine owners above mentioned would agree to use such road and pay the sum named for the use of it. It is very likely that application will be made to the Dominion and local governments at their next session to aid in this most desirable matter. Mr. Green, whose mine is situated about three miles from Flower's Cove was the nearest mine to it in operation. He is the first and only person at

Grand Lake who has made use of steam power for the purposes of pumping water, hoisting coal and sawing timber for his mine. His engine, built by Mr. Waring of Indiantown, is of 20 horsepower and does its work well. His coal bed has a depth of from 22 to 24 inches of good coal. This is a solid seam without any parting. There are from 8 to 12 inches of inferior coal beneath this, which either is left, or if mined at all is mined separately, for which reason his coal ranks first in the market. Others mining about the Grand Lake neglect the precautions adopted by him and take all of the coal out in a body, and hence the bad reputation which the Grand Lake coal has gained. The actual cost of raising Grand Lake coal to the surface with the precaution of leaving the inferior behind is $1.50 per chaldron or $1.25 per ton. Mr. Green says that he gets his best blacksmith coal nearest the surface; as it extends back it becomes harder and better for steam and house coal. It is much freer from sulphur than most other coals about Newcastle and Grand Lake. Sulphur in Grand Lake coal is usually in those seams between the layers. The coal carrying the most sulphur lies in the valley of the Newcastle stream. Miners have found that which lies west and southwest of Newcastle freer from sulphur than it is on the shores of Grand Lake or Salmon river. There are, however, some excellent beds of coal lying to the east and northeast of the Newcastle river. Were a proper wharf erected at Flower's Cove, connecting with a tramway such as is mentioned above, the cost of carrying coal to St. John or Fredericton by schooner, which is now $1.00 per chaldron, would be reduced to 80 cents. It now takes 4 men a day to load 40 chaldrons of coal; sometimes, indeed, this number of men can only load 20 chaldrons per day, but with proper appliances the boat men would need to have no labourers as the coal would be dumped immediately

Daily Times - Sep. 5, 1887 Grand Lake Coal. - If there are workable deposits of coal in New Brunswick, the fact is important. Coal crops out at a great many points, and is in need for local consumption, but mining on a large scale has not yet been attempted at any place in this province. The quantity of coal has been estimated at 150 millions of tons. It is easy, however, to make an estimate of anything that is hidden under the earth, and it can be made large or small to the fancy. Grand Lake coal has been used for a number of years, not only as fuel in dwellings in the vicinity of the beds but for industrial purposes and with more or less satisfaction. The coal is in abundance close to the surface, but this is not the best indication of a deposit sufficiently extensive to warrant expectations of an important future industry. What would seem to be needed is a thorough investigation and analysis. So little interest has been taken in this rather important matter that the only analysis of Grand Lake coal which ever has been made was one that was executed for Mr. Edward Jack at his own expense in Glasgow, the result of which showed but 5 per cent of ash, although the sulphur in it was high. The specimen thus analyzed was from the O'Leary bed, Newcastle. Mr. Jack thinks further assays should be made, and as railways now in course of construction bring the coal area within easy reach of the centres of population, we shall doubtless hear more of them before very long."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 6, 1887 Grand Lake Coal (Moncton Times). - If there are workable deposits of coal in New Brunswick, the fact is important. Coal crops out at a great many points, and is used for local consumption, but mining on a large scale has not yet been attempted at any place in this province. The quantity of coal contained in the Grand Lake coal beds has been estimated at 150 million tons. It is easy, however, to make an estimate of anything that is hidden under the earth, and it can be made large or small according to the fancy. Grand Lake coal has been used for a number of years, not only as a fuel in dwellings in the vicinity of the beds but for industrial purposes and with more or less satisfaction. The coal is in abundance close to the surface, but this is not the best indication of a deposit sufficiently extensive to warrant expectations of an important future industry. What would seem to be needed is a thorough investigation and analysis. So little interest has been taken in this rather important matter that the only analysis of Grand Lake coal which ever has been made was one that was executed for Edward Jack at his own expense in Glasgow, the result of which showed but five per cent. of ash, although the sulphur in it was high. The specimen thus analyzed came from the O'Leary bed, near Newcastle. Mr. Jack thinks further assays should now be made, and as railways now in course of construction bring the coal area within easy reach of the centres of population, we shall doubtless hear more of them before long."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1887 Grand Lake Coal.- If Mr. Edward Jack succeeds in convincing mining investors abroad that the Grand Lake coal region is worthy of their best attention, he will win the approval of a good conscience. The coal industry adds materially to the prosperity of Nova Scotia, and there are those who believe that with proper equipment coal can be produced much cheaper at Grand Lake than at Springhill."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 8, 1888 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act for incorporation as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Grand Lake Coal Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought are the following:- The sale and purchase of real estate, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the right to mine and deal in Coal and other Minerals; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general Mining business, with all powers incident thereto. 3. The chief place of business is to be at Chipman, in the County of Queen's. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock is $200,000. 5. The number of shares is be 2,000, of $100 each. 6. The names, addresses and calling of the applicants, (of whom the first three named, that is, Louis G. DeBertram, John P. Ilsley, and Thomas M. Williamson, are to be Provisional Directors), are as follows:- Louis G. DeBertram, of the City of New York, in the State of of New York, Doctor of Medicine. John P. Ilsley, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Engineer. Thomas M. Williamson, of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, Civil Engineer. Edward W. Clark, Junior, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Banker. Edward E. Denniston, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Banker. C. Ford Stevens, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Banker. Dated this 8th day of August, A.D., 1888."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 10, 1888 and Daily Telegraph - Aug. 10, 1888 The Grand Lake Coal Company is to apply for letters patent. The chief place of business is to be Chipman, Queens County. The amount of capital stock is $200,000, in 200 shares of $100 each. The applicants are:- Louis B. DeBertram, of New York, Doctor of Medicine; John P. Isley, of Philadelphia, Engineer; Thomas M. Williamson, of Buctouche, Kent Co., Civil Engineer; Edward W. Clark, jr., of Philadelphia, Banker; C. Ford Stevens, of Philadelphia, Banker."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 10, 1888 The Grand Lake Coal Company gives notice in the present week's issue of the Royal Gazette that application will be made for letters patent. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following: The sale and purchase of real estate, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the right to mine and deal in coal and other minerals; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general mining business, with all powers incident thereto. The chief place of business is to be Chipman, Queens County. The amount of capital stock is $200,000, in 200 shares of $100 each. The applicants are: Louis G. DeBertram of New York, doctor of medicine; John P. Illsley of Philadelphia, engineer; Thomas M. Williamson of Buctouche, Kent County, civil engineer; Edward W. Clark, jr., of Philadelphia, banker; Edward E. Denniston of Philadelphia, banker; C. Ford Stevens of Philadelphia, banker."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 16, 1888 A large enterprise is looming. Coal hauling on sleds from Newcastle in the winter season may now be numbered among the things of the past.-[Gleaner"

Daily Times - Aug. 17, 1888 New Brunswick Coal Field. - A large enterprise is looming up in the Grand Lake coal fields, which will in a few months be opened up to traffic by the Central railway. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are the leading stockholders in the new company that is being formed to operate these coal fields, and they claim they have a bonanza. The coal lies near the surface and it is claimed can be mined and sent to market at a great profit. Coal hauling on sleds in the winter season may now be numbered among the things of the past."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1888 Queens Co. - The Coal Business Booming at Coal Creek. - T.W. Williamson, C.E., has a number of men employed in the coal business at Coal Creek. Several borings have been made with good results. A number of shafts are in construction and one has been completed at a mean depth of 50 feet and a vein of coal of four feet in thickness has been discovered. Mr. Williamson intends extending his business immediately in the way of erecting coal sheds, dwelling houses for the miners, a large store and hotel. The inhabitants of the place feel as if the veil of oblivion is rent and prosperity reigns supreme."
Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 29, 1888 Grand Lake Coal. - A Visit to Green's Modern Equipped Mines. - The Revolution that is Taking Place in the Workings. - Large Seams of Fine Coal. - (by Edward Jack, C.E.). - To assert that we had in New Brunswick coal as good for many purposes as any of that which is raised in our sister province of Nova Scotia, and much better for some might be regarded by certain individuals as a questionable matter. It is, however, a fact of which the most sceptical can convince himself by giving our own honestly-raised mineral a fair trial. And here, indeed, is the cause why so much fault has been found with coal from the Grand Lake - that is to say in dishonest mining, where good and bad beds lying in close proximity to each other, instead of being mined separately, have been removed from the mine together, placed in one common pile and sold together. The Green coal mining property, owned by Messrs. Green, Waring and Tapley, is situated in and near New Zion, in the counties of Sunbury and Queens, at a distance of between two and three miles from Flower's Cove, and not far from the mouth of the Newcastle River, Grand Lake. Mr. Green was about the first person to introduce steam machinery in the working of any Grand Lake coal mines, and the company of which he forms a member is about to introduce the innovation of a tramway three miles long, from the mines to the wharf at Grand Lake, whereby the cost of transportation will, at small expense, be so cheapened that under reasonably fair management a large profit will be left to those engaged in the enterprise. Owing to the formation of the country the construction of a tramway here will be cheaply and easily done. Having examined the route a few days ago, the writer speaks with absolute certainty in this matter. The shaft at present operated by Mr. Green is situated at the distance of twenty rods from the Hardwood Ridge road, where it is intersected by the road from Flower's Cove, and 2 1/2 miles distant from Newcastle bridge at Yeoman's. Here there is a 20-horsepower double cylinder engine, with tubular boiler. The engine also drives two saws (a rotary and cut-off), so that all wood needed about the mine can be cut and made ready. There are likewise two pulsometer pumps - one discharging 20 gallons per minute, the other 175 gallons per minute. These pumps entirely avoid all need of the expensive drains, whose construction has drawn so heavily upon the resources of Grand Lake miners. The hoisting of course is also done by steam. All of this machinery can easily and cheaply be moved from place to place as circumstances may require, the surface of the country being very level and smooth. The depth of the shaft from the surface to the top of the coal is about 27 feet. This deposit is 34 inches in thickness. The top, which is from 22 to 24 inches thick, is coal of excellent quality. The writer has seen it burning both in an open grate and in a close stove and found it to be excellent in either case. John Edwards of the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, has been using it in his laundry stoves and finds it equal to any soft coal that he has ever had, although he has used both Old Mines Sydney and

Springhill. For the purposes which he uses it he considers it even better than the former coal. Mr. Taylor, Engineer of the Fredericton water works, says:- Mr. Green's best coal is a very good steam coal. It burns quickly when first thrown into the fire, and gives as good results as to amount of steam generated as any coal we have used. We have made use here of both Spring Hill and Joggins coal. The bottom is of inferior character and between the two beds there is a parting of from one-half an inch to three inches of soft shale. In the upper bed there is said to be but little sulphur, this being confined chiefly to the lower seam. Below the 34 inches there is about six inches of fireclay, and then there is a small bed of coal about nine inches thick. This is said to vary much in quality, sometimes being very good and at others equally bad. This, however, is not mined by Mr. Green. I am informed that these coal beds, at this shaft and elsewhere on the Green property, are underlaid by a bed of fire clay five feet and upwards in thickness. I am also told, and believe, that fire bricks of good quality have been made from it. Mr. Green's calculation is that an acre of coal land will yield 2,250 chaldrons of coal of the best quality. The coal beds on the Green property are situated at depths varying, it is said, from 5 to 40 feet from the surface. It is estimated that a man will average a chaldron of the top seam, and half a chaldron of the lower seam per day. A chaldron of coal at the mines represents in weight a ton and a half. At the shaft where I was a full crew represented 15 men underground and three on top, including among them the engineer and fireman. As the beds on the Green property lie so near the surface, and as there is no very hard rock above them, there is no trouble about ventilation, as an air shaft can be readily made at any desired point. No explosives are made use of in mining the coal here, the rock being easily removed without their aid. Heretofore Mr. Green has hauled coal to the wharf at Flower's Cove by horses, ordinary farm wagons being used. Although the levels on this road are very good, as remarked above, yet owing to the wetness of the season he did not in three months succeed in hauling a boat load of coal to the wharf. When the road was dry and a good pair of horses took a chaldron at a load, making four turns a day. Six Feet of Coal. From several parties about the mine I learned that a bed, or series of beds, of coal six feet in thickness, had been worked on the Green property for some time. From Fred Syphers who worked on it, I received the following narrative: About seven years ago Robert McLellan sank a shaft on the edge of the valley at a point about six hundred feet southeast of where the engine now stands. At that depth he struck 28 to 30 inches of coal. He followed the bed about 125 feet. At the distance of about 100 feet it increased to six feet in thickness. He followed the side of the bank in one drift, only angling in a little, but had he gone directly back from the side of the bank he would probably have struck the big body at the distance of 20 to 30 feet. The top was firm and good, and the bed preserved its thickness so far as I worked on it. I saw it worked to one side as far as 60 feet. It was there also of the same thickness (6 feet). It was all good coal, with the exception of occasional emery streak. Of these there were sometimes two. The size of the larger of these steaks was 4 inches, and of the smaller about an inch. By emery, I mean a soft black substance that will crumble in the fingers. It will also burn. There were no other partings and no clay streak that I could see in this bed. We ceased working it because another party claimed the property. Owing to the softness of the emery streak we could remove it with our picks and thus break down the coal very easily. There is no doubt of the occurrence of this large deposit of coal on the Green property. Its extent has never yet been traced out. Whether it be a single bed or the union of several, or an overturn of a peculiar character, is a matter worthy of Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 30, 1888 Quoted from the Halifax Critic: The work of prospecting and developing on the Grand Lake coal fields is being vigorously prosecuted at present. The DeBertram syndicates have acquired rights on 30,000 acres of land, and testing is being made under the direction of Thomas Williamson, M.E. The prospects are good for the raising of large quantities of coal in this vicinity."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 4, 1888 MAP of Coal Fields.The Coal Fields of Queens. - Now that the Central Railway is progressing toward completion, interesting as it does the coal fields of Queen's county, and promising early connection with Fredericton on the one hand and with the Intercolonial Railway at Norton, on the other new interest is naturally drawn to the coal regions referred to. As recently mentioned in these columns a large area of land has been acquired for mining purposes by the DeBertram syndicate who intend developing the coal deposits extensively, with a view of supplying local and railway demand as well as manufacturing coke for export on a large scale. The syndicate referred to are understood to have acquired the options of mining rights from some 200 persons owning lands covering an area of some 20,000 acres. They intend to prepare for work at once and be in full operation next spring, giving employment to several hundred hands. We reproduce from the Daily Telegraph, of 31st May, 1884, an outline map of the coal district and the following portion of an editorial article giving some idea of the location, extent and value of the deposit:- [See 21 May, 1884 for article]"

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 7, 1888 Grand Lake Coal Fields. - The Montreal Trade Review of the 31st ult. Says: A large enterprise is looming up in the Grand Lake coal fields, New Brunswick, which will in a few months be opened up to traffic by the Central Railway. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are the leading stockholders in the new company that is being formed to operate these coal fields, and they claim they have a bonanza. The coal lies near the surface and it is claimed can be mined and sent to market at a great profit."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 28, 1888 and Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 29, 1888 Letters patent have been issued by the local government to Messrs. Louis G. DeBertram, of New York, E.W. Clark, jr., E.E. Denniston, and John P. Isley, of Philadelphia, and Thomas M. Williamson, of Buctouche, to carry on a general mining business under the name of the Grand Lake Coal Company. The capital of the company is $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 28, 1888 and Daily Times - Sep. 29, 1888 Grand Lake Coal Co. - Public notice is given that letters patent have been issued under the great seal of the province, incorporating Louis G. DeBertram, of New York, doctor of medicine, C. Fred Stevens, banker, E.W. Clark, junior, E.E. Denniston, bankers; John P. Ilsley, engineer, of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, and Thomas M. Williamson, of Buctouche, in the county of Kent, civil engineer, for the purpose of the sale and purchase of real estate, and right to acquire by purchase or otherwise the right to mine and deal in coal and other minerals; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general mining business, by the name of the Grand Lake Coal Company, with a total capital $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1889 St. John's Coal Trade. - ... (history) ... The Grand Lake coal fields are now tapped by railway. Representatives of mining companies have already explored the ground, and the primitive methods of mining are to be succeeded by modern systems. If the New Brunswick coal region has not been greatly misunderstood the province will not much longer depend on other parts of the dominion for its coal supply."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1889 New Coal Company. - A company composed mostly of St. John gentlemen is being organized for the purpose of developing the coal at Green Mine, Grand Lake, Queen's county. Some of this coal has been used in St. John during the past winter and has been found to be a very free burning coal. Those who have used the coal for steam purposes say it is fully equal to any they have ever burned. Specimens of the coal on exhibition at the board of

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 5, 1889 A company composed mostly of St. John gentlemen is being organized for the purpose of developing the coal area at Green Mine, Grand Lake, Queen's County."

Evening Gazette - Aug. 8, 1889 Grand Lake Coal A Superior Article. - During the first day of the electric exhibition, some difficulty was experienced with the furnaces. The fault was laid to the Grand Lake coal which was being used. A quantity of Springhill coal was at once procured, but this proved even worse. A quantity of Springhill coal was at once procured, but this proved even worse. The Grand Lake commodity was again resorted to, and an efficient stoker put to charge. No more trouble was experienced, and the exhibition committee are loud in their praises of the Grand Lake coal as compared with coal from other parts. A certificate recommending it will be issued."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 12, 1889 A Day on Grand Lake. - And an Exploration of the Bonanza Coal Mine. - .... After making several futile attempts at securing a conveyance, they start in what they have been told is the direction of the Bonanza coal mine, otherwise known as Green's mine, a distance of some four miles. Arrived here, after a casual survey of the place, we were lowered bodily into those sacred depths, and began, each with a borrowed jacket and a lamp, to explore the underground passages. We here get a rather sudden change of temperature, but not so great as to make it uncomfortable. After winding along a series of tunnels, we are brought to that portion of the vein being worked. Here we find a seam of a good quality of coal, in the vicinity of thirty inches in depth, and extending we are told for many miles. The company operating this mine is doing its business on a scale heretofore unknown to the miners in this section, having introduced modern appliances for all the mining work, and are now constructing a railroad in the place and partly built last year. When this is completed the expense of shipping will be materially reduced. ... Yours, Squeers."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 23, 1889 Queens County. - The coal business at Coal Creek is still booming, and a shaft, which of late has been in course of construction is about completed. A small amount of coal has been brought to the surface and proves to be of an excellent quantity. When winter's chilling hand is removed by the animating and sunny spring, the mining business will be greatly extended and a large number of men will be employed. The boarding house for the miners is about completed, adding much to the pleasing and enchanting scenery of Coal Creek."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1889 New Brunswick Coal. - A correspondent of the Telegraph says: The coal business at Coal Creek is still booming, and a shaft, which of late has been in course of construction is about completed. A small amount of coal has been brought to the surface and proves to be of excellent quantity. The mining business will be greatly extended in the spring, and a large number of men will be employed. The boarding house for the miners is about completed."
Evening Gazette - Jul. 12, 1889 Good Coal. - It is reported that Samuel Green has lately discovered a new seam of coal, about five feet in thickness, on his property at New Zion, Grand Lake."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 5, 1899 and Fredericton Capital - Jun. 8, 1889 A Mining Boom In Queens. - The mining industry is about to boom in Queen's Co. The Grand Lake Coal Co. will begin operations on an extensive scale in their new mines at Coal Creek, in the Parish of Chipman, just as soon as the Central Railroad is opened for traffic. A shaft was sunk last winter, fifty deep, entries driven, and everything is ready for the work. Quite extensive hoist houses with engines and boilers have been erected on top and also a blacksmith shop. The mines are situated about six miles south of the terminus of the railroad, and the company are simply waiting until traffic is opened before beginning work. The company are building their own cars on a new model, so that no others than themselves can unload them. Quite a village is being built up at Coal Creek as a result of this new enterprise. Already about a dozen miners' houses and a store have been erected in the locality. The vein is a rich one, and the coal is said to be excellent for steam purposes."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 9, 1889 The Coal Lands of New Brunswick. - We are informed, a short time since, that a standing offer had been made to the local government of $3 per acre for all of the coal bearing lands in the vicinity of Grand Lake. When the Central Railway is completed, as we presume it soon will be, these beds of coal, thin though they may be, from the proximity to the surface, and the cheapness with which they can be worked, will become of great value. It is a subject for very serious consideration how this matter with regard to their disposal, should be dealt with. But little capital is required to work a Grand Lake coal mine, and if these valuable deposits are kept out of the hands of large speculators, whose interests demand monopolies, many opportunities will be offered for numerous associations of our own people to operate them on a small scale, the only way indeed by which they can be worked to the greatest advantage. We have looked in vain for a complete and proper description of the Grand Lake coal beds, and of the character of their coals. This should not have been so, for they form the nearest deposit of coal on the line of the railway to Montreal. We should by this time have had an exhaustive description as well of the character of the mineral, in so far as its coking qualities and the uses to which it can be applied, as to the cost of placing it upon the surface ready for delivery. Thus we might be prepared to show Quebec or Montreal manufactories of articles demanding a large amount of fuel, that we had in New Brunswick coal, suitable for fuel, either as raised from the pit or when coked. The fact is the general public know but very little about this coal. One party will tell you that it is very bad, and others, that it is very good. So far as we can learn, while some of the Grand Lake coal is bad, much of it is of excellent quality. The public should know where the good is and where the bad. As these coal lands are largely in the hands of the Government, it would appear to be its interest, as well as duty, to have the whole matter fully investigated and reported on in such a practical manner that the manufactories of the Upper Provinces would be placed in full possession of all the facts necessary to be known regarding the character, extent and value for manufacturing purposes of the Grand Lake coal deposits. This would also be a great benefit to the manufacturers of our own city, some of whom are already directing their attention to Grand Lake as a source of coal supply for works located in Portland."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 15, 1889 The coal mines near Grand Lake, Queens Co., are being worked and a large number of men are employed in them. The new American Company is sinking new shafts for coal and building a large store and some houses. The new business at Coal Creek, Grand Lake, is attracting men from different countries, some of the skilled miners coming from Wales."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 15, 1889 Grand Lake Notes. - A correspondent of the Advance writing from Chipman sends the following: The Short line is in operation in Queen's county, and quite a large number of men and horses are at work on it at Newcastle, Grand Lake, making the cutting there. The coal mines are being worked and a large number of men are employed in them. The New American Company is sinking new shafts for coal and building a large store and some houses. The new business at Coal Creek, Grand Lake, is attracting men from different countries, some of the skilled miners

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 2, 1889 Coal from Queens County is rapidly coming into use in Kings, and the central railway, after all, will be in a large measure utilized for transporting this article to market. Instead of sending to Nova Scotia for her supply, Kings County will be supplied nearer home, and in the same province. This is particularly good news to those interested in the Central Railway. - Sussex Record."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 28, 1889 The Grand Lake Coal Co. are shipping large quantities of coal via the Central from their works at Pennlyn, Queens Co. They have shipped a good deal to the N.B. railway company and to R.P. McGivern, St. John. The local demand is also quite extensive. The engines on the Central and St. Martins roads use this coal and it is used to heat the cars, giving every satisfaction. T.M. Williamson, the genial manager of the Grand Lake Coal Co., and treasurer of the Central railway, has removed from Chipman to his new and spacious residence in Pennlyn."

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 29, 1889 The Mining Industries of New Brunswick. - We havehad occasion from time to time to speak of the mining industries of N.B., and we again refer briefly to the subject as we are aware that a new departure has taken place in the matter of introduction of Grand Lake coal to Sussex recently. For years we have heard of Grand Lake coal and it has always been supposed to be somewhat mythical, but now that an American syndicate in connection with the Central Railway Company, have secured large areas, and gone to a heavy expense in prospecting and building residences for their general manager and workmen near Chipman, it seems as if the mining of coal would become a permanent and paying industry. While the seams are not large they lie so near the surface that it is stated they can be mined with a margin of profit and there is a prospect of mines being worked here permanently hereafter. The coal, while not perhaps as good a quality as Nova Scotia coal, with careful screening makes a fairly good fuel, and can be laid down somewhat cheaper than the N.S. product, and there is no doubt that the local consumption will be considerable in the near future. Other mining industries are also being prosecuted with more or less vigor, and we shall expect to see our manganese deposits worked very extensively before very long, as American capitalists are now on the look out for these deposits and are quite largely engaged in developing and working the same in several quarters, while other deposits will soon change hands it is stated. There is a boom in silver mining in Carleton county as a new silver vein has recently been discovered there and work of development is proceeding vigorously. The chances are from all that can be gleaned that it will prove a good paying property. Numerous other silver and lead deposits exist in other parts of the province which require machinery and capital to make them pay well. Copper abounds in this province and should the copper market hold as firm as it is at present, or fortunately advance a little, there is no reason why the copper deposits of N.B. would not pay handsomely to work. Iron is also abundant in N.B., and we hope with the iron boom that is now going on all around us in Canada and the United States, that capitalists will once more open up the iron deposits of Woodstock which are beyond question worthy of attention. In the northern part of N.B., good magnetic iron exists, and one property is now being developed, and finally we live in hopes of seeing the day when gold mining may be carried on in New Brunswick with success and made to pay. Indications all over the province show that gold exists, and probably in paying quantities, but as yet no decided steps have been taken towards searching for it in regular manner, but we trust it will be found on proper examination that leads or belts of quartz tracts exist in the province that will repay the capitalists in the production of the precious metal. The Geological reports of Prof. H.Y. Hind and Professor Bailey speak of gold in several points in New Brunswick, and in such manner as to justify the expenditure of some time and money in the search for it. The first steps, however, necessary to give the mining interests more attention is the changing of the mining laws of the province in a number of points which it is understood has already received the promise of being attended to at the next session of the local house if those interested will only take the time and trouble to place before the government their views on the subject in a clear, intelligent, and mutually beneficial manner. This being done we apprehend that the mineral wealth of New Brunswick will receive more attention than it has hitherto done at the hands of the miner and the capitalist."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 29, 1889 Grand Lake Coal. - Coal from the Grand Lake is being sold all along the line of the Central and I.C.R. from Sussex to St. John. The coal burns very well, and its use in one place generally brings an order from some other."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 30, 1889 Coal from Grand Lake is being sold along the line of the Central and ICR from Sussex to St. John."

Kings County Record - Oct. 25, 1889 Our Mineral Resources. - The attention of capitalists in both the United States, Upper Provinces and England, is fast being called to the mineral resources of the Lower Provinces, particularly New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The coal, iron and gold of Nova Scotia are being largely developed, and in New Brunswick iron, manganese, silver, lead and copper are in good quantities, and if capital can once be directed here there is no doubt as to the ultimate results. In the Grand Lake coal districtconsiderable capital has been spent of late, and with the opening of the Central Railway good, fair, house and steam coal can be laid down at very cheap rates. In view of these facts, we think it becomes necessary for our local legislatures to see if it cannot be arranged to modify and change our mining laws, so that they will be more satisfactory to the investor and capitalist. One point in particular is reduction of royalties on certain minerals. The royalty on gold and silver in Nova Scotia, is 2 per cent. According to our laws they call for 5 per cent. Another point is the method of acquiring mining rights on gov't or crown lands. The system now in vogue is unsatisfactory and should be changed so as to be more in conformity with the mining laws of other provinces. We feel that there is an era of prosperity dawning on our Maritime Provinces. And we believe it is the bounden duty of our people and our governments to make the most of it and embrace any opportunity that will lead in any channel to the general welfare of the country."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Evening Gazette - Sep. 13, 1889 The Grand Lake Mining Company. - The Royal Gazette contains notice that application will be made for the incorporation of the Grand Lake Mining Company, whose object will be - The prospecting for, developing, mining preparing, manufacturing, shipment, and dealing in coal, oil, salt, iron ore, minerals and metals, etc. This company will have its headquarters in St. John, and its capital stock will amount to $50,000 in 2,250 shares of $20 each. The provisional directors are:- Joshua S. Turner, of the city of St. John, merchant; Alfred A. Stockton, barrister-at-law; Caleb W. Wetmore, broker; Wm. B. Wallace, barrister-at-law; G. Frederick Fisher, of the city of Fredericton, barrister-at-law."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 13, 1889 The Grand Lake Mining Company. - (See Royal Gazette of Sep. 11)."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 19, 1889 Another Mining Company. - Application is to be made for the incorporation of the Newcastle Mining Company - capital stock $50,000 in 2000 shares of $25 each. The names of the applicants are: - David K. Tapley, city of St. John, merchant; George H. Waring, city of St. John, founder; Samuel D. Green, Newcastle, Queens County, New Brunswick; James Straton, city of St. John, barrister, and J. Douglas Hazen, city of St. John, barrister."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1889 Newcastle Mining Co. - (See Royal Gazette of Sep. 18)"

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 20, 1889 and S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 20, 1889 Newcastle Mining Company. - Notice is given that application is to be made for the incorporation of the Newcastle Mining Company - capital stock $50,000, in 2,000 shares of $25 each. The names of the applicants are: David K. Tapley, city of St. John, merchant; George H. Waring, city of St. John, founder; Samuel D. Green, Newcastle, Queens County, New Brunswick, miner; James Straton, city of St.

John, barrister; and J. Douglas Hazen, city of St. John, barrister."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Dec. 24, 1890 Grand Lake Coal. - This coal is being hawked about the streets, and brings from six dollars and fifty to seven dollars per chaldron. It is sold at the mines at two dollars per chaldron, and has to be hauled about thirty five miles to get it here. There is no profit in it for the truckman as it takes two days work of horses and man, besides stable and hotel bills, therefore it is only brought here when men wish to come to the city on business. There is no doubt that there is a large quantity of coal in that region, but very little capital has been spent to open up the mines, and the expense of export crushes out miners of small capital. The deepest shaft as yet is but forty five feet but borings have been made to a depth of one hundred and fifty. Most of the mining is done by the farmers, who do it in the winter when they cannot work on the farms. The whole cry is for the railroad. Besides being a benefit to that section of county it will also prove of immense advantage to Fredericton as with cheap coal anything in the manufacturing line is possible."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 5, 1890 Fredericton. - At tonight's meeting of the City Council Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., appeared before the council and showed the advantages that would accrue to the city in particular and the Province generally by the construction of the Short Line via Fredericton. He dwelt at length on the important results that would result from opening up the Newcastle coal fields."

Evening Gazette - Sep. 9, 1890 Grand Lake. - .... It can be seen that farming is not the chief end of man at Newcastle, for at the steamboat landing great heaps of coal cover the banks for a considerable space and a large number of teams are to be seen hauling it there from the mines, three or four miles back, for shipment to St. John or Fredericton. At Upper Newcastle, about three or four miles from where the steamer lands, almost every farmer for several miles around has a coal mine of his own, and the general rule is to work on the surface at farming in summer and go below the surface and pick from nature's pocket book in winter. In a few places the work of mining coal is carried on all summer. These coal fields which extend over a very large area contain coal of a very superior quality for manufacturing purposes but, owing to the poor facilities for shipping it the average output of all the mines in the vicinity does not exceed from 10,000 to 15,000 a year. The coal seam varies from 18 to 36 inches in thickness and is from 5 to 50 feet below the surface, lying almost on a level. Slope shafts are used at many of the mines, the coal being hauled out in small cars that hold about two barrels each, but perpendicular shafts are the most used and horses do the work of hoisting. Where a level is run in, the excavation is about four feet high and ten to fifteen feet wide. In digging the fire clay and shale is removed from the top of the coal seam for a foot or more in height, the whole width of the load and for about 18 inches in. Then a timber or piece of split spruce spar is studded up to keep the earth from falling down. The coal is then dug out for that space and another reach is made in the same way. When the main lead is being run in, all the clay and shale taken off the top of the coal has to be hauled out to the surface, but, after a long excavation has been made, the coal is dug out in narrow passages or leads each side of the main one and running at right angles to it. These are run in thirty or forty feet and then levels are run parallel to the main level in such a way that the earth that has to be taken off the top of the coals seam can be thrown to one side, thus saving the work of removing it to the surface with the coal. A visit to these mines is well worth the trouble of going there, and there are few better places for partridge hunting or trout fishing than on Newcastle stream which flows down through the coal district."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

Evening Gazette - Sep. 11, 1890 Our First Coal Mine. - The Montreal Gazette, in the course of an interesting article on the first discovery and utilization of coal on this continent claims precedence for Canada in the matter of coal production on the ground that the coal of Cape Breton had not only been discovered but had to some extent been mined before the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Our Montreal namesake says that the coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay and that frequent shipments of coal were made from Cape Breton to the French West Indies as early as 1724, and continued to be made until the taking of Louisburg in 1745. The Sun, which republises this article, claims priority for the Joggins mine, which, it states, was recognized as of considerable importance as early as in 1720, being mentioned by Peter Mascarene in his description of Nova Scotia written that year. The Sun is no doubt quite correct in thinking that coal had been obtained at the Joggins before 1720 both for blacksmith's use and also for use as fuel, both by French and English. Governor Philipps, in a letter written in July 1720 to the English Secretary of State, complains that New England vessels were in the habit of coming every year, and taking away coals from the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, without paying duty or even asking permission. This can only refer to the Joggins mine. That the Joggins coal trade was of much earlier date then 1720 is evident from a letter written by Villebon, the French Governor of Acadia, dated 4th Oct., 1698. It was addressed to the French government, and after referring to the English trade in furs with the French settlements in Acadia, states that the Bostonians wish to trade in coal, but this trade could be of little consequence, as Boston would not consume over four cargoes a year beyond what they got from England in ballast. It is probable indeed that the Joggins coal trade commenced very soon after the appointment of La Valliere as commandant in Acadia in 1678. La Villiere had a settlement at Chignecto, and carried on a large trade with the English of Boston for many years, so that it would not be singular if this trade did not include coal. The Montreal Gazette, however, greatly underrates the antiquity of the Cape Breton mines. They attracted attention fifty years before the date which it assigns to them and were worked prior to the year 1677. This is proved by an order issued in that year by Duchesneau, the intendant of New France, which recognizes and establishes the right of M. Nicholas Denys as grantee of the lands in 1654 to exact a duty from all persons who took coal from Cape Breton. The duty was fixed at 20 sous for each ton of coal. There is, however, an earlier reference to coal mining than even this, and the New Brunswick reader will be glad to know that it relates to a New Brunswick mine. In 1643, when La Tour's fort at the mouth of this river was beseiged by Charnisay with two ships and a galliot and five hundred men, the former hastened to Boston to obtain aid against his enemy. He succeeded in enlisting there a sufficient force in ships and men to drive Charnisay home to Port Royal and to defeat him there. When the New England vessels got back to Fort Latour, after disposing of Charnisay, one of them went up the St. John River some twenty leagues and loaded with coal. This statement is made on the authority of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts whose diary, kept from 1630 to 1648, is the most interesting as well as the most authentic record of that time which is now extant. This shows that Grand Lake mines were known and worked in the first half of the seventeenth century, from them to Boston in the year 1643. The people of Queens county can therefore claim the possession of the oldest coal mine in America."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1891 Newcastle, Queens Co., Jan. 5- This section of the country is noted for its extensive coal fields and for the superior quality of its coal. Large numbers of men and teams are employed in the work of digging and hauling the coal to the shores of Grand Lake, whence it is shipped to St. John and other cities. The lack of a ready market is a great hindrance to the development of this industry. A railroad would be an inestimable boon to this place."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 24, 1891 Valuable Coal Discovery. - a valuable discovery of coal has been made on an area owned by R.G. Leckie, adjoining the area of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., about one mile northwest of the slope now being worked. The seam is nine feet thick, of excellent quality. This is supposed to be a continuation of what is known as the Aberdeen seam. The mineral wealth of Springhill is surely increasing, and this is likely to become a great mining centre at no distant day.- [Sackville Post."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 20, 1891 Our Timber Lands and Mines. - The Management of the Crown Lands Exposed by Edward Jack, C.E. - ... Grand Lake Coal Better than the Nova Scotia Article for Steam Purposes. - (Written by Edward Jack, C.E., for the Sun). - ... The Labor Act has been very extensively used as a means of defrauding the revenue ..... This act has also been made use of for the purpose of securing mining rights. A few years ago 100 acres of land was granted to a party under the Labor act. On this lot there was a metalliferous deposits at which time was considered of great value, and there were parties who stood ready to bid $3,000 for it had it been offered for sale at public auction. By the use of the Labor act this was prevented and the revenue lost all chance of getting this $3,000. (This occurrence took place before the present government took office). It has also been used for the purpose of securing fishing privileges, and this very lately. ... preparation of county maps ... To this might be added the points where metalliferous ores had been found, and all other such information as might be made use of for the good of the people. The Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick. - New Brunswick owns lands which are of much value in respect to the minerals which they bear. The laws regulating mines in this province are in such confusion and so inadequate that this subject should receive immediate attention. All of these should be repealed and a proper mining law enacted. Should such be attempted it would be well for the provincial government, prior to action being taken, to submit a draft of the bill to the officers of the geological survey of Canada for their criticism. These officers have already noticed the absurdity of our mining laws, and I have heard it suggested by some of them that it would be well for the different provinces of Canada to adopt, in framing their mining regulations, a similar system in so far as the same would be practicable. It may not be out of place here to say a few words regarding the New Brunswick coal fields, whose area is given by the officers of the geological survey as being about 112 square miles; the average thickness of the coal seam, by the same authority, is 20 inches, and the total amount of coal contained in this area is given by them at not less than 154,900,000 tons. It seems to be generally conceded that the best quality of Grand Lake coal is to be met with in the Newcastle fields; here it lies usually near the surface. Mr. Green, who has been engaged in coal mining at New Zion, Grand Lake, says that he can deliver good blacksmith coal on the surface for $1.50 per ton; that the seams which he is working are not more than from nine to twelve feet beneath the surface. Peter McFarlane, of McFarlane, Anderson & Thompson, iron founders and agricultural implement makers of Fredericton, says that his firm uses Grand Lake coal altogether for steam and forge purposes, that it is good for both, that he knows of no coal so good for heavy forgoings, that his firm use it for all of their steel work and do not want any better."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1891 Our Timber Lands and Mines. - The Management of the Crown Lands Exposed by Edward Jack, C.E. - Some valuable Suggestions as to How Best to Preserve Our Forests. - Grand Lake Coal Better than the Nova Scotia Article for Steam Purposes. - (Written by Edward Jack, C.E., for the Sun). - To any one who has sufficient knowledge of the crown lands of New Brunswick to enable him to form a just judgement of the system which has been pursued for a very considerable time, in their management, it must be clear that these lands have been nearly always unwisely and often dishonestly dealt with by the governments in power and that in many instances public rights have had to yield to the demands of individuals, such individuals being either members of the legislature or strong supporters of such. There is one great evil in the regulation of crown land affairs, one in fact from which nearly all wrongs which have been perpetrated on the country have had their source. It is this. Their management is placed in the hands of the executive government instead of having been governed by a special act of the legislature, which would suffice to control the dishonest action of politicians and which would prevent such an improper and unjust use of the resources of the country as

was the case last winter when one-fifth part of the indebtedness of individuals for crown timber dues for that year, which were secured to the public by carefully prepared documents, was rebated to such persons. The sooner therefore that an act is passed changing this system, which shall also determine the rates of stumpage, length of leases. etc., the better for the interests of the country. ... Without going into details as to what system should be pursued in respect to the crown forest and farming lands, the preparation of county maps on a large scale might be suggested. These should in a general way show rivers, settlements, roads, etc. so far as known. On these maps which might be kept in the crown lands office, should be placed from time to time all the information obtained by such forester, to be acquired either by his own actual travel or that of his employees, describing the character of the lands whether hilly or level, where the various heaths and barrens are situated, where the country has been burned, whether the growth is of hard or soft wood, and the age or size of such growth, and whether such lands were adapted for farming purposes. To this might be added the points where metalliferous ores had been found, and all other such information as might be made use of for the good of the people. The Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick. - New Brunswick owns lands which are of much value in respect to the minerals which they bear. The laws regulating mines in this province are in such confusion and so inadequate that this subject should receive immediate attention. All of these should be repealed and a proper mining law enacted. Should such be attempted it would be well for the provincial government, prior to action being taken, to submit a draft of the bill to the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada for their criticism. These officers have already noticed the absurdity of our mining laws, and I have heard it suggested by some of them that it would be well for the different provinces of Canada to adopt, in framing their mining regulations, a similar system in so far as the same would be practicable. It may not be out of place here to say a few words regarding the New Brunswick coal fields, whose area is given by the officers of the geological survey as being about 112 square miles; the average thickness of the coal seam, by the same authority, is 20 inches, and the total amount of coal contained in this area is given by them at not less than 154,900,000 tons. It seems to be generally conceded that the best quality of Grand Lake coal is to be met with in the Newcastle fields; here it lies usually near the surface. Mr. Green, who has been engaged in coal mining at New Zion, Grand Lake, says that he can deliver good blacksmith coal on the surface for $1.50 per ton; that the seams which he is working are not more than from nine to twelve feet beneath the surface. Peter McFarlane, of McFarlane, Anderson & Thompson, iron founders and agricultural implement makers of Fredericton, says that his firm uses Grand Lake coal altogether for steam and forge purposes, that it is good for both, that he knows of no coal so good for heavy forgings, that his firm use it for all of their steel work and do not want any better. The mechanical superintendent of the Northern & Western Railway, P.A. Logan, says that the best quality of Grand Lake coal is better than that received from Springhill mines as his company received it, and it leaves less ash, that as blacksmith coal there is none in Nova Scotia equal to it, that the best quality of Grand Lake coal is all right for locomotive as well as for stationary engines, that in fact there is none better, that it lights quickly and lasts long. Owing to the narrowness of the beds much of the Grand Lake coal has been very badly mined and hence the whole product of this district has received a name which it does not deserve. The engineer of the Fredericton water works says: In our pumping we have used both Springhill and Joggins coal, but we find Green's Newcastle coal better than either, as we consume a less quantity to do the same work (pumping) and find it a cleaner coal. In February, 1889, when we were burning Joggins coal we used 54,000 lbs. In Feb., 1890, when Green's Grand Lake coal was used the quantity consumed was 45,800 lbs., leaving in favor of Grand Lake coal 8,250 lbs. During either month about the same quantity of water was pumped. The crown still owns a large area of coal fields which might be developed at a cheap rate by the construction of a tramway to some good harbor on the shores of Grand Lake, such as Flower's Cove. This coal is now hauled some miles by ordinary cart to a point of shipment; 75 cents per ton and much useful time could be saved were there a tramway constructed across the beds. The provincial government could not do a better thing for the interests of Grand Lake than the agreeing to guarantee the interest on the bonds to be issued by a reliable company to be formed for the purpose of constructing such a tramway, the principal and interest on such bonds to be met by a charge of so much per ton or chaldron for all coal carried over the same, the whole matter to be done in an honest manner, and care taken that there should be no selling out of stock or other improper means to extract money from the public treasury. Under honest management the provincial government would lose nothing by such guarantee. It would be well that the government should have an investigation made regarding the Grand Lake coal and the readiest and best means to be adopted to aid in reducing its cost of transport from the pit's mouth to water or railway communication. Inspection of Mines. - New Brunswick, like the other Canadian provinces, should have in its employ a properly qualified inspector of mines, to whom might be referred all questions relating to metalliferous or mineral deposits with the power of framing or altering mining regulations from time to time as circumstances might occur. One of the chief duties of a mining inspector should be that of preserving the result of his observations on mineral beds or veins in New Brunswick as well as the collecting of all information possible regarding the subject from the writings or labors of others, among other things all the practical knowledge of this subject which is scattered through the pages of the various reports of the geological survey of Canada should be collected together in a pamphlet and freed as much as possible from technical terms, so that the same could be understood by the ordinary individual, with references in the margin to the various reports, so that the scientific reader could refer to the original sources for information. The want of an exhaustive report on the ores and minerals of New Brunswick has long been felt. Such report when made could be published as part of the surveyor general's annual report. In order to show the need of such an officer we may point to the want of knowledge of the constitution of the limestone and dolomite which line the harbor of St. John. The want of knowledge of the character, extent and output of our manganese deposits, of our building stones, and of the points where the ores of various metals have been found in New Brunswick has prevented the introduction of mining capital. It is highly probable that at some no very future day New Brunswick, like

Nova Scotia, will become a gold- producing country, as its occurrence in this province is an undoubted fact. The report of the Ontario Mineral Commission is an important document, and the following suggestions made in it are very applicable to New Brunswick: Mineral lands should be held for development, not for speculation. A bureau of mines should be established to make a complete geological survey of the province and a museum of geology and mineralogy to represent its rock formations, minerals and metallurgical products, together with an efficient plan for the collection of yearly statistics of the mining and metallurgical industries of the province. For the education of mining engineers and metallurgists a thorough system of instruction is called for which can only be provided by establishing a school of mines or enlarging the course of studies at the schools of practical science in connection with the provincial university. Prospectors and explorers should be enabled to secure the kind of information which would enable them to prosecute their arduous labors to the best advantage, and for that purpose the adoption of a scheme such as has been tried with gratifying results in the colony of New Zealand is recommended. Of course these suggestions might be modified in so far as New Brunswick is

Moncton Transcript - Dec. 31, 1892 Coal Mines at Chipman. - This year the output of the coal mines at Chipman, Queens County, owned and operated by Messrs. E.C. and I.H. Elkin, has been about 3,000 tons. These mines supply the Central and the Buctouche and Moncton Railways and send considerable coal about Queens County and to St. Martins. Fifteen men are now employed at the mines and during the coming year the Messrs. Elkin intend to increase the output and will necessarily employ more men. The firm calculate that if continually operated the mines will yield coal for four years yet. -

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 27, 1892 Several loads of Grand Lake coal in market this week."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 3, 1893 Board of Trade. - ... Some interesting facts relative to Grand Lake coal are to be submitted to the meeting, by Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., at the suggestion of the Central Railway Company, and it is understood that Mr. Jack will have several other suggestions to make relative to the interests of St. John and the province generally."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1893 Lease of the Grand Lake Mining Property and Mr. Whitney. - Boston, March 31. - .... It has been mentioned in the columns of The Sun before that capitalists after the New Brunswick mines were giving President Whitney and other heroes of the Nova Scotia combine no end of worry. It is now said in Boston that the purchase or lease of the Grand Lake mining property in Queens Co., known as the Green mine, together with other New Brunswick property, is a sure thing. The Grand Lake property is now owned by Walter McFarlane of St. Mary's. The people after the property are half American, the other half being made up of capitalists from the lower provinces. American capitalists have been looking over the values of valuable property in Pictou Co. not yet under the grasp of Whitney et al. In the meantime the West End president is exhibiting considerable anxiety. He communicates with Ottawa daily, and is also kept posted as far

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1893 Coal Fields of Queens. - Some Facts About the New Brunswick Coal Company Bill. - The Gentlemen Who Are to Develop the Grand Lake Coal Mines. - Fredericton, April 3. - The coal fields of Queens county are receiving some attention in the legislature this year. There are two bills before the House for the incorporation of companies for the development and working of the Grand Lake coal areas. The New Brunswick Coal Company bill has passed the House. This act creates Frank Todd, John J. Dunne, Chas. A. Boardman, Jas. G. Stevens, jr., and Henry F. Todd and their associates a body corporate with general powers incident to better develop the coal areas in Queens county. The capital stock of the company is to be $300,000, in shares of one dollar each, with head office in Queens, with the right to purchase, lease or erect wharves along the Grand Lake, and erect thereon buildings, coal shoots and pockets for carrying on the operations of the company. The company are authorized to locate and construct and complete, alter and keep in repair, a railroad and branches from a point on Grand Lake in the Parish of Canning, in the county of Queens, to Little River in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of Sunbury, and to connect with other railroads now or hereafter to be built in said counties for the purpose of transportation of coal or other mineral and such other property as may be necessary in carrying on the operations of the company, and if found expedient and advisable in the interest of the company for the transportation of persons and of goods and property of all descriptions, and the said company shall be and are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and object of this section of this act, and for this purpose the said company shall have the right to purchase or take and hold so much of the land and other real estate of private persons or corporations as may be necessary for the location, construction and convenient operation of said railroad and branches thereof, and stations connected therewith. This company is also authorized to borrow to the extent of $10,000 a mile, and to issue bonds to that extent on their railroad. They may also borrow to the extent of $10,000 on their wharves, coal pockets and shoots, and may also lease from any other railway company any line already built, connected with or near their proposed road. Joseph Bullock, Frederick A. Jones, William Murdoch, Samuel B. Folkins and Byron G. Taylor and others are also seeking incorporation for a company with capital stock of $100,000 in $50 shares, and head office at St. John, to work and develop the Grand Lake coal mines. The promoters of this company ask the legislature for power to layout, construct and operate a railway from some point or points on the Grand Lake or adjacent railway. They also ask for power to purchase, work, manage, hold, lease and sell coal mines and mining rights, and all kinds of coal mining property, real and personal, and to open and work the same, in the county of Queens, in the Province of New Brunswick, and to search for coal in the said county, and to purchase, hold, use and convey real estate, and also to construct, purchase, hold, use and convey vehicles, vessels and

other property and machinery for raising and manufacturing coal, and to raise, manufacture and sell coal, coal oil and other substances from coal, and to construct, hold, purchase, own and operate roads and tramways, wharves and piers necessary for the proper carrying out of the purposes and objects of the company, and to transport coal, coal oil and other substances, goods and chattels to and from the mines and other places of operation of the said company, and to use the same for the purpose aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads and tramways, wharves and piers may be used, and to acquire, purchase, construct, hire or hold all such wharves, water lots, docks and piers as may by said company be deemed proper for the working of their mines, the storing, breaking and shipping of coal and other substances, or for the protection and safety of shipping, and to construct and to hold dwellings and their works and buildings for the miners and other employees of the said company, and to do all other things which the company may deem essential or conducive to

Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1893 Board of Trade. - ... Edward Jack, C.E., is expected to attend the meeting to supplement some correspondence which he has had with the manufacturer's committee. He has also been requested by the Central Railway to lay before the board some information relative to the Grand Lake coal district. ..."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 5, 1893 Board of Trade. - Mr. Edward Jack Talks About Grand Lake Coal. - ... (also Best on lumber industry) ... A letter was read from the manager of the Central railway stating that Edward Jack, C.E., had been requested by them to lay before the board their views relative to the freight charged on coal carried from Norton to St. John over the I.C.R. They claimed that the charges was excessive. Mr. Jack, who was present, was invited by the president to address the board, which he did at considerable length. He began with a reference to the advantage St. John possessed as a manufacturing centre. Cheap coal was a necessity for successful manufacturing. This could be obtained from the Newcastle (Queens County) coal fields. St. John had at a distance of sixty miles, a great deposit of coal. It was not the Salmon river, or, as it is best known, the Grand Lake coal. He referred to the coal fields on the Newcastle river. The deposit was some 32 miles square and the coal was of a very superior quality. The Central railway proposed to extend their road to the coal deposits, the contents of which, taking the specific gravity as was given in the geological reports, would amount to more than 50,000,000 tons. On the 5th ult. he visited the Newcastle coal fields. The main seam at New Zion was 24 inches in thickness. The coal was very good. Mr. Green assured him that it could be mined and delivered at $1.30 per ton, and offered to mine and deliver 25,000 or 30,000 tons at that figure. Mr. Green took some 600 tons out of a quarter of an acre. In speaking of the superiority of the coal over all other soft coals, Mr. Jack read letters from the following gentlemen, each of whom declared it to be better than any other coal ever used by them: Thos. Hoben, Peter McFarlane, P.A. Logan, Engineer Taylor of the Fredericton water works and W.A. Chesley. All that this coal required was to be mined cleanly to make it a first class steam and blacksmith coal. It would be transported to St. John by rail and water in summer and by rail alone in winter. It would be carried by two railways, the Central and the I.C.R. The board of trade could do a lasting benefit to this city by means of their representations to the dominion authorities; they could obtain from the management of the I.C.R. the same rates per mile for coal as were customary in the United States. The charge now for bringing it in from Norton, some 33 miles was 65 cents per ton. On motion of Mr. Hall the whole matter was referred to the freight and transportation committee."

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St. Croix Courier - Apr. 6, 1893 The New Brunswick Coal Company is a company which has been incorporated by act of the legislature this session. The act creates Frank Todd, John J. Dunne, Chas. A. Boardman, Jas. G. Stevens, jr., and Henry F. Todd and their associates a body corporate with general powers incident to a corporation to enable them to better develop the coal areas in Queens County. The capital stock of the company is to be $200,000, in shares of one dollar each, with head office in Queens, with the right to purchase, lease or erect wharves along the Grand Lake and erect thereon buildings, coal shoots and pockets for carrying on the operations of the company. The company are authorized to locate and construct and complete, alter and keep in repair, a railroad and branches from a point on Grand Lake in the parish of Canning, in the county of Queens, to Little River in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of Sunbury, and to connect with other railroads now or hereafter to be built in said counties for the purpose of transportation of coal or other mineral and such other property as may be necessary in carrying on the operations of the company."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 10, 1893 Queens County Coal Fields. - A gentleman who is in a position to know all about such matters says the Newcastle (Queens County) coal fields will within a short time be a busy place. The New Brunswick Coal Company, who owns a large tract of land up there, mean business, and are going to work at once. The Central Railway company are having some specimens of coal taken from the place analyzed. If the analysis shows that the coal is as good as it is said to be the company will begin mining at once. This gentleman says that if the I.C.R. give a proper rate of freight on coal brought in from Norton, where the Central line joins the other road, the coal can be landed here at $2.50 per

Evening Gazette - Apr. 17, 1893 Coal Fields of Queens. - Newcastle and vicinity on Grand Lake, Queens, will be a busy place this season, as the coal industry will be boomed. It is evident that till lately the fine beds of coal found there were not well known even to the people of this province. Now they have got a reputation in the United States and it is likely that the demand will be large."

Kings County Record - Apr. 21, 1893 Newcastle and vicinity on Grand Lake, will be a busy place this season, as the coal industry will be boomed. It is evident that till lately the fine beds of coal found there were not well known even to the people of this province. Now they have got a reputation in the United States and it is likely the demand will be large. -

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1893 Grand Lake Coal. - It is believed that the Queens County coal will have a much larger scale this season than formerly. This is an excellent quality of coal for blacksmiths, and, in fact, for all furnaces. Last year the electric company used very much of it. The mines will be under new management this season and it is thought the output will be much larger. There is one great disadvantage to captains and owners of boats; Indiantown has no coal sheds and consequently they are obliged to wait till cargo is disposed of, which is often several days."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 26, 1893 A Queens County Coal Mine. - Messrs. Elkin's coal mine at Chipman, Queens County, is now giving employment to about 10 men. A new track has recently been laid to the mine to enable the firm to load their coal on the spot, and another shaft is being operated. This fall Messrs. Elkin intend going more extensively into the mining of coal, and will place large quantities on the market. - Telegraph"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 25, 1893 Grand Lake Coal. - Eight team loads of Grand Lake coal reached the city on Thursday and retailed at fifty cents per bushel. -[Fredericton Herald."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 3, 1893 ADVERTISEMENT: Valuable Coal Property at Sheriff's Sale. - On Tuesday next, July 4th, at noon, there will be sold at Gagetown, to satisfy a judgement against the Grand Lake Mining Company, 7,040 acres more or less, of some of the best coal lands situated in Queens County, a large portion thereof being near navigable water and the Central Railway. For full particulars see posters at the offices of W.B. Wallace, A.A. Stockton and E.T.C. Knowles, Esquires. J.S. Turner, 745 Secretary of said Company."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 23, 1893 To Buy A Grand Lake Coal Mine. - A syndicate of American capitalists have been negotiating for some time past for the purchase of the coal mining property at Grand Lake known as the Green mine now owned by Mr. Walter McFarlane, of St. Mary's. A representative of the syndicate has been down looking over the property with Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., and is understood to have been greatly pleased with the prospect. He is now in the city and it is understood that arrangements have been about completed for the transfer of the property. Of course if the syndicate takes the mine in hand they will work it for all it is worth; and the residents of the district are looking forward to lively times. - Fredericton Gleaner."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 13, 1893 Queens County Coal. - The schooners Lady of the Lake and Inspector, laden with coal from Newcastle are in York Point slip. Yesterday a Sun reporter had an interview with a prominent gentleman in reference to the quality and sale of this coal. He said, when the Queens county coal is properly screened it makes first rate fuel, but the trouble with it is that there is altogether too much dirt in it, and until it is placed on the market in a proper state it will not meet with a ready sale. It is an excellent quality of coal."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 23, 1893 Queens Co. Coal Fields. - A gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the Queens County coal fields was in the city yesterday. Referring to the work done in and around the mines during the past season, he said there had been a much larger amount of coal mined this summer than during any previous season within his remembrance. Between seventy-five and one hundred men have been employed in the mines during the summer. The seam varies in thickness from six to twenty-four inches. It extends over a very large area, so that the supply is practically inexhaustible. The greater part of the coal is best calculated for forge purposes and is pronounced by experts to be ahead of anything in the maritime provinces for that purpose. There is a quality which is used for house purposes, but as the miners are not at all particular in digging, and the machinery used in screening it is of a very crude character, it is not so extensively dug for the latter purpose as it otherwise would be. A large amount has been shipped to St. John, and the sale in Fredericton has been large. A number of men and teams will be at work all winter, so as to get a sufficient quantity ahead when spring opens, as many of the employees are otherwise engaged at that season. The gentleman referred to thinks the extension of the Central railroad so as to take in the mines would be a paying investment. Every winter a large quantity of this coal is hauled to Chipman and shipped by the Central railroad to persons living along the I.C.R."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1893 Hardwood v. Coal. - Dry hardwood is selling on the railway lines at $2.75 per cord by the car load. This is fifty cents higher than ever before reached and will make it $4.50 or more this winter when delivered in the city. It is time that something was done in the way of securing coal from the Grand Lake mines by rail. Walter McFarlane and other members of the coal company have been at Newcastle on business connected with the McFarlane mine. They report a large output of first class coal.- [Fredericton Herald"

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 22, 1894 R.G. Leckie Has Great Faith in the Grand Lake Coal Fields. - R.G. Leckie of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, returned today from an inspection of the Grand Lake coal fields. He expressed great confidence in these mines and their capability to produce good coal at a lower price than any other maritime mine. All that is wanted he says is proper railway facilities for the development of this industry. With good railway privileges Mr. Leckie says he is prepared to invest one hundred thousand dollars in this enterprise."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 24, 1894 Newcastle Coal Fields. - A Chipman (Queens County) correspondent writes: Mr. R.G.E. Leckie and his staff of assistants are actively engaged in making a survey of the coal fields in the region round about Newcastle. In several places where they have dug down to ascertain the general dip of the coal they found abundance within three or four feet of the surface, and occasionally a blow up is found scarcely a hand span from the top of the ground. Mr. Leckie expresses himself as well satisfied that a profitable business is in prospective for his company, and intends to utilize all the slack coal that has hitherto been allowed to go to waste by manufacturing it into coke. This will ensure the extension of the Central Railway as far as Newcastle."

Daily Times - Jul. 13, 1894 The N.B. Coal Fields. - The St. John Gazette says: A purchase of 20 square miles of the coal producing district near Grand Lake, was recently made by R.G. Leckie of Londonderry, who passed through the city last evening on his way to that place, where he intends beginning operations at once. Hitherto, he says, the coal in Queens county has been worked in defiance of all known rules of mining engineering. It has never been screened, and the system on which the miners were paid was so much per chauldron; consequently it was to their interest to put out the first thing that came to their shovels, whether it was coal or refuse, and they looked fully after their interests. This was the cause of the limited production and poor reputation of this coal, which was in reality of as good a quality as any found in Nova Scotia. The consumption would, doubtless, be much increased, now that an improved system of mining and management

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 20, 1894 A Coal Mine Railway. - The federal subsidy for the extension of the New Brunswick Central railway to traverse the Grand Lake coal fields should materially assist in the development of an important industry. It is hoped that the road may eventually be extended to Gibson, making an outlet in several directions for the product of these extensive fields of coal. By this connection the eastern section of the Canadian Pacific railway would have convenient access to a fuel supply. If the coking qualities of the Grand Lake coal are as good as is generally believed, the development of the mines would be closely connected with the establishment of an iron smelting industry at St. John. Mr. Leckie, who is taking some interest in the exploration of the Grand Lake coal field, has also, it is believed, been seriously considering the prospects of an iron industry on the western side of the harbor. This paper has already referred to the local advantages possessed by Carleton for this industry, in accessibility to the ore supply, as well as to lime and coal in convenience to market and in climatic conditions. The value of the enterprise to this city and province and to the country at large will be much increased if along with the establishment of a great industry in Carleton there is also the development of the coal mining and coking industry sufficient to supply one or more large blast furnaces. A matter of 50,000 tons of coal a year is not of so much importance in a well developed coal mining country, but this would give a start to operations on the Grand Lake. Mr. Baird and Mr. Wilmot, who seem to have pressed this matter on the attention of the government, may have their future reward in the view of a large coal mining community dispatching its products in several directions by more convenient and profitable routes than are now open."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1894 Annapolis. - R.G. Edward Leckie may take charge of a coal mine near Grand Lake, N.B. He returned from there a few days ago, and considers the prospect excellent."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

Daily Sun - Mar. 9, 1894 The Newcastle Coal Fields. - (Fredericton Gleaner, March 6th.) - The Gleaner announced yesterday that J.J. Dunne, representing Disston & Co., Philadelphia capitalists, had expressed a willingness to build the Central railway from Chipman to Gibson if a dominion and a provincial subsidy were made available. Mr. Dunne and Messrs. Disston place a high value on the Grand Lake coal fields, and are anxious to invest in them with a view of operating on a large scale. To make the investment profitable, however, the Central must be extended through the coal region to St. Mary's or Gibson, on the line of the Canada Eastern. In this connection some facts in regard to the Newcastle coal fields will be of interest. These coal beds, which are nearly level, cover an extensive area lying at distances of from five to forty feet from the surface. There are two beds, the upper one being about twenty-four inches thick. Below this are a few inches of shale, then comes the second bed, from seven to nine inches in thickness. The upper bed only should be mined, the lower being very sulphury and containing an inferior quality of coal. It has been the mining and marketing of this black shale parting (called by the miners bone) and the lower bed which has too often given a bad name to a really valuable article. There can be no doubt that, with careful and honest mining, supervised by competent persons, the markets of Fredericton, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Chatham and Newcastle, and the larger markets west of us, can be supplied with the best and cheapest coal used anywhere for forging purposes and steam raising, provide of course that the line of the railway referred to above is constructed to carry it. The cost of mining and raising coal has been figured this winter by Walter McFarlane, whose mine is at New Zion, and from which only the good coal, or the twenty four inch seam, is being removed. His figures are for the chaldron of 2,800 pounds, and are as follows: Digging coal .... \$1.00 Hoisting to the surface .... .25 Timbers .... .10 Screening .... .10 Oil .... .10 ----- Total cost per chaldron .... \$1.55 This is equal to \$1.24 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Call the distance from the mines to the bridge, crossing the St. John river at this city, thirty miles (which is near enough for all practical purposes) and manufacturers in each of the towns named above can readily ascertain what ought to be the cost of this coal delivered to them by the proposed railway. As to the value of this coal for forge and heating purposes there need be no doubt whatever. Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, founders and engine builders, have used this coal from the date of their establishing business. They give it a high name. Peter McFarlane, one member of the firm, has expressed the opinion that seven tons of the Newcastle article will go as far in raising steam as ten tons of Springhill coal. Thos. Hoben, superintendent of the Canada Eastern, says, if the Newcastle coal be carefully mined, it is fully as good as any coal that his company have used for locomotive purposes. Alex. Burchill, superintendent of the water works here, says that when clean and free from shale, the engineers consider it at least as good as any coal they have used. In fact one of the engineers by experiments proved that the heating powers of Grand Lake coal was much superior to that of Joggins coal. There are about 6,000 tons per year of this coal mined now, under all the disadvantages attending transportation. As it is a fairly good house coal it has been much used for that purpose and, when properly mined, has given satisfaction. It is certainly the best blacksmith coal in the maritime provinces. All of the beds in the Grand Lake fields can be easily drained and cheaply worked, and by the application of skilled knowledge to the rude system of mining now followed out at Newcastle, the cost of production can be further reduced."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 19, 1894Queens County Coal. - The schooner Effie Maud, laden with coal from Newcastle, Queens County, is discharging at York Point slip. The cargo consisted of 70 chaldrons. She got in Thursday afternoon, and yesterday at noon all the coal was sold. The severity of the winter prevented the men from getting as large a quantity on the wharf as is usually the case. Last spring when the snow went off there were between 15,000 and 16,000 chaldrons at Newcastle ready to ship. There is not over 10,000 this spring. It will be understood that the mines are from three to five miles from the wharf and consequently all the coal has to be hauled that distance, and if it is not got out in the winter when the men have very little other work to do, it is seldom got out at all, for the miners have farms to look after in the summer. If the Central Railway were extended so as to take in these mines they could be largely developed and there would then be very little difficulty in getting the coal to market."

Gazette - Apr. 11, 1895 Mining In Queens Co. - A meeting of the Colonial Iron and Coal company was held in the office of the Hon. A.G. Blair yesterday for the purpose of organization. They decided to commence mining in Queens county at once but did not arrive at a decision about establishing a blast furnace at Carleton. A meeting will be held in two weeks when an election of directors will take place."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 11, 1895 The Colonial Iron, Coal and Railway company met in the office of Vroom & Arnold yesterday afternoon and organized under the charter obtained at the last session of the provincial legislature with the provisional directors as appointed by the act. Work will be commenced on the survey of the railway from Grand Lake to Fredericton as soon as the weather permits. Active steps will also be taken to develop the coal areas under the supervision

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 12, 1895 Sunbury Co. - R.G. Leckie & Co. who acquired the incorporate powers of the Central Railway Co. at the last session of the local legislature, will further ask the central government at the next session for a subsidy to build the road from Fredericton to the coal fields of Sunbury and Queens. If a subsidy is given the work of construction will be commenced at the earliest possible time. Four surveys have already been made over the only practical route, and will not necessitate a further outlay in that direction. Either by the Burpee, Bright and Evans survey it will fill a long felt want by the people of Maugerville and Sheffield, and of Canning, Queens Co., as well as opening up a good section for settlement, and valuable blueberry plains, which are now a source of wealth. Here it may be of interest to say that upwards of $2,000 was distributed last season among the people of Rusagonis station, Lincoln, for picking berries."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 2, 1895 New Companies. - R.G. Leckie applies for the incorporation of the Colonial Iron and Coal Company, Ltd., with a capital stock amounting to one million of dollars, having power to increase to two millions, one half the shares to be preferred and the remainder common stock, and having authority to issue bonds to the amountof the capital paid up. The objects of the company are to acquire coal, mineral and other lands in any of the counties of this province or elsewhere, work mines, etc., etc."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 8, 1895 R.G. Leckie, who with his associates, has lately acquired extensive coal areas on Grand Lake, applies for the incorporation of the Colonial Iron and Coal Company, Ltd., with a capital stock amounting to one million dollars, having power to increase to two millions, one half of the shares to be preferred and the remainder common stock, and having authority to issue bonds to the amount of the capital paid up. The objects of the company are to acquire coal, mineral and other lands in any part of this province or elsewhere, and work the same."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 28, 1895 A Big Scheme. - The Colonial and Coal Company's Plans. - What is Said For and Against Them Before a Legislative Committee. - Fredericton, Feb. 26. - The corporations committee had an interesting hearing of friends and opponents of the Colonial Iron and Coal Company. J.H. Barry and Mr. Leckie and his son spoke strongly in favor of the scheme. They said they intended to spend nearly a million dollars in Queens County developing mines, and in Carleton, establishing works and improved appliances for extracting coal. They promised to spend $400,000 on Carleton works, and said, if given their charter, they would begin at once and have the works in operation next year. They declared they intended removing the Londonderry works because St. John was a better distributing centre. They would bring about half their ore from Annapolis county and get the rest in Queens and from about Musquash and from Albert. They would bring all the coal from Queens by water in summer and rail in winter. They wanted the right to build a road exclusively for coal carrying purposes from the fields in Queens to Gibson or to a point on the Penniac river joining the Canada Eastern. C. McMan, who has large interests in Queens, opposed the bill, saying that it would interfere with his rights. C.N. Skinner and Dr. de Bertram, of the Central Railway, were also heard. They have a charter for a road to Fredericton and say the construction of the line by the coal company rendered useless their whole service. They offered to extend their road to Fredericton as speedily as possible and make fair and reasonable arrangements with the coal company for running rights. The company, on their part, offer to give similar running rights to the Central. The Central people declare a half million has already been invested solely on the belief that they would get the benefit of the development of the coal fields."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 22, 1895 Annapolis. - R.G.E. Leckie, manager of the Torbrook mines, says the outlook for coal at Grand Lake, N.B., is exceptionally good. He intends to push the mine for all it is worth, as he considers it will be a paying

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - Jan. 24, 1895 Grand Lake Coal. - Edward Jack Tells About the Mines at Newcastle. - Which Are Operated by Walter McFarlane of St. Marys, York County. - The presence of several gentlemen in the city, the other day, more or less interested in the Grand Lake coal fields, led a Sun reporter to interview Edward Jack, C.E., on the coal question. So far as my observation or information goes, said Mr. Jack, the coal beds at Newcastle are the best to be found in New Brunswick. I have every reason to believe that the deposits south of the Salmon River are of an inferior quality and often lie at great depths. I have no financial interest, not even to the extent of one cent, in this coal, and what I am saying is for the benefit of the public at large. In th Newcastle district the coal in many places comes close to the surface. I have seen the earth removed from it so as to leave the bed exposed at a depth of six feet from the surface. This was on New Zion road, a few miles from Newcastle river, on property owned by Walter McFarlane of St. Mary's, York Co. Mr. McF. worked in that region all last winter and I think got out about 1,000 tons of coal. He began work systematically by running a drain for a considerable distance, thereby draining a large area of coal lands. How do the beds run? The beds of coal here run from 22 to 24 inches in thickness. Below this there is shale and small beds of inferior coal. Why then has Grand Lake coal such a bad name? That is entirely due to dishonest mining. Many of the miners, often poor men, removed the whole deposit, good, bad and indifferent. I do not say all have done so, but the practice has been so general as to materially injure the reputation of this coal. There is one honorable exception to the rule. Mr. McFarlane was particularly careful in his mining operations and allowed no shale or inferior coal to be mined. I speak of this from actual personal experience. Last fall I got from Mr. McF. a chaldron of his coal, which was hauled to my house at Fredericton, and I saw it placed in the cellar. This coal I carried to my room in a scuttle from time to time as required, put it on the fire myself, and carried the ashes down. I never found a particle of shale in these ashes. I have heard complaints about the quantity of sulphur in the coal from Grand Lake. What do you know about it? Much of the Grand Lake coal has more or less sulphur in it; in some places much more than others. a car load or so was sent to McAdam some years ago from a shaft sunk on the Central railway line, and it proved worthless, owing to the quantity of sulphur. It was taken, I understand, from a depth of 70 feet. This shipment in place of doing good to the Central R.R. did a great amount of harm. Mr. McFarlane sent about a barrel of his coal last season to Mr. Haggarty, their mechanical superintendent at McAdam, and Mr. H. told me it was very good coal, but said he preferred the Maryland coal, which I have no doubt is a better coal owing to its freedom from sulphur. At the same time, continued Mr. Jack, I consider the Newcastle article the best coal for forging purposes in the maritime provinces. Within six weeks I interviewed the blacksmith at Mr. Gibson's cotton factory, and he told me that for two years past he had been using Newcastle coal, which though not as good as Cumberland coal answered all the purposes of his work perfectly well. I called some time ago on Peter McFarlane, of the firm of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, who told me that his firm used only Newcastle coal for heating as well as forging purposes, and that for raising steam he thought seven tons of it would go as far as ten tons of Springhill. How can this coal be shipped from Grand Lake? The coal beds at Newcastle can be made available for St. John and the rest of the province by the construction of a railway from the Canada Eastern in the vicinity of Marysville to Little River, and to Newcastle at the Grand Lake. I believe such a road would much better serve the wants of the people of Grand Lake than if 15 miles were built from the Central to Mr. King's at Newcastle. These coal beds lie about 20 miles from the Canada Eastern and continue thence seven or eight miles to Newcastle. The greater portion of the distance from Marysville to the coal fields is over a country as flat as it can be - heathy, barren land, the woods on which were about all destroyed by the Saxby gale and subsequent forest fires. What would be the distance by the route you mention to St. John? Say 20 miles from the coal fields to Marysville, thence six miles to Fredericton and 65 to Saint John. What would the coal cost at the pit? Mr. McFarlane tells me that Newcastle coal can be placed on the surface at one dollar per ton, and I have no doubt that with modern appliances and more capital, the coal would be considerably below that figure. In speaking of $1 I refer to the best quality of Newcastle coal. What is the area of these coal beds? It is large. I can give you no approximate figures, but it covers many square miles. It is estimated that an acre will yield 2,000 tons of coal. I feel that it is a great pity in the interest of St. John and the whole province that these coal beds are allowed to remain without a railway to them. No longer ago than this very week I saw teams hauling this coal 20 miles and delivering it at Fredericton. If it pays men and teams to spend two or three days hauling a chaldron of coal it should pay a railroad to handle it, provided there is a market for a large quantity. Is there a market for it? Yes. Mr. Gibson's mills would require hundreds of tons every year, and the CPR would also take a big

quantity at Fredericton, etc. Then the Miramichi pulp mills, which now get their coal over the Canada Eastern, would be large customers. There would likewise be the industrial markets of Chatham, Newcastle, Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephen and other provincial points to be supplied, to say nothing of St. John, the greatest customer of all."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 9, 1895 R.G. Leckie is now at Grand Lake. Walter McFarlane, who is mining coal there at present, is now turning out steam coal of the finest quality, as good, he says, as can be got anywhere. The Fredericton water works gets its coal from Mr. McFarlane."
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 12, 1895 R.G. Leckie has a number of men at work on his Grand Lake coal fields exploring the grounds and making preparations for more active work."

S.J. Gazette - Jul. 24, 1895 Coal Mine Sold. - Walter McFarlane of St. Mary'shas sold his coal mine at Grand Lake to American capitalists, for about $10,000. The sale was negotiated by Dr. March of this city."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County News - Jun. 13, 1895 Grand Lake Coal. - The subject is one of which capitalists are giving much consideration at the present time. Within the last few years large interests have been involved in coal properties. This has been the case to no small extent in New Brunswick. The outlook is very bright for a largely increased development of the coal areas of Grand Lake. According to the geological survey of Canada the coal area of this district is estimated at about 52 million acres. This coal deposit is generally accepted to consist of what is commonly known as a surface measure at a maximum depth of about 50 feet, generally about 20 feet, in the neighborhood of present active mines, and cropping out on surface in many places on the hillsides. It is really a compound measure consisting of a top vein of about 24 inches in depth, with a close adherent layer of carboniferous shale about four inches in depth, underlying which there is another seam of coal about 9 inches making a total depth of 37 inches in the best localities. The top measure makes an excellent fuel as run of the mine for locomotives and general steam purposes; the lower one furnishes a good slack coal for low pressure boilers. Analysis of the coal shows as great heating properties as any eastern Canadian coal and has proven to be a most lasting fuel for locomotive use and most manufacturing purposes. In the past coal has not been intelligently mined and handled, by this is meant care in mining, judgment in grading coal, and proper transportation from mine to market; all these considerations for the establishment of coal upon the market. The coal can be graded in four classes; run of the mine, screened, screenings and slack, and blacksmith. The best blacksmith coal is taken from the croppings at the surface and where the seam lies at a depth of not more than four or five feet. This coal has been mined for the last sixty years, for the most part, by private parties, upon whose farms coal has been found. Mining has been carried on apparently, with only one idea, to get out all the coal possible, regardless of its quality, to sell for what it will bring. In this way a very poor grade of coal has generally been placed on the market. Two large corporations, to all appearances, have decided to operate extensively upon these areas. These operations will necessarily be carried on in a business- like way, thus insuring properly mined coal offered for sale, properly graded, and furnishing the market with a good produce. These proposed enterprises and the attending development in manufacturing that must necessarily follow, together with the increase of population in the coal district and the general business growth therewith, will no doubt have a beneficial result to the province, but more particularly to business connected with these enterprises. Time forbids dealing with this subject at the present time except only in these few general remarks. A detailed description of these coal fields, present system of mining, and a description of the proposed improved method of mining may prove of some interest to the public and will be dealt with in a future article."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 26, 1895 Provincial Secretary Mitchell, Surveyor General Tweedie and J.G. Leckie are at Ottawa in connection with the Grand Lake coal and railway project. They are to meet Hon. Mr. Foster and lay before him a plan for the co- operation of the two governments in support of the enterprise. It is understood that the New Brunswick government proposes to guarantee the bonds of the company for ten years, and the Dominion government is asked to give an amount equal to the usual subsidy, except that the amount in ten equal annual payments, being on the completion of the work instead of the total payment at the completion of the ten mile sections."

Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1895 Coal and Iron in This Province. - Mr. Leckie's project for the extensive operation of coal mines in the Grand Lake district, and for the establishment of smelting works at St. John, has been advanced a stage. The enterprise he has in hand is one of great importance to the province, and especially to the river counties and St. John. If the company should within a short time attain an annual output of 125,000 tons of coal, a considerable town would be built up in the neighborhood of the Grand Lake. This production is promised the first year after the construction of the proposed railway. Not less important are the proposed smelting works at St. John. The proposition is to expend at least a half a million in preparation for the manufacture of iron in this neighborhood. The solicitor of the company, speaking for the bill before the committee, said that the furnace and plant at Londonderry would be removed to St. John. This, we are informed, is a mistake. It would be impossible to move the plant, even if it were desirable to do so. Nor need the works at St. John interfere with those at Londonderry. We notice that the Hamilton Times throws cold water on the project for smelting works in that city. The works are, however, under construction, and it may be assumed that the proprietors do not expect to lose money by them. But the objections raised to the Hamilton scheme, that it is at a disadvantage by reason of the distance from coal, from ore and from lime, do not apply here. There is no place in Canada, not even at Ferrona, where coal, iron and lime can be brought together at so little cost as in St. John. The Pictou iron works use more or less ore from Annapolis, which is transported by a long land carriage over two railway lines from Torbrook to Ferrona. The cost of transportation to St. John would probably not be more than two thirds as much. Coal may be landed here almost, if not quite, as cheap as at Ferrona, and lime would perhaps cost half or one third as much as at Pictou. But Pictou county is properly held to have exceptional advantages for this industry. How much more should it be made a success in St. John? As against Canadian competition, smelting works at St. John would hold a strong position. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that with the free admission of foreign pig iron at present low prices, and without a boundary, no Canadian industry of this sort could stand against the products of the United States. The cheapest iron in the world is probably in Alabama and Tennessee, and the tendency of late years has been to concentrate the iron production in the south or southern middle states. The Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys were once the great centre of the iron industry, and New York was the scene of extensive smelting operations. But at present it appears that the Schuylkill Valley stands twelfth in the list of pig iron producing districts, while the Lehigh has a still lower place. In the first mentioned region only one blast furnace has been built in fifteen years, while 33 stacks have been abandoned. The whole of eastern Pennsylvania, according to the Philadelphia Record, is strewn with the wreck of iron works that have been abandoned. Meanwhile in other more favored places the industry has gone ahead at a tremendous rate. The production has increased with great rapidity and the price has been forced down to a point so low that the works in the northern region could not be maintained. Against such an onslaught as crushed out the Pennsylvanian works, owned by some of the richest men in the world, the industries of Canada would not stand long. The only chance of the maintenance of the iron industries that we have now or the establishment of new ones depends upon the continuance of the present tariff policy."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Gazette - Mar. 12, 1895 R. G. Leckie read a paper on the coal deposits of Grand Lake, N.B. before the Nova Scotia Mining Society in annual session at Halifax yesterday."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 24, 1895 R.G. Leckie, for a number of years manager of the Londonderry N.S. iron mines, has retired from that position. Mr. Leckie is interested in the Queens Co. coal fields and will probably remove to St. John."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 31, 1895 MINERALS OF THE PROVINCE.- It has been known for many years that coal, manganese, iron, salt, copper, gold and other valuable mineral deposits were to be found in various sections of the province, but so far few of these have been found in sufficient quantity to pay for working. It cannot be said, however, that very extensive or persistent efforts have been used to discover any of these minerals, but whatever success has been heretofore achieved has resulted from accidental finding and not from prospecting with the view to discovery. We are pleased to notice an unusual amount of activity is now being put forth by a considerable number of persons in different sections of the province for the purpose of ascertaining where, and to what extent the mineral deposits of the country are to be found. These efforts will doubtless be successful to a greater or lesser extent, but success will be largely due to intelligent efforts being put forth and not from blind speculation. The Queens County coal fields that have been very indifferently worked, have passed under the control of Mr. Leckie, who has been very successful in his mining operations in Nova Scotia, and expects now to succeed in Queens. He, as a practical man, has, after careful examination reached a conclusion that coal abounds in Queens County and has shown his confidence in such belief by investing largely in the purchase of mining areas. If it should be shown that coal could be mined in paying quantities in that section of country, other places in the province possessing favorable conditions will have closer attention. While coal is the principal mineral deposit in Queens, salt may be said to be an important one in this county and we are pleased to know that"

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1895 Grand Lake Coal Field. - The other day the Sun met a leading member of a Grand Lake Coal Mining company. He said: The article in one of our daily papers of last week in reference to the Grand Lake coal field and railway gives Mr. Leckie the credit of being the promoter of that enterprise. Silas C. McMann several years ago proposed the method of mining these coal seams by the coal stripper, and the converting of coal into coke and the recovery of the by-product of tar and ammonia, and first suggested the enterprise to Mr. Leckie. The proposed line of railway is the charter of the Central railway, which was compromised by our legislators last session giving the extension from Newcastle to the Central railway, and running rights over the remaining part from Newcastle to Fredericton, which part Mr. Leckie's company is supposed to build. The area of coal field referred to, of 45 miles square, would cover the whole distance from Chipman to Fredericton and from Grand Lake to Miramichi, but the area obtained is about 45 square miles (and not miles square), of which area Mr. McMann holds about one-half, and there are also other existing coal mines. The coal is only workable in places which Mr. Leckie and Mr. McMann principally control. A charted company, with all the privileges the same as Mr. Leckie's company, formed by Messrs. McMann, Skinner, Pugsley, Dr. DeBertram and others, propose to carry on the same kind of industry as soon as the Central railway extension is completed. Mr. McMann is organizing a trust company for the purpose of boring for a lower seam of coal, which is supposed to exist in the vicinity of Grand Lake, and not very deep below the surface, which, if found, would be of much greater value than the small surface seam, and be a greater boon to this province."

Kings County News - Dec. 17, 1896 The Elkin Coal Mine. - The latest aspirants for public favor in the coal line is the above company. After careful placing of a shaft in the Elkin mine and placing at the same time all the latest improvements for mining and placing the products before the public in the best manner possible. This company is now prepared to ship in any quantity all sizes of bituminous coal at short notice. This coal is guaranteed to be equal to the best Newcastle coal, and is remarkable for its heating power, a small quantity giving more heat than a small quantity of any other coal on the market. For blacksmiths and for domestic purposes this coal is unrivalled as also for cooking purposes. A trial order will convince the most skeptical and wholesaled from the office of the company, Hampton. Retailed by Arthur B. Smith and Company,

Weekly Record - Fri., May 8, 1896 E.A. Charters - ... While in New York Mr. Charters came into contact with capitalists who are seriously considering the acquirement of the Central Ry. System and the development of a portion of the coal fields in Queens Co."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 20, 1896 The acquiring of the Elkin coal mine in Queens Co., by a syndicate connected with the Central Ry. Co. means that a passably good paying enterprise will beopened up and developed and thus create a large amount of traffic for the railway. The preliminary steps for formation of a company have already been taken and we trust that a vigorous development of coal may follow. It is said to be of good quality and for local markets ought to command a

Gazette - Oct. 23, 1896 New Coal Company. - The Elkin Coal Company applies for incorporation. The office is to be at Hampton and capital stock to be $10,000, with option to increase to $25,000. of the stock $5000 has been subscribed. The directors of the Company are John P. Ilsely, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin G. Evans, Hampton, King's Co.; Henry J. Fowler, Hampton, King's Co.; Thomas H. Peters, Hampton, King's Co.; J. Edward Elkin, Coal Creek, Queen's Co."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County News - Apr. 1, 1897 E.G. Evans, manager of the Central Railway, went to the Elkin Mines on Tuesday to arrange for the arrival of a large gang of men who are to be put to work in the mine in order to keep up with the orders, which they are unable to fill with the stuff on hand."

Kings County News - Apr. 8, 1897 The Elkin Mines. - A correspondent had occasion recently to visit the new coal mines that are in course of development two or three miles from Chipman Station. These mines are approached by rail and land route - the latter by the way of the Coal Creek road, from which it is distant not more than a quarter of a mile. These mines and the surrounding lands have lately been purchased by a company known as the Elkin Coal Company, Limited. The former owner J.H. Elkin from whom the company derives its name, is superintendent. The other members of the company are J.P. Estey, of Philadelphia, president, E.G. Evans, of Hampton, vice president, J. Fowler, Hampton, secretary treasurer. A branch line which taps the Central three miles from Chipman runs to the mines, and this winter the company have done a brisk business, supplying coal to customers along the line as well as delivering it to Saint John, their chief market. Over the shaft, which is only 15 feet deep, the company has erected a large building, which is supplied with new machinery for working the mines. A fifteen horse power engine runs an improved Miller pump in keeping the mine free from water. The coal at present is raised by means of windlass turned by a horse travelling a circuit, but before long this will be replaced by steam power, in the shape of a hoisting engine. A long ell set up on high piers is attached to the main building where the coal is screened as it is raised from the mine in boxes. The screens, two in number consist of a number of long bars of iron placed in parallel rows in a slanting position over which the coarse coal passes and the finer or smaller parts of the coal fall down between the open spaces. The coal is made ready for market and divided into six different grades according to quality, as follows, viz.: 1. Run of mines, 2. Slack coal, 3. Nut coal, 4. Round coal, 5. Round and nut coal, 6. Blacksmith coal. The last named is found nearer the surface than the other kinds and is usually covered with clay stone, or what is called bone, shall not be allowed to be mined along with the coal, and a strict regard to this rule has already earned a splendid remuneration for the coal of these mines. The best proof of this is that the company never sold a ton but the parties they sold to gave larger orders afterwards as the demand is constantly there ..?.. to such an extent that not less than 50 tons a day could be disposed of at prices if this quantity could be mined. At present there about 12 men at work who work down in the mines. They make from $1.50 to $2 a day, and raise from 25 to 26 tons daily which is sold at the pit at the following reasonable rates. Round coal $2 a ton; run of mine $1.65; nut, $1.50; slack, 70 cents, round and nut $1.80, blacksmith coal, $1.65. The same is delivered at Norton at 50 cents a ton charges. The company have put up a large boarding house, 25x52 feet, with sleeping apartments overhead, capable of accommodating a crew of 40 to 50 men. At present there are 18 boarders, who are served the best manner possible by a first class cook, in the person of John McDonald, a Scotchman, but for some time has been a resident of Cocagne. One end of the boarding house is partitioned off for a store, which is well supplied with provisions of all sorts, as well as a great variety of goods kept usually in country stores. Mr. Howard Ryan, who was formerly conductor on the Central, is now agent at the mines. He has got up the book, acts as clerk and does the shipping."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 9, 1897 The work of developing the Elkin coal mine in Queens Co. proceeds vigorously. Already quite a large scale of coal from this locality has been disposed of and gives very good satisfaction."

Kings County News - Jan. 28, 1897 The Elkin Coal Company, which has been mining extensively for the past two months find it impossible to keep up to the orders. The coal has during the short time found much favor with users and many others are ready to try it as soon as the local dealers can be supplied. Having purchased a car load we can speak from experience and have no hesitation in saying that it is equal to any soft coal we have ever used and we have tried them

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 29, 1897 We understand coal mined at the Elkin coal mine in Queens Co. and being shipped over Central Railway and sold at various points is giving first class satisfaction. The company, whose headquarters are at Hampton, are prepared to attend to any local orders they may be favored with."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 31, 1897 Grand Lake Coal. - The Water Work engineers speak every favorably of the coal they are using, from Grand Lake. Its heating properties are excellent. It is expected that a large quantity will be brought from the mines this year. Mr. Walter McFarlane of St. Mary's supplied the city last year."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - May 27, 1897 He is a Fraud. - Dr. Griffin, Who was to Build a Railway Through the Coal Fields of New Brunswick. - He Was Also Engaged in Booming British Mining Stock - Many New Yorkers Swindled. - New York, May 26. - The Journal and Advertiser tomorrow will publish the following: The many persons who were inveigled into all sorts of schemes by Dr. G.H. Griffin, who formerly had an office at No. 19 Broadway, are mourning the loss of their money and wondering what has become of the smooth tongued promoter. Dr. Griffin left town suddenly a short time ago, and only now is the extent of his scheming coming to light. The companies which he organized are too numerous to mention. Among them were the Nanaimo Coal Mining Co., of British Columbia; Central Islip Land and Improvement Company of Long Island; Massapequa Land and Improvement Company of Long Island; West Asbury Water Co., and the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia. In addition to these corporated concerns he was interested in a syndicate which intended to build railroads through the coal fields of New Brunswick, Canada. It was with this scheme that he first put in his appearance on lower Broadway. He said he had just arrived from Canada and was authorized to raise money with which to complete the railroad, a part of which had already been constructed in New Brunswick. One of the first persons which he interested in the railroad project was George DeMetz of 81 New street. Mr. DeMetz invested $10,000 in the railroad, and later turned over to Dr. Griffin $5,000 in addition. The road was never built, although DeMetz said yesterday: I hope to be able to recover at least some portion of my investment from the company, which owned a small bit of road there. Hardly had the deal been begun before Dr. Griffin announced himself as the owner of the large and valuable coal properties in British Columbia, and organized a company by the name of the Nanaimo Coal Mining Co. of British Columbia, under the laws of West Virginia. Stock was issued to the amount of $3,000,000 and bonds amounting to $1,500,000. Dr. Griffin was president of the company, and several New Yorkers were interested financially in the scheme. The bonds and stock were printed in Montreal, and the Western Loan and Trust Co. of Montreal registered the bonds of the company and guaranteed interest on them amounting to $180,000 per year. Dr. Griffin then went to London to dispose of them, but meanwhile the trust company investigated in British Columbia and cabled to London, which prevented his selling the bonds to investors there. As president of the Panther Coal and Coke Co. of West Virginia, Griffin received $500,000 in bonds, which he was to dispose of in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds, and obtained a loan on them for something like $50,000. The Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., with whom the registration of the bond issue was arranged, has since received a query from London as to the value of the collateral, but have washed their hands of the whole business."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 29, 1897 The Elkin Mine. - It is thought surprising developments in coal veins would result from the expenditures of a reasonable amount of capital in exploring the beds in some localities in Queen's County. Last week a number of Hungarian miners arrived in charge of a guide. They are under contract to work for the Elkin Coal Mining company at Chipman, Q.C. Already a number of miners from Springhill are employed there. The company is working two slopes and taking out about thirty tons of coal a day, much of the work being development."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1898 Salmon Creek. - The new coal mine opened by George Burradge of Carleton is proving a success."

Kings County News - Jun. 16, 1898 The ponies sold to Mr. E. Evans to be used in the Elkin Coal Mines have been resurrected and are now doing duty on the streets here, looking as well as ever after their winter's work among the dusky

S.J. Globe - Oct. 27, 1898 The Elkin Coal Company are erecting five new buildings at the coal mines in Chipman. The contractor and crew arrived by train on Saturday and are stopping at the Chipman House."

Daily Sun - Nov. 6, 1899 Queens County Coal. - Not much is said about the Queens County coal mines, but the work of mining is going on at the mine a few miles this side of Chipman, and an order has lately been placed for 300 tons for the St. John market. It is said experiments are being made with this coal on the I.C.R. The coal vein is about 30 inches thick, at a depth of about thirty feet. It is hoped that the Central railway will ere long be extended to Fredericton and the Newcastle coal fields tapped by the line."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 10, 1899 Queens County Coal. - Not much is said about Queens County coal mines, but the work of mining is going on at the mine a few miles this side of Chipman, and an order has lately been placed for 300 tons for the St. John market. It is said experiments are being made with this coal on the I.C.R. The coal vein is about 30 inches thick, at a depth of about 30 feet. It is hoped that the Central railway will ere long be extended to Fredericton and the Newcastle coal fields tapped by the line. - SUN"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 17, 1900 The Provincial Coal Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of A.P. Barnhill. The following officers were elected: J.P. Isley of Philadelphia, president; E.G. Evans of Hampton, vice president; E.C. Elkin, A.P. Barnhill, Thos. Bell, with the offices above mentioned, directors. Another meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1900 English capitalists are sending out to New Brunswick an engineer to look over the Grand Lake coal deposits. On his report will largely depend the course which will be pursued by the Provincial Coal Company."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Mar. 7, 1900 English capitalists are sending out to New Brunswick an engineer to look over the Grand Lake coal deposits."

N.B. Reporter - Sep. 12, 1900 While a number of men were stripping coal from Bailey's mine at Newcastle, Queen's county, and were trying to get the leads out, the roof suddenly caved in instantly killing Duncan Akerley, a miner, and injuring Rudolph Sypher about the legs."

Richibucto Review - Apr. 11, 1901 The Legislative session ... First of all isthe act providing for the development of the coal areas in Queens and Sunbury. These areas are estimated to contain 200,000,000 chaldrons of coal. Many attempts have been made to develop them in the past, but so far without success. The government, recognizing that the construction of a railway from the present terminus of the Central railway at Chipman, through the rich coal deposits in Newcastle and vicinity, was the only sure means of bringing about the desired result, has obtained the authority of the legislature to grant such aid as will ensure the immediate extension of the railway, and the installation of a mining plant, capable of mining 500 tons per day. This plan will make certain the rapid development of the coal areas and would, doubtless, ensure a reasonable output of coal. The government, however, did not stop here. Recognizing the necessity for a market, the legislature has, at the instance of the government, provided that railway companies shall pay to the provincial exchequer a yearly tax not exceeding three per cent of their gross earnings; but if they use new brunswick coal, the government may grant an abatement of the tax. When it is borne in mind that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone uses about 50,000 tons of coal a year on its eastern division, and having in view the abatement of tax to the amount of from $5,000 to $7,500 per annum which will be allowed that company if it uses New Brunswick coal, it will be seen what an important factor the C.P.R. Company will be in the development of our New Brunswick coal fields. Inside of a year there will be a railway in operation between Norton and Fredericton, and the rich coal fields of Queens and Sunbury, which, in the past, have been have been comparatively dormant, will be the scenes of industrial life and activity, which will mean so much to the province. The liberal aid granted by the legislature toward the erection of a large coal storage warehouse in St. John, and of five smaller ones in central portions of the province, will, we know, ensure the erection of a warehouse of very large capacity at this port, and, we trust, of similar warehouses in various sections of the province in the near future. .... The concessions which the legislature has empowered the government to grant to the company promoted by Col. Calhoun, will, it is hoped, lead to important mining operations in Albert county. About $30,000 has already been expended in development work, with the result that the company was in a position to assure the government that if the concessions asked for were granted, it would expend at least half a million dollars in putting in a plant, sinking shafts, opening tunnels, and building a railway to the mines. While these operations will cost the province nothing, if the expectations of the company are realized, many thousands of dollars in royalties will come into the provincial exchequer."

Kings County Record - Aug. 16, 1901 Wake Up, New Brunswick. - ... Thousands and thousands of dollars are going out of N.B. to develop American and western Canadian mines, and even Nova Scotia gold mines, but no effort made to develop our mines! The important coal prospects of the Province bid fair to be a redeeming feature if they maintain their present favorable indications, but after all it was outside capital, American and Upper Province money that had to develop it, so far as it has gone. Now that it has been shown to be a fairly profitable field, will our own New Brunswick people back it up and bring it to the success it should be? I seriously doubt it. The fact would be justified in extending a fair sum every year in having the services of a thoroughly good mining engineer and expert, to examine the various deposits in the Province with a proper Assay office, so that the sources of our mineral wealth may be made up to the treasury by the increased royalties. We have coal, copper, iron, manganese, and from all I can see or glean good evidence of gold, but no one takes an interest in looking into it. Why should it be so? I know of my own knowledge of outcrops, showings, ledges, etc., in N.B. that were they in the West, or in Nova Scotia even, thousands of dollars would be invested in opening them up, and win or lose, the results would be ascertained. Here nothing is done save spasmodic attempts that sooner or later end in failure. It should not be so. However, I am spinning this out at too great length. Come New Brunswickers get a hustle on! Don't let the other provinces outstrip you so totally in the paths of progress and development. See if there is not some good solid ground for investigation and development in our own province and let us go in and develop the same, in a business like and hearty manner. With thanks for space. Yours, etc. Aug. 13th, 1901 C."

Daily Sun - Dec. 19, 1901 Coal and Railway Co. - Meetings of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company were held in this city yesterday afternoon and last evening. Tenders will be asked for the construction of the 30 miles of railway from Newcastle to Fredericton. At the evening meeting, Mr. Fleming submitted a report relative to the working of the Butler steam excavation and cable way which he had seen in operation at Danville, Ill. He spoke very favorably of the apparatus, the capacity of which was from 500 to 750 tons of coal per day. It took the coal out and brought it to the cars on which it was deposited. Three cars, carrying 3,200 tons each, were loaded in 50 minutes. Steps will be taken by the company to procure one or more of these machines for use in the Newcastle coal fields early in the summer. If possible the machine or machines will be built in this province during the winter, provided, of course, the patentee consents."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - Jun. 7, 1901 and Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1901N.B. Coal Fields. - Official Visit of a Committee of the Provincial Government. - To The Newcastle Mines at Grand Lake, Queens Co. - How These Mines Are Operated. - A Bit of History. - (Cor. Montreal Herald). - St. John, N.B., June 4. - The Grand Lake coalfield has been known to the world for almost three hundred years. There is reason to believe that it was discovered by the French early in the seventeenth century, and it is recorded in the diary of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts that a small vessel from Boston, in the summer of 1643, went twenty leagues up the St. John river and loaded with coal. As there are no other coal mines up the St. John river but those of Grand Lake, the conclusion is irresistible that the Grand Lake mines were being worked by the French two hundred and fifty eight years ago. It is probable, however, that at that remote period only the outcrop on the banks of the streams was utilized, and as wood was so plentiful there was but little inducement to dig for coal. It was not until the shores of Grand Lake came to be settled by people of the British race that the coal there became an article of commercial value and was regularly mined. ... (See Kings County Record - Jun. 14, 1901 for rest of story)"

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Jun. 14, 1901 Queens County Coal Fields. - Report of A Committee Sent to Examine Them. - Millions of Tons of Coal Available.- For sixty years or more Grand Lake coal has been sold in the city of St. John, but on a scale so limited as to have no practical influence on the trade, and its use has been restricted largely to blacksmiths who require strong, free burning coal for their forges. The men who produced this coal and carried it to market were not miners but farmers, the owners of the soil under which it was found, and their methods of working were crude and inefficient. This will serve to account for the backward state of Grand Lake coal industry. These methods not only increased the cost but impaired the quality of the coal and made it less able to compete with the other coals of the Maritime Provinces. Yet there never has been a time when Grand Lake coal if properly mined and produced in sufficient quantities, could not have more than held its own with the coals of the Nova Scotia mines. As a steam coal it has no superior, and the day is not far distant when every railway and steam boat in New Brunswick will be run by Grand Lake coal. This will be the logical result of the arrangements now being made for the development of the Grand Lake mines. Last year in common with the rest of Canada, the people of New Brunswick had to pay a much higher price than usual for their coal. A strike in the anthracite region, 1,000 miles away, not only increased the price of coal to every householder, but put up the cost of bituminous coal of the Maritime Provinces to a figure never before attained. Every man who used coal, whether as a householder or a manufacturer, had to pay for it at a rate which was almost double the usual price, and bound to make it difficult to obtain at any price. The coal supplied to the consumer was often of very inferior quality, so great was the demand, and even the Intercolonial railway which touches three different coal fields, found it difficult to obtain good coal. The event conveyed an impressive lesson to every thoughtful person, as to the folly of having to depend on foreign coal, while our own fields were so little utilized; but to none did it appear more strongly than to the Government of New Brunswick. Here was a vast coal field at their very doors, which was hardly known to the people who most required its products, and which did not produce one hundredth part of the coal it was capable of sending to market. For several years past the Grand Lake coal mines have not yielded more than from 6,000 to 8,000 tons of coal a year, yet there can be no question of their ability to produce annually 500,000 tons at least for a century to come. Railway Facilitation. - The great want of the Grand Lake coal field has been the lack of railway facilities by means of which the coal produced might be distributed over the whole province. Several years ago a railway was built from Norton, on the Intercolonial, to Chipman, on Salmon River, six miles above the head of Grand Lake, a distance of forty five miles; but this line did not touch the Newcastle coal region, which was the most productive of the Grand Lake area, and it only reached a single mine. The intention was to carry the railway through Newcastle and on to Fredericton, a farther distance of 45 miles, but this design was never carried out, and so the coal mines of Grand Lake have had to depend on water carriage by schooners, a means of transit which can only be used for about six months in the year. The government of New Brunswick has now decided that a railway must be built from Chipman to Fredericton, and that the company building this line shall be bound to develop the coal mining industry, so as to increase the output to 500 tons a day, or 50,000 tons a year. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to carry out these objects, and a company was incorporated under the name of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, which is to build a line of railway from Chipman to Fredericton. This company, in addition to a subsidy of $3,200 a mile from the dominion government, will receive a subsidy of $2,500 per mile from the provincial government, and the latter will also guarantee the three per cent bonds of the company to an amount not to exceed $250,000. The company, in consideration of this guarantee, is bound to establish on its line of railway of railway a plant for mining coal, capable of mining an average of not less than 500 tons a day. This plant must be in working order before the guarantee is given. Inspected By Government Committee. - A committee of the provincial government, consisting of Surveyor General Dunn, Commissioner of Agriculture Farris and Hon. Geo. F. Hill, having been appointed to report on the Newcastle coal field of

Grand Lake, visited it a few days ago. They were accompanied by Senator King, Mr. I.W. Carpenter, M.P.P., Mr. E.G. Evans, C.E., manager of the Central Railway, Mr. Fred M. Tweedie and Mr. Thomas Pugsley. Mr. Tweedie had been a member of Mr. R.G.E. Leckie's staff for two seasons while the Grand Lake coal field was being explored in 1894 and 1895, and he was, therefore, eminently qualified to point out the localities where coal had been found. A week might well be spent in visiting the various places about Newcastle where coal has been found and where mines have been worked, but, by making an early start at 6:30 a.m., and working hard all day, the party were able to visit seven mines in actual operation and three other places where coal in paying quantities has been found. These last were openings which have been made by Mr. Tweedie on government land. The mines in operation were all on the lands of private parties, and the manner in which they were being worked illustrated the system which prevails in the Grand Lake district. None of them was distant more than four miles from the shipping place at Newcastle wharf, where about 2,000 tons of coal is now lying awaiting shipment. Up to the present time, this year, in less than four weeks of open navigation, 25 schooners have loaded with coal at Newcastle wharf. The Fulton Property. - The first mine visited by the party was Fulton's, which is about four miles from Newcastle wharf. Here the coal has been mined by the process of stripping, as well as by means of a shaft which runs into the side of the hill at an angle of about 30 degrees until it reaches the coal at a depth of 30 feet. There are two seams of coal at this mine, a condition which is quite common in the Grand Lake coal field, a top seam off 22 inches and a lower seam of six inches, with five inches of shale between them. A 22 inch seam will yield 3,326 tons of coal to the acre, and if we add 907 tons for the six inch seam it will be seen that each coal bearing acre of the Fulton property will yield 4,233 tons. As there are 100 acres of proved coal land on this property, its possibilities in the shape of coal production may be set down at 423,300 tons. The Cox Mine. - The Cox Mine, now the property of Mr. Geo. King, was next visited. There are 50 acres of proved coal land connected with it, and the coal is in two seams, a top seam of 24 inches, then four inches of shale, and beneath it six inches of coal. The estimated amount of coal on this property is 226,800 tons. Up to the present time it has been mainly worked by stripping, a form of mining that is common in the Grand Lake district. Coal can be mined by stripping where the depth of earth above the coal does not exceed nine or ten feet. The method of stripping which has been adopted at Grand Lake is as follows: A trench is dug eight or nine feet in width and of any length, 100 to 200 feet, and all the earth thrown out of it right down to the seam of coal. Then the coal itself is cut away and removed to the full width of the trench. The miner then takes his pick and cuts into the earth immediately above the seam of coal. This is removed as far as is pick will reach, so that when this part of the work is completed a mass of earth 100 to 200 feet long and perhaps four feet wide has been completely undermined. The next process is to drive in wedges on the surface, about four feet back from the trench, and when this is done the whole mass tumbles into the trench, leaving the top of the coal exposed. The coal is again removed and the process of undermining the soil above the seam is repeated as already described. The Coakley Property. - The Coakley mine, which was next visited, is situated so close to the road that the coal from it can be loaded into a cart standing on the highway. The main seam of coal is 22 inches thick, and there is also a six inch seam which is separated from the main seam by two inches of shale. The shaft of this main is 34 feet in depth and it was stated by one of the owners that two men could take out three chaldrons a day. In other words, the rate of production is about two tons a day for each man employed. About a dozen men were working at this mine, but 50 could be employed there without difficulty and the output increased to a hundred tons a day. The area of the proved coal land in connection with the Coakley mine is 100 acres, so that there are 423,400 tons of coal on the property. O'Leary Property. - The O'Leary mine has a thicker seam of coal than any of the other mines that were visited by the party, the main seam being 30 inches, with eight inches of shale and three inches more of coal. Leaving the latter, out of the account, the main seam of this mine will yield 4,536 tons of coal to the acre, or 680,400 tons for the 150 acres of proved coal land on the O'Leary property. The shaft which is now being worked is 22 feet deep, Mr. O'Leary states that at his mine 11 men will put out 20 chaldrons of coal a day, and that 40 men could dig at 150 tons a day. To this may be added the fact that forty or even 50 men could work in this mine without difficulty. The mine is operated by horse power, in the same fashion as the Coakley mine. New Zion District. - Mr. Tweedie now conducted the party to the New Zion district, where he had opened three trial pits on land belonging to the province. The first of Mr. Tweedie's test pits that were reached had 19 inches of coal in one seam, then four inches of shale and five inches of coal. The seam was covered by 5 1/2 feet of earth. At the second pit there was 22 inches of coal covered by nine feet of earth, and at the third pit there was a 25 inch seam of coal covered with 4 1/2 feet of earth. The coal at all three pits was of excellent quality, hard and bright, and the observations made by Mr. Tweedie go to show that the main seam averages 22 inches in thickness and lies perfectly flat and very close to surface. Mr. Tweedie estimates the coal bearing area in the vicinity of Newcastle and New Zion at eight miles square, or 64 square miles. If there is a seam of coal 22 inches thick over this whole area, and Mr. Tweedie's figures only refer to lands proved to contain coal, this field contains 136,168,960 tons of coal, or enough to keep the railway supplied with freight, at the rate of 500 tons a day, for 900 years. Mining Estimate.- Mr. E. Gilpin, chief inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, who visited the Grand Lake coal fields in 1894, estimated that the district lying west of the Newcastle River contained about 50,000,000 tons of coal. This is the conservative estimate of a wholly disinterested official from another province and it should be accepted as representing the minimum of the possibilities of this coal field. Yet even 50,000,000 tons represent an amount so vast that it is difficult for the mind to grasp it. The provincial government only requires the railway company to provide for the mining of 500 tons a day; but it would take 230 years to exhaust this field at the rate specified. And the area west of the Newcastle river is only a part of the vast Grand Lake coal fields, for there is plenty of coal east of the Newcastle river and one mine now in active operation is almost 20 miles east of it. At present, however, it is only necessary to establish the fact there is abundance of coal in the Grand Lake field to supply a railway with paying freight for many years to come. McFarlane Mine. - After viewing Mr. Tweedie's pits, the party visited the McFarlane mine, where there is a shaft 38 feet deep, the hoisting being done by steam power. The seam of coal is from 20 to 24 inches in thickness and its quality is excellent, as was proved by an examination of the immense heaps of coal which surrounded the mine. These heaps contained hundreds of tons of fine merchantable coal. The McFarlane property contains 100 acres of coal producing land. The Flower's mine at Flower's Cove, which was next visited, has a 10 inch seam and the area of coal land connected with it is 100 acres. It is close to Flower's Cove, a shipping point on the lake. Saw the McMann Property. - The McMann mine, near Newcastle Creek, was the last visited by the party the first day. Here there is an area of 100 acres of proved coal land, with a main seam 18 inches thick at the outcrop on the river, and 22 inches farther in. There is a smaller seam on top of the main seam, six inches thick, and five inches of shale between them. In addition to the mines visited that day particulars were obtained of three others which there was not time to see. These were the Kennedy, Sullivan, and McDonald mines, all of which are regularly worked. Their capabilities and those of the others in the way of coal production are shown by the following table: Area of coal Tons of coal Name of Mine land, acres Fulton ... 100 423,300 Cox ... 50 226,800 Kennedy ... 30 136,000 Sullivan ... 75 335,000 Coakley ... 100 423,000 McDonald ... 50 200,000 O'Leary ... 150 680,400 McFarlane ... 100 360,000 Flowers ... 100 270,000 McMann ... 100 335,000 — Total 855 3,389,900 The coal properties owned by private parties, and now worked, could easily supply the railway with 500 tons of coal a day for the next 22 years. Elkin Mine. - On the second day the party paid a visit to the Elkin mine, which is on the line of the railway from Chipman to Norton, about two miles from the former place and nearly 20 east of the Newcastle river. The Elkin mine has been worked for half a century. For several years it supplied the Calais gas works with coal, a fact that ought to be accepted as a proof of its high quality. This mine is now being managed by Mr. Evans, manager of the Central railway. It will throw some little light on the crude methods of mining in vogue at Grand Lake when I state that the Elkin mine is the only one with a tramway, the only one with a screen, and that it is one of two which uses steam power for hoisting the coal out of the mine. The seam of coal is 19 inches thick, yielding 2,870 tons to the acre, and there are 80 acres of proved coal bearing land, so that the total possible output may be placed at 230,000 tons. About 40,000 tons have been mined during the past three years and 30 men are employed when the mine is in full working. The output with this force is 75 tons a day. The larger the output the cheaper the coal can be mined. With an output of 100 tons a day this coal can be placed on the cars for $1.20 a ton. The mine is worked on the 'room' system, with a central gangway 2,000 feet long and rooms each 200 feet long and 40 wide leading from it. Each room is supposed to contain 500 tons of coal. The shaft now being used is 35 feet deep, but a new shaft is being sunk quite near it which will soon be brought into use. The coal of the Elkin mine was tested in 1899 by the Intercolonial railway for the purpose of comparing its steaming qualities with those of the Cape Breton and Springhill mines, and it proved its superiority to both. The test was made on two runs from Moncton and Truro and back, under precisely the same conditions, the same engines being used in each case and trains of the same weight. Taking the average of the two trials it required 14,020 pounds of Springhill coal and 12,415 tons of Cape Breton to make the round trip, but only 11,242 pounds of Elkin mine coal. The Elkin mine was more free from clinkers than either of the coals tested and more efficient in every respect. After this test the Intercolonial railway stands ready to take any quantity of it that can be mined. Yet this coal is no better as a steam coal than the coals from the other Grand Lake mines. Mr. Gilpin who has already analyzed the Grand Lake coals highly commends their excellent qualities. It cokes well, and, to use Mr. Gilpin's words compares favorably with other Maritime coals. The visit to the Elkin mine ended the work of the companies, which had proved beyond all question that the coal field of Grand Lake is of immense value and that its development by means of railway facilities is a duty which can no longer be neglected. The wisdom of the policy of the government has been amply justified in this matter, for there is no doubt that the development of this coal field opens up vast possibilities for the future. Mr. Gilpin, in his report, written in 1894, stated that Grand Lake coal 'can be laid down at St. john and Fredericton at prices a long way below any coals now selling at those points.' This statement is quite as true now as it was when made seven years ago, for the prices of other coals have increased since then, while there has been no increase in the cost of mining Grand Lake coal. The government, which has wisely taken the lead in helping to increase the production of Grand Lake coal, can look forward confidently to the time when it will be universally used by our manufacturers as well as by the railways and steamboats of the province. It is the opinion of men qualified to judge, that by means of Grand Lake coal, iron can be smelted in St. John as cheaply as at Sydney, and if that is the case

Daily Sun - Jun. 14, 1901 There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, T.B. Winslow of Fredericton presided, and there were also present Attorney General Pugsley, James Barnes, M.P.P., R.A. Irving of Buctouche, Geo. W. Allen, M.P.P., of Fredericton, and A.P. Barnhill. Reports were received as to the coal areas, which were most satisfactory. It was decided to call for tenders for the construction of the railway, which will extend from Chipman to Fredericton, a distance of 45 miles."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 14, 1901 Queens County Coal. - Kings and Queens Counties will benefit greatly by the development of the Grand Lake coal fields, which are now being exploited. An investigation into the possibilities of the coal deposits known to be there, has been carried on of late under the direction of the Local Government, a full report of which will be found on another page of this issue of the Record. Almost unlimited possibilities in the way of increased manufactures lie before this province if the Queens County coal can be found and mined in the quantities indicated in the engineer's report. Its nearness to the port of St. John and the ease and cheapness with which it can be mined will make it an important factor in manufacturing by reason of its cheapness. It has for years been recognized as possessing valuable properties for the manufacture of coke in which process the byproducts, it is said, will be almost enough to pay for cost of manufacture, leaving a handsome marginal profit. A gentleman who makes it his business to be well informed on such matters tells the Record that the use of coke as a fuel on the leading American and Canadian railways is rapidly coming into use because of its well known smokeless qualities, and there are prospects of a large and profitable market therefore being developed. Any effort on the part of the government leading to the successful working of the Grand Lake mines will, we feel certain, meet with the approval of the whole province and particularly of the people of the counties interested."

Kings County Record - Mar. 8 1901 The Central Railway. - Bill to Assist in its Completion Through to Fredericton now Before Assembly. - In the Local House at Fredericton on Monday, Premier Tweedie introduced a bill which will be of more than ordinary interest to the people of Kings, Queens and Sunbury counties. It provides for the development of the coal area in Queens and Sunbury. He explained that the bill was to insure the construction of a railway which would enable the coal of these areas to be taken to market. The government will guarantee the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of any company authorized to construct a line of railway from the terminus of the Central Railway, at Chipman, to Gibson in York, or a point at or near Penniac on the Canada Eastern Railway; the amount guaranteed is not to exceed 55 per cent of the actual cost of the company's railway, rolling stock and plant. The rate of interest on the bonds is not to exceed three per cent. No part of the guarantee shall be paid until the railway has been completely constructed and in running order, properly equipped and with sufficient rolling stock. The net profits shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds and the creation of the sinking fund. The company shall bind itself to establish on the line of railway a plant for mining coal capable of mining an average of not less than 500 tons a day. This shall be in working order before the bonds are guaranteed. All railway companies hereafter receiving subsidies from the province shall bind themselves to use New Brunswick coal provided it can be procured at reasonable cost. The government is authorized, after the completion of the railway and the development of the coal areas, to impose a tax on the company and upon all other railway companies to an amount not exceeding three per cent of their gross earnings made within the province each year; but an abatement of such tax may be allowed to the amount of the royalty imposed by the province on all coal used by such railway companies or in connection with industries hereafter established along the line thereof. The guarantee will not be given until the government is satisfied that there can be mined at reasonable cost and placed on the market at least 150,000 tons per annum. The government may also require that the whole road from Norton to Gibson or Penniac be operated as one system. The railway shall pay a royalty of 10 cents per ton on all coal mined on granted lands, and 15 cents per ton on coal mined on crown lands. The contract for the construction of this road must be entered into before the first of January, 1902. Mr. Tweedie said that the coal was of excellent quality, the price of coal had been greatly increased and that there was np question in his mind that this New Brunswick coal would be in a position to compete with Nova Scotia coal. As regards a market, that has been already secured. The Intercolonial railway would take a great deal of the coal, which had excellent steaming qualities. He read at length from the official report of Mr. Gilpin, C.E., to the crown lands department in 1895. The report dealing exhaustively with the subject of the coal deposits in Queens and Sunbury, suggested the markets for coal and the best modes and routes for getting the coal to the market, and advocated the extension of the Central railway from its present terminus at Chipman to Fredericton. continuing, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the purpose of the bill was to develop the industries along the lines suggested by Mr. Gilpin. He thought that if the measure before the house passed, the development of the mines would be greatly assisted, and the coal mining industry assume tremendous importance in this province. In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie stated that up to the present no company has been formed to develop the mines, in accordance with the provisions of offer of the bill. Hon. Mr. Pugsley called attention to the fact that, before a company can secure the guarantee provided for by the bill, they must have a running plant placed and be in a position to raise at least 150,000 tons of coal per year. The company must satisfy the governor-in- council of this before they can receive the benefits."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 8, 1901 Queens County Coal. - If the bill which has been introduced at Fredericton by the Premier for the construction of the Chipman-Fredericton railway works out in the manner hoped for, it will be the most important piece of legislation in the session. A railway from Chipman to the provincial capital, apart from the service it will render in opening up the rich farming sections lying along the St. John river in the vicinity of Sheffield and Maugerville, will mark an important step in the development of an industry which has been before the public for many years. The presence of large bodies of coal in Queens county has long been an established fact, requiring only the impetus of capital to make it a feature in the industrial life of the country. It is for this reason gratifying to know that the government has taken hold of the matter in a business-like spirit, and by guaranteeing of the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of any company constructing the railway, put the undertaking in a fair way of being accomplished. The benefits to central New Brunswick from the proper development of the coal areas tapped by this line can hardly be ever estimated, and will put this section in line with the great industrial boom now being enjoyed by other parts of the Dominion. While there is a growing feeling broadcast among the people that the principles of railway bonusing must eventually give way to public ownership, we have in this case the suggestion of what is probably the next best thing to public ownership, namely, the exacting of certain requirements from the company receiving the bonus by which they are obliged to use New Brunswick coal, when procurable, and by the imposing of a tax on the gross earnings of the road. While this scheme has been talked of for some years there has apparently, never before been such good prospects of its being successfully carried out."

S.J. Star - Mar. 20, 1901 New Brunswick Coal. - 150,000,000 in Sight - Government to Aid in Exploiting the Field. -

(Montreal Herald). - Hon. H.A. McKeown, of St. John, a member of Premier Tweedie's New Brunswick administration, and Dr. William Pugsley, attorney-general of New Brunswick, were in the city this morning on the way to Ottawa. Mr. McKeown foreshadowed the New Brunswick budget which is to be delivered at Fredericton tonight. Mr. McKeown said the revenue would be shown to be a million dollars, and there would be a surplus of $46,000. He said the province was in good shape. It was not going to seek better terms from the dominion just yet, but a move of that kind might be expected soon. The next step in the development of the province would be the exploiting of the coal areas which had been examined and surveyed by geologists who reported 150,000 tons in sight. The deposits are in veins from two to four feet thick running through Queens and Sunbury counties. The government proposes to assist in the development of the coal field by subsidizing 45 miles of railway running from Gibson to the heart of the coal fields, thus connecting the output with the interior of the province. As the royalty on coal from ungranted lands is ten cents a ton, and from granted lands 15 cents a ton the government expects to be reimbursed for any aid given. That there is a demand for the coal is shown by the fact that the minister of railways has promised, if the coal is up to the department's test, to take 100,000 tons annually for the Intercolonial Railway. The Canadian Pacific is expected to take 50,000 tons and the Canadian Eastern 30,000 tons. The coal has been found to have superior steam producing qualities. Mr. McKeown said that there would likely be aid given toward the establishment of a steel ship building yard at St. John. There was a demand for this which was shown by the fact that a St. John firm was building steel vessels, William Thomson & Co., of St. John now owned thirteen steel ships. All had been built in Great Britain. Had there been a shipyard at St. John they would have been built there."

St. John Star - May 6, 1901 Indiantown. - The Grand Lake coal mines are doing a rushing business, their shipments at present being much larger than usual."

Daily Sun - May 11, 1901 N.B. Coal And Railway Co. - The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company met in this city yesterday and elected the following board of directors: Ernest Hutchinson of Douglastown, C.A.C. Bruce of Chatham, R.A. Irving of Buctouche, A.P. Barnhill and F. Stetson of this city, and E.B. Winslow and W. Kitchen of Fredericton. Later on the directors chose the following officers: Ernest Hutchinson, president; F. Stetson, vice-president; Geo. W. Allen, M.P.P., of Fredericton, secretary and solicitor. This company proposes to build a railway from a point in the parish of Chipman, Queens county, to Gibson, a distance of 45 miles, and to develop the coal fields of Sunbury and Queens. One of the directors told A Sun reporter last night that the company was all right financially, and that a survey of the line would be made at once, with a view to an early commencement of the construction of the railway."

St. John Star - May 17, 1901 Fred M. Tweedie, of Chatham, has gone to Queens County, where he is engaged in connection with the development of the coal fields. He was on survey work in that region several years ago. - Advance"

St. John Star - May 29, 1901 Hon. Pugsley, Dunn, Hill and McKeown have returned from the Queens county coal fields. They were accompanied there by E.G. Evans and F.M. Tweedie, C.E., on the tour of inspection."

St. John Star - Nov. 9, 1901 A meeting of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway company was held in the city yesterday. Committees were appointed to purchase machinery for the development of the coal in Queens county, and in connection with the building of that part of the railway between Gibson and Newcastle. Those present at the meeting were Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. C.N. Skinner, F. Stetson, A.P. Barnhill, R.A. Irving, C.A. Bruce, James Barnes, Willard Kitchen and E.

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1901 Newcastle Coal Fields. - Capitalists Interested Visit the Queens County Mines. - Geo. W. Allen, K.C., M.P.P., returned on Saturday night from a visit to the Newcastle coal fields, in company with other prominent members of the New Brunswick Railway and Coal Co. The party, which included Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, C.N. Skinner, A.P. Barnhill, A.I. Trueman, Geo. Robertson, M.P.P., Dr. Smith, E. Hutchinson, F.M. Tweedie and Mr. Allen, left St. John on Friday morning on tugboat Murray and went to Newcastle, on Grand Lake. The steamer drew eight feet of water, and although the river and lake are now at very low level, no difficulty was experienced in getting to and from Newcastle, which is the shipping point by water for the coal fields of Queens county. The party spent a day in inspecting the several mines adjacent to Newcastle, which are worked in a crude, desultory and limited way by their owners, and also looked over the properties possessed by the company. The gentlemen express themselves as well pleased with what they saw, very hopeful of the future in regards the development of the coal mining industry of Queens county, and greatly encouraged with the prospects for a large and profitable business for the railway which the company is building from Chipman to Gibson. That part of the railway from Chipman to Newcastle is now under construction, and it is expected to have it in operation by the first of January. Much difficulty is being experienced in getting laborers, even though high wages for that class of labor are offered. Operations are being retarded on this account, and many more men than are now at work would be employed if they could be secured. As soon as the line is completed to Chipman the company will have an outlet for the coal, connection being had over the Central Railway from Chipman to Norton with the Intercolonial railway. It is anticipated that as soon as an outlet by rail to the markets is furnished for the coal, that the business will see an immediate and tremendous development. The line of the railway from Newcastle to Gibson is surveyed, and work upon the roadbed will begin as soon as laborers can be procured. It is expected to have the whole road from Fredericton to Norton in running order by the fall of 1902. The site of the bridge across the Nashwaak has been fixed near the mouth of the river

and only a few rods above the present highway bridge. The railway bridge will be a steel structure upon stone and masonry abutments and piers. After crossing the Nashwaak the railway will take a sharp turn to the left, connecting with the Canada Eastern track near the Gibson station and crossing the bridge to Fredericton, the new company to use the present C.E.R. station together with the present occupants. - Fredericton Gleaner."

S.J. Star - Oct. 29, 1901 Newcastle Coal Fields. - Geo. W. Allen, K.C., M.P.P., returned on Saturday night from a visit to the Newcastle coal fields in company with other prominent members of the New Brunswick Railway and Coal Co., says the Fredericton Gleaner. The party, which included Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, C.N. Skinner, A.P. Barnhill, A.I. Trueman, Geo. Robertson, M.P.P., Dr. Smith, E. Hutchinson, F.M. Tweedie and Mr. Allen, left St. John on Friday morning on tugboat Murray and went to Newcastle, on grand Lake. The steamer drew eight feet of water, and although the river and lake are now at very low level no difficulty was experienced in getting to and from Newcastle, which is the shipping point by water for the coal fields of Queens county. The party spent a day in inspecting the several mines adjacent to Newcastle, which are worked in a crude, desultory and limited way by their owners, and also looked over the properties possessed by the company. The gentlemen express themselves as well pleased with what they saw, very hopeful of the future as regards the development of the coal mining industry of Queens county and greatly encouraged with the prospects for a large and profitable business for the railway which the company is building from Chipman to Gibson."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 14, 1902 In a very short time coal will be mined by machinery in the Queens County coal fields at the rate of 1,000 tons per day. This was decided at the meeting of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company directors held lately when arrangements were completed to purchase two Butler excavating machines with a capacity of 500 tons per day each."

Daily Sun - Feb. 17, 1902 Long Neglected Coal Industry. - Dr. Pugsley also sees, or pretends to see, in Mr. Sproul's election danger to the coal industry of Sunbury and Queens counties. On what possible basis can such an idea be worked out? A government that had been alive to the interests of the province would long ago have taken steps to provide facilities for the shipment of the coal from the Grand Lake areas to the outside markets, and it is not creditable to them that it is only after having been for years in office that any step has been taken in that direction. Nothing was actually done until I had pointed out to the house at the opening of last session that the only way in which the fields could be developed was by the construction of a railway from the coal fields to the City of Fredericton. The legislation introduced and passed authorized the government to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of $250,000, which sum, together with the subsidies from both governments is sufficient to build and equip the road, and the charter was given to men who are very close to the members of the government, although another company promoted by Colonel Domville, sought incorporation for the same purpose. the development of these coal fields can in no way be prejudicially affected by any change of government, for no one can be more interested in their successful development than I am, as it means much to some of my constituents. In this matter, however, as in many others, the policy of the government was largely shaped by the opposition, for the original bill as introduced by the government, provided that the road should be built to Fredericton from Newcastle by way of Penniac or Gibson, and it was only when I pointed out how a road to Fredericton by way of Penniac would be of no local advantage to the river parishes in Sunbury county, that the bill was changes and it was made imperative for the company to build to Gibson."

S.J. Star - Feb. 24, 1902 Queen's Co. Coal. - (Fredericton Gleaner, Satur.) - Fred M. Tweedie drove to the city today from Grand Lake, where he has been for the past three weeks upon business in connection with the coal industry, and is a guest at the Queen. Mr. Tweedie reports the outlook for a brisk and successful business in the coal industry as exceedingly bright. As at present mined and marketed Queen's county coal is handled ten to a dozen times before it reached the consumer; whereas with the mining machinery and shipping transportation facilities to be introduced by the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company the greater part of the handling of the coal will be done away with, and it will reach the consumer in much better condition than it now does."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 17, 1902 The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company will discuss at their meeting this week the purchasing of a Butler excavator for use in their coal mines at Newcastle. It will dig and load on the cars nearly 600

N.B. Reporter - Jan. 22, 1902 Grand Lake Coal. - In a short time coal will be mined by machinery in the Queens county coal fields in large quantities. This was decided at the meeting of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company directors held last Tuesday when arrangements were completed to purchase two Butler excavating machines with a capacity of 500 tons per day each. H.G. Butler, of Danville, Illinois, the patentee of the machines, was present."

Daily Sun - Jul. 9, 1902 Queens Co. Coal. - A large area of coal fields at Newcastle, Queens county, is being stripped by Senator King and his son who expect to ship several thousand tons within a few months. This place is about 15 miles from Chipman and a large force of men are at present employed perfecting the drainage, etc. A store and houses will also be

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 16, 1902 and Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 18, 1902 A large area of coal fields at Newcastle, Queens county, is being stripped by Senator King and his son, who expect to ship several thousand tons within a few months. This place is about fifteen miles from Chipman, and a large force of men are at present employed perfecting the drainage, etc. A store and houses will also be built."

S.J. Star - May 15, 1902 Salmon Bay Coal Mine. - (Fredericton Gleaner). - The woodboat Harvest Home is in port with a cargo of coal from Salmon Bay, Queen's county. This is the first coal from that mine to come to this market. The Salmon Bay mine is owned by H.B. Spragg, of this city, and Geo. B. Crawford, of Salmon Bay. They have spent considerable money in opening up their mine and have struck a vein of superior quality coal at a depth of about forty feet below the surface, the coal vein being some three feet in thickness. Salmon Bay is eighteen miles from Grand Lake and the mine is a mile and a half from the line of railway now under construction."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 19, 1902 Since the anthracite coal scarcity and higher prices in other lines of fuel, Grand Lake has taken quite a boom. Recently there were three schooner loads of it at the Indiantown wharves St. John, and the demand is brisk. In the Grand Lake district those who own mines are working them constantly trying to fill the exceptional

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 13, 1903 F.F. Dow and W.E. Cadwallader of Fredericton, are promoters of a company being organized to acquire and work the Crawford Coal Mine at Newcastle, Queens Co. The capital stock is $70,000 and a large number of local capitalists are interested."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 9, 1903 Lebaron Skillen of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company says that the road from Norton to Chipman is in full operation at present, and is in better condition than it has been for eight years. Nearly all the bridges are new, and by spring every bridge on the road will be entirely new. Three miles of the section between Chipman and Newcastle has been laid, rails and all and the work of completing the road to Fredericton is being pushed forward rapidly. The section between Chipman and Newcastle a distance of 15 miles, is fast nearing completion, and will be open for operation about the last of February.- Moncton Transcript."

Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 20, 1903 The development of the coal fields at the head of Grand Lake in Queens county had drawn their notice and, it appearing clear to them that those coal fields could be utilized not only for general commercial purposes as well, attention has been attracted to the Central railway with its connections with Fredericton and the I.C.R. They felt that the proper development of the centre of New Brunswick system was the best means of reaching the objective points on the Atlantic and therefore they proposed to extend this system through to St. John and to Halifax as

Weekly Record - Fri., May 29, 1903 The work of constructing the N.B. Coal and Railway Company's line from Chipman to Newcastle, Queen's County is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that this section of the road will be completed by August the 1st."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 6, 1903 In the reference to the Minto coal mine in our last issue the name of W.C. King should have read George H. King, who is the owner."

Weekly Record - Fri., Nov. 13, 1903 Queens. - Shipments of coal from the Minto mine owned by Geo. H. King are increasing every week."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 30, 1903 Chipman, Queens Co. - ... Possessing the only workable coal areas in the province ... With a regenerated Central railway running into the centre of the county and stretching out toward Fredericton, the coal mines of Queens will in the future be as valuable as her forest wealth. ... With rail as well as water communication and the close proximity of the coal fields its advantages as a trading centre have already been appreciated and made use of by shrewd and enterprising business men. ... Minto, the new mining town. Coal of a superior quality is now being mined at this latter place by W.C. King, and large quantities are being shipped. To persons familiar with the coal which was formerly put on the market as 'Grand Lake Coal', the output of the Minto mine would not be recognized as coming from that locality. It is a clean, free burning coal, entirely free from shale, and is meeting with a ready sale. The development of the coal properties at Minto and Newcastle bid fair to revolutionize the fuel situation in this part of the province. Chipman as the coal producing centre must eventually become a place of importance in the industrial life of New Brunswick."

Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 11, 1903 Chipman. - ... The railway at Minto has been extended to Kings Mine and cars are now being loaded as the coal is brought to the surface."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Sep. 18, 1903 There is a settlement in Queens county near Newcastle, which in future promises to stand high as a mining centre, under the name of Minto, being named as the present governor-general of Canada. The name of this distinguished person will long be preserved in this province especially, in this coal producing town in Queens county. Coal has been shipped from Newcastle to various parts of the province for some time but the limited facilities for

handling it very much hindered the extensive development of the mining industry there. However, such facilities have been much improved recently by the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, which company has refitted the old Central railway line, as well as extended the line from Chipman to beyond Minto some miles. The coal is found in large quantities in this section and with the increased facilities for mining and transporting, the output should considerably increase. There are a number of coal properties at Minto. When the mining of coal was first begun in the vicinity of what is now known as Minto, some time ago the work was mostly done in the winter when the coal was hauled to Sussex and other places on sleds. Coal was sent to St. John from this section as many as 50 years ago. About that time the government gave certain persons the right of mining coal on all properties where it could be found, but such right giving rise to trouble, the order was withdrawn and the miners were not allowed to break the soil on property owned by private parties. In olden times the coal obtained near Newcastle was known as Rapid coal, because it was first found on a place called the Rapids on James Sypher's farm on the Newcastle stream. During several years of the early coal mining in this section of Queens county, the annual output amounted to 6000 chaldrons. Probably the largest and busiest mine in the lot is the one owned by Senator G.G. King and his sons. A large quantity of coal is being mined at this mine at the present time. A number of the other mines are also in operation and more men will be placed to work in each of them in the immediate future. The quality of the coal mined is very high. Everything seems to be on the stir in Minto now and the visitors there meet a very interesting situation. All along the line of railway from Chipman to Minto men can be observed putting the finishing touches on the new extension. Houses for the accommodation of the hands are good all along the line. The Barnes construction concern have between 240 and 260 men in their employ, and 60 more will be added soon. The road extending from Norton on the I.C.R. to Chipman, was built and controlled by the Central Railway Company, until 1903 when it was purchased by the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company which is composed largely of people of this province. Some of the leading persons interested in the road are: - Geo. McAvity, St. John, president, T.B. Winslow, and Geo. W. Allen, M.P.P., of Fredericton, A.P. Barnhill, C.N. Skinner and A.I. Trueman of St. John, Hon. H.L. Tweedie of Chatham and Hon. Wm. Pugsley of St. John. E.G. Evans who was in charge of the line under the old company, is the chief engineer. For a number of years the road was in a very unsafe condition, but under the ownership of the present company and superintendence of Mr. Evans much improvement has already been placed upon it. The sum of $80,000 has recently been spent chiefly in rebuilding bridges and repairing the road, and the improvement is not yet completed for it is the attention of the present company to considerably raise the standard of the road. The quantity of hard pine used in repairing bridges was in the vicinity of 600,000 feet, and over 130,000 cubic yards of ballast has already distributed over the road. The yard at Chipman has been enlarged and provided with greater facilities for the handling of freight. Sayre & Holly have in course of construction at Chipman's large and good looking general store, and it is thought they will also build a new saw mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Everything points to a large increase in the trade of the railway at Chipman. The railway has already been extended beyond Newcastle and it is intended to continue it on to Fredericton. The material of which the new road is being built is of excellent quality and the nature of the work first class. A telephone line extends over the whole line of railway with connections with the New Brunswick Telephone Co., at Norton Station. Buildings have been erected at Newcastle and Minto as well as a large freight shed at Minto, a three-stall round house and other facilities including a tank house from which pipes will extend through the valley to supply the station and other buildings owned by the railway as well as other houses which may desire the water supply. There is ample accommodation for 250,000 gallons of water. The pump house fronting on the dam is fitted with a Northy pump with a capacity of 800 gallons a minute, with the possibility of increasing it to 1,000. The tank house is a large structure. The tank itself is built of four-inch staves of pine. It is circular, being 20 feet in diameter and 15 in length. It will contain 30,000 gallons of water. The foundation and supports are made of Southern pine with a concrete foundation. The Minto yard is a quarter of a mile long and is so graded that an additional siding can be got. The round house is provided with three pits of concrete. A feature in connection with the doors is a lever lock which not only keeps the door closed, but adds to its life because it prevents warping. The turn table, close by, is almost ready for use. The excavation has been completed and the table occupies a position close by. It is capable of handling 100,000 pounds. It will be placed in the pit soon. The yard is spacious and well drained and will be given water at all places where necessary. Banner switches are used here, as is the case all over the line. The sidings at Minto are numerous and cover a lot of area. The place is well graded, thoroughly drained and ballasted in good shape. What has stood in the past against the Newcastle coal, as it has always been known, was that the operators who got it out did not see to it that the best of the deposits was shipped to outside places. All sorts of stuff was included in the sales and shipments of some of the parties. This largely operated to give the coal a bad name, but now buyers can depend in future upon getting the best of the coal there obtainable when it is shipped over the N.B. Coal and Railway line. The railway management will see to it that nothing but the best of coal finds its way outside. The railway people intend to have a system of inspection adopted in connection with all coal shipped over their line, and it is felt this will insure a first class article for the consumers. A Boston Colonization Co., will bring 50 people to Minto and Newcastle, in a short time. The local government will give the newcomers some concessions to assist them in establishing themselves here. As it is there is quite a thickly settled country round about Minto, and the farmers one and all seemed to be in good circumstances. It is a beautiful country, well wooded and the farms on every hand show indications of prosperity. The Newcastle stream runs through the settlement being bridged by railway and highway bridges. In addition to the railway buildings located at Minto there is a large and well conducted hotel. The building is about a year old. It is owned by J.R. Kennedy and accommodates a lot of people. The deposits of coal at Newcastle and Minto are large. The coal areas aggregate about ten miles, with an average probably of 100 acres of coal which runs about 2,500 tons to the acre. The capacity of the mines is in the vicinity of 500 tons per day. The coal consists of two seams about 24 to 30 inches. Then there are 6 inches of carboniferous shale and then under it 8 or 9 inches of coal. There are several new houses near the station, which are occupied by the workmen engaged in the railway company's work. Joseph Boudrot runs the largest one in the lot, having 48 men boarding there. The men are of different nationalities and seem to be a hard working lot. The railway is well equipped with new rolling

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Weekly Record - Fri., Sep. 18, 1903 Queens. - ... Michael O'Leary, one of the owners of the Newcastle coal mines, at Newcastle, Queens Co. ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 29, 1904 The Coal Areas of Our Province. - (Specially written for the Record). - The writer is quite familiar with the coal bearing areas of the Province, having been over the ground very many times. The calculations of the amount of coal in the Grand Lake district are far too modest. Any of the natives of the place will smile when these calculations are discussed. The writer has pulled pieces of coal from the banks of streams in Northfield parish, Sunbury county, twelve miles from the worked mines; and has seen coal shovelled by blacksmiths, off the surface of the ground. The men simply stripped away the leaves and the top soil to bare the coal. On the head of Newcastle stream coal can be seen cropping out at many places along the banks and the same may be said of the Eastern branches of the Little River, Sheffield, Sun. Co. The area there is at least twenty miles in width, and extends from head of Newcastle river through Canning, Queens Co., up the Grand Lake, crosses the lower Salmon River, extends through Pennlyn Settlement up Coal Creek, crosses the Lake stream to Beersville and Coal Branch in Kent County. Thus the area has a length of at least seventy miles. Of course, as the seam is horizontal, it will be worked only where there are valleys and in hollows between hills as can be proven by observation of the banks of streams that have cut a bed through the coal and hills. Now at the lowest estimate an acre yields 3,000 tons; At this rate the amount for square miles is 1,920,000 tons. The writer predicts that there are 800,000,000 tons of coal that can be easily mined from these areas. The government estimation is very far below these figures. A word in regard to the formation of the coal beds and mode of mining - Whether the top soil be clay or sand foam there underlies next the coal seam, a hard peculiar white fire clay bearing a good percentage of aluminum. In past days the children whittled this 'rubbish' into slate pencils. Below this lies a seam of coal varying from 22 to 26 inches in thickness, next comes a layer of clay (rubbish) and then a seam of inferior coal from 2 to 4 inches thick. Formerly the miners dug both seams of coal including the intermediate fire clay; then mixing all together they shipped the mixture all together to St. John and elsewhere. In these places, owing to the presence of the fire clay, it got the name of 'Grand Lake Mud'. Two or three firms had honesty enough to screen the stones and fire clay from their coal; this gave use to the idea that coal was better in one section than in another. Where a shaft is employed the 'picker' sits on a stool about six inches high, and with his knees doubled up rises half arm movements to handle the pickaxe. There is barely room enough for a man to sit up right, and of course, standing up is out of the question. Every foot of the way, or mine rather, is propped with posts supporting 'leads' against the roof of the mine. Extreme care is used in this work and in the history of the mines no lives have been lost. The 'wheeler' handles a small wheelbarrow to carry coal from the mine. In some cases a horse is used to hoist the coal. In these cases there is greater room underground. 'Stripping' is another mode in use. To 'strip' coal; first a trench is dug down to the coal. and then the coal is dug out of the bottom of the trench. The men pick out the coal as far as they can reach underground, then get upon the surface and by means of shovels, (and wedges sometimes) they tumble the earth into the trench. Then they dig out the coal and proceed as before. A depth of 9 feet can be stripped as easily as 2 feet. Two miners, who own this mine, can dig from three to five chaldrons a day or from four to six and a half tons. Now modern methods are being adopted and the output can be easily placed at 500 ton a day. The top seam of coal is of good quality; being part way between the bituminous coal of Nova Scotia and the Anthracite of Pennsylvania. For steam purposes it is unexcelled. The miners, formerly, were compelled by their wives and housekeepers, to sleep and eat in the 'shanty'. A shanty is a small hut with a stone furnace and a coarse bed erected at the mine. As the men at work were soon soaked with inky water and it is very hard to remove the stains of the coal, the men were allowed to enter their homes only on Saturday when they quit work for Sunday. No matter how near the homes the wives were this rule formerly held good, and it does yet in many cases. 'Coal Mine Sam' and such like expressions gave the listener to understand that the individual named bore a blue scar, the result of a wound from a lump of coal. Since the introduction of the railway, a town, named after Gallagher's hotel, 'Minto,' Moncton, has been planned. At Minto the N.B. Coal & Ry. Company has seven miles of sidings. This will give some knowledge of the great hopes for, and faith in the future of the N.B. Coal area. 'The Boston Land Improvement Co.,' has already settled and further intend to settle a large number of Swedes and Italians in a colony near New Zion, Sunbury county. A town site for 100 houses is in consideration by the company. With the extension of the present railway system to Fredericton; with the establishment of connection between Chipman and Beersville; with the prospect of the G.T.P. passing near Chipman, and with the completion of plans in course of consideration the people of the province, generally, and in the Lake region, particularly, may hold bright hopes for the mining industry of this New Brunswick. Matthew G. Duffy, Peticodiac, N.B."

Kings County Record - Jul. 2, 1904 The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co. have paid off all the employees and nearly all the creditors have been paid. The road has now a considerable freight business, chiefly in coal, but much repairs are needed before it can be called a good passenger road. It is understood that the bonds guaranteed by the government have not yet been sold, but are placed with the banks which have made advances."

Kings County Record - Jul. 8, 1904 The difficulties into which the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company has been placed is about to be removed. Arrangements have been made whereby the company can pay off all its indebtedness. The provisional board of directors, as we might style Senator King and Mr, Scovil, have given up their responsibility and the company has again taken over the management. W.J. Hunter at present in the employ of the I.C.R. Moncton, will shortly be elected superintendent of the company's road."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 3, 1904 The Central R.R. - ... At the coal mines there is also much of interest to tourists. The King mine reduced its output when the road shut down but there are now some 2,500 tons ready for shipment. Soon it is planned to raise 100 tons a day and J.S. Gibbon & Co. will also likely give the road 200 tons a day to haul."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Sep. 22, 1905 ADVERTISEMENT: Coal. The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company are prepared to place first class House, Steam or Blacksmith Coal F.O.B. on cars at Sussex Station at prices per ton of2240 lbs. that consumers cannot afford to ignore. A postal card to the Company's office at Norton will bring full information regarding rates on any quality of coal desired. W.C. Hunter, manager Norton, N.B., Sept. 15th, 1904"

North Shore Leader - Aug. 10, 1906 ... Companies to Be Formed. - St. John Man in Coal Enterprise. ... Fredericton, N.B., August 8. -Hammond J. Evans; G.C. Jordan; J.L. McAvity, St. John; W.B. Evans, Minto; E.G. Evans, Hampton: H.B. Hay, Chipman; H. Wilson, Coal Creek, Queen's County, apply for incorporation as the Rothwell Coal Co., with chief place of business at Minto, object to carry on trade of mining and mine owners. Capital $12,000 divided into 240 shares..."

Kings County Record - Dec. 9, 1906 Another coal mine is now being opened up in the Grand Lake Coal region. Jas. Barnes, Esq. M.P.P., for Kent and some St. John associates have acquired territory there and are vigorously developing same and will probably have their coal on the market at an early day."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Sep. 19, 1906 Will Develop Sunbury Mine. - Sullivan Coal Areas To Be Opened Up. - Work Will be Prosecuted on Large Scale at Once - James Barnes, M.P.P. Prime Mover. - Application has been made by James Barnes, M.P.P., and James M. Kennedy, of Kent Co., A.R. Barnhill, St. John, and C.J. Osman, M.P.P., for incorporation as the Northfield Mining Co. Their intention is to open up the coal areas in Sunbury county, known as the Sullivan property, for which a license has already been secured. This property has been only slightly developed, and nothing at all has been done on it since its acquisition by the present owners several years ago. The parties in original possession took out a little soft coal, but never went below the outcroppings. The visit of Mr. Barnes, who arrived in the city on Thursday, and left for home last evening was in connection with this matter, and it was decided to proceed immediately with the development of the property on a large scale. Next week the work of running the levels will be commenced and a shaft will be sunk at a depth of about 40 feet. Mr. Barnes estimates that there is at least 300,000 tons of coal on the property, and it is said to be of excellent quality. The mine is only a short distance from Minto and is near the property of George King, which is now being operated with considerable success. A spur track from the Central railway will be extended to afford shipping facilities."

Kings County Record - Feb. 8, 1907 Minto Coal Gets Praise. - Dr. R.W. Ells, of Geological Survey Speaks Well of the Fuel, Notes Improvements. - The coal after hoisting is carefully screened and inspected by an inspector for the Intercolonial Railway, before being shipped to Norton, fifty-nine miles distant by rail, where it is used on the locomotives running between Moncton and St. John, and gives satisfaction as a steam producer. A number of mines in the Minto area are connected by railway, all of which are apparently opened on the same seam, though only at four are the two seams worked, the others mining the upper or twenty inch seam only. The output of all the mines in this belt is shipped by rail, but from a number of others situated nearer the shore of Grand lake, the old methods of hauling to the wharf and shipping by water, as run of mine coal, is still maintained. But little if any attempt at cleaning this part of the output is attempted and the resulting output is dirty and unsatisfactory as a first class fuel, containing considerable slate and bunches of sulphur. About 4,000 tons of this variety is thus shipped yearly. The seam is sometimes worked by stripping off the surface rock and soil, but this is only possible when the coal lies near the surface. The entire coal output during the past year is about 40,000, which as compared with the annual, output under the old system of 8,000 to 10,000 tons, shows a marked advance. This output could be largely increased if miners could be readily obtained. The amount of coal taken per acre from the thirty-inch seam is estimated at nearly 4,000 tons, all the coal being removed as the mining progresses. It has thus been proved that the Grand Lake coal, when properly mined and handled, can furnish a fuel for steam or house purposes equal to that produced from most of the mines of Nova Scotia, and that by economic efforts it will yield a fair profit to the operator. This screened coal brings $3 per ton delivered to the I.C.R. at Norton station. Recent borings in this locality showed no trace of underlying seams to the bottom of the formation. In all, nine mines are operating in the Minto basin, shipping their product by rail and working all the year, while twelve mines are worked irregularly and are shipping by water. - Dr. R.W. Ells in annual report Geological Survey."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 10, 1908 A carload of coal from the King mine at Minto, N.B., has been received during the week by the Maritime Edge Tool Co. and is giving excellent satisfaction in their furnaces."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 25, 1908 The Minto coal mines which have come in for a large share of ridicule from some politicians in the past few years, are evidently of considerable value. If they were not the C.P.R. would not be after them. The experience of every day proves that the late government acted wisely in developing and assisting these coal

Kings County Record - Nov. 20, 1908 The Mineral Resources of New Brunswick. - The Laws of New Brunswick have sanctioned many companies whose object has been to carry on the development of mining properties throughout the province, but much ofour development as yet has been on paper. The coal mines of Minto represent the most ambitious mining scheme that has so far been placed on a practical footing, within our borders. There is much evidence, however, to show that New Brunswick is rich in mineral wealth but up to the present time there has not been attracted to our mineral deposits sufficient capital to develop it. Herein Kings County there are deposits of copper that are spoken of in high terms by persons competent to pronounce on their commercial value. On the North Shore discovery"

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
North Shore Leader - Oct. 2, 1908 Big Coal Company Has Been Formed. - The Capital Stock Is Placed At $2,500,000, And Is Divided Into Two Classes. - Fredericton, Sept. 28. - In the Royal Gazette last week there appears application for letters patent for the Maritime Coal Company, Limited, with power to purchase, lease, take over, hold, use, occupy and possess mines, minerals, manganese, oil, mining, prospecting and working licences and leases, etc. in this province. Those applying for incorporation are Dr. Hugo Von Hagen, broker, of New York; Isaac Purdy, banker, Purdy's Station, N.Y.; William G. Kennedy, accountant, and James Marvin Seeley, manufacturer, New York; Dr. M.F. Keith, Moncton; Eugene O. Seeley, superintendent, Maccan, N.S., and Eugene Mead, railway manager, Adamsville. The capital stock is placed at $2,500,000, and is divided into two classes with $1,500,000 of ordinary stock and $1,000,000 of preference stock. This company has taken over the mines and railway of the Imperial Coal Co., operating in Kent Co. License has been granted the Canadian Coal Lands Ltd., of Augusta, Me., to do business in this province, and they are now running the old Dowe mine at Salmon

S.J. Globe - Apr. 1, 1910 It is the intention of the New York Consolidated Coal Co. at Salmon Harbor to commence the erection of a hotel and several cottages for the use of the miners. The hotel will be large and commodious, so that it will accommodate a large number of both permanent and transient boarders. It is expected that between forty and fifty cottages will be built, together with a general store and also a number of coal sheds for the storage of the output of the mines. Mr. John C. Towers, the energetic carpenter of whom they could not get a better, has been engaged by the company to superintend the erection of the buildings at a remunerative salary. It is expected that work will be started in the

S.J. Standard - Apr. 11, 1910 Queens County Coal Company. - Alex. McM. Thurrott, of Newcastle Bridge, Queens County, merchant and lumberman; Allan B. Wilmot, of Lincoln, N.B., barrister-at-law; Richard B. Hanson, of Fredericton, barrister; Parker Glasier, of Lincoln, farmer; and Luther B. Smith, of Central Blissville, lumberman, are applying for incorporation as the Thurrot Grand Lake Coal Co. Ltd., to deal in coal, etc. The capital stock is to be $98,000, and the head office in Canning, Queens County."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 14, 1910 New Companies. - Messrs. F.P. Shaw, St. John; Trueman Beckwith, Providence; Charles Rosenthal, boston; W.G. Lotze, New Haven, and T.T. Hazelwood, New York, are applying for incorporation as the Canadian Coal Corporation of New Brunswick, Ltd., with a capital of $300,000, in $1000 shares. The office is to be at Salmon Harbor, Queens County. The objects for which incorporation is sought are: To purchase or otherwise acquire, all the stock, bonds, leases, licenses, securities, lands, coal, coal areas, property, buildings, machinery, plant, tools, contracts, rights and interests of 'The Canadian Coal Corporation', a company duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine. To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to sell, mortgage or dispose of lands, buildings, mill privileges and real estate of all kinds and to purchase or construct thereon manufactories or saw mills, dwellings, warehouses and building of all kinds, to engage in the mining business."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 9, 1910 Miners Are Enjoying Life. - Standard Correspondent Finds Prosperous Village At Salmon Harbor. - ... Waterborough, Q.C., June 8. - Your correspondent visited the mines of the Canadian Coal Co. at Salmon Harbor, Q.C., yesterday, and was much impressed with the excellent quality of coal they are putting out. It is the best coal that has been procured in Queens Co. as yet, and it finds a ready sale wherever it is tried. The company have lately erected a number of houses for the miners, which are very comfortable indeed, and they have a large boarding house being built with amusement rooms and bowling alleys. There is a store at the mines and a rushing business is done. The miners play baseball and other sports. The company have a large tract of land under lease and it promises to be a big operation in the very near future. The manager and president, Frederick P. Shaw, in talking with your correspondent, said he felt confident they would be doubling the output before the end of the season."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 15, 1910 Valuable Coal Mine Property For Sale. - Tenders will be received up to July 1st, 1910, for the purchase of the Coal Mine Property belonging to the late Walter McFarlane. The property comprises upwards of six hundred and fifty acres of the best coal lands situate in the centre of the Grand Lake Coal District, and a right of way thirty feet wide for a tram or railway from the said coal lands to a wharf or landing at Fowler's Cove, thus providing means of making water shipment when desirable. Tenders will be received not later than July 1st, 1910, and should be addressed

'McFarlane Estate, Box 557, Fredericton.' The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For any further information address undersigned at Fredericton. Walter Limerick."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Standard - Jun. 17, 1910 Salmon Harbor Now Growing Little Town. - President of Canadian Coal Corporation Tells of Developments in Queens Co. - Mines Proving Very Valuable. - F.P.Shaw, president of the Canadian Coal Corporation, operating coal areas at Salmon Harbor, in the Grand Lake district, returned yesterday from Boston where he attended a meeting of the directors of the company. This is the last meeting prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders which will be held in July. In conversation with the Standard Mr. Shaw told of the progress which has been made on the property at Salmon Harbor. The company has applied for a provincial charter and will be registered in this province. The company entered the territory at Salmon Harbor a year ago last month and took over a barren property not even fit for farming land, but possessing valuable coal deposits. In all about 27 miles of coal lands in Queens county are held, and Mr. Shaw is convinced they are of much value. In the year the company has passed the development stage and is now engaged in actual production for the market. They have constructed a spur track of three miles to the line of the Central Railway and shipments of about 60 to 70 tons per day are now being made. Six shafts have been sunk to an average depth of 60 feet and work is being carried on at the lower vein of the load deposits. 100 Men At Work. - The mine level is about one mile in length and is connected and drained to one central pumping station. Three head houses have been erected and the company has literally transformed what was practically a hole in the woods to a thriving little town with 100 men at work in the mines. They have also cut quite a lot of lumber, while clearing the land and have got enough off to build 25 tenements and small houses for the men. An application is now being made for a school as there are 38 children of school age in the town. It is believed this will be granted. A post office will also be opened in a day or two under the name of Salmon Harbor. Seventy five additional houses will be built for the men and the number employed will be increased as the occasion demands. For these the work will be done by tender and contract. 150,000 tons a Year. - Investigation will be made of all opportunities for the investment of additional capital and tests taken of the actual profits from the mines. If the Central Railway should be extended to Fredericton, Mr. Shaw believes the mines will find a good market there for their product and that as much as 180,000 tons of coal can be shipped each year. This production will be enough to give $50,000 per year for freight earnings from the coal shipments alone and Mr. Shaw says he can land coal in Fredericton at a cheaper rate than residents of the celestial city now enjoy. In the little town of Salmon Harbor the company has installed a water system which gives a pressure of 60 pounds for fire protection purposes. On the Big Six areas which adjoin the former property tests of the coal are now being made and it is believed that this area will develop as good as the one now being worked. On the whole Mr. Shaw is very enthusiastic over the outlook and says the mines will eventually prove a most important addition to the mineral wealth of the province."

S.J. Standard - Jun. 29, 1910 Will Invest $200,000 In grand Lake Mine. - The Canadian Coal Corporation Expects To Do Big Things With Their Property at Salmon harbor. - The Canadian Coal Corporation held its annual meeting in Augusta, Me., on the 25th inst. All the officers were re-elected. The reports showed the company had accomplished all the work laid out for the year, that the mines at Salmon Harbor have started on a paying basis, and that contracts had been secured for 100,000 tons of coal. The corporation decided to secure incorporation under the laws of N.B. and place a manager of long experience in charge of the mines. It was also decided to increase the capital to $200,000. Frederick P. Shaw, president of the company when seen by the Standard said the company would put in extra equipment, provide houses for the miners and prepare for a greatly increased output."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 19, 1910 Grand Lake Coal Will Be Used By The C.P.R. - This Is Expected To Result In Development Of The Coal Fields: Big Company Will Take 10,000 Tons Annually. - Fredericton, N.B., March 18. - During the next few days some important events are expected to transpire in connection with the future development of the Grand Lake coal areas, and if signs point to anything there seems to be an era of prosperity for not only the Grand Lake district but also for the city about to commence. It is understood that investigations which the Canadian Pacific have been carrying on regarding the suitability of Grand Lake coal for commercial purposes generally, have been completed, and that the report from experts has been placed in the hands of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. The result of the investigations is said to have been favorable to the Grand Lake coal, which has been found well-suited not only for use for steam purposes on locomotives of the railway, but also admirable for steam purposes and commercial use generally. While no announcement has as yet been made it is generally understood that the C.P.R. is ready to enter into an agreement to take 10,000 tons annually of Grand Lake coal. The announcement is made that at this session of the Legislature application will be made for the incorporation of the Gibson and Minto Railway, with a capital of $898,999, and authorizing the company to construct a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway across the river from this city at or near Gibson to connect with the New Brunswick Railway Company, at or near Minto. This road will place the Grand Lake coal fields in close connection with Fredericton as a distributing point to the western marks of this province and eastern Canada."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 22, 1910 Good Outlook For N.B. Coal Areas. - (St. John Telegraph). - The proposed new railway from Gibson to Minto, and the agreement of the C.P.R. to use at least 100,000 tons of the Grand Lake coal every twelve months, should indicate a movement of first-class importance to the province. Mr. Hazen has not yet disclosed the terms, but the certificate of character for the steam coal mined in this province, and the increased mining activity promised, are of great interest."

Moncton Daily Times - Mar. 22, 1910 To Open The Coal Fields. - The bill to incorporate the Gibson and Minto Railway Company to build a railway from Fredericton to Grand Lake coal fields looks as if early construction is contemplated. Premier Hazen says the C.P.R. will take over and operate the railway, paying to the company 40 per cent of the earnings as a rental and that the C.P.R. has agreed to take at least 100,000 tons of Grand Lake coal annually. Incorporators of the company are H.P. Timmerman, A.R. Slipp, M.P.P., D. King Hazen, Parker Glasier, M.P.P., and A.B. Wilmot."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;

S.J. Standard - Mar. 29, 1910 Mines Company is Insolvent. - Canadian Consolidated Mines Company Limited With Interests in New Brunswick Placed in Receiver's Hands.- New York, March 28. - Being unable to meet its obligations, the Canadian Consolidated Mines Company, Ltd., with offices in this city, and authorized capital stock of $5,000,000, a holding company for several coal mining companies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was placed in the hands of receivers today. The liabilities are $50,000; the assets were not announced."

Daily Gleaner - Nov. 13, 1911 Purchasing The Mining Machinery For Grand Lake. - Sir Thomas Tait's Company is Securing Estimates for Modern Mining Plant. - Air Compressors In The Equipment. - Additional Legislation To Be Secured During Session of Parliament. - The representative of a mining machinery manufacturing concern was in the city on Saturday afternoon and confided to friends here that his company were furnishing estimates for air compressors and other apparatus for carrying on the extensive development of the Grand Lake coal mines in which Sir Thomas Tait is interested. City Clerk McReady is in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Thompson & Burgess, barristers, of Ottawa, in which they state that the Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway company have power to buy coal from other collieries without having to acquire the mines and to then resell the coal."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 6, 1911 Grand Lake Coal. - At a meeting of the Rothwell Coal Company recently held in this city the following directors were elected: Messrs. Robert Reford and William I. Gear, of Montreal; H.C. Schofield, James L. McAvity and H.J. Evans, of St. John. The company controls a large area in the Grand Lake district and have just installed a modern mining plant which is superior to any in this province. Active operations are now in progress, and the company expects to be in a position at an early date to undertake large contracts."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 30, 1911 and Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Sep. 30, 1911 100,000 Tons Of Grand Lake Coal To C.P.R. Annually. - The Contract Said to Have Been Signed Already by Sir Thomas Tait. - Means Development On Extensive Plans. - Fredericton And Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co. Secure Control of Large Coal Areas. - That the contract has already been signed by Sir Thomas Tait for the delivery of 100,000 tons of Grand Lake coal to the C.P.R. annually, commencing next fall, is the report in semi- official circles today. Sir Thomas Tait is at the head of the Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway Company, which is undertaking the extensive development of the coal areas in Grand Lake as well as the construction of a railway from Gibson to Minto and the signing of the contract with the C.P.R. means that the project is sure to go through. Recently Sir Thomas and his associates have secured control of a large section of coal areas in the Grand Lake district to be tapped by the railway when constructed from Gibson to Minto and the plans for development will be rushed forward as rapidly as possible. In fact, the survey for the location of the railway is now going along with all possible speed under the direction of Mr. D.F. Maxwell, the chief engineer, and the actual construction will be commenced early next spring, as already stated in the Gleaner."

S.J. Globe - Apr. 13, 1912...The collapse of the bridge on the Central Railway may have a tendency to hang up the activity of the Queens County mines, but it is understood that arrangements may be made to haul the coal over the lines of the National transcontinental."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 1, 1912 In the Royal Gazette appears the notice of application for letters patent incorporating Sir Thomas Tait, Montreal; Arthur R. Slipp, Richard B. Hanson, Fredericton; Victor E. Mitchell, Montreal; and John Henderson, Northfield; as the Minto Coal Company Limited. The capital stock is to be $400,000, and the place of business

S.J. Globe - Feb. 3, 1912 and Granite Town Greetings - Feb. 9, 1912 Electric Power From Grand Lake Coal. - A New Development That is Regarded as Probable. - One of the schemes in connection with the Queens county coal areas which there is reason to believe will materialize very soon, is the supplying of electric power for power and light. It is figured that the railroads would take all of the screened coal available. Coke ovens will, it is said, be built in which the slack coal will be made into coke. The gas, which is a byproduct of the coke ovens, would be utilized for gas engines to drive the necessary dynamos. It is claimed that this system of generating power is cheaper than the hydraulic. It is further pointed out that the Queens county coal areas are within a radial distance of sixty miles of every centre of population in the province. Electric power is now being transmitted twice that distance in Ontario. With this source of cheap power available and a large iron smelting works in St. John, the proposition of steel shipbuilding as well as many other important subsidiary industries

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Globe - Feb. 10, 1912 Lower Seams of Coal In Queens County Fields. - Extensive Surveys to be Made by Crown Land Surveyor. - The announcement made in the Globe the other day of the probable existence of lower seams in the Queens county coal areas has had the effect of stimulating interest in that promising section of the province. Crown Land Surveyor Wilson has received instructions to survey six square miles of crown lands on applications for licence to work. This includes several hundred acres of freehold in the best coal-bearing areas in Sunbury county. These lands lie on both sides of the railway to be built from Fredericton to Minto by Sir Thomas Tait. Surveyor Wilson also has orders to survey other areas for licence to work, including two blocks of one square mile each of the coal bearing lands on both sides of the line of the G.T.P. about due north from Minto. This work will be done as soon as the crews can be got on the ground. Borings will be made as early as possible, with the view of proving the location of deposits, preparatory to active development work. At the time the boring was made a great many years ago, which gave such strong indications of lower seams of coal, a number of gentlemen endeavored to form a company and secure a shaft to prove the discovery. this, however, would have been a very expensive process, and at the present time these lower seams can be proved much more cheaply with the aid of a diamond drill. A gentleman from British Columbia who was in St. John a couple of days ago said the conditions in the Queens county coal area were very similar to those on Vancouver Island a number of years ago. They had surface seams, but little credence was given to any statement about lower seams. It was said the C.P.R., or some organization working for them, was the first to put a hole down and so prove the existence of the wonderfully rich deposits which have been such a source of wealth to the island. It is understood that some time ago the C.P.R. expressed the intention of bringing drills from their western coal fields to Queens county, but apparently the company has since come to the conclusion that the surface seam is attractive enough. It remains to be seen if the C.P.R. or some other interest will be the first to put a drill on the grounds to discover the extent of the deposits."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 19, 1912 Queens County Coal Fields. - One of the principals of the party of English capitalists who are being induced to examine and exploit the Queens County coal areas is expected to be in St. John within ten days or two weeks. It is expected then that matters will assume a more definite shape and that preparations for the work of boring and testing the whole field will be begun."

Daily Gleaner - Jan. 27, 1912 Crushed To Death In A Minto Mine. - Edwin Whitehouse and a Companion Buried Under A Fall
Of Earth. - Minto, N.B., Jan. 26. - The people of this community were dumbfounded on Wednesday afternoon when the report reached here of an accident which occurred in Wellington Green's coal mine at New Zion, which resulted in the death of Edwin Whitehouse, of this place. It appears that the unfortunate young man and his companion, Harold Green, were at work in the mine when some of the timbering overhead gave way, and rocks and earth from overhead fell upon them and held them in the trap until assistance could be rendered. Wellington Green, the manager of the mine, was at work on the surface, and having heard no report from the two men for some time, went down to investigate. Upon reaching the place where they had been working he found them in this dreadful and helpless condition, and before they could be released, life had departed from Mr. Whitehouse. Harold Green, although he is bruised badly about the body and legs, will be able to resume his work in a few days. Mr. Whitehouse was a native of England and came here some eight years ago. He is survived by a wife and one child, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 27, 1912 The people of Minto were dumbfounded on Wednesday afternoon when the report reached there of an accident which occurred in Mr. Wellington Green's coal mine at New Zion, which resulted in the death of Mr. Edwin Whitehouse. Some timbering overhead gave way, and rocks and earth fell upon him and held him in the trap until assistance could be rendered. A wife and child survive."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 24, 1912 New Coal Company Seeks a Charter. - Sir Thomas Tait is Head of the Syndicate. - Fredericton, July 24. - In todays Royal Gazette appears the notice of application for letters patent incorporating Sir Thomas Tait, Montreal; Arthur R. Slipp, Richard B. Hanson, Fredericton; Victor E. Mitchell, Montreal, and John Henderson, Northfield, as the Minto Coal Company, Limited. The capital stock is to be $400,000, and the place of business will be at Minto."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 25, 1912 The Minto Coal Company, Limited, organized to take over the coal interests acquired in Queens and Sunbury counties in the Grand Lake district during the past few months by Sir Thomas Tait, will have an authorized capitalization of $400,000. Sir Thomas Tait confirmed the report that he had recently concluded the purchase of the O'Leary mine at Minto. The price, it is said, was well on to $20,000. Previously Sir Thomas had acquired the Coakley and Tweedie mines and also an interest in the Gibbons mine, while he had purchased the Collins property, and the licenses to work held by Mr. J.S. Armstrong, C.E. The company are erecting between forty and fifty houses for employees and are preparing to ship coal over the Gibson and Minto Railway by the end of the present year."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
S.J. Globe - Jun. 29, 1912 Deal in Grand Lake Coal Properties - Sir Thomas Tait Buys Another Valuable Mine. - Development Proceeding. - Fredericton, June 29. - One of the biggest deals in Grand Lake coal properties is now in progress and will, it is said, be closed within the next week or ten days. Sir Thomas Tait, acting on behalf of Fredericton

and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company, is to acquire one of the most valuable and most extensive coal properties in the Grand Lake district in what is known as O'Leary's mine. The O'Leary mine is owned by several brothers of that name and contains, it is estimated, as much as three quarters of a million tons of coal. For some time Sir Thomas has been carrying on negotiations for this property, the price asked being as much as $20,000. It is now said that $16,000 will be the price paid for the property, and that Sir Thomas has an option on the mine for that price. With this property acquired the company's holdings in Grand Lake district will have an estimated output of about two million tons. The Michael Coakley, the J. Simeon Armstrong and the Tweedie mines have already been purchased at a total cost of between $20,000 and $25,000. That the Grand Lake district is already reaping the benefits of the great development work being undertaken by Sir Thomas Tait and his company is the statement made today by a resident of Northfield who is in the city and who gave the Gleaner the above information. Extensive preparations for carrying on mining work are being made, cottages are being erected for the miners and the people are pleased with the progress which is being made by Messrs. A.E. Trites & Son in the construction of railway from Gibson to Minto."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 1, 1912 Queens County Mines May Be Purchased. - Sir Thomas Tait Has Important Conference at Fredericton. - (Special to Globe) - Fredericton, March 1. - James Barnes, manager of the Northfield Coal Co., arrived in the city last evening and this morning had a conference with Sir Thomas Tait, president of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company. At the conclusion of the conference Sir Thomas declined to make any statement, and Mr. Barnes said he had nothing to say, but finally admitted that there was a possibility of the Northfield Company's property, consisting of about 1,550 acres, being turned over to Sir Thomas Tait's company. Negotiations to this end have been proceeding for some time. Mr. John Midgley, a Scotch expert mining engineer, who has for the past couple of years been engaged with the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, has been conferring with Sir Thomas Tait today. Mr. Midgley declined to talk about his visit here, referring enquiring reporters to Sir Thomas Tait. It is believed that Mr. Midgley has been consulting with Sir Thomas Tait upon the best means of mining coal in the Grand Lake district. In the old country they are accustomed to mining with seams not more than 17 to 20 inches deep and the seams at Grand Lake are not as thick as in some parts of Canada. In the old country electric coal cutters and conveyors are used to a large extent on this work."

S.J. Globe - May 23, 1912 New Brunswick Coal And Freight Rates. - Now that there is so much talk about developing the resources of New Brunswick, the matter of freight rates over the I.C.R. to New Brunswick coal as against that granted the Nova Scotia miners is one that it is understood is receiving serious consideration of politicians. The rate on Queens County coal over the Central Railway is 65 cents a ton, ten cents of which amount is royalty. For this amount it is hauled to Norton, but the further haul to St. John costs another 40 cents, making a total of $1.05 a ton delivered in St. John. As against this the Nova Scotia miners have a rate of 80 or 83 cents from Maccan to St. John. The Queens County miners claim that this difference is unwarranted and amounts to an unfair discrimination against them. The Robert Reford Company, some time ago, interested itself sufficiently in the matter to petition for the same rate for this province as was enjoyed by the Nova Scotia miners, but unsuccessfully. Other protests have been made, but so far the matter stands just where it did. The Queens county operators claim their coal is at least equal in quality to the other, but the discrimination in freight charges prevents them taking as much advantage of the market as they would wish."

S.J. Standard - Oct. 16, 1912 Marketing Grand Lake Coal at Fredericton. - First Shipment From Sir Thomas Tait's Mine. - Fredericton, Oct. 16. - The first car load of coal from Sir Thomas Tait's new mine at Minto for commercial use reached Fredericton this morning, the commencement of the marketing of the product of the Minto Coal Company's operations. The shipment was made via the Central and Intercolonial Railway, which route will be used for shipment until the completion of the Gibson and Minto Railway. Just how soon the new line will be ready is as yet unknown, as the exceptionally favorable weather conditions of the season have delayed the work to some extent. However, the contractors are taking advantage of the weather now and the work is being pushed along as rapidly as possible. The coal is of a clean bright variety and besides being used to the extent of more than 100,000 tons annually by the C.P.R., promises to supplant Nova Scotia coal for steaming and general purposes hereabouts."

Campbellton Graphic - Sep. 25, 1913 Messrs. George Sergeant, jr., Robert M. Clair, Webster F. Williams, Malcolm B. Davis, and W.E. Conklin, all of New York, have applied for incorporation as the Canadian Coal Co., Ltd., with the intention of purchasing and operating the mines of the Canadian Coal Corporation of New Brunswick, Ltd. The capital is $150,000 in $100 shares. The head office to be at Salmon Harbor, Queens Co."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Mar. 6, 1914 Queens County Coal Mines to Boom. - Big Development Plans at Minto. New Coal Fields to be Opened Up. Output of the Mines in January 7,000 tons. New Shaft Opened. - It is said that the Minto Coal Company of which Sir Thomas Tait is connected with has lately had under consideration a proposition to open up new coal areas above Minto and which the company controls. It is estimated that there is fully six million tons of coal in this new territory, and its development, when it takes place, will mean fully as much activity as there was during the past season and including the construction of a railway line a mile or more in length into the ne mines. The opening up of this big area will mean much for Minto and no doubt will prove a bonanza for residents in the new territory. Sir Thomas Tait has been in Fredericton at the opening of the Legislature conferring with the Provincial government relative to the development projects

in connection with the coal areas at Minto. The output of the Minto Coal Company mines in January was about 7,000 tons. Five shafts were in operation, but since then a sixth shaft is being operated. Ninety houses which the company built last season are all now occupied and there are upwards of 220 men on the company's payroll. In the district to which operations have thus far been confined there are about 900 acres of coal lands, the amount of coal to the acre averaging about 4,000 tons, or a total of 3,600,000 tons. The company plans to bring its total production up to not less than 150,000 tons a year. Things look bright for a big boom in the coal areas of Queens county next summer."

Kings County Record - Oct. 9, 1914 Will Disarm Foreigners at Minto. - Dominion Police are to be Sent to the Coal Mining District to Disarm Foreigners. Minto Coal Company Fear no Trouble From Employees. - The problem of dealing with the foreigners at Minto, Bothwell and Canning, Queens County, N.B., which has been giving the authorities considerable trouble and worry during the past few weeks, will probably be solved by officers of the Dominion police being sent to these places to disarm the foreigners. In the above mentioned parishes there are a large number of Austrians, Germans and Belgians, and since the outbreak of hostilities, on many occasions heated arguments over the pros and cons of the war have occurred and at times it looked as if trouble would follow the spirited debates but up to date nothing serious has happened. Last week the resident of the parishes of Canning and Chipman became so alarmed over the action of the foreigners that they appealed by petition to the acting colonel of the 71st Regiment, to send a company of militia to disarm the warlike aliens. The Minto Coal Company declare the reports of the trouble with the foreigners to have been greatly exaggerated and declare that they will be responsible for the conduct of the men in their employ. A Belgian, under the influence of liquor, ran amuck recently and tried to shoot up a few things in sight but was arrested and is being tried this week in Chipman. The fact is that any trouble that has occurred in the past in the mining districts around Minto, in which foreigners have been mixed up has been caused by 'booze'. The Scott Act Inspector of Queens County, however, has been particularly active of late and with the aid rendered him by the Scott Act Inspector of Kings County; who keeps a sharp eye on goods shipped over the Central Railway, very little liquor has found its way into the 'war zone' district of late. Since the outbreak of the war a number of the foreigners have gone about armed, each one fearing an attack from the other, and the situation has been one of unrest with the residents, as it was not known at what moment trouble of a serious nature might arise. It is said that several persons have narrowly escaped being shot during the past few weeks by the careless discharge of firearms. Notwithstanding the fact that the Minto Coal Company feel that the miners in their employ will raise no trouble; the people of Minto and vicinity will breathe easier when the Dominion police pay them a visit and gather up all the loose revolvers and bowie knives in the possession of the foreign element. An ounce of prevention is better sometimes than a pound of cure."

Kings County Record - Sep. 10, 1915 A foreigner employed at the Minto Coal Company's mines at Minto was killed on Tuesday afternoon as a result of a cave-in at one of the mines. As far as cane be learned he was standing on some timbers when they gave way and he was buried under an avalanche of mud. After two hours the body of the unfortunate man was finally rescued, but life was extinct."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Jan. 21, 1916 Belgian Miner At Minto Murders His Wife and Then Shot Himself. - A terrible tragedy was enacted at Minto on Thursday last when a Belgian miner named Arture M. Barthalos killed his wife and then shot himself. The Barthalos family consisted of five members - the father and mother, two daughters and a son - and they all lived together in one of the Minto Coal Company's houses, having moved there some time ago from Northfield, where they had lived since Barthalos came out to Canada about six years ago to work as a miner originally for the Northfield Coal Company. It was about 11 o'clock when Barthalos arrived at the house on Thursday night. He made ready to go to bed, but refused to take off his clothes, and it was evident to the other members of the household that there was something wrong. Some time after all had retired, however, Barthalos got up out of bed, seized the coal pick which he used when at work in the mines, and attacked his wife. The coal picks are sharp instruments - much sharper and considerably lighter than an ordinary pick axe - and he sunk it into the upper portions of her body at least three and perhaps four times. The other members of the family were horrified, and, at the same time, frightened that their crazed father would attack them next. Finally he discarded the coal pick and then attacked the prostrate body of his wife with a big knife with which he inflicted several more ghastly incisions. While he was using the knife the two girls seized the pick axe and forced open the door, which their father had locked, and thus made their escape from the house. They were outside only a few minutes as they hurried to the homes of the neighbours to give the alarm when they heard a shot fired from a rifle in their house. That was the shot which Barthalos, perhaps with the thought of ending her agony, fired into the body of his wife, the bullet passing through her breast and killing her almost instantly. A few moments after the girls heard a second shot, which was that with which Barthalos tried to blow his own head off and succeeded in suiciding. He evidently deliberately placed the butt of the rifle on the floor with the end of the barrel under his jaw, and pulled the trigger. Had he had the gun pointed further back he would probably have succeeded in blowing his head off there and then, but the bullet, as it was, practically tore the front of his face away. The whole front of his jaws and his nose were carried away, a portion of the jawbone with several teeth in it, being picked up near the scene of the tragedy on Friday. The shooting over, Barthalos staggerred out of the house and into a neighbour's cabin, where he was found by Constable Miller when he arrived lying over a stove, unconscious. The crime was not one committed in a moment of rage nor can it be charged to a drunken craze, for there is every evidence on the other hand that Barthalos planned his ghastly design in all its horrible aspect and carried out his

plans with insane deliberation. He had apparently been driven into despondency by the infidelity of his wife and while morose determined to kill her and end his own life too, thus putting an end to all the turmoil which resulted form her having allowed her affections to be alienated by another Belgian miner known as Arthur Moreng, a widower with at least one child, living in the Minto district. The second act in the tragedy occurred at Fredericton on Friday evening when Barthalos, the murderer of his wife, succumbed at the Victoria Hospital to his self inflicted wounds. The body was taken to Minto and on Sunday afternoon a double funeral was held for the victims of the horrible tragedy."

Kings County Record - Jan. 26, 1917 Over 250 miners are now employed at the Minto Coal Company's mines and the output is over 400 tons per day. The recent order prohibiting any further recruiting in the Minto district was absolutely necessary as the labor situation was a serious problem owing to the scarcity of miners. Over 100 men have enlisted at Minto, a large number having gone overseas with the tunnelling corps."

Kings County Record - Jul. 5, 1918 The Minto Coal Proposition. - G.A.O. Gabany,geologist for the Peabody coal interests, which has been prospecting at Minto and Sydney, left recently for Montreal. Mr. Gabany said he was well satisfied with the prospects for mining coal at Minto and hoped in a short time to be able to announce that the Peabody interests would be in the game at that place. He said he had found the provincial government favorably disposed toward the proposition and anxious to help in every way possible. No definite proposition had yet been made to the government nor would be until the company had taken up some options and prospected the ground more thoroughly. He will return to the province in about

S.J. Globe - Jan. 20, 1919 Mining Machinery On A Large Scale. - May Be Introduced At The Minto Coal Mines Shortly.- Fredericton, Jan. 20. - Mining machinery may be introduced at the Minto Coal Mines in Sunbury and Queens counties on a large scale by the Minto Coal Company, in which C.P.R. magnates are interested, and the output of the mines thereby trebled with the same number of miners employed. John Henderson, manager of the Minto Coal Company, left Saturday for Montreal to confer with Sir Thomas Tait, the president of the company, before proceeding on an inspection trip to the coal fields of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania to look into the advisability of introducing mining machinery at Minto. The proposal comes from experts of the staff of Dr. Garfield, Fuel Controller of the United States, who visited the Minto mines and looked into the methods of operation for the purpose of reporting upon the best way to speed up production. It is claimed that the output of the mines could be trebled by the introduction of mining machinery in West Virginia. It has, also, been proposed that mammoth steam shovels be used for stripping seams of coal as deep as 10 feet or more at Minto. Immense shovels, some of them operated by electricity and costing as much as $125,000 a piece, are said to be in use in West Virginia coal fields, where conditions are similar to those at Minto."

Kings County Record - Sep. 17, 1920 The Coakley mine, one of the best known mines inthe Grand Lake area, has been sold, the transfer being completed last week. The purchasers are John Henderson, formerly manager of the Minto Coal Company, who has lately been operating a mine of his own at Minto, and Harvey Welton, of Minto, who has been engaged in mining operations in the Grand Lake district for some years. The purchase price is said to have been about $35,000, the previous owner being Jeremiah Coakley, one of the pioneers of the Minto district. The mine adjoins the property of the Minto Coal Company in the centre of the Minto district."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Jan. 14, 1921 Fifty miners at Minto, Queens County, have beenthrown out of work by the closing of the Evans coal mine, according to J.M. McLachlan, union secretary, who has just made a tour of the Minto coal fields. The Minto operators, he said, are finding difficulty in getting a market for their product, but Mr. McLachlan says the prospects now are that the mines will work four or five days a week for the remainder of the winter."

Kings County Record - Aug. 25, 1922 There is no strike in the coal mines of New Brunswick. The mines at Minto, since the strike in the United States became protracted, have been operating with increased capacity and everything has been done, including the installation of new equipment, to speed up production. The principal mines at Minto are owned by interests connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the International Paper Co., and in case of a general shortage of coal, their output would doubtless go exclusively to those companies. Other companies at Minto have lately been carrying on extensive stripping operations."

Kings County Record - Mar. 28, 1924 A map of the Minto coal area, New Brunswick, has just been published. It covers an area extending 12 miles east and west and 17 miles north and south. It is published on a scale of one mile to one inch and shows the topography by contours. Copies may be had by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa."

Evening Times Globe - Apr. 23, 1928 20,907 Tons of Coal Mined in N.B. Last Month. - March Production for Dominion Shows Slight decrease. - Ottawa, April 23 - Coal production in Canada during March was slightly less than in February. The output for the month was 1,405,423 short tons, including 1,005,774 tons of bituminous coal, 269,607 tons of lignite coal and 40,042 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia produced 478,352 tons, New Brunswick mined 20,907 tons, Saskatchewan output amounted to 38,269 tons, Alberta produced 616,063 tons, including 344,683 tons of bituminous coal, 231,338 tons of lignite coal and 40,042 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and British Columbia's output was 251,832 tons. Nova

Scotia's output showed a gain of 6.1 per cent and New Brunswick 11.5 per cent over the February figures. The other provinces show decreases; Saskatchewan, 11.5 per cent; Alberta, 3.5 per cent, and British Columbia 1.5 per cent. Imports of coal into Canada during March amounted to 1,188,018 tons, including 1,181,698 tons from the United States and 6,320

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 13, 1928 Alfred Ford, 60, engineer at the mine at Grand Lake ... (trial)..."

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 16, 1928 Urges N.B. Mining of Coal Be Revived. - Fredericton, N.B., March 15 - The House of Assembly of New Brunswick this afternoon did not finish consideration of supply as had been anticipated. Instead the committee on supply became involved in a long discussion on an item of $15,000 for mining development. A.B. Taylor, representing Sunbury County, himself personally engaged in the management of coal mining properties at Minto, strongly urged that some action be taken to revive the coal mining industry of New Brunswick which he characterized as the only mining the province had, although much had been published concerning mineral activities."

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 16, 1928 Suggests Ways of Stimulating Trade. - A.D. Taylor, in Legislature, Urges Levy On All Imported Fuel. - By J.G. Bruce, Staff Correspondent. - Fredericton, March 15. - Drilling in the Minto coal fields and collection of a royalty of 15 cents per ton on imported coal used by railways in New Brunswick as a method of stimulating the marketing of New Brunswick coal, was urged in the Legislature this afternoon by A.D. Taylor, government member for Sunbury, during consideration of the supply item of $15,000 for mining developments. Mr. Taylor claimed that charts of drilling operations carried on several years ago were inaccurate in some respects and urged the advisability of boring to a depth of 2,000 feet in the Minto area in order to determine the exact nature of the sub strata below the level of the present coal beds which are being worked. Use of Coal. - He also said that the Canadian National Railways, with 250 miles of lines in the province, last year utilized 100,000 tons of Minto coal while the Canadian Pacific Railway with 651 miles had imported 40,000 tons at McAdam from beyond the province. The latter railway was not utilizing New Brunswick coal and he thought the province might well place in operation the royalty which it was empowered by legislation to collect in an effort to stimulate the sale of the province's own product. Richards' Proposal. - Hon. C.D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, in reply said that geologists had reported no indication of coal seams below the present working levels. However, he suggested that in order to determine this by drilling, the operators in the area might submit to a proportionate assessment which would aid the department in carrying on the necessary investigational work. This work was expensive, drilling costing at the rate of $10 per foot. Investigation Promised. - In connection with the C.P.R. and ..?.. railway's attitude to New Brunswick coal he said that the president of the company had recently promised a new investigation to determine the adaptability of Minto coal for use by its locomotives. Previous investigations had resulted in the report that it was unsatisfactory, but coal operators were dissatisfied with the study which had been made. Some steps were also being taken with a view of looking into the situation affecting the collection of royalty on imported coal. Mr. Taylor, pointing out that the province obtained an annual revenue of some $40,000, from coal royalties, said that so far the province had not reinvested a cent in the industry. He thought, therefore, that it was a bit unfair to ask the operators to submit to the suggested assessment. Dysart ... said ... It seemed strange that the C.P.R., of which his honorable friends opposite appeared to entertain such a high opinion, preferred to purchase coal in the United States, rather than use the New Brunswick product, while the C.N.R. which had been held up to the public gaze as a vagabond was a larger user of the coal mined at Minto. He would like to know what the Hon. Premier who had recently indulged in sharp criticism of the C.N.R., thought of such a condition of affairs. He (Dysart) thought the fact that the C.N.R. was patronizing an industry of the province, while its competitor was importing coal from abroad, should have serious consideration from the government. In his opinion the C.P.R. should not be allowed to get away with that sort of thing, but should be brought to task. ..."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - May 8, 1931 Good Body of Coal Is Shown. - The coal vein recently discovered in the Minto district, and heralded at the time of its finding as one of the most valuable in the province, seems to be living up to expectations. John Henderson, Minto coal operator, whose company staked the original claim after an employee found the outcrop at Wildcat Brook, two miles east of Albright, Sunbury county, stated that the vein had been traced 1,200 feet by drilling operations carried on up to the present. It had, he said, maintained throughput this length the same thickness it had at the outcrop, about three and a half feet, or about twice the thickness of the average vein which is being worked in the Grand Lake coal fields. This, coupled with the fact that it runs so close to the surface - some of it is only eight feet under the ground - and that it is near a railway siding, tends to make the mining of it profitable. Mining of some of it from the surface, by 'stripping' the covering, will probably be possible. This form of mining has the lowest production costs of any. No plans to work the vein would be made until it had been fully prospected and 'set down on paper', Mr. Henderson said. Drilling operations are going ahead with the view of more fully determining its extent."

Kings County Record - Oct. 19, 1933 Record Amount Of Coal Shipped From Minto. - This Year's Output Will Exceed 300,000 Tons As Against 185,000 Last Year. - ... in Minto, is a little slack at present, with the mines only working from three to four days a week, it is anticipated that the present fiscal year, which will end on October 31st, will show an all time record for the Minto district, when it is expected that over 300,000 tons of coal will be mined and shipped as against 185,000 tons in the year ended October 31st, 1932, and an average annual shipment from this district of about 240,000 tons, and, while it is true that the wages are not as high as in the boom years, it would appear that they are proportionally equal to the decreased cost of living. The same lack of any distress seems evident in Chipman where the King Lumber Company, who own the coal mine at Coal Creek, have operated it throughout the year to about 80 per cent capacity. Very little coal has been taken out of this mine during the past five years and the increased operation has been a great benefit to the community. ... Mining History. - Minto, would seem to spread over a period of three hundred years, according to a tablet on a cairn erected in 1930 about the centre of Minto village, which reads as follows: 'First Export of Coal' 'Soon after the occupation of Acadie by the French, coal was discovered in this region. Before the middle of the 17th century it was being shipped from Grand Lake to Boston by water. This export trade in coal was the first to be developed on the entire Eastern Coast of North America.' Mining continued in a more or less individual and crude way, the coal being hauled and shipment n\being made by schooner from Grand Bay till the year 1889 when the railroad from Norton to Chipman was completed with assistance of subsidies from the Dominion and New Brunswick governments. A short time later this railroad was extended to Minto and coal mining was begun in a practical way. Some time later the Canadian Pacific Railway linked up Fredericton with Minto and eventually were given a ninety nine year lease of the entire line from Norton to Fredericton. Minto is at present served by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chipman by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Six different coal mining concerns are operating at Minto and North Minto, Minto Coal Company, Limited' Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited; Harvey Welton and Company; Avalon Coal Company Limited; Black Diamond Coal Company, and Rothwell Coal Company. The coal in the Minto district is found in seams of from 18 to 32 inches, some sixty to one hundred and twenty feet under ground, and the country would seem to be pretty well covered with 18 inch seams. Only one mine, that owned by the Minto Coal Company, is approached by a slope, the entrance to all the other mines is by way of a shaft and when the coal, within reasonable distance of the shaft, has been mined it is apparently cheaper to sink another shaft rather than haul the coal any distance under ground, and for this reason the country is dotted with abandoned mines, which are carefully protected by planks and barbed wire since three boys and two miners were fatally gassed in a disused shaft a year or two ago, and it speaks well for the safety of the mines of this district that this is the only known occasion on which poisonous gas has been met with in this field and no explosions have ever occurred. Some stripping, but comparatively little, is now being done in the Coal Creek and Minto vicinity. The great majority of the miners live in four- roomed bungalows, a large number of which have been erected during the past year, or in one and one-half story frame houses. The miners are paid in cash each week and trade where they wish. The population of Minto, which up to the past year or two, was to quite an extent a floating one, is mostly British with a sprinkling of French-Canadians, Belgians, Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Germans and Czechoslovakians. The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways are the best customers of the mines in the Minto district, but a fair amount of coal is shipped to Montreal and a

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Apr. 26, 1934 Trouble Develops at Minto Mines. - Strikers and Non-strikers Clash - Detail of R.C.M.P. Proceed to Scene of Outbreak. - The first trouble between strikers and non-strikers in the three week walkout of miners in the Grand Lake coal field flared at North Minto Wednesday morning. As a result of an attack by 100 men, some of them armed with clubs, on a party of about 15 workers of the Minto Coal Company, three men are nursing facial injuries and six members of the assaulting force are sought by Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The men who were assaulted were walking along the railway track toward the mines of the Minto Coal Company about 7 o'clock in the morning when they were interrupted by attackers. Strikers quickly surrounded the workers, wielding clubs and taking their axes and other equipment from them. The victims were said to have been threatened with the axes. Two members of the Mounted Police, Corporal Love and Constable Thivierge, soon reached the scene. The attackers fled to the nearby woods, but not before the officers thought they had identified the ring leaders of the attack. William Pitt suffered painful injuries of the face and head at the hands of the strikers. Two other members of the group of 15 workers, Edmund Casey and Fred Blacker, were also beaten with clubs but were less seriously hurt. The injured men were given medical treatment. The victims of the attack were on the way to the Minto Coal Company's workings where for several days the dismantling of coal-cutting machinery has been in progress. Some half dozen of the company's machines at North Minto have not been in use for 22 days, since the commencement of the strike. The company has been gradually removing conveyor pans to prevent these parts of the machines being damaged by earth or rock slides. Police Reinforced. - Provincial headquarters of the Mounted Police in Fredericton were notified of the gravity of the situation and 11 additional officers, under command of Inspector John Bird, left by train Wednesday morning, the reinforcements arriving at the scene of the strike at noon on the same day. The situation quieted considerably after the attack was dispersed, but the augmented police force was guarding against a renewal of trouble. Only two companies, the Minto Coal Company and Welton & Henderson, are as yet affected by the strike. The men of the other four large operating concerns are still at their jobs. Major E.C.P. Salt, superintendent of J Division, R.C.M.P., said he believed the police reinforcements would be 'ample' to handle the situation, adding a belief that further serious trouble was improbable."

Daily Citizen - Feb. 9, 1937 To Speak Tonight on Minto Coal. - Dr. William J.Wright, provincial geologist, will address at meeting at the Museum tonight on the Minto coal fields. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock."

Daily Citizen - Feb. 10, 1937 Grand Lake Coal Was Once Shipped to South Colonies. - The first shipment of coal in North America was made from New Brunswick, it was revealed last night by Dr. W.J. Wright, of Fredericton, provincial geologist, who spoke on 'Minto Coal' before the members of the Saint John branch of the provincial association of the New Brunswick Museum, at its monthly meeting last night. The session was held in the Museum building."

Evening Times-Globe - Mar. 23, 1961 Fuel Tax Boost Shouldn't Hit Miners. - Fredericton (Staff Special) - Wilfred G. Bishop (PC- Queens) urged Wednesday that the coal industry be exempted from the increase in gasoline and diesel fuel taxes going into effect April 1. 'Coal is a vital industry locked in a serious battle for existence,' he said in the budget debate in the Legislature. 'It cannot withstand any more economic hurdles.' 'this government must reconsider and exercise some wisdom in the application of these tax increases. I urge them to exempt vehicles carrying coal from the mines to the points of delivery within New Brunswick.' Kept Them Going. - Mr. Bishop said it was the 'policy of the former Conservative government to keep in operation every single coal burning unit that existed when the government took office. He said the former government also undertook a mechanized coal mining experiment at Minto designed to lower the cost of coal production and restore coal as a competitive energy fuel. However, he said, the coal operators have been given 'little or no opportunity to study or implement the mechanization experiment before the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission started reducing their market potential. The speaker said he is opposed to reducing the number of coal burning units and replacing them with imported fuel such as the conversion of the NBEPC's Dock Street generating plant in Saint John to oil from coal."

Kings County Record - Nov. 10, 1966 Restoring Coal Mine Waste Areas Planned. - Natural Resources Minister W.R. Duffie has announced an intensive study is under way on the best methods to restore mining waste areas in the Minto-Chipman coal fields. Mr. Duffie told a meeting of the Queens County development committee in Chipman on Saturday that his department, along with other federal and provincial agencies, is working to find the most practical means to rehabilitate land disturbed by mining operations in the Minto and Chipman areas. Work will begin next summer in the Minto area to deal with slag piles which have built up over the years. A number of other pilot projects will also be undertaken. Mr. Duffie said the waste areas of the Minto- Chipman region were mapped by aerial photography this fall for the specific purpose of the rehabilitative work, and that preliminary classifications have been made. Mr. Duffie said 'we want to ensure that multiple maximum use is made of the lands now in a waste condition as a result of mining operations. We are hopeful that our current investigations will result in recommendations that will permit us to rehabilitate the waste land for use for agricultural, forestry, wildlife habitat and recreational purposes. 'This, of course, would require filling in ridges and valleys of rock and other materials that have been piled up from years of strip mining operations. The ridges could be levelled in varying degrees, depending on the rehabilitative use to which the land might be put.' Some 9,200 acres of waste land in the Minto and Chipman area are involved in the current investigations. In some instances, particularly in the older cuts, a certain amount of vegetation has begun to return. The maximum distance between the cuts, made by giant dragline machines, is approximately 80 feet. The depth of the valleys between the ridges is about 25 feet. Just over 2,300 acres of land involved is owned by the Crown. The remainder is privately owned. The department of natural resources is hopeful that the value of the lands rehabilitated would increase to make levelling and other operations practical from the economic point of view."

Codes: X1 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal;
Kings County Record - Jun. 29, 1967 Minto Honors Dr. Evans. - Tribute to the contributions made by Dr. W. Benton North Evans to the community was paid at a special meeting of the board of trustees Minto Regional School. …by Mr. Justice W.J. West … Dr. Evans operated a coal mine in the Minto district for several years and was one of the promoters in the building of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's plant at Newcastle Creek. ..."

Kings County Record - Mar. 2, 1967 Shipped Coal From Grand Lake 300 Years Ago. - Members of the Kings County Historical Society enjoyed an address by A.P. Hetherington of Codys and Sussex.... As early as 1643 coal was being shipped by way of Grand Lake to Boston..."

Kings County Record - Apr. 24, 1969 For Development of The Grand Lake Area. - Proclamation of an act to incorporate the Grand Lake Development Corporation and appointment of a board of directors for the corporation have been announced by Natural Resources Minister William R. Duffie. The minister names John C. Smith, assistant deputy minister, mines, as president of the corporation. Minto Mayor Marion Upton; Garnet Daye, president of Local 7046, United Mine Workers of America, Chipman, and Fredericton lawyer Raymond W. Dixon were named directors. 'The new corporation was incorporated at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly to acquire and operate the coal mines and to advance the development, prosperity and economic welfare of those resident in the Grand Lake area,' Mr. Duffie said. The minister noted that the corporation will be required to submit a management plan setting forth an overall program for the conduct of coal mining, and the methods to be used to provide employment, increase industrial activity and broaden the economic base. Negotiations have been successfully completed with the four operating companies in the area, the details of which were released by the minister in the House in March."

Kings County Record - Jan. 17, 1974 Search For More Coal Deposits. - Natural Resources Minister A. Edison Stairs has announced the awarding of a contract to Canadian Longyear, Ltd. for a minimum of 3,000 feet of exploratory drilling for coal deposits in the Grand Lake basin. Mr. Stairs said these exploratory drillings were part of the coal exploration program of his department in light of the renewed interest in the New Brunswick coal fields created by growing shortages of other fuels. Canadian Longyear, of North Bay, Ont., and Moncton, presented the lowest of four bids. Drilling is expected to be completed by Feb. 28. Two diamond drills will be used. It is expected that they will prove the existence of eight to 10 million tons of coal at depths ranging from 60 to 110 feet."

Codes: X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Nov. 4, 1837 LETTER VI. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor andCommander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In my last letter I endeavored to give a general review of the different formations of New Brunswick, with their probable extent, and boundaries, so far as the information received from different sources, and my own investigations would permit. An attempt has also been made to describe the limits of the great coal districts of the Province, and to shew the relation it bears to the carboniferous deposit of Nova Scotia. But so little is known of the geology of the country that it would be impossible at present to give an accurate delineation even of its most prominent features. It therefore remains for me to lay before Your Excellency such remarks as were made, during the survey of the Coal Mines, and also the observations recorded on an excursion from St. John to Richibucto, by way of the Grand Lake, and Salmon River. About three miles from Gagetown, the channel of the St. John is divided by a large tract of alluvium called Gidney's Island. From this place a narrow and deep opening, three and a half miles long, called the Jemseg, communicates with the Grand Lake, giving vent to its surplus waters. Passing along this singular channel (at many places not more than ten rods wide) in a steam boat seems like paddling through a grove of elms, and the smoke from the chimney forms a sable curtain among the tops of the trees bending over the watery path. Even cows and horses here are fond of aquatic excursions, and are often seen swimming from bank to bank of the stream; I could not however, discover that they were more web footed than those living in more terrestrial situations. It was the opinion of Lamark that species of animals as they change their situation, and manner of living, so they change ""little by little the consistence and proportion of their parts."" Were this doctrine correct, it might be supposed that all the quadrupeds on the shores of the St. John and Jemseg, would have feet like ducks, which are well adapted for swimming and walking over soft mud. The Grand Lake is about twenty five miles long and will average four miles in breadth. It is navigable throughout, and communicates with French and Maquapit Lakes, by small channels running parallel to the St. John. A considerable ""bar"" is formed where the Jemseg enters, and a schooner was observed stranded near its extremity. This is the only obstacle between the sea and Salmon River, and a moderate sum could scarcely be applied more advantageously for the inhabitants of this flourishing part of the country, than by opening a deeper passage to the Lake. About three miles from the entrance of the Jemseg, and not far from a church on its east side, there is a considerable cliff of new red sandstone, and conglomerate; rocks which extend a number of miles along the shore. These formations were also observed at Long Point, and the borders of the lake on its western side, where they sometimes form perpendicular cliffs fifty feet high. The new red sandstone rests directly on the coal measures, and evidently belongs to the formation seen at Pleasant Valley, and other places on a line running east and west through the Province. Occupying a broad belt on the surface, its constant disintegration and marly composition, afford a large and most fertile tract of country. I was rather surprised to find a species of wild grape growing on Goat Island, a small isolated collection of sand about four miles northward of Long Point. They are reported to be more common on the islands in the Oromocto, and main river. These grapes would be much improved by cultivation, and being indigenous are fitted to endure the long winters of the climate. Three species of mussels were procured on the adjacent shore, one of them is peculiar on account of the large size of the hinge, and its pearly lustre when polished. I will now refer to that portion of the Province where coal has not only been discovered, but also worked on a limited scale for several years, and quote some general remarks contained in my report to the Salmon River Coal Company, after I had examined the situation and probable extent of the deposit where they are now expending their capital. At the northern extremity of the Grand lake, andwhere the Salmon River and Long Creek, discharge into that beautiful sheet of water, an outcropping of coal was discovered a few years ago, and in a situation favorable for its mining and transportation; for the river and creek here are sufficiently deep to admit vessels of two hundred tons burthen. This vein of coal is only twenty two inches thick, and the accompanying strata are nearly horizontal. The small inclination they seem to have in a northerly direction may be only a gentle waving in the layers, and not a permanent dip in that direction, as the stratum of coal was observed at almost an equal distance above the level of the lake, wherever it was seen, and several miles from the site of the company's operations. A number of small shafts and levels have been opened into this layer at the mouth of the Salmon River, but notwithstanding the favorable situation thus offered, the work appears to have been injudiciously conducted heretofore, and it has yielded no profit to those who had promised themselves every success. It is now however going forward in a proper manner, under the direction of M.H. Perley, Esq., the Agent, and Captain Cunningham, who superintends the business constantly. The operations now consist in raising coal from the thin seam, and3 boring for a deeper and richer deposit; and although the latter speculation must necessarily be attended with considerable expense, there can be little doubt of ultimate compensation if those engaged in it do not become discouraged too early in the enterprise. At the distance of a mile and a half northward of the shaft at a place called ""Crawford's farm,"" several small openings have also been made, and coal was raised from the stratum just mentioned. This situation is equally advantageous for mining operations, and lying on the bank of the river, vessels might receive their cargoes at the mouths of the pits. Besides the advantages these places possess in regard to their position in the coal field, which is here uncovered by the more recent formations of sandstone and conglomerate - the surface is overlaid with beds of plastic clay that will effectually prevent the water from descending into the mines beneath, an object of much importance to the miner. In the neighborhood of these mines I discovered a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron. From this kind of ore almost all the iron in Great Britain is manufactured, and it is highly probable that a sufficient quantity may be procured near the Salmon River, to supply a smelting furnace on the

very spot where the coal for fuel is taken from the earth. The stratum of coal already referred to, appears at Barton's Point, Newcastle Creek, and Coal Creek. In the distance of six miles on the latter stream, twenty levels have been run into the south bank, and a considerable quantity of coal has been removed. Three mines are now in a dilapidated state, and probably never exhibited any great degree of skill in the subterranean art. At Brown's Mill, six miles from the mouth of Coal Creek, it was curious to observe a number of chaldrons of coal on the mill dam, while the stratum may be seen running along its north side. Coal has also been raised at other places bordering on the creek and northern extremity of the lake, but during an excursion over a large area in this part of the Province, it was found of uniform thickness, and under such circumstances as shew that only one stratum in the basin has ever been opened. Some of the sandstones contain large quantities of the decomposing sulphuret of iron, (Fer sulfure epigene of the French) and are admirably adapted for the manufacture of copperas. The sulphur by absorbing oxygen from the air forms sulphuric acid, which by combination with the iron produces sulphate of iron. Several large specimens brought away became covered in a few days with the effloresence of the sulphate nearly pure, and I was obliged to immerse them in a solution of gum arabic to prevent their decomposition. When the uniform thickness of the coal, the regularity in the distance at which it appears above the waters of the lake and rivers, with the apparent absence of faults, are considered, and various other 4 circumstances connected with its quality, and the rocks embracing it, there can be no doubt that one and only the most superficial stratum has been penetrated. Nor can any who are acquainted with coal fields hesitate to believe that there are other and richer layers placed beneath it, but at a distance impossible to calculate, in consequence of the horizontal position of each stratum in the basin, and the difficulty in discovering the outcroppings of the underlying rocks. In examining three measures of the great coal district of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, it will be found that they each contain a number of coal strata. At Sydney they are numerous. In the eastern coal field of Cape Breton, there are no fewer than fourteen veins of good coal, and none of them is under three feet in thickness. At Pictou, the main coal band is no less than thirty six feet thick, with many other layers from a foot to two yards in depth. At Tatamagouche, the [??] veins have been opened. At Maccan three, at the Joggins on Chignecto Bay, nineteen appear of different dimensions; therefore reasoning by analogy and a comparison of the basins belonging to the same vast district, it can hardly be supposed, that there is only a solitary stratum at the Grand Lake, but on the other hand it must be believed that there are a number of deposits of the bituminous mineral, some of which are probably of great thickness. At Salmon River, the coal already discovered is only eighteen feet below the surface, and it is impossible that it can be the lowest in the series, or the carboniferous limestone, and mill stone grit would be at hand, and there are no valleys of denudation or marks of other geological catastrophes, which indicate that the upper strata of coal have ever been removed. It is to discover a deeper and better deposit of coal that the Salmon River Company are now engaged, and they have chosen a favorable situation to commence boring. The result of this enterprise will be of the highest importance to the Province. Should they be successful, a new source of wealth, and the greatest public benefit will be the result. There a number of steamboats employed on the river and running along the coast, almost all the fuel consumed by them is imported from England, and as steam navigation and manufactories increase, so will the demands for coal be multiplied; and therefore it is obvious that the opening of a bed of that valuable substance or any other mineral would at once elevate the condition of the country, and give the Province a rank even higher than that of other British Colonies. The bituminous shale overlying the coal at Salmon River, abounds in the remains of plants that flourished upon the earth at a former period, and when its condition was widely different from any that has followed since. These fossil vegetables have not all been converted into coal; many of them are but partially carbonized, and 5 others have their original cortical covering completely filled up with the slate clay, in which they have been imbedded. But all clearly point out the character of the vegetation and the climate, which preceded that era when other races of plants and animals were to be supported on the earth. Equesetums are much less numerous here than in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, while ferns and other criff togamous plants seem to be more numerous. One kind was observed resembling the Club Moss of South America. There are several others difficult to class with living genera, and two varieties of leaves with their stalks resembling some of the grasses were taken from the floor of the mine. Many of these fossil vegetables are admirably preserved and the impression of almost every fibre can be distinctly traced on the shale where they have stamped. It is difficult to prevent these specimens from falling to pieces as the soft rock containing them crumbles down into a tenacious clay when exposed to the air, and therefore require a thick coat of gum. It is evident from an examination of the fossil flora of the coal period, that the plants then laid up to supply mankind with fuel, were scattered to distinct groups over the country where they lived, each enjoying a situation most favorable to its growth, as the plants now thrive, each in its own favorite soil. In one coal basin one species of petrification is abundant, in another a different class exists, and sometimes the coal has been derived from a single kind only. I am now endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, what classes and species have produced the best coal, and whether the quality of the fuel does not depend on other circumstances than those of the situation where it is placed, and the pressure it has sustained. I have the honor to be Your

New Brunswicker - Feb. 22, 1842 Fourth Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick. - In the second part of the Report, Doctor Gesner enters into a description of the great Coal Field of New Brunswick. This Coal Field, says the Dr. occupies the whole of the counties of Kent and Sunbury, the chief part of Queen's, York and Northumberland, and a portion of Westmorland, and embraces an area of seven thousand five hundred square miles! If the Westmorland Coal Field also belongs to this carboniferous deposit, the whole area may be computed at eight thousand seven hundred square miles !!! Should thisopinion hereafter prove correct, New Brunswick will possess the most extensive coal mines in the world. We extract the following remarks on the geographical position of the coal field:- (For extract see original report ...) We take leave of this Report on the natural resources of our Province with feelings of satisfaction, and recommend it to the notice of all our readers, as containing much useful information."

Codes: X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 14, 1867 Natural History Society. - Mr. R. Matthew read ... On the northwestern side, a long strip of land, called Grand Point, stretches out a mile into the lake, and the extreme part of the bar beyond this point, which is nearly another mile out, terminates in quicksands. Numerous large fossil trees are found in the conglomerate rock on the southern side of this point; and from their position and character it is evident that they were drifted together before they fossilized. All the woody fibre in them is carbonized, and iron pyrites is present in large proportion. Their vegetable character is very apparent and distinct in these fossils, and sections of them, when polished are very beautiful and interesting objects for study. In this neighborhood, too, is found agranular oxide of iron, known as Hematite; but whether its quality would render it valuable for smelting is a point which has never yet been determined. On this side of Grand Lake the Newcastle River empties into it, and most of the Coal called Grand Lake Coal comes from the mines adjacent. The mines are two or three miles from the shore; and produce annually about 4000 chaldrons. If properly worked, they might be made to yield 40,000 chaldrons. The principal seam worked here is about 20 inches in thickness. A great saving in the expense of shipping these coals (which is now heavy) might be effected by the construction of a horse railroad to convey them to the vessels. The cost of mining is $1.50 per chaldron; that of transportation might be brought down to $1.25, - so that the coals could be sold in St. John at $3.00 per chaldron. The blue clay which here lies above the coal contains many fossil plants, conspicuous among them being the ferns, of which there are more than 20 species. Probably no other place on the continent affords more abundant or better specimens of the carboniferous ferns. The land at the head of the lake is divided into what are called the North and the Northeast Arms. The Salmon River which flows down through the North Arm runs from far back in the County of Kent, its headquarters being divided from those of the Richibucto by a very few miles. The mines on the Salmon River have a seam of coal 19 inches thick, and of good quality. They are well situated for working. The cost of bringing down the coals for shipment is 75 cents per chaldron. Although the natural beauty of the place is destroyed by these mining operations, that is a result which the necessities of man and the steam engine everywhere produce. The mines of the Coal Creek Company are situated on the banks of the large creek or stream which runs down the side of the Northeast Arm, having nearly the same direction as the course of Salmon River. The seam at present worked by this Company is 17 inches thick and the mines are most favorably situated. A bridge built by the Government to carry a public highway 3 across the stream alone prevents the ready and cheap shipment of the coals. If this bridge were converted into a draw bridge, schooners could easily go up and load directly at the mines thus saving much expense and the deterioration which frequent handling of the coals inevitably causes. When the alteration in the bridge is made, as it probably soon will be, the Coal Creek Company will be enabled to avail itself of its very advantageous position. The Coal got at the Grand Lake is highly bituminous; and it possesses other excellent qualities. Its value for the purposes of the blacksmiths has been long known and appreciated; and it is now beginning to find its way as one of the best kinds we have, when properly screened, in domestic use. It has also been found to be extremely valuable for consumption in the furnaces of steam boilers; its tendency to coke upon the bars being the only drawback. This difficulty, however, will, it is thought, be entirely obviated by the construction of a newly devised furnace. Whether there are other good workable seams below those now mined at Grand Lake is an unsettled question. Dr. Gesner, who first made a geological study of this district, and examined the results of borings made by the Salmon River Company, in the course of which eight feet of shale and coal were said to have been passed through at a depth of 210 feet, was quite confident of the existence of good lower seams. But Dr. Robb, who was a more accurate and cautious observer, had great doubt upon this point and inclined to the opposite opinion. No thorough survey of the district, however, has been yet made. Professor Hind only traversed the outer rim of the Coal Basin. Prof. Bailey has not hitherto had an opportunity to examine this portion of the Province at all. Mr. Matthews then gave a brief statement of the reasons why thicker seams might be expected to occur below those now reached. These reasons are principally derived from a reference to the coal seams in Nova Scotia. Dr. Dawson's opinion in favor of the probability of the existence of other productive seams is based upon a careful examination and comparison of the fossil plants here found; and his deductions show the immense importance of scientific observations, and the practical value of these delicate fossil ferns. Last year the Coal Creek Company commenced borings upon their property to ascertain the position of lower seams; but the breaking of the apparatus before they had gained any great depth put a stop to their proceedings. They intend to prosecute the work afresh next summer. Mr. Matthew closed his paper by a brief description of the extent and situation of our coal field. The coal measures occupy a basin in the middle of the Province, and extend over about one fourth of its surface. These coal fields have been as yet very imperfectly surveyed, and our knowledge of them is consequently very incomplete. In his opinion, it is quite probable that good productive seams may be discovered in the country at the upper parts of the Salmon and the Richibucto rivers. Mr. Matthew illustrated his observations by frequent references to a geological map; and at the close of his remarks formally received the thanks of the Society for his valuable contributions to their papers."

Kings County Record - Mar. 11, 1927 A geological map of the Minto coal field of New Brunswick has been published by the Geological Survey. Itconsists of two sheets on a scale of one mile to one inch. The coal bearing formation, earlier sedimentary formations, and a basaltic extrusive rock are indicated in colors. The topography or the elevation of the land surface above sea-level is shown by contour lines with an interval of fifty feet. Outcrops of coal and rock, mine shafts, and adits are marked, and the structure of the coal seam is indicated by contour lines showing the elevation above sea level. Copies of these sheets may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa."

Codes: X1 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Headquarters - Apr. 5, 1854 (From Mr. Hill's Reports.) House of Assembly, Wednesday, March 29th. ....Mining Leases. - The House next went in committee on Supply, and resumed the debate on there solution for œ2000 to the Government, to buy up the claims of the Lessees of minerals. Hon. Surveyor General read a petition from the ship builders, smiths, and proprietors of foundries in the City of St. John, setting forth that they could not procure the proper kind of coals in sufficient quantities to carry on their works, praying that such steps might be taken as would lead to the working of the coal mines in the county of Queen's, and setting forth their willingness to pay any royalty the Government might think proper to impose, in order that a fund might be raised to pay the lessees for their rights. The hon. member then said a bill had recently passed the House which, if it became law, would vest the right to all the minerals in the owners of the soil, so far as new cases were concerned, but it made no provision to settle the difficulties that now existed, and unless some power was given the Government to settle the claims of the present licencees the mines would be locked up another year. The question then before the Committee was this: would they grant the sum of œ2000, to enable the Government to enter into equitable arrangements if possible, or would they allow the mines to be locked up? Before he sat down he would inform the committee that they must not take the list of applicants for a guide, as in several instances the licences were applied for, but were not issued. Mr. Cutler said he doubted if there was anything in the petition read by the Hon. Surveyor General, whatever stress might be laid on it, that should guide the action of the committee to vote on this grant. The chief claim it was now sought to settle was Mr. Berton's; but however desirable it might be to settle that claim, they must still recollect that other claims would come in, and they would have to deal with them also. He would give much if they could settle the whole affair for ever, but this grant would not do it. He gave the hon. Secretary credit for sincerity in moving it, but it did not go far enough. The Bill that passed the House the other day in reference to the minerals had been greatly magnified; it did not meet the difficulties that had arisen, nor did it attempt to; it merely provided for the 6 future, and legalized what was already in practice, as the Government had issued no mining licence since 1851 except to owners of the soil. - It did not apply to theinjured parties, and was altogether prospective in its character. He considered it all a flourish of trumpets, - a political sham fight. In 1851 he had voted for the grant to Mr. Berton to pay the costs of a suit, because he considered him an injured man. It had been stated by some hon. members that the Government in issuing the licences did not guarantee the parties the statement he would put the opinion of the Attorney General and leader of the late Government, the present Judge Wilmot, who, at the time of issuing some of those licences expressed his opinion that they had a right to enter. And there could be no doubt about the correctness of that opinion, for every man of common sense must see that it was utterly useless to reserve the minerals, and then grant licenses to mine, if the Government did not reserve the right of entry. He was glad to hear the Attorney General state his opinion so unequivocally on this point, and assert that had it been his own case he would have appealed to England, and carried it before the judicial Committee. It was impossible for common sense to take any other view of the case. As for Mr. Berton's particular claim, hon. members must make up their conclusions that he had lost little by the decision of the Court, because his works were not of an extensive character.When a man attempts to open up a new trade with a foreign country he generally expects to lose at first, but with the prospect of making up for his losses when he has fully established the trade. Now Mr. Berton had sent several cargoes of coals to the United States, in the endeavour to open up a trade with that country, and being deprived of the right of entry by the decision of the Court, he was obliged to abandon his design. The bill that passed the House the other day was all very well so far as it went, but it did not go far enough; it should have provided for the appointment of a commission to inquire into, and examine all existing claims, and report upon them, so that they might all be settled at once. Hon. members were inconsistent at one point; if the affair stood as they represented it, - if the minerals belonged to the landowners from the first - by what authority did they intend to pass a royalty? The bill that passed the House a few days ago merely confirmed, it was said, what the owners of the soil had a right to before; but if they had that right, the Government had no right now to impose additional taxes on them, and if it was necessary topurchase the claims of the lessees, let it come out of the general revenues of the Province. They should adopt some scheme by which all the claims would be investigated. So far as the principle was concerned it mattered not whether it took œ2,000 or œ20,000, but the whole difficulty should be settled by one general scheme. 7 The Asphaltum mines in Albert had no claims, as they were being worked under a special Act of Incorporation. They should carry out the principle on some general scheme, without any reference to the cost, and as this grant did not come up to his views on the subject, as he had now expressed them, he should oppose it. Mr. Johnson said he would not enter into the merits of the bill that passed the House a few days ago; but in reference to the mining leases, there could not be a doubt but the Government at the time of issuing the licences supposed they had a right to enter; the face of the licences showed it, for it was expressly stated that they had a right to erect buildings for carrying on their works, and that had been made use of as an argument in some of the suits. That, he thought, was stronger proof of the view the Government took of it than an expression of opinion in conversation by the late Attorney General. The Government thought they had the power to enter by the reservation, and so did the lessee. He objected to the present grant because it was dealing with an isolated case. The hon. members who had supported it had differed as to their reasons for doing so; one said he wished to settle the claims of the lessees, another wished to settle the difficulties among the people of Queen's County, and a third supported the grant solely upon the ground that he wished to relieve the operatives who were suffering for want of coal, as the opening of the mines would enable them to get that article cheaper than it could be imported. Let them put it on the footing that the lessees had claims which the Government were bound in equity to purchase, and see where they were going to stop. Let them in the first instance take Mr. Berton's claim for damages on account of having been stopped from working under his licence. He had sent several cargoes of coals to the United States in the hope of establishing a market there, and had probably lost money by it at first, and had no doubt, been injured by being obliged to shut up his mine. There was one case clear, if they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to buy up those claims. But he contended that Mr. Berton and the owners of the soil would have effected a compromise before this time, if the Legislature had never held out any hopes of assistance by their interference. Mr. McMahon, the owner of the soil where Mr. Berton's chief mining operations were carried on, knew that he durst not touch the coals himself, and would rather sell Mr. Berton the right of entry than the coals remain untouched and unproductive. If the House had not interfered during the last four or five years, the whole difficulties would have been settled long ago. - Mr. Berton had carried on works under a licence which not only gave him a right to the coals, but the right of entry. That could not be denied. He had been prosecuted by the landowner, and the costs had been paid by the Legislature, and how was it now? He was not 8 before the House by petition endeavoring to get them to take the licences and pay him the damages he had sustained, and they must take care or they would be jumping before they came to the stile. If they purchased Mr. Berton's claim they would have to purchase others; this was but the entering wedge. Then, he would ask where was the great boon they were about to confer on the owners of the soil, by the bill that passed the House a few days ago, giving to them, and their heirs and assigns forever, all the minerals. It was a mighty boon, if they were to be taxed an additional royalty of one shilling and six pence a chaldron until all the claims of the lessees were bought and paid up! The price of coals would not be increased by that additional royalty, as they would find their level in the market, and the money must come from the pockets of the parties who carried on the mines. The argument that the operatives at St. John were suffering would not bear sifting. If ships could not be procured in sufficient numbers to import the necessary quantity of coals from England, it merely showed that they did not offer them what they required for freight. Give them as much as they could make in any other trade, and they would soon get ships enough. But how were they to afford this? it would be asked. Why, the matter regulated itself. If freight was high it showed there was a good demand for ships, and good prices paid, and therefore the shipbuilder could afford to pay high for coals. In fact, the shipbuilder stood in a much better position than he did when the coals were low, for when vessels brought out coals from England as ballast, it showed that there was no demand for ships, and the shipbuilder might as well close up his yard. - it was a boon instead of a loss, as everything went around the circle. Mr. Berton was not before the House by petition, and they did not know that he wished to dispose of the claim, or that he would take the money after it was granted. It was the same with respect to the owners of the soil; the House had nothing before them to show that they would be willing to pay an additional royalty in order that the leases might be bought up. The grant was no bonus either to the lessee or the land owner, but it was a bonus to the operatives in St. John, and to them only. They saw it, and knew it, and therefore they, and they only, had petitioned for it. They had no more right to receive a benefit by coals being thrown in their way by a grant of the House, than the operatives of Miramichi had to come there and ask for a grant toward paying the freight on the coals. It had been said that if the House passed this grant everything connected with the mining difficulties would be settled; but hon. members who imagined anything of the kind were mistaken; if this passed, more claims would be presented than they anticipated; Albert would come in, with her claims for œ30,000 or œ40,000. There they were mining in earnest; 9 they had two expensive steam engines working, to keep out the water, besides other machinery. He had looked into the subject a little deeper than the Hon. member for Queens had done, - in fact he had been down in the Albert mines, and saw how they were being worked. If they purchased back Mr. Berton's lease for Mr. McMahon's benefit, and gave him what he never purchased and never owned, the parties who had originally owned the Albert mines would apply, although they had leased them for one hundred years. He prophesied that the application would come, and the House could not refuse them because their claim was for thousands instead of hundreds, for that was an argument in its favour. If the House refused to interfere the whole difficulty would be settled before another year elapsed; (No, no!"" from Mr. Earle). He would oppose the resolution because it would benefit the operatives of St. John, and be unfair towards others. If they were willing to pay as much freight for coals as was paid for other things, they would find no difficulty in getting a supply; (Hon. Provincial Secretary, - ""They can't. They want 5000 chauldrons, and can only get 1000."") It was unjust toward the people of the north, and if the operatives of St. John wanted coals, let them pay the market price. Mr. Gilbert had supposed the grant was intended to apply to all disputed claims. - With respect to the rights of the lessees, he contended that the licence did not give them the right to enter. The lands in the county of Queen's which contained coal had been in the possession of the families who now owned them for the last sixty-five years, and it was always considered that they not only owned the land, but all that it contained. Subsequently it was discovered that the lands contained coals, and then strangers came in and procured licences to mine, in preference to the owners of the soil, who tried to procure them and could not, the others, he presumed having more influence. - The licencees had then made entries by force, and the farmers had done their best to prevent them, and this had led to strife and law-suits, which had continued down to the present time, and would still be continued until the Legislature had something to settle them. They saw before them a petition signed by all the ship-builders and foundry-men, and blacksmiths in St. John, in Fredericton, and up and down the river, in favor of a grant to settle all disputes, and saying they were willing to pay an additional royalty for years to come if this were done. It was not one land-owner only whose land contained coal covered by Mr. Berton's license, but eighteen farmers. The hon. Secretary had, a few days ago, endeavored to get the tax taken off coals; that was because the mines were locked up. Let them pass this grant, and they would soon find plenty of coals in the market. Mr. Ryan agreed with the view of the case taken 10 by the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Cutler,) that this grant did not go far enough, but as they could not get all they wished, he would do the next best thing in his power, and should therefore support the grant. The question for their consideration was whether the grant was just or not; as to what the hon. and learned member for Northumberland had stated about other claimants coming in, it ought not influence the Committee, for if it was just to purchase up the licences in the county of

Queen's, they should do it. The hon. member had also stated that plenty of coals could be got if people would pay the price for them, but that was not the case; it was not the price the people cared about, but the scarcity, - they were not in the market and could not be bought. An hon. member had stated the other day that coals could be imported from Nova Scotia, but even if that were correct, he would ask if it was not much better to take them from out own mines, and employ our own people? If the grant passed, the Government would not be obliged to pay Mr. Berton all he asked, but they would, no doubt, enter into some arrangement with him, and offer him what they considered him fairly entitled to after having

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N.B. Courier - Nov. 19, 1836 Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber, Proprietor and Crown Lessee of Coal Mines on the Salmon River in Queen's County, will apply to the Honorable the Legislature, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of ""The Salmon River Coal Company,"" and that a copy of the Bill to be introduced for that purpose is hereunto 5 subjoined. M.H. Perley. Saint John, 18th November, 1836. A Bill To Incorporate the Salmon River Coal Company. Whereas Mines of Coals and other Minerals are known to exist within this Province - the working of which in an efficient manner would be conducive of great public benefit; and whereas it is thought expedient to engage inthe same by granting them an Act of Incorporation; Therefore I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That --, their Associates, Successors and Assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Salmon River Coal Company"", and shall have all the General powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province. II. And be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of the said Corporation shall be -- pounds of current money of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into One Thousand Shares of --- Pounds each, to be paid in at such times and in such installments as the business of the said Company shall require; Provided that Fifteen per Cent. of the said Capital Stock amounting to -- shall be actually paid in and invested in the business of the said Corporation on within three years of the passing of this Act. And provided also that the said Corporation shall when necessary have leave to extend the said Capital Stock to the sum of -- pounds of like current money, and shall have power to increase the number of Shares accordingly, or to assess such increase upon the original number of Shares. And provided also that the said Corporation shall not be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts, until the said Fifteen per cent. of the Capital Stock as aforesaid shall be paid in. III. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at the City of Saint John, and shall be called by Moses H. Perley, Esquire, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the said city, at least twenty days previous to such meeting, for the purpose of establishing Bye Laws, choosing five Directors and such other officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Company, which Directors and Officers so chosen shall serve until the first annual meeting, or until others are chosen in their stead, and shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter made and provided. IV. And be it enacted, That a general meeting of the Shareholders of the said Corporation shall be held at 6 the City of Saint John on -- in each and every year for the purpose of choosing five Directors and such other Officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Corporation, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office for one year, or until others are chosen in their place, and shall at the first meeting after the election choose one of their number President of the said Company. Provided always, that not less than three Directors to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of the absence of the President, the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their number Chairman for the occasion. V. And be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a Stockholder, and holds not less than -- Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation, and is of the full age of twenty one years. VI. And be it enacted, That the number of votes to which each Stockholder shall be entitled on every occasion, when in conformity to the provisions of this Act the votes of the Stockholders are to be given, shall be in proportion of one vote to each Share of Stock; and that absent Stockholders may vote by proxy, provided such proxy be a Stockholder, and produce sufficient authority in writing. VII. And be it enacted, That the Shares in the said Corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and regulations as may established in that behalf, but the assignment or transfer shall be valid and effectual unless the same shall be entered and registered in a book to be kept by the Directors for that purpose; that in no case shall a fractional part of a share, or other than a complete share of shares, be assignable or transferable; that whenever any Stockholder shall transfer in manner aforesaid all his Stock or Shares in the said Company, he shall cease to be a member of the said Corporation. VIII. And be it enacted, That if it should so happen that the said Directors or other Officers should not be chosen on the said -- in any year as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to choose them on any other day between the hours of twelve at noon and three in the afternoon of such day, on giving fourteen days notice of the time and place of such meeting in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Saint John; and in case any Director shall be removed by the Stockholders for misconduct or mal-administration, his place shall be filled up by the Stockholders, fourteen days notice of the time and place of the meeting for such purpose being first given; and in case of any vacancy among the Directors by death, resignation, or disqualification by sale and transfer of stock, then and in either of such cases, the said Directors shall and may fill up such vacancy by choosing one of the Stockholders, and the 7 person so chosen by the Stockholders or Directors shall serve until another is chosen in his room. IX. And be it enacted, That the Joint Stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. X. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall have the power to levy and collect assessments on the Shares from time to time, of such money, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, and whenever any assessments shall be made by the Stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a newspaper printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any Stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale, at public auction; giving at least twenty days notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which assessment is not then paid with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of the assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser. Provided always, that no assessment shall be made, except by a vote of the Stockholders, and a majority of all the shares. XI. And be it enacted, That all meetings of the said Company shall be called by public notice being given of the time and place in a newspaper printed in the City of Saint John, seven days at least before the time of such meeting; and that special meetings may be called by the Secretary under the authority of the Directors, or by the Shareholders representing not less than two hundred and fifty shares of stock , upon giving the like notice. XII. Provide always, and be it enacted, That unless – pounds of the said Capital Stock, shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

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Headquarters - Apr. 12, 1854 (From Mr. Hill's Reports.) House of Assembly, Wednesday, March 29th. Mining Leases. - (Concluded) Mr. Williston said he regretted that the Government had not agreed on a bill giving the licencees the right to enter. In moving for this grant they should have specified to whom the money was to be paid, and in what manner it was to be divided. He contended that Mr. Berton had sustained no damage, as he had only to sink afew feet, and then take out the coal, and the costs of the suit against him had been paid by the Legislature. Why did he not stop then? That was what he ought to have done, and not go on until there was another amount to be pay. This was the most extraordinary application he had ever known, as Mr. Berton was not there by petition, and they did not know that he wished to sell out his claim; he had never before known the Committee of Supply to give away money that was not asked for. But there was another consideration; Mr. Berton had a right of entry on another farm in the immediate vicinity of his former works, and why did he not carry on operations there? Let the people of St. John who wanted coal set him on to work on that part of his lease. But did he intend, or wish, to carry on the mining business any longer? It appeared to him 11 very doubtful, as he had forfeited two leases by not working under them within the stipulated time, and very probably he would have given up the whole only that he was holding on in hopes to get money out of the Legislature. Since this grant was discussed on Monday, he had made enquiries, and found that if it was carried other applications would come in, and the Province would probably have to pay not less than œ20,000. Mr. McPherson said one would suppose the hon.members for Northumberland owned the whole Province by the way in which they talked, and they seemed to think no coals were required for any place but St. John; but they were wanted all over the country, and they must get them from the mines in the county of Queen's or stay without them. If the hon. member who spoke last had any confidence in the Government he would support it upon the ground that the people must have coals, and could not get them unless those mines were worked. Mr. McPhelim said the more he heard the matter discussed the more firmly was he opposed to the grant. Applications were made to the Legislature year after year, by parties engaged in these coal mines, which showed that they would not support themselves, and whenever it was found that any branch of industry would not support itself, it was better to let it die a natural death than to support it by taxing others. It had been said that the parties would submit to the imposition of a royalty of two shillings and sixpence a chaldron, but if the coals would bear that duty it ought to be collected and paid into the Treasury, and not be devoted to a particular purpose, as the royalty belonged to the people. If they looked to England they would see the price of coals there were up to an unprecedented height, occasioned by money being plenty and labour high; and when they added the high rate of freight from England to this Province the high prices here were sufficiently accounted for, and he did not believe the prices were at all affected by the mines at Grand Lake being closed. The petition from St. John was respectfully signed, but he must oppose the grant, - if for no other reason - because whatever royalty the coals would bear belonged to the people at large. Mr. Jordan had been listening to the debate, and as soon St. John was mentioned he found a local feeling spring up. He considered that these disputes about the minerals ought to be settled, and as there was no other way let them pass this grant, which would be the first step towards it. Even if it should cost a little more than the œ2,000 it was well to settle it. The licencees thought they had a right to enter, and went on working and got themselves into trouble by it; the grant to Mr. Berton in 1851 had arisen out of it, and would not have passed were it not that the licence was supposed to give the right of entry. He had that confidence in the 12 Government that he believed they would make proper enquiries, and make the best arrangements it was possible to make; it was merely lending the money, to be paid back again by the royalty dues. Hon. Attorney General took a review of the debate, and replied to the remarks of several hon. members. He said it had been raised as an objection that Mr. Berton was not before the House by petition, but the hon. member for Queen's was most anxious that Mr. Berton's claims should be brought up, as his licences covered twenty seven square miles, and all the best mining ground was thereby locked up. - He should not vote on the question, as Mr. Berton was his nephew. Hon. Mr. Montgomery said it was a fallacy to suppose that the price of coals was affected by the closing of the mines in the county of Queen's. The price of freight to Europe ranged from forty to fifty shillings a ton, and from England to this country it was twenty or twenty five shillings per ton, while a few years ago vessels brought out coals

as ballast. If any grant of this nature were passed it should be after an investigation into all the claims that could be preferred, and should have been general in its application. He believed that if this grant passed, instead of costing the Province œ2000 it would cost œ40,000 before all the claims were paid. Dr. Gordon said a difficulty had arisen out of the Government of former days selling the land to one person, and the minerals to another, without sufficiently defining their respective rights, and now the question arose what should be done? The Committee had nothing before them to show that the œ2000 would enable the Government to settle with all the claimants, and as the additional royalty by which it was proposed to repay this sum into the Treasury would come out of the pockets of all those who obtained leases in the future, it would not be fair, and he could not support the grant. Mr. Earle said the hon. member from Restigouche was altogether mistaken; the coals raised in Queen's were not at all like the coals imported from England; they were better for blacksmiths and manufacturing purposes, and since the mines were locked up they could not be got in sufficient quantities at any price. Mr. Berton was not there by petition, because he was still mining on the lot where he had purchased the right of entry, and doing well by it, and the grant was not intended for his benefit, but to purchase out his claims and allow the parties to mine where they were prevented at present by Mr. Berton's licence. If the grant passed, the Government would investigate the affair, and as they must account for their conduct to the new House he had no fear of the money being misapplied. He was astonished at the conduct of some hon. members who called themselves Liberals; they were anything but liberal on this occasion. The hon. and 13 learned member for Northumberland (Mr. Johnson) spoke well, but his name would appear to greater advantage in the Reports than it would in the Journals. Hon. members talked of bringing in a bill giving the licencees the right to enter? He would like to see them about it! To pass such a measure would be to trample on the rights of the people, and strike at the very foundation of society. He would warn hon. members how they entertained any such idea, for what was the case of the landowners in Queen's today might be their own tomorrow. He trusted that a bill of that nature would never be sustained in the House. Although the hon. and learned member for Northumberland expressed extreme liberalism, he was eloquent, and he (Mr. Earle) oftened listened to him with pleasure; but he did not like to hear him blow hot one day and cold the next. He would say no more, but hoped the grant would pass, as the country was suffering for the want of coals, while they possesses the article in abundance almost at their very doors. Mr. Barbarie said if the statement just made by the hon. member for Queen's was correct, that Mr. Berton was now mining on the shores of the Grand Lake, and doing well, the grant was quite unnecessary, and it was the duty of the House not to interfere with him, but let him go on with his mining operations. He agreed with the hon. Attorney General; he did not believe the decision of the Courts, in this Province was correct. They should have carried their respective cases further. At all events, let Mr. Berton proceed with his work, and then if other applications came they could tell them to go and act in like manner. Mr. Lewis said they ought to do something to settle the matter in Queen's county. He was afraid that other applicants would come forward but the fact was it was impossible just then to get coals fit for manufacturing purposes. He wanted some coals the other day to send up the Bay, and had tried to purchase them in St. John, but there was none to be got. Under these circumstances he would support the grant. Mr. English said the hon. member from Restigouche (Mr. Montgomery) had put the matter in the proper light, in accounting for the high prices; it was the high wages in England, and the high freights. He did not believe the stopping of the coal mines on Grand Lake had raised the price a single farthing. If this grant would settle all the claims, and set the matter for ever at rest, - if any hon. member could certify to the committee that such would be the case - he would go for it. But it would not. If they gave this amount to the persons holding licences in Queen's all others holding licences would come in, and instead of two thousand pounds it would cost œ20,000. The hon. member from Queen's said Mr. Berton was still mining, and getting along well, and if that was the case they should let them alone. - they had got the coals 14 among them, and let them make their own bargains. They (hon. members) were not sent to the House to dispose of disputes of this nature between parties. The people of St. John and Fredericton had petitioned the House, their object being to lower the price of coals, but if they wanted cheap coals he very much feared they would have to wait until the war was over. He would support the grant if he could, but could not do so conscientiously. Mr. Johnson would like the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Earle) to point out any instance wherein his vote differed from his speech. He challenged him to do so; and if such had ever been the case it could be easily ascertained, for he was generally particular in having the names taken on important questions. The hon. member had defied the House to pass a bill, giving the licencees the right to enter, but such a bill had once passed the House, and it was lost in the Council. Mr. Earle was aware of that, but it was some years ago, and public opinion had been growing stronger upon this question year after year. In 1848, when he first moved in this matter, he had but one hon. member to stand by him, and now he had a majority. The question was then taken on the resolution, when the committee divided as follows: Ayes. - Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. Earle, Gilbert, Robinson, Godard, Jordan, Thomson, Porter, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, MacPherson, Taylor, and Lewis, - 17. Nays. - Hon. Messrs. Speaker, and Montgomery, and Messrs. Connell, Cutler, McPhelim, Botsford, Johnson, Barberie, Smith, Read, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, English, and Stiles, - 16. Hon. Mr. Montgomery moved the blank be filled up with œ1,000. His. Honour the Speaker then said the resolution had been sustained, but he suggested that the blank be filled up with œ500, - that would be as much as would be required for one year at all events, and it would relieve the Government, for he believed they would be able to do as much with that sum as they would with a larger one. If they granted so large a sum as œ2,000 it would raise the expectations of the people, and they would increase their demands. Hon. Provincial Secretary said the conduct of the Speaker was most extraordinary. - Finding himself beaten after a long debate, he attempted to get rid of the motion by a side-wind, for he knew well - no one knew better - that œ500 would be utterly useless. He had entered the the House from his room and thrown a fire-brand in their midst. The resolution had been sustained by a majority, and several hon. members were absent who were known to be favorable to it, and, that being the case, he would inform the hon. Speaker that the grant should pass this Session; if not in Supply it should by 15 bill. His Honour the Speaker said the hon. Secretary had displayed a degree of warmth that was unnecessary. He had not intended to upset the grant by a side-wind, as he knew a majority of the House was in favour of it; he had merely suggested a smaller sum, as the larger one would raise the people's expectations. There was no need of threats. He had no doubt but in the hands of the Government they would do the best they could do with it. Hon. Mr. Montgomery had moved the sum of œ1,000, but he was opposed to the grant in toto. - he did not think the licencees were entitled to receive a single shilling, and therefore he would not press his motion. But threats were useless, - no threats from the hon. Secretary would alter his vote. Hon. Provincial Secretary, - ""I did not expect they would."" Mr. Connell then repeated the objections he had already urged against the grant. Mr. Smith said the hon. Secretary had threatened the House by saying ""the grant shall pass this Session,"" and he might know the opinion of absent members. He had no doubt the Government could carry the grant if they chose to put forth their strength; but he would ask the honorable Secretary if he considered it fair to apply the strength of the Government in this case? The grant was evidently intended to be applied in a personal and peculiar manner to a case in the County of Queen's. But if it passed, hon. members might depend upon it there would be applications from Albert. A few days ago the hon. member from Queen's (Mr. Earle) had moved an Address to His Excellency, upon this subject, but had withdrawn it at the suggestion of the hon. Secretary, who had subsequently placed this grant on the Supply Book, thus interposing the strength of the Government betwixt two individuals. Hon. Provincial Secretary said the hon. member had not put the case fairly. When he (hon. Secretary) saw the hon. member for Queen's resolution, and saw that there were only four or five members opposed to it, and when he saw that the resolution said nothing about money, but called on the Government to settle all claims in the County of Queen's without limiting the amount to be expended, then he thought it time for the Government to interfere, and take care of themselves, as it was impossible for them to settle those claims without money. That was the fair statement of the case. It was forced on the Government by the House, and now, as a majority of the House had sustained the resolution, he would take care that no unfair advantage should be taken by the opponents of the grant. Mr. Stiles said if this grant passed there would be claims sent in from Albert to the amount of œ50,000, and if he was in the House he would support them all. 16 Hon. Mr. Gray said the matter had been forced on the Government, as the House was desirous of putting a stop to the strife and ill-feeling existing in the county of Queen's, and to open the coal mines. As to other claims coming in, they could not, for nearly all the licencees would be escheated. He was very glad the House had sustained the principle of the grant, and he would advise hon. members who were really anxious to have this vexatious question settled, not to cripple the hands of the Government by filling up the blank with a smaller amount than had been at first proposed. Mr. Johnson would ask what was this grant based on? It was based on the mere assertion of the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Earle) that Mr. Berton would take œ1500 for his claim. Now he (Mr. J.) and his hon. and learned friend from the county of Westmorland (Mr. Smith) had both asserted that if this grant passed, claims would come in from the county of Albert, and that was information as good as the information this grant was based on. The hon. Secretary had threatened that if this grant was lost in Supply it should be carried by bill. Well, let the Government bring in their bill, for that mode would be less objectionable than a resolution in Supply, as a bill would define how the Government should act, and what should be done with the money. The law inference to escheating the licences, merely gave the Government power to escheat when the licence was forfeited, which was very different from purchasing out the claims of a licencee. He would move that the blank be filled up with œ500. After a short consultation as to how the question should be asked, Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion, and the question was put on the blank being filled up with œ2,000, when the Committe divided as follows: - Ayes, - Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. Earle, Gilbert, Robinson, Godard, Jordan, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, MacPherson, Taylor and Lewis. - 15. Nays. - Hon. Messrs. Speaker and Montgomery, and Messrs. Connell, Cutler, McPhelim, Botsford, Johnson, Barberie, Smith, Read, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, English, and Stiles, - 16. The motion was therefore lost by a majority of one, Messrs. Porter and Thomson, who voted for the resolution, having left the House. Some of the opponents of the grants attempted to take advantage of this,

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1870 CAP XVIII An Act Relating to Coal Mines. Passed 7th April 1870. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-That from and after the passing of this Act all veins or deposits of Coal on granted Lands, known assurface veins, and not exceeding two feet in thickness, may be mined and worked, and the said Coal removed,shipped and disposed of, without the payment of any Royalty whatever, any Law to the contrary thereof no twithstanding."

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 20, 1872 Legislature - (passed this session):An act to incorporate the Knickerbocker Mining and Manufacturing Company. An act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 24, 1872 Passed April 12: An Act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company. His Excellency withheld his assent to: The Bill to incorporate the Knickerbocker Mining and Manufacturing

Royal Gazette - Jun. 5, 1872 CAP. LXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 4. Liability of 2. First meeting, when and shareholders. where held. 5. Joint stock alone 3. Capital stock. liable. 6. Ten per cent of capital, when to be paid. Passed 11th April, 1872 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Gideon D. Bailey, Esquire, M.P.P., Richard P. Yeamans, John S. Covert, Esquire, M.P.P., Archibald Harrison, Esquire, M.P.P., Caleb E. Wetmore, John Cokely, James Kennedy, Ebenezer Williams, Esquire, M.P.P., John Yeomans, George A. Bailey, John E. Flowers, Charles

Burpee, Esquire, M.P., the Honorable George E. King, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Queens and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this province, for the purpose of Mining Coal and Iron Ore, and manufacturing Iron, and for purchasing, owning, leasing, taking leases of, or selling mines or real estate required or necessary for these purposes, or either of them, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 5 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place as any three of the above named persons may appoint, by written or printed notices posted in two or more public places in the Parish of Canning, in the County of Queens County, and in the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, respectively. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless ten per cent of the said capital; stock shall be subscribed within two years from the passing of this Act, the operations of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 4 CAP. XXIV. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick.Sec. Sec. 1. Companies to keep plans of plans to be filed of Mines. in Provincial 2. Correct drawings of all Secretary's Office. seams, &c. of coal and other 5. What persons shall minerals to be kept. have the right to 3. Surveys from time to time examine books, plans, to be made of all Mines. &c., of Company. 4. Accuracy of surveys, plans, 6. What persons shall &c. to be made on oath; copy have the right to descend into and examine Mines. Passed 14th April 1873. Whereas the Mining business of this Province is increasing, it is thought just and proper that all Mining Companies and parties in this Province shall make accurate surveys of their Mines from time to time, and keep true maps and plans of the same for the information of the Government, and for the land owners or Companies adjoining such mining operations; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That all Mining Companies, party or parties, in this Province, shall keep accurate maps and plans of their Mine, comprising all their workings thereof, showing all their shafts, drifts, adits, levels, and all other workings and excavations whatsoever belonging thereto. 2. There shall be kept in the office of all Mining Companies in this Province maps and plans, on which shall be delineated accurate drawings of all the veins, seams or beds of coal, and all other minerals, showing their true magnetic course and angle of dip of the same. 3. An accurate survey shall be made by the agents of all Mining Companies, or some competent surveyor, from time to time, and the same to be added to said maps and plans as the works proceed; and also a book of registry shall be kept, in which shall be registered accurate magnetic courses of all veins, seams or beds of coal, and other minerals, and also the true course and length of all their drifts, adits, levels, and all other workings and excavations whatsoever belonging thereto. 4. The truth of such surveys, maps and plans, to be sworn to by two or more credible persons principally employed in or about the works and management of such Mine or Mines before a Justice of the Peace, and a true copy of the said maps and plans shall be safely transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office at Fredericton as often as once in each and every year, in the month of January. 55. The Surveyor General of this Province, Deputy Land Surveyor, or such person or persons as may be appointed by the Government of this Province, or any land owners or Mining Companies or their agents that have lands or property adjoining such Mine or Mines, shall have a right to see all maps and plans, also the books in which all registered surveys have been kept, and may have full liberty from time to time, or at any time, to make copies or extracts from all or any of the maps and plans of said adjoining Mines, comprising all the shafts, drifts, adits, levels, courses and dip of veins, seams and beds of coal, and all other minerals belonging thereto. 6. And it shall be lawful for the Surveyor General of this Province, Deputy Land Surveyor, land owners and Mining Companies or their agents that have lands or property adjoining such Mine or Mines to enter and go down at any time or times in the said adjoining Mines, to descend by the ropes, guys, engines, or any other machinery or utensils used at any of the shafts belonging to the said Mines, with full liberty to make surveys, views, plumb line and measure all the said drifts, levels and workings, excavations and extensions whatsoever belonging thereto, and by the same ways and means to ascend and come up out of the said Mine or Mines, shafts, pits, or any of them."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 26, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty second day of September, A.D. 1888, incorporating Louis G. DeBertram, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, Doctor of Medicine; C. Red Stevens, Banker; E.W. Clark, Junior, E.E. Denniston, Bankers; John P. Ilsley, Engineer, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America; and Thomas M. Williamson, of Bustouche, in the County of Kent, and Province of New Brunswick, Civil Engineer; for the purpose of the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the right to mine and deal in Coal and other minerals; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general mining business, by the name The Grand Lake Coal Company, with a total capital of Two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this twenty second day of September, A.D. 1888 R.W.L. Tibbits, Deputy Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 11, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The NewBrunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, for the incorporation as a Company under said Act, of theshareholders of The Grand Lake Mining Company being a Company heretofore incorporated under 25th Victoria, Chapter 28. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Grand Lake Mining Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are as follows:- The right of prospecting for, developing mining, preparing, manufacturing, shipment, and dealing in Coal, Oil, Salt, Iron Ore, Stones of all kinds, and all kinds of Ores, Minerals and metals, with the right of acquiring, raising, getting, and working the same, and the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in such ores, minerals and metals, with such other things as are incidental thereto, 3. The office or chief place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John. 4. The amount of Capital Stock is $50,000. 5. The number of shares is 2,500, of $20 each. 6. The names, additions and calling of the applicants who are to be Provisional Directors are as follows:- Joshua Turner, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, merchant; Alfred Stockton, of said City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; Caleb. W. Wetmore, of said City of Saint John, broker; William B. Wallace, of said City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; G. Frederick Fisher, of the City of Fredericton, Barrister-at-Law."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 18, 1889 Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for Letters Patent under the provisions of Chapter 9, 48th Victoria, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, intituled, An Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies By Letters Patent. 1. The proposed corporate name of the said Company is -The Newcastle Mining Company. 2. The objects of the Company are the right of prospecting for, developing, mining, preparing,manufacturing, shipment and dealing in Coal, Oil, Fire Clay, Iron Ore, Stones of all kinds, and all kinds of Ores, Minerals and Metals, and the manufacture of Fire Clay and Bricks, with the right of acquiring, raising, getting and working the same, and of acquiring or building vessels and navigating the same, and the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in such ores, minerals and metals, with such other things as are incident thereto. 3. The office or chief place of business of the proposed Company is to be established and situate in the City of Saint John. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares, and the par value of each share shall be Twenty five dollars. 5. The amount of capital stock actually subscribed at the present time is five hundred and sixty shares, amounting to Fourteen thousand dollars. 6. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company are. - David K. Tapley, George H. Waring and Samuel D. Green. The names of the applicants are - David K. Tapley, City of Saint John, merchant; George H. Waring, City of Saint John, founder; Samuel D. Green, Newcastle, Queen's County, New Brunswick, miner; James Straton, City of Saint John, Barrister; and J. Douglas Hazen, City of Saint John, Barrister. Straton & Hazen, Solicitors for Applicants."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1890 New Brunswick Minerals. - The Mining Laws and Regulations Said to be Faulty - Difficulty of Obtaining Accurate Information About Our Mineral Wealth. - Edward Jack - If any one will take a glance at the mining laws and mining regulations of New Brunswick, he will find them to be of the most absurd character, and about as well adapted to prevent progress in the way of the exploration of metalliferous veins as can well be imagined. Besides this, we have no inspector of mines and no record of their output is kept, so far as I can learn on inquiry at the public offices here. We have in New Brunswick large quantities of a metal which, owing to the extensive manufacture of Bessemer iron, is yearly becoming of more importance. I refer to manganese. Various parties interested in the manufacture of iron in the United States, even from such a distance as Pittsburg, are visiting the province in search of manganese properties, and these deposits have attracted so much attention abroad that I received not long since from the geologist in charge of iron and manganese on the geological survey of Arkansas a note, in which he says:- I am engaged in writing a report on the manganese ores of the state of Arkansas, and in this connection am trying to give also a few facts concerning similar ores elsewhere. Mr. E. Gilpin, of Halifax, has kindly given me the records of the output of manganese for different years in Nova Scotia, and has referred me to you for the records of output for New Brunswick. No record being kept, I was unable to give the geologist the information which he desired, and the province thus lost a chance of advertising its very valuable manganese deposits. Grand Lake coal is also an article, to whose cheap production as well as to the selection of its bestvarieties, much more attention should be paid than is now being done. It is the intention of the writer to visit again the coal regions of Grand Lake this winter, and to endeavor to get a meeting of the people residing there who are interested in coal mining, for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the best way of arriving at the objects above mentioned; and it may be that the provincial legislature may be asked to aid in this development of the coal area of which the province holds so much. Should I do so I will send to the Telegraph a full description of the situation and of the plans which may be proposed to cheapen the production of Grand Lake coal, so that the city of Saint John and the river counties may be supplied with this fuel at the cheapest rate, as also such suggestions as can be got as to the best means to be taken in order to guarantee to purchasers the quality of the Grand Lake coal which may be offered to them. Should such work be undertaken, and a suitable scheme arrived at by those interested in coal at the Grand Lake, for its developments, I trust that the Telegraph will give its valuable assistance in bringing before the legislature a well devised project to advance the coal interests of Queens and Sunbury counties."

Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1901 Legislature. - ... He was glad to see thatthe mineral resources of the province were again attracting the attention of the government and that an effort is to be made to develop the valuable coal areaslying in the county of Queens and Sunbury. The great scarcity of coal in the past year indicates that there will be a profitable market for all the coal mined in New Brunswick. We are told that the quality of this coal is splendid and that it can be supplied at a much less cost than the coal which is imported from Nova Scotia. If so, every effort ought to be made to develop those

S.J. Star - Mar. 23, 1901 Fredericton, N.B., March 22. - A bill has been introduced in the legislative assembly to incorporate the New Brunswick Central Coal, Iron and Railway Co. The purpose of the company is to construct and operate a railway from Moncton to Fredericton, passing through the coal fields of the Grand Lake district in Queens county. The company asks for power to acquire the Central railwayand to secure running powers over the railway bridge at Fredericton. The capital stock of the company is $190,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The names of the provisional directors of the company are Right Hon. the Earl of Russell, William Leatham Bright, Bernard Charles Malloy, M.P., James Ward Burchill and Sir John H, Puleston, all of England. The head office of the company is at Chipman, Queens county."

Evening Times & Star - Jun. 2, 1910 Mineral Work in New Brunswick. - Licenses to search for minerals have been granted to L.L. Caillaux in Gloucester county; M.C. Holmes and J.F. Eskildson, Kings county; George Gilbert, R. Carr Harris, M.M. Dugas, HenryScott, Geo. Robertson and John Robertson, Gloucester county; F.H. Pete, York county; M. McLaughlin, Queens county; E.M. Sypher and heirs of S. Clarke, Queens county, and Northfield Coal Co., Sunbury county. A license to work has been granted to the Canada Paint Co., in Westmorland county. M. O'Leary, G.N. O'Leary and J.A. O'Leary have been granted a twenty years lease of Lot 92, on the line between Sunbury and Queens county, containing 213 acres."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / SPRI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.; Mineral Springs;
Morning Freeman - Apr. 16, 1874 Looking For Mines. - Something was said in the Assembly about the money expended in exploring for mines. We are not disposed to find much fault with the Government for an expenditure of this sort, even though it may not be as judicious as it should be, and there does not seem to be any good reason why individuals or companies looking for mines that they may make a profit out of them should not themselves pay the cost of the explorations from which, if successful, they would derive all the immediate benefit. On page 78 of the Auditor's Report appear the following entries:- MINING Receiver General, expenses connected with Diamond Drill, $1,400.00 Samuel T. Gove, on account Grant, 150.00 Francis Hibbard, do. 1,200.00 Wm. Porter, do. 1,000.00 Receiver General, on account Diamond drill 708.22 -- $4,458.22A Grand Lake correspondent, in a letter which we have been obliged to overhold for some time, tells something of the work of the drill:- To The Editor of the Freeman. Newcastle Bridge, Canning, Q.C., March, 1874. Sir,- The diamond boring machine purchased by the Local Government to test the existence of the much talked of seam of coal is now considered useless, so far as this, the parties operating with it can only bore 400 feet. They have bored three holes, one 400 feet, one 362 feet, and one 170 feet. This machine arrived at Grand Lake in October, 1872, and they have done in one year and three months what ought to have been done in three months. It appears now that the principle object of Mr. Bailley in recommending this machine to the Government was to develop a seam of coal supposed to be lying on the bottom of the Grand Lake, as coal had been brought up at different times on the anchors of wood boats, and this has led parties ignorant of coal mining to think that by this enterprise they would become rich at once and that the Grand Lake was one solid bed of coal. Had it turned out so, the enterprise would have been a deep laid scheme to develop it with the public money and a company to enjoy it. Dr. Robb set this question at rest as far back as 1857 by requesting a private party interested in mining at that time to make proper investigation. The parties bored thirty-five feet, which Dr. Robb considered was sufficient to prove there was no seam of coal at the bottom of the Lake, only the coal that had floated down the small streams on the ice in the Spring of the year, and some might have been washed off the decks of wood boats and come there by other means unknown to this day. The Local Government has been as liberal as any Government could be in a matter of this kind. Mr. Bailley recommended the machine to the Government through a pamphlet which he received from the Boring Machine Company of New York, and Mr. Bailley was deceived himself. He stated in public that the machine would bore 1000 feet. He is now convinced that it will bore only 400 feet. Mr. Bailley has had the management of the machine. He recommended it to the Government. Mr. Covert recommended the machine to the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Company, and they accepted it at his request, expecting it would help them to get satisfaction as the company was about sinking a shaft at the time. This company has expended between one and two thousand dollars and the machine was taken away from them after the company voting to bore another hole up in the high land. It is the opinion of miners that a boiling spring wasstruck at Newcastle Bridge at a depth of 190 feet; the water tasted sulphurous and is supposed to come from coal or in close proximity to coal. This company ought to have the machine to develop this locality, or a portion of the money granted for mining operations. This is the encouragement held out to the company by certain gentlemen. We hope they will come to the front now, as it might be too late after the local general election. There is talk going around that a certain gentleman was heard say that the Government sent Messrs. Williams and White to New York to purchase a sheep and when it got to New Brunswick it turned out to be a goat. Now, if this is done to injure Mr. Williams in his election it will have no effect. It ought to be rightly understood that if this machine has turned out a goat, Mr. Bailley went to New York and saw this goat and then Messrs. Williams and White went to purchase it, and shortly after Mr. Covert went to New York and purchased a solid bit, so called. This machine has been very expensive affair and we can see no one party particularly to blame. If Mr. Bailley and Mr. Covert and Mr. Williams will meet face to

face they can soon convince themselves of the conversation that took place on the railway last Fall leaving St. John, and the sheep and the goat story can be very nicely settled. The people have entire confidence in the experience they have had of Mr. Williams, and that he is guided by no selfish motives in politics only to give justice to all parties. Yours, &c.,

Codes: X1 / R8 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1890 Mining Licences. - The receipts from mining licences for the year were but $460.25, as follows:From Grand Lake Coal Co. on granted lands in Queens Co. …$10.00Albert T. Dunn, on crown lands in St. John Co. …$20.00 J. Fenwick Fraser, on crown lands in Albert Co. …$20.00Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co., on crown lands in St. John Co. …$200.00 R.C. Call, on crown lands in Gloucester Co. … $20.25 W.R. Payne, on crown lands in Gloucester Co. … $40.00"

Codes: X1 / S6 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Kent County Coal;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 10, 1835 Grand Lake and Richibucto Railroad. - … Ahighly respected gentleman of Richibucto … says … Coal may be found in abundance five miles from where the projected road would start from on this River (Richibucto river?) … . William John Layton, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands at Richibucto … replied… Richibucto and Salmon Rivers … rivers and brooks doubtless flow through ravines, but those ravines are only natural beds formed by the incessant action of the waters upon the enerally soft and penetrable soil. … The country across from the head of the tide to where the Salmon River is navigable, consists neither of what may be called decidedly rock nor sand. The surface soil is a light loam, inclining to redness in colour and sandiness in consistency. Wherever rock shows itself, which is only on the banks and bottoms of the rivers and streams, it is composed of a hardish sandstone, I believe of secondary formation, and often exhibiting specimens of pudding-stone. I have never seen on Salmon River or on the Richibucto, a single specimen of granite or any other hard stone, excepting a few specimens of quartz in the beds of the rivulets. ...One great and important advantage on this route would be, the great facility for procuring an abundant supply of coals, at the lowest possible rate, for the supply of steamers and locomotives; as it is well known that they can be had of good quality at the Mines now working on the Salmon River, and that Coals are to be und cropping out on the banks of the Richibucto. These Coals would enable Steamers to run at a cheaper rate than in almost any other part of America, and would give the route a decided preference over all others, and defy competition. ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903 Developing the Province. - … The KentNorthern Extension will be forty-two miles long and will run from Kent Junction to Chipman, there connecting with the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company's line to Fredericton… The other road, the Beersville will run from Adamsville on the I.C.R. six or seven miles to the Beersville coal mine, the property of the Imperial Coal Company. Charter and subsidy have both been granted and Mr. Brown expects that coal will be carried over the road four months from now. The coal is of excellent quality and conditions are such that mining operations are not difficult. He thinks that when under way 200 tons a day can be taken out and it is estimated there are 6,000,000 tons in the field."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 4, 1904 Forty five miners, 36 from Belgium and from England, have been brought out by the provincial government to work in the coal mines in Queen's and Kent Counties. They are the last of a party of one hundred brought out for that purpose. Their families will come out after they have become established at the mines. Practical coal mining is being done with good success both in Queen's county and at Beersville in Kent county. Surveyor General Dunn states that the outlook for mineral development in this province is bright, and he expects to see it become an important source of wealth. - Maritime Merchant."

Richibucto Review - Feb. 18, 1904 In the last issue of the Royal Gazette, Dr. HugoVon Hagen of New York has applied for mining license to search for minerals on twenty two lots of five square miles each, making a total of one hundred and ten square miles chiefly along Lake Stream and Coal Creek in Kent and Queens counties."

Codes: X1 / S6 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Kent County Coal;
S.J. Globe - Mar. 29, 1910 Injunction Against A Mining Company. - New Brunswick Has Some Interests. - Augusta, March 28. - A temporary injunction to prevent the Canadian Consolidated Mines Co. Ltd., from holding any stockholders' meetings, issuing or selling any bonds or proceeding further with its business was issued on Monday by Judge Whitehouse, of the Supreme Court. The restraining order was petitioned by Alvin Woodbury, of Portland, a stockholder, who in a bill in equity claims that the corporation, which was organized March 29, 1909, under the general laws of Maine and with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, is insolvent through negligence or gross mismanagement of its affairs. The petitioner further asked that the injunction be made permanent and a receiver be appointed to take possession of the property and assets of the corporation. A hearing will be held Wednesday on the latter phase of the petition. The liabilities are $50,000; assets unknown. The Canadian Consolidated Mines Company is an organization incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is preferred and $3,000,000 common stock, and the officers are: Dr. Hugo Von Hagen, president; Mr. James M. Seeley, vice president, and Mr. J.F. Donnelly, treasurer. These with Mr. G.W. Breffit are the directors. The company took over the business of the Great Northern Coal Company, Ltd., The Chignecto and Kent Coal Company, and the Crown Coal Company, of New Brunswick, and, it is said, hold large interests in the Grand Lake coal region. Dr. Von Hagen is well known in New Brunswick, having been the head of a company opened up the now closed

Beersville coal mine and built a line of railway from the I.C.R. to the mine in Kent county. A sketch of Dr. Von Hagen describes him as a middle aged man whose early life was devoted to literarywork and who was for some twelve years engaged in Y.M.C.A. work in New York and is said to have made considerable money in promotion work. This sketch describes him as 'owning 90 per cent of the North Shore Railway in New Brunswick, ten miles long, and connecting numerous coal properties with the Colonial railroad.' It is presumed this means the Intercolonial for the North Shore Railroad is now the name of the Beersville line. The road is said to be capitalized at $190,000 and to have cost $175,000. In addition to this Mr. Von Hagen is said to own 60 per cent of the Northern Coal Company at Mount Carlyle, N.B., incorporated for $1,000,000; 75 per cent of the Great Northern Coal Co., of Nova Scotia, capital $300,000, which owns three square miles of coal lands with fully equipped plant; large interests in the Maritime Coal Co. in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, capital $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is subscribed, and 80 per cent of the Bay of Fundy Mining Co., with valuable copper holdings, etc., capitalized at $300,000."

Codes: X1 / S6 / A6 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Kent County Coal; Westmorland County
Daily Times - Jul. 15, 1901 New Brunswick Coal Areas. - Being Examined By A Nova Scotia Expert. - At the request of the New Brunswick local government, Mr. H.S. Poole, the late manager of the Acadia Coal Co., of Stellarton, N.S., has spent the past two weeks examining the coal formations in Westmorland and Kent counties. Mr. Poole was formerly inspector of mines in Nova Scotia and is said to be the best geological authority on coal, in Nova Scotia. Mr. Poole spent Saturday in Moncton in company with Dr. Bailey, of Fredericton. Next week he is to makean examination of the Grand Lake seams and later on is to make further examination in this and adjoining counties with a view it is said to advising the local government as to the most desirable locations for carrying on boring operations."

Codes: X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - May 1, 1833 Statistics of the Trade, Industry and Resources of Canada, and the other plantations in British America. By Henry Bliss, Esquire... Produce of the Mines. - Gypsum and grindstones, lime, coal and iron, have long been among the staple productions of the British Northern Colonies. Mines of copper and lead have been discovered within a more recent period; other and richer minerals are still insupposition; but the first mentioned are so extensive, and raised in such abundance as to form a very considerable article of export trade. Freestone, granite, marble, clay, and slate of excellent qualities exist in various parts, and are there used for the purpose of building. Manganese and antimony are also found, and a 6 small quantity of the former is exported. The mineral resources of the Northern Colonies have by no means been yet explored. Whatever indeed is known has been less the result of inquiry, than of the voluntary, and almost obtrusive, disclosures of nature herself, who has scattered indications of these her gilts on the very surface of the land, and even on the shores of the sea, so that if the eye did not heed them, man's foot would stumble where they lie. Enough, however, has been ascertained to make it unquestionable that the mines of these provinces are destined to become an immense and inexhaustible source of wealth and power. The island of Cape Breton, the eastern parts of Nova Scotia, the country between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the river St. John, in New Brunswick, the peninsula of Gaspe, in Lower Canada, contain beds of coal of vast extent; and in Newfoundland also, the same mineral is known to exist. These veins which lie near to the surface have for some time been partially opened in various places, and in one or two the pits have been worked to some extent. But within a few years the General Mining Association of London have invested a large capital, about œ180,000, in the mines of Nova Scotia. Piers have been constructed, railroads laid down. Steam boats, mills, shops, and houses built, and every preparation made for prospecting the enterprise on a large scale. About 500 men are already employed in these mines. Coal, coke, tar, and iron, are the objects and produce of their labour. In the last year, 1832, they shipped above 33,000 chaldron of coal, and made about 2,500 of coke. Fifty vessels at a time have been seen waiting at the mines for freights; and from the extension and improvement of their operations, the company expects, apparently with reason, to ship 100,000 chaldrons in the ensuing year. N.B. Courier - May 4, 1833 The stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company, met at the Masonic Hall in this City on Tuesday the 30th ult. pursuant to notice given in the Royal Gazette and other papers, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were chosen: Robert Parker Robert F. Hazen Henry Johnston John Ward, Jun. N. Merritt William Leavitt R.W. Crookshank Geo. D. Robinson John M. Wilmot James Kirk Henry Gilbert E.D.W. Ratchford Stephen Wiggins The Directors of the Company met at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a President, when Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. was unanimously chosen, and T.L. Nicholson, Esq., appointed Secretary to the Company."

Codes: X1 / U7 / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Queens County Coal;
N.B. Reporter - Nov. 8, 1899 The work of mining is going on at the Queens County coal mines. An order has lately been placed for 300 tons for the St. John market. It is said experiments are being made with this coal on the I.C.R. The coal vein is about 30 inches thick, at a depth of about thirty feet."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 8, 1899 Queen's Coal. - The Sun reports work proceedingin a coal mine near Chipman. At a depth of thirty feet the vein is thirty inches thick and the quality good. If the Central Railway were extended to this city a great impetus would be given to coal mining in Queen's Co."

Codes: X2 / IDX_Names: Carleton County Coal;
Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 17, 1855 Parliamentary debates on the New Brunswick Mining Company incorporation ..... (same

format as for Carleton and York Company)."

Codes: Z2 / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

S. J. Daily Globe - Jul. 11, 1862 ...Not less interesting, as evidence of the natural wealth of the province, is the very complete collection of the minerals made by Mr. Payne, of Portland, St. John, by the direction of the Colonial Government. It contains 523 specimens, arranged in five glass cases, the frames of which are made of the woods of the province. Among the specimens of coal are some from which the famous Albertine oil is distilled.- The Albert Mining Company have two shafts; one of these is 750 feet, the second has already been sunk to 350 feet, and it is proposed to be continued to the enormous depth of 1,500, or nearly one-third of a mile. The veins of this extraordinary coal run nearly perpendicular. The coal is used in the production of gas and paraffine, and it is for these purposes superior to the petroleum or American rock oil. One ton of the coal contains from 16,000 to 18,000 cubic feet of gas, or 80 gallons of refined Albert oil. Last year the Albert Company produced from their works not less than 70,000 gallons of refined oil. There are also some specimens of shale found about seven milesdistant from the Albert works, which is not quite so rich in oil, but which, nevertheless, produces nearly 60 gallons of crude oil per ton. Building and limestones, and various descriptions of earths and pigments, and clays, and gypsum are included in the collection. The report presented to the Local Government by Mr. Payne shows that the produce of the colony during the last yearwas 1,500 tons of Albert coal, 21,190 grindstones - and New Brunswick enjoys a high reputation for quality of this description of stone, - 12,430 tons of building stones, 2,300 tons of gypsum, 406 tons of manganese, 20,650 casks of lime, 4,000 tons of coal, and 606 tons of granite. We have felt considerable interest in the examination of the contents of this New Brunswick court, and an hour or two may be most profitably and agreeably passed by the visitor in inspecting the natural products and the many evidences of the arts and industry of the New Brunswickers."

Codes: Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1859 Passed 13 April: An Act to enable the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the County of Richmond, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: Z2 / A6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Westmorland County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 16, 1891 Sackville, Sept. 15. - The N.Y. Freestone Quarrying Co., of Wood Point, are shipping largely by rail to Toronto, for the new City Hall and Court House, which will it is said, when completed, be one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. They pay the I.C.R. this season $15,000 for freight. A train load of this stone was examined a few days ago by the Telegraph correspondent, at Sackville Station. The specimens of stone were really splendid, not only for the rich brownish red shade, but for the evenness of color and a texture of unvarying perfection shown. Two stones designed for lintels of immense windows were no less than 16 feet long and two in width. The quarry where these came from is now considered one of the most valuable in these provinces. It is well fitted with the latest appliances for quarrying and hoisting stone, and gives employment and cash pay to a large gang of men.The existence of a coal seam at Shediac has long been known there, but no one has had the enterprise to test it. Although it is said to exist in the lower coal measures, where productive seams are not usually found, Mr. J.W.Y. Smith, who promises to become one of our most active and useful business men, intends to settle the question of its value by actual work."

Codes: Z2 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;

Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 27, 1865 In another column we give an extract which we find in the Quebec Daily News respecting the discovery of petroleum in California. The Engineer, who has examined the locality carefully, and superintended the boring of test wells at much expense, reports the presence, in abundance, not only of petroleum but of ""Albertine coal"". Now ""Albertine coal"", as he calls it, has heretofore been supposed to exist only in Albert County, in this Province, and hence the characteristic name applied to it, Albertite. We had scarcely laid down the Quebec News yesterday when the Christian Visitor, damp from the press, was laid on our table; and the first portion of the contents that caught our eye was a letter from the Editor, the Revd. Mr. Bill, who is travelling in Westmorland and Albert Counties, and whose observations on local topics are always practical and frequently given in detail. In reading his letter from Moncton in yesterday's issue, we were struck with the fact, that, while an engineer was announcing the discovery of Petroleum and Albertite in the same locality on the Pacific Coast, the Press of New Brunswick proclaims a similar discovery on these Atlantic shores! We referred a week or two ago to the fact that Americans were boring for oil at Dover in Westmorland, near the Petitcodiac river; the Visitor gives fuller details of their movements and success than we were able to obtain at the time. It says:- ""Very near the River are valuable stone quarries, of different kinds, which have only to be worked thoroughly to produce immense profits. And not far distant, in all probability, Oil Works will be erected, upon a large and productive scale. Recent investigations are making the impression upon scientific minds that this whole region, extending to Hillsboro, Dover, and Memramcook, is destined to become, at no distant day, a vast oil-bearing country. An American company have already erected six derricks in Westmorland, and two in Albert; they have four steam engines on hand, but only two are yet in use. Two of the wells were bored by hand. A reliable gentleman connected with the company informs us that they intend operating extensively all summer. The oil has been forwarded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where it has been thoroughly tested and pronounced very fine. Oils both light and heavy have been obtained. What is designated The Goodie well is pronounced by competent judges in Pittsburg to be decidedly and distinctly an oil-bearing rock. A friend has handed us a phial of oil from the Goodie well and it seems almost fit for use in its crude state. When we return, it can be seen in the Visitor office. ""As long ago as 1830, oil was discovered here by Dr. Jackson; subsequently Dr. Hay, Prof. Taylor, and several other eminent scientific gentlemen, have examined this district, and all agree as to the existence of oil, and say that it is not confined to any one locality, but exists in different sections. Practical men who have examined these oil formations say that the surface and other indications ""surpass"" anything they have seen in the ""Kanawha"" oil region of Western Virginia, and in West County, Virginia, where oil is being obtained in such abundance. ""If these valuable resources be opened up and rendered productive, it will have to be done largely by foreign capital. Men from the oil regions of the States have already expended here some $12,000 in gold, and are expecting to expend a much larger amount in testing the various points of interest as to their oil-bearing capabilities. We sincerely hope they will go on and prosper. ""With all these natural elements of wealth and progress, surely this ought to be one of the most progressive places in the Maritime Provinces, and it will be as soon as the necessary skill and capital are employed. Education, economy, and industry are essential to the onward march of any country. Let these be applied in sufficient measure to the mines, minerals, and other resources of Westmorland and Albert, and they will soon become the most prosperous sections of British America."" Since the above was in type we have received some additional information on this subject which we shall lay before our readers at as early a date as possible. We need only say at present that the oil prospect at Dover is

Codes: Z2 / G3 / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite;
Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1876 and Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 Acts passed… An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreaux Red Granite and Free Stone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: Z2 / H3 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Moncton -
Slate; Albert Mines;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 31, 1852 and St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 11, 1852 Albert County. - We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures. The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital on the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration on the appearance of Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province, situatedin the same county, viz., the Albert Building Stone Company, near Harvey. This concern is now carried on under the superintendance of Messrs. Lang and Stirling, two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it, with C.D. Archibald, Esq. There are now seventy-five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons. Within a few miles from the stone quarry, avaluable slate quarry has been discovered, and there are now eight men employed in clearing away the surface, with a view to commence extensive operations. We have received a specimen of the slate, which we have placed in the reading room for inspection. The Gypsum mines, owned and worked by Mr. Fowler, at Hillsborough, will also prove a valuable source of export when the arrangements are completed for working them on an extensive scale. On the whole, Albert County has at present the appearance of rapidly rising into importance, possessing as it does such varied and extensive mineral resources, besides being one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province of New Brunswick."

Codes: Z2 / HILL / A2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook
Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines;

Morning Journal - Jul. 12, 1867 The Resources of Albert County. - … The soil, being that of, the lower carboniferous rocks, is, of course, of the richest and most productive kind. How could it be otherwise with its marls, gypsum, limestone, and oil-bearing shales? On this point Professor Bailey, a most careful and accurate observer, says:- No other district in the Province, except where alluvial deposits prevail, will compare with that of the subcarboniferous rocks in fertility, and none, therefore offers so many facilities for settlement. … Mining operations will lead to a large consumption of wood. The manufacture of plaster now, and of oil, sure ere long be undertaken, will consume very large quantities of wood in barrels. .Ship building … The vessels once built may at once be laden with plaster, albertite, lumber, building or other stones and sent on their voyage. … Of the mining and manufacturing of Albertite andplaster we have already spoken. As to the latter we needonly add that the supply of gypsum, the white cliffs of which are a marvel to behold, is practically inexhaustible. Part of them may be anhydrous, and therefore of less value than the hydrous gypsum, used for making plaster for building, but it will require ages to exhaust the supplies of the most valuable kind which invite the operations of the manufacturer. The same may be said of the freestone for building purposes. It is now being quarried in several places, and despite an adverse tariff, shipped at a profit to the United States. It is strange if it cannot also be advantageously shipped to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario as well as the freestone of Ohio. The members of the House of

Commons will have to see to these and other kindred matters by and bye, so far, at least, as fiscal arrangements are concerned. Slate, flagging fire-clay, clay and sand forbrick making, may be had in abundance. Manganese and copper have been found, but the search for them and other minerals in quantities sufficient to warrant mining operations which has been carried on at an immense expenditure, has not as yet yielded any proper return. Wemay say the same of the oil bearing shales. The Caledonia works, their grinding apparatus, rotary retorts, distilling, condensing and purifying apparatus and machinery, their steam engine, even their anvils, hammers and other tools and implements, provided at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are lying idle and wasting away by corrosion. The shales yielding from 25 to 60 gallons of oil per ton, found on the Caledonia property (partly owned by Mr. Archibald,) and at Turtle Creek, in which he has an exclusive interest, are found from a foot to ten or twelve feet thick, increasing in richness and in thickness as they descend. The quantity of shales to be found far above the level of the sea is practically inexhaustible. At Baltimore nine different beds, lying parallel to each other may be most distinctly traced. At Turtle Creek there are five or six smaller ones, the one rising above the other, and even ascending the hillsides during a portion of their course. Quantities of the shale are now being shipped to the United States from Westmorland, where the same deposits are found, and it is probable that the day is not far distant when the price of oil, owing to the failure of the springs of petroleum, and the adoption of fiscal arrangements fitted to stimulate those branches of our industry which have been prejudiced by the refusal of Reciprocity on the part of the United States, may ensure the manufacture of oil from these shales, to such an extent, as will turn Albert into one vast manufacturing hive, and require her shipping in order to meet our export requirements, which will involve corresponding imports, and give the Albert Branch Railroad - we must yet say something more special in regard to this desirable work - and also the Intercolonial railroad a handsome contribution in traffic. When this comes about we suppose Mr. Archibald, who has already several miles of excellent road in Albert, and had several houses erected, preparatory to operations in which he hopes to engage, and about which Mr. McHenry ever thinks and talks by day and dreams by night (if not by day!) the owners of Caledonia stock, and sundry other persons, will have become immensely rich; while the farmers of Albert will have such a demand for their products, and mechanics and labourers such a demand for their work, as has been hither to unknown in New Brunswick. So may it be. We think, indeed, that it is quite likely that such will be the case, and as a means to this end, we hope the press in different parts of our Dominion will not grudge to say a word about the great general resources and the boundless mineral wealth of Albert County. Provincial apathy forced the Albert Mines into the hands of non-resident proprietors, with a single exception. Is this also to be the fate of the rich cannelite of Albert, representing millions upon millions of gallons of oil, or still worse is it to be neglected altogether, merely to nourish the ""forest primeval"" or to promote the luxuriance of the crops grown by the farmers of Albert?"

Codes: Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 15, 1854 Passed in March-May 1854: An Act to incorporate the Albert Manufacturing Company An act to incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company. An act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association." N.B. Reporter - May 14, 1858 and Carleton Sentinel - May 15, 1858 EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK ...in year 1857 ... The quantity of coal exported from the Colony was 5,056 chaldrons, nearly all from the Albert Mines. The quantity of Stone, including Building and Grindstone, exported, was 8,124 tons, a large portion of which was building stone, from the Albert Quarries. The quantity of Gypsum and Plaster exported was 7,888 tons, value, £1,637 sterling;... Pig Iron, 1,508 tons value £9,607, nearly all of which was the production of Nova Scotia. - Courier."

Codes: Z2 / HILL / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grey Brook Gypsum; Albert Mines;

S. J. Daily Globe - Oct. 6, 1862 Albert County. - The ""Review"" referring to the prospects of Albert County says:- The Albert Coal is to a great extent dependent upon the American market, and also our Plaster and Gypsum; consequently, these branches of industry have not been carried on to the same extent that they would have been had our neighbors been fortunate enough to escape their present trouble. Our Stone quarries have also met a severe check to their progress. Not withstanding all this, these branches of industry have been kept in operation, and although there was some fears a short time since of the Albert Mines suspending operations for a time, yet these doubts and fears have been removed by an increasing demand for coal. Similar fears were entertained in reference to the Plaster Works, but they are still going on with their accustomedactivity. On the whole we are better off than we expected to be under the circumstance, for quite a change has taken place in this country during the past few weeks, and many of those doubts and fears that arise in the human mind at the thought of ""hard times"", have been removed, at least for a time."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 28, 1863 The Eastern Advocate describing the state of affairs in Albert county, says:- ""But the 'lords of creation' may be mining. Letus see. We go to the Albert mines - it is a Yankee company; the Albert County people have no interest there, except to pick up the crumbs that fall from the rich concern's table - the natives supply some of the produce that is consumed there - that is all! We go to the Plaster Quarries - it, too, is Yankee; and we have the same story to tell. The Stone quarries - the new discoveries - everything - is dependent upon Yankee enterprise and capital for development, and ""own fools"" are quite content if they can but sell these 'Yankees' a few goods, and supply them a small amount of produce, and so gather from their expenditure a few shillings! ""As to Mills and Manufactories we have next to none; of those which do exist we will take note, and give due credit at another time. Of Shipbuilding we have spoken in a previous number. ""The sum of the matter is this: that next to the attractive facilities lying idle on all hands which strike the stranger's attention is the easy, independent, want-of-enterprise air, which the people to a great extent exhibit in all the more settled districts of the county. They are comfortable, frugal, moderately industrious, and they are content."""

Codes: Z2 / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;
Weekly Observer - Aug. 3, 1852 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 9, 1852 Albert County. - We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures. The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital on the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration on the appearance of Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province, situatedin the same county, viz., the Albert Building Stone Company, near Harvey. This concern is now carried on under the superintendance of Messrs. Lang and Stirling, two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it, with C.D. Archibald, Esq. There are now seventy-five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons. - Courier. In addition to the above, Slate and Gypsum quarries are being opened in Albert County; and its maritime advantages and agricultural resources are also becoming appreciated. This fine county soon will form one of the most important sections of the province."

Morning News - Jul. 2, 1862 New Brunswick at the London Exhibition. - … Among the natural products of the Province, the Albert and common coal are prominent articles, the great value and extent of which are hardly yet developed. There are specimens too, of the fine building stones properly called ""Albert Freestone"", but more generally known in the United States, whither it has been largely exported, as ""Nova Scotia stone"". The building in which is the office of the Scottish American Journal, is faced with this fine stone, and some of the finest edifices of New York are built with it. ... Mr. Spurr, of St. John, sends a fine specimen of albertite, a coal or asphalt, from which the paraffine or kerosene oil is extracted. The specimen is remarkably beautiful, and superior in brilliancy of color to fine specimens of jet. The same gentleman contributes specimens of the oil in the crude and refined state. It is stated to be worth two shillings and sixpence a gallon; but I fear it would scarcely command that price in the London market, which is already overstocked with Canadian and

Codes: Z2 / J8 / A2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines;
Albert / Kings County Oil Shales;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 21, 1888 and Daily Times - Apr. 26, 1888 The Albert Railway. - And How It Grew Out of The Discovery of Albertite. - Some Interesting Facts in Provincial History. - The inhabitants of more sunny climes often complain of the fog and gloom of England. The water of the Gulf stream though imparting warmth and humidity to its atmosphere does so at the expense of much of the glorious sunshine with which we are blessed. But nowhere has the hearth glowed more brightly and the gas jet more brilliantly than in the homes of Merrie England. Not many years ago the cannel coal, on which the gas companies relied for their supply, was thought to be nearly exhausted, and the gas men substituted for it an inferior article, whereupon the English people called for more and better light. A parliamentary commission instituted to enquire into the matter, unearthed the fact that all the cannel coal then known to exist would at thethen rate of consumption be exhausted in a few years. The electric light was then but a plaything of scientists. Pennsylvania had not yet tapped the oily ocean that lay far down beneath the coal measures. The Scotch cannelite shales attracted the most attention as a possible source of gas supply, but they were limited in extent, poor in illuminating power and altogether inadequate to meet the demand. The world was searching for light. About this time a curious substance was discovered in Albert County, N.B. Professor Dawson in his Acadian Geology speaks of it as follows: A deposit of a curious substance resembling bitumen was found at Weldon Brook, near Hillsboro. It is evidently coal, and is seen in masses presenting a beautiful and singular appearance. It has a splendid resinous lustre and perfect conchoidal fracture. It is perfectly free from mineral charcoal, or impure coal. Associated with it are shales containing numerous fossils and entombed fishes. Israel D. Andrews, American consul at St. John, in his report to the United States government, speaks of it as follows: In the province of New Brunswick recent explorations have brought to light a most beautiful and before unknown variety of coal, containing 60 per cent. gas-making material. This coal is the most remarkable in America, not only from its beautiful, clear, glossy, and highly bituminous character, but also on account of the abundance, beauty and perfection of its fossils. It furnishes a very rich gas, highly charged with carbon, consisting mostly of olefiant gas, etc., etc. Small pieces of it had been found in Weldon Brook, and Peter and John Duffey of Hillsboro determined to search for it. It is reported that as they were walking up the brook they came to a smooth surface, under a few inches of water, covered by a vegetable growth. As the leader stepped on it his feet slipped from under him and he sat down suddenly. On arising he found the vegetable matter clinging to his clothes, leaving a black and glossy coal revealed to his gaze. Messrs. Duffy forthwith secured the mining right. They tried the coal for forging, but it would not work. Used in a grate it would melt and the oil would run out of it. The firm of Allison & Spurr were at that time speculating in mining properties, and some samples of this Albert coal were sent to J. DeWolfe Spurr who was then in England. Mr. Spurr had the novel substance analyzed there, when to the surprise of everybody concerned it was found to yield per ton 120 gallons of oil of a high illuminating power. Messrs. Allison and Spurr immediately purchased the property and the Albert Manufacturing Co. was formed to operate it. As soon as its great value was known, of course other parties wanted a share in it. The land on which

the coal was found was owned by H. Steeves. Dr. Gesner, author of A History of New Brunswick, and who was a man of extensive scientific attainments, visited Hillsboro to examine the find, and, of course, recognized the difference between it and any known variety of coal. Having secured the title to the land, he procured an injunction restraining the Albert Mining Co. from raising any more of the substance, on the alleged ground that as it was not coal, but asphaltum, the company had no right whatever in it. Litigation followed, and the most extensive and expensive lawsuit ever witnessed in Albert Co. was the result. Experts were brought in from England, Germany and the United States, but as is the case with experts of all kinds, their sworn testimony was as contradictory as that of ordinary mortals. Some of the scientists contended that it was coal; others equally learned contended it was not. Judge, jury and claimants were alike puzzled. At last an anything but learned blacksmith testified that he had forged an axle with the stuff. That settled it. The court confirmed the title of the Albert Mining Company and gave to the substance the name Albertite. It was extensively mined and much of it shipped to St. John, where Mr. Spurr had large works erected for the distillation of the oil. Another Albert Mystery. - Extensive search was made for other deposits, and some were found but none large enough to warrant working. At a place called Baltimore and Caledonia in Albert Co., a substance was found that nearly resembled albertite; but it was not lustrous, like albertite, nor was it so flammable. Albertite was readily ignited with a match, and would burn till entirely consumed, leaving but little ash. The newly discovered product would also burn with intense heat, but required to be heated to a high temperature before igniting, and by burning its bulk would not be sensibly diminished. It was as great a mystery as the albertite had been. Boulders of it were found all over the section, and had sometimes been used by the maple sugar makers in combination with wood to evaporate their sap, but its forces were too intense for ordinary fires, as it would melt the fire dogs and burn out the pots. The attention of Alexander Wright was called to this stuff, and he recognized it as cannellite, similar to but much riches in illuminating properties than the Scotch shales. A quantity was sent to the oil works in St. John and retorted, when it was found to yield 60 gallons of oil and over 7000 cubic feet of illuminating gas to the ton. Just about this time there appeared on the scene a man whose name is inseparably connected with the inception, construction and progress of the Albert Railway. That man is Thos. McHenry. He had achieved no slight reputation as a writer. He had filled the editorial chairs of the Christian Visitor, Colonial Empire and Eastern Advocate. At the date spoken of he was employed in the oil works at St. John. Mr. McHenry went to Albert County to examine the shales. He found the deposits to be very extensive. The Albert Mining Co. neglected, possibly scorned, to secure them. Albertite yielded 120 gallons to the ton, and had nothing to fear from competition with shales. A new company promoted by J.H. Harding of St. John, was organized for the purpose of working the shales. Extensive and costly works were erected in Baltimore, and over 100,000 gallons of oil were distilled and exported to the United States. But this alarmed the whaling interests there and the whale oil men induced congress to impose a duty of ten cents a gallon on the New Brunswick product. This was severe blow to the new industry, but the works were continued, though with diminished profits. About this time Charles Dickson Archibald came to Albert Co. He had lived a checkerboard life; at one time in the possession of vast wealth, at another in straightened circumstances. He was agent in St. John for an English banking house. Israel D. Andrews, American consul at the port of St. John, who had purchased Mary's Point stone quarries, had secured some accommodation from the bank that Mr. Archibald represented. Unable to meet his obligation, he transferred his property at Mary's Point to Archibald, who went to Albert Co. to look after it. There he met Mr. McHenry, who represented to him the vast mineral wealth of the county awaiting development. Mr. Archibald had already been favorably impressed with its resources and had leased several properties that gave indications of being oil-bearing. His attention was particularly called to the shales by Mr. McHenry, and together they examined the deposits. Imbued with the prevalent English idea that cannel coal would be speedily exhausted, and knowing that the Scotch shales, though only four inches thick, were worked at a profit, while the Albert shales aggregated thirty feet in thickness, Mr. Archibald, after closely scrutinizing the excavation made by Mr. McHenry, rose to his feet and exclaimed: I will sell all I possess and purchase the pearl of exceeding great price. He immediately abandoned all his other business and sailed for England, taking with him samples of the shale. He had them analysed in London, Paris and Edinburgh. The results were uniform. The light produced was pronounced the most brilliant artificial illuminator of the day, excelling that from cannel coal, albertite, or any other source. Armed with the results of these analyses, Mr. Archibald appeared before the British parliamentary committee above referred to. His statements produced a profound sensation. But two drawbacks were discovered: 1st. the shale yielded no coke, while that from cannel coal more than paid the expenses of manufacturing gas; 2nd. the shale was located at a distant, nay in an almost unknown land, remote from shipping or railroad facilities. To compensate for the first drawback, it was argued that though from having a mineral instead of a carboniferous base, this shale yielded no coke, yet it contained in that base the materials, lime, etc., required to purify the gas. Further, the supply was inexhaustible. Instead of having to raise it from the bowels of the earth at great cost, it could be cheaply tumbled down the side of a mountain. Although yielding only half as much oil as albertite, it only cost half as much to retort it. It could be mined for one dollar per ton. These and other points in its favor were urgently

Codes: Z2 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 3, 1854 Passed 1st May, 1854. An Act to Incorporate the Albert Freestone Association. An Act to Incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company."

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - / General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1847 Exports for the Year 1846: Estimated Value in SterlingTo Great To North To West To Britain America Indies U.S.Gypsum 2,933 ton 60 4 720 Grindstones 653 tons 271 6 404 Coals 1,915 chald. 132 1,305 Lime 1,690 hhds. 424"

Codes: Z2 / LIME / O7 / GYP / J8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Albert Mines;
S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1889 Hopewell. - ... (The Rocks) - The cape is best known to sailors as a conspicuous point on the coast during several hour's sail, and ashore for its interesting scenery. Though not as grand as the Giant's Causeway, Fingal's Cave, or the Palisades, yet it is easy of access, well worth seeing, and adds materially to the pleasures of a summer holiday. It is on the west side of the bay mentioned, has a water front near to low water mark of about one quarter of a mile, with a height of 100 or 150 feet. The south end is bold, the north end forming a gentle slope to low ground. This point is reached by a carriage road, and here an array of water worn columns of rock 20 to 30 feet high above a smooth, sloping beach, met the eye while the shore wall is seen to be honeycombed with caverns. Farther down shore past projecting reefs and recurring recesses, as the headland rises, the outstanding masses grow more lofty andimposing, occasionally approaching the height of themainland, with a diameter of 30 to 50 feet. Some areapparently solid and several rods away from the bluff,others parted off by a fissure a few feet wide and rifted from top to bottom, with their bases riddled by long oval shaped passages which here and there almost undermine a towering and ponderous slab. The tunnels, galleries and caves differ in size, shape and form. Here is one roomy as Dan O'Connell's acts of parliament; the next with scarcely standing room, while another has 20 feet of space between its floor of sand and pointed arch overhead. They run parallel to each other at times, or cross at right angles. Some go straight through from daylight to daylight, others by turns and surprises, or now and then end in the cliffs too far and too dark to be explored without a light. The rock at these peculiar places is chiefly a fine grained, tough, dull red, conglomerate, alternating with other layers of red sandstone, and coarser conglomerate, all containing a proportion of lime, which appears to be the cementing ingredient between the layers as well. It pounds up more readily than it splits or breaks and is an unwilling stone to give up specimens. Probably it was formed without flaws, but irregular lines of cleavage now run up and down through it at varying distances apart. These cracks have evidently marked out the isolated portions and located the caverns. Atmospheric agencies, the surf, and the beach pebbles, burrowing in the crevices have done the rest. No caves a mile long and necessarily earlier formed, of which written descriptions and traditions tell, could be found. Fractures similar to these would reasonably account for the remarked absence of living springs over a considerable area of neighboring country. Down shore at the southeast corner two regular wall like ledges of blue limestone reach under the tide and in shore rise in a precipice. Here a pile of large square blocks have ground upon each other showing the marks of the waves' tremendous force. This is the most enduring stone of the group and contains curiously worn arabesque pieces, with veins resembling bunches of grapes. The Cape rocks seem to be older than the fossil marked sandstones at St. Mary's Point and Hopewell Cape, on either hand, on the same shore, but widely separated. ... Close by Cape Demoiselle Creek empties into the bay. This stream gives its name to the country through which it flows. One branch takes its rise near the once famous Albert mine. Large deposits of gypsum, freestone and limestone, with indications of salt are found along its course; freestone and lime stone have been extensively quarried. These facts, with the name as a connecting link, seem to call reference to them. .... Though prospecting to any extent for albertite has ceased, and in view of an estimated expenditure of $100,000 by several American companies in trial pits and borings outside Albert mines limits, yet there is a lingering and quite general hope that the lustrous mineral will crop out at some unexpected place and time."

Codes: Z2 / O7 / G3 / E2 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
Telegraph Journal - Aug. 31, 1929 The Maritime Exhibit at The Toronto Fair. - ... Mineral Exhibit. - The minerals of the province, ranging in size - and importance - from soft coal and granite to a small specimen of very brilliant, but uncommercial Albertite, are well represented andinclude copper ore, antimony, gypsum, iron ore, oil shale and high calcium limestone. There are grindstones, pulpstones and building stone from the Miramichi QuarryCompany; the granite is from St. George and the Spoon Island Granite Company; St. George is also responsible for some very fine marble and the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields are showing oils and byproducts as well as rock salt. ..."

Codes: Z2 / S5 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert County Coal (some Albertite);
S.J. Daily News - Dec. 31, 1870 Matters in Albert County. - ... There are in that part of the Province beds of Cannelite, coal, extraordinarily large; literal mountains of freestone and plaster abound along the line of the projected Railway, ... Below this lies Mary's Point and GrindstoneIsland, forming a splendid outer harbor with deep water, where the ""Great Eastern"" could come up and load with ease and entire security. The late Mr. Archibald intended to erect extensive oil manufactories here, and the site appears to be exceedingly well adapted for such a purpose. ... Shepody means Chapeau

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 16, 1880 and Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1880 Reported Discovery of Coal. - It is reported here that coal has been discovered on Cape Demoiselle Creek, on the property belonging to Robert Milburn, and near the Hayden stone quarries. The coal is said to be similar to the Albert coal found at Hillsboro. The discovery was made by Mr. Abner Marks, who with Henry Bennet and some others, including E.B. Chandler, Esq., have secured a lease, and intend commencing preparations to test the value of the discovery."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jul. 26, 1888 Mr. E.B. Chandler is seeking for coal on Judson Peck's property, near the Memel freestone quarries, Albert Co."

Codes: Z2 / S6 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Kent County Coal;

S.J. Globe - May 10, 1887 The Weldford Coal Mining Company, composed of James Brown, of Weldford Station, Kent Co., merchant; Matthew T. Glenn, of Weldford, hotel-keeper; Andrew Dunn, of Weldford, merchant; William W. McLellan, of Newcastle, Northumberland, track master I.C.R.; Michael Adams, of Newcastle, barrister-at-law, and David W. Clark, of Weldford, stonecutter, have applied for incorporation.The objects of the company are the exploring, digging, raising and mining of gold, silver, coal and other ores and minerals, together with the crushing and smelting of the same, with such other things as are incident to the obtaining thereof. The office will be at Weldford. The capital stock of the concern is to be

Codes: Z2 / T8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gloucester County Coal;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1885 Over the Caraquet Railway. - ... The chief items of export will be fish, lumber, grindstones, building stones and farm produce of every kind. In a few months the grindstone shipper will be able to send his goods to the United States without the expensive operation of transshipment at either Bathurst or St. John. Already 64 carloads of stones have been shipped over the section of road now constructed. ... At Clifton are the extensive grindstone quarries of the prosperous firms of J.B. Read & Co., Lombard & Co., Francis Scott and others ... Next comes New Bandon with three lobster factories and as many grindstone quarries. It might be mentioned here that at Clifton there are decided indications of coal underlying thegrindstone formation. Mr. Read states that the seam in places has a thickness of eighteen inches, but the greater portion is black carbonaceous slates, and the coaly portion does not exceed from six to eight inches in thickness. Coal of considerable thickness is reported at Caraquet and at Shippegan, and the outcrop yields promising specimens. Should a workable bed be found it is needless to say a market is ready for all that could be produced. The building stone referred to above is used entirely for local purposes. Many of the beds, however, are quite free from pyrites, and equal in quality to the fine stone obtained in the southeastern portion of the Province..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1886 From Bathurst to Shippegan. - Caraquet Railway ... At Clifton are the extensive freestone quarries of Messrs. Joseph Read & Co., Lombard & Co. and others, capable of producing unitedly, as now operated, between 5,000 and 6,000 tons per annum of the finest grindstone in the world. The deposit appears to be inexhaustible. Within the last two years Messrs. Read & Co. have been finding an outlet for their products in Canada, though as yet the United States supply the chief market. Eventually the entire output will be shipped by rail direct. From 300 to 500 men are employed at the quarries. Read & Co. have some very large quarries in the state of Ohio, and others on the Miramichi and Bay of Fundy. At Pokeshaw the writer was shown a solid cliff of magnificent building stone 200 feet in height. Recently both Lombard and Read have added a great deal of expensive modern machinery to their works. We noticed as we passed a new Methodist church in course of erection at Clifton. Operations, by the way, have been commenced on a handsome new R.C. church at Bathurst to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago... Strong hopes are entertained that theoutcroppings of coal at Clifton may lead to the discovery of a workable vein. Several small seams of coal have also been exposed by the workmen in the cuttings near Caraquet. The coal is of very good quality and if found in paying quantities, as expected, must be of immense value to the whole county, and of especial importance to the railway, inasmuch as it will have an advantage of 200 miles in distance from the Canadian markets over any beds now worked in these provinces..."

Codes: Z2 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;

NB. Courier - Sep. 16, 1837 LETTER 1. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency;The important measures which have been adopted for thewelfare and prosperity of New Brunswick, by the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government, since your Excellency's arrival in the Province, have produced the highest satisfaction among the inhabitants of that flourishing and loyal Colony. And although but a few months have passed away, since the country has enjoyed the benefit of your Excellency's talent and experience,it is already known that the veteran soldier is also the wise statesman under whose care science, industry, and lawful enterprise are protected, and have even now received a new impetus in their numerous departments. With a knowledge of these facts, I beg permission to address the following letters to your Excellency, knowing that whatever they may contain of an useful character, will be received with the patronage their author would endeavour to merit. The importance of examining the structure of the earth, with a view to unfold its valuable resources, must be evident to all who consider that mineral substances are indispensibly necessary in all the arts and sciences, and every work which man is called upon to perform. They form the powerful instruments of war, they supply the blessings of peace, and diminishing animal labor, they afford abundant means of happiness and health. By them agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are sustained, and the prosperity of every country depends upon their discovery and employment. None of the sources of national independence and wealth, have contributed so largely to the civilization of mankind, as those of the mineral kingdom, whose treasures also admirably display the intelligence and power of their All-wise creator. It is true that by viewing them the mind feels its own weakness, although it can hardly fail to behold the beauty and order of their arrangement. If such remarks will in any way apply to countries where vast mineral deposits are giving out their valuable contents to the benefit of their inhabitants, how much more must they be acknowledged to be correct in a Province, into which even granite and limestone were imported a few years ago. But instead of pursuing farther a prefatory part of the subject, I proceed to lay before your Excellency such observations as have been made by personal examination. And without confining them entirely to Geological and Mineralogical detail, will endeavor to give the result of my enquiries in other branches of natural science, with some topographical matter collected on a tour through the country. Having been requested by M.H. Perley, Esquire, the active agent of the Salmon River Coal Company, to examine the Coal formation on the Grand Lake, in New Brunswick, it was deemed necessary to ascertain, if possible, how far the strata of that place were connected with those of Nova Scotia, and how far the Coal districts of the two Provinces were united. On the boundary line between the two Provinces, there is an extensive Coal Field, having a large part of the county of Cumberland on one side, and a part of the county of Westmorland, belonging to New Brunswick, on the other. The coal district has been denuded by the action of the sea, and its rapid tides on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and by the steady action of the waters flowing along numerous rivers taking their rise from the higher lands of the interior; and long since the coal with its accompanying strata of sandstone, shale and limestone were deposited, vast portions of each have been worn down, and carried away by tidal currents, and torrents ever rushing onward toward the sea – That the strata of sandstone and other rocks, were once perfect and continuous from one side of Chignecto Bay and Cumberland Basin to the other, there can be no doubt. The strata of Cape Enrage, Cape Maranguin, and Grindstone Island, and those of the opposite coast on Nova Scotia side, are identical in structure, mineral composition, and inclination, and may be seen at low-water, reaching out beneath the sea, pursuing a direct and uniform course. Chignecto, and Shepody Bay, Cumberland Basin, and the numerous rivers and creeks emptying into them, almost intersect this coal field; and have by their unremitting currents, exposed beautiful sections of the rocks now forming their shores. The detritus produced by these causes, frost, rain and atmospheric influence, has been deposited in lakes, estuaries, and on the sides of creeks, forming those extensive marshes, now skirting the rivers of this fertile country. The same causes that reduced the hard rock to an almost impalpable powder, have transported the sedimentary matter to those situations where it is now found, until it rose to the highest level of the sea, and formed a soil only inundated at the highest tides. The coal field extends northward and eastward to Northumberland Straits, where the same freestones are quarried that appear on the shores of Chignecto Bay. - The sandstones of Grindstone Island, Cape Meranguin, North Joggins, and Coast of Shepody, are very valuable, as they apply the most durable and elegant slabs for buildings, and also afford the best materials ever discovered for grindstones. Of the latter great numbers are made yearly, and shipped to the United States, and from thence to other parts of the world. They are equal in quality to those found at the South Joggins, and already afford a profitable and extensive trade. These 3 sandstones are generally of a grey color, and composed of fine grains of quartz, with a little feldspar and mica united by an argillaceous cement. The lines separating the strata, (which differ much in thickness), are perfectly parallel, a circumstance which enables the workmen to select such strata, as have a proper depth for the diameter of the stone to be cut; and it is surprising with what facility the compact rock is converted into circular grindstones, which appear like piles of large cheese at the quarries from whence they are taken. The measure of a single stone is 24 inches in diameter, and 4 inches in thickness, but they are often made of much larger dimensions, the price of each of the above size, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. These grindstones already form an important export of New Brunswick, and the time is not far distant when they will not only enrich individuals, but also become a source of public revenue and provincial wealth. From the rocks of the Coal Basin of Chignecto Bay, and the adjacent country, most of the manufactories of the United States receive the best materials for grinding iron and steel; these northern colonies and most of the Western States are supplied with the best grindstones for sharpening all kinds of cutting instruments; therefore it is obvious that as population and manufactories increase, so must the demand for the sandstone of this portion of the country supply a permanent source of commerce. Many years have elapsed since coal was first discovered at the South Joggins, on the east side of the Chignecto Channel, and while making a geological examination of the strata at that place for the General Mining Association, it appeared to me that by the direction of the different layers of rocks, that it could also be found on the opposite coast of New Brunswick. During that examination, I discovered and measured several strata of coal which had not been previously reported, and found the whole number to amount to nineteen, several of which are workable. Having ascertained the true course of these strata, a landmark on the opposite coast was noted down; but the exact point where the coal might be expected is covered with a superficial bed of gravel so far as it could be distinguished by a telescope; and, perhaps that circumstance has prevented its discovery on the N. Brunswick side, which is several miles distant, and I regret that my time has been too much occupied to pursue this enquiry further. The rocks of Cape Meranguin, Grindstone Island, and their neighboring shores, like those of the county of Cumberland, abound in fossil relics of the vegetable kingdom, belonging to that period in the earth's history when the plants from which the coal was formed were in a living state. There is scarcely a stratum along this interesting part of the Province that does not exhibit remains of some lofty arborescent plant, or humbler 4 species of the carboniferous tribes; all of these are now converted into sandstone or shale, according to the circumstances in which they were placed, and they cannot fail to produce reverence in the minds of all who behold them. Their vast dimensions show how frightful the period was when they lived, and their present petrified condition bears record of the changes and convulsions the crust of this earth has suffered. These once living vegetables now stand like sculptured monuments bearing testimony not only to their own former life, and place of abode, but their inscriptions which seem to defy even time itself, declare that this earth has been the theatre of catastrophes unknown in these later days. They now stand like beacons to guide the astonished geologist to the haven of truth, and the indelible characters they display are interpreted without the risk of error or danger of delay. Ferns form a considerable part of the fossil flora of this Coal field. They all seem to belong to arborescent species that previous to their destruction had obtained a growth truly astonishing. Equizetums, plants having some analogy to the common horsetail of our swamps, are common. The species found here are however extinct even in the tropical latitudes, and none of their kind has ever been seen in a living state. There are several species of Lepidodendron, plants resembling the fir tribes. Some of these are of enormous size. I discovered one 48 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter at the largest end. It lay in a horizontal position, passing through several strata, and a large portion of its top had been carried away by the violence of the waves. There are many other varieties of fossil plants along these shores; but a full description of them cannot be given in these letters, as it would occupy the space intended for other matter. It may, however, be remarked, that all these plants were produced in a climate, at least, as warm as that between the present tropics, and the vegetation to which they bear any resemblance can only be found in warm regions. Many of them have no living successors, and it is far from being improbable, that even the warmest climate in the torrid zone would not supply sufficient heat to produce those families of the vegetable kingdom, that have long since ceased to exist upon this planet. It is certain, therefore, that the climate of this country was at one time extremely warm, that a remarkable reduction of temperature has taken place; and the earth has been clothed with plants adapted to the degrees of heat and light now shed upon it. By taking the most limited view of the great size of the fossil plants to which I have referred, and the luxuriant growth they must have enjoyed, we cannot fail to discover the vast quantity of materials produced by 5 the earth for laying up the stores of coal, which now add so much to the comfort and happiness of mankind. And we must also believe, that when those numerous tribes of the vegetable kingdom flourished, the earth was surrounded by an appropriate atmosphere, an abundant light, and it was as far as we can judge by comparison, every way fitted for sustaining extensive tribes of mammalia, and numerous races of aerial and terrestrial beings. It would be selfish in man, to suppose that this mighty herbage, of a former condition of our planet, was created solely to supply the fuel now found in the earth. It is far more in accordance with the all-wise Creator's works in general, that they were also given to nourish and bestow happiness to other creatures, which were co-evil with the forests now found changed into coal, or converted into solid rock upon our shores. But are the remains of those animals found? It is true there are many tribes of graminovorous animals inhumed in the earth, but some of them are discovered in situations which render it at all probable they fed on the tropical herbage of the coal period. They are, according to the most received geological opinions, separated from that herbage by extensive and deep deposits of other rocks, and by a period of time almost immeasurable. The celebrated Doctor Buckland, in his Bridgewater treatise, Vol. 1, page 62, says, ""no higher condition of vertebrata has yet been discovered in the transition formation, than that of fishes,"" an opinion confirmed by the labors of many other geologists, whose discoveries have been confined to moluscous radiated, and other animals occupying marine and lacustrine situations. But we should be careful how we infer from these facts, that there was not a corresponding exalted state of animal life to that of the vegetable kingdom, at the period referred to. And perhaps the time has not yet arrived, when a perfect theory can be formed which will explain the phenomena exhibited in the earth. It has been said by some that there has been a gradual increase in the number and perfection of plants and animals, since that remote period, when this earth first became habitable. The circumstances, however probable, as far from being proved; and there are many links unsupplied in the chain uniting the animated creation of past ages, with that now in existence. In my next letter, the

Codes: Z2 / Z5 / G4 / L5 / R8 / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; St. George Slate; Mascarene - General; West Isles Copper; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal;

St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 28, 1889 CHARLOTTE COUNTY'S RESOURCES.- We doubt if there is another County in the whole Dominion which offers such tempting opportunities for capitalists as does Charlotte County. Where is there another County so rich in natural resources; in mineral wealth, as Charlotte. Coal depositsat Lepreaux, granite and slate quarries at St. George,silver and gypsum at Frye's Island, copper on anotherisland, salt wells at the Bayside, immense cliffs of red sandstone at St. Andrews. What more could we ask for?What more do we want? And yet we have not mentioned the St. Andrews turnip, or the St. Andrews sardine, or the Grand Manan herring and cod, all of which possess considerable importance. Nor have we dwelt on the scenery, or its beautiful, capacious harbours, the fame of which is world-wide. Surely, if there is a happy people on the face of the earth they should be the people of Charlotte. And so they would be, if the capital was at hand to develop the rich resources of their County."

Codes: Z4 / IDX_Names: Sussex Coal;

Morning News - Sep. 8, 1862 Important Discovery. - A most valuable Coal discovery has been made upon lands owned by Alexander Light, Esq., Sussex, within half a mile of the railroad. On Friday three men were set to work with spades and picks, to ascertain the probable breadth and depth of the ""formation"" - the largest ""seam"" was found to be fifteen inches broad on the surface, and upwards of a cart load of the coal was thrown out. Mr. Light intends sinking a ""shaft"" immediately to a depth of one hundred feet. The belief is that the supply is inexhaustible. Should it prove to be abundant to this Province than the discovery of a field of gold. The quality of the coal is superior, equal to the best English Orrel - it resembles the Anthracite, of a polished jet black. We tested some of it, and found it burned like the Orrel coal, highly bituminous, running together like tar, emitting a light blue flame - indeed, we never used better. The discovery of a pure article, such as this Province has long stood in need of, being certain, the next thing is the quantity. If enough can be raised for home consumption alone, the saving of money on imported coals will be immense, to say nothing of the employment which would be given to a large number of hands, miners, and operatives of one kind and another. The coals imported into this Province last year amounted to 40,000 tons, at a cost in round numbers of $200,000. Coal being found in a pure state, the labour of putting it into the market, compared with that of getting gold is but small, consequently far more profitable. For example, a day's labour upon coal will yield more to the owner than a day's labour upon quartz of the usual gold bearing character. Here, then, we have coal and gold combined, because in having one we have that which will be sure to bring the other. But if the supply be adequate, and there is no doubt of it, we shall have not only enough for home consumption, but plenty to spare for exportation; and shall in time become a successful competitor with the Sydney and Pictou Miners, inasmuch as St. John lies nearer to the United States and the other markets of the world, and can afford to export cheaper. The business this discovery when worked will make for the railroad, will be considerable. Sussex will become a large flourishing town - for it is only the coal fields of Pictou that have built up New Glasgow, now a highly prosperous place. St. John, being the depot and port of shipment, will spring ahead in the coal line with rapid strides. In support of this belief we may state that last month (August) not less than 250 vessels loaded with coals at Pictou, for distant parts, conveyed 44,287 tons. During the summer the number of tons sent away altogether was 101,403, in about 500 vessels. A fleet like this added to our timber fleet in St. John harbour would pretty well crowd us up. We feel sanguine in this matter, because we believe that the same causes here must produce the same results as in other places. Coal is an article that will always sell, and command remunerative prices. In scarcity and great demand, even for steamboat purposes, cannot fail to insure for it a steady market. We shall have information in a short time, as to the principal part of the business, and that is the supposed quantity - for all the bright prospects we have been painting up will depend upon the settlement of this vital question. As soon as we can get the necessary information, we shall at once make it known to our readers. The belief at present is that the whole country in the neighborhood of Sussex rests upon a bed of coal."

Morning Freeman - Sep. 9, 1862 Important Discovery. - A most valuable Coal discovery has been made upon lands owned by Alexander Light, Esq., Sussex, within half a mile of the railroad. On Friday three men were set to work with spades and picks, to ascertain the probable breadth and depth of the ""formation"" - the largest ""seam"" was found to be fifteen inches broad on the surface, and upwards of a cart load of the coal was thrown out. Mr. Light intends sinking a ""shaft"" immediately to a depth of one hundred feet. The belief is that the supply is inexhaustible. Should it prove to be abundant to this Province than the discovery of a field of gold. The quality of the coal is superior, equal to the best English Orrel - it resembles the Anthracite, of a polished jet black. We tested some of it, and found it burned like the Orrel coal, highly bituminous, running together like tar, emitting a light blue flame - indeed, we never used better. We hope this is not like the last coal mine discovery announced by the News."

Carleton County Sentinel - Sep 20, 1862 A most valuable coal discovery has been made up on the lands owned by Alexander Light, Esq., Sussex, within half a mile of the railroad."

APPENDIX 7

MISCELLANEOUS CODED DATA

CAVE	Caves
EART	Earthquakes
EXPL	Exploration, general
GEOL	Geology, general
B4	Jolicure shaft
Y7	Macadamite
SPRI	Mineral springs
STAT	Statistics
LEGI	Legislation, etc.

Codes: 0002 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. XCII. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 10. What shall be 2. Capital, amount and division sufficient proof. Into shares - power to 11. Register of share- increase. Holders to be prima 3. First meeting, how to be facie evidence. 2 called. 12, 13. Shares of 4. Votes of stockholders delinquent stock regulated. Holders may be sold. 5. Power to make bye laws 14, 15. No transfer or and assess shares. Vote or dividend on 6. Interest payable on calls shares in arrear. In arrears. 16. Liability for 7. Advance payments on stock corporate debts. Receivable on interest. 17. Bye laws may be 8. Shareholders in arrear for made. Calls may be sued. 18. Annual and special 9. Declaration in such suit. Meetings; votes. 19. Act void if 25 per cent of capital be not subscribed within one year. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas a Joint Stock Company has been formed for opening and working Mines in the Parish of Saint Martin's, in the County of Saint John, and for carrying on Mining and Manufacturing business and operations, who have expended a large sum of money in Mining operations, and in purchase of lands, and otherwise; And whereas it is deemed advisable that the said Company should be incorporated;- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That William Henry Scovil, Otis Small, Frederick W. Hatheway, Albert Betts, and Michael Henry Furrell, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and for establishing and carrying on Mining and Manufacturing business and operations, and for the convenient managing of the same. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand pounds of current money of New Brunswick, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five pounds each, and the said Company shall have the power to increase its capital stock from time to time, in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly. 3. The first meeting of the Corporation for the organization therof, may be called by the said William Henry Scovil, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two of the Newspapers published in the city of 3 Saint John, at least one calendar month before such meeting is held. 4. Every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company, shall be a member thereof, and be entitled to vote at all meetings of the said Company; and absent members may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorized in writing. 5. It shall be lawful for the Company, or the Directors if empowered by the bye laws, from time to time make such calls of money upon the respective shareholders, in respect of the amount of capital respectively subscribed or owing by them, as they shall deem necessary; provided that the amount of any call shall not at any one period be more than twenty per cent on the amount of capital or stock belonging to any individual, and that three calendar months at the least shall be the interval between the successive calls, and that thirty days notice of payment being required for any call, shall be given in one or more Newspapers printed and published in the City of Saint John, in the said Province; and every shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of the calls so made in respect of the shares held by him, not however, to exceed in the whole the amount of the stock subscribed by him, to the persons and at the time and places from time to time appointed by the said Company or the Directors thereof. 6. If before or on the day appointed for payment, any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same, at the rate allowed by Law, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment. 7. It shall be lawful for the said Company, if they think fit, to receive from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the moneys due upon their respective shares beyond the same actually called for, and upon the principal moneys as paid in advance, or so much thereof as shall from time to time exceed the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance shall be made, the Company may pay interest at such rate, not exceeding the legal rate of interest for the time being, as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the said Company may agree upon. 8. If at the time appointed by the said Company or the Directors thereof for the payment of any call any shareholder fails to pay the amount of such call, it shall be lawful for the said Company to sue such shareholder for the amount thereof in any Court of Law or Equity having competent jurisdiction, and to recover the same, with lawful interest from the day on which such call was payable. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one share or more in the said Company, (stating the number of shares,) and is indebted to the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, (stating the number and amount of each of such calls,) whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the trial or hearing of such action or suit, it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call, was the holder of one share or more in the said undertaking, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this Act, and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, and there upon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call and interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given, or that the prescribed interval between two successive calls had not elapsed as aforesaid. 11. The production of the register of shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of such defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares. 12. If any shareholder fail to pay any call payable by him, together with the interest, if any, that shall have accrued thereon, the Directors of the Company, at any time after the expiration of two calendar months from the day appointed for the payment of such call, may sell the shares in respect of which such call was payable, by public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice in one or more of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John in this Province, of the time and place of such sale, and shall sell the same to the highest bidder, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share, discharged from all calls thereon due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale. 13. The said Company shall not sell or transfer more of the shares of any such defaulter than will be sufficient, as nearly as can be ascertained at the time of such sale, to pay the arrears then due from such defaulter on account of any calls, together with interest and the expenses attending such sale, and if the money produced by the sale of any such forfeited shares be more than sufficient to pay all arrears of calls and interest thereon due at the time of such sale and the expenses attending the sale thereof, the surplus shall on demand, be paid to the defaulter; provided always, that such defaulter shall in all cases be liable to the said Company for any deficiency arising by means of such default, and recoverable in any Court in this Province having competent jurisdiction for that purpose. 14. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 15. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share until all calls then due in respect of that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable shall have been paid. 16.The joint property and stock of the said Company alone be responsible for the engagements and and debts of the said Company. 17. The time and place of holding annual and special meetings of the said Company, the manner of calling such meetings, and the mode of giving notice of same, the number of votes which the shareholders shall be entitled to give in respect of the shares held by them respectively in said Company, as also the number, eligibility, duties and powers of Directors, officers and servants, their continuance in office, removal or disqualification, and the manner of election or appointment, and any other matter connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Company is incorporated, may be established or regulated by bye laws of the said Company made at any meeting of the Company or an adjournment thereof. 18. Unless when otherwise provided or directed by the bye laws of the Company, an annual meeting of the stockholders of the said Company shall be held in Saint John on the second Tuesday in the month of June in each year, which may be adjourned from time to time; and special meetings of the stockholders may be called by any number of the stockholders representing at least one fourth of the issued stock of the said Company; and notices of the time and place of holding any meeting of the stockholders of the Company, may be given by publishing the same in any one or more of the

Codes: 0002 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / G6 / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names: Quaco Manganese; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Mar. 9, 1833 Port of St. John exports, year ending Jan. 5, 1832 1833 Gypsum Tons 2,586 3,176 Grindstones No. 10,748 11,835 Lime Hogsheads 328 319 Manganese Cwt. 50 -- Coals Chaldrons 3 138 1/2 Limestone tons 115 598 Bricks No. 290,000 42,250"

Codes: 0007 / 0276 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; West Beach; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Headquarters - Oct. 15, 1862 and Philanthropist - Oct. 16, 1862 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 10, 1862 and Morning Freeman - Oct. 14, 1862 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 22, 1862 University of New Brunswick, October 9th, 1862. - Sir, - Believing that you will agree with me in thinking that the accompanying remarks, drawn up by Professor Bailey, on the present state of our knowledge of the Mineral Resources of our Province, will prove generally interesting to the public, I take the liberty of asking you to give them a place in the columns of your widely circulated journal. I am, Sir, yours truly, J. Brydon Jack. The Editor of ""The Philanthropist"", -- As the subject is at the present time absorbing a large proportion of public attention, and as a very general interest seems to be manifested in almost all parts of the Province, in searching for and developing our metallic wealth, I have thought that a brief list of the ores already known and their localities, together with a few simple directions for the discrimination of future specimens, might possibly prove interesting to those engaged in such pursuits, and perhaps to the public generally. I have therefore prepared and given below a short list of the principal ores known to exist in this Province, with a few observations appended upon their quantity, quality and facility of working, so far as has been hitherto ascertained. My authority for the greater part of the facts mentioned below, are the labors of the late Dr. Robb, the metallurgical collection of the University, and statements, published or otherwise, of the late M.H. Perley, Esq., Dr. Gesner, and other gentlemen in various parts of the Province:-Name of Metal Name of Ore Locality Iron Red Hematite Woodstock "" "" King's County "" "" Queen's County "" "" Bathurst"" "" Richibucto Micaceous Ore Specular iron Morrison's Red Hematite West Beach Specular Iron Black River "" "" Campo Bello Iron Pyrites Cubic pyrites "" "" Micaceous iron Vicinity of Pyrites Saint John Red Hematite Restigouche "" "" Dorchester Iron Pyrites Botsford, Westmorland Bog Iron ore Rush Hill, Queens county "" "" "" Sunbury "" "" "" Campo Bello "" "" "" Charlotte Blue Phosphate Madawaska Manganese Manganite Tattagouche River "" Dalhousie Gray oxide Woodstock Wad. black oxide Quaco Wad. black oxide Dorchester Wad. black oxide Fredericton Wad. black oxide Westmorland Wad. black oxide Queensbury, York Wad. black oxide Shepody and Quaco Lead Galena Campo Bello Galena Norton, King's Galena Tobique Galena Restigouche Galena McLeod's, Magaguadavic Galena Long Island, Digdeguash Galena Emerson's Little Falls Galena Woodstock Galena L'Etang, Charlotte Anglesite Campo Bello Copper Native St. David's, Charlotte Copper pyrites St. Stephen "" "" } Green carbonate } Bathurst Green carbonate Tattagouche River Green carbonate Simpson's Island Charlotte Chalcopyrite Bull's

Creek Erubescite Magaguadavic, Salmon River, Albert, St. Stephen Copper Pyrites Campo Bello Zinc Blende Lubec 10 "" Nerepis "" Restigouche Antimony Stibnite Pr. Wm. York "" Vicinity of Fredericton Molybdenum Molybdenite Nepisiguit These are by no means all the localities in which the above named metals occur, especially as regards the Sulphurets of Iron and Copper. These are very generally diffused ores, and occur in almost all parts of the Province. Only the purer and more extensive deposits are above given. It is impossible, however, from small cabinet specimens to judge accurately in regard to the quantity or quality of an ore, average specimens being necessary to decide this point. The above list may therefore contain many which from their peculiar position or other causes may be in reality worthless, while some really valuable ores may be omitted. This source of error it was impossible to avoid. It will be seen from an inspection of the table that some two or three localities contain good ores of several of the metals. Among these Woodstock, Campo Bello Island and the vicinity of Bathurst on the Tattagouche River, are the most prominent. Campo Bello Island, especially, is rich in iron, lead and copper, while native (i.e. pure) copper occurs at St. David's, Charlotte, and zinc blende, at Lubec, Maine. Gold having also been discovered near Calais, by Mr. Goodale, this section of the Province may be regarded as one of the most promising for future exploration. Moreover no position could be more advantageous for transportation than these Southern Shores and Islands of the Bay of Fundy. It is to be hoped that the immense resources here stored away for use may soon be made a source of revenue and profit. In regard to the ores of iron, I may say generally, that the best ores for the purposes of smelting are the specular ores and red hematite (the first easily recognized by its steel-like, metallic lustre, and bright reflecting surfaces, resembling mirrors, the 2nd by its dull red earthy or rusty character) while the Sulphurets (generally called pyrites, from the fact that they strike fire like steel) are seldom used except when existing in large quantities and of great purity. Slate, however, impregnated with decomposing pyrites is valuable as the chief sources of the manufacture of Copperas or Green Vitriol. It may be of great value at some future day, but exists elsewhere in so great quantities as to be at present worthless. The same is partly true of Copper Pyrites, which closely resembles the above, but which is of a deeper yellow color, and unlike the former will yield to the point of a knife. These two ores, Iron and Copper 11 pyrites, together with an entirely valueless mineral, called Mica are those most frequently mistaken for metallic gold, and are hence frequently called fool's gold. The three may always be easily distinguished by the following means:- 1. Gold can always be cut in slices like lead with a common pen knife, is unchanged by the hottest fire, and is beaten out without breaking by the blow of a hammer. 2. Iron pyrites is of a much lighter color than Gold, cannot be cut, is very brittle, when heated gives off strong fumes of sulphur, and flies into atoms by the blow of a hammer. 3. Copper pyrites looks more like Brass than the preceding, yields to the point of a knife, but crumbles instead of cutting into slices like Gold, and also gives off strong fumes of Sulphur when heated. The two latter are frequently intimately combined, and the resulting mineral is then called chalcopyrite. Mica is wholly unlike any metal, that it has always been a matter of surprise that any one should mistake the two. As, however, the mistake is of frequent occurrence, I may say that Mica may be easily recognised by the fact of its splitting readily by the point of a knife into thin laminae or leaves. I may here state, in regard to Gold, that I am unaware of any authentic specimens having been as yet discovered in the Province, notwithstanding the numerous reports circulating to that effect. The report which was current in several of the papers last winter that specimens had been sent to the university, and found to contain the precious metal, was entirely without foundation, no such specimens having even been seen at the University during the past twelve months. It is highly probable, however, that such discoveries may yet be made. Manganese, of good quality, occurs in various parts of the Province, and resembles the ores of iron in many respects. The means of distinguishing the two, however, although simple, are not generally available to the public at large. This metal is used in the manufacture of glass, both for producing and removing colors. It is also extensively used for glazing and bleaching. The ore of lead (galena) is easily recognizable by its lead-grey color and sharp angles, easily breaking into cubical blocks. It melts readily when heated, and generally contains a small percentage of silver varying in amount in different localities. Antimony has been found in the two localitiesmentioned in the list. The statement now circulating in the papers to the effect that this is the only locality of Antimony known in North America is incorrect, it having been found (though sparingly) in Maine, New Hampshire and Maryland. Moreover, the discovery is not one of recent date, a specimen of the ore examined by Dr. Robb, and marked with his handwriting, having been in the museum of the University since before my arrival in the Province. Whether he was the discoverer or not, or whether the locality is the same as that recently announced, I do not know, he having apparently been in some doubt himself in regard to the same. This ore resembles the preceding but has a darker lustre. It may be recognized by boiling a little of the ore in strong ley (caustic potash) and after solution adding a little common Muriatic acid. If Antimony is present a dark red powder will appear, in the liquid. The metal is used in the manufacture of Type, Britannia Ware, Tartar Emetic and various medicines. Zinc blende occurs in the Province, but of no great purity. It is transparent and wax-like, with a brilliant surface. Molybdenum is a rare metal, of no importance in the arts. I have reason to think that the metal Bismuth also occurs in great purity in the Province, but as there is some doubt regarding the only specimen yet shown to me, I omit it from the list. It is used for the manufacture of type metal, plumber's solder, fusible metal, &c. In conclusion, I would say that it is highly desirable that authentic and representative specimens of the valuable ores and minerals of the province would be collected and preserved for future reference. Such a collection of minerals, ores, and fossils, representing their various localities, would be of inestimable value in the preparation of future agricultural and geological reports, or in the conducting of future geological surveys. As a numerous collection has already been made with this object, by my lamented predecessor, in the museum of the university, and as this collection is not only valuable for reference, but also directly for the purposes of instruction in the institution, it is to be hoped that those interested in the collection of such objects, will favor us with authentic and average samples of the different deposits, as they may from time to time be discovered. Such specimens, whether of ores, minerals, or fossils would be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the university. I would especially ask those visiting Campobello, Grand Manan, the North Shore of the Province, the coal mines of Albert and Grand Lake, and other interesting localities, to obtain and preserve any specimens they may meet, or forward them to the university. Any reasonable expense incurred in such transportation will be cheerfully repaid. The locality where the specimen is found should always be mentioned. To the farmers generally, throughout the Province, and indeed to all living in the country districts, I would say, that they may render service of great value, to the future interests of the province, by 13 he simple preservation of whatever objects of curiosity may chance to meet their notice, even though they may be unable of themselves to decide upon their value. Such collections cannot fail to be of interest to those who make them, while the assistance they may render to scientific investigators cannot be

Codes: 0007 / 0604 / 0688 / HILL / X1 IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Simpson Mine; Gold Mine Gully;
/ A2 / J8 / R8 / GEOL / Grey Brook Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Albert / Kings
County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau
Coal; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1880 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. - Our Ores Viewed in Their Geological and Economic Relations. - The mineralogical exhibits, though not large, are very complete. This is a branch of our industries which ought to rank next in importance to agriculture, but in our Province, at least, it has not been developed to the extent it has in the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The collection of ores and minerals products belonging to the Mechanics' Institute is the largest and is one of the first objects seen on entering the Exhibition Building bythe main entrance. Albert County is well represented inthis collection by several fine specimens of Albertite, brown shale, on which the Albertite occurs, and gypsum or plaster of Paris from Hillsboro. Various samples of this mineral are seen, as well as the calcined plaster in several stages as prepared by the Albert Manufacturing Co. The useful minerals are of great variety, namely ores of iron, lead, antimony, copper, manganese, zinc, etc., the specimens of copper and iron ores being in greatest quantity. On the upper shelves of this collection aresome fine specimens of antimony from the Hibbard mine at Prince William, and of anthracite from Lepreaux. This last, although not found in great quantity and belonging to an earlier geological age than that in which coal usually occurs, is nevertheless a valuable product. The shale in which it is found is also represented, showing that it bears resemblance to that in which albertiteoccurs. Specimens of argentiferous galena from St. Martins, received from Mr. Wanamake, are also exhibited. Behind the last named collection, to the left, stands that of the New Brunswick Natural History Society, exhibited in geological sequence. Commencing with the Laurentian and Huronian formations, which lie at the foot of the series, we find in the Huronian, barytes, or heavy spar from chance Harbour, N.S., chlorite and hornblende from Kings County and Grand Manan. Next in the scale is the Silurian, in which a large number of minerals are found. We have in this series mica from St Stephen, ironand copper pyrites from various places, galena from Campobello, native copper and zinc blende from the sameplace, and argentiferous galena from Le Tete, Charlotte County. In the lower carboniferous formation, which is likewise one of our most productive in useful minerals, we have calcite in various forms from Miramichi and the North Shore, alabaster from Hillsboro, barytes from Markhamville, agate chalcedony, cornelian, etc., from Washedemoak Lake, and pyrolusite (manganese) and manganite (a kindred mineral) from Kings County.The coal measures are represented by bituminous coal from Grand Lake, copper from Bathurst, etc. The Triassic series are shown by only a few zeolites (stilbite), and heulandite from Grand Manan. The recent formations are represented by selenite, or sulphate of lime in turreted crystals, from Sussex, iron sand from Petitcodiac, wad manganese from Woodstock and bog iron from Richibucto and St. Stephen. In the same case Mr. G.F. Matthew exhibits a collection of useful minerals, namely, granularanthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous coal from Newcastle,Queen County, polished shale (resembling cannel coal) from Caledonia, Albert Co., Albertite, or Albert coal, from Hillsboro, and peat (burnt) from Lawlor's Lake. Mr. W.F. Best, chemist, has likewise exhibited a neat little collection of useful minerals, such as bituminous coal, Albertite, lime, red granite, iron ores, antimony, pottery clay, copper, lead, manganese, graphite and marble. Mr. Alfred Markham exhibits fine specimens of manganese ores, braunite and manganite from his mine at Markhamville.The Revenue Silver Mining company have a case with specimens of zinc blende, which contains small quantities of gold, about 13-100 oz. Troy weight per ton, and also of silver and lead ores. These are from Letete, Charlotte county. Several specimens of silver-lead ore from Yarmouth, N.S. are also exhibited. A block of Iceland spar from Belledune, Gloucester County, a rather remarkable mineral, is also shown. The Spring Hill Mining Company exhibits splendid specimens of coal of

Codes: 0007 / 0639 / D7 / Z4 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Dickson Brook; Kings County Coal;
Sussex Coal; Exploration - General;

Headquarters - Sep. 17, 1862 and Philanthropist - Sep. 18, 1862 Valuable Discoveries. - Scarcely a week rolls round in which we do not hear of the discovery in one part of the Province or another of valuable ores. Until the recent gold discoveries in Nova Scotia, few persons could be induced to spend any considerable amount of time in search of the precious metals. Since that time, however, the aspect of affairs has changed. Numbers of the people, fully aware that the geological formations of New Brunswick were similar to those of the sister province, and that if rich deposits of precious metals were to be found in certain localities there, equally rich deposits were to be found in similar localities here, have been diligent and persevering in their researches. At one time we hear of the discovery of rich gold deposits, at another we learn that valuable copper ore in abundance has been found; at one time intelligence is received that valuable coal deposits have been discovered, at another we hear of the discovery of black lead mines. And so the work goes bravely on; and the discoveries increase as time progresses. The News of Monday contains an account of avaluable coal discovery on the property of Alex. Light,Esq., at Sussex. Men were set to work to ascertain the probable depth and breadth of the formation. The largest seam was found to be fifteen inches broad on the surface. Upwards of a cart load of the coal was thrown out, and, when tested, proved to be equal to the best English Orrel. It is of a polished jet black and resembles the Anthracite. The News says the belief at present is, that the supply is inexhaustible, but in order to ascertain with certainty the exact richness of the deposit, Mr. Light intends sinking a shaft to the depth of one hundred feet. Then follows another Copper Ore discovery, but this time in the Parish of Alma, in Albert county, and distant about one and a half miles from a safe harbour to which there is a good and regular descent from the works. The specimen forwarded to this office appears to be exceedingly rich. A mining lease and all the necessary privileges have been obtained from the owners of the soil by a Company incorporated under the name of the ""Williams Mining Company"". Explorations have been made of such character as to warrant the Company in believing the prospects to be very favorable. The vein has been uncovered to the length of one hundred yards on the course east and west, varying in width from six to eight feet; it is found to be stained throughout, and contains rich deposits of grey Copper Ore, some of which has been dressed and shipped to England, and some to the United States; the former producing 28 7/8 per cent., value £20 7s. 0d. sterling per ton; the latter producing 30 per cent., value $122.40 per ton. A large block of the ore from this mine, weighing 300 lbs. can be seen by the curious in such matters at the office of Wm. Davidson, Esq., Princess street. The capital of the Company is set down at $120,000, in 6000 shares of $20 each. We understand that a portion of the stock is yet open to purchasers. Next in the order of discoveries is that of avaluable mine of Antimony at Lake George, in Lower Prince William, York County, by Mr. John Hennebery of Indiantown. A Boston Chemist pronounces the specimen which he has examined a superior article. It appears that this is the only Antimony mine in America. - Courier."

Codes: 0007 / 0691 / G3 / Z2 / LIME / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Markhamville Manganese; Granite;
G6 / GYP / L1 / EXPL / Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Bricks - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 19, 1888 New Brunswick as a Mining Country. - New Brunswick has never much parade of its mineral wealth, but notwithstanding, the province derives substantial advantage from these possessions. The economic minerals now mined or quarried in the province include coal, gypsum, granite, manganese, lime, grindstones and building stone, antimony, besides some less important substances. None of these minerals is yet worked to any extent compared with the possibilities. The province has no department of mines and no official with authority to collect returns as they have in Nova Scotia. The nearest approach to official statistics are to be found in a report for the year 1886, prepared by Eugene Coste, the mining engineer of the Canadian geological survey. This valuable work is published by Dawson Bros., by authority of parliament. Mr. Coste has been at pains to collect returns from all provinces of their mineral produce and export. The author is not able to tell us much about the coal product of this province owing to the desultory character of mining in New Brunswick. We, or course, know that a considerable quantity is mined at Grand Lake for local consumption in the river districts, and that this coal is used on the New Brunswick railway. It is also sold at St. John. Grand Lake district will next year be put in communication by rail with the outside world, and in a short time will be connected with Montreal, and the coal consuming regions of the west. Then we shall know whether New Brunswick coal fields are rich as has been supposed. The province once exported $100,000 worth of albertite in a year. The census of 1881 credits the Grand Lake district with producing 6,221 tons. We imported in 1886 from Nova Scotia 197,028 tons which at the value given to other Nova Scotia exports would be worth at the place of shipment $375,600. We also imported from other countries 34,845 tons of anthracite, valued at $111,260, and 8,992 tons of bituminous, at a cost of $17,535. It will be seen that New Brunswick has a fine home market. The antimony produced in Canada, comes mostlyfrom Nova Scotia. In 1886, the export of this province was 20 tons valued at $800. It was produced at Lake George, York County. The Rawdon mine in Hants county, Nova Scotia, turned out over $30,000 worth. Of graphite Canada exported $3,586 worth in 1886, all from New Brunswick. The quantity of gypsum produced in Canada has not been ascertained. The exports of crude plaster are givenas 442,833 tons for the Dominion, and 23,498 for this province. The value of the New Brunswick product, nearly all of which goes from Albert county, is $10,559. The quarries on the Tobique river have great possibilities, but are not yet strong competitors with those of Albert county. The total product of the manganese mines in Canada in 1886 is said to have been 4,789 tons, worth$11,499. Of this New Brunswick furnished 4,545 tons, valued at $22,054. The customs statement of export gives a larger value, the foregoing being the estimated worth at the mine. The geological survey people claim to have pretty full returns of granite production in Canada. This gives the total quantity in the rough at 6,062 tons, worth $63,309. New Brunswick is credited with 2,552 tons, valued at $34,509. It is perhaps not very easy to fix the value of the rough stone, but the value of the red granite, as turned out of the polishing works, was in 1886, four times the amount given. Mr. Coste admits his returns of other building stones to be incomplete. He has heard from producers of $??? Of value and it appears that this represents from three to four fifths of total output. Three returns from New Brunswick give 2,728 tons, worth $24,970. His return of the produce of lime quarries as also admittedly incomplete. The total amount heard fromat the statistical office was valued at $283,756. New Brunswick's share being $58,120. New Brunswick is the only province which produces lime for export. Mr. Coste returns includes brick, concerning which he has fourteen reports from New Brunswick disclosing a product worth $30,908. Four quarries in Gloucester County report an output of grindstones to the value of $22, 495. From above returns it would appear that New Brunswick stands well, both in respect to variety and quality of mineral resources. Our coal supply is only beginning to be available. The red granite industry hasbeen doubling its product every three or four years. Lime quarries have been for the past four years doubling their operations every year. The plaster export of 1886 was 50 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and fifteen per cent in excess of any previous year. The construction of the Tobique railway to Plaster Rock will bring a new field into operation. New investments were made last year in manganese properties, and it is probable that the work now in operation will be extended. The exports in 1886 were only exceeded in value by that of 1885 and that of 1880, while that year's sales were probably in excess of any previous year. The total value of mineral export from New Brunswick to foreign countries in 1886 calendar year is given by the customs returns at $101,349. The actual amount of sales outside the province were, as

Codes: 0007 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Exploration - General;
Morning Journal - Oct. 21, 1867 Our Mineral Wealth. - A learned correspondent who has made valuable contributions to the Geology of New Brunswick writes: I have read with interest the article in the Morning Journal on the gold discoveries made by Mr. Shea. It has for some been believed, and the fact was pointed out in our Report, that the rocks of the central portion of the Province were very similar in character to those of the auriferous district in Nova Scotia, both being near or at the base of the Silurian series, and corresponding with the Chaudiere gold district of Canada, and probably with those which yield that metal in Virginia and North Carolina. I do not doubt that the drift gold found by so many observers in our central counties will be traced to the adjacent rocks (in which indeed it has been found at one or two places), but its discovery in the present wilderness condition of that part of the country will I suspect, be the result of accident, as careful and systematic search is almost out of the question. None but those who have tried it, can appreciate the difficulties of prospecting in unbroken forests.I am glad that the Prince William mines are showing signs of being actively and successfully worked. I visited them about three weeks ago expecting to find them at work with the actual smelting operations, but was disappointed, the furnace not having been completed, and the difficulty of procuring needed appliances having greatly delayed their efforts. This was at Hibbard's shaft, but both at this and at Hutchinson's every thing was active, men busily employed, some in building houses or furnaces, others in sorting ore, and others again in removing water from the pits. This is a very serious difficulty at Hibbard's mine, which is in low swampy ground, and they will need an engine before their works can be successfully prosecuted. This, I understand, they intend to procure. Of the silver-bearing capacity of the antimony at certain points I have no doubt, although I have not analyzed any samples myself. I have always believed that other metals than antimony would be found, and I still think that not silver only but perhaps cobalt, nickel and tin may yet present themselves."

Codes: 0007 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Granite; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 9, 1880 Class 36 Minerals. Minerals of New Brunswick arranged in geological sequence, National History of New Brunswick and in great variety, including very rich samples of antimony ore and the regulus from the Hibbard mine, Prince William, 1st in the various exhibit; John Mersereau, 2nd. Silver bearing quartz, Frank Killam, blocks of silver head quartz, 2nd, quantity small, of good quality. Kidney white iron ore and common, S. Bridges, Londonderry, 1st; small samples. Useful minerals, New Brunswick collection, Mechanics' Insititute, 1st; Wm. F. Best, 2nd; Wm. R. Sentill, lead, iron, mica ores, 3rd. Combustible minerals of New Brunswick - Spring Hill Mining Co. 1st and most valuable exhibit; G.F. Matthew, 1st class of New Brunswick. Red granite manufactures specimens - John O'Neil well finished and polished, below the size required by the regulations. Non-enumerated. - C.A. Vaughan of St. John - Silver ore."

Codes: 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1864 Exhibition. - ... Minerals. For the best collection of New Brunswick Minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore from nine different localities. There are specimens of gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient 2 quantities to be of any service. Amongst the collection are some very fine Fossils; also curious Bone and shell beads. Indian relics - found with the skull of an infant wrapped in bark in an excavation on the Wapskehegan. To attempt a mere enumeration of the different Mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province he has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize also for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.F. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited. Professor Hind for his collection of the useful minerals of New Brunswick has been awarded a second prize. His collection is highly interesting, being arranged to exhibit the relation of each mineral to the mother rock, or rock in which it is found. This gentleman has lately made an exploration of the interesting Valley of the Tobique, and exhibits a map to illustrate the Minerals of the carboniferous area in that district, showing the relative position, extent and thickness of the Gypsum series, the Limestone series and the Sandstone or siliceous series. Among the minerals exhibited from this important basin are Ochres, Firestones, Moulding Sand, Sandstones for Grindstones, Mill-stone Grits, Limestones, Gypsum and Polishing Powder. Four sections are represented across the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Bay Chaleurs to the Province line bordering on Maine. The rocks exhibited include the Red Slates of Woodstock with their associated Iron Ores and limestones,the Red Slates of the Nepisiguit and of the S.W. Miramichi, near Campbell, with Associated Iron Ores. The purple slates of the Nepisiguit and Tattigouche, with their Manganese deposits. The copper bearing diorites of the Tobique, Campbell River, and Nepisiguit. The copperbearing rocks of the St. John, the

Antimony of Prince William, with their talcose slates. Among the rock specimens from these sections are observed black slates, fine grained green copper bearing slates; Diorites, red and green porphyries; Siliceous porphyries, and green and red Siliceous conglomerates for decorative purposes, and suitable for the manufacture of chimney pieces, ornamental tables, vases, &c. Gold from drift clays and sands from several localities were also shown, from the Serpentine, the Little S.W. Miramichi, the Nepisiguit, from Campbell River, and from tributaries of the Tobique, together with auriferous black sand from two other localities. Some specimens of folded and contorted rocks were also shown, 3 illustrating the manner in which the rocks of the ""Quebec Group"" or metalliferous belt have been folded by pressure. The specimens illustrating the Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, included the Limestones, Gypsum, and Sandstones series; with materials for constructive and ornamental purposes."

Codes: 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - Mar. 13, 1865 Professor Hind delivered a very interesting lecture on Tuesday evening last, upon ""Ice, and its effects during past ages."" The lecturer stated that his subject was suggested by the season, surrounded as we now are by ice and snow, and invited his audience to accompany him to Greenland, while he directed attention to the ice-cap which covered a large portion of it. This ice-cap he represented as being in some places 200, and in others 1600 feet in thickness, filling up all the valleys and over-topping and covering the mountains. He referred to the vast amount of ice covering Melville Bay, and explained the cause; said some idea could be formed of the height of the ice-cliffs from the fact that the fishing lines used by the natives were at least 1500 feet long. That the ice rivers which flowed beneath the ice-caps were, in some instances 400 feet below the surface of the cap. The ice-bergs, he represented as being portions of these ice-caps, which while apparently at rest, were always moving forward, and breaking off they come in contact with open water, floated off and formed the fields of ice, generally denominated ice-bergs. The Lecturer said that the ice-cap which covered a portion of Greenland was its preservation; that at all seasons clear water could be found flowing there, abounding with life, while birds in countless numbers resorted to these places in search of the food brought down by the glacier rivers. Large glacier Lakes were also to be found in the interior of that country, from which the ice rivers had their origin, and the inland beaches and terraces which had so long puzzled the Geologists of Scotland and other countries, were now clearly understood and easily accounted for. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the promises upon which correct conclusions have been arrived at. The foreign rocks found in Greenland, termed boulders, he described, as being portions of rocks torn from mountain heights projecting through the glaciers, and carried forward by the ice-cap or rivers. That these rocks extended over a vast portion of this Continent, and abounded in New Brunswick. He denominated the table land of the Peninsula of Labrador, as the Land of Boulders. This country he represented as a scene of perfect wretchedness and sterility. The boulders there were the remains of vast glaciers, the rocks were rounded and polished, and in other respects clearly indicated ice action. He said that when on the Blue Mountain in the Tobique range, 1650 feet high, he had also discovered rocks which had undergone a similar operation. He illustrated his theory by referring to the rocks in the immediate vicinity of this city, to the formation at the Antimony mines in Prince William, and to the embrasure at the Oromocto Lakes, which also terminated the coal fields of this Province. He further stated that the gold which has been discovered in Canada, and New Brunswick, in the form of nuggets and in some cases as an almost impalpable powder, had been ground out of the rocks by the action of ice, and that the result of experience and observation, left not a doubt, but that at one time a large portion of North America was covered with similar ice-caps as those to be found now in Greenland. The lecturer in the course of his remarks also referred to the large extent of prairie land lying between the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains. We cannot follow him further, those who were present enjoyed a rich treat, and our only regret is that, although there was a large attendance, the house was not better filled than it was. It is to be hoped that Professor Hind will favor this City with more information on this interesting subject."

Codes: 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1867 Exhibition. - The Mineral Department. - Now that our forest trees, hither to the staple article of export from our Province, are rapidly being laid low by the brawny arms of our sturdy lumbermen, it is assuring to know that the prospects of New Brunswick as a mining country are not to be surpassed by those of any other part of the new Dominion. The display in this department, though consisting entirely of private contributions, (none of the large and beautiful collections of minerals of the Mechanic's Institute and Natural History Society being on Exhibition) is very extensive, and reflects great credit upon those who must have labored assiduously to lay before the public such a varied and complete exemplification of the mineral products of New Brunswick. The two tables on the western side of the rink allotted to this department, seem to fairly groan under the glittering but heavy burdens laid upon them. The most complete and the finest collection of provincial minerals of every description and kind, consisting of six collections, embracing minerals useful, ornamental, combustible, pigments, clays and sands, and dressed ores, from the mines now or lately worked, that has ever appeared at any previous Exhibition is here displayed by Messrs. G. and R. Matthew, occupying one large table next the promenade platform. The minerals of New Brunswick are here represented by a large collection arranged in butternut cases. This collection is a complete one of its kind, showing nearly all the useful minerals of known 9 occurrence, consisting of ores of the different metals, marbles, limestones, gypsums, building-stones, mineral paints, and all kinds of rocky substance which find a use in the arts and manufactures, the whole numbering about 150 specimens, collected in all parts of the province. Among these is a specimen of silver-bearing antimony from York Co. A small collection of useful minerals, numbering 30 specimens, found in York and Carleton counties, isalso exhibited by Mr. Shea, who has lately spent a considerable portion of his time in prospecting on the tributaries of the Saint John. Among these are

some fine specimens of gold, washed from the sands of the Serpentine and Beckaguimic rivers. Combustible minerals find their place on Mr. Matthew's table, and until we saw his collection we were not aware that we were so well provided with fossil fuel. A magnificent specimen of albertite, in the centre, from the celebrated Albert mines, is supported on all sides by specimens of other coals including albertite from the East Albert Mines in Hillsborough, a lately discovered deposit of that valuable mineral, a dozen or more specimens of oil shale from various parts of Albert and Westmorland counties, samples of oil and paraffine extracted from the albertite by the Albertine Oil Company, and Petroleum or native rock oil, from an oil well on the Memramcook river, anthracite from St. John county, and bituminous coal from Grand Lake, Richibucto, Sussex Vale, &c. In this department Mr. Scoullar also exhibits a large box of very fine looking coal taken from new mines at the Grand Lake. Mineral paints, clays and sands. - A small collection of mineral pigments, of blue, green, red and yellow colors, and a large collection of clays and sands are exhibited by Mr. Matthew. Mr. Davidson also exhibits a neat little collection of clays and sands. Ores of metals. - Of these there are a greater number of exhibitors than in any other branch of the mineral kingdom. A very handsome specimen of copper glance taken from the Ellet River Mine containing about 60 per cent of copper, and handsomely mounted in a glass case, is exhibited by Mr. Fellows. Some very large and showy specimens of copper ore from the Letete mine in Charlotte county are shown by Mr. Janion, who is connected with the mine. These contain twenty per cent of copper, and the ore bearing part of the vein is from nine to fourteen inches wide. One of the cases of ores of metals is that displayed by Mr. Markham, the superintendent of the International Manganese mine. The specimens he exhibits are all taken from the mine in Hammond and contain numerous nests of very brilliant crystals of the ore, on which the sunlight reflected from every glittering point, produces a very fine effect. In this department is a splendid set of ores collected by Mr. Matthew. These include specimens of antimony ore from Cushing's and Hutchinson's lands in York Co., and from a newly discovered lode near Belleisle Bay. Manganese ore from Sussex, lead, zinc, and iron ores from various parts of King's Co., and copper ores from Bathurst and Point Wolf on the Bay of Fundy. Cards attached to these give the chief particulars in regard to the mine whence the specimen is taken. Building stone and plaster find but one exhibitor in the person of Mr. Stevens, who sends a block of brown freestone and a box of gypsum from Albert County. A small jar of Salt manufactured from the newly discovered Salt Springs in Cumberland County, N.S., owned by Mr. Allison, is on exhibition. Altogether the display in the Mineral Kingdom is a very good one; and from the collections of Mr. Matthew especially, which are scientifically arranged and labelled, may be

Codes: 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jun. 5, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued.II. Slate Band South of the Main Granitic Area. 12 The second district into which, for convenience of description, I have divided the region explored by me, is that lying between the northern boundary of the Carboniferous area and the so-called central granitic band; extending in length from Magaguadavic Lake to the Southwest Miramichi, and in breadth varying from nine and a half miles on the St. John River to seventeen on the Miramichi; these measurements being taken in straight lines at right angles to the strike. The rocks of this district consist or argillaceous and micaceous clay slates, with interposed bands of hard fine-grained, crystalline quartzose, micaceous and feldspathic rocks resembling sandstone. These rocks, which doubtless consist of altered sediments, are generally of a light bluish-grey color, but sometimes greenish and brown from the presence of iron in various states of oxydation. They are frequently traversed by small lenticular veins and strings of quartz, generally interlaminated, but often cutting the rocks in all directions. Occasionally they are more or less calcareous, and chiefly so at and near their junction with the newer rocks. These schistose and compact rocks, which alternate in irregular bands of various but generally no great thickness, seem to be only varieties of the same or a similar mineral aggregate, but of different structure. At one point, as I shall presently explain, I have found fossils apparently belonging to these rocks; but, as the stratigraphical relations of these fossils are still very obscure, it is extremely difficult to discover the geological age, original conditions of stratification, thickness, or the succession of the component parts of the present series. I have observed in the same band of quartzite, (by which, for want of a better name, I shall in the meantime designate the compact bands) no less than four distinct planes of cleavage, or more strictly cleavage, lamination and jointing, along each of which the rock seems almost equally liable to split. Throughout the whole extent of these rocks they exhibit a series of sharp plications and occasional violent contortions, which greatly increase the difficulty of unravelling their structure. It is, however, probable that the planes of division between the compact and schistose bands are to be regarded as marking the original lines of identification. From numerous observations, many of which are recorded on the larger map, the prevailing dip, when not affected by local contortions, is NW 60 deg. - 80 deg.; this seems in accordance also with the general structure of the country viewed comprehensively, and with the direction of the fossiliferous band at the only locality where I have observed it. Where the plications of the strata are so numerous and so sharp, the dip so steep and almost uniformly in one direction (indicating overturns) the bands of different characters so numerous, as this, and so much alike, and the exposures so few and 13 interrupted, it would be impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to construct an accurate section, or to give even an approximate estimate of the thickness of the formation. On the right side of the river St. John, the section of the country now under consideration is for the most part as elevated and uncleared marshy flat, with no natural exposures of rock except on the ridge running from the Magaguadavic settlement to the antimony mines, and on the banks and in the immediate vicinity of the main river, where numerous minor ridges and valleysoccur, running in the direction of the strike. Beyond what has been already stated in treating of the junction of the Carboniferous series, and the preceeding general remarks upon the metamorphic rocks, there is nothing specially worthy of note on this side of the main river, with the exception of the antimony mines in Prince William parish, and the carboniferous outlier in the same parish and in that of Dumfries. Of the former I propose to give some account under the head of the economic minerals of this part of the province; and shall only remark here that the rocks of the locality are of the same general character as I have already described, except that they are unusually full of quartz veins, some of which contain also calcareous spar, and that they are talcose in their aspect. The outlying patch of supposed Carboniferous rocks, about twenty four miles from Fredericton, on the river road to Woodstock, and near to the antimony mines, is of a rudely elliptical form, the major axis being parallel with the river; it is of considerable extent, covering about fourteen and a half square miles, being five and three quarter miles long by three and a quarter wide. It is chiefly situated on the right bank of the river, but a small portion extends to the opposite side. It seems to occupy a shallow trough or depression excavated in the older rocks, partly in the granitic and partly in the slate belt; the rocks of the outlier covering the junction of those underlyings. The newer rocks are nearly uniform in character and composition throughout, and consist of coarse grey grits and conglomerates combined in the same beds, and abounding in cast of calamites and carbonized impression of various obscure vegetable forms. These are apparently identical with those already described as occupying a very large area in the great Carboniferous field above the unfossiliferous red rocks; no traces of which are to be found in this outlier, which

Codes: 0007 / GYP / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 26, 1867 Passed 17th June: An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0007 / HILL / Z2 / G3 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1873 Passed 14th April: An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. "

Codes: 0007 / L3 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 12, 1882 Passed April 6th:An Act to increase the Capital Stock and to amend an Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Brunswick Antimony Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporatethe Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said Company."

Codes: 0007 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Daily Tribune - Mar. 9, 1875 The Legislative Council bill, to enable Lake George Antimony Company to hold Stockholders' and Directors' meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton, was committed, Mr. Phillips in the chair. Agreed to. ...... Fredericton, March 9 After routine Hon. McQueen committed the Belleveau,Albertite and Oil Company Bill, Humphrey in the chair. The Bill is almost a transcript of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company Act, and the mover explained that should it pass a company will be formed for the purpose of boring for albertite and oil at Belleveau Village. He dwelt on the benefits which would flow from the establishment of the necessary works of the company, and asked for the passage of the bill. Hon. Mr. Crawford said that as there was a section in the bill exempting the property of the company from local taxation, except that for schools, he would move its postponement for three months unless it was struck out. Hon. Mr. Willis and Mr. Davidson argued against the principle of exemption from taxes for the same reasons as those advanced by them against Crawford's Manufacturer's Exemption Bill. Hon. Mr. McQueen said he felt with the gentlemen interested in the passage of the bill that the proposed Company would be the means of enriching the District and County in which it was established, and this claim for exemption was, therefore, a valid one. If, however, the House desired, he would consent to the striking out of the exempting section. Mr. Davidson thought progress should be reported in order that the measure might be closely scanned and its provisions more thoroughly understood. This was opposed vigorously by McQueen, seconded by Smith, and when the exempting section was reached McQueen argued in its favor, and was opposed by Dow, Smith, Smith, Pickard and others, all of whom, however, were in favor of the bill. The section was struck out and the bill agreed to."

Codes: 0007 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 19, 1867 Act passed to … Ratify and confirm the incorporation of the New Brunswick Antimony Co." Royal Gazette - Sep. 25, 1872 Government Notice. Under Act 25th Victoria, Chapter 28. These are to certify, that Jed Frye, of the City of NewYork, State of New York, U.S.A., Francis Hibbard, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, John J. May, of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, U.S.A., A.H. Gillmor, jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of SaintGeorge, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, have this day filed in my office a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The Lake George Antimony Company"" for the purpose of mining for, and working of Antimony, and other Ores and Metals, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000), to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and stating that the office or principal place of business of the said Company will be established at Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton this 19th day of Sept., A.D. 1872 Jno. Jab. Fraser, Prov. Sec'y." Daily Tribune - Mar. 18, 1874 Legislature. - ... In reply to Mr. Gough the Secretary said part of the mining appropriation of last year went to pay back claims, and only about $1000 were spent on the borer account. The present grant of $2000 is for the diamond borer alone. Mr. Hibbard referring to the mining policy of the Government, thought $2,000 too small a grant for this year. The Government was justified in purchasing a diamond drill, and it should pay half the whole mining expenses of the Province. Lumbermen can count on every tree on an acre, while minerals are an uncertainty. As the Government takes part of the profit of working mines, they should be partners in paying the expenses. The Lake George Antimony Co. paid twelve or fifteen thousand dollars before they could reduce their ore, and now any man can come and look at their works and do the same for twelve hundred. That Company is now making their ore an article of commerce, and, as a matter of justice, royalty should be withdrawn. Members may say what they like in reference to his following the Government because of the mining grants, but he was prepared to answer any questions on that head. The Lake George Company has spent $52,000, and is to spend $12,000 more this season, and yet operations of this class are alone of all our industries taxed by the government. He thought the Lake George Company should have a grant this year, the same as last. The borer will enable the Province to develope mining much better and cheaper than through any other means. ... and the mining grant were passed."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 16, 1875 CAP LXIV. An Act to Authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold Stockholders' and Directors' Meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. Sec. Sec. 1. Meetings authorized 2. Not to change place of to be held at places business. Other than Fredericton. Passed 10th April, 1875 Whereas the Lake George Antimony Company has been duly incorporated under the Act of the General Assembly, twenty fifth Victoria, Chapter twenty eight, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, and by the Memorandum of Association filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, it is stated that the office or principal place of business is to be established at Fredericton, in"

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1884 Passed 19th March: .... Joggins Act ..... Passed April 1: An Act relating to the Brunswick Antimony Company, and to consolidate the Capital Stock of the said Company."

Codes: 0007 / LIME / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lake George Antimony; Lime - General; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 17, 1875 Bill passed... To authorize the Lake George Antimony Company to hold stockholders and directors meetings elsewhere than in Fredericton. ...To incorporate The Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company. ....to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co."

Codes: 0019 / 0030 / 0755 / 0056 / 0041 / 0662 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Teahan Mine; Annidale Mine; Lumsden; Jordan Mountain Copper; Vernon Mine; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 26, 1910 The Copper Resources of N.B. - To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir, - In The Telegraph of the 19th inst., appears some opinions of one Dr. Wilson who, it seems, isan employee of the geological survey department at Ottawa. It also further appears that Dr. Wilson has been engaged during the summers of 1909 and the present year investigating the copper properties of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with a view of publishing a tabulated report on the copper resources of the Dominion. Pending the publication of this report Dr. Wilson has been giving opinions as to the copper possibilities of New Brunswick, giving as his opinion judging from what he had seen 'that copper does not occur in New Brunswick in such quantities or richness as would make the exploitation of it a commercial success.' The chances are that Dr. Wilson has either not seen much of the copper areas of New Brunswick or has enough knowledge of such matters as to make him what would be considered a sound authority, and is giving utterance to views which are both absolutely incorrect and absurd. It would have been in much better taste had he refrained giving publicity to a statement that any one at all versed in the copper resources of this province knows to be untrue, incorrect and misleading, until his report was fully tabulated and published. The curious part of it is that this opinion should have been so freely and publicly given when it is evident that Dr. Wilson has seen evidently but a very small portion of the copper outcrops of New Brunswick. That there are areas which he has seen that may not have been rich enough to be economically valuable may be correct, but I can tell Dr. Wilson, and others can do the same, that he is utterly mistaken in his views, and should have made himself conversant with the whole resources and facts in the copper line in New Brunswick before he so glibly made a statement that is absolutely untrue. Did Dr. Wilson visit, and does he know of theLumsden copper mine in Albert county on which considerable money has been spent, and which shows a vein matter of 20 to 24 feet in width of first class commercially valuable ore, carrying from 4 to 7 per cent copper and gold and silver in combination of good value?Did Dr. Wilson visit the Vernon mine in St. John county where there is a goodly quantity of most valuable copper ore of the bornite variety running as high as 20 to 30 per cent copper, and which is undoubtedly commercially valuable?Did Dr. Wilson visit the old 'Freeze mine,' so called, in the New Ireland district of Albert county where there is undoubtedly copper ore of high grade carrying gold and silver and beyond any question commercially valuable!Did Dr. Wilson visit the ore body or vein of chalcocite or sulphite of copper carrying silver at Jordan Mountain near Sussex, where a positively certain ore vein of eight feet exists giving right on surface upwards of $25 a ton in value and which will probably average 10 per cent copper all through, with abundance of ore, and once opened up will prove commercially valuable? Did Dr. Wilson examine the splendid bed of copperore near Annidale in Kings county which for some time past has been quietly exploited and has a large body of chalcopyrite ore and shows ore that is undeniably rich, and is commercially valuable? Did Dr. Wilson examine the copper ore veins inseveral parts of charlotte county which most positively contain copper ores carrying high percentages and carrying also gold and silver freely, and which are positively commercially valuable? And so I might proceed enumerating other instances in new Brunswick, but it strikes me these are enough to prove that Dr. Wilson has been talking through the top of his hat and before again indulging in such condemnatory remarks he better zealously apply his energies to ascertaining the true facts in the premises, and not reiterate the ideas and opinions of others, with which he has evidently been stuffed. The question also comes prominently into sight here as to whether the geological survey department of Canada requires its members to pass and give utterance to decided opinions on mining possibilities, as to their value or non-value, and rather to present a full and concise report on the facts as they exist, leaving to others the onus of investigating them for commercial values and exploiting of the same. It is within the memory of the writer where a prominent member of the geological survey expressed openly the most decided opinion that the oil and gas of Westmorland and Albert counties were simply delusions and no good, that there could not be any commercial value in the shales of New Brunswick and yet today both are proving very important factors in our mineral wealth. Might it not happen equally as well that Dr. Wilson has formed premature views and opinions on the copper wealth of New Brunswick which he may in the future have to retract? It is, of course, undeniably true that mining values are frequently overrated, but it does not follow that every mining location is unworthy of exploitation, and as one who believes, not only in its copper but in iron, manganese, antimony, gypsum, lead and silver, baryta, etc., which are slowly but surely coming into prominence, I most emphatically object to men such as Dr. Wilson making statements that are calculated to create timidity and distrust among our own people and prevent capital being induced to look carefully into and develop mineral wealth. Trusting you may find space for the foregoing, I am, Yours, etc., One Interested. Sussex,

Codes: 0019 / 0311 / 0691 / E2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Letete Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Morning Freeman - Oct. 10, 1867 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 11, 1867 Exhibition. - Minerals. -The show of minerals is not large. One of the most interesting articles exhibited is a box of coal taken from a vein 2 1/2 feet thick, lately opened on what is known as the Cokely farm, by the Grand Lake Mining Company, for which Mr. Scoullar is agent. This coal is remarkable for the intense heat it emits, and its great durability. For the house or the workshop it has no superior we believe. The specimen is clear and bright, entirely clear from all earthy matter or other extraneous substance, and the pieces are of a large size. We were glad to learn that the vein is improving in size as the work progresses. Of course, Albertite makes its appearance, and 8the oils distilled from that singular mineral. the company who have been boring for oil on the Memramcook send a small specimen of some Petroleum they have found, and some lumps apparently of the same substance consolidated. There are specimens of copper ore from various quarters, and of many other ores of sandstone, of sand, &c., &c., and in the Car Shed are specimens of gold bearing quarters, found in the Province, and some small particles of gold. Mr. Matthew's collection of minerals, which seems to be growing more extensive every day, is so large, and the specimens are so numerous, that it would occupy more than one column of our paper merely to give the names of them all. It proves conclusively that New Brunswick possess an immense variety of minerals, whatever may be the value of the deposits. Unfortunately few mines have yet been found to pay for working them. There is a copper ore by J.J. Fellows, manganeseby A. Markham, and a quantity of gold bearing quartz from Victoria county, by W. S. Shea, attracted considerable notice. There is also copper ore by E. Withers, while Mr. Janion shows some fine specimens of the same minerals from L'Etete mines."

Codes: 0019 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Wheal Louisiana Copper; Mineral Springs;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 29, 1902 Gold at Letete. - Specimens of gold and copper, obtained at Letete, have been put on exhibition at Eastport. Active operations are in progress at the mines there and a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep has been sunk. The output has already been considerable, and it is expected that further work will reveal greater possibilities. In the excavation a mineral spring was struck, which may further increase the value of the property."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 30, 1902 Specimens of gold and copper, obtained at Letete,Char. Co., have been put on display at Eastport. Active operations are in progress at the mines there and a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep has been sunk. The output has already been considerable, and it is expected that further work will reveal greater possibilities. In the excavation a mineral spring was struck, which may further increase the value of the property."

St. Croix Courier - May 1, 1902 Letete Enterprises. - (Eastport Sentenil). - Fine samples of ore from the gold and copper mines at Letete, N.B., have been left this week for examination at the Bradford Clothing house in this city. A shaft one hundred and twenty six feet deep has been sunk, and the mine is panning out most promisingly. The promoters and directors are Jas. McLean and sons, Herbert and Andrew, Chas. E. Capen of this city being president of the company. Inconnection with the rich ore findings, a mineral spring has also been discovered, said to be by a competent chemist, as

St. Andrews Beacon - May 1, 1902 Fine sample of ore from the gold and copper mine at Letete, N.B., have been left this week for exhibitionat the Bradford clothing house in this city. A shaft 126 feet has been sunk, and the mine is panning out most promisingly. The promoters and directors are Jas. McLean and sons, Herbert and Andrew, Chas. E. Capen of this city being president of the company. In connection with the rich ore findings a mineral spring has also been discovered, said to be by a competent chemist, as one of inestimable value. Eastport News."

Codes: 0030 / G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Teahan Mine; Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1888 Passed: An Act to incorporate National Mining Association of New Brunswick. Relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1888 Passed March 28: An Act further relating to Mines and Mining Leases. Passed Apr. 6:An Act relating to the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.An Act to incorporate the National Mining Association of New

Codes: 0033 / 0425 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Scott Falls; Millstream Iron; Exploration - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 11, 1889 For some months past our provincial papers have been filled with mining items concerning the new developments that are constantly going on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the sales of mining properties in various quarters. Evidently there must be some foundation for these facts, and it goes to show that we in the Maritime Provinces, possess the hidden wealth that means in thefuture unbounded wealth if the same only be taken up and developed in a bona fide and legitimate manner. It is too true that amid all the bona fide and honest attempts at development that takes place in the opening up of our mineral deposits, that much is done, and has been done in the past, to bring reproach and discredit on our mineral resources, to cause a wide spread feeling of distrust to prevail. This is what is known as snide or wild-cat mining. Of all such ventures it is well to beware. Again another stumbling block is apparent at times, as many of the well meant efforts that are made to open up our mineral properties. Joint-stock companies are organized, and a glowing and over sanguine prospectus is issued. Stock is subscribed, and when matters are in good train for work, either the promoter or some relative of some stockholder or some particular friend who is in want of something to do is put in charge of the work of development and expenditure of funds, who probably knows as much about mining as a cat knows about running a sewing machine, and the result is, a failure and nothing to show for the funds expended, as a writer lately put it, but 'an eloquent hole in the ground'. To those who go into such matters honestly, carefully, and legitimately if they can have the patience and perseverance necessary the result will in the end be satisfactory. Another feature which serves to retard the progress of this branch of business is the extortionate value placed upon the deposits by the owners of the same. A few men perhaps will band together, take up a prospect, expend perhaps not over $500 to open up the same and make a good showing. Capitalists come along willing and prepared after a careful examination to purchase and work the same; provided reasonable figures are asked. They are promptly frightened off by an unreasonable demand for $20,000, $30,000 or $50,000, for what has in reality cost them perhaps not over $500 to $1,000. The sooner our people get rid of this idea the better for all concerned. Meantime, extraordinary activity is being displayed in mining matters in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The gold mines of Nova Scotia attracting particular attention. Many bona fide sales of mining rights are being made; and others are now on the tapis. In Cumberland County reports are in circulation of two large and important coal discoveries that bid fair to be of importance in the near future. In Halifax County, near Musquadoboit, reports of a new find of silver ore of large and apparently valuable proportions, is reported.At Musquash, below St. John, a find of rich silver ore is reported on the property of Charles F. Clinch, Esq. InGloucester County, N.B., a large bed of magnetic iron ore and copper of valuable proportions is reported, and so on from day to day new finds are being discovered which only require the careful, honest, and judicious expenditure of capital to place them in the ranks of paying properties. The gold mines of Nova Scotia are, when in actual operation, making large and remunerative returns, and many new outfits of machinery are now being put up in various parts of that province on new discoveries, and even in districts that were formerly worked and to all intents and purposes abandoned. We therefore feel that with the vast mineral wealth of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, manganese, antimony, plaster and limestone in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the owners of these properties if they will but handle them in a careful, judicious and business like manner, avoiding the many professional 'snide and wildcat' speculators with which the provinces has been in the past infested."

Codes: 0038 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Red Head Harbor; Geology - General;
St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 31, 1905 Geology of Charlotte County. - (By Dr. R.W.Ells). - The first part of the season of 1904 was spent in completing the study of the geology of certain parts of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, the survey of which owing to lack of time, was left unfinished last season. This work included the examination of the rocks of the shore of the Bay of Fundy, between Beaver Harbor and Point Lepreau, where, at different places, through the agency of intrusives, the ordinary sedimentary rocks of Silurian and Devonian age had become altered to the condition of schists of pre-Cambrian aspect. Surveys necessary to connect the work of last season with the shore roads were also completed, but there yet remains the survey of the railway between St. Stephen and St. John, of which no plans are available, in order that the map of the county may be properly compiled. On the island of Grand Manan, the western side, and in fact the greater portion of the island, is composed of trappean rocks or diabase, similar to those which form the North Mountain range of Nova Scotia. No trace of the Triassic red sandstone was observed. The rocks of the southeastern portion comprise large masses or eruptives, similar in character to those already described as occurring on Campobello and Deer Islands to the north west, which are intrusive through slates and conglomerates of Upper Silurian age, with small areas of limestone, the whole resembling what was found on Letang peninsula, south of the village of St. George on the mainland.

The slates are greenish and gray with purple beds, and the action of the intrusives on these is quite marked. In places they have become schistose. The actual contact of the traps or diabase was seen at only one point on the shore north of Seal Cove, on the south side of Red Head. Here, the extremity of the point is occupied by reddish and greenish grey slate, and at a distance of 300 paces west from the point, there is a sharp contact between the reddish slates which dip N 60 degrees, with a band, at the base, of about two feet, which is crushed and holds pebbles of altered slates and trap. The first part of the igneous rocks consists at the contact of about fifty feet of conglomerate composed of augite pebbles in a dirty green augitic paste, beyond which the trap is columnar for some distance along the shore in the direction of Seal Cove. The trap pebbles are of all sizes from that of a walnut to masses of a foot or more across. Seventy paces west of the contact with the slates, a band of similar conglomerate, about six feet wide, extends up the face of the columnar trap, filling an apparent line of fracture in the latter, after the manner of a later dike. As to the other eruptives of the island, associated with the Silurian rocks, possibly the best exposure of these is seen at the north east pint known as Fish Head, on the north side of Cameron Cove, which lies just to the north of Flaggs Cove. They form the whole shore between the light house and Whale Cove, and consist of greenish diabase, reddish feldspathic rocks and imperfect syenites. Their contact with the slates is well seen on the north side of Cameron Cove, and is here clearly intrusive. The slates are not only altered along the junction of the two series, but portions of the slates are caught up in the intrusive mass. Just where the outer light house point joins the main mass, there is an intrusive dike of the trap similar to that of the west shore, with a breadth of about fifty feet, cutting across the diabase of Fish Head in an almost east course. These rocks have been described in such detail in the Report by Prof. Bailey, 1870-71, that minute descriptions here are unnecessary. They are similar to the eruptives found on the Letite peninsula and on Campobello and Deer islands, and their action on the Silurian strata is similar. These strata have sometimes assumed a schistose structure near the contacts, with the formation of quartz veins and strings of dolomite, while certain of the associated limestones are nearly crystalline. Probably the best exposures of these exposures of these Silurian rocks on the island are to be seen around Flaggs and Cameron coves, and on the shore about half a mile south of the former place. At these places the slates are associated with intrusives, generally greenish diabase, distinct from the trap rocks of the islands, which cut the other intrusives and are of a later date. As displayed on the shore below Flagg's cove, the sedimentaries consist of large ledges of purple conglomerate and sandy shales, with black slates and green schists. The conglomerates contain pebbles of dark felsite, quartz and purple slates, are cut by quartz veins and sometimes assume a schistose structure. They resemble similar rocks seen at Back Bay on the main land where they contain Silurian fossils, and apparently overlie the greenish grey slates of Flaggs cove. The contact of the conglomerates with the slates is often irregular, the former showing local development and with tongues of purple shale extending into the conglomerate mass. The black slates in association are like similar slates seen in Cameron cove south of Fish Head, and, like them, are highly altered either by the agency of the green intrusives or in part by the trap rocks which touch the shore near this place. While from their peculiar character they were at one time supposed to possibly represent Pre-cambrian rocks their manifest resemblance to the altered Silurian slates of the mainland in Charlotte county and the islands to the north and west, in which Silurian fossils have been found, renders it very probable that those rocks of Grand Manan, like those of Letang and Letite may also be classed as altered Silurian. Along the shore, the green eruptives are seen at frequent intervals to the east limits of the outcrops of Red Head where the trap of the island extends to the southeast shore. Where these slates are seen in small outcrops they are invariably altered, but preserve a general similarity of aspect. On several of the islands off this part of the coast, notably Long Island, the Ducks and Nantucket the greater part is occupied by intrusives, frequently diabase. In certain places, however, as on Big Duck Island, a greenish, or sometimes purple ..?.. Porphyry is found. Banked by greenish and occasionally purple tinted schistose slates of the usual type. The bulk of the older rocks, therefore, of this part of the island, as contrasted with the traps, may be classed as eruptive, with small areas of altered Silurian sediments. In this respect Grand Manan corresponds closely with Deer Island and Campobello. On the mainland the rocks of Beaver Harbor and of the coast east to Lepreau were also examined. In this area several points of structure were noted concerning which some doubt existed last year. On the road from St. George to Beaver Harbor after passing over the series of slates which extend from Letite to the Pennfield ridge and which are of Silurian age, the reddish and purple weathering felsites are met with in a brook about two miles south of Beaver harbor. These extend to the village, forming hills. The felsites invade grayish, greenish and purple slates of the Mascarene series on the north side of the village with bands of conglomerate of a dark reddish tint. These rocks are schistose and overlie a thick series of generally black slates which form the headland south of the village, and which hold plant stems and are apparently of Devonian age. They are cut by masses of feldspathic granite and green diabase which have altered the beds along the contact. The eruptive rocks extend thence to the lighthouse point. Similar rocks are seen on the east side of the harbor. It is probable that the Devonian rocks of this place have a somewhat local development and rest upon the Silurian of the Letite series. Going east from Pennfield ridge to Crow Harbor, after passing the gravel deposits which form the large plain along the ridge road, masses of green diabase occur for a distance of a mile along the road to the shore. These are succeeded southward by gneissic diorite, and these again by felsites and gneissic granite with schists, often mixed with a basic granite. Along the shore of Crow Harbor the rocks are schists of an older type, as also at Red Head cove. They are gneissic, sometimes talcose, and are associated with diorite and basic granite which are intrusive. On the east side of Red Head Cove there is a copper mine which was opened in 1878-79, and reopened about five years ago, a considerable amount of development work being done. The ore occurs in the schists at the contact with the intrusives and consists for the most part of iron pyrites in irregular gashy deposits. Only a small quantity of copper is visible. These rocks, from Crow's Harbor east to Barnaby Head, appear to

Codes: 0039 / 0043 / 0275 / HILL / O7 / LIME / G4 / E2 / EXPL /
IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Grey Brook Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Mascarene - General; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 5, 1956 Buchanan in Legislature: - Reviews Mining, Forest Conditions in Province. - Fredericton. - Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan of St. Stephen reviewed mining ..... making specific mention to Charlotte county ...... Interesting. - The minister said nickel in 'the St. Stephen area' and copper on the 'south coast' of the province were still of interest to mining companies. He did not elaborate. '... Speaking of mining, sir, it is like a story I read the other day of a pink and blue surprise party held in one of the homes and after the lady opened all the parcels she said: 'I will tell you of another surprise, I am not expecting.' That is the way it is in New Brunswick. Nobody was expecting any discoveries would be made here. I didn't mean to be rude, sir. 'We might wonder why these mineral finds were delayed. To put it simply, it was because of the terrific overburden, excepting the Brunswick property which will be mined in the open pit method. 'The great difficulty was that the old methods of prospecting wouldn't apply. Prior to the discoveries in New Brunswick, geophysics was somewhat like water witching. They have proved themselves, they have shown their worth and discovered for us that which is going to be something of great importance. 'In geophysics we simply mean the magnetometer and electromagnetometer air and ground surveys. A magnetometer is a survey which measures the variation in the earth's magnetic forces. By these variations and the measures of the variations, different forces indicate different types of minerals. The electromagnetometer measures the phase difference between the current in the primary field and induced current. The measure of these phase differences then indicates to the prospector that there is a certain mineral there but the amount of it has still to be ascertained. Several Methods. - 'There are other things that contribute - geochemistry, which is the analysis of water and soil which indicate the proximity of minerals. 'There is geobotany which is the analysis of leaves and roots which indicates the proximity of minerals. Discovery depends on all of these things being taken together and studied with the use of maps and the study of geological structure, sir, and a high degree of application and perhaps some luck, because many anomalies are graphitic. 'This must be followed up by drilling to indicate the quantity of the quality. As Mr. Glendenning said, delimited as to attitude and grade of ore all done in logical sequence. This, then is followed by a study of the treatment and disposition of these ores which includes research of processing and separation. 'There has been some suggestion that we should be concerned because so much time has elapsed. When we think of other mining operations of this magnitude we understand that seven to ten years is not long to work out these problems. I do not think we should be disturbed. We should be mindful that the first orebodies were discovered in 1953 and their problems are much more complex. Apart from the known minerals we have also, inthe Moncton area, oil. Mr. Elwell from Boston indicated to me they were having some measure of success. The oil shale has been staked and worked on for some considerable time and we hope the young men working on this will come up with something worthwhile. Nickel Here? - 'Several parties have expressedinterest in our salt deposits.'The gypsum plant in Albert county has added new equipment and it would seem they have stabilized themselves.'The cement plant at Havelock is working full capacity and on last report had a full year's order ahead.'The nickel in the St. Stephen area and the copper in the southern coast still suggest interest tomany of the mining people.'The manganese in the Woodstock area at the moment is being treated in a pilot plant in the Niagara peninsula.'Just recently someone brought me a sample of asbestos and I trust it will prove successful. All this is indeed stimulating to our province. ...."

Codes: 0039 / 0691 / 0007 / 0425 / 0043 / J8 / R8 / EXPL /
IDX_Names: Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Millstream Iron; Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Albert Mines; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Exploration - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1891 Mining Notes from New Brunswick. - (Correspondence of the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review). - Without preamble let me say that mining in New Brunswick is comparatively of small dimensions, but there is hope for the future. The mining resources of the province have long lain dormant for want of a full and complete mining law. Last session this was remedied to a great extent, and a Mining Act passed similar in all respects to the Nova Scotia mining act - the only observable difference being in the royalty on gold, which is placed at 2 1/2 per cent., whereas in Nova Scotia it is only two per cent. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by many land owners at the new act, as by old statutes enacted some years ago, all mines on private lands were vested in the owner. The fact of it being so, however, never seems to have stimulated the mining industry in the province, hence the repeal of the same, and a general act empowering the government to issue rights of search, prospecting licenses, and leases on all lands, both private as well as crown lands. It is said the act will be, in many respects, amended during the coming winter. What is done will be fully reported to you at the time. Since the passage of the act, many persons have availed themselves of its requirements, and numerous applications for areas have been filed in the surveyor general's department, over which a number of disputes have risen already and which are being fully considered. Many persons in the province itself, are unaware of the existence of the mineral deposits of New Brunswick, but within its borders may be found most positive traces of gold, galena, copper, manganese, iron, coal (both hard and soft), gypsum, baryta, antimony, iron, pyrites, plumbago, nickel, and traces of tin and asbestos have been met with from time to time. In addition to this there is a strong indication of petroleum, natural gas, salt beds of importance, brine springs, from which the best salt in Canada can be manufactured, mineral springs in abundance, and granite and freestone quarries of the greatest value, and limestone in almost inexhaustible abundance. The famous Albertite coal of Albert County, atone time was the most extensive mining operations ever conducted in the province, from which thousands of tons of the precious Albertite was extracted, and its stockholders became very wealthy from its operation. The supply of the mineral, however, gave out; the mines were abandoned and all the costly machinery in due time removed and sold. Indications of this mineral are still to be met with in Albert, Westmorland and Kings counties, and much time and money has been spent in prospecting for it for years past. There are many who believe it will be found again in sufficiently large quantity to pay for working. In various parts of the province work of exploration is going on quietly for different minerals.In Charlotte County, at St. Stephen, much activity is being displayed in the development of an iron pyrite body which, to say the least, is attracting considerable attention from home and American capitalists. The ore, which seems to be a combination yielding copper, silver, with occasionally some gold, and a fair percentage of nickel is of a very large extent, being quite near to shipment, and in one case on what is known as the Hall farm, has shown a width of 250 feet, and can be distinctly traced for some distance. Numerous assays have shown from 1 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. at times of nickel, and considerable work of development has been and is now being done. A number of properties, it is said, have been bonded to American capitalists. What the final outcome may be it is hard to state, but many are confident that a body of ore, rivalling to a certain extent the famous nickel beds of Sudbury, are in this locality. One thing can be stated with accuracy, and that is that the ore from the Sudbury district and the St. Stephen ore are exact counterparts of each other so far as looks and appearances go.In Kings county, near Sussex, manganese exists. The Markhamville mines, which have been worked almost continuously for the past thirty years, are at present not showing up very well. It is said by many the ore is exhausted, while others scoff at such an idea. In other sections large bodies of manganese exist and only await the advance of the capitalists, and a market demand which, while frequently fluctuating, seems very quiet at present. This mineral also exists in good quantities in Albert county and some portions of St. John county. In Gloucester county exist splendid beds or belts of magnetic iron, and also every appearance of large andgood paying galena belts, some of which are being quietly tested, so it is stated, by American capitalists. On one of these veins or belts, assays of the ore have shown a yield of from 10 to 60 ounces of silver, and from 12 to 15 dwts. to as high as two oz. and more of gold in combination.Below St. John, for many years past, considerable money has been spent in the search for anthracite, and those interested firmly believe their efforts will be crowned with success.In York county, it is beyond doubt that valuable deposits of antimony exist. In past years mining operations were conducted there, but the matter assumed more of a stock gambling operation than that of legitimate mining, and together with reckless and extravagant modes of mining, the enterprise got a black- eye, so to speak, and that

Codes: 0040 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXVIII.An Act to incorporate the Elgin Gold Quartz Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Capital stock liable 2. First meeting, when to be for any call. Called. 4 3. Capital stock and shares. 7. How sale shall be 4. Liability of shareholder. Made. 5. Joint stock, &c. alone 8. Act void unless 25 liable for debts. Per cent be subscribed within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That A. Edwin Botsford, James Steadman, Oliver Jones, Alexander McBean, W. Boyant Kaye, Alexander Wright, James Adams, Oliver Barberie, John Russell, Robert Dunlop, Paul R. Moore, Francis O'Reagan, and William C. Mullin, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Elgin Gold Quartz Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining and crushing gold bearing quartz, and for erecting the necessary works and machinery there with connected, and for carrying on such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of four dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 7. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the President, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale, and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 8. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the

Codes: 0040 / W6 / A1 / E9 / A2 / LEGI / EXPL / IDX_Names: Elgin (Coverdale) Gold; Albert County Gold; Kings County Gold; Charlotte County Gold; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.; Exploration - General;

Morning News - Apr. 30, 1862 Gold Quartz. - The fact that the Government introduced into the Legislature and carried without any opposition a ""Gold Bill"" to provide for anticipated discoveries of the precious metal, has led some persons to believe that perhaps there is something tangible in the reports which occasionally find currency - of gold having been found in different parts of the Province. What the precise nature of the Act is we do not know, as the members of the House appear to have thought it unnecessary this Session to forward copies of printed bills (in which the public generally take an interest) to the public journals for their information - not even in the case of important City bills which have been drawn up in Fredericton. But we suppose the Royal Gazette will contain it bye and bye. Be that as it may, we have here to notice that during a debate in the House of Assembly, specimens of gold which had been found in Albert County, were handed round among the members, and the opinion was expressed that very strong probabilities existed that important discoveries would be made in that county at an early day. Paragraphs have found their way into thenewspapers at different times respecting discoveries in other places. For instance, it was said that gold had been found at Hampton, and we ourselves have examined specimens in which gold could be detected with the naked eye. Next it was alleged that quartz raised at Chamcook and L'Etete in Charlotte County was found to bear gold; and some of this quartz was sent to a Boston chemist whose report states that there really was gold in it, but ago it was said that gold had been found on the Oromocto River, although this is probably only a repetition of a similar statement respecting that locality, which was circulated several months since - Whether there is any truth in it or not we have not heard. It is alsoconfidently stated that the precious metal has been found near Sackville. Whatever room there may be for exaggeration in the above it is nevertheless quite clear that gold has been found in the Province; and it is our opinion that if the parties who have made these discoveries - even though their labor has been very triflingly rewarded - would persevere with their searches, in the vicinity of theplaces they have taken the gold from, they may yet obtain very profitable returns. It is the belief of scientific gentlemen that gold exists in the Province; and one gentleman in the city who is well informed upon this subject, does not hesitate to say that it will yet be found in the streets of St. John! The number of places in Nova Scotia where it exists, is really remarkable, and all originating out of the Tangier discovery. When it was known that gold was found at Tangier people in other parts commenced prospecting and examining the stones and earth in their own locality. Inquiry was stimulated on all sides, and the desire to acquire wealth in the shortest possible time imparted a keenness to the eyes of ""prospectors"" which they had never before possessed. The result has been the discovery of gold in not one but twenty places - the gold being taken from quartz, as Lunenberg is the only place where it is found in washings. ""A miner"" who has spent some time and money in searching for the metal wrote his experience to the Halifax Chronicle a few days ago. He says he first went to the Lunenberg washings, and although report had exaggerated the richness of the sands, he saw enough to convince him that gold was there in paying quantities, requiring only improved appliances for separating it to make highly remunerative work. He next visited Tangier where, he says, the appearance of the quartz (to an unpractised eye, at least) indicated no great richness; and for want of proper ""crushers"" it was impossible to say whether money could be made or not. [This was before the introduction of good crushers for extracting the gold. We wish our readers to note the last paragraph particularly as we shall refer to it again.] The miner next went to Wine Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Laidlaw's farm, and Sherbrooke. In all these places gold had just then been discovered, but there was no proper machinery for extracting it from the quartz; consequently it was impossible to tell the extent of its richness. After examining all these localities he has at last settled down at Sherbrooke, which he thinks affords the best field for the investment of capital, skill and labor. This person insists particularly upon the necessity of erecting quartz mills for extracting the gold, believing that without them the labor of the miner goes for nothing. He says that at Sherbrooke gold can be found anywhere in the ground over a pretty large area; and this being evidently the debris of the quartz, it shows that the ""leads"" must not only be rich but very numerous. Now, the point to be noticed particularly is that quartz may really contain gold, and yet the precious substance may not be visible to the eye. It would be a great mistake in a miner to throw away quartz simply because he cannot see the gold in it at once. If this plan had been adopted at Tangier and other places the mines would have been abandoned at once, and we would have heard nothing of ""nuggets"" which have occasionally turned up by the persevering men who have been at work there. It seems to us that if there be good reasons for supposing that gold exists in New Brunswick - or if (as has been the case) gold has really been found - the proper way would be to keep on searching and digging, and not give up simply because a man cannot see the gold shining out of every piece of quartz he turns up. The great fact being once established that gold does exist in a certain locality, is the main thing to look at; and after that patience and perseverance will probably have their reward in this field of industry as in every other. We have an abiding faith in the probable discovery of gold in this province; and for the following reasons. The character of the rocks in many places is similar to what it is in countries where gold has been found; the opinion of scientific men who have made the subject their study is decidedly in favor of the existence of gold in New Brunswick; then there is the fact that it has been found on the Canadian frontier on the North of us, and in all parts of Nova Scotia on the south east. But, the most powerful reason of all is that gold has already been found in two or three localities in the Province. If the same inquiry be made, the same intelligence displayed in searching for it in New Brunswick as has been done in other countries now celebrated as gold fields, the result may be the same. We say, then, to those whose turn of mind leads them in search of gold among our rocks, not to be discouraged if they do not immediately make a lucky hit. The California mines were not discovered until a few years ago. Australia - until a quarter of a century ago - was only looked upon as a place for the reception of convicts. It took a long time to find out that gold existed in Nova Scotia; and it was only yesterday (as it were) that the amazing wealth of British Columbia and New Zealand was known. Discoveries in all these countries have been sudden; but when ""the ice"" has once been broken new proofs of gold discoveries have flowed in from all sides. The same luck probably awaits us; and who knows but we may awake some morning and find ourselves the happy possessors of a country which will be able to boast of as extensive

Codes: 0043 / 0039 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Mineral Springs;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 1, 1833 Mineral spring. - We learn from a communication in the St. Stephen ""Times"", that there has recently been discovered in the Parish of St. David, about a mile from the Ledge in St. Stephen, a Mineral Spring, the waters of which are considered as possessing stronger medicinal qualities than those of the celebrated Wilmot Springs of Nova Scotia. The waters have not yet undergone a chemical analysis; but there can be no doubt, (and such is the opinion of medical men,) that they will be found efficacious in many diseases. The waters are saline, discharging a soft white substance, resembling curdled milk. The springs are situated about four miles from the villages of St. Stephen and Calais. The correspondent of the Times also states, inSt. Stephen there are several Sulphur springs, and a spring lately discovered possessing chalybeate properties; and adds, ""When these waters are better known, together with the growing importance of the adjacent country, its salubrity and natural attractions, it is not too much to anticipate that St. Stephen and Calais will become pleasant and frequent resorts in the summer months, not only to the invalid, but to the gay and fashionable of

Codes: 0043 / 0275 / 0597 / 0031 / 0276 / 0757 / 0310 / 0039 / 1079 / 0087 / 0031 / 2044 / LIME / I6 / Z2 / O7 / G3 / J7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Hall-Carroll - St. Stephen; Woodstock Fe; Simpson Island; Sloop Cove; West Beach; Bull Creek; Adams Island; Rogers Farm - St. Stephen; Teagouche Copper; Dorchester Copper; Sloop Cove; Maugerville Bog Iron; Lime - General; Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.;

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 7, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - COPPER. - The ores of copper found in New Brunswick include native copper, copper glance, chalcopyrite or copper pyrites, bornite or erubescite, cuprite and malachite. NATIVE COPPER has been reported as occurringsparingly in connection with the basalt traps which form the northern half of the Island of Grand Manan. It hasalso been observed at Clark Point on the Mascarene shore of Passamaquoddy bay, and it is stated to have been found in small quantities along the coast, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Little that is definite, however, is known of either locality. COPPER GLANCE accompanies the native copper in the traps of Grand Manan, where it has been found in small quantities of Grand Manan, where it has been described by Prof. E.J. Chapman as being sufficiently abundant to give promise of profitable extraction. Little effort, however, has as yet been made in this direction. The same mineral, and in larger quantities, has been found associated with other copper ores at different localities along the coast of Charlotte county, and on the adjacent islands among which may be mentioned Crow Harbor Island, Simpson's and Adam's Islands. It is,however, a less abundant mineral than the species nextdescribed. COPPER PYRITES OR CHALCOPYRITE is the most widelydistributed as well as the most abundant of the copperores of New Brunswick, and has been observed at many localities. The larger number of these occur along the southern seaboard, where a band of copper-bearing rocks, believed to be of pre-Cambrian age, is found to extend, with some interruptions, along the greater part of its length. Others are found in the interior, more particularly in connection with the older schistose rocks or the intrusive masses by which these have been invaded. A detailed list of these localities so far as they occur in the southern part of the province, will be found in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1870- 71. In the northern part of the province, the most noticeable localities are Bull's Creek, in the vicinity of Woodstock and the Tattagouche River, near Bathurst. InWestmorland county, ores consisting in part of this species occur in connection with rocks of the carboniferous age, near the town of Dorchester. BORNITE OR ERUBESCITE, sometimes known as peacock ore, accompanies the other ores of copper, more particularly about Passamaquoddy bay and the head of the Bay of Fundy, sometimes occurring to the exclusion of other varieties. Where abundant, it constitutes a very valuable source of the metal, and the ore of some of the most promising mines yet opened has been chiefly of this species. NICKEL. - Considerable deposits of pyrrhotitehave for many years been known to occur in different parts of Charlotte county, usually in connection with copper pyrites, but until recently have been considered to be without value. Attention, however, having been redirected to them in consequence of the developments at Sudbury, in Ontario, these have also been found to be nickeliferous, and attempts are now made to test their value. The deposits appear to be large, but, as at Sudbury, the nickel contents vary considerably. A fair average sample of 75 lbs., analyzed under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, of the Dominion geological survey, yielded nickel, 4.718 per cent., the material very closely resembling, according to Dr. Hoffman, a large proportion of the ore at Sudbury, Ont. BUILDING STONES. - Very extensive and valuablebeds of granite, freestones, slate, marble, etc., existsin the province, and in the case of the first two have been largely quarried for exportation, but have not beenthought to require extended notice in the presentconnection. The same is true of another of the rocks or minerals, including limestone, clays, infusorial earths, bog-ores, salt, &c. These may be made the subject of a subsequent contribution. LIMONITE. - In addition to the limonite referred to above as associated with the hematites of Carletoncounty, this same mineral is found at various localities in the form of bog ore. The largest deposits are upon the banks of the St. John river at Burton, in Sunbury county, and considerable quantities of the ore were removed during the continuance of operations at Woodstock, for admixture with the hematites of that locality. Spathic iron is only known to occur in the form of small veins in certain parts of Queen's and Charlotte counties. At West Beach, twelve miles east of the city of St. John, upon the shore of the Bay of Fundy, are beds consisting of red hematite mingled with specular iron ore, while at Black River, two or three miles east of West Beach, some of them with a thickness of 20 feet. They have not, however, as yet attracted the favorable notice of such iron experts as have visited them. Magnetite is not uncommon in the form of scattered grains in the crystalline rocks of the southern counties, and small veins are sometimes met with, but none has as yet been observed sufficiently large to

Codes: 0049 / 0275 / 1079 / A6 / S6 / J5 / GEOL / SPRI / IDX_Names: Tetagouche Falls Manganese; Woodstock Fe; Teagouche Copper; Westmorland County Coal; Kent County Coal; Northumberland County Coal; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Sep. 21, 1841 and N.B. Courier - Oct. 2, 1841 and St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 8, 1841 and Weekly Observer - Oct. 5, 1841 The following letters from Dr. Gesner to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already beforethe Public of that gentleman's scientific labours in his geological researches in various sections of the Province:- Saint John, 17th June, 1841. Sir, - I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the country from St. Stephen's (Charlotte County), to Fredericton, in the direction of the new road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the Wild Lands adjacent. Somewhat contrary to my expectations, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional traces of intervale. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for immigrants. On the south east side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.), but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is the opening of the beforementioned road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province. The inhabitants (twenty six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other Villages might be established, on some of the tracts alluded to. These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency feels in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the country. The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The particulars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report for the season. I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic River along the American line to the Monument and Eel River, and will if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency anything of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. ---------Saint John, August 5, 1841. Sir, - I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the counties of Carleton and York.The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent iron ore, on the farm of Colonel Ketchum, at Woodstock. This Ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago. It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent of cast Iron. The united thickness of the beds is seventy five feet. The situation of the ore in the original forest of the country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of iron, and being placed on the American frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to Chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease. Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change in the level in the Saint John. Below Woodstock the River has asserted its ancient bed, which is upwards of thirty feet above the present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock. It affords me much pleasure to state that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Abraham Gesner. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c. --------Saint John, 27th September, 1841. Sir, - Having recently made a geological examination of the county of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of my explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted. Information had been received, that indicationsof coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the county of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this River, the outcropping of coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of Coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which, from the horizontal position of the strata, do notappear at the surface. Another outcropping of coal was discovered by my son, on a Branch of the Cocagne River, in the county of Kent, and within two and a half miles of the harbour. The superficial coal stratum at this place, is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurements difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes. Outcroppings of coal also appear on the Buctouche and Richibucto rivers; but the situations where the upper Coal stratum appears in this quarter, are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion. The discovery of coal in this part of the Great New Brunswick Coal Field, is important, in regard to the proximity of this mineral, to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, will probably be fixed. The whole of the county of Kent is situated on this vast coal field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average, more than twenty five feet above the level of the sea.A deposit of bog iron was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the coal in this vicinity. Having examined the banks of the principal streams of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River, in the county of Northumberland.Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the Southwest Branch of the River, and numerous other situations near Boiestown, the Ranous stream and others. The rocks of this coal field will supply excellent freestones, flagging-stones, and grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants which are analagous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different form any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried. The strata in general are covered by a deposit of debritus and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Carriboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement. An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi, and its branches, was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood, which are destined to succeed them. As this part of the country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids, so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes. From the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its North Western limits have been ascertained. The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the Country do not appear to have been advanced - agriculture has been much neglected - nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it. The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the country is in its native wilderness state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English market. Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervale. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervales like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of streams, by the lowering od their beds. Four of these terraces appear, are seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms. Some of the most extraordinary Geological facts in this Division of the country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst the country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi, the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea. A visit was made to a mining establishment of anEnglish Company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the Company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a-gouche River. At present the mining of manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the Ore, and other operations. The Mine of Manganese is situated eight miles from the Town of Bathurst, the one occurs in veins and disseminated masses in Clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the Ore is stated to be ten pounds to the ton. This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl in the county of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes. The counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, are evidently rich in mineral wealth,

Codes: 0051 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bathurst Copper; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
The Mining Review: A Monthly Record of Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy. - Oct. 31, 1840 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 28, 1840 and Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 22, 1840 Geology and Mining Prospects of Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick, by W.J. Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.- Some gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, thought fit to repose sufficient confidence in me to send me to New Brunswick to inspect the geologyand mining prospects of the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche. My report comprised an abstract of the geological characters of the district, and remarks on the economic portion. The first I am, of course, at libertyto make use of - the second, as it was a private affair, I am not at liberty to disclose. Taking the rocks of this portion of New Brunswick in the standing order, the lowest consists of granite, not very different incharacter from our Cornish granite. This is utterly devoid of mineral veins. On this reposes a thick-bedded slate, which Dr. Boase has called ""cornubiant"", and of which the types may be found at Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, in this county. This is traversed near the point of junction with the granite, by numerous granite veins, and also by other veins of sulphur much resembling our Cornish elvans. At still greater distance from the granite, the rock becomes deep blue, of a silky lustre, and very thick bedded - in fact, very like the blue killas of the Gwennap district. In some portions of this, I discovered remains of encrinites and numerous isolated pipe-like or vermicular masses of the grey oxide of manganese. This is very peculiar, and of a character that I never before met with. This mass contains veins and irregular patches of greenstone, in no way distinguishable from that of North Roskear, or St. Just. But this is also without mineral veins. Reposing in a comfortable manner, as regards the laminae of the slate, are certain beds of conglomerate, well exposed in the 5 banks of the Tattigouche. These conglomerates seem to belong to the coal measures, and numerous sandstones and conglomerates, belonging to the same formation, repose conformably on the granite before mentioned, and perfectly horizontal in the banks of the Nepisiguit. In this, ferns, and other plants of the coal measures, are found in great abundance. The beauty and the extent of these coal measures it is almost impossible to describe. In fact, we pass over nothing else from Fredericton to Miramichi, and thence to Bathurst, a distance of at least 150 to 160 miles. They consist of various beds of sandstone, shell, and conglomerate, with numerous thin seams of coal, few of which are not more than a foot or two in thickness. The whole of the district is particularly rich in fossil flora. In one of these beds, a blue shell, containing fern and other plants, is a peculiar formation of copper, specimens of which have been shown to Mr. Carne, Mr. Fox, and other gentlemen conversant with copper formations, and they, I believe, as well as

myself, never saw anything like them. Specimens of lignite, impregnated in the laminae as well as in the fracture by rich vitreous copper ore, and coated with green carbonate of copper, and isolated and detached nodules, from the size of a filbert to that of a walnut, sometimes wholly consisting of vitreous copper ore - Sometimes the nucleus of these in the external parts of common pyrites - and sometimes the interior of copper pyrites and the exterior of vitreous copper. So persuaded was I of this formation being a unique one, that when specimens of lignite containing vitreous copper ore and nodules of the same substance were shown me at Halifax, on my way home, by the Hon. Samuel Cunard, I thought I at once recognised them as Bathurst specimens, which they were exactly alike; but, to my astonishment, I was informed that they were not from that locality, but from the neighborhood of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and that they were found there in considerable quantities, under precisely similar circumstances, in the coal formations which were worked there. This neighborhood has received considerable elucidation from the labours of Mr. Gesner, the provincial geologist of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose works are, perhaps not sufficiently known or appreciated in this country; for in a new and unexplored region of this kind, much labour is unavoidably wasted in the mere mechanical process of moving from place to place, which in a civilised and cultivated country like our own, may be at once applied to the pure geological work of examining the rocks. Mr. Gesner has presented the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall with copies of his works, and has promised us a series of geological specimens in illustration of them. It is, perhaps, also due to Mr. Gesner's individual labours, to say that he has at his residence in St. John's, New Brunswick, an admirable museum, wholly fitted 6 up by himself, illustrative of the geology, botany, and fauna of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which should be seen by every visitor to that place, and which, through the politeness of the proprietor, is freely open at all times. Serpentine occurs in isolated masses in several parts of the shores of the Bay of Chaleur. On one part of the shore of this bay I discovered remains of turbinolia, encrinites, and other organic bodies, which are the precise counterparts of some of those on the table presented to us by the liberality of Mr. Peach, of Goran, of this county. In fact, the resemblance is so close in mineral character, structure, and every other particular, that if they were mixed I believe it would be impossible again to separate them - and, indeed, they mark the same epoch of formation. In many parts of that bay, and in many places on the banks of the river Restigouche, which divides New Brunswick from Lower Canada, are seen trap dykes, and near Dalhousie on that river, between two such, I discovered a fine series of the Silurian rocks of Mr. Murchison, particularly rich in organic remains, many of which I have reason to believe, are quite new. Similar rocks are exposed to a great extent in the cutting of the Erie Canal, at Lockport, near Niagara. These have been examined and described in detail by the state geologists of New York, who have discovered many novelties among them. Large collections of these are on their passage; and whether it may be best for the interests of science that they should be placed in this society's collection, or whether it may not be better to hand them over to the inspection of that most accomplished geologist, Mr. Murchison, is a question on which I venture to give no opinion. But I am prepared to dispose of them in that manner which may be thought best and most useful to science. In reviewing these formations, according to the theories of modern and eminent geologists, the slate rocks will be considered the older formations - the granite next in age, its veins being injected through the slate - whilst the coal series deposited on both, but containing no vein of granite, will be considered the more recent of the whole. This, I believe, in conclusion, is an abstract, and a brief one, of the labours in which I have been engaged for three or four months past, and which, when opportunity offers, I may work out in more detail, and place it either before this society, or some other, where it may be most generally useful. Read at the late meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, a detailed report of the interesting proceedings appeared in the Mining Journal of the 24th instant."

Codes: 0054 / 0059 / 0144 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Brunswick # 12; Shippegan Uranium; Brunswick # 6; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 8, 1957 Find Hematite Deposit on Shippegan Island. - Base Metals Development In N.B. Is 'Keeping Pace' - Fredericton. - Early August found fewer drills operating, but general development of the Bathurst-Newcastle base metal deposits keeping pace with a year ago. Commencement of drilling on a reportedly high grade uranium strike on Shippegan Island, 62 miles northeast of Bathurst, has touched off fresh interest and staking of 250 new claims around a 36 claim radioactive hematite deposit on the island. Discovered on the beach at low tide last year, Jack McCarthy, Bathurst prospector, reports the source of the float has since been traced to the island proper. A Montreal company has been given a 12 months option on the 36 claims, and a contract to drill six holes to a 3,000 foot depth let to a Bathurst drilling firm. Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. has recentlyadded a seventh permanent headframe to New Brunswick's mineral belt skyline with the sinking of a second shaft at No. 12 (Anacon) property, 22 miles southwest of Bathurst. Underground crews are drifting at various levels, and a water tower for fire protection is being erected. Stripping operations and pilot mill tests arecontinuing at the company's no. 6 (Brunswick) property, some five miles distant. St. Joseph Lead Co., operators of the close to 60 million ton lead-zinc project, are convinced they have their metallurgical problems licked and have completed the design for a 2,000 ton concentrator to handle ore from both properties. A start has also been made on the design for a lead smelter at Bathurst. Construction of the concentrator is expected to start next year. North of Bathurst, Billiton Co., is sinking ashaft on the Nigadoo River property to 900 feet and developing a couple more levels. Some few miles distant,Anacon Lead Mines is doing underground development at its Sturgeon River mine, and there is some talk of the company erecting a 500 ton mill on the property. Since the installation of no. 2 section of its 1,500 ton mill early in the spring, Heath Steele has beengradually stepping up both mine and mill operations at its lead-zinc-copper mine, 24 miles northwest of Newcastle. Full scale testing of upwards of 60,000 tons of stockpiled ore is being carried out and regular shipments of copper concentrates have been made since the opening of the provincial highways to heavy traffic following the annual closing due to frost conditions. Meanwhile several miles of track have been laid and construction of the CNR's 22 mile line from Bartibog on its Halifax-Montreal main line into the mine isexpected to be completed shortly. Again this year midsummer found a number of Canadian, British, United States and European mining groups' field parties prospecting and doing geophysical work and diamond drilling on claims staked over hundreds of square miles extending from the Miramichi River north into Restigouche county and north shore west to the Tobique river watershed. Consolidated Mining and Smelting is reported tihave turned up a sulphide deposit in the Nine-mile Brookarea and to be drilling in the 44 mile Brook district. Anaconda Co. is said to have uncovered a find bytrenching in the Caribou district and to be doing some exploration in the Tetagouche Lakes area. Mining Corp of Canada has completed a drilling program in the Caribou-Tetagouche Lakes area on ground held by Coulee Lead and Zinc and are re-assessing. Madsen Red Lake and Headway Red Lake are doing general prospecting around Nine-mile Brook. Dominion Gulf is doing some soil sampling in the Caribou-Tetagouche Lakes area as well as some work on ground options from Area Mines in the 40-mile Brook district. They expect to drill later. A Karl J. Springer field crew is cutting lines on the Gloucester county holdings. Springer is said to have options on 100-claim group of Jack McCarthy and a 10 claim group of William McCarthy. Lucky Lake Mines is reported trenching and doing general exploration on claims in the Bathurst area. Kennco has called off a drilling program in the Bald Mountain area, where the company is reported to have a mine, and is doing geology work. The company expects to do more drilling later. Middle River Mining Co., Texas Gulf Sulphur subsidiary, Conwest and Great Sweet Grass are all reported to have discovered important strikes in the Bald Mountain district. Conwest is said to be drilling on its claims. New Rouyn Merger and Sand River have done a survey and are starting drilling in the Island Lake area, southeast of Heath Steele, in a couple of weeks. Arista Mines is doing a survey on one property in the Bathurst area and is to start drilling on a property adjoining Nigadoo Mines claims on the north. A Montreal company, Newcastle Mines Ltd., plans to start a program to check work on anomalies and further geophysical on claims in the Bathurst area. Anthonian Mining Corp. and DiNor Ltd., are drilling on separately held claims in the Tobique River district, near Plaster Rock. Rio Canadian is staking claims in the Miramichi River area, near Newcastle, and also in the Hampstead and Belleisle Creek districts in southern New Brunswick. Larum Mines and Glenburke are reported getting ready to drill in the Little Bald

Codes: 0084 / 0669 / X6 / O7 / GEOL IDX_Names: Serpentine River; Tobique River; Tobique Gypsum;
Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 17, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. VI. Tobique Valley and Tributaries. In the course of my explorations of last season, I undertook an excursion up the river Tobique and one of its most important branches, the Serpentine, partly with the view of making an examination of the great Lower Carboniferous outlier there, and partly to visit certain lands which had been leased from Government on the latterstream for gold mining purposes. The Tobique is a large tributary of the St. John, falling into the main stream about fifty miles above Woodstock, from the northeast, its general course thus coinciding with the strike of the rocks in the high lands constituting the water-shed between the St. John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; one of its main branches, called the little Tobique, or Left-hand branch, with a general south-easterly course, connects by a short portage with the Nepisiguit flowing, into the Bay of Chaleurs; while the other or Right-hand Branch, falling into the main 6 river at the same point but from the opposite direction, through a very rugged mountainous country, :s, in its turn, composed of two branches, the Campbell and Serpentine rivers. These streams form a junction at the distance of ten miles from the main forks, from which point the Tobique flows through a rich and fertile valley in a southwesterly direction to join the St. John river, a distance of sixty-two miles, following the windings of the stream. On the Serpentine, which had not previously, so far as I am aware, been visited by any one with the special view of ascertaining its geological features, the land leased for mining purposes commences about three miles from its junction with the Campbell River, and extends some twenty miles higher, the stream for the greater part of the distance cutting across the strike of the rocks; but owing to the extreme difficulty of exploring this region, I was compelled to content myself with penetrating about seven miles from the commencement of the leased lands, or twenty miles from the main forks of the Tobique. The main Tobique, for about two miles from its junction with the St. John, flows with great rapidity through a deep, rocky gorge ..?.. coinciding with that of the slates, which dip N 70 deg. W <60 deg.; they are here highly calcareous, and enclose many seams and bunches of pure calcspar. Half a mile higher a narrow band of red and green slate occurs, associated with a tolerable pure compact or massive limestone, containing fossils, apparently in considerable profusion, although only visible on weathered surfaces. Among them, according to Mr. Billings, are Favosites Gothlandia, Atrypa reticularia, and Strephomena perplana, belonging to the Upper Silurian series. Above this the river assumes a course nearly at right angles to the strike, cutting sparingly calcareous but highly ferruginous and contorted brown weathering slate and quartzite, which must underlie those formerly referred to as prevailing at the mouth ofthe river. Small straggling strings of galena were observed at one place filling cracks in the rock, but are of no economic importance, except as indicated the metalliferous character of these rocks. At three and a half miles from the mouth, measured in a straight line on the strike, the soil assumes a red tint from the proximity of the red conglomerate of the outlier; a small patch of which is visible in the bank here, but is again succeeded by the older rocks, till reaching Red Rapids, four and a half miles up, where this formation; apparently identical in character with that mentioned in other parts of this report as the lowest rock in the Carboniferous series; appears in force in the bed and banks of the river, dipping due E. <4 deg., extending over half a mile farther up stream, and forming a steep, rocky channel. About this point the rock exposures are few, and 7 or a distance of nine and a half miles indicate no change, except in the prevalence of finer red calcareo-arenaceous sediments in ascending. - Then, about half a mile below the Wapskehegan, appear red and grey, and green marls, interstratified with blue limestone, all in thin alternating bands, still dipping slightly SE., and extending to the mouth of that tributary; a little above which the limestone re-appears in more massive beds, some being thirty inches thick, interstratified, as before, with red shales or marl, also of greater volume. This is a distance, in a straight line, of fourteen and a half miles from the mouth of the river, and here the outlier attains its greatest breadth, of about nine miles, of which by far the greatest proportion lies on the southeast side of the river. The general character of the limestone of the Tobique outlier is fine-grained, with conchoidal fracture, mottled red and pink and green, but sometimes bluish-grey; frequently lined with calcareous spar, and containing, according to Professors Hind's analysis, 82.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Superimposed upon the limestone and marl bedshere, are heavy beds of gypsum, which first appears at the mouth of the Wapskehegan, but in much greater development at Plaster Cliff, a mile and a quarter higher; where, for a distance of 80 or 100 yards, they rise perpendicularly from the left bank to the height of 120 feet. The great body of the rock is an impure, massive but earthy and exfoliating red and greenish gypsum, containing a varying proportion of carbonate of lime and silicious matter; but it is seamed with layers of pure white gypsum and of fibrous selenite, containing, according to the analysis of the late Dr. Robb, 77.7 per cent of sulphate, and 3.0 per cent of carbonate of lime. Nodules of nearly pure carbonate of lime are occasionally met with, imbedded in red gypsum. The whole appears to dip SE at a very low angle, and to be of limited extent, where it abuts upon the river; but I am informed, on competent authority, that the plaster beds are traceable at least four miles up the Wapskehegan, alternating with the other rocks of the series. Two small brooks were observed flowing into the river near the junction of the gypsum and marl beds, the waters of which were decidedlysaline and brackish; this character being, doubtless, derived from salt springs, which however, were not met with. Above Plaster Cliff, for a distance of eight miles, the strata, which are now horizontal, consist, as before, or grey and red sandstone and conglomerate, blue, red and green limestone, and marl; thereafter, at the point indicated, near Phillip's Brook, promontories and low knobs of dark brown amygdaloidal trap appear at intervals among the red rocks on the left bank, becoming more numerous and extensive in ascending the river. The red rocks, however, continue to occupy exclusively the 8 ed and right bank of the river, and occasionally also appear on the left bank, but now with westerly dip, until a point thirty-one and a half miles from the mouth is reached, where the outlier may be said to terminate; although for the last three miles of this distance, or from Blue Mountain upwards, only slight traces of its existence can be detected in the red color of the rocks in the bed of the river, where they are at rare intervals seen in place. Thus the total length of the outlier, measured in a straight line, may be stated at twenty-seven miles; it is of rudely elliptical form, and its total area is not less than 100 square miles. It is bounded on all sides by ferruginous and generally non-calcareous slates and quartzite, its outlines forming a very marked topographical feature, being defined by lofty ridges of the older rocks. A comparison of the rocks of the outlier, both in respect to their mineral character and apparent order of sequence, leaves little room to doubt that they belong to the same series which I have described as laying at the base of the main Carboniferous area of the

Codes: 0087 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 12, 1953 Buchanan Hopes For Successful Industry. - 30,000 Mine Claims Expected By Summer. - The Bathurst ore find has so stimulated interest in New Brunswick minerals that instead of having to hire prospectors and drill prospects at its own expense, the government is now scarcely able to cope with the demand for prospectors' licenses and the recording of claims. Hon. Norman B. Buchanan, M.C. minister of lands and mines, said in a luncheon address to the Prospectors and Developers Association at its 21st annual meeting in Toronto Tuesday, March 10. Record Rush. - Thousands of claims have recorded in the current rush and by early summer it is expected that the total will reach twenty-five or thirty thousand. 'This is certainly a record rush for New Brunswick and may be a record for any province,' the minister said. 'Many of these claims are based on pure speculation and have little relation to a systematic and productive search for minerals. We do not wish to dampen optimism nor do we wish to be held responsible for encouraging false hopes. Our hope is for the development of a successful and prosperous mining industry which will take its place in the economy of New Brunswick.' In Toronto the minister also attended the sixth annual meeting of the Geological Association of Canada. The two major conventions of interest to mining were held at the Royal York March 8-11. New Brunswick's secretary-treasurer, Hon. D.D. Patterson, also was a guest at the meetings and on Wednesday night spoke briefly introducing the federal mines minister, Hon. George Prudham. Buchanan's Address. - The text of Mr. Buchanan's address was as follows on the topic, 'Mining - New Brunswick's Business'. 'You may expect me to speak on the policy of the Government of New Brunswick concerning prospecting and mining development. But if you will imagine yourselves in my place, you will realize that this is hardly the time for any serious statement of policy. Your sudden interest in New Brunswick has raised many problems which we must work out together. We confidently expect your co- operation in this and do not anticipate any serious difficulty. In the long run, a healthy and prosperous mining industry will be good for you and for New Brunswick. 'Today I am only going to try to give you a bit of background that may help you to understand our attitude toward mining as a business in New Brunswick. 'Mining is one of New Brunswick's oldest industries. When Toronto was an Indian Village and 150 years before York was made the capital of Upper Canada, coal was being mined in New Brunswick for the first time in North America. The story is that Charles La Tour got help from Boston in 1643 in his struggle against his rival in the fur trade, Charnisay. After his friends had relieved the seige of his fort and driven Charnisay away, they sailed up the St. John River into Grand Lake and took on a cargo of coal. 'This export business has been going on for several years and coal mining has been New Brunswick's largest mining industry ever since that time. Methods have been changing and now several of the largest walking draglines are used in stripping the overburden from above the coal. Current production is worth about $5,000,000 a year. 'New Brunswick can also claim a first in oil. When the first wells were being drilled in Pennsylvania in 1859, several wells were also being drilled in New Brunswick. These yielded only small quantities of oil and development was discouraged by lack of market which caused the price to be as low as 49 cents a barrel. This industry has been operated on a small scale with the associated natural gas marketed in Moncton. It is not for me to talk to you about the chances of large scale developments but we can still hope. 'Another interesting early development was in iron and steel. Iron ore was discovered at Woodstock on the St. John River about 1836. This was mined and smelted with charcoal made from the trees of the area, which was heavily wooded. Limestone was obtained nearby. One of the products was mail plating used in the construction of gunboats for the British Navy. It is reported that, in tests, all other plates were shattered by the heavy ordnance designed by Sir William Armstrong but the New Brunswick plates were only slightly dented by a 230-pound shot from the Armstrong gun. Prospecting and Mining. - 'The records of prospecting and mining in New Brunswick contain many other interesting and intriguing items. There is the story of the 'Giberson Gold' which has grown with the telling and retelling. Then there is the story of thecopper mine near Dorchester where the copper was deposited by electroplating on lead. But these stories are part of our history and you are interested in the present and future. 'The hard facts are that although we have had many prospects in New Brunswick we have had too few successful mines. You may have read the summary concerning our mineral resources in the Canada Year Book of 1951. Coal, gypsum, petroleum and natural gas are mentioned and the quantities given. Since that time a cement plant has been added but mining accounts for only about three per cent of the total value of production bu our industries. Depression Effort. - 'During the depression and prior to World War II an attempt was made to encourage prospecting and provide useful training and employment for young men. The federal and provincial governments co- operated in a youth-training program. As many as nine prospecting parties were in the field at one time, each consisting of an experienced prospector and six trainees. 'Reports and records of their findings were turned in to the Department of Lands and Mines but no mines resulted from this effort. 'In spite of these discouraging results and lack of outside interest, efforts to discover and develop mineral resources were continued. These were assisted by an aerial photographic survey made in 1944 and 1945 and large scale maps were compiled from these photographs. An air-borne magnetometer survey of about one quarter of the area of the Province was made in 1951 by the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Seven of the magnetic maps out of about 30 involved in the area covered by this survey have been published and released and we have been told that others will be available in the near future. Present Situation. - 'During the past year, the attitude toward prospecting in New Brunswick has swung from extreme pessimism to extreme optimism. This has apparently been caused by reports of the discovery of a large body of ore in an area where the existence of smaller bodies has been known for many years. Instead of having to hire prospectors and drill prospects at government expense, we now find ourselves scarcely able to cope with the demand for prospectors' licenses and the recording of claims. During the present rush many thousands of claims have been recorded and at the present rate, it is anticipated that the total will be between 25,000 and 30,000 by early summer. This is certainly a record rush for New Brunswick and may be a record for any province. (That might make an interesting subject for an argument but we have been too busy to stir it up.) 'Many of these claims are based on pure speculation and have little relation to a systematic and productive search for minerals. We do not wish to dampen the optimism nor do we wish to be held responsible for encouraging false hopes. Our hope is for the development of a successful and prosperous mining industry which will take its place in the economy of New Brunswick. 'When you come to New Brunswick, if you have not already been there, you will find that only about 10 per cent of the land is cultivated and more than 80 per cent is covered with forests. The business of forestry and the manufacture of forest products is the foundation of our economy. The products of agriculture amount to less than half those of forestry in value and fishing less than one-quarter. Mining at the present time falls far below the others. 'We recognize the importance and advantages of a better balanced economy but it would be poor business to develop our mining at the expense of our forestry. You will understand our anxiety about the danger of forest fires in the present situation. Experience has proven that in spite of ordinary precautions, people cause fires including forest fires. We are, therefore, appealing to you for cooperation in organizing the necessary safeguards to prevent, not only the destruction of our forests, but also the very valuable loss of life and other property. Outlook For Mining. - 'In spite of this background it is difficult for us to avoid being infected with the spirit of optimism prevailing at the present time. Reports of recent discoveries have given us high hopes for the rapid development of a base metals industry. We are also confident that modern methods of prospecting and development and the renewed interest in New Brunswick will lead to the discovery of other mineral bodies of commercial size. You may be sure that the Government of New Brunswick will do what it can to encourage private enterprise in the

Codes: 0087 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Geology - General;

Chignecto Post - Jun. 5, 1884 The Geological Survey.- Explorations of Mr. Ells in Westmorland.- Coal Prospects.- Copper Developments.-Albertite.- Albert Shale Rocks.- Mr. Ells, of The Geological Survey of Canada, arrived in Sackville last week and has since been engaged in examining rocks in this vicinity. He was waited upon by a POST reporter yesterday and asked what his movements were. He said that Mr. Wood, M.P., had requested that an exploration be made of this district to ascertain the probability of the existence of workable coal in this county and he had been directed to examine the district. After leaving here, he would proceed to Cumberland to explore the country north of Spring Hill, and from there he intended to go to Londonderry, between which places he would spend the next three months. Reporter: Are there any members of the Geological Survey with you? Mr. Ells: Yes. Two assistants, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Giroux. R: What is the nature of your explorations in Spring Hill? Mr. E: I propose to examine the country with a view of determining the advisability of boring to ascertain the direction - east or west - of the Spring Hill coal fields, a matter that has puzzled coal prospectors, and also the general construction of the Spring Hill basin. R: Have you seen any developments of coal in Westmorland? Mr. E: Yes, but I have not seen any productive coal measures here. The rocks in Sackville show presumably the upper carboniferous - or rocks above productive measures; the intermediate strata containing productive seams are totally wanting, so far as known. R: Seams of coal have been found in Westmorland and on Aboushagan River? Mr. E: Yes, but only a few inches in thickness so far as known. The same seams - I think they are all one - I have met with over an area of hundreds of miles in New Brunswick - everywhere in a class of rocks that absolutely forbids the hope of any seam of considerable thickness being found. It is a common idea that coal increases in thickness from surface. Nothing is more delusive. The seams, at least so far as found in this Province, are pretty continuous and uniform in character, having a thickness varying in different districts from eight to twenty-two inches. R: Then there are no productive coals in this county. Mr. E: None, in all probability.R: Have you examined the copper formation? Mr. E: Two years ago, I was asked to examine the cliff at Dorchester, on which Mr. Couch had some openings. The copper prospects looked very well indeed. R: Is it an extensive deposit? Mr. E: Its extent has to be determined by actual prospecting or mining, and its existence cannot be inferred at other places because the same class of rocks exist elsewhere. The ore occurs both as the carbonate and grey copper ore or glance and is valuable. Its existence is accounted for in this way: The copper in solution is acted upon by the organic matter of the plant beds and is thereby precipitated. Whence the copper was derived is not yet definitely known, but the conditions are not such as apparently exist over large areas. Copper in a

Codes: 0087 / L3 / B4 / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Jolicure Shaft, Westmorland Co.;

Progress - Jun. 2, 1894 Dreaming About Gold and Put Their Money in a Holein the Ground. - The truth about Mining Ventures at Dorchester - How the Fever is Kept up - A Scheme at Present on Foot to Float Stock and Raise Money. - Dorchester, the shiretown of Westmorland County is noted for its quietness. It possesses one of the finest cemeterys to be found any where. Its people are justly proud of it. Mark Twain tells us the people of Bermuda base their pride on their onion, it is their symbol of excellence. A Bermuda father, he tells us, in sending a son forth in the battle of life, councils him to be an onion . A friend, in praising another, bankrupts applause when he says he was an onion . In a like manner the influence of Dorchester's cemetery permeates the whole community; quiet reigns, a Dorchester man never laughs, they all wear funereal visages. The influence shows itself in another direction, their fondness shows itself in another direction, their fondness for digging; having nobody to plant, it takes the form of digging for buried treasure. An old resident who knows most everything, particularly matters of ancient history; tells me, however, this characteristic is due to the influence of a man who died in A.D. 1802. This man was known to everybody as Uncle Billy (I have forgotten his other name). Uncle Billy was the seventh son of the seventh son, and he dreamed three times of buried treasure, but failed to locate it, or to specify its kind. He intended to have dreamed it all out later, but dying suddenly he left nothing behind to show whether it was bullion, gold in its natural state, copper or albertite coal. About fifteen years ago an old lady at Jolicure dreamed three times of buried treasure thereabouts, and a few days afterwards a cow in crossing a field put her leg down a hole; the owner of the cow upon investigation, found a peculiar shaped hole filled nearly full with earth of a different kind from the surrounding earth. It was at once concluded Capt. Kidd had been around there burying treasure. A strong company was formed and excavation continued for two summers, when at the depth of 150 feet hard pan was struck and the work discontinued. It then turned out that the old lady was not a seventh daughter after all, hence the disappointment. She was just an ordinary old lady and dreamed the same as other folk. I have visited the spot and like everyone for miles around, have viewed the hole. It is as nice a hole for the money as can be found anywhere. Dorchester's oracle was not responsible for this failure, it was hardly to be expected he was going to dream treasure for the Jolicurians. Before proceeding I must say the Jolicure hole is one of the institutions of the place, some visitors however, have not shown an appreciation of it, they remind me of Mark Twain's story of the blue-jays finding a knot-hole in the roof of an old building and starting in to fill it up with acorns. After working for hours, and from time to time looking down the hole to note their progress they got mad and went to work to fill that hole or die. After three days hard labor one of the jays happened to look in at the window and discovered they had been firing acorns on the floor all the time. The joke on them was so good that the birds from all parts came to look down that hole and laugh. They all appreciated it except an owl from Nova Scotia who took it in on his way to the Yosemite Valley, he said he saw nothing funny about it, he could show better knot holes in Pugwash, N.S. Returning to Dorchester, the people here occupy the most of their time discovering mines. It is considered a dull day when a mine is not discovered. I came nearly being a mine owner myself last fall. A local company were taking up a property and offered to let me in on the ground floor as they called it for $700. Being out of funds I had to let it slip me. How true the words There is a tide in the affairs of men, etc., etc. A number of years ago Albertite coal cropped outat Beliveau Village, Dorchester, and a strong company was formed and spent a lot of money to procure a few pounds of it. Later copper cropped up in the vicinity of Dorchester and an American company and a local syndicate vied with each other for its possession. They went chasing each other around with special trains and finally the American company got the copper properties, thus securing another of what should be a Canadian heritage. The Americans built some fine buildings, put up a mill and took four kerosene casks of ore away with them. The latest developments are, as you of course know, the gold mines of Memramcook, Gouldville and other points in this parish: the discovery that gold existed here was made by a medical gentleman an adept in the manipulation of the hazel rod. He had been prodding around Nova Scotia and other parts of New Brunswick with indifferent success, and finally he ran against this conglomerate . It is stated the pay dirt was formerly used for ballast on the I.C.R. and that the electricity generated on the wheels and friction took up the precious metal and adhered it to the wheels and that a wheel scraper in the car shop at Moncton had been secretly scraping it off and growing rich. The beauty about these mines is, that the gold runs all alike through the conglomerate, thereby assuring one of a steady output and none of that uncertainty experienced in placer mining and nugget out- crop. Mr. J.B. Neilly of Halifax is the chief promoter of the property at Memramcook and is now making a tour of New Brunswick accompanied by an ex-M.P.P. who is an interesting talker but at present out of a political job. They are disposing of shares, it being their idea that when you have a good thing you should pass it around for the general good. Joe Gould, an Acadian resident of Gouldville, called on me the other day and after getting the loan of a dime wherewith to buy Havelock water , intimated that on his next visit to town he was going to put me on to a gold mine. He had had a dream, he only wanted to have another dream at it before telling me about it. If any of your readers want to go into the gold business come to Dorchester. It is enjoyable, refreshing and exhilarating employment. Joe Gould says the Gouldville party last year had a perfect round of picnics and that the vicinity of the mine where they had the old Frenchman digging, is strewn with the exterior covering of Buchanan enough he says to patch a sheol a mile. Joe uses the revised version."

Codes: 0087 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Legislation, etc.;
Chignecto Post - Apr. 13, 1882 Mining licences on Crown Lands in Westmorland are to be sold at noon on the 19th inst., at the Crown Land's Office, Fredericton."

Codes: 0087 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dorchester Copper; Legislation, etc.;
Daily Sun - Mar. 26, 1891 Legislature. - The Government Mining Bill Adopted With an Amendment. - Fredericton, March 25. - ... In the unavoidable absence of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill relating to mines and minerals. Hon. Mr. Blair said the bill would largely speak for itself. The government had given considerable attention to the matter and had made themselves familiar with the mining laws of Nova Scotia, P.E. Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The present bill embodied the best provisions of all these laws and he thought it would be found very complete and calculated to put those engaged or interested in mining on a better footing than at present. Scientific men were of the opinion that the mining capabilities of this province were very great, and the present bill would facilitate and protect those interested in the business of mining. Under the bill the management would be placed in the department of the surveyor general and it was not intended that the law would entail any charge on the public treasury. Mr. Hanington asked if the bill would protect the rights of those who had purchased mines and minerals and given large values for the same, believing that the properties of the soil had a right to give a title. In this connection he made a special reference to the Dorchester copper mines. Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter referred to would have attention while the bill was under consideration. After supper the bill was further considered and the 137 sections were passed with a few slight amendments. Mr. Hanington moved the following as section 138: That in any case of granted lands where the owner of the soil or the assignee of such owner, who has gone to the expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights, and interests therein, where explorations have been made or mining operations commenced, before the passing of this act no lease or grant of mines or minerals under said lands shall be made to any person other than such owner or assignee has been notified of any application therefor, and thereupon the surveyor general shall examine into the matter and premises, and such action shall be taken therein as shall under the circumstances be just, so as substantially to protect such owner or assignee; provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall pay the like royalties as other lessees and otherwise conform to the provisions of this act reasonably applicable to such cases. Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following as an amendment, which was carried: In respect of granted lands wherein the owner of such lands (or the assignee of such owner who has gone to expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights or interests), has made explorations or actually commenced mining operations before the passing of this act, no lease or licence shall be made under this act to any person other than such owner or assignee, until such owner or assignee has had notice of application having been made therefor, which notice may be sufficiently given by publication thereof by the surveyor general for thirty days in the Royal Gazette, or in such manner as the surveyor general may direct, and thereafter the governor-in-council shall examine into the matter and shall take such action as in his discretion shall seem best, taking into account the circumstances of each case; provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall be subject to the payment of all royalties and to the other provisions of the act, so far as the same are applicable to his case. The bill as amended was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill amending the law relating to rates and taxes. The house adjourned at 11 o'clock."

Gazette - Nov. 16, 1899 A Mining Case Protest. - Special to the Gazette. - Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 15 - Surveyor General Dunn is here today hearing a protest made by Andrew Meyer of Boston, John B. Foster of Dorchester and Elmer Howe of Boston and the Westmorland Mining Co., against granting atwenty year lease of certain mining areas located at Dorchester to the Intercolonial Copper Mining Co.Geo. F. Gregory appears for Mr. Meyer, H.A. Powell for Mr. Foster, Dr. Pugsley for for Mr. Howe and M.G. Teed for the Westmorland Mining Co. R.A. Lawlor, of Chatham and A.W. Chapman of Dorchester appear for the Intercolonial Copper Co. Attorney General White is present as legal adviser to the surveyor general. Hon. H.W. Ladd, president of the Intercolonial Copper Co., J.W. Phillips, treasurer, T.J. Edwards sec'y, and J.W. Dickenson barrister, all of Boston are here watching the case, the last named gentleman appearing on behalf of the Westmorland Mining Co. It appears that last spring the newly organized Intercolonial Co. made application for a lease of some copper areas at Dorchester which the other company claims already belongs to them. They obtained the mining rights some years ago from the land owners but never received a license from the government. The Intercolonial Co. are applying for five square miles which includes a portion of the land purchased by the Westmorland Co. and the latter are kicking against the government granting the lease. The hearing will likely occupy all day."

Codes: 0126 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Nigadoo; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 20, 1881 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify,

that James Hickson, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Edward Hickson, of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, Robert Ellis, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, John Ellis, ofBathurst in the County of Gloucester, and John Henry Harding, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Nigadoo Silver Mining Company; the object of the Company is the digging, raising and mining of Silver and other Ores and Minerals, and the crushing and smelting thereof, with such other things asare incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), to be divided into thirty thousand shares of five dollars each, and stating that the Office or principal place of business is to be at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester. Dated at Fredericton the 9th day of July, A.D. 1881 Wm. Wedderburn. The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by Order of Council of date the} 9th day of July, A.D. 1881 } Wm. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 7, 1881 Public Notice. The undersigned subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Gloucester Silver Mining Company, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the said Corporation will be held at the Wilbur House, Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes of organizing the said Corporation pursuant to Section 13 of Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick. Dated at Bathurst the 26 th day of August, A.D. 1881. W.A. Hickson, John Sadler, Samuel Adams, R.R. Call, John J. Adams, Edward Hickson, John Ellis."

Codes: 0275 / 0002 / 0691 / 0007 / Z2 / G3 / GYP / A2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Quaco Manganese; Markhamville Manganese; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Gypsum; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 30, 1876 Our Woods and Minerals at the Centennial. - The minerals of New Brunswick, which are treated in the second part of Messrs. Bailey and Jack's pamphlet, consist of iron, copper, manganese, antimony, gypsum, bituminous coal, bituminous shale, albertite, building stones and sandstones. Deposits of bog iron ore are found in several parts of New Brunswick, the best beds being above the rocks of the coal measures in Queen's, Sunbury and York. These measures sometimes cover considerable areas attaining a thickness of 4 or 5 feet, but no attempt has as yet been made to remove or smelt them. An analysis of some ore found in Sunbury yielded 47 per cent of metal. Of the red hematite of this Province, our authors say:-The iron ores of Woodstock were first discovered by the geological survey of the State of Maine, under Charles T. Jackson, as early as the year 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in the State above named northeastward to the St. John River, and more recently to the eastward of the latter in several bands for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, or over a large part of the northern and northeastern portions of the County of Carleton. The principal locality from which the ore has been removed is in Jacksontown, about three and a half miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. As seen at this point, the ore beds (portions of which are a true hematite, while others are a hydrous peroxide or limonite) are somewhat irregularly interstratified with a of clay slate, usually bright red or brownish red in the immediate proximity to the ore, but elsewhere of a pale grey color, and highly inclined. The width is from six inches to eight feet, the average thickness being about three and a half feet ....?.... their ....?.... variable. About 40,000 tons are said to have been smelted at the Woodstock works while in operation, the resulting metal being remarkable for its great hardness and strength, and admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel. It contains a considerable percentage of manganese. Copper ores exist in considerable quantities, the best being found in the rocks of the southern coast of the Province. The attempts so far made to work these ores have as yet met with but small success, although aspecimen from Salmon River is said to have yielded 62 per cent. of copper. It is to be hoped that the copper beds f this Province will eventually become profitable. With regard to the manganese beds found in this Province, our authors say:- Deposits of black oxide of Manganese consistingchiefly of pyrolusite but associated with more or less ofmanganite, are not of uncommon occurrence in connection with the rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and have been mined to a greater or less extent at several points, such as Markhamville, Quaco and Shepody Mountain. At each of these localities the mineral is met with in connection with limestones lying at or near the base of the series, being distributed through the latter partly in the form of veins but chiefly in irregular masses or Pockets, some of which are of remarkable purity. The most important deposits which are being at present worked are those of Markhamville, under the direction of the Victoria Manganese Company. These were first opened in 1863, since which time the whole amount of ore removed has been about 6000 tons, the annual production varying from 500 to 1500 tons. Owing to the distance of the mines from railway transport, eleven miles, the ore is subject to a cartage of $3 per ton; but notwithstanding this drawback is profitably worked, the price at Sussex varying according to the quality, from $15 to $50 per ton. Manganese is also met with to a limited extent in rocks more ancient than those of a Lower Carboniferous age, near Bathurst, and in those of the Huronian system in King's County, and it is probably from these in part that the ores above described have been derived as secondary products. Another important metal is antimony, which is found at Prince William, and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the pamphlet:The occurrence of Stibnite, or Grey Sulphuret of Antimony, at Prince William, seems to have been known for a number of years, but attracted little attention until about the year 1862, when fresh discoveries indicated a considerable body of ore having been made, several companies were formed with a view to its development. Through the explorations of the latter the mineral was found to be more or less abundantly spread over an area of several square miles occurring chiefly in white quartz veins or veins of quartz and spar, intersecting hard clay slates and sandstones of undetermined age. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to six feet, the ore being irregularly distributed through the quartz in strings or veinlets, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve to fifteen inches. A large portion of the ore hitherto raised has been obtained within a short distance of the surface by means of trenches dug on the course of the lodes, but several shafts have also been sunk, attaining the depth of one hundred feet or more. In connection with these on the property of the Lake George Mining Company, somewhat extensive works have been erected, embracing an 80 horse-power engine, a 30 horsepower air compressor engine, a Burleigh steam drill, Blake's crusher, rollers, jiggers, etc., as well as furnaces for desulphurization and smelting. From these, when in full operation, 15 tons of metal were obtained about every six weeks; the charges (of 500 cwt.) yielding from 45 to 56 per cent. of reguins. The fluxes employed are charcoal, soda or salt cake and rosin. The value of the metal on the ground is 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is partly exported in cakes or ingots to the United States, being valued in Boston at $12.25 to $12.75, gold, per ton, and partly employed on the ground in the manufacture of Babbit metal (containing 15 to 20 per cent. of antimony with lead and tin, or in the better qualities with lead, copper and tin), valued at from 20 to 50 cents per pound.Gypsum or plaster is found in great abundance in this Province, as it is also in Nova Scotia. The largest deposits at present known are at Hillsboro', in Albert County, where the total head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of soft plaster or true gypsum, which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth. At Hillsboro', during the season of 1875, 129,000 tons of plaster were quarried, 5,500 tons of which were shipped in rock and 47,200 barrels ground and calcined. The uses of plaster are too well known to require any mention. The value of the deposits of plaster in this Province must increase year by year. Our authors do not give a very encouraging view of the coal mining prospects of this Province, and we quote their remarks in full: More than a third of the Province of NewBrunswick is occupied by rocks of the coal formation, which present the usual variety of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, met with in other coal regions, together with numerous and characteristic fossil remains. Seams of coal are also met with at various points, but so far as at present known, are all of inconsiderable thickness, only one, that of Grand Lake, attaining a thickness (22-26) sufficiently great to be capable of working. Being, however, usually nearly or quite horizontal, such beds as do occur cover considerable areas, and when sufficiently near the surface are readily removed. For the same reason but little information can be obtained from the surface as to the possible occurrence of thicker beds beneath, and it is necessary to resort to borings in order to prove the latter. The results so far obtained in this direction are certainly unfavorable to the existence of any such beds, or even to the probability of any great thickness to the coal formation as a whole in this region, but the latter being unconformable to the older beds upon which it rests, and these being highly disturbed, forming troughs and ridges beneath the carboniferous rocks, it is impossible that the latter may really at some point attain a much more considerable thickness and include workable beds of coal. The only locality in which mining operations for this mineral are at present conducted is in and about the Newcastle River and the shores of the Grand Lake, in Queen's county. The beds here having a thickness of about two feet, are usually met with within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, and have been removed at a great number of points over an area of over one hundred square miles, indicating a total productive capacity of about 154,948,147 tons. The coal is a true bituminous coal of the caking variety, and is employed both for household and blacksmith's use. The total annual production is at present about 3,000 chaldrons, which, delivered in the city of St. John, is sold, according to quality, from $4.50 to $8.00 per chaldron.Bituminous shales are found in considerable quantities in Albert County, and at one time an attempt was made to employ them largely in the manufacture of il, as much as 63 gallons to a ton being obtained, but this oil was unable to compete with the cheaper article from the wells. The same shales yield 7300 feet of gas per ton, and in 1865 some 2000 tons of shale was sent to the United States to be made into gas. With regard to Albertite, which is amongst the most remarkable of mineral products, our authors say:-This remarkable mineral, occurring in connection with the calcareo-bituminous shales or pyroschists above described, was first discovered by accident about the year 1850, and has been by some regarded as a true coal, by others as a variety of jet, and by others again as more nearly related to asphaltum. It resembles the latter closely in appearance, being very black, brittle and lustrous, with a broad conchoidal fracture, and like asphaltum is destitute of structure, but differs in fusibility and in its relation to various solvents. From the true coals it differs in being of one quality throughout, in containing no traces of vegetable tissues, and in its mode of occurrence, which is that of a vein and not that of a true bed. This vein occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure, has a varying thickness of from one inch to seventeen feet, and has been mined to a depth of 1,162 feet. The accompanying shales are in some portions abundantly filled with the remains of fossil fishes, (Paleoniscus) and it is not improbable that it was from these, in part at least, that the mineral was derived, existing perhaps at first in a fluid condition (in which state it has in some instances become the cementing material of conglomerate), and subsequently hardened into its present form. Vegetable remains are almost entirely wanting. Between 1863 and 1864, inclusive, 154,800 tons of albertite were shipped. It is capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil of 14,500 feet of gas per ton, and when employed with other coals it leaves as a residuum a valuable coke. About 120 men are employed at the Albert Mines.Among building stones our authors make mention of granite and syenite which form extensive beds, particularly in the county of Charlotte. Both yield good building materials, the red granite being capable of receiving a high polish, and it being possible to obtain blocks of it of any size up to 30 or 40 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company vein gives employment to about 110 men.With regard to sandstones our authors say: This stone, commonly known in the United States as Nova Scotia stone, has been long known and highly prized, the Budreau Quarries having been first opened in the year 1856, since which time there has been shipped from that locality an annual amount of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Caledonia Quarries were first opened in 1864, and now ship annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, while large quantities are also removed from the other localities mentioned above. The particular qualities for which these stones are prized are their colour, the facility with which they may be cut, dressed or ornamented, and their durability. The prevailing color in the Dorchester quarries is a yellowish or olive gray shading on the one hand

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 10, 1885 The Geological Survey. - ...... In New Brunswick Prof. Bailey and W. McInnes will continue the survey in the section of the interior of the province as well as along the upper St. John, while R. Chalmers will explorethe northern portion and the district around the Baie des Chaleurs, with special reference to the surface geology thereof. In the report of progress recently issued, which is an unusually large and valuable one, containing nearly 800 pages, interesting reports appear from Prof. Bailey and Mr. Chalmers on the geology of western New Brunswick - the former treating of the structure and relations of the older rocks with characteristic clearness and ability, and Mr. Chalmers of the surface geology, the character of the soil, forest growth, etc., of the same region. A new geological map of this region embracing the western part of Sunbury, the greater part of York county, and the southern parishes of Carleton on a scale of four miles to an inch accompanies this report along with others, and appears to be one of the most detailed and accurate geological maps of any part of the province yet published. It is drawn largely from surveys made by Messrs. Wallace Broad and W. McInnes as well as from those of the Crown Land Department, while the geology has been studied by such well known men as Hind, Robb, Bailey, Matthew, Ells and others. No new minerals of economic importance have beendiscovered in the district, those which exist having beenpreviously well known; but the antimony mines at Prince William, York county, are described by Prof. Bailey, and the iron ore deposits of Carleton county referred to. Mr. Chalmers also describes the mode of occurrence of the bogiron at Maugerville. The geological survey of the province, which is now well advanced towards completion, shows that good work has thus far been done in mapping the rock structure and limits of the different groups, and many of the facts brought out in investigating the problems connected with its geology will have a permanent place in science."

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / GYP / C1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Tobique/ Giberson Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 14, 1864 Our Mineral Resources. - The development of the mineral resources of the Province is daily acquiring increased importance, not only in consequence of the gradual decline in the lumber trade which has so long been one of our most lucrative sources of profit, but because the attention of American and English capitalistsis being turned to our mineral lands to a greater degree than at any former period. This remark applies more particularly to the Americans, who are quietly securing the most valuable mining properties as yet opened out, and are anxious to extend their operations wherever a suitable and promising field for the investment of capital presents itself. The antimony mines of Prince William are in the hands of a Boston Company who will prosecute their development with energy and undoubted advantage. Parties from the same city are making careful enquiries respecting the range and probable extent of theiron bearing rocks of Woodstock with a view to share in the profits which those remarkable ores offer to enterprise and capital. Albert County itself bears witness to the singular advantages which the mining industry, properly directed, is capable of affording - its Albertite, Gypsum and building materials finding a greedy market in the United States, and the fortunate owners of the mining locations, well deserved profits for their investments. But we should like to see the people of the Province share, as they certainly ought to do, in the advantages presented by the mineral treasures of their own soil, and it was with much satisfaction that we noticed at the late exhibition at Fredericton a very marked increase in the representation of our mineral wealth. In describing the general features of the exhibition we glanced at the display exhibited by Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthew and Professor Hind, and we now propose to notice more at length the results of the explorations made during the past summer by the last named gentleman in the Northern part of the Province. Our readers are probably aware that Professor Hind has been engaged in ascertaining the probable area occupied by the already celebrated ""Quebec Group"" of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian Geologist, which he discovered to exist on the Upsalquitch River in the county of Restigouche, in the early part of the summer. The ""Quebec Group"" is now known to be the great metalliferous formation of America, and it has long been recognized as such under different names, but without a suspicion of their relation to one another, by the American and Canadian Geologists. It was in 1860 that Sir William Logan first ascertained the true connection of the different metal bearing rocks of Canada and the United States, and because he satisfied himself that they constituted but one great metalliferous group and that this group was enormously developed in Lower Canada, and particularly near Quebec, he named it the ""Quebec Group,"" and as such it will very probably be recognized by the geologists of all the different States of the Union in which it is known to occur. As already stated, Professor Hind discovered in the early part of this summer that the ""Quebec Group"" comes to the surface on the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit Rivers, having there a breadth of about forty miles. He has subsequently ascertained that this important group stretches through the Province, and enters the State of Maine south of Woodstock, and extends a few miles north of that town - forming a belt across the Province not less than 30 miles broad. His collection of rock specimens with their associated minerals, at the late Exhibition, was chiefly from this group as it occurs in New Brunswick; and they were obtained from four lines of exploration which he has made across it. Among the minerals exhibited with the mother rock were copper bearing diorites, black magnesian slates which are supposed to be one seat of the gold not only of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia and Canada. There were exhibited also what are called the ""Glauconite Slates"", an important member of the ""Quebec Group"", together with red slates and their associated iron ores, purple manganese slates, porphyries red and green, and gold obtained from the drift gravels and sands of the Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Tobique, Campbell river, Serpentine, &c. It results from a study of the mineral collection exhibited by

Professor Hind that some idea can be obtained not only of the mineral resources of the localities which have been the scene of his operations, but also of the direction in which practical miners should expend their energies. It will be apparent to every one that the ores of metals exhibited by themselves, without relation to their geological range or distribution, cannot convey to a stranger, or to scientific men who may be consulted by capitalists, an adequate idea of the mineral wealth of a parish, county, or Province, because such ores may represent the richest portion of a mineral vein which would soon become exhausted if vigorously worked, as, unhappily, the dear bought experience of many in this Province is able to prove; but when metalliferous rocks extending over a hundred miles or more in one continuous belt are discovered and properly described, we feel satisfied that it requires time only to reveal the mineral treasures which experience and science assures us they contain. The map which illustrated the geology of the carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique points out to any and every enquirer the place where to find his sandstones, his grits for millstones, his limestones, his gypsums, his firestones, housestones, argillites, &c., and a map of the ""Quebec Group"" of New Brunswick would point out the copper bearing rocks, the manganese and iron series, the lead and antimony series, and we hope in due time the rock in which the eager prospector may find his gold. We shall look for Professor Hind's report with much interest, and are glad to learn from himself that he intends to spend the remaining portion of the season in examining the geology of Albert, King's, Queen's, Charlotte and St. John Counties. We must not omit to notice the beautiful sea green and red argillites, the dolomitic limestone and the fine blue slates of the Upper Silurian rocks which lie to the North of the ""Quebec Group"" in this Province. Although they have not exhibited much metalliferous wealth, yet they are rich in valuable materials for construction and decorative purposes."

Codes: 0275 / 0007 / Z2 / X1 / J8 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Lake George Antimony; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 15, 1864 Provincial Exhibition. - We are indebted to the St. John Globe and Telegraph, for full particulars of the Provincial exhibition which was brought to a close on Saturday last… The display of the richness of our rocks and the deposits in the bowels of the earth, must ultimately prove of great service to our people. ... Minerals. - The Mineral Resources of the Province are well represented. Some very fine specimens of antimony are shown by the New Brunswick Antimony Company, and masses of Pig Iron with the ores yielding the metal are sent by Mr. Best, of the Woodstock Iron Company. Albertite, from the mines in Albert County, and coal from Grand Lake, are displayed in fine masses. Our townsman, Mr. Matthew, exhibited his beautiful collection of New Brunswick minerals, which has cost him many year's labour, and Professor Bailey's Cabinet attracts general and well deserved attention. Professor Hind displayed a large assortment of specimens of Minerals in the matrix or mother rock, and arranged in geological order. The plan adopted by Professor Hind is worthy of special notice, as it exhibited not only the mineral itself, but the rock in which it is found and its geological relation to the rocks. His explorations during the past summer was confined to the country northwest of a line between Fredericton and Bathurst, and consequently, only about one half of the province is represented by the collection exhibited. The carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique, 26 miles broad, illustrated by a geological map, showing the relation of the gypsum series, the limestone and sandstone series in that valley, with specimens ofhonestones, millstone grits, sandstones for grindstonesand building purposes, ochres, refractory materials, polishing powder, &c. which abound in the Tobique country. Four sections stretching across the country, occupied in part by the great metalliferous belt of North America, called the ""Quebec Group"", are represented in detail. The most interesting rock specimens from these sections, which averaged forty miles in breadth, are Drift Gold, from no less than eight different localities, viz., the Nepisiguit, the Portage River, the Upsalquitch, the Little Southwest Miramichi, Campbell River, Serpentine River, and two from tributaries to the Tobique. I noticed also the copper-bearing Diorites of Campbell River and the Tobique; the Iron ores from Woodstock, the Becaguimec and Southwest Miramichi with their associated Red Slates and Limestones; the Porphyries of the Serpentine, the right hand branch of the Tobique and the Nepisiguit, some of them copper bearing. The beautiful red and green conglomerates from the Blue Mountain Range on the Tobique, were shown as materials suitable for ornamental and constructive purposes; the Jasper series of Campbell River and the red and sea-green argillites from near the mouth of the Tobique, were exhibited with the same object. The traps and fossiliferous limestones from Cap Bon Ami, near Dalhousie, with their associated honestones, also found a place in this collection, together with moulding sands from the St. John and Yellow Dolomites or Magnesian Limestones, galena from the Tobique and copper ores from the St. John. - The collection exhibited by Professor Hind derives value from its scientific arrangement. A study of the different sections showed where each species of rock with its characteristic mineral might be found throughout the country explored. An Upper Silurian Dolomite, for example, holding the chain coral in profusion, was shown to mark the limit northwards of the ""Quebec Group"" on the Upsalquitch and on the Tobique; the same rock probably stretching continuously from one point to the other; so also with the Red Slates, with which the Woodstock iron ores are associated; these were represented in the different sections, as appearing on the Southwest Miramichi, a few miles above Boiestown; on the Becaguimec and on the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, thus showing the extensive range of this important rock with its iron ores. The copper-bearing Diorites were also represented in three of the sections, and the purpic slates with their associated manganese ores were shown to stretch from the Tattigouche to the Upsalquitch and beyond. The advantages of a scientific arrangement in illustrating the mineral resources of the Province can not be over-estimated, for, however numerous and beautiful isolated mineral specimens may be, they do not afford the miner or capitalist the requisite information respecting their distribution and probable commercial value. The following is from the Telegraph, Oct. 10, Fredericton, Oct. 8. - ... Minerals. - For the best collection of New Brunswick minerals the first prize has been awarded to Professor Bailey whose cabinet is much admired by all, the specimens being so classified, arranged and labelled that even the unscientific observer may understand them. The Professor in his late tour through the Counties of King's, Queen's and Albert, has added a large number of new specimens to his collection, and his Cabinet embraces specimens from almost every locality in the Province. I noticed Iron Ores from Carleton, St. John, Charlotte, Victoria, Queen's and Gloucester; and lead ore, from nine different localities.There are specimens of Gold, too, but of course no discoveries have yet been made in sufficient quantities to be of any service ... To attempt a mere enumeration of the different mineral specimens would be a hopeless task, and indeed it is a matter of surprise to persons less enthusiastic than the Professor, that during his comparatively short residence in the Province has made so perfect a collection of its native minerals. Professor Bailey has taken the first prize for useful minerals of New Brunswick. The second premium for New Brunswick Minerals has been awarded to Mr. G.P. Matthew, whose collection is highly creditable. Mr. Matthews has taken a prize also for Combustible Minerals of N.B., the only collection exhibited."

Codes: 0275 / 0276 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; West Beach; Geology - General;
Daily Morning Telegraph - Jun. 22, 1865 Prof. Bailey's Report. -To the incipient Geologist nothing can well appear more hopeless than the endeavour to reduce the chaos of rocks that are upheaved and tossed about in this part of our Province, to anything like an intelligible order. The alteration which they have suffered from heat renders it very difficult even for the skilful Geologist to arrive at a knowledge of their succession, which can only be attained by means of the fossils which remain unaltered. Till within the last few years little progress was made in mastering these difficulties. Some eminent Geologists had led the way to the interpretation of the stony record. Dr. Gesner had made a Geological Survey, in which some important facts were observed. Prof. Johnston had constructed a Geological Map. Dr. Robb's observations were also of a very important character. To Dr. Dawson of Montreal and Dr. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, we are indebted for solving some of the great difficulties. Science was also laid under obligations to Messrs. Hartt and Matthews - with some other young Geologists, prior to Professor Bailey's surveys, which, we feel happy in testifying are of the highest value. We have sincerely to thank the Professor for his arduous labours, and for the admirable orderly report in which the Geology of Southern New Brunswick is now brought before us. If any of our readers who take an interest in our Provincial Geology, will, in the first place, visit Portland, and examine the rocks from Fort Howe onward to the Kennebecasis, he will see what is held to be the most ancient sedimentary deposits in our Province. This group - on which, if all were now in the order of deposition, all the other rocks would repose as their base - consists of different kinds of rock, of which limestone is a prominent member. The rocks of this series are found stretching from the Narrows, on the St. John, to Hammond River, with various outcroppings on the road to St. Andrews. Upon these lowest strata there lies another group, which stretches from the Falls along the rear of the City - from which it is separated by the valley of the Marsh - to beyond the Coldbrook nail-factory. The next group is that which is seen all through our streets, set on edge with their ripple marks, worm tracks and shrinkage cracks, and running in a similar direction with the Portland and Coldbrook rocks. In these St. John rocks there has been found quite a number of fossils, especially trilobites. Another group occurs in the neighborhood of Kingston and other places, which from want of fossil remains seems difficult of relegation to its exact place in the series. Then there is another set, which from its character has been called the ""Mica Schist Formation"", and which may be seen in the district of Prince William, and occupies a very large space in the Province. All these series to which we have alluded belong to Silurian or first ages of the Earth. Then come the Bloomsbury and Little River groups, belonging to the Devonian Age; after these the sub-carboniferous and carboniferous - occupying very large portion of the centre of the Province, - and full of interest to us, as containing the most important deposit that has yet been found in the earth - the rand motor, the black geni which can invoke from the waters the giant who turns the mills of manufacturing kingdoms - steam. There are many other strata of more recent formation, to which we need not now particularly refer. We are sorry to find our Geologists generally agreeing in the opinion that, while what was popularly called the Carboniferous formation is to be found widely extended over our Province, yet the greater part of the area will be found unproductive; in fact that only a small portion of the Province contains the middle or true Carboniferous, the upper and the lower seldom presenting seams of Coal sufficiently thick to be workable. This portion is in the Grand Lake region. The sub-carboniferous, however, is wealthy too, inasmuch as it immediately overlies the Devonian, in which are the wonderful oil springs. Large portions of King's, Queen's, Albert, Westmorland, and other Counties are of this formation, and from the presence of albertite, bituminous shales and oil springs, it is predicted that at no distant day many may find themselves suddenly made rich, as they have been in similar formations in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. We may hear any day of an oil spring being struck in the neighborhood of Hillsborough or Dorchester, as companies are now at work boring for the precious fluid. Another product of great commercial value belongs to this series, namely, the Gypsum, which forms an article of large export to the United States. The limestones of the Province are of great value, those of the Portland series as well as others of more recent date. Next in commercial importance, if not superior to all - is the Iron - the finest deposits of which are tobe seen at Woodstock, and which may yet be found in manyother parts of the Mica Schist Formation; and that has also been found at West Beach and Black River, and other portions of the Cordaite Shales. Then come the Vernon, Alma, Gordon, and Williams Copper Mines, in the last mentioned Group. The antimony of Prince William, the manganese of many districts, and the silver, lead and gold which may yet be found in other localities. The great value of these Geological observations lies in directing the attention of the miner to those districts where he may expect to find the ores of which he is in quest. One might well suppose that the mere division of the rocks of our Province into Groups, known as the Portland, or Coldbrook, or St. John, would be of little service to that end; but when these different series are connected with similar formations, possessing the same fossil fauna and flora in other countries in which the peculiar riches of the formations are

well known, it will be seen at once how valuable are the observations that have accomplished this object. Thus, when it is known that the fossils peculiar to the English, Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia coal measures, are similar to those of the Grand Lake Mines, we have confidence that that district may yet be found rich in Coal. Also when we find the various characteristics of the sub-carboniferous the same in all oil region, we have great confidence that in the districts where are Gypsum, Salt springs, Albertite, and bituminous shale, will also be found the precious petroleum, while we are prevented from expending time and money in looking for any valuable seams of Coal over a large region where yet small quantities of the precious deposit may be found. Professor Bailey's report not only connects the various rocks in our Province at distant points, possessing common character and of the same age, but also in most cases and as far as has been possible, he has also connected them with the formations in other lands - thus enabling us to study all the better our own Province by giving us fixed and well known points with which to coordinate others where the same groups appear, while the characteristics are presented by which we can attach the special knowledge to that which we may possess of the general principles as laid down by Lyell, Murchison, Miller, Dawson, &c. In some instances this has not yet become possible, as in the case of what has been called the ""Mica Schist"" Formation, the exact age of which has not been determined but may soon be discovered. We have with this report, at least in connection with some of the copies, a Geological map of the Southern portion of the Province, in which an attempt has been made to give an idea of the districts in which the various groups of rocks are to be found, and which is very useful as a guide, although no doubt a fuller knowledge of the Geology of this part of the Province will make many changes in the shadings. It is quite possible that in various places there may be ""outliers"" of the Carboniferous or other formations, that the Portland, or St. John, or other groups, may be found intruding into districts now supposed to be occupied by other strata. This no one knows better than Mr. Bailey, but the map is nevertheless a most important guide, as we can learn so much more by the eye than by the ear. We trust that Mr. Bailey will continue his observations, and give us from time to time the results at which he may arrive. With other surveys and explorations, (such as the valuable one of Prof. Hind) we trust the time is not far distant when we shall have a tolerably full and accurate knowledge of the archaic history of our Province. No doubt the vast forests which cover the land impede the progress of the explorer, but as the farmer and the woodsman advance so will the man of science follow,

Codes: 0275 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1866 Passed Apr. 16th: An Act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0275 / D8 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Northumberland County Gold; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Jun. 14, 1862 Mr. Pratt, a gentleman who represents himself as an employee of the London Times, has on exhibition in an apartment in the rear of the shop of W.H. Patterson, Watchmaker, King Street, numerous specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were personally obtained by him in the various mining localities in Nova Scotia..."

Codes: 0275 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 26, 1959 Buchanan's Speech. - ... Base Metal development. - The presence of base metal ores has been known for many years. It was not until recently that the other larger reserves which areknown now to exist were discovered and proven by surveys and drilling operations. These ore bodies indicate a great potential industry when the demand for such products provides reasonable profit incentive for production. During the years immediately following World War II there was a boom in the demand and price of base metals. The price of lead rose from 6« cents to 21« cents per pound and the price of zinc from 8¬ to 17 cents. Prices fell to about 9« cents per pound in 1949. During the crisis brought on by the Korean situation, base metal products were stock-piled by the United States at high average prices. Since that time prices have gradually declined to 11« cents for lead and 10.3 cents for zinc in 1958. Additional depression factor has been the imposing of quotas by the United States in October, 1958, which limited exports to 80 per cent of the average for the previous four years. Production of lead in the United States in 1958 was 21 per cent less than for 1957 and the lowest since 1890. Production of zinc last year was 24 per cent less than in 1957 and lower than for any year since 1933. The matter of base metal supplies and markets has been the subject for discussions by the representatives of 32 nations at a conference under the auspices of the United Nations held in London in September, 1958. This was followed by a similar meeting in Geneva in November, 1958 and plans are being made for a third meeting. It is in this atmosphere and depressed market prices that private enterprise is facing problems of investment in developing of known base metal ore bodies for potential production. May I also say, Sir, that it is at this particular time as well that risk capital is being employed which is giving returns which cannot be equalled. Many millions of dollars have been invested since1953 in survey, exploration and development work. Investments by Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., are estimated at 25 million dollars - may I repeat this - 25 million. Some disparaging remarks have been made but I do not believe they understood. May I also say I received a letter in connection with the manganese at Woodstock - and an additional 25 to 30 million dollars will berequired in preparation for the full scale production. Heath Steele Mines has made a capital investment of over 15 million dollars and there is prospects of further investment of a similar amount when production and concentration resumes. Many other interested companies have invested smaller amounts bringing the total to more than 50 million dollars. These facts are set out in greater detail in the Interim Report of the Commissioner on Mines tabled in the house recently. May I comment in that regard. This was certainly a most excellent report and I trust it will be read by the members of this assembly. Production. - Long term estimates and future demands indicate an increase in the world demand for lead in the next 25 years of approximately 50 per cent and an estimated increase of 62 per cent in the demand for zinc is indicated for the same period. It seems hopeful therefore that in the not too distant future prices will increase to a point where production from the base metal ore bodies in New Brunswick could be carried on at a profit."

Codes: 0275 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Geology - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 16, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : But through all this time there is nothing to tell us of our own Province, and when we do again find itparticipating in these events, what a change appears, what a scene of desolation meets our gaze! In place of the fertile valleys and wooded slopes, which in the ages last enumerated must have given shelter to such vast herds of animals, roaming even to high northern latitudes, and enjoying a warmth almost tropical, we now behold only vast fields of ice, covering the land and descending as glaciers from the higher mountain-summits, or swept along as floes and icebergs by the cold polar currents. Not a living thing remains; all is devastation and ruin. This was the great Glacial or Drift period in our history, and the evidences of its action may be seen in all portions of the Province. Wherever the rocky beds are laid bare, their surface may be seen to be worn and polished, or else to be deeply scratched and grooved as if by a cutting instrument of great power. All prominent ledges have been broken down, and the fragments detached from them may often be found at great distances from their original beds. Masses of rock occur about your city, which must have come from the cliffs of Kingston, crossing the Kennebecasis in their course. Pieces of the Woodstock iron ore are found on the slopes of the hills at Fredericton, while smaller pebbles are sometimes seenwhich would even seem to have travelled from distantCanada. Even masses of enormous size were sometimes moved, and left at great elevations on our mountain chains. Near the granite quarries in Queen's county I have seen detached and rounded masses of rock fully 30 feet in diameter, and which could not have weighed less than 4,000,000 pounds; while even on the summit of Mount Katahdin, in Maine enormous diluvial boulders are found at the height of 4,500 feet above the sea! They have invariably been transported in a southerly direction, showing that the moving force, whatever its nature, was one proceeding from the north! Geologists are divided in opinion as to the condition of America during this glacial period. All, of course, look to ice as the principal agent in producing these effects, (for water alone would be powerless to move such heavy masses,) but one party would assign the process to the action of glaciers; and the other to that of icebergs. The former supposes an elevation of the land sufficiently great to have caused the formation of one universal glacier, similar to that which now covers much of Greenland, and which, moving southward by the slope of the continent, ground away the summits of protruding ridges, furrowing and polishing the rocks like a gigantic rasp, and carrying along the worn materials frozen to its mass, we scatter them again when melted by a summer sun; the other, on the contrary, supposes a depression instead of an elevation of the land, this depression allowing the cold polar currents, which even now bring such quantities of bergs and floating ice along our North Atlantic coast, to carry the same farther west, and melting by contact with the Gulf stream or other equatorial currents, to deposit their burden, as is being done by the icebergs of the present day off the banks of Newfoundland. Which of these two theories is correct we cannot now stop to inquire. Both are ably maintained, and both would seem to account satisfactorily for the effects observed; - and it is with these that we have principally to do. What object may we ask was to be gained by thus replacing a warm and genial climate, a landscape teeming with luxuriant vegetation, and an animal life even richer than than that of the tropics, by a season of wintry cold, shrouding much of the earth in a dreary mantle of ice and snow? We have our answer in the words of Agassiz: ""The glacier was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man,"" - a soil not only capable of sustaining a vigorous vegetation, for this existed even before the glacial period, but a soil fitted for the growth of cereal crops, a grain growing soil, ""one especially adapted to those plants most necessary to the higher domestic and social organizations of the human race."" But the glacier was not the only agency involved in producing this result. Whether we accept or not the theory of great elevation during the Ice period, it is certain that towards the close of that period the land was depressed from two to five hundred feet below its present level, and that in our own Province all that portion now possessing a less elevation was then below the water. The river St. Lawrence was then a wide arm of the sea, and Lake Champlain was a deep bay, tenanted by whales and seals. The river St. John was a long estuary, extending certainly as high as Fredericton, while the Grand Lake and other smaller sheets of water were connected into one extensive tract, covering the great central basin of the Province. By these waters, whether lacustrine or marine, the materials already roughly distributed by the agency of ice were rearranged, flooded 18 streams filled the great valleys deep with fertile soil, and spread over the bare rocks a rich covering of earth. And when the land rose again, as it did before the introduction of Man, the draining which ensued still further carried on the fertilizing process, carving out the present channels of our river valleys, leaving here and there broad belts of rich alluvium and scattered sheets of water, either lakes or ponds, the great reservoirs to supply the land with constant moisture. All portions of the Province abound with evidences of both the depression and elevation of this period. Beneath some parts of your own city are beds of clay, filled with marine relics, (star fishes, shells, &c.), which were deposited when the waters covered the place where they are now found. All along the coast of the Bay of Fundy similar deposits may be seen, as well as along the St. John river, where also the the beautiful terraces which enrich its banks, as at Fredericton and Woodstock, mark the successive and interrupted epochs in the period of emergence. From the events of this period we may attempt to draw some conclusions as to the length of time involved in our great geological record. The beds of sand and gravel, washed down by torrents from the rising land, often

obstructed the former beds of streams and rivers, and turning these latter from their course, compelled them to seek new channels, often by carving them through solid rock. The Niagara River, thus diverted from its proper bed, was made to excavate the wild and deep gorge, seven miles long, which now connects the Falls with Lake Ontario. The same may in part be true of the St. John and of most of the rivers in your Province. The St. John formerly poured its waters into the Bay of Fundy probably by two channels, one crossing from the Kennebecasis to Courtenay Bay, the other, more directly, from the South Bay to Manawagonish. Both of these, during the Glacial period, became filled with the thick beds of sand and gravel which still occupy them, thus compelling the river to seek a new exit by carving out the wild and picturesque channel through which it now rushes. To be continued."

Codes: 0275 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 19, 1842 Geology Of New Brunswick. - A report of the labours of Dr. Gesner, in exploring the mineral resources of the Province, during the past year having been made public, we have much satisfaction in referring to the work as affording further satisfactory evidence in confirmation of the generally received opinion that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources. In his late researches, we are glad to find that in order to meet the views of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Gesner has directed his attention to the agricultural character of the districts explored; and the features of the uncleared lands have accordingly been examined, with a view of making them at once available for settlement; and so favorable have been the results of these enquiries, that several new settlements have already been projected in districts selected for this purpose. Dr. Gesner returned to the City last week after locating a party of settlers at Eel River, and another party are now preparing for departure to the same vicinity. A present benefit will thus be reaped from the labours of our Provincial Geologist by many deserving families, who might otherwise have proceeded to the United States, or remained as drones about the City, and at times a positive burthen upon the community. Having copied from the Royal Gazette the short reports made to His Excellency from time to time, during the progress of last year's exploration, it is not perhaps necessary for us to make any lengthy extracts from the detailed Report, in which Dr. Gesner has ably and minutely set forth, all his discoveries as well of a topographical as of a geological nature. We cannot, however, omit noticing the valuableand extensive deposit of Iron Ore near Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, which, on several accounts, offers advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel scarcely to be found in any part of Europe, and which is capable of supplying the whole of North America for many centuries to come. - With respect to the Great Coal Field of New Brunswick, we quote a paragraph from the Report 2 giving a description of that very extensive deposit, which will give some idea of the immense mine of wealth possessed by our Province:- [see Gesner's Report.....] It must be gratifying to Dr. Gesner to find thatthe Marl and Lime discovered by him in the counties of Charlotte and Saint John, are coming into use, and that the former is found to be of great value in agriculture, as proved by a letter from Mr. Joseph Walton, an intelligent farmer at St. Andrews, in the Report beforeus. We have before noticed the immense advantage resulting to the Province from the Granite found on the Saint John. The demand for the article in this City, increased greatly during the past year, and in some cases could not be supplied. When the vast coal field above described, and the immense beds of Iron Ore and other valuable minerals known to exist in the Province, are brought into use and made to supply the existing demands, then will the benefits of the present geological exploration be fully developed. It is expected that the Survey will be brought to a close next season, when a Geological Map of the Province will be completed, and the characteristic features of the Province, in a geological point of view, will then be easily ascertained."

Codes: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 1, 1857 Recently passed: An Act to revive, continue and amend an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1857 Cap. XXXIV. An Act to revive, continue and amend an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. First meeting to be 4. Provincial Act continued held in London in force. 2. Capital, its amount 5. Verified names of officers and shares and the stock to be filed. 3. Assessment of shares 6. Act not to interfere with Act to be under Imperial 18, Vic. 1, n.8. Act. Passed 26th March 1857. Whereas the first meeting contemplated in the said Act was not held in conformity with the provision of the same; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held in London, under the provisions of the Imperial Act hereinafter referred to, within one year from the passing of this Act. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of sixteen thousand pounds sterling, and be divided into six hundred and forty shares of twenty five pounds each. 3. Whensoever it may be deemed necessary to levy and collect assessments on the shares held and owned in England, the amount so assessed shall be collected under and by virtue of the provisions of the Imperial Act, intituled An Act for the Incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, 19th and 20th Victoria, Cap. 47. 4. The aforesaid Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company shall in all things be revived and continue in force except as far as the same may be inconsistent or at variance with the provisions of this Act. 5. That the names of the President and Directors and Stockholders of the said Corporation, and the amount of stock belonging to each, verified by the oath of the President of the said Company, shall be filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary of this Province within one year from the passing of this Act, and so on annually during the existence of the said Corporation. 6. That nothing in this Act shall interfere in any way or repeal the provisions of the eighth Section of the said Act, intituled An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 14, 1857 March 11th - A Bill to revive and continue Act incorporating the New Brunswick Mining Company was reported as agreed to with certain amendments."

Codes: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Aug 6, 1864 Prof. Hind's Geological Explorations.-Many of our readers are aware that Professor Hind has been specially instructed by the Government to examine, and report upon, a particular series of Rocks, which have been ascertained to exist in this Province, called the ""Quebec Group"". But few, we imagine, know the nature or importance of this formation, or in what particulars it is of interest to geologists or to the public at large. The ""Quebec Group"" is the name given by Sir W.E. Logan to a series of strata which are distinguished by the extent and value of the minerals they contain. It is the great metalliferous rock series of North America, and abounds in the ores of iron, copper, antimony, lead, nickel, cobalt, and even silver and gold. Most of the newly discovered mines in Canada belong to this group of rocks. In it are found the celebrated copper deposits of Lake Superior, and the less known copper mines of Canada East. The gold of the Chaudiere Valley is derived from the ""Quebec Group"", and the greater number of the minerals sent by Canada to the International Exhibition, at London, which attracted so much notice, were the products of this great metalliferous belt. Its true character was first ascertained in the immediate neighborhood of Quebec, in 1860, and in honor of that ancient city, Sir William Logan gave it the name it at present bears. Its thickness in Canada is not less than 7,000 feet, and we understand from Prof. Hind that its thickness in New Brunswick will not fall short of, if it does not exceed, the development it has in Canada. The ""Quebec Group"" extends in a narrow band, or in bands of varying breadth, from Gaspe to near Montreal. It then passes in the form of a very narrow belt into Vermont, New York, Virginia and Georgia. The gold so long since obtained from auriferous drift of Georgia, and which now probably supplies the Confederates with no inconsiderable portion of their sinews of war, comes from rock belonging to the Quebec Group. Professor Hind has already ascertained that the breadth of this important formation is not less than 40 miles in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, and about 47 miles on a line drawn from North West from Long's Creek to about 13 miles beyond Woodstock. On the South West Miramichi and Shiktehauk the breadth of the formation is about 10 miles. With the valuable ores of iron in our own neighborhood, we are all familiar, and the different branches of industry to which they have already contributed, and have in fact created. It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state upon the authority of Prof. Hind, that these ores not only exist over a tract of country, already known to be at least 30 miles in length, but they occur in two or more parallel lines, from 2 to 8 miles apart, and with the ores are associated bands of limestone. Drift clays and sand cover the outcrop of these deposits to a small depth in some parts of their course, but it is probable that over a considerable area of their known development they will be practically available. The country where they occur, particularly between the two Shiktehawks, is well wooded and in parts very fertile. It will not fail to strike the reader that we have thus, in our own immediateneighborhood, all the material requisites for great mining industries to spring up. Ore in abundance, limestone for smelting purposes, and timber for fuel, besides a fertile soil for farming pursuits. These are natural gifts which only require the hand of man to make them available and, commercially, most valuable. What we require is capital, and that will soon reach us when the resources of the country become known, and those resources described in a manner which shall inspire the confidence of scientific men in Europe, to whom capitalists are now in the habit of appealing for an opinion on subjects connected with mining enterprise, remote from their own observation. We understand that Prof. Hind is now about to ascend the Tobique and its south eastern tributaries to ascertain the outcrop, or north western limit, of the Quebec Group in that direction. We are aware that deposits, and very favorable indications of other metals, besides iron, are known to exist in our county within the limits stated above, and we confidently hope that ere long, these hidden treasures will be profitably brought to light. A great step has been gained in establishing the existence of so broad a belt of the metalliferous rocks of North America within the limits of the Province, and we trust that every facility will be afforded to Prof. Hind to investigate and describe the mineral wealth of the ""Quebec Group"", which he has already shown to occupy no inconsiderable portion of this and adjoining Counties."

Codes: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1866 Cap. VIII. An Act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated, 9. Suit against share-proviso. Holder, how brought. 2. Capital. 10. On trial, what proof 3. First meeting, when held. Is sufficient. 4. Votes, how apportioned. 11. Production of 5. Shareholders, for what Register prima facto liable. Evidence. 6. Assessments, how levied 12. Dividends, how and & collected, when paid. 7. Shareholder not to vote 13. Joint stock alone unless all calls are paid up. Liable. 8. Company not liable for any 14. Time and place of trust to which share may be holding meetings. Liable. 15. Amount to be subscribed within two years. Passed 16th April 1866. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Charles Connell, Robert A. Hay, George H. Connell, Charles P. Connell, M.D., William M. Connell, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Aberdeen Iron Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and lawful authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate in this Province, in fee simple or otherwise, and may alienate, encumber, lease, sell or otherwise deal with the same in any way; and shall by that name have all the general rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities incident to Corporations by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of digging and mining ore and converting the same into iron, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incidental thereto, and for establishing and maintaining wharves, buildings, erections, furnaces, forges, engines, machinery, implements and things as may be necessary and convenient for carrying on said business and operations; provided nevertheless, that the aggregate value of real estate to be held by the said

Corporation in this Province at any one time, shall in no case exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars of current money of New Brunswick, divided into one thousand shares of twenty dollars each; provided however, that the said Corporation shall have power to increase the said capital stock to a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof, shall be called by the said George H. Connell, or in the case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named in the first Section of this Act, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two public Newspapers published in the county Carleton, for ten days previous to the day of such meeting, provided that such notice shall be published within three years after the passing of this Act. 4. Each and every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company shall be a member thereof, and shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of said Company ..?.. And members may give as many votes as they own shares, and may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorised in writing. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be and be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any court of Record within the Province. 6. The Company, or the Directors if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or upon such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Treasurer of the said Company to give notice thereof in a public Newspaper printed in the County of Carleton, requiring payment of the same within not less than thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer the amount of such assessment or any part of such amount, at the time in such notice prescribed, the same may either be sued for and recovered in the manner prescribed in the last preceding Section, or the Secretary or Treasurer may advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale, by publishing a notice thereof in some one public Newspaper published in the County aforesaid; and all shares on which the assessment or any part thereof is not paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, may be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount due on such assessment, and all interest due thereon, and all expenses of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) of the moneys for which such shares shall be sold, shall be paid over to the former owner or owners thereof, and a new Certificate or 4 Certificates of the shares so sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 7. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof until he o she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 8. The said Company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whatever, express implied, or constructive, to which any of the said shares may at any time be subject; and the receipt of the party in whose name any such share shall stand in the books of the said Company, or if it stands in the name of more parties than than one, the receipt of any one of the parties in whose name the same shall stand in the Register of the stockholders, shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the said Company for any dividend or other sum of money payable in respect of such share, not withstanding any trust to which such share may then be subject, and whether or not the said Company shall have notice of such trust, and notwithstanding the owner or owners of such share or shares shall not have joined in such receipt; and that the said Company shall not be in any way bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder, to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth any special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one or more shares in the said Company, (stating the number of shares,) and is indebted to which the calls in the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, (stating the number and amount of each of such calls), whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the hearing of such action or suit, it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call, was the holder of one or more shares in the said Company, that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given, as is directed by this Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of Directors by whom such call was made, nor any other matter whatever, and thereupon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, and interest thereon, unless it shall happen either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given. 11. The production of the Register of the shareholders shall be prima facie evidence that the parties whose names are therein entered as owners of shares are shareholders, and of the number and amount of their respective shares. 12. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share, until all calls and assessments then due and that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable, shall have been fully paid. 13. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 14. The time and place of holding annual or semi-annual, and all special or other meetings of the said Corporation, as also the number, eligibility, duties and powers of Directors, officers and servants, their continuance in office, removal, or disqualification, the filling up of vacancies, the time and manner of election or appointment, and any and every other matter and thing whatsoever, connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Company is incorporated, may be established or regulated by bye laws of the said Company, to be made at any meeting of the said Company, or adjournment thereof, which bye laws, not inconsistent with this Act of Incorporation, they are empowered to

Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 10, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. V. Calcareous Clay Slates in Carleton and Victoria Counties. - The narrow strip or belt of red conglomerate just described, together with the northwestern boundary of the outlier in Brighton, constitute, with their continuation on the strike on either hand, the limit of the non-calcareous slates; beyond which to the northwest, without any perceptible change of attitude or general conditions, commences a set of calcareous slates and quartzite, extending on the St. John River, to and far beyond the Province line. These rocks, which present a remarkable uniformity in character for very great distances, precisely resemble those which have been described by yourself as occurring and attaining a great development on Temiscouata Lake and the river Madawaska, and for a great distance down the St. John River, and are in probability the continuation of the same series, which you have determined to be Upper Silurian. The general description of these rocks given in the Report of Progress for 1849-50, page 60, is so concise and graphic, and at the same time, in its main features, so precisely applicable to those now under notice that I may be excused for quoting it here. ""The next five miles across the measures are occupied on the west side of the lake by calcareo-argillaceous slates, occasionally interstratified with noncalcareous bands, and some of the beds are more arenaceous than others. The colors, are dark bluish grey, light grey and black; the divisions of the original bedding are obliterated, and in fresh fracture it is only by the colors, the differences of which are often very obscure, that the stratification can be made out; but the action of the weather and water on the ice-rounded or moutonnee forms which come upon the lake, distinctly shown the bedding by the unequal wear of the more or less calcareous layers, the one standing out in beads, and the other reentering in grooves. The beds are almost universally thin, and the surfaces give a pictorial 4 display of a vast variety of the most complicated contortions, sometimes in folds leaning over each other to the northwest, and sometimes in involved arrangements which it is quite impossible to disentangle or understand without a larger exposure than usually appears. - Combined with the contortions there are often disruptions or dislocations which, however, show no veins of interposed foreign material; the torn and twisted mass having been apparently compressed together and become cemented in such a way that, except for the colors or unequal wear, it would never be suspected that it has been disturbed at all. In some parts, however, these contorted rocks are cut up by a multitude of small veins of calcareous spar."" I have to add to the above description that the bands of non-calcareous quartzite in the region explored by me, although in general conformable, appears sometimes to cut the rocks transversely to their strike; they vary from eight to thirty feet in thickness, and are usually traversed by small strings of calcspar. Where they abut upon the river banks the exposures are usually more extensive, than at other points, as if, from their superior hardness, they had more effectually resisted atmospheric influences and the erosive action of the river. There also occurs in this region a few apparently isolated patches of limited extent, of more or less pure limestone, probably lenticular in form, sometimes of a slaty structure, and sometimes massive. In two instances which came under my observation, where the rock seemed to have undergone little alteration, I discovered a few obscure fossils forms which, however, were scarcely visible except on weathered surfaces; but which have been recognized by Mr. Billings as Upper Silurian. Intercalated with the calcareous slates of this region are some remarkable bands of ferruginous red and green slates, sometimes traceable for great distances on the strike. The first and most important set of these bands is that in which are situated the deposits of iron ore which have been mined at Jacksontown, near Woodstock, and which, in their continuation to the northeast, display at their outcrop near the Beccaguimic, twelve miles from Jacksontown, very considerable quantities of a similar ore, being an impure slaty hematite. In the Beccaguimic district there are three parallel bands of red and green slates about half a mile apart; one of these only, that nearest the river, appears to contain workable deposits of ore. - Towards the southwest the Jacksontown band is traceable to the boundary line, it was charged with iron pyrites. Another band of the red and green argillites is traceable from Flanigan's Hill, in Simonds, to East Glassville, a distance of nearly eight miles, and has yielded in some places good specimens of hematite and specular iron; it is five and three quarter miles across the strike from the former. It 5 would seem reasonable to expect that these bands would serve to mark the structural arrangement; but as their attitude in every instances where they were observed is vertical, and their associations with other bands obscure from want of exposures, I have been unable as yet to make them available for this purpose. A remarkable band of diorite was observed in crossing the road passing through East Glassville, about two and a half miles south of Miller's Corner. - It appears to run in conformity with the slate rocks, and is 150 yards wide where it crosses the road; in its continuation to the northeast on the strike, it appears to run into a ridge of considerable elevation terminating at three miles distant in Garforth Mountain, which is about 800 feet high. The succession of rocks observed in the vicinity of the diorite band in traversing it from north to south is as follows: 1. Calcareous slates, being the prevailing rock of the country. 2. Black slate, a very thin band. 3. Diorite band, 150 yards wide, coarsely crystalline, of a prevailing dark-green colour, with many seams and joints filled with; 4. Slaty limestone eighteen feet thick. 5. Highly ferruginous decomposing calcareous slate. 6. Another band of diorite of a laminated or gneissoid aspect and narrower than the former. 7. Calcareous slate, as at the commencement of the section; the whole of which is comprised within a breadth not exceeding 500 yards, the attitude of all the rocks being vertical. In the region underlaid by the calcareous slates, the soil is, as might be expected, superior for agricultural purposes, to that in which the rocks devoid of lime prevail. (To be Continued)."

Codes: 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 30, 1925 Interesting Letter Written by Late Dr. L.W. Bailey. - To His Wife in the Early Sixties - Copy Found Among His Effects - Woodstock Without 'Electric Lights' - Visits Glassville in 'Forest Primeval' - Meets Many Pleasant People. - 'Mr. Selwyn is here and we have had some talks and one long walk together. He is quite the opposite of Dr. Hunt in appearance, manner, and, I mayadd, opinions. He is very tall, as thin as a lath, with long spindle legs, (with which he gets rapidly over the ground), with a rough pock-marked visage and shaggy beard - altogether not a prepossessing looking man, but not unpleasant in conversation. He holds some very different views on certain geological points from Hunt, and the two have already had some pretty sharp debates. I think I can see trouble ahead between the two, but this, of course, is between ourselves. We came up to Woodstock by the evening express, last Tuesday, getting here about midnight after a series of delays. The woods were on fire all along the route and sometimes the cars would be full of smoke. A large pile of cordwood blazing close by the track lit up the forest in grand style as we rolled past it. Near Cranberry station the cars stopped a few feet from a burning bridge. We had already run on trellis-work for some distance, and as we looked out from the window nothing could be seen but the sleepers and the foul lake below (breeding thousands of mosquitoes) the blazing bridge in front and the general darkness all around. For half an hour the men were carrying water from the lake to extinguish the flames, while we were in expectation of having either to pass the night in this cheerful spot or to run back to the almost equally cheerful McAdam Junction. However, their efforts were at last successful and very slowly, with a good deal of misgiving as to whether the bridge would give way and plunge the engine into the depths below, we got over, and sped on our way to Woodstock. It was past twelve o'clock when we reached here; no coaches to meet us at the cars, no lights in the town, and a delightful uncertainty on our part to which way to turn. Neither of us knew anything about the place, but after nearly breaking our necks over piles of railway sleepers, and taking an involuntary bath in the waters of the Meduxnakeag, we at last reached an hotel (not the one we wanted) where we again encountered more sleepers. We passed what remained of the night at the Cable House, and next morning shifted our quarters to the far more comfortable and clean house of Mrs. Donaldson. Wednesday we spent about Woodstock, visiting theiron mines, works etc., and in the evening went to Mr. Connell's, where we had been invited, finding a party of some thirty or more of the young and fair of this good town, with whom (2nd Miss Connell) I had a quadrille. Connell has a fine house and everything very nice - a beautiful garden etc. On Thursday and Friday we were out on our expedition to Glassville, which consists of one house and seven log cabins out in the forest primeval. Yesterday we spent in town, taking tea in the evening with Mr. Connell and finishing up at the house of a Mr. Grover, (whose son will come to college next year). It is a very fine house, nothing in Fredericton to equal it. Here we met, besides Mrs. Grover and daughters, a Mr. Pumpelly and daughter from New York, very pleasant and accomplished people, the daughter a fine singer; also Sheriff and Mr. Dibblee and Mr. Edward Jack. Mr. Selwyn - late Director of Canadian Geological Survey. Dr. Hunt - Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the famous chemical geologist."

Codes: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Feb. 28, 1838 Also - at the same time and place, will be offered, a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals comprised within the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, subject to the following restrictions: Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his Mining grounds, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation;and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or 4 lease. Thos. Baillie, Com. Crown Lands. Crown Land Office, February 20, 1838."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 13, 1849 Cap LVIIAn Act to facilitate the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company. - Passed 14th April 1849. Whereas the York and Carleton Mining Company have invested a large sum of money in commencing and carrying on their operations in the manufacture of iron in theCounty of Carleton, and have, by Petition to the Legislature, prayed that their present Lease for twenty five years may be extended to the term of ninety nine years, and that the present reservation of five per centum on the value of the Ore raised may be commuted into a fixed duty of one penny per ton on the Iron smelted, and that such other encouragement may be extended as may be deemed just; And whereas it is considered advisable to afford every encouragement to the said Company in the prosecution of their important enterprise. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the lleutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to revoke, cancel and annul the present Lease, and to issue a new Lease in lieu thereof, for the term of ninety nine years, to commence at and from the date of the former Lease. II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to reserve in the said Lease a Duty of one penny per ton on the Iron smelted by the said Company, in lieu of the Duty of five per centum now reserved in the present Lease. III. And for the further encouragement of the said Company; Be it enacted, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, to be applied towards the purchase of ten thousand acres of Wilderness Lands by the said Company, situated on the north eastern side of the River Saint John, in the said County of Carleton, to be selected by and surveyed at the expense of the said Company; and that the said money shall be applied as aforesaid, whenever it shall be made to appear to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, that the said Company have smelted at least three hundred tons of Pig Iron at their Works in the said County of Carleton. IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next."

Codes: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Cap XVII. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability of shareholders 2. First meeting, how to the Company. called. 6. Capital may be increased. 3. Capital, amount, and 7. Shares may be assessed for time of payment. business. 4. Liability for debts. 8. Act to be void on a certain failure. Passed 3rd April 1855. Whereas the efficient opening and working ofMines in the Province of New Brunswick will be highly advantageous to the Province: And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such an undertaking renders it essential that the Company engaged therein should be incorporated; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That William Stevens, his associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by 10 Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working of Mines in the Province of New Brunswick, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carry on and managing the same. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, and shall be called by any one Member of the said Company, by giving at least twenty days notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province previous to such meeting. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to be paid in such money as shall at the time of the several payments hereinafter expressed be a legal tender in this Province; fifteen per centum of the said capital stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts; and the remainder of the said stock to be paid at such time and times, and in such parts or portions as the business of the Company shall from time require, the whole amount of such capital stock to be divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company, and no creditors, or person or persons having any demand against the said Company, for or on account of any dealings with the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or where the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payments of any debt, due, or demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand, to the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Company, but no more; and such amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt, due, or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due, or demand may be recovered against the said Company. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made (not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for) for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. So soon as the said capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purposes of this 11 Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly. 7. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company; it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in this Province, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for the sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such assessment and interest due on each share, and the expenses of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders and a majority of all the shares. 8. Unless fifteen pounds per centum of the said capital stock shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer) shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

Royal Gazette - May 16, 1855 Cap. XLIV. An Act to facilitate certain Mining operations in the County of Carleton. Licence to W. Stevens to work Mines to fix rate of duty. Passed 12th April 1855.Whereas William Stevens, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, is the owner of certain lands in which Iron and other ores are said to exist; And whereas for the introduction of British capital for the purpose of opening up and working said Mines, it is desirable to fix the rate of duty on the iron smelted; Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the Governor in Council is authorized and empowered to grant to William Stevens, of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, a licence to work the Mines on such lands as the said William Stevens shall produce the title of, or the right of mining obtained from the owners of the soil; suchlicence shall fix a rate of duty of one penny per ton on all iron smelted, and one per cent on all

Morning Freeman - Feb. 28, 1861 Legislature.... A bill to amend incorporating York and Carleton Mining Company, agreed to
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Codes: 0275 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVII. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Act 40, V.c. 73, 3. Act voidable on non a. 4, repealed. fulfillment of specified 2. Joint stock and conditions. property clause responsible for the debts. Passed 12th April 1861. Whereas the existing individual liability of the shareholders of the capital stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company for the debts and engagements of said Company, as enacted in the fourth section of the Actof incorporation thereof, passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled An Act to incoporate the York and Carleton Mining Company, has tended to prevent the investment of capital in the said Company and hereby greatly to limit its operations and usefulness:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 7 1. That the said fourth section of the said Act of incorporation shall be and remain in force, and shall apply to such only of the debts, contracts, engagements,and liabilities of the said Company as shall be due or owing, or shall exist, or have been made or entered into, at or previous to the time of the passing of this Act, in reference to all which it shall continue and remain in full force, and that so far as relates to the debts and engagements of the said Company that shall be contracted, made, or entered into after the passing of this Act, the said fourth section of the said Act of incorporation shall be and is hereby repealed. 2. That from and after the passing of this Act, the joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company contracted, made, entered into, after the passing of this Act, any thing in the said Act of incorporation to the country notwithstanding. 3. That unless ten thousand pounds of the said capital stock of the said Company, over and above the amount already subscribed for and taken, shall be actually subscribed for and taken by bona fide shareholders, and twenty five per centum of the said additional amount shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to to administer,) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of two years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the shareholders of the said Company shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the said Company contracted between the time of the passing of this Act and the time when its operation shall cease, and for all the subsequent debts and engagements of the said Company, in the same manner as is provided and enacted in the fourth section of the said Act of incorporation."

Codes: 0275 / STAT / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Statistics;
St. Croix Courier - Feb. 26, 1874 Iron.- We frequently hear a great deal regarding the resources of New Brunswick; they are spoken of as if they were hidden things of priceless value, which were to be brought to light at some unexpected moment by some unexpected agency, some wondrous lamp which in the hands of the peasant would cast its brilliant rays on glowing gold, precious stones of the first water, and countless other undescribed sources of wealth. It would seem as if we never would, by united action, bring to bear on this subject the aid of the skilled scientists who have made various industries their special study. It has been too commonly the way among us to undertake large operations under the guidance of unskilled men, and this relates particularly to mining and to manufactures requiring especial skill. If we wish a house plastered we call for the services of the plasterer, but if we are desired to invest our money in some lead or iron mine, the subject is generally brought to our notice by some retired merchant who has a greater redundancy of speech than of money; he will talk learnedly of Sulphurets or Carbonates, while he is entirely ignorant of the composition and properties of the substances about which he is talking. The natural result of investment under these circumstances, would be disastrous failure, bringing ruin on the investors and deterring many other capitalists from investing in promising undertakings even should they be under skilled guidance. We are led to make these observations by some remarks which we lately saw in the St. John Telegraph on the subject of New Brunswick iron. We have often made theenquiry, what is the cause of the failure of the Woodstock iron works; at one time we are told that the best iron was made there, at an other that it was nearly valueless. We hear again from Professor Hind and others, that large beds of iron exist in Carleton County on both sides of the St. John, 15 or 16 miles above Woodstock. We have it from good authority that 50 tons of iron per day are used in the foundries of the Province, which is imported either from Great Britain or the United States, and for which high prices are paid. We are also told, on equally good authority, that iron can be made in New Brunswick for $20 per ton, provided the ore beds which are found in Carleton and St. John Counties.....?.... neighborhood of Bathurst and Dalhousie are of sufficient size, and of good enough quality, to warrant the undertaking. The Provincial Government has of late being doing a great deal towards settling the Province, and we sincerely hope that these hardy Scotchmen have had all the skilled advice that they could have, and that the settlement of New Kincairdshire will prove a success. Yet New Brunswick requires the encouragement of other industries as well as farming; perhaps even more, since the Province, after all, is more a manufacturing than farming country. Would it not be well, therefore, for the Provincial Government to investigate the subject of iron manufacture in New Brunswick, and let us know whether our iron ores are not available for the purpose of manufacture, and their quality and extent, so that if possible we may keep among us the vast sums of money which annually leave our shores to pay for raw iron? Could not the Government employ a proper mining engineer

and chemist skilled in iron who could make examinations of iron localities, make assays and report to the Government the extent, position and quality of such beds and veins and the cost of fuel, etc.; such report would be of incalculable benefit, as it would if favorable, at once induce moneyed men to embark their means in blast furnaces. Our own, as well as all the other counties in the Province, is deeply interested in this matter, and the North as well as the South nearly equally affected by it. We hope, therefore, that the representatives of Charlotte will give this matter their attention at this session of the House, and show that the border county is foremost in every good work."

Codes: 0275 / Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1861 Recently passed: An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporatethe Humbolt Mining Company"". An Act to amend an Act intituled ""An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company"". An Act in amendment of and in addition to an act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. An Act in addition to any Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0275 / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Woodstock Fe; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Passed Apr. 3, 1855: An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company. Passed Apr. 12, 1855:An Act to facilitate certain Mining operations in theCounty of Carleton. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. An Act relating to Mines and Minerals, (with a suspending clause.) An Act in amendment of an Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in the Province."

Codes: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island; Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to

Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena. One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in

Codes: 0276 / 0007 / 0597 / 0275 / GYP / L1 / LIME / J8 / EXPL / GEOL /

IDX_Names: West Beach; Lake George Antimony; Simpson Island; Woodstock Fe; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Lime - General; Albert Mines; Exploration - General; Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Dec. 26, 1862 Mineral Localities of New Brunswick. - A Paper Read Before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, At Its Last Meeting, By Mr. G.F. Matthew. - As no systematic list of the various mineral localities in the Province has heretofore been published, and the greater number still remain unknown to those who have not access to the few existing sources of information on the subject, I have endeavored to supply a want by collecting the numerous notes scattered through Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick, adding thereto notices of localities discovered since his survey was brought to a close. In this work the writer has received valuable aid from his brother, as also from the late Dr.Robb and Mr. Wm. Payne of Portland. As the two branches of Natural Science, Geology and Mineralogy, are so intimately connected, it will be necessary, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the character of the mineral deposits mentioned in the accompanying list, to give sketch of their geological distribution. The Province of New Brunswick is mostly occupied by unaltered rocks of aqueous origin. It is traversed, however, by three metamorphic bands which originate in a district of the same character, occupying the greater part of the County of Charlotte, and extending thence westwardly into the State of Maine. The northern land, pursuing a N.N.E. course through the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester, terminates on the Bay of Chaleur. The 4 southern, of which the intermediate band passing through King's County is a subordinate spar, skirts the Bay of Fundy on its northern side as far as Chignecto Bay. A metamorphic district, of which little, however, is known, also exists about the head waters of the Tobique, Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit Rivers. The triangular area intervening between the two bands of altered and igneous rocks is occupied by an extensive coal formation, having deposits of Limestone and Gypsum, principally in the lower beds of the basin. On the triangular side of the first mentioned metamorphic band is another large and comparatively level district in which calcareous and argillaceous shales, of Silurian age, prevail. No great variety of minerals has been found in either of these flat districts, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be. Those, however, which do occur, are mostly of economic value (ores of iron, coal, gypsum, &c.) To the metamorphic bands and the district in which they unite therefore, we may look for the principal and more varied accessions to our mineral wealth. The following remarks regarding the southern metamorphic district are based upon the writer's own observations.The limestones of St. John Co. to which the localities in Portland pertain may have been produced by chemical deposition; for, although, they are only partially altered in many places, no fossils, except obscure vegetable remains have been detected in them. From the abundance of magnesian silicates we might suppose that these calcareous beds are, in part, ""dolomite."" The granite and gneiss of the limestone district contain tourmaline, epidote and laumontite, and small quantities of the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, besides their ordinary constituents. Epidote is eminently characteristic of the trappean beds of Upper Devonian age, which extend in a double curve from Musquash to Bloomsbury Mt., and probably beyond. It is usually accompanied by quartz, specular iron and chlorite. Sheldon's Point is in this belt, and the minerals of Kingston and Clifton occur in stratified greenstone, probably of the same age; while those of Cape Spencer, West Beach and Black River are in overlying beds of sedimentary origin, largely charged with volcanic products. It will be seen that none of the zeolites found in the Triassic traps of Nova Scotia have yet been detected in the Devonian beds of volcanic origin on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy; these latter seeming to hold (with the exception of chlorite and prehnite) anhydrous silicates only. The N.S. zeolites have been met with at only one locality in the Province - the Island of Grand Manan. It is not improbable, 5 therefore, that the trap of this island, like that of Isle au Haut and the North Shore of the Basin of Minas, is an outlier of the great masses which skirt the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy. Mineral Localities. - (This list was prepared three years ago for a supplement to Dana's Mineralogy which was not issued owing to the illness of the author of that work. I therefore feel that I am now at liberty to place it at your disposal. Alterations in the arrangement of some localities have been made, a few unimportant ones struck out, and others added. The marks used to distinguish the character of the specimens are similar to those in Dana's Mineralogy, viz: those which may be had in good specimens are underlined, (!) is added where they are remarkably good, (!!) where the specimens are unique. (NOTE - underlined articles are bracketed with square brackets, i.e. [coal] Albert County Grindstone Point and Island - Lignite, Iron Pyrites, Barytes. Hopewell - Gypsum, Selenite, [Alabaster].Albert Mines - Albertite !! Pollet River, 15 miles up - Coal. Shepody Mt. - Pyrolusite, [Calc spar], (rhombs with Manganese), Iron Pyrites, Native Alum, a clay. Turtle Creek - Coal. Carleton CountyWoodstock - Copper Pyrites, (mined) Wad, Bog Iron Ore. At Iron Mines - Hematite, Limonite. Charlotte County Beaver Harbour - Red jasper, Chlorite. Campobello island; at Welshpool - Iron Pyrites, Galena, Blende, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites. At head of Harbor de Lute - Galena, 4 in. vein. At Head Harbor - Iron Pyrites, Copperas. Deer Island, on N.W. side - Magnetic Iron, Calc Spar, (in Amygdaloidal) Hornstone, Quartz, (in trap). Digdeguash R., at Hog Island - Red jasper. On W. side of entrance - Calc Spar, (rhombs, in conglomerate,) Chalcedony, (in Greenstone,) At Rolling Dam - Graphite. Grand Manan Island, between Northern Head and Dark Harbour - Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, [Thompsonite, Stilbite, Heulandite, Calc Spar, Zeolite (Mesotype?), Apophyllite], Specular Iron, Magnetic Iron. At Whale Cove - Calc spar ! Heulandite ! Laumontite ! Stilbite ! Semiopal ! At Fish Head (2 miles S. of Eel Brook) - Chlorite, (abundant in qtz). At Ross's Island - Quartz Crystals. White Head - Chlorite, Quartz Crystals. At Kent's Island - Veined Marble. L'Etang Island and Harbour - Marble, Serpentine, Chlorite, Iron Pyrites. Le Tete - Galena, Erubescite, Copper Pyrites, Barytes. 6 Magaguadavic R., at entrance - Veins of copper pyrites, Malachite, Azurite. One eighth of a mile E. - Galena. Red Head, (on Mace's Bay) - Red jasper. Seeley's Cove, Hill 1/2 mile N. of - Quartz crystals, Calc spar, Magnetic Iron, Iron Pyrites. St. Stephen, 4 1/2 miles N. of - Graphite (in greywacke). Molybdenite, (in gneiss.) Milltown - Pyrites. Simpson's Island, on the Shore - Copper glance, Malachite. [See note]. Waweig R., 3 miles up, at Cormick's Mills, - Pyrites, Feldspar, Schorl and Garnet, (in boulder). At Bartlett's Pond - Quartz crystals. At Oak Bay - Hepatic Pyrites, in greywacke.) Gloucester County Bathurst - Malachite, (in coal). Eight miles from, on Tete-a-gouche R. - Manganite, (in crystals and crystalline,) [Copper Pyrites]. Kent County Buctouche R. - Coal. Cocaigne R., on branch, 3 miles from bridge - Coal. Richibucto R., 3 miles above Ford's Mills and at Big Brook - Coal. At Bass R. - Iron pyrites. Half mile W. of Liverpool - Bog Iron Ore. Kouchibouguaasis R. - Coal. Kings County Belleisle Bay, on N. Shore - Galena, (in limestone), veins of chalcedony, Jasper and Hornstone, (in trap). One and a half miles W. of Bull Moose Hill, on farms of Northrup and Benson - Large bed of Magnetic Iron. Clifton - [Orthoclase], (xls) Epidote, [(Pistacite)]. (common xls.) [Chlorite], (abundant granular,) Prehnite, all in bedded greenstone, Quartz crystals, Specular Iron. Hammond R., at Sherwood's - Graphite, (in limestone). Hampton, and at Darling's Lake, in loose pieces - Agate, Carnelian, Red jasper. Kingston, on ridge S. of village - Magnetic Iron, Magnetic Pyrites; also, Chlorite and Red jasper. Nerepis, near Hatfield's Mill - Iron Pyrites, (in greywacke). Near Mather's Inn - Amethyst, Quartz Crystals, Feldspar. Norton - Near Choat's Mill, on road to Belleisle - Argentif. Galena One mile N. of Baxter's Inn - Specular Iron (xls) and Red Hematite. Quispamsis - Pyrites, Copper pyrites, Galena, Laumontite. Sussex, 1/4 mile from church, on McReady's farm - 7 [Selenite !] (hexagonal xls. forming in the mud of a spring.) [There are two fine groups of crystals from this locality in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute.] Eight miles from Station, on Dutch Valley road - [Manganite], Pyrolusite, [Barytes.] Upham - Brine springs.Four miles E. of Titus Mill - Gypsum Northumberland County Boiestown - Coal. Barnaby's R., opposite mouth - Coal. Chatham - Coal, Iron Pyrites. Newcastle - Coal. Queens County Grand Lake, at Grand Point - Fossil Trees, containing Barytes, Pyrites, Copperas. Salmon River, (on Crawford's farm) - Coal, Caly, Iron Stone, Pyrites, Copperas. Newcastle - Coal mines. Coal Creek - Coal, (formerly mined.) Long Reach, opposite VanWart's - Chlorite. Washademoak River - Coal, (2 1/2 miles from Long's Creek.) Few miles above mouth on S.E. of a small cove - Hornstone, Jasper, Chalcedony, Carnelian, Quartz Crystals. Restigouche County Belledune Point - Verd Antique, Serpentine, Iceland Spar! Dalhousie, near to - [Agate], Carnelian. Point le Nim - Coal. St. John County Carleton, near Falls - Red Calcite. Chance Harbour - [Calc spar] (deep red xls) in quartz veins, Chlorite (in argill and talcose state). Brandy Brook - Quartz crystals. - Epidote (Pistacite) and Hornblende in boulders. Black R. settlement. - [Quartz crystals], Chlorite, Calc spar, Copper Pyrites, Specular Iron !(tabl. xls) Little Dipper Harbour, on W. side - Barytes, quartz crystals, Amethyst (in compact greenstone). Moosepath - Schorl (crystals), Hornblende (crystals), Felspar (red), Muscovite, Albite (?) Musquash, on E. side, Harb. at entrance - Graphite, Pyrites, Copperas. At Shannon's - Serpentine, Verd-Antique, [Chrysotile.] E. side of Musquash - [Quartz crystals] (veins in conglomerate). Portland, [Crow's Nest - Serpentine,] Chrysotile, Steatite, Magnesite, Asbestos. [Drury's Cove] - Indurated Talc, Pyrallolite (?), Graphite, Pyrites.[At the Falls] - Graphite (impure bed 4 ft.) [Fort Howe Hill] - Graphite, Calcite (several forms, viz: dogs-tooth spar, nail-head spar, &c.) [Howe's Road], 1 1/2 miles from St. John - Epidote (in syenite). ! 1/2 mile from road [Tremolite], Steatite, Mica (?). [Lily Lake] - Serpentine, Chrysotile, Talc, (radiated), Steatite, Graphite. [White Augite] (?). Quaco, Light House Pt. - Manganese, ([Pyrolusite]), (bed 4 ft). W. of Point - Lignite. E. of Quaco, Fuller's Creek - Graphite, Iron Pyrites. Farther Eastward - Schorl, Asbestos, Chrysotile, Serpentine. Sheldon's Pt. - [Epidote] (Pistacite and Zoisite), Actinolite, Asbestos, Calcite, Specular Iron, Malachite. Cape Spencer - Specular Iron (crystals), Calcite (crystals), Talc, Chlorite, Asbestos. Ten Mile Creek - Coal in slate and sandstone. West Beach - At Evan's - Quartz Crystals, Talc, Chlorite. Half Mile W. of Evan's - Vein of Magnesite with Talc, Chlorite and Magnetic Iron, Copper and Iron Pyrites, [Hematite], [Specular Iron]. [See note.] Point Wolf and Salmon R. - Iron and [Copper] [Pyrites], Asbestos, Chlorite, [Erubescite], Chrysocolla, [Cuprite.] Sunbury County Oromocto River, N. Branch, 10 miles up - Coal. Lincoln - Wad, Bog Iron Ore. Victoria County Tobique River - Red Jasper, Carnelian, Agate. At mouth, S. side - Galena. At mouth of Wapskehegan R. - Gypsum, Salt Springs. Three miles farther up - Stalactites (abundant). Quisibis River - [Blue Phosphate of Iron] (in clay). Westmorland County Bellevue - Iron Pyrites. Dorchester, Taylor's Farm - Cannel Coal, Clay Iron Stone. On Ayre's Farm - Petroleum, Asphaltum. Grand Anse - Gypsum, [Selenite] (large crystals), Apatite, (vide Gesner). Memramcook - Coal, [(Albertite).] Shediac - 4 miles up Scadouc R. - Coal. York County Harvey Settlement - Wad. Nashwaak River - Coal. Tay Creek - Coal. Pokiok River - Tin pyrites (in granite vein). Three miles from St. John River, in direction of Lake George - Stibnite ! [See note]. 9 In order to obtain a clearer view of the value of the mineralogical resources of the Province as thus far developed, let us take a glance at the more important facts to be deduced from the foregoing list. Many of the minerals noted in its columns are not of economic importance, and therefore will not receive any further notice. Serpentine and marble, both of which are largely used in ornamental work, are known to occur at many localities; but few of those which have been examined yield blocks sufficiently perfect to be useful to the manufacturer. Of such well known and widely distributed minerals as limestone and gypsum it is scarcely necessary to speak. Both, the former especially, are abundant in many parts of the Province. Heavy beds of limestone are common in the southern metamorphic belt, also on the Bay Chaleur. Unaltered deposits may be seen skirting the margin of the great coal field. Gypsum is confined mostly to the Lower Carboniferous series of King's, Albert, and Westmorland; but occurs also in the red sandstone district of the Tobique River. Chlorite or ""pipestone"" and Steatite or ""soapstone"" have been found at a number of places; but no deposit of the latter mineral, sufficiently large to be available for manufacturing purposes, has yet been discovered. Barytes, or ""heavy spar,"" has been met with only at a few localities, and not in any considerable quantity, unless we may except that in Sussex and a large deposit said to occur at Le Tete. This mineral is largely used in the manufacture of white paint, and also for other purposes. It resembles calcareous spar, but differs in cleavage and is much heavier. The only gem which this province has thus far yielded is that very common one called, according to its color, white stone or rock crystal, false topaz, and amethyst. Other varieties of this mineral, such as carnelian, agate and jasper, which are frequently used in jewellery, occur at several places. Garnet is reported from Waweig river, but it has not been found ""in situ"". All the tourmalines mentioned are of the ordinary black variety. It will be seen on examination of the catalogue, that all the metals in ordinary use as well as some others which are more infrequent, occur in this province. But of the commoner ones several have not been found in sufficient quantity to be worth extracting. Indications of tin were observed in the granite of the Pokiok river, by Dr. Gesner. Lead ore has been met with at Tobique River, Norton, Campo Bello, and other places, but not in sufficient quantities as to assure a profitable return to 10 the miner. Zinc blende is found at Campo Bello and a few other localities, but not even so abundantly as lead. This mineral is usually of a dark brown color, and is frequently associated, as at Campo Bello, with galena and copper pyrites. Several ores of copper, chiefly sulphurets and carbonates occur in various parts of the Province, but few of the mines opened in these deposits have been permanently worked. Those of Bathurst and Woodstock have been abandoned. But mining on a small scale is still continued at Salmon River and Le Tete, and experimental operations on the deposit at Simpson's Island have been commenced. Two ores of this metal have been newly added to the list of those already known to occur in the Province. These are the Suplhuret called copper glance, from Simpson's Island and cuprite, or the red oxide of copper found at Salmon River. Iron and manganese are the metals which above all others are most abundant. Heavy ore beds of the former are exposed at Woodstock, Nerepis Road, Bull Moose Hill, West Beach, and other localities referred to in the list. At the first mentioned place the ore has been worked for a number of years. Manganese occurs in greatest quantities and purity near the eastern terminations of the two metamorphic bands to which allusion has already been made. The earthy variety called Wad is also common. The mine near Bathurst which affords beautiful crystals of the grey oxide has been abandoned on account of the irregularity and unreliable character of the deposit. Operations, however, are still carried on at Sussex and Shepody. Of the precious metals, silver has been detected in some of the lead ores, in the ore of antimony near Pokiok, and in the copper ore of Simpson's Island, but only in minute quantities. Gold, so far as we are aware, is yet undiscovered; at least, there is no tangible evidence to show us that it has been found in the Province. If reliance may be placed on the results of the geological survey, the northern metamorphic band, the County of Charlotte, the region about the headquarters of the Tobique, and that part of the southern band which has not been shown to be of Devonian age, are the most promising districts for the gold seeker. The discovery of a rich gold field would undoubtedly give a great spur to the development of our Provincial resources, but, at the same time, would probably have a tendency to attract a lawless and reckless population. Seams of coal have been found at numerous localities within the great central area, covered by deposits of Carboniferous age. Few of these, however, promise to be productive. The unique variety found at Hillsborough has proved to be a mine of wealth to its owners. Operations have also been successfully carried on at the mines on Grand Lake for many years. But in no other part of the Province have beds of this mineral sufficiently large to attract the attention of capitalists, been opened. Those best qualified to judge (Drs. Robb and Dawson) of the productiveness of New Brunswick coal measures, gives us little reason to hope that they will yield stores of fossil fuel as large as, considering the extensive area which they cover, we might anticipate. Still the discovery of extensive beds is not altogether hopeless, for we should bear in mind that a great part of the area underlaid by these rocks remains unsettled and uncleared; and we may traverse parts of it for scores of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Although New Brunswick is not favored with the possession of mineral attractions so brilliant as some of her Colonial sisters, she is not altogether devoid of some solid advantages as the preceding summary will show. The many openings for the advantageous investment of capital, which are to be found in a young and flourishing colony is no doubt the reason why the abundant mineral wealth, with which bountiful Providence has endowed us, still remains undeveloped. As population increases, however, and our wants become more diversified, this source of a prosperous and remunerative commerce will receive the attention which it deserves. Already we see signs of the approach of such a period in the careful investigation which several newly discovered metallic deposits are receiving. [In these remarks I have endeavored as far as possible to occupy ground different from that taken up by Prof. L.W. Bailey in this valuable little publication on the mineral resources of the Province, as exemplified by the metallurgical collection of the University of New Brunswick; considering that a repetition of what has recently been made public would be superfluous.] Addenda. -Iron Ore of West Beach. - The bed of ore at this place inwhich the mine has been opened is included in the upper part of a large mass of coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, dipping to the S.E. at an angle of about 30ø, and distant a furlong from the shore. The pit or quarry from which the ore has been extracted has been opened in a bed of dark, reddish, brown hematite. One or more schooner loads have been taken away, and a quantity still remains awaiting shipment. The conglomerate is abundantly seamed with quartz containing scattered masses and veins of micaceous and specular iron in tabular crystals. Two or three miles eastward of the mine the iron ore again appears on the hill side. Here, however, three or four beds of ore (one of them 20 feet thick) are visible; and the associated rocks are different, consisting of beds of trap-ash, trap-ash slate, and talcomicaceous slate. The ore beds were not traced on the eastern side of Black River. Were it not for their variable thickness they might be sought for here with much probability of success. A continuation of the same rocks holds beds of limestone at Emerson's Creek, a few miles to the eastward. The facilities for working this ore are therefore, in some respects, unusually good, but no smelting operations have hitherto been undertaken. From its association it would appear that this ore was originally deposited in the state of a finely divided ferruginous mud, in a shallow sea and within the influence of active volcanoes. I hope to be able to show at some future time that the accompanying rocks do not possess the antiquity ascribed to them in the geological reports of Dr. Gesner, but are of a later date than the sandstones and shales of St. John, which have yielded such an abundant harvest of Devonian plants. [For the information regarding the two following localities, I am indebted to Edward Allison, Esq.] Copper Ore, Simpson's Island. -The vein of green carbonate (malachite) recently discovered, occurs in a small island, (not exceeding 100 acres in extent) about one mile south of Deer Island, andseven miles from Eastport. The island is composed of trap-rock, through which protrudes a band of slate, with nearly vertical layers, which extends across the island in an East and West direction; it being about four feet wide on the West side, and from ten to twelve feet wide where it terminates in a small cove on the East side of the Island. The copper lode occurs in this slate, and was discovered on the West side of the Island in a beach which extends (from high to low water) abut 400 feet. This beach is composed of rock covered with seaweed, except near high water mark, where it is shingle. The copper lode, where discovered, is about four feet wide, and about 150 feet from low water mark; it has been traced about 150 feet toward the shore and to low water mark. Several tons of this ore have been taken out and sent to Liverpool to be tested. A small sample sent some time since yielded 27 per cent of copper, and nearly four ounces of silver to the ton. The value of the ore as taken out is reported to be £27 stg. per ton. [Pieces of Copper glance (sulphuret of copper) were scattered through the Carbonate which forms the mass of the ore at the surface, and were found to increase when the evacuation was deepened. At a greater depth the ore probably consists of the former compound, as the carbonate seems to result entirely from decomposing agencies at work at and near the surface] - G.F.M. Antimony of York Co. -The vein of antimony recently discovered occurs in York Co., Parish of Prince William, about 20 miles above Fredericton, and is on the S.W. side of the river Saint John. The rise of the land from the river at this place is gradual, till the summit of the slope (about 300 feet high) is reached, when the ground falls away toward Lake George, and the Pokiok Stream. Near the top of the slope a band of primary rock, having a course about N.W. and S.E., protrudes through the soil, and is shown particularly where it crosses the highway. This band of rock contains the vein of antimony referred to. It was discovered in

Codes: 0276 / LEGI / IDX_Names: West Beach; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated; name 6. Capital may be and capabilities. increased. 2. First meeting, by whom and 7. Company authorized to how to be called; powers. assess shares; 3. Capital stock, amount, and proceedings against when payable. delinquents. 4. Liability for debts. 8. Corporation to 5. Liability of Stockholders terminate unless 10 per for stock subscribed. cent of capital be paid up within three years. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas the efficient opening and working of Mines at West Beach in the County of Saint John, and elsewhere in the Province of New Brunswick, will be highly advantageous to the Province; And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such undertaking, renders it essential that the Company 7 engaged therein should be incorporated; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative

Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Alfred Phillips, William Henry Scovil, and the Reverend William Scovil, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of ""The Saint John Iron Works Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines at West Beach, in the County of Saint John, and elsewhere in the Province of New Brunswick, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at the City of Saint John, and shall be called by any one member of the said Company, by giving at least twenty days' notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province, and any two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John, previous to such meeting; at which meeting the Company shall be declared constituted, bye laws established, and Directors, or a Manager and other officers appointed, as by such bye laws shall be prescribed, and which they are hereby authorized to make. 3. That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds; ten pounds per centum of the said capital stock to be paid in before the said Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts, and the remainder of the said stock to be paid at such time and times and in such parts or portions as the business of the said Company shall from time to time require; the whole amount of such capital stock to be divided into three thousand shares of ten pounds each. 4. That the joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and that no creditors or person or persons having any demand against the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or where the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payment of any debt, due or demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied upon and seized to satisfy such debt or demand, to the extent of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the Company, and no more, and that such amount shall and may be levied by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand may be recovered against the said Company. 5. And be it enacted, that each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed the amount the stock so subscribed for, and shall and may be sued for the same by the said Corporation in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. That so soon as the said capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purpose of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, or the major part of them then present, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sums as they may seem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power to increase the number of shares accordingly. 7. That the said Company shall have power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to give public notice thereof in two Newspapers published in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of such assessment within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of such officer of the Company to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment is due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount so due on such shares and interest, with all expenses of selling and advertising, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made, except by a vote of the stockholders, and a majority of the shares. 8. That unless ten pounds per centum of the said capital stock shall be actually paid for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the majority of the Directors of the said Corporation, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer,) shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the end of the said

Codes: 0309 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Legislation, etc.;
Morning News - Mar. 21, 1860 Fredericton, March 19. - This morning the Bill to incorporate the Campobello Mining Company passed in Committee of the whole."

Codes: 0309 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 7 Cap. LXXXVIII. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. Capital, amount and divison 6. Act void if 25 per into shares. Cent of capital be not 3. First meeting, time and subscribed within one place of. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John J. Robinson, Clement Hemery, Elijah Whitney, George D. Street, John C. Allen, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Campo Bello Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of digging, mining, smelting, and exporting Copper and Copper ore, Lead, Tin, and other metals and minerals, in and for the Island of Campo Bello, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Company shall be thirty thousand pounds, divided into six

thousand shares of five pounds each. 3. The first meeting of said Company for organizing the same shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons, by giving twenty days notice thereof in a Newspaper published in the County of Charlotte. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Codes: 0309 / LIME / G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Welshpool; Lime - General; Granite; Mineral Springs;
N.B. Courier - Jul. 28, 1838 Geological Survey. - We omitted to mention in a former number, that Dr. Gesner had re commenced his Geological Survey of the Province; having proceeded to Charlotte County for that purpose. We understand that Gentleman will not publish any account of his proceedings, until he has finally made his Report in the Autumn; but we have reason to believe that hisdiscoveries in that quarter are of a highly interestingnature; and that he has examined the Saint Croix from itssource to some distance above Saint Stephen's and the country in that neighborhood, together with the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay which belong to the British, with the exception of Grand Manan; where valuable Lime andGranite quarries and Mineral Springs have been found. Lead Ore has been obtained on Campobello; and there is anabundance of Marl, which is valuable to the farmers in that quarter, and remarkable tertiary deposits containing numerous fossil shells. These features of the country in a geological point of view are new and interesting; and the inhabitants of this Province generally, may promise themselves much advantage from Dr. Gesner's valuable labours. -

Codes: 0310 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Adams Island; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 20, 1891 Crown Land Office, May 16th, 1891. To the Owner or Owners of Adams Island, (near outer Passamaquoddy Bay, Charlotte County), or their Assignees of Lessees (if any), who may claim to have made explorations or actually commenced Mining operations thereon, and all others whom it may concern:Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to me for a Mining Lease of said Island, under the Act 54th Victoria, Chapter 16, and that The Governor in Council will examine into the matter, and take action, &c., as provided for by the 138th Section of said Act. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: 0311 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Letete Mine; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXV. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. Section. Section.1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 9 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per place of. Cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John Ward, Charles Merritt, John Duncan, Samuel Dick, Richard S. DeVeber, William Davidson, John G. Woodward, George Dick, Edward L. Thorne, John Owens, Henry B. Robinson, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The LeTete Mining Company,"" and by that name have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the county of Charlotte, and establishing all necessary works connected there with, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Codes: 0425 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Millstream Iron; Geology - General;
Daily Sun - Apr. 10, 1891 New Brunswick Geology. - Mr. Chalmers' Report on His Work Last Year. - The Counties of Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland. - Mr. Chalmers left Ottawa on the 5th of June to continue the survey and mapping of the surface geology of New Brunswick, his field of work being the area included in the quarter sheet map No. 2, S.E. This sheet embraces the county of Kent with adjacent portions of the counties of Westmorland and Northumberland. Hisassistants were John H. McDonald of Brockville, Ont., from the date of his leaving Ottawa till the 4th of October, and W.J. Wilson of St. John, N.B., from the 30th June till the 15th of August. The following is Mr. Chalmers' report on the season's work: In the district to which this report relates the surface features are, generally speaking, uninteresting and monotonous, presenting the aspect of a low, level plain, which, however, rises gently towards the north-west margin.

Between river valleys this flat middle carboniferous area is comparatively undrained, and hence much wet, barren land exists upon it, and shallow peat bogs are common. Making Weldford Station our headquarters in the first part of the season, we examined the country along the Intercolonial railway to the north and south. Numerous cuttings exposed good sections of the superficial deposits, and the rock surfaces exhibited striae in many places. Two well defined sets of these were observed. The first set occurs along the railway to the north of Richibucto River, the striae trending abut due east, and this course was found also near the coast in the Buctouche and Cocagne districts, varying in some places to points between east and northeast. The second set was seen along the Intercolonial railway to the south of the Richibucto river, the striae there having a nearly north and south course. Good examples of the latter were discovered just south of Weldford Station, where rock surfaces were exposed during the construction of the railway, exhibiting finely preserved striae with a course of S. 5 deg. W. This is upon the watershed between the Richibucto, which flows eastwardly into the Straits of Northumberland, and the Salmon River, flowing south westwardly into the St. John, or rather into Grand Lake, the elevation of this watershed not being more than 200 to 250 feet above the sea. These two sets have evidently been produced by two different bodies of ice, both of which, to all appearance, have been local, the east and west striae by ice which moved towards the straits mentioned, and the north and south set by ice which flowed either northwardly into the valley of the Richibucto, or southwardly towards that of the St. John river. Boulder clay is sparingly found in many places on the higher grounds, but the chief covering of the rocks is a coat of their own debris, in the form of gravels, sands, etc., intermixed with boulders, chiefly local, with which, however, transported ones occur in greater or less numbers. The local debris referred to is unusually masked by stratified materials, the relations of the two being seen in river banks, especially below the 200 feet contour line. The whole superficial covering of the carboniferous rock, indeed, appears more or less stratified in the upper part, and is, generally speaking, deeper than that resting upon the other geological systems or formations of the province. It conceals the rocks from view everywhere, except along river valleys. The millstone grit, in its decay, seems, however, to have crumbled down largely into arenaceous materials. Sandy loam is met with along river courses, and clay beds constitute the basal member of the stratified series in certain places, but are not common; hence the conditions necessary for the preservation of the shells of marine animals in the post-tertiary deposits of this district are rare, and consequently very few of these are found in the fossil state. A noteworthy feature of the surface beds upon the area referred to is the presence of boulders of granite, felsite, diorite, etc., scattered broadcast over them and often embedded therein. The boulders are obviously from the Cambro-Silurian, Cambrian and preCambrian rocks to the northwest. Near the coast and below the 200 feet contour line, however, they are sparingly intermingled, in same localities at least, with others that are not so easily accounted for, and which appear to have been borne thither by floating ice. The direction in which the boulders on the higher parts of the district have been transported is exemplified by their greater or less abundance in the different localities as we recede from the parent beds. For example, along the southwest Miramichi those of granite and other crystalline rocks are unusually large and abundant, and in many cases angular, being near the parent rocks; but as we proceed eastwards across the carboniferous basin they become smaller and more scattered. These transported boulders, are, however, merely the residual specimens of the vast numbers which have been borne thither. Remains of others which have crumbled to pieces are seen in the coarser gravels and sands in numerous places. The other superficial deposits of the district presented no new features worthy of consideration. The evidence regarding the pleistocene subsidence indicates that it may have been slightly less here than in the Bay of Fundy and the Baie des Chaleurs basins. An old shore line, quite distinct, we observed at Galloway, near Kingston, at a height of 150 to 160 feet above sea level. A similar ancient shore line, at about the same elevation, occurs in the Miramichi valley. After Mr. Wilson joined our party on the 30th of June he and Mr. McDonald examined the southern part of the district, following all the roads and streams. While they were engaged I first visited the ship railway, now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto, for the purpose of re-examining the formations disclosed in an excavation for docks which is now being at its western end. The excavation is opened in the margin of the Amherst salt marsh, between the mouths of the LaPlanche and Missiguash rivers. The section exhibits in descending order - (1) marsh mud, (2) blue clay holding shells of Mya arenaria, Macoma graenlandica, and the young Buccinum undatum?, (3) peat or humus, (4) red clay, and (5) boulder clay, with local boulders. The bottom of the boulder clay is not reached, although the excavation is upwards of 60 feet in depth. Afterwards I proceeded to Grand Manan, to examine one or two doubtful points there. Striation by ice, apparently from the mainland, and a few boulders evidently belonging to rocks other than those on the island, were observed on the higher parts, 350 to 400 feet above the sea. Returning to Kent County, I then made a canoe trip along the coast and around the lagoons inside of the sand dunes, which here form barriers along the shallow shores. Many interesting facts were noted regarding the formation of the sand beaches, lagoons, peat beds, salt marshes, &c. On the 3rd of October I visited St. John, with a view of re-examining the boulder clay beds at Negrotown Point and the Fern Ledges. In company with Mr. Wilson, I measured a section of them at the latter place, to enable me to make a diagram exhibiting a deposit of stratified clay intercalated therein. From St. John I went to St. Andrews to make some further observations on the glaciation of that section, more especially at Chamcook mountain, etc. It was found that ice had ground completely over that hill, and that the summit, 637 feet above sea level, was scored and polished in a remarkable manner. Regarding the soil of the district examined the past season, it may be remarked that it is, on the whole, good, especially along the coast and river banks, and also on some of the higher grounds between the streams. But large tracts are swampy, or covered with boggy material, constituting so-called barrens. Whereever the natural drainage is sufficient to carry off the surplus waters due to precipitation, the land is fit for cultivation. It is, however, deficient in lime, and requires frequent applications of that material to bring it up to its highest yielding capacity. Good farming districts are found along the Richibucto valley, more especially on Nicholas River and Coal Branch, also in the Kouchibouguacis valley, and in the Buctouche and Cocagne districts. The forests of this part of the province, formerly so dense, and consisting of a mixed growth of trees, such as pine, spruce, birch, hemlock, cedar, hacmatac, etc., are now being greatly depleted. Large areas have been overrun by fires, and present little else but bare trunks and a scanty second growth. The destruction of timber from this cause alone is enormous. During the summer of 1888 the fires which swept over a large portion of the area under review destroyed valuable tracts of the forest. The materials of economic value met with in the district are few and unimportant. Peat is found in extensive bogs along the coast, especially near the Kouchibouguac, the Kouchibouguacis, Aldouane, Richibucto, and in many other places. These bogs are often deep, and produce abundant crops of cranberries. In the interior, large bogs often occur upon the flat, undrained portions of the district, but they are usually shallow, and in many cases support scrubby growth of hacmatac and black spruce. No use has yet been made of peat in this part of the country. Gravel and sand, suitable for ballasting, road- making, etc., were observed in nearly every locality, and clay, available for brick-making, occurs in many of the river valleys. Fine blown sands are abundant everywhere along the coast, forming the dunes or barriers already referred to. In the latter part of the season I visited thedeposit of so-called magnetite, near the head of Millstream, Gloucester County, specimens of which, analyzed by Professor Donald, chemist and assayer, Montreal, are reported to have yielded upwards of 60 per cent of metallic iron, with ten per cent of silica, etc. Considerable portions of the ore appears to be highly pyritous. About two miles distant from this deposit there occurs a vein of pyrites and galena, the former containing traces of gold and the latter of silver,according to an assay made by Mr. Hoffman,

Codes: 0469 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gold Brook; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 24, 1889 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty fourth day of August, A.D. 1889, incorporating John A. Shea of Grafton, farmer; Solomon Perley, of Upper Woodstock, contractor; John Graham, of Woodstock, grocer; Albert Brewer, of Upper Woodstock, contractor; David W. Jackson, of Upper Woodstock, millwright; Frederick H. Hale, of Grafton, gentleman; Samuel T. Baker, of Woodstock, carriage maker; F. Herbert Dibblee, of Woodstock, silver plater; Robert Stephenson, of Woodstock, mechanic; G. Randolph Ketchum, of Upper Woodstock, gentleman; all in the county of Carleton, Province aforesaid, for the purpose of the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick; for mining, and other purposes incidental to mining and the working of Mines, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in ores and minerals of all kinds, and all other purposes connected with the business of mining, by the name of The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company, with a total capital of Two hundred thousand Dollars, divided into Two hundred thousand Shares of One Dollar each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the twenty fourth day of August, A.D. 1889. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary." Royal Gazette - Jul. 17, 1889 Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for incorporation by Letters Patent under the privileges of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. 1st. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Northern New Brunswick Mining Company. 2nd. The objects for which the Company seeksincorporation are - The acquiring, building, settling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incident to Mining and the working of Mines, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds, and all otherpurposes connected with the business of mining. 3rd. That the office and chief place of business of the proposed Company is to be established at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4th. The amount of the Capital Stock of the proposed company will be Two hundred thousand dollars. 5th. The number of shares is to be Two hundred thousand, of One Dollar per share. 6th. The names, addresses and callings of the several shareholders respectively are as follows, of whom the three first named, John A. Shea, Solomon Perley and John Graham, are to be the first and Provisional Directors of the Company under the proposed incorporation:- John A. Shea, Grafton, Carleton Co., farmer; Solomon Perley, Upper Woodstock, Carleton County, contractor; John Graham, Woodstock, Carleton County, grocer; Albert Brewer, Upper Woodstock, Carleton County, contractor; David W. Jackson, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., millwright; Frederick H. Hale, Grafton, Carleton Co., gentleman; Samuel T. Baker, Woodstock, Carleton Co., carriage maker; F. Herbert J. Dibblee, Woodstock, Carleton Co., silver plater; Robert Stephenson, Woodstock, Carleton Co., mechanic; G. Randolph Ketchum, Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., gentleman. Dated this 15th day of July, A.D. 1889."

Codes: 0489 / GEOL / IDX_Names: York Mills; Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - May. 15, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. Although the general colour of these rocks is grey, they are occasionally reddish, purple and yellow, and more rarely of a greenish hue, and sometimes stained black with oxide of manganese; these differences being apparently quite capricious in their modes of occurrence, depending rather upon local circumstances than upon the stratigraphical position of the beds exhibiting them. At the few spots where thin seams of coal have been discovered, they are overlaid by a correspondingly thin band of drab coloured arenaceous and micaceous shale, showing scanty and imperfect impressions of ferns and other coal plants, and rest upon a similar stratum, abounding in nodules of iron pyrites, but destitute of organic remains, so far as I could discover. I am not aware of any true stigmaria underclays of other indications of productive and workable coal seams having been found in the region under notice. Near Thompson's Mills, at the mouth of the Nashwaaksis, about three miles north of Fredericton, two large prostrate trees have been found imbedded in the solid sandstone, one measuring fifty feet long and two feet diameter at the base; of these I have obtained fragments, but the species has not yet been identified. The altitude of the various strata above enumerated, which appears on the whole to be conformable, is nearly horizontal. From local irregularities,

however, in the apparent surfaces of bedding, it is exceedingly rare to obtain an unequivocal observation of strike or dip by direct measurement and from the want of continuity of the beds their precise attitude cannot be deducted from bearings and levels taken at moderately distant points. From a somewhat comprehensive series of observations, I believe I am justified in setting down the average dip, throughout the region explored by me, as E 6 deg. - 10 deg S at an angle of 5 deg. This is at and near the rim of the area; as we proceed towards the centre the strata become more and more nearly horizontal. The grey grits and conglomerates being composed of materials little liable to disintegrate by the influence of the weather, especially towards the outer rim, have resisted denudation, and are generally found standing out in bold bluffs or more shelving ridges of various elevations up to 900 feet above tide level; while the softer and more readily decomposed red and calcareous rocks at their base occupy lower ground, and partially influence the course of some rivers; their ruins producing, as might be expected, good arable land. The grey sandstones, on the other hand, produce by their disintegration rather poor and meagre soils; and the uplands overlying these rocks being either for the most part encumbered with looses blocks, or swampy from want of natural drainage, the progress of agriculture in such circumstances slow. The trappean rocks to which I have referred as associated with this group, occur only in connection with its lower members. The areas of these eruptive rocks, of which I have noted seven distinct localities in the region explored by me, are generally of very limited extent, but locally they appear to have exercised a considerable influence upon the character and distribution of the rocks penetrated and overlaid by them. Having thus indicated the general features and conditions of the Carboniferous rocks in this region, I shall proceed to give a few details of the more notable localities in which they were observed. - It has long been known that the great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situated a little to the west of Oromocto Lake, near the boundary line between the counties of York and Charlotte. It is at this latter point that my observations commence, extending thence in a northeasterly direction to the county of Northumberland, at Boiestown on the southwest Miramichi River. The river Magaguadavic skirts this line transversely just at the apex of the Carboniferous triangle, and seems to have excavated its channel in the soft calcareous and marly rocks at the base of the formation; the country beyond, to the west and north, forming a very extensive elevated plain, underlaid by the metamorphic rocks. The succeeding members, crop out in bold bluffs, nearly 250 feet above and two-thirds of a mile from the river; the apparent dip being N. 70 deg. E. log. 15 deg. Oromocto Lake, which is situated two miles eastward from the brow of a cliff, and is about sixteen square miles in superficial extent, is from 80 to 100 feet below the level of the escarpment referred to, and 370 feet above the level of tide water, while the general level of the great plain to the west is 250 feet; thus presenting the extraordinary phenomenon of a very considerable body of water supported at a height of 120 feet above the plain in the immediate vicinity, and yet draining through a very great area in the oppositedirection. At Lister's Mills ten miles north from the escarpment, and on the north-east branch of the Magaguadavic, the rocks at the base of the Carboniferous series present an interesting development of their peculiar characters where affected by trappean intrusions. Mottled red and green highly calcareous shales and conglomerates, some of the layers holding nodules of pure calcspar, layers of chert and strings of fluorspar, occur mixed with rocks apparently of eruptive origin, and with others bearing much resemblance to the older metamorphic rocks. (To be

Codes: 0530 / Z2 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Pokiok River; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.: Granite; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Oct. 7, 1837 LETTER IV. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In endeavoring to discover the geological features of any country, and to obtain sufficient data whereby particular examinations are rendered less difficult, I have alwaysobserved that the sea coast, and the banks of the rivers wherever they occur, afford facilities not to be obtained through any other medium, where deep mines and quarries have not been opened. Convinced of these facts I have endeavored to lay before Your Excellency a few particulars relative to the Tantamarre, Memramcook, and Kennebecasis Rivers, and the characters of the formations through which they extend, so far as they were observed on my route. From the two former streams the River St. John is different in two important particulars; one in respect to its inestimable advantage to the country, and another in regard to the sources from which the diluvium on its banks has been derived. That part of the St. John which extends from above the falls into the interior of the country, receives no alluvial matter from the sea, as its navigable channel is elevated at least forty feet above the harbor at low water. The falls which might be considered by some an obstruction to navigation, absolutely extend it to a great distance. The impediments placed at the ""narrows"" and the sudden descent of the water at the falls preserve the level of the river above, which may now be compared to a lake. Were all the obstructions removed, and this majestic stream allowed to pass through a broad open mouth into the sea, dangerous rapids would be formed above, and its use as a common canal, and thoroughfare would be greatly diminished. It is certainly an admirable river where all the rapids are collected at its entrance - where they are locked up by the ocean twice every twenty four hours. The descent from the Meductic falls at Woodstock, (at least one hundred and thirty miles up river) is so gradual, and consequently the current of water so feeble, that long before the river can be emptied, the ""tidelock"" of the falls is closed, and a current throw back into the channel which seems to supply the waste that has taken place during the previous ebb. Instead of receiving constant supplies of sedimentary matter from the wasting rocks of the coast, during each tidal influx of the sea, the elevated situation of the river's bed and the barrier set up at its narrow mouth, prevent the admission of sand and mud, which on the banks of other rivers are so abundantly deposited. Nor do the border of this noble stream require it. Skirted with the detritus swept from the mountain's brow by falling showers, and clothed by the alluvium brought downward by each bubbling brook, a fertile deposit is formed on each of its banks, which are submersed beneath the waters of the vernal ad autumnal floods. About three miles from the Indian House, the limestone formed by the sides of the ""Narrows"", is met and overlaid by conglomerate, which is regularly stratified, and dips north-east. It evidently belongs to the formation of that rock so abundant along the Kennebecasis, being like it in every particular. The Nerepis river empties into the St. John ten miles above the Indian House - at its entrance a great change may be observed in the scenery. Instead of the bold rugged cliff of limestone and conglomerate the shore slopes gradually down to the main river, and cultivated fields decorate its border. Continuing their course in a south-west direction, the highlands already mentioned cross the St. John, and taking within their range the mountains of the Nerepis, they form a distinguishing feature of the Province. Beginning at their base, the great coal district of the country is spread out far and wide in a northerly direction, and its rocks are strongly contrasted with the oval summits of the granitic hills, and the grandeur of this primitive region into which the Nerepis extends. On the shores of Long Reach several beds of clay, sand, and gravel were observed, and to a stranger, the enormous rafts of floating timber, occupied by comfortable cabins, and whole families - the groups of children sporting on the buoyant pine - all moving slowly towards St. John, afford a truly interesting spectacle. Such is the scenery in a Province possessing four thousand miles of navigable lake and river, and such are some of the natural advantages the country enjoys. Advancing up the Long Reach the conglomerate and a coarse sandstone, may occasionally be seen forming bold eminences on the side of the river. At the ""head of the Reach"", there are two islands, apparently formed altogether of alluvial matter, from the particular direction of the current. A long arm of intervale extends along the west side of the river at a place called the ""Mistake"", where a deep creek has often been mistaken, even by good pilots for the main channel; hence this name has arisen. On this part of the St. John there are some beautiful views; at the head of the Reach the river becomes narrow, from this circumstance a blockhouse and battery were erected during the last war, on its eastern side. Not far from the lower end of Spoon Island there isa hill of granite, from which mill stones are quarried. But having passed rapidly up the stream in a steamboat, I am unacquainted with many of the interesting formations along its shores. There can be little doubt, however, that any who shall follow up those limited examinations, will reap a reward for their labour. It would be necessary to travel along both banks of this extensive river, in order to examine faithfully their structure, 3 and collect their minerals; and the time cannot be far distant when the Provincial Government will explore the hidden resources of the country and open up new channels of industry and wealth. A coarse sandstone apparently belonging to the lower strata of a coal basin, and approaching what is usually called the mill-stone grit, was observed at Gagetown, a delightful spot sixty miles from Saint John and thirty from Fredericton. I had not an opportunity to examine its extent, and the indications of coal appearing in that neighborhood. A remark has been made, and perhaps believed to be just by many, that after the timber of New Brunswick has been felled and transported, the resources of the country will be dried up, and consequently, the Province will fall even below the level of the other American colonies - but let any one make an excursion one hundred and fifty miles up the St. John, and that opinion will be discarded from the mind. From Long Reach to the Grand Falls, a distance approaching two hundred miles following the course of the river; there are many tracts of the most fertile soil, and almost every spot along the shores of this admirable stream is capable of cultivation. The vast quantity of intervale between Belleisle Bay and thirty miles above Fredericton is of itself, sufficient to enrich the central portion of the province. Already invested with chains of cultivated fields and rich meadows, occupied by the hardy sons of Loyalists, this useful river offers to its industrious and rapidly increasing population a fair compensation for their labor, and a home for their posterity. Nor is the scenery on the river less pleasing - during the summer months when the floods of spring have subsided, there are numerous landscapes along its embankments that will vie with the richest of other countries. The dark and winding river, shaded by the tops of lofty elms, or crested with the drooping willow - the distant village seen through the fringed opening of the forest - the unwieldy raft and smoking steamboat, make up that singular variety so pleasing to most travellers, and agreeable to the fixed inhabitant. The St. John, between the Falls and Fredericton will probably average a mile and a half in width, and when the number of smaller streams, lakes and creeks, all emptying into this common reservoir are viewed, the quantity of water it conveys cannot appear surprising; and that floods should occur during the heavy rains of autumn, and from the dissolution of the snow in spring are effects common to all rivers of the kind. But it must not be supposed that all the water rushing into this lake-like receptacle, is precipitated over the falls near the city of Saint John. Many from their own observation, have supposed that a subterraneous passage to the sea gives vent to a part of the water. That idea is certainly 4 erroneous. The quantity of water is reduced by evaporation alone - this during the summer months, and under particular conditions of the atmosphere, is quite sufficient to account for the supposed phenomenon. When so large an aqueous surface is exposed to the air during dry weather, the escape of vapor is very great, and it is certain that the river will rise when the atmosphere is dense, and the weather lowering, at times when there has been no previous rain. A circumstance readily explained by the atmosphere being in a condition more or less favorable for the conveyance of water in an teriform state. I have observed many small streams to become dry at their mouths in the summer season, while toward their sources they sent forward a much greater quantity of the evaporating fluid than could be absorbed by the earth. Of all the agents employed in modifying the earth's surface none of more active than water. Its effects are certain whether they are produced by the falling shower or the rushing of the mighty torrents. Particle after particle becoming loosened from the hardest rocks by its disintegrating influence, is swept from the summit of the mountains to form new deposits in the valleys. Even the largest rocks are torn from their native beds and transported by its force to great distances. The soil thus formed is always accumulated at the lowest levels, and distinctly points out the height to which water has risen. The matter collected by these means, whether it is large stones, sand, gravel or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it is derived, unless mixed with decayed vegetables or has undergone some change by chemical affinity. The large tracts of intervale on the St. John river, have thus been deposited from the debris of its surrounding hills, and each successive freshet brings down a new stratum of sediment that semi yearly renders the soil more fertile. The vast accumulation evidently belongs to two distinct and separate periods of time. The first or most ancient is limited in extent, and forms what is generally called the high intervale. It consists of different layers of rounded pebble, gravel, sand, and sometimes beds of clay. These, whenever they appear, occupy a higher level than the more recent alluvium and are seldom or never entirely inundated by the highest floods of the present period. This, the earliest of these collections is well displayed at Fredericton, and the town is built on one of the most beautiful situations. Opposite the Capital of New Brunswick, and near a bark camp village of its aboriginal inhabitants, there is a bed of good clay, and collections of fine sand, may be seen on the level land on the border of the river at other places. These deposits belong to those called by Mr. Lyell, Newer Pliocene, although I have not been able to discover in them any organic remains whereby their relative age might be determined. The other collection of alluvium is comparatively recent, 5 and has been formed by causes now in operation. In it I obtained two species Mtyila and other shells, all belonging to the kinds now living on the shores. This deposit forms almost all the intervale along the river and being placed in the lowest situation, ie. submerged during the floods of spring and autumn. It is more than probable that the site of the river and all its intervale was at one time a Lake, whose surplus waters made their exit into the sea by a passage remote from its present mouth. It was observed that the sediment collected on the borders of the channel increases more rapidly than near the upland. This arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down in time of freshet before they reach the more remote places, and hence also the coarse materials by falling first, will be found upon the bank, and the finer particles only are conveyed to the lowest and most remote parts. Such is the case of the Mississippi, which has been represented ""as a river running on the top of a long hill or ridge, with an elevation of twenty four feet in its highest part, and a base three miles in average diameter. First, however, remarks that this picture is not very correct, for notwithstanding the comparative elevation of the banks, the deepest part of the river is uniformly lower than the lowest point of the alluvium."" About six miles from Fredericton on the opposite side of the river, and near the Nashwasis, there is a remarkable cliff, averaging one hundred and fifty feet high, and extending some distance along the east side of the Royal Road. This cliff is composed of trap rocks which have been thrust upwards, and now form a lofty dyke in the coal measures, that were found to reach even further westward than the mouth of the Keswick. The precipice presents a bold front, and by constantly crumbling down has formed of debris rudely piled along its base. The trap is of the compact, and amygdaloidal varieties; the latter often contains numerous hollow cavities, and is perfectly vesicular. In other instances these cavities are filled with calcareous spar, and in this respect is different from the amygdaloid of Nova Scotia, which most frequently contains Zeolites. Good specimens of magnetic iron ore were found at the foot ofthe precipice, and a considerable quantity of that mineral was observed among the fractured masses forming the slope. I had much pleasure in being accompanied to this interesting spot by the Hon. J.S. Saunders, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob, with some of the students of Kings College, and the effects produced among the sandstones by the heat that accompanied the elevation of these volcanic rocks, rendered the excursion very interesting to the highly respectable party. A coarse sandstone similar to that observed atGagetown occupies the highest grounds in the rear of 6 Fredericton, the beautiful site of King's College is on this formation, and its massive columns are fine specimens of a similar rock brought from the Nashwaak, a stream nearly opposite the town. Occasionally covered with conglomerate the same rock continues its course near the entrance of the river Keswick nine miles above the capital. At numerous places the strata are covered with large boulders formed of its broken layers, and beds of gravel, sand, and clay. The impressions of leaves and other vegetable remains appear frequently, but in general they are imperfect from being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. The St. John here becomes more rapid, and winds its way among a number of islands. These, in summer, are decorated with green meadows, and the drooping branches of lofty elms add much to the natural beauty of the country. About two miles from the entrance to the Keswick on the south side of the river, new red sandstone forms a kind of a belt, and may be seen on both sides of the main stream. At the place where it is crossed by the road, it is very red and contains marl with a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. A bed of limestone is embraced by it, and may be observed forming a small declevity near the turnpike. The limestone is also highly colored, and as far as it was observed contains but few organic remains. Whoever exposes this lime to calcination, will find its quality improve by taking it as far from the surface as possible - by opening a deep quarry, and rejecting such masses as are in contact with its red marly covering. Near this place, I discovered in a mass of greywacke the remains of a beautiful species of a fossil coraline. The branches of this plant are spread out in the hard rock, and yet retain their original beauty, appearing as natural as if they had only been compressed between the leaves of a book. A part of this fossil is in the valuable collection of the Hon. J.S. Saunders, a gentleman of science and to whom I am much indebted for aid in making examinations in this part of the country. Following the course of the road on the south side of the St. John River, and passing over new red sandstone to the distance of two miles, greywacke slate and slate, are the prevailing rock to within two miles of Capt. Cheyne's farm, twenty five miles from Fredericton. These rocks have nothing peculiar in their appearance, and although no good roofing slate was found, it is highly probable it may be discovered here by a proper examination of the schistose hills in the vicinity of the river. The strata are almost perpendicular, and high ridges with deep ravines, give the country a most uneven appearance, and the road a number of hills not to be forgotten by any who have passed over them. Large rolled masses of granite syenite and greywacke are much more common in this than in the eastern parts of the Province, 7 where the solid formations of these rocks are placed at a great distance from the newer deposits on which these boulders are found. If it be true that these detached masses have been swept from their former positions by currents of water, these currents must have acted with less force in the western district of New Brunswick, than in other parts of the world, where they have been exiled to great distances. The effects produced by the watery elements are not, however, less manifest, for the detritus of the neighboring hills is collected in the valleys and the rocks are covered with water now blocks broken from their own strata. At the mansion of the worthy veteran officer, the coarse sandstone was again seen. This rock greywacke, and granite were observed alternately along the road to the Pokiok, where the granite prevails, and extending along the river a number of miles occupies a considerable tract of country. There are many delightful spots on the border of the main river, where it flows from among the mountains of these primary and transition rocks. One of the most beautiful of these is at a place called the Barony, the country residence of the late Judge Saunders. Four miles from the Barony, and forty two from Fredericton, there is the most singular waterfall, called the Pokiock, which rolls over one of the granite ridges of the primary mountain chain previously mentioned. The Pockiok is a narrow chasm in the granite about twenty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet deep, and one-eighth of a mile in length. Into this narrow opening the river descending from its higher channel falls over a perpendicular mass of rock, and bounding from step to step - whirling in oblique cascades, reaches the Saint John. Covered with the transient foam the main stream glides peacefully along, being scarcely disturbed by the introduction of this its noisy tributary. At the head of these falls several mills have been erected by Messrs. Allan, of a respectable family, and the owners of this romantic estate. A bridge is thrown over the dark and narrow opening, where the overhanging trees seem endeavoring to conceal the frightful gap beneath. Upon examining the remarkable chasm, it was

Codes: 0597 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Simpson Island; Legislation, etc.;
St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 9, 1893 and St. Croix Courier - Feb. 9, 1893 The last Royal Gazette contains notice of the application for the incorporation of The West Isles Mining Company. The purposes for which such incorporation is sought are - Mining and developing mining properties, and the acquiring, buying, leasing and holding real estate, with such plant, machinery and property as may be necessary and convenient for all the purposes of successfully prosecuting that object. The office or chief place of business shall be in St. Stephen. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each. The applicants are: Henry B. Witter, Boston, miner; James M. Lord, West Isles, Charlotte county, fisherman; Fred P, Greenwood, Boston, merchant; Eben A, Holmes, Eastport, merchant; James F. Marley, Boston, manufacturer, and Samuel D. Leavitt, Eastport, lawyer. The first three are to be the first or provisional directors."

Codes: 0604 / 0691 / 0051 / 0688 / Z2 / G3 / R8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Markhamville Manganese; Bathurst Copper; Gold Mine Gully; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 7, 1880 Minerals No. 2. - Geological Sequence Collection of the N.H.S. - Passing around to the northern side of the table where the mineral exhibits are placed another upright case comes into view, containing a collection of New Brunswick minerals, the property of the Natural History Society. They are chiefly for the instruction of the student and geologist, and with this object are arranged in geological sequence; that is, the minerals of each of the rock formations which exist in the Province are grouped together and so arranged that they present to the eye the natural succession of the formations in time, the oldest, or Laurentian, which from its position is called the fundamental or formation gneiss in Scotland, being represented by a row of minerals on the lower shelf - minerals which have been found mostly in the neighborhood of St. John. On looking over them we observe that they are mostly minerals from the limestones of the Town of Portland, together with ornamental varieties of these limestones, and a few minerals and ores from the gneissic rocks. The second shelf contains the minerals of the Huronian, a formation which in other parts of America has proved to be rich in metalliferous deposits. One is not surprised, therefore, to see a preponderance of the ores of metals among the minerals on this shelf. There are here also specimens of the Indian pipe stone, and of barytes, a mineral used in the manufacture of paint. More than half of the minerals on this shelf are from the metalliferous belt of rocks extending from Mispeck to Upper Salmon River in Albert County. On the third shelf are shown minerals of Silurian formation. Here also there is a great preponderance of metallic ores, including iron, lead, antimony, manganese, copper and zinc. The ores of this formation are from various parts of the Province, including the coast of Charlotte County, York County and the neighborhood of Woodstock and Bathurst. The localities of antimony ore are in this formation, and it is the one in which gold has (so far) been found in this Province. The Devonian formation present but a meager display of minerals, rock crystal from Musquash and anthracite from Lepreaux being all that are shown from it. The next formation, however, abounds in handsome and valuable minerals. Such are the manganese ores, which, though occurring in the Silurian, are in far greater abundance and perfection in this. Agate, carnelian, and chalcedony, ornamental stones, are chiefly found in this formation (Lower Carboniferous) in New Brunswick. Gypsum, alabaster and albertite are also valuable minerals, and abundant in this formation. With the exception of coal the next formation(Coal Measures) does not show valuable minerals in any abundance except at Bathurst, where there is a considerable deposit of copper mixed with lignite or coal. This copper deposit is interesting as showing how organic matter (decaying plants, &c.) can seize upon metals in solution in water and produce ore bed; and it is also interesting as showing how the minerals of one formation may be derived from another, for the copper ore the Tetu-a-gouche (Bathurst) of the Silurian slates are considered to be the source of the copper in the coal measures near Bathurst. From the Triassic, which in New Brunswick is confined to the island of Grand Manan, only two minerals are shown, and they are of a kind quite abundant in the North Mountains of Nova Scotia. Lastly, on the top shelf are displayed the minerals which have been found in the recent deposits of New Brunswick, viz., the surfaces, clays, sand, etc. The ores shown in this group are due to chemical changes which have transferred them from older formations, as the Silurian and the coal measures to the surface bed. The most interesting mineral shown here is the selenite crystal of gypsum taken from a spring in Sussex, showing how the formation of mineral species in crystalline form is going on at present time. Altogether, this collection, though not very large, is sufficient to show the

great range in time during which the minerals species of New Brunswick have been formed, and the preponderance of certain kinds (as the metallic ores) in some formations and scarcity in others. Other Collections of Minerals in The Exhibition. - This case contains also a small collection of combustible minerals of New Brunswick, which is complete, however, in that it contains specimens from all the districts where combustible minerals in quantity sufficient to be economically available for fuel has beenfound. The collection contains coal from Grand Lake, anthracite from Lepreaux, bituminous shale from the Caledonia works in Albert, and other minerals of less importance. On the table beside the case containing theexhibit of the Natural History Society stands a flat case with the ores and products of the Revenue Silver Mining Company, whose mine is situated on Letete Peninsula in Charlotte Co. They exhibit a quantity of specimens of galena and zinc blende, which, by the analyses of Prof. Jno. Burwash, are shown to contain both silver and gold in quantities from $16 to $22 per ton, the gold appearing mostly in the blende-ore. This company show in their case a sample of the ore ground to a fine powder, and in the same dish a button of silver, produced by the reducing process which the powder undergoes, as a sample of the actual product of the mine. Next the box of silver ores is a handsome show case in which Mr. Wm. F. Best exhibits a tastefully arranged collection of Useful Minerals of New Brunswick, comprising such as are used for fuel for the production of metals, and various processes in the arts. Among these may be mentioned coal from Grand Lake, Albert Coal, from Hillsboro, Red Granite, from St. George, atnimony ore and metal, Pottery clay, Iron ore from Woodstock, Manganese from Sussex, Graphite from Portland, and Lime from various localities, with Red Ochre, Lead ore, etc. On the opposite side of the table is a case containing samples of silver ore from Yarmouth, N.S., sent by Mr. F. Killam and others by Mr. R. Sentall, fromKing's County, N.B. There are also turned and polished balls of red granite from the workshop of Mr. O'Neill, at St. George. In this case also Mr. Markham has placed his Electric Batteries to show the means by which that powerful and useful explosive dynamite, or giant powder, is operated in the modern methods of mining. Near by, on the table, stands a box of copper conducting wire, so that all the necessary apparatus, except the fuse, caps and the dynamite are present. Between the two stands Mr. Markham's case ofManganese ores, showing all the varieties worked at the mine, including Pyrolusite (the most valuable),manganite, a variety supposed to be braunite and an ore mixed with iron. Hematite iron ore encrusting the manganese, is also shown. These latter ores were formerly thrown away as waste products, but have now become valuable in connection with the modern processes used in the production of steel. Beside Mr. Markham's case is a box of silver-lead ore from Mr. Wanamake of St. Martin's. The crown ornament of the Mineral Department for beauty and elegance, is the display of Petroleum and its products from the wells of Ontario. Nothing could be more chaste and striking than the ornamental work in paraffine wax, exhibited under Mr. Bullock's charge, in a large show case in the middle of the table. The centre is occupied by a handsome pyramid in bleached wax and the ends by ornamental tablets of the same material. The rest of the case is filled by masses of wax and various ornamental objects made from it. On the table near by are samples of crude wax, and of the tar, gum and coke taken from the distilling retorts; and also of the oil in various conditions, from the crude oil as it flows from the wells, to the products prepared for lubricating purposes and for illumination. Scattered through the building are other exhibits which may be considered as belonging to the Department of Minerals, such as the trophy of the Spring Hill Mining Co.; the marble manufactures of Messrs. McNamee, the freestone of the Budres & Bay of Fundy Co.'s and of J.M.Steeves and Co., &c. But most of those have been described elsewhere."

Codes: 0604 / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Simpson Mine; Granite; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1880 Minerals. - We had to limit our reporter yesterday in this department. He continues his notes today. ..... Canadian petroleum and its products are exhibited by Mr. Joseph Black..... In the collection of minerals from the Mechanics Institute, which we already enumerated, pretty specimens of amianthus or rock-silk, and asbestos from Charlotte Co., are to be seen. They occur in serpentine, a green mineral, of which specimens are also exhibited.On the upper shelf Mr. John O'Neil exhibits polished granite, red and grey.The zinc blende in the collection of the Revenue Silver Mining Co. contains 1.13-00 oz. troy weight of gold to the ton, not 13-00 as reported in our issue of yesterday. Probably if the mine were deepened a larger percentage might be found. The specimens from which the assays were made were taken from 10 to 15 feet below the surface only. The silver and lead ores found in this company's mine at Letete are worth $61.20 per ton, according to the assay of Prof. Burwash. The mine has not been sunk more than 50 feet yet. Nova Scotia

Codes: 0639 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dickson Brook; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXXI. An Act to incorporate the Williams Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Stock, &c. alone liable for debts. 2. First meeting, when held. 6. Act void unless 25 3. Capital stock. Per cent be subscribed 4. Stockholders liable to within one year Company for calls. And 10 per cent paid. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That James J. Fellows, Stephen Semmens, William Davidson, Israel Fellows, J.V. Troop and David H. Hall, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Williams Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining copper or other minerals, and for manufacturing the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five six thousand shares of twenty dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by

him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and ten per cent paid in, and a certificate thereof verified on oath by oath of the President or Treasurer of the Company shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County, within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 25, 1891 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a Grant of lettersPatent under the Great Seal, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly 48th Victoria, Chapter 9, and Acts in amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants and such others as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.1. The proposed name of the Company is The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation of the Company is sought are the prospecting and searching for Minerals, and the buying, leasing, acquiring, owning, developing, managing and controlling, and the selling, leasing and disposing of mines and mining lands, mining leases and licences, and other real and personal estate, property and machinery; and the mining, quarrying, manufacturing, crushing and selling of minerals, ores and metals, and the erection of buildings and improvements, and to do whatever may be necessary therefor or incidental thereto. 3. The office or principal place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The nominal capital stock of the Company shall be Fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of Ten dollars each. 5. The names, full addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- James DeWolfe Spurr, of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, gentleman; Gabriel Wetmore Merritt, of the same place, merchant; Henry Allison Drury, of the same place, merchant; Robert Caldwell Elkin, of the same place, shipowner; Byron Gordon Taylor, of the same place, insurance agent; the first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at the City of Saint John, N.B., 23rd February, A.D. 1891. J.R. Armstrong, Solicitor for Applicants."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 18, 1891 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the thirteenth day March, A.D. 1891, incorporating James DeWolfe Spurr, of the City of Saint John, in the City andCounty of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman; Gabriel Wetmore Merritt, of the same place, merchant; Henry Allison Drury, of the same place, merchant; Robert Caldwell Elkin, of the same place, shipowner; and Byron Gordon Taylor, of the same place, insurance agent; for the purpose of prospecting and searching for Minerals; and the buying, leasing, acquiring, owning, developing, managing and controlling, and the selling, leasing and disposing of Mines and Mining lands, Mining Leases and Licences, and other real and personal estate, property and machinery; and the mining, quarrying manufacturing, crushing and selling of minerals, ores and metals; and the erection of buildings and improvements; and to do whatever may be necessary therefor or incidental thereto; to be called The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company, with a total capital of Fifty thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of Ten dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1891. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Codes: 0662 / 0002 / 0276 / 0309 / 0309 / 0311 / Z2 / A2 / J8 / E2 / S5 / L4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Quaco Manganese; West Beach; Welshpool; Welshpool; Letete Mine; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Oil Shales;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 11, 1860 Passed 9th April; An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Saint John Iron Works Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Gloucester Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Memramccok Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the LeTete Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Campo Bello Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Saint Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: 0662 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Albert Mines; Geology - General;

Daily Morning Telegraph - May 9, 1865 Professor Hind's Report. -The Report is entitled ""A Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, together with a Special Reporton the distribution of the Quebec Group in the Province."" It contains 293 pages, is divided into twelve chapters, and is supplied with an Appendix and a copious Index. Several maps in manuscript, illustrating the Geology of particular parts of the Province, were laid before the House at the same time as the report. The introduction contains a notice of what has been done by other Geologists in relation to the Rocks of the

Province. A ""most creditable and able paper"" by our young townsman Mr. G.F. Matthew, is referred to in the language between our quotation marks. The late Dr. Robb's labours are highly spoken of, and the author ""ventures to express not only a very high opinion of the value of the work he has left behind him, but a strong appreciation of his trustworthy observations and of his scrupulously conscientious record of facts."" His works ""manifest viewsin relation to the once vexed question of the nature of Albertite (Albert Coal, so-called), which he would probably long since have successfully developed, had the Almighty been pleased to have prolonged his life."" The Introductory Chapter also contains a correspondence between Professor Hind and Sir W.E. Logan, in which Sir William most generously agrees on behalf of himself and his colleagues, Professor Hunt and Mr. Billings, ""to institute a comparison between the Geology of Canada, and that of her sister Colony, and in some degree to make available our ascertained results in forwarding your (Professor Hind's) investigations and promoting the development of her mineral resources."" Sir William also states that, ""In making serviceable in the investigation, the experience and practice we have acquired on the Canadian Survey, we should be only carrying out a suggestion which has already been placed before the respective colonies, by the adoption of which the labour of the investigation would be shortened and the cost cheapened, while a unity of design would be given to the whole subject, rendering the result, both economic and scientific, intelligible to the world with much less study than would otherwise be required."" Sir William asks no recompense for this laborious undertaking, and even offers to defray the expenses of the transmission of the specimens to Canada, if they become the property of the Geological Museum at Montreal. He adverts to the existence of the ""Quebec Group"" in New Brunswick, and points out its immense importance to the Province. The First Chapter is devoted to ""Leading Geographical Features"" and embraces some notices of the early history, derived chiefly from the Relations of the Jesuits, which abound in interesting memoranda respecting the condition of th country between the years 1611 and 2 672. As these ""Relations"" are written in the quaint old French of the period to which they relate, it is probable that some new historical facts will be found in this chapter possessing general interest; but as our object is to give an outline of the Geological features of the Province, we pass on to the second chapter, which relates to the nomenclature adopted by Professor Hind and to an outline of the Geology of New Brunswick. The nomenclature by which our rock formations are distinguished, is essentially the same as that adopted by Sir William Logan in Canada and recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison, the Director of the Geological Survey of the British Isles. Prof. Hind strongly objects to the introduction of a new nomenclature; he quotes Sir W. Logan's words in support of the necessity for employing names already well known in America and Europe in preference to new names for well known rock masses, and he argues that by this means a uniform system of colouring can be given to a Geological Map of the whole of British North America and the adjoining States of the Union, and an opportunity offered of ""rendering homage to those whose labours have aided us in understanding our own rocks,"" and ""that a stranger to the geographical position of the part of the country they represent may not be subjected to the trouble and loss of time which a new nomenclature so often involves."" In this respect we notice at the outset a marked difference between the Report of Professor Hind and the ""Observations on the Geology of southern New Brunswick"" by Professor L.W. Bailey, Messrs. Geo. F. Matthew and C.S. Hartt, which was laid before the House simultaneously with Professor Hind's Report. These gentlemen have introduced many new names for the Rock formations they have described and coloured on their Map with separate tints. - They have their ""Portland Group,"" ""Coldbrook Group,"" ""Saint John Group,"" ""Bloomsbury Group,"" ""Little River Group,"" ""Mispeck Group,"" ""Kingston Group,"" and ""Mica Schist Formation."" They employ on their Map fifteen different colours, and as Professor Bailey states, ""as far as possible the colours chosen are intended to represent the prevailing colour of the formations which they indicate."" In Chapter II, we find a lengthy description of the character and age of the Granite belt which stretches from the Atlantic coast of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs. It is our guide to the leading Geological features of the country, and is stated to consist of a large number of narrow belts, not less than ten having been observed on the Miramichi. - The important Metalliferous Slates of the ""Quebec Group"" come up between these narrow granite belts, which are represented to be of Devonian age. The southern Granite Belt is next described, and its relation to the metal-bearing series of the Quebec Group pointed out. Chapter III relates to the Carboniferous Series of 3 ew Brunswick. This is divided into the Lower and Upper Carboniferous, the Lower rocks being found in the Tobique Valley and on the rim of the Coal Basin from Bathurst to Oromocto, and thence to Westmorland, Albert and part of King's Counties. There are no workable seams of coal in these rocks, but abundance of Limestone, Gypsum, Grits for millstones, and sand-stones, firestones, ochres, bog manganese, &c. The base of these rocks consists of the Albert shales, which are described as very valuable rocks, more than one thousand feet thick, and in many places capable of yielding from 60 to 90 gallons of crude oil to the ton. They are regarded as of great importance as a source of Gas fuel for regenerating gas-furnaces, which are fast superceding the old blast and reverbatory furnaces in Europe and England. The true coal measures are shown by fossil remains to exist at Grand Lake, and the opinion is expressed that valuable workable seams of Coal will be found all the way from Grand Lake to the mouth of the Richibucto on the Gulf coast. Chapter 5, is altogether devoted to a discussion of questions relating to the origin of Albertite, and the Albert Shales. Albertite is shown to be an inspissated or hardened petroleum, and Professor Hind states that it will most probably be found in remunerative quantities from Apohaqui Station to Westmorland County, along a ridge in a North-Easterly direction, and along another ridge passing through the Albert Mine in a direction South-West and North-East. - The Petroleum, from which the Albertite originated, is stated to have its source in underlying Devonian rocks of the same age as those which yield the oil in Canada and Pennsylvania. The opinions of numerous Geologists are enumerated and discussed, and credit is given to Dr. Robb for having hinted at its true origin some fifteen years ago. Professor Bailey in 1864 pronounced it to be ""undoubtedly"" a highly bituminous coal, but we find from his recent ""Observations"" that he has changed his mind and now tells us that, ""in the opinion of Mr. Matthew and myself, the Albertite is neither coal nor jet, but an exydized oil, derived from the decomposition of fish remains, and subsequently changed by chemical action."" (Observations, &c., page 105.) The Petroleum Wells are next noticed, but Professor Hind thinks that the prospectors, where they are now working will have to sink 1200 to 1500 feet before they tap the main source of supply, for at the Albert Mine they have already sunk their shaft 1,000 feet, and found no petroleum. We notice, however, in a paragraph having reference to boring for brines, that petroleum might be reached in part of Sussex, and an adjoining parish. There are Parishes north, south, east and west of Sussex; which Parish is it? Among the conclusions advanced with reference to the origin of Albertite, the Professor states that there were two 4 eriods of injection from below, and that it occurs in all the rocks of Lower Carboniferous and, probably, Upper Devonian age, in this valley of the Kennebecasis and Peticodiac. Its distribution, as well as the occurrence in force of the Albert Shales, is regarded as of vast importance to the Province. A notice of the gas regenerative furnaces, by Sir Michael Faraday, is introduced in connection with the Albert shales of King's, Albert, and Westmorland Counties, and the opinion expressed that there is no reason why extensive metallurgical operations should not be carried on in the Province by means of the gas fuel of the above named counties. Chpater 6 is occupied with a description of theDevonian Series, and a lengthy account is given of the Vernon Mines, and the origin of the copper ores on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. These ores are stated to originate from copper-bearing intrusive traps, which have a wide and most important development in St. Martin's parish, east and

Codes: 0662 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXI. An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Albert Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. Capital, amount and 6. Act void if 25 per division of shares. Cent of capital be not 3. First meeting, time and subscribed within one place of. Year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That James Vernon, Gideon Vernon, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Saint John and Albert Mining Company,"" have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining, smelting, and refining of Copper and Copper ore, and all other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, divided into fifty thousand shares of five pounds each. . The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the said James Vernon. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purpose of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1864 Passed 13th April: An Act to incorporate the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company."

Codes: 0662 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Vernon Mine; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 18, 1864 Cap. LIX. An Act to incorporate the Vernon Mining and Smelting Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated, 5. Stock alone liable. Proviso. 6. Place of business of 2. When first meeting held. Company. 3. Capital. 7. Amount of work to be 4. Liability of stockholders paid in, and when. For calls. Passed 18th April 1864. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Owen Jones, Charles Desmond, Joseph S. Fay, and George H. Jones, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Vernon Mining and Smelting Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and lawful authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate in this Province, in fee simple or otherwise, and may alienate, encumber, lease, sell or otherwise deal with the same in any way; and shall by that name have all the general rights, owers, and privileges, and shall be under the same liabilites, provisos, and restrictions, as are contained and set forth in Chapter 119, Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, ""Of Corporations""; and also in and by an Act 11 made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, and of any Act or Acts made or to be made in addition to or amendment of the same or either of them, for the purpose of mining, smelting and refining of copper and copper ores, and other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may incident thereto; provided nevertheless, that the aggregate value of real estate to be held by the said Corporation in this Province at any one time shall in no case exceed the value of fifty thousand dollars in amount. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the herein before mentioned persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of ten dollars each; provided however, that the said Corporation, whenever they may deem it advisable so to do, shall have power to extend the said capital stock of the said Corporation to five hundred thousand dollars, and shall increase the number of shares accordingly, and that such increase may be made from time to time in such sums, portions of the said increase, as the said Corporation may think expedient. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for by

him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court in this Province of competent jursidiction. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That the said Corporation shall keep an office at the City of Saint John in this Province, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the said Corporation, and that such office shall be and be deemed their principal place of business; and service upon such agent of all processes, notices, or other documents, shall in all cases be deemed and taken to be lawful service on such Corporation. 7. That unless fifteen per cent of the said capital stock shall be subscribed and paid in within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be and be deemed to be terminated."

Codes: 0663 / 0276 / 0662 / H6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Mild Brook; West Beach; Vernon Mine; Albert County Copper; Geology - General;

Morning Journal - Feb. 7, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : Let us return again from our wanderings to our starting point, the river and City of St. John. I have already said that a large portion of the town rests upon the hardened clays and sands of old Primordial beaches. Towards the lower portion of the city, however, near the present site of the gasworks, and thence extending downwards and outwards into the Harbour, are beds of a very different character, and formed at a much later period; they now rest conformably or nearly so on the older Silurian rocks, and not against their tilted edges, showing us the latter had been slightly, if at all, raised before the beds now under consideration were deposited. As the earlier Azoic rocks formed an island, along whose sides the waves washed up the earlier Silurian beaches, so the latter in turn, formed a shore for the deposition of the later Devonian beds. These latter are very various and of great thickness, fully 10,000 feet indeed, showing that this portion of the Province always changeable, but comparatively firm during the Silurian period, had again become the theatre of 4 rapid oscillations. Volcanoes were again active on a gigantic scale. The high ridge in the Parish of Simonds, known as Bloomsbury Mount, represents one of these volcanic vents and is indeed composed of the materials, once molten lava and glowing ashes, thrown from the earth's interior. The fiery streams spread far and wide. We may still trace them over much of the country, crossing the Harbor from Red Head to Manawagonish, while in Charlotte County, similar outbreaks formed the wild and picturesque hills of Chamcook and the St. Croix. But these eruptions were in part at least submarine and therefore less destructive in their action. Nor did they characterize the whole age, being most powerful at its beginning and its close. For immense periods the land was comparatively undisturbed. It was probably of an upland rather than of a marshy character, and was clothed to some extent with vegetation. Ferns, with the most graceful of foliage, were abundant and probably farlarger than now, while trunks of pines found here and there imbedded in the rocks, tell us that there were also forms of terrestrial animal life. Insects we know hadmade their appearance, for we may find their remains, still beautifully preserved, in their stony tombs. In the cliffs of Carleton the action of the sea is constantly revealing their curious forms, and both ferns and insects may be there obtained with little difficulty. Some of them were like our modern Day Fly, though far larger, while others more nearly recall our common locust. The honor due to the discovery of these interesting remains, interesting because they are the very earliest traces of insect life yet found upon the globe, is due to a native of your Province, now absent in Brazil, and is such as may well stimulate others to similar researches. In the seas of the Devonian age there had also been an introduction of new forms of life. Fishes, nowhere to be found in the earlier seas, now lived in vast numbers, and, to judge from their remains, of very great size. Though not yet recognized in the rocks of the Province they are abundant in the Devonian beds of New York, and especially in Scotland, where the writings of Hugh Miller have rendered famous the Old Red Sandstone beds which formed their place of burial. I would gladly here delay to describe in more detail these curious inhabitants of the ancient ocean, but as my purpose in this lecture is chiefly to confine myself to the actual occurrences and fossil animals of our own Province, and as many curious changes yet remain to be described, I must deny myself the pleasure. I cannot, however, dismiss the consideration of the great Devonian age, without calling your attention to the large area which the rocks of this period now occupy in your own and adjacent counties, and the promise which they afford of large and valuable mineral deposits. The greater portion of the Parish of St. Martins, in St. John County, fully one half of Albert County, and a portion probably of King's, are covered by them. The large and rich deposits of iron ore at West Beach and Black Riverappertain to this series, as do also the Vernon Copper Mines at Goose Creek, and the Alma and Gordon Mines at Salmon River. At those and at many other localities the ores are good and promise to be abundant, while there is every reason to expect that when the woods, which now everywhere densely cover this promising district, shall have been removed, new and equally rich deposits will be found. The metalliferous beds, in many peculiarities, very closely resemble the copper bearing rocks of the ""eastern townships"" in Canada, and may, like them, yield rich returns of iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, chromium and titanium, as well as silver and gold. The presence of these metals in the rocks of the Devonian series naturally leads us to the consideration of their origin - and now I must invite your attention, while I endeavour to make plain to you one of the grandest events in the geological history of New Brunswick, an event indeed which not only marked the period in which it occurred, but which has also done much to shape the whole subsequent history of the Province. Recall if you please to your minds the series of changes which we have so far witnessed. We commenced, you will remember, our geologic history with the elevation of the Portland island as a low narrow strip of land, and have found that as the periods advanced, this island gradually increased in extent by the deposition of new beds around its borders, the results of wave action and the currents of the sea. The movement, however, was not wholly one of elevation, for the Primordial rocks are found on both sides of the Portland Ridge, and both they and the later Silurian and Devonian strata probably once covered its summit, showing that a dpression, equal at least to their thickness must also have taken place. As this thickness amounts to over 12,000 feet by actual measurement, it follows of neccesity that which belongs to the Devonian ..?.. being formed near the ocean level, the Portland rocks must have been 12,000 feet below that level, a difference equal to the depth of the great telegraphic plateau in the present Atlantic Ocean. There were then, through all these earlier times, movements of vast extent in this portion of America. They were, however, probably slow in their action, perhaps not exceeding a foot in a century, and though of constant recurrence and of sufficient magnitude to change the geographical conditions of the continent, did not disturb the general tranquility, nor result in any wide-spread extermination of life. We have seen that these oscillations became more and more frequent towards the close of the Devonian age and that volcanic action, upon a gigantic scale, then plainly indicated increasing instability in the earth's solid crust. Vast force had been long at work, of which those outbursts were but the signs, and though from time to time they might find some local vent, their action was only delayed and not subdued. The strain upon the continent was becoming greater and greater with every successive era. At last it could be withstood no longer, the period of tranquility was over, and an era of disturbance, or upheavals, and of mountain-making now began on a vast scale. The strata which in all the earlier periods must have been horizontal or nearly so, (for water can only deposit horizontal beds), were now pressed into gigantic folds, huge crevices were opened here and there to the profoundest depths, and from these depths issued hot vapors and mineral exhalations or streams of fiery fluids, poring over and baking by their intense heat the surrounding rocks. Everywhere around us we may trace the signs of this eventful period. You may see it in every street of your city. The beds, above which we sit, once soft sand and clay upon the beach, now stand in many places quite on end, and are at times even turned completely over, while they have at the same time been hardened into compact and unyielding slates. Nor has this taken place upon a small scale only. Whatever Silurian or Devonian rocks are found in the Province, they are similarly folded and hardened. Some of these folds are of gigantic size, the span being as much as several miles and the height not less than 2000 feet. Of course, when these folds were forming, the rocky beds must have been far softer and more pliant than at present, yet, they did not always yield. Near the summits of the folds, where of course the stream was greatest, they frequently gave way, and deep chasms or gigantic cracks were formed. Sometimes the beds on one side of the fissure would slide down along those on the other, and there is a locality, a few miles south of and parallel to Loch Lomond, where the beds have thus slid bodily down to a

Codes: 0666 / 0469 / 0045 / 0065 / 2050 / L1 / R8 / GEOL /
IDX_Names: Muniac River; Gold Brook; Burnthill Tugsten; Pabineau Lake; Birch Island Gold; Saint John Graphite; Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Geology - General;

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1892 Minerals of New Brunswick. - Extracts from a Paper by Prof. L.W. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Canada. - From a paper by Prof L.W. Bailey, written for the Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review and published in the Crown Land Report, we take the following extracts concerning minerals in Charlotte county:- New Brunswick has, as yet, certainly established no claim to prominence as a mineral producing country. This is the more remarkable as within her borders are not only to be found those geological formations which elsewhere are usually the seat of valuable ore deposits but these occupy extensive areas, and present features in the way of plication, metamorphism, granitic and igneous intrusions, which would greatly enhance the probability of occurrence of such deposits. It is, however, to be remembered that very large portions of the province, and particularly those which might be expected to be metalliferous, are still densely forest clad, and that while the limits and age of the different rock formations have been worked out and mapped with a considerable degree of accuracy by the officers of the Geological Survey, but little has yet been done in the way of intelligent and systematic prospecting. ANTHRACITE. - This mineral is found to be limitedin extent in the Devonian rocks in St. John county. In many instances it is evidently the result of alteration, wholly or in part, of the individual trunks of fossil trees scattered throughout the sandstones of the Devonian formation; but in a few cases the vegetable accumulations would seem to have been such as to give rise to actual beds of coal, though of no great thickness. The best known locality for these beds is that of Lepreaux basin, near the western border of St. John county, and not far from the mouth of the Lepreaux river. A seam of mixed coal and shale is here met with, having a total thickness of fifteen feet; but the shale is irregularly distributed through the coal, and the latter, where purest, does not exceed a thickness of four feet, while it also contains much earthy matter. Analyses of samples from the outcrop, made by Dr. Harrington, gave 36.38 per cent of ash. The beds at this locality are all highly disturbed, and the area over which they are distributed is but small. MOLYBDENITE. - Molybdenum sulphide, or molybdenite has been observed at several localities, but chiefly in connection with the gneissic and micaceous strata, which border the great central granitic axis of the province, or in the granite itself. It has been thusfound near St. Stephen in Charlotte County, near thegranite belt in York county, and below the Pabineau Fallson the Nepisiguit river in Gloucester county. At the second of these localities it appears to be quite abundant. GRAPHITE. - Graphite or plumbago, in a finelydivided state, is not unfrequently disseminated through the altered rocks of the older formations to which it imparts a dark color and more or less glossy aspect. It is most abundant with the pre-Cambrian rocks which are believed to represent the Laurentian system in St. John county. Much of the limestone of this formation is dark grey or even black from this cause, while in places the graphite assumes the form of veins, pockets or well defined beds. A band of this character crosses the mouth of the St. John river at the falls, and is traceable both east and west for several miles. Mining operations for its removal have been frequently undertaken, and at one time (1868-1870) about 6000 barrels per year, averaging when crushed and screened about 4 cwt. to the barrel, were removed. The beds vary in thickness from one to four feet. The mineral itself is somewhat impure and incapable of being directly applied to the uses for which the finer qualities of graphite are employed, but has been found to answer well for foundry facings, stove polishes and the like, and by appropriate treatment can be rendered available for other purposes as well. Quite recently these mines have been reopened. Of other formations containing considerable quantities of graphite may be mentioned the Cambro-Silurian and the Devonian. The slates and schists of the former, as found near St. Stephen and elsewhere in Charlotte county and in the parish of Canterbury, York county, are often highly plumbaginous, but neither in these nor in the Devonian are there any known deposits of economic value. GOLD. - The amount of positive information regarding the presence of this metal in New Brunswick at present possessed is very small. Reports of its discovery have indeed been frequent, but in the very few instances in which these appear to have eminated from reliable sources the amount of gold observed has been so small as to discourage further efforts to obtain it. While, however, the amount of the metal actually obtained is thus insignificant, it is worth while to notice that rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belt of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed there, and further, that it is in connection with these same rocks that very many of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. The rocks referred to are those comprising the slate and quartzite belts which border the great central granitic axis of York and Northumberland counties, and which with the latter traverse the entire breadth of the province. Much of this region is still densely forest clad and difficult of access, but should any portion of it prove to be auriferous the discovery would be of inestimable value to the province, as helping to open up an extensive region otherwise likely to remain permanently in a wilderness condition. Among the points in which gold has been reported in small quantities may be mentioned the vicinity of the St. Croix river in Charlotte county, theNashwaak river above Stanley, in York county, the Muniacriver, in Carleton county, and the Serpentine river, inVictoria county. (to be continued)"

Codes: 0690 / CAVE / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Caves;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1889 While exploring a natural cave, a portion of the Glebe manganese mine, near Waterford, a few days ago, Messrs. John C. Boyer and John Friars discovered underneath a lot of loose earth and stones the skeletons of seven moose and 15 wolves, in a good state of preservation. The conclusion arrived at was that theanimals had been buried in a landslide, as they were all near each other. One pair of moose antlers is on exhibition at the store of Mills Bros. & Huestis. One of these measures nearly four feet from tip to tip."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 12, 1889 and Weekly Record - Fri., Oct. 18, 1889 A natural cave was discovered near the Glebe mine containing skeletons of 7 moose and 15 wolves ..."

Codes: 0690 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Glebe Manganese; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 8, 1885 Passed April 6th: An Act relating to the Waterford Mining Company. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Prospect Coal Mining Company."

Codes: 0691 / 0662 / G3 / E9 / X1 / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Vernon Mine; Granite; Charlotte County Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 23, 1861 Geological Survey. - Last week we penned some remarks on this survey, which we published. We give below some extracts from the Colonial Empire on the same subject, which convey some interesting intelligence respecting the Geological features and the Mineralogical capabilities of the Northern Counties:- ""It may not be generally known, that Sir William Logan extended his researches in Gaspe into this Province, as far as Bathurst, in order to complete his observations upon the limestone rocks of that district. These limestones are of the Silurian formation, and abound in the fossils which characterise it. When Sir Roderick Murchison, about twenty years since, was contending for the establishment of what is known as the 'Silurian System', he went himself to Archangel in Russia, and sent an Agent to this Province (the secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall), who visited the Restigouche, and found close to Dalhousie, under the cliffs near the Bon Amie rocks, (Charlefort's Hill) in the Silurian limestones there, a variety of fossil remains well developed, which proved beyond a doubt the soundness of Sir Roderick's theory. When taken to England the fossils were found to correspond exactly with the fossils obtained from a similar formation, by Sir Roderick himself, at Archangel; and the soundness of his Silurian theory has not since been disputed. ""To the Southward of the Silurian basin of the County of Restigouche, there is a belt of metamorphic rocks which crosses the Province from Mars Hill to the Nepisiguit; in this formation copper and manganese have been found extensively, and gold was observed more than ten years ago. ""Passing over this belt of rocks, which stretch across the whole breadth of New Brunswick from Southwest to Northeast, and offer a great barrier to the construction of a railway through the entire province, there is found a wide extent of sandstone country,belonging to the coal formation, which extends along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, from Baie Vert to the Bay of Chaleur. From its wide base on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this sandstone country narrows to the eastward, and on the river St. John, is found 30 miles from thesea, beyond the granite quarries at the head of the Long Reach. Between these quarries and the Bay of Fundy, there is another belt of metamorphic rocks, containing beds of altered slate with veins of quartz of the description known elsewhere as producing gold. That gold will be found in the district, there can be very little doubt; but in what quantity, has yet to be determined. A nugget of half an ounce was found several years ago, in the bedof the River Digdeguash, worn quite smooth by attrition, thus affording proof that it had been borne from some spot near the source of that river. ""At this moment, researches are going on at the expense of private parties, in the County of Albert, which bid fair to produce valuable results. In that country, in addition to the wonderful coal, called Albertine, which furnishes such quantities of Paraffine oil, other minerals of value have lately been discovered.

Among these are veins of copper ore, which in beauty of colour and crystallization almost rival the Siberian malachite. A nodule of this ore bearing 60 to 70 per cent of copper, nearly egg-shaped, and weighing about three pounds, is now in the City, and is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition in London next year where there be little doubt it will attract quite as much attention as the gold of Nova Scotia. ""A mine of manganese in King's County has latelybeen opened, and is now being worked. - The ore is nearly black, highly crystallized, and is being carted to the Railway Station at Sussex, for transport to this City, whence it is shipped to England. Last week quantities of it were at the Sussex Station, affording ocular proof of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick. ""All these things point out clearly the absolute necessity of a complete Geological Survey of this Province, by competent persons. There is evidently great mineral wealth within its boundaries, and the structure of its rocks from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, are of a character to indicate that they are worthy of the most careful examination, and will furnish much mineral wealth of various descriptions, Gold included."

Codes: 0691 / 0763 / 0707 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Jordan Mountain Manganese; Dawson Settlement; Mineral Springs;

Weekly Record Fri., Sep. 3, 1897 Mr. R.P. Hoyt & Son, of N.Y., and Dr. Ward & Sons, of Mass. Visited Sussex on Monday last, and spent the balance of the day and Tuesday in visiting the locality of the mineral springs at Apohaqui and the Jordan Mountain manganese mine. Mr. Allston Cushing, of St. John, met the party here on Monday. On Tuesday Col. Markham and Major J.R. Armstrong, of St. John, in company with Mr. Hoyt, drove out to Markhamville Tuesday. Mr. Hoyt is the gentleman who is prosecuting developments at Dawson Settlement in Albert Co., and it is hoped the visit of these gentlemen here may result in some movement with a view to opening up the manganese interests of Kings Co. in the near

Codes: 0691 / GYP / E2 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Gypsum; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Exploration - General;

Kings County Record - Feb. 15, 1929 Should Stimulate Mining Activity. - Locations of Areas in Kings County Where Prospecting is Now Being Carried Out. - Geological Formation Explained by Mr. H.G. Wildman, of C.N.R. - The following details of the mineral resources of Kings County are culled from an extensive report of New Brunswick mining activity prepared by Mr. H.G. Wildman, mineralogist of the Canadian National Railways. He writes in part as follows: It is a matter of common knowledge that the deposition of minerals is more likely to occur in certain series of rocks than others. It therefore follows that, in dealing with the subject, it is necessary to pay some regard to the simple aspects of the geology of that area under consideration. The province of New Brunswick embraces an area of 27,985 square miles which may be roughly classed in three divisions, as follows:- (a) The northern section, the New Brunswick Highlands, a series of granitic hills, which may be said to commence with Mars Hill, situated near the Maine border, in the county of Carleton, rising 1,650 feet above sea level and forming one of a series of numerous peaks extending to the Baie de Chaleur to the northeast, having an average width of about forty miles. (b) The low-lying region in which is found the coal district of Chipman and Minto. This basin is remarkably uniform in its height above sea level, averaging in the neighborhood of 185 feet. There is, however, a slight rise near Coal Creek of 259 feet. (c) The plateau, surmounted by a range of hills, extending through the counties of Charlotte, Kings, Saint John, to Albert and Westmorland. The highest of these peaks is the Chapel on the road to Sussex Vale, which has an elevation of 1,140 feet above sea level. The whole country has been more or less glaciated, the ice, on its recession, having left a heavy covering of drift and boulder clay which to a large extent conceals the rock formation, this condition, together with the very general dense brush, renders prospecting extremely difficult. An overburden of 20 feet is frequently encountered. The general contour of the country has little changed since the Pre-glacial Period. The larger riversfollow virtually the same course as that along which they flowed prior to the advent of the ice. At the same time, areas are to be noted where changes have occurred in the surface of the country and the filling of the then channels by glacial drift have caused new channels to be cut through the surrounding country. There is abundant evidence of a greater elevation in relation to the sea level in early times, which caused the rivers to cut deeper channels due to the erosive action of swiftly running waters. From the Bay of Fundy, in a northwesterly direction, the topography of the county is characterised by a series of elevation and depression having a general northeasterly direction - a height of land stretching through St. John and Albert counties paralleled by a depression forming the valley of the Kennebecasis. The adjoining highland of Kings County include Jordan and Keirstead Mountains and other similar elevations of the series extending nearly to Moncton, paralleled by other series of highlands and lowlands across the province to the Quebec boundary. Antimony. - In the autumn of 1927 information reached this Department of a discovery of stibnite float over an area of about one mile in the Mountaindale (Marrtown) district. As a result of our investigations Messrs. R.G. Heughan and Company, and other independent parties in Montreal, were led to stake most of this area. Some development was carried on during the past summer on the Heughan and Brown stakings. No stibnite was found in place until September 1928, when a small stringer was discovered on the Heughan property. It is proposed to follow this up in the spring of 1929 as a large mineralized zone is indicated in the district. A reported discovery of stibnite at Stewarton, during well sinking operations was investigated. It was stated that two feet of stibnite was penetrated during the work but this statement could not be confirmed, owing to the well being full of water. There was no apparent surface indication of such an occurrence, but a thorough investigation will be made in the spring of 1929. Arsenic is found at Bellisle, in a very narrow veins in a basic lava. Copper. - Annidale, situated midway between Annidale and Scotch Settlement is the copper property now being developed by the Annidale Copper Mining Company Ltd., as the result of recommendations made to them by this department. Here a number of test pits have been sunk and a few carloads of ore shipped. The main shaft has been located between two outcroppings of mixed chalcopyrite and pyrite, averaging 7 p.c. copper, and has already attained a depth of 108 feet. It is the intention to drift on to both veins and a further program of diamond drilling is to be mapped out. At Irishtown, about five miles east of Annidale there is a nice showing of chalcopyrite, upon which no work has been done. On Jordan Mountain a considerable amount of work has been done disclosing a body of copper carbonate of low grade. Similar exposures of copper carbonate are noted at Goshen, to the southeast, where Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company have been diamond drilling. Gypsum. - At Upham, there is a very large depositof high-grade rock which lies contiguous to the Canadian National Railways line between Hampton and St. Martins, and about 25 miles from the sea. Five hundred tons of gypsum was shipped from this property in 1905 when the shaft was invaded by water from the river. Another very promising deposit is found adjacent to the main highway between Sussex and Apohaqui. It is very white in color and remarkably free from anhydrite. Manganese. - At Markhamville, eight miles southof Sussex, the mineral occurs in a grey limestone and is reported to have been the largest producer of manganese in New Brunswick, having shipped 30,000 tons some years ago. There is a considerable extension of the ore-bearing formation in which other bodies may be found and offers a promising area for the energetic prospector. Two assays of ore from this vicinity gave the metallic content as 44.65 and 42.77%. The property at Jordan Mountain is about six miles north of Sussex and has been worked by a trench 75 feet in length in what appears to have been a pocket of high-grade ore. Several hundred tons have in the past been shipped to the smelter. The property is now owned by J. Starr Tait, attorney, of Saint John, who is endeavoring to interest American capital in its further development. A selected sample from the district assayed 59% manganese. Near Jordan Mountain, shales, similar to those in Albert County, are found again near Sussex are two smallareas. Salt. - The occurrence of salt in the Carboniferous area of southern New Brunswick has long been known, a small operation having been carried on by George Hendricks, east of Sussex, in 1887, which was apparently the first commercial plant for the production of salt in the province. Saline springs occur in several places along the valley of the Kennebecasis and Sussex Vale, notably those at Upham and Anagance, an analysis of the former giving sodium chloride 1293.648 grs. per imperial gallon, that at Anagance having a similar saline content. The potassium content of these springs is low."

Codes: 0691 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jun. 17, 1885 Notice. The subscribers intend to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the incorporation by Letters Patent under the provisions of the New BrunswickJoint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act, of a Company tobe called The Dominion Manganese Mining Company. The object for which such incorporation is sought, is the mining for Manganese and all other Mineral substances, the buying and selling of mineral lands and mining property, and goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, connected with and incidental to a mining business, the making and maintenance of roads, tram-roads, railroads, buildings and works on the Company's property for mining purposes and the carrying on a general mining business, with all manner of business incidental thereto and connected therewith, and to do, build, erect, own and maintain any building, structures, work, machines, machinery and erection necessary therefor, with such other things as are incidental thereto. The place within the Province of New Brunswick in which its Office or chief place of business is to be established, is Sussex, in the County of King's. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company is one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, divided into twelve thousand five hundred shares of ten dollars each. The names of the Provisional Directors of the said Company are as follows:- William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; William Carroll Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; And Henry Dorr Dupee, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant. Dated the 5th day of June, A.D. 1885. William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America. Merchant; William Carroll Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Henry D. Dupee of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Lysander F. Babcock of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Merchant; Irving A. Keans (?) of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Banker; Alfred Markham of Markhamville, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, Mining Engineer."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 13, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned intend applying for Letters Patent, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter nine of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, intituled An Act respecting incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, for the incorporation of a Company for mining Manganese and other Ores, Minerals and Metals, and for the other objects hereafter set forth. 1. The proposed name of the Company is The Pope Manganese Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation of said Company is sought, are the buying, selling, leasing, owning, and managing of Mines and Mining lands, property and machinery, and the mining and selling of Manganese and other Ores, Minerals and Metals, and to do whatever may be necessary thereto. 3. The office and chief place of business of Company isto be established at Markhamville, in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of said Company actually subscribed is Seventy five thousand dollars. 5. The number of shares of the said capital stock is seven hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share is One hundred dollars. 6. The names, addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- Charles H. Converse, of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; William Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; Alexander Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, artist; William C. Pope, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant; Francis Ware, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, merchant. 7. Charles H.

Converse, Alexander Pope and William C. Pope, three of the above named applicants are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at Markhamville, in King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick, this sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1889. R.C. Skinner, Solicitor for Applicants."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 23, 1891 The surveyor general's court was held Thursday last in the office of White, Allison & King to hear evidence in the matter of protests against the issuing ofmining licenses to Alfred Markham, F.W. Stockton and Theron C. Gue and A.C. Van Meter. Hon. Mr. Loggie was accompanied by T.G. Loggie of the crown land office. The persons protesting against the license to Alfred Markham were T. Crawford, Pope Manganese Co., John Lisson, Thos. Lisson, Richard Lisson, T. Williams and E.L. Price. Against license to F.W. Stockton - Alfred Markham. Against license to Messrs Gue and Van Meter - James Domville and Joshua Vernon. C.N. Skinner, M.P., appeared for the Pope Manganese Co.; J.R. Armstrong for A. Markham, G.W. Fowler for Thomas Crawford, John Lisson, Richard Lisson, Thos. Lisson and Thos. Williams. Mr. Van Meter represented Messrs Gue and Van Meter. The first case taken up was that of A. Markham. After some evidence was taken and much informaldiscussion by the lawyers on the many features of the mining law, Mr. Markham withdrew his claim for license covering lands held by Pope Manganese Co., thus ending this part of the case. The protests of Thos. Lisson, Thos. Crawford, John Lisson, Thos. Lisson and Richard Lisson were taken up. E.L. Price did not appear. J.R. Armstrong addressed the court, sustaining the claim for license to issue and was followed by G.W. Fowler against the claim. The case of Theron C. Gue and A.C. Van Meter was then taken up. The parties protesting were Jas. Domville and Joshua Vernon. The former did not appear. The latter stated that he would withdraw his objections on condition that the license should issue without prejudice to his lumbering rights, and accordingly it was ordered that it be recommended that the license should issue as prayed for, saving Mr. Vernon's fights. F.W. Stockton being temporarily absent from the province it was ordered that the hearing of the protests in this case should stand over until the 27th of November, after which the court adjourned. Much interest was taken in the proceedings these being the first contested cases under the new act which have been heard in Kings."

Codes: 0691 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1891 Who Has The Right? - An Interesting Session of the Surveyor General's Court - Major Markham Wants Manganese. - Surveyor General Tweedie held court at Sussex yesterday, for the purpose of hearing evidence on certain applications made for licences to search for mines. One of the applications was from Mr. Alfred Markham, who applied for a license to search a certain tract of land five miles square in which was included the manganese mines of the Pope Manganese Company and lands owned by John Lisson, Richard Lisson, Thomas Lisson,Thomas Williams and Thomas Crawford. The application was made under section 81 of the General Mining Act, which reads:- The surveyor general may upon application grant licenses to search, to be in force for one year from the date of application therefor, to enter upon any lands in the province not already applied for or under license or lease for mining purposes, and to dig and explore for such minerals other than gold or silver as the crown holds for the benefit of the province, a bond being first given to the surveyor general, with sufficient sureties to his satisfaction, that in the event of entry being made upon private lands, recompense shall be made for damages, in the manner hereinafter provided. The Pope Manganese Company had neglected to procure a license in association with the new law. Mr. C.N. Skinner appeared on behalf of the manganese company to resist the application. Hon. A.S. White and Mr. Geo. W. Fowler represented the other owners. Mr. J.R. Armstrong looked after Mr. Markham's interests. Mr. Skinner protested against Mr. Markham being granted a license to search the lands occupied by the company on the ground that it was now and had been for years used for mining purposes. Mr. Markham there upon withdrew his application in so far as it referred to land occupied by the manganese company, but pressed his claim for a license to search the rest of the tract mentioned in his application. The five owners, named above, were put on oath and testified that at times they had prospected and searched for minerals on their lands, and hoped to develop them themselves. Mr. Armstrong contended that all the exploring done by the witnesses didn't amount to much, and that the mines would never be developed if left to them. Mr. Fowler in reply claimed that the owner had the first right to a license. Section 41, relating to mines of gold and silver, which by section 81 is made to apply to mines other than gold or silver, reads as follows:- No lease nor any prospecting license, or license to search, shall authorize entry upon any buildings, or the curtilage appertaining to any house, store, barn or building reserved for ornament or under cultivation for growing crops or enclosed, except with the consent of the occupier or by license of the governor in council, authorizing such entry to be granted on special application setting forth the circumstances under which the same is applied for and on such terms as the case may require. The surveyor general will make his recommendations to the governor in council as to whether or not the license should be granted. Mr. James Byrne, owner of lands west of Smith's Creek, protested against Mr. F.W. Stockton being granted a license to search the aforesaid lands. This case was adjourned until Nov. 27th, at the Royal Hotel, St. John. Thos. C. Gue and Alban Van Meter applied for license to search certain lands in St. John county on the coast of the bay, the ownership of which was in dispute between Mr. Jas. Domville and Mr. Joshua Prescott. Mr. Prescott was on hand. He testified that he owned the lands, and that he had no objection to the

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 12, 1894 Mining Licenses. - Surveyor General Tweedie held court in the equity court room on Saturday to decide on three cases. The first was the complaint of A. Markham against the Pope Manganese Co. Mr. Markham complains that they have not complied with the mining laws, and since 1890 have not operated the manganese mines at Markhamville. Mr. Markham is the owner of the soil. C.N. Skinner appeared for the company. Mr. Markham was present on his own behalf. Mr. Skinner said the company would operate the mines by February next, or else they would vacate the license. Mr. Markham consenting, the surveyor general allowed the matter to stand until then."

Codes: 0691 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Statistics;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1882 and S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 7, 1882 St. John exports. - 1880 1881 Produce of the mine: $700 $6,233 (represents Mr. Markham's shipments of manganese)"

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / G3 / G6 / LIME / GYP / L1 / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Bricks - General; Lime - General; Gypsum; Saint John Graphite; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 19, 1889 The Mines of Canada. - New Brunswick does not take a conspicuous position in Mr. Brumell's returns, but still makes a respectable showing. Here are the items with the values as far as the returns enables the New Brunswick product to be separated from that of the other provinces. Value Grindstones … 3,793 tons $30,729 Coal … 5,730 tons 11,650 Graphite … 150 tons 1,200 Gypsum … 44,369 tons 48,764 Plaster of Paris …50,000 bbls 31,000 Manganese (exported) … 1,181 tons 16,073 Building Stone … 1,953 yds 19,680 Lime … 440,225 bush 82,993 Bricks … 5,064 m 32,294 The statement does not include granite, which for the whole Dominion is valued at $147,305. This may be a fair statement of the value of the rough stone but it is far below that of the polished granite produced in this province alone. The returns of lime produced in the province are evidently incomplete. The New Brunswick lime exports for the year are stated at $97,318, and the value produced was, of course, considerably larger. Adding to the $300,000 credited to New Brunswick by Mr. Brumell the value of granite produced, we find that the mineral product of this province is considerably

Codes: 0691 / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Markhamville Manganese; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1886 Exports 1885 1886 Article Quantity Value Quantity Value Coal, tons 431 $1,010 1 $ 5 Manganese, tons 10 304 400 8,706 Other minerals -- 4 -- 1,341 Lime -- 1,050 -- 1,465 Stone, wrought -- 831 -- 220"

Codes: 0696 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Stewarton; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 6, 1887 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the sixth dayof July, A.D. 1887, incorporating Steadman Crandall, of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; George T. Martin, Merchant; W.E. Danner, Merchant; W.T. Galey, Manufacturer, and Crawford Spear, Gentleman, all of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, for the purpose of the mining, reduction, preparation and sale of Antimony and Antimony Ore; the felling of timber and lumber, with such other things as are incident thereto, by the name of The Belleisle Antimony Company; with a total Capital of fifty thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of five dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1887 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

Codes: 0707 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Dawson Settlement; Geology - General;
Daily Sun - May 17, 1892 The Geological Survey. - Robert Chalmers' Report on His Investigation in New Brunswick. - Superficial Deposits in Westmorland, Kent, Albert and Northumberland. - [From the Geological Survey Report] - Robert Chalmers left Ottawa on th 8th of June for New Brunswick withinstructions to continue the detailed survey and mapping of the superficial deposits in the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Albert and Northumberland, and the investigation of the glacial phenomena connected with these deposits. The following is his report on the progress of this work: The maritime parts of this area have now been pretty thoroughly studied. But the district drained by the southwest Miramichi river requires further exploration, especially that portion lying to the west of the main river, and another season's work will be necessary to complete the whole. A great part of the area examined is level or slightly undulating, but in Albert county it is hilly and broken. Around the head of the Bay of Fundy the surface is diversified by ridges which attain a height of from 200 to 400 feet. Between these, tongues of salt marsh extend up the valleys. These marshes are a characteristic feature of the scenery. The surface geology of this part of New Brunswick is of profound interest; and the glaciation of the isthmus of Chignecto, in its relation to that of the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is of special importance. The facts when studied in detail will, in my judgement, show the action of floating as well as of land ice. On the site of the marine railway, now under construction across the isthmus, and along the New Brunswick and P.E. Island railway, the exposed ledges exhibit striae varying from S. to S. 50ø W. (true meridian). These have been produced by ice moving across the isthmus from the northeast. And as no high land exists in that direction nearer than Labrador or Newfoundland, the hypothesis of there having been caused by floating ice during the Pleistocene subsidence of the land here seems a reasonable one. This view is supported by the facts respecting the glaciation of the higher grounds on both sides of the isthmus. In eastern Albert and Westmorland and Kent counties, N.B., the striae indicate ice movements directly towards the Bay of Fundy and Strait of Northumberland, while in Cumberland county, N.S., the ice-land appears to have moved down the slopes westwardly towards the Bay of Fundy, or Pleistocene sea, then forming a strait between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On the whole, the district is one offering special advantages for the study of the relative movements of land and floating ice. An increased interest was given to the study of glacial phenomena and pleistocene changes of level

by the visit in October of Baron G. de Geer, a member of the geological survey of Sweden, who is actively engaged in similar investigations for that survey. He made special investigations in New Brunswick respecting the height of the pleistocene shore line, or, as he terms it in Scandinavia, the 'marine limit', and by independent measurements made at St. John, Moncton, Bathurst and Dalhousie Junction he found that this limit of the marine beds, as laid down by me, is approximately correct. The hypothesis that the Pleistocene upheaval was greater in New Brunswick than in Nova Scotia was sustained by observations made by Mr. Wilson and myself later on. East of Nappan River, N.S., we discovered a well-defined shoreline 135 feet above tide level and traced it upwards of four miles. The importance of this pleistocene 'marine limit' lies in the fact that when the land was at this level (viz., 225 feet at Moncton, N.B., and 135 feet at Nappan, N.S., lower than it is at the present day), the Bay of Fundy would be connected with the Straits of Northumberland, and, consequently those parts of the isthmus of Chignecto on which the striae are found would be submerged to a depth sufficient to allow floating ice to pass over them. A discovery of some importance made by Mr. Wilson was that of marine fossils in the boulder clay at Negrotown Point, St. John harbor. The deposit was also examined by Baron de Geer and myself. The recent and stratified deposits of Westmorland and Albert counties are varied and interesting, and those of tidal origin, viz., the salt marshes, are unique. These marshes comprise, in Westmorland and Albert counties alone, an area of 35,000 acres, and have long been noted for their fertility. Of late years, however, they have deteriorated. This remark applies more especially to those portions which have been dyked and cropped continuously for a century or more, without the application of any fertilizing material to the soil, which has, in consequence, become deficient in plant food. Lime and wood ashes have been recommended; but improving them in this way is slow and expensive. A scheme inaugurated by the more intelligent farmers of Sackville would, if systematically carried out, be more effective, viz., the cutting away of portions of the dykes and aboideaux and flooding the marshes with the tidal waters of the Tantramar and other rivers, which flow through them. The tides, which rise high enough to overflow these marshes, if the dykes were broken, carry in red mud and deposit it on their surface. This is an admirable fertilizer, its efficiency having been abundantly proved by the experience of the Sackville farmers. This system of improving them will probably be adopted by all the owners of exhausted marsh lands around the Bay of Fundy. It seems the natural method of restoring them, partially at least, to their original fertility. The depth of the marsh mud is variable, but increases seaward. Immediately underlying it is a layer of fossiliferous blue clay, which rests on a peat or forest bed. At Aulac, Intercolonial railway, the latter attains a thickness of 20 feet, and is overlain by 80 feet of marsh mud. These marsh and peat beds indicate, therefore, a subsidence of the land here within the recent period, of about 80 feet. Intelligent observers inform me that the peat or forest bed is continuous or nearly so, throughout, underlying the salt marshes everywhere. In reference to the soil on the higher grounds, it may be stated that the eastern part of Westmorland county comprises some of the best agricultural lands in the province. Along the Peticodiac river there are also fine farming tracts. On the Millstone grit area, however, the soils are deficient in lime and would be much benefited by frequent applications of it. In Westmorland county the forest growth is recent, except in a few limited areas. The ore extensively wooded portions of Albert and Kent counties are, however, covered by the original forest, which still contains large spruce, hemlock and hardwood trees. In the last mentioned county, forest fires are rapidly destroying the timber tracts. The materials of economic importance found in the surface deposits of the district examined may now be briefly referred to. Bog manganese occurs in Albert county, near theDawson Settlement. On a branch of Weldon Creek an extensive bed of it has been opened up, and a branch of the Albert railway constructed to it. Kilns for drying the material have also been erected. This deposit covers about 25 acres of ground, and appears to be quite thick - in one opening the thickness being 26 feet. The ore is a loose, amorphous mass, which can readily be shovelled up, and contains, in layers and patches, a considerable percentage of bogiron ore, or red ochre. Indeed, very little of the material appears to be wholly free from iron, though large portions have merely a trace of it. The deposit lies at the foot of the hill, and its accumulation there appears to be due to springs. these are still running down the hillside, and, doubtless the process of producing bog manganese is still going on. Operations have temporarily ceased at the mine. Indications of other and similar beds of bog manganese have been met with at the base of this hill further west. Bog iron ore was found on the

Codes: 0721 / GYP / LIME / A6 / Z4 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Gypsum; Lime - General; Westmorland County Coal; Sussex Coal; Mineral Springs;

City Gazette - Oct. 20, 1827 and Miramichi Mercury - Nov. 6, 1827 Minerals and Mineral Springs. - We have the satisfaction to lay before the public, a list of valuable Minerals and Mineral Springs, situated in King's and in Westmorland Counties. For a knowledge of their several localities, as well as for the discovery of most of them, we are indebted to a Gentleman of this City, who has lately spent a considerable time on an exploring excursion. To most of our readers it will be interesting, and to all a novel fact, that no less than three Hepatic (sulphureous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analysed - thus laying open infallible fountains of health, in many cases of disease. We hope that some excitement will continue to be kept up, on the Mineral resources of the Province. The present successful attempt will, doubtless, encourage further exploration, and we look sanguinely to a period, when Mining operations will be ranked among the lucrative branches, to which the industry of our people will be directed. 3 King's County.Kingston Hematite (a crystallized species of Iron Ore). "" Cornelian (red) "" Amethyst (lilac) "" Serpentine "" Stalactites Hampton Lemnian Earth "" Talc "" Epidote "" Limestone Norton PlumbagoSussex Coal"" Gypsum "" Bog Iron "" Garnet (black)"" Limestone Westmorland County Moncton Copper Steatite (soap stone)"" Coal"" Hepatic and Chalybeate SpringsHopewell Allum (adhering to slate) "" Chalcedony "" Bole Richibucto Iron "" Asbestos Cocagne River Salt springs Pollock River Hepatic springs St. Nicholas River Antimony Memramcook Plumbago Specimens of all the above minerals are in the possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of this City."

Codes: 0721 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Shepody Mountain Manganese; Legislation, etc.;
Morning News - Feb. 18, 1855 Legislature. Mr. Steadman moved and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. IX.An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 3. Capital stock. 2. Time of first meeting. 4. Responsibility for debts. Passed 26th March 1856. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John Steadman, Thomas L. DeWolf, John McAully Gallacher, James Steadman, James Rogers, and Joseph Crandall, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be abody corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of manufacturing Alum, Chloride of Lime, Acids, and other chemical products. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by any two of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same."

Codes: 0723 / X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Memramcook Gold; Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Kings County Record - Apr. 21, 1893 Passed:To incorporate the New Brunswick coal company.To incorporate the Memramcook Gold Mining Company."

Codes: 0757 / 0275 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Creek; Woodstock Fe; Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - Jul. 3, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. IV. non-Calcareous Slate Band Northwest of the Granite. This division comprises the rocks underlying parts of the counties of York and Carleton, extending on the St. John River from Sullivan's Creek to a point alittle above Woodstock, or a breadth of sixteen miles; and on the Miramichi seven miles, measured in a straight line across the strike; from the forks of the north and northwest branches. These rocks present few characters to distinguish them from the band already described as lying on the other side of the granitic belt, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary may be assigned to the same geological age. It will therefore be unnecessary, on the present description, and I shall proceed to notice a few of the most prominent points of distinction which have come under my observation. On the St. John river, immediately above Sullivan's Creek, extending about five hundred yards upwards, and apparently in contact with or close proximity to the granite, occurs a band of highly ferruginous finely laminated micaschist, traversed longitudinally by large quartz veins, and dipping NW 30-50 deg. - This is succeeded by ordinary clay slate and quartzite, which continues, with many sharp convolutions and folds, but preserving the prevailing northwesterly dip at high angles, to Patchell's Ferry, four and a half miles from Woodstock. Here the rocks begin to assume a more crystalline aspect, and all around Woodstock afford evidence of an abnormal and disturbed condition. Bands of crystalline rocks, resembling granite, syenite, diorite, (occasionally with trappean rocks) and sometimes holdingepidote, iron and copper pyrites, galena and other minerals, are intercalated in the manner of conformable or imbedded masses. Some of these I have represented upon the map, but they are too numerous and too varied in character, and have not long been studied sufficiently in detail to admit of an exact description. I observed isolated patches, generally of no great extent, of an altered slate conglomerate composed of rounded and angular fragments of the surrounding rocks, cemented by a feldspathic paste into a hard rock; these are probably lenticular masses occupying depressions in the older rocks. About half way between Upper and Lower Woodstock, on the right bank of the river, an interesting exposure of green quartzose and epidotic rock, jointed so as to present some appearanceof columnar structure, occurs; near the Iron Works the same kind of rock, but devoid of the peculiar structure referred to, occupies a considerable breadth, and near Lower Woodstock a narrow band of red and green fine grained and very regularly laminated slate, not over thirty feet in thickness, was observed running conformably with the general strike, but dipping SE 40 2 deg. The whole district is exceedingly interesting to the geologist, and especially so in connection with the deposits of iron and copper ore in the vicinity; but would require, in order fully to elucidate its structure, a more careful and detailed examination than I had it in my power to give. In this section, a remarkable exception to the general character and distribution of the rocks, as above described, occurs in the form of an extensive outlier of supposed Lower Carboniferous strata, occupying an area of probably not less than sixty or seventy square miles, chiefly in the parishes of Brighton and Peel, in Carleton County. This outlier has not previously, been specially described, so far as I am aware. On the left bank of the St. John River, opposite Campbell's Island, two miles below the mouth of the Beccaguimic, a band of conglomerate, 500 yards broad, abuts upon the river. It is here of the character described as belonging to the silicious conglomerate band of the main Carboniferous area; or rather partaking of a combination of this with the underlying red calcareous conglomerate of the same series, with which, on tracing it is some distance inland, it becomes completely assimilated. The northwestern outcrop of this outlier, as delineated upon the maps, has been traced by me, at intervals, for a distance of twelve miles; and a partial traverse has been made near the centre to a distance of one and a half mile; where at S.B. Orser's (?) mill, on the north branch of the Beccaguimic, coarse red sandstone and conglomerate appear to dip NW 27 deg. For the further information which has enabled me to trace approximately on the maps the boundaries of the outlier, I am indebted to Mr. Edward Jack, who, in the course of his surveys for timber locations, traversed this region in the fall of last year, and at my request, noted any remarkable geological facts which came under his observation. His remarks in reference to this outlier, which were not communicated

to me until after my return to this city, are necessarily somewhat general, although sufficiently explicit to justify me in assigning to it provisionally, the limits laid down on the map; and I consider it unnecessary to give them in detail, as you will probably deem this interesting field worthy of further special research. On the right bank of the St. John River, a little below the band of silicious conglomerate already referred to, a somewhat similar deposit, but entirely resembling the red calcareous conglomerate and sandstone of the Carboniferous series, is displayed to the extent of 1,200 yards in breadth. Where evidence of stratification occurs in this deposit, it appears to dip to the northwest in the same direction as the metamorphic slates by which it is enclosed on both sides, although at a lower angle. The same band is traceable for seven miles on the strike, extending to the rear of the Woodstock Iron Works, where it turns out to a point, and terminates about 100 yards south of the Jacksontown Road. This is probably connected with the conglomerate and sandstone area in Brighton, as already described, but here is either brought into position by a dislocation, or occupies a narrow and shallow wedge shaped cavity in the older rocks. The only distinction I can observe between its condition and that of the lower red calcareous conglomerate of the main Carboniferous area consists in the fact that here the rock appears to be affected by numerous small faults or slips, which, in maintaining their straight course, have cut through pebbles and matrix alike."

Codes: 0758 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Britton Mine; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 23, 1890 Passed April 22: An Act to incorporate the Britton Mining Company."

Codes: 0763 / 0425 / 0691 / HILL / Z2 IDX_Names: Jordan Mountain Manganese; Millstream Iron; Markhamville
/ SPRI / Manganese; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone,
Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral Springs;
Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 16, 1893 Charters letter #3 (extract below) .... The mineral displays from Ontario, Quebec and British Colombia are certainly fine and deserving of the highest praise. To the dismay and disgust of all Nova Scotians the mineral exhibit from that province is mean and unworthy: from New Brunswick nothing was expected, as the Local government did not take any active part, but in Nova Scotia it was understood the government had enteredinto the spirit of things vigorously and liberally and of all other objects the mines should have had a splendid showing. As it is, while quite a few minerals have been sent forward, nothing massive was forwarded to denote the vast coal, gypsum, iron and gold wealth of the province. It is much to be regretted so poor a showing has beenmade. From New Brunswick the Albert Manufacturing Co., have sent a tasty exhibit of ordinary and alabaster plaster, which causes much attention. The manganese ofMarkhamville and Jordan Mountain; the freestone from theMiramichi stone quarry near Newcastle; the magnetic iron,gold and silver and copper ores from Messrs. Payne &Ellis, of Bathurst, all have occasional inquirers. Smith's mineral water from Apohaqui is also here, but there is as yet no systematic showing of it. In a stone jug tightly sealed up, its virtues will probably never be known, unless John has some one to open it out to the admiring gaze of the public. I might say the shaft and bases representing the gold yield of Nova Scotia causes much comment. The statement thereon shows that up to 1893 the quartz crushed was 762,036 tons, and yielded in gold 551,000 ounces, or something over eleven millions in gold. To be more correct and account for stolen gold, and gold obtained on which the government never received any royalty, about one-third more should really be added to this total...."

Codes: 0901 / 0425 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Millstream Iron; Legislation, etc.;
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 6, 1893 Crown Lands... Year 1891 Year 1892 Mining receipts .... $2,264.50 2,305.83 ... A considerable portion of thereport is devoted to mining matters. Up to December 31st, 1892 four licenses to search, covering 12,800 acres, andtwo renewals of licenses to search covering 4,480 acres, were issued in Charlotte County. Several applications have been made during the year, by mining companies, for assisting in working and developing their properties. Only one of these companies - the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company of Gloucester county - fulfilled the requirements of the act in making their applications, and on the report of John E. Hardman, a competent mining engineer of Nova Scotia, the surveyor general recommended that an order-in-council be passed authorizing the expenditure of the sum of $750 to assist said company in further exploring and developing their mining property. Some exploration and development have taken placein what is known as the Rocky Brook mine in Gloucester county, in which Messrs. McNichol of Calais, Me., and John Sivewright of Bathurst are interested, and it is encouraging to learn that this company anticipate that on further development the property will prove a paying one. Coal is reported to have been found in several localities in the province during the year, but as prospectors do not report the result of their work to the mines department of the crown land office, it is difficult to state, with any degree of accuracy, what those results are. Most of the areas of the Province in which mines are supposed to exist are so heavily wooded that prospecting is carried on under considerable difficulties, and altogether prevented in many cases, owing to the expense involved. In consequence of this, the work of thoroughly prospecting over the whole province necessarily makes slow progress. The report contains a number of appendices which are valuable... relating to .... the mineral resources of the province and mining matters..."

Codes: 0901 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Legislation, etc.;
Fredericton Capital - Aug. 25, 1881 Sale of Mining Licenses.- Yesterday, at noon, mining licenses for the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester were auctioned, according to the announcement in the Gazette, at the Crown Land Office. The conditions of purchase were, that buyers should have a year and ten days to locate the square mile which would be sold tothem. The choices in Restigouche County, first and second, sold respectively for $25 and $20 each, to Messrs. Adams (Samual) & Sadler, of Chatham. These gentlemen also bought 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices in Gloucester County for $3,350,

$25 and $20 each. They were opposed in their purchase by Mr. Francis E. Winslow, Manager of the Branch Bank of Montreal in Chatham. Mr. Adams has, as many of our readers are aware, just returned from the silver mines, of which he is manager, in Leadville, Colorado."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1881 Mining Licenses. - Our Fredericton correspondent telegraphed last evening: The following mining licenses were bid in to-day at the Crown Land Office for Mr. Samuel Adams, now of Leadville, Colorado, and Mr. Sadler, of Chatham. Mr. F.E. Winslow, of Chatham, was present at the sale and bid Restigouche County, 1 square mile, $25; 1 square mile, 2nd choice, $20; Gloucester County, 1 square mile, $33.50; 1 square mile, 2nd choice, $20; 1 do., 3rd choice, $20. Total, $3,435. It is understood that Messrs. Adams & Sadler intend forming a company for mining in these

Codes: 0901 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elmtree; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jan. 13, 1892 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the applicants hereafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly 48th Victoria, Chapter 9, and Actsin amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants, and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. 1. The proposed name of the Company is 'The Petit Rocher Silver Mining Company.' 2. The object and purposes for which such incorporation is sought is and are:- (1st.) For searching for Mines and Minerals in the County of Gloucester; (2nd.) The working and development of Mines in said County of Gloucester; (3rd.) The sale and exportation of such minerals and others acquired by them. 3. The chief place of business of the Company shall be in Petit Rocher in the parish of Beresford, 4. The proposed amount of Capital Stock of the said Company is Twenty five thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of Five dollars each. 5. The names, full addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- Jerome Boudreau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., School Teacher. John Morrison, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Clerk. Joseph F. Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. Frederick Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. Jerome H. Comeau, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B., Merchant. J.A. Langis, Petit Rocher, Gloucester, N.B., Surgeon and Medical practitioner. Who are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at Petit Rocher, this 22nd day of December, A.D. 1891"

Codes: 1071 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Bull Creek # 1; Legislation, etc.;
Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 17, 1855.... also act to incorporate N.B. Mining Co."

Codes: 2027 / G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bull Moose Hill Iron; Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as much as possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. A line from the entrance of Bellisle River to Shediac will mark its northern side; its eastern limits are fixed at Cape Tormentine and its southern side lies along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the Nova Scotia boundary, or isthmus between the Cumberland Basin and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The length of this tract is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its mean breadth forty-five miles; it embraces the Counties of Kings, St. John, and Westmorland. We have not sufficient knowledge of Geology to follow the writer through the various details connected with the survey of this valuable portion of the Province, but would barely notice some of the leading features of the Report. Of these, the great Coal Field of the County of Westmorland is by far the most important and striking in its character. This great Coal field commences at Shediac and extends along the eastern shore as far as Tedish River, thence running along an irregular line southward it approaches Sackville and meets the new red sand stone near Dorchester Island. A line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac about ten miles below the Bend, marks its northern side. To the westward of the Petitcodiac the coal field becomes more narrow, but maintains an average breadth of ten miles westward until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved northwest until it meets the source of Studholm's Mill stream, the other becomes very narrow, and disappears a few miles southwest of Sussex church. The whole length of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and its average breadth about seventeen miles. The remaining part of the country explored is composed chiefly of new red sandstone, and conglomerate, containing numerous deposits of gypsum, limestone and rock salt, with mineral springs. At the close of the season, Dr. Gesner discovered in the greywacke system, near this city, some fossil trees, accompanied with anthracite coal; and fine specimens of the cactus accompanying indications of the same description of coal, were found in Charlotte street, near the residence of his Worship the Mayor, and also in King's Square. - These discoveries were made in consequence of the cuttings made for levelling the streets, and open a wide and curious field for enquiry. The fossil trees were discovered on the north side of Little River near the Bridge, upon land owned by J.R. Partelow, Esq., in a quarry which had been opened to supply stone for the new Penitentiary. In removing the rock, the trunks of two large fossil trees were exposed, and several of smaller dimensions. The largest was two and a half feet in diameter, and ten feet of its trunk was exposed; the other was sixteen inches in diameter and nine feet long - both were

nearly cylindrical. The original trunks are now composed of sandstone, anthracite and sulphuret of iron; the vegetable fibre of the plants still remains distinct, and is now represented by these minerals. These trees belong to the fir tribe; other small plants and impressions of leaves were also found, among them a calamite, a species of reed. According to the latest discoveries, these plants belong to the first classes of vegetables that ever flourished on the earth; they are different from any now growing on its surface, and are relics whose history cannot be traced, reminding the Geologist of the changes each kingdom of organic nature has sustained, since they were first established on this globe. The various discoveries which were made public by Dr. Gesner's first Report, have already, in several instances, been made available, and we have no doubt that those comprised in this second report will call theenergy and enterprise of the people of the Province into operation most profitably. The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will

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Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick by Dr. Gesner. - We have perused this Second Report with great pleasure, first, because it is written in a very easy and pleasing style, avoiding technicalities as muchas possible, and secondly, because it conveys the gratifying information that New Brunswick possesses within herself hidden treasures, greater even than were anticipated by the most sanguine, and which lead us to expect that further and richer discoveries may follow those which have already been made by the enthusiastic zeal and laborious research of our Provincial Geologist. The tract of country under examinations the past season is situated eastward of the Saint John. 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The marl discovered near St. Andrews last year, has already been extensively employed in enriching the soil - the excellent granite on the St. John, at the head of the Reach, is now being quarriedvery extensively, and we shall this year see it employed in the rebuilding of the burnt district, and be quite independent both of Nova Scotia and the United States for the necessary supply of that most useful and durable material. But for the researches of the Provincial Geologist this granite might have remained undiscovered 7 for many years, and we should still have continued importing an article which exists so very near to us, in abundant quantity, and of superior quality. Limestone has been discovered in many places and pointed out to the neighboring farmers, who have almost invariably availed themselves of it. Numerous lime kilns have been established in places where a few years since no limestone was supposed to exist, and lime could only be procured at much expense and with difficulty. The greatdeposit of iron, in Queen's county, has also attracted attention, and as we understand, has been brought under the notice of some English capitalists, who intend prosecuting inquiries respecting it the coming season, and we trust it may prove all that they anticipate. The discovery of the Westmorland coal field has already raised up a host of petitioners for mining leases, and we observe that a special committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to take the various petitions into consideration, and decide on the best course to be adopted for the interests of the province. If the unassisted labours of Dr. Gesner during two seasons have effected so much, what may we not expect if those labours are continued, and a liberal provision made for carrying them on more extensively, and in a more minute manner. We trust that the Legislature in their wisdom will see the propriety of following up these researches without delay, and on a more extensive scale, for we believe the real interests of the country will thereby be consulted, and many advantages derived, not only in an Agricultural, but a Commercial point of view. Meantime we recommend a perusal of the second Report, confident that it will afford much pleasing and instructive information to every inhabitant of New Brunswick."

Codes: 2030 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Philamaroo Silver, Gold, Copper; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 25, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the fourth day of April, A.D. 1888, incorporating Edward J. Baxter, or Norton, in King's County, Province aforesaid, Farmer; Alexander J. Grant, Editor; William K. Kennard, Carpenter; Charles A, Ingalls, Engineer; Jeremiah J. McGowan, Gentleman; John T. Watson, Trader; J. Crowell Farrell, Manufacturer; and Frederick J. Alley, Hotel Keeper, all of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America; for the purpose of the purchase and holding of all kinds of Mineral lands and lands which Minerals are supposed to be, with land necessary and requisite to carry on a Mining business, and the selling, mortgaging and encumbering all or any such lands; the carrying on of a general mining business, and searching for Mines and Mineral substances, and the purchasing, holding, owning, and selling of all kinds of property connected with, and necessary and convenient for the carrying on of a general Mining business; and the digging for, mining for, and procuring by all lawful means, of all manner and kinds of mineral and mineral substances; and the erection and maintaining of all necessary works, buildings and ways, and doing all things necessary to the carrying on the business of the said Company, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects, by the name of The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. with a total capital of Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares of two dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this Twenty fourth of April A.D. 1888 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary." Royal Gazette - Mar. 7, 1888 Public Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for Letters Patent to incorporate the Company hereinafter named under the provisions of Chapter 9, 48th Victoria, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, intituled An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent. 1. The proposed corporate name of the said Company is the The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. 2. The objects of the Company are the following, namely:- The purchase and holding of all kinds of Mineral Lands and lands in which Minerals are supposed to be, with land necessary and requisite to carry on a Mining business, and the selling, mortgaging and encumbering all or any such lands; the carrying on one of a General Mining business, and searching for Mines and Mineral substances, and the purchasing, holding, owning and selling of all kinds of property connected with and necessary or convenient for the carrying on a General Mining business; and the digging for, mining for and procuring by all lawful means, of all manner and kinds of Minerals and Mineral substances, including Silver, Gold, Lead, and every other kind of Minerals and Mineral Substances; and the erection and maintaining of all necessary works, buildings and ways; and doing all things necessary to the carrying on the business of the said Company, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the said Company is to be established in the Parish of Waterford, in the County of King's, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the said Company shall be two hundred and eighty thousand dollars ($280,000), to be divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares (140,000) at two (2) dollars each. 5. The amount of Capital Stock actually subscribed at the present time is fifty thousand shares, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. 6. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company are - Edward J. Baxter, Farmer: of Norton, King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick; Alexander J. Grant, Editor, of Bar Harbour, in the State of Maine, and William K. Kennard,

Carpenter, of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine. 7. The names of the applicants are - Edward J. Baxter, Farmer, of Norton, King's County, New Brunswick. Alexander J. Grant, Editor, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. William K. Kennard, Carpenter, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. Chrales A. Ingalls, Engineer, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. J.J. McGowan, Gentleman, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. John T. Watson, Trader, of Bar Harbour, Maine, United States. J.C. Farrell, Manufacturer, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. F.J. Alley, Hotel keeper, of Bar Harbor, Maine, United States. C.N. Skinner, Solicitor for Promoters."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 8, 1888 New Mining Company. - Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of an application to the Local Government for the incorporation of a company, to be known as The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company. The object of the new Company is the purchase and holding of all kinds of lands, on which Minerals are supposed to be; the carrying on of a general Mining business, and the buying, selling and mortgaging of all such lands; the holding erecting of all necessary works, buildings, etc., for the requirements of the business. The Office of the company is to be established in the Parish of Waterford, King's county. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be $280,000, to be divided into 140,000 shares at two dollars each. Fifty thousand shares, one hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the Company are - Edward J. Baxter, of Norton, King's, Alexander J. Grant, Bar Harbour, Maine, and William K. Kennard, Bar Harbor, Maine. The names ofthe applicants are - Edward J. Baxter, Norton, King's County, and Alexander J. Grant, William K. Kennard, Charles A. Ingalls, J.J. McGowan, John T. Watson, J.C. Farrell, and F.J. Alley, Bar Harbor, Maine. C.N. Skinner is Solicitor for Promoters."

Codes: 2046 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Falls Gold; Geology - General;
Fredericton Capital - Sep. 20, 1880 Geological Explorations.- Prof. Hitchcock, in his able report on the Geology of Maine, says that he knows of no State or Province which affords a more promising field for the discovery of valuable mineral deposits than New Brunswick. A professor of Geology from a United States college, who spent several weeks upon the Tobique River and in that neighborhood, expressed, in conversation with the writer, the same opinion, and added that an exploration, to be of any value, would have to be made by practical men. He further said that he found traces of gold in many places; and that his experience in practical geology led him to the belief that thorough prospecting by competent persons might lead to very valuable results. We have not at hand the report of Prof. Bailey on this section of the province; but think we may say, speaking from memory, that Prof. Bailey found gold and other valuable minerals in small quantities, and expressed belief that the indications were favorable for the existence of larger deposits. During the past twenty years, many persons have found gold in the tributaries of the upper St. John. The writer has seen it washed fromthe sands at Little River and Falls Brook, Grand Falls, and several places along the main Tobique, at the Salmon Hole on the Campbell River, or Right Hand Branch (so called) of the Tobique, at the mouth of the Serpentine, a branch of the same stream, at a point two miles below the Serpentine Falls. But his observations have been limited in comparison with others. Mr. Ward C. Burpee, of Grand Falls, has had a most interesting experience in this connection, and has, or recently had, in his possession a number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which were found in the County of Victoria, and is able to give a great deal of information upon the subject. Mr. Shea, Mr. C.A. Hammond, ex-M.P.P., Mr. Longstaff and Mr. J.H. McPhair, of this city, have also, among others, had more or less success in their explorations. In addition to the places mentioned above, gold has been found in the Muniac, The Becaguimec, the Wapskehegan, the Nepisiguit and indeed in nearly all the streams which have their source in or near the great belt of azoic rocks which stretches across the Province from the St. Croix to the Baie Chaleur. Indications and specimens of other minerals have been found. Mr. Jack, it is needless to say, has devoted some attention to this matter; and his admirable habits of observation have enabled him to learn very much which would be of value in the prosecution of an exploratory survey. Among the minerals of which he and others have observed indications, beside gold, there are silver, copper, lead, iron and antimony. We do not know that any one person has found all these, but there are numerous witnesses of the existence of each of them in small quantities at least. It is, of course, impossible to detail in a paper of this description all the testimony which can be given as to the likelihood of a profitable discovery some day or other. We can only indicate its character, and we do so for the purpose of recommending that if an exploration is at any time made,the person to whom it may be entrusted will inform himself as to what observers who have preceded him, not the scientific ones merely, but others as well, have been able to discover. It is worthy to note in this connection, that there is increased activity in gold mining in Quebec; and a number of New york capitalists have invested money in quartz mining. If we are not mistaken, these gold mines are upon one of the great divisions of the Alleghanies. This range of highlands divides near New Hampshire, Maine and Quebec - one branch extending across the State of Maine and into New Brunswick, south of the Tobique, and forms in Maine the range which Great Britain claimed as the boundary line previous to the Ashburton Treaty, and in New Brunswick what was claimed by the then province of Lower Canada as its boundary. The other continues parallel, or nearly so, to the St. Lawrence, and forms the present boundary between Maine and Quebec. If gold exists in one of these branches, it is not unreasonable to look for it in the other. It is also worthy of remark, that mining is becoming an important industry in Maine. The existence of minerals there of economic value was considered at the most as exceedingly problematical until very recently; that is, until a thorough exploration of the State was made. In a country like New Brunswick or Maine, where the rocks for the most part are covered with a thick carpet of living and dead vegetation, and support a tangled forest, it is difficult, - it is indeed impossible - in the explorations which a college professor can make, whose sole staff consists of his Indian guides and perhaps a single companion, can lead to any valuable results, particularly when he is asked to report upon the thousand square miles of rugged country in as many weeks. A thorough and systematic investigation is requested: one made by a

staff of men sufficiently numerous to enable them to accomplish the labor which is really necessary. We ask our representatives at Ottawa to give the matter their consideration, and to solicit from the Government an appropriation sufficient to warrant the inception of the exploration during the coming summer in a manner reasonably calculated to

Codes: 2050 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Birch Island Gold; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - May. 4, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. May 8, 1891 New Brunswick Mining Notes - Halifax Critic: My notes are rather few and far between but really there has been nothing very exciting of late to tell you of. The government at last session passed a mining act to all intents and purposes very similar to your Nova Scotia mining act. They however made the royalty on goldand silver 2 1/2 per cent. Other minerals and metals about same as your own. There is considerable difference of opinion in the matter among many of our mining men, and much objection is made by some, but as a whole I think the new regulations will be regarded favorably. As New Brunswick has not been fully prospected, it would perhaps have been a wise policy if the government had included a clause, making all mining operations free and exempt from royalties for a period of say ten years, which would probably have had the effect of encouraging capitalists to more fully look into and explore the mineral deposits of the province. Not much is being done in the shipment of manganese at the present time. A number of manganese properties are reported as being on the market for development and sale… Reports of probable paying gold claims at Stanley in York county, above Fredericton, await verification. Fair sized leads of gold and silver in combination in Gloucester County, are reported, and it is said negotiations with a view to opening up the same are in progress. The prospects are that a more vigorous research for minerals and metals in different sections of the province will be made this summer than heretofore, as a better chance is offered under the new mining act to acquire leases and prospecting licenses."

Codes: 2052 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Cross Creek Gold; Legislation, etc.;
N.B. Reporter - Mar. 29, 1899 The Gold Region. - Samples of Cross Creek gold continue to be brought down for examination, and the York County Klondyke has assumed such proportions that the Surveyor General has found it prudent to make this proclamation in the Royal Gazette: I do therefore, by virtue of the provisions of the said General Mining Act of 1891, and amendments thereto, proclaim the district in the county of York, limited and bounded as follows, that is to say:- Beginning at the Mouth of Cross Creek, where the northern line of the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, intersects the same, thence running by the magnet west 6 1/2 miles to the Douglas parish line, thence north along said line 10 miles, thence east 10 miles, south 10 miles to St. Mary's Parish line aforesaid and thence west 3 1/2 miles to place of beginning; to be a gold district under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 30, 1899 The New Brunswick Klondike. - The Cross Creek gold boom still continues. Already over one thousand areas have been taken up by prospectors. The Provincial government has given the boom recognition by establishing Cross Creek as a gold district, with limits and bounds asfollows:- Beginning at the Mouth of Cross Creek, where the northern line of the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, intersects the same, thence running by the magnet west 6 1/2 miles to the Douglas parish line, thence north along said line 10 miles, thence east 10 miles, south 10 miles to St. Mary's Parish line aforesaid and thence west 3 1/2 miles to place of beginning; to be a gold district under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto."

Codes: A1 / Y2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Kings County Gold; Saint John County Gold; Legislation,
Morning News - Sep. 25, 1861 Mines and Minerals. - It is to be hoped that at the next meeting of the Legislature, some action will be taken with respect to the law controlling all Mines and Minerals found, or to be found, in this Province. The law as it now stands operates against the development of some of the best resources of the Province, and militating most seriously against the introduction of population and capital, two things essential to our progress and prosperity. The chief objection to the law is that the Government are prevented from granting leases (say for gold mining purposes) for a longer period than three years, subject of course to renewal, but upon uncertain terms; and the lessee is to pay 5 per cent. on the value of all he obtains by his operations. The objection to this will at once present itself. No man, or Company, will set to work and spend large sums of money - a preliminary necessity - in the way of sinking shafts, and preparing machinery - in order to mine advantageously, they shall be allowed to continue their operations. We are informed upon good authority, that had it not been for this law, lead, copper and silver mines - these articles are known to abound in certain localities - would have been opened long before this, and perhaps thousands of men would be employed to-day more remuneratively than they could have been in any other way. Some time since we hinted that gold-bearing quartzwas to be found in certain quarters in Kings County. Since then we have heard of the precious metal having actually been taken out of the quartz; and the quartz of a rich quality, has been found in various parts of the Province - as near our City as Lily Lake, at Musquash, &c. To our personal knowledge, gold exists in a certainlocality, known to a few persons. But the trouble in the way is the law. People say, and very justly, ""of what use is it for us to dig and spend our money, first find out the gold and open up the mines for the benefit of others, even for the benefit of those who may have thrown obstacles in our way, or laughed at us, who will have an equal claim with ourselves, and the same chance of succeeding, and yet would not risk a copper at the start"". The reader will at once see the force of this objection. A Company is to be formed immediately; but no work will be done until after the Legislature has met, and it is known whether the Company will be allowed to commence operations upon more favorable conditions. If the Legislature fails to make any relaxation in the Law, the company will be disbanded and the gold remain in the earth, or not worked out to any extent. The secret of its whereabouts will remain with

the owners of the soil and a few others. Now we believe that this law is coeval with the days of old fogyism, when high protection principles ruled all legislation, when free trade was a nightmare, an ogre of most frightful mien. The right for the exercise of this Royalty, as it regards this Province, is founded upon the concessions made by the English Government at the time of surrendering to us the control of the casual and territorial revenues, including the ""mines and minerals,"" and everything else appertaining to the soil. It was simply a transfer from the Imperial to the Colonial Governments, made upon certain conditions. Our Legislature, therefore, has the right to alter or abolish this anti-free trade restriction altogether. But, the question may be asked, has the Government any more right to the gold, the silver, the copper, to be found upon a man's private property, than it has to the crops which grow upon the same soil, or the timber which is converted into a marketable commodity. It is labour in all cases that makes the thing productive. The government in point of justice, has as much right, which is no right at all, to tax the farmer 5 per cent., upon the produce of his Farm, as it has to tax him 5 per cent. for his labor in digging gold out of the bowels of the earth, which after all is only an article of merchandize, as much so as the marsh muck which is purchased by the farmer of his neighbors, for the enrichment of his upland. We contend then that the Crown has no right to tax a man for the products of his own property; and that he ought to be at liberty, or lease his right to others, to take out all the gold and silver he can find upon it, whether in the shape of turnips, potatoes, stones, of the thing itself called gold. Gold found upon ungranted lands is of course the property of the Government, and therefore should be subject to its control. If wrong in the conclusions we have arrived at, we shall be obliged to some correspondent to state his objections. Of course we are prepared for the answer that the Government of Nova Scotia exercises jurisdiction over its Mines and Minerals. But this answer does not meet the case - it is far from furnishing a reason of justification for the arbitrary exaction complained of. We must have an answer sustained by sound reasoning - by arguments the weight of which no man of common sense will fail to discern the force of. In California there is no Government interference - no taxation on mining operations. Any man has a right to prospect and dig for himself, wherever he pleases, so long as he does not meddle with the claims or rights of others. In Australia there is no restriction. An excise duty is levied upon gold exported. This seems to be fair enough. The effect of this free trade system if carried out in this Province would be most beneficial. We believe, if the law is repealed, or modified in a satisfactory way, that there will be mining operations going on next summer in at least twenty places, far and near, on the line of railway and the post roads. The gain to the Province will be an increase of population, which we want - an increase in the general revenues - in fact, the advancement, prosperity and general contentment of the inhabitants. Are not these of more importance than the supposed benefits to be derived from the restrictions under the present law? On the other hand, if the law remains as it is the effect will be just the opposite to that we have just stated, because there will be no gold digging operations. We shall get along just as at present, without any of those advantageous aids which a little wisdom might have obtained for us. We hope that some hon. member will be prepared to bring this subject forward next winter."

Codes: A2 / E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Aug. 15, 1866 Cap. XXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Provincial Oil Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Stock of 2. First meeting, when held. Shareholders, for 3. Capital stock. What liable. 4. Stockholders, for what 6. Sale of stock, when liable. And how made. 7. Joint stock alone liable. 8. Proviso. Passed 9th July 1866. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Charles Parker, George E. Leonard, and John Howarth, their successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Provincial Oil Company,"" and by that name shall have full power and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining coal, shale, asphalt, 8 or asphaltic rock, and for the manufacturing and trading in oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and for purchasing, owning or selling mines or real estate required or necessary for these purposes, and for such other busines as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one million of dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege, within three years, to increase the capital to one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record in this Province. 5. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such calls or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expense. 6. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days notice by the President in some Newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 7. The joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always, that the existence of the Corporation shall cease (except so far as regards the rights of creditors to sue for and recover debts due by the Corporation,) unless within two years from the passing of this Act there be filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Certificate under the Seal of the Corporation, and verified by the oath of the President or Secretary, (which oath any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court is hereby authorized to administer,) setting forth that the Corporation have in assets and paid up stock in value, a sum equivalent to fifteen per centum of the proposed capital stock of one million of dollars."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 20, 1899 Legislature. - ...Mr. Tweedie... dwelt at some length on the mining prospects of the province, particularly the oil industry, that have already yielded a revenue of $2,000, and the shale of Albert County...."

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 11, 1859 Cap. LX. An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 4. Shareholders to be 2. First meeting, when and liable for stock how called. Assessments. 3. Capital to be £120,000. 5. Liability for debt. Passed 13th April 1859. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Oliver Jones, the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, Frederick A. Wiggins, Edward Allison, John H. Harding, Alexander Wright, James McAllister, Abner Jones, Peter McSweeney, Thomas Trueman, Charles B. Records, James Oulton, W.B. Kaye, James McLatchey, John Marshall, T.H. Forsyth, and W.B. Barzley, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty pounds, divided into twelve thousand shares, of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same."

Morning News - Mar. 30, 1860 Fredericton, March 29. - Bill to incorporate Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing agreed to."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Mar. 31, 1860 Bill to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing agreed to."

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 6 Cap. XCI. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per place of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Stephen Binney, William Wilson, Edward B. Chandler, Junior, Henry Ward, Blair Botsford, Honorable J. A. Smith, Bliss Botsford, James Steadman, Richard C. Scovil, and Charles B. Record, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" andby that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt, or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call and assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVIII. An Act in addition to an act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Section. Section. 1. Liability for calls or 2. Sale of stock in assessments. Arrears, how effectuated. Passed 12th April 1861. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon shall be liable to the payment thereof, and in the case of non payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 2. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the president, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such call or assessment with interest and the costs, charges, and expenses of such notice, sale, and

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 6, 1861 A bill amending the Act incorporating Caledonia Mining Co. passed."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXXII. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Coal and Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Joint stock alone 2. When and where first liable for debts. meeting held 6. Act void unless 25 3. Capital stock per cent be subscribed, 4. Stockholder liable for all and five per cent paid calls within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Solomon Pearson, John R. Lawrence, Charles Gifford, and Charles A. Peck, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Baltimore Coal and Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining coal Albertite, coal, shale, bituminous, asphaltic or mineral substances of every description, and for working and manufacturing the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in the County of Albert as may be appointed by the aforesaid Solomon Pearson. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be forty thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporationshall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and five per cent of the 7 capital stock shall be actually paid up, and a certificate verified on oath of the President or Treasurer of the Company shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Codes: A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 25, 1866 Cap. XV. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. When transfer of property 3. Directors to settle of Company may be made. claims. 2. Upon transfer Company to 4. No transfer to be cease; proviso. made without sanction of Directors. Passed 16th April, 1866. Whereas the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company have been unable, from want of capital and other circumstances, to carry on their business, and it has been proposed to sell their property and effects to a new Company which is about to be formed, having a sufficient cash capital to establish and carry on the necessary works; And whereas the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such proposal, have requested a Legislative enactment to carry out the same;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-third parts of the stock of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, shall have sold and assigned their stock to a Company about to be formed for the manufacture 6 of oil from shale, such transfer being shewed by a certificate or certificates under the hands of such stockholders or their authorized agents, the Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, or a major part of them, may authorize and empower the President to sell, assign and transfer to such new Company the real and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, receiving, in payment therefor shares of paid up capital stock in such new Company, in the name and for the use and benefit of such of the stockholders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company as shall not have transferred their stock to such new Company, in the proportion of five dollars of current money of the United States of America for every share of stock in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company so remaining not transferred, or for such other sum in stock of the new Company as the Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing pany shall deem reasonable. 2. That upon such sale and transfer being completed the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall cease to exist, except so far as may be necessary for collecting, recovering and receiving the debts due to the Company, and collecting, recovering and receiving the the debts and sums of money payable by the Company to other parties; provided that the property of the said Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company which, under the provisions of this Act, may be assigned to any such new Company, shall still remain liable for the debts and engagements of the said Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, in the same manner and extent as if this Act had not passed. 3. That such persons as shall be Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company at or before the time of such assignment, or the major part of the them, shall be authorized to settle and adjust all claims against the Company, and all claims of the Company against others, and to pay and receive the same accordingly; and if after realizing their assets, and paying their debts, so far as such assets shall extend, there shall be any moneys remaining due and owing by the Company, it shall be lawful for such Directors, or the major part of them, to procure payment thereof by the new Company, and in case of such payment, the moneys so paid shall be borne proportionally by the stock issued to the late stockholders in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, and shall be a lien upon such stock; and such persons as shall be Directors of the Caledonia Mining and

Manufacturing Company at the time of such transfer, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enter into such agreement with the new Company as they shall think reasonable, for the purpose of paying the said debts and 7 enforcing the said lien, which agreement shall be binding upon the holders of stock in the new Company, issued in lieu of or in payment for the stock in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. 4. That no transfer of stock in the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall be valid, unless the calls and assessments due and payable thereon shall have been first paid, or otherwise settled to the satisfaction of the said Directors of the Caledonia

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1866 Passed July 9th: An Act to incorporate the Provincial Oil Company."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. XCVI. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Sec. Sec. 1. When sale of property 3. Conveyance to shall be made. purchaser, how 2. Sale, by whom ordered. executed. 4. Proceeds of sale, how applied. Passed 14th April, 1873. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-thirds of the stock of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company shall request the Directors to sell the property and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Company, such request to be shewn by a document in writing, signed by such request holders, or their agents duly authorized, the Directors or a major part of them may order such sale to be made. 2. Such sale shall be made under the direction of the President or such other person as the Directors shall 13 appoint, and may be made of the whole property together or in separate parcels, at private sale or at public auction; and if at public auction, the Directors and stockholders are severally allowed to bid. 3. Any conveyance to be executed pursuant to such sale shall be under the seal of the Company, verified by the President's signature, and shall be sufficient for conveying and assuring to the purchaser the property and estate thereby expressed to be conveyed, free from any trusts to the stockholders; and the purchaser shall not be bound to enquire whether such sale was made pursuant to the request of the stockholders, nor responsible for the due application of the purchase money. 4. Upon such sale or sales being completed, the Directors shall forthwith realize the proceeds, and after payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, anddefraying all the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to winding up the affairs of the Company, including therein, if they shall think proper, a reasonable compensation to the President for his services therein, shall divide the remaining assets of the Company among the stockholders pro rata according to the amount of their stock; provided that no stockholder shall be entitled to receive any dividend unless he shall have paid all calls due upon his stock."

Codes: A6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 12, 1840 Crown Land Office, } August 11, 1840. } The right of working the Coals, and other Minerals in the following described Districts in the county of Westmorland, subject to the following regulations and conditions, will be offered at Public Auction at this Office on Monday the 5th day of October next, at the upset price of Fifty Pounds on each District, Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. Mining Lots in the County of Westmorland. Description of the Lots. The first Lot to extend from the junction of thePetitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, north till it meets a prolongation of the lower side line of Lot No. 45, granted to Peter LeBlanc in Dorchester, and to extend eastward from the Petitcodiac River to the rear line of the first tier of lots on the east side of the Memramcook, and to be bounded on the south by the lower side of Lot No. 14, granted to Charles Dixon, containing 3 30 square miles, more or less. The second Lot to extend from the Petitcodiac River, easterly to the rear line of the first tier of Lots on the east side of the River Memramcook, to be bounded on the South by the lower line of Lot. No. 45, (granted to Peter LeBlanc), and its prolongation; and to be bounded on the north by the lower line of the escheated DesBarres Tract, and its prolongation, containing 18 square miles, more or less. The third Lot to extend from the Petitcodiac across to the Memramcook River, to be bounded on the south by the lower line of the escheated DesBarres Tract, and on the north by a line to be run due east (true east) from the mouth of Hall's Creek, (at the Bend of the Petitcodiac), till it strikes the River Memramcook, containing 40 square miles, more or less. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st april, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and

by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown. John S. Saunders, Surveyor General."

Codes: B4 / IDX_Names: Jolicure Shaft, Westmorland Co.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 27, 1879 Seven Cartloads of Treasure Mostly Gold. - (Special Correspondence of the Sun). - Sackville, Oct. 25. - About three years ago a short-horned cow, taking an afternoon promenade on the property of a Mr. Rufus Coates in Jolicoeur, Westmorland County, lost bottom with one or more of her feet, which sunk away down through the surface of the ground. In extricating the animal from her uncomfortable position it was discovered that she had slipped through between some timbers long decayed, that evidently had been placed over an ancient excavation made for some mysterious purpose. Within an elliptical area of six or seven feet in diameter from that on the outside. The circumstances seemed to fairly indicate that here was awaiting discovery one of the long lost hoards of the festive Captain Kidd, a famous pirate, whose favorite pastime, according to faithful tradition, was the burying of enormous treasures of doubloons, diamonds, golden images, &c., which were so plenty in his day that an enterprising, industrious freebooter could collect a whole cargo of them in a week's holiday excursion among the merchant shipping on the high seas. Kid (perhaps it is an injustice to his memory to spell his name with only one d) was a generous and high-toned kid, and despised the meanness of burying silver coin, which, with his usual acuteness, he could foresee night some day be dug up and subjected to the ignominy of a discount at the banks. So he kept all his silver for spending money and for his sailors to play pitch and toss with, and in the numerous deposits which he distributed all along from Florida to Cape Breton he planted nothing short of pure gold for the use of posterity. The neighbours came round and heard the news of this important discovery, examined the indications and talked the matter over. Some of the men of enterprise and means in Sackville and other places in the vicinity solicited the privilege of taking a hand in the discussion and in the means to be adopted for the securing of the anticipated prize. They all compared notes and exchanged traditions with the proprietors of the cow revelation, and finally a company was formed and a capital subscribed whose amount was discreetly withheld from interviewers on the outside. It was thus determined to solve the mystery. Most fortunately, at the outset they heard of the fame of a female native of the Feejee Islands, who is a lineal descendant of a scriptural character once interviewed by Saul, King of Israel, to whom she correctly gave some important information. This enchanting Feejeean is well posted in the mystic arts of her female ancestor. The new company obtained her address and communicated with her through a County of Westmorland missionary scattered around there, or through Esther Cox or some spiritual medium. But that is no matter; she knew all about this investment of Kid's and remembered very well having in a vision seen the gallant captain and his jolly tars dump seven cart-loads of treasure into that very spot and cover it up very carefully; she noticed, too, it was mostly gold. Having subsequently applied to several mediums and astrologers in Boston and received unanimous corroboration of the truth of Mrs. Feejee's information the company went to work excavating. They went down nicely until it became necessary to use pumps; deeper they went till hand pumps became insufficient; then they fitted pumps worked by threshing machines, both horse and steam, and their dilated eyeballs were at last greeted with the sight of a surface of masonry about four feet square. This was late last autumn and late in the evening; the workers stared, then solemnly pinched each other to make sure they were awake; They knew now they were on the eve of a glorious golden morrow; they entertained themselves that eve with a jolly banquet, and dreamed all night of hauling up from that excavation statues of Captain Kid in solid gold, each specimen staggering under a load of gold necklaces and watches and smoking a pipe whose bowl was encircled in diamonds and rubies of countless value. But next morning they found a cave-in had occurred and the masonry was no longer visible; it had been covered up or had sunk down deeper like a clam surprised at his devotions. Before proceeding further the whole company proceeded to a magistrate and invested fifty cents a piece in an awful solemn iron-clad oath of secrecy and mutual fidelity; consequently they decline to state particulars as to the proportions in which the treasure under the stone was to be divided. They continued their labors till the autumn leaves were shrouded in their wintry sepulchre and then reluctantly adjourned until the spring of 1879. This season work was resumed with the alacrity and enthusiasm naturally inspired by the absolute certainty of an immediate triumphant result, but just as the crisis was again neared all the pumping facilities within reach were found inadequate to the task of removing all the water that bubbled up into that hole. The company generously offered all the farmers within a radius of seven miles all the water required for the irrigation of their marshes and farms, free gratis, provided they would accept delivery of it at the bottom of the excavation; but not one of them responded to the invitation, as none of them sold much milk in that vicinity. It then became necessary to send a commission to New York to examine all the pumps that were exhibited at the Centennial; the envoys returned with the very best one of the lot. It throws a continuous stream of three or four inches in diameter and is worked by a powerful steam engine, and with the aid of the other pumps, keeps the water down. The hole has caved in at various times, is now at the top about fifteen feet by ten, the sides plank-walled to a depth of about thirty-five feet. Large posters forbid the approach of inquisitive spectators, but they peep in sometimes. Not a word is ever allowed to be spoken within the excavation, as it is a fact well known to moneydigging experts, that at the sound of the human voice, buried treasure always sinks away down into the depths or, what is worse, slides off to one side and hides itself. Last accounts say that a most extensive deposit of quicksand has been reached, into which an iron bar may be probed twenty feet or more in every direction, but it has not yet probed any iron chest or hard substance like masonry. About two thousand dollars are said to have been expended thus far, and unless a paying market can be found for quicksand in the United States, the neighbors fear a slight decline in the stock quotations of the company. It is thought by some that either the cow or the Feejee lady may have made a mistake of a few feet in the location of this treasure; but the company are yet

disheartened; they know Kid's money is around here somewhere, and they are bound to follow up that masonry they once saw, till they find it; then they intend sending a basket of the choicest specimens as a present to the office of the Sun, and perhap some of the other papers will be remembered."

Codes: B6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 14, 1843 (Copy) St. John, 22d December, 1842 Sir, - I have the honour to submit for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a Report, and to state that myselfand son have been engaged in exploring for coal with besthopes of success in the neighborhood of Gardner's Creek, and Ten Mile Creek, eastward of St. John. The early arrival of a deep fall of snow has prevented us from completing the exploration which must be deferred until Spring. I have not therefore thought it necessary to make a Report upon what has been done, as such a Report would be imperfect. I have, &c. (Signed) A. Gesner A. Reade, Esquire, &c. &c."

Codes: B6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: St. Martins Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 22, 1837 Public Notice ie hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Saint John, will be offered at public auction at the Crown Land Office, on Monday the 4th day of December next, subject to the following restrictions: 13Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have two years to explore and select his Mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said two years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of four years from the date of the sale or lease. Thos. Baillie, Comr. and Surv. Genl. Crown Lands. Crown Lands Office, November 7, 1837."

Codes: B8 / J8 / E2 / A2 / L4 / X1 / IDX_Names: Dunsinane Coal; Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.;
GEOL / Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Westmorland County Oil
Shales; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 21, 1866 Professor Bailey on the Coal of New Brunswick -No. 2. - In our last issue, we copied Professor Bailey's remarks on the true coal of this Province - the product of the Upper and Middle Coal Formation. At present we quote the Professor's statements relative to the Lower Coal Formation. The area occupied by rocks of this formation comprises from 3000 to 4000 square miles, and includes large portions of the Counties of King's, Albert, and Westmorland, with smaller areas in St. John, York, Queen's, Sunbury, Northumberland and Victoria. The rocks of the formation are thick and coarse conglomerates, with some sandstones, usually of a bright red color, and associated with large and valuable beds of limestone and gypsum; also grey and brown flags and shales, the latter very abundant and highly bituminous, passing into an important cannel coal, and associated with large and valuable deposits of asphalt or altered bitumen, and occasionally oil springs. Manganese ore, freestone, grindstones, &c. are among the more abundant and valuable products of the series.The formation under consideration underlies the productive coal measures, and is not known to contain any workable seams of true coal, unless the ""Dunsinane"" coal included in Table A be found to appertain to this series. The character of the formation, however, is not such as to forbid its occurrence, and as workable coal beds have been found in the same formation both in America and Europe, further exploration may yet lead to its discovery in this portion of the Continent. The most interesting and important mineral of the Lower Coal Formation in New Brunswick is that above termed Asphalt or altered bitumen, and locally known as Albertite. Formerly regarded as a true coal, and later as a variety of jet, it is now generally believed to have been originally a fluid mineral oil or petroleum, subsequently changed and solidified by chemical action. It is a black, brittle, lustrous mineral, breaking with a high conchoidal fracture, and differs from coal in its mode of occurrence, (in regular veins instead of beds), in its homogeneity, (being indivisible into layers and of one quality throughout,) as well as in its chemical composition and physical characters. It occupies an irregular and nearly vertical fissure in disturbed bituminous shales, has a varying thickness of from 1 inch or less to 17 feet, and has been mined to a depth of over 900 feet. From the original locality, discovered in 1849, large quantities of Albertite have been annually removed and exported from the Province. About one hundred men are usually employed in connection with the works, and several large engines (one of 400 horse power) are in constant operation. The mine is favorably situated, not more than six miles from the Bay of Fundy, with which it has been connected by a railway. The original deposit, above alluded to, is the only one of Albertite yet thoroughly tested, though other openings have been made, with more or less success, in the immediate vicinity. The very characteristic accompanying rocks have been traced over a large extent of country, and small veins of Albertite have been observed within this district at points distant from each other as much as fifty miles. The expectation may therefore be entertained that other and equally rich deposits will be discovered. This expectation is strengthened by the supposed origin of the Albertite as an altered Petroleum, by its geological position, which is the same as that of the oil wells of the United States, and by the actual occurrence of such wells upon a limited scale in the district under consideration. Several attempts have been made to open the latter, but as yet without profitable results. The Albertite has never been employed as a simple fuel. It is far better adapted to the manufacture of oil and gas, for which purposes it is unequalled by any other minerals known. The demand for the substance is in excess of the amount raised, but the Company refuse to extend their operations beyond 18,000 and 20,000 tons per annum. As another source of oil and gas, the bituminous shales above alluded to, and very extensively developed in the County of Albert, are

beginning to acquire considerable economic importance. Numerous mining claims have recently been taken out for operations in this substance, both in the above named County and in that of Westmorland. In the latter work has been begun, and I am informed that 2000 tons were removed in the year 1865, and were shipped to the United States, selling in that market for $6 per ton. The cost of quarrying is said to about $1 1/4 to $1 1/2 per ton, and the freight to Boston, $1 1/2. In consequence, however, of the low price of mineral oils in the United States, it is considered necessary that the distillation of these shales should be carried on before exportation. For this purpose a Company on the Memramcook River are about erecting one hundred retorts, with which they expect to work up 100 tons of shale per diem. As a source of oil and gas, the Albertite far 11surpasses even the richest of the bituminous shales above described. The following are some facts, derived from reliable sources, bearing on this point. The mineral in the Albert mine is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 14,500 cubic feet of gas, of superior illuminating powers, while in the latter case, where employed in connection with other coals, the residuum is a valuable coke. The yield of the bituminous shales is veryvariable, that of the best bed at the Caledonia mine in Albert being 7,500 per ton of gas, or 63 gallons of crude oil. That of the Westmorland Company above alluded to will yield only from 37 to 40 gallons, while other varieties contain a still smaller proportion. Moreover, unlike the Albert coal, the residuum of these shales is bulky and worthless. For comparison it may be stated that the Grand Lake coal will yield about 8,500 cubic feet ofgas per ton, but of a very inferior quality. From the Professor's tables we learn that in 1863 the Albert Mine produced 18,168 tons of Albertite, in '64, 19,463 tons, in '65, 18,658 tons - total in the three years, 56,289 tons. Of the total, 2,298 tons went to Nova Scotia, 4,520 tons to St. John, and the remainder to the United States. 2,260 tons came to St. John last year - double the quantity in '63 and '64. The value of the Albertite sent to the States, each of the last three years, has averaged about $150,000. The only coal mining property from which the Government obtains a Royalty is the Albert Mine, which paid to the Government in '63, '64 and '65, $8,089.29 Professor Bailey remarks that ""the trade on Coal and Mineral Oils, both of Export and Import, has been subject to great fluctuations, due in part to the great development of Petroleum Springs in the United States. In consequence of these fluctuations, expensive works have been constructed in the Province and again abandoned. The distillation of Bituminous Shales promises to add within a few years very greatly to the Export Oil Trade of the Province.""""

Codes: CAVE / IDX_Names: Caves;
Morning News - Feb. 3, 1843 A Cave! - A cave was accidently discovered a few days since, near Mr. Peters Cottage, which Dr. Gesner, with two or three other persons went out to examine. The entrance was very small, so that the Doctor could not enter, owing to his size; but his son, with several others, gained admittance. They report that it is about 250 yards in length, that the passage is so narrow, it will only admit a person of ordinary size, with the exception of one opening, which is about six yards wide. Nothing was found in the Cave, except some bats, which had quartered there for the winter."

Codes: CAVE / IDX_Names: Caves;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 4, 1843 A Cavern. - During the past week Messrs. Cornelius Harbell, Jackson McDonald and John Jones accidently discovered a singular opening in the rocks half a mile northward of Lily Lake, and a mile and a half from the city, and explored it to some distance. The mouth of this cavern is in a grove of small spruce and cedar and opens through a narrow chasm in the rocks fifteen feet deep. The passage is then sufficient to walk upright to the distance of twenty yards, where it becomes low, and turns to the eastward. At this place another small grotto ascends in the hill to the northwest, which was explored until it became too narrow to give passage to a boy fifteen years old. The main passage is also contracted at the turn, being only a narrow fissure. After passing this fissure there is more room, and a chain of small descending grottoes leads to a larger grotto, which is thirty feet high and sufficiently spacious to contain fifteen persons. The passage then descends, almost perpendicularly, fifteen feet, and winds its way to some distance, until it becomes a narrow cleft. From the mouth, in a westerly direction, it is somewhat wider, and there are several deep and dangerous pits, the bottoms of which are occupied by small basins of limpid water. A part of this extremity of the cave has fallen in, and its original course may be distinctly traced upon the surface. The rock is a blue and white marble, fluted by the stream running along the floor of the cave. - The stream takes its rise from a cedar swamp, passes through the cavern, and makes its exit at the foot of the hill to the eastward, one hundred feet below the cave's mouth. The whole length of this opening in the earth is about two hundred yards. It contained but a few small stalactites, and the torpid bats that had taken up their abode in the dark subterranean vault were the only animals found in it. The thermometer stood at 45 degrees, and the air, from containing more than the ordinary quantity of carbonic acid gas, greatly diminishes the light of the candles used. These chasms have evidently been formed by the action of running water, and it is probable that more spacious grottoes may be discovered in the limestone northward of the city. We have the above facts from Dr. Gesner, who examined the cave in person, with a number of young gentlemen from town, on Tuesday last, with whose assistance and that of his sons, he explored it as far as it was practicable to do so. A small sum of money, we understand, would make the cave more easily accessible to visitors generally than it now is; we therefore trust that some steps will be adopted to render a visit to this interesting natural curiosity, in our immediate vicinity, both easy and agreeable."

St. Andrews Standard - Jun. 17, 1846 A cave of considerable depth, says the New Brunswicker, was discovered last week at Green Head,about five miles from St. John, on the banks of the River. It has been explored to the distance of about one hundred feet."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 2, 1865 Gesner's cave discovery ...[Issue missing]"

Morning Freeman - Feb. 4, 1865 Mr. Editor:- Observimg in the Freeman of today a notice of the recent discovery of a remarkable cavern near the city, I beg to state that many years ago, in company with William Gesner, son of Dr. Gesner, I examined the same cavern, and obtained some very fine specimens of stalactites, which were added to Dr. Gesner's Museum, now in the possession of the Mechanics' Institute. I stated some time ago to Mr. George Matthew where, as near as my memory would serve me, he should find the cave, and also described it to him; which description corresponds with that which was published in today's paper. I am, &c., &c., T. Otty Crookshank. Simonds, Feb. 2nd, 1865."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 7, 1865 Mr. Editor:- In your paper of Saturday last I observed a communication from T. Otty Crookshank, in which, (having referred to the discovery of the cavern, an account of which appeared in your paper of Thursday last) he states that ""many years ago, in company with William Gesner he explored the same cavern,"" and "" that some time ago he stated to Mr. George Matthew where he should find the cave,"" thereby insinuating that my brother, having acted upon information obtained from him, had found and explored the cave, and published it abroad as a new discovery, when it was not so. Far from doing that, however, let me inform Mr. C., through your columns that he never gave either of us the slightest information in regard to this cavern, having never known of its existence himself. The cave to which he refers is commonly known as Gesner's Cave, (a description of which may be found in the Courier of February 4th, 1843), a tortuous chasm, the largest chamber in which, according to Gesner's own statement, will only accommodate 15 persons; and which is at least a mile distant, and in a very different direction from the one lately discovered. If Mr. C. will only read the description of Gesner's Cave, as given in the Courier referred to, I think he will find it rather difficult to recognize it as the one described in your paper of Thursday. By inserting the above, you will much oblige, Yours Truly, R. Matthew. February 6th, 1865."

Morning Freeman - Feb. 11, 1865 To the Editor of the Freeman. -Sir:- The question of the visit made by Mr. R. Matthew to the cave the other day is not so great importance that it must lead to a controversy, but he impeaches me with ""insinuating that his brother, having acted upon information obtained from me, had found and explored the cave, and published it abroad as a new discovery, when it was not so."" Mr. R. Matthew, by the above paragraph, has perverted the meaning of my note, and also overlooked the sentence where I stated: ""From the description published in the Freeman of the 2nd inst., corresponded with that of a cave which I had visited in company with William Gesner, and which I had described in a conversation with his brother, George Matthew."" And furthermore, in the conversation enumerating the peculiarities of the cave, I mentioned that of a well, the depth of which we had not ascertained. With all due deference to Mr. R. Matthew, I am still of opinion that the cave I visited, and the cave he explored and gave such a graphic description, are one and the same. Excuse me for taking up the space in your paper, which should be occupied at the present time with more interesting matter. Yours, &c., T. Otty Crookshank. Simonds, Feb. 7th, 1865."

Codes: CAVE / IDX_Names: Caves;
S.J. Daily News - Sep. 16, 1871 Caves in New Brunswick. - A correspondent of the Moncton Times thus writes of two unexplored caves in this Province: - One is located within two miles of Butternut Ridge Corner, and of more than five fathoms from the middle of the Public Road leading up the Ridge (so called). Whether it is true or not as has been asserted, that some have gone through to Canaan by this route, I have never yet heard of a person who has made the attempt to penetrate to its remotest depths, and have no doubt that its exploration would prove curiously interesting to say who might have the daring enterprise to undertake it. Another is situated not far from the rear of a lot of land now owned and occupied by Michael Creighton in Dutch Valley. Although the opening in the surface of the ground is only about the size of a table or bed, all attempts to find a bottom to it have thus far proved a failure.- Whether sticks or stones are thrown in, there are but a few faint echoes of contact with projecting points of rock until the sound is lost in unfathomable depths. A few years ago one man mustered courage to allow himself to be let down a short distance into it by others of his party; but he soon gave the signal to be brought to the surface again, and I have not since heard of the experiment being made by any other."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 9, 1890 An Albert County Wonder. - A gentleman from Albert County informs the Sun that there is a remarkable underground lake in the plaster rock to the west of Demoiselle Creek and near Wilson's station, on the Albert railway. The lake is about 75 feet below the surface of the ground, the rock having fallen in from above. The Sun's informant clambered down and found there a lake of clear water in an underground cave, with a roof about 18 feet high and perfectly smooth. He walked along the side of the water for some distance but it was dark and he did not care to explore further. A stone thrown with considerable force did not seem to meet any obstacle but fell in the water away beyond. The story is an exceedingly interesting one as told by the heroic explorer."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 15, 1890 An Underground Lake in Albert County.- The people of Albert County are excited over the discovery of an underground lake to the west of Demoiselle creek and near Wilson's station, on the Albert railway. The lake is about 75 feet below the surface of the ground, the rockhaving fallen in from above. One man clambered down and found there a lake of clear water in an underground cave, with a roof about 18 feet high and perfectly smooth. He walked along the side of the water for some distance but it was dark and he did not care to explore further. A stone thrown with considerable force did not seem to meet with any obstacle but fell in the water away beyond."

Weekly Record - Fri. May 16, 1890 A gentleman from Albert Co. informs us that there is a remarkable underground lake in the plaster rock tothe west of Demoiselle Creek and near Wilson's Station, on the Albert railroad. The lake is about, 75 feet below the surface of the ground, the rock having fallen in from above."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 21, 1894 Hopewell Cape, Sept. 18. - Hopewell Cape Sabbath school picknicked at the wonderful underground lake at Demoiselle Creek on Saturday. Torches were provided andthe chamber of gypsum containing the beautiful sheet of water was explored. The blaze of the torches caused the reflection of the arched ceiling of plaster rock to appear in the placid waters of the lake, and in the flash of the lights upon the snowy walls of the immense cavern made a picture of indescribable beauty."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 23, 1896 Mr. Odbur Dunphy, a well known farmer of Nashwaak, a few days ago made an exploration of a cave on his farm. He succeeded in getting down to a depth of between 60 and 70 feet. A quantity of hard material was brought to the surface and a gentleman who has been among mines a great deal contends that it is composed of iron, coal and antimony. It will be submitted to a competent geologist for examination. A further examination will be made shortly. It seems to be prevailing opinion that this cave is the ruins of an old volcano, as the hills surrounding it are very much honeycombed. At all seasons of the year steam issues from the mouth of the cave."

S.J. Globe - Mar. 30, 1910 Boys Penetrate Cave And Make Discoveries. - New Passages and Chambers Likely in Howe's Cave - An Interesting Trip. - Howe's Cave was explored on the morning of Easter Monday by forty boys, members of the Y.M.C.A. Juniors' Hikers' Club, under the leadership of Mr. W.H. Moor and Mr. John G. McKinnon. The forty met at the ice house in Rockwood Park at ten o'clock and proceeded to the cave, which they entered armed with candles, lanterns and electric flash lights. The party penetrated to the known limits of the cave and made a discovery which may lead to the exploration of new passages and chambers. The boys enjoyed the trip immensely and spent about an hour and a half in the cave. After entering the cave the passage descends at an angle of about 45 degrees a distance of thirty two feet, running into a narrow hall through which some of the larger members had difficulty in passing. After entering a small chamber the party continued by a passage so low as to necessitate crawling for a distance of sixteen feet. Travelling twenty four feet more in a stooping posture led them to the main chamber, sixty feet long and ten or twelve feet high, the floor of which slopes sharply downward. To pass this required squirming through an opening barely high enough to squeeze through and which was twelve feet long. This brought them to another large chamber of peculiar formation. From this hall a slope leads downward at an angle of about fifty or sixty degrees to a well which has hitherto proved the end of all explorations. A discovery was made, however, of an opening on the other side of the well which looked promising, and later in the year when the water in the well is lower an effort will be made to follow this opening in the hope of finding new features of the cave. The fact that although the large party was in the cave for an hour and a half the air remained perfectly pure indicates that there must be another opening somewhere which permits of ventilation. The party returned to the city about one o'clock."

Codes: CAVE / IDX_Names: Caves;
Kings County Record - Feb. 3, 1944 Ice Found In Caves in Waterford and Millbrook All Year. - Right here in New Brunswick, at Waterford, Kings County, on the farm of Mrs. James Chambers, are to be found ice caves, which have been there for many years, probably for centuries. The entrance to these caves is surrounded by small trees and shrubs, and is large enough for a person to enter in a bent position. The cave or caves, as there are several, are about 12 to 14 feet below level. The floor is of smooth ice and the walls and ceiling are covered with ice. No one knows the depth, as no one has ever attempted to explore very far, there being a gradual slippery declevity, but it is thought the tunnel runs a long distance underground. All the year the caves remain in this icy condition and on the warmest day in summer one can remain inside only a short time because of the extreme cold. It is believed this is the only cave of this nature in New Brunswick. - Telegraph Journal. -- Those ice caves at Waterford are not the only ones found in New Brunswick. Another cave, not many miles distant, is found on the Talbert Arnold farm between Millbrook and Waterford. The cave extends down between crevices in the huge rock formation to a depth of 200 feet and ice is found there the year around. The cave is cold and dark and difficult of access, and foliage on the trees is very scant and late in coming out. Ice melting during the hottest days of summer feeds a little brook that runs out from the cave, It is known as Dry Brook when there is no melting of ice to feed it."

Codes: CAVE / GEOL / IDX_Names: Caves; Geology - General;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 27, 1902 Natural Curiosities in New Brunswick. - ..... Sent in by Prof. G.W. Ganong ..... (1) Underground Waters. - The underground lake near Hillsborough, in Albert county, is well known. It is often mentioned in newspaper articles, and there is a good popular description of it in the New Brunswick Magazine, Vol. 11., 306-310, by C.A. Steeves. Mr. C.J. Osman, M.P.P., who knows it well, tells me it is simply a basin in one of the plaster fissures common in that region. But an exact scientific examination of it remains to be made, and would no doubt yield some points of interest. About the headwaters of the Serpentine River the guides and surveyors report a remarkable open boulder barren, in which there are many clear little lakes. I suspect these many lakes are but part of one, filled more or less by the boulders, a point which will easily be settled by noting whether the levels of the small lakes are the same. Streams which in the time of

low water in summer flow entirely out of sight among large boulders are not uncommon in the bouldery districts of New Brunswick. Probably of this kind is the part of Bulls Creek, in Carleton county, mentioned by Joseph Bouchette in a letter written while conducting the internationalboundary survey in 1817 (MS in possession of Rev. W.O. Raymond): 'The river is said to be tolerably wide and passes for one hundred yards underground and again appears in a fine, broad stream and clear water.' But possibly the underground part may be of another nature. (2) Ice Caves, or Freezing Caverns. - Caves in which ice lies all the year round are said to occur near Waterford, in Kings County, but I have not been able to obtain any exact information about them. Mr. C.J. Osman, M.P.P., tells me there is a deep hollow near Hillsborough in which the snow lies all through the year. Such caverns have been elaborately investigated in the other parts of the world, with results summarized in Balch's excellent work. He concludes that the ice simply exists as in an ice box, through the summer, and is formed only in winter, the popular opinion to the contrary not withstanding. McGee, however, has recently pointed out that this popular idea is not yet entirely disproved, and suggests possible methods of summer ice formation under special conditions. The ice caves (or wells, if such exist) of New Brunswick should be investigated. (3) The Warm Spot on Blue Mountain. - It is reported among the guides on the Tobique that there is on Blue Mountain, Tobique, a small area on which snow never lies long in winter, and on which a man may sleep with comfort without blankets or other shelter in very cold weather, though the ground is said to not to feel warm to the hand. Perhaps there is no foundation in fact for this statement, but in connection with it attention may be called to the fact that this mountain is of igneous origin although the fires are supposed to have been cooled for many geological ages. The investigator of the legend must go to its solution armed with delicate thermometers. It is also reported in the same quarter that remarkable underground rumblings are sometimes heard on a mountain on the Wapske. If there is any truth in this statement, the noises are probably related to those described in the first note of this series."

Codes: D4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Elgin Albertite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCVI. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 8. Stock exempt from 2. Capital stock. taxation for three. Place of business, where years. established. 9. First meeting by whom 4. Power of Company to levy called and where held. and collect calls. 10. Annual meeting, when 5. Qualification of Directors. and where held. 6. Vote to be by ballot. 11. Management of 7. Joint stock alone liable affairs in whom vested. for debts Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Joseph D. Steeves, Robert H. Goggin, David M. Steeves, James Acton, Frederick W. Steeves, George S. Hallet, Robert D. Robinson, LeBaron Godard, Jacob Beck, Senior, Samuel W. Goggin, William P. Robinson, Stephen Hopper, H.D. Acton, Merriam & Eastman, Hugh Davidson, Samuel J. Beck, Jacob Beck, Junior, W.H. Webster, Joseph C. Blakney, George Killam, George M. Killam, Ezekial Steeves, Jacob Steeves, Oliver C.J. Steeves, Solomon Horseman, Alexander A. Barchard, W.A. Colpitts, Esquire, Thomas A. Colpitts, and George Stewart, and such other persons as shall from time to time become proprietors of shares in the Company hereby incorporated and established, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the ""Elgin Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, lease, hold and sell mining lands and mineral rights, and of boring, mining, raising, digging and searching for coal, shale, petroleum, or any other mineral, on their lands in Elgin, County of Albert, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate and any other property required for constructing, holding, or operating roads and tramways for the transportation of coal, shale and other substances, and supplies, to and from their works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads and tramways may be used, and of constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the use of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, ar any of them; and the said Company shall have all other powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be ten thousand dollars, with power to increase the capital stock to fifty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded, in the books of the Company. 3. The place of conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Elgin Corner, or at such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of seven persons, who shall be stockholders in said Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sum of money as may be necessary for carrying on the business of said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and when any call shall be made by the shareholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in writing, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his share or shares at the time described, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the share or

shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 5. No person shall be eligible as a Director unless he holds at least five shares of the capital stock of the said Company, and is of the full age of twenty one years. 6. On every occasion when the votes of the shareholders are to be given, they shall be given by ballot, and the number of votes shall be in the proportion of one to each share of stock; absent shareholders may vote by proxy, provided the proxy be a shareholder and produce sufficient authority in writing. 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 8. All property and shares of said Company shall be exempt from taxation for the period of three years from the passing of this Act. 9. That the first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof, shall be called by any two stockholders of said Company, such meeting to be held at or near Elgin Corner aforesaid, on Thursday the seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, between the hours of two o'clock, p.m., and eight o'clock, p.m., the same day; notices of such meeting shall be given at least ten days previous to the day of meeting, by posting the same in at least six public places in the said parish. 10. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation shall be held at Elgin Corner on the first Tuesday in June in each and every year, for the purpose of choosing seven Directors, and such other officers of said Corporation as may be deemed necessary for the management of their affairs, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office one year, or until others are chosen in their places, and shall at the first meeting after their election choose one of their number President of such Company; provided always, that not less than four Directors do form a quorum for the transaction of business; and in case of absence of the President, the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their number Chairman for the occasion. 11. The Directors and officers of the said Company, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the business of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws of said Corporation and the provisions herein contained, may appoint any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, may declare annual

Codes: E2 / E2 / J8 / A2 / T3 / P1 / T6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Albert Mines; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Dover Oil; St. Joseph Oil; Westmorland Oil / Dorchester Oil; Geology -

Morning Journal - May 12, 1865 Professors Bailey and Hind on the Petroleum in New Brunswick. - We shall be unable to do justice to the valuable reports made by these gentlemen, during the sittings of the House of Assembly, but we cannot with hold the following extracts. From Professor Hind's Report:-Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland. -Natural petroleum springs have long been known in these counties. Attempts are now being made to reach the source of supply by boring. The following information respecting the depth of the borings was obtained from workmen at Steeves' Ravine well, in October of the present year:-1. The Steeves Ravine well. - The petroleum spring here has long been known. The oil occurs on the surface of the water in an excavation under the north bank of the ravine. Its odour and colour reminded me of the petroleum wells of Enniskillen in Canada. The depth of the wells was then, (October 15, 1864.) 186 feet. The sand pump brought up fresh water, and very little oil. 2. The Dover well, about three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, 106 feet down, with a strong flow of fresh water. 3. Cummins Well, Westmorland County, DorchesterParish, about a mile from the Dover Well, 530 feet down; salt water in the pump, small show of oil. 4. Memramcook, about 140 feet down, very small show of oil. An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil in remunerative abundance may be expected, will be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trap of oil being met with. It is not probable therefore, with this splendid test well in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1300 or 1500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil, are developed on that part of the Province. The inflammable gas which is copiously evolved near the Albert Mine, and in several places in Albert County, is not necessarily connected with petroleum, as it proceeds from rocks destitute of bitumen. Conclusions With Reference to Albertite. - As the question of an increased supply of Albertite is one of very considerable moment to the Province, it may not be an unnecessary recapitulation to state briefly and in order the conclusions which have been advanced in preceeding page. It is submitted that it has been shown - 1st. That the Albertite wherever it has been found in situ, occupies fissures produced by dislocations in the rocky strata, or exists as a cementing material in conglomerates, or occurs as an integral part of the rock, as in the Albert Shales. 2nd. That the Albertite, under all circumstances, has been injected from below. 3rd. That there were at least two periods of injection. 4th. That when it occupies fissures, these are on the lines of anticlinal axes. 5th. That it is an inspissated or altered petroleum. 6th. That its source lies beneath the Albert Shales, or in other words beneath the Lower Carboniferous Series. 7th. That it is consequently of Devonian or prior origin, and proceeds probably from rocks of the same age as those which yield the Petroleum of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada. 8th. That it may with confidence be anticipated that a search made in accordance with the views which have been expressed respecting its origin, will result in valuable deposits being found over an extensive area between Dorchester in Westmorland and Norton in King's Counties; but this search must be continued along the lines of anticlinal axes which have been shown to exist within the limits specified. The quantity of Albertite raised since the opening of the Mine in Albert County, is estimated to be about 170,000 tons. At $10 a ton (the minimum price at which I was informed it has been sold), this would amount to one million seven hundred thousand dollars. From Professor Bailey's Report:-Petroleum. - In connection with the discussion of the characters and position of the Albert coal, and the oil-yielding strata of Baltimore, it is interesting to allude to the various points at which the last-named substance has been found to exist as a naturally formed product. The presence of petroleum, or mineral oil, in the Parish of Dorchester, was early recognized by Dr. Robb, Dr. Jackson, and others, but it is only within the last few years that any attempts have been made to open distinct wells. The principal locality at which operations have begun, is that where the presence of this substance was earliest pointed out, viz:

the district lying between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook River, near Dover. The ""Westmorland Petroleum Company,"" incorporated in 1864, have erected buildings suitable for their undertaking, and have sunk by boring to a depth of over 400 feet. The rocks passed through, as enumerated in a Report to the Company, are as follows, in descending order:- Blue clay. Shale. Soapstone(?). Blue limestone, full of crevices. Red sandstone. Shales ---, Depth, 90 feet. Several veins of Oil. Sandstone and Conglomerate. Depth 120 feet. An excellent show of Oil. Soapstone (?). Limestone and Conglomerate, very hard, and with many crevices. Red Sandstone. Grey Shales. Depth 207 feet. Evidence of Copper, the tools coming up coated with that metal. Conglomerates, with Iron and Manganese. Very hard rock. Depth 300 feet. Struck a vein of salt water. Gas strong and burning on the Sand Pump. 60 feet of Black compact Shale. Small vein of Oil below. Conglomerates. Hard rock, Shales and Sandstone - 400 feet; Gas very strong; Struck a vein of salt water and Oil. Sandstone, 430 feet. The general character of the rocks enumerated, would seem to imply that the strata passed through belong near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series, and are similar to what may be observed at the Manganese Mine, on Shepody Mountain. The so-called Soapstone is probably a fireclay, such as occurs at the last named locality; while the indications of copper and manganese may be due to secondary ores derived from subjacent metamorphic beds. I have not however seen any specimens of the rocks removed, and am therefore unable to pronounce positively on their character. At the time of my visit, operations had been temporarily suspended, during the putting down of copper pipes for pumping. I observed, however, the strong escape of gas from the well, bubbling through a mixture of water and oil, and also observed the latter substance floating on the surfaces of the springs in the vicinity. I have since been informed, that after the sinking of the pipes, several gallons of oil were removed in a single day's pumping. Besides the locality above referred to, petroleum has been observed at several other points in this district, sometimes in a liquid form, escaping with the water of springs, at others in an oxydized condition, forming a thick tarry substance, termed maltha. On the western side of the Petitcodiac, an American Company have undertake to bore for oil, on Steven's Brook, near Hillsborough. At the time of the examination of the locality by Mr. Hartt, operations had but just commenced, and pending the arrival of a steam engine, the boring was carried out by hand. The depth then reached was only twenty five feet, the excavation being made in a friable red sandstone. A few feet from the latter, an adit had been driven into the foot of the hill, and had become partially filled with water, on the surface of which a thick mineral oil was floating by bucketsfull. With the Sandstones of this locality are beds of bluish shale, and compact impure concretionary limestone, with numerous irregular masses of jaspery agate. The last point at which I have had an opportunity of observing the presence of mineral oil, is the neighborhood of Elgin Corner in Albert County, where several of the springs were found to be thoroughly impregnated with this substance, so as to be rendered unfit for ordinary use. The most marked of these springs is on the land of David Steeves, and but a short distance from where we had already recognized the existence of Albert shales. A gas bubbles constantly from the water,
General;
and the latter tastes and smells strongly from petroleum. I did not, however, observe any distinct oily films, though the iridescence due to the latter was sometimes present. In attempting to arrive at positive conclusions as to the probable quantity and value of Petroleum in Southern New Brunswick, we are immediately met by the uncertainty which still prevails in other portions of North America, with regard to the origin and mode of action of oil wells. In the absence of certain data from which to judge, we may briefly allude to the principal facts which favour a belief in the existence of the latter in the districts above enumerated. In the first place, the geological age of the formations where these springs occur (already shown to be near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series), is the same as that of the great oil-regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Secondly, the large quantity of Albertite, if the latter be properly regarded as an altered oil, shows the former existence of this substance in a fluid condition, filling cavities in the disturbed strata. If we suppose the greater part of the oil to have become converted into the so-called coal, it is not reasonable to suppose that only a single deposit of the latter exists, and if not, other large beds of Albertite are to be expected, a result as important economically as would be the discovery of oil-wells. Thirdly, the wide area over which actual indications of petroleum have been observed, goes far to indicate the general presence of the latter. It is no objection to such a belief that but trifling quantities of oil have as yet been obtained at the several localities, for such is often the case, where continued search leads to profitable yields. Indeed, so great is the uncertainty attending the discovery of actual wells, that in the Pennsylvania oil-district, according to

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St. Andrews Standard - May 24, 1865 From Professor Hind's Report:- Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland. - Natural petroleum springs have long been known in these counties. Attempts are now being made to reach the source of supply by boring. The following information respecting the depth of the borings was obtained from the workmen at Steeves' Ravine well, in October of the present year:- 1. The Steeves Ravine well. - The petroleum spring here has long been known. - The oil occurs on the surface of the water in an excavation under the north bank of the ravine. Its odour and colour reminded me of the petroleum wells of Enniskillen in Canada. The depth of the wells was then (October 15, 1864) 106 feet. The sand pump brought up fresh water, and very little oil. 2. The Dover well, about three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, 106 feet down, with a strong flow of fresh water. 3. Cummings Well, Westmorland County, Dorchester parish, about a mile from the Dover well, 530 feet down; salt water in the pump, small show of oil. 4. Memramcook, about 140 feet down, very small show of oil. An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil, in remunerative abundance may be expected, will be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trace of oil being met with. It is not probable therefore, with this splendid test well in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1300 or 1500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil,

are developed in that part of the Province. The inflammable gas which is copiously evolved near the Albert Mine, and in several places in Albert County, is not necessarily connected with petroleum, as it proceeds from rocks destitute of bitumen."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Chronicle - Mar. 3, 1854 Albert Asphaltum Gas Company bill passed ..."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. X. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 10. Proof, what shall be 2. Capital stock. sufficient. 3. Calling of first 11. Register to be prima meeting. facie evidence.4. Shareholders to be 12. No dividend for shares members of the in arrear. Corporation. 13. Joint stock alone 5. Liability of responsible. shareholders. 14. Class A shares may be set 5 6. Assessment on shares, apart. when and how to be made. 15. Preference to Class A 7. No transfer of shares shares. in arrear. 16. Other security to Class A 8. What shall be a shares. sufficient discharge. 17. Class B shareholders to 9. Declaration in suits receive six per cent before for calls. Class A receive more. 18. What may be regulated by bye laws. Passed 26th March 1856. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That William H. Adams, Joseph A. Crane, James D. Lewin, Edmund Kaye, John Kerr, the Reverend William Scovil, Nathan S. Demill, Thomas E.G. Tisdale, William D.Pickup, Edward L. Thorne, James DeWolf Spurr, John McGrath, John H. Harding, their associates, successors, and assigns, be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Oil Works Company,"" with all the general powers and privileges made incident to Corporations by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of trading in, making, or producing oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and for purchasing, constructing, establishing, and maintaining all such lands, wharves, buildings, engines, machinery, implements, and things as may be necessary or convenient for carrying on said business and operations, and such other business as may be incidental thereto. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds of current money of New Brunswick, divided into five thousand shares of ten pounds each. 3. The first meeting of the Corporation for the organization thereof may be called by the said James DeWolf Spurr, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any one of the parties named, at such time and place as he may appoint, by publishing notice of the same in two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John at least one calendar month before such meeting is held. 4. Every person owning a share in the capital stock of the said Company shall be a member thereof, and be entitled to vote at all meetings of the said Company; and members may give as many votes as they own shares, and absent members may vote by proxy, such proxy being a stockholder and authorized in writing. 5. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed to him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation or for the purposes 6 of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. The Company or the Directors, if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or on such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company, and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer or Secretary to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within not less than thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares, or any part of such amount at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment or any part thereof is not paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount due on such assessment, and interest due thereon, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made and delivered to the purchaser. 7. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 8. The said Company shall not be bound to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, to which any of the said shares may be subject, and the receipt in whose name any such share shall stand in the books of the said Company, or if it stands in the name of more parties than one, the receipt of one of the parties named in the Register of stockholders, shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the said Company for any dividend or other sum of money payable in respect of such share, notwithstanding any trust to which such share may then be subject, and whether or not the said Company have had notice of such trusts; and the said Company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt. 9. In any action or suit to be brought by the said Company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth 7 the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the said Company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one share or more in the said Company, (stating the number of shares) and is indebted to the said Company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, stating the number and amount of each of such calls whereby an action hath accrued to the said Company by virtue of this Act. 10. On the hearing of such action or suit it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant at the time of making such call was the holder of one share in the said Company, and that such call was in fact made, and

such notice thereof given as is directed by this Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matter whatever, and thereupon the said Company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, and interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount aforesaid, or that due notice of such call was not given. 11. The production of the Register of the Shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of such defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares. 12. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share, until all calls then due in respect of that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable, shall have been paid. 13. The joint property and stock of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the engagements and debts of the said Company. 14. The Company may at any meeting of shareholders set apart any number of shares of the said Company to be denominated as Class A shares, and all other shares may be designated as Class B Shares. 15. The shareholders of the said Company at any meeting may from time to time grant to the holders of Class A shares in such manner as they may think, a preferential interest or dividend not exceeding six per cent per annum, on such terms and conditions as the said Company may impose. 16. The shareholders of the said Company may from time to time subject and charge, in such manner as they think fit, the lands, goods, and other property, income, and profits, present and future, of the said Company, or such parts thereof as the said Company may think fit, to secure the payment or other satisfaction to the holders of Class A shares, of any interest or dividend aforesaid, not exceeding six per cent as aforesaid. 17. No greater dividend than six per cent per annum shall be made to Class A shareholders until Class B shareholders shall have received full six per cent per annum interest or dividend on the amount of stock paid up by them, with interest on arrears of such individuals, if any. 18. The time and place of holding annual or semi-annual and special meetings of the Corporation, as also the number, eligibility, duties, and powers of Directors, officers, and servants, their continuance in office, removal, or disqualification, and the manner of election or appointment, and any other matter connected with the objects and purposes for which the said Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 9 Cap. LXXIII. An Act to enable the Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company authorized to hold 2. Company to keep an real and personal estate; Office and Agent in limit Hillsborough. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas Lyman W. Gilbert, Henry Adams, James A. Alexander, William Hickok, and James Blight, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the State New York, in the United States of America, by the name of 'The Victoria Coal and Oil Company,' for carrying on Mining and Manufacturing operations in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Victoria Coal and Oil Company of the State of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple, or by lease, or in any other way; and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - May 3, 1899 Bills passed.... 2. An act to encourage the discovery and development of Oil and Natural Gas within the Province of New Brunswick."

Gazette - Oct. 28, 1899 N.B. Petroleum Company. - A meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. Limited, was held at the Brunswick on Wednesday at which about fifteen of the stockholders were present. The meeting was held for organization purposes and officers were elected as follows: Senator King, Chipman, president. Hon. A.D. Richard, Dorchester, first vice president. H.C. Read, Sackville, second vice president. M. Lodge, Moncton, secy treasurer. Board of Dorectors - Hon. G.G. King, Hon. A.D. Richard, M. Lodge, H.C. Read, A.P. Barnhill, Ernest Hutchinson and Willard Kitchen. The meeting of directors was adjourned to Monday, 30th inst. at 15 o'clock and the meeting of stockholders was further adjourned to the same date at 16 o'clock to complete organization. - Moncton Times."

Codes: E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
St. Croix Courier - May 8, 1958 Unveils New Government Policy. - Buchanan Forecasts Expanded Search To Find N.B. Oil, Gas. - A more vigorous exploration and developmentprogram of New Brunswick's oil and gas resources was forecast in Fredericton last week by Lands and Mines Minister Norman B. Buchanan. In a statement to a legislative committee, before prorogation of the 1958 sitting of the house, Mr. Buchanan outlined modifications to a lease between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and the provincial government. Mr. Buchanan said the modifications 'should correct some of the disadvantages which formerly obtained and make possible a more vigorous exploration campaign, covering far wider areas of the province than heretofore.' The text of his statement follows: Co-operation. - 'The subject of natural resources potential has engaged the attention of every government in the world during the past few years. The government of New Brunswick for some time has been giving great attention to the problem of increased utilization of our natural resources so that more direct benefit will be secured. 'I am very glad to say that in the course of our investigations and consideration of the problems involved, we have received a very generous measure of c0- operation from the private companies which have leased or have in some other way secured development rights for resources held by the crown. 'Mention has been

made of the possibilities of increased utilization of our forest resources and the matter of mineral resources has received a great deal of attention during the present session. 'Now I am pleased to be able to inform the committee that another phase of natural resource development has been receiving careful thought and reconsideration. Moreover, with the co-operation of the private interests connected with this particular resource, the government, through the department of lands and mines has been able to work out details of a new policy which should prove of great benefit to the economy of the province. 'I refer to the prospects of developing the resource potential of petroleum and natural gas in the province - resources which have produced tremendous wealth for the governments of some of the western provinces. Lease of 1907. - 'The development of petroleum and natural gas resources in New Brunswick is almost entirely based upon a lease which was issued to the New Brunswick Petroleum Company Aug. 16th, 1907. This was the Lease 115 which covered 10,000 square miles (6,400,000 acres) of areas in the southern and central portions of the province. 'The developments which have taken place as a result of this lease pretty well comprise the history of exploratory and industrial utilization in the past 50 years. 'In 1909 active exploration began in the so called Stony Creek field in Albert county.An important natural gas discovery was made which resulted in the introduction of natural gas into the city of Moncton in 1911 and considerable industrial expansion in the Moncton area in the next few years. 'From 1909 until 1940 various companies and agencies operated under the lease for exploration and development purposes. Records indicate that 126 wells were drilled in that period with the deepest going down to 4500 feet. Most of these were in the Stony Creek field. 'From 1909 to 1955, the Stony Creek field has delivered 24,388,500 M cubic feet of gas and 323, 215 barrels of oil so that it has constituted a valuable addition to the local economy in the Moncton area. 'Of late years two explorations of importance have been made through arrangements with the holders of the lease to search for oil in the southern and southeast section of the province. I refer to the drilling carried out by Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited between 1947 and 1950. These were largely unsuccessful and no development has resulted from them. Drill Wells. - 'In 1954, O.H. Parker, a famous oil operator from the United States, entered into an agreement with New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and applied his special methods to the problem. A number of wells were drilled and one old well reactivated in the course of this attempt to locate oil. 'This brief history of oil and gas exploration in the province is a preface to the announcement which I now wish to make concerning the new policy which has been worked out as a result of co-operation between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited, holders of the lease, and the government of the province. 'Possibly, at this point, it would be well for me to read into the record the outstanding points of Lease 115. They are as follows: Lease 115, N.B. Oilfields Limited. Petroleum and Natural Gas: Royalty, five per cent of wellmouth value. How acquired, license to search first granted, then crown lease. Term, 99 years (or to 2006) and renewable. Work requirement - 'The lessee during each and every year of the said demised term, shall be bound bona fide and to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council to continue to explore for oil and natural gas throughout the area in said lease demised, and to expend in boring for the same each year of the said demised term a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, provided always, however, that if at any time the lessee makes it appear to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council that there is no reasonable prospect of discovering oil or natural gas by so boring, then and in such case the lieutenant-governor in council may on such terms as to the lessee releasing to the crown any portion of said area held under said lease, and the rights of the lessee therein, or otherwise as to the lieutenant-governor in council may seem right in the premises, relieve the lessee from the necessity of thereafter so expending in boring, as aforesaid, the whole or such portion of the said annual sum of twenty thousand dollars, as may seem to the lieutenant-governor in council just and reasonable. Lauds Attitude. - 'As you will note from these details, Lease 115 was to cover 99 years and be renewable. The lease would extend to 2006 A.D. and be renewable under these conditions. 'You will also note that it covered a large acreage and was very comprehensive - only a small part of the acreage has been explored of exploited to any extensive degree and under these conditions it would be difficult to believe that the full potential of our oil and gas resources was being realized. 'May I pay tribute to the management of New Brunswick Oilfields for their intelligent and generous approach to this problem, the difficulties of which they realized as much as the government. I would make it plain that the new policy which has been worked out has come about as a result of co-operation between New Brunswick Oilfields Limited and ourselves. Their management has always been able to meet us in a friendly and business- like way and, throughout, they have shown a conscientious appreciation for the public responsibilities faced by the government. 'Modification of Lease 115 should correct some of the disadvantages which formerly obtained and make possible a more vigorous exploration campaign, covering far wider areas of the province than heretofore. Cites Changes. - 'The important modifications are as follows: 1. The tenure of Lease 115 will be for 21 years from Jan. 1, 1958. The holder of the lease shall have the right to renew such portions of the lease that are capable in the opinion of the lieutenant-governor in council of being operated at a profit of not less than six per centum per annum. 2. The holder of the lease shall relinquish 1,000,000 acres of the leased area within 90 days of reaching an understanding with the government. The areas relinquished shall be according to a grid system determined by the government. 3. The holders of the lease shall relinquish an additional 2,000,000 of the leased area not later than two years from the date mentioned and again the relinquishment shall take place under a grid system determined by the government. 4. The area of Camp Gagetown shall be considered part of Lease 115 for the purposes of 2 and 3. 5. Royalty payable to the crown shall be one half that received by the holders of the lease but shall not in any case be less than five per cent of well mouth value. 'It is felt that these modifications of considerable importance and scope, will be productive of good results in encouraging exploration and development of our oil and gas resources. You will note that 3,000,000 acres - almost half the area

Codes: E5 / HILL / Z2 / J8 / E2 / GEOL /

IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Grey Brook Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert

Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

Morning News - Nov. 21, 1855 Geology of New Brunswick, &c. - At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held in this city, some interesting reports were submitted, a portion of which related to the Geology of this and the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. Those who have an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Provinces, will be gratified to see that we have within our borders a field for investigation, and whichit seems has attracted attention. From the Boston Traveller, which contains an account of the meeting referred to, we learn that a variety of mineral specimens were laid before the society, as the products of this Province. Among these were two very pretty fossil star fishes, which were presented by Robert Foulis, Esq., of this City, a corresponding member of the society. They were obtained from the postpliocene marls near the gas works, and in return the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Foulis for this and several other donations. During the past summer, Dr. C.T. Jackson was employed by C.D. Archibald, Esq., of London, to make Geological explorations in those provinces. In company with John L. Hayes, Esq., of Washington, the Doctor 8 commenced his search at St. John, and traced rock formations hence along the road leading to Petitcodiac. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Jackson gave a brief sketch of the Geology of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and described some of the species of rocks found in these Provinces. We condense his remarks. In St. John, he says, ""we found slates and metamorphic limestones, which, from the occurrence of them of a bed of hard sandstone containing a fossil tree, are regarded as belonging to the Devonian group. No molluscs, or indeed any fossils, are found in the limestone, which is made up of a mixture of the blue and grey varieties, highly metamorphosed by heat, and much disturbed in their stratification. Masses of Sienite, consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and hornblende, without much quartz, are observed at Indian Town, and are rocks of igneous origin. All along the Kennebecasis river, are observed red sandstones of the old red or Devonian group, and atSussex Vale we come to the celebrated salt springs, which rise from the saliferous sandstones, and produce by evaporation the finest and most agreeable table salt. In Hillsboro' we find the lower members of thecoal series, so remarkable for the abundance of fossil fishes of the genus Paleoniscus, and for that highly bituminous quality of coal which has been called Albertite. Hills of snow white gypsum, and some extensivebeds of Anhydrite, occur in Hillsboro', and in otherparts of Albert county. Naptha Springs also exist near the shores of the Petitcodiac river, and Petroleum floats on the surface of the waters that arise from them, and is deposited as a soft bitumen among the grass roots, and in the soil, it being left in its thickened and oxidized state by the water, as it periodically rises and falls with the seasons. On reaching the mouth of Chepody Bay we come to Mary's Point, and Grindstone Island, where beautiful buff-colored, and light red sandstones, of the Carboniferous Group, are quarried for building stones, and a blue variety of the same formation which is used for making grindstones is found. The Mary's Point quarries present a scene of activity, owing to the enterprise of Mr. Archibald, who has employed upwards of seventy-five quarrymen, under the directions of Mr. George Lang, in quarrying out the freestone for architectural uses. - Those sandstones are found to be of excellent quality for building purposes, and are now being largely imported into the United States under the Aegis of the reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Alger has demonstrated the durable nature of this sandstone, before this society, and our observations authorise us in confirming his opinion, that it withstands the action of the frost even in the climate of St. John. The largest amount of the stone is of a yellowish 9 tint, or buff-colored, but there are also beds of lightred, and grey-colored varieties. They belong to the true coal bearing strata, as is proved by the fossil plants clearly impacted between the beds of stone, and thin seams of bituminous coal, occasionally discovered in them. An outline of rock called the ""Squaw's Cap"" presents us with an abundance of fossil trees, and roots, with smooth and striated surfaces. Occasionally we find siliceous nodules in the blue sandstone, which are called ""bulls-eyes"". They injure the grindstones when they occur, and stones containing them are avoided. Grindstone Island is one mile long, and half a mile broad, and is estimated to contain about 140 acres of quarry stone. The average height of the island above highest tides is 60 feet. In obtaining slabs of the blue sandstone for making grindstones, the tides perform valuable services, for the quarryman has only to split out the rock at low water, and fasten it by chains to his flat boat and allow the rising tide to float it, so that he can transport the stone to high water mark, and leave it where he can work upon it at his leisure. The best grindstones are obtained from the strata which are submerged at every tide. The strata all dip down under the Bay of Fundy, at an angle of 38 degrees to the southward, and the trend of the strata is nearly east and west. The extensive quarries are supplied with heavy and massive cranes and a railway, for the removal of the stones to the wharf, where they are put on shipboard. On examining the ""posts"" of the quarry, we found that stones of from one foot to eight feet in thickness, and of any length and width, could be obtained, and that a supply of coloured stones could be procured in abundance. Most of the stones sent from Mary's Point are sold in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no agency having yet been established in Boston. The exploring party next travelled around the head of Cumberland Bay, and reached the Cobequid Mountains, they found rocks of igneous origin, and colored slate, which lay under the grey sandstones of the coal formation. Mr. Dawson describes these slates as belonging to the Devonian order; contiguous to them are extensive deposits of ocherous oxide of iron, with different species of iron ore, and manganese carbonate of lime, known under the name of ""amberite"". Mr. Dawson has given as his opinion that the immense deposits of yellow oxide of iron have resulted from the decomposition of the carbonate of iron in the antherite. These are the Acadian Iron Mines of Londonderry, N.S. It is supposed that a subaqueous eruption has produced the pulverulent peroxide abounding in these mines. There are small veins, bunches and films of black oxide of manganese in these ores of 10 iron, and this renders them more particularly valuable in the production of steel, since it has been discovered that this ore contains 52 38-100 per cent of pure metallic iron, and if the manganese is all reduced and alloyed with the iron, it will amount to 1 53-100 of manganeseism, the proportion which will make the iron into the finest kind of steel. There is just one blast furnace now in operation at the Acadian mines, smelting these ores, and six Catelan forges are also employed. The iron produced is remarkable for toughness and strength - and is sold exclusively to steel makers in Sheffield, Eng. Since the immediate country around is hardwood forest land, an abundance of charcoal fuel can be obtained, and there will soon be other furnaces built near the mines. Having completed the survey of the numerous mines near the Acadian furnaces, the Doctor and his associates next proceeded to Windsor, thence to the Valley of the Annapolis to Nictaux, where they examined the inexhaustible beds of iron ore which are worked by Mr. Archibald, and have been named the Victoria Mines. Geological examinations of these ore beds were first made in the year 1827 by Mr. Francis Alger and Dr. Jackson. These beds are remarkable for having a great profusion of fossil shells, seeming to indicate that these ancient molluscs had a preference for an iron bed rather than one of clay. - The Report indicates that there are Orthocera and several others, as yet unknown or undescribed molluscs, in these ores, and it is difficult to determine their species. They all appear to belong to the Niagara and Clinton Groups of the New York system. One of the most curious phenomena presented at these mines is the magnetic state of some of the ores, while others not far removed are wholly devoid of magnetism. A great number of mines have been opened lately on these ores, and some new beds have been discovered since the original survey was made. There are two beds, which vary in thickness from 6 to 10 feet, and they have been traced 5 miles in length, and probably extend to Bear River. There are several distinct beds beneath the main ones - very compact and magnetic, others are softer and not magnetic ore. The last variety is seen in the red slates of Little River, and the others near Nictau River. It was found impossible to rely on the compass needle in surveying the magnetic ore beds, for the needle was static over them, and was attracted even when quite remote from the ore - the North point invariably pointing towards the iron ore. These mines may be considered to be inexhaustible, and the wood of the country around, though it may supply fuel for many years, is not adequate to smelt more than a small proportion of the ore in view. Hence it is advisable to export much of the ore to the United States, as well as to make charcoal iron for steel on the spot, for exportation to England. 11 This is being done under the new laws of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which will allow of the exportation of Anthracite to Nova Scotia, free of duty; but the iron made in Nova Scotia cannot be brought to the United States without paying duties, and hence it will be sent to England. Anthracite will smelt the Nictau ores with great ease and iron made will be good but not so valuable as charcoal iron. The result of smelting of the ores proves that either white forge or grey foundry pig iron can be made equal in toughness to that from Russia and Sweden. It also makes fine cast steel, as has been proved by trials made of it in Sheffield, Eng. John L. Hayes, Esq., confirmed Dr. Jackson's statement with regard to Nova Scotia iron. He remarked also that iron, manufactured by means of charcoal, was

Codes: E5 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Sussex/ Plumwesweep Salt; Mineral Springs;
1792 - Copied form: The Story of Sussex and Vicinity, by Grace Aiton, 1967, p. 42-3 Of Bishop Charles Inglis' visit to Sussex Vale, edited by Dr. W.O. Raymond, we read: "". (August 10, 1792) ... There is on Major Stockton's land a salt spring, saltier than the water of the ocean by one-eighth as is computed. What is curious, a fine spring of fresh water issues out of the ground a few feet from the salt spring. Several other salt springs are found in the neighborhood.""

Codes: E7 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Mineral Paint - General; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
Novascotian - Sep. 16, 1850 Resources of Nova Scotia. - The London Tablet furnishes the subjoined relative to Nova Scotia ... We have heard that a proposition was made by Dr. Gesner a few years ago, to the then leader of Lord Falkland's government to survey some portions of this province, containing large quantities of mineral resources which through some mistake, we suppose, do notfall under the surveillance of the Mining company. But for some reason or other this suggestion was not complied with. The truth is this Mining Association possessing as it does almost unbounded wealth exercises a corresponding amount of influence and we very much fear that the evils of which the Tablet complains and which we are apparently destined to bear for many years to come, are beyond the reach of those most interested. But we must let the Tablet tell its own story in its own way:- ...... There are many most valuable mines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of metals, coals, plaster, paints, &c., but all of these have long ago been given by George the Third to his hopeful son, the late Duke of York, of anti-Catholic memory. His Royal Highness got over head and ears in debt by gambling and profligacy, 15and made over all his interest in the mines of those regions to his creditors. His creditors are Englishmen, and they lay claim to everything in the shape of stone, or cement, or coals, or metals found beneath the surface of the earth. The consequence is, that iron monopoly binds and benumbs all the resources of this region, like the enchanted maidens which we used to read of in our boy-days, who were held captive in enchanted castles till the knight errand deliverer arrived. Now, lest people may say I talk at the English Government merely for talk's sake I supply two facts, which exhibit the true state of things here. Twenty-seven miles north of Fredericton, in Brunswick, resides a Mr. Marshall, who, some couple ofyears ago, bought and paid for a farm to the agent of the government. He began to cultivate it, and in the course of his labors discovered a coal mine. He opened it, and began to dig the coal, and found it good to burn; soon he began to sell coal, but the Government agent soon snuffed the cent; notice to desist was served on Mr. Marshall; the mine was soon sold to another, with a right, through Mr. Marshall's land, to enter to the mine forever; a forced trespass in perpetuity by order of the Queen.There is a lead mine in the neighborhood, also, amountain of stony substance, of which Spanish brown paint is made - but all these treasures are sealed by the Queen's authority, in behalf of the monopolists, created by former patents, or to be created by patents to come. ..."

Codes: E9 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Charlotte County Gold; Legislation, etc.;
St. Croix Courier - Nov. 20, 1902 Some people must still think that there are minerals in Charlotte County. James N. Clarke has applied for a license to search for minerals on land on Dennis Stream, St. Stephen, and B. Dick and Melvin

Simpson want prospecting licenses on land at Mascarene. Probably nobody will oppose them."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Feb. 5, 1663 (see N.B. Courier of Mar. 19, 1842 for details) Earthquake"

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Feb. 5, 1663 (from List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898) 5:30 p.m., 8 p.m. This earthquake was of considerable violence, and was felt throughout the St. Lawrence Valley, Acadia and New England. (Can. Nat., Oct., 1860)."

Copied from N.B. Courier - Mar. 19, 1842. As tending perhaps to throw some light on this question, and explain not a few of the peculiarities of the rocks of this Province which have yet been accounted for, a literary friend, well versed in the history of this continent, has requested us to bring under Dr. Gesner's notice, an account of the great earthquake, or rather series of earthquakes, which visited this part of North America in 1663, as that great event does not seem, as yet to have attracted his attention. Many notices of this earthquake appear in the works of the early French writers on America, some of which are, no doubt, very much exaggerated; but not very long since, a manuscript was discovered in the library of the Jesuit's College at Quebec, giving a singular and striking description of an event, which appears to have effected very extensive and wonderful changes in the physical features of this part of America. This manuscript is admitted to be of undoubtful authenticity, and from it the following account of the great earthquake is condensed. On the 5th of February, 1663, about half past five o'clock in the evening, a great rushing noise was heard throughout the whole extent of Canada. This noise caused the people to run out of their houses into the streets as if their habitations had been on fire; but instead of flames or smoke, they were surprised to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving, as if they were detached from each other. The bells sounded by the repeated shocks; the roofs of the buildings bent down, first on one side and then on the other, while the timbers, rafters and planks cracked. Animals fled in every direction, and children ran crying and screaming in the streets; men and women, seized with affright, stood horrorstruck with the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and not knowing where to fly for refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth, which threatened every instant to crush them to death, or sink them into a profound and immeasurable abyss. Some threw themselves on their knees in the snow, crossing themselves, and calling on their Saints to relieve them from the dangers with which they were surrounded. Others past the rest of the dreadful night in prayer; for the earthquake ceased not, but continued at short intervals, with a certain undulating motion, resembling the waves of the ocean; and the same qualmish sensations, or sickness at the stomach, was felt during the shocks, as is experienced in a vessel at sea. The violence of the earthquake is described as greatest in the forests, where it appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees; for not only were their branches destroyed, but even their trunks are said to have been detached from their places, and dashed against each other with inconceivable violence and confusion - so much so that the Indians in their figurative manner of speaking, declared that all the forests were drunk. The war also seemed to be carried on between the mountains, some of which are described as being torn from their beds and thrown upon others, leaving immense chasms in the place from whence they had issued. During this general wreck of nature, the ice, upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings in the earth, in many parts, there issued thick clouds of smoke, with fountains of dirt or sand, which spouted up to a considerable height. The springs were either choked up or impregnated with sulphur, while several rivers are alleged to have been totally lost; others were diverted from their course, and their waters were, for a time, totally corrupted. Some of the rivers became yellow, others red, and the great River St. Lawrence appeared entirely white as far down as Tadoussac on the Saguenay. This extraordinary phenomena will astonish those who know the size of that river, and the immense body of water it contains, which must have required an abundance of matter to whiten it. Montreal, at that period, was surrounded by picketing or palisades, and an account is given, from that place, of the manner in which the pickets jumped up, as if they had been dancing; the rolling and heaving of the earth at Montreal is described minutely and forcibly by a person who visited there. An account from Three Rivers states that the first shock there was the most violent, and commenced with a noise resembling thunder. The first shock is said to have lasted half an hour or more, but its greatest force was not more than a quarter of an hour. At Tadoussac, (about one hundred and fifty miles below Quebec) the effect of the earthquake was not less violent than in other places; and such a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell in the neighborhood, particularly in the River St. Lawrence, that the waters were as violently agitated as during a tempest. Near St. Paul's Bay, (about fifty miles below Quebec) a mountain about a quarter of a league in circumference, situated on the shore of the Saint Lawrence, was precipitated into the river, and became a small island. Lower down the river towards Point Alouettes, an entire forest of remarkable extent, was loosened from the main bank and also slid into the St. Lawrence. But the circumstance which renders this earthquake particularly remarkable, is its duration, it having continued from February to August, almost without intermission! It is true, the shocks were not always equally violent, and the first appears to have been by far the most severe. In the mountains behind Quebec, the thundering noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. At Tadoussac, the shocks are described as continuing for two or three days at a time, with considerable violence. Sometimes the motion was felt like the pitching of a large vessel and it was this which caused many to have a giddiness in their heads, and qualmishness at their stomachs. At other times the motion was hurried and irregular, with sudden jerks which were extremely violent; but the most common was a slight tremulous motion, with but little noise. A number of French inhabitants and Indians, who were eye-witnesses of the scene, stated that up the river called Trois-Rivieres, the hills which bordered the river on either side, and which were of a great height, were torn from their foundations and plunged into the river, causing it to change its course, and to spread itself over a large tract of land, then recently cleared. With respect to the extent of this earthquake the manuscript states that it was universal throughout the whole of New France, including Acadia or Nova Scotia, and what is now New Brunswick, and that it reached into New England. Its effects at L'Ile Perce and in Gaspe are particularly mentioned, and it is stated that as far as could be ascertained, the earthquake extended more than six hundred miles in length and three hundred in breadth; and that one hundred and eighty thousand square miles of land were convulsed on the same day, and at the same moment. In the course of this violent and extensive convulsion of nature, lakes appeared where none had ever existed before; mountains were overthrown, leaving on their places frightful chasms or level plains; falls and rapids were changed into gentle streams, and gentle streams into falls and rapids; the features of the country were, in many places, so completely altered as scarcely to be recognized by those who had previously seen them.".

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Nov., 1755 (from List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898). Three or four shocks are recorded as having been felt in New England and Nova Scotia (then including New Brunswick). Sir William Dawson states (Can. Nat., October, 1860) that two of these shocks were
N.Y. Post-Boy - No. 1141, p.3, col. 1 [By the Hartford Post] Boston, November 8: We hear from St. John's in the Province of Nova Scotia, that on the 30th of September last, at 12 o'clock at Noon, they had a very severe Shock of an
Sept. 30, 1764 (from List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898) About noon. In the Halifax Gazette (Nova Scotia), December 13, 1764, occurs the following news item: ""We hear from St. John's, in this Province, that on the 30th of September last, about 12 o'clock at noon, that a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt there."".

Aug. 1817 - Copied from: St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 18, 1904 Old Time Earthquake. - A writer of reminiscences for the St. John Globe says that on the 22nd May, 1817, asevere shock of earthquake was felt. ""By accounts from St. Andrews we are informed the earthquake was very severely felt at that place, the alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings. It was felt all over the Island of Grand Manan."""

May 22, 1817 (from List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898) - 3.31 a.m. - Felt in all parts of New Brunswick. The following account is from the Courier: ""A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in St. John on the 22nd, 31 minutes past three o'clock, a.m. It was preceded by a noise as if a gale of wind sprang up, after which the earth began to shake violently, rumbling as if heavy carriages were passing. The trembling continued 15 seconds. The air was clear, with not a breath of wind. A minute after the shock moanings were heard from the southward. The earthquake was felt at Fredericton, fully as violent as at this place. At St. Andrews the shock was severely felt; the alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their barracks. The shock at Fredericton occurred at 3.25 a.m.; tremulous motion lasted 25 seconds; profound calm; atmosphere heavy."" The same journal has also an account of the shock as felt at Grand Manan, which is of interest: ""The earthquake of 22nd May was felt at Grand Manan; occurred just before daybreak, commencing with a loud sound, at the same time a violent shaking of houses. The shaking did not continue, but the sound lasted from 30 to 45 seconds. All agree in describing the motion as violent and the sound very loud. Weather fine and serene; light wind from northward; previous day uncommonly hot. Peter Fisher, in his HIstory of New Brunswick (1825), refers to this shock in the following paragraph: ""New Brunswick appears to be but little liable to the great convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. There has been but one shock of an earthquake experienced by the present inhabitants since they settled in this country (1.e., 1783-1825). This shock happened on the 22nd May, 1817, at 25 minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning. The duration of the shock was about 45 seconds. It was attended with the usual rumbling noise, without thunder, the weather being serene and pleasant. The appearances, however, usually indicating earthquakes, such as fiery meteors, the uncommon brilliancy of the aurora borealis, etc., had been frequent the winter preceding."" In the journal of Azor Hoyt (manuscript in the possession of Rev. W.O. Raymond, St. John), 1813-1855 (of Lower Norton, Kings Co., N.B., the following entry occurs: ""May 22nd (1817) a shock of an earthquake."" This shock was felt all through the Maritime Provinces."""

May 28, 1817 (in Morning News - Feb. 9, 1855) Shock of an Earthquake. - ... This is not the first earthquake that has visited this City. In 1817 there was one, but not so great as the present. Dr. Boyd, of St. John, writing to his son (the present Dr. Boyd) then studying in London, under the date St. John, May 28th, 1817, says, - ""The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last at 31 minutes past 3 o'clock - the earth shook violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriage was passing - the trembling continued about 15 seconds - it was also felt at Fredericton and St.

City Gazette - May 28, 1817 The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last at 31 minutes past 3 o'clock. It was preceeded a few seconds by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprung up, after which the earth began to shake violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriages were passing. The trembling continued about 15 seconds - The air was perfectly clear, and there was not a breath of wind - On about a minute after the shock, deep moanings were heard for a short time, which apparently came from the Southward. We have heard that the Earthquake was felt at Fredericton about the same time, which was fully as violent as at this place. By accounts from St. Andrews, we are informed the Earthquake was very severely felt at that place - The alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their Barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings. - Courier."

Eastport Sentenil - Dec. 11, 1824 Earthquake. - A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place on Thursday evening last."

Jul. 9, 1824 (from List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898) Severe Shock felt all over the Province. - (Can.Nat., October, 1860)."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
City Gazette - Dec. 12, 1827 Earthquake. - On Saturday night, shortly after ten o'clock, an unusual noise, supposed to be an earthquake, was heard by a number of persons in this City, and its vicinity. To some persons, the sound resembled the hollow roar of a very foul chimney on fire; to others it seemed like the noise of a heavy carriage going hastily over pavement. In about 10 seconds after it commenced, the noise had attained its greatest pitch, and then gradually subsided. The time of its continuance was about one minute. One Family in Portland were so alarmed, as to run out into the street. It is probable we shall hear more of this from other quarters."

2 Novascotian - Dec. 3, 1829 The St. Andrews Herald of the 24th says:- Two slight shocks of an Earthquake were felt here on Tuesday evening last at a little before ten o'clock. They were of very short duration, and appeared to come from the Westward, and passed to the southward."

Weekly Observer - Aug. 28, 1832 A shock of an Earthquake was felt in several parts of Nova Scotia on the morning of Sunday the 12th instant, - at Windsor, Liverpool, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, &c. The plastering of the College at Windsor, it is stated, was cracked; and at Shelburne, the plastering of some of the houses was shaken down. At Brier Island, a writer in the Nova Scotian describes the shock as having been very severe; - he says, ""it lasted the best part of a minute and was so violent that I could not stand still on my feet in the bedroom, but had to seize the bed-post for support. Many rocks on the cliffs of the Island were shaken down."" - A similar shock was experienced in various parts of

Miramichi Gleaner - Dec. 8, 1835 We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from Fredericton, that a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in the morning of the 30th ult., about fifteen miles up the Renous River."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 23, 1836 and Royal Gazette - Jul. 27, 1836 and Novascotian - Jul. 27, 1836 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 2, 1836 and Novascotian - Aug. 3, 1836Earthquake. - On Wednesday the 6th inst. the shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's County, – At St. Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge of artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same county; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 3 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated, although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to turn into the woods as if afflicted. We have not learned if this phenomenon has arrested attention in other parts of the Province; if it has, we shall be gratified by having it in our power to lay any additional particulars before the public.–City Gazette."

Weekly Observer - Jul. 26, 1836 Earthquake. - On Wednesday the 6th inst., the shock of an earthequake was experienced in this province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's county. - At Saint Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge or artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same county; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 3 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated, although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to run into the woods as if afrighted. - We have not learned if this phenomenon has arrested attention in other parts of the Province. - Gazette."

N.B. Courier - Dec. 22, 1838 Earthquake. - We are informed that a small shock of an earthquake was felt on Wednesday evening the 11th instant, about 9 o'clock, in the parishes of Westfield and Greenwich in Kings County."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 5, 1839 Last week we briefly announced the destruction byfire, of the church at Greenwich, King's County, which took place on Monday morning, the 24th December. It appeared, on investigation, that the late earthquake had shaken the building greatly and caused it to spread, thereby affecting the chimney in the roof, from which some sparks had escaped, ignited, and broke out abut ten hours after the fires had been extinguished in the stoves."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 16, 1847 The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt at Antigonish, N.S., and its vicinity, at half past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th January. Some of the houses shook violently - A few minutes after the shock a splendid Meteor appeared in the Westward, and passed from North to South, exploding about midway between the zenith and the horizon."

Headquarters - Nov. 6, 1850 Earthquake. - On Saturday last, at 11 o'clock p.m., a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this City and its neighborhood. The fact of this unusual occurrence in this part of the country rests on the concurrent testimony of so many individuals not likely to be deceived, that we have no difficulty in giving it to the public."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 8, 1850 A smart Earthquake Shock was felt in Fredericton and its vicinity on the morning of Monday

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Morning News - Nov. 11, 1850 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 9, 1850 and Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 11, 1850 Earthquake.- On Saturday last, at eleven o'clock, p.m., a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in Fredericton and its neighborhood. The fact of this unusual occurrence in this part of the country rests on the concurrent testimony of so many individuals not likely to be deceived, that we have no difficulty in giving it to the public. - Head Quarters"

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 5, 1851Earthquake. - On Tuesday last, the 30th ult., the shock of an Earthquake was experienced in this vicinity about half past five o'clock p.m., accompanied by a low, rumbling noise. The shock was so sharp that several persons in and around this neighborhood as far as Chamcook, ran out of their houses, thinking their chimneys were falling. In some dwellings every article moved, and the inmates were alarmed at the rare occurrence. - A friend at Campo Bello, informs us, that the shock was distinctly felt on that Island and in the vicinity of Friar's Head, an opening in the earth an inch in width and extending about half a mile in length was caused by this convulsion of nature. The

Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 14, 1852 Earthquake in Gloucester. - We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following intelligence: ""On Monday night, the 2nd Instant, about 11 o'clock, P.M., a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place. The motion of the earth seemed at first a rocking one, and then followed several (perhaps eight or ten) liftings or vibrations of the ground. It was accompanied by a heavy rolling sound, something like distant thunder, but not so sharp, nearly resembling what a heavy waggon with muffled wheels would probably make going over a newly macadamised road. The whole lasted at least five or six minutes. ""Our houses being chiefly low, suffered no damage beyond the loss of a pane or two of glass in a few instances. The Court House being the only brick or very heavy building in the vicinity, shows the greatest marks of suffering. - It had several panes of glass broken, the plaster cracked in many places, and at the southwest corner the main walls were separated nearly half an inch in the upper story."" Our correspondent adds: ""I have traced as yet only 23 miles up the Bay, where the noise was heard, but the disturbance not felt."" We understand that the rumbling noise was distinctly heard in Newcastle, and the vibration on the North-West. We have not heard that the effects of the shock was heard or felt in any other part of this County. - Miramichi Gleaner."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 14, 1852 and Morning News - Aug. 25, 1852Earthquake at the North. - We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner, that the shock of an earthquake, which lasted five or six minutes, was felt in the County of 6 Gloucester about eleven o'clock on the night of the 2d inst. The houses being chiefly low, suffered no damage beyond the loss of a pane or two of glass in a few instances. The court house being the only brick or very heavy building in the vicinity, suffered most. It had several panes of glass broken, the plaster cracked in many places, and at the South-west corner the main walls were separated nearly half an inch in the upper story. The noise was heard upwards of twenty miles further up the Bay than Bathurst, but the disturbance was not felt. The rumbling noise was also heard in Newcastle and the vibration felt on the North-West branch of the Miramichi."

Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 28, 1852 The Recent Earthquake at Bathurst, N.B. - The weather correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, in noticing the fall in the temperature on the day succeeding the earthquake at Bathurst, N.B., on the 2d. inst., and referring to a rise in the temperature noticed by the Grennell Arctic Expedition, which was then north of the magnetic pole on the day succeeding the earthquake which was felt at Fredericton, N.B. on the 9th of November, 1850, comes to the following conclusion:- ""It seems evident from the numerous records of earthquakes and of sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, which we have made for several years, that all earthquakes that take place between latitude 44 and the magnetic pole, heat so much of the atmosphere as may be within the Arctic circle, and refrigerate that which is at the time moving between the convulsed or disturbed districts and the equator. The numerous facts that are met with in our records of natural phenomena, conclusively show that all great and sudden changes of the temperature of the atmosphere are produced by and result from the convulsions of our own planet.""

Carleton Sentinel - Jul. 2, 1853 We were visited yesterday afternoon with a slight shock of an earthquake, which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbour. The glass was broken out of the houses, and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passing off to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes. - Eastport Medway, June 3."

Weekly Observer - Jun. 14, 1853 Earthquake at Annapolis. - Extract of a letter dated 4th June. - ""We were visited by two or three shocks of an earthquake during yesterday and last night. The first shock, which took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, was so severe as to cause the houses to shake, and the crockeryware on our shelves to rattle. During the night a shock was felt and was accompanied by thunder and lightning and rain."" - B.N. Am. We are informed that equally severe shocks were felt at the same time in Windsor and Liverpool. - Wesleyan."

Novascotian - Feb. 7, 1854 A very perceptible shock of an Earthquake wasfelt by thousands in this city, on Thursday last at 1/4 to 7 A.M. The oscillation was from East to West, attended with a dull rumbling noise like heavy carriages rolling past. The same was felt in Windsor, Pictou, St. John, and even as far as East Boston."

Morning News - Feb. 5, 1855 Earthquakes. - Yesterday the shock of two earthquakes was distinctly perceived in this city - one at about 11 o'clock in the morning, the other about 8 1/2 o'clock in the evening. The shocks were accompanied by quite a loud noise, which was by many mistaken for an avalanche of snow from the roofs of buildings. From various parts of the State we hear of similar shocks within the last few days. - Portland State of Maine, 20th."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Feb. 8, 1855 - 6.30 a.m. Felt all over the Province; also in Nova Scotia and in parts of the State of Maine. Moderate. Dr. P.R. Inches has placed in my hands the following note made by him at the time: ""Saint John, February 8th, 1855. This morning at half past six o'clock several shocks of an earthquake were felt here. I was lying in bed at the time, not quite awake, when I was startled by hearing a roaring and rumbling noise as of a chimney on fire, but much louder, followed by a violent shaking of the house and bed. I at once started out of bed to see what was the matter, but could find no cause for the noise. I could not imagine what was causing it unless it was an earthquake. I got into bed and shortly after, I think in about five or six minutes, felt another shock, but so very slight as to be just perceptible and no more. Again a few seconds after this second shock I thought I felt another, but I was not positive. The first shock lasted forty or fifty seconds, the second about the same time. It has, I believe, been felt at Chatham, Fredericton, Dorchester, and in the State of Maine. It appears to have been felt at Dorchester more than anywhere else. Some windows in the house of the Hon. E.B. Chandler of that place were broken."" Speaking of this shock in Acadian Geology, pp. 39-40, Sir Wm. Dawson says: ""Its point of greatest 3 intensity appears to have been at the bend in the Petitcodiac (Moncton). At this place there were several shocks, one of them sufficiently severe to damage a brick building."" In the journal of Azor Hoyt, the following entry occurs: ""February 8th (1855). Three shocks of an earthquake - felt all through the Province."" This is the last entry in the Journal."

Morning News - Feb. 9, 1855 Shock of an Earthquake. - We were visited yesterday morning by what might be termed an earthquake in the real sense of the word, if such a phenomenon can be judged of by the state of our feelings. It happened about a quarter to 7 o'clock, a.m., accompanied by a rumbling noise which lasted for some seconds. The houses shook, some more and some less, according to locality - the vibration may be compared to that which we experience from the blasting of a rock, without hearing a loud report - or to that which we feel when on board of a steamer, from the working of the engine. The general impression among those who heard the noise was that a number of heavy waggons on wheels were passing over a hard road, divested of snow; the windows, stoves, tins, and other metal substances, were all in violent agitation for some seconds. Some thought that their chimneys were on fire from the rumbling noise, and run into the street much alarmed to ascertain if such were the case. Most people were asleep in their beds, and were suddenly awoke, as if they had received a galvanic shock. The sensation was more perceptible and alarming in stone and brick buildings, which shook as if they would fall to pieces. In the Portland Valley, in the vicinity of the Church, the shock was perhaps the greatest. We are informed that children lying in their beds were aroused and jumped up with fright. It was not a local affair, as is generally the case with earthquakes, but was felt in various parts, perhaps all parts of the province, at the same time - also in the neighboring state - as we learn by Telegraph to Reading Room. At Fredericton it was very perceptible - the same at the Bend. At Dorchester it was so severe that windows were broken, and ""a large stone building shook like a leaf."" It was also very severe at Sackville, and at Calais. The shock was very distinctly felt at Halifax, Dartmouth, and Windsor. In Chatham, it was felt severely. In Sussex Vale it lasted two minutes. People walking the streets were brought to a dead halt - they felt the ground quaking under them, and could scarcely stand. This is not the first earthquake that has visited this City. In 1817 there was one, but not so great as the present. Dr. Boyd, of St. John, writing to his son (the present Dr. Boyd) then studying in London, under the date St. John, May 28th, 1817, says, - ""The shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday morning last at 31 minutes past 3 o'clock - the earth shook violently, and there was a rumbling as if some heavy carriage was passing - the trembling continued about 15 seconds - it was also felt at Fredericton and St. Andrews."" So that 38 years ago we had an earthquake; although it was not of such long continuance. That of yesterday morning lasted about 25 seconds, and the shock was universally felt in the City, unless by persons who slept very soundly. An earthquake is thus explained by Webster - ""A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterranean rumbling noise. Hence the name earthdin, formerly given to an earthquake."""

Carleton Sentinel - Feb. 10, 1855 We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Nash of the Telegraph Office in this place, for the following telegram - (By Telegraph from St. John). Shock of an Earthquake generally felt throughout the City this morning, at 6 45. Thermometer at 7 o'clock stood 10ø below zero. At Dorchester and the Bend the shock was very sensibly felt. 8th February, 1855. The same was very sensibly felt in this place by a number of individuals of undoubted veracity.

Mr. Henry Dow, formerly a resident in California, where he had frequently experienced shocks of a similar nature, at once pronounced the shock felt on Thursday morning, to be that of an earthquake."

Novascotian - Feb. 14, 1855 A very perceptible shock of an Earthquake was felt by thousands in this city, on Thursday last at 1/4 to 7 A.M. The oscillation was from East to West, attended with a dull rumbling noise like heavy carriages rolling past. The same was felt in Windsor, Pictou, St. John, and even as far as East Boston."

Morning News - Feb. 14, 1855 The Earthquake. - We learn from a private letter from the Bend, that there was a succession of earthquakes experienced there since the 8th. At daylight on the 10th, two days after the great earthquake, there was one ""of sufficient force to awaken a person from a sound sleep."""

Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 17, 1855 The Earthquake. - The shock was severely felt in Halifax, and Charlottetown, P.E. Island, not in Woodstock. Our Restigouche correspondents make no mention of it."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Novascotian - Feb. 19, 1855 The Earthquake. - On the 8th inst., was felt simultaneously in New Brunswick, the Northern States, and our own Province. At St. John, says the Courier: ""On Thursday morning at about twenty minutes before seven o'clock, two shocks of Earthquake were felt in this City. The first, which was most distinct, was felt very sensibly; in some houses the noise resembled that made by a large quantity of soot burning violently in a chimney, while the shaking of the buildings caused the tins, stoves and crockery ware to rattle, and in some instances the door bells to ring. The vibration and noise lasted for some seconds, and awoke many who were asleep at the time."" The Fredericton Reporter of the 9th inst. says: ""Yesterday morning at about 20 minutes to seven o'clock, we had a shock, or rather two shocks of Earthquake at Fredericton. As we distinctly heard and felt the whole, we may state, that the noise in the first place, can scarcely bear description, embracing the different varieties of sensation which would be occasioned by heavy grinding, thumping, and rumbling sounds in connection, and then falling off into a series of quicker but fainter repetitions. Each of these shocks or successions might have occupied about three seconds. The vibrations were violent; the movements being all horizontal, and almost lively enough to throw one out of bed. We cannot describe them better than by a comparison with the sudden joltings of a rickety house, from the garret of which a large heavy cask would be precipitated down two or three flights of stairs."" The following communications - one from Truro and the other from Wilmot, will give our readers some idea of the sensations produced in eastern and western sections of our own province. Sir, - A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt in this Village and the neighborhood about a quarter before 7 o'clock this morning. It was first observed by a low rumbling noise about ten seconds. The motion was gradual, closing with a sudden jar - my children who were sleeping up stairs ran down trembling and terror stricken. I have not yet heard how far it has extended but it was felt by persons residing 5 miles from the Village. Communicated. Truro, Feby. 8, 1855 On the morning of Thursday the 8th, inst., a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in several parts of 6 Annapolis county. The full extent of this subterranean phenomenon has not yet been fully ascertained; but there is no doubt of its having extended from Annapolis town and easterly, through the valley towards Wilmot, along Netaux Plains and Mountain, &c. This is the second shock of the kind which has been felt within these two years, both of which had a striking resemblance in sound, duration and intensity. In certain localities however, that of the 8th, has been more severe, occasioning the shaking of several buildings to such an extent as to cause the breakage of crockery and other materials of a brittle nature. It is sincerely hoped that such visitations, if repeated, will not prove more dangerous in their consequences."

Morning News - Feb. 26, 1855 At Bangor and Waterville, Maine, on Monday morning last, severe shocks of earthquake were experienced."

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 3, 1855 Earthquake. - The St. John papers report that another shock of an earthquake was felt at the Bend on Thursday week. On the morning of this day, we were awoke by a loud explosion, which was followed by another at a short time after. Those reports were heard by a number of persons in the town."

Copied back from Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1869 The Earthquake of Feb. 1855. - The only serious shock of an earthquake which St. John has experienced was on the date above mentioned. The weather was intensely cold, on the 6th the thermometer was 20ø below zero; on the 7th, 18ø. The earthquake occurred on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at twenty minutes to seven o'clock a.m. There were two distinct shocks which were felt in all parts of the city, the Courier of the 10th of the month says: ""The first, which was most distinct, was felt very sensibly; in some houses the noise resembled that made by a large quantity of soot burning violently in the chimney, while the shaking of the building caused the tins, stove and crockery ware to rattle, and in some instances the doorbells to ring. The vibration and noise lasted for some seconds, and awoke many who were asleep at the time. We have not heard that any damage was done at the city or neighborhood, although it is said some loose bricks were thrown down the flue from the top of a chimney. In the neighborhood of the Valley church, and in the lower parts of the city and Carleton, the shock is stated to have been more violent than on the higher ground on the 2 eastern side of the harbor. The shock was felt throughout the province, as well as in Nova Scotia and the State of Maine, with more or less violence at some places. It is stated to have lasted two minutes at Sussex Vale, in this Province. At the Bend it was very violent, and at Dorchester it caused a large stone building to ""shake like a leaf.""

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that this unusual visitation in this quarter should have followed immediately after the coldest snap of weather, that has been experienced here for the last thirty years, the thermometer on Wednesday morning down to 26ø below zero, and at Miramichi to 35ø.""""

Morning News - Mar. 10, 1858 Earthquakes. - Our citizens were startled on Wednesday by two distinct shocks of an earthquake - one occurring about 1 P.M., and the other, and much the heavier, a few minutes before 2. The shock was so severe as to shake buildings. It was the most sensibly felt in the heart of the city. Even the massive granite building, the custom house, trembled from the shock as the inmates of the building at the time declared. - Portland Advertiser."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Oct. 27, 1859 A shock of an earthquake was felt by many persons a few minutes after 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Some thought the noise resembled that of a chimney on fire; others thought it like the noise of many waggons or of a great wind. We have not heard that any damage was done."

Morning News - Oct. 28, 1859 A shock of an earthquake was experienced in St. John on Wednesday morning at an early hour. About 30 miles in the interior it is said the shock was much greater than in the city."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 29, 1859 On Wednesday morning, about half-past two o'clock a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and neighborhood. A noise, as if a gigantic vehicle heavily laden was driven rapidly along a paved street, startled numbers of our citizens from their slumbers, and induced them to rush to their windows to ascertain the cause of the turmoil. The shock appeared to surge from South to North. The morning was excessively cold, the Thermometer ranging about 20. Ice formed to the thickness of 3/4 of an inch. The atmosphere was still, and the stars shone out brightly From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - October 17, 1860 - 6.25 a.m. - Felt over a large area of Eastern Canada and the New England States. Also felt in this Province. Moderate in New Brunswick, but severe in Quebec and Ontario. The Morning News says: ... [See Morning News of Oct. 19]"

Morning News - Oct. 19, 1860 An Earthquake. - A vibration of the earth, from twenty to thirty seconds in duration, occurred about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, along the line of the Western side of the harbour, causing houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several instances awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended or whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negro Town felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near the Asylum, so that it certainly extended some distance."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 20, 1860 An Earthquake. - a vibration of the earth, from twenty to thirty seconds in duration, occurred about twenty five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, along the line of the Western side of the harbour, causing houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several instances awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended or whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negro Town Point felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near the Asylum, so that it certainly extended some distance. - News. The earthquake was felt at Fredericton, Montreal, many places in Canada, and New England."

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 20, 1860 A number of persons inform us that a pretty smartshock of an Earthquake was felt in Chatham about half-past six on the morning of Wednesday last. A correspondent in Dalhousie states that a similar phenomenon occurred at that place on Friday week. We understand it was also felt at Bathurst."

Morning News - Oct. 24, 1860 The earthquake was felt at Dalhousie, Bathurst, Chatham, etc."

Carleton Sentinel - Nov. 9, 1861 Calais earthquake ....."

Morning News - Oct. 28, 1861 Earthquake. - A despatch to the Boston papers state that a shock of earthquake was felt at Calais, Me., at 8 a.m., on Wednesday."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 16, 1862 The Empire says that on the morning of Sunday the 29th ult., two slight shocks of an Earthquake were felt in the vicinity of New Castle Creek, Canning, Grand Lake, over a tract a mile in diameter. The first shock was felt at 7 o'clock A.M. and the second at 8 a.m. The shocks were severe enough to shake houses, causing a rattle and noise, as if stoves and chimnies were falling. They were felt distinctly by persons out of doors. They were preceded by a loud report like that of a cannon, which was heard over a tract of country 16 miles in diameter. The Earthquake wave appeared to come from the N.W. It created quite a commotion in the lake, raising a heavy sea."

New Brunswicker - Jul. 17, 1862 and Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 19, 1862 Earthquake. - On the morning of Sunday the 29th ult., two slight shocks of an Earthquake were felt in the vicinity of Newcastle Creek, Canning, Grand Lake, over a tract a mile in diameter. The first shock was felt at 7 o'clock, a.m., and the second at 8 a.m. The shocks were severe enough to shake houses, causing a rattle and noise, as if stoves or chimnies were falling. They were felt distinctly by persons out of doors. They were preceded by a sharp report like that of a cannon, which was heard over a tract of country 16 miles in diameter. The Earthquake wave appeared to come from the N.W. It created quite a commotion in the lake, raising a heavy

Morning News - Jul. 18, 1862 The shock of an earthquake is said to have been felt at Newcastle Creek, Canning, Grand Lake, Queens County, on Sunday the 29th ult."

Evening Despatch - Apr. 1, 1863 The shock of the earthquake which occurred on the North Shore a few days ago was very distinctly felt in Richibucto. A correspondent of the Gleaner says that he was roused from sleep by the shock about 4 1/2 o'clock, and that ""the house was shaking and the stove in the room made quite a clatter. I thought for a moment that there was a heavy gale of wind blowing, for it sounded like that a short time, and then all was still."""

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Eastport Sentenil - Feb. 25, 1863 Earthquake. - A slight shock of an earthquake was noticed by many of our citizens on Friday night last. The noise resembled that of a heavy wagon moving rapidly over frozen ground. The night was warm and

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 16, 1863 Earthquake in Lower Canada. - A correspondent at St. Andrews, Canada East, informs the Toronto Globe, that a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt there on the night of the 1st. inst., at 12 o'clock. It shook the house terribly, so much so that it was thought some of the bricks were thrown down from the chimney, and the inmates ran down stairs to see if any damage was done. It was from 12 to 15 degrees below zero at the time."

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 3, 1863 Earthquake. - The Eastport Sentinel says that a slight shock of an earthquake was noticed by many of the citizens of that town on the night of Friday, the 20th ult. The noise resembled that a heavy wagon moving rapidly over frozen ground. The night was warm and damp."

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 21, 1863 and Philanthropist - Mar. 26, 1863 Earthquake. - A very severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in this quarter about half past four o'clock on the morning of Monday last. We did not feel it ourselves, but during the week we have conversed with a number of persons who did. The shock was preceded by a low, rumbling noise, rapidly increased in volume, terminating with a sound resembling that of rapid discharges of musketry, or of the sharp report of near thunder. A person on the road coming down from the Northwest, informed us that he sensibly felt the shock, and heard distinctly the noise, which he represented was very loud, and that it continued some time, rapidly increasing, and growing louder until the shock came, when it suddenly ceased. We are informed also that the shock was felt in Bathurst. About seven years ago, a similar shock was felt here in the month of February, and during a long period of sharp, frosty weather, similar to that we have experienced ever since the present month set in. - Gleaner."

S.J. Daily News - May. 6, 1863 Earthquake. - another shock of an Earthquake was felt in Richibucto and neighborhood on Monday morning of last week. The Gleaner says, it was quite severe."

Daily Telegraph - May 7, 1863 Earthquake. - A Richibucto correspondent writes us that on Monday last about 8 o'clock, a.m., that town ""was visited by an earthquake which shook everything - even the ice off the trees and houses - and frightened many of our good people who are in no hurry to leave this terrestrial sphere."" This is the second or third shock that has lately been felt in that part of the country."

S. J. Morning Freeman - May 7, 1863 A correspondent of the Gleaner states that there was another earthquake at Richibucto on the morning of April 27th. This was the second shock felt at the same place this year."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 14, 1865 The shock of an earthquake was experienced here on Saturday afternoon last, between 4 and 5 o'clock."

Daily Morning Telegraph - Aug. 13, 1867 Shock of Earthquake. - Yesterday evening we received the following telegram from Hillsboro: - ""A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here last evening, Sunday, shortly after eleven o'clock, not very unlike the one of 1853."

Halifax Morning Chronicle, Page 2 - Thursday, August 15, 1867 LOCAL & OTHER MATTERS - A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Hillsborough, Albert County, on Sunday evening last."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 16, 1867 We understand that an earthquake shock - on a small scale - was felt at Moncton on Sunday. A correspondent of the Telegraph states that a shock was also felt at Sackville. - News."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1869 The bottom knocked out of two wells by the late earthquake. - At Rouse Settlement, a short distance from Petitcodiac, two wells have become so leaky that the water has altogether disappeared from them. The leak first began after the quake."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Morning Freeman - Jan. 19, 1869 Earthquake. - According to the Journal we have had an earthquake in St. John. It says: ""At a quarter past two o'clock on Saturday morning the shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt by a number of persons in this city who were either awake at the time or aroused by the noise. As these persons live at different points, such as Orange street, Wellington Row, Jaffrey's Hill, the Valley, &c., no local disturbance of any kind could possibly have been mistaken for the sensation described as resembling, to some extent, distant thunder. The noise, which lasted probably three quarters of a minute, was loudest at first, and though it diminished gradually in intensity, it ended (as it began) abruptly. The motion produced was not great, though sufficient at one time to cause a loose-fitting lamp chimney to shake and rattle. It is said by some who heard it that in every respect except intensity it was similar to that which was experienced in the Maritime Provinces about 14 years ago. To some the noise appeared like the falling of great quantities of lumber and the swift passage of a loaded cart over frozen ground. On the nerves of some of the gentle sex it produced

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 21, 1869 An earthquake is reported in the St. John Morning Journal, which must have been very severe, as it caused a loose chimney and a lamp to shake, and stopped a clock belonging to the editor of the Morning News. What a fearful sensation it must have caused!"

Morning Freeman - Jan. 30, 1869 Grand Lake claims the honour and glory of having had an earthquake."
Carleton Sentenil - Nov. 6, 1869 The Earthquake. - The Eastport Sentenil says a small seam, a few feet in length, was opened in the Earth by the earthquake last Friday morning at Waldboro, Maine, causing great alarm to the inhabitants of

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 10, 1869 Time of the Earthquake at St. Andrews. - A correspondent in St. Andrews, in answer to a Fredericton correspondent, writes that he was awake when the earthquake occurred. He rose, lit a match and looked at the clock, and found it was just twenty minutes to six. The shock, according to estimate, lasted fifteen seconds. He states further that ""the motion appeared as if there was an upheaving of the earth, like the motion of the waves of the sea, for the house settled back with a jerk; the direction of the motion was apparently from the North West to the South East."

Morning Freeman - Nov. 11, 1869 The Eastport Sentinel says a small seam a few feet in length, was opened in the earth by the recent earthquake at Waldboro, Maine, causing great alarm to the inhabitants of the village."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 22, 1869 The Earthquake. - It would be superfluous, probably, to advise our readers of the Earthquake simply as an item of news; the whole province has felt it, and its memory will be preserved as long as the records of New Brunswick, and possibly of the whole American Continent endure. At present it is impossible to judge of its extent, or imagine its consequences at or near the centre of disturbance; we can only speak of it locally. The shock occurred at precisely a quarter to six o'clock this morning, lasting a full half minute. During its continuance it was truly terrifying, the stoutest hearts quailing with sudden terror and alarm; and well they might in the presence of a commotion which they were impotent to stay; and scarcely to comprehend. The shock was preceded by the inevitable rumbling, seeming as though a thousand wagons were hurrying to and from, and then came the quaking, the earth literally trembling to its very centre, while the houses rocked and swayed as though they would every moment tumble into ruins. In their first alarm many persons hurried into the streets, and there the solid ground seemed rending beneath their feet, while the falling of chimnies, and the apparent inevitable devastation of all things, completed the general terror and alarm. The motion was not undulating, it was quick, sharp, vibratory, and was felt vertically as well as laterally, the vibrations occurring about twice every second. To a person waking from sleep it seemed as though the tempest, a thousand fold intensified, were upon us, determined to complete the ruin which its predecessor had undertaken. Again the sensation is described as resembling that which one experiences on board a rail car, when being jolted over a very rough road, and the noise resembling the rush of the locomotive along the rails. The River, we are told, was not visibly affected. Those on board steamers and other crafts imagined they had collided, or come in contact with drifting logs, but the disturbance was not nearly so great as on land. The direction of the earthquake is a matter of dispute. We are strongly of the opinion, however, that it proceeded from the Southwest, passing over in an opposite direction. We have heard of several chimnies having been knocked down, and almost every house has its experience of the shaking. - Some two or three buildings have been slightly cracked, the Cathedral windows have been slightly damaged, and we saw in Mr. Babbitt's Jewelry store that several vases had been thrown down and broken, but it is a strange thing that while the commotion was a hundred fold greater than during the recent storm the damage is comparatively little or nothing. In Woodstock the shock was equally as severe as in Fredericton, but in St. John it appears to have been lighter. Strange to say it is just a year to the day since the great earthquake in California, and now we are told of earthquakes yet to come, in fulfillment of philosophical predictions, as witness the following:- South American Earthquakes..."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - October 22, 1869 - 5.48 a.m. - This earthquake was of considerable violence, and was felt all through the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence Valley and the New England States. The reports published in our city papers describe it as the most violent shock ever felt here. It was preceded by a rumbling rushing noise like the noise of distant thunder, and then came the vibrations, or series of them, which seemed to pass away in the distance as though a wave

like motion had been imparted to the crust of the earth. These vibrations appeared to be travelling nearly east and wet. Houses were shaken, dishes rattled, and bells rang, and in some cases flower pots, etc., were rolled over. The shock lasted about 15 seconds. The papers of that date (October 25th, 1869) state that the waters of lakes and streams were discoloured by the shock, and it is noticed in particular that the water of the stream at Penobsquis, which supplied the paper mill at that place, turned chalky and had not regained its clearness on the following day. It is worthy of remark that at Fredericton, in Mr, Babbit's shop, the clocks facing northwest were stopped, while those at right angles to that direction were not affected. W. Watson Allen has given me the following note about this shock; ""At Derby (Miramichi), at the Mill Pond, known as Wilson's Mills, a spring on the west bank of the pond, before the earthquake, boiled out of the ground, rising to a height of about a foot. After the earthquake, the foundation part of the spring disappeared, although the spring itself is still there, but diminished. Mr. William Wilson, who had lived there many years, always claimed that the pond had increased in volume of water to a large extent. ""At the forks (the confluence of Cain's River and S.W. Miramichi), Mr. Jacob Layton, who had resided there continuously for a number of years, states that in the bed of the main Miramichi River, near the shore where the water was quite shallow, and on a spot of ground that he knew very well, after the earthquake there appeared a spring of boiling water, sufficient to make a commotion upon the surface. There never had been any indications of it before the earthquake.""""

Morning Freeman - Oct. 23, 1869 An Earthquake. - We hoped that we were done with great sensations in New Brunswick, for the present season at least, but we have just experienced another, not the least shocking or alarming. About ten minutes before six o'clock on Friday morning an Earthquake shook St. John in the most violent and alarming way for several seconds. First a loud rumbling noise was heard, which many supposed to be thunder, and then the land and all thereon shook and quaked in the most dreadful manner for at least some twenty or thirty seconds. It was not an upheaving or vibration, and not exactly an oscillation. It was rather a very violent, rapid shaking, which rang all the bells in some of the hotels and houses, threw down in some instances flower pots, ornaments, &c., moved some bedsteads from their positions, and almost threw down some of the few persons then out of bed. Those who felt the shaking and watched its effects expected to see chimnies and even brick houses toppling over and falling to ruins, and at first could hardly conceive why they did not. Perhaps it was that the shaking was so rapid that erections were not at any time moved far from the perpendicular. The violence of the shock was quite sufficient to throw down any building. We heard that the foundation of at least one frame house sank considerably. - It is said that the motion was scarcely felt in vessels floating in the harbour. No unusual commotion of the sea was observed, nor was there any such great wave as followed the earthquakes in St. Thomas and on the coast of South America. Those who remember the earthquake of 1855 all agree that this was very much more violent. The accounts we have heard from several persons who were awake before the shock was first felt agree that the motion seemed to begin in the Northwest and pass to the Southeast. Several persons say that one or more lighter shocks were felt during the night. Some say they felt a shock at one o'clock; others say there was a perceptible shaking about four o'clock. The following telegrams were published by last evening's Globe:- Fredericton, Oct. 22. - Violent shock here. It was felt by everyone. Nothing like it ever felt up this way. In some places bricks were started and fell to the sidewalks. Woodstock, Oct. 22. - Shock very severe here. It knocked down a chimney, broke glass, etc. St. George, Oct. 22. - Severe shock of earthquake felt here early this morning. One minute's duration. No damage done. Halifax, Oct. 22. - Slight earthquake felt here this morning about 20 minutes to 6. Vibrations felt for about twenty seconds. No damage done. Reports from Kentville, Wolfville and Annapolis corresponds with above. The shock was slight at Portland, Me., and at Boston, it does not seem to have been observed at all."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 23, 1869 The Earthquake. - Although of late our people have received so many shocks, by reason of the exciting occurrences which have transpired in our midst, yet they had not become sufficiently inured to them as to be unmoved by that which visited us yesterday morning. Indeed the shaking up of things generally by the earthquake was sufficient to make timid people, at least, quake also. The shock in St. John was first noticed at 15 minutes to six o'clock, when a low, heavy rumbling noise was heard, like thunder muttering in the distance. This noise increased in power till the shock itself was experienced, which was of a sufficiently severe nature to impress one with the very insubstantial character of everything on the surface. The vibrations were felt for something like 15 seconds,- magnified in the minds of the fearful to two or three minutes - and the sounds died away again in the distance with the same dismal rumbling. From the first distinguished sound till it had passed away, was about 20 seconds. The course of the shock appeared by the sound to come from the west and pass away toward the east. It was felt over an extensive surface, no part of the Lower Provinces, so far as we can learn, having escaped. In some positions the vibration was felt to be much more severe than in others, but no material damage was sustained that we have heard of. Some people who had risen early, on hearing the noise and finding their houses shaking, rushed forth into the streets, fearing that they might be buried in the ruins. People who sleep late, but lightly, leaped from their beds and rushed to windows to see if there were any buildings falling. Others, who are accustomed to prolong their slumber, and whose nerves are not affected very easily, although conscious that there was some kind of a commotion going on, only gave a vicious grunt and an ejaculatory left handed blessing upon that waggon, which by its jolting along the street, had for the moment disturbed the current of their dreams. Some people were much affected, the sudden motion of their houses causing a sickening sensation much resembling the premonitory symptoms of sea sickness. Some persons say that they noticed a slight shock at about one o'clock, a.m., yesterday morning. We do not know how the statement may be sustained by actual fact. The old horse pistols and cutlasses hanging on the walls of the Post Office swayed and clattered against each other and the wall, giving anyone in the passage way the idea that a lively contest was going on. A gentleman who was coming down King street declares that he saw the buildings in motion and for a moment expected to see them totter and fall. A policeman who was on duty describes the noise as more nearly resembling the fall of a large quantity of snow from the roofs of the houses than any thing else. ABOUT LOWER COVE the shaking was much felt, and the noise was so loud that some individuals thought for a moment that a vessel with powder on board had been blown up, whilst others thought it proceeded from some explosion at the gas house, and were not satisfied until they had gone to see that the gasometers, &c., were still in their usual places. One gentleman in that part of the city assured us that his house rocked to such an extent that he thought the walls must certainly fall in upon him, and his little girl was compelled to lay hold of the head of the bed to save herself from falling out upon the floor. There was no perceptible change IN THE HARBOR, no tidal wave coming in, or receding of waters being observed. The tide was low at the time, and only upon vessels aground was the shock very strongly marked. The people residing in the HIGHER PARTS OF THE CITY, such as the vicinity of the Centenary Church, on the ridge from the Institute to the Hospital, and upon the hills beyond, were considerably shaken up. We have heard of dishes upon dressers being overthrown, of bedroom sink covers left standing open falling, although set back at a considerable angle, of fire irons standing by fire places tumbling over, of stove covers falling off, of bells ringing, of flower pots being overthrown, and doors and windows rattling as though they would come down. In one or two places we believe bricks fell from chimneys, but we presume they must have been shaken loose considerably by the wind during the great storm early in the month, or they would have held firm. The EFFECT UPON ANIMALS was noted in some instances as indicating that they suffered an equal fear of danger to that which such an occurrence is apt to produce in man. Dogs at the first rumbling sound rose defiantly, but finding the earth tottering beneath their feet sank back cowed and frightened, uttering a low, mournful wail. Cows that were being milked knelt down and exhibited marked symptoms of fear. Horses hauling loads upon the streets in some cases stopped and stretched out their feet as though bracing themselves to withstand the shock. THE ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA was not extraordinary when the character of the shock is considered. The sun had not risen, but there was a lurid glare in the East such as is not uncommon early in the mornings of hot sultry days in summer. Over head the clouds hung in dark masses threatening momentarily to discharge their contents, and shortly after the shock drops began to fall. There appeared to be very little wind, and for a few moments even that was hushed, a perfect calm and stillness in nature being perceptible the moment the noise ceased. Neither the barometer nor the thermometer exhibited any change. On ALONG THE LINE OF RAILWAY the earthquake was distinctly felt, the sounds appearing to roll along the hills of Norton like the dying wave of a volley of artillery. Many people at Hampton, Sussex, Salisbury, Moncton and Shediac sought safety in the open air to find on getting out doors that the danger had passed. THE MANAWAGONISH ROAD the shock was very marked, the movement of the earth and buildings being quite distinguishable. Loose articles were shaken and light moveables changed their position. A family named McKenzie residing on the NEREPIS 10 ROAD became so frightened at the excessive swaying of the walls of their house that they all left their beds and sought safety out doors. AT FREDERICTON the shock was severe, probably every grown person who was up, rushed out into the streets, where they momentarily looked for the tumbling of houses to follow the bricks of chimneys which came rattling down from the roofs. And people who had not risen sprang from their beds in the utmost alarm. The ground is declared by some to have had an undulating movement of at least a foot, which was not only felt but clearly to be seen. The vibration was almost as great on the steamboats as upon the land. Our special telegram received last evening says:- ""The earthquake here was very severe, it commenced at 5.45 a.m., and lasted thirty seconds. The whole city was aroused and alarmed. Houses rocked in a fearful manner, and every one thought the city would be laid in ruins. Some chimnies were blown down, but the damage was very trifling."" The further North we go the heavier the shocks appear to have been. FROM GAGETOWN (????) the .....????.... was exacted as at Fredericton and other places, people .?.. from their .?... in alarm, and some sustaining a great ..?.. and physical shaking, fearing the ..?.. had arrived. Chimnies fell, and inside ..?.. articles were moved considerably. FROM ST. GEORGE we learn that the shock lasted nearly a minute and was accompanied with similar vibration and shaking to that which was felt in St. John. A special telegram to this paper from ST. ANDREWS says:- "" About 20 minutes to 6 o'clock this morning a heavy rumbling sound was heard, which was immediately followed by a violent vibration of the earth, causing the houses to shake, rattling dishes, &c., and frightening many people. The shock lasted twenty seconds. The undulating motion was from North-west to South-east. The shock was very heavy up the river St. Croix. At Calais stoves were overthrown and furniture upset. It is said the shock was still more violent further North."" Our special telegram from HALIFAX says:- ""A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city this morning at 6 o'clock. There was no damage done, although the shock at Mount Hope Asylum, in Dartmouth, was most severe, causing a good deal of uneasy feeling."" Similar reports came over the wires yesterday from various parts of Nova Scotia, showing that the shock was generally felt from Yarmouth to Pictou. Passengers ON THE AMERICAN BOAT report that the shock was not felt by them at all, yet it was quite as severe AT EASTPORT, in this city, some chimnies falling down and the people being somewhat alarmed. AT PORTLAND the rumbling sound was quite faint and the shock, although distinct and positive was not sufficiently so as to cause alarm. Indeed many persons were not aware that an earthquake shock had been felt, until they were compelled to believe the accumulated testimony forced upon them. AN EXACT STATEMENT. A gentleman, who is thoroughly acquainted with earthquakes and their accompanying phenomena, states that the sound wave reached St. John at 5.43 a.m., followed at 5.46 1-2 by a moderate vibrating of the earth, which lasted nearly four seconds; a lapse then occurred of three seconds, which was immediately succeeded by a much more positive and sharply defined shock, lasting six and a quarter seconds, the earth wave travelling due S.S.E., and the vibrations following each other about each second. The whole period over which the earthquake was felt in this city was therefore 18 1-4 seconds. The length of the period of vibration was, however, considerably affected by the position, for whilst persons whose houses are built on rock were not conscious of the shock lasting over twelve or fifteen seconds, others whose residences are situated in low lands, on earth or clay soil felt the undulations much longer, some even being confident, from the distances over which they moved, that they felt the vibrations for nearly a minute. It was, indeed, in the low-lying portions of the city that the shock was most severely felt. Probably the most remarkable feature of this, the

Colonial Farmer. - Oct. 23, 1869 The earthquake of yesterday appears to have been felt throughout the Maritime Provinces; but we cannot learn where the great centre of agitation was. At Boston the shock was not felt at all; at Portland it was very slight; at St. John it was severe; at Fredericton quite violent, and the same at Woodstock. Throughout Nova Scotia the shock was but slight. The direction in which the disturbing force moved is a matter of dispute, and in connection with the subject it is worthy of remark that, in Mr. Babbit's establishment the clocks facing north-west were stopped; while those at right angles to that direction were unaffected. The motion of the earth appears to have been perpendicular without any lateral displacement, which accounts for the damage done. One of the employees on the railway, who was engaged at the time in oiling the locomotive, states that the ground raised about six inches, and the locomotive moved forward upon the rails. A gentlemen from Keswick who was driving on the highway road at the time, says he could distinctly observe the motion of the earth, and estimates it to have raised about six inches also. Both of these estimations may be beyond the reality; but they show that the shock was more violent than any ever experienced before. The duration of the shock was probably no more than fifteen seconds, although some put it as high as a minute and a half. The damage done was very slight. The accidents connected with the earthquake that have reached us are as follows:- In St. John, flower-pots were over-turned, dishes and lamps broken, and the door-bells rang. In this city every house was shaken from the roof to the foundation; chimneys were thrown off the residence of John Pickard and S. Estey, Esqrs.; several houses were slightly cracked; the windows of the Cathedral slightly injured; a number of vases in Babbit's Jewellry Store, broken; clocks in various parts of the city stopped, and the fire alarm in the Methodist Church sounded. In Woodstock some little damage was done, a chimney being thrown down and several windows broken. Upon the water the shock could be distinctly felt."

Carleton Sentinel - Oct 23, 1869 Earthquake ..."

Carleton Sentenil - Oct. 23, 1869 A very heavy shock of earthquake was felt here about quarter before six o'clock this Friday morning. Its power was very sensibly felt in the straining and shaking of buildings. The weather previous to the shock was cold, but immediately afterward it moderated and a warm rain fell."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1869 The Earthquake. - In subjoined notices of this startling occurrence, are derived from our reporters' note-books and from despatches and correspondents, which embrace quite a number of different points. It will be seen that there are discrepancies as to the length of the shock, the moment when it commenced, the course of the vibration and other matters. It is natural that it should be so under the circumstances, the observations being hastily made, and the observers, just aroused out of their sleep, not particularly calm or collected. Further information may enable us to harmonize the different statements. The City. - ""Did you hear the earthquake?"" was the salutation heard on every street and at every corner yesterday morning. The answer was almost invariably in the affirmative. Then followed the comparison of notes, comparisons of the shock with that of 1855 and other kindred topics. First Impressions. - Various persons in the city were differently impressed. Near the gas works people first thought the chimney had fallen or that an explosion of gas had taken place. Near Reid's Point it was supposed that the powder removed from the fortification in Carleton and placed on board a vessel lying in the harbor, had exploded. One man in the Park Hotel, the upper sash of the window of whose room fell as far as the pulleys would admit of, thought the end of the building was going down. A very general first impression was that the chimney of the house falling or that it was a violent crash of thunder. Park Hotel. - The sensation produced at the Park Hotel was very lively, especially in the uppermost stories of the house. The wave or tremor seemed to proceed from a southeasterly direction and pushed on towards the northwest. It was of sufficient intensity there to start most of the inmates, not from their sleep only, but from their beds as well. Some ran frantic from their rooms into the hall and thence into the rooms of others, loudly calling out to know what was the matter. One, who found himself standing in the middle of the floor, wished to know where it struck, thinking it was a violent peal of thunder. Another, after his first sensation had passed away (which was that an explosion of some kind had taken place in the store beneath) lit the gas, looked hastily at his watch, and then with as little delay as possible went to consult the barometer, thermometer, etc. A third ran wildly about from room to room to find out what had produced such a frightful noise and motion; but a well known Western Extension Railway contractor, being possessed of a quiet peaceful conscience, slept calmly through it all. The Proprietor made haste to the street to examine the outside walls of the building, and soon found they were not injured. All, at length, agreed that though they had experienced an unpleasant shock, they were not materially hurt, and that only their imagination, suddenly aroused from peaceful slumber, had supplied them such accompaniments as showers of falling bricks and a shapeless mass of ruins where but moment before stood the noble ""Park"". Near the Gas Works numbers of people looked out in expectation of seeing that the Gas Chimney had fallen. The horse driven by Mr. Gilmour, (who hauls away the coke), an instant before the shock became marked, stopped suddenly in the street and though three times bidden to go on, as often refused to move. Mr. Brittain describes the motion as violent at his place, and chiefly vertical. His first sensation was that the Fenians had come, but he soon felt convinced that it was

an earthquake. He went hastily to the window, and there at the very close of the vibrations saw, distinctly, two flashes of light - similar to sheet lightning but unaccompanied with any report like thunder. He asserts also that between two and three o'clock he heard a rustling noise accompanied by the gentle tolling of a bell. This he supposed was an alarm made to test the Volunteers - whether they would really turn out or not in case of danger. Mr. Seth R. Foster's residence, on Union St., near Charlotte, (the building is the property of Dr. Piddler) was considerably injured. The front is built of wood and rests on an earth foundation; the rear is of brick and on a rock foundation. It seems that the rock support of the wall of the rear extension was greatly disturbed by the shock and has sunk about a foot, leaving the wall hanging, unsupported, for a distance of five or six feet. The movement here was so violent as to throw down a quantity of masonry, break stones several inches thick, and crack a brick wall. The damage is so serious that Mr. Foster has called on his landlord to repair. In Mr. D.S. Kerr's House, several windows had panes of glass broken. In fact, in the bed-room of one young gentleman of the house, five windows had their glass more or less injured. A gentleman who lives further down, - in Lower Cove, - states that when he was awakened by the shock he fancied he was in a railway train ""crossing the Hammond River Bridge, near Alden's!"" In Mr. Hilyard's Saw Mill, Portland, which was working during the night, Mr. Hilyard, Jr., who was in charge, felt that the effect of the shock on the machine was such as to justify them in stopping operations. A ship on the blocks in Mr. Hilyard's Dry Dock trembled like a leaf under the influence of the movement. It was felt, too, at Mr. Hilyard's residence on Douglas road, where the sound resembled that made by a very heavy waggon on the street. At the Waverley House. - The building trembled, and there appeared to be a noise like that made by carts on the street in the day time. Almost all the guests were awakened, and Bull's Run was quite lively in appearance with the ""Regulars"" flitting about in undress uniform, headed by Col. Shives, who wore a turban. Mr. Henry Jack's house, on the south side of Queen Square, was so violently shaken that the wall and the cornice in the upper hall were cracked, producing a report like that of the firing of a pistol. At Stubb's Hotel, a bell, hanging in the upper hall, was observed ringing for some seconds. The shock there did not seem so terrifying as in some other parts of the City. In a house on Charlotte street, a pitcher standing in a wash basin was upset, and in some other places dishes and flower pots fell to the floor. At the Provincial Penitentiary the effect was about the same as elsewhere. Prisoners felt it throughout the cells, more especially in the upper stories; the stoves and windows rattled as if in a gale of wind. At the General Public Hospital. - Patients were all alarmed, and the shock was felt all over the building. Some of the patients were quite frightened. Women on the Streets. - On Brittain street a number of women rushed out upon the street, fearing the houses would fall down upon them. In Carleton, Portland and Indiantown, the sensations were similar to those experienced on the East side of the city and other parts of the suburbs. A portion of the chimney of Mr. Henry Hassen's house, near the battery, was thrown down. In at the Lunatic Asylum. - The shock was felt by Dr. Waddell, the Keepers, and most of the inmates, about 15 minutes to six o'clock. The whole building vibrated, the movement lasting less than half a minute. No damage whatever was done. Dr. Waddell was of opinion that the wave was from east to west, but another intelligent gentleman thought it was from south to north. The shipping in port the shock was very sensibly felt. One of the crew of the Lampedo jumped out of his berth, thinking the vessel was adrift. On a small American schooner the Captain concluded he had struck Navy Island, took soundings forthwith, and found ""all right"". At Rothesay. - A gentleman from Rothesay informs us that he was standing at a window of his residence looking out towards the railway station about ten minutes to six, when he felt the whole building rocked and shaken; and outside everything, to his view, appeared to be in motion. At Anagance. - A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and Journal, writing from Anagance yesterday morning, says:- ""A little before six this morning I was roused from slumber by shocks of an earthquake which must have been felt throughout a considerable extent of country. The oscillations were in equal times and in rapid succession, at the rate of, perhaps, three per second, and lasting about half a minute, causing the whole building to shake violently and the windows to rattle. The French name tremblement de terre, gives the precise idea of my impressions of the occasion."" At Squire Dennison's, Passakeag, Kings County, the vibration was so great that it threw the doors of the house open. Shediac. - A gentleman from Shediac, who called on us yesterday, corroborates the general tenor of our Sackville despatch. The shocks, following each other rapidly, produced considerable consternation there. At St. Andrews the shock took place about 5.20. The motion was a trembling one, shaking windows, crockery, stores, &c., and moving many articles of household furniture. At Eastport the shock was of the same nature, and at St. Stephen the motion was about the same in its nature as at St. John. Everything that could rattle went at it with a will. In Calais there was the same shaking, but no damage has been done on either side of the river, so far as we can learn. Woodstock. - The correspondent of the Telegraph and Journal at Woodstock yesterday sent us the following over the wires:- The shock of the earthquake commenced at 5.45 a.m. Some say there were two shocks; the first one 5 brief, the other succeeding it after a moment's pause. The shock was severe, much more so than any heretofore felt here. It shook buildings, rattling windows savagely, waking almost every sleeper and rocking the remainder in their beds. We hear that several chimneys were dislodged. It lasted fully a minute, and was accompanied by a low, rumbling sound, like the roar of a cataract or of a number of heavily laden waggons. No damage done that we have heard of. The air was very black and thick. Fredericton. - A Special to the Daily Telegraph and Journal telegraphs and writes as follows: ""At 5.45 this (Friday) morning a violent shock of earthquake, preceeded by a rumbling sound, was felt here. It lasted about 35 seconds, causing general consternation among our population, most of whom were in bed at the time. The wall of Edgecomb's large brick building, on Queen street, cracked open, and in several houses throughout town articles were thrown down, but no serious damage was done. There was a dead calm at the time of the shock."" A Frederictonian who came down yesterday reports that the shock was very severe. It threw down the top bricks from the chimney of Mr. John Hodge's house near Scott's mill, and, in a puncheon, sitting on the ground, and partly filled with water, waves were observed to rise a few inches up the sides. The shock was distinctly felt on board the David Weston and other steamers lying at the wharf. Several women and others were so terrified that they ran hastily out into the street, some crying and others wringing their hands and praying. Additional from Fredericton. - A special correspondent writes: There was a severe earthquake here this morning at 5.45. Its duration was from 50 to 60 seconds, and commencing with a a rumbling sound it developed itself in a succession of severe shocks of which the first appeared to be the worst. Its effect was startling enough to the unaccustomed ears of the people here. Houses shook as if grasped by some giant hand and violently rocked and tossed with a quick, nervous motion. For some seconds I came to the conclusion that mine was about to leave its foundation altogether and expected to see it going into the street. While it lasted it was sufficiently startling to make most people cry ""hold, enough"", and declines any further experience of earthquakes. - As most of the population were asleep when it began, the fright was proportionally greater. The great gale at St. Thomas two years ago was followed by an earthquake, and we, it seems, have been partakers of the same experience. Is there any natural connexion between them? As to its effects, I have not heard of any more serious than the bringing down of a good deal of plaster and bricks, but people's nerves suffered a good deal while it lasted, and you may depend there were a good many scared people in Fredericton for about a minute this morning. 6 Along the river the earthquake was generally felt, as stated by parties who came down yesterday. A special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and Journal says: ""There was a heavy shock of Earthquake here at 5.45 this morning. It lasted one minute, accompanied by heavy rumbling."" Felt in all the northern towns - not felt at Quebec or Montreal. The Sackville Telegraph office furnishes, at our request the following interesting information:- ""Very severe shock felt here at 5.45 this morning. Houses trembled, dishes, stoves, and doors rattled. There was no shock felt in Quebec or Montreal as far as we can learn. Every North Shore town between here and Campbellton seems to have felt it about the same time and as severe. The duration was from thirty to forty seconds. In Nova Scotia it was about same as above. Cannot hear from P.E. Island."" Newcastle. - Our correspondent telegraphs:- Severe shock of an earthquake occurred about 6 a.m.; the heaviest felt here, greatly startling the inhabitants. The earth rolled considerably, which shook and swayed buildings, effusing timbers to crack. The shock lasted about a minute; apparently from south to southeasterly direction. The river was visibly disturbed. No damage beyond capsizing a chimney. - Some parties say strange noises were heard in the air before shock commenced; the weather calm and mild. From Dalhousie. - A special telegram to the Daily Telegraph and Journal states that the shock was felt there, also, the time occupied and other details agreeing with those experienced here. Pembroke, Me., there was quite a severe oscillating motion of the earth, more especially on the higher ground. One chimney is reported to have fallen. On board the Steamer New England, which arrived last evening, the shock was not perceived at all. [From our weather reporter]. - This Weeks Weather. - There have been no unusual meteorologic phenomenon, either in temperature, moisture or atmospheric disturbance within the past few days, as will be seen by the following notes:- ""During the heavy rain of Sunday the barometer was nearly 6/10 of an inch below, the mean. It rose rapidly until Monday night, and since then has stood near the average. Wednesday was the coldest of the season, and Thursday morning promised similarly to its predecessor, but the mercury kept rising until 10 p.m., when it stood 14ø higher than in the morning. The mean heat of the day, however, was 2ø below the average for the month of October. At 5.45 on Friday morning the barometer stood a few hundreds of an inch below the average and the thermometer was the same as on the previous night - 3ø above the mean. A low rumbling noise was first heard, apparently toward the eastward. It increased in volume, until the ground shook, and houses rocked violently, lasting probably about half a minute. The wind was south, in long gusty swells; and the sky was covered with dark wavy rain clouds. It commenced to rain at a quarter past eight. The Earthquake of Feb. 1855. - The only serious shock of an earthquake which St. John has experienced was on the date above mentioned. The weather was intensely cold, on the 6th the thermometer was 20ø below zero; on the 7th, 18ø. The earthquake occurred on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at twenty minutes to seven o'clock a.m. There were two distinct shocks which were felt in all parts of the city, the Courier of the 10th of the month says: ""The first, which was most distinct, was felt very sensibly; in some houses the noise resembled that made by a large quantity of soot burning violently in the chimney, while the shaking of the building caused the tins, stove and crockery ware to rattle, and in some instances the doorbells to ring. The vibration and noise lasted for some seconds, and awoke many who were asleep at the time. We have not heard that any damage was done at the city or neighborhood, although it is said some loose bricks were thrown down the flue from the top of a chimney. In the neighborhood of the Valley church, and in the lower parts of the city and Carleton, the shock is stated to have been more violent than on the higher ground on the eastern side of the harbor. The Daily Telegraph - Oct. 23, 1869 The Earthquake. - We need scarcely inform any of our readers in town or country that a very smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city, and throughout the Province and elsewhere yesterday morning. It occurred at about 16 minutes to six o'clock, and lasted fifteen or twenty seconds. First a rumbling noise was heard as of distant thunder; to some it appeared like the sound of a heavy waggon passing over a bridge. Then followed the vibration, the direction of which is very differently stated by different persons, and the effect of which was to shake very sensibly all houses and buildings of wood, brick or stone, causing a general rattling of light and moveable articles of various kinds, bringing down pictures from mantel pieces, breaking a few panes of glass here and there, ringing hotel and other bells, and upsetting some old chimnies and other loose materials. Most persons, young and old, experienced a very decided sensation, more decided than agreeable in some cases. In the first place it awoke nearly all the citizens of St. John almost at the same identical second. In the next place it produced a very lively impression on every mind, the predominating feeling being that of fear, mingled with astonishment, or a slight degree of bewilderment in some cases, and a very earnest hope that what was only the work of less than half a minute might soon pass away, never to return. The effect was decidedly solemnizing. It suggested ... general ..."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 25, 1869 The Earthquake. - At Amherst and Vicinity. - The Gazette of Monday has the following: We delay going to press to report in reference to the Earthquake which visited us this morning, and whose effects have doubtless been calamitous in South America. At five minutes before six there were seven or eight violent vibrations of the earth, in the course of which there was a moment's suspension. It was preceded and accompanied by a slight rumbling sound. Many who were lying in bed awake sprang up and rushed into neighboring rooms, while those asleep were suddenly awakened. In one case it caused a doorbell to ring, in another, a looking glass leaning against a wall was prostrated; a whole window pane thirty inches long was cracked throughout its length; and, in a house three miles up Amherst, a door which had been latched with a thumb-latch was opened. Similar accounts reach us from various sections within a few miles from here. ... Advices from Wolfville this morning state that it was felt very sharply at that place; books in the college library, and apparatus, were shaken, and people in the street were scarcely able to keep their feet. A Gagetown correspondent, writing on Friday, says: ""The Inhabitants of our village were most of them aroused this morning from their beds at a few minutes before 6 o'clock, by one of the heaviest shocks of an earthquake that this part of our Province has, I think, ever been visited with. The noise was very great, and for a time I was quite puzzled to know what was really the cause, until the house began to rock, as though it were leaving the foundation. - When I first awoke, I thought a heavy lumber wagon was passing through the yard, but when the windows and doors of the house began to rattle, you would almost think you had been by some mysterious way put upon a railcar in motion and a down hill grade at that. Surely Oct. '69 will not soon be forgotten by the inhabitants of this part of the Dominion."" A friend writing to the Daily Telegraph and Journal from Markhamville, King's County, on Friday, says - ""At 5.45 this morning we were visited by a decided shock of earthquake; the atmosphere was peculiarly calm and heavy; a loud rumbling noise was distinctly heard for 30 sec. previous to the shock being felt, the violence of which may be estimated by the fact of water in a large tub, leaving its imprint one and three-quarters inches above its own level; dishes and stove covers were particularly lively. The noise appeared to pass N.W. to S.E., and it would be a satisfaction to know at what rate it travelled; this spasm of old Mother Earth was in all probability felt and noted in various parts of the province, and by comparing the time stated by your various correspondents this result may be arrived at - or perhaps the shock was simultaneous all through the country. A.M. 2 The Earthquake produced a singular effect at the Penobsquis Paper Mills. The power employed, as our readers are aware, is water, which is singularly clear, flowing out from the base of a mountain. Immediately after the shock the water assumed a whitish appearance, and so continued to flow for some time, the coloring matter, however, gradually becoming less, so that by this time, we presume, the original appearance and purity of the stream have been restored. The Globe says a similar phenomenon occurred at Spruce Lake."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 25, 1869 THE EARTHQUAKE.- One strange phenomena accompanying the earthquake on Friday was the discoloring of the water in the lakes and streams. We have heard of several cases where this was the fact, and they are supported by Mr. Francis who says the stream at Penobsquis which supplies the water for the Paper Mill turned chalky, and had not regained its usual clearness on Saturday. The Amherst Gazette gives the following account of the shock of earthquake experience on Friday morning last:- ""At five minutes before six there were seven or eight violent vibrations of the earth, in the course of which there was a moment's suspension. It was preceded and accompanied by a slight rumbling sound. Many who were lying in bed awake sprang up, and rushed into the neighbor's rooms; while those asleep were suddenly awakened. In one case it caused a door bell to ring; in another, a looking glass leaning against a wall was prostrated; a window pane thirty inches long was cracked throughout its length; and, in a house three miles from Amherst, a door, which had been latched with a thumb latch was opened. Similar accounts reach us from various sections within a few miles from here."" Advices from Wolfville state that it was felt very sharply at that place; books in the college library, and apparatus were shaken, and people in the street were scarcely able to keep their feet. The Charlottetown, P.E.I. Islander says: ""A faint but very distinctive shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city this morning about 6 o'clock. For the last two or three weeks, the extraordinary mildness - at times amounting to positive sultriness - of the weather has been the subject of frequent and general remark. Last night, the full Moon shone forth in an unclouded sky with unwonted brilliancy. For several hours scarcely a breath of wind was perceptible, and the temperature was more like that of a night in the middle of June than that usually experienced here toward the close of October. This morning, about six o'clock, many of our citizens were awakened by a rushing sound, somewhat resembling that occasioned by a sudden gust of wind, accompanied by an undulating motion of the beds upon which they were lying, the jarring of doors, rattling of furniture, and other noises - the vibrations proceeding apparently from north to south, and lasting from 15 to 20 seconds. Providentially no damage to either life or property has been sustained here. Indeed so gentle were the undulations, that those who were pursuing their usual avocations do not appear to have noticed the shock at all. The sun rose brilliantly, but was soon afterwards obscured by clouds, and our citizens went about their business as usual, the Earthquake being the general theme of conversation everywhere.""""

Morning Freeman - Oct. 26, 1869 The Windsor Mail says:-""This morning, just after daylight, a heavy shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt by nearly all the inhabitants. It lasted about three minutes and increased apparently in force as it passed off. Houses shook, dishes rattled, women screeched in abject terror, and in the course of that wonderful short space of time, scenes were enacted which were of the most ludicrous character. This was said to have been a much heavier shock than that which 'rattled the panes' in this vicinity some fifteen years ago.""""

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 26, 1869 THE EARTHQUAKE.- The Fredericton Farmer says:- ""The direction in which the disturbing force moved is amatter of dispute, and in connection with the subject it is worthy of remark that, in Mr. Babbit's establishment the clocks facing northwest were stopped; while those at right angles to that direction were unaffected. The motion of the earth appears to have been perpendicular without any lateral displacement, which accounts for the slight damage done. One of the employees on the railway, who was engaged at the time in oiling the locomotive, states that the ground raised about six inches, and the locomotive moved forward upon the rails. A gentleman from Keswick, who was driving on the highway road at the time, says he could distinctly observe the motion of the earth, and estimates it to have raised about six inches also. In this city every house was shaken from the roof to the foundation; chimneys were thrown off the residence of John Pickard and S. Estey, Esqrs.; several houses were slightly cracked; the windows of the Cathedral slightly injured; a number of vases in Babbit's Jewelry Store, broken; clocks in various parts of the city stopped,

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 26, 1869 Letters From The People. - The Earthquake at Blaney Ridge. - Blaney Ridge, Prince Wm., York Co., Oct. 22. - Mr. Editor. - We felt a slight shock of an earthquake in this neighborhood at about fifteen minutes to six this morning. The rumbling and trembling lasted, I think, about three minutes. - There was another distant rumble about the same time before twelve, but no sensible trembling. The Earthquake at Grand Falls... - Grand Falls, Oct. 22. - Dear Telegraph and Journal:- The inhabitants of this town were turned out this morning at 10 minutes to six by an earthquake which lasted about a minute - the greatest ever experienced here. Dishes tumbled about in the closets, and one man's stove fell down. No wind, but clear and freezing hard at the time. ... The Earthquake at Houlton. - (Extract from a letter to a City friend). - Houlton, October 22nd, 1869. - This morning at about 10 min. to 6 o'clock, we were visited with a sharp shock of an earthquake. It suddenly awoke those who were asleep, and startled those who were awake. The report at first was like the rumbling of distant thunder, or, the rattling of a loaded wagon on a hard road. This lasted about 5 seconds and after a stillness of about 10 seconds the sound seemed to come again with redoubled power, while the whole earth shook and trembled with a violence that made many stout hearts quail with fear. Knots of people are to be seen here and there discussing the effects of the shock, some telling of lamps toppled over, of stoves shaken down, of terrified ladies dropping to the floor with fear. The prisoners in our jail were wonderfully terrified. Their first impressions were that the brick building was tumbling in about them; their worst fears were not, however, realized. A gentleman is just in from 8 miles distant and the effects were the same there as in Houlton. The course of the rumbling seemed to be from north to south, and grew louder and louder as it passed along. The Earthquake at Hopewell.- Hopewell, A.C., Oct. 22. - We have recently had tides several feet higher than ever before known, hurricanes unequalled in the annals of our country, wars and rumors of war, and last, but not least, an earthquake. This morning, a few minutes to six o'clock, the denizens of this locality were astonished at hearing a sharp, rattling noise, somewhat like inconceivably, rapid file-firing of rifles, or a herd of cattle rushing furiously over a wooden bridge, attended by a sudden violent vibration of the buildings, as if produced by a tremendous concussion of something, more than that felt by an upheaving or undulatory motion. Houses and their contents shook, quivered and rattled, as though they were seized upon by some terrible power in a violent fit of passion, potent enough to shake them into atoms in a moment. They really appeared to quiver as though in sheer afright - crockery rattled and tumbled about in some confusion; the steeples of the Churches shook and cracked as if they were going to be hurled from their summits; and, curious to relate, a neighbor who had a number of large chickens roosting on a tree near his dwelling, happening some half hour or so after to be near the place, found two of his young cocks dead under the tree and quite warm - evidently showing that in some inconceivable way the shock was the cause of their death. I was in bed at the time, about half awake, and being a bit of a sailor, in my semi-conscious state I imagined I was on board of a Sound steamer - one of those long shoal things, and that she had violently collided with something, producing that peculiar kind of sharp, quivering motion, but before it was through with I was wide enough awake and felt we had a real Earthquake. It appeared to me to last five or six seconds, but I am no ways certain as to the time. Pray ask Lieut. Saxby, what next! A. The Earthquake in Windsor... Windsor, Oct. 23. - Dear Editor. - Yesterday morning a shock of an earthquake was felt all through the valley from Annapolis upwards. At the latter place it was sufficient to topple over pitchers and set the bell ringing in one of the churches. At Horton, where the writer happened to be, there was a violent action, very much as a passenger feels when a steamer under full pressure of her engines quivers on top of a high wave. It lasted about six seconds. The Windsor Mail declares it lasted three minutes! That period would have been sufficient to lay many buildings in ruin. The movement seemed to pass from East to West. Dishes rattled and beds perceptibly rose and struck the floors, each leg beating time for itself. The time was about six o'clock in the morning..."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 27, 1869 The Earthquake. - On Friday morning last, at 20 minutes of 6 o'clock a low rumbling sound was heard with a slight trembling of the earth, which in a few seconds was followed by a heavy shock lasting about ten or fifteen seconds, which shook houses, stove covers and crockeryware and caused persons to leap from their beds in alarm. The earth wave was northwest to southeast and was the most severe felt in this neighborhood for many years. An old resident informed us that nearly sixty years ago, a more violent shock was felt here, which terrified the people at that time. The shock of Friday was experienced as far west as Portland, in Nova Scotia, and all over this Province; in some places more violent than others. A friend writing from Miramichi says that some were much alarmed and left their houses, fearing they would fall on them. Truly the times are eventful; with a heavy storm, tidal wave, and earthquake - what next?"
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 27, 1869 Letter to the Editor: ... THE EARTHQUAKE.- While on the subject of the marvellous, I may as well relate that on Friday morning, about daylight, I was awakened by a good shaking and was about an athematising the disturber of my rest, for calling me at such an unseemly hour, when I became conscious that the bed was playing some kind of antics and the house was imitating the drollery by going through some extraordinary gymnastic

performances. Doors began to creak, window sashes to rattle, the stove pipe to oscillate, and a general uneasiness to pervade the whole upholstery, while the voice of the landlady might be heard in concert with the geese and other ""domestics"", which set up a plaintive cackle outside the domicile. ""What's that, Viator?"" called my chum in the midst of the melee, who had been routed by the uproar. ""Only an earthquake,"" I replied, and after vainly listening for a repetition of the shock, I rolled over to enjoy blessed forgetfulness of earthquakes and all other plagues which human flesh is heir to. And at breakfast time there was a unanimous vote that the vagaries of the domicile resembled the rocking of a Railway car going at 7 greatest speed, only the motion was much more rapid, and that Mrs. S... was fully justified in calling her little flock around her with the motherly wish to have them with her in the grand catastrophe. Yours VIATOR."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 28, 1869 Earthquake in St. Stephen ..."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Morning Freeman - Oct. 28, 1869 The Earthquake. - The Farmer says that in Fredericton- ""Every house was shaken from the roof to the foundation; chimneys were thrown off the residence of John Pickard and S. Estey, Esqrs.; several houses were slightly injured, a number of vases in Babbitt's Jewellery Store broken; clocks in various parts of the city stopped, and the fire-alarm in the Methodist Church sounded."""

Morning Freeman - Oct. 28, 1869 Quebec, Oct. 22. - Severe shock of earthquake, at 6.30 this morning here. At Beauport, Charlesbourg and Lorette it was very severe, cracking walls of several houses and creating a general stampede. The horse of a market woman was thrown down by the shock and occupant pitched out of the cart. No other damage to property or casualties are yet reported though it is surmised that the Saguenay district must have had a terrible shaking."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 28, 1969 The Earthquake. - This locality was visited by an earthquake on Friday morning last about a quarter before six o'clock. The shock was more severe than any that has ever been experienced here. It awoke people from their beds and was severe enough in some cases to shake dishes from the kitchen walls to the floor. This was particularly the case in Scotch Ridge. Some persons who were out of their homes observed the ground surging like the waves of the sea, and schooners lying at the wharves were considerably rocked. Houses, in several cases, were much shaken, and great alarm was felt in many localities. We observe that the shock has been generally felt in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the New England States."

Sackville Borderer - Oct. 28, 1869 The Earthquake. - The earthquake with which we were visited last Friday morning has given rise to lengthened descriptions of its force and duration, and the effects produced by it; but nothing we have seen at all corresponds with the impression it left on our minds. The noise occurred a few minutes before six; it came from the southwest, and was similar to that would be produced by a very heavy wagon passing along the street. For two or three seconds the motion was very slight; then it was suspended for a like period, when the loudest noise was heard and the most violent shock was experienced, which continued certainly as long as both the first shock and the time until the second shock commenced. As to the intensity of the shock here, we can only say the noise was nothing to be compared with that made by the earthquake a few years since. The motion was not great, and was of a slightly, tremulous character. It may be we were more favoured than other sections of the Province, or did not require so violent a shaking up; but we cannot help believing if the motion were as great as has been represented by some of our contemporaries, they would have had at the same time to report serious destruction."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 9, 1870 The Eclipse, Tidal Wave, and Earthquake of the 22nd of December. - We judge by the tenor of our correspondence, and by what we hear from some of our citizens that great anxiety exists in many quarters in regard to what will take place on the 22nd of December, instant. We should say that some of our friends are disposed to be frightened, and that some others have been inclined to frighten them. The farmers, at least, imagine that Captain Saxby's storms and tidal waves will be mere child's play in comparison with the approaching celestial and terrestrial commotions. They have read in Stewart's Quarterly that Professor Delissier has said:- The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in 36ø 38 north, long. 5ø 1 west, a little to the northeast of Gibraltar, and near the Lisbon coast, creating tidal waves and earthquakes there of great severity, agitating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Even if this paragraph, which is considered by some so startling, be carefully examined, it will not be found to predict any great peril to us. Let us, however, advert to the actual facts of the case, so far as they are
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of

New Brunswick, 1898. - March 17, 1870 - 6 to 8 a.m. - Felt at St. John and Fredericton. Light. It was at this time that a landslide occurred at Sand Point, carrying the end of the Point out into the deeper waterof the harbour. Sand Point is a gravel deposit formed by the meeting of the harbour tides and the river, and is underlaid by clay. This clay had probably been eroded by the action of water, and a heavy storm the day before had hastened a condition of in stability which, even without a slight earth movement, would soon have caused the landslide."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Daily Telegraph - Mar. 18, 1870 and Colonial Farmer - Mar. 19, 1870 and Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 26, 1870 A Strange

Phenomenon. - A Portion of the Bottom of St. John Harbor Sunk from 5 to 10 fathoms. - Yesterday morning, just before the commencement of the snow storm, and as the wind was rising so as to be heard within doors, a strange noise, similar to that accompanying the earthquake, on the morning of the 22nd October last, was heard by the residents of the lower end of Protection street, Carleton. The storms of last fall, and those of the winter, have mad great havoc in that vicinity, and, not only has the breakwater been carried away and buildings removed from their foundations, but the sea has washed away land and encroached so much upon property as to make the residents of the neighborhood display more than usual interest in each approaching gale. The noise referred to, as its rumbling ceased, roused many from their beds, who, on going down to the harbor, found that a startling change had taken place in the appearance of the land and wharves. The tide was nearly down and, though it was quite dark, it could be seen that the old ferry landing, which should be several feet above water, had vanished. Messrs. Littlehale & Coram's wharf - had nearly disappeared. It had been piled with deals, which belonged to Messrs. Scammell Brothers, and that part of the wharf on which the deals were did not break down as though the bottom on which it rested had been washed out, as at first supposed, but a piece about 40x70 feet broke off and settled squarely down into the water and the whole mass, with the top of the wharf beneath and the deals remaining upon it floated away into the harbor, where it was picked up yesterday by Mr. James Stackhouse and his men. A frontage several hundred feet in extent, running the line of the demolished wharf towards the breakwater has gone down, leaving a steep embankment sloping toward the harbor. About midway along this new embankment and less than one hundred feet from it, into the harbor, is the place where the old ferry landing was. On this spot soundings were made by Mr. Joseph O'Brien, Mr. Clark and others last evening, and, where the old ballast or reef was the day before, rising above the water eight feet, they found six fathoms of water, showing that, even so near the shore as that, the bottom had settled just thirty-two feet. Near where the portion of the wharf settled away, or where a moderately sized vessel used to ground at low water, there is now between six and seven fathoms at low tide. One of Messrs. Adams' buoys, moored about four or five hundred feet from the shore, had disappeared, and last evening when the tide was at its lowest level the current was just showing a ripple over the top of it. As the tides rise and fall about thirty feet in St. John harbor, and the chain of the buoy had several fathoms of scope, it may be inferred that the bottom sank as much as nine or ten fathoms at this point. Area affected so far as could be ascertained yesterday, after the blinding snowstorm subsided, it was thought that at the surface of the harbor bed a portion extending over an area of, perhaps, three acres had been affected. It would not be surprising if, with the swift current of the harbor, the Breakwater on the east side would become affected in time. There will also be a falling away of additional portions of Sand Point for some time to come. It was thought, before soundings were made that the ""slide"" was caused by the shifting of sand which had washed over the bar, but that theory is now exploded and the fact fully established that the phenomenon was caused by some subterranean action beneath the spot so

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 19, 1870 and Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 26, 1870 Shocks of Earthquake. - In connexion with the sinking of a portion of the harbor, on Thursday morning, as reported to us yesterday, it would appear that several shocks of earthquake were experienced in this city, Portland, and Fredericton. Two ladies, sisters of Mr. George Philips, broker, who live on Prospect street, Portland Parish, heard a rumbling noise and felt a motion of the house on Thursday morning, before daylight - similar to that experienced on 22nd Oct. last. Mr. John Sears, who lives on Saint James street, was taking his breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning, and heard a similar noise, as did also his son, Mr. Wm. M. Sears who was in his room in the house. The sensation produced on both was similar to that experienced on the occasion of the earthquake above referred to. Mr. James J. Anslow, of the Newcastle Advocate, was in Fredericton on the same morning, and when lying in bed, at 6 o'clock felt a series of vibrations, as from an earthquake, which shook the room and the bed. All of these parties, we understand, related their several experiences to others before they heard or read of the Sand Point affair. -

St. Croix Courier - May 12, 1870 A slight shock of an earthquake was felt this morning between one and two o'clock."

Miramichi Gleaner - May 21, 1870 New Brunswick. - The St. John News says the shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday morning during the thunder storm; and the St. Croix Courier says the same. On Thursday a friend living in Carleton called at the office of this paper and informed us that on Monday evening, about ten o'clock, he distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake, and that another gentleman informed him that he also experienced it. - Globe."
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of

New Brunswick, 1898. - October 20, 1870 - 11.40 a.m. - Felt all over the Province. In the lower part of the St. Lawrence Valley it was much more violent than in New Brunswick. Dr. Jack, of the Provincial University, at Fredericton, in a despatch to the St. John Daily Telegraph (October 21st, 1870), thus describes it: ""It was at 17 minutes before noon that the shock was first felt here. This lasted perhaps two seconds and was shortly followed by another, of about the same severity, which may have been the return stroke, as the interval between was not over half a minute. The motion was vibratory and seemed to be from South to North. It was not so strong as the earthquake of last year. There was violent wind all of Tuesday afternoon and night; and this afternoon we have a heavy rain and lowering darkness."" The time at St. John was accurately noted to be 11.40; at Fredericton it was 11.43."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
N.B. Reporter - Oct. 21, 1870 Another Earthquake. - Yesterday while almost in the very act of handing to a compositor the extract containing Prof. Delissier's theory of Earthquakes, our city was visited by a heavy shock of the dread visitor

himself. The shock occurred at precisely thirteen minutes before 12 o'clock, noon, lasting probably 10 seconds, although the vibratory motion could be perceived in some places for almost five seconds longer. Suddenly, without a sound of warning, without that rumbling thunder tone which usually accompanies or precedes the earthquake, the buildings began to tremble, and then to sway backwards and forwards violently as though all nature was convulsed in its death throes. Men and women rushed bareheaded into the streets, dumb with a nameless terror, and for a few seconds the scene was one of indescribable alarm, for the stoutest heart will quail, and the boldest cheek turn pale in presence of such awful visitations. The panic of course subsided with the shock, and in a few minutes the city was restored to its usual quiet, no injury, beyond the breaking of a few panes of glass, being sustained by any part of it. Although not nearly so heavy as the shock just twelve months ago, we can assure our readers who may not themselves have felt it, that it was sufficiently alarming for the moment. The buildings seemed swaying violently to and fro, as though they must fall into ruins, while the sensation experienced was as when crossing the Suspension Bridge at St. John during a heavy gale. A whistling sound prevailed all the while, like gusts of wind let loose, although not a breath of air stirred during its continuance. This same phenomenon was observed during the earthquake of last fall. Strange to say very few persons who were on the street or out in the open air felt the shock, and wondered to see the frightened inmates rushing from their dwellings, until the swaying to and fro of the buildings advised them of the awful presence of the earthquake; neither was the shock perceivable by persons out on the river or in steamboats, and indeed in some localities even in the city it seemed to have been much lighter than in others. The motion on this occasion was from southwest to northeast as near as we are able to judge. As regards the causes which have produced the result we refer our readers in the theory propounded by Prof. Delissier, and which is now being accepted by leading scientific men of the age. Although partially understanding this theory it would be vain on our part to attempt a definition to our readers. We may simply observe that it destroys the theory of subterranean gasses and explosions as producing the earthquake shocks experienced in these latitudes, attributing them entirely to solar and planetary influences, and to a disturbance of the earth's equilibrium. This disturbance affects the atmosphere, the liquids, and the solid matter of our planet; the air, being the lightest, is first affected, thus we have the wind-storm or hurricane; the liquids are next affected, their disturbance in turn occasioning the thin crust of our earth to undulate as the thin skimming of ice in a basin is affected when the bowl is shaken. This disturbance is declared to be greatest nearest the earth's centre of gravity for the time being. The occurrence of the shocks at precisely the same season of the year, they will probably attribute to the fact that the earth in its annual orbit has now attained the same position to be disturbed by planetary influences as when the shock was experienced last year. Whatever may be true or false in this theory it is satisfactory to know that science, almost with that unerring accuracy which it foretells an eclipse or a tidal wave, now forewarns us of the coming earthquake, so that while we are brought to see our littleness as an atom of creation, we are at the same time warned and prepared for this mighty convulsion of nature, which however terrible and seemingly unnatural to us, is after all but the harmony of disorder. The shock was felt more or less all over New Brunswick and over a greater part of the New England States, but from accounts received Fredericton seems to have had a full

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 21, 1870 Another Earthquake! - Advices From All Parts of the Province! - The Effect in the City! - Yesterday, at about a quarter before noon, this city received a shock of earthquake, which at first seemed scarcely to merit notice; but when those who had experienced the subterranean movement had fully compared notes, they came to the conclusion that the quake was pretty general and was really deserving of serious consideration. It appears to have affected nearly all parts of the city, and, in all, to have produced similar sensations. On Prince William Street, Bayard's brick building felt the motion, and the book case in the Attorney General's office shook responsively. It was felt in the office of Troop & Son, Merritt's building, Water street, where the desk on which Mr. Irvine was writing at the time appeared to move from him. It was also felt on the North Wharf, where the inkstands and furniture of several businesses were observed to move and settle. Mr. J.W. Cudlip, Robertson Place, was writing at the time in his office, and felt a shock; he declared it to be an earthquake and said he would note the time, - exactly 11.40. The shipping in the harbour were subjected to the same mysterious influence, and the captain of the George Covert, experiencing the motion, went on deck to see ""what was up"". In Dr. Hatheway's office, on Germain st., it was seen to move some apparatus used in connection with dentistry, and a motion just at that time was so unexpected that Dr. Canby Hatheway rose to see who was causing the disturbance. At Miss Ansley's boarding house, also on Germain st., the effect of the shock was clearly experienced. Col. Robert Shives states that he did not feel any distinct motion of the earth; but at the hour indicated he was reading, and suddenly it seemed as if his senses were playing him false, the book appearing to be ""all in a tremble."" The earthquake was experienced in Market Square, especially in the London House, where it was noticed by nearly everyone in the establishment. It was also felt in Exmouth street; here a lady felt the chair on which she was sitting move from side to side, as if rudely wrenched; and we learn that the sensation experienced by persons living on Brussells Street was nearly similar. A lady on Pitt street states that the motion was if the house trembled from the effect of a sudden gust of wind; it was decidedly peculiar, however, and the ladies of the house instantly pronounced it an earthquake. In the National School, on Duke Street, the sensation was quite marked. When it occurred, the teacher of the boys called on them to keep quiet, and he proceeded to examine the posts which supported the ceiling of the room. We are informed also that in Lower Cove, at the foot of Germain street, the shock was felt, 7 but it does not appear to have extended to the Marine Hospital. Doubtless, scores, if not hundreds of other instances might be cited, but we have enumerated sufficiently in all the principal sections of the city. As far as we have heard, parties speak of only one shock. It will be seen from the reports which follow that, both in Fredericton and St. George, two shocks were experienced; or else a continuous shock which was more violent at the beginning and ending at other times. AT FAIRVILLE the earthquake was felt as violently as any other point in the vicinity of the city. An employee of Western Extension was ""packing"" a locomotive which was moved a distance of about nine inches by the shock. Mr. Tilton of the post office, and Mr. R. Fair report similar movements of the earth. As observed by Mr. Tilton, it appears to have been of longer duration than reported by others, as it continued to agitate the tin ware in his store for some minutes. The shock was also very sensibly felt at Mr. Shaw's boarding house, Fairville, where it rattled the dishes and considerably startled some of the inmates of the house. The shock was distinctly felt at the Lunatic Asylum by several young ladies, though not with sufficient severity to cause much alarm. In the Superior School taught by Mr. M.A. Wall, on the Manawagonish Road, the pupils present were thrown into a state of fear and excitement, as the building trembled, causing the windows, slates, etc., to rattle. THE EARTHQUAKE AT WESTFIELD. - At this point the shock was felt in the vicinity of the Station House at exactly 11.40, - the same moment as at Welsford, and lasted, according to our informant, about six seconds, or nearly the same length of time that is reported from that point. The Station buildings were considerably affected. In the Station Master's office, things generally vibrated so that a wooden ruler was knocked off the window and went rolling along the floor; whereupon the Station Master immediately went outside to ascertain what was the matter. Looking in the direction of the river he saw a large wave rolling in to shore, demonstrating that a considerable influence had been exerted upon the water, as well as on land. Several men at work in the ballast pit at Buchanan's, say they felt the ground shaken under them considerably. Other parties heard a noise which they supposed to be the train coming in the siding. EARTHQUAKE AT WELSFORD. - At Welsford Station, on the Nerepis, the shock of the earthquake was decidedly heavy, being distinctly perceptible, as we are informed, at 11.40 a.m. It caused a number of buildings to shake, and was so ""pronounced"" that females ran out of their houses, into the road, for fear of their tenements falling about their heads. At this place two men were working on a barn when the shock came; one of them was shaken off a bench in the loft, on which he was standing, and fell to the floor, but was not severely injured. Here the shock, according to the most accurate calculation, lasted about seven seconds. THE EARTHQUAKE IN FREDERICTON. - Our information from the Capital is quite exact. President Jack, of the University, telegraphs us that at a quarter before twelve two distinct shocks of Earthquake were experienced at the University, within an interval of one minute. Neither of the shocks lasted longer than a second or two. But, however, brief the visitation may have been, it produced a considerable amount of damage to property. A correspondent in the town states that the shock passed from North East to South West; that it lasted twenty-five seconds, resulted in smashed glass and plaster, shaking bricks off of a number of chimney tops, and cracking badly a brick store on Queen St. It produced consternation throughout the city. The Supreme Court was sitting at the time, and here the effect was most marked, the Judges leaving the Bench and business being for the time suspended. At the same time, persons walking on the street were not aware of any serious motion of the earth. Another correspondent in the Capital sends as follows:- ""In the City it seemed to be a continuous shaking for about twenty-five seconds, the first and last seven or eight seconds being the most severe. I could not determine its course, but thought it was from North to South. I am told that the walls of three or four brick buildings are cracked."" We conclude our reference to the earthquake in Fredericton, with the following second telegram from the President of the University who, in this despatch, supplies some particulars additional to those embraced in the first despatch:- ""It was at 17 minutes before noon that the shock was first felt here. This lasted perhaps two seconds and was shortly followed by another, of about the same severity, which may have been the return stroke, as the interval between was not over half a minute. The motion was vibratory and seemed to be from South to North. It was not so strong as the earthquake of last year. There was violent wind all of Tuesday afternoon and night; and this afternoon we have a heavy rain and lowering darkness."" AT MCADAM JUNCTION. - Conductor Miles reports a movement of the ground at this Station, which was very sensibly felt, shaking the windows of the cars and producing a trembling motion resembling that made by a passing train. THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. GEORGE. - Our Special Telegram from St. George states that two heavy shocks were felt at 11.45. ""An interval of about ten seconds intervened bewteen the shocks. So visibly were the houses shaken that many persons ran out, being quite alarmed. It is now 7.45 p.m., and a severe gale is blowing from the South, accompanied by heavy rain."" This statement is quite minute, and agrees remarkably with the late telegrams from Fredericton. EARTHQUAKE AT ST. STEPHEN. - Our advices from this point are briefer than we could have wished. The shock appears, however, to have been less severe than at St. George. Our Special Telegram says: ""A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here about 11.40 a.m.; windows, buildings, etc., were shaken, but no damage of any consequence is known to have resulted."" ON THE E. & N.A. RAILWAY. - The shock appears to have been felt along nearly the whole extent of the railway. It was quite distinct at Sussex, buildings trembled, etc. It was also felt at Salisbury, and inspired not a little terror at Moncton. Here a quiet gentleman was sitting at King's Hotel, reading a newspaper - doubtless the Daily Telegraph and Journal. Suddenly he felt the building tremble, and could not understand the matter for a moment, but presently he came to the conclusion that ""this Hotel must be pretty weak, when a man walking on the verandah makes it shake like that."" From these several points we have heard by telegraph, as well as by individual report; and the same from Point de Chene, where the earthquake produced a motion and sensation similar to what we have already described, a repetition of which would be useless. At Sackville, says our Special Telegram ""the earthquake was most distinctly felt. The vibrations lasted about half a minute. The noise resembled that of a heavy railway train in motion."" ON THE NORTH SHORE. - At Richibucto and Buctouche, as we learn by special telegram, the shock was felt, but it was slight. At Newcastle and Chatham, the shock was slight also; it lasted about a minute, and buildings swayed to and fro. The quake was slight at Bathurst, and was characterized by no special features distinct from those already stated. Dalhousie did not hear any rumbling; the vibration

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 22, 1870 A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Chatham, Newcastle, and Bathurst about noon on Thursday, and we learn by Telegraph that the shock was also felt throughout the southern portion of the Province."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1870 The Earthquake. - A correspondent at St. Martins, writing on Thursday says: - ""A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here today at 11:45 a.m.; it seemed to run in veins from North to South, and was much heavier in some places than others. No damage was done except the moving of a small shop about six inches from the foundation."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 24, 1870 Houlton (Oct. 20). - .... At noon today we were visited by a sharp shock of an earthquake, lasting about 40 seconds. Many reports are current of broken glasses, split chimnies, rocking houses, and terrified women. It was followed by a heavy gust of wind, blowing S.E....."

Colonial Farmer. - Oct. 24, 1870 Earthquake. - About quarter before twelve o'clock on Thursday, a shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. The motion was vibratory, and appeared to be from north to south, and lasted some four or five seconds. The shock was quite severe, although not as strong as the one last year. Several buildings were injured throughout the city, though no very serious damage to property resulted. At Saint John we learn from the Telegraph the shock was quite generally felt, although it was in noways severe. At Saint George, we quote from the same paper:- ""Two heavy shocks were felt at 11.45. An intervale of about ten seconds intervened between the shocks. So visibly were the houses shaken that many persons ran out, being quite alarmed."" 12 At Fairville and all along Western Extension, the earthquake was felt quite violently. Along the European and North American Railway, it was also quite severe. At Richibucto, Chatham, Dalhousie, and along the North Shore the shock was quite slight."

St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 26, 1870 Two shocks of Earthquake were felt here on Thursday last, at half past 11 a.m. - So violent were the undulations that the cases in our office were shaken, and on the Barrack Hill, windows and dishes rattled. The shocks lasted but a few seconds."

Union Advocate - Oct. 27, 1870 Earthquake at Bathurst. - A correspondent at Bathurst, writing on the 24th says: - ""We have had here two earthquakes within a few days, the first on the 14th instant, at two o'clock. A.M., the last on the 20th instant, about noon. The latter, which was the heaviest, was very sensibly felt, and made things rattle in the houses pretty loudly for a second or two. This makes the fourteenth event of the nature recorded in Bathurst and vicinity within the last

Union Advocate - Oct. 27, 1870 Earthquake. - The Shock of Earthquake which was felt here a little before noon on Thursday last appears to have been pretty general throughout the Province. In town, it lasted about a minute and appeared to confine itself to within a short distance of the river's bank, as it was most severely felt all along Water Street. Buildings swayed rather more then was enjoyed by the inmates, many of whom speedily made their exit to the street, to see ""what was up"", or rather what was down, as something was expected to fall. In some buildings, bottles and other articles were overturned. It was not so much felt at Chatham. A gentleman who was at the North West Falls (about forty miles up river) at the time, said that he heard a rumbling sound for some minutes, which resembled the noise made by the arrival of a train, but did not feel any motion of the earth. Persons who were sitting in their carriages on Water Street at the time, did not feel the shock at all. The motion appeared to be from North-east to South-west, and was not so violent as that of last

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 29, 1870 Earthquake at Bathurst. - A correspondent at Bathurst, writing on the 24th says:- ""We have had here two earthquakes within a few days, the first on the 14th instant, at two o'clock, a.m., the last on the 20th instant, about noon. The latter which was the heaviest, was very sensibly felt, and made things rattle in the houses pretty loudly for a second or two. This makes the fourteenth event of the nature recorded in Bathurst and vicinity within the last

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Daily News - Feb. 14, 1871 Earthquake. - On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock a distinct shock of earthquake was felt in several parts of the city. It was, however, most noticeable at Lower Cove, where the noise and vibrations were sufficient to wake persons from sound slumber. The impressions left upon the minds of those who were disturbed were varied in their character. One thought that some one was shaking the windows, another that some passerby was striking the clapboards with a stick, another that furniture was being thrown about in some other room, and others that they had heard a succession of frost snaps, in one house ..?.. was located from the ...?... the crockery rattled. ...?... that the city had been visited by a sharp, quick shock of earthquake."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 28, 1871 Reported Earthquake. - A slight shock of an earthquake is said to have been felt yesterday morning about 1 o'clock in several parts of the city. One gentleman, living in the vicinity of Lower Cove, reports that at five minutes past one he heard a rumbling noise as of distant cannon. At the same time everything in the house shook. Another party asserts that at the same time, in the New Dominion House, corner of Princess and Germain Streets, sounds were heard as of thunder overhead, and the house, with all its furniture, seemed to tremble."

Colonial Farmer - Sep. 25, 1871 A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this City on Wednesday about half-past two

Colonial Farmer - Jan. 15, 1872 There was a slight shock of an earthquake felt in this City Tuesday evening a little before 8 o'clock."

S.J. Daily Tribune - Jan. 22, 1872 A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt in Moncton about 6 o'clock on Monday morning last. About the same time a shock was experienced at Fredericton; and the previous Thursday at Quebec, River du Loup and other points in that locality."

Daily Tribune - Feb. 28, 1873 Earthquake. - Advices from St. George state that a shock of an earthquake was experienced there on Saturday morning about half-past seven o'clock. A slight shock was also felt by some persons in St. Stephen, St. David, Waweig."

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 28, 1873 Advices from St. George state that a shock of an earthquake was experienced there on Saturday morning about half past seven o'clock. A slight shock was also felt by some persons in St. Stephen, St. David and Waweig."

Colonial Farmer. - Mar. 3, 1873 Earthquake at St. George. - A correspondent at St. George, writes:- The snow in this section of the country is deeper than known for forty winters. We had a sharp shock of an earthquake last Saturday morning, accompanied by a rumbling sound like the noise of cannon firing in the distance. The shock only lasted a few seconds, but was not repeated. Some of our people were very much frightened, and several gave themselves up for lost, exclaiming ""it is the end of the world"", while others, not much renowned for their piety, poured forth as heart-felt prayers as ever proceeded from the lips of frightened sinners."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 4, 1874 Earthquake. - A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here on Friday night about 10 o'clock."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 5, 1874 Earthquake. - There was a very perceptible shock of an earthquake here on Friday evening last at a quarter to eleven o'clock. It seemed to proceed from southeast to northwest. It awoke many persons from their sleep, and, as Artemus Ward said about Niagara Falls, it was ""quite a success."""

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 21, 1874 A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Fredericton on Thursday afternoon."

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 29, 1878 St. Andrews. - Sharp Shock of Earthquake. - St. Andrews, March 28. - A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt here about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. At the Court House a rumbling sound was heard as though boys were running to and from on the platform. The sheriff went out to ascertain the cause of the noise, no boys were, nor had they been there, and two men who were standing there said they had felt the shock of an earthquake, and distinctly saw the ridge pole on the jail rise up and subside again. The noise was heard and vibration felt all over town. Houses were sensibly shaken and windows rattled."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 17, 1879 Sussex, Dec. 15. - Earthquake. - A shock of earthquake was perceptably felt yesterday morning at Mill Stream, in the Parish of Studholme, in this county."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 22, 1880 An Explanation Wanted. - Sir, - Our local geologists or scientific gentlemen may be interested in the following, experienced by me and others in the locality in which I reside: Several times during each day the house in which I live vibrates or shakes to such an extent as to excite alarm among the inmates. The vibration is not noticed so much during the day on account of the traffic outside and the bustle in the house, but late at night, when everything is perfectly still both in and out of doors, it feels like a slight shock of earthquake. Every one seems to be at a loss how to account for it. The rattle of dishes, the moving of doors that may be ajar, and other indications of a shock of earthquake are plainly felt. Each shock lasts from two to five minutes. The house is situated on the low land near St. Paul's Church, Portland. It may be that these shocks are only felt on low ground, as I experiened similar shocks while living in a house on St. Andrews street during the years 1874-5-6. Can any of our citizens explain or explode the
S.J. Globe - Sep. 14, 1881 Slight Earthquake Shock. - A.M. Mabee, Esq., of Greenwich, K.C., who arrived in the city today, reports that a slight earthquake shock was experienced in that parish this morning. It was of sufficient strength to rock the houses slightly and make the windows rattle, and lasted about a minute. No damage was done, though many of the inhabitants were a trifle scared. It is said the shock was also felt on the Marsh, near St. John."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 15, 1881 An Earthquake Shock. - Mr. A.M. Mabee, of Greenwich, Kings County, told a reporter, yesterday, that a slight earthquake shock was experienced in that parish yesterday morning. The houses were rocked to and fro and the windows and crockery rattled considerably. The shock lasted about a minute and appeared to travel from north to south. Mr. Mabee says he has experienced several slight shocks during his life - the heaviest of which was just before the Saxby gale. He has noticed that they generally precede or follow a heavy storm."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 15, 1881 Quite a heavy shock of earthquake was felt at St. George on Wednesday morning. It lasted about a minute, shaking the houses quite violently. In St. Stephen, also on Wednesday, about 10.45 a.m., a severe shock occurred, and although doing no damage, it created quite an excitement among the scholars of the Marks Street

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 15, 1881 Shaken Up by an Earthquake. - A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Greenwich, Long Reach, at 11.30 a.m. yesterday. The motion apparently was from south to north, and was accompanied by a low rumbling noise like distant thunder. The shock was sufficiently powerful to rattle the glass in the windows and doors, and the disturbance was noticed by several residents of the place. Our McAdam correspondent telegraphed last night:- At 11.30 this a.m. a noise something like the arrival of a train was heard; immediately followed by a trembling of the buildings, the stoves and furniture perceptibly moving in the houses. The section men on the railroad were also very much startled by the rushing noise followed by the iron rails moving in their places and the earth trembling under their feet. We understand that the shock was felt down the line of the St. John & Maine as far as Hoyt Station."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 16, 1881 The Earthquake has been more general than supposed. The St. Croix Courier says:- Quite a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at St. George on Wednesday morning. It lasted about a minute, shaking the houses quite violently. In St. Stephen, also, on Wednesday, about 10.45 a.m., a severe shock occurred, and although doing no damage, it created quite an excitement among the scholars of the Marks street schools."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 16, 1881 The Earthquake Shock. - The slight shock of earthquake, spoken of yesterday, was felt in several places near the city. At Sutton's mills some piles of lumber were affected by it, settling down to some extent, and it was felt in Fairville and other parts of Lancaster."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 16, 1881 That Little Earthquake. - Hon. W.E. Perley informs us that at his home, Hoyt Station, the shock of earthquake on Wednesday was felt severely - in fact much more than at any point that has been heard from. Mr. Perley was sitting in his house near a stove, the front of which dropped out from the jar. The sound, he says, resembled thunder and caused the house to tremble for a moment violently. A man who was mowing on the premises dropped his scythe and ran for the woods in great alarm. On the Nerepis road, near Eagle Rock, a man engaged repairing the telegraph wires observed the gravel on an embankment start and run for some distance. Mr. Perley believes it was the severest shock that has been felt in the Province within the memory of the oldest living person, the only one approaching it being that which occurred a short time before the Saxby gale. A gentleman from South Bay states that the shock was also

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1881 St. Stephen, Sep. 16. - Earthquake. - A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning."

Bay Pilot - Sep. 22, 1881 A few persons in town felt the shock of an earthquake on Wednesday of last week, it took place about 11.20 o'clock, A.M., and is described by those who heard it to have sounded like a rumbling sound caused by a train of cars. The shock was felt at Chamcook, in the Parish of St. Croix and other sections of the County."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Globe - Nov. 15, 1882 A shock of earthquake of brief duration, was feltin the settlements of Glassville, Johnsville, Beaufort and neighborhood one day last week,"

Fredericton Capital - Jan. 2, 1883 Earthquake. - On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock. the citizens were startled by a shock of earthquake, which shook the houses considerably. The shock was preceded by a bright sheet of lightning of a bluish color which lighted up the whole western heavens, and about fifteen minutes afterwards the shock took place, and was generally felt all over the city. In Halifax the shock was very severe, and the people were very much alarmed lest the buildings would topple over on them."

S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 2, 1883 An Earthquake Shock. - At four minutes to ten o'clock, Sunday night, just as the religiously inclined portion of the community was preparing to attend the watch-night services, the town was startled by a shock of a slight earthquake, accompanied, some affirm, by a rumbling noise and two flashes of lightning, while others as stoutly declare that the flashing light was caused by the explosion of two brilliant meteors. Of the earthquake itself there is no doubt, as it made its presence disagreeably felt in some households. in one residence on Charlotte street a vase was thrown from its stand on to the floor and dashed to pieces; in another house in an opposite part of the city, all the ornaments on a Christmas tree were set swinging vigorously. The shock was also distinctly felt in Indiantown and on the other side of the harbor. Our Sussex correspondent telegraphs:- Sussex, N.B., Jan. 1 - The shock of an earthquake was experienced here last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was noticed by a number of people in the village as well as myself. Our Fredericton correspondent says: A slight shock of earthquake was felt here shortly before ten o'clock last night, but it was so slight that very few persons realized what created the low rumble and trembling of the houses till it had passed away. Advices from Sunbury and from the upper end of the county are also to that affect. It was very marked at Rothesay and also at Halifax."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 3, 1883 Earthquake Shock. - The dying throes of the Old Year were accompanied by some remarkable phenomena. Shortly before ten o'clock on Sunday night the shock of a slight earthquake was distinctly felt by numerous residents of St. John, and similar experiences are reported at Rothesay, Sussex, Fredericton and Halifax. Coincident with the earthquake were two flashes of lightning of, as some aver, bright lights proceeding from meteors, or other unusual and fantastic celestial luminaries. Reports from Chatham, Newcastle and other points both say that no one at these places noticed any shock. Moncton appears to have been passed over with the others."

S. J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1883 Earthquake at Rockland Maine....."

Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1883 Shock of an Earthquake. - Rockland, Me., Jan. 1 - An earthquake shock was felt throughout the city and vicinity about 10 o'clock last night, followed two hours later by a tempest of thunder and lightning."

Chignecto Post - Jan. 4, 1883 The Earthquake. - Slight Shocks Felt in St. John - Halifax Church-Goers Alarmed. - About ten o'clock on Sunday evening a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in all parts of St. John. It made mantle ornaments jingle, dishes on shelves rattle, but beyond this did no damage. Persons in bed felt the shock much more than those who were astir, though many who were on the streets noticed that something unusual had occurred. After the first shock there was an interval of several seconds and then another shock of slightly longer duration was felt. One peculiarity of the earthquake was that, coincident with the shocks, two bright flashes of lightening were observed in the northern sky. Halifax, Jan. 1st. - Shortly before twelve o'clock while watch night services were going on in many of the Halifax churches, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the southern portion of the city. It lasted between a third and a half of a minute, shaking houses and moving their contents, throwing light ornaments on mantels and tables and breaking some, but was not sufficiently severe to cause serious damage. The earthquake has also been felt in Sackville and

Bay Pilot - Jan. 4, 1883 A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at St.John, Halifax and other places about 10 o'clock Sunday night last. We are not aware that the shock of earthquake was felt in this town or vicinity but several persons on Sunday night saw a brilliant star or meteor about across the heavens."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 5, 1883 Albert Corner. - Earthquake. - A slight earthquake shock was felt at this place and the Hill, last Sunday night about 11 o'clock, accompanied by a bright flash of lightning"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 9, 1883 Boiestown. - Earthquake. - About 9:30 on New Year's Eve, the shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in this vicinity. So far as we have learned no rumbling was heard but only a gentle swaying motion felt."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Weekly Transcript - Jan. 10, 1883 Earthquakes. - Mr. Wm. Martin, of Moncton, spent New Year's in Halifax. He says that about 10 o'clock on New Year's eve an earthquake was felt in the house in which he stopped. He described the unusual experience by likening it to the noise or roar of a chimney burning out, and a convulsive trembling. A despatch, dated Rockland, Me., Jan. 1, says: An earthquake shock was felt throughout the city and vicinity about 10 o'clock last night, followed two hours later by a tempest of thunder and lightning. The shock has been felt in various other sections within and

S.J. Globe - Nov. 28, 1883 A shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Lepreaux yesterday morning."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 29, 1883 An Earthquake. - Capt, Fitzgerald, of the schooner Wawbeek, which arrived in this port yesterday, reports that a slight earthquake shock was felt at Point Lepreaux about two o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was driven up close against the point in the gale of Monday night, which was one of the worst he had experienced for a

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 11, 1884 Calais. - An earthquake shock of a most decided character, was experienced throughout this city on Sunday morning last at about three o'clock. The sensations produced are as varied as one can imagine. Some thought the chimneys of their houses were falling to pieces, others that shingles were coming off, while others imagined their residences were crumbling to the ground. The rain poured in torrents, giving the streets the appearance of rivers. Portions of sidewalks and streets were washed away in many instances."
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Jan. 26, 1884; -At Rothesay. Three light shocks. Reported in Daily Telegraph of January 29th. S.J. Globe - Jan. 28, 1884 Earthquakes at Rothesay. - The peaceful little village of Rothesay, situated on the Intercolonial Railway, a few miles from St. John, was invaded last night by two or three distinct shocks of earthquake, which not only disturbed the equanimity of the inhabitants but also shook several of their dwellings. A Globe reporter interviewed Mr. James F. Robertson on the subject this morning. Yes, said that gentleman, in response to the reporter's query; we did experience a shock of earthquake last night at Rothesay. It was exactly seven minutes past ten o'clock when I felt it. My house, which is built on what I might call a quicksand, is peculiarly sensitive to anything like this. A train passing will cause all the windows to rattle, but the shock we experienced last night was a trifle heavier than that caused by a train. It did not upset anything in my house, but Mr. Clinch's folks telephoned us that it had knocked down a box in their dwelling. Mr. John McMillan, who resides a short distance from Rothesay, did not feel the shock at his place. Mr. R.T. Clinch was questioned

regarding the matter. About half past ten, said Mr. Clinch, we felt the first shock. Our house was shaken so violently as to make everything rattle in it. Our beds shook, and a large box, which was on a mantel in one of the children's rooms upstairs was thrown to the floor. About half an hour after that we felt another vibration, although not so heavy as the first. My servant man, whose house is a short distance from mine, felt it keenly. The house shook so violently as to damage the works of a clock on the mantel. He told me that there was another shock about 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. S.S. Hall, on whom the reporter called, stated that he also experienced a slight shock, but it was about 9.30. It was not at all heavy, his house vibrating just a little. The theory is advanced that as the land on which the houses of Messrs. Clinch, Hall and Robertson are built is of sandy formation the shocks may have been the result of the action of frost."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 29, 1884 Earthquakes at Rothesay. - The peaceful little village of Rothesay, situated on the Intercolonial Railway, a few miles from St. John was invaded last night by two or three distinct shocks of earthquake, which not only disturbed the equanimity of the inhabitants but also shook several of their dwellings. - Globe"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 29, 1884 and Weekly Transcript - Jan. 30, 1884 Earthquake Shock. - On Sunday night several shocks of earthquake were felt by residents of Rothesay. Mr. R.T. Clinch, a resident, thus described it to a Globe reporter: About half past ten, said Mr. Clinch, we felt the first shock. Our house was shaken so violently as to make everything rattle in it. Our beds shook, and a large box, which was on a mantel in one of the children's rooms upstairs was thrown to the floor. About half an hour after that we felt another vibration, although not so heavy as the first. My servant man, whose house is a short distance from mine, felt it keenly. The house shook so violently as to damage the works of a clock on the mantel. He told me that there was another shock about 4 o'clock this morning."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 6, 1885 Earthquakes - general..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 27, 1885 Earthquake in Carleton. - Several residents of Carleton state that shortly before the thunder storm on Sunday they felt the shock of an earthquake. One man, who was reading at the time, says he felt the house shake, and another declares that several ornaments were knocked off the brackets on which they were standing."
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Jun., 1885; 10 a.m.-Rothesay, Seal Cove and Southern Head, Grand Manan. Light at Rothesay, but severe at Southern Head, where several tons of rock fell from the cliffs near the lighthouse."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 26, 1885 Our St. George correspondent writes:- .... A slight shock of earthquake was felt here last week. People are beginning to put some confidence in Wiggins predictions."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 16, 1886 Earthquake at Sydney...."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 11, 1887 Earthquake Shock. - a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Knowlesville, Florenceville and Centreville, Sunday morning, May 1st. No one, as far as known, felt the shock here.- Woodstock Press."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Aug. 18, 1888 Maine earthquake......"

Carleton Sentinel - Aug. 25, 1888 Maine earthquakes.."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 31, 1888 Earthquakes. - An earthquake shock, which seemed to be especially severe in the northern part of the city, was felt at about 6.30 yesterday morning. A Hazen street lady who was awakened by it thought that the lower wall of the house had fallen, and, starting to inquire about it, was met by the residents of the first floor, who were on their way to inquire what was the trouble on her flat. Old residents said, yesterday, that the shock was almost equal in violence and duration to that of 1857. - Telegraph, March 27th. A shock of earthquake was experienced on Saturday night about nine o'clock at Point Des Monts and also at English Bay and West Point, Anticosti."

Daily Times - Jan. 7, 1893 An Earthquake Shock. - Said to Have Been Felt Above Fredericton, No Damage Done. - Fredericton, Jan. 6 - A slight shock of earthquake is reported as having been felt up the river the other night. Houses for several miles along the river were quite severely shaken and the inmates all awakened, and ice in the river extending some distance and of nearly a foot's thickness was broken up so as to make it impassable for teams. No serious damage, however, other than this was caused."

S.J. Gazette - Jan. 23, 1894 Was It An Earthquake? - Earthquakes in St. John are few and far between. This morning between three or four o'clock several persons residing in the vicinity of the Haymarket square were awoke from their slumbers by a rumbling noise. One gentleman believing something was wrong with his hall stove went down stairs to investigate but nothing was disturbed. He went out on the street to ascertain if possible the cause for the noise, but everything appeared all right except that the rumbling continued. He believes it was the shock of an earthquake and is backed up in his opinion by people residing in the same locality."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 31, 1894 Midland. - The earthquake was very distinctly felt about Midland. Mrs. Benjamin Gray, who was walking up from the shore road, heard it and felt a slight sensation of trembling pass by. It was preceded by a deathly calm for a few moments. The rumbling lasted quite a few seconds and was followed by a rush of wind, shaking the trees in the dense woods, like we often hear before a thunderstorm."

Moncton Transcript - Sep. 20, 1894 Was It an Earthquake? - About 9 o'clock Fridaymorning, a number of people in town heard a noise resembling the boom of a very heavy cannon, followed by a heavy roll. The same noise was heard at Trenton, River John, Stellarton, Pictou and Westville. It was heard at New Glasgow also at the same time. As the sky was clear at the time it was not thunder. What the noise was or where it came from remains a mystery up to date. The earthquake shock was distinctly felt at Hopewell. Several people heard a low rumbling noise accompanied by a slight trembling of the ground. At White Hill the dishes rattled on the shelves and in several other places the shock was equally

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 2, 1896 St. Andrews was aroused the other night by an earthquake shock. Nothing less than that would wake it up. The Beacon, which probably has half a dozen hands, says it is the largest employing industry in the town. Think of that for a town so well situated as St. Andrews. It is no wonder that Mr. Gilmore is the choice of a county with such a shiretown. They harmonize perfectly."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Mar. 22, 1896; 7.56 p.m.-This shock was felt in Charlotte and York counties, New Brunswick, and in Washington county, Maine. The area has a diameter of about 100 miles, and lies adjacent to the shores of the Bay of Fundy and the gulf of Maine. By correspondence with observers at different points, I have been able to secure some notes on this disturbance. Eastport, Maine. - The shock took place here March 22nd, at 7.56 (75th meridian time), and lasted four of five seconds. This office is located in the new government building, built of granite, and on a solid ledge. Still the tremor was distinctly felt throughout the building, and more so by those living in wooden houses. The shock had no perceptible effect on our barograph. It had been rising steadily since noon, and I failed to see the least deviation in the trace. D.C. Murphy, U.S. Meteorological Observer. Beaver Harbor, N.B. - Shock slightly felt here on 22nd March at 8.45 p.m. Jar enough in some buildings to make glass rattle. Flagg's Cove, Grand Manan, N.B. - A slight earthquake shock was felt here on Sunday, March 22nd. The noise was very distinct, but only lasted a few moments. It was felt all over the island at the same time as at this station. Clara C. Seely, Dominion Meteorological Observer. St. Andrews, N.B. - The shock was markedly felt at St. Andrews. A well known gentleman resident there wrote me as follows: The noise at first was very sharp and was succeeded by a gradually lessening sound, and was all over in three seconds. It occurred at 8.45 p.m. In addition to the above places the shock was felt in all the West Isles, on the mainland northward to McAdam, some distance along the line between McAdam and Woodstock, and at St. Stephen and Pennfield. The shock was not felt at St. John, Fredericton, or Yarmouth, N.S."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 26, 1896 Was It An Earthquake?- People in This Vicinity got a Bad Scare on Sunday Night.- Not since the time ofthe Fenian invasion, when the British gunboat, under cover of darkness, ran into Passamaquoddy Bay and began firing her big cannon have the people of St. Andrews received such a scare as they did on Sunday night last. It was just fifteen minutes to nine o'clock when householders were alarmed by a short, sharp and terrible noise in their dwellings. To some it sounded as if a heavy body had been projected through the roof of their habitation; others that their stoves has exploded, others that some invisible force had caught up their furniture and smashed into atoms. When they had hurried through their houses and found that nothing was out of place, they rushed on to the street and with anxious voices enquired from each other what it all meant. Was it a forerunner of the final destruction of mundane things? Was it an earthquake? Was it the comet that did it? All these and many more questions were asked, but no one could furnish an answer for them, and after waiting and watching around for an hour or two without anything else occurring they settled themselves down again within their dwellings. It is a little singular that people on the street heard very little of the noise of the concussion. Those who did hear it say that it resembled the rush of a mighty wind and that it was followed by a tremor of the earth. Boatmen from the islands on Monday say they heard the noise. They put it down as an earthquake. The telegraph operator at Watt Junction says it was felt in that neighborhood, while a message from St. John on Monday says that nothing unusual had been experienced there. Reports from Letete state that the earthquake was felt quite severely in that neighborhood. It was felt all along the line of the northern division of the C.P.R."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 27, 1896 Earthquake at Deer Island. - A Deer Island, Charlotte Co., correspondent writes under date of March 25th: An earthquake shock was felt through the island on Sunday evening about a quarter to nine. It caused a noise like the rolling of thunder and rattled the crockeryware in some houses."

From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - May 15, 1896; 11.00 p.m.-A light shock was felt on this date at Fredericton, along the Nashwaak Valley, at Andover, and up the Tobique Valley as far as Three Brooks. A gentleman at Fredericton, in a letter to me, described it as one momentary concussion. Dr. Welling, writing from Andover, says: Two shocks of an earthquake were felt here on the night of the 15th of May about 11 o'clock. One gentleman was about retiring when he heard what he thought were horses running around the house, but when he reached the door the noise was repeated and he saw at once that it was the shock of an earthquake. It was heard at Three Brooks on the Tobique River some twenty miles distant about the Carleton Sentenil - May 23, 1896 Foreston, May 18. - A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this and surrounding neighborhood on Thursday night."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 4, 1897 The people of Deer Island experienced a shock of earthquake on the 26th. It caused a heavy rumbling in some of the houses. The shock was also felt in parts of Maine."

From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Feb. 14, 1897; 9 p.m.:Mr. McLaughlan goes on to say: On the evening of the 14th inst., about the same hour, we felt another sharp shock, boy not so violently as that of January 28th. I am of the opinion that those shocks are of frequent occurrence in the Bay of Fundy, and are generally thought to be reports of cannon. I recollect that about twelve years ago the middle of next June, at 10 o'clock a.m., we felt a violent shock at this station and at Seal Cove, but the only place on the mainland that I noticed it reported was at Rothesay, Kings Co. That shock was so violent that several tons of rock fell from the cliff near the lighthouse."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Jan. 28, 1897; 9 p.m.:A sharp shock felt at Southern Head, Grand Manan. Duration about two seconds. Mr. W.B. McLaughlan, the light-keeper, in writing, says: It shook us up so violently that it set my dogs barking and the horse and cattle in the stable tried to break loose. I made a record of it in my journal."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jun. 30, 1897 Earthquakes in New Brunswick. - A bulletin has been issued by the Natural History Society containing a list of recorded earthquakes in New Brunswick. The list was compiled by S.W. Kain, and covers a period from 1663 to 1897. Several of these earthquake shocks were felt in Charlotte County, and particularly on Grand Manan. The bulletin remarks:- The greater frequency of earthquakes at Grand Manan than at any other place in the Province is worthy of note, and it is possible that further observation may show some connection between the so-called 'gun reports' and these light earth movements. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Geo. F. Matthew said: 'This part of the Bay of Fundy is remarkable for its great depth and precipitous shores. Off Brier Island the bottom descends to a depth of 100 fathoms in a distance of three miles from the outermost ledge; it is almost equally abrupt on the Grand Manan slope; the trough between is deeper than the bottom of the Gulf of Maine outside adjoining. This is the only part of the Bay of Fundy where there have been heavy outflows of trap of Triassic age on both sides of the bay, and the abyss between may be complementary to these ejections of lava. The weakness of the earth's crust here in Triassic times, as shown by the volcanic eruptions of that age, may not even yet be altogether removed; but the greater tendency to earthquake movements in this district may be the dying throes of the old Triassic disturbances.'"

Daily Sun - Mar. 3, 1897 Dr. Geo. F. Matthew gave an address on peat bogs, with special reference to Lily Lake peat bog, in which have been discovered specimens of wood gnawed by beavers. This bog has been dug into to the depth of eight feet, and it is said that soundings have been made to a depth of seven feet more. Sir. Wm. Dawson says that it takes one hundred years to make one inch of coal. Working on this basis we find - allowing for six inches of bog material to form one inch of coal - that some three thousand years have elapsed since this hollow began to fill up. Dr. Matthew spoke of the advisability of studying bogs in the vicinity of St. John, by which we could get a good idea of the changes of physical conditions which have taken place since the land about St. John emerged from the sea. ... S.W. Kain read a paper on the earthquakes that have been felt in New Brunswick. In brief introduction the causes of these movements were explained. It was shown that in remote geological ages that volcanic action had been very pronounced in southern New Brunswick, and that the Carleton heights, the Quaco hills and Chamcook mountain were reminders of that age. Coming to the historic period, a catalogue was given of the earthquakes felt in the province from February 5th, 1663 (the first recorded shock) to February 14th, 1897, when a slight shock was felt in Grand Manan. Interesting details were given of some of these movements, and it was shown that the Pacific coast of America is much more liable to earthquakes than lands bordering on the Atlantic. The comparative frequency of very slight shocks near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy was spoken of, and it was suggested that further observation might show some connection between the so-called gun reports and these shocks."

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 27, 1897 Montreal earthquake..."

From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Oct. 12, 1897; 10.35 p.m.:South West Head, Grand Manan. Light. Duration about five seconds. Wind due south, strong gale and heavy weather, about two hours to high tide. Shock from southeast with a roar like a waggon over a frozen road. It shook the buildings sufficiently to alarm my watch dog. (Letter from W.B. McLaughlan.)"

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 12, 1897 Grand Manan, Oct. 7. - It is reported that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Seal Cove on Saturday at 12 m."

From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Sep. 25, 1897; 1.30 p.m.:Parts of charlotte and York counties in this Province, and in some parts of Eastern Maine. Light. Felt distinctly at Canterbury, McAdam and St. Stephen. At St. Stephen it rattled dishes, etc., and at McAdam the earth trembled as from the passing of a heavy railway train. It lasted fifteen seconds. Not felt at St. Andrews, Eastport or Woodstock."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 30, 1897 A slight shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was observed here at 1 o'clock on Saturday."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 15, 1898 Earthquake Shock. - A slight earthquake shock was felt early yesterday morning at several points on the river. It was distinctly felt at Hampstead, Westfield, River Bank, Ingleside and Rothesay. At Ingleside it woke some of the residents at 3.45 a.m. and three movements were noted. At the residence of O.H. Warwick, Westfield, dishes were thrown from the shelves. At Rothesay a number of people heard the rumbling. One gentleman said it seemed like a train approaching, followed by a shaking of the house. From a paper published in the recent bulletin of the Natural History Society it appears that earthquake shocks were felt at Rothesay in January, 1884, and June, 1885. One or two people in the city report having been awakened by the shock."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Globe - Aug. 15, 1898 Residents of Hampstead experienced two distinct earthquake shocks Sunday morning."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 18, 1898 The Earthquake. - A young lady who was at Belyea's Cove on Sunday, describes the earthquake shock which occurred about 4 o'clock that morning, as causing a general shake up for a few seconds. The houses rocked violently and the sky was lurid and a loud rumbling was heard. No damage was done."

Kings County News - Aug. 25, 1898 A slight earthquake shock was felt early Sunday morning at several points on the river. It was distinctly felt at Hampstead, Westfield, River Rank, Ingleside and Rothesay. At Ingleside it woke some of the residents at 3:45 a.m. and three movements were noted. At the residence of O.H. Warwick at Westfield, dishes were thrown from the shelves. At Rothesay a number of people heard the rumbling. One gentleman said it seemed like a train approaching followed by a shaking of the house. From a paper published in the recent bulletin of the Natural History Society it appears that earthquakes shocks were felt at Rothesay in January 1884, and June 1885."
From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of

New Brunswick, 1898. - Jan. 11, 1898; 2 a.m.-At South West Head, Grand Manan. We felt a sharp shock of earthquake at this place on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 a.m. It sounded like a heavy explosion. Wind northeast, light, high water, clear cold weather. (Letter from W.B. McLaughlan."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Nov. 11, 1899 Maine earthquake...."

Daily Sun - Feb. 4, 1902 Earthquakes in N.B. - Shocks Felt in Edmundston and Hartland; Also in Quebec. - Edmundston, N.B., Feb. 3. - At a quarter past eight o'clock this morning there was a distinct shock of earthquake felt here. The trembling lasted a full minute, and articles were knocked down in some houses, but no damage is reported. Saturday last being the 67th anniversary of the birth of the Honorable John Costigan .... Hartland, N.B., Feb. 3. - A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8.23 a.m. The duration was about 40 seconds, and the tremor seemed to pass from SW to NE. Richmond, Que., Feb. 3. - At sixteen minutes to eight o'clock this morning a distinct shock of earthquake was felt here and in Melbourne. The rocking motion, which was accompanied by a rumbling sound, lasted about ten seconds. Morning services were being held in the Roman Catholic church at the time, and the altar candles swayed perceptibly. The seismic wave appeared to travel from north to south. Little Metis, Que., Feb. 3. - An earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt here at 7.25 this morning. Montreal, Feb. 3. - A very slight earthquake shock was felt here about eight o'clock this morning. It was also felt at several points in the eastern townships. Quebec, Feb 3. - About 8 o'clock this morning the entire city, and, as it was learned later, the country as far east as Rimouski, was severely shaken by an earthquake. The shock was an alternating one and lasted about fifteen seconds. Many people in St. Roch's, where it is said to have been more severe, distinctly perceived trembling, and ran out on the street greatly alarmed. No damage, however, is reported."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 7, 1902 A distant shock of earthquake was felt in Edmundston, and Hartland, N.B., on Monday morning last, and lasted for fully a minute. Quebec City, and the country east as far as Rimouski, also had a severe

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 5, 1902 Earthquakes in N.B. - Edmundston, N.B., Feb. 3. - At a quarter past eight o'clock this morning there was a distinct shock of earthquake felt here. The trembling lasted a full minute, and articles were knocked down in some homes, but no damage is reported. Hartland, N.B., Feb. 3. - A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8.23 a.m. The duration was about 40 seconds, and the tremor seemed to pass from SW to NE. Thermometer, 32."

N.B. Reporter - Feb. 11, 1902 A Moncton historian referring to the recent shock of earthquake in Quebec recalls the fact that February 8th was the anniversary of the great earthquake shock of 1855. Mr. G.W. McReady, C.E., remembers the shock quite well. He was a student at Fredericton, and was in bed at the time, the shock occurred about daylight in the morning. There was also a heavy shock in 1869, the year of the great Saxby tide."

Richibucto Review - Jan. 16, 1902 Yarmouth earthquake....."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
S.J. Star - Nov. 22, 1902 Earthquakes at Welsford. - Six Distinct and Separate Shocks Felt at That Place Yesterday and Today. - It took some time for the extra vibrations from St. Pierre to arrive in this province, but they reached here yesterday somewhat weakened, yet still doing business. There were no casualties. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a number of the residents of Welsford, who were taking their morning siestas, felt a faint yet distinct shock. People who happened to be on their feet at the time did not notice the disturbance. The first was followed by two others at intervals of about five minutes, a little more distinct. No one thought much of these miniature earthquakes, although they afforded a subject for some talk at Welsford yesterday. This morning between five and six o'clock the people were wakened up by a heavier shock than any of those felt yesterday. A few minutes later the second of these disturbances arrived on the scene, shook the houses, overturned some of the furniture and generally made its presence decidely felt. About five minutes past six the last shock was noticed. It was the heaviest of all. William Hawker, the Prince William street druggist, who had a cottage at Welsford, felt these shocks and six other people in his noticed them. Six years ago on a Sunday in August a shock was felt at Welsford, accompanied by a rolling noise."

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 18, 1904 Old Time Earthquake. - A writer of reminiscences for the St. John Globe says that on the 22nd May, 1817, a severe shock of earthquake was felt. 'By accounts from St. Andrews we are informed the earthquake was very severely felt at that place, the alarm was so great as to occasion the soldiers to leave their barracks, and many inhabitants their dwellings. It was felt all over the Island of Grand Manan.'"

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 3, 1904 30 Years Ago. - There was a very perceptible shock of earthquake here on Friday evening

Woodstock Dispatch - Mar. 23, 1904 A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout the Maritime Provinces and the New England States on Monday morning. At Woodstock at two o'clock in the morning the shock came, accompanied by a rumbling noise. It shook the houses severely, waking people out of their slumber and frightening some of them badly. No damage is reported in this vicinity."

Woodstock Dispatch - Mar. 23, 1904 Bristol. - A shock of earthquake was felt here Sunday night."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 24, 1904 One Night's Terrifying Experience! - A Very Lively Earthquake That Made People Think of Several Things - Its Effects Were Wide But Its Damage Slight - A Record of Other Earthquakes That Have Passed Our Way. - We were terribly shocked at an early hour on Monday morning. So was nearly everybody in this vicinity. An earthquake did it and did it well. There are those who say that there was a slight shock at about 1.30, but the one that generally awakened the people came at 2.05, followed by a slighter one four minutes later, while a few people report a very slight one at about 6.00 o'clock. It was the 2.05 shock that most of the people had their experiences with and it did not tend to make anyone long for a residence in southern climes where such experiences are common. It was preceded by a rumbling noise as of a railway train. Then came a swaying of the earth's crust that caused houses to rock, windows to rattle and dishes to do some lively balancing to retain their positions on pantry shelves. Wall pictures and bric-a-brac came down and there was many a hasty exit from beneath the bed clothes, though they were probably all voluntary and made to see what it was all about. It is currently reported that it even awakened from his slumbers the young man in charge of telephone central. There was great diversity of opinion as to the direction in which it travelled. Some had it going from east to west, others from west to east, others from north to south and still others from south to north. Down in the C.P.R. round house Oscar Riley, who has charge there at night, was sitting in the cab of locomotive No. 174 when he heard a rumbling coming down the river, though he could not account for it. Soon the earth commenced to tremble violently and the engine started to roll towards the door. Instantly he reversed the lever and stopped any further progress, but had he not been there it is difficult to tell whether the engine would have brought up or what damage it would have done. At the residences of Collector Graham, Mrs. E.B. Kierstead and Folensbee Libby, in St. Stephen, and of Dr. S.E. Webber, in Calais, chimney tops were thrown to the ground with great force. In one case the bricks were thrown across the roof a distance of twenty feet. At Sedge Webber's house a clock was stopped and at Chipman Memorial hospital a number of lights of window glass were broken. Some bricks were loosened from the walls of the Methodist church. Throughout the towns children were terrified and older people were very much alarmed. There were probably more fervent prayers uttered in a few moments than were said in all the churches during Sunday. One young man, out King street way, whose home is near the railway track, was aroused from his sleep and at once proceeded to awaken his mother with the cry 'Wake up, mother, there's an engine off the track and it's run into the house somewhere.' Humorous experiences were numerous but not many want to

pass through like anxious moments again. One prominent member of Father Lavery's congregation says it was 'nothing but the tail end of the celebration of St. Patrick's day.' Coming as it did just when the sun was getting back across the line, it would seem to be the last departing kick of a most remarkable winter, that had done about everything else that it could to us and was determined to leave a departing token that would be long remembered. It was an uncanny experience, to be awakened in the darkness of the night and to realize that, come what would, one was powerless to prevent it. Those who happened to be abroad at the time state that it was intensely dark just before the shock but that almost immediately afterwards the stars were all visible and it was quite light. Reports received next day indicate that the shock was general throughout the maritime provinces and the New England states but that, fortunately, no serious damage resulted in any place. Apparently it started north of us and travelled towards the south. Previous Earthquakes. - On March 1, 1898, S.W. Kain read a paper on earthquakes before the natural history society at St. John and from it is made up the following list of earthquakes recorded in this province, with two added that have been reported since the paper was compiled. [SEE KAIN'S REPORT for 1663-1898] 1898 - August 14, 3 a.m.: Shock on St. John river, between Torryburn and Oak Point; felt most severely in the vicinity of Oak Point. 1904 - Feb. 21, 8.34 a.m.. Light shock felt at Bathurst."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 24, 1904 An Earthquake. - The St. Croix Valley is Shaken by a Violent Tremor of the Earth. - A violent shock of earthquake, followed a minute or two afterward by a slight tremor of the earth, occurred at 2 o'clock on Monday morning. There was scarcely a person in the town or neighborhood who was not awakened by the shock. The houses shook violently, causing windows to rattle, dishes to clatter and beds to shake as if their occupants had had an attack of fever and ague. It is needless to say the shock caused great alarm. Some thought the end of all things had come; others that the noise and tremors had been produced by a violent gale; still others that burglars and dynamite were at work, or that the foundations of their houses had suddenly given way. Not for many years has there been such a violent disturbance as this one in this locality. Mr. Chas. H. Norris, chef for Kennedy's hotel, who made the acquaintance of earthquakes while he was in the south, said that this was the most violent one he had ever experienced. He was awake at the time. A roar as if from a mighty wind first attracted his attention. Then came the earthquake shock, which made the house shake as if it was a leaf on a tree; after that there was another faint tremble of the earth. The night was perfectly calm and scarce a breath of wind was blowing. Martin, the titled Englishman, whose alleged connection with the Bank of Nova Scotia robbery gained for him a refuge beneath the roof of the St. Andrews alms house, said he heard the noise of the approaching earthquake. He had heard similar noises in Valparaiso and other parts of South America and knew what was coming. He likened the noise to that caused by a number of heavy freight trains passing over swampy land. It was his belief that a serious earthquake had occurred in the West Indies or in South America. He said that in England, a number of years ago, an earthquake shock caused the tower of the cathedral in Colchester, Essex county, to fall. The disturbance was severely felt at St. John, and as far south as Boston. No serious damage is reported. Some queer incidents are recorded of the doings of the earthquake. In one household it started a clock that had not been going for eight years; in another it stopped a clock at ten minutes past two; in another it knocked a clock off the mantlepiece. One man says that it threw down a bottle that was on a dressing case in his room. Another man declares that it made the water in his well muddy. He pumped all the next day to get it clear but without avail. At St. Stephen, the tops of the chimneys on Collector Graham's, Mrs. Kierstead's and F. Libby's houses toppled over altogether."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 24, 1904 Milltown. - The shock of the earthquake about 2.00 o'clock on Monday morning frightened the larger portion of the residents in town, though no real damage was done. Upper Little Ridgeton. - On Monday morning at about two hours after midnight, a heavy shock of earthquake was noticed here. The vibration was quite severe and lasted several seconds. Lynnfield. - Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt in this district on Monday morning."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Weekly Record - Fri., Mar. 25, 1904 Albert, Mar. 22. - Albert experienced an earthquake shock on Monday morning about two o'clock. The shock was sufficient to rattle doors and windows, and to awaken many of the people of the village. It was followed by a second and much less severe shock, two or three minutes later."

Semi-Weekly Sun - Sep. 13, 1906 Bald Mountain's Strange Behavior Causing Alarm. - Party of American Sportsmen Terrified at Its Rumblings and the Simultaneous Quaking of the Earth - Other Manifestations Reported Showing Its Volcanic Nature. - From out of the thickest of the northern New Brunswick forests, the high mountainous table land where rivers flowing north, east and south take their source, there comes an astonishing story of a volcanic disturbance, in this province, always thought to be immune from such dangers. According to word which has reached the city the action of Bald Mountain, on the border of Restigouche and Northumberland counties, not far from the border of Victoria county has caused great interest in the district around and has been even the cause of anxiety among those living near and of fear in sportsmen who have seen its strange behavior. Henry McKenzie, who has been in the city during the exhibition and who has spent a considerable time in the Tobique district but who is now residing in Maine says in sympathy with the seismic disturbances in other parts of the world, Bald Mountain has suddenly arisen into life and shakes intermittently with its internal fires. According to this gentleman, about two weeks ago, a number of Americans were on a hunting trip from the Forks on the Tobique, where there is a private club house belonging to the Americans who have the fishing rights on the Tobique. These gentlemen were trying their luck with the rod in Nictor Lake, and contrary to the usual luck at this season on this lake were meeting with great success. As some of the gentlemen in the party had never ascended Bald Mtn., which is near the lake, the party decided to do so with the idea of carving their names in the pine tree which crowns the summit. When the ascent has been half completed the party were suddenly terrified by a roar beneath them as of cart wheels, and according to their story the earth quaked about them. The party lost no time in returning to the base, and the pine tree is still minus their names. They say further that just as dusk was coming on a vapor seemed to be rising from one side of the mountain. This is the remarkable story which is told, and as the place is far from civilization confirmation of it is difficult. Although the story of any such disturbance as is mentioned here is entirely new, the general opinion among the guides and lumbermen who have occasion to visit the spot is that the mountain is a volcano which will one day burst into flames. Others who have visited the spot at different times tell the same story about the rumbling sounds. None, however, ever speak of the earth shaking. Several people say that in winter time on spots of the mountain the snow will not lay, but the vegetation is more or less green all winter. John McDonald, who is in the city as a representative of Quebec contractors, is very familiar with the locality, being one of the best guides on the Tobique. Speaking to a representative of the Sun, he said that he had been on the mountain about forty times and that on many of his visits he has heard this sound, both in the day time and at night. Dr. Geo. F. Matthew, who is one of the most prominent geologists in Canada, when asked about the likelihood of such disturbances, was not disposed to put much faith in it, and said the sounds heard probably were exaggerated. Bald Mt., he said is 2,575 feet above the level of the sea, and was for a time regarded as the highest peak in the province. A short distance away, however, is Mt. Carleton, which it has been found is 2,892 feet above the sea level. Dr. Matthew thought that the sounds heard might have been from landslides, although they would be rather unusual at this time of year. He also thought that a sound might be caused by vibration if there was a hollow in the rock. If, he said, there has been an earthquake, it would probably have been felt in the district around, as has been the experience of Vesuvius and other places while the vibrations would have been recorded in the observatories of Harvard and McGill. Dr. Matthew has never visited Bald Mountain, but says that Dr. Bailey and Prof. Ganong are familiar with the mountain and its formations. The doctor said that the rock in the mountain was felsite, of volcanic origin, but that ages and ages have passed since lava flowed down the sides, centuries in which the surface had cooled and great forests had

North Shore Leader - Sep. 14, 1906 Earthquake at Bald Mountain? - Fearsome Tale of Rumblings and Rocking of Earth. - According to Henry McKenzie, a gentleman now residing in Maine, but who is said to be familiar with the Bald Mountain District, a party of Americans who recently visited that district allege that Bald Mountain trembled beneath their feet from subterranean disturbances. He told the story to a St. John paper, and said that when the Americans were about half way up the mountain they were suddenly terrified by a roar and a grating noise and the ground quaked. The party got thoroughly scared and lost no time in returning to the base of the mountain. They also allege that a vapor seemed to arise from the side of the mountain. It is said that this is not the first time that subterranean rumblings have been heard in Bald Mountain, and some think that this latest alleged occurrence may have some connection with seismic disturbances in other parts of the world. Dr. Geo. F. Matthews, a prominent Canadian geologist, did not put much faith in these stories, but said that the rock in the mountain is of volcanic origin. He thought the rumblings, if heard, might be caused by landslides. An interesting article throwing some light on the connection of earthquakes and seismic disturbances in different parts of the world, will be found on page 9 of The Leader. Bald Mountain is about 60 miles from Newcastle, and is 2575 feet above sea level. It doth not yet appear where the party of Americans got their bait for the fishing excursion. Probably in a Scott Act town!"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 21, 1907 A slight shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt in this vicinity one night last

North Shore Leader - Feb. 22, 1907 Earthquake Shocks St. George, N.B. - St. George, N.B., Feb. 19. - Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt here at 5.30 this afternoon. It lasted two minutes and was plainly felt. About twenty minutes later a second shock was felt. The trembling was felt at places five miles away from St. George although nothing was felt at St. Stephen."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
North Shore Leader - Aug. 14, 1908 Earthquake Shock Was Severe at Hartland. - Saturday morning there were three distinct shocks of earthquake of sufficient force to awaken most of the inhabitants of the country round about Hartland, N.B. The first shock at one was during a heavy rain, just after an electrical storm had passed. There was another at four, while that of the greatest severity occurred at seven. In Taylor's brick block plaster fell from the ceiling and from reports in different sections it was quite the most severe shock recorded here, exceeding that of thirty-nine years ago."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 18, 1909 Earthquake shocks. - Two distant earthquake shocks are reported to have been felt at St. George, N.B., and at the neighboring island of Campobello on Saturday of last week between the hours of 6 and 8 a.m. At St. George the first shock is said to have been more severe than in recent years. Light shocks were noticed by several in this city. - Eastport Sentinel. [Nothing of a similarly 'shocking' nature has been experienced in St. Andrews."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 21, 1909 Yarmouth earthquake......"

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 7, 1911 A shock of earthquake was felt in St. Andrews at 10:45 on Monday night. It was accompanied by a rumbling sound and quite a severe vibration. It lasted only a few seconds."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 15, 1911 Deer Island Felt It. - The shock of earthquake which disturbed St. Andrews last week, also caused considerable disturbance on Deer Island. It sounded like an explosion and was accompanied with earth

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 23, 1911 An earthquake of sufficient force to rattle dishes, and lasting several seconds, was felt here at about eight o'clock Monday morning. The quake was not generally noticed by those abroad, but some who were still in their homes felt it quite distinctly."

Campbellton Graphic - Mar. 24, 1911 Earthquake at Provincial Capital. - Dishes Rattle and Were Knocked Down at Doaktown. - Fredericton, March 20. - An earthquake shock was distinctly felt here about 8 a.m. today during a snow storm. Reports from Doaktown indicate that the quake was felt worse there than before. In some of the houses the shock was felt so much that dishes rattled and in some cases were knocked down and broken. Several residents in the vicinity of Queen and Pitt streets, St. John, assert that they felt a tremor like a slight earthquake this morning about eight o'clock."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 19, 1912 Slight Earthquake Shock at St. Stephen. - A slight shock was felt here about half past two o'clock this morning."

S.J. Globe - Jan. 5, 1912 Yarmouth earthquake....."

St. Andrews Beacon - May 6, 1913 A slight earthquake shock was felt in this section on Sunday at noon."
Kings County Record - Oct. 3, 1924 Earthquake Felt in Sussex By Citizens Early Tuesday Morning. - An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in the Town of Sussex early on Tuesday morning. No serious damage was done as far as can be learned but the shock, which lasted about a minute, made the furniture in the houses clatter and knocked down articles from mantles and shelves. The disturbance, which occurred shortly after five o'clock, caused many to jump from their beds to determine the cause. At first, it was supposed by people living in the vicinity of the railroad, that the shock was caused by a freight train rolling by, but on investigation, no train was in evidence and it at once dawned on the early risers that they had been treated to an earthquake shock. The shock appeared to be more noticeable in some parts of the town than others, residents in the portion below the C.N.R. railway crossing feeling the tremor more than the upper districts. The shock, according to press despatches, was also felt in Quebec and the New England States. Several places in New Brunswick report the happening and all characterize it as general throughout their districts."
Kings County Record - Mar. 6, 1925 Alma. - About 10.25 Saturday evening an earthquake shock was plainly felt here by many and about the same time it was announced by radio that the shock was very heavy in the United States."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
Kings County Record - Mar. 6, 1925 Earthquake Shock Very Severe. - Worst in History of Sussex. - Houses Trembled and Inmates Rushed to Streets in Alarm. - Plate Glass Window in W.B. McKay's Store Smashed. - Citizens in all parts of the town felt the earthquake, which took place at 10.20 o'clock on Saturday evening last. The earth tremor was without a doubt the worst in the history of the town, and was the cause of considerable excitement. Houses trembled with the vibration and dishes and furniture rattled in a manner that more than alarmed many people. In the business sections, clerks and customers rushed to the streets, and the Imperial Theatre was soon emptied of its patrons, after the big building began to tremble. In most instances the first warning of the quake came to those who were at their homes, when things on the sideboard began to rattle, and then the whole house shook as it were from the vibration of a heavy freight train passing close to the door. The tremor lasted about two minutes. The damage resulted from the shake-up, otherwise than the breaking of two plate glass windows, might possibly be traced to that source. On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, a large pane of of plate glass in the window facing the vestibule of the dry goods store, fell out and crashed through the big pane on the opposite side, both being demolished to atoms. It is thought that the shaking of the building, caused by the earth tremor of Saturday night, to be responsible for the plate glass catastrophe. According to information received from different points affected by the earthquake, millions of people were terrified by the severe earthquake, which extended across the northern portion of the United States and Canada, Saturday night about 10.20. Moncton was one of the centres of the Maritimes where the shock was most pronounced, but there was no material damage. The quake was felt more severely in Quebec, the deep rumblings of the earth being the most terrifying feature. Churches and other buildings were damaged. People in that section thought the end of the world had come. Small shacks on the outskirts of the city were thrown down, and the roof of the Union Station was damaged. The centre of the disturbance in the United States was near Washington, and New York and other cities experienced severe shock. Experts state that there is no fear of a repetition of the quake in Canada."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 6, 1925 Severe Earth Tremor. - At 10.20 Saturday night, an earthquake of a very severe type was felt in this section. Some people claim that another, lighter shock was felt a little later. Buildings of all kinds vibrated and much alarm was felt during the tremor. The wood shed at the pumping station, solidly built, was moved from its foundation posts and will require substantial repairs. No serious damage was experienced generally in this district. It will be remembered, however, as an earth tremor of great severity."

Kings County Record - Mar. 13, 1925 Earth Tremors in Canada. - general ..."

Kings County Record - Mar. 13, 1925 Former Sussex Girl Heroine of Earthquake. - Roxie Carrie's Coolness Averts Panic in Ottawa Theatre. - Roxie Carrier, sixteen year old pupil of the L. Lisgar Street Collegiate School, Ottawa, who her parents say, saved many lives from panic results during the earthquake of February 28th. Roxie Carrier is a daughter of Mrs. M.W. Carrier, who prior to her marriage was Miss Blanche Worden of Sussex, daughter of the late George Worden, of Sussex, and sister of Miss Bertha LeB. Worden, who for many years occupied a prominent place in musical circles in this town. The Collegiate scholars were having their annual entertainment, which included a musical comedy entitled 'El Bandito'. The earthquake struck about 9.20, when Miss Carrier in the role of Donna Cyrilla held the stage alone. A spotlight was toppled by the tremor and the rocking of the building in which 1,000 people were seated, caused an excited person to shout 'fire!' Stopped the Show. - The orchestra of 30 Collegiate girls stopped playing, the audience rose en masse and a moan of fearful outcry swept through the old fashioned auditorium furnished with two small exits. The floor swayed and people were teetered almost off their feet. Reports say the shock was very severe in the Ottawa district. Quoting an eye-witness writer in the Ottawa Citizen, Miss Carrier's coolness and common sense is thus described: 'In the meantime, Miss Carrier had stayed her position on the stage. She had stopped singing, and the orchestra had also ceased, but the effect of that young girl standing, a picture of loveliness in herself, unconcerned and waiting for the people tp settle down and let her continue her singing, was magnetic, for the people did quiet down and settled once again into their seats.' 'Only an Earthquake' - Some of the girls in the orchestra began to cry, and Miss Carrier called out to them that it was only an earthquake and nothing to cry about. She then called to the conductor to tell her where to start her song again. He told her and she continued her singing as if nothing had happened. In the meantime many of the girls behind the scenes were crying, and one fainted but the boys of the Cadet corps soon restored their confidence and convinced them that all danger had passed. When the time had arrived for the chorus to enter the stage there was no trace of fear or distress on any of the singers. A Narrow Escape. - The sensation during the swaying of the building was most alarming, the Ottawa paper states, and at the height of the quake the movement was quite severe, so much so that there was no doubt in the mind of everyone as to what was happening. The experience of last Saturday will probably never fade from the memory of those present and the feature that will remain uppermost is the bravery of Miss Roxie Carrier, of the boys who reassured the panic stricken crowd, and the pluck of all those taking part in the evening's entertainment in such splendid form after such a startling and trying experience."

Codes: EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes;
St. Croix Courier - Nov. 21, 1929 Charlotte Co. Feels Monday's Quake. - Reports of Disturbance Come From Many Points. - Shook Things Up Around St. Stephen. - Monday's earthquake was distinctly felt throughout Charlotte County, reports from the outlying sections indicated, but it was not as severe as in other parts of the Maritimes. Only one shock was felt here, at about 4.35 p.m., which shook buildings and rattled dishes on the shelves of many homes. The tremor was light in the business district but towards the outskirts it was sever enough to cause alarm and in a few cases houses were slightly damaged. Dr. J.H.L. Johnstone, of Dalhousie, and Prof. K.F. Mather, of Harvard, agree that the quake probably had its source along the Fundian fault, which runs southwestward from the Bay of Fundy off Cape Ann under the Atlantic Ocean. The Cunard liner Caledonia reported severe shocks at 4.30 p.m. Monday but no surface disturbances. Her position at the time was estimated to be south of the Grand Banks. Another shock within a few days to be followed by a tidal wave is predicted by geologists of Harvard University from disturbances of the earth's crust along the Fundian fault."

Kings County Record - Nov. 22, 1929 While the earthquake passing over Sussex and vicinity about 4.30 on Monday afternoon was very visibly felt and in some of the brick buildings was severe enough to send people scurrying into the streets to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, no damage is reported in this vicinity. The tremor lasted about four minutes and there appeared to be three distinct shocks. At first there was a heavy rumble, as though caused by a grain, and buildings trembled, but the disturbance grew in intensity and buildings swayed slightly and dishes in houses rattled and furniture moved as by an unseen hand. The shock was undoubtedly by far the most severe felt in Sussex in the memory

Codes: EART / EART / IDX_Names: Earthquakes; Earthquakes;
Union Advocate - Oct. 28, 1869 Earthquake. - The present season is evidently a sensational one. Hardly had the excitement of the great Storm died away, when we were startled by an Earthquake. The shock visited us on Friday morning, about five or ten minutes to six o'clock, and was the most severe ever felt here. As near as we could reckon it lasted about three-quarters of a minute. Concerning the point from whence it came there are so many accounts that it is hard to determine. To us, it appeared to come from South or Southeast. It was preceded by a rumbling noise like that of a heavy waggon on the road. In and around our towns there was considerable shaking done - parties were attacked with a notion similar to that of the fever and ague - buildings were shaken to their very foundations, and swayed to and fro in such a manner as to cause the timbers to crack - and persons acutely sensitive were greatly shocked at the proceedings. There was not much damage done, but had the shock been of longer duration, it would have been otherwise. One chimney in town was partly thrown down. Dame Rumor (who is very fickle at times and not to be depended on) has it, that in some cases parties were thrown from their beds - stoves capsized - and articles of furniture set to dancing merrily. A report is going the rounds that at the time of the shock a man was travelling up the river, and the earth rolled to such an extent that the horse could not 8 proceed for stumbling, and he pulled up and waited until all was over. One of our settlers, with a very decided Highland accent, in describing the motions in his dwelling, said among other things ""that the saw on the wall she

dance"", which was no doubt the case. One man, from up river, tells us that his building moved an inch from its former position. - Some parties say that the river was also visibly disturbed, but we cannot vouch for mere rumor. These are only small matters, but it should be (and no doubt is) a source of thankfulness on the part of all that we were so providentially spared from any serious calamity. The moments of the earthquake were no doubt solemn ones to many - it was surely a time to feel solemn, when Nature was convulsed, and the earth beneath our feet heaving in convulsive throes. The man who could feel thoughtless and indifferent at such a time must be hardened indeed. The shock was felt through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P.E. Island; all through the New England States; but as far as we can learn, not in Quebec or Montreal. Some parties expressed themselves pleased at experiencing what an earthquake really is, but owned that their curiosity was fully, if not more than satisfied in the recent one. Such a visitor is certainly not a welcome one, and its appearance can only be hailed with feelings of awe, and by many perhaps with terror. Sackville Borderer - Oct. 28, 1869 Earthquake previous Friday ..."

Codes: EART / GEOL / IDX_Names: Earthquakes; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Mar. 19, 1842 Geology Of New Brunswick. - We have already noticed Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the Geology of the Province, which, after a careful perusal, we find a highly interesting and valuable publication, and wetherefore recur to it again. This Report will not only add to the Doctor's well-earned fame, but will tend materially to render better known the extensive and valuable mineral resources of New Brunswick; it well deserves the most attentive consideration. A number of notices of this Report have already appeared in the Colonial papers, all speaking of it in terms of warm commendation, and we find that it is also attracting notice abroad. The following extract is from the New York Albion of the 5th instant:- ""Geological Survey of New Brunswick. - Fourth Report. - The indefatiguable and learned Dr. A. Gesner, has just published his Fourth Report on this highly interesting subject, made under authority. To an extraordinary share of zeal, and of laudable desire to develop the riches and capabilities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Dr. Gesner brings a scientific and discerning mind, high attainments, much experience, and a happy detection of analogies, where minute proofs are not at hand. His main purpose in the present part, has been the exploration of the mineral resources of New Brunswick, but he has by no means been either negligent or scanty in his observations as to the soils, and modes of cultivating them, the rivers and even the aboriginal inhabitants, of whom many remain. The most minute part of his labours, however, has been that of investigating the great coal fields in the Province, and this is a matter of very serious enquiry. The introduction of steam, both for manufacturing and nautical purposes, has given a strong impetus to such enquiries, and at this time of day, any country will have additional claims to general attention, which can present a plentiful and easy supply of so valuable a commodity. The pamphlet of Dr. Gesner, which contains about one hundred pages, is brief and terse in description, but exceedingly lucid in its style, and the author well deserves the thanks, both of the Province and of the public."" The investigation of the great coal field of this Province, which is noticed in the above extract, has had Dr. Gesner's most earnest attention for some years past, and although it is by no means certain that he has fully ascertained the whole of its vast extent, yet enough has been done to render it quite evident that New Brunswick possesses within her limits the largest coal field in the world. In our former notice we copied the Doctor's account of this vast and valuable mineral deposit. A very interesting portion of the Report under 4 consideration, is the chapter which relates to the ""Terraces"" on the River Saint John, and other rivers in the Province. These terraces are found on many of our rivers, and consist of several parallel steps rising abruptly from one level surface to another; they are most frequently composed of diluvial matter, and in all places where those steps or terraces appear, the bed of the stream has been lowered, or the surface, formerly covered with water, has been drained. A number of most sections of these terraces are given in the report, particularly of one near the lower ferry at Woodstock, one on the Keswick, and a third on the Nashwaak. It appears that the beds of the St. John and other rivers in this Province, have been lowered by some causes, from twenty to one hundred feet, and Dr. Gesner enters into a consideration of the causes which have enacted these changes of level; he is of the opinion that the terrace below Woodstock has been formed by the agency of an ""ice-jam""; but some of the others have been caused by means which are not so obvious, and about which considerable doubt exists. As tending perhaps to throw some light on this question, and explain not a few of the peculiarities of the rocks of this Province which have yet been accounted for, a literary friend, well versed in the history ofthis continent, has requested us to bring under Dr. Gesner's notice, an account of the great earthquake, or rather series of earthquakes, which visited this part of North America in 1663, as that great event does not seem, as yet to have attracted his attention. Many notices of this earthquake appear in the works of the early French writers on America, some of which are, no doubt, very much exaggerated; but not very long since, a manuscript was discovered in the library of the Jesuit's College at Quebec, giving a singular and striking description of an event, which appears to have effected very extensive and wonderful changes in the physical features of this part of America. This manuscript is admitted to be of undoubtful authenticity, and from it the following account of the great earthquake is condensed. On the 5th of February, 1663, about half past five o'clock in the evening, a great rushing noise was heard throughout the whole extent of Canada. This noise caused the people to run out of their houses into the streets as if their habitations had been on fire; but instead of flames or smoke, they were surprised to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving, as if they were detached from each other. The bells sounded by the repeated shocks; the roofs of the buildings bent down, first on one side and then on the other, while the timbers, rafters and planks cracked. Animals fled in every direction, and children ran crying and screaming in the streets; men and women, seized with affright, stood horrorstruck with the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and not knowing where to fly for refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth, which threatened every instant to crush them to death, or sink them into a profound and immeasurable abyss. Some threw themselves on their knees in the snow,

crossing themselves, and calling on their Saints to relieve them from the dangers with which they were surrounded. Others past the rest of the dreadful night in prayer; for the earthquake ceased not, but continued at short intervals, with a certain undulating motion, resembling the waves of the ocean; and the same qualmish sensations, or sickness at the stomach, was felt during the shocks, as is experienced in a vessel at sea. The violence of the earthquake is described as greatest in the forests, where it appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees; for not only were their branches destroyed, but even their trunks are said to have been detached from their places, and dashed against each other with inconceivable violence and confusion - so much so that the Indians in their figurative manner of speaking, declared that all the forests were drunk. The war also seemed to be carried on between the mountains, some of which are described as being torn from their beds and thrown upon others, leaving immense chasms in the place from whence they had issued. During this general wreck of nature, the ice, upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings in the earth, in many parts, there issued thick clouds of smoke, with fountains of dirt or sand, which spouted up to a considerable height. The springs were either choked up or impregnated with sulphur, while several rivers are alleged to have been totally lost; others were diverted from their course, and their waters were, for a time, totally corrupted. Some of the rivers became yellow, others red, and the great River St. Lawrence appeared entirely white as far down as Tadoussac on the Saguenay. This extraordinary phenomena will astonish those who know the size of that river, and the immense body of water it contains, which must have required an abundance of matter to whiten it. Montreal, at that period, was surrounded by picketing or palisades, and an account is given, from that place, of the manner in which the pickets jumped up, as if they had been dancing; the rolling and heaving of the earth at Montreal is described minutely and forcibly by a person who visited there. An account from Three Rivers state[illegible]t the first shock there was the most violent, and commenced with a noise resembling thunder. The first shock is said to have lasted half an hour or more, but its greatest force was not more than a quarter of an hour. At Tadoussac, (about one hundred and fifty miles below Quebec) the effect of the earthquake was not less violent than in other places; and such a heavy 6 shower of volcanic ashes fell in the neighborhood, particularly in the River St. Lawrence, that the waters were as violently agitated as during a tempest. Near St. Paul's Bay, (about fifty miles below Quebec) a mountain about a quarter of a league in circumference, situated on the shore of the Saint Lawrence, was precipitated into the river, and became a small island. Lower down the river towards Point Alouettes, an entire forest of remarkable extent, was loosened from the main bank and also slid into the St. Lawrence. But the circumstance which renders this earthquake particularly remarkable, is its duration, it having continued from February to August, almost without intermission! It is true, the shocks were not always equally violent, and the first appears to have been by far the most severe. In the mountains behind Quebec, the thundering noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. At Tadoussac, the shocks are described as continuing for two or three days at a time, with considerable violence. Sometimes the motion was felt like the pitching of a large vessel and it was this which caused many to have a giddiness in their heads, and qualmishness at their stomachs. At other times the motion was hurried and irregular, with sudden jerks which were extremely violent; but the most common was a slight tremulous motion, with but little noise. A number of French inhabitants and Indians, who were eye-witnesses of the scene, stated that up the river called Trois-Rivieres, the hills which bordered the river on either side, and which were of a great height, were torn from their foundations and plunged into the river, causing it to change its course, and to spread itself over a large tract of land, then recently cleared. With respect to the extent of this earthquake the manuscript states that it was universal throughout the whole of New France, including Acadia or Nova Scotia, and what is now New Brunswick, and that it reached into New England. Its effects at L'Ile Perce and in Gaspe are particularly mentioned, and it is stated that as far as could be ascertained, the earthquake extended more than six hundred miles in length and three hundred in breadth; and that one hundred and eighty thousand square miles of land were convulsed on the same day, and at the same moment. In the course of this violent and extensive convulsion of nature, lakes appeared where none had ever existed before; mountains were overthrown, leaving on their places frightful chasms or level plains; falls and rapids were changed into gentle streams, and gentle streams into falls and rapids; the features of the country were, in many places, so completely altered as scarcely to be recognized by those who had previously seen them. As this part of America is distinctly mentioned as having felt the effects of this violent earthquake,7 may it not be possible that some of the peculiar features of the country, and particularly on our rivers, may be traced back to this event? May it not be possible that the Grand Falls of this river, date no further back than this period - that the rending asunder of the rocks of the Meductic, which have evidently once been joined, occurred at this time - and that one of the most wild yet picturesque scenes in New Brunswick, at the Falls of the Nepisiguit, was created at the same epoch? We leave the further consideration of this matter to Dr. Gesner, and shall hope to hear of it hereafter. Whatever serves innocently to employ the mind, is in itself a benefit, as it keeps the rational powers in healthy action, and may afford occasional relief from the severer pursuits of business or labour; but when researches like those of Geology, which discover so many evidences of the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty, occupy the leisure of any considerable portion of the community, greater advantages still may be expected of the faculties. A laudable curiosity is gratified, a scientific pursuit is encouraged, useful knowledge increased, a habit of observation and arrangement prompted, the social principle exercised, and fresh motives presented to admire the Creator in all his works. Such will be the beneficial effect's of Dr. Gesner's labours at the present day, without looking to the pecuniary or other advantages which have already been derived from them. Although the Provincial Geologist is doing much for the present generation, he is doing yet more for posterity; he is laying up rich materials ready for instant use, whenever the state of society in this Province shall be such as to seek for facilities in acquiring more advanced knowledge than is now sought after, and when the country will possess a greater amount of labour and capital than at present, which may be profitably employed in developing and rendering valuable the vast amount of mineral wealth which has been

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 8, 1896 Natural History Society. - ...... A biographical sketch of Dr. Gesner, prepared by his two sons, was then read. Abraham Gesner was born May 2nd, 1797, at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. His father was a Loyalist, who owned a farm at Tappantown, about twenty miles above New York, on the Hudson River. Owing to the reverse of theBritish arms he came to Nova Scotia. Gesner received a medical education in London, where he was a student with Sir Astley Cooper. On receiving his degree, he returnedto Nova Scotia to practice. In 1824 he married the daughter of Dr. Webster of Kentville. Two of Dr. Gesner's sons are still alive and reside in New York. Dr. Gesner died in 1864, and was buried in the Camp Hill cemetery, Halifax. Dr. Gesner founded the Gesner Museum, now the property of the Natural History Society, and was a pioneer geologist. .....Matthew .... Tantramar marsh ... S.W. Kain read a short note on the

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Kings County Record - Aug. 17, 1961 Would Interest Youth In Minerals. - Hon. H. Graham Crocker, minister of lands and mines, announced at Fredericton a new motion picture that will include sequences in mines from the American border to the Yukon Territories and from Newfoundland to the Pacific Ocean is now being filmed. The picture has been commissioned bythe mining departments of New Brunswick and eight other provinces in co-operation with the federal department of mines and technical surveys. The picture, which has tentatively been titled 'The Nation Builders', is designed primarily to acquaint senior high school students with the desirability of following a career in the mineral industry, and particularly it is hoped that it will serve to interest them in pursuing courses in the mineral sciences at any one of a large number of Canadian Universities. It follows the career of one student and his classmates through each of the four years in geology and geophysics, mining, electrical and mechanical engineering, and metallurgy. The students are shown at summer work at various mining properties and engaged in a wide variety of jobs, all designed to give them experience and training for more responsible poet- graduate work. The film, which is being produced by Jack Chisholm Film Productions Limited of Toronto, is believed to be unique as a project in education for a specific industry. It has been under discussion for nearly four years and the script has been carefully scrutinized by all the government agencies concerned. The picture is to be in full color with dialogue and narration in both French and English. Underground and surface photography at mining operations is to be carried out during the next few months. It is expected that the completed production will be ready for release before the end of the year."

Halifax Gazette - Jun. 2 , 1795 A gentleman being appointed to examine and inspect into Mines and Minerals throughout the British Province in North America, it is presumed his Majesty's gracious intentions, evidently directed to the benefit of these Countries by the increase of population, and of the Articles of export which it must occasion, will be zealously promoted by all Ranks of the Inhabitants: the Scientific and Incenious scrutinizing into the Mineral Products of the Earth; the Country Gentleman (who will reap most advantage from the prosecution of Mine-Work, as well by the opportunity he will have of forming a partnership to his own mind for working them; as the additional number of Tenantry of a very industrious class of People, and consequent consumption of the Produce, which it will create on his Estate) encouraging searches throughout his Lands; and the Poor-Man attending to every uncommon subject he meets within the course of his labour, whether of Stone or Earth, as by the discovering of some valuable kind he may open for himself a more profitable Species of industry than at present occupies him, affording work as well in the Night as the Day, in Winter as in Summer. To encourage gentlemen to turn their thoughts to Mining, the most lucrative of all the several Species of Speculations the Inspector is ready to give every assistance in his power, and can venture to promise to direct almost all the Operations attendant upon or consequential to it, from the breaking of the ground to the production and refinement of the Metal or other Production in quantity; and the construction of the Buildings, Furnaces, Machinery and Implements necessary for every Process. The Subjects of Mining are first (because these are reserved to the Crown) Coal, and the Ores of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead; and the next those of Tin, Iron, Mercury and several others of considerable value; and All Stones or Earths of unusual weight may be concluded to contain some of the Metals. Besides These Stones of uncommon figure or appearance, Earths of peculiar properties, and even Water of unnatural flavour, smell or colour, are worthy of attention; whether on account of their own qualities, or as tending to lead to the discovery of valuable Substances.Two Specimens of any Substances, accompanied with part of the Matrices of Beds in which they were found, together clear descriptions of their natural positions and other circumstances, will be carefully examined and analyzed, and all Letters (postage free) relating to the Subject answered in due time, being sent or directed to James Miller, Inspector General of Mines, &c. Halifax"

Novascotian - Nov. 8, 1827 In the Fredericton Gleaner there appears a long list of the Minerals and Mineral Springs discovered in King and Westmorland Counties, N.B. - These include Iron,Coal, Copper, Gypsum, Limestone, Plumbago, Amethyst, Carnelian, &c., &c. and it is stated ""that no less than three Hepatic (sulphurous) Springs, of the same nature and medicinal properties of the Harrowgate waters, have been found, and analyzed."""

Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1838 and Royal Gazette - Oct. 10, 1838 The County of Gloucester Mining Association, New Brunswick. - This Association possessing a Crown Grant of the Mines and Minerals in the entire Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick, (containing very rich and extensive Beds of Copper Ore, Coal, Iron, Lead, &c.), announces to the Capitalists, Men of Science, and Miners of America, and elsewhere, that they are ready to treat on highly advantageous terms, with Adventurers for the Lease of spots of ground for Mining purposes, to be selected by the Adventurers themselves; for periods not exceeding 50 years; and the Association will treat with the first discoverers of a

Mine in preference to any other person, whenever the Directors are in possession of the facts. For further particulars, and for Terms, apply to Wm. Stevens, Esq., Bathurst, N.B., or to Frederick Bankert, Esq., 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, Solicitor to the Association, where specimens of the Ores discovered may be seen and examined. N.B. All communications by letter to be post paid. Wm. Stevens. Bathurst, Sept. 17, 1838."

S.J. Morning News - Sep. 19, 1839 ADVERTISEMENT: The County of Gloucester Mining Association. New Brunswick This Association possessing a Crown Grant of the Mines and Minerals in the entire Counties of Gloucester, and Restigouche, New Brunswick, containing very rich andextensive beds of Copper Ore, Coal, Iron, Lead, &c. announces to the Capitalists, Men of Science, and Miners, in America, and elsewhere, that they are ready to treat on highly advantageous terms to Adventurers, for the lease of spots of Ground for Mining purposes, to be selected by the Adventurers themselves and for periods not exceeding five years, and the Association will treat with the first discoverers of a Mine in preference to any other person, whenever the Directors are in possession of the facts. For further particulars and for terms, apply to Wm. Stevens, Esq. Bathurst, New Brunswick, or to Frederick Bunkert, Esq. 34 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, Solicitor to the Association, where specimens of the ores may be seen and examined. N.B. All communications to be

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Novascotian - Aug. 6, 1840 On the Geology of the sister Province, the Courier remarks: (see N.B. Courier of Aug. 1)"

N.B. Courier - Jul. 11, 1840 and S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jul. 17, 1840 and Royal Gazette - Jul.22, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Jul. 11, 1840 and Nova Scotian - Jul. 30, 1840 The Gloucester Mining Association. - We have pleasure in stating, that W.J. Henwood, Esq., Geological Surveyor to the Duchy of Cornwall, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and left on Tuesday morning for Fredericton, on his way to Bathurst. Mr. Henwood came out in the Great Western, specially engaged by the above Association to survey the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, and report upon the value and extent of the lodes of copper, several of which are already being worked by the Association with considerable success. Mr. Henwood is a fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal Geological Society of London; and his name ranks high among the scientific men of the age. We cannot but congratulate the Province that a gentleman of great practical knowledge in the Mining, has been deputed to visit us, (as we understand, by permission of the Government) for the purpose of assisting to search out the mineral treasures of New Brunswick, and direct the best modes of mining. We hail this event as a proof, that our Province is becoming better known and attracting more attention in Britain than heretofore, and that Dr. Gesner's Geological Survey is silently but surely advancing our interest on the other side of the Atlantic, where, we are assured the Doctor's Reports are read with much attention and excite great interest. - Courier"
N.B. Courier - Jul. 11, 1840 and S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jul. 17, 1840 and Royal Gazette - Jul.22, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Jul. 11, 1840 and Novascotian - Jul. 30, 1840 The Gloucester Mining Association. - We have pleasure in stating, that W.J. Henwood, Esq., Geological Surveyor to the Duchy of Cornwall, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and left on Tuesday morning for Fredericton, on his way to Bathurst. Mr. Henwood came out in the Great Western, specially engaged by the above Association to survey the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, and report upon the value and extent of the lodes of copper, several of which are already being worked by the Association with considerable success. Mr. Henwood is a fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal Geological Society of London; and his name ranks high among the scientific men of the age. We cannot but congratulate the Province that a gentleman of great practical knowledge in the Mining, has been deputed to visit us, (as we understand, by permission of the Government) for the purpose of assisting to search out the mineral treasures of New Brunswick, and direct the best modes of mining. We hail this event as a proof, that our Province is becoming better known and attracting more attention in Britain than heretofore, and that Dr. Gesner's Geological Survey is silently but surely advancing our interest on the other side of the Atlantic, where, we are assured the Doctor's Reports are read with much attention and excite great interest. - Courier"

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 21, 1840 We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following gratifying piece of intelligence. The gentleman alluded to passed through Miramichi on his way to Bathurst last week:- (See N.B. Courier of Jul. 11)"

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 21, 1840 2We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following gratifying piece of intelligence. The gentle manalluded to passed through Miramichi on his way to Bathurst last week:- (See N.B. Courier of Jul. 11)"

Miramichi Gleaner - Oct. 13, 1843 County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, in British North America, S.S. In the matter of William Stevens, a bankrupt. Whereas under the provisions of the Acts of the G. Assembly of this Province, entitled 'an Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province,' and an act in addition to and amendment of the same, William Stevens, of Bathurst, in the said county of Gloucester, Mining Agent, hath beendeclared a bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said acts, I have appointed Joseph Read, of Bathurst aforesaid, Esquire, Provisional Assignee, of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; Thereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the tenth day of November next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and deliver up all other property and effects of the said Bankrupt in their possession, power or custody, to the said Assignee; and I do hereby require all the creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date thereof, to deliver in to the said assignee, and prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to become due, against the said Bankrupt; And I do hereby further require all the creditors of the said bankrupt residing in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to appoint an Agent or Agents in this Province to act in their behalf in this matter, and to deliver in to said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to be become due, within three months from the publication of notice in the London Gazette. Given under my hand at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, in the Province aforesaid, the fourth day of October, A.D. 1843. W. Carman, Jun., Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Gloucester. [First published in the Gleaner of October 6.]"

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Apr. 10, 1844 Sale of the Estate of William Stevens, a Bankrupt. By Order of William Carman, Junior, Esquire, Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupt for the county of Gloucester, will be sold on Monday, the twenty third day of June next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, at my office, in Bathurst. All the Right, Title, and Interest, which the said William Stevens had on the twenty-fifth day of September last, of, in and to the following Lots or Tracts of Land and Premises hereinafter mentioned, to wit: All that parcel of land situate in Bathurst, known as Lot number fifty five, together with the Dwelling House, Barn, Blacksmith shop, and Out-houses erected thereon, and at present in the occupation of the said William Stevens; also, the Water Lot in front of the said lot number fifty-five. Also - Lots number eight five and 126, situate in the town of Bathurst aforesaid. Also - parts of lots number ten, eleven, and twelve, and the whole of Lot number thirteen, situate on the south side of the Tatagouche River, containing about one hundred and eighty two acres, on which the buildings of the Gloucester Mining Association are erected; also - Lots number twenty two and twenty three, situate in New Bandon, containing five hundred acres, more or less, together with the dwelling house, barn, and improvements thereon; also seven hundred Shares in the Gloucester Mining Association, with all the right, title, andinterest which the said William Stevens had in the said Gloucester Mining Association on the aforesaid twenty fifth day of September last. Further particulars will be made known on application to Joseph Read, Provisional Assignee. Bathurst, 29th March, 1844"

Morning News - Apr. 11, 1853 ADVERTISEMENT: Mining Agency, New York, 62 William Street - Office, No. 12 - This Agency is established for the purchase and sale on Commission of Unimproved Mines and Mining Stock, inCompanies organized and at work, also, for furnishing all kinds of Mining Machinery & Mining Tools, as ordered; also, the Chemical Analysis of Ores and other substances as provided from any part of the country, or adjacent provinces. A printed Circular, giving full explanations, will be sent in answer to any post-paid letter. J.R. Barbour 7 co."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 18, 1854 ADVERTISEMENT: Miners' Shovels.5 Cases Miners' shovels; 20 dozen Ballast shovels - for sale by March 4 Wm. & Geo. Carvill"

Morning News - Jul. 24, 1857 The Drilling Machine. - We are informed that the steam drilling machine is doing its work very effectively on the rock at Lawlor's Lake. A number of holes will be drilled some four or five feet deep, perhaps five or six feet apart - these will be filled with powder, and exploded all together by the one discharge. We like this wholesale smashing way of doing business. Had not the Liberals got in power very likely the old process of blasting would have been continued. So much for the Smashers. What has the Freeman to say to that?"

Headquarters - Sep. 9, 1857 Mines and minerals. - The public will be gratified to learn that the existing difficulties between this Province and the General Mining Association have been placed on a basis for satisfactory settlement, if the terms and conditions agreed upon meet with the approval of the Legislature. Our Commissioners have had frequent interviews with the association; and before their arrival the anticipation of advantage to the Company raised the shares and they were actually quoted at £22; but as interviews took place, an intimation of how matters stood, found its way to the stock Exchange, and the shares immediately receded to £16 5. It is said the commissioners have been most successful in securing for us a reasonable bargain, the company conceded 500,000 square miles of carboniferous surface, and all other minerals of every description - the Company reserving only a certain extent of miles around the coal district that they are now working or have hither to worked - with a small reduction of the Royalty and certain other matters not understood by the public. Without enquiring into the details of this settlement; but looking to the concessions made by the Company, we have every reason to believe that the proposed terms will prove most satisfactory. It is well, however, not express too strong an opinion on the subject until we learn further details. In the meantime let us entertain the hope that there will be no more necessity for agitating this question again, and that politicians on both sides of the House will lose at least one fruitful topic of agitation. - Acadian Recorder."

Morning News - Aug. 28, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Gold! Gold! The subscriber having no use at present for his steamdrill, which is capable of sinking a six inch diameter hole to the depth of 25 feet and capable of being converted into a Quartz Crusher at a very few pounds outlay, offers the same for sale on reasonable terms. This machine would be well adapted for the Gold Diggings, as the same power might be used for crushing and drilling at the same time. For particulars apply to Thos. R. Jones, Esq., Dock street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Norton. (Aug 28) D.P. Myers."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Morning News - Oct. 16, 1861 Mining Leases. - A short time ago we made some remarks upon the subject of Mining Leases in this Province, and said that the restrictions of the law operated prejudicially, we thought, to enterprise and the development of our mineral resources. We said that gold, coal, or anything else taken from the earth, should be considered as inherent to the soil, the property of its owner, as it was labor, aside from the intrinsic values that made such things merchantable, and therefore minerals were like potatoes or turnips, depending altogether for their development, as far as man is concerned, upon the capital and industry bestowed upon them. We said that the chief objection to the law was that it did not allow the Government to extend the leases for a period longer than three years, and that the ""royalty"" or tax amounted to five per cent. Shortly after our article appeared we received a communication from head quarters giving a little more light upon the subject than we formerly had. The first section of the amended rules and regulations says - that ""every Mining License to be exempted from payment of Royalty for three years from its date."" So that if a man finds gold upon his own property, after so reporting it, we suppose, to the Government, he may operate for three years, take out all he can, without paying any tax. No one else can step in and obtain from the Government a license over his head - he is exclusively master of all that he can find upon his own premises for three years - after that time has expired, a more permanent arrangement may be made between him and the Government. - It will depend upon the productiveness of the mines as to the amount of royalty to be exacted - if large, like at the Lunenberg Ovens, the Government may tax largely - if small their discretion will no doubt run the other way. - Now, although there is some improvement in the amended regulations over the view we took of them, still there is room for further legislative interference. Instead of the privilege extending for three years it ought to be - forever; for the objection still stands -- viz.; that persons will not expend large sums of money in obtaining machinery for quartz-crushing, &c.; or at all events they will not go at it with that spirit, while there is an uncertainty as to what they will have to pay the Government after they have got fully under way. The Government have the discretion to exact five per cent on all gold and silver (after three years are up) - that is to say, for every one hundred dollars a man takes out of the earth he must pay five of it to the Government, should that amount be demanded; and we cannot doubt but that where it is supposed mines are productive, the higher price will be the sum asked. The three years untaxed privilege, therefore, is something, but far from meeting the case in its more enlarged character. We stated, from reliable information, that the Government of Australia placed an excise duty upon gold - they dealt with it only, as we deal with some of our native productions, when it is to be shipped from the country. In California we also stated that no tax whatever was imposed upon the gold hunters. The influx of population, caused by the getting of the precious metal, built up the country, and brought more taxable property into the market, which was the primary consideration. We may be told that the Government will be liberal in their dealings with individuals. But this would be an unsafe proposition to stand upon. Governments, like individuals, sometimes take strange crotchets into their heads - of course we do not refer to the present any more than to previous governments, or to their successors, whether Whig or Tory, or by whatever name they may be designated. If a Government thought a company were doing well, they would not, for the sake of making up a deficient revenue in other respects, hesitate about exercising their discretion for their own popularity and what they might consider would be for the public interests. We think that there should be no tax whatever - no interference or ""royalty"" - no ""discretion""; but that gold like any other article should be obtained without Government

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Morning News - Oct. 23, 1861 Mining Leases. - To the Editor of the Morning News. - Sir, - In a recent issue of the ""Morning News"" I was gratified to notice your remarks relative to the existing Mining Regulations made by the Government of this Province, and believing as I do that they are detrimental to our best interests, I take the liberty of adding a few remarks on the subject - embodying my reasons for this opinion. You say in your remarks - ""that minerals are like potatoes or turnips, depending altogether for their development, as far as man is concerned, upon the capital and industry bestowed on them."" There is, however, this wide difference in the comparisons - that with on ordinary expenditure of industry and capital we may calculate upon a reasonable return for labor; but in mining the case is widely different - large expenditure is necessary and the results extremely uncertain; the mineral wealth lies hidden deeply in the bowels of the earth, generally with very uncertain indications to guide in the search for them; and in very many cases our labour is expended without producing the expected results. The uncertainty of mining investments are proverbial. Any person wishing information on this subject by consulting the Mining Returns would be surprised to find how large a proportion are total failures; and, of those that may be considered successful, very few yield more than 8 or 10 per cent profit beyond working expenses. If this is so, who would be inclined to invest money in such an undertaking, with its great uncertainties; and if successful the Government step in and claim a large share of the profits - the risks being 9 entirely with the parties who invest their money in the undertaking? That we may see this as it is, let us suppose a prospectus is offered to the public to-morrow of a mining property offering very encouraging prospects for copper, how many of our capitalists do you suppose would be inclined to take shares? I doubt if any. You find those that possessed the most ability, the first to button up their pockets and decline the investment. And why should we be surprised at this when we know the great risks and uncertainties which attend such investments. In proof of this see the number of companies which have become incorporated for mining purposes during the past few years and their present position and prospects; - with one or two exceptions they may be considered failures and the investment sunk. With these facts before us, is it judicious in the Government to levy a tax upon our supposed mineral resources? I should certainly say not. And as we have to go from home to seek persons able and willing to embark capital in these speculative undertakings, it is necessary that we should be prepared to hold out reasonable encouragement to them as inducements to embark in these hazardous enterprises. In a young country like this,

the great object is to induce an industrious population and capital to come among us, to aid in developing the natural resources of the country. If we are not prepared to sink into the bowels of the earth for the mineral wealth which we suppose to be deposited there, why not hold out inducements to others to come among us for the purpose? One successful mine established would be of infinitely greater advantage to the public than all that will be collected by direct tax upon our minerals. The indirect advantages would, in my opinion, be a thousand fold greater and have enduring effect in promoting the prosperity and settlement of the country. I quite concur in your views that the Government will be consulting the best interests of the people by removing all direct tax upon our undeveloped minerals - which may or may not exist - leaving them in the possession of the owner of the soil, who would then be in a position to arrange untrammelled with persons possessing the ability and will to aid in searching for and making them productive. These remarks might be materially extended, but your own are so much to the purpose that it renders it unnecessary."

Morning News - Apr. 4, 1862 Exploring for Gold. - We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that several young men of Dalhousie have set out on a Gold exploring journey to the Cascapedia Mountains, in Canada, which it has been reported for years, are rich in Gold. The party is simply an exploring one. If they succeed in finding the precious metal, a company will be formed to prosecute the enterprise. The Gleaner adds that a company has been formed in New Richmond to go to work at the mine referred to."

Morning News - Apr. 30, 1862 Carleton. - ..... The ""Union Iron Works"", which is centrally situated on Rodney street, and are owned by Messrs. Thomas and Robert Allen. .... At present, this establishment is engaged in manufacturing a ""Crusher"",intended to be sent to and operated at the ""gold diggings"", in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, N.S. This is quite a novel article of manufacture in this Province, it being the first - but we trust not the last - Crusher that will emanate from the ingenuity and industry of our skilled artisans. The working parts of this gold producer are operated by a neat high pressure engine, equal to twelve horsepower. It would be impossible, without drawings, to describe the modus operandi, or even the machinery itself; we hope, however, that the object of it - even if it is to obtain a copious supply of the root of all evil - may be amply realized. It is being made under contract for Mr. G.E. Mowry, Machinist, of Machias, Maine."

Morning News - Jul. 9, 1862 Additional Particulars From The London Exhibition. - The London correspondent of the Scottish American Journal gives the following additional particulars.... New Brunswick exhibits some excellent manufactures ... Of the geological and mineralogical specimens the writer says: I cannot note all the specimens in this case, I see coals in several varieties including cannel and anthracite. I see specimens of the curious and valuable albertite, and of bitumen and bituminous shale. There are graphites of several kinds, and sulphates of barytes also in variety. Gypsum is there, too, of which, as I said before, a conspicuous block should have been sent, because it is already an important article of Provincial trade, and it abounds in the Province. There are marbles of many kinds and much beauty - red, white, white and blue, and green and white; there are many limestones. There is aluminous clay, and there are specimens of alum extracted. There are agates and others of the less precious but still valuable ornamental stones. There are perhaps a score or more building stones, including several granites of fine texture, and some useful qualities of flagging. There is iron, and there is copper, and more metals than may be here mentioned. ..."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 15, 1862 ADVERTISEMENT: To Gold Miners.The undersigned has a quartz crusher, which is the only perfect machine in the world, and is indispensable for the successful prosecution of Gold Mining. It will reduce a ton of Quartz to an impalpable powder in one hour. Also, Amalgamators, and all other machines and fixtures used in Gold Mining and separating. For sale by the proprietor and only manufacturer. W.D. Richards, 87 & 89 State Street, Boston, Mass."

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St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 22, 1863 Woodstock - ... The County of Carleton may bejustly termed the mineral County of the Province, - iron, copper, lead, and it is reported that silver has been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the shire town; and all that is required to develope these natural resources is capital, which we trust will ere long flow into our sister

N.B. Courier - Nov. 12, 1864 ADVERTISEMENT: Exchange Broker, and Mining Agent. -- Office - Corner Princess and Prince Wm. Streets. -- Uncurrent Funds of all descriptions bought and sold. Drafts on New York and Boston negotiated and collected. Prompt attention paid to the sale of Mining Rights, &c., concerning which the particulars may always be had on application at the office."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 13, 1864 Notes from the North. - ... A party of men have been up the Sevogle river, a branch of the Northwest, searching for gold. A returned Californian who had a good deal of experience in the ""diggings"" was the originator, and with bright visions of auriferous deposits in the vicinity of Sheep House Brook, the party set out on their explorations. The result is not yet known. Rumor gives it that the locality is rich in iron, copper and gold, and therefore a bright day is about dawning on the North in general and the Northwest in particular. When the party return, and report the result, the particulars will be embodied in future ""Notes from the North"". Veni Vidi."

S.J. Morning Freeman - Jan. 23, 1866 ADVERTISEMENT: NOTICE Stephen Semmons, Mining Engineer, Can be Consulted on Mining Matters by applying for him at Victoria Mines, or at the Office of Mr. Davidson, Robertson Place, or Mr. Roger

Hunter, Dock street, St. John, N.B. Jan 20 1m"

Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 11, 1867 A series of articles on the Mineral Resources of New Brunswick is being published from week to week in the Montreal ""Trade Review"". This valuable commercial journal ought to have general circulation in the Maritime Provinces."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 28, 1867 Ad for P.S. Hamilton - Mining & Real Estate Agentand Practical Geologist."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 5, 1867 An Adventure in Search of Gold. - on the Southwest Miramichi ... in reality mica"

Morning Journal - Mar. 20, 1867 Campobello. - The report of the sale of this island is renewed. The Boston Herald says: Campobello, the scene of the first Fenian raid, has been sold to a Mr. Seymour, of New York, for $8,000. Mr. Seymour has been engaged mining or rather investigating the mineral resources of the island for several years. The deposits of peat existing there are immense, and of many times the value paid by the purchaser for the entire property."

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 16, 1867 SAVING GOLD FROM QUARTZ.- A Californian paper says, according to the Mining Journal, that Mr. E.R. Chapin, of Stockton, has succeeded in inventing a very ingenious contrivance for saving gold lost from quartz. It is entirely different from any concentrator or separator that has been used by miners hitherto. It consists of a shallow pan called the separator, elevated an inch above the concentrator, which first receives the water sentiment, quicksilver and gold escaping from the mill above. The bottom of the separator being deeper than the sides or mouth where the water flows over, the quicksilver and gold naturally settle down, while the light gold and sulphurets flow over with the water into the concentrator, which looks somewhat in shape like a soup tureen. Small holes are perforated in the bottom of this concentrator, through which the sulphurets pass into small pans fastened beneath, while everything else flows over the top into the conductors, which carry it away. The machine is fastened on four stout wires, each fastened in a strong framework. Dimunitive cog wheels attached to a cylinder, which, kept in motion by the action of the mill above, set the
Morning Journal - Dec. 14, 1868 Mineral Discoveries of considerable value are reported in Maine, in fact of some importance to New Brunswick as the geological formation of the adjacent parts of the State and the Province is similar. Of a mine, situate between Lubec and Machias we are told that: ""A shaft is being sunk upon it immediately beside the highway and from a slight depth of only 25 feet, over 50 tons of rich ore is already obtained, yielding by assay $70 to the ton of gold and silver - besides being rich in copper. This vein, from nine feet in width at surface, soon widens out to 15, showing unmistakeable evidences of yielding immense returns in depth. It runs about East and West nearly parallel with the highway for three quarters mile - then crossing beneath a high range of hills."" It is also stated that: ""Many years ago, a large nugget of gold was found in the waters of this cove, and sold for $2000. The house and farm purchased with this treasure is pointed out, and the finder is still living near the spot. Where this nugget came from is still matter of

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St. Andrews Standard - May 20, 1868 Remarkable Discovery. - The greatest trouble has been experienced by scientific men in extracting all the gold from the ores in which it has been found; the methods adopted being expensive and attended with considerable loss, owing to much of the auriferous deposit being mixed with the quartz. Several experiments have been made, and various systems of extraction adopted, but with very little improvement. It remained with Col. Stevens, of New York, to discover a method by which all the gold would be extracted.- A recent experiment was made only with a quantity of gold bearing quartz by the common process, which yielded $300 per ton; Col. Stevens' chemical substance called ""flux"" was tried and yielded $1400 to the ton; the assayer was so surprised that he tried again with a like result. It is probable that the ""Colonel"" will dispose of his newly discovered chemical agent, to those who require it for assaying gold, silver, and other precious ores, and that large quantities of the valuable metals will be redeemed, which otherwise would have remained in their 7 native deposits, and that the flinty substances will be utilized for other purposes.- Col. Stevens name will be heralded throughout those countries where valuable mineral are known to exist."

S.J. Daily News - Mar. 25, 1869 UNKNOWN WEALTH AT OUR DOORS. - The mineral wealth of these Lower Provinces has often been the theme of scientific men as well as politicians, and no one can be found who for a moment doubts that if the capital and enterprise were forthcoming to develop it fully, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would speedily become the scene of operations whose tendency would be to make our people prosperous and contented. But few are aware of the fact that precious stones of immense value and fine quality have been at times discovered in these Provinces, evidencing the fact that Nature has bestowed some of her richest gifts upon us, and scattered her treasures around us with a most liberal hand. The latest item of intelligence we glean in this line is the discovery of Diamonds in Nova Scotia. Not those ""black diamonds"", which in themselves are a source of wealth and comfort - the immense coal fields of our sister province, but real, tangible, veritable diamonds of the purest water. Hear the facts. Last fall a Nova Scotia gentleman removing to Chicago came round the road to St. John. Near Truro, in Colchester County, he was struck by the bright glintings of light which were struck from a stone, which some boys were showing to each other, and moving about so that they might admire the scintillating rays flashing from its inmost depths. He stopped, examined the stone, which was rough and unprepossessing in appearance save where it had been broken from a larger stone, he diligently searched for a whole day till he found the other portion. On reaching St. John he showed the specimens to a gentleman in this city, who applied such chemical tests as he at the time could command, and found the stone answered in every respect, save in the magnetic test, to that of diamond. He advised the stranger to get the advice of a lapidary in Boston or New York, as to the value of his ""find"", and up to within a few weeks heard no more of the matter. Being in Boston a few weeks ago, he had occasion to visit one of the chief jeweller's establishments there, and was surprised to find himself questioned as to the existence of diamonds in this direction, and on further enquiry learned that the Nova Scotian had disposed of the smaller specimen to a gentleman who sold it for $6,000 and that it passed from hand to hand, making a thousand dollar leap each time, till it is now held at $10,000. The largest piece of stone is said to be sufficient to cut out a diamond larger than the world-known Koh-i-noor, and this is still held by the original finder. Doubtless the attention of geologists will be directed more closely than ever to these provinces to see what gems are to be found here, and to what extent they may be expected to be obtained. In this connection we may also say that almost every stream of the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers abounds with the fresh water mussel, a species of crustacea that yields pearls of a fine quality and of high marketable value. We believe that Mr. James I. Fellows of this city, has done a good deal in the pearl business, and that he is prepared to pay high prices for those of a fair size and good color. During the summer months almost any one would find it advantageous to search for these precious trifles, as if a more than ordinary pearl was found but occasionally the great price it would bring would make it amply remunerative."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 31, 1869 We learn from St. John papers that precious stones and valuable gold deposits have recently been discovered in this Province.- That New Brunswick is rich in minerals resources is well known; it only requires capital to develope them. The County of Charlotte it is admitted has splendid copper deposits, a large and beautiful specimen may be seen in the Post Office window; and Dr. Gesner while here several years ago, picked up a good specimen of emerald at Bay Side, which we believe is still in St. John where it was taken by a former resident of this town. Coal it is said has also been picked up, but whether it abounded in sufficient quantities to warrant opening a mine, was not

S.J. Telegraph - Jul. 21, 1870 [For the Telegraph and Journal] Gold in New Brunswick. - Mr. Editor:- I met a friend of mine recently who had been prospecting to a considerable extent in New Brunswick, and he informs me that he discovered gold in several lodes, in different localities, but on enquiry, he was very much disappointed to learn that few or no inducements were held out by the local Government to any person who would make any discoveries or develope theresources of New Brunswick. As a New Brunswicker this information caused me to feel both glad and sad, for although absent, I yet rejoice in the prosperity of my native province, and her adversity tends to sadness. The Local Government of New Brunswick ought to profit by the experience of California and Nova Scotia, particularly the latter. The laws governing our Mining Operations, in this province, are far from being perfect, and, as a consequence, are open to improvement. Yet our ""Local"" is slow to move in this matter aright thereby causing a vast amount of trouble, anxiety and loss, - both to the operator and the Government, and loss to the revenue. My object in writing was not to point out the defects of our Mining Laws, but to suggest to the Local Government of New Brunswick, that they put themselves in possession of every information possible to obtain, not merely from our ""Local"", but from the various parties engaged in gold mining, who will be pleased to afford every information in their power, with such suggestions of improvement as they might deem proper. I feel - I might say I am - sure that New Brunswick is rich in mineral resources, having travelled over the greater portion of that Province, and my knowledge of Nova Scotia, leads me to this conclusion, and it remains for her government and people to see to it at once, that no impediments be thrown in the way of developing her rich treasures and vast resources. Yours, very truly, W.L. Prince. Renfrew Gold Mines, N.S., July 14th, 1870"

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Morning Freeman - Apr. 13, 1871 St. Martins (Montreal Gazette) .... Coal and other minerals abound in the region....."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 5, 1873 The Copper Interest. - As copper is now an important article in the mining industries and operations in this province, allusion to a few facts may not be out of place. The latest quotation of price in London, ascertained from the very best sources, is ""Tile"" £5 stg. per cwt. The falling off in the product of the mines from which the principal supplies are obtained, and the extensive use of copper in connection with military operations may have something to do with enhancing the value of the metal. The product of the Chili mines in 1868, 36,500 tons; in 1871, 42,400 tons. The product of the United Kingdom was in 1868, 11,153 tons; in 1871 6,500 tons. The stock of copper on hand in England in 1872 was 11,300 ingots, in 1871, 24,000 ingots; and in 1870, 16,900 ingots. The stock on hand at Havre in 1872 was 4,890 ingots; in 1871 8,670 ingots. The demand in Europe recently results largely from substituting the breech loading musket, and when it is considered that armies of 200,000 to 500,000 men have to be provided with these it will readily be understood that the quantity consumed is very large indeed. The London Morning Journal estimates the consumption of cartridges alone at 7,500 tons in 1871. The demand for copper, and the prices realized by its producers should be encouraging to the copper mining interest of this province."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 2, 1874 ADVERTISEMENT: Mining and Metallurgical Engineer Arthur F. Wendt, E.M., Graduate of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, may be consulted on the quality of ores, value of mines and construction of mining works. Address care I. Allan Jack, Esq., St. John, N.B. oct 18 tf"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 24, 1876 and Daily News - Oct. 24, 1876 The Mining Industries of New Brunswick. - Apetition, of which the following is a copy, has been presented to the Governor. It will, no doubt, receive the best consideration of his advisers. The petition is fortified by some other documents:- To the Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick - And the Honorable the Members of the Executive Council of the said Province - The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth, -That in the opinion of your petitioners, a great necessity exists in the province for some person capable of determining the nature and value of ores, and your petitioners believe, that with a small appropriation of say five hundred dollars, the services of a gentleman, with very high testimonials as a mineral expert and analytical chemist, could be procured. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that you will make an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purpose aforesaid. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. A. Chipman Smith, Mayor, Jardine & Co., J.S. Boies DeVeber, T.W. Daniel, J.V. Troop, J. Walter Scammell, J.A. Harding, R. Blair, James Vernon, G. Thomas, Ezekiel McLeod, Timothy McCarthy, Henry Vaughan, J.H. Kinnear, John McMillan, P.O. Ins., C.H. Fairweather, J.R. Currey, (Q.C.) Wm. W. Turnbull, W. Jack, Jer. Harrison, S. Jones, W.F. Harrison, C.W. Wetmore, John W. Nicholson, Gilbert & Co., Thomas M. Reed, R. Robertson, Wm. F. Bunting, Albert Betts, J. Milligan, R.V. deBury, John Magee, A. Jardine, H.A. Austin, Magee Bros., Jas. Domville & Co., S.S. Hall, W.H. Sinnott, Z. Ring, I. Allan Jack, Wm. Davidson, John McLauchlan, John Boyd, A. McL. Seely, Gilbert Murdoch, W.C. Perley, J.H. Harding, L.B. Botsford, Allan McLean, Silv. Z. Earle, Thos. R. Jones, M.L.C. G. Fisher, R.C. Scovil, John C. Ferguson, W.F. Starr, John Stewart, T.W. Anglin, St. John, N.B., Oct. 14, 1876. To The Hon. G.E. King, Attorney General, &c. Sir, - The petitioners are warranted in believing that the services of a gentleman, having the special qualifications referred to in their petition, can be obtained on the definite terms of a provision of five hundred dollars. A letter from Professor Ricketts of the School of Mines, New York, a copy of which is below, furnishes information and a testimonial. Exact terms were stated to me recently, in New York, by the Professor. He said the gentleman referred to will come to New Brunswick provided he can have $500 assured, trusting, beyond that, to build up a business by his work for those who may require his services. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obd't servant, W.S. Harding. [Copy] School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, Aug. 5, 1876. Wm. S. Harding, M.D., Dear Sir, - In your favors of June 30, you mention the need of a mineral expert in your section. I am acquainted with a gentleman eminently qualified to fill the want you indicate, and who might be induced to locate in New Brunswick, trusting to his own capabilities for building up a business as a chemist and mineralogist, provided he can have some assurance from the government or citizens that the position will prove remunerative. Will you kindly advise me as to the chances such a man would have, and to what extent the Government would be likely to aid him. Would they pay such a person a salary to start with, even if it be small at first. Very truly yours, (Signed) P.D.P. Ricketts."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 20, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Gold Mining! -- How Fortunes Are Made. Many men on the Pacific coast are made rich every year by small investments in mines. Here is a chance to invest a few dollars in the Seminole Gold and Silver MiningCompany without a risk and realize a fortune as the Directors desire to sell a part of the shares in order to enable them to build a mill on the mine, and pay dividends the coming summer. There are only 100,000 shares at $1 each. The Consolidated Virginia Mining Company paid in dividends to its shareholders in two years over Twenty-six Millions of Dollars. We see no reason why the Seminole Mining Company will not pay equally as well. This would be $10 per month per share on our entire stock. Send for circular with full particulars. Address Brown & Bro., Bankers, Calais, Maine."
Daily Telegraph - Mar. 18, 1878 St. Stephen. - A Mining Swindle. - Calais is now the seat of an immense swindle, similar to the one just concluded in St. Stephen. It is in the shape of a company selling bogus mining stock. They advertise all over the United States, and use fictitious names as references. It is to be hoped that their operations are done in St. Stephen."

Daily Telegraph - May 3, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Mineral Analysis, Assaying, Etc.,William F. Best Late of Leipzig University, is prepared to determine the composition of Metallic Ores, Soils, Minerals, etc. Address 20 Dorchester street,

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Daily Telegraph - Oct. 4, 1878 ADVERTISEMENT: Mineral Analysis Assaying, &c. -- William F. Best, Late of Leipzig University, determines the composition of Metallic Ores, Soils, minerals, etc. Also detection of poisons in Medico-Legal investigations. Terms moderate. Address Mechanics' Institute, St. John"

Weekly Freeman - Apr. 24, 1880 Mining in Charlotte County is to be actively prosecuted during the coming summer."

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 17, 1880 Sussex. - Dr. Goodfellow, who has received the agency of the American Mineral Exploration Society, is in daily search of mineralogical discoveries in and about Sussex. Today he exhibited a piece of quartz which contained very fine gold."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Manganese. I am always open to handle this ore by purchase or consignment. Prepared to give good value, prompt returns and convenient advances. Correspondence on this and all other ores solicited. Geo. G. Blackwell, Manganese Merchant & Mineral Broker, Richmond Buildings, 26 Chapel St., Liverpool, England."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 12, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: W.F. Best Analytical Chemist and Government Analyst St. John,

Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice. -- The subscriber, having lately accepted an Associate Agency for

Canada, and having just received instructions from his principals to bond or purchase Manganese properties, begs to ask persons knowing of or controlling such properties to give particulars in confidence. Address E.N. Sharp, Mining Agent and Broker, Sussex, N.B."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1880 Manganese Properties. - Mr. E.N. Sharp advertises in to-day's Sun for manganese properties, which he is commissioned to buy. It is not likely that Mr. Sharp will confine himself to this description of mining property. In fact, there is every reason to believe that he will presently be on the outlook for other descriptions of mines, the condition of the English money market being favorable to investment in mining properties."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1880 ADVERTISEMENT: Chemical Laboratories, 61 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B., Canada. September 10th, 1880. This is to certify that I have made a careful examinationof the German Condition Powder manufactured by R.V. Barker & Co., of St. John , N.B. The samples examined were selected by myself at random. As compared with other Condition Powders in the market, I find the German to be equal to any in purity and strength, and superior to several samples which I have examined. If used according to directions the German will be found a perfectly safe and efficient medicine for Horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, etc. (signed) William F. Best, Analytical Chemist and

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Bay Pilot - Sep. 2, 1880 Correspondence. - To The Editor of the Bay Pilot: Sir:- I again have to request space in your valuable paper to extricate myself from the very humble and disreputable position into which your correspondent J.B.K. has endeavored to place me in the public mind by his low and twitting mode of address in your paper of the 19th instant. (NOTE- this issue missing) Since he hasdeclined any further waste of time, and been found in the ranks of cowards, who strike and run, we will see if he is man enough to hold that position, and allow me to address the public in reference to the meanness of his last letters to your paper. I do not pour out venom for dollars, but work honestly for all the dollars I receive and do not receive a high salary for sporting and whiskey drinking, as was the case with the manager of the Wheal Louisiana Mine. If my father said (which I don't think he did) that we have 3 per cent of silver on our ores, it was rather a mistake than an error, as he is well acquainted with the value of a per cent of silver. But in the summer of 1867 J.B.K. told me that my father gave him galena that yielded 7 per cent of silver, and he urged me to show him where it was found, and in your paper of July 29th he boldly stated that he had not found in any samples from any part of the Province sufficient silver to pay for extracting. Your correspondent claims to have long experience in my knowledge of lodes and minerals, although I have not been in this company longer than a few minutes since 1867, which interval would give sufficient time to accumulate considerable knowledge. It would seem that some of the managers of the old mines in this section had only seen a mine, or a parcel of ore prepared for market, and had very little knowledge of the true nature of mineral veins. Your correspondent has accused me of a lie, but I rest content on that score, and only refer to those by whom I am known, also consider the reputation of the accuser. There has never been a mine in this part of the County known as the Dick and Woodward Mine, nor has my father ever managed any mine further than prospecting veins on surface, therefore he could not have caused any lethargy by his management. The Wheal Louisiana mine was leased from my father and J.G. Woodward and managed by J.B.K. I admit that J.B.K. was to a small extent acquainted with me during 2 or 3 years, and he knew me as a mail carrier between Letete, St. George and Deer Island twice per week, which business I performed from the age of 16 to 25 in the meantime, was accumulating a knowledge of minerals and would only appeal to the common sense of the public to judge of the dishonor of said business. I challenge any person to say I did not perform my duty justly during all the time I carried the mail, much less, to say I was found under the horse's feet in the mud and had to be held into my carriage and assisted to my home four miles distant, as was frequently the case with J.B.K. I also admit I can perform on the violin to some extent, but when a man brings up such things against one's character, it shows well he knows nothing worse, also shows a childish ignorance. I deem I have as much to lose as your correspondent J.B.K. and to explain the cause of his ignorant out-break, will briefly state that he tried hard to purchase the property of the Dick & Williamson mine before I purchased it, and in getting defeated crawled away to bottle venom he so aptly harped upon in his last letter to your paper. T.W.D. N.B. Sackville, N.B., Sept. 14th, 1878 T. Dick, Esq. The money value of the silver in the ore sent me is $33.50 per ton of rock N.B. currency. Besides this there would be the lead which would very materially add to this. Yours very truly, John Burwash, Prov. Assayer"

Chignecto Post - Sep. 23, 1880 The Maine Mining Journal, published at Bangor, Maine, gives special attention to the metals and minerals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and contains a valuable digest of mining news the world over. Published by Mr. E.H. Dakin, price $2.00 per annum."

Moncton Daily Times - Oct. 12, 1881 Mining Exchange. - A number of gentlemen interested in mining met at the office of Dr. A.H.Chandler, in this town, yesterday afternoon, to consider the propriety of establishing a Mining Exchange. No immediate action was taken."

Moncton Daily Times - Jul. 28, 1884 ADVERTISEMENT: Wanted. - A copper mine 5 to 10 per cent copper, near tide water. Full particulars of location, development and price required and fair average samples must be sent.Address Capital, care William Young, 21 Park Row, New York."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1885 ADVERTISEMENT: Mining Stock For Sale. -- There will be sold at Auction, at Chubb's Corner, on Prince William street, in the city of St. John, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., 500 shares, par value $2 per share, of the Waterford Mining Company. T. B. Hanington, C.N. Skinner, Auctioneer. President. Dated

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 14, 1885 Visiting Mining Engineers. - A meeting of the citizens was held in the Mayor's office on Saturday to make arrangements for the reception of the members of the Institute of Mining Engineers, of the United States, who will be in St. John tomorrow on their way to Halifax, where the annual meeting opens on Wednesday. His Worship Mayor Deveber presided, and their was a fair attendance of citizens. W.E. Vroom explained that he had received a telegram from the manager of the Springhill Mines, stating that Mr. Raymond, the Secretary of the Institute, would reach the city this afternoon, and that the delegates, two hundred and fifty in number, would arrive on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Vroom explained that the manager of the N.B. Railway had kindly promised to place three new passenger cars at the disposal of the delegates, which would be taken to Fairville to bring them across the railway bridge. W.H. Thorne said he had called on Mr. Hogan's representatives in St. John, and he would transport the party across the Falls and to the I.C.R. depot. On motion of John McMillan it was decided to appoint a committee to meet Mr. Raymond to arrange for the reception of the delegates. The Mayor appointed the following such committee: John McMillan, W.E. Vroom, Geo. Robertson, W.W. Turnbull, and J. DeWolfe Spurr with the Mayor. It was explained that many of the delegates would remain in New Brunswick for some days after the adjournment of the Convention in Halifax. There a number of capitalists in the party who are desirous of investing in mines if any are offered on favorable terms."

Weekly Record - Fri. Dec. 2, 1887 Mineral explorations are being prosecuted with greatest vigour in this county. A number of experts are at Sussex, at the present time who speak hopefully of the results."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 3, 1887 ADVERTISEMENT: EDWARD JACK Examines and Reports on Timber and Mineral Lands And determines disputed lines any where in New Brunswick Fredericton, Sept. 27th, 1887"
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 4, 1888 Mines and Minerals. - To the Editor of the Sun. - Sir: We who have spent our time and money for the purpose of developing the minerals of New Brunswick feel that the present government has done nothing to advance or aid the mining interests of the province. The last act will deter all supposed owners of land from applying for a mining licence from the fact if after five years and nothing has been done the government claims the right to take the land. According to the grants the government reserves gold, silver, copper and coal and other mines and minerals. Minerals are the materials of which the earth is composed. Such being the case grantee owns nothing available unless he has the exclusive right to all minerals except gold, silver, copper and coal. Other mines and minerals must mean such as gold, silver, copper and coal, and the government should define definitely what it means, so that capitalists will know they are not investing in a law suit. Why they exempt plaster from royalty looks strange, and exact it on minerals that require a large amount of capital for their development. If the government is sincere in its wish to see mining prosperous, let it do away with all royalty for 15 years and give 50 acres of government land to persons who discover minerals on the same, the discoverer to have the right to locate his claim on any part of the mineral deposit. There is gold in paying quantities in the province and may remain for some time undeveloped, at least so long as the present unfair law is in existence that puts a man's discovery up to competition. (It takes time and money to make such discovery, also for exploring purposes.) W. Goodfellow Sussex, K.C., N.B."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 26, 1888 Sussex. - From present indications, Sussex will enjoy a mining boom this summer. Several prospectors are in town at present."

Weekly Record - Fri. Feb. 17, 1888 Editorial on mining laws: For instance presuming A goes out prospecting on Crown Lands and after spending considerable time and money he discovers a valuable deposit of iron, copper, coal or silver and lead. He makes application to the government for a mining license. Instead of the government granting him the same on the payment of a reasonable sum, the located district is put up at public auction and A has then to stand the blunt of bids from B C D who has done nothing towards making the discovery and in order to obtain his license, pay an exorbitant price for the same, and afterwards forced to pay a heavy royalty as well to the Crown in case the property be developed or worked. In Nova Scotia the royalty on gold and silver is only 2 per cent. Our N.B. mining laws demand 5 per cent."

Daily Telegraph - May 17, 1888 Sussex. - The mining boom still continues. A property supposed to contain a valuable deposit of copper changed hands this week."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1888 ADVERTISEMENT: Timber and Mineral Lands Explored and Marketed. Edward Jack, Dominion Land Surveyor and Mineralogist, is prepared to explore, examine and report on any timber and mineral lands in Canada and to market the same at their value. Mr. J. is about establishing connections in London, G.B., for the disposal there of mineral properties in Canada. Fredericton, 29th August, 1888"

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 26, 1888 No new development in mining circles have as yet been made. Rumors of new investments in the gold fields of Nova Scotia by some of our well-to-do citizens are in circulation."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 7, 1888 Sussex. - Fred. W. Stockton, who had been on a visit to several localities where minerals abound, has brought specimens of his find, which are said to be of great value."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;

Weekly Record - Fri. Feb. 22, 1889 For many years past endeavours have been made by people interested in mining matters in N.B., to get the local government to revise the mining laws of the province, and in some way simplify the same so that this most important industry might be more readily worked up and capital interested from outside in opening and developing our mines. The matter is one that ourlegislature might look into carefully and make changes that would be beneficial to this industry. As the matter stands now there is a marked reluctance on the part of capitalists from outside to invest in mining properties in N.B., as the question of royalties is one that materially affects the ideas and opinion of those who may think of going into any mining ventures. The laws of the province provide that royalties on coal shall be twenty cents per chaldron. On gold and silver five per cent, and other metals and minerals two and a half per cent. At the same time the clauses in which these royalties are secured provide that no royalties shall be collected on any minerals or metals for the space of ten years after the granting of a mining license, save and except for gold and silver. Now we contend right here, that this is unfair. It takes as much time, money and machinery to develop and open up a gold or silver mine, as any of the others, and it seems unjust that the same clause cannot be made to apply to gold and silver as to other minerals viz exemption from royalty for ten years. If this could not be arranged, then why not have the bases of royalty made the same as in Nova Scotia, which is only two per cent. Again why tax coal with a royalty of twenty cents per chaldron, when in N.S. the government is content with a royalty of seven and nine tenths of a cent per ton, and mine owners grumble constantly at that. We also cannot approve of the method of granting mining licenses or leases, to persons applying for the same on ungranted or Crown lands. In Nova Scotia, application is made to the Department, for what is known as a prospecting license say for coal, iron, copper, lead, etc. On payment of $20 right of search or prospecting license on an area of five square miles is granted, giving the applicant the right within twelve months, to locate one square mile out of the five, and apply for a license to work, which costs in the vicinity of $50.00. In the case of silver and gold claims, they are taken up by areas, each area two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty at rate of fifty cents for each area for first ten areas, and twenty five cents for each additional area up to one hundred in number, or at a cost of $27.50 for each hundred areas. This prospecting license is good for six months and with chance of renewal for six months longer at one half the original cost. In event of working areas $2.00 per acre is paid and a mining lease for twenty-one years granted to applicant. Now, in New Brunswick, a person wishing to take up a mining license, applies to the government, and has perhaps spent as much time and money in advance, looking up the locality on which he proposes to locate. The government instead of granting him such right of search at once, as should be done, advertises the locality, and it is put up to public competition, thus leaving the applicant to fight against all comers who may see fit to run the price of the privilege up to points beyond his reach. This we submit is manifestly unfair to the man who has spent perhaps months of toil and money in prospecting, and then finds himself, at the last, unable to secure his territory, simply, because his pocket is not as well filled as that of some outsider who, practically speaking, jumps his claim. We could enlarge upon the matter to a much greater length, but trust that the forgoing will enable some of our legislators to see if an attempt cannot be made, during the coming session, to change our laws, somewhat, so that they may be more favourable to the miner and the investor, and in like manner the results will certainly be of much benefit to the province. Every day we hear of new discoveries of copper, silver and lead, iron, and other metals and minerals which if properly developed, must, in the near future, be of great importance to the province, and there can be no doubt that a judicious re-arrangement of the laws in the matter would, in a short time, result in the province having a fair revenue from mining licenses, right of search etc. We invite the attention particularly of our M.P.P.'s for Kings County, to this matter, believing that they will bear us out in the foregoing views; and as it is now beginning to be known that in Kings County exists a large amount of mineral wealth, only waiting the work of the miner and the wealth of the capitalist, to develop it and place it on a legitimate and

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 25, 1889 Considerable agitation in mining circles has been noticed during the past week, the result of which will be that an application will be made to the local parliament for a review of the mining laws. There is no question butthat a revision is needed and if properly made it will have the effect of developing the mining interests of this

Kings County Record - Mar. 29, 1889 Dominion Mint and Assay Office. - We notice by the Halifax Critic that petitions are being circulated and signed to present to both Dominion and the local government of Nova Scotia, asking for a grant toestablish a mint and assay office, probably at Halifax. The movement is a good one, and while the matter is in motion we would suggest that our New Brunswick government, at its present session, also consider the matter and provide a small grant in aid of the scheme so that New Brunswick mine owners and prospectors can have a little say in the matter also. It is a well known fact that the mineral resources of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are attracting the attention of capitalists freely, and it would be a grand thing for the encouragement of all who may feel inclined, to forward our mineral interests if they could be assured that there was some central point where they could get full and bona fide tests or assays made and information of a character fitted to entole them to determine whether they would be justified in following up more freely any mining property they may have made a venture in. Such an establishment would do much to stimulate our mining industries and with a skilled corps of analysis whose duty it would be to provide full and honest assays at a moderate cost, and have the poor prospector as equally good a chance with the man of means to determine the value of his property, we believe that a good result would follow and we trust that the local government will have its attention directed towards this matter by some of our mining friends in the Province. Why, would it not be a good idea to petition the government to put in the estimates for the coming year a small sum towards this object. We are convinced it would meet with general approbation, and in the end be money well spent."

Kings County Record - Mar. 29, 1889 … left for Boston on Monday night on a pleasure trip. Mr. Edwin A. Charters also left by the same train for Boston, to attend some business in regard to mining matters. Mr. Charters has recently sold a silver mine in Nova Scotia."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Apr. 18, 1890 Our miners and others interested are looking and waiting with much patience for some action to be taken by the government in reference to the mining laws. We trust that some needful change will be made and the law be made a more equitable one."

Evening Gazette - Dec. 19, 1890 The Occurrence of Gold In New Brunswick. - In returning to this subject we wish to direct the attention of the provincial government, now that they are again firmly in power, to the necessity for an alteration in the laws, rules and regulations regarding mining andmining leases. The attention of the public has already been called to the subject of such needed change by the last annual report of the surveyor general, and we feel confident that this reminder will have the more effect. We have had so many proofs of the existence of gold in New Brunswick, having in fact within a month or two received positive evidence of the occurrence in at least one mineral vein to the extent of more than 2 oz to the ton, that we hope by the means of increased knowledge, the result of more extensive prospecting in our forest covered lands, our own province may take its place beside Nova Scotia, as a gold producing country. We have here quartzites and slates similar to, and occurring in similar portions, with those which are found in the gold producing districts of Nova Scotia. We have also thequartz veins in similar localities. Added to this the finding of arsenical iron in numerous places in New Brunswick as well as in Nova Scotia and we think that even without having the gold itself present to the eye in any considerable quantity we have a fair right to infer that the day of its being worked in paying quantities is not far distant. It would not be a very expensive matter to form a local gold prospecting company, which might engage the services of some well known prospectors from our sister province, who under directions from Dr. Bailey of the university might be employed to prospect for the precious metal in such districts as he might suggest."

Weekly Record - Fri. Dec. 26, 1890 The Gazette has a timely article on the Occurrence of Gold in New Brunswick but with all due deference to the Gazette we see no necessity of sending to the sister provinces for prospectors as if a local prospecting company could not be formed, we can provide our own prospectors very readily. We believe such a prospecting company should be formed and further that its efforts should be aided by a liberal grant from the Provincial funds. It would be money well spent by the Government."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 7, 1890 Gold, etc., In New Brunswick. - To The Editor of the Gazette:- Sir, - I have read with much pleasure your editorial of some days ago on the question of gold in the province of New Brunswick and think the article well timed and pertinent. There can be no question as to the probability of gold existing in New Brunswick, but there is as yet a question as to its existence in paying quantities. This is where the perplexing difficulty comes in and so long as our people exhibit the general apathy they do in matters of this kind, just so long will the problem remain an unsolved one, or some fine day we will see outside speculators and capitalists stepping in and acquiring these fields of wealth which it seem pretty surely exist. This should not be so. It unfortunately seems to be the case now with our people to look upon men who talk of mines and mining as visionaries, enthusiasts, knaves or fools. The sooner this illogical idea is dropped the better. For once I have made in a brief and perhaps imperfect way for some years past a study of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The more I look into it and the more I consider it the more deeply am I convinced that gold will be found in paying quantities in New Brunswick. One reason for my believing this to be so is that to my positive knowledge on certain galena or silver and lead belts in New Brunswick, in which the course of the veins, the characteristics of the wall rock, the gangue of the vein being quartz which is all favorable for gold, resembling in a marked degree the gold veins of Nova Scotia, gold is found in fairly good quantities. In cases to my positive knowledge assays have shown from 12 dwt.to 22 dwt. of gold per ton in addition to the silver, etc. In later tests in another part of the province silver ores have been tested by competent assayers and gold found therein running as high as 1 oz and up to 1 oz and 10 or more dwts per ton. Again on certain branches of the southwest Miramichi, the Tobique, and branches of the St. John river, gold has been and can be found in the gravel beds of these streams in fair quantity. I have been most creditably informed by a gentleman who has given years of study to this matter that on a certain branch of the St. John river, he and some other friends many years ago became possessed of the idea that gold existed on the same. They built a dam, constructed a flume after the California mode of procedure in those days, and made a test. The result was about $3.00 in value in gold to the cubic yard of sand and gravel washed. Here they let the matter drop - why I cannot say. Now it is a well known fact that at many points in the Province, in geological reports, gold is laid down as occurring, but in these localities no thorough or systematic research has ever been made. It therefore will remain problematical as long as our people take no interest in looking into these matters or encourage others to do so. If gold can be found in the galena ores as freely as I have stated, if it exists in the sands and gravels of certain streams, which cannot be successfully contradicted, it is evident that the matter is worthy some careful research by practical men, and the expenditure of a certain amount of capital either public or private warranted. The local government could not, I fancy, do a more satisfactory thing, than to vote a few thousand dollars for this purpose; have some competent men engaged with a proper prospecting fit out, and let them make a systematic and thorough research over these various localities. The discovery of gold in New Brunswick would mean a largely increased revenue to the province, and the stimulating of mining enterprise on a legitimate scale, that would at no distant day produce good results. In conclusion I might say from knowledge I have gleaned in various ways, that if the same showings and conditions existed out west in Colorado, Montana, or in our own Northwest, and even in Nova Scotia, thousands of dollars would quickly be invested in opening up and testing the same, not only for chances of gold but galena, copper, iron, manganese, antimony, &c. It is time the people of our province were waking up over the matter and giving it careful and serious consideration. While I admit that the question is fraught with much that makes it risky, and so much kite flying and deception is practised, yet with the doings of manipulators of this class in the past before them, to warn them of its dangers, our capitalists might well afford to invest a certain amount of their means with a fair degree of safety in endeavoring to demonstrate if possible the existence of not only gold but other deposits in the province that would at an early day beyond doubt add much to its progress and prosperity. Yours &c., Nov. 3rd, 1890 C."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Sept. 5, 1890 Considerable activity is being displayed in various parts of the province in the mining industry. In Albert and Kings County manganese is being sought forvigorously and new discoveries are reported. It is also said that a valuable vein of albertite has been found in Albert County again and expectation is high in that quarter. What is needed, as we have time and again argued, is a thorough revision of the mining laws of the province."

Daily Times - Sep. 15, 1890 New Brunswick Mining Items. - (Halifax Critic). - It is so long since I have contributed any items to your columns that you will think I have deserted you, but not so. Moving about considerably and pressure of other matters has prevented. (see below for rest) ..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 30, 1890 W.F. Best, who has been in New York on Mining business, returned home on Saturday."

Daily Times - Aug. 8, 1891 ADVERTISEMENT: Miners, Attention! – I have just received a very fine quality of Mineral Testing Glasses, Pocket Compasses, hunting and open face, Magnifying Glasses. Prices Reasonable. – K. Bezanson. 260 Main street, Moncton."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 13, 1891 Under the new mining law, mining in New Brunswick has taken a rapid advance. According to the law parties wishing to search for, or mine minerals either on theirown or other property are required to file application at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, together with the description of the land and the mineral expected. The late issue of the Royal Gazette, in which these applications are gazetted, contains a notice from 48 persons for mining claims."

Kings County Record - Dec. 11, 1891 Mining Matters. - Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the minds of some of our people it would seem as if the mining act passed last session has had a very good effect in causing many mineral deposits in the province to be brought into notice, and we understand that the crown land department has had a decided boom in revenue from applications in prospecting and mining licences. Where objections have been made to any suchlicences by owners of lands, the surveyor general has promptly instituted courts of inquiry and so far as possible arranged the existing differences between the parties concerned. We are pleased to know that considerable capital both local and foreign has been and is being expended in the prospecting and development of mining properties, and with the advantages of a provincial assay office in St. John it would seem as if New Brunswick is destined to become quite a field for mining operations. It is barely possible some needed changes may be made in the mining act at the next session, and one thing we would suggest would be, that the question of royalties be reduced to the lowest possible limit, in fact we feel that if the matter of royalties were waived totally for a term of years it would be more beneficial to the province in the future, and would give a decided impetus to the investment of capital in mining enterprises throughout the province."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 12, 1891 A Reciprocity Exposition .- ... Parties interested are invited to send specimens of the products of gold mines, copper mines, coal mines, iron, gypsum, marble, granite, freestone, and other mineral

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 1, 1891 Our Mineral Resources. - John McGuire of Halifax, and W.I. Smart of Boston, have been in the city for several days past endeavoring to work up a scheme for the development of the mineral resources of the province. The first named gentleman has been very successful in NovaScotia, and he has been prospecting in Kings county. He is satisfied from what he has seen that the mineral resources of New Brunswick are equal, if not superior, to those of Nova Scotia, although they are in a different formation. While in St. John Messrs. McGuire and Smart saw a number of prominent business men with a view of inducing them to take an interest in the scheme. If they are given the assistance they expect to receive, they say they are prepared to go on with the scheme. Messrs. McGuire and Smart left last night for Boston, but will return to St. John very soon."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 9, 1891 By a paragraph in the Sun of recent date we observed that some gentlemen from Nova

Scotia have been making propositions to St. John capitalists in the direction of a scheme leading to the development of the mining interests of the province. Just what these propositions are we are not able to state, but if they are based on an honest, equitable and legitimate platform it would be well to adopt them, otherwise they should be left severely alone."

Weekly Record - Fri. Jun. 20, 1891 Dr. Goodfellow resumes work as a dentist ....gives up prospecting....."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 6, 1891 TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD Knowing your desire to do anything in fairness that will assist the farmer and land owner and more especially that the farmer should have and maintain his just and vested rights, I feel that you will give me space in your equitable paper, the Record. The farmers will find it to their particular benefit and the preservation of their homes and their dignity as men, to show Her Majesty Queen Victoria that they will defend the rights vested in them by the act relating to mines and minerals, specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted by an order of Her Majesty in council dated the 24th day of September 1855, andpublished and declared in the province of New Brunswick the 31st day of Oct., 1855. This is what her majesty in council has conferred and conveyed upon the farmer and land owner in the province of New Brunswick, Canada. Whereas it is only just and proper that all mines and minerals of every description should pass with the soil to the grantee of the crown, and be vested in him; the exclusive right of digging and raising coal or other minerals shall be vested in the owner of the land wherein such coal or mineral is found to exist. Mark the words, how definite, there is no uncertain meaning in them. Just, proper, all, every description of mines and minerals should pass with the soil to the grantee of the crown and be vested in him. Exclusive right vested in the owner. Her Majesty knowing the farmer above all others should be free and above the power of certain, ambitious, would-be King Johns, and compel the aforesaid individuals, like the true Britons of old did when they forced from the said John the Magna Charter, to grant the exclusive right to mine vested in the owners of the soil and their assignees and not in the M.P.P.'s. Certain individuals ask the farmers to look at their grants and they will find the mines and minerals reserved to the crown, if so all the better for the farmers. This shows to a certainty that the crown had the power to convey to the farmers the mines and minerals of the said province with the exclusive right for the said farmers or their assignees to mine the aforesaid minerals, the said crown reserving a royalty as a consideration for such conveyance. The farmers will do well not to be hoodwinked, but remember that her majesty in council will not go back on what they convey to their subjects. I am informed the act of 1891 will be repealed. One of the horny handed sons of toil says the act relating to mines and minerals should be called the millenium act. Farmers have their remedy at the next election of M.P.P.s. Hoping there will be no hard feelings all round. I am Yours, etc., Wm. Goodfellow. Sussex, N.B."

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 13, 1891 In various parts of the province work of exploration is going on quietly for different minerals..."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 21, 1891 Mines and Minerals. - Mr. W.F. Best has returned from Nova Scotia, where he has been examining some mining properties. He has brought back samples of gold bearing quartz from a new locality and the samples look promising. He has also samples of manganese, iron ore and ore which is supposed to contain silver and which is not yet analyzed. It is understood that New Brunswick parties will develop some of these properties while an American syndicate is looking after the iron, which is suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Mr. Best has obtained samples of oil bearing shale, identical with the Albert shale, from a district east of Truro. This kind of shale has not been found heretofore outside of the province of New Brunswick. The gold mine which is being worked in the vicinity of the same belt which he visited, Mr. Best says, is producing $1,500 worth of gold per month over and above paying

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 16, 1891 Whether the new mining law is universally acceptable or not large numbers of prospecting licenses and rights of search are being filed in the mines office and quite a boom is observable in mining circles. The province will receive a decided addition to the revenue heretofore not available. It is said material changes in the act will take place next session."

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 23, 1891 Now that the mining act seems to be attracting the attention of investors, prospectors and speculators, would it not be well for the government at the approaching session to vote an appropriation for the establishment of a mineralogical collection in some central part of the province, say St. John, and in conjunction with it have a provincial assay office where those engaged in prospecting and developing the mineral resources of the province could have their samples tested and assayed at moderate cost. We believe it would be a move in the right direction and in time would become almost if not wholly self supporting."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 26, 1891 A Mineralogical Collection. - Now that the mining act seems to be attracting the attention of investors, prospectors and speculators, would it not be well for the government at the approaching session to vote an appropriation for the establishment of a mineralogical collection in some central part of the province, say St. John, and in connection with it have a provincial assay office where those engaged in prospecting and developing the mineral resources of the province could have their samples tested and assayed at moderate cost. We believe it would be a move in the right direction and in time would become almost if not wholly self-supporting. - [Sussex Record."

Chignecto Post - Oct. 29, 1891 In Albert County, J.L. Pye, J.G. Pye, D.C. Cleveland and W.G. Dobson have applied for prospecting licenses."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 18, 1891 To the Editor of the RECORD:- In a communication signed Wm. Goodfellow, it is intended I presume all right, but when a gentleman whoknows a good deal about medicine takes up the law he makes a mistake in either not knowing or in keeping back the true state of facts. Now, as a matter of fact, if he will turn to a book called the Consolidated Statutes of N.B. at page 984, he will find that the act to which he refers was repealed in 1876. If he also looks at page 178 of the same book, section 7, he will find that the right to the minerals does not belong to the owners of the soil where in the grant thereof the minerals are reserved. Now for 15 years the act to which he refers has been quietly lying in its grave and of course no person but a medical man would see a way to resurrect it. For 15 years the country has been satisfied with the law and because he did not know it, he, like Rip Van Winkle, has arisen from his sleep to tell the people what the law in olden times used to be. If the country wants to see all mining shut up, take the minerals out of the hands of crown and give it to the private owners. There are cases in which the owners would not let a miner dig a hole for $50,000 when they would sell the farm before hand for $500. Yours truly, LAW STUDENT"

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 25, 1891 TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD The cowardly creature who writes under the signature of LAW STUDENT and insults the land owner by his ignorant and malicious statements does not tell the people what the law has been since the repeal of the act of 1855. I will give it to you and you will find by comparing the act of 1855 with the act of 1876 to be the very same in every particular, that is as far as the vested rights are conveyed to the owner of the land giving the owner the absolute right to mine the minerals on the said owners land. Consolidated Statutes of N.B., Chapter 18, page 177. Mines and Minerals -- Salt mines. 1. The Governor in Council shall grant remuneration consistent with public interest to any person who shall first discover and make known to the government the situation of any deposit of Rock Salt within the province. 2. Such remuneration shall be continued to a portion of the revenue derived therefrom. Gold mines. 3. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations digging and mining for gold in and upon ungranted crown lands, and to authorize the granting of leases for that purpose without competition. Coal and other mines. 4. The exclusive right of digging and raising coal or other mineral, shall be vested in the owner of the land wherein such coal or mineral is found to exist; butbefore he shall dig or raise coal or mineral he shall obtain license therefor from the Governor in Council. 5. The Governor in Council may, except in cases where the owner has the right to mine without paying royalty, issue a license to the owner of any land, or his assignees for that purpose, to dig and raise coal and other minerals therefrom, upon such terms and on payment of such rent or royalty, and subject to such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe. 6. All veins or deposits of coal on granted lands known as surface veins and not exceeding two feet in thickness may be mined and worked, and the said coal removed, shipped and disposed of, without the payment of royalty. 7. The aforegoing sections shall not affect, impair or interfere with the rights or duties of any license acquired under any license heretofore granted, nor with any grant in which the minerals are reserved. The minerals are in the hands of the owners and the sooner the institution called the government ceases its meddlesome legislation and gives an absolute right to the owners of the soil freeing their minerals from royalty, so they can make a proper transfer to the capitalist we will all find a boom in the mining business. Sharpers would be out of doors and honest men would feel safe in their investments. It is hoped Messrs. Pugsley and White will prevent the land owners from being annoyed and forced into unnecessary litigation and stop the granting of license on private lands, and prevent the attempted outrage to take from the land owners their vested rights. If the land owners do not protect themselves from the present crab-like movement at the next session they may make a general division of the entire province amongst themselves and reduce us all to the condition of serfs. Wm. Goodfellow."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1892 and Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 1, 1892 Albert Co. - Dr. Chandler has removed from Demoiselle Creek to Edgett's Landing. Report is ripe that with the opening of spring, mining in that quarter will be pushed with diligence."

St. Andrews Beacon - Apr. 21, 1892 St. Stephen.- Interest in mining circles isreviving. Mr. A.C. Jones, proprietor of the Windsor, is trying to bond the mining property for a syndicate of capitalists which he represents. Besides Mr. Jones' Company there is another that is negotiating for some of the property and it is expected that in the course of a few weeks the work of developing the mines will commence."

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 8, 1892 ADVERTISEMENT: I. & E.R. Burpee, – manufacturers of -- Common and Refined Bar Iron, Iron and Steel Nail Plate, Iron and Steel cut Nails,Mining, Railway and Ship Spikes, Mining Rails, Bridge Bolts, &c. Importers and dealers in Iron, Steel, Metals and Heavy Hardware. -- Rolling Mills Coldbrook Offices and Warehouses: Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 Dock Street."

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 15, 1892 Albert Co. - Capt. John Pye of the Cape continues the search on lands taken up for mining purposes, and as yet with no flattering success. Many seem to have a trace of gold or silver in them but not in quantities that would warrant working. It is to be hoped that success of the richest kind will yet reward his persistent

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 16, 1892 Minerals in New Brunswick. - Editor Times: The notice in the Times a few days ago calling attention to the discoveries of minerals and mineral paints, and the act passed in the last session of our local parliament, induces me to put your readers in possession of information in connection with increased important duties now secured to the public, by the new bill passed at Ottawa in session of 1890, principally through the promptattention of our worthy member, Josiah Wood, M.P. I was some years ago impressed with the feeling that our mineral resources were being neglected, and in order to inform myself intelligently on the subject, made enquiries of a number of local M.P.P.'s and also searched Sir William Logan's printed declaration thereto. In all those avenues of enquiry I found only two tangible facts, viz: that Sir William Logan had put it on record that there were minerals in certain localities, and that the local government had a standing offer on the statute book of $2,500, which would be given to any person who would develop any valuable mineral in paying quantities. I was not satisfied with these facts and believed that something more was needed. I therefore wrote to Mr. Josiah Wood, early in the session of 1890, stating the great need there was for more active and searching measures, and after rehearsing past researches, etc. I called Mr. Wood's attention to the comparative uselessness of the government survey, inasmuch as the public were not put in possession of the results. In order to get such, I suggested that the geological surveyors should take maps of mineral areas , charts of mineral finds , and profiles of mineral outcrops , all of which would be printed and placed in the hands of the Minister of the Interior. The public could then get any information wanted at a small cost by applying there. Mr. Wood with his usual alacrity took the matter in hand. A private committee was appointed. The whole geological staff from the chief down were called to tell how the work of the staff was done, with the result that a new bill was introduced into the Senate and passed by both chambers, which enacted that maps, charts and profiles were in future to be made. Copies of the bill were printed and circulated. It is now possible for New Brunswick citizens to secure valuable information and secure possession of valuable areas by learning where the survey staff is at work in New Brunswick, and at the end of the season applying at the office of the Interior for a copy of results. I was the more anxious to make above facts public, so that those of our own province who may be interested would be on the alert, and also to give Mr. Wood credit for his ready and courteous attention in this matter, I am, Sir, Yours, etc. A. Smith"

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jan. 23, 1892 Dorchester Jottings.- A movement is mooted having for its aim the formation of a company to establishmarble and monumental works here. Such a manufacturing industry would, we think, pay and our citizens will, it is hoped, enter into the prospect with zeal."

Chignecto Post Nov. 17, 1892 A large mining convention will be held in Montreal during the third week of February next. Invitations have been sent to the different mining associations of Canada, the Canadian Association of Mining Engineers. The different mines of Canada will be visited by the members of the convention, which is expected to be a very important one. The Quebec government is to be asked to grant a sum of money towards entertaining the convention."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1892 and Evening Gazette - Sep. 23, 1892 Application has been made for the incorporation of the Hinolta Mining Co., for gold and silver mining in Mexico by Messrs. J. Herbert Wright, H.J. Olive, W.D.Baskin, C.B. Lockhart, and F.R. Butcher of St. John, and Clinton Kenney, Fred W. Wright and Benjamin F. Bivias of Guanjuate, Mexico. The head office will be in Lancaster, and the capital stock $1,000,000, divided into shares of $10 each. The five St. John applicants are to be the provisional directors of the company."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 21, 1893 International Mining Convention. - A special party of delegates to attend a meeting of the International Mining Convention passed through here last night bound for Montreal via Levis. They occupied the special sleeping car, St. John, and were accompanied by Mr. W.H. Price, travelling passenger agent, I.C.R."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 24, 1893 The Mining Laws of New Brunswick. - To the Editor of the Sun: Sir - I wish to direct the attention of the people of New Brunswick, and especially the members of the legislature, to certain matters of great importance to the whole province. In the year 1891 an attempt was made to improve the laws relating to mines in New Brunswick. Previous tothat time the regulations of 1872 were in force, under which the owner of the soil could, on payment of $10, receive a license to open mines on his own land and work the same for a term of 25 years. When crown lands were required for mining purpose, the areas selected were sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The act of 1891, which should have been formulated and carefully revised by persons interested in mines, was copied almost verbatim from the very unsatisfactory laws of Nova Scotia. The old law of 1872 had at least one virtue - viz., its brevity - it being all contained in two or three pages, while the new law of 1891 forms a volume of 50 pages, and is in many respects both obscure and contradictory. Now the fact is that both the old and new law are based on wrong principles, and until a radical change is made we need not hope to see our mineral resources developed to any extent. Some sections of New Brunswick undoubtedly contain deposits of valuable ore, but under the present mining law very little will be done in the way of systematic prospecting or development. It is of vital importance that the prospector shall be encouraged to the utmost, but under our existing law the prospector without ample capital is handicapped. In the first place the prospector, who is usually a poor man, must pay the sum of $20 into the provincial treasury before he can locate a mine, and there is a further fee of $50 before he can get a license to work. These two sums, $20 and $50, may appear small to the men who made the law,

but they are not small to a poor farmer or Lumberman who may wish to open a mine. In countries where mining has been most extensively carried on and where millions upon millions of dollars are drawn each year from the hidden treasures of the earth every opportunity is given to the prospector and practical miner. The general mining laws of the United States are most satisfactory in this respect, and the special laws of the various states always leave the prospector free from large fees and cash outlay. In the United States any one may locate and secure an area 15,000 feet long and 600 feet wide, on paying the nominal fee of $1.50 for registration of his claim at the nearest record office. No location of a mining claim can be made until the actual discovery of a vein or metallic lode within the limits of the claim. In New Brunswick, under the existing law, vast tracts of country can be taken up and held for mining purposes by any one who pays the fees. For instance, one tract of 40 square miles is now held by a few persons, on account of a supposed deposit of ore somewhere within this district the exact position of the deposit being at present unknown. It will be seen from this that all other persons are shut out from prospecting within this district for at least one year. The fact is that no individual or company should be allowed to hold more than a very small tract of land for mining purposes, and the actual vein or deposit of mineral bearing rock should be definitely located before any mining license is granted. The fee for securing mining areas should be $1 and the claim should be recorded in the county record office nearest the mine, while duplicate records could be kept at Fredericton. Yours Truly, Galena St. John, Jan. 21, 1893"

Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 3, 1893 The Mining Interests of America. We are pleased to note that our fellow townsman Mr. E. A. Charters, was one of the invited guests at the sessions of the American Mining Institute of Engineers and the Mining Societies of Canada, held at Montreal from Tuesday, Feb. 21st, till Saturday, 25th. The headquarters of the association was at the Windsor Hotel, and the sessions were held in the college of Physics Building, McGill University grounds. The attendance was very large, delegates being present from nearly all over America. The visitors from across the line were delighted with their reception, and it is likely great benefits to the mining interests of Canada will result from this gathering. Some important resolutions were passed and the delegates enjoyed themselves, while not in session, by sleigh drivers around the city, as well as by visiting by rail the Victoria and Lachine bridges. One of the delegates from the lower provinces was Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia, who made some very pleasant and effective addresses. The office of secretary of the convention was well filled by Mr. B.T.A. Bell, of Ottawa, editor of the Mining Review."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 21, 1893 Our Mineral Exhibit. - It appears that despite the apathy of the local government New Brunswick will not be wholly unrepresented by exhibits at the World's Fair. A list of Canadian exhibitors shows the names of several of our enterprising business firms, while the dominion geological department will make an exhibit of New Brunswick as follows: Lime, granite and building stone, coal, iron, lead, nickel, graphite, manganese, gypsum and mineral waters. In connection with the mineral exhibit some adequate arrangement should be made to have it looked after by persons qualified to give the public the fullest information. The other provinces, it is understood, will have their own representatives on the spot. This province cannot afford to be left altogether in the background, though its exhibit is not sufficiently extensive to warrant the appointment of a special agent. Doubtless if the matter were brought to their attention the dominion government would undertake to take this exhibit under the special care of the mining division of the geological survey, which it is presumed will be represented at the fair, since its officers are familiar with the mineral deposits of the country, their value and extent. The officers of the mining engineers' branch of the geological survey are practical men, who in the discharge of their duties have visited every mineral deposit in New Brunswick, and doubtless no better arrangement could be made than to place this exhibit under their special charge."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 26, 1893 and St. Andrews Beacon - Nov. 2, 1893 The mining fever is very largely prevalent throughout the provinces, if one is to judge from the number of searching and prospecting licences being received at the crown land office. On Thursday over 300 areas were applied for. Among the applications lately received are some for licences to search and prospect for asbestos in the Magaguadavic district in York. The greatest run of applications has been from Westmorland county, where the applicants are all after gold. From Albert county there has been a number of applications for licences to search and prospect for plaster."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 27, 1893 The Fredericton Gleaner says there is a great rush for mining applications. In one day over 390 areas were applied for, the greater number of them being from Westmorland."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 7, 1894 ADVERTISEMENT: To Prospectors and Mine Managers. Assays and Analysis of Minerals, Trailings, Concentrates,Coals, mineral Oils, Waters. F.H. Mason, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E. The Assay Office, Arlington Place, Truro, N.S."

Woodstock Dispatch - Dec. 15, 1897 Enterprise only Needed. - E.A. Charters of Sussex, an authority in mining speaking to a Sackville Post reporter, regarding New Brunswick as a mining centre said this province has a great future once the people realize that it will pay to invest their money. He declared it could point out fully half a dozen places in this province where gold could be secured in paying quantities if the properties were developed. This, he said, would necessitate an outlaying of about $15,000 or $20,000. Nobody here could be got to invest in them, but there were New Brunswickers who had put capital in mines in far away Rossland and were not getting as big returns as they would in this province. One lead he knew of would yield copper, gold and silver, each of paying quantities, and if it was in Rossland could easily be sold, undeveloped as it is, for $100,000."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 19, 1897 Prospectors and mine owners will be glad to learn that the government of this province has purchased a diamond drill in Chicago and that it is now on its way here and will doubtless prove a valuable factor in developing our natural resources."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 25, 1897 Prospectors and mine owners will be glad to learn that the government of this province has purchased a diamond drill in Chicago and that it is now on its way here."

Gazette - May 5?, 1897 Diamond Drill. - The attention of the Government having been frequently called to the importance of aiding in developing the Mineral resources of the Province, they have it in contemplation to purchase a Diamond Drill early in the year 1897, for the use of persons who may wish to carry on prospecting operations."

Dorchester Spectator Mar. 9, 1898 E.A. Charters of Sussex, who has been chosen by the local legislature, as a representative from New Brunswick to the Exposition in Boston, left for that city several days ago. He also has a large mining deal on hand and will probably visit New York, Philadelphia, and Washington before returning."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jan. 13, 1899 We are glad to learn that the mining expert who has been making Sussex his headquarters for the past ten days or so expresses himself as well pleased with the mineral products he has been looking into recently incompany with E.A. Charters, of this place. A number of localities have been visited in Albert and Charlotte Counties and preliminaries arranged with a view to developing and opening up three or four mining claims in the early spring. Mr. Swinney expressed considerable surprise that the Government and our own people have not been more zealous in making the mineral resources of the Province more widely known; and hopes in the near future to prove the possibilities of a number of properties therein. Copper is the chief product he has in view. He also expressed a decided opinion that New Brunswick has in certain sections strong possibilities for the existence of gold paying belts. Mr. Swinney leaves for England shortly returning to this province in February or March."

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 29, 1899 A New Quartz Crusher. - Now that the gold craze has struck New Brunswick it may be interesting to know that a new cradle crusher designed to crush gold quartz and other mineral stone on the rolling principle has been invented. It is claimed that the new machine is superior to the stamping process, is much cheaper, amalgamates the gold on copper plates behind each roller and crushes the stone more uniform in size than is done by the stamps. The new machine has heavy rollers, which are allowed to sway freely, and in their rolling crush the quartz. It takes care of half

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 20, 1901 Hopewell Hill, Dec. 18. - James Robertson, who has been a resident of Albert Mines for many years, is selling off his belongings, and intends moving to the states. Mr. Robertson is an expert and experienced miner, and a good citizen, and the residents of the mines section will be sorry to lose him and his family."

St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 22, 1903 Mr. R.A. Johnston, of the geological survey, has returned from Charlotte county, New Brunswick, where with Dr. Ells he has been making a survey with a view to preparing a complete up-to-date geological map of the county. Charlotte county contains large deposits of copper ore, but all that has been found up to the present is of very low grade and is not worked. Such workings as have been carried on in the past have been superficial and the geologists report that there is a possibility, though not a very strong one, of higher grade ores being found at greater depths. The only mining industry of the country at present carried on is granite, of which there are large quarries at St. George, and the products are shipped all over the continent. From the data they have procured Dr. Ells and Mr. Johnston will prepare a map in which there will be several changes in the geological outlines. - Ottawa Citizen."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Kings County Record - Jan. 28, 1910 There may be no limit to the possibilities of mineral wealth in Sussex. A well known resident had decapitated a pair of chickens recently and on openingthem up some grains of gold were found in the crops of the birds. The owner naturally feels elated that he has a hidden mine of golden wealth on his farm and has been the recipient of many warm congratulations."

Kings County Record - May 28, 1915 It is said that a new find in the mineral line in Kings County may be announced at no distant day. Kings County has much mineral wealth but the difficulty seems to be to get capital interested. Probably when the war is over a 'boom' may spring up."

Kings County Record - Jan. 22, 1926 Lead and Zinc. - G.S.C. ... Lead and zinc minerals are known to occur at a number of places in New Brunswick, but at present no property is under development...."

Kings County Record - Jun. 15, 1928 and Kings County Record - Jun. 22, 1928 Mineral Exploration Of Northern New Brunswick. - A survey of the mineral resources of the interior of northern New Brunswick is being undertaken by the

Canadian National Railways under the personal direction of Cyril T. Young, F.R.G.S., Superintendent ofDevelopment, who left Fredericton by track motor car accompanied by Mr. R.T. Goudie and others following conferences extending over the past several days with Hon. Charles D. Richards and officials of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines. 'The development of rich mineral resources is being shared by every province in the Dominion and Newfoundland,' said Mr. Young, explaining his mission, 'and is bringing added wealth and prosperity to to Canada. You have a great unexplored region unmapped geologically in the northern interior section of New Brunswick which I know has possibilities. If I find it to have real merit we propose to aid its development through wide publicity to mining men and prospectors the same as we are doing elsewhere across Canada.' 'In creating new business,' he added, 'we also create traffic and the optimism at present so evident in New Brunswick will attract to you the future you will merit in these provinces.'"

Evening Times Globe - May. 19, 1928 Plan Study of Mining Possibilities. - N.B. Areas Involved in Plans. - Huronian Belt Co. Announces Exploration Plans. - Work is Started. - Venture Is Said To Have Passed The Preliminary Stage. - Toronto, May 19. - The Toronto Globe says today: 'An exploration of the mining possibilities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is to be carried out by the Huronian Belt Company and allied interests, according to R.S. Dening, managing director, who has just returned from a visit to the Maritimes. 'In conversation with the Globe representative yesterday he stated that steps had been taken for the exploration of the mineral areas in the two provinces in conjunction with business interests in the centres concerned. 'The venture is already said to have passed the preliminary stage and three or four prospects in both provinces are now being explored under the direction of W.M. Goodwin, a Huronian Belt engineer.'"

Kings County Record - Oct. 19, 1928 Map of mineral occurrences in N.B. - CAPTION: New Brunswick would appear to be rich in minerals. Some very remarkable finds have been made recently, particularly of antimony and copper. Above is a Natural Resources map prepared by the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways, showing the location of some of the more important deposits of minerals. The Canadian National Railways have had a mineralogist engaged in New Brunswick for some time past making surveys and some remarkable results have been achieved. The antimony and copper deposits are among the outstanding features of these surveys. Antimony is a valuable metal, used in coloring glass and china. the making of ammunition, Britannia metal, babbit metal for bearings, and type metal. The greater part of the world's supply of antimony came from China, but New Brunswick may rank first in its production should Telegraph Journal - Oct. 25, 1929 Opportunity For Mining Offers In New Brunswick. - Evidence of Minerals Everywhere is Opinion of Western Expert. - Mining conditions in New Brunswick are perfect, with every facility for production awaiting utilization, and still the deposits are remaining unappreciated, as it were. What the province needs for the production of its metals is organization, said Frederick Reid, mining authority, stationed in the Hudson Bay district, who was in the city last night. 'The ore should be there and awaits development. Nova Scotia has a substantial copper and zinc deposit, which will be heard from within a year,and likewise Newfoundland. This province is ideally situated with regard to production,' he continued. 'You can get dynamite cheap, timber is plentiful, transportation within the province id reduced to a minimum, water transportation lies at your door - why, you have everything.' The mining engineer smiled 'It's there,' he said, 'why not get it?' 'Is it a lack of interest, lack of initiative, or lack of finance that is holding back the development of the mining possibilities of our province?' he was asked. 'What you need is organization. The need of publicity following the launching of practical production is, of course, self evident. New Brunswick should be heard from with regard to its resources, especially its mines. Why ignore Nature's gifts?'"

Kings County Record - May 2, 1930 Mineral development in New Brunswick should receive a decided impetus this summer, according to the provincial mineralogist, Dr. William J. Wright. Three full-time prospectors will be engaged throughout thesummer in search of mineral deposits capable of commercial development. These are being backed by three development companies of good financial standing."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Kings County Record - Nov. 21, 1930 New Brunswick Minerals Attracting Attention. - The manganese deposits of New Brunswick are attracting attention, particularly in view of the possibilities that exist for development, present indications being that the mineral will be found in considerable quantities. At the present time, a representative of one of the prominent Wall Street financial houses is looking over the ground along with a representative of the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways. Antimony is another of the minerals of New Brunswick which has come in for a great deal of attention, indications being that there are extensive deposits. Copper has also been located and explorations are going on with a view to ascertaining the nature and extent."

Kings County Record - Feb. 12, 1948 Province Takes Part in Geological Work. - Geologic research and exploration in the province of New Brunswick during the year 1947 were reviewed recently by Lands and Mines Minister Gill. The minister described the year as one of considerable activity, with emphasis on steady production of basic minerals and continued effort to uncover new minerals and new deposits. In summary Mr. Gill said the department of lands and mines operated four field parties during the summer months, and two diamond drills were kept busy. Investigations of anhydrite, gypsum, limestone and salt were carried out. The federal government had furnished three field parties for work intimately connected with the mining industry. Four companies from outside the province carried on geological work and diamond drilling, with local men active on smaller projects. Considerable mapping, prospecting and exploration of mineral deposits was done in

Albert County. Formation of two companies known as the Atlantic Chemicals Company, Ltd., and Seaboard Chemical Company was a highlight of the season. The former proposes to make sulphuric acid and Portland Cement from anhydrite and shale, and to use the acid secured in the process inmanufacture of superphosphate fertilizer. The latter is producing manganese chemicals from bog manganese. Exploration of many mineral deposits including copper, gold and silver, lead and zinc and salt was carried out by the provincial field parties; and private projects for various minerals also were investigated. Additional coal reserves were investigated at several points in the province. During the year 114 specimens of rocks and minerals were examined and catalogued. Approximately 235 samples were analyzed and assayed; these were obtained by provincial field parties from drill cores and prospecting pits."

Kings County Record - Oct. 13, 1949 Aerial Ore Hunting Being Developed. - Soon the flying prospector may take a whole laboratory with him into the air. Delicate instruments, probing from several hundred or several thousand feet up, will render the solid surface of the earth virtually semitransparent. Geologists and geophysicists may 'see' the forms of masses lying below the soil. They may be able to tell enough about these masses to declare whether they should be more closely explored as possible sources of oil, metals, or other valuable minerals. Progress of the science of exploring from the air was outlined at the 75th anniversary of the Colorado school of mines at Golden, Colo., by Hans Lundberg, president of Lundberg Explorations, Toronto. Pioneer air-borne instrument is the flying magnetometer. It was developed during the war to detect the metallic masses of submarines lurking deep in the sea. Quickly it was adapted to detect large masses of magnetic ore that might be deep beneath the earth. The skilled geophysicist reads general meaning into four types of undersurface data obtained from the surface. Differences in gravity, in electrical conductivity, in magnetism and in plasticity. Facts about the latter are obtained by setting off explosives in, on or above the surface, and then measuring how the shock waves travel through underground rocks. This is the only method that is not being taken to the air. Air-borne instruments are already measuring differences in magnetism and electrical conductivity in rock strata below, which are recorded in the plane on paper for complete study later. Very soon, Mr. Lundberg said, instruments to measure and record gravity differences from high in the air, will be up there, too. Such instruments are even now so sensitive that, when used on the ground, their readings change on being lifted from ground level to a table top. These are being adapted to use from high in the air. When he has landed, the flying geologist may obtain a complete, if general, subsurface picture of the terrain he has flown across, by putting together the data obtained from his various types of instruments. These are often easier to interpret than similar data obtained on the ground. By criss-crossing an area in a selected flight pattern the flying prospector may make a complete and permanent map of the major rock masses below the surface, over large areas. 'In the very near future,' Mr. Lundberg added, 'we will also have electrical methods for interpreting rock types and formations, by using alternating currents and specially shaped waves.' He pointed ut that the one flight would do for all, hence it would be as cheap to take a complete record as an incomplete one. Such methods give a general picture of a selected subsurface terrain from 100 to 500 times faster, and from 100 to 500 times cheaper than on foot, he said. They are especially adapted to preliminary exploration of large relatively unknown areas. Instead of sending in the plodding 'foot' geologists, virtually blind, a rapid aerial survey may show him where to go. Closer explorations may be possible even from the air by using the helicopter, which can hover and land, and will permit placing markers to guide ground parties, etc. The new methods are most hampered, not by natural conditions, but by social and economic ones, he said. That is, mine owners' holdings are often too small to make aerial prospecting worthwhile. Further, they are often secretive and do not desire to share with their neighbours the cost - and also the knowledge of a complete air survey."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;

North Shore Leader - Oct. 16, 1952 Bathurst Mining To Start Early Spring. - Mining of the Bathurst base metal deposits will start this winter or early spring at the rate of 6,000 tons a day. This was announced Monday at a combined luncheon meeting of the Saint John Rotary club, the Kiwanis Club of Saint John and the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade, by Dr. Graham MacKenzie, head of the department of geology, University of New Brunswick. Dr. MacKenzie was referring to information he had gathered in the Bathurst area. He said the development work would have a far- reaching beneficial effect on the economy of the Maritimes. Nearly 40,000 claims had already been staked in the Bathurst area, Dr. MacKenzie stated. This had brought a tremendous flow of capital and mining experts into that part of New Brunswick. Prospecting by the conventional methods could not be carried on adequately in most parts of the province, he added. More highly scientific types of research were necessary. Geophysical surveys had been carried on at a cost of about $2,000 per square mile. and about 500 square miles had been surveyed in this manner during the past summer. Airborne electromagnetic and geochemical surveys had also been conducted, all at a very great cost, and results had been 'very gratifying, if not amazing.' The first base metal mill in the province is being constructed in the Bathurst area, Dr. MacKenzie said. It will have an additional output of 200 tons per day. The cost of mining would be about $20 a ton. Dr. MacKenzie stressed the importance of sulphur discoveries among the base metal deposits, as sulphur markets and values were developing rapidly. There was a possibility, too, of development of a chemical industry in the Bathurst area, arising from the manufacture of sulphuric acid."

Kings County Record - Jan. 22, 1953 ADVERTISEMENT: Big Mining Discoveries in New Brunswick. - Important basemetal developments promise that this province will acquire a prominent position among the leading mining provinces of Canada. Details are published completely and exclusively in The Northern Miner, the long recognized national authority. Maps and pictures help interpret a news story that has aroused tremendous interest among Canadian mining men. Every business man in New Brunswick should read this very important report in the current issue and follow all subsequent reports. The Northern Miner Sold by leading Dealers. 20c a Copy Published at Toronto."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 30, 1954 The Lieutenant-Governor's Greetings. - Says Province's Mines To Play Important Role. - Fredericton. - Mineral discoveries highlighted the economic picture inNew Brunswick during 1954 and appear destined to play an important part in future development of the province, Lieutenant-Governor D.L. MacLaren, PC, said this week. ...... Beginning of production at two of New Brunswick's newly discovered mineral fields and the continued construction at Camp Gagetown were two factors contributing to an upturn in the provincial economy during the past year and will play an important part in the economic life of our province. More Discoveries? - 'In addition to the mineral discoveries in the Bathurst area, significant finds have also been uncovered in the Newcastle district which may prove as important as the earlier Bathurst discoveries. It is predicted by those, well qualified to speak, that other discoveries may also be found so that the resultant economic improvement may be shared by a larger proportion of our people. 'To encourage industry and assist in mining development, additional electric power within our province will be necessary. The construction of the Beechwood plant ..... This along with our mineral development is hoped will encourage additional industries to locate within our province."

Kings County Record - Feb. 25, 1954 Large Scale Mining Activity Forecast. - Indication that 'a mining industry of large proportions will soon be operating in the province' was given in the Speech from the Throne read by Lieutenant-Governor D.L. McLaren, at the opening at Fredericton Thursday afternoon of the second session of the 42nd legislature. 'Such a prospect,' said the speech, 'underwrites the future of New Brunswick with elements of certainty and confidence.'"

North Shore Leader - Jan. 1, 1954 4 photos of Bathurst Mining (same as in the Kings County Record) ......"

Kings County Record - May 27, 1954 To Spend $3,250,000 On Bathurst Operation. - Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., is spending $3,250,000 on its Bathurst area base metal properties before the end of the current calendar year. In Bathurst for the company's first annual meeting, President M.J. Boylen told the shareholders that$2,000,000 would be spent on the Brunswick and Anacon- Leadbridge properties, another $750,000 on New Larder 2 'U' and $500,000 at Keymet. He also disclosed that apilot mill would be erected on the Brunswick property and that drilling at the Anacon-Leadbridge operation would continue to a depth of 400 feet. Situated 5« miles north of the original Brunswick discovery, surveys on the Anacon-Leadbridge claims showed a 30,000,000 ton body of good ore all above the 1,000 foot horizon, and at the 1,475 foot level the drills cut a true width of 225 feet, which gave the following assays: 10.24 zinc; 4.04 lead; .60 copper; and approximately three ounces of silver below 1,000 feet. He estimated Anacon-Leadbridge had another three months sinking before getting into the ore which will be shipped to the Brunswick pilot mill for testing. Mr. Boylen claimed that surveys and drilling on the properties had proved up at least 100,000,000 tons of ore, and predicted that eventually the Bathurst area would have a larger chemical industry than British Columbia Consolidated Mining and Smelting operation. Meanwhile at Keymet Mines, reconstruction of its 200 ton mill, wiped out in a fire on April 26, is being rushed to completion, and Mines Manager Holland Smith was confident that the target date six months after the blaze would be met. Plans are also on foot, Mr. Smith said, to deepen the main shaft an additional 300 feet, adding two more levels to the original six. Besides re-electing President Boylen and last year's slate of officers, a prominent Saint John business man, Clarence V. Emmerson, was elected New Brunswick's only director of Keymet Mines, Ltd."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 18, 1954 Come South Mining Man. - ...... Lands and Mines Minister Norman Buchanan said; 'We (the provincial government) are impressing the mining people (currently making tremendous base metal discoveries in the north shore area) that there is a southern part of New Brunswick. We hope something may be done to encourage a similar development down here."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 14, 1955 Aerial Survey. - St. Andrews - If you see a helicopter flying over this area about 150 feet above the earth and going back and forth in parallel runs approximately a quarter of a mile apart, don't be too alarmed as it will only be the survey crew of the Sparton Air Services of Ottawa and American Metal Company carrying out routine work on an aerial survey of the southwestern part of the province. The helicopter should appear in the St. Andrews area sometime in the next two or three months. Fully equipped with geiger counters, magnetometer and scintillometers and towing a recording device, known as a 'bird' which is about twenty feet long, the helicopter passes over the earth close enough for base metal deposits of any variety to be recorded on the various sensitive instruments on the plane. Sparton is making the survey for American Metal, the company which uncovered valuable deposits in the Newcastle area last fall. The copter is stationed at Dumbarton; the American Metal crew in St. Stephen."

Kings County Record - Apr. 28, 1955 Province To Help Build Mine Road. - Early construction of a mill near the American Metal Company's sensational Little River base metal strikes is seen inPremier Flemming's announcement that the cost of an $800,000 standard gravel highway from Newcastle to the mine site. Under a government agreement with Heath Steel Mines Ltd., the provincial public works department is constructing two large bridges and 15 miles of gravel highway between Chaplain Island Road, near Newcastle, and the company's proposed mill site near North Little River this year. Mr.

Flemming explained the $100,000 first bridge and $700,000 highway and second bridge construction will be financed by the company, an American Metal subsidiary by Nov. 1. The province is assuming half the cost of the first bridge within one year after its completion, plus half the highway and second bridge costs within one year after the company goes into full production. Tentative plans of the company, he said, call for the construction of a 1,500 ton mill and facilities at an estimated cost of several million dollars, with production expected in 1957. The departmental bridge and highway undertaking is in keeping with the government's policy of giving all possible assistance to companies opening up the province's newly found mineral resources, he added. It is similar in scope with a highway project undertaken for Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company at Bathurst last year."

Kings County Record - Jul. 21, 1955 Suggest Survey of Southern New Brunswick. - A federal survey of the mineral potential of southern New Brunswick will be urged by Saint John municipality. Counties of the southern half of the province, which never has been surveyed by airborne magnetometer, will be solicited for their support of the Saint John Municipal Council request to Ottawa. It will be urged that the survey get under way as soon as possible. The decision to take action toward developing the possible mining industry in this part of New Brunswick was taken on the motion of Councillor W.K. Craig, chairman of the municipal smelter committee, at Tuesday's council meeting. F.C. Mortimer, representing the Saint John Board of Trade, earlier in the meeting requested that the Municipal Council ask for the survey. Councillor Craig suggested that the three committees in the city on mining hold a joint meeting with the federal labor minister, Hon. Milton F. Gregg, and the Provincial minister of labor, Hon. A.E. Skaling during the time they are scheduled to meet the mayor's committee on unemployment. No date has been set for this meeting yet but Mr. Gregg is expected to visit Saint John about Aug. 15. Action toward the development of a mining industry in southern New Brunswick, in view of finds in the northern part of the province, was suggested by Dr. H.J. Rowley, chairman of the provincial resources development board. The preliminary cost of aerial magnetometer survey has been estimated at $50,000 to $100,000."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 21, 1955 Road to Riches. - PHOTO - Caption. - A DevonConstruction Co. Ltd. crew begins construction of a new standard highway into American Metal Company's several- months-old base metal strike north of Newcastle. The Fredericton Company was awarded the contract to grade andgravel the first half of the new 15-mile highway linking Chaplin Island road, near Newcastle, with Heath Steele Mines, Ltd's proposed mill site at North Little River. The $800,000 cost of the highway and two bridges to be built by the provincial public works department is being shared by the government and the American Metal subsidiary. - (New Brunswick Government Photo)."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 24, 1955 Second Firm Here in Recent Months. - American Metal Survey Group to Explore Area. - An exploration crew of American Metal Co., Ltd., - the firm which discovered rich base metals ore at Little River in northern New Brunswick late last fall - has established headquarters in St. Stephen and plans to survey this area for a period of several months. The mining concern is the second known company to interest itself in Charlotte county and district in recent months. The other - Selco Exploration Co. Ltd. - is understood to have already staked several mineral claims in eastern sections of the county. Rent Home. - The American Metal group of 11 men, which rented the home of Mrs. Elwell DeWolfe, 4 Watson Street, is headed by Wentworth Good, of Bathurst, a geophysics technician. Spokesmen for the group said this week their stay here was 'entirely contingent upon results' but that it would probably last 'several months.' Members are actually employees of Nucom Limited, an American Metal affiliate which performs geophysical survey work for the mining concern. A third firm represented here is Spartan Air Services of Ottawa, Ont., which has stationed a helicopter at Dumbarton which will be used in the survey. Helicopter. - The crew here is under the direction of the Boiestown office of American Metal under Manager Edward Eisenbrey. Members are geophysics technicians, mechanics and a pilot whose helicopter will be used for geophysical surveys of the area from the air. The second firm, Selco Exploration, which is a subsidiary of Selection Trust Limited of London, has been represented in St. Stephen since last fall by Dr. A.R. Barringer who has taken up residence with his family at 47 Duke Street. It is understood this firm has staked several claims in the eastern section of the county but that heavy snowfall has prevented further on-the-spot work at the moment. Canadian headquarters of Dr. Barringer's firm are located at Toronto.American Metal's Little River find has been described by Lands and Mine's Minister, N.B. Buchanan as the 'major discovery' of lead-zinc-silver-copper ore in 1954. It is high grade and preliminary estimates at the time said 5,000,000 tons of ore were located there. Greater tonnage was expected as work progressed."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
St. Croix Courier - Apr. 12, 1956 Plan Investigations of Quoddy, Minerals, River. - Three Surveys for County. - .... Mineral Search. -In other survey news, federal mines minister George Prudham announced an aero-magnetic survey of the possibilities in Saint John, Kings, Charlotte and Albert counties would begin May 15 ...."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 6, 1956 Charlotte Minerals Maps Next Spring. - St.Andrews. - Prospectors may be able to have a 'go' at Charlotte county minerals searching by next spring while armed with new maps containing all the latest dope. Dr. Harry J. Rowley of Fredericton told the Charlotte county Board of Trade here Wednesday evening of last week the first of a series of maps containing results of a 4,000 square mile federal government aerial survey of southern New Brunswick this summer will be issued. 'All of Charlotte county, it seems, was included, save Deer, Campobello and Grand Manan Islands. Probably in the early spring of 1957 maps will begin to issue and active prospecting begin,' he said. Dr. Rowley is a top official of the province's department of industry and development."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 13, 1956 Heads Prospectors Group At Bathurst. - Charles McAllister of Bathurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McAllister of Milltown, has been elected president of the newly formed Prospectors and Developers Association of New Brunswick. The association was formed at Bathurst recently. Mr. McAllister, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, is president of the Lucky Lake Mining Co., of Bathurst, a surveying and prospecting firm. The association was formed 'to provide an efficient channel for discussion and sharing of ideas common to prospectors and mining developers.'"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 23, 1956 Discuss County's Natural Resources and Prospects. - .... Mr. Atkinson said during a discussion on general industry prospects in Charlotte there were 'good prospects' for minerals in southern New Brunswick. 'The geology is as good or better than northern New Brunswick for minerals.' he said. One thing that might hold development back, however, was that orebodies appeared to be 'very narrow'. Five or six possible sites of base metals ore near St. George appeared to be that way although a good survey might discover major finds. Would Help. - 'It is obvious one or two good mines in Charlotte county would change the picture here very rapidly.' Mr. Atkinson also commented on the fact the federal government would undertake an aerial minerals survey of southern New Brunswick including Charlotte beginning in the spring. ......"

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 26, 1956 Paper Suggests From Half To One million Horsepower. - Power Seen Great Mineral Development Need. - [The following editorial is reprinted from The Northern Miner, a Toronto weekly devoted to mining. - Ed.] From what would be considered any normal mining standpoint the province of New Brunswick has been maintaining an impossible batting average. Just three years ago it arrived, totally unheralded, on the miningscene with a major ore discovery. And each year since it has come up with another important deposit. Although they vary greatly in size none of them is small and, in toto, they add up to scores of millions of tons. Back in 1953 when we announced Mr. M.J. Boylen's discovery of New Brunswick's first major base metal deposit we ventured the prediction that time, and work would reveal other orebodies but we must confess we hardly expected to see our prophecy so bountifully and so quickly. Mr. Boylen's Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. has no difficulty in sighting 50 million tons. More millions are added by American Metal, Texas Gulf and other finds. The ore, it is plain to see, is there in quantity to support large scale operations for many, many years. And it is there in the huge quantities that must be available in order to justify the tremendous capital expenditures that would be required to supply a battery of ancilliary plants for the production of fertilizers, chemicals and other byproducts. We think of New Brunswick in terms of an East Coast Consolidated Smelters. We do not expect it to blossom forth overnight as a full-fledged metallurgical enterprise with a series of integrated plants but we anticipate that the planning will be done with that end in view and we should expect to see the growth progress steadily toward the ultimate goal. Like all good and great things the New Brunswick mines have problems to be solved. Generally, the lead, zinc and copper values are finely divided and getting a respectable recovery of all the valuable metals is not come by easily. But in that respect the ore is like that from Hudson Bay's Flin Flon mine or the great Sullivan mine of Consolidated Smelters. Both of these had a similar problem to be licked before they could be put into profitable production. but satisfactory answers were found - and that was several decades ago. Of course, one of the big advantages of the New Brunswick operators is that they have at their command all the technological advances of an age that has brought many startling new developments. Their plants will be built employing the most modern labor-and-cost-saving devices. The processes used, benefitting from all the accumulated knowledge of the metallurgist's art, can be expected to extract the last squeal and grunt that there is to be had in the ore. In a word, by their very newness, the plants will be without peer anywhere and, competitively, they should have tremendous advantage over their older brethren both on this continent and abroad. However, location probably constitutes the greatest natural advantage of the New Brunswick mines. Sitting right on the Atlantic seaboard, they are right next door to the greatest concentration of industry in all the world and they lie astride the trade routes that put them within economical reach of all the world's great markets. Production of sulphuric acid and fertilizers are the two natural byproducts of a smelting industry and markets for both would be right at hand; not much farther off is the great and practically undeveloped fertilizer market of the South American countries. Let it be remembered that Consolidated Smelters developed Trail to its present pre-eminent position located though it was behind a 400-mile mountain barrier. Despite that tremendous handicap Smelters' products are able to wend their way to the coast and thence to markets overseas. Whereas New Brunswick can count on location to give it that needed edge in finding a foothold, the availability of hydro power was the big ace in the hole that helped Consolidated Smelters become established. Within only a few miles of its home base it has plants developing 600,000 horsepower and another 200,000 horsepower are available for harnessing. It was cheap power that played a major part in enabling the company to perfect its refining processes and develop its chemical and fertilizer industries. Power, of course is the big question mark in the New Brunswick picture. To develop on the Trail scale, it's going to need anywhere from one-half to one million horsepower. Hydroelectric sites within the province won't come anywhere near that requirement but provincial authorities are anxious to take the necessary steps so that adequate power will be available for industrial demand. There are several avenues to be investigated - one of the most intriguing being the possibility of using tides to develop electricity. A tidal plant would undoubtedly cost a huge sum but at least it would developpower in the big quantities that are needed. Feasibility studies should be undertaken at once. Mining in New Brunswick has a wonderful future and it would be disastrous to see that future go by default simply because courage was lacking to secure an adequate power supply. And, of course, we cannot overlook atomic energy. There may be no simple solution to the power deficiency but it is by no means an insurmountable obstacle. Tougher problems have been beaten before and we see no reason why New Brunswick should not shortly come up with a satisfactory answer."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 26, 1956 Following 1955 Aerial Survey. - American Metal Taking Charlotte Soil Samples. - American Metal Co. is following up last year's aerial survey of Charlotte with ground tests designed to determine whether or not basemetals in sufficient quantity and quality exist in the county. A four-man company crew from Newcastle this week concludes a 16-day job of collecting soil samples in selected areas for geochemical analysis by scientists at the company's Newcastle office. Members of the crew said this week they had taken samples from a 'large' claim staked by the company in the Pleasant Ridge area plus samples from unstaked lands in other parts of the county. Arthur Taylor of Newcastle, leader of the crew, said the soil sample method of investigation is relatively new. First used in New Brunswick by American Metal, the method helped pave the way for discovery of the company's rich Little River deposits near Newcastle. Soil samples were being taken in areas which the company's aerial electromagnetometer survey indicated ore existed, he said. If tests revealed more minerals than usually found in normal soil, they indicated the presence of ore below the soil surface. Next step, if tests prove promising, would be ground electromagnetometer investigations and/or drilling for actual orebodies, he added. With Mr. Taylor are Wilmot Dunnett, Merlin Stewart and his father Theodore Stewart, all of Newcastle. The men, forming American Metal's only soil sample crew on the job in the province at the moment, planned to return to Newcastle at midweek. They stayed at the Queen Hotel in St. Stephen while here. The Pleasant ridge site is the only claim staked by the company in the county so far. Selco Exploration Co., a U.K. firm, staked land in the same general area last year and performed some drilling operations there last summer, it is reported."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
St. Croix Courier - Jun. 7, 1956 Conservative Platform. - .... Mining. - 7. We shall continue the policy of the government as expressed by our leader in these words: 'We are determined that our mineral wealth shallnot be dug up and carted away from this province to be processed elsewhere.' We shall continue our policy for mining development under new mining legislation which has been carefully based upon the study and experience of other provinces in the same field. In the years ahead we shall give even more attention to the development and research under our mines branch."

St. Croix Courier - May 3, 1956 Big Minerals Search. - Ore-rich northern New Brunswick will be honeycombed once again this month according to the Financial Post of Toronto. Last weekend's edition reports the following: 'Fifteen of Canada's biggest, fastest-moving mine exploration companies are preparing this week for a staking rush that promises to be one of the most intense in history. 'Day of the rush is set tentatively for May 15. 'The cause: a $60,000 geologic structure map of a 5,500 square mile Northern New Brunswick area is being prepared for the exclusive use of the 15 participants. Each company will get its map at exactly the same minute - and seconds later the rush will be on. Aircraft, helicopters, jeeps and other equipment are already reserved or being marshalled. 'Aeromagnetic Surveys Ltd., which is making the map, has already flown EM and magnetometer surveys throughout the area and its high level aerial photographs already have revealed structural faults 'tremendously interesting'. The faults, says Aeromagnetic Geologist John McClusky, control the

Kings County Record - May 24, 1956 Liberal Advertisement: Premier Announces Manganese Refining Plant Start in '56. - Woodstock (Special) - Construction of a new $20,000,000 manganese refining plant within three miles of thiscentral New Brunswick town will go ahead; it was announced by Premier Hugh John Flemming Tuesday night to the crowded Progressive Conservative nominating convention of his home Carleton County constituency. Confirming earlier reports of the plant, the premier quoted J.C. Udd, president of Stratmat, Ltd., as saying construction of the 1,800 ton refinery would start this fall and that it would be ready to go into operation in late 1957 or early 1958. Emphasizing that electric power development is the key issue of ingot iron, Mr. Flemming stated. As a result of Beechwood, a $20,000,000 industry comes to New Brunswick - more work and wages for New Brunswick!"

St. Croix Courier - May 31, 1956 Liberal Ad. ......9. Forestry and Mining - Our objective will be to promote new industries and expand existing ones to utilize more fully our Forest Resources, thus creating more employment and increased revenues. Sound Forest management will be encouraged. Full encouragement will be given the Mining and Processing of base metal ores Within The Province.Markets for Coal will be protected and broadened."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 3, 1957 Indirect Boon. - Hails Mine Program Sees County Helped As More Share Load. - Charlotte County can look ahead to indirect benefits stemming from the $24,000,000 expansion program blueprinted for the Bathurst miningfields, says Lands and Mines Minister Norman B. Buchanan. The St. Stephen cabinet minister said in a weekend interview that the 'tremendous developments' charted for that section of the province would be an economic boon to New Brunswick in general. An increased population and labor force coinciding with the vast mining program could result in a lightening of the provincial tax load on the individual, Mr. Buchanan said. Moreover, greater revenues flowing into provincial coffers would ease the government's heavy burden in the fields of education, social services and public works, the minister said. Projected developments announced last week for the Bathurst region were 'just the beginning' of the mining industry's march forward in N.B., Mr. Buchanan believed. 'It seems that in industrial development the greatest difficulty lies in getting over the initial hurdle,' he said. 'That seems to be the history of most developments. The first big step is the hardest one to get people to take.' Closer to home, Mr. Buchanan said he had no knowledge of incorporation of a company under the name of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd., disclosed last week. He added, 'We hope that mining exploration will continue to work its way southward.' Concentrator, Smelter. - Looking toward the future of N.B. as a base metals producer, Mr. Buchanan noted that the province's geographical position actually is favorable, rather than otherwise, for 'we are the springboard to European markets and those all along the Atlantic seaboard.' In Ottawa last week Prime Minister Diefenbaker said his government would carry out a $3,500,000 harbor development program at Bathurst if New Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation would go ahead with a planned $30,000,000 expansion program. On the heels of this announcement, the president of the mining firm, M.J. Boylen, said the company was prepared to proceed and had set the end of 1959 as a target date for completing a zinc concentrator, lead smelter and other major facilities. Mr. Buchanan, reviewing a 10,000 mile aerial trip he recently completed in connection with the Canadian tour of the Commonwealth Congress of Mining and Metallurgy, said it was evident that members of the delegation recognized the base metal discoveries in this province were of major importance."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 10, 1957 Great Future. - Mine Experts Cheer N.B. Metal Treasure - Delegates to the Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress were convinced over the weekend that New Brunswick has a spectacular mining future, Lands and Mines Minister Norman B. Buchanan said in St. Stephen Monday. He was commenting on a tour of the Bathurst and Newcastle fields by mining company officials and industry experts from 35 countries who have been criss-crossing Canada in recent weeks. 'Every expression I heard indicated belief that we have a great mining future ahead of us in this province,' Mr. Buchanan said. He added the delegates were 'extremely well pleased' at the opportunity to see at first hand the developments which have taken place in northern N.B. since base metals strikes were first reported. They were surprised too at the extent of operations already in progress and planned for the future, Mr. Buchanan said. Only last week a $24,000,000 expansion for the Bathurst area was announced, involving participation by the federal government in harbor improvements. Mr. Buchanan, who accompanied the visitors on the tour, said they were almost equally fascinated by a provincial product other than metals; the blaze of color in the forests as autumn flaunted its pennants."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
St. Croix Courier - Oct. 31, 1957 N.B. Mine Story Program Subject. - Since the discovery of rich mineral deposits in northern New Brunswick in 1953, geologists, prospectors and mining crews have been swarming into the area, creating a boomof major importance. The story of the boom will be told on radio Nov. 4, when Keith Barry presents a half-hour documentary in the 'Canadian Scene' series. This program will be heard at five p.m. AST on the CBC's trans-Canada network. Much of the program has been recorded in the field with residents of the area and mining officials to learn the extent of the operations and find out what effect the influx of mining crews, prospectors and geologists has had on the people of the area. Attention will also be paid to prospecting methods and problems that face the mining concerns in this

Kings County Record - Jan. 2, 1958PHOTOS. Railroad building and mining development form a hand-in- hand partnership across Canada as great new mineral fields continue to be discovered and new rail lines fanout to bring the valuable metals or their concentrates to market. In nine years Canadian National Railways has opened eight new branch lines from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces to meet increasing consumer demand, two of them within a recent two-week period. One of these extends 161 miles between Chibougamau and Beattyville in northern Quebec, and the other joined the Heath Steele Mines in New Brunswick across 22 miles to the CNR network at Bartibog. When he officially opened the line at Chibougamau, CNR President Donald Gordon received a key to the town from the mayor. Indians of the Montanee Tribe in full regalia also showed up to welcome the visitors. At Heath Steele, N.B., Mr. Gordon paused to read the inscription on the last spike before driving it into the tie to officially mark the completion of the line."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 1, 1959 Mining Activity Resumes in Northern Region. - PHOTO of exploration site. - Caption. - Exploration and operational work are accelerating in the Bathurst- Newcastle area of the Province as 15 Canadian and American firms probe for more base metal deposits. Here, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. puts down thefirst shaft on its Wedge property, on which a substationhas been built by the power commission. Spending More Than Million ---- ---- Sink Shafts, Pressing Hunt For Minerals. Base metal mining operations in the Bathurst- Newcastle camp are running at a rate of 50 per cent greater than this time in 1958, it was said in Fredericton last week in a release from the department of lands and mines. A St. Stephen MLA, Hon. Norman B. Buchanan, heads the department. This year 15 local, Canadian and United States companies are adding an estimated $1.5 million to the province's economy through their exploration, geophysical, diamond drilling and operational activities. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. is sinking a shaft and erecting a headframe on its Wedge property, 32 miles southwest of Bathurst. The company is also diamond drilling on its California Lake holdings and has staked 46 claims in one block in the Popelogan district on the Upsalquitch River. Cooperating with this firm, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission has completed construction of a sub-station on the company's Wedge property. It is also erecting poles and stringing conductors on its eight and a half mile 69,000 volt transmission line linking the sub-station with another at the Heath-Steele mine. Anaconda Co. (Canada) Ltd. is drilling in the Armstrong Brook area. The company is also driving an adit on its Caribou property. The adit is already down upwards of 170 feet and plans call for going in another 230 feet before the end of this year. Anthonian Mining Corp. Ltd. is drilling on its property southwest of Heath Steele mine and Clearwater Mines Ltd. on its Burchill Road holdings. New Jersey Zinc is drilling on its holdings in the Portage Lake area, where, it is unofficially reported, the company has turned up one of the richest finds so far in the seven-year-old camp. Noranda Mines Ltd. has finished drilling in the Belledune area, and is prospecting and conducting geophysical work in the Nine Mile Brook and Northwest Miramichi districts. McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. is line cutting, diamond drilling and doing geophysical work on its Belledune properties. The company is also said to be interested in the Popelogan area. Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. is prospecting in the Belledune area, while N.L. Doucet Co. has completed drilling and geophysical work on the South Nigadoo River Doucet is reported to have a showing on its Tetagouche River property. Texas Gulf Sulphur has staked 100 new claims in the Charlo and Bald Mountain areas, Silurian Syndicate, Area Mines Ltd., Doucet, T. Porter with Bellechase Mines, and Charles McAllister have staked 153 claims in the Popelogan district. Southwest, McIntyre is also conducting general prospecting in the Millville area of York and Carleton counties."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 25, 1960 Speech From The Throne .... Renewed Mining Activity. - .... More Claims Staked. - Mining activity in New Brunswick, while still retarded by international conditions in the base-metal industry, showed steady improvement over that experienced in 1958. Prospects indicate resumption of activity in exploration and processing at an early date. Over 25 mining companies conducted exploration and development in the province. Claims staked showed a 70 per cent increase over the previous year. The coal industry in 1959, reached a production of some one million tons providing one of the best years in its history. The Provincial Royal Commission on Coal will shortly report its findings. The Commissioner of Mines will also present a final report in connection with his investigations. ...."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 9, 1960 Propose Road Linking Mining Fields. - PHOTO. - Caption - G.N. Moore, right, of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., shows the Public Works Minister J. Stewart Brooks the approximate position of the company's new shaft operation in the Bathurst- Newcastle base metal camp. It was suggested the most urgent requirement was a connecting link between the Newcastle-Heath Steele road and those already linking the Bathurst base metal mines with Bathurst. Earlier in the spring Mr. Brooks discussed the federal-provincial roads-to-resources program with the representatives of the forest products industries, prospectors and developers, and farm groups from Restigouche and Gloucester Counties. Officials and representatives of the various groups stressed the great mineral potential of northern New Brunswick and outlined their individual problems and requirements. Mining officials attending the meeting were G.N. Moore, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., W.T. Swensen, Anaconda Company (Canada) Ltd., C.C. Kamm, Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd., R.D. Mollison, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. Ltd., H.C.N. Fraser, Chesterville Mines Ltd., K. Newman, New Jersey Zinc Explorations Ltd. Others included R. Palmer, deputy public works minister, C.S. Clements, mines branch director, and department officials."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
St. Croix Courier - Mar. 31, 1960 Prospecting, Exploration Stepped Up. - Mineral Production Rises, Coal Makes Comeback. - New Brunswick's mineral production showed a remarkable recovery over 1958 with a close to the national average increase of 13 per cent. Total value for 1959 was $18,391,000 compared to $16,276,000 the previous year, it was disclosed in Fredericton last week. This increase was recorded in spite of the non-production of metallic minerals. Coal was the major surprise with a solid gain in output of 20 per cent. Production of about one million tons gives the province's coal industry one of its best years in history. Base metal mining activity was not spectacular during the year, but showed a steady improvement over 1958. General prospecting and exploration was stepped-up over 50 per cent, with over 25 N.B., Canadian and United States companies adding an estimated $1.5 million to the province's economy. Underground development was also encouraging, with three projects getting underway. During the year, 4500 claims were staked representing a 70 per cent jump over the previous year. A total of 11,000 claims and claim equivalents were in good standing at the end of 1959. And 26 mining licences totalling an area of 15,000 acres were applied for and issued. Industrial minerals and structural materials also showed a rise over the previous year's level. Prospecting and exploration activity reflected an increase of interest in base metals. In addition to geological, geophysical and drilling programs conducted by the various companies, the most noteworthy developments have been those of New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. and Chesterville Mines Ltd. New Jersey has been carrying on an extensive drill program over a year on its property east of Portage Lakes. A significant tonnage of massive sulphides has been outlined, and although no official grade has been released, it is reported that higher than camp grade lead-zinc-silver mineralization is present. The geological setting is similar to that at Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd.'s massive sulphide body at Murray Brook, some six miles to the east. Recent geological mapping suggest that the Anaconda Caribou, Kennco Murray Brook and New Jersey Zinc Portage Lakes minerals deposits occur within the same band of favorable rocks that outline the Bathurst-Newcastle complex. In the southern part of the area on the Sevogle River near Clearwater Brook, Chesterville Mines Ltd. has acquired a sulphide body from Kennco Explorations Ltd. About two million tons of sulphides grading two per cent copper has been outlined and a broad drill program is now underway with the hope of enlarging the ore picture. A prospect in the Popelogan Lake area of Restigouche County received considerable interest during the past summer with more than 100 claims being staked. C.G. Cheriton recognized significant copper mineralization in what appears to be a copper-rich skarn zone in calcareous slates and siltstones surrounding a siliceous intrusion. This prospect is of importance as no systematic prospecting has been done in the vast area of post-Ordovician rocks north and west of the Bathurst- Newcastle complex. In addition to the recognition of skarn type mineralization, many small but high grade base metal vein types have been located in this region. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. began sinking a three compartment shaft on its Wedge property at the mouth of Forty Mile Brook. Shaft sinking had progressed to a depth of 500 feet at the end of the year with the initial completion depth of 1500 feet to be reached by March 1960. Permanent bunk houses, staff houses and maintenance buildings have

been erected and an improved road completed to the property. Ore reserves have not been made public, but higher than camp grade copper values have been reported. Power Supplied. - Co-operating with CMS, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission has completed construction of a sub-station on the company's property, also an 8 1/2 mile 69,000 volt transmission line linking the substation with the commission's sub-station at the Heath Steele mine. Anaconda began driving an adit on its Caribou sulphide body last July. Work continued until September to a length of 500 feet which completed the first phase of the operation. Additional footage will be driven this year. Production from the Stoney Creek field amountedto 117 million cubic feet of natural gas and close to 15,000 barrels of oil. During the year Imperial Oil Ltd. drilled six holes on a sublease from Brunswick Oil Fields Ltd. These holes were Imperial N.B.O., St. Joseph No. 1, Gautreau No. 1, Berryton No. 1, Hillsboro No. 1, Pollett River No. 1, and Port Elgin No. 1, and totalled 26,310 feet. Canada Cement Co. Ltd. at Havelock was in steadyproduction through the year and the Canadian Gypsum plantat Hillsboro continued production of gypsum for the manufacture of wall board, plasters and other products. Also in the non-metallic field, York Marble Ltd. more than doubled production at its Temperance Vale plant and quarries, some 60 miles north of Fredericton. The increase included marble terrazzo chips, agricultural lime and chicken grit. New Coal Markets. - The increased coal productionfrom the Grand Lake district reflected the vigor with which the companies procured new markets during a time of national depression in the industry. In addition, a provincial royal commission recommendation that a new type of mechanization be introduced into the field has been approved and plans are now underway to implement the report. The long range future for the coal industry appears to be excellent. Both the provincial and federal governments conducted various surveys during the year. The Geological Survey of Canada placed four parties in the field covering general geological mapping, geological investigations and paleontological studies. The N.B. mines branch had four field crews conducting detailed geological mapping in the Bathurst District and general mapping of the McAdam area. A special study on coal with accompanying field work was continued from 1958. Also during the summer, an International Botanical Congress tour spent several days studying and collecting paleobotanical specimens from many localities in the province."
Kings County Record - Aug. 10, 1961 PHOTO. - Caption - Scheduled to reach the production stage by the end of the current year, two members of Consolidated Mining and Smelting underground crews operate a drag at the 500-foot level of the company's Wedge property mine at Forty-Mile Brook in the Bathurst-Newcastle base metal camp."
Kings County Record - Dec. 6, 1962MAP. - Caption - Proposed Route. - Canadian National Railways has invited tenders for preliminary work on a proposed 15-mile line to serve the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company's mine near Bathurst. Legislation authorizing CN to build the line is still before Parliament. Canadian National is making a conditional call for tenders so that work may begin almost immediately if the project is approved. This map shows the location of the route which has been surveyed by CN engineers. The route joins the main Halifax- Montreal line near Bathurst. Cost of the proposed new line has been estimated at $1,480,000."

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Kings County Record - Jun. 7, 1962 Plan Extensive Field Program. - A $2,600,000 field program designed to uncover fresh clues to Canada's mineral potentialities and further her scientific knowledge will be undertaken this year by the Geological Survey of Canada, it was announced today by Mines and Technical Surveys Minister Jacques Flynn. All 10 provinces ..... The New Brunswick surveys are: In the Moncton-Shediac Area a party headed by Peter A. Carr is conducting a groundwater survey and investigating salt water intrusion with a view of determining methods of coping with problems arising from this cause. Bedrock is the chief source in the 400- square-mile area involved in this project. Mr. Carr and his party are based at Shediac. In the Bathurst-Newcastle area, a party headed by Dr. R.W. Boyle is applying geochemical methods to determine the distribution of mineral deposits and trace elements in rocks and stream sediments. A member of the party, Professor William M. Tupper of Carleton University, Ottawa, is studying sulphur isotopes in the area's lead-zinc-copper deposits to determine the origin of sulphide deposits. Colombo Plan students are working with the eight-man party which is based at the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Co. property at Bathurst. In the Upsalquitch area, approximately 25 miles south of Campbellton, a party of five headed by Richard Potter is gathering basic geological data doing geological mapping at a scale of one inch to one mile in a 250-square mile area. The Portage Lake Copper deposit presently being explored by the Nova Scotia Zinc. Co. is in this region."

Codes: EXPL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General;
Kings County Record - Oct. 29, 1964 To Build Steel Mill In Province As Part Of $117,000,000 Project. - Premier Louis J. Robichaud announced on Monday evening that Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation plans to invest a massive $117,000,000 in new capital in the province. Involved are a $64,000,000 steel plant; two new base metal mines and concentrators costing $15,000,000; an $18,000,000 chemical and fertilizer plant and construction of shipping facilities and a new ore carrier at a cost of $20,000,000. The premier also said plans are being made to develop a year-round port on the North Shore. The new steel-chemical complex is in addition to money invested by Brunswick in building a $26,000,000 mine-mill operations near Bathurst, already in production, and the $29,000,000 allocated for a smelter, now under construction at Belledune Point. The $117,000,000 development is the biggest single project ever undertaken in the Atlantic Provinces by private or public capital. The two new mines and two concentrators are to be located near the present Brunswick operations in Gloucester County. No sites were disclosed for the steel plant or chemical and fertilizer complex. Opposition leader C.B. Sherwood issued the following statement Monday night: 'All citizens of New Brunswick should be just as delighted as I sincerely am with the announcement of the impending $117 million mining, smelting and steel complex expansion by Brunswick Mining And Smelting Corporation. The project should give a very great economic boost to the

province generally, but especially to the North Shore, which such enterprise is sorely needed. Mr. K.C. Irving and Mr. M,J. Boylen and their associates have once again displayed their great faith in New Brunswick's resources, both human and natural. To them I extend hearty congratulations for their initiative and best wishes for success in their announced plans.' Work is to start immediately on construction of the mines with field work beginning in the spring. First phases of the project are to be finished in 1966. The steel plant is scheduled to go into production in 1968. Appearing on the television program Monday night with Premier Robichaud was John D. Park, jr., president of Engineering Consultants, Saint John, which has co- ordinated plans for the project. The major part of the complex is the steel mill, which will produce 250,000 tons of finished steel products annually when it begins full operations in 1968. 'The construction of a steel mill is the heart and sinew of any industrial economy,' said the premier. 'Because in Canada the purchase price of steel is based on the price at the mill, New Brunswick fabricators of secondary steel products must pay as much as $20 more a ton than their counterparts in Ontario.' 'A Major Step' - Premier Robichaud called Brunswick's plans 'a major step' towards his government's objective of developing the province's human and material resources 'to the point where employment opportunities will be available to all New Brunswickers. 'It is the proof,' said the premier, 'that with the continued and determined effort of all our people, New Brunswick can become one of the most dynamic and prosperous areas of our nation.' Premier Robichaud said construction of the new facilities will require 12,000,000 man hours of direct labor and create another 29,000,000 man hours of labor indirectly. On completion, jobs will be opened to more than 1,100 men in the steel - chemical - fertilizer complex, in addition to the 450 the lead-zinc smelter will employ. Sale Value: $80 Million. - Production of finished steel products; lead, zinc and pyrite concentrates; sulphuric and phosphoric acid and granulated fertilizers have a gross sale value at current market prices that will mean a $90,000,000 injection into the New Brunswick economy every year. The premier emphasized three factors involved in the development; Virtually all raw materials to be used by the complex will be produced in New Brunswick. The Mactaquac hydro-electric project will begin generating power about the same time the steel plant comes into production, making it possible to provide the power-hungry industry with the large blocks of energy required - 100,000 kilowatts. The complex will be privately owned by Canadian Corporations. 'Our respect and admiration,' said the premier, 'are due the principals of these corporations for their courage, resourcefulness and, most of all, for the great faith they have displayed in the future of our province and our people.' The Brunswick investment, more than twice the amount of the biggest industrial project ever undertaken in New Brunswick's history, is so big it is difficult for the mind to grasp all the implications, said the premier. 'It is the most gigantic single project ever undertaken in New Brunswick,' he added. The premier gave this rundown of the planned development: Two new mines will be opened almost immediately in Gloucester County - on on Brunswick property six miles south of the present mine and concentrator and the other on the Larder U property of Key Anacon Ltd., 15 miles away. The one on Brunswick property will produce 1,000 tons of ore a day and the other 500 tons. A 1,500 ton-a-day concentrator will be built to handle the production of the two mines and can be designed so that it can be expanded quickly as other new mines develop. The second concentrator will be designed to recover 500,000 tons of flotation pyrite concentrates a year from operations of the three mines. Design work is being done on a slurry pipeline from the mining area to Belledune Point. It will carry 200,000 tons of lead, zinc and pyrite concentrates a year to Belledune Point where they will be dewatered and dried. The steel plant will utilize the iron pyrite concentrates which will be roasted to drive off sulphur gases, then pelletized and purified and refined by electric furnaces into finished steel. The steel will then be cast into billets and rolled to make finished steel products ready to be shipped to consumers. Approximately 800,000 tons a year of sulphuric acid will be manufactured from sulphur dioxide, a by- product from the roasting of iron pyrites in the steel plant. Brunswick proposes construction of one of the largest phosphoric acid plants in the world to utilize the sulphuric acid, a basic chemical for hundreds of industrial products. Also planned is one of the world's greatest fertilizer making plants scheduled to have an annual production of 640,000 tons of high-grade complex fertilizer. Plans are being drafted for an all-year around harbor on the north shore of New Brunswick at Belledune Point capable of handling ships with up to 40-foot drafts. Brunswick has chartered from Engineering Consultants a 30,000 ton dead weight ore carrier which is to be constructed at Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Ltd., at a cost of $12,000,000. Early in his remarks, Premier Robichaud pointed out that his government's approach to New Brunswick's problems has been to 'facilitate the industrial base' and improve education and training facilities. He cited the 'many signs of the growing tempo of industrial and commercial activity' in the province and made specific mention of Brunswick developments in Gloucester County; Heath Steel and Cominco mines in Northumberland; the $30,000,000 Rothesay Paper Corporation mill at Saint John; a $24,000,000 expansion of the Fraser pulp mill at Newcastle; a Canadian Industries Ltd., chemical mill at Dalhousie; initial work on a Dorchester chemical park and the South Nelson Forest Products Ltd., pulp mill. 'This is only the beginning of what we confidently expect to be a major surge in the industrial growth of our province in the years immediately ahead,' he said. MAP. - Caption. - Map shows the location of existing facilities and others under construction, as described by New Brunswick Premier Louis J. Robichaud in his address to the province Monday evening. FLOW CHART DIAGRAM.- Above chart shows how New Brunswick ore bodies will be processed, as described by Premier Louis J. Robichaud in his address to the province Monday evening. This will be a

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Kings County Record - Aug. 26, 1965 Will Evaluate Mineral Resources. - A complete evaluation of New Brunswick's mineral resources will be carried out by the province's mines branch, Lands and Mines Minister Riley has announced. The initial phase of the program takes place overthe next five years and invoices detailed geological field work and laboratory research on all aspects of mineral and groundwater resources. Mr. Riley said the program's main purpose is to provide the government with an up-to-date assessment of New Brunswick's mineral and groundwater resources. Collected information will then be published and made available for use by prospectors, mining companies and the public. 'There are still many areas of the province which have not yet received the attention of the mining industry. Data collected during the Mines Branch evaluation program will pinpoint areas of interest and encourage further work,' Mr. Riley said. To carry out the program substantial additions will be made to the mines branch geological staff. Chief Geologist John C. Smith, who is heading up the program, said that a recruitment program to obtain qualified scientific staff is already underway. More than 250 replies have been received to advertisements placed in mining trade journals and applications have been received from qualified geologists as far away as Pakistan. To date, two staff appointments have been made. Both new staff members have degrees in geology from the University of New Brunswick. Technically, the survey will involve the most up- to-date geological, geophysical and geochemical techniques and result in a completely integrated study of the province's mineral and groundwater resources. Specialized staff will work on selected problems in metallic and industrial minerals, groundwater resources and detailed geological mapping. This system of operation will allow large areas to be surveyed and evaluations made known in the shortest possible time. Industrial minerals are the basic raw materials of industry. Limestone, gypsum, salt, silica, clay and similar materials are known to exist in the province but these deposits have never been fully assessed. The study and search for groundwater is becoming increasingly important as the province's growth continues. As well as locating sources of water for potential industrial sites, and making a basic groundwater resources inventory, Mines Branch groundwater geologists will provide assistance to water-well drillers, municipalities and the public. Detailed work will be carried out on metallic occurrences and deposits. Purpose of the work is to provide information on the formation of deposits, give a standard of comparison for isolated occurrences and indicate areas for potential exploration and development. Geological mapping will be carried out to give thorough coverage of all areas of the province and to provide accurate base maps showing the distribution of rock types and associated mineral deposits. When work is completed, a new geological map of New Brunswick will be published. 'The province's initial five year program is ambitious, but the tremendous potential of New Brunswick's mineral resources warrants aggressive and immediate action,' Mr. Riley said. 'The development of large scale mining, smelting and industrial complexes in Gloucester and Northumberland Counties and other areas of the Province has provided a firm basis for an expansion program. 'The gross value of the province's mineral production has increased from $28,000,000 in 1963 to over $50,000,000 last year. We expect our mineral resources to net the province close to $80,000,000 this year.' During the past 12 years most exploration has been carried out in northern New Brunswick, with other parts of the province being relatively neglected. 'Concern over this situation has strengthened our resolve to carry out a comprehensive, long-term resource evaluation

Kings County Record - Dec. 16, 1965 Three Geologists Appointed To Staff. - Lands and Mines Minister Daniel A. Riley has announced the appointment of three geologists to supplement the staff of the provincial department's geological division. Appointed are Eugene Vernon Jackson, Havelock; Peter William Hay, formerly of Winnipeg, and William John Wolfe, formerly of Ottawa. Latest appointments bring to eight the number of geologists presently employed by the department's geological division, which this summer commenced a comprehensive survey of the province's mineral resources. According to Mr. Riley the survey is the firstphase of a major program designed to explore and develop the province's prolific mineral potential. The initial phase of the program is ambitious. During the next five years, the geological division of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines will spend a little over one million dollars preparing a complete inventory of the province's mineral and groundwater potential. To carry out the mechanics of it, the geological division has boosted from three to eight the number of qualified geologists on its staff. The number of technicians and field workers will be increased in proportion. The survey has been needed for a long time, experts say. Since the end of last century, sporadic evaluations have been made, but these are not now considered suitable or complete enough to do justice to New Brunswick's tremendous industrial upsurge. Technically, the survey will involve the use of the most up-to-date geological and geochemical techniques. Specialized staffs will work on specific problems and the while operation will be co-ordinated in a way that will allow large areas to be surveyed and evaluations made known in the shortest possible time."

Kings County Record - Oct. 17, 1968 Milton Gregg ..... Between the wars ... was secretary of a mining company ....."

Kings County Record - Apr. 9, 1970 Feel Mining Potential Good. - At a meeting of the Southern New Brunswick Prospectors Association in Saint John, guest speaker was Dr. A.A. Ruitenberg, Natural Resources Department, Mineral Resources Branch, St. George. Dr. Ruitenberg used mineral samples and maps to illustrate his talk, dealing with mining and prospecting in the southern New Brunswick area. Douglas Cormier, president of the association, said following the meeting that there was great interest in the prospects of the mining potential in the southern part of the province. Evidence of large quantities of many minerals throughout the district in an area stretching from the Maine border to beyond Sussex he said. Prospectors andrepresentatives of mining interests in Canada, the United States and abroad have been active in the area for some time. Mr. Cormier said that many of these investigations have been carried out with a minimum of publicity. During discussion at the meeting, it was noted that many localities were showing promise, including Mount Pleasant, near St. Stephen, Acamac, Eagle Lake, Prince of Wales and Sussex. Prominently mentioned were such ores as uranium, tin, copper, zinc and tungsten, which could be found in possibly commercial quantities in the mineral belt. Dr. Ruitenberg said the nature of deposits already found serve as a guide to prospectors in uncovering good deposits."

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Kings County Record - Apr. 15, 1971 Hunt For Minerals By Aerial Survey. - A contract for aerial geophysical surveys in

southeastern New Brunswick has been signed by Hon. W.G. Bishop, minister of natural resources, and R.M. Watts, of Barringer Research, Ltd., Toronto. This survey is part of a geological evaluation of the area between Saint John and Hillsborough and will cover an area of approximately 1,000 square miles. Manyoccurrences of copper, lead, zinc and silver are known, and this detailed study was initiated to encourage exploration and development by providing high-quality geological and geophysical data. The area has long been considered favorable for the occurrence of economically important base metal deposits. However, basic data was not available to help outline areas with the greatest potential. It is hoped that exploration companies and prospectors will be attracted to the area as a result of these surveys. This project is sponsored by the Canada department of regional economic expansion and approved by the department of energy, mines and resources. It will be carried out by geologists of the mineral resources branch, New Brunswick department of natural resources. Dr. A.A. Ruitenberg, regional geologist for southern New Brunswick, is in charge of the project and is being assisted by B. Jones, D. Venugopal and Dr. P. Giles. The regional mapping has been completed and surveys under way will be concentrated in areas of structural and stratigraphic complexity. All data should be available to the public in 1973. Canada has pioneered the development of airborne geophysical techniques for mineral resource surveys. Barringer Research has demonstrated its technical skill in the development of the INPUT system, responsible for the discovery of the Uchi Lake deposit in Ontario. Radiophase E.M., nuclear precession magnetometers and remote-sensing devices have also been developed by this company, which now operates throughout the world, it was stated. In southern New Brunswick, Barringer will install three geophysical sensors, namely high sensitivity magnetometer, VLF-EM, and gamma-ray spectrometer, in a Britten-Norman Islander aircraft. It will fly over this are at one-fifth mile line spacing at a low elevation. To obtain maximum response, lines will be oriented northward at right angles to the strike of the rocks and major structures. Technical specifications for this survey were prepared in cooperation with Dr. L.S. Collett, of the Geological Survey of Canada. Barringer Research will commence flying this spring and they should be finished in July. Maps will be made available to the public soon afterward. Data from these surveys will be rignitized to facilitate computer treatment."

Kings County Record - Jul. 20, 1972 Map Survey Data of Southeast N.B. - Maps indicating the results of airborne geophysical surveys undertaken over a 1,000 square mile area of southeastern New Brunswick will be available soon to prospectors,geologists and exploration companies, it has been announced today by Natural Resources Minister Wilfred G. Bishop. The survey, which received financial support from the federal department of regional economic expansion, covers the area from Saint John along the Bay of Fundy coast to Hillsboro - an area long considered favorable for the occurrence of base metals. The geophysical maps, along with preliminary geological maps, will be available after 9:30 a.m. Aug. 1 at Room 545 of the Centennial Building, Fredericton. The airborne geophysical survey was carried out by Barringer Research Ltd., Toronto, as part of a three year, million dollar program co-ordinated by Dr. R.R. Potter, chief geologist with the department of natural resources. The program includes the Bathurst-Newcastle area, where surveys are presently

Codes: EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Sep. 8, 1838 ....It is delightful to turn from so deplorable a picture of human depravity and suffering, to the contemplation of the natural character and capabilities of the Province. While in St. John, we spent a short time with Dr. Gesner, who had just returned from CharlotteCounty, and was about proceeding to Grand Manan; and who favored us with specimens of the copper and lead ores which he had discovered in that quarter; the former of these yielding forty-five per cent. of pure copper. We have already stated that marl had been found in abundance in that direction."
Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.273 ..... In some river valleys of the northern districts, the drift contains traces of gold, whilst onthe Tobique the precious metal is said to be met with in Silurian beds, but, as elsewhere, uncertainty isassociated with deception, and more than one enthusiastic gold finder has been grievously imposed on by designing persons. I was often entertained, whilst accompanying Mr. Charles Robb on a few of his geological reconnaisances in connection with the geological survey of the province, by observing how intensely excited many of the settlers became when his presence was made known on their lands. To examine rocks, merely for the purpose of knowing the one from the other, was utterly beyond their powers of belief, and the more Mr. Robb tried to convince them, the more they seemed impressed with a belief that he was searching for precious metals, and had taken this mode of explanation in order to deceive them. The gold-digging mania had its day in New Brunswick, as well as elsewhere on the continent, and chiefly from some ""finds"" in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. So strong was the furor, that not a few residents in the wilderness districts forwarded large packages of rock to the United States for analysis, and also inundated the laboratory of the professor of chemistry at Fredericton with what they designated specimens of silver and gold, but which turned out to be only some worthless compounds of iron, mica, and such-like...."

Codes: EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: Exploration - General; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 22, 1874 Mining and Mining Schools. - The forests, the fields, the factories, the workshops, the shipyards of our unrivalled Maritime Provinces, so rich that the New England States are nowhere in comparison with them, are destined to be supplemented to an extent inconceivably great by the development of our mineral resources. Of coal we need not speak, except to say that even it awaits vast further developments, and that it is going up so rapidly in price in the markets of the world, and that the owners of the ""Black Diamonds"" are evidently the predestined millionaires of the future. Of our gold we need only say this, and we say it on the authority of Mr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, that if mining for gold were conducted in the same scientific manner, and with the same centralism of capital as in Australia, the gold mines of Nova Scotia would prove as remunerative, to say the least, as any on the face of the

earth. But in such minerals as iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, manganese, gypsum, etc.; as well as inour building stones of various kinds, granites,sandstones, etc., we have the elements of an extent of wealth, of which our people can form no adequate conception. Some of our visitors from the United States, and not a few of our practical mining engineers, who traverse our noble country, have formed very high estimates of the future of these great industries. We refer to them now, not so much to enlarge upon a subject so often treated in these columns, as to second some suggestions made by Mr. Edward Jack in our columns to-day. We may say, in passing, that Mr. Jack is one of the best informed men in the province, not only as regards our vast resources in lumber, and the physical aspect of every corner in the province, but as respects our mineral and mining processes, nor is there a man in the province who is more ready, in a distinguished manner, to communicate information, and to talk and write up our great industries. Mr. Jack remarks on the need of a mining school, and he pays a just compliment to Mr. Wendt, a young gentleman, whose scientific attainments are only equalled by his modesty. Mr. Wendt has made some important discoveries in this province, which will, we believe, be heard of at a future day. There is no doubt whatever that our young men, who have a taste for such studies, should be taught mining and metallurgy. The simple elements of Geology should be taught in our schools, as the higher phases of that are in our Universties and Colleges. But in addition to this, our young men should be taught practical mining and assaying. This might be done in various ways. We might extend existing institutions. This is a matter in which Prof. Bailey could give some practical advice. The Government might assist in sending young men, attaining a certain degree of eminence at the University, to the excellent mining school attached to McGill College, Montreal, of which Principal Dawson, the eminent geologist and scholar - himself a maritime man - is head; or these young men might be assisted in attending the splendidly-equipped school of mines in Columbia College, New York, which is about equal to any in Germany. A still further suggestion is made by Mr. Jack, and should be duly considered. The matter is important, and should be dealt with in some way. We wish that, pending its solution, steps could be taken to secure for the province the services of Mr. Wendt, or some such man. We have a progressive Government, will its members consider the matter, and afford the Telegraph an opportunity of speaking of the enlightened interest taken by them in the development of our mines and minerals?"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 14, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1882 Death of John Steadman, Esq. - We regret to learn of the death of John Steadman, Esq., which occurred at Hopewell Cape, A.C., at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Steadman was well known throughout the Province, andparticularly in Albert County, where he has been employedin searching for minerals of various kinds for many years. His life was devoted to the study of mineralogy and the development of various properties that promised to be productive, and he must have acquired a great deal of knowledge of the mineral resources of the country, which is to be hoped he imparted to others when he found as he did some time ago, that his end was approaching. Mr. Steadman was a brother of the Hon. James T. Steadman, J.C.C., of Fredericton, and brother-in-law of Joseph Crandall, Esq., Postmaster here, and leaves a wide circle of relatives here and throughout the Province. - Moncton

Codes: EXPL / SPRI / IDX_Names: Exploration - General; Mineral Springs;

Eastport Sentenil - Nov. 17, 1827 New Brunswick. - Some geological examinations in this British Province have resulted in the discovery of several Sulphurous and Chalybeate Springs - and Hematite, a chrystallized species of iron ore - red Carnelian, lilac Amethyst, Stalacites, Lemnian earth, Talc, Epidote, Limestone, Plumbago, Coal, Gypsum, bog Iron, black Garnet, Copper, Soap Stone, Allum, adhering to slate, Chalcedony, Bole, Iron, Asbestos, Salt Spring, Antimony. Specimens of all are in possession of Mr. W.C. Sears, of St. John."

Codes: F7 / T8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Restigouche County Coal; Gloucester County Coal; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 11, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#5) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. Kent. -1. A stratum of good coal is reported to have been discovered on the Cocagne River, about three miles above the bridge, by Dr. Gesner's son. ""The stratum was found 10 in the bottom of a large brook, and beneath three feet of rapid water. It was estimated to be two feet thick, but might nevertheless exceed three feet in some situations. By sinking a shaft a short distance from the brook,"" the Dr. adds, ""so as to avoid the influx of water, this coal may be opened immediately."" (IV. 86) 2. ""Coal has also been discovered on the Buctouche River, and there can be no doubt that it may be obtained in this district in great quantities."" (IV. 86) ""It is very evident that these coal strata are the most superficial, and therefore the least valuable in the series to which they belong; and from their small degree of inclination it may be justly inferred that the thickest and most extensive deposits are still concealed in the earth."" (l.c.) Although I have not had an opportunity of observing either of these last places, still, I may be excused for observing that although these coal strata are superficial, they are not necessarily the least valuable of the series; that is a point which cannot be proved until borings are actually made, or the outcrops themselves have been seen. 3. Coal was discovered nearly thirty years ago upon the Richibucto River, the best known locality is on the Coal Branch, about three miles above Mr. Ford's mills. I visited that locality in October last. The coal crops out about half way up the face or a high cliff on the west side of the brook, and is placed between layers of crumbling shale; the Coal cakes like the Grand Lake coal, and is about 15 inches thick; the dip is N.W. 10ø. One or two hundred chaldrons of this coal have been got out from time to time, by excavating under the cliff; but unless other beds are discovered, this place can never become the seat of extensive coal mining. Judging by the quality and thickness of the seam, it may yet prove to be the same as the one at the head of the Grand Lake, from which the sandstones pass continuously, but in an undulating manner towards the Gulf Shore. Dr. Gesner remarks (IV. 90) ""that it is probable that there is another stratum near the base of the cliff,"" though his labours to discover it were unsuccessful. Northumberland. -1. About five miles below Chatham there is every appearance of the existence of workable beds of coal; a small but perfect stratum appears on the cliff on the property of Mr. Willison: ""appearances,"" he adds, ""renders it almost certain that coal may be obtained here at no great depth from the surface."" (IV. 95) 2. About eleven miles from Newcastle on the southwest branch, coal appears on the south bank of the river. It is but an inconsiderable stratum belonging to one of the superficial beds already alluded to."" (IV 97) 3. Coal has been found on the Renous and Barthalomew's Rivers, but the water was too low to allow any canoes to pass at the time of my exploration in this quarter. (IV. 11 97) Gloucester. -Outcroppings of bituminous coal have been seen at New Bandon, and drift coal has been picked up near Bathurst Harbour in quantities sufficient to justify parties in boring in the neighborhood; various shafts have been sunk under the direction of Mr. Stephen, while an agent for the Gloucester Mining Company, and others; but in no case, so far as I am aware, have workable beds been attained. In Mr. Logan's elaborate section from Cranberry Cape to Point Dumai, a distance of twelve miles along the shore, only two seams were discovered, and these were respectively eight and six inches in thickness. They were both supported by an Under clay with stigmaria, and dipped with a very low angle to the N.E. Restigouche. -Coal has been spoken of on the Restigouche between Campbellton and Dalhousie. In 1839 I had an opportunity of examining that shore, and observed both at Point Anim and Point Pin Sec, a black coaly rock, which is said to have been used for fuel. It was a black shale, indurated and changed by the neighbouring igneous rocks. By Mr. Logan's report, it appears that the sandstones which line the margin of that river do contain a small but regular seam of coal and carboniferous shale, together measuring three inches: ""it is not however to be inferred,"" says he, ""that the group belongs to what is emphatically called the carboniferous era, on that there is much probability of discovering the mineral associated insufficient quantity with its strata to render it profitable to mining enterprise; though seven thousand feet of vertical thickness in continuous succession have been carefully examined,"" nothing, he adds, ""like a working seam, nor anything like a regular seam, or like a seam at all, has been met with."" Saint John. - Dr. Gesner remarks (II. 12) that he discovered two small veins of anthracite coal in a fine grained clay-slate near the Penitentiary: "" and it is probable,"" he adds, ""that a workable quantity is not very far distant from that spot."" (II. 12). The occurrence of coal and vegetable fossils in the rocks of that vicinity is very curious, and requires further investigation; I have never had an opportunity of seeing the anthracite in situ. Charlotte. - I am unaware of coal ever having been reported in this county. It is much more likely to become the seat of mining for ores of the metals. Search for coal has recently been made among the dark coloured, slate near St. Stephen, but these are far below the true coal measures. Carleton. - Coal has not been spoken of from Carleton. If the gypsiferous rocks of the Tobique belong to the carboniferous series at all, they must underlie the productive coal measures. At the Red Rapids, the 12 western edge of the red rocks, is seen to rest unconformably on the slates, and near the head of the river they are met by igneous rocks: it is just possible the red rocks of this river have been in former times connected with the red rocks of the Bay de Chaleur from which they were first separated by the upheaval of the igneous rocks just spoken of, which constitute the highest land in New Brunswick. In conclusion, it is sufficiently obvious -1. That though very many outcrops of common coal, well adapted for blacksmith's use, are known to exist in the country, yet none of them exceed eighteen or twenty inches in thickness. 2. That though the beds of cannel coal reported to exist have a very considerable thickness, they hardly come up to the average standard of purity. 3. That the importance of the beds which are known has been over-stated, while the probability of finding others of greater thickness and improved quality, has been much exaggerated. Most respectively, Sir, Your obedient humble servant. (signed) J. Robb. Prof. Chem. & Nat. History, King's College. To Professor Johnston, &c. &c. The sum of the reasoning and information contained in this chapter appears to be- 1. That in reference to the agricultural resources of the Province, and its population sustaining capability, the supposed existence of fossil fuel is of great importance. 2. That without fossil fuel, manufactories can be established and maintained only at the expense of its agricultural and future population sustaining capabilities. 3. That Dr. Gesner, whose knowledge of the Province is very extensive, has predicted the discovery of valuable beds of coal, which shall prove of great benefit to the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests of New Brunswick, but 4. That Dr. Robb and others, who have had opportunities of examining many parts of the country, do not participate in this opinion. 5. That the decision of the question would be of great moment to the Colony, not only in setting a disputed matter at rest, but in diffusing throughout the community distinct and positive notions as to the real resources of the country, and the line which ought to be taken to developing them - and in pointing out to the purely agricultural settler the mode of clearing he ought to adopt, with the view of securing himself and to the future occupants of the farm, if necessary, the benefits of an abundant and economically available supply of fuel, with as little loss of available land as necessary. I venture therefore to suggest to Your Excellency, as likely to promote all the material interests of the Colony, that means should be taken to secure a survey of the coal measures of the Province - with reference especially to their positive and economical value, as available sources of fossil fuel. This survey should be made by a person who is not only familiar with the principles of geology but with the practical economy of coal mining also - and if with a knowledge of England or of the United States, he possessed some familiarity, also with those of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the prospect of advantage to the Province from his labours would be greatly increased. That the advantage to the agricultural interests, in so far as it affects the rearing of timber, is concerned, would be general also, will appear from the numerous places in which coal has been detected. An inspection of the Geological Map in which these places are distinguished by large black dots, will also show how many parts of the province would be benefitted directly by the exploration. Let it be proved that coal exists in available quantities in these localities, and clearings may proceed without regard to future provisions of fuel. Let it be established on the other hand, that no reasonable expectation of fossil supplies can be entertained, and every proprietor will see the necessity of reserving ten acres of accessible wood

Codes: G3 / EART / IDX_Names: Granite; Earthquakes;

Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 St. George Granite Company. - Messrs. C. Fred Bogue, Alexander Milne, James Dodds, Nicholas Meating and Alex. Taylor of the St. George Granite Works are at the Victoria. They appeared before the Tariff Commission today. From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Jan. 26, 1897; in the morning.Felt at Campobello and Deer Island. Light."

Codes: G3 / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Granite; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 6, 1894 Exports of S.J. for the month of March 1894:Coal, tons, 33 ... $113Plaster, crude ... 90O rnamental stone ... 86"

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Daily Tribune - Apr. 2, 1873 Today's Proceedings. - Mr. Hibbard's Bill incorporating the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company (limited) was agreed to without amendment. ..."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1873 A bill incorporating the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, limited."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. XCIII. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, Limited.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. Liability of 2. Capital stock. shareholders. 3. Board of Directors; number 7. Damage for lands, of; vacancy, how filled. &c. taken, how 4. Office of Company, where determined. established. 8. Power of Company to 5. Calls on shares, how levied make railway, &c. and collected. 9. Property and shares to be exempt from taxation for three years. Passed 14th April, 1873. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Jacob S. Brown, Abraam Volk, Charles C. Ward, John M. Moffitt, George G.M. McGlashan, Douglas Wetmore, B.C. Kenway, and Charles W. Weldon, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name of ""The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company,"" for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granite land and mineral rights, and of quarrying and manufacturing red granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, assigning, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads and tramways for the transportation of red granite and other substances and supplies to and from thequarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used, and of acquiring, purchasing, contracting, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks and piers as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes or any of them, and the said Company shall have all other powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such, by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up stock as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places, as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto; provided that such lands shall not exceed two thirds the amount of paid up capital of said Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, or such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five or more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, either in the City of Saint John, or in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be

sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or puchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares; provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company may be requisite for the laying, construction or erection of any road, railroad or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock or other place for storing or shipping the stone or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or rights of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or rights of way, and such petition shall set forth by metes and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint the time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners and occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not by notice in one or more newspapers published at the City of Saint John and one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed and shew cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the Judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, one by the respondents, and the third by the Judge; or if the respondents do not appear, two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers so appointed shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company or of any discovery by them upon their own lands of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of of such appraisers, or any two of them, shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such Judge as soon as may be, whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice, either by their Attorneys or as aforesaid; and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation, and in case of rejecting the same shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified the Judge may make such order in the premises as to the payment of costs and amends, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way, as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such order shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall lie, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may when required make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers, on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters and shipping places for granite, or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour or other lands of the Crown above or below low water mark, license therefor having been

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1873 Legislature. - ... The House then went into further consideration of the bill to incorporate the St. George Red Granite Company, and the Attorney General moved in amendment that the bonds and debentures issued by the Company shall not exceed two-thirds of the paid up capital. Carried. The bill was then agreed to with certain amendments. ... The House then went into"

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 CAP. LXXXVI. An Act to incorporate the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 7. Value of lands 2. Capital Stock. required, by whom 3. Office of Company for appraised and valued. general affairs, where 8. Where Company may situate. build railways, &c., 4. Office must be ept either bject to certain at Saint John or Saint regulations of George. Sessions. 5. Calls, how levied and 9. Property of Company collected. exempt from taxation 6. Liability of shareholders; or three years. proviso. Passed 14th April 1873. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Peter Cormack, James I. Fellows, Isaac Burpee, Stephen S. Hall, Charles H. Fairweather, and JohnP.C. Burpee, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Saint George Red Granite Company,"" for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling Granite Lands and Mineral rights, and of quarrying and manufacturing Red Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the county of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles, and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads and tramways for the transportation of Red granite and other substances and supplies to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads, and tramways may be used, and of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings, and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes or any of them, and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be sixty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company, and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up stock, as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest in such form and for such amounts and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto, provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds the amount of the paid up capital of said Company; and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The Office for conducting the general affairs f the Company shall be at Saint John, or such other place in New Brunswick, England or the United States, as may be deemed expedient by the company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five or more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; 7 any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, either in the city of Saint John or in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares, and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares, provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company may be requisite for the laying, construction or erection of any road, railroad 8 or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock or other place for storing or shipping the stone or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or rights of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, the said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or rights of way; and such petition shall set forth by mete and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon, if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners and occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not, by publication thereof for at least two weeks in a newspaper published at the City of Saint John, and one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed to shew just cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all the necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, of whom one by the respondents, and the third by the Judge, or if the respondents do not appear two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company, or of any discovery by them upon their own lands of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of such appraisers or any two of them shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such Judge as soon as may be; whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice either by their attorneys or as aforesaid, and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation, 9 and in case of rejecting the same shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified, the Judge may make such order in the premises as to the payment of costs and awards, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such rder shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall be, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may, when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County, for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters and shipping places for granite or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company, or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour, or other lands of the Crown above or below low

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCIX. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Liability of 2. Capital stock. Of stockholder 3. Office of Company for 7. When Company may general business, where kept; apply to Judge for number of Directors. Order to owner to 4. Company to have an office onvey lands, &c. at St. George. 8. Company may make 5. Calls, how levied and railway across collected. Highways, &c. 9. Property of Company exempt from taxation for three years. Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Arthur Hill Gillmor, Senior, Francis Hibbard, M.P.P., Tobias S, Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, Eldorado Gillmor, Robert A. Stuart, James O'Brien, Thomas Moreland, Samuel Johnson, Charles McGee, Henry A. Smith, James E. Lynott, Edwin R. O'Brien, Daniel Gillmor, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Victoria Red Granite Company of Saint George,"" and by for the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing red granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles, and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads, and tramways, for the transportation of red granite, and other substances and supplies, to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purpose aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used, and for acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks, and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for the protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and building dwellings, and other works and buildings, for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable as such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the company may issue stock in payment of lands, mineral rights, or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered full paid up as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds, bearing interest, in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal attached or affixed thereto, provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Saint George, or such other place as may be deemed expedient by the Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the Company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously elected shall continue in office until successors are chosen, and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The Company shall keep an office in this Province, in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, and an agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 5. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John or County of Charlotte, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, he may either be sued for the same in any competent Court, or the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such call became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such call, and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid on the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him shall by such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares, provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 7. Whenever, for the purposes of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the quarries or other property of the Company, may be requisite for the laying, constructing or erection of any road, railroad, or tramway, or of any building, wharf, dock, or other place for storing or shipping the stone, or other minerals dug, quarried or manufactured by the Company, and no agreement for the purchase of such lands or right of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, the said Company or the Directors thereof may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands or right of way; and such petition shall set forth by metes and bounds the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owners or occupiers thereof; and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon if the Judge be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purposes and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners or occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not, by publication thereof for at least two weeks in a newspaper published at the City of Saint John, or one published in the County of Charlotte, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed, to shew just cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made; and at such time and place the Judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all necessary conveyances upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct, or if he deem it necessary, to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, one by the respondents, and a third by the Judge, or if the respondents do not appear, two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the due service or publication of said notice; the appraisers so appointed shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them, and the quantity of land required, and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises by reason of the operations of the said Company, or of any discovery by them upon their own lands, of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of such appraisers, or any two of them, shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such judge as soon as may be; whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice, either by their attorney or as aforesaid; and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to alter, modify, approve or reject such valuation; and in case of rejecting the same, shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified, the Judge may make such order in the premises, as to the payment of costs and awards, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way, as he may deem expedient, and any conveyance made under such order shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyed shall be, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 8. The said Company may, when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights; and may build, erect and make harbours, piers, breakwaters, and shipping places for granite or other productions of the said Company, upon any land owned or lawfully held by the Company, or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the harbour or other lands of

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Royal Gazette - Jul. 8, 1874 CAP. CX. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Name of company changed. 4. Capital stock may 2. Additional power of Company. Be increased. 3. Certificates of shares, by 5. Annual meetings, whom signed. When and where held. Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That notwithstanding anything contained in an Act made and passed in the thirty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company, the corporate name of ""The Hopewell Freestone and

Mining company"" is hereby changed, and from and after the passing of this Act the corporate name of the said Company shall be ""The Hopewell Quarry Company,"" and all the provisions of the said recited Act shall apply to the said The Hopewell Quarry Company, except as herein altered or amended. 2. That in addition to the powers given to the said Company in and by the first Section of the said recited Act, the said Hopewell Quarry Company shall be and they are hereby empowered to purchase, hold and use all such vessels as may be necessary for the purpose of transporting the products of the operations of the said Company, and carrying the supplies and materials required for the efficient working of the said operations, and to sell, convey and dispose of this such vessels from time to time as they may see fit. 3. The certificates of shares in the said Company shall after the passing of this Act be in the same form as provided in the sixth Section of the said Act, except that the same shall be signed by the President and Treasurer of the said Company instead of by the President and Clerk or Secretary; provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate of shares heretofore issued. 4. The stockholders of the said Company may at any general meeting to be called for that purpose, increase the capital stock thereof from time to time by such sum or sums as they may order and direct, such increase not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and may increase the number of shares accordingly. 5. Notwithstanding any law or custom to the contrary, the said Company may by their bye laws appoint the annual meeting of the shareholders, directed to be held in the said Act, to be holden at such time and in such place as shall be prescribed by such bye laws."

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 4, 1875 Cap. ????. An Act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Company authorized to2. Capital stock. make railway or tramway, 3. Office for general damages to land taken, business, where established. how ascertained. 4. Calls on stock, how made. 7. Property of Company 5. Liability of stockholder for exempt from taxes for debts of Company. three years. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Levi W. Young, George S. Grimmer, Robert Ross, Thomas T. Odell, Harris H. Hatch, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Digdeguash Red Granite Company for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands, mineral rights, and for quarrying and manufacturing, polishing, buying and selling Red and other Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required in about the purposes aforesaid, and in and about the transportation, by land or water, of such minerals, or of quarrying, polishing, storing, or shipping thereof, and with the further full power of doing all other things which the said Company may deem essential or conducive to or for any of the purposes aforesiad, and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal property, transferable and assignable in such by assignment recorded in the books of the Company; and the Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars by the issue of new shares, on a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders; the Company may issue stock in payment for lands, mining or mineral rights or other property or purposes, on such terms as the Directors may deem best, and such stock shall be considered as fully paid up as if paid for in money; the Company may also issue bonds bearing interest, in such form and for such amounts, and payable at such times and places as the Directors from time to time may appoint and direct, and the same shall be signed by the President, and shall have the corporate seal of the Company attached or affixed thereto; provided that such bonds shall not exceed two thirds of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company, and the said bonds shall form a first charge on the lands, property, stock and franchises of the said Company. 3. The Office for conducting the general affairs of the Company shall be at Lower Digdeguash, or such other place in New Brunswick as may be deemed expedient by the Company, who shall have an agent at the said place for the transaction of business connected with the Company, service on whom of all processes, notices and other documents shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company; the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven, as may be determined by the bye laws of the Company, and they shall be chosen annually; but should the company fail to elect Directors on the day appointed, those previously appointed shall continue in office until successors are chosen and accept office in their stead; any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled for the residue of the term by appointment made by the remaining members of the Board. 4. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect calls upon the shares from time to time of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, in all not exceeding the nominal value of the shares; and whenever any call shall be made by the stockholders or Directors of the said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof, in one or more newspapers printed in the City of Saint John or the County of Charlotte, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such call upon his shares at the time prescribed, the Treasurer may proceed to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the call is not then paid, with interest from the time such shall become due, shall be sold to the highest bidder and after retaining the amount of such call and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 5 No member or stockholder of the Company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for any debt or obligation of the Company, or for any further, greater or other sum than such as may remain unpaid in the shares taken or held by him, unless he shall have rendered himself so liable by becoming surety for

any such debt or obligation; but no stockholder who may have transferred his interest in any share or shares taken or held by him, shall by any such transfer cease to be liable for or upon any debt, obligation or contract incurred or made prior to the date of such transfer, to the extent of any amount remaining unpaid on such share or shares; provided that any action or suit in respect of such liability shall be taken and commenced within six months from the date of such transfer. 6. The said Company may when required, make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railway or tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers on public lands, subject nevertheless, in case of private lands, to such damages to be paid by the said Company as may be awarded for the same, to be ascertained as provided in and by the seventh Section of thirty sixth Victoria, Chapter ninety three, which said section, for the purpose of ascertaining such damages and obtaining conveyance of such private lands, shall be and is hereby made a part of this Act; and subject also, in case of public lands, to such regulations by the Court of Sessions or Municipal Corporation of the County, for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights. 9. All property and shares of the said Company shall be exempt from taxation of any kind for the period of three

Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 28, 1875 Cap. CXXV.An Act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of Saint George. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Liability of 2. Capital stock. shareholders. 3. Office for general 7. How Company may business, where held. procure right of way, 4. Agents office, where held. &c. over lands, &c. 5. Company may levy and collect 8. Company authorized calls on shares. to construct railways or tramways. 9. Property of Company exempt from taxes for three years. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Isaac W. Bradbury, John McIntosh, William H. Gray, Charles F. Clinch, James A. Moran, James O'Neill, and James E. Lynott, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Utopia Red Granite Company of Saint George for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands and mineral rights, and for quarrying and manufacturing, polishing, buying and selling Red Granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the County of Charlotte, and purchasing, holding, using, selling and conveying real estate, machinery, vessels, vehicles and any other property required for constructing, holding and operating roads, railroads, and tramways, for the transportation of Red Granite and other substances and supplies to and from the quarries and works, and using the same for the purposes aforesaid, and all other purposes for which roads, railroads and tramways may be used; and of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, hiring or holding such wharves, water lots, docks, and piers, as may be deemed necessary or proper for the working of their quarries, the storing and shipment of stone and other substances, or for protection and safety of shipping, and constructing and holding dwellings and other works and buildings for the employees of the Company, and of doing all other things which the Company may deem essential or conducive to the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and the said Company shall have all other the powers, rights and privileges made incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1875 Fredericton, March 13. This morning the opponents of the Utopia Red Granite Co. bill called the question on its third reading, when it was finally passed."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 13, 1875 Mr. McKay committed the bill to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company, St. George, Mr. Jones in the chair. A discussion came up on a section of the bill providing for exemption from taxation for three years. Hon. Mr. Stevenson referred to the length of time consumed in getting such companies into operation, and the fact that no profits could be realized for three years. The other companies in precisely similar positions are exempted and the people are willing that this company also should be so favored. A division being taken on the motion to adopt the exempting clause, it was agreed to on the following vote: Yeas. - King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Perley, Burns, Blanchard, Johnson, Smith, Flewelling, McLeod, McKay, Butler, Ryan, Elder, Rogers, Cotterell - 17. Nays. - Fraser, Kelly, Willis, Covert, Keans, Phillips, Austin, Robinson, Dow, Barker, Davidson, Humphrey, Pickard, Swim, Leighton - 15. The bill was

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 27, 1875 Bill to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Co. passed."
Codes: G3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 1, 1885 Dominion of Canada } Province of New Brunswick} County of Charlotte} General Co-Partnership Certificate made and signed as required by the Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 97, Sections 15 and 16. We, the undersigned, have agreed to enter into, and have entered into a general Co-Partnership, and do hereby certify as required by the Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 97, Sections 15 and 16:-1. That the name, style and firm under which the said Co- Partnership is to be conducted is Milne, Coutts & Co. 2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said Co-Partnership is the business of quarrying, getting out, cutting, manufacturing, polishing, and selling and dealing in granite and other stone, and buying all such materials, and stuff and commodities as may be necessary and incidental to such business and properly connected therewith, and running in connection therewith a general retail store on a cash basis at any time, when in the judgement of a majority of the said partners it is thought advisable. 3. The rspective names and places of residence of the different partners are:- Alexander Gray Milne, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. William Coutts, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. James Watt, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. Alexander Milne, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. Charles Johnson, Junior, of Saint George aforesaid; his place of residence is Saint George, N.B. John D. Chipman, of Saint Stephen, in the said County of

Charlotte; his residence is Saint Stephen, N.B. Julius T. Whitlock, of Saint Stephen aforesaid; his place or residence is Saint Stephen, N.B. 4. That the principal place of business of the Co- Partnership is at Saint George aforesaid. 5. That the articles were this day entered into, made and concluded, and that the said Partnership begun as of the first day of January past, and is to continue and terminate on the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, unless dissolved by operation of law, otherwise than by the death of any of the partners, or by mutual consent of all the partners. In witness whereof we the said partners have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Alex. G. Milne, William Coutts, James Watt, Alex. Milne, Charles Johnson, John D. Chipman, Julius T. Whitlock. Signed by A.G. Milne, William Couuts,} James Watt, Alex. Milne, Charles } Johnson, Jr., John D. Chipman, and } Julius T. Whitlock, in my presence, } Samuel Johnson. -- Charlotte County: Be it remembered, that on this fifth day of March, A.D., 1885, before me, Samuel Johnson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace an and for the County of Charlotte, personally appeared Alexander Gray Milne, William Coutts, James Watt, Alexander Milne, and Charles Johnson, Junior, five of the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Certificate of General Co- Partnership, and each for himself acknowledged that he executed and signed the said Certificate for the purpose therein set forth. Also on the ninth day of March, A.D., 1885, personally appeared before me, John D. Chipman and Julius T. Whitlock, the two other persons whose names are subscribed to the said Certificate of General Co- Partnership, and each for himself acknowledged that he executed the said Certificate for the purpose therein set forth. Samuel Johnson, J.P. Filed in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County, this 17th March, 1885. H.H. Hatch, Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 30, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, of intention to apply by Petition under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, for Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, incorporating the applicants and such other persons asmay become subscribers in the Company thereby created a body politic and corporate under the said Act.1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Welsford Red Granite Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought are - For the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of Red Granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands, and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of mines and quarries, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds; and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying. 3. The chief place of business of said Company shall be at Welsford, in the county of Queen's, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of said Company is to be Fifty thousand Dollars, divided into one thousand Shares, of Fifty Dollars each; of which two hundred shares, amounting to Ten thousand Dollars, have been actually subscribed. 5. The following are the names, addresses and callings of the several applicants, of whom the first five named are to be first or Provisional Directors of the Company. Brunswick Sancton, of the City of New York, banker; Arthur J. Trueman, of the City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; John A. Chesley, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; Robert Wisely, of the City of Saint John, gentleman; John Connor, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; John Kelly, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; Isaac Holstein, of the City of New York, mineralogist; Levi H. Young, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; W. Alonzow Chesley, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer; John J. Forrest, of the City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; Joseph W. Hazelhurst, of the City of Saint John, manufacturer. Dated this 15th day of October, A.D. 1889. Curry & Vincent, Sols. for Applicants."
Royal Gazette - Feb. 26, 1890 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty sixth day of February, A.D. 1890, incorporating Robert Wisely, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; John Connor, of the same place, manufacturer; John Kelly, of the same place, manufacturer; Levi H. Young, of the same place, manufacturer; W. Alonzo Chesley, of the same place, manufacturer; Arthur L. Trueman, of the same place, barrister-at-law; John A. Chesley, of the same place, manufacturer; Lemuel A. Curry, of the same place, barrister-at-law; and George R. Vincent, barrister-at- law; for the purpose of quarrying, polishing and selling of Red Granite; and also the acquiring, holding, selling and conveying of lands and of rights and interests in lands within the Province of New Brunswick, for Mining and other purposes incidental to mining and quarrying, and the working of Mines and Quarries, and the raising, selling and exporting of and dealing in Ores and Minerals of all kinds, and all other purposes connected with the business of mining and quarrying; by the name of The Welsford Red Granite Company, with a total capital of Fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of Fifty dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the twenty sixth day of February, A.D. 1890. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Codes: G3 / LIME / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily News - Apr. 12, 1875 Legislature. - An act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An act to incorporate The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An act to incorporate the Utopia Red Granite Company of St. George. An act to incorporate the Digdeguash Red Granite Company."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Daily News - Oct. 10, 1870 Provincial Exhibition ... Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $20. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. The Judges consider it very creditable to Prof. Bailey and

the Province. Best collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, $10. Combustible Materials - L.W. Bailey - 1st prize, $10. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, $4. Clays and Sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st. $4. Mr. Davidson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queens, 1st, $5.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, $10. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, $4. Some very well made curling stones were exhibited by James Neil, of Fredericton."

Codes: G3 / LIME / GYP / Z2 / D4 / IDX_Names: Granite; Lime - General; Gypsum; Sandstone, Building
LEGI / Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Elgin Albertite; Legislation,
Royal Gazette - Apr. 15, 1874 Passed April 8th: An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Actto incorporate the Hopewell Freestone Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company."

Codes: G3 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Granite; Mineral Springs;
St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 14, 1875 Village of St. George. - A St. George correspondent of the Calais Times gives a graphic account of what he terms the loveliest village in the Dominion, pointing out its great natural beauties, its hills and dales, its alluvial soil, its trade, its great natural resources - red granite, copper, lime, mineral springs, ... Six miles from St. George, on the St. Johnpost road, there are a number of springs known as the 'Mineral Springs' noted for there curative properties..... ... The most interesting industry in St. Georgeat present, is the Red Granite Works of the Bay of Fundy Company. As you may be aware, the manufacture of this valuable stone has hitherto been confined to Scotland which has supplied the world with it. The Bay of Fundy Co., are now about fairly started, and employ upwards of 100 hands, filling orders for different parts of the U.S. and Canada. The wide circuit from which the orders come, and the large business showered upon the Co., in this unprecedented dull year, goes to prove the demand to be extraordinary in good times."

Codes: G3 / STAT / IDX_Names: Granite; Statistics;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 24, 1879 S.J. Exports, 24th: I.C.R. to Toronto - N.B. Red Granite Co., 4 boxes granite"

Codes: G3 / Z2 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Granite; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 19, 1876 Passed Apr. 13:An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreau Red Granite and Freestone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: G6 / G3 / J7 / Z2 LIME / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Granite; Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire
GYP / X1 / STAT / Clay, etc.; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 18, 1846 Manufactures, Mines and Fisheries:.. Saint John County brick manufactories pottery ""There are Mines and quarries of limestone, freestone, granite, coal and gypsum in various parts of the Province, but the operations are of a very limited extent, and no means of collecting authentic informationhave been devised."" The further information required by the form of the Return is, as respects mines and quarries, the number, name, situation, and description of the mines and quarries; the name of the mineral substances; the quantity, produce and value ..."

Codes: G6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Gazette - Sep. 6, 1894 A Fish in Clay. - At M. Ryan's brickyard the other day, while the men were digging in the clay twenty- five feet below the surface, they found a perfectly preserved skeleton of a fish. It would be interesting to know how it got there. Mr. Ryan is preserving the specimen.- Fredericton Gleaner."

Codes: G6 / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Bricks - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone,
etc.; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 6, 1824 St. Andrews Exports 1823:Brick 31 M.Grindstones 40 number"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Dec. 20, 1823 We understand Dr. Hunt purposes to give Six Lectures on Chemistry and Geology, premised with a short Dissertation on the modern nomenclature of the Materia Chemica. The Nitrous Oxide, or Exhilarating Gas to be exhibited, and its nature and properties explained, and during the course a number of experiments will be attempted illustrative of Chemical Phenomena. The arrangement and position of the Primary and Secondary Rocks, &c. will be illustrated by Drawings done expressly for the purpose. The whole intended to excite the .?. to useful study, to facilitate the approach to scientific knowledge as connected with the improvements of the arts. Tickets to Subscribers for the course will be Four Dollars. As an accommodation to persons who may wish to attend a particular Lecture they can be admitted by Tickets for the evening. Should it be found that Six Lectures are insufficient to finish the intended course, they will be continued till it is completed, without additional expense to Subscribers."

City Gazette - Feb. 5, 1824 Communicated. - On Saturday evening next, Dr. Hunt will give his concluding Lecture. (Geology;) illustrated by Drawings of primitive and secondary formations. ""If the practical utility of Geology be questioned, nothing is more easily demonstrated; and it augers well that its pursuit in this respect is daily extending. To refer to two or three instances only, to mining, farming, and building."" That these Provinces contain valuable minerals there can be little doubt, and it requires but a small share of study, to acquire sufficient knowledge to form a judgement where the probability exists of their deposition; but when found it requires a further knowledge to ascertain whether the research or working, will be attended with profit or advantage, and this knowledge may be considered as altogether

Nova Scotian - Aug. 7, 1828 Editorial on Geology and Mineralogy ..... A Society might easily be formed here, and another at St. John, for the purpose of making full collections of Mineralogical specimens, and watching over this branch of science; and, with a very trifling expense either of time or money, might, in a few years, by the emulation and interest which they would create, and by the judicious application of honorary rewards, do much towards the acquisition of correct and valuable information ...."

Weekly Observer - Jul. 26, 1836 We have authority to state that replies have been received from the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and from Dr. Thompson,Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow, to the letters of inquiry some time since addressed to those distinguished gentlemen, respecting a Lecturer in Natural History and Experimental Philosophy for King's College, Fredericton. In consequence of an expected vacancy in the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a resolution was lately adopted by the College Council, requiring in the gentlemen who might be appointed to fill such vacancy, a thorough competency to give instruction in Experimental Philosophy; a resolution was at the same time passed, requiring any gentleman who might be appointed to the Lectureship, to be equally well versed in Mineralogy and Geology. - Royal Gazette."

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Feb. 16, 1837 Geological Survey - The House of Assembly have granted the sum of œ300 for a Geological Survey of the whole Province. We hope our friend Mr. Aaron Inglewood will make an early application for the appointment as Surveyor, or at least for a part of the grant to enable him to prosecute the work he so auspiciously

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 21, 1837 Geological Survey. - February 11. - In Committee of Supply, on the Petition of Francis Peabody and others, praying for a grant of money, to prepare a Geological survey of the northern section of the Province, being read, Mr. Street said, that the petition itself fully explained its object, - and rendered it unnecessary for him to enlarge upon it. The petitioners prayed for the means of obtaining a Geological survey of their section of the country; it was a matter of considerable importance, and well worthy the consideration of the Legislature, because it was highly desirable that the resources of the country should be known. He believed that various useful minerals might be found in the northern parts of the Province, and advantageously worked; and it was very desirable that a scientific exploration should be made. The Hon. Member then moved a Resolution for a grant of money for that purpose. Mr. Speaker had some doubts of the propriety of such a grant at present. He thought it would be better that all such operations should be left to Mining Companies, whose proper business and interest it would be, to search for useful minerals. A mining company was already in existence, which might turn its attention to the subject. There would be great difficulty in finding a person properly qualified to make such a survey; and he (Mr. Speaker), feared that any grant of money would only be thrown away. It was already well known what minerals were in the country, and coal was actually now worked. The province had no funds to spare for mere visionary speculations, on which too much money had already been thrown away. Mr. Street could not consider this project as at all visionary; he believed it quite possible to ascertain the natural resources of the country, without a great outlay of money; and he thought the period now arrived, when they should be thoroughly known. For the last few years there had been such great uncertainty in agricultural pursuits, that attention should as much as possible be turned to the encouragement of commercial operations. - He thought that Dr. Gesner, of Nova Scotia, might be induced to undertake the work; and if so, the grant would be very advantageously expended, as that gentleman was known to be a scientific and competent person. About œ150, probably, would be sufficient; and such an operation might be the means of opening new sources of trade to the country. Mr. Speaker replied, that if a dozen of the ablest geologists in the world were employed at present in this Province, it would be quite impossible for them to make an effectual exploration, unless they first cleared away the forests from the face of the ground. It could be only a mere partial and insufficient operation, in the present wilderness state of this Province. Let the Legislature, then, encourage the existing staple exports of the country; and when those resources declined, it would be time enough to search for others. But at present the country was not prepared for such Surveys. Mr. Wyer said he would support the motion, if it was amended, so as to include both the ""northern and western parts of the Province;"" as such a Survey was quite as desirable in one as the other. Messrs. J.M. Wilmot, Connell, and Brown, briefly supported the sentiments of the hon. Speaker; and Messrs. End, Weldon, and Woodward, those of Mr. Street. On the question, the Committee divided as follows:- Yeas - Messrs. Street, Ford, Stewart, Weldon, Partelow, End, Woodward, Taylor, Rankin, and Allen - 10.Nays - Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Connell, McLeod, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, D.L. Robinson, Freeze, Morehouse, Burns, Palmer, Hannington, J.M. Wilmot - 14. And therefore it was decided in the negative."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 11, 1837 Kings College, Fredericton, October 7, 1837. At a meeting of the College Council this day held, Dr. James Robb was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry andNatural History; and Mr. George Roberts, Senior Master of the Collegiate School. The Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural history, will give three Courses of Lectures in the Academical year, commencing on the first Tuesday in Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms, respectively..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 21, 1837 LETTER V. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: From the cursory view already taken of the Province of New Brunswick, and the information derived from the most current sources, it appears that there is a peculiarityin the arrangement of the rocky strata of the country, as interesting as it is singular, much important matter may often be collected by a reference to a correct geographical map of any part of the world in regard to the situation and character of its different rock, more especially when the mountains are accurately laid down, and the courses of the rivers are correctly marked. Granite and other primary rocks form the most elevated portions of the earth, the secondary formations are placed at a lower level, and the tertiary strata generally occupy the valleys. This remark will apply more frequently to the older deposits; and often where the rocks forming any part of a chain of mountains are discovered, the practical geologist can trace their continuance to great distances, unaided by other information than that obtained from the distant appearance of the hills, and a knowledge of the most remarkable characters of the rivers that may happen to flow from them. When rivers take their rise in, and flow from primary and transition districts towards the sea, their channels are often obstructed by upturned strata, or dykes of crystaline rocks, hence lakes have been found in basins where outlets are more shallow than their beds, and consequently vast quantities of water remain confined 9 even in very elevated situations. The overflowings of these lakes produce rivers, those, the streams collected from the dissolving snow, rain and springs, in their journey towards the sea, descend from step to step producing either the sublime fall or the dangerous rapid. Beholding only the more superficial parts of this planet, the student in geognasy might suppose all its various materials were placed in the utmost confusion, and most astonishing disorder. But upon strict enquiry it will be found that the rocks are deposited in the most beautiful order of succession, and the greatest harmony prevails throughout the whole of inanimate creation. The different orders of rocks are piled mountain upon mountain, and hill upon hill, succeeding each other according to a scale adapted to the wants of man, and display the most exalted power, wisdom, and benificence. The lofty and almost barren primitive rock, scarcely sustaining with food the Shepherd's bleating flock, affords the richest metals; the transition and secondary formations supply coal, iron, salt, and lime, while the tertiary deposits contain the valleys ""covered with corn."" In proportion to the height of the mountains and the distance, so is the velocity of the water increased, hence falls, rapids, and cascades are produced, and make a beautiful part of the highland scenery. Not so with the river that traverses the newer and more level deposits; scarcely raised above the surface of the sea it steals silently along, and admitting commerce to pass over its bosom; it slowly mingles with the mighty deep, where its journey terminates. A brief explanation of these facts can hardly be given than by a reference to the St. John River, which in its course passes over primary transition, secondary, and tertiary formations. Crossing granite and limestone at its entrance, the falls of this river display the peculiar effects of these rocks on the passage of the stream, and the water collected above comes thundering headlong from their elevated masses. The river then extends along the border of a great coal field, and peacefully reaches the Meductic, where the older formations display the same characteristics by giving rise to a tremendous rapid. At the Grand Falls the river is compelled to pass over almost vertical layers of slate, and bounding from precipices to precipice makes a sudden leap of a hundred and twenty feet. Commencing at Shepody a chain of high hills extends along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, westerly, and within a few miles of the shore. It crosses the St. John embracing the Falls, and occupies the rugged hills of marble and greywacke, so conspicuous in that part of the country. In this range is included the lofty hills of the Nerepis, Eagle and Bald Mountains. Following a curvilinear course this chain continues uninteruptedly near Loon, Oromocto, and Eel River Lakes, and from thence to the notorious Mars Hill. From this point it appears 10 that chain divides into two branches, one extending in a westerly direction into the State of Maine, and another towards the northeast, reaching the Bay of Chaleur. In the western part of the county of Gloucester, there is a large tract of mountainous land, which is continued into the district of Gaspe. Granite and other primary rocks are the principal constituents of these mountains, and the transition marble, greywacke and slate, in contact with them form a broad zone on each side. By referring to a map of the Province, it will appear that the primary district constitutes the segment of a vast circle, or, a line describing a cone, the base of which extends from Shediac, on the Gulf Shore, to Bathurst, with the apex reaching into the county of York. The tract of country included in this elliptical figure may be compared to a deep bay, having primordial rocks placed around the greatest portion of its border. The whole of the area thus enclosed on three of its sides by granitic mountains, and the superimposed transition series, have its limits fixed in a South-east direction by the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where its strata lie buried beneath the sea. The whole of this extensive portion of the county may be justly termed a coal field, which in magnitude will exceed any in Great Britain. In it the rocks of the carboniferous order are predominant, and at numerous points on its surface outcroppings of coal have been discovered. It has been remarked, that Nova Scotia abounds in the most useful of all mineral substances, and certainly her deposits of coal are scarcely surpassed by any in the world. But it is, nevertheless, certain, that the coal district of New Brunswick is of greater dimensions than that of the sister province, and evidently contains an inexhaustible supply of the bituminous fuel. It must not be supposed, however, that the boundaries of the coal district of New Brunswick can now be clearly defined, or that its superficies can be measured on a geographical map. There are numerous irregularities along its borders where other rocks may intrude into it to considerable distances. But, his brief, and perhaps imperfect outline will be found sufficiently correct for general

purposes, until the country shall be explored, and its different formations be clearly ascertained. Like the imperfect chart of the mariner, it points out the position of continents, islands, rivers and bays, while the survey of the lesser creeks and estuaries have been altogether omitted. With such a chart the crew of Columbus would have been satisfied, and never have manifested to their intrepid master any symptoms of disobedience or revolt. Nor must it be believed, that at any part of the country thus denominated its coal district, the bituminous mineral can be obtained. Many large portions of its surface are deeply covered with beds of conglomerate, and new red sandstone, rocks always found above the coal. At other places there are probably enormous dykes of trap, and faults that will defy the miners skill; therefore the situations may be few where mining can be conducted with profit, and where the coal may be so placed as to admit of an easy and cheap transportation. To discover these, the skill of the practical geologist is required, and to expose the minerals connected with the carboniferous strata, and other rocks associated with them affords scope for his labour, and patient investigation. Before leaving this part of the subject it may be remarked, that the situation of the unified coal district of the two Provinces, is somewhat singular, being placed along the sides of a Bay, which forms a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the Island of Cape Breton on its southern border. Dr. Buckland in his Bridgewater Treatise, vol.1, page 64, remarks of the great coal series that ""it is in this formation chiefly, that the remains of plants of a former world have been preserved, and converted into beds of mineral coal; having been transported to the bottom of former seas and estuaries, or lakes, and buried in beds of sand and mud, which have since been changed into sandstone and shale."" This opinion is confirmed by the discoveries of almost every geologist. At Partridge Island River in Nova Scotia, the water has produced a section of the rocks belonging to a coal basin, which was evidently in a former condition of the earth a lake. The rocks are exposed a mile and a half along the side of the river. In that distance there are five strata containing the remains of (Mytili) fresh water muscles; these strata are nearly perpendicular, and are now from one hundred feet, to a half mile apart. They are interstratified with sandstone containing numerous remains of vegetables and whole trunks of trees, plainly shewing that at some former and remote period, the bottom of a lake was covered with myriads of shellfish, which were time after time buried by sand and the timber floated down from the neighboring hills. And it is far from being improbable that the great coal district already mentioned was a broad and deep estuary, or bay, of which the Gulf of St. Lawrence still forms a part. To those who first approach this subject, such opinions may be startling indeed, but they are not more surprising, than that whole forests of fossil trees are now standing beneath the sea, having their once thriving trunks converted into solid rock, and their former luxuriant foliage now broken from its stoney sculpture by each succeeding wave; or, that the bones of numerous tribes of gigantic animals should be exhumed from the bowels of the earth, on which they have no living successors. The rocks of the carboniferous order also appear at Prince Edward Island, where they are generally covered with the new red sandstone, and its associated beds of limestone and gypsum. 12 It does not appear that in the attempt to fix theboundary line between the province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, the mineral deposits in the disputed territory were ever taken into consideration, but there can be little doubt that they are some of the objects, the inhabitants of that State seem so desirous to possess. It is remarkable that the coal district of New Brunswick should terminate but a short distance from the line separating the two countries, which if fixed according to the warmest desires of the Americans, would probably leave all the coal beyond their borders; and although distant as it might be found from situations favorable to its transportation, to those who possess scarcely a ton of that valuable mineral in their own State, even a small part of the New Brunswick deposit would be very acceptable, especially in the smelting and manufacture of iron profusely given to both sides. At many places within this district, coal has been discovered. The strata being intersected by numerous rivers and creeks, have become worn down, and superficial layers have been exposed. Some of these have been worked, but they are generally too thin to offer many inducements for mining operations, and the coal taken so near the surface has been found to be of an inferior quality. No scientific examination of the Province has been made to discover its mineral wealth, and a large portion of its surface, covered with a thick forest, remains unexplored, and unknown to all but a few of the native Indians, who have often brought away pieces of ore found in the mountains of the wilderness. One exception in the above remark, is afforded by the Salmon River Coal Company, who are now boring the strata at the head of the Grand Lake, and have penetrated to the depth of two hundred feet with the best prospects of ultimate success in finding a deep stratum of the bituminous mineral. It is by no means surprising that the public mind should so long have overlooked one of the natural resources of the country, and permitted substances ultimately connected with her welfare to remain unnoticed. The inhabitants of the Province possessing all the facilities of navigation have directed their energies to the timber growing on the surface, an object more immediately exposed to their senses, and offering a more immediate profit than the minerals hidden beneath the soil. But the time is near, when, like the Americans, the inhabitants of this flourishing colony will see the propriety of examining almost every rock of the Province, not only to discover coal, and the ores of the metals, but also to obtain lime, and thereby secure their agricultural interest. The money and labor thus expended will yield as profitable a return as the vast sums appropriated for such purposes in making geological surveys in Great Britain, France, and the United States, when nothing has been left unsought for, that would add 13 to national wealth. Enquiries of this kind will ever be of the highest importance to the country where they are instituted; they not only reveal proper objects of lawful industry and enterprise, but retain the surplus earnings of the people among themselves, by obtaining those articles from their own labor which are now altogether imported from other countries. Nor are such investigations less useful in restraining the misguided speculations of individuals, who without a proper knowledge of the materials and circumstances connected with their adventurous passion, rush headlong into useless expenditure, until their prospects are blighted by the discovery of some fact which might have been foreseen at the commencement of their career. Numerous are the instances even in England, where men of great wealth have been ruined by ignorant pretenders, who, without an acquaintance with the leading principles of geology have found when it was too late, ""that it is not all gold that glitters"". Vast sums of money have been expended in boring for coal, where it could never be procured. Micaceous oxide of iron has been mistaken for silver, iron pyrites for gold, and the wonderful charm of the mineral rod has proved a fruitful source of deception among the credulous and ambitious seekers of the precious metals. At one place in the United States, pieces of coal had been found on the sea shore, and thousands of dollars were expended in searching for the rich deposit to which it was supposed to belong, nor were the speculators disposed to desist, until an aged inhabitant residing at a distance, rode to the spot, and informed him that the fuel they had found, was part of the cargo of a ship stranded on the coast many years ago. It is to prevent mankind from falling into such errors that use of science should be extended, and while the ultimate object of national prosperity are kept in view, to

N.B. Courier - Dec. 8, 1838 Mechanics' Institute. - ..... The season is to be opened by an introductory lecture from Dr. Gesner, on Monday evening next, at the St. John Hotel; this is to be followed by a series of experimental lectures from Mr.

Novascotian - Dec. 20, 1838 St. John, N.B. Mechanics Institute. - Doctor Gesner opened the Session, and was to be followed by Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. ...."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 6, 1838 The Advancement of Science. - About twelve months ago a few gentlemen of this place anxious to do something towards the diffusion of scientific knowledge here, and in particular to afford the means of pursuing that useful branch of inquiry which studies the structure of the earth and seeks to discover the nature of its surface, sought to avail themselves of Capt. Yule's return to Great Britain by requesting him to obtain for them a series of works on geology and mineralogy together with a collection of specimens of rocks, ores, metals, fossils, gems, &c. and the tests and apparatus necessary for the purposes of experiment. Their request was most promptlyand kindly complied with by that gentleman, who on his arrival in England fulfilled his undertaking, and the desiderata arrived here a week or two ago, accompanied by a donation from the gallant officer himself, who thereby shews that he appreciates arts as well as arms. The original contributors, through whose means this peculiar importation was procured, have handsomely and generously laid the whole open for the use of the public, under certain rules and regulations which they submitted for the approval of a general meeting of whoever chose to attend, and which was held on Tuesday last. We have seldom participated so heartily - so fervently in the anxiety of persons engaged in any incipient purpose, as we did on that occasion, when we beheld so many influential gentlemen blending with the less pretending classes of society and the aspiring youngsters, all equally emulous of the end for which they had been called together. John Wilson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Frye was requested to act as Secretary. The preparatory suggestions of a committee of the original contributors having been submitted to the meeting, they were considered seriatim, and agreed to in the spirit with few alterations in the letter. Rules and Regulations of the Geological and Mineralogical Society of Saint Andrews, New Brunswick. The intention of forming this society is, to diffuse a spirit of enquiry into, and a taste for Geology and Mineralogy - to cultivate these branches of science especially with a view of acquiring a knowledge of the nature and features of the Earth's surface in our immediate neighborhood - and to establish a Museum for specimens, and natural curiosities, and such other useful purposes as may be determined upon. In order the better to attain these objects, the following rules shall be adopted for its government. 1. It shall be called the St. Andrews Geological and Mineralogical Society. It shall have a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and six Committee men - who shall constitute a General Committee of Management, to be elected annually by ballot on the first Monday of January. 2. The duty of the Committee shall be to manage, direct, and superintend the concerns of the county; and to report to its meetings the proceedings immediately intervening. 3. Every Member of this Society shall pay seven Shillings and six pence in advance; and the family of any member who gives a donation of twenty shillings shall be intitled to visit the Museum and the Meetings. 4. Any person wishing to become a member of this Society, must be accompanied by a member, and approved of by the Committee. 5. The funds of the Society (after defraying incidental charges) shall be expended in procuring minerals, books, and such useful instruments and information as may from time to time be judged expedient. 6. It shall in the duty of every member to use his best endeavors to collect specimens and deposit them in the Museum, with a description of the location where found; and also to communicate any important discovery to the Committee, who will report the same to the society as circumstances may authorize. 7. Members and others handling the specimens shall do so with the utmost care, and replace them in their proper situations and shall apprize the person in charge, of any accident or injury that may have happened to them. 8. The Books belonging to the Society shall be wholly under the direction of the Committee. 9. Every member shall have the privilege of taking a stranger or friend to visit the museum when open. 10. The museum shall be open every Saturday from 3 till 4 o'clock p.m., in winter, and from 5 to 6 in summer; and also at such times as may be convenient to the person in charge. 11. Such members as desire it, may be entitled as a Club for mutual improvement in the objects of the Society, and shall have free access to the Museum when it is not otherwise occupied. 12. Any proposed alteration in the Rules or addition to them, shall be submitted to the Committee; and if approved of by it shall afterwards be submitted to the approval of a general or quarterly meeting, which shall be on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, in each year. The meeting then proceeded to choose their office bearers and committee by ballot, after which the following persons were declared to be duly elected: President - Dr. S. Frye, Vice-presidents - John Wilson, } James Rait, } Esqrs. Secretary - John Rodger, Esq. Treasurer - Geo. D. Street, Esq. 3 Committee - Rev. Alex McLean, C.V. Foster, } H..?.. Hatch, } Geo. F. Campbell, } Esqrs. Thomas Sime, } Geo. N. Smith, } We understand that the Committee are in ..?.. for a capacious room, in which the imported articles and

Novascotian - Jan. 18, 1838 A Geological and Mineralogical Society has been formed at St. Andrews. It combines much of the talent, wealth and respectability of the place."

Novascotian - Jun. 14, 1838 The Miramichi Gleaner says, that Mr. Stevens and a party of Miners, supported by a company in Great Britain, had arrived to work some mines in that district."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 14, 1838 Also at the same time and place, will beoffered, a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals comprised within the Counties of Kings and Saint John's, subject to the following restrictions: Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his Mining grounds, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - May 1, 1838 Fredericton Sentinel, April 14. - Dr. Gesner, the able and indefatiguable investigator of the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, has visited Fredericton during the past week, and is about, we understand, to enter on a survey of this Province; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having engaged his valuable services for the purpose, agreeably to an appropriation made by the Legislature in their late session. Dr. Gesner proposes to make a commencement on Charlotte county; but the time, we trust, is not very distant, when the basin of our great river will be

Royal Gazette - Apr. 3, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 7) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist.... see original..."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 6, 1839 Geology. - Dr. Gesner's Lectures on Geology continue to excite much interest. His day course is most respectably attended by ladies and gentlemen. The lecturedelivered before the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last, on the origin of coal, evinced a perfect knowledge on the subject, on the part of the Lecturer; and the clear, animated, and eloquent manner in treating on this interesting topic, afforded the highest satisfaction to his delighted audience. The next Lecture before the Institute will be given on Monday evening next."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 10, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 8)By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ...... see original......."

Weekly Chronicle - Apr. 12, 1839 Dr. Gesner will deliver his next lecture before the Mechanics' Institute at the St. John Hotel, on Friday evening the 12th instant, and the concluding lecture of his course on Monday next."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 9) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original..."

Weekly Observer - Dec. 17, 1839 Mechanics' Institute. - Dr. Gesner delivered a most interesting and intellectual Lecture on Electricity, last evening, before a large and most respectable audience, who appeared to take a deep interest in the subject. - The concluding lecture on Electricity will be delivered by Dr. G. on Monday evening next."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 9, 1839 Geology of New Brunswick. - It has been believed by many that Geology is a science of limited usefulness, and not calculated to excite much, if any interest, beyond the extraordinary facts which it develops with regard to the remains of animals and plants, now found in some of the hardest rocks. But if there ever was a time when mankind derived no benefit from this branch of Natural History, that time has passed away, and the labours of the Geologist have become of incalculable importance. Last year the House of Assembly placed a small sum at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of commencing a Geological Survey of the Province, and His Excellency Sir John Harvey, with his usual desire to promote the welfare of the country, employed Dr. Gesner to carry the intended object into effect. A report of the survey, as far as it has been made, has, within, a few days, been laid before the different branches of the Legislature, and which was printed at our Office. The importance of such exploration is well set forth in the introductory part of the report to it, therefore, a reference is given for a brief view of the object and results of an investigation which has already, by a number of valuable discoveries, shewn how the wealth of the Province is to be increased, by applying those resources which, from ignorance or inattention, have hitherto been suffered to remain inactive. The writer states very justly, at page 7, that hitherto the energies of the Province have been directed to the exportation of Timber in its various forms, and the commerce of the Colony has been greatly enlarged from the fine forests which formerly occupied the interior of the country. But Timber is gradually becoming more scarce, - the expense of procuring it is annually increasing, and the time will come when other objects for exportation must be sought for. It is, then, certainly desirable that other resources of the country should be opened, and while the agricultural districts are encouraged and protected, the riches contained in the bosom of the earth should not be overlooked. Much to the credit of Charlotte County, it appears that the Agricultural Society (the only efficient one in existence in the Province), is exerting its salutary influence in that quarter, and it will be seen in their last report how highly Marl is estimated, by the compliment paid to its discoverer. It is far from being improbable, that in other parts of the country, as well as in the County of Charlotte, there are collections of Marl, which by future examinations, may be rendered of infinite service to the country. On page 2, there is also the following remark - ""Almost all the Coal used in the Province is imported from England and Nova Scotia, and it is a singular fact, that the steamboats plying on the river between Saint John and the Capital, are propelled by imported fuel; while during each of their trips, they pass over a coal field now known to contain vast quantities of that imported combustible."" This may, indeed, be called a singular fact. But it may be inquired, how is it possible for those who are engaged in other pursuits, and who are ..?.. by science and experience, to lay hold of treasures buried in the bowels within a few feet of rich marl, - the masters of our steamboats may move amidst beds of coal, and, in both instances, those valuable substances may remain useless until the practical geologist shall direct both to the material which they so much require in their different occupations."

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Miramichi Gleaner - Feb. 12, 1839 Geological Survey of the Province. - It will be remembered that the Legislature during its sitting last year, placed at the disposal of His Excellency, a certain sum to be expended in a Geological Survey of the Province. In compliance with this Resolution, his Excellency requested Dr. Gesner, to undertake the important task. He did so, and through the kindness of the author we obtained by the last post, a copy of theReport which he has drawn up of his labours; printed in a pamphlet form, extending to 87 pages. The short time which has elapsed since its receipt, has not enabled us to peruse the work. We shall, however, do so, and make such extracts from it, as shall strike us as being interesting to our numerous readers."

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Feb. 15, 1839 Geological Survey - Dr. Gesner's first Report on the Geological Survey of the Province has been kindly handed to us, and for which we feel much obliged. - Dr. Gesner has exhibited in his report a pleasing picture ofthe internal resources of our highly favoured land: he has shown that his labours of research have been indefatigable, and we hope that they will eventually prove a permanent benefit to the Province of New Brunswick."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 18, 1839 Extract from first geological report of the province ... see original ... (part 1)"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 1) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original..."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. This work has been so extensively noticed, and reviewed by our contemporaries, that we shall content ourselves with an acknowledgement of its receipt at our office. But as we believe that we cannot occupy our pages more advantageously, thereby assisting in the diffusion of the important information which Dr. Gesner has compressed in this small volume, we shall copy the work entire in our Journal."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 23, 1839 Extract from first geological report of the province ... see original ... (part 2)"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 27, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 2) by Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original ..."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 2, 1839 Extract from first geological report of the province ... see original ... (part 3)"

N.B. Courier - Mar. 2, 1839 Lectures on Geology. - It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that, in compliance with the wishes of a number of our most respectable citizens, Dr. Gesner proposes to deliver a course of Lectures on the important and interesting science of Geology, in this City. Apart from the valuable information which will be made public on the occasion, Dr. G's well known qualities as a lecturer, and the devotion of his time and talentsto the study of the science, warrant us in anticipating a delightful and instructive treat, particularly as the information obtained by the Doctor in his recent researches in this Province will form a prominent part in the lectures; and it affords us much pleasure to find that arrangements have been made for having the lectures repeated before the Mechanics' Institute in the

Royal Gazette - Mar. 6, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 3)By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ...... see original......."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 13, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 4) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original..."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 20, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 5) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original..."

N.B. Courier - Mar. 23, 1839 Dr. Gesner's third lecture on Geology, before the Mechanics Institute, was delivered on Tuesday evening last. The room was well filled with both Ladies and Gentlemen, who evinced the most marked attention to the different parts of the subject which the learned gentleman introduced. The next lecture will be on Tuesday evening - Subject - The formation of coal, &c. - Herald."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Royal Gazette - Mar. 27, 1839 The Lectures on Geology, which Dr. Robb has lately been delivering at King's College. Fredericton, having been concluded on Saturday the 16th instant, during the course of last week, the following letter, which we have been requested to insert, was addressed to that Gentleman by those who attended them. Fredericton, March 20, 1839 Dear Sir:- Having attended your late course of Lectures on Geology, we beg leave to express to you our best thanks for the instruction and entertainment we have derived from them. The subject is most interesting in itself, and to many of your hearers it was entirely new. Your pains were unwearied, as well in the preparation of your Lectures, as of the specimens and drawings, by which they were so well illustrated, and you did ample justice to the topics you selected for the short course to which you were necessarily confined. We feel that you are justly entitled to the commendation so desirable to every public instructor, of having conveyed much useful knowledge in a very attractive form. We are, dear Sir, Your faithful servants, (Signed) Ward Chipman, Chief Justice. Edwin Botsford, Executive and Legislative Councillor. Geo. F. Street, Member Legislative Council. George Coster, Archdeacon. Charles J. Peters, Att'. Gen. William Black, M.L.C. W.F.W. Owen, of Campobello, Member House of Assembly. William End, M. of Assembly. Hugh Johnston, M.E. Council. John M. Wilmot, M. Assembly. Charles Simonds, Speaker of the House of Assembly. Alex. Rankin, M. Assembly. William McLeod, M. Assembly.7 Henry T. Partelow, Member of the Assembly. Charles Fisher, M. Assembly. W. Wilson, Mem. Assembly. James Taylor, M. Assembly. David McAlmon, M. Assembly. A. Barbarie, M. Assemlby. D. Hanington, M. Assembly. James Brown, Jun., M. Assembly. George Garden, Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Assembly. Chas. P. Wetmore, Clerk of the House of Assembly. J. Birkmyre, A.M., Minister of the Church of Scotland. Colin Allan, M.D. J.M. Sterling, A.B., Curate of Christ Church. J.B. Toldervy, M.D. J. Simpson, Queen's Printer. Charles J. Peters, Jun. George Roberts, } Masters of James Holbrook, } Col. School. David S. Kerr, Barrister. R. Fulton. W.H. Shore. Francis Beverly. James Robb, Esq., M.D., King's College."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 27, 1839 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. (PART 6) By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. ... see original..."

N.B. Courier - May 4 1839 We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter addressed to Dr. Gesner since his Geological Lectures, by the Gentlemen who attended the day course.It is a compliment to which his great exertions to communicate knowledge, and excite an interest in this community in Scientific Inquiries, justly entitle him. - City Gaz. Sir. - Your Lectures on Geology for the present season being concluded, We, the Subscribers, who have attended the Morning course, beg to express our acknowledgements for the pleasure and information we have derived from your very interesting and instructive observations. We have been particularly gratified by the pains you have taken to illustrate your remarks in this useful science, by drawings prepared for the occasion, and by the exhibition and description of several beautiful specimens, especially those discovered in this and adjoining Province. Your obligating offer also, to allow us to examine your whole collection of fossils and minerals, deserves our best thanks. We sincerely wish you abundant success in the more important duty, to which your Summer months are to be devoted, of developing the mineral resources of the country; and shall be glad, when those labours are concluded, of again receiving your instructions. (Signed) R. Parker B. Robinson Robert F. Hazen William Scovil W.B. Kinnear John Kinnear Geo. D. Robinson W. Scovil, Junior R. Bayard N. Parker J.G. Woodward William Livingstone R. Woodward E.D.W. Ratchford 9 Hugh MacKay R. Wilson Gustavus R. Jarvis H.G. Kinnear John Duncan James Whitney James Paterson I.L. Bedell Thomas Barlow To Abraham Gesner, Esquire, &c. &c. &c."

Weekly Observer - Dec. 15, 1840 ...At the close it was announced that Dr.Gesner would, on Friday evening next, lecture upon Mineralogy, and illustrate his observations by exhibiting specimens of native and foreign minerals. ..."

S.J. Morning News - Dec. 21, 1840 Mineralogy. - Dr. Gesner delivered a very interesting lecture on this useful science, on last Friday evening, before the Mechanic's Institute. He illustrated his subject with a number of rare and beautiful specimens of minerals - explaining the places of their nativity, the materials of their composition, and the various uses to which they are applied. It so to the earth that we owe the largest debt - not only for our means of subsistence, but for the costly gems which adorn the brows of nobles and princes. Comparatively few are acquainted with its invaluable properties; or at least ever bring it within their reflections; and it is only by listening to a treatise on the subject, like that of Friday evening, that we acquire a taste to study a science that conduces so materially to the wealth of the world. The Doctor exhibited, among other minerals, a specimen of Amethyst which is to be found in this Province; and he stated that a piece of the same sort, highly wrought, and beautifully polished, was placed beside the precious stones, which adorn the crown of the King of the French. He also stated that he would use his endeavors to have presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, one of the same class, and of equal beauty, in order that New Brunswick may have the honor of knowing that she contributed one gem to Her Majesty's diadem..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Weekly Observer - Dec. 22, 1840 Mechanics' Institute. - Last evening, Dr. Gesner delivered as exceeding interesting Lecture before the Institute on Mineralogy, exhibiting a number of crystals, ores, and other mineral productions of these Colonies in illustration of his observations. The subject being confined to one Lecture, compelled Dr. Gesner to take a very brief, but comprehensive show of the principles of this Science, and the divisions of the mineral kingdom. - Courier."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 15, 1840 Geology of New Brunswick. - Dr. Gesner's Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, has just been published, and duly laid before His Excellency Sir John Harvey, our worthy and talented Lieutenant Governor. The Report is about the same length as the First one, or nearly ninety pages. It is extremely well written and clear in all its details. We believe it is to the wisdom and foresight of His Excellency that we are indebted, in the first place, for the commencement of this highly important Survey. The many advantages which have already resulted to the Province at large, from the valuable discoveries made by Dr. Gesner, prove the correctness of the warm terms in which His Excellency recommended the Survey to the favorable consideration of the House of Assembly, and his confidence in the talent and ability of our worthy and enterprising Provincial Geologist. We feel satisfied that the immense labor which the Doctor undergoes in the prosecution of his duties, could only be accomplished by an enthusiast of great scientific acquirements. In his opinion, we are fully borne out by the high standing he has already acquired, by his publications alone, among the first Geologists in England. With respect to the great importance of such a Survey, we have only to refer to our noble Mother Country, and, we will find that, even up to this very hour, in consequence of the improvements in the different departments of Science, a minute and searching Survey is going on in every part of England, that vast store-house of mineral wealth. If, therefore, it is still deemed proper and profitable to carry on such a Survey in the Mother Country, where, we may very naturally suppose, that the Government must have been well acquainted both with the Geological and Mineralogical characters of the country many years ago, how much more is it necessary for us, in this unexplored Province, to proceed in the same manner until we acquire sufficient knowledge of the various resources which God, in his infinite wisdom, has stored up in the bowels of the earth for the use and comfort of man? From the discoveries made by Dr. Gesner in two short seasons, we may fearlessly assert that New Brunswick is one of the richest and most important dependence of the British Crown!! With respect to the Scientific department of the Report, our author proves that he is well qualified to discharge the important duties intrusted to him. Although, to those who have never studied the Science of Geology, it may appear a dry, unprofitable and uninviting subject, yet Dr. Gesner never fails, in his writings and public lectures, in rendering it not only pleasing, but even extremely inviting. The gorgeous beauties connected with the science of Geology, rank it next in order to that of Astronomy; 2 for, although the latter Science may more readily captivate and arrest the attention of the common observer by the splendour and brilliancy of the countless worlds which float in yonder distant ether, yet, the former is not less attractive to the patient enquirer, who finds, at every step that he takes in, more and more reason to admire the beauty and harmony which exist in the material world; and fully satisfied that there must be an Almighty Architect who created, and still preserves this ponderous globe of ours in its unvarying revolutions amid the immensity of space - and that the same Omnipotent intelligence must preside over, and preserve in unison all those silent and secret operations, which are still going forward both on its surface and in its deep and fiery caverns! While the astronomer, by the aid of his powerful telescope, surveys the splendid and countless worlds that float in far distant space, all obedient to the Divine will of their Creator, he cannot help being impressed with the most overwhelming conceptions of the magnificence, power and splendors of the Deity! Yet the Geologist, whether he wanders upon the surface, or descends into the bowels of the earth, cannot but feel equal wonder and astonishment at the harmonies and beauties which he uniformly finds existing in every part of this terraqueous globe - and, which must inspire him with the most profound veneration for the Omnipotent character of an all bountiful God! But, as our present limits will not permit us to enter upon the many beauties connected with this delightful Science we must content ourselves, in the mean time, with directing attention to those parts of the Report which are of most importance to the inhabitants of the Province, in a commercial point of view. And as the objects of the Survey are both clearly and satisfactorily explained by our Doctor himself, we shall now introduce him to our readers, in the full confidence that they will feel as much pleasure in perusing this valuable document as we have done ourselves. ((Extract from 2nd report ..... see original report......)) Before the Doctor commenced his Survey, several unsuccessful attempts had been made to work the Coal of this Province, and that altogether in consequence of the very imperfect knowledge which we had of the real Coal Fields; and, of course, being ignorant of the proper situations where to open Pits or Mines, it is not to be wondered at if the parties did fail in accomplishing their desirable purpose. However, we are happy to think that, in future, when spirited individuals again engage in similar speculations, their prospects of success must be certain; for the very accurate information communicated in the Doctor's Reports, together with the splendid Geological Map which he has in progress, will be sufficient to guide the enterprise of our inhabitants to profitable and certain results. The Survey, in this way alone, will a thousand times over repay the Province for the trifling expense of the undertaking. With respect to the value and importance of Iron and Coal to this Province, he makes the following judicious remarks in the introduction, page vi: ((Extract from 2nd report ..... see original report......)) In order that our readers may form some idea of the immense quantity of Coal in this Province, we give the following as a sample of the extent of one Coal Field, discovered and explored last summer, page 3. ((Extract from 2nd report ..... see original report......)) From the important discoveries already made, we may assert without hesitation that there is no country in the world more bountifully supplied with the valuable article of Coal, than our own favored Province of New Brunswick; and yet, for the want of scientific knowledge, we have been obliged to depend upon England up to this very time, for almost every chaldron that has been consumed in the country. As there are but a limited number of the Report printed, and consequently, but few of our readers may have an opportunity of perusing it, we intend continuing our examinations of the most important discoveries, and, from time to

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However, we are happy to think that, in future, when spirited individuals again engage in similar speculations, their prospects of success must be certain; for the very accurate information communicated in the Doctor's Reports, together with the splendid Geological Map which he has in progress, will be sufficient to guide the enterprise of our inhabitants to profitable and certain results. The Survey, in this way alone, will a thousand times over repay the Province for the trifling expense of the undertaking. With respect to the value and importance of Iron and Coal to this Province, he makes the following judicious remarks in the introduction, page vi: ((Extract from 2nd report ..... see original report......)) In order that our readers may form some idea of the immense quantity of Coal in this Province, we give the following as a sample of the extent of one Coal Field, discovered and explored last summer, page 3. ((Extract from 2nd report ..... see original report......)) 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Weekly Observer - Feb. 18, 1840 We beg to acknowledge the receipt last evening from Dr. Gesner of a copy of his second Geological Report of New Brunswick, just published. - A more extended notice of the work hereafter."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Morning News - Feb. 19, 1840 Geological Survey. - We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, an extract from Dr. Gesner's Report on a Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick. We have not had time yet to peruse the work, but feel satisfied from the well known reputation of the Author, that it will afford much interest, to such persons as wish to become acquainted with the mineral roperties of the soil upon which they were born. (Extracts of report - see full

S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Feb. 21, 1840 Geological Report - We have been politely furnished with Dr. Gesner's second Report of his Geological Survey of the Province. - It gives a glowing description of our Mineral Resources, and the vast extent of internal wealth throughout our highly favoured Province: we hope that the Province may eventually reap 4all the advantages so vividly set forth in the second report. We have enterprise enough, and if it be wielded rightly, so as not to grasp at the shadow for substance, those encouraging descriptions may prove beneficial to future speculators."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 22, 1840 Geology of New Brunswick - Dr. Gesner's Second Report on the Geology of New Brunswick has just been published with a copy by the author. We have only time to acknowledge the receipt of it this week, but shall give some extracts from the Report in our next number."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 26, 1840 [Text of Gesner's Second report] ... to becontinued... (See original)"

Novascotian - Feb. 27, 1840 We have to acknowledge the receipt of Doctor Gesner's report on the Geology of New Brunswick. We must take an early opportunity of introducing this valuable work more at length to our readers."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 29, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 ADVERTISEMENT: Lectures on Geology. A course of Lectures on Geology will be commenced onThursday next, the 5th of March, at Foster's Long Room, Germain Street, at 3 P.M., in which the Science will be ellucidated with sections, drawings, rocks, minerals, fossils, and other objects of Natural History. The Geology of New Brunswick will also be considered, and demonstrated by its own native rocks and remarkable organic remains. Family tickets, 20s.; single tickets, 10s. for the course; tickets for single lectures, 2s. 6d. - to be had at Messrs. V.H. Nelson & Co.'s Book Store. February 29th, 1840 A. Gesner"

N.B. Courier - Feb. 29, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 Lectures on Geology. - It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Dr. Gesner is about to commence an afternoon course in Lectures on Geology.The highly respectable audience obtained by this Gentleman last season, and his popularity as a Geologist and a Lecturer, added to his intimate acquaintance with the Natural History of this Province, which is to be elucidated, will, we are persuaded, secure to him a crowded room. We trust the directors of the Mechanic's Institute will endeavor to make arrangements with Dr. Gesner - who has on several occasions shown a highly praiseworthy desire to promote the prosperity of the Institution - to have these Lectures repeated in the evening before the members of the Institute. - Alternated 5 Lectures from the Rev. Mr. Andrew, would indeed be a rich treat, and as we are now receiving the one, we

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N.B. Courier - Feb. 29, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Mar. 3, 1840 ADVERTISEMENT: Lectures on Geology. A course of Lectures on Geology will be commenced onThursday next, the 5th of March, at Foster's Long Room, Germain Street, at 3 P.M., in which the Science will be ellucidated with sections, drawings, rocks, minerals, fossils, and other objects of Natural History. The Geology of New Brunswick will also be considered, and demonstrated by its own native rocks and remarkable organic remains. Family tickets, 20s.; single tickets, 10s. for the course; tickets for single lectures, 2s. 6d. - to be had at Messrs. V.H. Nelson & Co.'s Book Store. February 29th, 1840 A. Gesner"

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 21, 1840 While upon the subject of a Mineralogical Survey - we cannot refrain from noticing that the inhabitants of this County were the first to Petition the Legislature togrant a sum of money for a Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the Province, commencing with this county. It shared the fate of very many other petitions of practical utility from this quarter - it was thrown out. The following year, if our memory serves us, Dr. Gesner was appointed Provincial Geologist; he has visited several Counties of the Province, published two annual reports, and this is to be his last year of service; and although this is considered, nay known, to be the most valuable section in Mineral Wealth, he has not yet made his appearance in this quarter. We should very much like to be made acquainted with the reason for

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Novascotian - Jun. 25, 1840 Doctor Gesner, the official Geologist of New Brunswick have been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London."

S.J. Morning News - Mar. 2, 1840 The vote of œ350 to Dr. Gesner, Provincial Geologist, caused some remark; but it was ultimately voted, making with œ250 allowed for expenses œ600. The question will be again discussed, when the Resolution comes up for continuing the important exploration which is now making by that gentleman, the debate on which we shall

Royal Gazette - Mar. 4, 1840 and Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 10, 1840 Gesner's second report, pt. 2 ..... See original....."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 11, 1840 and Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 17, 1840 Gesner's second report, pt. 3 ..... See original....."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 18, 1840 Gesner's second report, pt. 4 ..... See original....."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 25, 1840 Gesner's second report, pt. 5 ..... See original....."

N.B. Courier - May 30, 1840 and Royal Gazette - Jun. 3, 1840 and Weekly Observer - Jun. 2, 1840 Dr. Gesner's Museum of Natural History. - After the Procession, on Wednesday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by his suite, visited the large and valuable collection of objects of Natural History belonging to Dr. Gesner. The collection has of late been greatly enriched by numerous specimens of minerals and fossils from the recent discoveries of Dr. G. and by some particularly fine specimens of the deer tribe. A bull moose killed in December last, weighing, when alive, upwards of eight hundred pounds, has been exceedingly well prepared and set up by the Doctor himself, and this specimen, from its extraordinary size and great beauty, formed a very attractive object, while other good specimens of the caribou and red deer were much noticed. The very extensive collection of British American minerals and fossils, many of them of rare beauty and uncommon richness, excited great admiration, as well as surprise, from their displaying such ample proof of the yet hidden wealth of this part of Her Majesty's dominions. - A very neat and almost unique collection of the birds of New Brunswick, was carefully noticed, and His Excellency expresses great satisfaction in being enabled to examine, through the labors of one person, a collection so varied and interesting. On parting, he said Dr. Gesner a very high compliment for his enthusiastic zeal and unwearied perseverance, which had carried him through labour and fatigue of no ordinary character, and by which the interests of science had been so greatly advanced in these Provinces."

N.B. Courier - Nov. 28, 1840 Gloucester and Restigouche. - We republish in another column, from the Mining Review published in London, a paper read by W.J. Henwood, Esq., before the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, which will be found highly interesting and particularly so to our friends in the eastern part of the Province. Mr. Henwood is the Geological Surveyor whose arrival here we noticed last summer, and it is gratifying to learn that his visit to New Brunswick is likely to be productive of benefit, and make us better known in England. - Dr. Gesner also comes in for a well deserved share of notice and that need of praise which is justly due him. - We recommend an attentive perusal of the article. [SEE Mining Review, OCT. 31 ABOVE for article]"

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Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 17, 1840 The British Association. - This important national institution formally commenced its sittings this year, in Glasgow, on the 17th September. - We copy the following extract from a report of its proceedings in the Glasgow Herald of the 18th ult. -- Section C.- Geology. Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S.G.S. in the Chair. This section, which met in the Common Hall of the University, was very numerously attended by ladies and gentlemen. The Marquis of Northampton, Lord Greenock, and the leading geologists, occupied the Professors' bench.Dr. James Robb stated the substance of a paper he had given in on the geological features of the River St. John, in New Brunswick. He first called

attention to the fact that in this river there are several falls, not downwards, as in the ordinary course of rivers, but upwards against the current. The River St. John is of the size of the Rhine, the first class of European rivers, and the third or fourth of those of America. It drains a large portion of the province of New Brunswick. The mass of water it discharges into the Bay of Fundy is prodigious, especially during the spring floods, when the tides rise to the height of 35, 50, and sometimes even 60 feet, above the ordinary level. The remarkable fall of the water backwards is produced by the enormous volume of water, occupying a channel in some places ten miles in breadth, being confined near St. John into a breadth of 300 yards, which occasions it to roll back impetuously in the form of a magnificent cascade. The next point to which he directed attention was the fact that along the course of the river there occur terraces, parallel and single, which Dr. Robb illustrated by sections. These terraces are composed of sedimentary matter, in which fragments of rock are found. At one place, indicated in the section, the channel was very deeply cut, and here the river was small and insignificant. At all points the terraces were distinctly marked, although the country was flat above, and you go down these steps to the river below. Such terraces, Dr. Robb observed, are common more or less to all large rivers. - They abound in England and Scotland, on the Niagara, the St. Lawrence, and on the rivers of the south and north in the United States. In fact the phenomena were general; and they were only more distinctly marked in New Brunswick, by the circumstance of less having been done to efface them by the hand of man. The occurrence of these terraces, covered with detrital matter, on the St. John and all the rivers of North America, might be explained by some geologists by supposing that lakes on the course of the rivers had burst their banks; that their barriers had given way, and that the rivers had fallen to their present level. Now if the rivers in question had ever had lakes in their course, there might have been some reason for this hypothesis; but this was not the case. He inferred, therefore, that the general cause or causes of these terraces were operating throughout a vast extent of country, and that these were uprisings of land occasioning a corresponding depression in the levels of the river. Thus, wherever they found terraces, and they found them in all the rivers of America and Scotland, there were indications of the upheavings of land, and that at a comparatively recent period of the world's history. His object in being here today was to have the opportunity of hearing geologists expressing their views in solution of the phenomena he had described. The Chairman said they were very much indebted to Dr. Robb for having brought forward this interesting question. He then proceeded to ask one or two questions on matters of fact. In particular, he referred to the origin of these river terraces, which, as had been stated, abounded both in this country and in America. The fact he wished to know, in regard to these terraces, was, as to the detrital matter, whether Dr. Robb had found any organic remains in it, showing the recent origin of the matter in which the terraces were cut, or in proof of the recent upheaval of the land? Dr. Robb replied, that the country was extremely unfavorable to such investigations, at least in his district of it, where there was not sufficient lime to construct the shells of animals of the molluscous kind. They were, therefore, but rarely found. Another disadvantage was the extremely long winter, which was unfavorable to the development of shells. He had discovered, however, a few shells in the river, one of which was the unios - (the name of the other we did not catch). Such of the shells as had been discovered were seldom analagous to living species in the present waters. The shells found in the raised beaches were always marine. The Chairman - Then there were no fossil remains in the terraces, and when the shells were found they were fresh-water shells. He went on to observe that the paper in which the formation of these terraces was most fully explained, was Dr. Darwin's on the parallel roads of Glenroy. Mr. Greenough combated the views of the Chairman, and stated his conviction that the terraces were formed by cracks and fissures in these rocks; and that the wearing away of the channel of the river was the effect of the action of water, and of fissures produced in the rocks. By that means the phenomenon was explained to his satisfaction. The Marquis of Northampton asked a question 3 respecting the nature of the vegetable soil on the surface of the terraces. Dr. Robb explained, that the deposit differed both as to quantity and quality on the different terraces. - In reply to a question from the Noble Marquis, he also stated, that the only discovery of animal remains with which he was acquainted, in the neighborhood of Fredericton, was that of some bones which had been reported in the newspapers to be those of the mammoth, but which, on examination, he had no hesitation in pronouncing to be those of a spermaceti whale. The discussion then terminated. [There are two things in the above which will be immediately noticed by those who know the facts. One is the extraordinary statement made, and the other the source whence the real information was taken. The Dr. says, 'in this River, (the Saint John,) there are several falls - not downwards, as in the ordinary course of rivers, but upwards, against the current."" This is a discovery indeed, but one which falls against the current of common sense. Were it true, it would be wonderful. Fortunately for the craft on the river, it is neither. Why could not this gentleman have given his author at once, and said, that in Gesner's second Report on the Geology of the Province, page 9, he was informed that at St. John ""the falls are too narrow to allow the sea to flow in freely, and therefore there is a fall inwards at high tide, and a fall outwards at low water."" The account given of terraces on the St. John, was evidently drawn from one of a series of letters addressed by Dr. Gesner to Sir John Harvey, in the Courier of the 7th October, 1837. Whoever will read both communications will be satisfied of the plagiarism. Dr. Robb says, that in ""his District,"" (the St. John river), ""there was not sufficient lime to construct the shells of animals of the moluscous kind."" Here is another strange thing. Ten miles above Fredericton, lime is abundant, also, at the ""Head of the Reach."" Nearer St. John the river passes through limestone to a distance of five miles. His shell-fish are bad masons if they cannot work with such materials. Where do the coral insects get lime to build mountains in the ocean? It is also stated that the tide, at St. John, ""sometimes"" rises sixty feet above the ordinary level; this is either a mental or typographical error. Why not measure the end of a wharf? Or say the half of sixty feet? But the Doctor declares, that in the deposits composing the different terraces 'in the neighborhood of Fredericton"" ""some bones"" had been found, which had been reported in the newspapers to be those of the Mammoth, but which, on examination, he had no hesitation in pronouncing to be those of a Spermaceti Whale. ""What! A Whale!!! a spermaceti whale!!! How strange!!! No doubt 4 these are the same bones he was permitted to examine in Dr. Gesner's private collection. If found on the terraces Dr. R. speaks of, they are indeed fossil; this is a candid admission - truly, this is the age of wonders. What! spermaceti whales at Fredericton!!! Certainly. And, after a few more years have passed away, and Dr. Robb has become able to collect facts for himself, we may know things still more wonderful than these, and the college of which the Doctor is a professor will be discovered to be a vast petrifaction. There will then be other subjects besides Gesner's big bones, and the tertiary deposits

S.J. Morning News - Aug. 9, 1841 Mr. Lyell. - We are happy to notice the arrival at Halifax of this celebrated Geologist and his Lady, by the steamer Acadia from Liverpool. We understand that Mr. L. Intends visiting New Brunswick shortly, and purposes accompanying Dr. Gesner in his explorations next summer. - Courier."

N.B. Courier - Dec. 4, 1841 We understand that Dr. Gesner, our indefatigable Provincial Geologist, intends delivering a course of Lectures in Fredericton this winter, on the Natural Productions and Resources of New Brunswick. As these Lectures will doubtless contain much valuable information, relative to the capabilities of this Colony, which the Doctor's official connection with the Province for the last four years, added to his known talent and unwearied industry and research in Geological and other scientific pursuits, has enabled him to acquire, we trust he will by induced to repeat them before the Mechanic's Institute in this City, before the close of the lecture season."

Newbrunswicker - Dec. 9, 1841 and Morning News - Nov. 3, 1841 and N.B. Courier - Nov. 13, 1841 and S.J. Morning News - Jan. 3, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT: Museum of Natural History. The subscriber being about to open a Museum of Natural History at Saint John, begs leave to inform his friendsin New Brunswick and the neighbouring Province, that he will be happy to receive donations of specimens belonging to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, fossils, relics, works of art, ancient books and papers, models, inventions, domestic manufacture, and curiosities of all kinds. A liberal price will be given for foreign specimens, not intended as donations. The Museum which at present consists of upwards of 4000 specimens, will be open free to persons making liberal donations. A donation of the value of œ1 will entitle the donor to free admissions for one year. Masters and supercargoes of vessels who make donations will be entitled to free admission. Publishers of newspapers who may insert this advertisement four times a year, will be entitled to free admission, by sending one copy of the paper and advertisement yearly to the Museum. Persons who shall contribute original information in regard to the Natural History of the Provinces, shall be entitled to free admission. Masters and supercargoes of vessels belonging to the Province, and trading to foreign ports, are respectfully requested to aid in the useful and interesting work. The names of donors will be recorded in the catalogues opposite the names of specimens received from them. The objects of Natural History of the Provinces will be exchanged for those of foreign countries. St. John, 4th December, 1841 A. Gesner Wanted for the above Museum:- Wolf, male and female; Lynx or Wild Cat, male and female; Red Fox, male and female; Black Fox, male and female; one male Beaver; Cacajon Glutton or Indian Devil, male and female. - The skins, jaws, legs and paws of the animals must be perfect, and forwarded to the Museum immediately after they are procured."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 2, 1841 Dr. Gesner commenced a course of Twelve Lectures on the interesting subject of Geology, at Fredericton, on Friday evening last. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Suite, most of the Heads of Departments, the Speaker and several Members of the Assembly, and a large number of the respectable inhabitants of the town, honored the Lecturer with their attendance."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 9, 1841 We have received a copy of Dr. Gesner's ""Third Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick,"" which we will notice more fully in our next paper."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 10, 1841 ADVERTISEMENT: Lectures on Geology. -- Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. & K.C.H. -- By A. Gesner, F.G.S. Provincial Geologist. -- Twelve lectures on the interesting and important Scienceof Geology; to embrace a succinct account of the history, structure, and different formations of the earth, and many of the animal and vegetable remains found in it. Each lecture will be demonstrated with large drawings, sections, and maps, and with a great variety of foreign and Provincial specimens of minerals and fossils. The Geology of New Brunswick will be duly attended to; its different classes of rocks and minerals will be offered for inspection, so far as they have been discovered. A very large and beautiful Geological Map of New Brunswick, with the fossils discovered in this Province, will also be exhibited; the whole being intended to illustrate a system of Geology adapted to this part of North America. Price of Family Tickets for the Whole course, 20s.; Single Ticket for ditto, 10s.; Ticket for Single Lecture, 2s. 6d. The Lectures will be delivered in Messrs. Beckwith's Building, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in each week, at Eight o'clock in the evening, to commence on Friday the 29th January, 1841. Tickets to be had at Mr. Beverley's and Mr. Beek's Book Stores."

S.J. Morning News - Feb. 11, 1841 Doctor Gesner has commenced a course, consisting of twelve lectures, in Fredericton, on Geology. The first evening his Excellency the Lieut. Governor and suiteattendant."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

S.J. Morning News - Feb. 12, 1841 We have yielded our usual editorial space in this number, to extracts from Doctor Gesner's Report, which will be found highly interesting, and well worthy the space they occupy. Dr. Gesner's Report. - We cannot do better, we find, on a further perusal of the Doctor's Report, thanby devoting a column or so, of our space, to extracts from the work. - The following will be found highly interesting:- ""Animal Remains. - Besides the remains of many species of shell-fish just notices, the relics of vertebrated animals have been found. The jaw of a shark was discovered in the indurated clay of the Belleisle, with fragments of shells. Both the jaw, and some of the teeth are very perfect, and but little mineralized. I had also received from a friend, a few pieces of an enormous bone, which had been sawed and greatly injured. From the great thickness and solidity of some of these pieces, they were supposed to belong to an animal of the mammalia class; but they are too small in size, and the original bone has been too much injured to admit of having their true nature understood. Afterwards a portion of a jaw was discovered, having distinct impressions of the remains of sockets of four teeth. The canal and cavities were filled with blue tertiary clay, containing several fossil shells. This bone, although much decayed, is but partially mineralised, and the softer parts have been eaten by teredos. - Whether it belonged to the same animal that possessed the lesser fragments is by no means certain. The locality where these relics were found has been discovered; but the waters of the rivers and lakes were too high at the time of my exploration along the Saint John and its lower branches to make a successful search for these interesting relics. They will claim my earnest attention as soon as a convenient opportunity offers. From all these circumstances, and a comparison of the part of the jaw with other animal remains, I have been led to think that it might probably have belonged to some saurian reptile, notwithstanding the difficulties of deciding correctly in a case like the present. ""Since the above was in the press I have received professor Hitchcock's report on the Geology of Massachusetts; and find, that not only has the existence of tertiary deposits been fully established in that State, but also the remains of vertebrated animals and saurians, have been found in them; which throw a great light upon similar relics discovered in this Province. The chief part of these fossils was found by the learned professor in the tertiary strata of ""Gay's Head"". In treating of vertebrated animals, he says, ""the bones and teeth of these animals are more numerous at Gay's Head than any other organic relics. They are found in the greatest abundance in the osserus conglomerate, already described; but they also occur in the green sand, and in a yellowish sand, associated with the green sand. For the most part the bones are not mineralized, but frequently they are black when broken; and sometimes they are thoroughly impregnated with iron ore. In general, they are much broken, and often rolled. In one instance, however, I noticed a succession of large vertebrae; one or two occasionally being absent, for a distance of ten or twelve feet. Some of these are nine inches thick, and as much in length. All the varieties of teeth that accompany these bones, which I could find, after a protracted search, are exhibited on Plate XI. The flat teeth are evidently those of a shark; probably also, the triangular teeth belong to the shark; and these are more numerous than the others, and rather more broken, though all of them are often very much injured. We ascertain, then with considerable confidence, the remains of the crocodile, and two or three species of shark, in this cliff. None of the vertebrae, or other bones which I have described, however seem to be those of the shark. They bear a much nearer resemblance to those of huge saurian reptiles, which I have examined in the geological collections of New Haven and Philadelphia; one of the vertebrae, in particular appears very much like those of the plesiosaurus. At present, I am inclined to believe that the bones at Gay's Head belonged to the lizard tribe, though I dare not speak on this point with confidence. ""It is stated by Provost, that the remains of reptiles (crocodiles), are characteristic of the tertiary plastic clay, near Paris; and they are known to exist in the tertiary strata of England, as described by Mr. Mantle, and several other geologists."" The Doctor concludes his highly interesting Report, by referring to the alluvium of the St. John:- ""It may not be improper, in concluding the present report, to take a brief view of the extensive collections of alluvium which have been formed, and are still accumulating along the banks of the Saint John. This majestic stream, having taken its rise about four hundred miles in the interior of the country, receives vast supplies of water from the numerous branches, tributaries and lakes communicating with it; until it is poured into the sea, through a narrow outlet near the city. It not only conveys to the ocean the surplus waters of large part of New Brunswick, but also drains a part of the State of Maine, belonging to the United States. Of all the agents employed in modifying the surface of the earth, water is the most active. Its operations commence in the falling of the gentle shower, and do not cease until after the mighty torrent has lost its fury in the sea. The particles of the hardest rocks become loosened by atmospheric changes, and are swept downwards from the mountain's brow; to form new deposits in the valleys; by currents of water even large rocks are torn from there native beds, and transported to great distances. The soil thus formed is always deposited along the lowest levels; and the matter there collected, whether consisting of large stones, gravel, sand, or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it was derived, unless changed by some chemical affinity existing between its atoms. From the debris of the surrounding country, all the low intervale has been produced. Each succeeding freshet brings down a new supply of mud and sediment, which is added to former accumulations, and yearly increases their fertility. ""The alluvial deposits along the St. John contain the relics of animals and plants, still belonging to the country, and suffering transportation through the medium of water. Along the deep water courses and channels worn I found rafts of timber, boards, shingles, leaves, bones of birds and quadrupeds, and fluviatile shells, all buried in the alluvium where they were deposited in the same manner that the remains of organized bodies appear in the solid rocks. The sediment accumulates on the borders of the river more readily than near the upland. - This arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down before they reach the more remote places; hence, all the coarse materials, by falling first, will be found upon the banks of the river, and the fine particles only are conveyed, in times of freshet, to the lowest and most remote parts. Thus the river runs between two alluvial walls, thrown up by the greater deposit along its margins. The Mississippi and other large streams exhibit the same phenomena. ""From the annual freshets that overflow all the low lands along the St. John, those lands are rising, and consequently improving in quality, by being rendered capable of producing finer grasses; and the time is drawing nigh, when all the sunken tracts along this noble stream, will become so elevated, by yearly accessions of diluvial matter, that they will be covered by water during extreme floods, and can be extensively cultivated. ""From the slow movement of the current, this river may be considered a lake during the summer season; but in the spring and autumn the violence of the flood sweeps down immense quantities of sand, gravel and mud; but as the river may be said to be dammed up at its mouth, the sedimentary matter cannot escape, and by the back current of the tide it is deposited. In the mean time the channel is kept freely open, and the sediment brought down is not permitted to lessen its depth; the water always securing for itself a free passage. ""When we look back and consider what was the condition of this river valley previous to the collections of alluvium along its borders, we see the site of an ancient estuary of the sea meeting a lake. The elevation of the coast has already been adverted to, and the evidences of that event have been noticed. From all these it appears evident that the physical character of the country has been greatly changed, at a period comparatively recent in geological chronology. The precise nature of the revolutions, by which the physical geography of this part of the Province has been altered, may

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 19, 1841 We have received a copy of Dr. Gesner's ""Third Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick,"" which we will notice more fully next paper."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 19, 1841 Gesner's 3rd. report published ...."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 19, 1841 Legislature.-.... A petition from Abraham Gesner, praying such assistance as will enable him to purchase certain Instruments requisite for a correct Geological Survey of the Province."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 19, 1841 Fredericton, 6th Feb. 1841. Mr. Editor, There ... I almost forget to inform you that I have been attending Dr. Gesner's evening lectures on what he calls Geology, in Mr. Beckwith's large room at the upper end ofthe Town. - This Geology is a painting of the whole earth and the greater part of the Heavens, which he has hung up on the wall behind him, and which he points out to his hearers with a long pole. Before him is a globe which he shews that this cold earth on which we live, is nothing more than a lump of the hot burning sun which was thrown off like a lump of mud from a waggon wheel, the heart of which is ""hissing hot"" to this very hour. Then again he has all kinds of Indian utensils, Pots, Axes, Gouges, Spear and Arrow heads, all made out of stone, by which he shews what miserable creatures men were before they knew Geology. He has ever so many broken pieces of stones of all manner of shapes and kinds, and tells all about them, and how and when they were made. He shews some of them which he says fell blazing from the Heavens, and maintains that they contain substances which on this earth are no where to be found. ""The moon,"" he says, ""is as hot as Tophet,"" and ""full of burning volcanoes;"" from this I infer, that these flaming firebrands have been hurled down at our heads by my old friend the ""Man in the Moon"", just by way of fun. However, as this is only my own conjecture, I may be wrong. But this I do know that Dr. Gesner is the most wonderful man that I ever did hear in all the days of my life. I could sit and listen to him the whole night, and am always sorry when his lecture is done. Your's, Jack Robinson."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 23, 1841 Third Report on the Geology of the Province of New Brunswick; by Abraham Gesner, F.G.S., Provincial Geologist, &c. - The above work furnishes much useful and interesting information on the mineral wealth of the Province, which only requires the attention of enterprising individuals to become a source of revenue to the country and to themselves. Coal and iron areabundant, and must ere many years, as our forests recede, arrest the attention of capitalists, as articles of export, as well as for domestic consumption. The labours of the Provincial Geologist have been of great utility, in developing the hidden resources of the Colony; and the annual grants for the support of this survey have therefore been judiciously applied. The fostering protection of the Legislature should be extended to this important object, until every section of the Province has been thoroughly explored. The ""Report"" is highly interesting throughout, and should be carefully read by every reflecting inhabitant of the country. We subjoin the following extracts from the author's introduction to the Report:- [SEE ORIGINAL] Dr. Gesner concludes his work with the following remarks on the

Morning News - Nov. 3, 1841 Gesner's Museum. - We are pleased to see that the Doctor is about throwing open his Museum for public exhibition. We trust it will be the means of paying him handsomely for the outlay and trouble which he has undergone, from time to time, in making so large and useful a collection of natural and artificial curiosities."

Nova Scotian - Nov. 11, 1841 Doctor Gesner is about to open his Museum for public exhibition."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 16, 1841 We publish the following additional letter from Dr. Gesner, which was unavoidably omitted in our preceding number:-May it Please Your Excellency - I beg leave to report for the information of your Excellency, that I have recentlyexplored the line of country from the entrance of the Schoodic or Saint Croix, along the reputed American Boundary to the River Saint John. The rocks from Saint Stephens to the lower Cheputneticook Lake, were found to consist of varieties of Greywacke and Slate. These rocks are met by a tract of Granite, occupying an extensive area, reaching in a northeast direction from the Cheputneticook Lakes to the Saint John, at the Meductic Falls and Pokiok. The most interesting minerals discovered in this exploration, are sulphuret of Iron and Copper Pyrites, which occur between Eel River and Woodstock. Almost the whole of the country examined, is uninhabited, and we were compelled to encamp every night during a fortnight. The wild and ungranted lands situated between the Saint Croix and the Magaguadavic are nearly all capable of cultivation, and ..?.. places the soil is of a superior quality. The Granite tract already mentioned, although

bearing a fine growth of pine and hemlock, and other forest trees, is less favorable for tillage. - At the upper part of Eel River, there is a fine tract of intervale extending twelve miles along the stream, and as the uplands are good, fine settlements might be made upon the sides of this river. There is already a tolerable portage road from the Meductic settlement to this tract, and the distance to the lower part of the intervale is only six miles from the Saint John. Much of this land, I am informed, remains ungranted. One of the most important features of the interior of the country between the Saint John and St. Andrews, is seen in the numerous lakes and rivers, by which almost every part of the wilderness may be traversed in canoes and skiffs; and the new settler enabled to receive his first supplies, and hold communication with the older villages, before roads and bridges can be constructed. There still remains in this part of the Province some groves of excellent pine; but they are somewhat remote from any navigable stream, and therefore the expense of conveying the timber to market would be greater than usual. Bears, wolves, moose, carriboo, and deer are numerous, and the lakes and rivers abound in the best trout, perch and other fish. These last are highly beneficial to the pioneer of the woods. Many families on the American side of the line derive a considerable part of their diet from the fish taken in the Cheputneticook Lakes. Hoping that these brief remarks will be deemed sufficient, until my Annual Report is published, of this district, I have the honour to be Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant, Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist. St. John, Jul 8, 1841. His Excellency Sir W.M.G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c."

Morning News - Sep. 27, 1841 We observe by the last Miramichi Gleaner, that Dr. Gesner has arrived in that section of the province, upon his Geological exploration; and is prosecuting his researches with much success. He sets forth that there is every prospect that mining operations might be pursued in that quarter, with great advantage."

Novascotian - Apr. 7, 1842 Doctor Gesner, it is said, is to be employed in a Geological Survey in Canada. His official engagement in New Brunswick has ceased."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 16, 1842 and New Brunswicker - Apr. 30, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT: Gesner's Museum of Natural History, (Robertson's Brick Building, Prince Wm. St.)Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 4, p.m. Price of admission - 1s. 3d. Yearly admission - at all times during hours: For a Lady or Gentleman, ... 10s. A Lady and Gentleman of the Same family, 15s. For a whole family, including resident members only, 20s. Contributors to have free admission, according to the value of their contributions. The names of Donors, and of persons having yearly admission are recorded at the entrance of the Museum. April 16."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 16, 1842 Gesner's Museum. - We have examined (cursorily, we must acknowledge) with much satisfaction, the extensive collection of Natural and other Curiosities recently arranged and opened by Dr. Gesner, in a spacious room in the new brick building of Duncan Robertson, Esquire, Prince William street. The collection comprises about four thousand specimens, belonging to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, fossils, relics, works of art, ancient books, coins, &c. &c., and is highly creditable to the taste and talents of the Proprietor, who has spent several years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. As the want of such an establishment has, on many accounts, been often felt in this city, we trust, now that one so extensive and valuable has been opened to the public, it will meet with extensive and liberal support and encouragement, so that its intelligent and gentlemanly Proprietor will be amply rewarded for the labour and expense he has employed upon it. To strangers visiting Saint John, the Museum will be an object of much interest, as there specimens of the various mineral productions of our Province may be examined, and information respecting the same collected, which, we may venture to say, cannot be obtained in any other way without much expense and research. - This of itself is a great desideratum, and one which the man of science will fully appreciate. - A reference to the catalogue of the contents of the Museum is only necessary to induce a visit from our Citizens generally, and few, we think, if any persons of respectability and intelligence will visit Saint John in future without inspecting this collection of rare specimens of Nature and Art."

Newbrunswicker - Apr. 30, 1842 Dr. Gesner's Museum of Natural History. - We have visited the Museum of Dr. Gesner, recently opened in this city, which contains a rare and unique collection of Natural curiosities, from the largest animals which range our forests, to the smallest of nature's handiwork - allarranged in a striking and elegant manner, which causes the visitor to receive increased pleasure from the sight. Many artificial articles of an ingenious construction are also to be seen in the Museum; and a more extensive collection of Animal, Vegetable and Mineral curiosities, cannot probably be found in North America. Much credit is due to Dr. Gesner for his perseverance and industry, and we feel confident, that the people of this Province will know how to appreciate the talents of this scientific gentleman."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Aug. 6, 1842 Geology. - The celebrated Mr. Lyell, President of the Royal Geological Society of London, who has of late been lecturing on his favorite science to the savans of the United States, has recently visited the Chignecto coal field in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and other interesting localities in that quarter, accompanied by Doctor Gesner, whom he met by appointment at Parrsboro'. Sections of the Coal district have been taken, and the English geologist has expressed, as we understand, a high degree if satisfaction in being able to visit a number of places described in the works of our Provincial Geologist, and to confirm the important and interesting discoveries therein contained. Mr. L. proceeded to Halifax, via Truro and Pictou, to take passage by the next Steamer for England, and we are happy to learn

that he intends to visit New Brunswick during the next or succeeding season. We rejoice that these Colonies are beginning to share the attention of the Scientific world, and we acknowledge that Dr. Gesner deserves much credit from the inhabitants of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for his increasing labours in these pursuits."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 13, 1842 Communication From Dr. Gesner, Provincial Geologist. May it please Your Excellency, I beg leave to state that I have just returned from accompanying Mr. Lyell, President of the Geological Society of London, in making an examination of the Chignecto Coal Field, a great part of which is in this Province, and it affords me much pleasure to state, that the distinguished Geologist fully approves of the Reports I have made concerning it, and the remarkable fossils found in that quarter. Mr. Lyell requested me to return most respectfully his sincere thanks for the aid Your Excellency had so kindly offered him, and with me regrets that circumstances compel him to return to England by the next Steamer. He has however promised to return to New Brunswick next Season, and then to continue his explorations. Brief as the visit of this gentleman has been, I am confident it will prove serviceable to this Country, as he has expressed his determination to bring the Geology of these Provinces into notice in Europe. I am happy to add that the Crops are very promising throughout the whole Province, and although there is considerable embarrassment in certain districts, there is no cause for any great alarm, as the produce of the Season is already beginning to supply food for the poor, and a far greater quantity of seed was planted than in any former Season. By correct information received from Eel River, it appears that the Settlement I had located last Winter on the Magaguadavic River has also been successful; the latter has received no aid from the Government. I have, &c. (Signed) A. Gesner Saint John, 5th August, 1842. His Excellency Sir W.M.G. Colebrooke, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c."

S.J. Morning News - Aug. 17, 1842 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Colebrooke, visited Dr. Gesner's Museum, yesterday afternoon, and expressed great pleasure in viewing the establishment of his highly interesting and useful collection which has been produced by the labour of an individual."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Royal Gazette - Dec. 3, 1842 Extract of a Report by Doctor Gesner, Provincial Geologist, dated Saint John, November 16, 1842. To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, &c. &c. Having within the last five years explored almost all the inhabited districts, and the chief parts of the extensive tracts of public lands within the Province, during my professional duties, my attention has been directed to the soil of the unsettled parts of the Province, and to those resources which offer encouragement to Emigrants and other persons who may bedesirous of devoting themselves to Agriculture in New Brunswick. The inquiry has also been made how the ungranted lands of the Province might be made profitable to the Revenue, and advantageous to the surplus population of the Mother Country. I therefore beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a brief report taken from observations recorded in different parts of the Province, during the explorations in which I have been engaged. It is not necessary at present to enter upon a particular description of all the fertile tracts of waste lands which have been explored; they are found along almost all the tributaries of the St. John, and the upper branches of the Restigouche, and in the whole of the northern counties. The Province contains about 10,500,000 acres; of this quantity 12,000,000 acres are capable of immediate cultivation, and 1,000,000 may be reclaimed in a more advanced state of Agriculture. I have estimated that including the great marshes of Westmorland, only 440,000 acres are cleared. By obtaining a credit of the Government for fifty acres of land, any person with a family, having a capital of œ12 Currency (œ9 12s. sterling), can maintain such a family, until the first crop is produced, and with sobriety and industry in six years they can pay for the land with the interest on the first purchase, and purchase 50 acres more on credit. The above may be performed in a less time than six years, but I have taken this period as a medium estimate. The lands along the southern coast of the Province, are in general much less fit for cultivation, than those of the interior and northern shores. The settlers area also exposed to the dense fogs of the coast, but which seldom reach more than twenty miles from the seaboard. The soil, from being derived from granite and other hard rock, is more scanty along the southern coast, and it is frequently too stony to be extensively cultivated. There are nevertheless many small tracts of good upland, and some fine intervales along the rivers and smaller streams. Twenty miles from the southern seaboard the lands improve, and the whole northern side of the Province may be said to be capable of being tilled to advantage. The quality of the soil however differs in different districts, and there are many extensive tracts of waste lands of a superior quality. The several counties have been classed in regard to the lands they contain fit for immediate settlement, in the following order:- Saint John. - There is but a very limited quantity of good ungranted land in this county. The lands eastward of Quaco, and those recently laid out between Quaco and Hammond River, are in general broken and stony, and the gravelly nature of the soil is seldom discovered until the land is cleared of its timber; there are but few intervales in this county. Westmorland. - In the county of Westmorland there still remain some fine ungranted tracts. They are chiefly situated at the heads of Pollett and Coverdale Rivers, and Turtle Creek, and also at the sources of the Washadamoak. The soil in general is a sandy loam and it is easily worked. There is some intervale still ungranted. Queen's. - In Queen's county there are a number of tracts of excellent ungranted land. There is a large tract between the Nerepis Road and Gagetown, including the Victoria settlement. Also southward of the Nerepis Road, upon both sides of the Washadamoak River, above Long's Creek, and between Salmon River and New Canaan Settlement. Some of these soils are a deep red loam. Limestone was found to be abundant on both sides of the Saint John, it will be seen at the farm of Mr. Merrit and at the south entrance of the Washadamoak. Charlotte. - The best ungranted lands in this County were seen in the direction of the Magaguadavic River, and there are intervales along the principal streams. The northern part of this County abounds in

granitic rocks. The lands in the Tryon Settlement are in general rocky, and a part of the soil is meagre. Sunbury. - Almost all the ungranted lands in this County is of a good quality, and probably not more than one half of its surface is disposed of. There are some good intervales. York. - The best ungranted lands in this County are situated on the southeast side of the Nashwaak, and near the main South West Miramichi and Taxas River. Carleton. - Almost all the lands in this county are of a superior quality. Between the Saint John and the Main South West Miramichi, there is an immense tract of fertile soil, with belts of intervale along the streams. Very extensive settlements might be opened in this quarter. Farther westward there is a mountainous ridge; even here there are some superior lands, and the scenery is truly alpine. The Tobique river passes through a fine country for agriculture, where gypsum and limestone are abundant. The river is skirted with excellent intervales. These lands are not granted, and offer every advantage for settlement. Near the banks of the Saint John, the Grand Falls, and the Grand River, the land is good, and limestone is plentifully scattered over the county. Kent. - There are some good soils in this county, many of them are however light and sandy. Northumberland. - The good land in this county is too extensive to require any particular description, and there is much intervales along the streams. Gloucester. - The above remark will apply to the Northeastern part of Gloucester. There are nevertheless some low and swampy grounds in this quarter. Restigouche. - The lands near the mouth of the Restigouche are mountainous and broken. Southward of Dalhousie and Campbellton, there is a large tract of superior land; upon a part of this tract the Colebrooke settlement is situated. There are good lands in the upper part of the river. The interior of Gloucester and Restigouche counties have not been explored. Heretofore the attention of the inhabitants has been directed to Lumbering pursuits, and Agriculture has been neglected. From the low price of timber, during the past season, a greater amount of labour and care has been bestowed upon Agriculture, and the result has been, that the quantity of bread stuffs and other provisions raised, has been nearly doubled, and the capabilities of the soil have been more fairly tested than formerly. It has also been proven, that the climate of New Brunswick has been underrated. It may appear remarkable that in a country where excellent soils can be purchased from the Government at a low rate, there are so many persons to be found who have settled upon the public lands without grant or licence. This circumstance arises not so much from the price of land as from other causes. Men with families, who have been engaged in procuring timber, have had no desire to cultivate more than a few acres; as their employment has been in the forests, their abodes are considered temporary; and therefore they have not hesitated in numerous instances to enter upon waste lands, where from the decline of their employment, they are compelled to remain. Another class of squatters is found among those who from misfortune or extravagance, have been left without the means to purchase, and they have established themselves upon the public lands, feeling a security in the unwillingness of the Government to dispossess them. There are many instances in which young people have married hastily, and from being too proud to become day labourers, they have chosen to clear ungranted lands. There is another description of squatters composed of immigrants, who, after landing in the Province, have travelled into the forests with their wives and children, and from necessity alone have won a livlihood upon the public soil; almost all the families of this class are now in comfortable condition, a circumstance which at once shews the capabilities of the soil and climate. There is yet another class of persons whose abodes are on the public lands, who are the pioneers of the country - the advanced guards of civilization, and the forlorn-hope-men of the mountain, the river and the lake. Trained to the forest from their infancy, they rush into the woods, fell a few acres, and after raising a crop or two, they sell their improvements for a few pounds, and then advance still further into the wilderness. A more hardy and contented race of men can scarcely be found, and their wives equal them in fortitude and endurance. Such men are highly advantageous to a new country, and many of the fine settlements now seen in the Province were commenced by these wandering axemen. Indeed every class of squatters, by opening roads and making improvements, have increased the value of Crown property, and led many to the purchase and improvement of wild tracts. From the best information I have been able to obtain, there are no less than 4000 families in the Province settled on ungranted lands, and that number has been rapidly increasing since the depression in the lumber trade and reduction in the price of labor. It is evident that the uncertain tenure upon which squatters hold their lands, had a tendency to render them idle and extravagant, and they are generally careless in making very extensive improvements. Under the constant fear of being dispossessed, their ambition is relaxed, and this is one of the causes of their imperfect tillage of the ground. The plan proposed by Your Excellency to give a credit of fifty acres of land to actual settlers, upon their executing a bond for payment, and paying the interest of the amount in advance, cannot fail to promote the settlement of the waste lands. By reserving each alternate hundred acre lot, the value of the public lands will in the new settlements increase rapidly in value, and the government will gain by the measure. I am fully of the opinion that 50 acres are quite sufficient to grant upon credit to any individual. To purchase and pay down for another 50 acres, will be the ambition of almost every settler. Not less than four hundred persons who were born in the Province, and four hundred more who had emigrated from Great Britain, all residing in St. John, have cheerfully determined to settle wild lands in the different counties upon the above terms. Many of these, under other circumstances, would have emigrated to the United States, being unable to pay at once for fifty acres of land, and to maintain themselves in the forest until a crop could be raised. The abundant crops of the past season have greatly increased the desire for improving wilderness lands, and from twenty to thirty persons call upon me daily for information in regard to favorable tracts for settlement. There is another subject that requires some consideration. It is the manner of making surveys. It is not possible for any survey to be made correctly, where the variation of the Magnetic needle is not attended to. In a country where the variation is constantly increasing, and their are numerous causes of local attraction, care should be taken to ascertain the true variation, and back sights should always be had to discover any local attraction that may exist. I have tried the variation of the Magnetic Needle in different parts of the Province, and find that it varies from 17ø to 24ø westerly. It would be highly advantageous to establish several Meridian lines in the Province, to aid the surveyors in each district; and their compasses and circumferences should be compared on one of these Meridians in order to determine their correctness. (signed) A. Gesner. From official returns 3,634,290 acres have been granted, and 13,792,272 remain at the disposal of the Crown. Alluvial

S.J. Morning News - Dec. 21, 1842 Dr. Gesner's Museum!- By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be perceivedthat the Doctor has enlarged his Museum of Natural History, by taking in another room for the collection. In our next, we shall advert to the subject at greater length."

N.B. Courier - Dec. 24, 1842 Gesner's Museum. - We have much pleasure in referring to an advertisement of this establishment in another column. The Museum, which contains many rare specimens of Natural History, and among the number, some of the winders of our own forests, has recently been muchenlarged, and now occupies two spacious rooms in the brick building of Duncan Robertson, Esquire, Prince William Street. It is now open every week day and we expect will attract numerous visitors, especially during the Christmas Holidays."

S.J. Morning News - Feb. 13, 1842 Geological Report. - We have been kindly presented by Dr. Gesner, with his Fourth Report on the Geology of New Brunswick. Our time, however, has been so taken up of late, that as yet, we have been unable even to open the book. It shall, however, receive our earliest attention."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 29, 1842 and Morning News - Aug. 1, 1842 Provincial Geology.- Dr. Gesner left town this morning by the Eastern Coach for Amherst, there to meet the celebrated Mr. Lyell, the President of the Royal Geological Society of London, from whence, we understand these gentlemen proceed together to make an examination of the great Coal Field in the vicinity of the Chignecto Basin. We are much gratified to hear that Mr. Lyell intends making this personal inspection of the mineral wealth of our Province, to which his attention was first attracted by the reports of Dr. Gesner, with whom he has corresponded for some time past, and we trust that New Brunswick will hereafter make a conspicuous figure in Mr. Lyell's works.- Courier and Halifax Gazette."

S.J. Morning News - Jun. 27, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT:Gesner's Museum of Natural History, Prince William Street, is open to the public every day, (Sunday excepted), from 12 to 4 P.M."

Novascotian - Mar. 3, 1842 An interesting Geological Report of New Brunswick, for 1841, has been published by Doctor Gesner, the official Geologist of that Province. We have not had theopportunity of examination, but doubt not that it is marked by that interest and learning which have hitherto characterised the Doctor's works."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Morning News - May 9, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT: Gesner's Museum of Natural History, (Robertson's Brick Building, Prince William st.)Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 4 p.m. Price of Admission 1s. 3d. Yearly admission at all times during hours -For a lady or gentleman ... 10s. A lady and a gentleman of the same family. 15s. For a whole family including resident members only 20s. Contributors to have free admission according to the value of their contributions. The names of Donors, and persons having yearly admission are recorded at the entrance of the museum. April 22"

Morning News - Oct. 5, 1842 ADVERTISEMENT: Gesner's Museum Of Natural History,(Robertson's Brick Building, Prince William st.) Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 4 p.m. Price of Admission 1s. 3d. Yearly Admissions at all times during hours -For a lady or gentleman ... 10 s."

Novascotian - Oct. 6, 1842 Dr. Gesner is now at the Restigouche, or on his way thither, for the purpose of laying out three new townships on the upper part of that noble river, above the present settlements, which extend a very short distance only above the head of the tide. The Restigouche has hitherto been considered the boundary between the Province and Canada, but from the headwaters of the main branch of that river, (which main-branch is not yet clearly defined, there being three or four branches ofnearly equal size) the line to the St. John is altogether undetermined. Formerly, the Courts at Quebec exercised jurisdiction on the St. John, down to Grand Falls, but of late years, the jurisdiction has extended no further down than the lower line of the Seignerie of Madawaska, which extends about twelve miles down the Madawaska river, from Lake Temiscouta, or about half way from the lake down to the river St. John, at a place called the Golden Farm, belonging to John Caldwell. One of the first proceedings of the Legislature at its next session, will be for defining the boundary between the Province and Canada, and for having the same properly surveyed and marked. With our limits distinctly defined in that quarter, and all difficulties at an end, settlers will push rapidly into that part of the country; and every tree felled, and every farm cleared on the upper part of the St. John, or its tributaries, whether by Englishmen or Americans, will add so much to the resources, prosperity, and consequent wealth of this City, for which many bright days are yet in store."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 15, 1843 Museum. - It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the extensive and valuable Collection of Dr. Gesner is now offered for sale and we understand that this interesting establishment, the result of twenty years' labour of its proprietor, is to be closed on the 1st of May. It will be a matter of much regret if the

Collection is to be broken up and removed from the city; we should like to see it in the hands of some public institution."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 15, 1843 and Nova Scotian - Apr. 24, 1843 and Royal Gazette - Apr. 26, 1843 ADVERTISEMENT: For Sale. Gesner's Museum of Natural History, Consisting of the Minerals, Fossils, Shells, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, and other objects of Natural History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a great variety from other parts of the world. Also coins, Indian and other relics, - and numerous rare and valuable curiosities, works of art, &c., from different quarters of the globe. The Museum is well arranged, each Specimen is numbered and described in a printed Catalog, and thewhole is in an excellent state of preservation. The number of specimens is 2,500. The Collection will be divided into five parts to suit purchasers. Catalogues may be had at the Museum, and will be forwarded to persons desirous to purchase. The price and terms of payment will be moderate. St. John, 15 April A. Gesner The publishers of the Nova Scotian and Times at Halifax, and the Royal Gazette and Sentinel at Fredericton, will please insert the above twice."

N.B. Courier - Apr. 15, 1843 Gesner's Museum of Natural History, is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 4 p.m."

S.J. Loyalist - Apr. 30, 1843 Dr. Gesner's valuable museum of Natural History is offered for sale."

N.B. Courier - Aug. 5, 1843 Mechanic's Institute. - We are happy to hear that the liberal spirit manifested in the purchase of the Gesner Museum, and in placing it for public benefit, wehad almost said, free of charge, at the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, is duly appreciated on the part of the citizens and strangers, an increased number having visited the establishment this week. This collection embraces the Natural History of the British American Provinces, almost complete, and contains, besides, many foreign specimens of much interest, which are daily increased by contributions of friends to the Institution. It affords us pleasure to state, at the same time, that we are informed that an elegant saloon is nearly completed at the Hall for the purpose of holding a suite of conversational parties in the course of the present month, in order to raise funds for the liquidation of the overhanging debt, and for the subsequent re-establishment of the Schools of the Institution, the enlargement of its library, and a much-needed increase in apparatus suitable for a valuable course of

Novascotian - Aug. 14, 1843 Scientific. - The purchase of Dr. Gesner's Museum appears to have awakened the energies of the St. John, N.B. Mechanics' Institute to unwonted activity. Its library is enlarging, and its debt is in a course of liquidation. That Institution is doing more for oursister city than are all its Banks and other establishments which the avaricious have devised with the view of extracting money from the poor man's pocket and conveying it to the coffers of

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Morning News - Feb. 22, 1843 Geological Report. - We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Doctor Gesner's Report, for 1842, published atthe Courier office. We shall review the Report, and pronounce an opinion upon it Friday."

S.J. Loyalist - Feb. 23, 1843 Dr. Gesner's Geological Report. - We have been favored with a new series of this work just published by Mr. Chubb. The work is neatly got up and reflects creditboth on the author and publisher; it is lucid, comprehensive, and entertaining, and should find a place in every library in the Province."

N.B. Courier - Feb. 23, 1843 and Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 6, 1842 Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick, with a Topographical Account of the Public Lands, and the Districts explored in 1842. ByAbraham Gesner, F.G.S., Provincial Geologist, &c. The report of the labours of the Provincial Geologist, in the last season, has been laid before the Legislature, and is more interesting, if possible, than that of any former year. In addition to the Geological Survey, which appears to have been conducted in a careful and scientific manner, the Topography of the country under examination has been strictly noted, with a view to the formation of settlements, in accordance with the liberal policy of the Provincial Government. Gratified as every lover of the country must be at the earnestness which seems to characterize the endeavours of the Legislature to bring about a healthy state of public affairs, no less pleasure will be afforded in the contemplation that our fertile lands of almost boundless extent, and our vast mineral resources lie open for the industrious settler, when the restored prosperity of the Province shall again offer him an inducement. The Tobique River district, which has been hitherto but imperfectly known, is found to be one of great fertility of the soil, and of extensive capability for agricultural purposes, and yet remains ungranted. To use the words of the Report, ""the whole surface of the country, in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation; the soil is equal to, and sometimes surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Province."" ""Along the whole course of the stream, there are excellent alluvial soils, covered with the elm, balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c.; wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grape, wild plums, currents, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and onions, with all those plants which only flourish on the richest soils."" - The bringing to light, from actual observation, the capabilities of so vast an extent of Territory as is occupied by the Tobique and its tributaries, for the purposes of immediate settlement, and placing them before the public in a manner by which their importance may become generally known, is ample recompense to the country (if the value of the service were doubted), for the expenses of the survey. The Restigouche River has likewise been the subject of research, from its mouth to the portage which separates it from Grand River, a tributary of the Saint John. The district examined in the vicinity of this river, as we learn from the report, abounds in marl and limestone, and notwithstanding the lands are mountainous and broken, the soil in general is good, and where cultivated, produces excellent crops of grain. An examination of the Aroostook country and the territory of the upper Saint John appears also to have come within the author's instructions, and, accordingly, in the Topographical part of the report, we find a glowing description of the Grand Falls of the majestic Saint John, which, having collected the waters of its numerous tributaries into a beautiful and expanded basin, launches them forth thro' a rocky gorge, three quarters of a mile long, and averaging but two hundred and fifty feet in width, until they reach another basin, one hundred and sixteen feet below the former, where the river resumes its natural state. The Geological examinations of the last season have embraced a tract of country, extending from the River Saint John, between Woodstock and Madawaska, to the Bay Chaleur and the Restigouche. The principal rocks of the district were found to be argillaceous and calcareous slates, limestones, sandstones, and conglomerates of the transition series, penetrated by numerous dikes and veins of trap. About midway, between Woodstock, on the south, and Dalhousie, on the north, mountains of granite and other rocks of igneous origin appear. These rocks are surmounted at Eel River, near Dalhousie, by red sandstone, red marl, limestone and gypsum. Copper, lead, manganese, and iron ores have been discovered, - Coal has been found at the mouth of the Restigouche, at Mission Point, and at Point Le Nim, four miles above Dalhousie. We recommend to our readers a perusal of the Report, for a detailed account of the explorations of the season, of which our limits at present compel us to give but a very

N.B. Courier - Feb. 23, 1843 Receiver General's expenses... Doctor Gesner, advance on account of Survey of Tobique River and Valley ... œ75 0 0Doctor Gesner, towards exploring Mechanics' Settlement ... 75 0 0 Doctor Gesner, advanced to him per authority on file, (towards Surveying Tobique River and Valley) ... 75 0 0 It will be observed ... that the amount advanced to Dr. Gesner, œ75, must have been connected with a Topographical and Geological Survey, not authorized by the Legislature, and not for any Survey of vacant Crown lands..."
S.J. Loyalist - Feb. 23, 1843 ADVERTISEMENT: Gesner's Museum of Natural History. (Robertson's Brick Building, Prince William Street) Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 4 p.m. Price of Admission 1s. 3d.Yearly admission at all times during hours -For a lady and gentleman ...... 10s. A lady and gentleman of the same family .. 15s. For a whole family including resident members only.. 20s. Contributors to have free admission according to the value of their donations. The names of donors, and persons having yearly admission are recorded at the entrance of the Museum. June 27th 1842."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning News - Feb. 27, 1843 Geological Report. - The Annual Report of Dr. Gesner, on the Geological Survey of the Province, with a topographical account of the public lands explored in1842, has been politely placed in our hands. It occupies about 90 pages of octavo, and reflects credit upon the publishers. If we may be allowed to judge, from a hasty perusal of the work, the information it contains is of much importance to the Province. The first part embraces a topographical description of the upper part of the St. John, and the Tobique, and Restigouche rivers; the latter are represented as being noble streams, passing through an uninhabited but fine agricultural country. The mind of the writer appears to have been fully occupied in his employment, for scarcely an object around him, in the field of nature, has escaped his observation. His description of the rivers, lakes, waterfalls, mountains, valleys, etc., will be read with much interest. The general features of the country, the character of the soil, with the means for its improvement, and the facilities of internal communication, are also brought into notice; and they are such, that from being made known, they will doubtless be improved. At the close of the topographical part of the report, a brief account is given of the public lands fit for settlement in each county, and in such a manner, as to afford valuable hints to persons desirous of pursuing agriculture for a livelihood. The second part of the report contains an account of the geology of the country explored and describes its valuable minerals; among them are coal, iron, copper, etc. The mention made of limestone, gypsum, marl and other substances, that might be, according to the writer's views advantageously employed in agriculture, are worthy of consideration; and we would advise our friends in the country to read this part of the work with care. In the appendix, the use of lime in agriculture is recommended; and a plan of a kiln, with directions for burning, are laid down for the benefit of the farmer. In the Geological part of the report, whole mountains, composed of corals and shells, are described as having been, by some strange revolution in nature, raised up from the ocean, and changed into solid rock. Judging by the huge names given to these relics of olden times, we should think they were very curious things indeed, and the doctor's description of them, makes one almost fear the hard fate of being turned into stone. We have not yet taken many steps in the science of geology, and therefore do not condemn what we cannot understand. One of the advantages gained by the publication of this report, arises from the fact of their making the resources of the country better known, both to its inhabitants and persons abroad; and in the performance of this public service, the ability and industry of the gentleman engaged in the work are very obvious. We recommend that it is a useful and valuable acquisition to the literature and

N.B. Courier - Jul. 22, 1843 The Gesner Museum, we are happy to learn, has been purchased of the late proprietor, Doctor Gesner, by several public spirited gentlemen (among whom appear conspicuously the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Hon. Messrs. Justices Botsford and Parker), and placed in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The delivery took place at the Hall this morning. - The addition of this large and very excellent collection to that already in the Institute, will form one of creditable extent, and of much interest, and will no doubt be frequently visited by residents of this City, and every stranger of taste. - The prices of admission are to be made as reasonable as possible, in order that the advantages arising from it may be generally embraced. A small reduction in favor of Members of the Institute has been requested by the

Board of Directors, and acceded to by the shareholders."

S.J. Morning News - Jun. 21, 1843 The Gesner Museum. - This valuable collection is now removed to the Museum Room, in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, where it is being arranged by the late proprietor. The Stock, we understand, has all been subscribed for - and we are happy to find this extensive collection is to be retained in the City of Saint John."

S.J. Morning News - Jun. 23, 1843 New Work on New Brunswick. - We are glad to observe, that a new work on this Province is about to be published from the pen of Dr. Gesner. It is a little singular, that a book treating upon the topography and resources of this valuable Colony has not yet appeared, in such a form as to be generally useful in Great Britain, by directing the attention of able settlers and capitalists to the country. A work of this kind has been earnestly sought for, by persons abroad; and cannot fail to be highly advantageous, in making the capabilities of New Brunswick better known, even to her own inhabitants. The opportunities afforded Dr. Gesner as Provincial Geologist, have enabled him to explore every part of this valuable Province; and we are happy to find that the task is confided to a gentleman whose ability and industry are well known, and whose labour will no doubt be crowned with success."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Jun. 24, 1843 and S.J. Loyalist - Jul. 15, 1843 ADVERTISEMENT: Prospectus of a New Work, Now Preparing for the Press, and to be Published at SaintJohn and in London, to be entitled: New Brunswick: With notes for Emigrants, by Abraham Gesner, Esq., F.G.S., &c., Author of ""Remarks on the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia."" -- A work containing an account of the Topography, Climate, Soil and Natural Productions of New Brunswick, forms a desirable object in Colonial literature. It is generally acknowledged that the historical sketches of certain districts of the Province, which have appeared from time to time, with all the merits they possess, do not supply a full description of the whole country in its present state, and the advantages it offers to a respectable class of emigrants from Great Britain. The numerous able works that have been written on Canada have been the means of introducing the extensive improvements everywhere seen in that Province, compared with which New Brunswick possesses equal advantages. - As the relief of the surplus population of the Mother Country and its transferation to the unoccupied lands of her Colonies is of national importance, the chief object of the above work is to supply a full and accurate account of the Province with a view to its improvement by British emigrants and British capital. During the last fifteen years, the author has explored every district of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The last five years have been devoted to making a Geological Survey of the latter Province. His attention has also been directed to Emigration; and from the opportunities he has had for obtaining information, his descriptions will be given from actual observations, and his remarks will be derived from practical experience. Besides adverting briefly to the History and Aborigines of the Colony, the work will contain an account of its present state, its climate, topography, agriculture, geology and mineralogy, fisheries and other resources, trade, statistics, and natural history, with remarks on emigration, and information for emigrants. The work will be neatly printed on about four hundred pages of large duodecima, and will contain a new Map of the Province, with views of the Grand Falls and other natural scenery. Subscription Lists will be opened in different parts of the Province. - The price of each copy to subscribers will be Ten Shillings. Publishers of papers who will give insertion to the above Prospectus six times, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the work. St. John, N.B., June 17, 1843."

S.J. Loyalist - Jun. 29, 1843 Doctor Gesner. - This gentleman managed to claw no less a sum of the Province money, during the past year, than œ239 7s. 6d. In the following novel manner:- He was employed to explore the Tobique, Grand, and Restigouche Rivers, which occupied him (Sundays included) 68 days; for which he charged one pound a day, as well as for three days writing his reports. He also charged 10s. Per diem for his son; this charge was reduced to 7s. 6d., so that his bill stood at œ1 7s. 6d. Per diem for himself and son, which was paid; when lo! He petitioned - what? Think you, the House of Assembly? No; but the Executive, for œ68 more - another pound a day! And what was more astonishing, he got it too! And that in the face of a declaration made by the preceeding assembly, that no money should be appropriated for the further prosecution of any such purpose. The Committee appointed by the House to report on this transaction found fault with the charge of four successive Sundays; but we treat that as an improper objection, and we think the public will coincide with us when we tell them that the good Doctor was hard at work on those days; one day ""ascending the St. John""; and another descending the St. John; another ""repairing canoes""; and the other ""encamped"", and therefore doubtless employed in boxing with the mosquitoes! - The other service for which the Doctor got œ75, was for exploring the Mechanic's Settlement. The Executive, in vindicating this double payment, stated that the ""laborious and difficult nature of the services which he had performed, were not compensated by the first allowance, &c. and it appearing that these services had been executed in the most satisfactory and efficient manner, the further sum of œ68 was subsequently allowed to him. Now what were these laborious services? Why to sit in a canoe while the Indians poled it along the shore in ascending, land a few places and look at the soil, climb a hill or two and survey the adjacent country, and then sit in the canoe and float down again! and for this His Excellency and his advisers, - or some of them - paid the sum of œ185 7s. 6d. in defiance of the express declaration of the body in whose hands are placed the control of revenue; and at a time, be it remembered when His Excellency refused to issue warrants for the Bye Road appropriations, because there was no money in the Treasury!! As to the efficiency of the exploration - although the Report reads well - we may probably take Eel River for an example. On Doctor Gesner's recommendation a number of poor families were sent to that branch of the St. John to settle. He described the low land on the margin of that stream, as being beautiful interval, well adapted to agricultural purposes; when it is nothing but a floating bog, which rises with every freshet, and sinks as the waters fall! and the upland in the rear is a steep ledge of rocks almost inaccessible. - We are surprised that we have as yet seen no account of money paid the good Doctor for exploring the celebrated Bat's Cave."

Novascotian - May 1, 1843 Report. - We have received Dr. Gesner's ""Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick, With a Topographical Account of the Public Lands and the District explored in 1842."" The report occupies 84 pages octavo - We shall refer to it at another time."

Novascotian - May 1, 1843 Gesner's Museum, St. John, is offered for sale.The collection of minerals &c. is a very good

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Morning News - May 5, 1843 Gesner's Museum. - This valuable and interesting collection of Dr. Gesner's, has been offered for sale by its proprietor; and we are informed that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, Judge Parker, Judge Botsford, and a number of other gentlemen, have offered their assistance in purchasing the museum, and placing it in the Mechanic's Institute, where there are extensive apartments for its reception. We have seen the collection, and believe that it surpasses any in the British Provinces. It should never be allowed to be broken up, and sent to a foreign country. There is scarcely a town or village in the United States without its Museum, and surely the times are not so hard, that we are compelled to ship off all our sources or recreation and amusement. Who is there among us that will get up a joint stock company, and set the matter at rest; it only wants a beginning. We will venture to affirm that after the collection is gone, (especially if it should be sold in the United States) that there will be enough to cry. It is a poor reward to a man of science, to send his labours away. We would as soon think of selling the press of the Morning News to the Americans, as to give up to them the only Museum in the city."

N.B. Courier - May 6, 1843 The Museum of Natural History will remain open a few days longer. Admission every day (Sunday excepted), from 12 to 4 p.m."

N.B. Courier - May 6, 1843 Dr. Gesner's Collection, it has doubtless been observed with regret, has been recently advertised for sale, and we learn that a probability exists of the greater portion of it being removed from the city. It would indeed be a source of much sorrow if such should be the case, especially when the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute offers so valuable and commodious a place of deposit, and when a little exertion on the part of a few individuals would retain it here. We understand, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, His Honor the Chief Justice, His Honor Judge Botsford, His Honor Judge Parker, The Hon. Mr. Hazen, and several other gentlemen of distinction, impressed with the value of the Collection, have expressed their willingness to aid in any plan by which the object may be attained; we therefore strongly entertain the hope of seeing this very interesting collection of the Natural History of New Brunswick yet kept within our borders, and placed in the Hall of a popular institution."

Novascotian - May 15, 1843 Gesner's Museum. - This valuable collection of Natural History and Curiosities has for some time past been offered for sale, at a price far below its value, and which will afford its talented collector but small remuneration for the years of toil and heavy expenses he has incurred in arranging it."

St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 12, 1845 Geology of Canada.- In the Canadian Assembly on the 17th ult., Mr. Attorney General Smith gave notice of a motion for the House to go into Committees at an early day to consider the propriety of giving a further sum for the completion of the Geological Survey of the Province. The Government intended to propose from œ1500 to œ1800 a year for four or five years as the House might determine."

Weekly Observer - May 25, 1845 Hampton Mechanics' Institute. - ..... On Thursday the 27th of February, George Otty, Esq., of this City delivered an able lecture on Geology......... - New Brunswicker."

N.B. Courier - May 23, 1846 Mechanic's Institute of St. John Annual Report. -... The Directors regret to say that the Gesner Museum does not receive the patronage it deserves; the care andconstant exhibition of these excellent and very interesting specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, &c. have been attended with a loss to the Institute during the past year of œ18 17s 6d."

N.B. Courier - May 23, 1846 Mechanic's Institute of St. John Annual Report. -..... The Directors regret to say that the Gesner Museum does not receive the patronage it deserves; the care andconstant exhibition of these excellent and very interesting specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, &c. have been attended with a loss to the Institute during the past year of œ18 17s 6d."

Novascotian - May 24, 1846 Mechanic's Institute. - The Mechanics' Institute was visited on Tuesday last by a distinguished French Gentleman, who came passenger in the Britannia, and wason his way to the United States, for the purpose of taking a tour through that country for Geological observation. He left his address at the Institute as follows: Edouard de Perneuil, President de la Societe Geologique de France. He expressed himself highly pleased with the

Geological specimens in the Institute, particularly those presented by Mr. Gesner, and our young and talented countryman, Mr. Dawson. He also intimated that he should return to Halifax, and take a tour through this Province. His Honour Judge Bliss, we understand, has presented to the Institute an Ostrich Egg, to be deposited among the curiosities of the Museum. -

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Weekly Observer - Dec. 25, 1849 Mechanics' Institute. - Professor Johnston gave an abstract of his Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province, on Friday evening last, to an overflowing and highly gratified audience. He commenced by exhibiting and explaining a Geological Map of the Province, which had been prepared under hisdirections, from Dr. Gesner's surveys, the returns in the Crown Land Office, and his own and Dr. Robb's observations. He next exhibited an Agricultural Map, showing, as far as our present knowledge extends, the various kinds of soil in the Province - these he divided into five classes; they form, however, three great divisions, which may be classified as good, middling, and bad, - each class containing Five Millions of acres. He then went on to compare the returns of produce, the weight, quality, and market price of the various articles raised in the Province, with like returns from Canada, New York, and Ohio, and found that in each of these particulars ours excel the others. The returns being in each case derived from the same sources, viz., Reports of Agricultural Societies, and statements from intelligent farmers from different localities, there is no reason to suppose that they do not equally approximate to the truth. We must confess that we were not prepared to expect such a favorable result; but, in such hands, the investigation was necessarily conducted on correct principles, and impartiality. We must, therefore, bow to the decision, and we feel quite pleased that our own New Brunswick has been pronounced by a competent judge as entitled to take a front rank among the nations, as an Agricultural country. There has been a good deal of talk about annexation lately. If there is to be annexation, we go for annexing the United States. Notes of the lecture were taken by Geo. Blatch, Esq., and an able and correct Report may therefore be expected. It will probably soon be published."

Morning News - Dec. 28, 1849 New Brunswick. - Its Soil - Climate - and Agricultural capabilities - Who is Professor Johnston? - Our Government - State of the Country - Annexation. - We purpose now to notice a few of the chief points of Professor Johnston's lecture of last Friday evening. ... Professor Johnston stated that this Province had gone to very great expense in the prosecution of its Geological inquiries. The Reports of Dr. Gesner'sobservations had yearly been published. He found in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton cart-loads of manuscripts and pamphlets from various sources, bearing upon this subject, and for which he was indebted for much useful information - Yet, notwithstanding, there had not been a proper geological map, (such as the one he then exhibited) prepared by Dr. Gesner, or any one else, and without which it was impossible to convey a correct idea of the actual capabilities of the Province. He said he had travelled over this province, upwards of two thousand miles, had borne all sorts of hardships, and privations, as any one might naturally suppose from the wilderness journeys which laid before him - he had seen the farmers and lumbermen in their homes; and he was astonished to find how little the people valued their time, from the manner in which they lived. He said if the farmers in England were as indifferent to the true value of time as the farmers of this Province, they could not succeed at all. ""Let the morrow provide for itself"" appeared to be the Farmer's motto of New Brunswick. He said the life of the farmer here would not be an easy one if his farm was properly cultivated and attended to. ..."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 2, 1849 Report on the Proposed Trunk Line of Railway, From an Eastern port in Nova Scotia,Through New Brunswick, to Quebec. Halifax, N.S., August 31, 1848. (includes some geological observations....

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 7, 1850 An Address. - Delivered before the Mechanic's Institute at St. John, on Friday evening Dec. 21st, 1849 by Professor Johnston. - [Reported by G. Blatch, Esq., Barrister at Law] - ... In looking at the agricultural capabilities of any country, it is of the greatest consequence to a person taking a general view of it, to have an idea, before hand, of what is the Geological structure of that country. In my former address in thisplace it will be remembered by those who were present, that I drew the attention of the audience to this point; that a knowledge of the geological structure of a country is of the greatest possible consequence, to enable any one to arrive at anything like general conclusions with regard to the agricultural capabilities of that country. When I tell you, that from an inspection of the geological maps of other countries, countries which I have not personally visited, I am enabled to judge of the agricultural capabilities of those countries, and not only to judge of those capabilities as a whole, but also to instruct others as to the kinds of husbandry most suited to the various soils of such countries, you will have an idea of the value of a knowledge of what is called the geological structure of a country; and this knowledge you may obtain by looking at geological maps. If you look at this Geological Map of the Province of New Brunswick now exhibited before you, (which I have prepared, to attach to my own Report on this Province,) you will see that there are various portions of its surface colored with different colors; and these colors represent the different species of rocks which prevail in the various districts of the Province. Now you all know, that if you dig beneath the surface of the earth at any place you will come at a lesser or greater depth, to the solid rock. The solid rock varies in species in various parts of every country, and Geologists have given different names to the various species of rocks, such as sandstone, trap, greywacke, limestone, and many others. This system of the various kinds of rocks constitutes what is called ""geological formation;"" and this geological formation or structure of a country is exhibited in maps by different colors, the various colors representing the various geological formations or species of rocks. The map now before you thus exhibits the geological formations that occur in the Province of New

Brunswick, and I have been anxious to embody in one map, all the information hitherto collected as to the geological formation of this Province, by previous investigations as well as by myself. Dr. Gesner has often addressed you from this place on this subject; he was employed for several years at the expense of the Province in making geological explorations of the country, and he published a series of reports of the results of his enquiries, which no doubt, contain many valuable facts and observations. But unfortunately, though those facts and observations are to a certain extent embedded in this map, yet it is still exceedingly incomplete. I have had all the available observations of Dr. Gesner, as well as my own observations and those of Dr. Robb embodied in this map; and although it is still incomplete, yet it will afford more information on the subject than has yet been obtained; and here I cannot help remarking, that a large amount of valuable information on this head is deposited is deposited in the Crown Land Office of this Province, and it seems to me surprisingly, that information for which such large sums have been paid by the Provincial Government, should up to this moment have lain hidden in a Government office. We have now noticed the fact of the various kinds of rocks; the next principle to consider is, that every rock with which we are acquainted when exposed to the action of the air, gradually undergoes a crumbling process; it becomes as it were, degraded, and is converted from a solid mass into minute portions of matter, which, by the chemical separation of the atmosphere and other combinations, in course of time, form gravel, mud, clay, sand, &c., and on the top of those materials eventually the soil is formed. - Now, soils are of various kinds, according to the nature of the materials from which they have been formed. You will see, on this map, between the broad red belt which stretches diagonally, and the patch of lighter red in the corner below, a large tract of surface colored grey; these colors represent different kinds of soils; and you will observe, that this large tract of land colored grey, is covered with loose materials forming a soil totally different from the red rock or sandstone. Therefore it is important in taking a general view of the agricultural capabilities of the soil and the quality of the rocks of which that soil is formed. The first chapter of my Report comprehends the study of the geological structure of this country, in relation to its agricultural capabilities and qualities of its various soils. I describe those qualities and capabilities; and when you read it, you will see that the Government, which in former years expended large sums of money in encouraging explorations and in endeavoring to make out the geological structure of the Province, have not only done a thing of great importance and service to the country at large, but have really laid out this money in a way which ultimately (and more especially would it, if the project had been satisfactorily completed) will repay itself, which will actively benefit the pockets of those who cultivate the soil of the country; because the knowledge thus obtained will hereafter enable them to know how the soil is composed, and how it can most advantageously be improved by cultivation. By this map you will be able to tell where good soil and where bad soil is to be met with; and it will thus be practically beneficial to proprietors and future purchasers of land. I have now briefly noticed the general description of the soil as demonstrated by the geological formation of the country; and I have thought it proper to begin my Report with this introductory chapter, as a preface to the rest of my

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Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 14, 1850 An Address. - Delivered before the Mechanic's Institute at St. John, on Friday evening Dec. 21st, 1849 by Professor Johnston. - [Reported by G. Blatch, Esq., Barrister at Law] - ... Now, if you look at the Geological Map of the Province, you will see a great stretch of the grey color between the two reds, and this grey district is called 'the coal field', because seams of coal occur here and there throughout that district. In some parts of the world these coal seams are very numerous, the coal is easily got at, and is very profitable production; as, for instance, in Cape Breton Island, in Nova Scotia, and in Great Britain. Dr. Gesner explored this tract of country, and indicated the localities where he considered coal might be found. It appears to me that it is important to enquire, whether, among these beds of sandstone indicated on the map, beds of coal may be found which are likely to pay for the working, and profitably to aid the industrial pursuits of the country. On this Geological Map I have marked, by black dots, all the places where coal has been actually found; and in my Report I have collected, both from the Reports of Dr. Gesner and from other sources, every observation that has been made as to the nature of the coal in this Province, and the probability of finding it in greater quantities; because the question of a supply of coal or fossil fuel is a vital question in reference to the agricultural capabilities of the country, and not merely a manufacturing or trading question; it is a question, indeed, of whether the country shall support five millions or only three millions of inhabitants. The difference is very striking indeed, it is the difference between producing fossil fuel from underground, and raising fuel on the surface of the land. France is an instance of this difference; forthough France possesses coal mines, yet about one-seventh part of the whole surface of that country is under wood, to furnish fuel for the people, even in that temperate climate. You will see, then, the great importance of the question in this colder climate; and I have therefore brought the question prominently forward in my Report, and have recommended an enquiry into the economical question, of how far it is likely that coal does exist, and that by exploration it may be found sufficiently plentiful and easy of attainment to be profitably useful. After doing this, I have considered other collateral topics in my Report, which I now pass over..."

Novascotian - Mar. 20, 1850 Lectures on Natural History. - On Monday evening Mr. Dawson will commence the Geological Department of his Course. This subject including a view of the Geology and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia, will occupy the five concluding Lectures. Tickets for this department can be obtained at the Book Store of Messrs. A. & W.

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Novascotian - Aug. 4, 1851 To The Shareholders Of The Halifax Gas Company. - Our attention having been called to a letter published in the Colonist newspaper of the 22nd inst., signed ""John E. Fairbanks"" in which he states he ""only

regrets that a satisfactory arrangement had not been made with the Halifax Gas Company in the outset which under his (Gesner's) sanction he endeavored to effect"" and also adds that ""he had failed in his endeavors with all parties to bring about a compromise and prevent litigation."" These statements we have read with astonishment, they being so entirely at variance with truth, as far as this Board is concerned, no such overtures having been made to us either at the outset or since. We, therefore, feel called upon publicly to declare that no such proposals have been submitted from Mr. Fairbanks, nor his friend Dr. Gesner, or from any other person. Conversations may have taken place between Mr. Fairbanks and some members of the Board, but no proposition to effect a compromise or prevent litigation, has ever been submitted to the Directors. The first information we had that Dr. Gesner claimed a patent for a new discovery, alleged to have been made by him for making Gas, was after the Letters patent had been signed by the Attorney General (our President,) and delivered to him. This was in February, 1850. We give the patent in his own words which state ""What I claim as my invention and discovery, and desire to secure by letters Patent, is the use of compact and fluid, Bitumen Chappapose, or mineral Pitch, for the production of Illuminating Gas, instead of Coal Oil or Rosin, or any other substance heretofore used for that purpose,"" and gives him the right to use these substances in his oven retorts, by means of which he declares he can produce Gas. The next measure we heard of was a Bill introduced by Dr. Gesner and his friends at the then Session of the Legislature, to Incorporate the Kerosene Gas Company; thus were we taken by surprise, and as various reports were industriously circulated, well calculated to injure and depreciate the property of the Halifax Gas Company, we felt it to be our duty to expose their fallacy, and make the Shareholders fully acquainted with the state of their affairs, and prevent any of them parting with their property at less than its real value. We therefore published our report of the 5th March, 1850. This seems to have excited the ire of Dr. Gesner, and we have since met with nothing but a determined and vindictive hostility from him, as exhibited in his frequent slanderous attacks published in the various newspapers of the City, both under his own and assumed signatures, to none of which we have thought it necessary to reply. The Suit or litigation as Mr. Fairbanks is pleased to term it, is all on the side of Dr. Gesner. We ordered a sample cargo of Coal from Mr. Allison this spring, without knowing that Dr. Gesner had set up any pretensions to its being his property, and stated our intention to our Shareholders previous to doing so in our report of 7th March, 1852. At the annual meeting in April following, we announced that this Sample Cargo of New Brunswick Coal had been ordered, which met with the approbation of the Shareholders present. The cargo was accordingly shipped by Mr. Allison, and consigned to his Agents in this city, to be delivered to the Halifax Gas Company at a fixed price. A few days before its arrival, we heard that Dr. Gesner intended claiming it as his property, and would repleven it on arrival, but as we had nothing to do with the cargo until it was delivered to us, we took no notice of it. On arrival Mr. Allison's agents delivered the coal to us in accordance with our agreement. No legal measures having prevented its coming into our possession. We therefore received and paid for it in conformity to the terms upon which it had ordered, supposing Dr. Gesner had abandoned his intention to repleven from his inability to swear the property was his. Soon afterwards he commenced an action of trover against the Company - damages œ500, the pretended value of this small cargo of coal, and which he declared to be his property, although the Master of the Rolls at Fredericton had decided to the contrary; and this suit is still persisted in, notwithstanding Mr. Fairbanks very great anxiety to bring about ""a compromise and prevent litigation."" Without attempting to depreciate Doctor Gesner's mode of manufacturing Gas, his method is of no service to the Halifax Gas Company, nor have we any desire to avail ourselves of any of his important discoveries. - We heard of the New Brunswick Coal as superior for making Gas as early as the autumn of 1848. - and in January, 1849, nearly 12 months before Dr. Gesner applied for a patent, we opened a correspondence with Mr. Edgett to furnish us with a sample for the purpose of trial. In August, 1849, the St. John Gas Company used it at their works, and found it superior Coal for Gas purposes - and in February, 1850, Doctor Gesner obtained his patent for a new retort discovered by him, by which he could produce illuminating Gas from asphaltum; although various other modes of making Gas from the same substance have been in use many years. His Retort we have not used, nor do we wish to do so. The material, whether Coal or Asphaltum is as free to us or others for making Gas as water or any other natural production, so long as we do not infringe upon any patented machinery in its manufacture. It will be seen that Doctor Gesner has selected the Halifax Gas Company to defend this vexatious suit, instead of Mr. Allison or his Agents, who are the real defenders. We have, however, no fear of the result - the evidence brought before the Master of the Rolls in the other Province, shewing clearly that Doctor Gesner has not the shadow of a claim to the Coal, nor can he obtain a single bushel except by purchase from Mr. Allison, the same as ourselves, although a heavy expense will necessarily be incurred by Mr. Alison in collecting similar evidence for this Province. We believe the trial will likely end in the same manner as one lately brought by the same party in Albert County, when on the day of trial no one appeared to prosecute. In the mean time a strong effort will be made by Doctor Gesner and his friend Mr. Fairbanks, to obtain the true objects sought after. We have been induced to make these explanations in consequence of the statements made by Mr. Fairbanks, already referred to, which are entirely incorrect; but as we have neither time or inclination to seek notoriety by a newspaper controversy with persons interested in promoting their own selfish schemes at the expense of the Halifax Gas Company, we shall reply to none of them through the newspapers, but manage the large and valuable property entrusted to our care, to the best of our ability, and we hope to the approbation of each of our numerous Shareholders. The City newspapers which have been circulating Doctor Gesner's various letters have many patrons among the Gas Company, we presume they will copy this letter in their columns, that those of the readers who are Shareholders may see both sides. James B. Uniacke, President J.H. Anderson, W.A. Black, James Donaldson, Andrew McKinlay, John Naylor, James Tremain. John Tremain, Secretary. July

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Novascotian - Sep. 8, 1851 The World's Fair. - We see no specimen of coal from Canada and if the absence of such correctly leads usto conclude that no basin of that mineral has yet been discovered in the province, we may assure the Canadians that they will some day be made aware of the importance of connecting themselves more closely with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where this mineral is abundant. ... The sister Province of New Brunswick has not been entirely idle amid the general excitement to contribute to the show of industry of all nations; but this is all we can say, inasmuch as the samples of iron ore, manganese, plumbago, and pitch coal, which compose her entire list of mineral specimens, are most paltry as an index of the mineral wealth which really exists in that fine province. New Brunswick is somewhat larger than Ireland; the greater part of her soil is fertile, and is covered with fine forests. Two-thirds of her boundary line are formed by the sea, and, as a consequence of these conditions, the energies of her inhabitants have been absorbed by timbercutting and by fisheries. She possesses, however, vast stores of coal, of ore, and of stone, applicable to building and the arts, and as soon as the temptations to 'lumbering' (cutting timber) and fishing on the small scale diminish before the advance of population and the demand for produce of more skilled labour, than will the star of New Brunswick take its place amid the more solid and valuable jewels of the chaples which adorns the brow of our Imperial Victoria. ..."

Weekly Observer - Feb. 17, 1852 Mr. Foulis delivered an interesting lecture, last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Geological Phenomena."

Weekly Observer - Jan. 6, 1852 Mechanics Institute. - .... The Gesner Museum, which has now for the most part, become the property of the Institute, will be opened for exhibition to Members during each Lecture evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 19, 1852 To The Inhabitants of the County of Norhumberland, Ladies and Gentlemen, - You are aware that the Great Exhibition or Provincial Show and Fair is to takeplace in the City of Fredericton, on Tuesday, the Fifth Day of October Next, and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has consented to patronise the same. .... Class 1. - Mineral Kingdom. Section A - Raw Materials. Ores of the metals, best assortment œ5 0 0 Do. 2nd best 2 0 0 Mineral paints, best assortment 2 0 0 Combustible materials, best samples 4 0 0 Do. best do. 2 0 0 Grinding and Polishing Materials, best samples 2 0 0 Clays, Sands, &c., best samples 4 0 0 Do. 2nd best do. 2 0 0 Mineral manures, best sample 1 0 0 Building stone, 8 in. cube, dressed, best samples 4 0 0 Do Do Do Do 2nd best do. 2 0 0 Slate, best samples 1 0 0 Minerals, best assortment of 3 0 0 Salt, best samples 1 0 0 Potash or Peatlash, best samples 1 0 0 Lime, plaster, or other mineral cement, best samples 1 0 0 Bricks or Tiles, best samples 1 0 0 Do. 2nd best 0 10 0 Pottery Ware, best assortment 1 0 0 ——Total 39 10 0"

Novascotian - Jun. 21, 1852 Nova Scotia minerals .... (3) .... Hon. J.D.Andrews report to U.S. Congress on ""Mines, minerals and quarries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick"" ......"

N.B. Courier - Mar. 13, 1852 Mechanics' Institute. - On Monday evening next,Mr. Foulis will lecture at the Institute. Subject - Geological Phenomena."

Morning News - Nov. 24, 1852 Sir Charles Lyell's Opinion of New Brunswick. - Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated Geologist, is lecturing in Boston at the Lowell Institute. We learn from the International Journal, that in the course of his remarkshe spoke highly of the geological resources of N. Scotia and New Brunswick. The coal fields of the United States were represented to be of far greater extent than those of Europe, and the labours of American Geologists have disclosed their boundless deposits of fossil fuel. The lecturer stated that ten years ago he had examined the coal fields of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Dr. Gesner. Now that Railroads are about to be extended over the border, a new impetus will be given to the industry of the Colonies, and their resources will be brought into operation. The Eastern States (says the International) will therefore find it beneficial to cherish a free communication with a people who are merely separated from them by a

Miramichi Gleaner - July 30, 1853 From the Fredericton Reporter. - New Brunswick and New England. - .... Comparison between New Brunswick and New England .... First:- The soil of New Brunswick is naturally superior ...... Secondly:- The physical resources of New Brunswick, in Mines, Minerals ...... are vastly superior....... Our mines .... have been

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 23, 1853 The tenth and last lecture of the course was delivered on Tuesday evening, by M.H. Perley, Esq., on ""Industrial Resources of the Province,"" before a large and respectable audience, in the Temperance Hall. Thelearned lecturer, after promising that nothing useful could be obtained without labour, pointed out the boundaries, situation, and extent of New Brunswick - then briefly noticed its resources - in fact, consisting of Peat, Coal, and Wood - Metals, placing iron at the head of the class - Minerals, Coal, Gypsum, &c. - Water power ......"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Nova Scotian - Jan. 1, 1855 ADVERTISEMENT: In Preparation, and to be published in 1855. Acadian Geology: A Popular Account of the Geological Structure and MineralResources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighboring Colonies, By J.W. Dawson, F.G.S., &c. The above work will consist of about 300 octavo pages, and will be illustrated by a large Geological Map, Sections, and Figures of Fossils. It will include a large mass of unpublished notes, referring to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and parts of New Brunswick, the substance of sixteen papers contributed by the author to the Geological Society of London and other Scientific Societies, and notices of the more recent discoveries of

other Geologists. These materials will be arranged in such a manner as to present to the general reader a complete view of the structure of Nova Scotia and the neighboring districts, as far as at present known, with its relations to the facts and principles of general geology, and to the present and prospective value of the useful minerals. With the view of ascertaining the number of copies likely to be required, subscription lists will be left with Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay, and E.G. Fuller, Halifax; Messrs. J. Dawson and Son, Pictou; Mr. A. Lawson, Yarmouth; Mr. W.H. Crawford, St. John; Mr. G.T. Hassard, Charlottetown. Price to subscribers, 9s., payable on delivery of the work. Price after publication, 10s. dec 12"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 11, 1857 King's College. - Lectures for Lent Term.- ... By Professor Robb. Geology - Nature of Rocks constituting the Earth's crust; essential Minerals forming Rocks; Fossils, their nature and value; Petrifaction; Paleontology; Classification of Rocks according to origin and age; Aqueous, Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks; Stratification, horizontal and inclined; Joints and Cleavage; Dip and Strike of Rocks; Geological Maps and Sections; Denudation; Origin of the actual Surface of the Earth; Value of Mineral matter and Metallic Ores; Rocks and Fossils of the Different Epochs; Application of Geology to Agriculture, Mining, Engineering; Geological structure of different Countries;

Morning News - Apr. 12, 1858 The Geological Survey. - The Editor of one of the little opposition papers, printed in Prince William street, has grown quite melancholy because the House has been prorogued without any provision being made for developing ""the mineral wealth which lies hidden beneath the soil."" Whatever may be the amount of riches contained ""beneath the soil"", and about which he seems so anxious, the Government acted wisely in not asking the House for agrant for geological purposes at the present time, as the surplus money of the province can be well employed in developing the ""wealth"" above ground, without spending any of it underneath. A Geological Survey to be thorough would occupy several years, entail on us an enormous expense, and, when completed, we would be unprepared to reap any benefits from it. There is no saying what such a survey would cost; but the experience of Canada must be a lesson to us. For several years past one of the items in every budget has been ""£10,000 for the Geological Survey"" of that Province."

Morning News - Feb. 17, 1858 Geological Survey. - The New Brunswicker thinks there ought to be a Geological survey of the Province made. Perhaps we had better send for Dr. Gesner again! The Editor is of opinion that certain parts of the Province abound in mineral wealth, of almost every variety, and that it only requires the exploration and labour of a Geologist to point out the treasures. We again ask, how is it that the Provincial Geologist who had been digging and delving for years at £600 a year, never brought any of these wonderful secrets to light? If the old Government folks were in office we should think that our contemporary was trying to find employment for somebody. But the present government are not to be bamboozled by persons desirous of a loaf."

Morning News - Jul. 28, 1858 The skeleton head, tusks, etc., of an Elephant, were lately discovered by some men ditching at the Bay de Verte marsh."

Morning News - Jan. 19, 1859 The Gesner Museum. - Mr. Editor. - In reference to Museum part of your Gesner article you are in error,and consequently you make the Directors of Institute responsible for what they were never guilty of. The Museum is the property of the Institute, and cost it nothing. The Doctor was in debt to quite a number of our citizens, and prior to his leaving wished to dispose of his Museum to pay them; he was anxious that the Institute would take it for £1000, but they declined. The next step was to divide it into shares of £5 each. He paid the most of them that way. He owed -- £100 and -- £100 more; and the trouble with them was what to do with it; they made arrangements to get it into the Institute, and shortly after one by one made a present of their shares, and that which was asked £1000 for, was obtained by the Institute for nothing. Thus the Directors, in place of being censured, are entitled to great credit, and also the share-owners for their liberality. This is the true state of the case. Your's, A.B. We are obliged to our correspondent for this ""true state

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 12, 1859 Report of the Northumberland Agricultural Society. - ... Mineral Resources. - No minute survey of the mineral resources of this County, by a properly qualified person, has yet been made. Little, therefore, is known of its mineral resources. About five miles below Chatham there is every indication of the existence of workable beds of coal; a small but perfect stratum appears in the cliff near Black Brook. ""Appearances,"" says Dr. Gesner, ""render almost certain that coal may be obtained here at no great depth from the surface."" On the South West, about eleven miles from Newcastle, coal appears on the south bank of the river. It is said to be but an inconsiderable stratum, belonging to one of the superficial beds noticed by Dr. Gesner. Coal has also been found on the Renous and Bartholamew's rivers, but very little is known as to the quality, or extent of the deposit. Whether Northumberland abounds with minerals of a valuable kind, or is entirely wanting in all such productions is a question which has still to be solved. The opinion of Geologists (who have visited the County, and travelled over its different easily accessible districts) is - that the former is the case, and that coal, and other fossil bodies, are abundant. ..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Morning News - Sep. 12, 1859 Geological Surveys in the British Provinces. - A Canadian correspondent of the Portland Advertiser writes that Sir Wm. Logan's new Geological Map of the British Provinces is far advanced towards completion. It extends north to James Bay, or the south point of Hudson's Bay; east to include Newfoundland; south to embrace the Pennsylvania coal field to the mouth of the Delaware River, and west to include the Red River of the north. The only blank spot is Maine. Prof. Dawson has given a geological chart of Nova Scotia. Prof. Robb is compiling one for New Brunswick; Prof. Hall, of New York, is at work on the southern portion, while the survey of Massachusetts and the other states afford means for filling in their geology. Sir William has traced the Devonian rocks, and the belt of limestone from Gaspe to Long Island Sound along the northern and western frontier of Maine, and through New England, and carboniferous formations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

Morning Journal - Feb. 19, 1860 Professor Bailey's most admirable lecture is completed in our present issue. We need not point out to our intelligent readers how grand and elevating are the views of creation and of the primeval history of our own Province which it discloses, period after period, until it became fit for man's abode; nor how important it must be to the students of the University to receive such instructions - nor, lastly, how beneficial to us in a moral, scientific material and economic point of view, must be a thorough Geological survey, which can be carried on step by step, according to our means. It is quite too bad that no arrangements were made for having the work carried on last summer and fall as in

New Brunswicker - Apr. 4, 1861 Professor Robb, of King's College, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon."

Morning Freeman - Apr. 4, 1861 Dr. Robb, one of the Professors of the University, died on Tuesday after a short illness. He was said to be a man of considerable attainments, and his report to the Agricultural Board, which has been recently published, proves him to have been a man who could turn his knowledge to excellent account. -- The University it appears is now in an extraordinary condition. The ex-president Dr. Jacobs has been dismissed. Dr. Robb is dead. Professor Jack it is said has resigned, and the President awaits judgement on a variety of charges preferred against him, and a great number of pupils have left the establishment."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 5, 1861 Robb obit..."

New Brunswicker - Apr. 6, 1861 House adjourned at 4.10 to attend Dr. Robb's funeral."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Apr. 6, 1861 Death of Dr. Robb. - It becomes our painful duty in this issue of the Courier, to record the demise of Dr. J. Robb - a gentleman who for a long period occupied, in a manner alike creditable to himself and the Province, the position of Professor in King's College, Fredericton - who departed this life on Tuesday, 2nd inst. In his demeanor, Dr. Robb was a perfect gentleman, and was revered and respected by all who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance; as a scholar and a man of science, he had few superiors, while his humane and benevolent disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. In every useful work, he was always found to be an active participator. He occupied from the time of its establishment up to the period of his death, the important position of Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, the duties of which he discharged in an able manner. The recent report of the Board, noticed in another column, fully attests to this. The death of Dr. Robb will be to the Province at large an irreparable loss; for, we believe, with a contemporary, ""that he possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Geology and Mineral resources of this Province than any man now living."" We extract the following just tribute to the memory of departed worth from the Head Quarters:- The deceased was the eldest son of Charles Robb, M.D., of Sterling, Scotland, and was born on the 2nd of February, 1815. - After studying in various Scotch Universities and taking his Medical degree at Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent of Europe, and resided for 5 some time at Paris for the purpose of making himself thoroughly conversant with the various branches of his profession. In 1837, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the Natural Sciences secured him an appointment in King's College, Fredericton, where he labored most zealously and faithfully in the discharge of the various duties in his Professorship. Many of his old pupils will grieve that he has been thus early cut off in the prime of his life and usefulness; and that our Provincial University has lost his able services at a period when his experience and sound judgement would have been particularly valuable. His vigorous intellect and untiring industry enabled him to take a master's grasp of the various sciences entrusted to his professional teaching; and his power and facility of imparting in a thoroughly scientific manner, the fundamental and guiding principles upon which were based his own vast stores of information, will long be remembered by those who had the privilege and advantage of attending his lectures. He possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Geology and Mineral resources of this province than any man living. To him we are indebted - for our University Museum, many of the specimens for which we were collected by his own hands, and not few purchased at his own individual expense. In all matters connected with the advancement and prosperity of the Province, he was ever ready and willing to give his efficient aid and assistance, and his early removal may be truly regarded as a public calamity. He was a pure minded, noble and honorable man and a sincere and pious christian. As a friend he was generous, warm hearted, and uniformly kind and considerate. To him the ...?... or the needy never applied for advice or assistance in vain. At such time we forbear to intrude upon the sacred privacy of the afflicted family circle, to speak of his many virtues and endearing qualities as a husband and a father. He was beloved by many, respected and esteemed by all; and there are few whose loss will be more deeply felt, or who will be so long held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.""""

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 10, 1861 Death of Dr. Robb. - It is with deep regret, we learn that Professor Robb, died suddenly at his residencein the University, Fredericton, on the 2nd inst. From an obituary notice in the ""Head Quarters"" of the 3d. inst., we take the following extracts:- The deceased was the eldest son of Charles Robb, M.D., of Sterling, Scotland, and was born on the 2nd of February, 1815. - After studying in various Scotch Universities and taking his Medical degree at Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent of Europe, and resided for some time at Paris for the purpose of making himself thoroughly conversant with the various branches of his 6 profession. In 1837, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the Natural Sciences secured him an appointment in King's College, Fredericton, where he labored most zealously and tastefully in the discharge of the various duties in his Professorship. Many of his old pupils will grieve that he has been thus early cut off in the prime of his life and usefulness; and that our Provincial University has lost his able services at a period when his experience and sound judgement would have been particularly valuable. He possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Geology and Mineral resources of this province than any man living. To him we are indebted - for our University Museum, many of the specimens for which we were collected by his own hands, and not few purchased at his own individual expense. He was a pure minded, noble and honorable man and a sincere and pious christian. As a friend he was generous, warm hearted, and uniformly kind and courteous."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 3, 1861 We learn that the University Senate have during the present week, made the following appointments:- ...Mr. Bailey, of Cambridge, Mass., to be Professor of Natural Science, in the place of the late Dr. Robb... [Col. Empire"

N.B. Courier - Jul. 6, 1861...Mr. Loring Bailey, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to be Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. ...Mr. Bailey, the Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, is a young man of more than ordinary ability, at least, he bears the very highest recommendations form Harvard University as to scientific knowledge, general ability and high scholastic attainments. He is a son of the late Professor Bailey of West Point Military Academy, the

Codes: GEOL / !DX_Names: Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Jul. 6, 1861 The Late Dr. Robb. - From the Encenial Address delivered by W. Brydone Jack, D.C.L., President of the University of New Brunswick, at the close of the Academic term, on the 27th ult., we extract the following, which refers to the late lamented Dr. Robb. We would willingly insert the whole address did space permit, as it is an able production:- There is one melancholy theme on which I have as not yet touched, but which I feel not to be passed over in silence on an occasion like the present. One seat I see vacant that last year was filled, - one heart that ever throbbed warmly for our welfare had ceased to beat, - one head full of ripe scholarship and profound science lies lowly in the dust. The death of Dr. Robb has no doubt been keenly felt by many of you as the loss of a warm friend or valued instructor:- to me it has been the removal of more than a brother. For upwards of twenty years we had been associated in kindred pursuits without the perfect harmony of our daily intercourse ever being disturbed. He was a true friend and a cheerful and instructive companion. Naturally endowed with a strong and vigorous intellect and possessing powers of unwearied application, he had amassed vast stores of knowledge, which being orderly and scientifically arranged he could liberally draw upon whenever occasion required. He loved science for its own sake, and followed its onward march with neither slow nor faltering steps. His knowledge was thus ever progressive and always fully up to the standard of the day. A courteous manner and genial temperament, together with a quaint and playful humor with which he often enlivened his conversation, marked his intercourse with society, and endeared him to his more intimate acquaintances. Possessed of kindly feelings and ready sympathies, he was ever careful not to give wanton offense or wound the susceptibilities of others. Generous, warm hearted, and benevolent, the poor and needy never applied to him in vain; and to the diseased and suffering his professional advice and assistance were freely and cheerfully given, even when involving much inconvenience and trouble to himself. As a medical man, though avowedly not engaged in the practice of the profession, he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation; and I have heard many speak in the warmest and most grateful terms of the benefits they had derived from the exercise of his skill. As a Professor in this University, he was eminently qualified to give instruction in all the various branches of science entrusted to his care. His own knowledge of these was profound and systematic, and having himself had the benefit of a regular and scientific training, he possessed the happy forte of communicating and impressing his views in a clear, connected, and methodical manner upon his pupils. Being thoroughly imbued with the great principles of the Inductive Philosophy, he carefully and minutely scrutinized the value and bearing of every fact upon the results to which it pointed. But his labors were not confined to the lecture room. His extensive and varied knowledge of every section of the country enabled him to communicate much valuable matter to Professor Johnston for the Report of that gentleman on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick. To him we are indebted for the compilation of a Geological Map of the Province, which though necessarily imperfect, is the best guide we have on the subject. The university lies under the greatest obligation to him for the establishment of its Geological Museum, and for an extensive collection of the flora of New Brunswick. The latter and many specimens in the former are entirely due to his individual exertions, in the prosecution of which it was often necessary to spend not only time but money. or did he limit his attention to matters strictly professional; for one marked characteristic of his mind was a strong predeliction for the practical results of science. Accordingly, very shortly after the first introduction of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, we find him, in conjunction with Mr. Wilkinson, drawing up a report to the then Lieut. Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, on the mode of working it, and the expenses of its construction and maintenance, with a view to the establishment of a Line in this Province. Many members of the Fredericton Atheneum will long remember his labours in that Society, and the great practical value of the papers he contributed, whether on literary, historical, or scientific subjects. He was a member of several learned Societies and Associations in other countries, and to these he occasionally sent communications, but his eminently practical turn of mind repressed the desire, and did not allow the leisure to write much on purely scientific or speculative points. He was one of the most zealous in promoting the formation of the ""New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufacture, and Commerce,"" and acted as its most efficient and responsible officer during the period of its existence. It was in a great measure, owing to his untiring exertions that the Fredericton Provincial Exhibition was attended with such happy success, and that such orderly arrangements prevailed in its several departments. His views and opinions had no small influence in establishing the present ""New Brunswick Board of Agriculture"" and the great ability and indefatiguable zeal with which he discharged the onerous duties of its Secretary up to the time of his lamented decease, are universally acknowledged. No wonder then that his death should be regarded as a public calamity; and on this Institution with which he was so long and honorably connected, the blow falls with peculiar severity. He is the first of our Professors whose loss we have been called upon to mourn while still engaged in the active discharge of the duties of his office. In the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to remove him from amongst us, and the sad occurrence cannot but forcibly remind each of us of the words of solemn warning - ""Be ye also ready."""

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 28, 1861 Mr. Bailey of Cambridge, Mass., to be Professor of Natural Science in the place of the late Dr. Robb."

Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 16, 1861 Geological Surveys. - Several of the Provincial Journals are urging the propriety of instituting a Geological Survey of the Province. Some years since a petition to the Legislature was sent from this County, soliciting that a sum of money be appropriated for a Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the Province. It was favorably entertained a grant was allowed, and Dr. Gesner appointed to perform the work. The Survey continued for two or three seasons, and was confined to the Southern section of the province, but when it came to the turn of the Northern counties, the grant was discontinued, the Doctor dismissed, and this quarter of the Province left unexplored, though the petition for the grant originated in this quarter, and it was certainly admitted that in this section there is ample prospect that coal, copper, and other valuable deposits are to be found. We hope that Sir Wm. Logan, or some other person competent for the task, will be employed at an early period. We perceive that the Nova Scotia Government purpose to submit a measure providing for a Geological Survey of that Province, to the next meeting of the Legislature. We hope our Government will adopt a similar course, and as the last Survey terminated at our border that the next will commence there, as in all fairness it should."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning News - Sep. 30, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Geology. A Private Class, for instruction in the above science, two evenings in the week, will be opened at the High School, on Tuesday Evening, 15th of October next, at 8 o'clock. A Cabinet of over 9000 specimens of Fossils, Minerals, &c., and a set of Diagrams and Models will be open to the inspection and use of the Class. For terms apply to C.F. Hartt, Sept 25-1m High School, St. John, N.B."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 8, 1862 The Awards at The London Exhibition. - It appears that to New Brunswick have been awarded the following prizes: ...For a general collection of woods and minerals of the colony. J. DeWolfe Spurr, New Brunswick, for products obtained by the distillation of coal."
Carleton County Sentinel - Aug 16, 1862 Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Scientific Survey, found a vein of excellent marble in Aroostook County which he thinks probably extends across the country into New Brunswick."

Carleton Sentinel - Feb 15, 1862 A natural history society has been formed in St.John."

Morning News - Jan. 8, 1862 Mechanics' Institute. - The first of Professor course of Lectures on Geology, and Mineralogy was delivered at the Institute on Monday evening. The Hall was filled except the lower part of it. The Lecture was very interesting to all who take an interest in such subjects, and was made as popular as possible. The second of the series will be given tomorrow (Thursday) evening, and the third on next Monday evening. All who take an interest in Geology should attend the course."

N.B. Courier - Jan. 11, 1862 Professor Bailey delivered the first and second of a course of lectures on ""Geology and Mineralogy"" in the institute on Monday and Thursday evenings. The third lecture will be delivered on Monday evening next."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 9, 1862 Dr. Holmes of the Scientific Survey, has been some weeks upon the Sebois and vicinity. We learn that hefinds excellent marble in several townships, commencing the No. 4.9th Range, and thence probably across the country in a northeasterly direction, towards New Brunswick having already traced it through five townships. He goes from then to Woodstock and will return home by way of Houlton.- Aroostook Paper."

New Brunswicker - Jun. 12, 1862 Mr. Pratt has arrived in this city with some valuable specimens of gold bearing quartz from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. We are informed that Mr. Pratt has been sent by the British Government, and corresponds with the London Times; if so, his visit may prove beneficial to the Province, and have the effect of awakening our people to the necessity of ascertaining the value of the auriferous deposits of New Brunswick. We are also informed, that if requested, Mr. Pratt will deliver a lecture at the Institute."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 17, 1862 Minerals. - The President of the University has sent all the newspapers a copy of a statement drawn up by Professor Bailey respecting the minerals of the province, and the localities in which they are found. We can find room at present for only one or two paragraphs of the Professor's statement:- ""In conclusion, I would say that it is highly desirable that authentic and representative specimens of the valuable ores and minerals of the province would be collected and preserved for future reference. Such a collection of minerals, ores, and fossils, representing their various localities, would be of inestimable value in the preparation of future agricultural and geological reports, or in the conducting of future geological surveys. As a numerous collection has already been made with this object, by my lamented predecessor, in the museum of the university, and as this collection is not only valuable for reference, but also directly for the purposes of instruction in the institution, it is to be hoped that those interested in the collection of such objects, will favor us with authentic and average samples of the different deposits, as they may from time to time be discovered. Such specimens, whether of ores, minerals, or fossils would be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the university. I would especially ask those visiting Campobello, Grand Manan, the North Shore of the Province, the coal mines of Albert and Grand Lake, and other interesting localities, to obtain and preserve any specimens they may meet, or forward them to the university. Any reasonable expense incurred in such transportation will be cheerfully repaid. The locality where the specimen is found should always be mentioned. To the farmers generally, throughout the Province, and indeed to all living in the country districts, I would say, that they may render service of great value, to the future interests of the province, by 14 he simple preservation of whatever objects of curiosity may chance to meet their notice, even though they may be unable of themselves to decide upon their value. Such collections cannot fail to be of interest to those who make them, while the assistance they may render to scientific investigators cannot be overestimated. Wherever geological surveys have been conducted, such private collections have invariably been the source of much useful information."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
St. Andrews Standard - Oct. 22, 1862 Mineral Resources of New Brunswick - On our first page we have published an instructive communication from Prof. Bailey of the New Brunswick University, - To many (and there are by no means unintelligent) the information in the Professor's letter will be quite fresh and of great practical value. The explanations and directions with reference to distinguishing the various minerals and ores are at once plain and easily understood. From the letter it appears that our County - Charlotte - contains good ores of several of the metals - iron, lead, copper, zinc blende - and even gold has been discovered in this County. - We trust the letter will be carefully and extensively read."

S. J. Daily Globe - Sep. 22, 1862 ""Colonial Empire"" reports Natural History Society received minerals...."

Carleton Sentinel - Dec 12, 1863 The collection of the Natural Society of St. John, N.B., includes some 5000 specimens of minerals and fossils, 2000 marine vertebrae and shells, 700 provincial and other insects (collected and presented chiefly by Mr. Hart and Mr. Jolly); 82 specimens of different kinds preserved in spirits; 30 native and foreign birds, stuffed and numbered, and 500 plants, - making in all about 8,400."

Miramichi Gleaner - Apr. 23, 1864 Geological Survey. - ""The blind and unreasonable opposition of certain members of the Assembly to receiving the report of the Mining Committee, who recommended a thorough Geological Survey of the Province by Mr. Hind, induced a majority in a thin house to temporarily refuse to go into Committee on the subject. Subsequently, however, this motion was reconsidered, much to the satisfaction of the more progressive among our legislators. In the hurry and confusion at the close of the Session there was not time to debate this subject but we are pleased to know that the Government, acting in accord with the spirit of the report, have employed Mr. Hind, a Geologist of some celebrity, to make a preliminary survey of the province. The $500 placed in this year's budget for the general purpose of a survey, will be appropriated of defray Mr. Hind's expenses, the fund of information collected by that gentleman during his tour will be at the disposal of Legislature next Session, so that members can decide upon the advisability of making a further and larger appropriation for a thorough and satisfactory examination of the mineral wealth of the country. We trust the Government will see the necessity of immediately compiling and publishing in the American papers, a statement of our mineral resources as far as already known. The mania in the States for investing in mines still continues, and in this way might easily be turned to the advantage of New Brunswick. - Mr. Hind will make his report at the close of the summer."" The above paragraph is copied from the St. John Telegraph. We of course know nothing of the capabilities of Professor Hind - he may or may not be a fit and proper person to undertake such an important work; and were we assured that he was fully qualified, and that the survey would be carried out to the end in good faith; that all parts of the Province would be honestly dealt with, we should be inclined to favour the undertaking; but we have our fears. We cannot forget the shabby and unfair manner in which the northern counties were treated, when the previous Geological Survey was undertaken by Dr. Gesner. The inhabitants of this County petitioned for that Survey, and on the strength of that petition the Dr. was appointed. Did they send him to the Northern Counties? No. All the other counties were explored and surveyed by him - but when it came to the turn of this and the neighboring Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, the Legislature thought proper to withhold any further funds, and the doctor made us but a flying visit, of a few days. - This is the way we were used in this quarter then, and we have our fears that in the present undertaking we shall obtain similar unfair treatment. Should the Survey be entered upon, the honest way would be to commence at the Northern

Counties, as they were left out in the last survey. If this be not done, we shall have our fears as to the ultimate or final prosecution of Professor Hind's labours."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Apr. 25, 1864 Geological Survey. - [To The Editor of the Daily Evening Globe] - Sir:- Surely you could not have been in a serious mood when you penned the article in reference to a Geological Survey in the Globe of Saturday. Prof. Bailey may be an accomplished young man and of amiable disposition, but certainly he cannot be as well qualified for a thorough Geological Survey of the Province as Professor Hind, whose practical experience is very extensive. Prof. B. himself will not lay claim to the many recommendations that the former possesses. Prof. Hind's works on British America are well known, and have elicited the praise of such men as Sir Roderick Murchison, while the severest and not impartial of the British reviewers have spoken of them in commendatory tones, not only as high scientific productions, but as readable and most interesting and valuable specimens of English composition. For the last three years this gentleman has had charge of surveying expeditions through the Red River and Saskatchewan territories, in fact the whole of Canada has been explored under his directions and under instructions from the Colonial Office, from which department he has received thanks and approval. Then Canada and the Labrador Peninsula were explored by him; and his reports of these various expeditions are full and satisfactory. No man can say ought against ""our own Professor"", or the young men who have been his companions on is ""fortnightly tour"" up the Tobique and down the Nepisiguit; but can we ever expect to have a satisfactory survey of the Province in this way. It will cost us five hundred dollars now and five hundred dollars again, until a sum will be wanted in the publishing of 8 ""30 page blue books"", one half of which will have been used for the wrapping paper before the other is published, or the explorations made upon which it is based, more than sufficient to make a thorough and complete survey of the Province at once. But then you may say why not employ Professor Bailey to make this uninterrupted survey? If he is competent, by all means let him be employed in preference to any other. But what will become of the vacant chair in ""the College on the hill"" during Mr. B.'s absence? Will it be allowed to go begging, or will the Professor's class form the surveying party, of which he will have charge? The better way is for every man to stick to his legitimate occupation, - Mr. Bailey as Professor of Natural History in the University of New Brunswick, and let Professor Hind, or any other competent Geologist, make the Provincial Survey. I notice that the Courier on Saturday takes the same ground as you have taken in reference to the sum of $500 appropriated by the Legislature to pay Professor Bailey's expenses in his explorations during the vacation of 1864, and thinks that it would be monstrous and ungrateful to expend this sum in any other way. Now this sum was to be used towards a Geological Survey of the Province, and it was generally supposed, and in fact believed that Professor Bailey would make a tour in some quarter during the summer of 1861, but as there is now an opportunity to have a thorough survey, of course Professor Bailey must stay at home, or travel at his own expense, or that of the Governor, who liberally paid it last year, and the $500 will still go to the purpose for which it was intended, a Geological Survey. I would like to say something in reference to an article which appeared in the Freeman some days ago on this subject, but I have already trespassed upon your space. That article, however, was most unfair and biased, and contained statements which the writer knew to be untrue, and must have been penned with malicious intent. Yours Truly,.... [NOTE - Freeman article not found]"

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 26, 1864 The Geological Survey. - We rarely find an item of news in the Courier, but Saturday's issue contained a statement which certainly is news to the country at large. The Courier alleges that the credit of the province is pledged to Professor Bailey that he shall continue his geological explorations this year at the public expense. Last year, it seems, the Lieutenant Governor, of his own motion, sent Professor Bailey on an exploring expedition and defrayed the cost of his mission out of his own pocket. The Professor's report has been published, and as everybody knows has not made the public acquainted with any new facts respecting the Geology of the province. The reason is obvious. The Professor is not a geologist; the time placed at his disposal was limited; and the Professor himself, while evidently well fitted for the position which he holds in the university, is ill adapted to a rough and tumble expedition of this description. We do not doubt that Professor Bailey undertook the task with reluctance, and was thankful when it was finished. Under these circumstances we must protest against similar labors being forced upon the Professor this year. His duties in the university will no doubt require nearly all his time and attention, and whatever of either the Professor may think he has to spare might be given to forwarding the interests of the university outside of its walls. We are of the opinion that the gentleman himself as well as the country will see it to be good policy to confine his labors to educational matters exclusively, leaving the government free to employ Mr. Hind in the department for which he is peculiarly fitted. We are aware that the government contemplate bearing the expenses of a second tour by the Professor, but we trust they will see the propriety of reconsidering their determination. The article on this subject which appeared simultaneously in the Courier and another city paper and were precisely similar in sentiment, are no doubt the offering of that ""hidden hand"" which has had so much to do of late with religious and railway matters."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 28, 1864 Resources of New Brunswick. - The explorations of geologists shew that New Brunswick contains vast deposits of mineral wealth, and that the copper and gold now being so largely discovered in Lower Canada extend through the country to be traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. That line would also pass through the coal fields of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and thus the necessity which now exists of sending the ores of Canada to the United States to be smelted might be overcome, to the advantage of the British Provinces, by bringing the mineral deposits into practical proximity to the coal region. ..."

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 30, 1864 Professor Hind, a gentleman of considerable reputation, has been engaged to make a geological survey of the Province during the present summer."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Evening Globe - Aug. 9, 1864 Prof. Hind's Geological Survey. - The last numbe rof the Carleton Sentenil contains some interesting observations on the explorations of Prof. Hind in that section of the country, and the peculiarities of the formations met with:- Many of our readers are aware that Professor Hind has been specially instructed by the Government to examine, and report upon, a particular series of Rocks, which have been ascertained to exist in this Province, called the ""Quebec Group"". But few, we imagine, know the nature or importance of this formation, or in what particulars it is of interest to the geologist or the public at large. The ""Quebec Group"" is the name given by Sir W.E. Logan to a series of strata which are distinguished by the extent and value of the minerals they contain. It is the great metalliferous rock series of North America, and abounds in ores of iron, copper, antimony, lead, nickel, cobalt, and even silver and gold. Most of the newly discovered mines in Canada belong to this group of rocks. In it are found the celebrated copper deposits of Lake Superior, and the less known copper mines of Canada East. The gold of the Chaudiere Valley is derived from the ""Quebec Group"", and the greater number of the minerals sent by Canada to the International exhibition, at London, which attracted so much notice, were the products of this great metalliferous belt. Its true character was first ascertained in the immediate neighborhood of Quebec in 1860. and in honor of that ancient city, Sir William Logan gave it the name it at present bears. Its thickness in Canada is not less than 7,000 feet, and we understand from Prof. Hind that its thickness in New Brunswick will not fall short of, if it does not exceed, the development it has in Canada. The ""Quebec Group"" extends in a narrow band, or in bands of varying breadth, from Gaspe to near Montreal. It then passes in the form of a very narrow belt into Vermont, New York, Virginia and Georgia. The gold so long since obtained from the auriferous drift of Georgia, and which now probably supplies the Confederates with no inconsiderable portion of their sinews of war, comes from rock belonging to the Quebec Group. - Prof. Hind has already ascertained that the breadth of this important formation is not less than 40 miles in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, and about 47 miles on a line drawn North West from Long's Creek to about 13 miles beyond Woodstock. On the South West Miramichi and Shiktehauk, the breadth of the formation is about 40 miles. With the valuable ores of iron in our own 10 neighborhood, we are all familiar, and the different branches of industry to which they have already contributed, and have, in fact, created. It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state upon the authority of Prof. Hind, that these ores not only exist over a tract of country already known to be at least 30 miles in length, but they occur in two or more parallel lines, from 2 to 8 miles apart, and with the ores are associated bands of limestone. Drift clays and sand cover the outcrop of these deposits to a small depth in some parts of their course, but it is probable that over a considerable area of their known development they will be practically available. The country where they occur, particularly between the two Shiktehawks, is well wooded, and in parts very fertile. It will not fail to strike the reader that we have thus, in our own immediate neighborhood all the material requisites for great mining industries to spring up. Ore in abundance, limestone for smelting purposes, and timber for fuel, besides a fertile soil for farming pursuits. - These are the natural gifts which only require the hand of man to make them available and, commercially, most valuable. What we require is capital, and that will soon reach us when the resources of the country become known, and those resources described in a manner which shall inspire confidence of scientific men in Europe, to whom capitalists are now in the habit of appealing for an opinion on subjects connected with mining enterprise remote from their own observation. We understand that Prof. Hind is now about to descend the Tobique and its south eastern tributaries to ascertain the outcrop, or north-western limit, of the Quebec Group in that direction. We are aware that deposits, and very favorable indications of other metals, besides iron, are known to exist in our country within the limits stated above, and we confidently hope that ere long these hidden treasures will be profitably brought to light. A great step has been gained in establishing the existence of so broad a belt of the metalliferous rocks of North America within the limits of the Province, and we trust that every facility will be afforded to Prof. Hind to investigate and describe the mineral wealth of the ""Quebec Group"", which he has already shown to occupy no inconsiderable portion of this and adjoining

Colonial Farmer - Aug. 29, 1864 A fine specimen of petrified wood has been handed to us by Mr. John Connor, who discovered it among stone hauled in from the Hanvill road for macadamizing purposes."

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 14, 1864 The ""Eastern Advocate"" ... confederation ... In her present political conditions, it is obvious to every unprejudiced mind, New Brunswick never can become a manufacturing country. Her resources of mineral wealth -her coal, iron, copper, shales, manganese, antimony, clays, wood, wool, hemp, flax, - everything she can raise out of, from under, or upon her soil must be exported as raw material... Does not every man in Albert County 9 know it to be literal truth? Look at the Albert Mines - sending away 20,000 tons of Albertine a year, and out of $300,000 its ordinary value, leaving less than $30,000 behind for royalty and labor - over nine-tenths go to enrich foreign capitalists - of course the cost of opening the mine, sinking shafts, or erecting machinery is not included..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

S.J. Globe - Feb. 23, 1864 We have as yet had time only to glance at the Report on the Mines and Minerals of the Province prepared by Professor Bailey. We see enough, however, to satisfy us, first that the admirable series of papers, on the Tobique country, which appeared in the Colonial Presbyterian, were, as we suspected, from the pen of the

Professor; and second, that this Report is well written and complete in itself. We wish, however, the Government had undertaken the responsibilty of binding up with the Report a Geological Map of the Province. This Report is the gift to the Province, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who seems to understand what we want much better than do the members of the Legislature. Time after time, the press, with hearty unanimity, has called upon the Government to have a Geological Survey made of the Province; but the Government has either never had the funds for the work at their disposal, or else they have been fully satisfied of its necessity. His Excellency, however, out of his private means, supplied Professor Bailey with the necessary funds, for a geological tour last summer - and the result is detailed in the pamphlet before us. Of course, a tour of six or eight weeks could not result in a complete scientific survey of New Brunswick, yet Professor Bailey has done wonders, in the time at his disposal. Of his work we shall speak hereafter. The discussion in the Legislature, upon the printing of the Report, had in it much of the style adopted towards His Excellency by the Fredericton City Council. It is true that a majority of the House voted to print the Report, but the vote should have been carried, if not without discussion, with at least an expression of thanks to His Excellency both for the interest he took in the matter and for his generosity. Looking, however, to the composition of the House we must be thankful that the Report was received at all. Prof. Bailey, no doubt, has too much good sense to be annoyed at anything that was said. He has probably read the history of Percival, the poet and Geologist, who was engaged by the New Hampshire Legislature to make a Geological survey of the State. Percival's name will last forever, but who knows now the name of one of the nothings that strutted his brief hour in the Legislative Halls of that State, when the poet was at his work?"

S.J. Daily News - Feb. 24, 1864 We have received the Report on the Mines and Minerals of the Province. It contains information relative to the mineral resources of the Province which cannot fail to be of great value. Prof. B. deserves much credit for the excellent Report, and his Excellency is entitled to the thanks of the people for having not only suggested the exploration, but for providing out of his own pocket the travelling expenses of the explorer."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 9, 1864 Original Communication. - Messrs. Editors:- It may not be as generally known as it ought, that our Provincial Government made provision during last Winter, for what has long been considered a great desideratum, namely, a thorough Geological exploration and survey of the Province. Partial and superficial surveys have been made from time to time since the days of Gesner, but those from their very nature could only end as they did in disappointment, without any beneficial results whatever. Our Executive has now most wisely secured the services of a gentleman (Professor H.Y. Hinds) who brings to the work not only a thorough scientific education, but a great practical experience acquired in our sister Province, Canada, under the supervision of, and associated with, that eminent Geologist, Sir William Logan, whose reputation is now world-wide. Mr. Hinds commenced his labours by ascending the Restigouche from Dalhousie to the Upsalquitch, following the latter River and a portage of eight or nine miles, he entered the big Nepisiguit, and thence descended to Bathurst. He remained in Bathurst two or three days only, merely a sufficient time to ascertain the general character of the Rocks, deferring a more regular and scientific investigation to a later period (it is to be 3 hoped) in the present season. He has now proceeded to Miramichi, and it is highly desirable that his presence there should be widely made known in order that the various points of interest in the vicinity, may be brought at once under his notice, particularly the localities of metallized veins or deposits, so that he may be enabled by visiting them to determine their properties without unnecessary delay. There can be no doubt that there are various substances now lying dormant in our rocks, which, if the light of science were thrown upon them, would prove of great economic value. We know we have metalliferous Rocks in abundance, and why may we not say auriferous? A short time should tell. Canada has achieved much of its importance, through the development of Geological Science. New Brunswick in this respect, at least, may well take her as a model, and strive to get a fair startin the great road to mature wealth and distinction. Mr. Hinds will be found by all who desire to put themselves in communication with him, affable and courteous, like most men of genuine talent free from pedantry or dogmatism and cheerfully disposed to render any information in his power relating to the work he has in charge. R.W.B. Bathurst, July 6, 1864."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1864 Professor Bailey, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Hart, are at work on the Geological survey of the county of St.John. They commence at St. Martins. It is proposed to survey St. John and Albert pretty thoroughly during the present summer. - Presbyterian."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 9, 1864 Professor Hind - Geological Survey. - In another page we have inserted a communication from a Correspondent in Bathurst, respecting the labours of Professor Hind, on the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch rivers, to which we call the attention of readers. On Wednesday evening last we were pleased to learn from him that his labours on the rivers named above, were highly interesting and gratifying, and that he has been enabledto collect therefrom, a number of valuable specimens of rocks, &c. He proceeded to Fredericton on Thursday morning, and we understood him to say, that after a brief sojourn there, he will return to his labours in the Northern Counties. The suggestion thrown out your Correspondent respecting the handing in of specimens, is a good one, and we shall be happy to receive for the inspection of Mr. H. any such that may be handed to us."

Carleton Sentinel - Jul 16, 1864 A correspondent of the Gleaner speaks favorably of the geological labours of Professor Hind, in the vicinity of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch rivers."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 16, 1864 Geological Survey. - We last week alluded to the labours of Professor Hind. We have since been informed that he was employed by the Government in April last, to make a preliminary Geological Survey or Examination of the Province, with a view to a more thorough Survey, to commence next year, has made important discoveries, which leave no doubt of the Mineral Wealth of New Brunswick. The Professor has not only satisfied himself, but Sir William Logan, has confirmed his views, that the Economic Minerals found in Canada, will be found in equal abundance in New Brunswick, and that the Canadian group (so called) including the rich mines of the Chaudiere, is continued across New Brunswick, and to the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. The belt where explored from the Upsalquitch to the Nepisiguit, is from 30 to 40 miles wide. Among the specimens found by the Professor, is the gold bearing quartz and gold contained from washings. We are glad to hear that the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of directing a Survey of that portion of the belt which offers the greatest hopes of wealth, and that the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland are considered to be especially rich in minerals. We feel, that should the views of Professor Hind be correct, not only will another inducement be afforded for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, but we may add, the very means of such construction will be furnished by that section of country through which we hope it will pass. We shall anxiously wait further developments."

N.B. Courier - Jul. 16, 1864 Geological Survey. - we learn from the Miramichi Gleaner, that Prof. H.Y. Hinds, the gentleman employed by the Government to make a thorough Geological survey of the Province, commenced his labours by ascending the Restigouche from Dalhousie to the Upsalquitch, whence he proceeded to the Big Nepisiguit, and descended that stream to Bathurst. After ascertaining the general character of the rocks in that neighborhood he proceeded to Miramichi. From a brief interview with Prof. H. the Editor of the Gleaner learnt that his labours on the rivers above named were highly interesting and gratifying, and that he had collected a number of valuable specimens of rocks and minerals, some rich specimens of gold bearing quartz, and several pieces of pure gold washed from the sand. It is not unlikely that a more thorough examination may lead to the discovery of gold in considerable quantities."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 22, 1864 Mr. Frederick Hart, son of Jarvis Hart, Esq., of St. John, has been appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to make a Geological Survey of that Province. Mr. Hart was a student of Acadia College in Wolfville, and subsequently graduated at Harvard University, Cambridge."

Carleton Sentinel - Jul 23, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - Jun. 25, 1864 Professor Hind passed through Woodstock the first of the week, on his way to the Shicktehauk, there to prosecute his mineralogical surveys. The Professor during a few days spent in this vicinity found much to interest him among the iron, copper, slate, &c., which abound here."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jul. 23, 1864 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 6, 1864 Hind report on glacial drift... FULL TEXT"

S.J. Daily News - May 8, 1864 Dr. A. Gesner, well known throughout the British Provinces and the neighboring Republic for his literary and scientific attainments, died at Halifax on Saturday last."

Carleton Sentinel - May 14, 1864 Dr. Abraham Gesner, well known in the Province, by his publications in connection with our resources, died at Halifax on Saturday last, aged 67 years."

Headquarters - May 18, 1864 Demise of Dr. Gesner. - Dr. A. Gesner, well known throughout the British Provinces and the neighbouring Republic for his literary and scientific attainments, died at his residence in Dresden Row, Spring Gardens, on Saturday last. Dr. Gesner was among the first to investigate the geological features of this province, and the result of these investigations, which he made public some years since in a well written treatise, has, no doubt, had a beneficial effect in aiding the Province to attain that rank which her vast natural resources has since enabled her to occupy. - Halifax

Carleton Sentinel - Nov 19, 1864 Professor Hind is on a visit to Charlotte, and is favorably impressed with the value of the mineral deposits in copper, etc."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 10, 1864 and S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 10, 1864 Provincial Exhibition … mineral collections..."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 11, 1864 and N.B. Reporter - Oct. 14, 1864 Exhibition. - Minerals. -Minerals of N. Brunswick - (collection) 1st prize, Prof. Bailey, Fredericton; 2nd, Geo. F. Matthews, St. John Useful minerals of New Brunswick - (collection) 1st prize, Prof. Bailey, Fredericton; 2nd, Prof. Hind, Fredericton. Combustible Minerals of New Brunswick - (collection) Geo. F. Matthews, St. John. Clays and sands of New Brunswick - (collection) Geo. F. Matthews. Limestone and Lime - Wm. Rogers, St. John. Building Stone - Alfred Stevens, Albert Co."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Headquarters - Apr. 26, 1865 and Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 29, 1865 Important Metalliferous Rocks in Maine. - A few weeks since a lecture was delivered in the city of St.John, N.B., by Professor Hind, on some points connected with the Geology of New Brunswick, of which Province Professor Hind has been making a preliminary geological survey during the

past summer. The excitement attending the recent elections in St. John, which were taking place during the week in which the lecture was delivered, evidently engaged the attention of the St. John press to the exclusion of all other matters, for we find no notice of this lecture beyond a few complimentary paragraphs. An attentive correspondent, not locally interested in Provincial politics, or much troubled with predelictions for antis or cons, has supplied us with a synopsis of a portion of the lecture which has reference to the mineral wealth of Maine. After the return of John A. Poor, Esq., Hon. Mr. Johnston, and others of the party who visited New Brunswick and Canada in August last, in connection with the Frontier defence question, and who saw Professor Hind at Woodstock, N.B., we were made aware of the existence in New Brunswick and Maine of a group of rocks called the ""Quebec group,"" (of Sir William Logan), the great metalliferous rock series of North America. Some of the party again met Professor Hind in Montreal during the month of September, and in company with him and some of the officers of the Canada Geological Survey they visited the Geological Museum, and were shown the metals and minerals and specimens of the strata characterizing the ""Quebec Group."" The lecture recently delivered at St. John referred to the distribution of this group in New Brunswick, but its extension into Maine was represented on a colored geological map exhibited by Professor Hind. The lecturer stated that in Canada and in various States of the Union, there have been discovered, from time to time, sedimentary rocks exceedingly rich in metalliferous wealth. The shores and islands of Lake Huron, have long been remarkable for their enormous deposits of copper. The immense aggregations of ores of the same metal in East Tennessee, and in Lower Canada, are contained in rocks of the same geological age, though known by different names. The vast lead deposits of Missouri, associated with zinc, cobalt, nickel, and copper, have long been known to belong to the most ancient sedimentary rocks; and from similar deposits the gold of the Appalachian range, from Virginia to Georgia, has been originally derived, as well as in Nova Scotia. Sir William Logan was the first to show, in 1860, that all these different metal bearing rocks, some of which are more than a thousand miles apart, belonged to one and the same formation; and because this formation was well developed near Quebec, and first studied and understood there, Sir William Logan named it the ""Quebec Group."" Not only is the ""Quebec Group"" the great metalliferous formation of North America, but its remarkable thickness and complexity, (7000 feet, or one mile and a third), coupled with the extraordinary manner in which it was deposited and brought to the surface, all unite to make it one of the most interesting and important formations of the entire geological series, with, perhaps, the single exception of the coal measures. Its iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, antimony, lead, zinc, chromium, arsenic, titanium, silver and gold, which are all known to exist in remunerative quantities in this vast rock series, give it a special value which no other possesses, a value greatly increased by the association with these ores of metals, of serpentines, roofing slates, soapstones, potstones, whetstones, magnesites, dolomites, and building stones. This great formation stretches from Gaspe to Alabama, then sweeps round through Kansas to Lake Superior, where it reappears without any dimension of volume. Its age is that of the Chazy, Calciferous, and part of the Potsdam formations of the New York Survey, and it occupies a position near the base of the Lower Silurian System. It has been brought to the surface in Canada, New Brunswick, Maine, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, by a series of undulations, or parallel folds, originating from lateral pressure coming in a southeasterly direction, similar to that which has given rise to the Appalachian chain of mountains. These folds have broken through the upper crust, and exposed the surface of the Quebec Group. One of these great undulations crosses the St. John below Presquile, and taking a southwesterly course enters the State of Maine near the Forks of the Meduxnekeag, pursuing its course towards the Atlantic Ocean on the north flank of the granitic axis, where it is represented on C.H. Hitchcock's Map of Me., as a belt of mica schist. Prof. Hitchcock also describes in his Report, and delineates on his Map, another and more southerly belt of granite, which has also, according to Professor Hind, brought up the Quebec Group to the surface, from the Atlantic coast of Maine nearly to the St. John River, N.B. The occurrence of this great group of rocks in the form of two belts within the limits of the state is most important, for we know that the rich antimony deposits of New Brunswick, the vast beds of iron ore at Woodstock, some fourteen miles from Houlton, the copper and the manganese, which occur in the same neighborhood, are all situated in the Quebec Group, and there is no reason to doubt that they extend into Maine, and may be found, together with all the other minerals enumerated above, in these broad belts, extending from the Atlantic at Mount Desert to the New Brunswick frontier. In fact, the vast area described by Hitchcock as Mica Schist in Me., is stated by Hind to be the ""Quebec Group."" In the spring of 1864 Professor Hind visited the River du Loup, and drew up a report on the probable auriferous wealth of an area then about to be purchased by a company of well known Boston gentlemen. In that report he stated that he had discovered gold in quartz veins of Upper Silurian age on the land about to be purchased by the company. The Canadian Commissioner, (Major Belleieuille), states in November last, after mentioning Professor Hind's discovery, that gold has since been found in every quartz vein on the du Loup which has been properly examined, and that these veins extend to the frontier. Here then, we have conclusive evidence that gold bearing quartz exists on our northern frontier, and no doubt far within the limits of the State. In Canada the gold on the du Loup is found on the old Kennebec road, and this ancient route passes through the auriferous tract on the frontier and this State for an unknown distance southwards. When Professor Hind's report on the New York is published, we shall probably learn more about the existence of the ""Quebec Group"" in Maine and its metalliferous wealth, both in the Province and our own State. - Maine State Press."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Headquarters - Apr. 26, 1865 Geological Survey. - We publish from the Maine Press an article reviewing a lecture delivered by Professor Hind, in St. John, sometime in the beginning of this year, during the election excitement. Under different circumstances the lecture would, no doubt, have received the attention it merited. As the subject interests our Yankee neighbours as nearly as ourselves, it is not surprising that it should have attracted their attention. Professor Hind has made during the course of last year extensive explorations throughout the Province, and will lay the result of his labours before the House, in the shape of a preliminary report, giving a general view, in a systematic shape, of the geological features of the Province. It will be then for the House to determine whether they shall have, by a practical man, and a man of some note, and who can devote his whole time to the work, a thorough and practical survey. It is not a work that can be performed in a season, but will take several, and money will be well and judiciously expended in helping to execute such a work. We believe such a survey would be of the greatest possible benefit to the Province. It would give a correct view - and in the shape for reference - of the extent and value of its mineral resources, in which it is undoubtedly rich, and enable the Government to set a right value on the Crown lands of the Province, which are now disposed of utterly regardless of the unknown riches which may be buried under them. We are sure the subject will receive the unbiased attention its great importance demands."

Headquarters - Aug. 16, 1865 We find the following notice of Professor Hind's preliminary Report in the London Evening Register:- Professor H. Youle Hind, who, not very long ago,was among us narrating his experiences in the Labrador Peninsula, has now completed a geological survey of New Brunswick. His ""Preliminary Report"" thereon, which we have just received, though not in the nature of things so interesting to the general reader as his ""Explorations in Labrador,"" will be warmly welcomed by geologists. His chapter ""On the Surface Geology of the Province"" is so valuable, and it contains such a decided outcome on one of the questions now under discussion in the world of science, that we think it right to give the ipsissima verba of the report. Professor Hind is too tried an observer to have the facts on which his conclusions are founded called into question, and his statements are all the more valuable, as they refer to a region which has not before

S.J. Morning Journal - Dec. 8, 1865 Mr. Robert Matthew read a very valuable paper on Minerals, as a source of national wealth, at the Natural History Society, one Friday evening. We hope to notice it more fully in a future issue. The Society have under consideration the propriety of memorialising the Legislature to continue the grants in aid of the Geological exploration of New Brunswick."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Headquarters - May. 10, 1865 The Late James Robb. ""Not unremembered in the hour when friends met. Friends, but few on earth and therefore dear.""Sir. - The memory of the late Dr. James Robb is treasured by very many who have been permitted to survive him, and any reflections on his scientific reputation cannot fail to pain those who knew him well and had implicit faith in the soundness of his views. It is with much regret that I am compelled, from a sense of justice to the memory of an old familiar friend, to call attention to, and to correct, some statements made by Professor Bailey in his recently published ""Observations on the Geology of Southern New Brunswick."" On page 6 of his ""Observations,"" Professor Bailey says, when speaking of the Geological Map constructed by the late lamented Dr. Robb, ""This Map has heretofore been the only one extant, and has been regarded by those out of the Province as the best authority upon the Geology of this country. Its principal faults are:- 1st. The various formations indicated by special colours, are with few exceptions, made to represent mineralogical characters only, and not distinct geological groups. One colour represents red sandstone of whatever age."" This statement, I beg leave to say, is not true. Dr. Robb, on page 6 of Johnston's Report, states - ""I have retained the red colour at present over a certain 5 imited extent, rather to indicate the mineral nature than the geological age of the rocks where it occurs."" This is the only case where Dr. Robb specified mineral characters ""over a limited extent"", by a colour; for in his letter he speaks of the true age of the greater part of the red rocks. All the other colours on his Map indicate geological groups of rocks, as he himself states in the letter printed in Johnston's Report. ""I have endeavored,"" Says Dr. Robb, ""to exhibit on it at your request, the views which up to this time I have acquired from various sources concerning the area occupied by the different groups of Rocks in the country."" It remains for Professor Bailey to explain his misconception of Dr. Robb's published statements. ""2d. Not sufficient distinction has been made between the different varieties of eruptive rocks,"" &c. &c. ""The presence of stratified beds among these eruptive rocks seems to have been entirely overlooked."" (Observations, &c., page 6). Again I am compelled to say with regret, that this is not true. Dr. Robb states, and Professor Bailey himself quotes his words, ""Great part of St. John, Charlotte, King's and Queen's counties is spoken of by Dr. Gesner as a trap district. I regard it rather as a slate country, cut through in many places by dykes of igneous rock,"" &c. I submit, with respect, that slate is a stratified rock, and that Dr. Robb expressly calls attention to the presence of the very kind of rock Professor Bailey says he ""entirely overlooked."" In the same paragraph Professor Bailey says ""Two colours are employed, one indicating granite, gneiss, &c., the other trap, syenite, felspar rock, &c. This has given rise to the occurrences over all portions of the map of isolated patches of igneous rocks, leaving it impossible to connect them in any consistent series, and equally impossible to determine which of the several varieties of rock is meant to be indicated."" Once again, I regret to state, this is not true. Curious enough, Professor Hind in his recent Report points out the very characteristics the late Dr. Robb aimed at showing. In describing origin of Granite he says, page 50, - ""Near the Magaguadavic, for instance, it was found impossible to find the line of demarcation between the granite and granitoid gneiss, so imperceptibly were they blended one with the other."" Hence we may reasonably infer, not that Dr. Robb was wrong, but that Professor Bailey found it ""impossible"" to comprehend Dr. Robb's grouping of rocks, which subsequent investigation by a third party, acting independently of either, shows to be correct. The apology which Professor Bailey made for Dr. Robb's ""imperfections"" is not needed as those imperfections, it has been shown, originate in the crude on ception of Professor Bailey himself. I do not think it necessary to combat the Professor's ""third fault"", namely, that Dr. Robb's map is ""too small"", for I stand in the presence of Professor Bailey's recent geological production,

with its fifteen bright colours and its baker's dozen of ""new names for old things"". I can understand the tremulous hope he expresses ""that its representations will be found accurate."" I confess, I tremble for his fate. Though possessing but a smattering of science, my experience tells me, that the novelties of young geologists like Professor Bailey and his associates, are often doomed to melt into thin air before the tried realities of such men as Sir W.E. Logan and Professor Hind, whose discoveries and statements Professor Bailey ignores with the same cool assurance he displays in distorting and misrepresenting the cherished words of one who is no longer with us to answer for himself. C. Fredericton, May 8th,

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Headquarters - May. 10, 1865 Geological Survey of New Brunswick. - We have before us the ""Reports"" of Professor Hind and the""Observations"" of Professor Bailey, Messrs. G.E. Matthew and C.F. Hartt. We confess, however, that the simultaneous appearance of these ""Reports"" and ""Observations"" before the House of Assembly, both printed and embellished, if the word pleases, with maps and plans, puzzles us amazingly. In Professor Hind's Report we have his appointment to make a special survey of a certain district given in the usual authorised style, and a similar official appointment to make a preliminary survey of the entire Province is announced in a letter to Sir W.E. Logan. But in the ""Observations"" of Messrs. Bailey, Matthew, and Hartt, not the slightest mention is made of any appointment to do the work they have undertaken; neither is there any authority for the publication of their Report, or for the lithographing in New York of their huge map of many colours, and gigantic sheet of sections, and yet there is printed on the outside of Professor Bailey's Report, ""Printed by order of the House of Assembly,"" and yet the whole thing was ready for distribution before the House met. We have no doubt the House will look to this. But, as journalists, we must direct attention to the unheard of practice of having two reports emanating from two different parties on the same subject, and positively going over the same ground, one with authority, the other without authority, and yet both appearing to the outside world, unless the matter is rectified, as sanctioned by our House of Assembly. Has our House of Assembly suddenly become scientifically mad, that they will tolerate this? Are we to cry out economy, economy, and yet send to New York for lithographed Geological maps, on a scale of three inches to a mile, and sections of unheard of dimensions. What if all these expensive maps should prove mere trash! Who are the parties that have ""got them up!"" Professor Bailey is a very young Professor, certainly, we should say, he has not seen the shady side of eight and twenty. Mr. Matthew is a clerk in the Custom house at St. John, and may be six and twenty. Mr. Hartt is a student in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Massachusetts. These gentlemen make wondrous comparisons between the Rocks about St. John and those in Canada. Were any of the trio ever in Canada examining the rocks in question? They invent new names with a facility and stoical indifference to the previous discoveries of others, that must be positively charming to a Yankee mind. They have fenced the city of St. John with an array of Geological terms which will serve savans there for ages to come. They have called the Grand Laurentian System of that kind old Geologist, Sir William Logan, ""The Portland Group. ""They have altered his sounding ""Devonian Series"" to their ""Coldbrook Group"". They have called his latest triumph, for which the wise men of Europe have recently showered honours on his head, the ""St. John Group"". They have changed Sir Roderick Murchison's ""Silurian"" into ""Kingston"". The Chemung Group of Hall they have rebaptised ""The Mispeck Group"",

and Logan's immense series of Gaspe Sandstones they have transmuted into ""Bloomsbury Group"". The magnificent development of the ""Quebec Group"", which Professor Hind has shown to occupy an area of 4,000 square miles in the Province, and which was fully illustrated at the Provincial Exhibition, and in a letter laid before our Government, special attention called to it by Sir William Logan, the youthful author of the ""Observations"" before us ignores altogether, gives it a new name, calls it the ""Mica Schist formation"", is doubtful about its geological age, and to give it a local habitation he examines his geological scale, ""looks for vacant places,"" finds one, and pops his ""Mica Schist formation"" into it without a moment's delay. (page 44). The style in which they do the thing is superb. Mr. Matthew ""throws together the following remarks."" Professor Bailey ""makes hasty examinations of fossils"", and showers down notes of interrogation as if his ""hasty examinations"" must be resumed at leisure, but meanwhile the world must not lose the hint he darkly intimates. The student, Mr. Hartt, is marvellously accurate. He describes the fossils in 444 feet 11 inches of rock. ""300 feet of which is estimated."" This 444 feet of rock (with the eleven inches) is the ""Little River Group."" The ""Little River Group"" lies just between ""the Mispeck"" and ""the Bloomsbury Group"", and ""the Little River Group"" itself contains, A ""The Dadoxylon Sandstone,"" and B ""The Cordaite Shales."" Old fashioned Geologists, men with heads on their shoulders, would call the whole batch ""The Chemung and ortage Group"" of Professor Hall of Albany, and thus accord the rightful honor to the man who first discovered it, and an acknowledgement, in common with the rest of the world, of his merit in describing its position in the scale of rocks; but sucking geologists, in their attempts to purloin a false reputation, follow the shadow in mistake for the substance. We are surprised and grieved that Mr. Matthew, who has long been favorably known, should have permitted his map to be thus prostituted. His map was excellent as a local map to illustrate a paper before the Natural History Society of St. John, but as a Provincial map, sanctioned by our Legislature, it becomes ridiculous and absurd. We have given a sample of the nomenclature of the ""Observations"", which will suffice for the present. Now for a specimen of their reasoning, which if it does not wake up some of the dreamy old geologists who are hovering about Silurian, Devonian, Laurentian, and such old fashioned ""groups"", we shall give them up as ""gone suckers."" Professor Bailey is discoursing on the ""Portland Group"". (By the way, we have a faint recollection of a ""Portland Group"" in England. A glance at Lyell shows us to be correct. Is there not a chance that the ""Portland Group"" of Messrs. Bailey, Matthew, and Hartt, is likely to clash with the ""Portland Group"" of Sir Charles Lyell! They represent rocks of very different ages. On second thought we do not think there is a chance of clashing). As we said before, Professor Bailey is discoursing on the ""Portland

Group"". He says - ""As the latter are unquestionably of Upper Devonian, the beds of Portland were supposed to represent either a portion of the lower division of the same formation, or possibly the upper part of the Silurian. Dr. Dawson alone, while still adopting the latter view, called attention to the great resemblance between these rocks and those of the Great Laurentian Series in Canada. It is with much gratification that we are now enabled to confirm, with a good degree of certainty, this opinion of their antiquity and geological position."" (Page 18). The italics are our own. Now, we ask any reader whether the above passage commits Dr. Dawson to the ""opinion"" that these ""Portland Group"" rocks are of Laurentian age. We say, that without any doubt, Dr. Dawson's opinion refers to the rocks being of Upper Silurian age, and he notices only their ""resemblance to Laurentian rocks,"" and yet this is the style of argument which runs through the whole of the Report. We notice too the frequent use of the words ""unquestionably"", ""undoubtedly,"" ""it is rendered certain,"" ""impossible,"" as if the dicta of our youthful geologists were to be regarded as final, instead of its running a very probable risk of its being preserved and demolished in six months' time. The way, too, in which these young gentlemen quote one another, correspond with one another, and print one another's opinions, is positively astounding, and must be a caution to geologists generally. The best of the joke is, that they actually, one and all, promise us ""some more."" Professor Bailey is to give us something ""in greater detail"". We hope he will find it near Fredericton, so that we may immortalize the names of some of our citizens. ""The Needham Group"", for instance, would sound well. And in memory of departed visions and visionaries, why should we not have ""The Confederation Group!"". Would there be much difficulty in determining the characteristic fossils of this formation? With this incipient ""group"" we shall leave the authors of ""Observations"" for the present. Professor Hind's Report is voluminous. It occupies 293 pages, and all the questions bearing on the geology of the Provinces are temperately and cautiously discussed. Professor Hind makes no assertion which he does not substantiate by facts. He gives to other workers in the same field their need of praise. We notice, too, that he invariably gives both sides of an argument, and states his reasons for adopting one view or the other. He speaks very respectfully, and even with admiration, of the late Dr. Robb, the brother of our lamented friend having afforded him the opportunity to peruse some of the doctor's geological notes. The result of his observations on the geology of New Brunswick are most encouraging. There can be little doubt that the Province will occupy a prominent position in the world for its mineral wealth. We are glad to find that the idea is fast gaining ground among the members of the Assembly that we must immediately have a systematic geological survey. The co-operation of Sir William Logan and his associates is most valuable and

Morning Journal - Feb. 5, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (1st installment) : - ISSUE MISSING."

Morning Journal - Feb. 9, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : There were many such disturbances at this period. Faults, folds, and displacements everywhere abound, the rocks have been baked and hardened, as if by heat, while all volatile products were driven off, ordinary bituminous coal being thus converted into the hard anthracite, or even into graphite. At the same time the metals, such as ores of gold, copper, lead, &c., together with gems such as beryl and others, brought up by the igneous outbursts, or drawn from the sides of fissures by chemical vapours, became deposited in the cracks and crevices, forming mineral veins. Finally, both rocks and veins became hard and solid, the arches became firm and immovable, and mountain chains were left where only shallow basins or low level islands existed before. Of course, with these vast and wide-spread changes, animal and vegetable life was, at the same time greatly affected, and in many districts probably, largely if not wholly exterminated. But you may naturally inquire of me what has become of these mountain chains and what was the force which could thus call them into being? Let me answer the latter question first. It was a force which came from the ocean, a force due to the pressure exerted by the great oceanic basins against the firmer continental borders. It has been acting through all time and is not yet dormant, being the necessary result of that process of shrinkage which is due to the cooling of a once heated sphere. It was this force which in earlier times raised the Laurentian Hills of Canada, the nucleus as it were of the continent, it was this force again which at a later period caused the elevation of the Allegheny range, stretching from Canada to Georgia, it was this, too, which raised the principal mountain chains of other countries. Moreover all these great mountain systems are on the borders of their respective continents, and that mountain system is always the highest which faces the largest ocean. The old Laurentian hills are low, for the oceans of the period, though broad, were shallow; the Allegheny mountains again bear nearly the same relation to the present Atlantic, as the high Rocky Range does to the broad and deep Pacific, or the snowy peaks of the Himalaya to the vast expanse of the Indian Sea. Through all the geological history of America this fact stands prominently forward, that the border of the continent was the seat of constant oscillation and disturbance, ever 9 rising and falling, either in gentle movement, or else resulting in the formation of mountain chains. Our own Province, lying on this border, has been within the theatre of disturbance, and here as elsewhere there have been elevations and depressions, some of them, as we have seen, of great magnitude. But you have asked me what has become of these mountain masses, which I have said once occupied the lower portion of our Province. In answer I must again refer to the sea, the great destroyer as well as the great architect of the world. No sooner had those mountain ranges been formed, which may not have reached above the ocean level, (for the sea has its mountains and valleys as well as the land,) than the winds and the waves and currents began again the work of destruction, beating powerfully on exposed coasts, or wearing down the tops of submarine ridges and carrying off the materials to be again deposited, and to form the stratified beds of another era. This new era, upon which we are now to enter, is the Carboniferous or great Coal producing period of our history. It was not, however, until somewhat later that any true beds of coal were formed. All great geological ages extend from one epoch of disturbance to another, and the name Carboniferous is assigned to that vast interval of time which elapsed between the disturbances closing the Devonian age and others which followed at a later period. No true coal was here formed in the Lower Carboniferous epoch. The land, as we have seen, was then rough and broken, sharp ridges everywhere protruded, both above and below the level of the sea, and the latter, by its waves and currents, was everywhere wearing away the reducing these ridges to a common level. Rivers may also have aided in this denuding process, (for the elevation of the land, if to say considerable height, must have caused a condensation of moisture in the form of rain,) but the principal action seems to have been marine. Powerful currents washed away large masses exposed to their fury, and often carried them long distances from their parent beds, while on the other hand the waves would as constantly heap them up again, worn and rounded on the beach. The great valley of the Kennebecasis seems to ave been one special channel for these currents, and the Bay of Fundy was undoubtedly another, for the former is wholly, and the latter partially, filled with the material thus washed down from the bordering hills. In the Bay of Fundy only isolated patches of these pebble beds are now found, (for the currents of that Bay are still in action wearing away and building up again even as they did in that early age,) but in the Kennebecasis valley they may everywhere be seen. They form the bold bluff of the Minister's Face, nearly opposite Rothesay, the railroad in many places is excavated through them, they constitute the high hills of Pisgah and Picadilly near Sussex, and the wild and picturesque ridges of Upham. Even the top of Shepody Mountain is capped by them, and they again stand sharply out in the bold promontories of McKay's, Roger's

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 14, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) :
In New Brunswick the conditions requisite for the formation of coal do not seem to have been so constant asin the sister Province. Over the entire coal basin the rocks are coarse conglomerates and sandstones, filled with drift-plants, and tell us only of gradually emerging sand-reefs, or beds of gravel, subject to constant alteration, and occasionally giving birth to a few straggling plants, or detaining and burying those floating by in the changing currents. Some portions of the basin were indeed above the water, and swamps, in which grew luxuriant forests, prevailed in the more central regions, as at Grand Lake and elsewhere; but those prolonged conditions, so remarkable in the coal measures of Nova Scotia, of estuaries and lagoons, extensive forests and low jungles, giving rise to accumulations of enormous masses of vegetable matter, now represented by the coal beds. Do not seem to have been present in New Brunswick, where such deposits never exceed a few inches in thickness. It is true that much of the district covered by rocks of this formation is still uncleared, but the observations of all the most competent authorities tend to discredit the belief in any considerable coal beds in the Province. It would seem that the oscillations has there been too rapid, that not sufficient time was allowed for that slow accumulation and decomposition of vegetable matter, which could alone result in the formation of coal. And how vast an amount of time did that process require! If there were but 100 feet of coal in all, it would correspond to between 500 to 1000 feet of vegetable debris. But we must also remember that the coal beds themselves are but a fractional part of the deposits formed at this era. They make up in fact not more than 1-50th of the entire formation. For it was not an age of continued verdure; there were still repeated oscillations of level, long intervals of rank vegetable growth, succeeded by others when the sea, or perhaps fresh water lakes, breaking their low barriers, swept sand and mud over the broad and low swamps; submerging whole forests at a time, and storing away the products for a future age. The waters would then retire again, new vegetation would spring up as luxuriant as before, only to be again buried under new accumulations of sand and clay. In Nova Scotia these changes continued until 14,570 feet of deposits were formed, and in that depth, as shown by Logan and Dawson, there are 76 coal seams and dirt beds, ""indicating,"" says Dana, ""as many levels of verdant fields between others when the waters prevailed."" If we suppose these changes to have been even twice as rapid as similar ones at the present day, still what a vast amount of time must have elapsed while those seventy successive forests bloomed and passed away! But Time is an element for which the geologist must make an unlimited demand. If the same causes produced in early times the same results, and with just the same rapidity as now, (and we have no reason to believe otherwise), then the mind soon becomes lost in the contemplation of such vast periods. The Carboniferous age, lengthy as it was, was but one of many ages as long or longer than itself. The great Azoic age, when no life yet stirred, and the larger portion of the world was still a watery waste, - the Silurian, when islands were rising here and there, and only the seas were peopled with few and lowly forms of shells and corals, and then the Devonian when the land too, though small, sustained a forest vegetation, and Fishes had been added to the life of the waters; all these must have occupied immeasurable periods of time. And still we have advanced barely half way on our geological journey. Many long ages succeeded the Carboniferous before the introduction of Man, ages marked by great changes in the physical and organic features of the continents. But here, so far as our Province is concerned, our record fails us. With the exception of the Triassic or New Red Sandstone era when the wild cliffs of Blomidon rose as volcanoes in our neighboring province, and curious animals, formerly thought to be birds, left their huge tracks on the soft sandstones of the Connecticut River valley, we find nothing to tell us of the condition of New Brunswick until a much later period. Even the New Red Sandstone beds are rare, as at Quaco and Gardner's Creek, and are destitute of organic remains. They tell us little beyond the fact that the Bay of Fundy then occupied a somewhat higher level than now, and was, as now, marked by strong and variable currents. The land, although we know nothing of it as far as our own Province is concerned, was probably well covered with vegetation, which while in some respects, it resembled that of the Carboniferous forests, had also many modern features. There were Pines and Palm-like trees in the branches of which dwelt insects and probably birds, while beneath roamed Reptiles of gigantic size. Remains of the latter have been found in Prince Edward Island, and probably existed here as well. Some few quadrupeds, allied to our modern Opposum had also been introduced. You will perhaps wonder why, if all these forms of life were so abundant, we should have so few traces left of their existence. But you must remember that fossils can only

be formed when the conditions are favorable, that the bodies of animals and plants can only become hardened and preserved to us by being imbedded, soon after death, in layers of soft sand or clay, which hardening around them, are gradually converted into a perpetual tomb. This can only happen under the influence of moving waters, and if the continent be above the sea, its borders only can record the lives of its inhabitants. And this was actually the case during the long period which followed the close of the Carboniferous age, the land in this portion of America being then above the ocean, and probably even higher than now, its former border being now submerged, - but in other portions of the country deposits were still forming, and these enable us to complete the history. During this long period, which can only be measured by hundreds of thousands of years, the American, as well as the other continents, underwent most important changes both in their geography and their living tribes. There was first the Jurassic Age, very similar to that of the New Red Sandstone, but when reptilian life attained its greatest development; then the Cretaceous, when the immense beds of Chalk were forming in the ancient oceans, also were Fishes allied to those of our day, as the Salmon, smelt and herring, and when too the vegetation of the land took upon itself new features, adding the oak, the beech, the poplar, and the palm to the pines which had long ago existed before; and then the Tertiary age, when the continent had nearly its present extent and level, and when over its plains roamed Horses, dogs, hyenas, panthers, as well as camels, elephants, and the rhinoceros all far larger than any now living, and many of which are no longer to be found upon this side of the Atlantic. In this interval too, rose the Rocky Mountains 16 and the Andes, the Alps, the Appenines, and the Himalayas, all the loftiest mountain systems of

Morning Journal - Feb. 18, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (last installment) : - ISSUE MISSING."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
St. Andrews Standard - Feb. 24, 1866 Rock Record of New Brunswick. - The ""Morning Journal"" is publishing Professor Bailey's interesting and instructive lecture, and delivered in the Mechanic's Institute, on the ""Rock Records of New Brunswick"". It abounds with information which must be interesting to every native of the Province, and it is written in a pleasing style, avoiding as much as possible, technical terms. We trust that some of our enterprising publishers, will issue it in book form, and that it may prove as remunerative to them, as it will be useful to the people of the Province."

S. J. Daily News - Jan. 10, 1866 Professor Bailey's Lecture. - The lecture of Professor Bailey in the Institute, on Monday night, was attended by a numerous, a respectable and intelligent audience. From the beginning to the end he commanded the undivided attention of his hearers, and displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject. He spoke highly of the natural, although as yet undeveloped, resources, of this and the neighboring Provinces, and dwelt at considerable length on the natural turmoils and upheavings of which this part of the continent must have been the scene in the past, as indicated and read in the tattered mineral volume which surrounds our immediate vicinity. He spoke of the comparatively recent period when the lower districts of this portion of our Province were submerged, and accounted theoretically for the appearance of the rocky and mountainous aspect visible all around. Of the mineral resources of our Province, the lecturer has a very high opinion, and he believes that a thorough and careful examination would prove that in richness the mineral deposits equal the expectations of the most sanguine votaries of the science of geology. There was evidenced throughout the lecture a very intimate acquaintance with the features of many parts of the Province, and a knowledge of their peculiarities which could only have been attained by a careful personal observation and diligent study. The lecture was, even merely as a piece of composition, remarkably good. The arrangement of the subject was excellent, and the manner of its delivery clear and distinct, though if it had been read in a louder key and more emphatic style, the audience would have relished the subject better."

Morning Freeman - Oct. 6, 1866 Professor Dawson is about to issue a second addition to his Acadian Geology, and in a letter to Professor Bailey, of our University, he asks for information and specimens likely to render his work more complete. Professor Bailey, in a letter to the Journal, says:- ""The subscriber will gladly receive and thankfully acknowledge any information which will tend to add completeness to the above most important work. Any facts upon the geology, and especially the economic products of the Province will be very acceptable. As the value of such work depends to a great degree upon its accuracy, it is hoped that only such information will be given as is thoroughly reliable."" The Journal, determined to make the most of this opportunity for misrepresentation, says:- ""The Circular of Principal Dawson, which we copy today, reminds us of the folly of the late Government in arresting the Geological survey of this Province, which was proceeding steadily and with the greatest economy, by means of the painstaking efforts of Professor Bailey and his associates, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Hart, a work which Professor Hind also made considerable contribution. Dr. Dawson is obliged to begin his circular with the words ""the public surveys of the Maritime Provinces not having made sufficient progress to render the work unnecessary,"" etc. Had Professor Bailey been permitted to go on with the work which he had begun, the Geology and Economics of the Province would now be much better known than they are, and the information thus obtained, like that already collected by Professor Bailey, would soon be diffused throughout the whole scientific world."" What will our readers think of the statements of the Journal when we inform them that the late Government did nothing whatever to arrest the Geological Survey in which Professor Bailey and his associates were engaged. 19They did prevent the accomplishment of Mr Mitchell's job for quartering Mr. Hinds on the province; but they made precisely the same provision for Mr. Bailey's survey that had been made by their predecessors. We are sorry to be compelled thus frequently to expose the misrepresentations of the Journal."

Colonial Farmer - Oct. 15, 1866 Professor Dawson is about to issue a second addition to his Acadian Geology. He desires the assistance of all those in the Maritime Province who can furnish him information where with to make the publication as useful as it ought to be. Prof. Honeyman of Nova Scotia and Prof. Bailey of New Brunswick have agreed to assist. - Others will, it is hoped, lend their aid."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 16, 1867 Prizes at Exhibition: MINERALS Best collection of minerals of N.B. in the matrix, &c., George F. Matthews, St. John ... $20.00 Best collection of useful minerals of N.B., George F. Matthews, St. John ... $10.00 Best collection of combustible minerals of N.B., Robert Matthews, St. John ... $10.00 Best collection of sand and clays of N.B., 12 Robert Matthews, St. John ... $4.00 Best collection of ores and metals, dressed, W.S. Shea, Woodstock

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 18, 1867 and Colonial Farmer. - Oct. 19, 1867 Exhibition. - List of Prizes: Minerals. Best collection of Minerals, of N.B., in matrix, &c., G.F. Matthews, St. John, $20.00 Best collection of useful do. do. 10.00 "" "" combustible do, Robt. Matthews, St. John, 10.00 Best collection Sand and Clays, do 4.00 "" "" Ores & Metals, dressed, W.S. Shea, Woodstock 10.00 Building Material. Best dressed Building Stones, Alfred Stevens, 10.00 Best Brick Tiles, or Drain Tiles, &c., Lee Bros. 10.00"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Miramichi Gleaner - Apr. 18, 1868 The Miner's Dream. --The day was done; he swallowed a crust--The last he had in his locker. He placed his head on the bag of dust, And his hands on the pick and trocker. .. And there by the Yuba's lonely stream, His tent the murky sky. He dreamed the most auriferous dream; Alas! that't was all in his eye. .. He saw the noble palace of gold, Which the ancient Spaniards sought -The dome of gold was lofty and bold, And the pillars with gold inwrought. .. On a glittering throne the Inca sat- (Of solid gold 'twas builded)-""His mutton was served on a golden plate, And his gingerbread was gilded."" .. And the guards wore golden plumes so tall-And their helmets shone like suns-They fired at a mark with golden ball, Which were cast for their golden guns. .. The golden rod waved in every breeze, And the gold-thread grew in the brakes-Goldfinches twittered in all the trees, And gold-fish in the lakes. .. ""I give the all!"" the Inca cried, ""My palace, my guard, my throne-And the river's bed and the mountain's side, Their treasures are thine alone."" .. Now over his dream a change hath come; The fields are rocky and bare, He dreams of his old New England home, And the memories clustered there. .. He walks by the run at Seymour's pond, Where he hauled the pickerel in; Ah! the grapes of which he was so fond, In the former age of tin. .. Hurrah! Point Rocks! the ocean shore, And the marching tides deploy, With the same wild rush and the same wild roar, That thrilled him when a boy. .. Now the school-house red, with its hopper roof, And its dust and noise and fun, And the ferule's whisk, and the sharp reproof, And the shout when school was done. .. Anon he dreams of the Sabbath day, The Sabbath bell doth toll, And serious faces throng the way, And serious thoughts the soul. .. And when in dreams he had ceased to roam, And walked by the Yuba river, He thought of his wife, and his child, and his home, And of God, the perfect giver. .. Why change the treasures of the heart, For glittering lumps like ??? ? So across the Isthmus he took a start, And came home by way of Chagrea."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 26, 1868 (492) Crown Land Office, Aug. 24, 1868 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 23rd day of September next, agreeably to the following Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. Richard Sutton, Sur. Gen."

Morning Journal - Dec. 23, 1868 and N.B. Reporter - Dec. 25, 1868 Prof. Bailey's elaborate and instructive lecture on ""Volcanoes"", at the Institute on Monday attracted a fine audience, who must have acquired a great deal of valuable information. It was illustrated by diagrams kindly furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor."

Morning Journal - Dec. 23, 1868 and N.B. Reporter - Dec. 25, 1868 Prof. Bailey's elaborate and instructive lecture on ""Volcanoes"", at the Institute on Monday attracted afine audience, who must have acquired a great deal of valuable information. It was illustrated by diagrams kindly furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor."

Headquarters - Jul. 1, 1868 Scientific Patriotism. - A fine work on Acadian Geology has lately been given to the public by Professor Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, (formerly of Nova Scotia) and in his introduction the learned author very naively shows how much, in his mind, science predominates over patriotism, and how willing he is to be consoled for the loss of independence of his country by the extension of the Geological survey over it. Professor Dawson's avowal of sympathy with the indignation of his countrymen is, by the way, a valuable testimony to the reality of the widespread feeling against union in Nova Scotia, often doubted, coming indirectly, and with no motive whatever for conveying a false impression. He says:- ""Though as a Nova Scotian, I must sympathize with the natural indignation of my countrymen in view of the hasty, and I fear, ill-advised Imperial legislation which has deprived them for the present, at least, of their cherished independence and direct communication with the Mother Country, and has attached them to the new and untried Canadian Dominion, I shall rejoice if the Confederation shall result in the effectual extension of the labors of the Canadian Geological Survey under the able management of my friend Sir William Logan, to the whole of British America. The Nova Scotians demand bread and they are offered a stone, and the Professor is inclined to think it no bad substitute. It is questionable if the Nova Scotians, denied the independence of their country, will feel gratified and recompensed by a complete classification of its rocks."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1868 C. Frederic Hartt, Esq., A.M., Professor of Natural History and Geology in Vasser College, Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, has kindly sent us the Third Annual Catalogue of this popular Institution ..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1868 C. Frederic Hartt, Esq., A.M., Professor of Natural History and Geology in Vasser College, Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, has kindly sent us the Third Annual Catalogue of this popular Institution ..."

Colonial Farmer - Mar. 14, 1868 Prof. Bailey's lecture on Volcanoes will be delivered next Tuesday."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1868 and N.B. Reporter - Nov. 20, 1868 Mr. Geo. Matthew has returned from the Geological Survey. He and Prof. Bailey have been engaged on that portion of this Province lying west of the Nerepis and that part of the St. John below the mouth of the former river, and, with the exception of a small portion in the interior of Charlotte County., (and a few days work in the vicinity of the city), they have completed the examination of this district."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 21, 1868 THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. - Very little has been heard of the Geological Survey supposed to have been commenced this summer. The whereabouts of the gentlemen engaged in it, if indeed the Survey is being prosecuted, is not generally known. We think it would be advisable for them to invite information, and to appoint some place where specimens of minerals, &c., will be received from different sections of the Province. In this much valuable knowledge might be obtained and time saved. Since it is not improbable that much more is known of the economic possessions of the country, than has yet been brought under the notice of the savins."

S.J. Daily News - Oct. 21, 1868 THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. - Very little has been heard of the Geological Survey supposed to have been commenced this summer. The whereabouts of the gentlemen engaged in it, if indeed the Survey is being prosecuted,is not generally known. We think it would be advisable for them to invite information, and to appoint some place where specimens of minerals, &c., will be received from different sections of the Province. In this much valuable knowledge might be obtained and time saved. Since it is not improbable that much more is known of the economic possessions of the country, than has yet been brought under the notice of the savins."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 3, 1868 Prof. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick is now in St. Andrews, prosecuting his geological explorations."

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 15, 1869 Natural History Society ... Several fine specimens of fossils, taken from a stone quarry in the neighborhood of Hartt's Mill (Fredericton Junction), on the Oromocto River, were handed in as donations from Dr. Sheehan, of Blissville, and W.R.M. Burtis, Esq."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 17, 1869 A Fossil. - We were shown, yesterday, a fine fossil, found near Northwest side Grand Lake, N.B. It was turned up by a person digging potatoes, who supposed hehad found a petrified deer's horn. It will be presented to the Natural History Society by J.R. Marshall, Esq., Chief of Police."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1869 Prof. Bailey and Dr. Sterry Hunt have been in this vicinity for several days, engaged in geological investigations."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 2, 1869 Seventh Annual Report of the Council of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick. - ... The minerals are now almost entirely arranged, and the Curators are about preparing a catalogue which will materially assist students in this branch of science. In regard to the Geological department of the museum, the Council have much pleasure in stating, that especially since the return of the Hartt collection, the leading geological features, or rather the principal fossils, of the Province are exceedingly well represented. They would further state that a new case has been ordered for the last named collection, which, having been carefully arranged by Dr. Dawson, will prove a very valuable addition to this part of the cabinet; and that they trust by the sale and exchange of the duplicates of these fossils to add largely to other groups of curiosities in the possession of the Society. The Council have also to comment with much pleasure upon the generosity of different gentlemen by whose donations the list of scientific specimens and objects of curiosity has been greatly enlarged. The names of these benefactors during the past year and their respective donations are comprised in the following list: Character and Name of Donation Name of Donor Impression of rain drops in slate from Hazen st., near Calvin church Mr. J.L. McInnis ... Fossils from limestone rocks near Ottawa Mr. C.E.L. Jarvis ... Samples of coals from different localities Mr. R.P. Starr ... Portion of root of petrified tree from Dutch Valley, King's County Mr. Enoch Dole ... Fish remains of Cretaceous period from Bahia, Brazil Prof. C.H. Hartt A number of Chemung fossils, Itheca, New York "" Ores from Smoky Valley, Nevada "" Medina Sandstone, western New York "" Undetermined mineral from Chester County """

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 7, 1869 Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Montreal, and Prof. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick are in town. They are about making a tour through the Province on a Geological Survey."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1869 Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, R.S. - This distinguished Chemist and Mineralogist is now in our province. After stopping a day or two in St. John, he has proceeded to Charlotte County, in company with Professor Bailey, toassist in settling some knotty point in Geology, the identification, we believe, of some metamorphic rocks. He is on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey. His papers read before the Royal Society, have caused a sensation in England. In the United States he ought to be in constant remembrance. Finding that they and others were in need of a suitable and inimitable tint for their bank-notes, he took the trouble of inventing the green tint which has given its name to the famous green-back issue. The tint is patented in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe. Possibly, however, some of our readers may not have previously heard that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt was its inventor. We are pleased to find men like Dr. Hunt aiding in making a thorough Geological survey of our province, and augur, from it, the best results."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1869 The Geological Survey now being conducted in this Province, under the superintendence of Sir Wm. Logan, is being prosecuted by Dr. Hunt and Professor Bailey as already mentioned in our columns. Mr. Charles Robb, C.E., is at work in York County and Mr. Weston, Lapidary, on the Kennebecasis. His work here is the collection of fossils, and he will join Dr. Hunt and Mr. Bailey in Charlotte."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1869 A Summer Ramble. - The Nepisiguit. - … After examining the rocks that form the bed and banks of theriver, we sat down upon a fragment of granite with our backs against a cliff of Bonaventure rock, and thoughtfully pondered over the following description from the pen of a Geologist:- ""Rough Waters is a classic spot, the river deriving its name from these rapids which in the Spring and Fall are very magnificent. Here the red sandstones of the Bonaventure Formation, are seen lying in nearly horizontal layers upon the granite, which reveals itself as the floor of one of the earliest seas belonging to the Carboniferous age. It is surely worth while to pause here for a few minutes and endeavour to realize what is the true significance of the expression, ""the floor of one of the earliest seas belonging to the Carboniferous age!"" It means that we are gazing upon rock which formed the bottom of an Ocean whose waves rolled over where we are now supposed to be standing before any portion of the vast coal fields of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton was begun to be elaborated by the wearing down of already existing rock; before a single plant had been called into existence, of the countless myriads which lie entombed in the coal deposits of this fourteen thousand feet thick mass of rock, which is called the Eastern Carboniferous area or coal field of America, as distinguished from the Western area, which occurs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and other Western States"". GEOLOGIC PERIODS. - This was enough to set the most phlegmatic imagination at work, and to call up long trains of dreamy thought that wandered backwards and still back into the depths of the forgotten past. This small section of granite laid bare by the current is a fragment of the vast anticlinal axis that stretches away South West across the Province, appearing on the Miramichi, crossing the St. John below Woodstock, forming the Falls of the Pokiok and continuing its onward course till it loses itself among the islands of Penobscot Bay in the State of Maine, fully 300 miles away, and against it recline the Carboniferous strata that cover the whole Eastern portion of the Province. At the dawn of the Carboniferous age, an unknown Ocean lashed it with billows that broke in long lines of foam upon an iron bound coast. Strange forms of animal life moved upon the beach, or swam in the waters, and Ferns of extinct genera but beautiful outline waved in the breeze a few yards away. How vast the ages that have rolled away since. Suppose that some giant hand seized hold of the edge of Carboniferous strata exposed in the bank and rolled it up like a vast scroll, leaving the Devonian rocks bare underneath. The border would reach down to Oromocto Lake, South of the St. John, and the scroll roll away Eastward, carrying with it the larger portion of the Counties of Gloucester, Northumberland and York, nearly the whole of Sunbury and Queen's, a large fragment from the Northern of King's, the whole of Kent and Westmorland, and a considerable portion of Albert. It would roll up the bottom of the Gulf and embrace Prince Edward Island in its mighty folds on its onward course. Its southern end would strip off the greater portion of Cumberland and Pictou in Nova Scotia, wrap up the Magdalen Islands and the coal regions of Cape Breton and Newfoundland and come to the surface on the rocky heights of Inverness and Cape Ray, leaving behind a sea 14,700 feet, or 2 1/2 miles in depth. To realise the immense period required for the deposition of the strata we have stripped off, we must quote Prof. Hind again. Some conception of the vast lapse of time involved in these ideas may be formed, when it is considered that in Nova Scotia there are no less than seventy-six seams of coal, each with its dirt bed, or bed in which a large portion of the plants forming the coal grew, succeeding one another; each coal seam and dirt bed indicating a

period of repose and the growth of interminable forests, in which insects, such as termites, cockroaches and scorpions wandered, dragon flies, weevils and locusts flew, and where numerous reptiles, all now extinct, luxuriated in the vast swamps and estuaries of the Carboniferous period. Each coal seam was succeeded by long ages during which the waters covered the land, until in that vast lapse of time a thickness of no less than 14,750 feet of deposits was accumulated in Nova Scotia alone."" ... (History)... fades away into insignificance and the whole period becomes almost inappreciable in extent, when placed side by side with the mighty epochs of the Geologist. The whole period during which man has presided as monarch of the world, is but the first step in the long, long journey of the Geologist into the far off realms of the past. And here inscribed upon these rocks, in Geological characters, are the records of a period so remote that whole eons of time have rolled by, and whole creations have been brought into existence and served their purpose and passed away, and others have taken their place ere the dawn of human history began. As the sun has already reached its meridian height, and the Pabineau Falls are yet to visit, we must cease indulging in dreamy speculations, and hasten to bring our observations to a close. The reddish colored rock forming the perpendicular bank against which we lean, and whose undersurface fits into all the indentations and hollows of the granite, showing that it must have been deposited at the bottom of a sea that rolled over these rocky domes after they had assumed their present form, belongs to the great Carboniferous system. It is the Bonaventure rock of the Geologist, and in this region, at least, constitutes the lowest member of the Sub-Carboniferous Division. It crops out here as ""the rim of the basin"", containing the great Coal field of North-eastern America, and its horizontal position shows that it has never been subject to the volcanic storms and tempests which have heaved up and contorted the rocks beneath it. (To be concluded)"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning Daily Telegraph - Jul. 15, 1869 A Summer Ramble (Concluded). - Geologic Formations and Soils. - As the different geologic formations furnish different chemical elements to the soils into which their rocks have been ground down, we naturally expect to find their peculiar characters expressed in the vegetation that covers them. - The Limestone rocks near St. John and Restigouche are thickly covered with the well known white Cedar. The Hemlock (Ables Canadensis) flourishes in the dry gravelly soil that overlies the greater portion of the carboniferous sandstone of Kent, Northumberland, and Gloucester, while the Spruce abounds in its moister and more sandy tracts. The debris of granitic rocks form a congenial soil for some of our rarer plants, and it was with feelings of deep enjoyment that we noticed the little Harebell of Scotland (Campanula rotundiflora) so famed in song... The Pabineau Falls; Singular pre-historic phenomena. - ... the broad platform of granite overlooking the Pabineau Falls. A single glance at the peculiar formation of the bed and banks of the stream brought the remark of Prof. Bailey forcibly to mind:- ""The spot is one of the most singular I have seen in the Province."" ... A Giant's Causeway. - The walls of rock enclosing the river look like the architectural workmanship of a race of giants. The granite has been split into huge rectangular blocks, whose sides are as regular and smooth as if cut by the chisel of the mason, and where they are exposed to the action of the running water they present a beautiful polished surface... The walls, however, do not run with a smooth unbroken face for a greater distance than the length of a few stones, but are broken into at short distances by the absence of some of the blocks constituting the line of the bulwark against which the waters dash. The river rushes with great violence into the recesses from which the blocks are absent, and as the channel is narrow the enraged current dashes impetuously from side to side. The floor or bed of the river resembles the rough outline of a gigantic stair, the steps being the height of single blocks. A succession of leaps from step to step and the sudden turns of the channel lash the waters into foam, and polish the edges of the rocks into strange and fantastic shapes. Numbers of small pebbles are whirled round in the eddies, and by their constant attrition scoop out circular pits and indentations in the rock. A short distance both above and below the Falls, the granitic masses bounding the river no longer present the same regular rectangular forms as at the Falls, but are rude and angular in outline, and sharp of edge. Just below the Falls the river spreads out and becomes calm, flowing gently away round sandbanks and under dense overhanging thickets of Alder. ... Age of the Granite - Thoughts of the Past. - The patches of crystalline rock laid bare here and at the Rough Waters are richly charged with the records of their age, which the eye of the Geologist can alone decipher correctly. The evidence that the granite is older than the carboniferous series of formations has been already mentioned in the description of Rough Waters. The Bonaventure rocks forming the base of the carboniferous system, not only retain their horizontal position nearly unchanged, but fill up the hollows and indentations of the granite with stratified deposits. Again, the granite is found penetrating through Devonian strata in Gaspe, thus proving itself younger than the Devonian, and fixing its age to the period when this ancient formation was drawing to a close, and ushering in the succeeding carboniferous period. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of Geologists that the Devonian age closed, in Eastern America at least, amid volcanic tempests and earth-quake shocks; and they refer us to the numerous parallel ranges of hills, and of granite ridges that give our more important river valleys and sea coasts their northeast and southwest courses. From the lower Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia and Maine, the whole country has been thrown up into long waves by the subterranean agencies, and these granite ridges which we have looked at with such deep interest to-day, are the summit of one of those waves where the boiling mass below burst through the crust, and spread over the surface, or crystallized the overlying rocks and changed them into granite. It is a mysterious flight, upon which the imagination ventures when it wings its way back to those far off ages, when these rocks were boiling masses of liquid fire, flinging up dense columns of vapor into the skies, and covering the land with a swaddling band of cloud and mist, impenetrable to the rays of solar light. The volcanoes of Restigouche had not yet extinguished their fires, but were pouring forth their floods of lava over the adjacent country, and shaking it with frequent earthquake fits. Nova Scotia and Maine had their volcanoes too, in short the whole of Eastern America, from the Alleghanies to the Atlantic, felt the mighty

throes of the Plutonic agencies toiling far below, and occasionally finding vent in long fissures, running parallel to the Ocean. To use Professor Dawson's words, the whole region was subjected to the intense action of the earth's pent-up igneous agencies; and ""it would seem as if the solid crust had given way, slowly and gradually, to the superincumbent weight, along certain lines; while in others the edges of the beds were tilted up, and the whole surface of Acadia was thrown into a series of abrupt folds, - great masses of plastic granitic matter invading every opening in the spattered masses. This period surpasses every other in the geological history of the eastern slope of the American continent, in its evidences of fracture of the earth's crust. To this period we must refer the greater part of the intrusive granites of Eastern America, and so it also is referable the greater part of the metamorphism of the Silurian rocks, and the origin of the numerous metallic veins by which those traversed."" ..... F."

St. Andrews Standard - Jul. 28, 1869 Prof. Bailey is in Town: he is engaged on a geological survey of this County."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Morning Freeman - Oct. 26, 1869 In a summary report of the progress of Geological investigations made in 1868, Sir W.E. Logan, says:- ""As much interest has recently ben excited by the reported discoveries of gold bearing rocks in New Brunswick. Mr. Robb visited some of the lands in Victoria County which had been leased for gold mining purposes. He also visited and made special examination of those localities, within the general area designated, which have been supposed to be productive of other minerals of economic value, or in which mining operations have been instituted. Quartz veins, forming apparently lenticular masses and running in the strike, characterises the slate in many parts, and several in Victoria county werepointed out to Mr. Robb, as having yielded the precious metal. None of it was visible to the naked eye, and specimens of the quartz were therefore brought to the Survey Office for assay. They have been analysed by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, but no gold has been found in them. This, however, is not to be taken as an absolute proof of the absence of the precious metal in every part of these veins, for the presence of gold in quartz is so capricious that of several specimens taken from the same vein, some may yield a fair quantity and others none at all. The slates in which most of the auriferous quartz occurs in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, are classed as Upper Silurian, and they appear to have some resemblance to those of Victoria, asserted by several respectable persons is a farther evidence on the subject, though none of it rewarded the trials of Mr. Robb.""""

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 4, 1870 Prof. Bailey and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt are now engaged in their Geological explorations of Charlotte Co. ....."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 6, 1870 Geological explorations.- The 'St. Croix Courier' states that Prof. Bailey and Prof. Sterry Hunt are now engaged in their geological explorations of Charlotte County."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 29, 1870 Geological Survey. - We learn that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has been spending some time in the vicinity of Windsor, and at the iron mines at Londonderry, in Nova Scotia. It is his intention to give the greater part of the season for fieldwork, this season, to the examination of Charlotte county. - in company with Professor Bailey. The latter gentleman is now at work, exploring in the region between Hampstead and the Douglas Valley, in continuation of the examination made there in previous years."

Morning Freeman - Mar. 12, 1870 ADVERTISEMENT: Miner's Picks, Steel, &c., C.G. Berryman."

S.J. Daily News - May 13, 1870 Ottawa estimates for N.B. 1870-71:.. Geological Survey & Observatory $4,800"

Colonial Farmer. - Oct. 10, 1870 Exhibition. - Minerals. L.W. Bailey, of the University, showed a large case filled with specimens of New Brunswick minerals, representing as nearly as might be, all the geological periods and the different mineral kingdoms. There were several other entries in this department, but none of course so numerous. In connection with the minerals we may mention that James Neill of this city exhibited a very handsome set of curling stones."

S.J. Daily News - Jun. 8, 1871 Geological - Sir Wm. Logan, the distinguished geologist who passed through this city last week, has gone to Newfoundland to prosecute some researches on that Island."

Colonial Farmer. - Jun. 12, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. NOTE: Issue missing ...."

Colonial Farmer. - Jun. 19, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. NOTE: Issue missing ...."

Colonial Farmer. - Jun. 26, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. NOTE: Issue missing ...."

Colonial Farmer - May 1, 1871 We are indebted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for copy of a work intituled ""Report of Progressfrom 1866 to 1869."" It is in fact a Geological Survey of Canada, accompanied by Geological and Topographical Maps. Next week we shall give some extracts from this valuable work."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - May. 8, 1871 Geological Report. - We propose for a few weeks to occupy a small space with extracts from a Report on a geological examination of New Brunswick by Charles Robb, made by direction of the Dominion Government. The subjectis one of much interest, and will undoubtedly commend itself to our readers. The exploration extended over the greater part of the Counties of York and Carleton, and the south-eastern part of Victoria, embracing an area of 5,500 square miles. After a number of preliminary remarks the writer says:- For the convenience of classification I shall, in anticipation of the results to be hereafter detailed, divide the record of my observations into six distinct sections, corresponding with the geographical and geological lines upon the small map. I. The section of country lying towards the southeast part of the county of York, and overland by the nearly horizontal unaltered rocks of the Carboniferous series. II. The belt or band of metamorphic rocks immediately underlying the former, up to the southeastern boundary of the great granitic area. III. The so-called central granitic area. IV. The band of non-calcareous metamorphic slate and quartzite lying immediately to the north-west of the granitic area. V. The northwestern part of the County of Carleton, occupied for the most part by altered calcareous clay slate; and VI. The Tobique Valley and its tributaries, in the Counties of Victoria and Northumberland. N.B. - Throughout this Report the bearings are stated with reference to the astronomical meridian; the 2 variation of the compass at the time of my visit was 19 eg. 20 m. W. I. Carboniferous Area. This formation, (in which for the present I include the lower red sandstones and conglomerate usually regarded as Lower Carboniferous), in so far as hitherto examined by me, is comprised between the southern boundary of the County of York, and the unconformable altered slates to the northwest. This, however, constitutes only a portion of the northern rim of the great Carboniferous area. The line of outcrop, or junction of the two distinct series of rocks, which is rudely parallel to the strike or general direction of the older rocks is delineated upon the map from my own observations and measurements at a great many points. The Carboniferous (or more properly, perhaps, Lower Carboniferous) rocks, in the northern part of New Brunswick, consists of a series of sedimentary deposits, evidently composed of the debris of the more ancient metamorphic rocks; and rest unconformable and almost horizontally upon the upturned edges of the latter, filling up pre-existing hollows and bays, and but slightly altered in mineral composition, except where invaded, at intervales towards the base, by rocks of igneous origin. Owing apparently to these irregularities in the surface of deposition, and to the prevalence of other disturbing influences, it is difficult to give any exact definition of the component parts of this Lower Carboniferous series, their respective volumes, or even of the order of their succession. The lowest member, resting immediately upon the metamorphic slates, and apparently dipping at and near the line of contact, in conformity with the previously denuded surface, is a coarse dark red conglomerate, composed of rounded and flat pebbles, generally, though not always, water-worn, and consisting of slate, quartz, trappean, and other conglomerate rocks of all sizes up to eight inches diameter. Such of the pebbles as are of a softer or more permeable nature are stained red and sometimes green, doubtless from the penetration of ferruginous matter. The whole mass is cemented by a calcareous and arenaceous paste, sometimes, especially towards the base, with crystalline calcite. Wherever this red calcareous conglomerate rests immediately on the metamorphic slates, the latter seem to partake of the same characteristics, becoming more or less tinged with red and green colors, and impregnated with calcareous matter, which appears both throughout the substances of the slates, and in veins and strings of calcareous spar, frequently associated with quartz, intersecting them. The calcareous impregnation diminishes in intensity as we recede vertically or horizontally, as the case may be, from the junction of the two formations. Succeeding the red conglomerate, which generally 3 becomes finer towards the summit, are red sandstones, also calcareous, but more sparingly so, with occasionally interposed thin and irregular layers of red shale, sometimes so free from grit as to make a good pigment. Both sandstones and shales are sometimes highly micaceous, and the calcareous matter seems gradually to diminish in quantity from the base upwards. No fossils have been observed in these red conglomerates, sandstones and shales, the aggregate thickness of which, from observation made at several points, I have reason to believe is about 1000 feet. Then follows, but only at irregular intervals, a coarse, siliceous conglomerate, composed entirely of rounded white quartz pebbles with a cement consisting of fine grains of sand and feldspar, and totally devoid of lime; above which, in very considerable volume, repose coarse grey grits or sandstones and conglomerates, also devoid of lime, abounding with carbonized casts of calamites, cordaites and other obscure vegetable remains, and holding occasionally thin seams of coal. These last mentioned rocks constitute, in that part of the region examined, the most prominent feature in the main Carboniferous area. Occasionally they are fine grained, and fit for grindstones; some flaggy, in tolerable regular and thin layers but generally very coarse grained and massive, extremely irregular in the size of the component particles, and partaking, even in the same beds, of the mixed character of sandstones and conglomerates. The paste is feldspathic, and sometimes shows the result of decomposition in the presence of small portions of kaolin among the particles. (To be Continued)"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Colonial Farmer. - May. 22, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. The eruptive rocks which, to a limited extent, appear here, are situated at the southwestern extremity of a lenticular shaped area about nine miles in length by a little over one mile broad in the middle, occupied by rocks of a similar nature, attaining their highest development at Bald Mountain and other bold bluffs at and near the foot of Cranberry (or Bear) Lake. This mass is flanked to the south by a considerable breadth of the red calcareous conglomerate and marl formerly described, forming the fertile tract of Harvey Settlement; and on the north by an extensive flat but elevated table land, underlaid by the metamorphic slates; the water shed between the Streams flowing into the St. John river and Passamaquoddy bay respectively. The eruptive mass appears to consist of a central and underlying part or nucleus of very hard and heavy dark red or purple compact quartziferous porphyry,

holding a little calcareous spar,fluor-spar and traces of copper ore in cracks and 6 crevices, overlaid and enveloped first by hard close-grained and homogenous yellowish brown claystone, resembling overburst potteryware, and then by a rock apparently identical in composition and equally close grained but finely laminated in purple and pink streaks, as if deposited from solution in water; the former being the more quartzose, and the latter the more feldspathic portion. The laminae run in the general direction of the length of the mass, and dip in opposite directions on either side of it, generally at an angle of 45 degrees, but with many and violent contortions. The conglomerate and marl of the lower member of the carboniferous series appear to a very limited extent to the north of these rocks, but are chiefly developed in the opposite direction. A good section of all these rocks is afforded by the railway cutting at the foot of Cranberry Lake; but as it intersects them longitudinally, or at a very oblique angle it does not throw much light upon the structure, in so far as measurement is concerned. The following may be taken as an approximate estimate of the thickness of the various members of what are considered as belonging to the trappean mass, that of the sedimentary strata being here obscure:- 1. Central mass of quartzose porphyry, (breadth) 1800 feet. 2. Claystone, compact and close grained, (thickness) 1250 feet. 3. Laminated and contorted quartzose and feldspathic rock, (thickness), 600 feet. Within the limits of the trappean area described are four hills composed of these rocks; the highest of these, called Bald Mountain, is about 380 feet above the plain, with a steep mural face to the west, near the base of which at one point I observed the claystone trap overlying a coarse conglomerate, either of an eruptive or highly altered character. The other elevations are about 220 feet in height, all very near each other, clustered around the foot of Cranberry Lake, and about the centre of the eruptive area. A little coal is reported to have been found in the grey sandstone overlying the red conglomerate in Harvey Settlement, and hopes have been entertained in the locality that this might lead to workable deposits; but in so far as regards the character and condition of the rocks here, there is little to justify such an expectation, since they are situated quite near to the base of the Lower Carboniferous, and appear to be devoid of the characteristic underclays which accompany workable coal seams. About half way between the St. Andrews and Fredericton road, and the sharp bend of the St. John River at the mouth of Long's Creek, the junction of the metamorphic and carboniferous rocks is well exposed near the house of Nicholas Barber; where the former are seen dipping NW <80 degrees, and the latter, now free from the influence of intrusive rocks, about SE <20 degrees, both being highly calcareous towards the junction. The pebbles of the red conglomerate here, especially towards the base, are for the most part angular, composed of slaty and trappean rocks, and of all sizes up to six inches. The breadth of the conglomerate band and its associated red rocks is here over half a mile, and the thickness, assuming the dip to be uniform, about 1000 feet. About five miles to the eastward of this point, where a section of the rocks is afforded at Kelley's Creek, the red rocks do not exceed one hundred paces in breadth; beyond which they no longer appear to come to the surface, nor have they been observed by me in the whole distance thence to the main river, upwards of nine miles. The siliceous conglomerate and coarse grey sandstone are observed in this interval in immediate contact, dipping in opposite directions at high angles, and both devoid of calcareous matter. The Fredericton and Saint Andrews road runs for this entire distance parallel to and a little southeast from the line of junction of these formations, occupying an elevated though irregular ridge of the grey grits, at an average height of 400 feet above the main river, the tributary streams running in opposite directions on either side of this ridge. On approaching the river St. John the country underlaid by the metamorphic rocks become more rugged and mountainous; and at and near Springhill, five miles from Fredericton on the Woodstock road, cliffs of these rocks rise to the height of from 300 to 500 feet, generally with steep mural faces to the north and east. The junction of the metamorphic and carboniferous rocks on the right bank of the river, although concealed by the superficial deposits, I have good reason to believe to be about four and a half miles above Fredericton, near to which point the attitude of the carboniferous rocks, where exposed, is ambiguous and perplexing; in one instance I observed the grey grits dipping apparently at an angle of 65 degrees to the SE. In tracing the line of junction to the northeast we find evidence that on reaching the main river it coincides with its course, and runs under its bed for a distance of four and a half miles; that is, from the point above noted, to a little below the ferry at Kingsclear, where it again comes out on the right bank; and enclosing a circular area of about two and a half square miles, crosses the river at Indian Village to Keswick Bluffs, and thence skirts the right bank of the Keswick River for about five miles from its mouth. The line I have described forms, as will be seen by the map, a deep sinus or bay in the older rocks, which is occupied by elevated ridges of highly contorted and altered slate and quartzite. Near Springhill, at the mouth of Sutherland's Creek, and at a few other points along this line where exposures occur, these rocks are observed to become red and calcareous, probably from proximity to the red conglomerate and marl, which, however, do not actually appear in place on this side of the river until reaching the area at Kingsclear, formerly regarded as an outlier of the formation. Here the strata lying at the extreme base of the carboniferous series, are well exposed; consisting chiefly of alternating thin beds of red conglomerate and marl, the latter occasionally holding nodules of limestone; and the conglomerate, when in contact with the slate, being composed chiefly of angular fragments of that rock, which, in ascending, are gradually replaced by rounded and transported pebbles. On the opposite side of the river, which is here expanded to an average breadth of about one and a half miles, and studded with large alluvial islands, the red conglomerates and sandstones are displayed in considerable force from Clarke's Mountain, opposite Springhill, to Keswick Ridge on the right side of the river of that name. Clarke's Mountain is a dome shaped trappean mass or knob rising in a bold and picturesque manner from the brink of the river to the height of 280 feet. The rock is a mass of very hard and heavy close-grained blackish green basalt or dolerite, with perpendicular joints running east and west, about eighteen inches apart, and another set dipping SE <25 degrees. At the river bank it is seen reposing on nearly horizontal coarse red sandstone and conglomerate to the height of thirty-five or forty feet and traceable about two miles up the river, where it attains a height of 350 feet; giving a total thickness of about 1000 feet to the red rocks at this point, where the eruptive rock which caps them, with a steep face to the river for the whole distance from

Clarke's Mountain, appears to terminate in a wedge-shaped point, giving place to the grey sandstone and conglomerate. The mineral character of the eruptive rock, in its continuation westward from Clarke's Mountain, is somewhat different from that found at the latter place, as above described, being of a lighter color and inferior density, with less regularity in the arrangement of joints; vesicular and amygdaloidal, the amygdales being composed of calcspar, green earth, and occasional zeolitic minerals. From the termination of the wedge-shaped eruptive mass northward, the grey grits and conglomerates form the continuation of these high lands; rising to an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet, and skirting the left side of the Valley of the Keswick in an amphitheatre of bold bluffs, for several miles upwards from the main river. Three miles due east from this intrusive mass another of similar dimensions and mineral character occurs. This emminence, which flanks the Royal Road, on the south side of the Nashwaaksis Valley, and is called McLeod's Mountain, attains a height of 340 feet, and is capped by the eruptive rock to a thickness, at the only point where I could obtain an observation, of 170 feet, with a perpendicular face to the west. The rock is vesicular and uncrystalline, resembling not so much the basalt of Clarke's Mountain as its supposed continuation to the northwest. Here, too, as at the latter locality, it rests immediately upon soft red and green bedded marls with a dip to the SE <2 degrees, overlying red conglomerate and S.J. Daily News - Aug. 10, 1872 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA. - We have received from Dawson Bros., Montreal, a large work in pamphlet form embracing the ""Report of Progress for 1870-71."" It is divided into eight parts. The first contains an Introductory Report by Mr. Selwyn; Extracts from Mr. Hartley's correspondence; Mr. Barlow's work at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia; Mr. Lorne's work on the Ottawa: Work of Dr. Hunt and of Mr. Billings; Additions to the Museum of the Geological Survey. The second part is taken up with the Report of Messrs. Bailey and Matthew on SouthernNew Brunswick, in which first appears a sketch of previous geological investigations, and this is followed with particulars in reference to the Laurentian System and its distribution, the Huronian Series and its three divisions, the St. John or Acadian Group and its location, the Mascarene Series, the Upper Silurian Series, the Devonian Series, Faults and Dislocations, Intrusive Granites, Various Pre-Carboniferous Rocks, Perry Sandstone Group, Lower Carboniferous Series, Carboniferous Series, New Red Sandstone, Economic Minerals, and a List of Mineral Species found in New Brunswick. The third part contains a Supplementary Report by Mr. Robb on northwestern New Brunswick. The fourth part is a ""Report of Mr. Selwyn on the Gold Fields of Quebec and Nova Scotia."" The fifth part is taken up with a ""Report of Mr. Richardson on the country north of Lake St. John."" The sixth part is filled with a Report of Mr. Vermor on Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark Counties, Ontario. The seventh part is devoted to ""Notes of Mr. Broome on Phosphate of Lime and Mica; and the eighth part contains a ""Report by Mr. Bell on the Region North of Lake 10 Superior"". The work is one of much interest, and doubtless will be eagerly sought after."

Daily Tribune - May 23, 1872 Complimentary to New Brunswick Geologists. - Principal Dawson, in an address before the Natural History Society of Montreal, the other evening, remarked: ""Leaving that subject they might turn for a little to the growth of their knowledge of the older fauna of the earth. In America, Paleozoic life descended almost, if not quite, as low as that of Europe. The researches of Mr. Murray in Newfoundland, together with the study of the fossils by Mr. Billings, has revealed a lower Potsdam sandstone, while Messrs. Hartt and Matthew, by their praise worthy explorations of the primordial fauna of St. Johns, had enabled them to establish the Acadian Group, on the horizon of the lower slate group of Jukes in Newfoundland, and of the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia. He had reason to believe that Mr. Billings would shortly be able to lead them to still greater depths. and to introduce them to the fossils of Sir William Logan's Huronian

Daily Tribune - Nov. 28, 1872 Promotion. - Mr Geo. F. Matthews, second clerk in the Long Room at the Custom House, has been appointed to fill the position of Botanist and Geologist on the staff of the Canadian boundary survey, with the prospect of an appointment in the Geological Department at Ottawa. Mr. Matthews will receive a much larger salary in his new position. His loss will be much felt in the Customs Department as he was gentlemanly, obliging, steady and thoroughly competent. We congratulate him on his new appointment."
Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.214 The haunts of the Salmo Gloveri… silvery Salmon Trout …… It was noted as far back as 1842 by the late Dr. Gesner, in his ""Geological Report on New Brunswick,"" under the name of ""shiner,"" from specimens seen by him ...."

Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.33 …… a very remarkable object figured in Dawson's ""Acadian Geology"", and said to have been found on the banks of the Kennebeckasis, one of the influents of the St. John river. This work of art, according to the above authority, ""is three feet in length, and is composed of a hard conglomerate, occurring in situ in the vicinity of the place it was discovered. It has the aspect of a rude attempt at the execution of a sphinx or cherub, and may have been a monumental stone, or the ornament of a gate, or the charm of a medicine man."" Acadian

Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.261-284 Chapter on New Brunswick geology …. Refers to Jack, Gesner, Robb, Dawson, Bailey, Hart, Hind, Matthew, Johnston...... see book FOR FULL TEXT"

Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.222 Geology of Schoodic Grand lake area ….. See book FULL

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.28 In New Brunswick, as elsewhere in North America, there does not appear to be any evidence of a Bronze period.. Although copper is met with in small quantities in the Devonian strata,

and was known to the aborigines, they seem only to have used it as an ornament to adorn their persons."

Field and Forest Rambles - by A. Leith Adams, 1873, p.30 ...... Dr. Dawson, referring to the stone implements of this region (Acadian Geology, p.41) ....."

Colonial Farmer - Mar. 21, 1873 S. Napier, Esq., M.P.P., will not deliver his lecture in this city until further notice. He is busily engaged investigating certain proposed acts of Assembly, and has little time at present to devote to ""Natural

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 8, 1874 From the Geological Report of Prof. Bailey and Mr. G.F. Matthew, referred to in our last, we make the following extracts, which will be read with very general interest:- ""So far as we are able to judge at present the following estimate may be taken as approximately correct: Barren grey beds ... 200 feet Productive measures ... 200 feet Upper Coal formation ... 200 feet Making for the whole series exclusive of the Lower Carboniferous formation, a total thickness of only six hundred feet. ""While, however, our observations of the past year are certainly opposed to any opinion which would assign a great thickness to the coal formation within the region examined by us, or even to a belief in theoccurrence of workable seams beneath that which has been so long known and removed near the surface in the Grand Lake district, it should not be forgotten that the area over which the surface seam may be presumed to extend is itself a large one, and that, even supposing the thickness of the seam to be nowhere greater than is shown in the openings already made, its possible yield of coal, more particularly when the facility with which it may be obtained is considered, is such as to confer upon it very considerable value. The following estimates based upon our explorations of the region may serve to render this more apparent. ""The total area occupied by the rocks of the Middle and Upper Carboniferous formation in that portion of the Province which lies to the westward of the eastern boundaries of Queen's and Sunbury counties, (embracing the whole of Sunbury and portions of Queen's and York counties), and of which we have personally examined the larger portion, may be approximately estimated at 2854.6 square miles. Of this about one third, or 952 square miles is apparently covered by the coarse grey beds which from the inferior position of the middle Carboniferous formation, and which, so far as known, are destitute of any workable coals; thus leaving a residue of about 1,900 square miles over which productive seams may be reasonably looked for. We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area and at widely separated points, (such as Clones, the Washedemoak, Ottnabog, Little River, Nashwaak river, etc.) belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favor such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighborhood of the last named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the area of the Newcastle coal field (adopting the position of the actual coal openings as marking its limits about thirty two square miles; that of Salmon River as also about thirty two square miles; while that of Coal Creek is about forty eight square miles, making a total for the three of about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal seam, and 79.4 lbs., as the weight of a cubic foot of coal, (the specific gravity being 1.27) and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2,000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147.2 tons. ""It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal seam on Little river in Sunbury county, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, render this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 5,510,436,357.12 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio.""'

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1876 The Woods and Minerals of New Brunswick. - A few copies of this valuable pamphlet, by Professors Bailey and Jack (the latter professed forestry, mineralogy, etc.) is on sale at Jones & Morrisons."
S.J. Daily News - Jan. 4, 1876 Mr. Napier's Lecture on Minerals and that sort of thing is to take place at Bathurst on Thursday evening. His note of acceptance to the invitation to lecture is as follows:-Gentlemen.- I have much pleasure in complying with your very kind request, and wish to name the 6th January at 8 o'clock, p.m., when I trust I shall be adequate to the pleasure. Please inform me at what place I am to meet and circulate the fact to the best of your ability, I am yours truly, Samuel H. Napier Bathurst 28th Dec., 1875"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily News - Jan. 10, 1876 Mr. Napier's Lecture. - The lecture of Mr. Napier on Minerals and that sort of thing, which was to have taken place at Bathurst on Thursday evening last, was postponed on account of the severe storm which prevailed on that night. A number had collected at the hall notwithstanding the weather, and tried to prevail on the

Committee to get Sam to mount the rostrum, but after some parleying it was thought best to postpone the lecture until some evening this week, especially as it had been circulated during the afternoon that it would not take place unless the

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1876 ADVERTISEMENT: Charles Robb, (Late of the Canadian Geological Survey), Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineer. Patent Solicitor, (The International Patent Agency) 22 St. John Street, Montreal. Patents secured in Canada and all Foreign Countries; Mechanical, Architectural and Map Drawings; Surveys, Plans and Reports of Mineral Properties. References:-A.R.C. Selwyn, Esq., F.G.S., Montreal, Director of the Geological Survey. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., F.G.S., Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. Prof. J.W. Dawson, LL.D., Montreal. T.C. Keefer, Esq., Ottawa City. Walter Shanly, Esq., C.E., M.P.P., Montreal. Prof. E.J. Chapman, Toronto."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1876 (see Sep.1 issue) Mining Engineering. - The card of Mr. Charles Robb, C.E., brother of the late Dr. Robb; will be foundin our present issue. Mr. Robb has long been identified with Geological and Mining explorations in Canada, and must be presumed to be one of the most competent mining engineers in Canada. He is also a solicitor of patents, etc., etc."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 17, 1876 There is near McAdam Junction a rather singular natural production, or phenomena, worthy
a visit by anyone interested in the particular branch of study to which it belongs. On a very large, flat faced rock, the surface being some 15 feet across, lies another rock, oval in shape, weighing probably several tons, so poised as that a slight pressure causes it to tip several inches, always returning, by its own weight, to its ordinary position, and yet it would require an immense force to displace it entirely and throw it from the foundation on which it has een placed by, we suppose, the action of the ice in the glacial period."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 4, 1876 Personal: Professors Bailey and Ells have returned to St. John from the geological survey of Albert and Westmorland."

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 21, 1877 and Morning Freeman - Sep. 22, 1877 Geological Surveys. - Prof. Bailey, of the N.B. University, who has been making a geological survey ofportions of St. John and King's Counties, returned last, to resume his duties at the University. Mr. Broad, Prof. Bailey's companion, joins Mr. Ells, who continues the explorations. We believe, that, so far, their investigations have not been very prolific of rich mineral deposits."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1878 The Late Professor Hartt. - Sir, - The many St. John friends of the late Prof. Chas. Fred. Hartt may have some interest in reading over the following slight account of the discoveries made by that distinguished geologist in Brazil. It was about the year 1860 or '61 that Prof. Hartt, then only 21 years old, left St. John for Cambridge, Mass. to enter there the Agassiz Museum. During the following three years he studied under the care of the far-famed Swiss naturalist, returning, however, every vacation, to continue the exploration of his native province. In 1866 Prof. Agassiz organized the well-known Thayer Expedition to Brazil, and Hartt was made one of its geologists. He spent over a year examining the country between Rio de Janeiro and Bahia and, though this tract did not present many points of geological interest, he became convinced that Brazil needed a geological explorer, and he determined to attain that position. He returned to Brazil alone in 1867 and spent some time both to the N. and S. of Bahia, discovering several regions of fossiliferous rocks of great interest, and carefully investigating the reefs of the coast. Of these he proved there were two kinds, the coral and sandstone reefs, the latter king formed by the consolidation of beaches, from behind which the loose sand is afterwards removed by currents. The sandstone reefs are all closely fringing, and occur only along the shore; the coral reefs are very diverse and extensive. In 1868 Mr. Hartt was appointed Professor of Geology in Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., which position he still held at the time of his death, and in 1870 he published his Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil, containing the results of his two trips to that country. A third and very important trip was made by him in 1870, when accompanied by Prof. Prentice and eleven students of Cornell, he discovered in the Amazonian valley the very extensive paleozoic, Devonian and carboniferous deposits, full of fossils, and also the fossiliferous secondary deposits near Pernambaco. He examined the above localities again on his fourth trip in 1871, on which he was accompanied by only one assistant, and made many new discoveries. On the first of May, 1875, there was organized the Geological Commission of Brazil, and Prof. Hartt was made its chief. The Brazilian government had finally decided that it needed to have its natural resources examined, and it could find no other man so qualified for the position as was Prof. Hartt and he was thus called to their assistance. His survey had been in commission nearly three years when his sad and sudden death severed him from its further workings. In the course of these explorations he had been successful in working out the entire geological structure of the lower Amazonian Valley, and of the entire coast line; the coal regions of Southern Brazil and many of the mining regions of Minas Gerais but we could not give a clear idea of what Prof. Hartt has done for Brazil during the past few years short of many pages, suffice it to say that his reports, yet mostly unpublished, are very voluminous and from a most valuable contribution to science, dealing, as they do, of the geology, zoology and ethnology of one of largest and least known of the countries of the world. Eastport, April 4th. R."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - May 11, 1878 The Late Professor Hartt. - The New York Tribune contains a very interesting and

appreciative account of the labors of the late Professor Chas. F. Hartt, in the exploration of Brazil. We are happy to observe that the results of these labours is shortly to be published. Professor Hartt, as the Tribune truly says, has not lived to see the good of his labours, but he has left behind him a monument of his own building such as remains to the

Morning Freeman - Oct. 14, 1878 Exhibition. - Mineral. - The judges report as follows: The collection of Prof. Bailey is the only one consisting of New Brunswick minerals. It is a very fine collection and deserves the first prize: we could also make honorable mention of the fine collection of minerals and Cretaceous fossils, exhibited by Mr. Reid."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1879 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 23, 1879 Geological Survey. - Mr. George F. Matthew, of the Customs Department, is to commence shortly a series of geological surveys of the rock formations, etc., in the vicinity of the Tobique, for the benefit of the Government. About three weeks will be consumed in the undertaking. We shall be pleased to hear Mr. Matthew report, feeling sure that our readers will peruse it with satisfaction. - Tel."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1879 Professor Bailey, last evening, recognized infitting terms the good work being done by Mr. Best in connexion with the Museum of the Institute. The Professor's lectures should give an impetus to the study of chemistry, for which Mr. Best has organized classes."

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1879 The Boulder District of New Brunswick. - By Edward Jack. - It is exceedingly important to settlers toavoid inferior lands, and to make good selections. The following notes will, I hope, have at least a negative value in this connexion. Commencing at the shores of the great Schoodic Lakes, and extending in a northeasterly direction across the province, we find the surface of the country covered with masses of granite, of all sites, from that of a block weighing a few pounds, to one of many tons in weight, lying so thickly together that in some instance one can walk on them for a mile or more without so much as setting foot on ground. This district averages more than 10 miles in breadth, and 100 in length. Its breadth, as crossed diagonally by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, is about 20 miles, and any one who has ever travelled that road will remember its appearance. Among these boulders many lakes occur, and no more dreary scene can be met with than these and their surroundings, when, as is often the case, the grim rocks have been denuded of their moss and overshadowing trees by the desolating fires which have done so much injury to our forests. In the calm summer evening the gloom and silence of these lakes and their shores is distressing. No merry birds enliven the feelings by their sweet songs. All the sounds which reach one are of a melancholy character. Now and then one hears the shrill piping of the frog; the sad call of the loon to his lonely mate, or the startled cry of the ever watchful black duck, giving notice to her young that the enemy, the owl, is approaching; or, perchance, the harsh chatter of the king-fisher (miserabiles avis, mournful bird, as the Latin poet calls him), as, suspended in mid-air by the quick motions of his wings, he hovers over his intended prey. Kilburne Lake is an example of one of these sheets of water. From its bosom every here and there spring great grey rocks, sometimes showing a large surface, at other times only reaching a few inches above the water, and again lying a few inches below it, so that great caution is required in navigating a bark canoe among them. The country to the west of this lake was once covered by a forest of as magnificent pines as ever grew on any part of the St. John River. A friend of mine making timber, many years ago, not far from this lake, told me that he paid $4 per tree stumpage, and that he never got a better bargain. The axe and fire have now, however, done their work, and only here and there a tall grey tree, leafless and branchless, stands a solitary monument among the stunted shrubbery to mark where once this forest stood. Around the lake are neither pleasant sounds nor sights; as if to help the monotony of the scene, a fish may be seen jumping at a fly on the surface, and one may amuse himself by watching the expanding circles. I have often slept beside the shores of large lakes, sometimes under shelter, sometimes without, and when the wind arose have listened with pleasure to the measured beat of the long-rolling waves as they swept up on the sand beach. But to the weary traveller who rests beside this lake there is no cadence, no music in its waves, as they dash first against one rock, then against another, until the sounds become so confused that it is dash, dash, dash, splash, splash, each wave giving out its peculiar sound as it struck against larger or smaller rocks. There are no pleasant camping grounds around this lake; no smooth and gravelly beaches where one can wade out and cool his feet; everything about its edge is abrupt, and you can only reach the water from some boulder whose sides are fringed by a few scraggy shrubs. The water itself looks black, no white pebbly bottom; nothing but rocks everywhere. It was on the surface of the boulder district that our best forests of black spruce grew fifty years ago. Its wealth was enormous, and even now, where it crosses the Nashwaak and Miramichi rivers, there are great quantities of this valuable wood. I have more than once stood and counted two thousand feet of spruce standing on an acre which, at the present rate of Government stumpage, 80 cents, would represent a value of $8. There never was a sounder our better growth of pine than that which Senator Glasier hauled many years ago from the Shogomoc. There is one road down that stream on which timber must have been hauled for more than 20 successive years. This good quality of wood must have been dependent for its growth on the salts of potash resulting from the decomposition of the feldspar of the granite. Small parts of the district have the requisite amount of earth to support the growth of plants and vegetables, and, where it crosses the St. John, the surrounding soil is very good, especially for the growth of apple trees. I remember passing through the yard of one of Mr. Glasier's old camps near Charley Lake and discovering a fine apple tree laden with fruit. The taste was, however, harsh and sour. This tree no doubt derived its origin from the seed of some apple which had been dropped there. When we talk about the extent of our agricultural lands we must expect 1,000 square miles covered by the boulder district. Too little attention has been paid to the geological structure of the Province in the location of our roads and settlements. Had more heed been given to

Professor Johnson's able and excellent report, the Intercolonial Railway would not have run through 100 miles of land

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 16, 1879 Geological Survey. - Wallace Broad, Esq., Dominion Geological Surveyor, has been prosecuting his surveys in this Province during the past spring. His route this time has taken in the western side of York county along the St. John River as far as the centre and the southern part of Carleton County. His headquarters have been of late at Debec Junction, where ha has been pleasantly located, living under canvas. Mr. Broad has been accompanied in his tour by Prof. Bailey of the N.B. University."

Carleton Sentenil - Jul. 19, 1879 Mr. Wallace Broad, Geological Surveyor for the Dominion Government, and who is now engaged in surveying certain portions of York and Carleton Counties, has his tent pitched in a delightful situation near W.D. Smith's, a portion of last and of the present week. From Woodstock Mr. Broad removed to Debec. For a considerable portion of the time lately Prof. Bailey, of the University, has been accompanying Mr. Broad."

S.J. Globe - May 14, 1879 The Geological Survey of Canada, has presented, through T.H. Rand, Esq., Supt. Of Education, to the St. John School Board, for the use of the Girl's High School, one hundred and seven specimens of rocks, etc. illustrating the geology of Canada. The gift is both a valuable and a useful one."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 13, 1879 Prof. Bell, of the Geological Survey, has returned here after a six month's surveying trip to the Northwest Territory. He brings samples of gold, silver and other minerals found in the territory, and claims to have made several important discoveries which will not be disclosed to the public until he has made his report to the Government. - Tel. to evening papers."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 19, 1879 Halifax, Nov. 18. - The General Council of the Provincial Miners' Association of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met at Westville on the 14th inst., in the interest of the miners of Drummond Colliery who were, withput notice, subjected to a reduction of wages. The Grand Council refused to tolerate the action of the Drummond managers, and after some deliberation advised the men to oppose the action, and promised them the support of the Grand Council. Fortunately, however, this misunderstanding will not be attended by any detrimental results, as it has been settled between the masters and men."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1879 Geological Excursion. - Prof. Bailey and the students of the senior class had a geological excursion on Saturday last. Armed with hammers and other implementsthey went up on the New Brunswick Railway line as far as Rockland, where they got off and spent the day hunting for specimens and obtained some very valuable ones. All enjoyed themselves very much, and acquired much practical knowledge of the subject of Geology."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 15, 1879 The St. John River. - Mr. Edward Jack of the Crown Land Office has been visiting St. Andrews, and has lectured in Stephenson's Hall in that town, his subject being On the (upper) St. John River. We should judge by the accounts contained in the press of that town, that the lecture was both instructive and interesting. Among other things Mr. Jack stated (we quote the Pilot) that inthe year 1763 the first permanent settlement on the St. John River was made at Maugerville, by about 800 men, women and children, under the guidance and superintendence of Mr. Israel Perley grandfather of Hon. W.E. Perley. Says the Pilot:- The lecturer described the geological formation of the banks of the St. John river, which he said comprised the older rocks at its mouth, north of this came in the coal formation, which bore the poorest land in New Brunswick, above this came the Upper Silurian, on which rested the richest and most fertile soil which is similar to the most productive districts in Western New York, and of which the New Brunswick Railway Company own nearly a million of acres. The projector of this railroad Company, Mr. Alex. Gibson, is a native of St. Andrews, and he is a man of which any town may feel proud. The lecturer exhibited a Geological map of New Brunswick, on which he pointed out the lines marking the bounds of the different geological formations. He then introduced a transparency, showing the splendid forest growth on the upper Silurian formation in New Denmark, which settlement he said was much indebted to the persevering labors of one of Charlotte County's representatives, The Hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson. A number of transparencies of scenery on the upper St. John and its branches, many of them very realistic and beautiful, were introduced, and were deservedly admired by the audience. For the amusement of the young folks several comic transparencies were shown, and were admired by all. These transparencies were the work of Mr. Geo. Taylor, of this city, and were prepared from photographs by himself. They were exhibited by aid of a Magic Lantern and Oxi-calcium light, and are spoken of as highly creditable. There is nothing more interesting or entertaining than a reproduction of reminiscences of the early days of our country, and we have few gentlemen among us capable of presenting them to the public in a true and pleasant manner as Mr. Jack, who we hope may be induced to appear before a public audience in this city, and favor them with his lecture."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 31, 1880 Fossils, minerals, &c. - Jas. Milligan, Esq., has presented the Museum of his native town in Scotland, on behalf of the N.B. Natural History Society, with a fine collection of the fossils and minerals of this

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1880 Natural History Society. - The members of this association met last evening to hear Mr. Hay's biography of Prof. C.F. Hartt, who had been for a long time a member of this society and had done much for its prosperity in its earlier years. After the meeting had been called to order some donations of books were presented and in connection with one of them specimens of insect remains, collected by Prof. Hartt, were shown. The secretray reported that the council had appointed a committee in the matter of a memorial for the Loyalists in 1883. Mr. Hay then read his memorial sketch of the life and work of Prof. C.F. Hartt, describing his early life in Nova Scotia, his geological work in St. John and his studies at Cambridge under Prof. Agassiz. How he afterwards went with that famous naturalist to Brazil and thus began the important work in that country, where he spent the best years of his life. It was not in geology alone, but in the study of the history and civilization of the aboriginal races of that country, that he made important discoveries and earned for himself a lasting name and fame. The amount of work that he accomplished during his alas! too short, but brilliant career was described as enormous, writing voluminous books and reports and carrying on a large correspondence, besides pushing his original researches in science. As a native of New Brunswick, and having done so much towards increasing a knowledge of the remarkable geological features of the country, he deserves to hold a high place in our esteem. His attainments were such as any country might be proud of, and in his death science lost one of her foremost men. Not yet arrived at middle age, with all the enthusiasm of youth still upon him, with his life work giving promise of a glorious fulfillment, it seems only human that a pang of regret should mingle with our thoughts of him, and of what he might have accomplished had his life been spared. While in the midst of his work he was cut off by yellow fever on returning to the coast from one of his expeditions to the interior of Brazil, having died in March, 1878."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 17, 1880 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 17, 1880 Matthew lecture entitled - Physical Features of the Bay of Fundy ... long...."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 2, 1880 Natural History Society .... Matthew and Chalmers......"
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 15, 1880 Geological Explorations in New Brunswick. - The geology of New Brunswick has not yet been carefully studied except perhaps in the southern counties. Previous to Confederation, in 1867, a large portion of the work of exploration was done by amateurs of the science, namely,by Doctor Gesner and Robb, Professors Bailey and Hartt, Mr. G.F. Matthew, and others, although Professors Robb, Bailey and Hind each made surveys and published reports at the instance of the Provincial Government. After Confederation the Geological Survey of Canada was extended to the Maritime Provinces, and Messrs. Bailey and Matthew have spent a portion of each summer since in exploring the intricate structure of the southern counties, and in examinations of the coal field. Mr. R.W. Ells of the Survey has assisted them materially in their labours, having worked out the distribution of the Albert shales and aided in solving some other problems in the geology of the district bordering on the Bay of Fundy. The section more particularly examined by the Survey is that lying south of the carboniferous area, including the counties of Charlotte, St. John, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Albert, a portion of Westmorland, and portions of York and Carleton. Mr. Ells examined the Baie de Chaleur region during the summer of 1879. The interior of the Province, or that part lying west of the coal field, including the counties of Madawaska, Victoria and portions of Carleton, York, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, being almost entirely a wilderness country, have not yet been explored in detail, and except in the somewhat hasty reconnaisance of it made by Professors Robb, Bailey and Hind, already referred to, by which its rocks have been correlated in the southwest with the formations in Maine, and on the north by those in the Gaspe Peninsula, it is a terra incognita to the geologist. A vast amount of labour has been expended in unravelling the structure and relations of the metamorphic and crystalline rocks lying south of the coal area; and it is mainly to the labours of Messrs. Matthew and Bailey that science and the country are indebted for the thorough and systematic survey of this section of the Province. Their reports to the Director of the Geological Survey, published from year to year by the Government, embody full details regarding the arrangement, stratigraphy, and fossil remains of the sediments of this region, the study of which has thrown considerable light on the geology of the remaining portion of New Brunswick, and added a number of new facts to science. Thus step by step, slowly but yet surely, is the knowledge of the very interesting series of rocks which underlie the Province with the marvellous history they relate, becoming unfolded, and though so much of our country still lies comparatively unexplored, yet enough has been done to show that not only is its geology replete with interest to the student of Nature, but that it contains deposits of minerals of great economic importance. We cannot, it is true, boast of such extensive coal beds or rich gold miners as our sister Province of Nova Scotia, but we have the famous albertite of Albert and Westmorland counties, the coal mines of Queens county, fairly productive, the antimony mines of Prince William, and the manganese mine at Markhamville, both worked at a profit; besides the vast deposits of iron ore in Carleton county, and the copper, silver, lead and manganese ores in many other localities in the Province, all awaiting the aid of enterprise and capital to develop them."

Daily Telegraph - May 5, 1880 Natural History Society. - ... Mr. W.F. Best read a suggestive essay on The Undeveloped Resources of New Brunswick, which brought out a very interesting conversational discussion on the economic minerals found in the Province. Mr. Matthew explained the nature and origin of the Lepreaux anthracite, and the albertite of Hillsboro, and General Warner and others also made some interesting observations regarding the occurrence and quality of our ores. The opinion seemed to prevail that the mining interests of New Brunswick would be taken hold of in the proper spirit before long. Mr. Best stated that within five years chemical factories would be started in the Province. The next meeting takes place on the first Tuesday in June, when Mr. R. Chalmers will read a paper entitled Notes on the Botany of New Brunswick."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
N.B. Reporter - May 12, 1880 Grand Falls For the Tourist. - By F.H.E. - (No. 11) - Bird, a somewhat eminent Scottish geologist whose vocation has made him a wanderer in many lands, having explored the bowls at the foot of the Chaudiere Falls last summer, made no reference whatever to their primal formation, but stated that the glossy character of the sides was caused through fragmented rock whirled by eddies. This explanation seems also to apply in regard to the wells at Grand Falls. On investigating the interior in the spring time, immediately after the recession of the freshet, the gravels and pebbles which lie at the bottom are found to show signs of having been subjected to a whirling motion by the water, which for a short period at this time of the year flows completely over the point. The larger pebbles are found grouped in a circle close to the outer edge. The most remarkable evidence in favor of this theory is that whereas the surface of the sides nearest the bottom, is smoother than further down, there and less visible inequalities at the bottom. This state of affairs, I think, may be explained by supposing that the upper portion was smoothed by water alone. At the bottom the rocks while more effectually removing theinequalities would not have tendency to produce the same degree of glossiness as above. Descending the wells by means of ladders, the interior is found in every case to be nearly circular, as smooth and symmetrical as though polished by the most skilled artificer. From the wells by natural terraces winding around the side of the cliff, after a short walk (or climb) up stream the perspiring traveller reaches another jutting point about whose honey combed base the water dashes and leaps with great force and turbulence. From this coign of vantage a splendid view is obtained of the numerous rapids and waterfalls in the river above and below. .... At this point the geologist and specimen hunter may feast his eye and exercise his chisel on some of the most perfect petrifactions to be found in America. The lobes of two immense petrified trees, apparently broken sharp off, extending a few feet above the surface, about six feet in diameter, are here to be seen. The grain, rings and bark are shown with wonderful clearness. The rock at this point and in the vicinity abounds in remarkable specimens of vegetable and animal petrifaction. Fossil snakes, toads and turtles and other phytolites have been frequently procured here, and even now (or during the writer's stay) there is to be seen in full view upon the smooth surface all that is vicious looking of a snake much larger than any now to be found alive in the Province. From the extremity of this promontory a beautiful sight is had of the suspension bridge above, which, 130 feet from the water's edge, stretches its gossamer-like proportions across the gorge, outlined against the northern sky. Passing round or over this point the dark interior of an enormous cavern, fully thirty feet in height, a short distance from the waters edge scooped right out of the massive cliff, looms up in view. In summer this is the abode of bats and owls. In winter huge icicles remain frequently until the month of June. A pistol discharged in this cavern is almost certain to detach pieces of rock from the roof or sides. .... Still lower down the eddying tide forms an immense whirlpool called the Coffee Mill. In the funnel shaped rock bound interior of the coffee mill, logs which come over the falls during the lumbering season, (between May and the first of July), from the drives above, remain sometimes for days, and by incessant friction between themselves, and contact with the jagged rocks, are gradually crushed to match wood. The depth of water in the coffee mill varies according to the pitch of the river from 300 to 350 feet. When its gaping jaws are filled with rapidly revolving logs the din may be heard for a long distance above the noise of the Falls and rapids. ...."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 8, 1880 Mr. Wallace Broad, of the Dominion Geological Survey, on the eve of his departure to Montreal, entertained a number of his friends at the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, Friday night, and the occasion was quite anagreeable one. Mr. Broad left for St. Stephen on Saturday, where he will remain till the 22nd inst., then proceeding to Montreal to rejoin his Department."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 11, 1880 Personal. - The Sun of Monday has the following: Mr. Wallace Broad, of the Dominion Geological Survey, on the eve of his departure to Montreal, entertained a number of his friends at the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, Friday night, and the occasion was quite an agreeableone. Mr. Broad left for St. Stephen on Saturday, where he will remain till the 22nd inst., then proceeding to Montreal to rejoin his department. We are glad to have Mr. Broad amongst us. He is a young gentleman who has made his mark in the profession he has chosen and is a credit to New Brunswick. We learn from the Maritime Farmer that he has spent the most of the summer and autumn, in York County, examining its geological structure, and making surveys preparatory to the publishing of a map by the Department."

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1880 Our Minerals. - Except as regards the combustible minerals, and also iron, gypsum, etc., we have not been wont to attach much value to our minerals. But the notices which we publish today, treating the specimens shown in reference to the geological strata in which they are found, is very suggestive and gives the idea that we may yet hear much more about our minerals than heretofore. This is pretty sure to be true of antimony; possibly also of

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1880 The Secrets of the Rocks. - Fossil Fishes from Baie Des Chaleurs. - At a meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal held on Monday evening (says the Gazette), Mr. Whiteaves, at the invitation of the chairman, read a paper on Some new and remarkable fossil fishes from the Devonian rocks of the northern side of the Baie des Chaleurs. He commenced by remarking that until last year a long strip of the northern side of the bay had been mapped as belonging to the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation, which form the base of the Carboniferous system. Last summer, however, Mr. R.W. Ells, of the Geological Survey, discovered a fine specimen of a fossil fish belonging to the genus Ptericthys, of Agassiz, in Escuminac Bay, a discovery which led to a careful re-examination of the locality by Messrs. R.W. Ells, T.C. Weston and A.H. Foord. From the researches of these gentlemen, we now know that at this point

an anticlinal axis of Devonian rocks crops out from under the Bonaventure conglomerates, and further, that these Devonian rocks hold a rich and extremely interesting series of fossil plants and fishes. The vegetable organisms will be reported by Principal Dawson at some future time, but the fossil fishes, of which many specimens were exhibited at the meeting, were shown to belong to the following genera and species: - 1. Ptericthys. A fine species, supposed to be new, which has been described in the August number of the American Journal of Science as Ptericthys Canadensis. It is very closely allied to a fossil fish found in the old red sandstone of Scotland and Russia, and is the first species of this remarkable genus yet found in America. 2. Diplacanthus. A cluster of fin rays only, of a small form, unquestionably referable to this genus. 3. Cheirolepis. A beautifully preserved fossil fish, about a foot in length, which cannot at present be distinguished from the Cheirolepis cumingiae of Agassiz which was so named in honor of Lady Gordon Cuming, of Altyre. 4. Glyptolepis. Three species. One with very large scales, nearly related to the G. leptopterus of Agassiz, and another, with very small scales, more like the G. microlepidotus of the same author. The third is probably new. 5. Holoptychius. One species, possibly the same as some isolated scales of a Holoptychius from the Catskill Group of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, described by Dr. Newberry as H. Americanus. 6. Portions of the vertebral column of an unknown fish, (possibly of Holoptychius) shewing the neral and haemal spines and the processes which support the rays of the tail, also the two ischiatic bones with the metatarsals attached, which must have formed the base of two enormously developed ventral fins. The structural characteristics of the different specimens exhibited were described and explained at some length. Mr. McFarlane asked whether these fishes were air breathing animals, whether atmospheric oxygen was essential to their existence. Mr. Whiteaves replied that the inference was they breathed through their gills like ordinary fishes. Of course only the hard parts has been preserved and there was nothing to show they had gills. Mr. McFarlane explained his reasons for putting the question. At that period there was such a large proportion of carbon in the air, the accumulation of which made the coal of the carboniferous period, that there must have been a deficiency of oxygen. The chairman said this raised a very interesting question, and he proceeded to treat it at some length. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the theory, there must no doubt have been sufficient oxygen in the air for animal life, since butterflies were found in periods before the carboniferous. There was nothing to prove that these fish had not a rudimentary lung through which they inhaled oxygen like reptiles, as well as through the gills. He concluded by expressing the great obligations the Society were under to Mr. Whiteaves for his excellent paper, and stating that the specimens were a feather in the cap of the Geological Survey, being on a par with the fishes discovered in the old red sandstone of Scotland. The secretary moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Whiteaves, which was unanimously adopted. Fifteen specimens were exhibited, all of which with one exception were discovered by Messrs. Foord and Ells. Several lithographs illustrative of the subject were also exhibited."

Bay Pilot - Sep. 2, 1880 The Carleton Sentinel states there is near McAdam Junction a stone of several tons weight, poised on a large boulder similar to the rolling stones to be seen in Ireland and elsewhere."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 21, 1880 Exhibition. - Minerals: Phillips & Williams: 1 piece marble representing basket flowers. O'Neill, John & Co.: Monumental and ornamental specimens."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1881 The Waste From Gas Works. - Mr. W.F. Best, Dominion Assayer, etc., in reference to statements and correspondences recently published in the Telegraph sends us the following. In Europe the value of the residual products fromgas works is usually equal to 50 per cent of total cost of coal employed. One European gas company that consumes 50,000 tons of coal per annum produce 6,000 casks of Ammoniacal liquor which sells for over $10,000. This ammoniacal liquor is the source of nearly all the ammonia salts of commerce. Ammonia sulphate, which is extensively used in agriculture as a manure, is prepared from gas liquor. The treatment of gas liquor for this purpose constitutes a remunerative branch of manufacture. The following is an outline of the process employed:- A pipe conveys the gas liquor to a boiler placed over a fire. This boiler is covered, and a pipe extends from the cover to the bottom of a vessel containing sulphuric acid. When the contents of the boiler are heated the ammonia is driven off and carried into the vessel containing sulphuric acid, where it is absorbed and the resulting product is crude ammoniac sulphate. In this state it

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 2, 1881 Natural History Society - geological history ...."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 2, 1881 Natural History Society. - The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society was held in theirroom in the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, the president, Dr. Botsford, presiding. It was decided to hold a conversation in about a fortnight. Mr. G.F. Matthew addressed the meeting on Forty-Two Years of the Geology of New Brunswick. He reviewed the work and opinions of Abraham Gesner, who wrote five reports, which were presented to the Provincial Legislature. In his first report he described the geology of the coast from St. Stephen to St. John and up the St. John River. The work of his second report was the examination of the coast eastward from St. John to the Petitcodiac and the interior to Westmorland and Albert. The third report considered the carboniferous region, Grand Lake, etc. His next year was devoted to an examination of the region from St. Stephen to Woodstock and thence to the Miramichi. The fifth report dealt with the Upper St. John, the Restigouche and Tobique. As regards the topography of the country he speaks of two granite regions from St. Stephen to Shepody Mountain and from some Charlotte county lakes to the Keswick. He also speaks of granite at the mouth of the Nepisiguit. Then the study of geology was in its infancy and the earlier writers had crude notions. In 1658 Rev. Dr. Hook put forth the idea that organic remains might, if studied, give a chronology of the

world. In 1775 we met with a man who had then immense influence on geology - Werner, a professor in Freiburg, Saxony. Men flocked from all parts of the world to hear him. His idea was that the formations were deposited all over the earth. His idea in regard to geology extended after his death. In 1788 arose Hutton in Scotland. His idea was that the present earth consisted of remains of a former earth. After these men there was a more systematic study of the fossils in the different strata. Mr. Matthew then referred to the labours of Dr. Robb, in 1850, and compared his views of the rocks in this Province with Dr. Gesner's. In 1860 he (Mr. Matthew) began work on formations around St. John, and later Prof. Hartt also worked similarly, while Prof. Bailey worked in the rocks about Fredericton. In 1865 there was a Provincial survey, and Mr. Matthew pointed out the result of this work. He spoke of the utility of this study and also touched on surface geology, and the advantage of knowledge of this subject in drainage of lands and digging wells, etc. At the close of his very interesting address, which was illustrated by maps, Mr. Matthew answered a number of questions propounded by the members of the society. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Matthew for his lecture and the society adjourned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 22, 1881 Surface Geology. - An interesting talk will be given by G.F. Matthew, Esq., this evening in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association,the subject being Surface Geology. Any person wishing to attend can obtain tickets free by calling at the Secretary's office any time before the lecture."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 23, 1881 Surface Geology. - The lecture in the YMCA parlor, last evening, on Surface Geology, by Mr. G.F. Matthew, was very well attended and a valuable amount ofinformation was given. At the close of the lecture Mr. Matthew answered a number of questions on the subject of the lecture."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 23, 1881 Mr. Geo. F. Matthew's lecture in the Y.M.C.A. hall last evening on Surface Geology was very instructive. At the close, Mr. M. answered a number of questions evolved by the lecture."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 22, 1881 New Brunswick Mines and Minerals. - In the matter of mining and mineralogical explorations, reports and information, Nova Scotia is much in advance of New Brunswick. There is in the city of Halifax a Provincial Museum, of which Dr. Honeyman is curator. There is to be seen a collection of all the metals and minerals hitherto discovered in that Province; this is open to the public, and any one desirous of prospecting in any locality can not only see the ores and minerals gathered from it but can also receive valuable information from the learned and polite curator. The Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Gilpin, has lately published a valuable report, replete with information and much sought after by those interested in mining in that province. In New Brunswick we have no geological map of the Province, though such a map is very needful for the explorer of minerals, since it shows him the place in which minerals or metals are most likely to be found and thus saves him the necessity of spending valuable time in unpromising localities and enables him to concentrate his energies upon places which present a fair prospect of giving him some return for his labour. We are deficientin condensed information upon the minerals or metals of the Province and any one in search of this has got to hunt through the Reports of Dr. Bailey, Prof. Hind and those of the Geological Survey of Canada in which they found the work of Mr. George Matthew of our city. The map is also needed for the purposes of Agriculture and colonization. What we want therefore is a geological map of New Brunswick on a good sized scale and on which should be located the position of all of the mineral veins or beds discovered up to this time, as well as showing formations and soils. This should be supplemented by a short pamphlet compiled from the various issues of the Geological Survey of Canada and from any other sources of information which might be at the time accessible. This summary should also give the names of the places where minerals, building stones, clays and the ores of any metals have been heretofore discovered. It should be written in plain language, free from technicalities so far as possible, so that any ordinary reader would find no difficulty in understanding it. It should be useful to the farmer as well as to the miner. By these means the public would be put in possession of all the information which we have regarding the Geology of the Province, and the result would, we feel assured, amply repay any expenditure which might be incurred. We cannot expect people from abroad to direct their attention to our resources unless these be made public. The merchant, when he has any wares to dispose of, advertise them, and we, if we wish our mineral wealth to be known by the world, must do the same."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 6, 1881 Natural History Society. - .... Field meeting held in Torryburn ..... Mr. Matthew then followed, describing the results obtained by the geological section of the field meeting from a study of the surface deposits of the Torryburn valley, and of the valuable marl beds which border the lake. These deposits began as soon asthe land rose high enough to exclude the sea water which had formerly filled the valley, and since then had been piled up in the basin to a depth of seven feet in many parts of it. Some of the shells which are plentiful in the marl are very rare in the lake at the present day, and one that is very common in the lake now is entirely wanting in the marl. The beds of marl in the lake have been exposed to view by the drainage of the lake in connexion with the building of the Inter-Colonial Railway. ..."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 2, 1881 Messrs. Wallace Broad, and Wm. McInnes, of the Dominion Geological staff, are at present camping infront of French Village, Kingsclear, and are daily surveying in that locality."

Fredericton Capital - May 12, 1881 Geological Survey.- Mr. Wallace Broad, of the Dominion Geological Surveying Department whose headquarters is at Montreal, was at the Barker this morning. He left for the Nashwaak to-day, accompanied by Mr. Wm. McInnes, with a view to commencing operations there. In about three weeks Mr. Broad intends having a camp made, for convenience sake, in the vicinity of his expeditions, at the conclusion of which maps will be made of the localities that have been inspected."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1881 Prof. L.W. Bailey and Mr. W.F. Best have just returned from a geological excursion in the northern part of York county."

Fredericton Capital - Sep. 15, 1881 The Geological Survey of Canada.- The Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion is a most important and necessary institution, having for its object the ascertaining of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, as well as furnishing an accurate knowledge of its flora and fauna. The survey was established in Montreal by the late Sir William Logan, about the year 1833, and continued under his direction till 1869, when Mr. Selwyn, formerly of the Geological Survey of Victoria, Australia, became Director. Previous to 1833 very little was knownof the geology of Upper Canada, but owing to the unwearying efforts of Sir William and his able assistants, Dr. Hunt and Mr. Billings, the geological structure of Ontario and Quebec was carefully worked out, and the mineralogy and palaeontology accurately determined. In addition to the annual Reports of Progress, these gentlemen published in 1863 the Geology of Canada, a comprehensive summary of their geological explorations and investigations up to that time. Since 1866, owing to the increased extent of territory consequent upon the union of the Provinces, the staff of the survey has been added to till it now numbers about twenty-five field and office hands, and the annual grant has been increased to $50,000. This amount is not large, considering that it defrays all the expenses of exploration as well as pays all the salaries. Our own Province has received considerable attention from the Geological Survey. In the annual Report of Progress for 1870-71, Prof. Bailey and Mr. G.F. Matthew published a summary of their joint labors in New Brunswick up to that date, and since then these gentlemen have been employed in field work by the department during a portion of each summer, up to the year 1879; and their valuable reports on the geological structure of the Province have been published in the annual Reports of Progress of the Survey. It is to be regretted that the department has not sufficient funds to retain the services of these efficient scientific gentlemen. Since 1873, except during the summer of 1874, which he spent in the North-West Territory, Mr. R.W. Ells has also been employed in this Province, part of the time working conjointly with Bailey and Matthew, and the rest of the time doing independent work. The department have it in contemplation to construct a complete geological and topographical map of the Province of New Brunswick, on a scale of one inch to four miles. In order to do this more conveniently, and to give the work to the public as soon as possible, the map is to be issued in sections, three of which were published the past spring. The maps recently published illustrate the work of Messrs. Bailey, Matthew, and Ells, and were compiled and drawn by R.W. Ells and Wallace Broad. They are beautifully printed in colors and have convenient marginal references and notes. The region thus mapped embraces the counties of Charlotte, St.John, King's, Albert, and portions of Queen's, Sunbury, and Westmorland. Mr. Ells has been engaged for the past three years in surveying the northern and eastern counties, and probably next year he will have ready for publication three additional sections of the Provincial map, embracing the greater portion of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent. Mr. Broad has been engaged in York and Carleton Counties for the past three summers, and has been carefully working out the geology, as well as making accurate topographical surveys, of the region. He expects to be able next spring to publish still another section of the Provincial map, embracing the remaining portions of Queen's and Sunbury counties, the greater part of York county, and Carleton county as far north as the latitude of Woodstock. This brief review of work of the Dominion Geological Survey, and the work that is being done by it in New Brunswick, seems necessary in view of the little that is generally known of the existence of the department, and the nature and importance of its work. An investigation of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country is of the first importance, and the result of such investigation can only be made intelligible by means of accurately constructed maps. If we may judge of the thoroughness of the work in New Brunswick by the maps recently published, we have no hesitation in saying that it is being most carefully and thoroughly done, and the map when completed, will be a most accurate guide in the selection of farming lands and in the development of mineral deposits."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 25, 1882 The Flats of quicksand in the Petitcodiac River are continually changing. When yesterday's tide was outthere was only the slightest sign of a channel on this side of the river, the principal flow appearing to be on the Coverdale side."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 7, 1882 Our Mines and Forests. - ... As regards our mining interests, as we formerly pointed out, the laws and regulations relating to them are in a sad state, and the services and opinions of a competent person as to the remodelling of them upon some fixed and certain basis,are absolutely necessary, since it is impossible to expect that lawyers, farmers or business men in the Government have the requisite knowledge of the mining business to attempt this. In view of the great number of mining enterprises which are being started among us, some of which, to say the least, are of a very questionable character - being like Peter Pindar's razors, started only for the purposes for sale - some go so far as to urge that each mining company should be required before offering its stock in the market to have its property inspected and reported upon by the Government Inspector of Mines. Without endorsing so bold a proposition we are free to say that had such an appointment been made, we know of more than one instance where much money would have been saved to the public. An inspector of mines could also collect all the facts about the occurrence of mineral veins, beds, or

deposits in the Province, and the same might be published, as has been done by the Inspector of Mines in Nova Scotia. There is very little reliable information to be had now about our mines and minerals, and this little is embodied in the report of the Geological Survey of Canada, among a mass of other facts and speculations through which a practical business man would hardly care to wade. We have besides the above couple of reports by Professor Bailey, and one by Professor Hind, together with the old Gesner reports, now out of print. We freely acknowledge the great benefit which the Geological Survey of Canada has carried on the Dominion, but a geological survey is not a mineralogical one. It is certainly the duty of the Government to have all the facts relative to our mineral wealth collected and published in pamphlet form - not a very expensive matter - so that the public would know where to place their hands upon information so desirable."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 16, 1882 A petition to the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada is being circulated through town praying that a detailed geological examination of the so-called Silurian belt in northern and western Charlotte be made. It is thought that a survey of this kind will result in the development of valuable mineral deposits."

Fredericton Capital - Jun. 1, 1882 Geological Survey.- Wallace Broad, Esq., of the Dominion Geological Survey, accompanied by Robert Chalmers, Esq., of St. John, left this morning for Woodstock, where his operations will be

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 3, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 5, 1882 Dominion Geological Survey. - Messrs. Wallace Broad, of St. Stephen, Robert Chalmers, of St. John, and Wm. McInnes, of this city, started for Carleton County this week and will confine their survey the present summer to the many points of interest in that county. Messrs. Broad and McInnes have furnished the Dominion Government with the results of their extended geological survey in York County."

N.B. Reporter - May 31, 1882 Prof. Bailey, of the University N.B., read a very interesting paper on the Physical and Geological features of the St. John Valley before the Royal Society in Ottawa on Thursday evening last."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1883 Geological Survey office on S.J. water supply....."

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 10, 1883 A geological and Submarine survey of Passamaquoddy Bay is being made by a large

S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1883 Woodstock, Aug. 11. - Geological Survey. - Professor L.W. Bailey, of the Fredericton University, and Robert Chalmers, Esq., are in this county now engaged in the Geological Survey. The districts gone over are examined very carefully and the results of the observations are published in the general report issued at Ottawa."
Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 23, 1883 Present of Minerals to Moncton High School. - As noted in yesterday's Times, Dr. Geo. H. Dunlap has just presented to the Moncton High School, for the purpose of stimulating scientific study, a valuable collection of minerals, including the following: Native sulphur from Vesuvius, sulphate of baryta, agates (three varieties), from Thunder Bay; selenite, garnets from Newfoundland; tourmaline, iron pyrites, magnetic iron, heulandite, clay iron stone, quartz, native copper, asbestos, copper pyrites, serpentine, calcite, talc, grey antimony, albertite, bituminous shale, micaceous clay, jasper, bronzite, variety of pyroxene, crystallized gypsum, metallic antimony, ironpyrites, albite, garnets, 3 varieties galena, malachite, quartz crystals in agate, potstone, fossil ferns, micaceous iron ore, chlorite, (2 specimens), rose quartz, graphite, fluorspar, black mica, anthracite, milky quartz, amethysts, satin spar, and specular iron ore. Persons desirous of adding to the above collection can be accommodated."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 29, 1883 Geology is, no doubt, a very interesting pursuit, but we are pleased to notice that Mr. Robert Chalmers has not been so absorbed in it as to leave him no time toattend to social matters. Probably he has found a helper in his scientific studies. At any rate Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chalmers are now in town, as their friends will gladly learn, in order to tender them their congratulations."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 4, 1883 and N.B. Reporter - Jul. 7, 1883 and Weekly Transcript - Jul. 11, 1883 The Geological Survey. - Mr. Wallace Broad, we understand, has retired from the Geological Survey and the work will be carried on in New Brunswick this season under the direction of Professor Bailey, of Fredericton.He will be assisted by Messrs. Robt. Chalmers and Wm. McInnes, and his son, Master J.W. Bailey. The survey will be confined mainly to the Valley of the St. John and adjacent territory, namely, to the Counties of York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, and will embrace the collection of data for completing the geological map of the Province and writing a report on the geology of the above mentioned district. Mr. Robt. Chalmers will devote special attention to the surface geology of the region and a special report on that subject will be prepared by him. He and Prof. Bailey's son left Vanceboro together on Tuesday last, on a canoe trip of a few weeks to explore the Cheputnecticook Lakes and vicinity and collect information which may serve to throw light on the peculiar formation of the lake-basins and sand and gravel deposits in southern and western New
Fredericton Capital - Jul. 10, 1883 and S.J. Daily News - Jul. 11, 1883 Geological Survey.- Dr. Bailey, of the University, and Wm. McInnis, Esq., of the Geological Department, Ottawa, left this morning on the N.B. Railway to commence their summer labors in Carleton County. They will be joined in a few days by Mr. Chalmers and Master Joseph Bailey, who are now on the Charlotte Border lakes."

S.J. Globe - Jul. 31, 1883 Centennial Exhibition Commission. - The Mines and Minerals Committee recommended some additional prizes in this class. The report was adopted and ordered to be appended to the prize list."

N.B. Reporter - Jun. 13, 1883 It is said Prof. Bailey will resume his geological survey in York and Carleton Counties next month. He will be assisted by Mr. William McInnes, now of Ottawa, and other gentlemen."

Fredericton Capital - Jun. 19, 1883 Prof. W.L. Goodwin, of Sackville, has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy of Queen's University, Kingston. This is the second of its strong men that Sackville has had captured during the past year by richer colleges. In the same way Acadia,last year, lost Prof. Schurman, and our own University was compelled to give up Prof. Fletcher. The appointment of another Gilchrist scholarship man to Sackville, in Prof. Hutton, shows what an influence for good in developing and bringing forward our own men this scholastic prize has had..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 20, 1883 Dr. Goodwin of Sackville. - prof. of mineralogy at Queens...."

S.J. Globe - May 24, 1883 Exhibition. - At the meeting of the Executive committee yesterday . The following committee on mines and minerals was appointed:- G.F. Matthew, Alfred Markham, John Byers, W.F. Best, R.P. Starr and J.E. Gilpin, with power to add to their number."

Fredericton Capital - May 31, 1883 Professor Bailey will take charge of the geological survey in this section of the province during the coming summer. He will have associated with him Mr. William McInnis and Mr. Chambers, both of whom are now permanently attached to the staff of the survey. The field of their operations will be in the upper part of York County and in Carleton County."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 1, 1883 Exhibition. - .... Old Building. - On the main floor of this building the first object that one encounters on entering is a huge monument of red granite, backed with an exhibit of coal, while on the opposite side of the entrance stands a table covered with minerals of different kinds. ......"

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 2, 1883 Natural History Department. - Exhibition. - ...... The minerals and ores represent very fairly what this Province and Nova Scotia can produce, although many specimens entered have not yet come to hand. It is to beregretted also that many of the minerals and ores have not been arranged more systematically, the better to represent our mineral wealth from different sections of the Province. Where this has been done the display is a most instructive one and in the case where the minerals are not shown to best advantage it is not yet too late to make a more systematic

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 4, 1883 Exhibition. - Notes. - ....The display of useful minerals by W. F. Best, Esq., in the Natural History Society's room, was placed on exhibition yesterday and attracted much attention on account of the excellent arrangement made for showing them to advantage."

Fredericton Capital - Oct. 27, 1883 Mr. Edward Jack's Explorations and Discoveries in the Wilds of Central New Brunswick. - ... to the Southwest Miramichi by way of Maple Grove ... above Burnt Hill ... Mr. Jack stated that this whole district - on the head of the Tobique, Little S. West, Dungarvon and Rocky Brooks - is one vast granite formation, instead of merely having granite in belts, as is usually laid down in the geological maps. The surface of the land is largely composed of granitic rocks, but without large boulders. ..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Sep. 18, 1883 Exhibition .- ... Mr. G.F. Matthew was elected to the superintendency of the mineral

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 4, 1884 The Geological Survey. - The Minister of the Interior reports as follows: in New Brunswick the work has been continued, during the past season, under the supervision of Prof. Bailey. His own work in the fieldextended from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, and that of his assistants, Messrs. McInnes and Chalmers, form the same date to the 31st of October. The attention of Prof. Bailey and Mr. McInnes was directed chiefly to observations required for the « sheet map, No. 1, N.W., embracing portions of the counties of York and Carleton, commenced in 1879 by Prof. Bailey and Mr. Broad, and further advanced by the latter in 1880 and 1881. This map is now ready for the engraver. It covers an area of about 4,650 square miles, coterminous with that embraced in the « sheets already published. The details of the season's work will be given in the report now being prepared, including that of Mr. Robert Chalmers, whose attention was directed to the surface geology and physical features of the region embracing the valley of the St. John river, from Fredericton to Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska; also the valley of the Becaguimec, Shiktehawk, Tobique and other eastern tributaries of the St. John, and westward from the latter to the Maine frontier. Mr. Chalmers paid particular attention to the nature of the soils in the districts examined in relation to their forest growth and suitability for settlement. The cost of the season's explorations was $1,894.96, including salaries of Prof. Bailey and Mr. Chalmers."
Fredericton Capital - Apr. 5, 1884 The Geological Survey. - From the report of the Minister of the Interior, the cost of the last summer's explorations of the Dominion Geological Survey including the salaries of Prof. Bailey and Messrs. McInnes and Chalmers, was $1,394.96."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 2, 1884 Edward Jack, C.E., and Prof. Bailey, of the N.B. University are jointly preparing a geological description of New Brunswick, for Mr. Jack's use at the World's Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 6, 1884 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1883 1884 Produce of the mine ... $150 80"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 7, 1884 The SUN says that Edward Jack, C.E., and Prof. Bailey, of the N.B. University, are jointly preparing a geological description of New Brunswick, for Mr. Jack's use at the World's Forestry Exhibition at

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Sun - May 10, 1884 Origin of the Grand Falls of the St. John by R. Chalmers. (Read before the Natural History Society of N.B., May 6, 1884). - Mr. President and Members of the Natural History Society: - A number of you have, no doubt, visited Grand Falls and know as much about the grandeur of the scenery and the general appearance of the cataract and gorge as I do; but for the benefit of those of you who may not have been there, I shall preface my observations with a short description of these interesting and remarkable phenomena the most imposing certainly in the Maritime Provinces - which are of late years, since railway facilities have been provided, attracting tourists and pleasure seekers, as well as lovers of nature to see them every summer. The Grand Falls are situated about 200 miles from the mouth of the St. John. This majestic river, after sweeping along a course of more than 150 miles through Northern Maine, approaches New Brunswick at the extreme northwestern corner, and for the next 75 miles runs in a southeasterly direction through the fertile and beautiful Madawaska Valley. In the last 40 miles of its course before reaching Grand Falls its flow is comparatively tranquil. At the falls, however, it expands into a lake- like basin, known as the Upper Basin, which extends longitudinally east and west for 300 to 400 hundred yards; then suddenly making a detour to the southeast, it precipitates its massive current into a narrow, yawning, rock-bound chasm about 200 feet wide and 100 to 150 feet deep in a torrent of foam and spray. Dr. Abraham Gesner, who visited these falls and wrote about them 40 years ago, gives a graphic description of them in one of his reports, which I cannot do better than quote. He says:- From a peculiar notch in the rock the water descends into the gorge from the front and on each side and falls over a perpendicular cliff of calcareous slate. In the mist that ascends from the bottom of the gorge there is an ever varying rainbow arching the roaring vortex, and jets of white spray sport over the troubled pool. On the brink of the fall the water descends six feet and it runs so smoothly that its surface appears to be oiled. With these there is a deafening noise of a falling river which many imagine, but few can describe. The gorge is three quarters of a mile long and is bound by perpendicular overhanging cliffs from 80 to 150 feet high. It is a narrow and frightful chasm, lashed by the troubled waters and excavated by the boiling eddies and whirlpools always in revolution. The course of the gorge is semi-circular curving to the S. and W.; at last the water plunges into a basin below in an immense frothy sheet, and the river resumes its original features. The perpendicular height of the cataract is stated to be 74 feet, (some measurements make it 78 feet) and the river descends from the upper to the lower basin 118 feet. It is a curious and interesting sight to witness the descent of a quantity of timber or logs over the Falls. Dr. Gesner thus describes the passage of a number of logs as it came under his notice:- Pieces of pine 60 feet in length, he says, sometimes shot up into the air endwise and nearly their whole length, and large trees were frequently broken. The projecting rocks along the sides of the gorge produce eddies, into which the timber is often drawn and made to revolve against the rocks until it is much injured or ground to pieces. A very good view of the cataract and gorge may be obtained from the Suspension Bridge which spans the river a short distance below the Falls; but in order to get the full effect of the grandeur and beauty of the whole it is necessary to descend into the gorge. Stairways have lately been erected at several points, so that this feat can now be accomplished with comparatively little difficulty. The potholes, some of which are from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, are objects of great curiosity, and are perhaps the most wonderful of all the phenomena connected with the falls. They have been formed by the continual whirling motion of one or more stones by the eddies which occur at or near the foot of the perpendicular fall as it eroded and opened up the gorge from time to time backward from the lower basin. The scene in the bottom of the gorge is grand and impressive. Standing on some jutting rock and gazing at the mighty rush of the falling waters, at the foaming torrent sweeping by, on the frowning precipices on either side sculptured by the roaring floods and the masses of ice and drift which have been poured through this channel for long ages, a feeling of awe creeps over the beholder at the immensity of power here exhibited, and he is ready to exclaim, truly, how feeble and insignificant is man amid the wild forces of nature! But feelings of wonder after a time give place to other thoughts, and one of the first inquiries which will suggest itself to the student of nature is, how were this ever-rolling cataract and this vast rock-sculpturing produced? What causes, or combination of causes, brought about these grand phenomena? to answer this question is the chief object of my paper this evening. And first, it will be necessary for me to take my hearers back in imagination over an immense period of time when the St. John had no Grand Falls, at least none where they now exist. The great age of the St. John river is a fact now admitted by geologists, and I believe has already been brought to your notice in a lecture delivered by Prof. L.W. Bailey, not long ago, before this Society. It was then shown, if I mistake not, that the noble river which flows past our city must have had its beginning far back in the dim ages of the past, long ere this fair land of Acadia had assumed its present form and while yet large areas of what are now dry lands were covered by the sea. Evidence has been obtained, I believe, in York Co., tending to show that a river valley coinciding with that of the St. John, existed there early in the carboniferous age. Whether it continued open during all succeeding time or not it is difficult to say, although we may reasonably suppose that it did, for the area drained by the Upper St. John has probably not been beneath the sea since the close of the epoch mentioned, no rocks of later date

having been met with yet in Western New Brunswick or Northern Maine. Existing in those remote ages, then, it has probably continued to form the main artery for the draining of that section of country during all the time that the materials of the permo-carboniferous and triassic rocks in Acadia were accumulating, and while those of the jurassic, cretaceous and tertiary, of which we have no record here, were being laid down in other parts of the world, as well as during the later quarternary period. But whether it had a continued existence throughout these ages or not we have abundant evidence that at the close of the tertiary, that is in the pliocene period, the St. John flowed in nearly the same course as at present, a large river, receiving tributaries on either hand, and eroding a channel wide and deep. No Grand Falls then existed where they now are; but, on the contrary, the river channel at that time, so far as it can be traced at the present day, at what are called the upper and lower basins, near the falls and in other places along the river's course, appears to have been considerably deeper than that which now obtains, but how much deeper it is impossible to say without the aid of borings or excavations. Towards the close of the last mentioned period (the pliocene) a great change took place in the climatic conditions of the country, and the glacial or ice age was introduced, in which the whole of Northeastern America, at least, was locked up in perennial snow and ice, with the temperature probably as low as that prevailing in Labrador and Greenland at the present day. Whether the whole surface of our Province was then above sea level and mantled with a sheet of ice such as now covers Greenland, or whether it was submerged beneath the sea so that ice-laden currents passed over it, are questions which I shall not now discuss. Suffice it to say, that during the period referred to or towards its close, the debris which was lying on the surface of the rocks everywhere at the close of the pliocene and previous to the accumulation of the ice upon it, as the result of atmospheric or subaerial disintegration, and which was undoubtedly many feet in depth, was shifted about by the moving ice, causing the rocks to be scored underneath, and, in many cases, choking up the river valleys, and other depressions. Considerable portions of this material, which is usually called drift, were thrown into the valley of the St. John, apparently filling it up in places nearly to the general level of the country on both sides. The waters of the river thus dammed up would, on the retreat of the ice, be let loose and form, in all probability, a chain of lakes along the valley, and would tend to flow at a level of 100 to 200 feet above the present stream bed. A re-excavation of the drift occupying the valley would erode and clear out its preglacial channel, but in some places, from local obstructions and other causes, in many instances now impossible to determine, the current would be to one side or the other, and the excavation of a new channel in the solid rock would be the result. In this manner have the Grand Falls of the St. John originated. At the period referred to, i.e., the Ice Age, a mass of drift was thrown into the old pre-glacial valley of the river here, filling it to a height of 200 to 225 feet above the level of the lower basin. An attempt seems to have been made by the current to keep open the channel or remove this material, for we find a passage 60 to 70 feet deep in the drift extending along the course of the pre-glacial, one from the upper to the lower basin, but this minor channel seems also to have become choked up, for we find it nearly closed at both ends, and the whole force of the current would then, consequently be thrown to the eastward in the direction of the present channel. Along this channel, about a quarter of a mile from the old drift-filled one, the St. John was joined by Little River, a stream now emptying into it just at the falls. And it is probable that the direction which the main river took from their confluence to the lower basin was originally determined, in part at least, by the Little River channel and partly also, perhaps, by a small stream emptying into it lower down called Falls Brook; but in any case the Falls, or cataract, would first be at the lower end of what is now the gorge, and as erosion advanced and opened it up backward, would recede from time to time till they reached their present position and dimensions. How long it has taken the waters to excavate the gorge we have at present no means of computing in years; but, judging from the slow rate at which erosion is now going on, scarcely any perceptible change in the aspect of the Falls occurring in the course of a life time, so far as I can ascertain, the period must be enormous. And yet this period represents only the latest, and to all appearance the shortest, of the divisions of geological time. Many changes have taken place in the St. John valley since the Grand Falls were first formed. The drift beds have been deeply eroded and the materials carried down to a lower level by the river and remodelled, forming terraces and alluvial meadows which skirt its waters throughout nearly its whole course. And the St. John apparently flows along its valley at a level of 150 to 200 feet lower than it did at the close of the ice age, except at Grand Falls and some short distance above it, as has been shown, where the pre-glacial channel has not been cleared out. The fact of the river flowing at such a high level in early post-glacial times is inferred from the presence of stratified sands and gravel found on the sides of the valley, deposited there evidently by currents at a former period, as well as from the occurrence of the drift dams referred to at Grand Falls and elsewhere. In the gorge now being opened up as a new channel at Grand Falls, the process of degradation, although almost imperceptible, still goes unremittingly on; and its extension backward to the upper basin and the destruction or obliteration of the Falls are events which, geologically considered, are of no remote date in the future. Not in our day, nor for many hundreds nor perhaps thousands of years to come will these things happen; but they are none the less certain. As soon as the river has worn the rock backward to the upper basin, or old pre-glacial channel, the Falls will be destroyed. Erosion of the drift occupying the old channel above that will then begin, and we will have a rapid, or series of rapids, through the gorge, instead of a cataract. A striking and remarkable illustration of the completion of the similar work of excavating a new channel is exhibited at the Narrows on the Tobique River near its mouth. The falls once existing there, of which we have proofs in the deep excavations of the gorge, and the presence of numerous potholes along its sides are now gone, and there remains but a series of rapids instead. The ancient pre-glacial channel can be traced to the right between the upper and lower basins which also occur here, a hill intervening between it and the gorge. To sum up, the Grand Falls of the St. John then have been caused by a diversion of the river from its pre-glacial channel, this channel having been blocked up with drift in this part of its course during the ice age. The drift dam must have raised the river to the height of the uppermost terraces, 200 to 225 feet above the level of the lower basin, and probably held in a lake or lake- like expansion above the falls, and the overflow, or outlet then appears to have formed a new channel to the left of the old one, in the direction of Little River, and commenced the process of rock excavation. This semi- circular course of the river and gorge between the upper and lower basins may have been determined, partially at least by Little River, as the lower part of the gorge is seen to follow what was probably the course of that stream had it existed previous to the time that the St. John began the erosion of a new channel here. But the principal work of eroding the gorge has been almost wholly accomplished since the ice age, by the slow and unremitting wear caused by the falling waters of the St. John. The foregoing explanation in reference to the origin of Grand Falls seems applicable, so far as my observations have extended to all waterfalls in New Brunswick. The Aroostook Falls, a series of cascades extending along that river for a mile and a half through which it descends about 75 feet, have been caused by a similar damming of the pre-glacial channel and diversion of the stream. The New Brunswick Railway here runs along the old drift-filled channel, which is to the right of the present one. Grand Falls on the Nepisiguit River, and a number of smaller ones in different parts of the Province, can be accounted for in a similar manner. Indeed, in all countries in the Northern Hemisphere which have been glaciated during the ice age, wherever river valleys ante-dating that epoch existed and were choked up with drift, there have been diversions of the streams from their original beds and in many cases a cutting of new channels through the solid rock, producing sometimes water falls; but oftener, as seems to have occurred at the Tobique Narrows, showing the work of excavation by such falls completed. W.M. Davis refers to phenomena of this kind as occurring in Pennsylvania, in a paper in Science, vol. 1, no. 11, page 304, and other geologists, notably Prof. James Geikie in a work entitled The Great Ice Age, explains the origin of certain precipitous rock- bound portions of river channels in the British Islands in the same way also, that is, by supposing there to be new channels formed by the post-glacial erosion of the rivers. Tyndall's reflections in reference to erosion in the valleys of the Alps are not inappropriate to the Grand Falls of the St. John, when viewed with the eye of the geologist: There is a grandeur, he says, in the secular integration of small effects implied by the theory of erosion almost superior to that involved in the idea of a cataclysm. Think of the ages which must have been consumed in the execution of this colossal sculpture. The question may, of course, be pushed to further limits. Think of the ages which the molten earth required for its consolidation. But these vaster epochs lack sublimity through our inability to grasp them. They bewilder us, but they fail to make a solemn impression. In

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 22, 1884 New Brunswick Minerals for the Exposition at New Orleans. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- Sir: In accordance with the request of Mr. Paul Large, American consul at St. Stephen, I have undertaken to prepare a cabinet of New Brunswick minerals, to be exhibited at the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition to be held at New Orleans during the coming winter. In this work I would ask your co-operation. As regards the great desirability of having our very considerable but comparatively little developed mineral wealth represented abroad, I need say nothing. I know that the press of the province will appreciate its advantages, and I would ask you to assist it through your columns. I assure you that I have no other motive in undertaking the work except the hope that it may be for the advantage of this province. It involves considerable expense for cases, transportation, etc., all of which will be borne by Mr. J.H. Ganong, of St. Stephen. Now in preparing such a cabinet it should be made complete and thoroughly representative. From my own collection I can supply most of the specimens, but many of the latter are not truly representative. I would therefore ask you to mention in your columns the fact that such a cabinet is being prepared, at the same time stating the advantages to be derived from such a representation of our minerals abroad. I would also ask you to request the co-operation of directors of mining properties, and others likely to be interested in the work, asking them to send good representative specimens of their ores to me for this province. Especially might be mentioned specimens of the various building stones, granite, freestone, etc., together with limestones and gypsum. Ores of all kinds are, of course, included - coal, bituminous shales, rock suitable for grindstones, whetstones, etc., asbestos, and in fact minerals of any description whatsoever which are of economic value, directly or indirectly. Specimens should be of not too large size, and should be accompanied by the name of the sender. Each specimen in the cabinet will be labelled with the locality, name of the company or individual owning the property upon which it occurs, together with other important information, such as the capital invested (if the mine is worked), the value of the annual output of ore, analyses of the latter, etc., all of which information should accompany any specimens sent. As all must be completed within three weeks and despatched to New Orleans, I would particularly ask that any correspondence upon the subject should be entered into, and that any specimens which the owners will be good enough to collect and send to me, should be sent as soon as possible. I would ask you to publish the substance of the latter part of this letter, if you think it desirable to do so, and in conclusion would again ask you to assist what, I am sure, is for the advantage (even if it not be very great) of this province. Yours Truly, W.F. Ganong. St. Stephen, Oct. 21."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 3, 1884 Natural History Society. - ... Accessions .... from J.W. Wilson ... a calamite and specimens of coal..... block of Carboniferous, full of fossiliferous shells, by W.H. Whiting; specimens of sandstone with concentric color bands, by John McGourty; and for the library Report of Committee on Geological Survey, from C.W. Weldon, M.P., ... Matthew....."

Daily Transcript - Sep. 10, 1884 Sir William Dawson. - Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G., K.B., was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and returning home he devoted himself to the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The result of these investigations are embodied in his Acadian Geology (3rd Ed. 1880). In 1842, and again in 1852, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. Ever since 1843 he has contributed largely to the

Proceedings of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published numerous monographs on special subjects connected with geology. His two volumes on the Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America, published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are the most important contributions yet made to the paleozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the Eozoan Canadense, of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, in 1855 he became Principal of McGill University of this city, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and North America. Among his works not already mentioned, are: Archata, or Studies on the Cosmogeny and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures, 1858, and The story of the Earth and Man, 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. In 1875 he published The Dawn of Life, - an account of the oldest known fossil remains, and of their relations to geological time, and the development of the animal kingdom; in 1879 appeared The Origin of the World, and in the following year Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives. In 1880 appeared The Change of Life in Geological Times, - a sketch of the origin and succession of animals and plants. He has also contributed largely to the Canadian Naturalist, and to many educational, scientific and religious publications in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. In 1881 Dr. Dawson was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; in the following year was selected by the Marquis of Lorne, our then Governor-General, to take the Presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution founded to and the development of literary and scientific researches in our Dominion; and he has just had conferred on him the dignity of Knight Bachelor. - Witness."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 22, 1885 Natural Society Bulletin - Mr. W.L.T. Reed contributed a short paper on the surface Geology in the vicinity of Fredericton, where certain deposits occur which indicate the former existence of an extensive lake in the interior of the province in comparatively recent times."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 11, 1885 A copy of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1882, 83, 84, with the accompanying maps, has been received by Portland Public Library from H. Wilmot of Fredericton. The directors acknowledge the donation with S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 2, 1885 Royal Society of Canada - … Annual meeting ….Illustrations of the Fauna of the St. John Group No.3 by G.F. Matthew Notes on the Economic Minerals of New Brunswick, with a revised list of mineral localities in the province. By Prof. L.W. Bailey."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 11, 1885 S.J. exports to May 31. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $538 2116"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 17, 1885 Geological Excursion. - On Saturday last the senior class of the New Brunswick University, accompanied by Dr. Bailey, went up to Rockland on the N.B. railway on a geological excursion. They had a very pleasant and profitable trip. The young gentleman under the almost unlimited knowledge of their professor in that subject gained much information in the general plan of geology which they are just entering, in their course of studies. They returned in the evening with the train from Woodstock. As they were parting with the doctor, after their return, the senior class endeavored to show their high appreciation for his voluntary labor and kindness to them during the day by proposing three cheers and a tiger for Dr. Bailey, in which all joined very heartily.- [Gleaner."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 18, 1885 Dr. Bailey, of the University, and his son, Joseph Bailey, returned to Fredericton Wednesday evening from the upper waters of the St. John, of which region they have been making a geological survey for the past few weeks."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 14, 1886 The Colonial Exhibition. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- …As our exhibit at the Antwerp exhibition was exceedingly small and many did not send who had promised, I trust we will make a better show at London. The articles sent from New Brunswick to Antwerp consisted of crude gypsum, specimens of manufactured plaster of paris and ground plaster, manganese ore, collection of woods ... send their applications at once to Mr. Best ... Yours truly, Ira Cornwall, jr."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Jun. 15, 1886 The Kames and Terranes of New Brunswick. - by R. Chalmers, Geological Surveyor. - The geologist or student of nature will find wherever he goes in New Brunswick phenomena of more than ordinary interest to excite his curiosity and prove incentives to study. If he has an eye to the picturesque he will meet with views of natural scenery on every hand, by hill and shore, by woods and waters, which, although not always grand, are yet impressive and varied. should he ascend our noble rivers and penetrate the interior, the rugged mountains and deep valleys there will afford him glimpses of the primeval architecture of the country, and suggest the powerful agencies which have been at work sculpturing and carving out its massive features; while the pleasurable activities of mind and body called forth in traversing untrodden routes, in scaling mountain heights and viewing the landscape from lofty peaks will more than compensate for any hardships undergone. From the summit of the Blue Sagamook Mountains, or the peak of Tenerife, near Nepisiguit Lakes, each of which affords a magnificent prospect of hill and valley and distant forest-clad range, with quiet lake gleaming below, or river meandering by, he will feel a higher and purer current of life flowing through his veins

and will return from their precipices a wiser as well as a stronger man. And even where the scenery is less bold and imposing there are always sufficient diversity and charm in rounded hill or smiling valley, in woodland or lake, to lend enchantment to the view, and induce the passing beholder to linger over it. Perhaps, in few places in Eastern Canada are so many pleasing scenes to be met with as in the valley of the St. John, whose gently undulating contours, unique terraced slopes, and fertile intervales and islands, are alike objects of interest to the geologist and tourist. Among the many natural features and curiosities calculated to attract special attention and inculcate a desire for knowledge, as regards the works of nature around us, those which form the subject of this essay are, perhaps, not the least inviting. Along our principal river valleys, bordering our lakes, and in many places on the coasts, gently-rounded ridge, or grass-covered terrace, rising in successive steps, will at once arrest the eye, and set the enquiring mind meditating as to their genesis and history. The formations discussed in this paper are among phenomena which are the result of the great forces of erosion that have been in operation during the post tertiary period, being some of the residual forms of the grand process of moulding and carving out hills and valleys through the influence of atmospheric and marine agencies. The energy of nature is unceasing. Air, frost, rain, rivers, glaciers and the sea are her tools, each of which has been at work on the fair face of our country for long ages. As a well known and eminent geologist, Prof. Archibald Geikie, says: With these implements, out of the huge bulk of the land, she cuts the valleys and ravines, scoops the lake basins, hews with bold hand the colossal outlines of the mountains, carves out peak and crag, crest and cliff, chisels the courses of the torrents, splinters the sides of the precipices, spreads out the alluvium of the rivers and piles up the moraines of the glaciers. Patiently and unceasingly has this great earth sculptor sat at her task since the land first rose above the sea, and there she will remain at work as long as mountains stand, and rain falls, and rivers flow. The phenomena of the kames and terraces which I propose to discuss very briefly are, it may be remarked, neither new nor phenomena. Most persons who have travelled over the southern and western counties of New Brunswick must have observed the kames, with their greatly swelling outlines, or long, often tortuous, ridge-like forms, presenting conspicuous features in the landscape; while in river valleys, terraces, rising step by step like gigantic stairways, frequently carpeted with a rich green award in spring and summer, and shaped with a beauty and symmetry which would require the pencil of the artist to justly portray. These will cause the geologist or lover of nature to pause and contemplate their unique forms and structure. Kames are low ridges, from one or two hundred yards to several miles in length, composed of gravel and sand intermixed with rounded stones (boulders) and occur at all elevations from sea level to the summits of the highest water-sheds in the province. A large and characteristic one may be seen stretching 7 or 8 miles along the upper part of Eel River, York County. Another fine kame was observed near Pocawagamis Lake, a third at the head waters of the Mactaquac, and many more occur in the lake region and along river valleys in western New Brunswick. In the St. John valley two or three well formed kames have been noticed between Canterbury and Woodstock and others in different places as far up as Grand Falls. Along the valleys of the Magaguadavic, Digdeguash, etc., formations of this kind are likewise frequently met with. Near the coast of the Bay of Fundy we find a large wide kame at Pennfield, called Pennfield Ridge, another at Lake Utopia and several in the vicinity of St. John. The latter have been described by Mr. Matthew in the Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1876-77, and elsewhere. Kames are found in other parts of Canada and in the northern United States, and, indeed, in all countries which have been glaciated during the Ice age. In the British Islands and Scandinavian peninsula, where they are largely developed, they have been assiduously studied for the last quarter of a century and various theories advanced to explain their origin. The two most generally accepted of these are (1) the marine theory, which supposes them to have been formed by oceanic currents during the quaternary subsidence of the land, and (2) the glacial theory, which is an attempt to explain their formation by assuming they were built up from glacial debris, morainic material, or boulder clay by the floods resulting from the melting glaciers. My study of these singular formations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Province of Quebec for several years has convinced me that neither of these theories taken alone is competent to explain the origin and the phenomena pertaining to all our kames. The glacial theory was once held by me, but the inexorable logic of facts obliged me to abandon, or at least to modify it very considerably. At the same time it appeared highly probable that each of the agencies indicated has been instrumental in some degree in developing certain kinds of kames. In investigating these in interesting features of our surface geology for the Geological Survey of Canada I have classified them into three groups, distinguished according to locality, trend, elevation above sea level, physical and external characteristics, etc. Group I comprises all kames occurring at the sources of rivers, in lake basins, and on water-sheds, usually following the courses of streams where there are dead waters. They are not confined within narrow valleys and are almost invariably ridges with steep sides, tortuous courses, often narrow, sharp crests, peaty areas on one or both sides, and branches diverging from the main ridge. Kames of this class are found on the higher levels, above the 200 feet contour line, in localities that the sea has not reached during the quaternary age. Group II, includes kames met with in confined river valleys which are generally parallel in direction to these and composed of similar materials to the higher terraces found near them. The kames of Group III, occur along our coast and in the area near it up to the 200 feet contour line above sea level. They are usually wide and flat and often flanked by marine terraces which are fossiliferous. Those in St. John and Charlotte counties, already referred to, seem, so far as I have examined them, to belong to this class, and a long one in Restigouche is also, in part at least, composed of marine deposits. A large well formed kame occurs at the mouth of Cascapedia River, on the north side of the Baie des Chaleurs, forming its eastern bank for about 5 miles; height 100 to 150 feet. It becomes wider and higher as we proceed up river and terrace-like in places, being in fact a denuded marine terrace, shells of Saxicava, Leda, etc., having been found in its upper part. In reference to the mode of formations of the kames of Group III, there is indubitable evidence that they are, to a large extent, due to the action of marine currents, eroding beds of till, or morainic or or other materials which have been thrown down near the coast; but in some instances currents from the land would seem also to have played an important part. The fact of their being developed in greater numbers and massiveness at or near the mouths of our larger rivers, goes to show that portions of the materials have been supplied from such sources, and have been thrown into ridges partly by fluviatile and partly by marine action. The Cascapedia kame is the residual portion of a terrace denuded on the west side by the river and on the east by two or three small streams which ran parallel to it as the land emerged from the post-tertiary sea, but which have since cut passages through it. In the case of those occurring near the coast of the Bay of Fundy, the powerful tidal currents which sweep up and down, scouring its bottom and eroding the land margin, would seem to have been sufficiently strong to form them, a subject which Mr. Matthew has fully elucidated in papers and reports, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to dwell upon it. Group II, which, as already stated, occur in confined river valleys, are usually stratified, except, perhaps, in the bottom, and often flanked by terraces. Their summits never rise above the brow of the valley in which they are found, and along the St. John they seldom exceed a height of 150 feet above the surface of the river at the nearest point. Moreover, they are more regular in form than kames of the higher levels, and in places are flat and terrace like. Their general similarity as regards materials and structure to the higher terraces of the valleys in which they occur is a distinguishing feature, and the conclusion reached is that they are residual portions of these which have escaped erosion, as the river channel shifted from one side of the valley to the other. This view will be more clearly elucidated, however, when I come to speak of the formation of terraces. Group 1, presents several features and characteristics distinct from the others. The larger of these kames form conspicuous objects in the lake region of South Western New Brunswick, not being enclosed in narrow valleys. Similarly to those of marine formation they are, to some extent, morainic, but, nevertheless, contain great quantities of stratified material, and while in some parts bulky and hummocky, in others they consist of narrow ridges with steep sides. This feature and the absence of leda or other clay beds on their summits or slopes, are regarded as proofs of their supra- marine origin. Moreover, their courses invariably conform to those of the rivers or lake borders, along which they are found, while those near the coast generally have a trend parallel to it. A remarkable one in Cumberland county, N.S., called the Boar's Back, described by Sir William Dawson in Acadian Geology, exhibits features closely resembling those of the great Eel River Kame already referred to. In the Boar's Back none but boulders of local rocks (grey Carboniferous sandstones) are met with, which, in some places, seem to form a large portion of its mass. A considerable amount of discussion has taken place among geologists in regard to the genesis and characteristics of this class of Kames, and the literature of the subject is voluminous, nevertheless, up to the present no satisfactory theory has been adduced to account for them. The phenomena which they exhibit, whatever explanation be finally adopted, indicate that they bear a close relation to the drainage of the respective districts in which they are found, and their occurrence along the sources of rivers where there are dead waters, or in the vicinity of lakes, together with their sinuous, river-like courses show that the streams along whose banks they are met with have been largely instrumental in their formation, although their precise mode of action is not evident. Further study and a larger body of carefully collected facts relative to these very interesting deposits seem necessary before any theory respecting their origin which will stand the test of discussion, can be arrived at. Terraces. - These features of the surface geology of New Brunswick are here, as elsewhere, of the two kinds called river and sea border terraces, according as they are found in river valleys or along the coasts. I shall first refer to the former. Any one who has visited that part of the St. John valley, between Woodstock and Grand Falls, must have been agreeably impressed with the beauty and symmetry of the great number of terraces there exhibited. Dr. Gesner, who explored that region 45 years ago, described them in felicitous terms. Occasionally they may be seen rising in four or five steps above each other, but usually there are only two or three. Fine examples occur at Bath, East Florenceville, Salmon River, and just below Grand Falls. None of these are longer than a mile or two, however, and, generally, they are only a few hundred yards. They have more or less slope down stream, corresponding to that of the river, and in height above it vary from ten to one hundred and fifty feet. Sometimes there are upper terraces at the same elevation on both sides of the river, but this is accidental, each terrace apparently having been formed separately and independently. The materials are sand and gravel with a few small boulders, usually becoming coarser towards the summit, while the lower terraces are capped with loam to the depth of one to five feet. Boulder clay underlies them, especially in the upper slopes of the valleys. Terraces occur in all our river valleys, and in dimensions and number have a close relation to the size of the river, the depth of the valley, the drainage area, etc., of each river along the banks of which they are found. The largest rivers have invariably the largest terraces, and vice versa. In regard to the precise mode of formation of river terraces there has also been much discussion and many discordant opinions, and the explanation now generally accepted is that they were formed by flooded rivers at the close of the glacial epoch, which afterwards, owing to a decrease in the volume of water, became confined to a narrower channel and thus cut more deeply into the deposits, as it wound from one side of the valley to the other, leaving the terraces along its banks. While this explanation, considered in a general way, may be true, yet it seems to me, after a careful examination of facts, that it will, in matters of detail, have to be somewhat modified, for the following reasons:- First, it presupposes a rapid dissolution of the glacier or glaciers, which covered the country in the Ice Age, and a filling of our river valleys with a torrential flood pouring down to the sea. That there were heavy floods in the rivers of that period, especially during the summer months, seems certain, for, at that season, there would be the water due to precipitation, plus that resulting from the melting snow and ice, seeking outlet by these valleys. But the season of greatest melting would also be the season of greatest evaporation, and this would tend, in some measure, to lower the rivers and thus check the flood. That the waters filled the river valleys to the height of the upper terraces, however, - the St. John, for example, 150 to 175 feet above the present river surface - seems not only improbable, but is, moreover, for reasons given below, contrary to fact. For (a) it is now pretty certain that the ice covering was by no means as thick as has been supposed by a large number of land glacialists. Again, (b) it is only reasonable to infer that the withdrawal as well as the coming on of glacial conditions being the result of a secular change of climate would be slow, and the ice- covering would be slow, and the ice-covering would disappear by degree through a long series of years, or, perhaps, of centuries, its dissolution being probably due partly by evaporation as well as to actual melting. Its final disappearance from the area under discussion would not necessarily, therefore, be attended with such floods as have been supposed, unless precipitation were also greater than at the present day. Secondly, a flood as high as the upper terraces, that is to say, 150 to 175 feet deep, in the valley of the St. John, would in some parts of its course, as, for example, between the Grand Falls and Andover, where the descent of the river is considerable, carry away all the surface materials and scour the valley down to the solid rocks. Instead of this being the case, however, we find a great ridge of boulder clay, not eroded, remaining along the west side, besides thick deposits of stratified materials, constituting the highest and best developed terraces here, that are to be met with in the whole St. John valley. Thirdly, terraces formed by a flood, such as has been assumed to exist, ought to be long and continuous, at the same relative elevation to the river, either on one side or the other, at least in many of the straightest of river valleys; but as has been shown such do not occur. A close examination and study of the deposits in river valleys for some years has led me to the conclusion that the origin of the terraces and kames found in them has been somewhat as follows: At the close of the glacial period these valleys were, in certain places, partially filled with masses of till sufficiently thick to block them up nearly to the general level of the country on both sides. This is evidenced by the fact that such accumulations are still found occupying them in places, and sometimes causing a diversion of the river from its old pre-glacial channel. Examples of this fact can be seen at Grand Falls, St. John; the Narrows, Tobique; Aroostook falls, etc. On the final retreat of the ice of that period, the old river valleys, or such portions of them as were open between the embankments of till referred to, would be again filled with the waters arising from the melting ice and the rain fall. These waters would consequently form lakes, or chains of lakes, all tending to overflow by the lowest passage, which, in most cases, would be along the course of the old valley. Erosion and the filling up of these lake expansions with sand, gravel, etc., would then commence, every tributary as well as the main river carrying down its contribution of detritus, which, wherever the lake expansion was of any considerable size, would have time to subside before reaching the next point of outflow. Delta formations would thus be deposited in theses lakes and gradually the smaller and narrower ones would become filled towards the centre, except the passage or channel through them occupied by the river. As the embankments of till across the valley holding these large lakes became eroded and the river channel deepened through them these partially- filled lake basins would become drained, the lakes themselves obliterated and terrace after terrace appear along the sides of the valley, where it had been occupied by them. Finally, the present equilibrium between precipitation, evaporation and drainage by the rivers would be reached, and the water courses confined to a comparatively narrow part of valley as we now find them. Erosion and the deepening of river channels is still going on, however, coincident with a general seaward movement of the materials of their valleys. Portions left standing, or escaping erosion form islands, which, under certain conditions, are enlarged by periodical increments. The oldest, or first formed islands, are now, in many instances, the kames of river valleys. The loam which covers these terraces to various depths, and in a few cases forms intercalated beds, appears to consist chiefly of the fine material carried down by freshets, which have settled in the quieter portions of the flooded valleys. It has usually an unstratified appearance except, perhaps, in the bottom of the thickest deposits. The mode of its deposition and the disturbance it received after sedimentation, from rain, winds, frost, snow and subsequent freshets, as well as from the roots and stems of plants, have destroyed the traces of stratification which might have existed from the annual increments of material. That the process of forming these deposits has been a slow one seems certain. Beds analogous to them are being deposited in river valleys at the present day. None of the New Brunswick rivers have succeeded, since the glacial epoch, in eroding the drift from their old valleys down to the solid rocks. But, although there would seem, on the contrary, to be an accumulation of material in many parts of the river channels, owing to increased speed in the currents locally, yet the deepening of these channels is a secular process slowly but surely going on. Marine terraces in New Brunswick have not been found higher than 180 to 200 feet above sea level. They occur usually two or three together and occupy considerable areas in some places. Around Bathurst harbor they cover an extent of about 25 square miles, stretching along the coast line 7 or 8 miles. These terraces are not flat on the summit, except locally, but have a slight slope seaward with low undulations, representing ancient beaches, parallel to the coast line. They consist of beds of sand and gravel on top, with clay underneath, frequently holding shells of the testaceous animals which inhabited the shallow seas of that day. These deposits are called Saxicava sand and Leda clay from the presence of two of the most abundant shells met with in similar beds in the St. Lawrence valley. The fauna indicates a colder climate, or at any rate, colder seas than obtain on the New Brunswick of the present day. There is a marked distinction, therefore, between river and marine terraces, which is well to bear in mind, as those of the former kind are often supposed to have been formed similarly to the latter. But the river terraces bear no relation to the height of the sea; for, during the period of their formation, they were, as now, beyond reach. They rise in successive steps, longitudinally, as well as at right angles to the river's course, it is true; but their general height relative thereto, is nearly the same throughout, whatever slope the river channel may have, while the marine

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1886 Geo. F. Matthew on Friday last delighted several members of the Aftermath Chautauqua circle by pointing out the formation of the rocks in the neighborhood of the government pier, also showing the marks on the rocks made by the glaciers and boulders which had been transported by them."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1886 Dr. Bailey's Researches. - The Great Depression at Lake Temiscouata. - In Science of November 5th is a communication from Dr. Bailey, of the New Brunswick University, relative to the great depth of Lake

Temiscouata, which empties by the Madawaska into the St. John. Dr. Bailey spent some time about the lake during the past summer in connexion with the work of the Canadian Geological Survey, and from three soundings made near its southern extremity, depths 225, 400 and 500 feet were reached, and it seems probable, adds Dr. Bailey, from his statements of reliable parties, that even this depth at some places is considerably exceeded. The surface of the lake is, by the measurement of the aneroid barometer, 400 feet above the tide level in the Bay of Fundy, so that it has a depth fully below tide level. Dr. Bailey's communication is called forth by a report of the remarkable depth of Crater Lake in Oregon, which depth, to judge from its name, is no more than one might expect from its volcanic origin. But in the case of Lake Temiscouata there is nothing of a volcanic character, and the whole depression is evidently the result of simple erosion. If this should prove to be the deepest fresh water lake in America, Dr. Bailey's contribution to geographical science is a most important one."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 23, 1886 Geo. Murray, of Grand Lake, brought to the city yesterday a piece of a petrified tree. The specimen resembles coal, but there is in it a streak which looks like grey granite. Frank Potts of the country market is the possessor of the specimen."

St. Croix Courier - Dec. 1, 1887 Grand Manan.- Mr. Chalmers, of the geological survey of the Dominion government, paid South Head a visit on the 19th instant. We believe he means to visit the island again soon. We hope he may succeed in locating some of the valuable minerals on our island. We should feel contented with a gold or a coal mine."

S.J. Globe - Dec. 30, 1887 Grand Manan. - In his Geology of the Maritime Province, James Fowler, M.A., has said: On the Island of Grand Manan, Triassic trap covers the large portion of its surface. The bold cliffs of trap along the coast, rising frequently to the height of two hundred or even three hundred and fifty feet, strongly recall the same rocks facing them across the Bay. The sandstones under the trap are only exposed in a few localities, but their Triassic character is clearly revealed in their character and mode of appearance. The cavities in the trap contain quartz, calcspar, stilbite, heulandite, analcine and other minerals. Traces have been found here of copper in pockets, and nuggets of virgin copper, weighing fifteen pounds, have been discovered. Some attempts were made several years ago to open mines of copper near Bradford's Cove on the western side of the Island, but the project was abandoned. Iron pyrites and barytes are also found here, as well as agates, opals, amethysts, porphyrys, the Jasper, calcite, mezolite and the chlorite, from which the Indians fashioned their pipes and various ornaments, specimens of which are sometimes found on the beaches and the sites of

S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 14, 1887 On a Geological Tour. - Prof. Bailey and Wm. A. McInnis left on a geological expedition to the upper St. John at noon today. After making explorations along the upper course of the St. John they intend to explore in the vicinity of Temiscouata railway now in course of construction. - F'ton Gleaner, 12th"

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 16, 1887 Prof. Bailey and A.W. McInnes went up the St. John on Tuesday on an extensive geological survey. Their operations will be confined to Temiscouata Lake."

Fredericton Capital - Jun. 11, 1887 Dr. Bailey has been elected vice president of the Geological and Biographical section of the Royal Society of Canada."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 2, 1887 Natural History Society ... The lecture of the evening was given by G.F. Mathhew, M.A., on some discoveries he had made during the past season in the Lower Cambrian formation near St. John, (at Upham and Long Reach). Mr. Matthew explained that although fossil remains of animals and plants had been found in this formation in Wales, Sweden and other parts of Europe, no such discoveries had hitherto been made in America. He had, however, found in the Lower Cambrian in the localities named above, traces of the existence of worms, similar to those found in Sweden in the same formation, a brachiopod, a sponge-like form, and what was evidently a fossil alga. Mr. Matthew gave a detailed description of these and kindred forms found in the Cambrian group and his explanations were very interesting and instructive to his audience. The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Matthew for his interesting paper, the discoveries noted in which forms an interesting chapter in New Brunswick geology."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1887 N.B. Geology. - Mr. McInnes Talks About the Result of His Explorations. - (Special to the Sun).- Ottawa, Oct. 17. - Mr. W. McInnes of the geological survey staff has just returned from the northern part of New Brunswick, where he has spent the summer exploring between the St. John river, northwest of Grand Falls, and the source of the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, taking in the height of land separating the tributaries on the St. Lawrence and the St. John rivers, and those running into the Bay of Chaleur. He reports that the country is devoid of valuable minerals, but in other respects it is one of the finest he has ever seen."
S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 18, 1887 ADVERTISEMENT: Natural History! ---Elementary Natural History By L.W. Bailey, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Natural History in the University of New Brunswick. Prescribed by the Honorable the Board of Education for use in New Brunswick Schools. For sale by all Booksellers. Price 30c. J. & A. McMillan Publishers"

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 7, 1887 The Mines. - H.P. Brumell of the Mining Bureau of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, is at the

Victoria Hotel. Mr. Brumell visited the various mines in Albert, Charlotte, and Westmorland counties for the purpose of examining into their workings and making a statistical and scientific report on them for publication in the reports of the survey. He leaves today for Grand Lake and will after examining the coal mines there return to Ottawa."

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 14, 1888 Geological Survey. - Dr. Bailey, W. McInnes, J.W. Bailey and Lee Street, left Saturday for the upper counties to conduct the summer operations of the geological survey."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 2, 1888 The geological survey parties are now on the move. Mr. Chalmers has left for eastern New Brunswick, and Messrs. Fletcher and Faribault will spend the season in the Nova Scotia coal regions."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Jun. 7, 1888 Two more geological survey parties have started for the maritime provinces. Professor Bailey will explore Northern New Brunswick, and Professor Macoun will make botanical and geological collections on P.E. Island."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 16, 1888 The fourth session of the International Geological Congress will be held in London from Sept. 17 to 25. The previous meetings were held in Paris in 1878, Bologna in 1881, and Berlin in 1885."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1888 Natural History Society .... Matthew .... FernLedges ..... Robb, Hartt and Gesner

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 9, 1888 Mr. McInnis of the geological survey, has returned to Ottawa from the lower provinces. He surveyed a section of New Brunswick and the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the St. John river, making enquiries as to the different geological formations. The last sheet of the New Brunswick geological map is completed and will be out in a few months."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 27, 1888 Mechanics Institute.- ....The first was Dr. Gesner, geologist and historian, whose museum, after being sold in shares, became the property of the Institute upon condition that it should be known as the Gesner museum and should never be severed from the institution."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 6, 1888 While digging in a mine a few miles from Sussex, a petrified skeleton of an animal of the carnivorous period was recently found, which was judged to be a Plesiosuarus."

N.B. Reporter - Oct. 27, 1888 Mr. Wm. McInnes of the Canadian Geological Survey, spent several days with his Fredericton friends this week."

N.B. Reporter - Aug. 17, 1889 Mr. W. Gilles of the Ottawa Geological Survey will join Prof. Bailey in his explorations of the province."

N.B. Reporter - Dec. 7, 1889 Our Earth. - The St. John Globe says that the first lecture of the Church of England Institute course was delivered Monday night in Trinity church school room by Prof. L.W. Bailey. The lecture was very instructive and entertaining, the subject being The Earth We Live On. A great number of views were shown with the magic lantern. Mr. Farren having charge of it. They included astronomical views and views of various parts of the earth, showing the glacial and carboniferous periods. Rev. Canon Brigstocke presided. The lecturer was tendered a hearty vote of thanks."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 16, 1889 Geological Survey. - GREAT dissatisfaction with the Department. - Special to Globe. - Ottawa, Feb. 16. -The manner in which ... the information presented to parliament by Mr. Selwyn is not only useless but misleading ... a change is to be made in the directorship, Dr. Bell, undoubtedly the most efficient member of the staff, succeeding Mr. Selwyn. ..."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 23, 1889 Natural Science. - Its Progress in new Brunswick. - In the Last Thirty Years. - Mr. G.F. Matthew, president of the Natural History Society, gave an excellent address... Geology. - Dealing with the progress in Geology, Mr. Matthew presented for comparison the first attempt made in a map to delineate the Geology of New Brunswick - supposed to be the work of Dr. Gesner, and the finishedwork of the Geological Survey of Canada, and he pointed out the principal features in Dr. Gesner's work. He also referred to Dr. Robb's Geological labors, and then continued: I have not yet referred to that branch of geology which relates to the study of organic remains found in the rocks. Dr. Gesner, finding so few organic remains in the older stratified rocks of the southern counties, classified them as Grauwacke, because this group as studied in Europe, was distinguished from the Silurian, which had been divided off from it, by the scarcity of organic remains. In the slates of this group on the 'ravine' now crossed by Wright street, in Portland, he found a solitary 'terebratulite,' which though now lost I incline to believe may have been the Othis Billingsi of Hartt. So that a formation (terranis) which he found, characterized by a single fossil, is now known to contain many kinds of organisms, and to abound at several different levels with the remains of creatures that swarmed in the primeval seas of Acadia. Mr. Matthew

recalled the wonderful flora of a past geological age found on both sides of our harbour which was only indicated to Dr. Gesner by a fossil tree, discovered near Little Harbor, and which to him certified the existence of imperfect coal measures. Only in our time has this flora been revealed in its full richness of fern and fruit and flower. He spoke of the discovery by a member of the society of new forms of animal life in these prolific beds, and he pointed out that the advance of knowledge in the geology and natural history of this district centres in the Natural History Society. Of the club of young naturalists who formed the working members of this society in its earlier days, the late Charles F. Hartt was certainly the most zealous, and his departure from St. John was a great loss to us. To habits of indefatiguable industry and rare power of discernment as a naturalist he united a kindly spirit and a personal magnetism that enabled him subsequently to exercise over the young men who came to him for training a power similar to that possessed, in such a remarkable degree, by his instructor at Cambridge, the lamented Agassiz. The investigations set on foot by this club in and around St. John, and especially the work done by Mr. Hartt, resulted in the establishment of a new basis of development for the Geology of the Province; and the tract of country along the Southern coast which Dr. Gesner had said was occupied by rocks of the Grauwacke formation, and Dr. Robb had colored as Upper Silurian, was found to be occupied by a variety of formations representing a much greater extent of geological time than had been suspected by either of these geologists. Both Dr. Gesner and Dr. Robb were in part right, because the tract contains Cambrian or Grauwacke slates and sandstones, as well as those of the Upper Silurian system. But with these are other rocks some of which are as old as the time of Eozoa, the Dawn Animal, and others as the beginning of the Carboniferous age. To express the long chequered history of this narrow belt of land, it will no longer do to sweep across it with a uniform color, but the requisite distinctions must be made by the devices of the map maker which will express to the eye its varied geology. The explorations which had this result were begun, as I have said, by the naturalists of the club which formed the original nucleus of this society; and with their aid the work done in one short season by Dr. L.W. Bailey, when engaged on the Geological Survey of Southern New Brunswick, under the direction of the provincial government of 1864, quite revolutionized the views which had been held of the structure and age of the Grauwacke formation. The work of the Geological survey of Canada has from this starting point now been extended to distant parts of the province, but the study of structure and the Geological history of the hills around our city still goes on, being carried forward by the members of this society. ...."

Evening Gazette - Jul. 26, 1889 Dr. Bailey and Mr. I. Bailey of the Geological Survey of Canada are in town today as is also Mr.Chalmers of the same survey."

N.B. Reporter - May 11, 1889 In Ottawa. - At the meeting of the Royal Society in Ottawa on Wednesday, Prof. Bailey of the University N.B. read a paper giving a critical review of the progress of geological investigation in New Brunswick during the past twenty years. A brief summary of the progress made in the study of the natural history of the Province was also

N.B. Reporter - May 18, 1889 Dr. Bailey of the University N.B. and his staff of engineers including Mr. McInnes, will continue the geological survey of the Temiscouata and Madawaska during the present summer."

Fredericton Capital - May 25, 1889 The geological survey in the maritime provinces this season will be carried on as efficiently as usual. Dr. Bailey and Mr. McInnis will continue their survey of Temiscouata and Madawaska. Mr. Chalmers will make a surface survey in southern New Brunswick, and Messrs. Fletcher and Faribault in Pictou and Halifax."

Evening Gazette - May 27, 1889 Dr. Bailey of the University, N.B. and his staff engineers including Mr. McInnes, will continue the geological survey of the Temiscouta and Madawaska during the present summer."

Evening Gazette - Nov. 6, 1889 The Natural History Society. - There was a very full attendance of the members of the Natural History Society at their rooms last evening when Mr. G.F. Matthew delivered an interesting lecture on the Life and Works of the late Prof. C. Fred Hartt. The industry and scientific skill of Prof. Hartt were shown in the beginning of his explorations near St. John, chiefly in studying the plants and insect remains of the Devonian rocks atLancaster. This was a far more complete exploration than had before been attempted in the maritime provinces; and as an instance of its completeness Mr. Matthew said that no new plants had since been found in the Devonian rocks studied by Mr. Hartt. His finding of insects in the rocks made his fame world wide. In future the rooms of the society will be open each week on Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoon."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Fredericton Capital - Nov. 16, 1889 New Brunswick Minerals. - As a book of reference and perhaps a stimulus to exploration, a succinct yet comprehensive statement of the location and extent of known deposits of valuable minerals in New Brunswick, with a description of the commoner ores and the most ready tests would be very useful. Dr. Bailey, of theUniversity, could prepare the matter in the most desirable form, as he has the faculty of handling his subjects with great clearness and in terms readily understood by the non-scientific reader. The cost would not be large. Properly it ought to be borne by the Dominion Government, which although it has expended a great deal of money in the geological survey has yet to make public any of the results in a popular form. It is true that the Geological Survey does not concern itself with locating mineral deposits of economic value, and that Dr. Bailey, or any other gentlemen, who might prepare a compilation of the character mentioned, would have to resort to other sources of information than the valuable reports of

the surveying parties; never the less the duty of giving the public information of this character is one which the people at large considers the federal government as having assumed. While urging only the claims of New Brunswick, it will be admitted of course that each Province of the Dominion has equally strong case in this regard; but they should be dealt with separately. Inquiries are frequently made for such information in respect to New Brunswick, but they cannot be answered in anything like a satisfactory manner."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 8, 1889 Natural History Society. - An Important Discovery at Green Head. - Mr. Matthew Discusses Eozoan Acadiense. - ... The president ... called special attention to a remarkable slab of marble that lay on the table and had the appearance of petrified sticks of wood..."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 29, 1889 Geology of New Brunswick. - Parts M and N of the annual report on the geological survey of Canada for 1887, have been issued. The former, by Messrs. L.W. Bailey and William McInnes, treats of portions of northern New Brunswick and adjacent areas in Quebec, and Maine, U.S. The latter, by R. Chalmers, covers the surface geology of the northeastern part of the province. They may be had from Messrs. Wm. Foster Brown & Co., Montreal; price 25 and 20 cents respectively. -[Montreal Gazette."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1890 Prof. Bailey on Railway Geology. - The members of the Natural History Society assembled last evening to listen to a very interesting paper from Dr. L.W. Bailey. His subject was Railway Geology. The professor treated the subject from three points of view, viz.: First, the advantage to the railway engineer of a knowledge of geology; second, the gain to a railway traveller of a knowledge of the country through which he passes, and third, the opportunity they afford to the young student of geology for obtaining an insight into the knowledge of the science which he is acquiring. At the meeting of the Geological Congress at Philadelphia an opportunity was given to the members of the congress to see the geology of the vicinity of that city by trips on the railways around, and the value and interest of these excursions were greatly enhanced by the geological map which was put in the hands of each member. A great many facts concerning the geology of New Brunswick could be obtained by observations along the Intercolonial and New Brunswick railways. The professor gave an outline of the structure of New Brunswick, geologically speaking, as observed along the line of these two railways, and added some interesting remarks about the remarkable terraces on the upper St. John, which elicited considerable discussion. After the reading of the essay there was a discussion on the subject among several of the members, and a vote of thanks given to the lecturer."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 9, 1890 Dr. L.W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick read an interesting paper on Railway geology before the Natural History Society last evening. The lecture was highly appreciated by those present, and at its conclusion a discussion took place on the subject. The lecturer was tendered a vote of thanks."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 23, 1890 Geological Finds. - The workmen who dig in the streets for sewers and water pipes often come across specimens extremely interesting to a geologist. On Thursday some of the water works men digging at the corner of Charlotte and Duke streets found, about ten feet from the surface, embedded in a bank of soft clay, an oyster with the shells wide open. Mr. Murdoch has the curiosity in his office."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1890 St. John Exhibition.- The Prize List for the Natural History Department. - Economic Minerals and Ores of Canada. - Salt, fine or course - Diploma Ochres and other mineral paints, best collection of - Diploma Gypsum, best collection, crude and calcined, and raw plaster, ground - Diploma Marbles and Ornamental Stones (2x3 feet), best collection of - Diploma Clays and sands for bricks, pottery, moulding, and glass- making, collection of - Diploma Natural cements, best assortment of, for building purposes, exhibitors to be present with the judges to have tests made - Diploma Artificial cements, best assortment of, for building purposes, exhibitors to be present with the judges to have tests made - Diploma Lime - best exhibit - Diploma Asbestos and its manufactures, if exhibit is worthy - Diploma Mica, in mass and large sheets, labelled with locality where found - Diploma Iron ores, 6 varieties, not less than 3 pounds in weight each - Diploma Manganese ores, not less than 3 pounds in weight - Diploma Copper ores, large specimens, each not less than 3 pounds in weight - Diploma Gold and silver ores - Diploma Lead ores, large specimens, each not less than five pounds in weight - Diploma Plumbago and its manufactures, large specimens, each not less than 1 pound in weight - Diploma Coal, best exhibit - Diploma Granite, worked, best exhibit - Diploma Pottery, best exhibit - Diploma Bricks, best exhibit - Diploma Best collection of mineral and geological specimens, properly classified and described. 1st $10, 2nd $5. Best collection of mineral and geological specimens, as in above, by students under 18 years of age, 1st $5, 2nd Diploma Best archeaological collection, eligible, 1st $10, 2nd Diploma."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Weekly Record - Fri. Jan. 31, 1890 Edward Jack, Esq. of Fredericton, who spent somedays in Sussex inquiring into our mineral resources, has returned to Fredericton."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Jul. 11, 1890 Mr. R. Chalmers, of Ottawa, of the Dominion Geological survey and his assistants, Mr. Fred Wilson of St. John and Mr. John McDonald, of Brockville, Ont., are in Richibucto studying the surface geology of that section of Kent Co."

Daily Gleaner - Jun. 17, 1890 Currie's Mountain Sold. - Mr. John Black has bought from Mr. Wheeler, its former owner, for Mr. Augustus V. Marckwald, of the firm of Whitehouse & Co., bankers, New York, Currie's Mountain, situated in Douglas a few miles above the city. It is not known what Mr. Marckwald's purpose is, but there is a rumor that he has purchased it, believing that the mountain contains some valuable mineral deposits. The price paid is $600."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 4, 1890 Dr. Gesner. - A.J. Pineo, instructor in mineralogy in the summer school of science, is preparing an account of the late Dr. Abram Gesner, who practised here some 50 years ago. No doubt there are people in this vicinity still living who remember the doctor and know something of his work as a geologist and mineralogist. Mr. Pineo would be very glad to communicate with such people or with any one that can give any information desired. His address is

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 13, 1890 Mr. Edward Jack has great faith in the mineral advantages of New Brunswick. At a meeting of the board oftrade at St. John he suggested the establishment of smelting works in that city, and felt satisfied that charcoal iron could be manufactured in St. John at a cheap rate. It transpires, however, that the work can be done so much more cheaply in Nova Scotia that the persons with whom Mr. Jack is acting will erect their works in that province."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 10, 1890 The Surface Geology of New Brunswick. - The Gazette has on more than one occasion directed attention to the important work that was being done by the staff of the geological survey of Canada, in respect to the surface geology of New Brunswick. This work was commenced six years ago, and has been continued ever since under the direction of Mr. Robert Chalmers, a native of this province. The work of the survey consists of examining the superficial deposits in reference to their origin and distribution, more especially as to the nature of the soil. When the work is completed, and the maps are published they will show the character and value of every square mile of soil in the province, and also the character of the forest growth of the country. About a third of the province, comprising the counties of St. John, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Restigouche, Gloucester, and parts of Albert, Westmorland and Kent, have already been gone over and a portion of the results published. The results of the remaining part of the survey, so far as completed, will be made public some time during the next session of Parliament. The Gazette has already expressed the opinion that this work is as important asany in which any department of the government is engaged, and that the results are likely to be of incalculable value to the province of New Brunswick. It will probably be five or six years before the work is completed, at the present rate of progress, but it would be better to put a larger force on and complete it in less time. When the work is done we should for the first time have an official survey, of the most thorough character, of the soil of the entire area of the Province. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the value of such a record, but its value will be greatly lessened if the fullest publicity is not given to the maps and the descriptions which accompany them. The provincial government ought to publish and distribute as widely as possible a summary of the work that has already been done, as a guide to settlers and for the purpose of showing the value of our agricultural resources."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1890 Mr. Chalmers, geological surveyor, has passed through this section of the country."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 21, 1891 Natural History Society. - ... The geological committee recommended that interest in local geological work be revived either by means of a summer camp or some similar design. ..."

Moncton Daily Transcript - May 8, 1891 Mt. Allison ... Prof. W.W. Andrews..... The vast mineral resources of the Canadian Atlantic seaboard will yet be developed. And when this development takes place the capitalists who take these enterprises in hand will be forced to pass by young Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers and call in the graduates of the technical colleges of the United States, England and Germany, to act as engineers, chemists and managers. Is justice being done to our men when no place is provided where they may receive the necessary training?"

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - May 19, 1891 Geological Excursion. - This morning a large bus took a number of the university students, chiefly seniors, in charge of Prof. Bailey, on a geological excursion about six miles up the other side of the river. The buss started at ten o'clock and the party of young ladies and gentlemen looked as though they intended to have a

Evening Gazette - May 23, 1891 A Geological Survey. - Mr. McFarlane, of the Fredericton Gleaner staff came down from Fredericton today, and on Monday, will start from Moncton in the steamer Arbutus, with Professor Colwell and a number of college students, to make a geological survey of the Basin of Minas, N.S."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Weekly Record - Fri. Nov. 6, 1891 In our last issue we took occasion to speak of a mineralogical collection for the province. At the same time we advocated having a provincial assay office wheresamples might be tested at a moderate cost by those desirous of prospecting or opening up mineral deposits in the province. We since learn by the courtesy of a friend that Mr. Alfred A. McIntyre, F.C.S., analytical chemist of No. 9 Dock Street, St. John, was appointed provincial assayer about four months ago, and that the appointment was duly published in the Royal Gazette. As we had not seen the Gazette or missed seeing any mention of it in our exchanges if it appeared we were not aware of any such appointment. We are glad to know that such is the case and understand Mr. McIntyre is a very capable assayer and trust his services will be in constant demand. The mineralogical collection should be started at once. We might also say that we understand Mr. McIntyre has been selected by the committee of the university extension course to deliver the lectures on chemistry to be held in St. John during the coming winter."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 6, 1891 Messrs Chalmers and Wilson of the government theological survey, who have made Moncton their headquarters this summer, while surveying in different places in Westmorland and Albert, went north today for Harcourt where they will complete surveys begun last fall."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 9, 1891 A New Survey. - The Moncton Transcript says: Messrs. Chalmers and Wilson of the government theological survey, who have made Moncton their headquarters this summer, while surveying in different places in Westmorland and Albert, went north today for Harcourt where they will complete surveys begun last fall. Harcourt clergymen will doubtless profit by this timely warning."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Nov. 21, 1891 Messrs Chalmers and Wilson, of the Government geological survey, who have had their headquarters at Moncton all summer, have finished work for the year. This morning Mr. Chalmers went north to Belledune where his family is, and Mr. Wilson went to his home in St. John."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 27, 1891 Geological Survey. - Messrs. R. Chalmers and W.J. Wilson of the geological survey were in Sackville lastweek working up material for charts of the surface geology of that part of Westmorland county. The maps are expected to be published in a few months."

Moncton Daily Times - Nov. 27, 1891 Geological Survey. - Messrs. R. Chalmers and W.J. Wilson of the Geological survey were in Sackville lastweek working up material for charts of the surface geology of this part of the country. The maps are expected to be published in a few months."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 9, 1891 Surface Geology of St. John, etc. - The Baron de Geer of Stockholm, a member of the Swedish geological survey, has for the past week been examining some points of interest in the surface geology of St. John and vicinity. He is especially interested in tracing out the upper limit of the Pleistocene submergence of the neighborhood, and has made examination of the region about Mount Prospect on the Black River, where an oldshore line is traceable. He intends visiting other parts of Canada, and left yesterday morning for Digby. In a few days he is to reach Amherst, where, in company with Robert Chalmers of the Canadian geological survey, he proposes to examine the excavations at the west end of the ship railway, where there are traces of an old forest bed. Afterwards they expect to visit the Bay Chaleur region and trace out the old pleistocene shore lines exposed there. Mr. Chalmers, who has been assisting Baron de Geer in his researches here, showed some years ago in his geological survey reports that evidence existed of a submergence of some two hundred feet in the post tertiary period, and Baron de Geer who has made a special study of these matters in his own country, finds on examination that Mr. Chalmer's conclusions are correct. On the baron's return he expects to publish the results of his researches."

Evening Gazette - Oct. 9, 1891 The Baron De Geer of Stockholm, a member of the Swedish geological survey has for the past week been examining some points of interest in the surface geology of St. John and vicinity. He is especially interested in tracing out the upper limit of the Pleistocene submergence of the neighborhood, and has made examination of the region about Mount Prospect on the Black River, where an old shore line is traceable."

S.J. Globe - Oct. 10, 1891 Mr. W.J. Wilson, second master of the Leinster street school, has received an appointment on the geological survey, and will remove at once to Ottawa, there to reside. The city loses an excellent teacher by Mr. Wilson's removal."

Daily Times - Oct. 22, 1891 Geological Discoveries. - Amherst, Oct. 20. - Mr. Chalmers, of the geological survey of Ottawa, his assistant, Mr. Wilson, of St. John, and Baron deGeer, state geologist of Sweden, accompanied by Mr. E.J. Lay of Amherst, spent last Friday afternoon at the Fort Lawrence terminus of the Chignecto ship railway examining the deposits laid bare by the excavations for the dock. The deposits were found to be made up of (1) marsh mud, (2) peat, (3) bed of sunken forest, (4) stratified sand and gravel, (5) boulder clay. The baron measured the depth of the sunken forest and found that while at the west end it was 30 feet below high water mark, at the east end it was only four or five feet. Mr. Wilson found among the deposits a new shell, while a specimen each of macema and rhissoa minutia were found in abundance in the deposits above the forest. The baron is seeking for evidence of glaciation, raised beaches, etc."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Oct. 22, 1891 Geologists in Moncton.- On Saturday last there arrived in Moncton from Amherst Mr. Chalmers, of the geological survey, Ottawa; his assistant, Mr. Wilson, of St. John, and Baron de Geer, state geologist of Sweden. Accompanied by Mr. E.J. Lay of Amherst, these gentlemen had made a survey of the Chignecto Marine Railway and examined deposits laid bare by dock excavation."

S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 23, 1891 and Daily Telegraph - Oct. 21, 1891 Geologists at The Ship Railway. - On Friday last Mr. Chalmers of the geological survey, Ottawa; hisassistant, Mr. Wilson of St. John, and Baron de Geer, state geologist of Sweden, accompanied by E.J. Lay, visited the Fort Lawrence terminus of the Chignecto marine railway and examined the deposits laid bare by the excavations for the dock. The deposits were found to be made of: First, marsh mud; second, peat; third, bed of sunken forest; fourth, stratified sand and gravel; fifth, boulder clay. The baron measured the depth of the sunken forest, and found that at the west end of the dock it was 30 feet below high water mark, while at the east end it was only about four or five feet below. Mr. Wilson found in the deposit a new shell, while a species each of macema and rhissoa minutiae were found in abundance above the deposit of the sunken forest. - [Amherst Sentinel."

Evening Gazette - Apr. 22, 1892 Dr. S.T. Gove estimates from observations he has made that the warring of elements during the last thousand years has worn seven inches off the crown of Chamcook mountain. It is painful to contemplate that if any of us should happen to be around St. Andrews one million years from hence, Chamcook, as a mountain, would not be in it. - St. Andrews Beacon."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 25, 1892 Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological survey,Ottawa, is at the Dufferin."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 25, 1892 St. George. - Through the kindness of Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological department, Ottawa, the highschool has been presented with fine collection of minerals."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 29, 1892 Geological Department Changes. - In accordance with the provisions of the act respecting the geological survey passed in the session of 1890, an order-in-council has been passed confirming Mr. Alfred Richard CecilSelwyn, C.M.G., in the position of deputy head and director of the dominion geological survey department at a salary of $4,000 per year. The staff under Mr. Selwyn, in view of their appointment as technical officers, cease to hold rank in the civil service as clerks, first, second or third, as the case may be. Scott Barlow, first- class clerk in the geological survey department, has been promoted to be chief clerk and geographer at a salary of $1,800 per year. Henry P. Brumell is promoted to be a clerk of the second class at the minimum salary of that class, viz., $1,100 per annum."

Richibucto Review - Jul. 14, 1892 Concerning the World's Fair, Chicago. - Editor of the Review. - Sir, - Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns to say, that having been appointed as agent for New Brunswick in connection with the working up of exhibits at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, it will afford me much pleasure, to furnish all intending exhibitors with blank forms of application and such other information as I can in connection with the same. I shall visit the various sections of the province at as early a date as practicable and trust that there may be a well-defined effort to make as good a showing as possible of the resources as the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and P.E. Island are moving actively in the matter. The space at command of the executive commissioners for Canada is limited, and it would be well for intending exhibitors to make application at an early date, so that the allotment of space can be definitely arranged. The Dominion government will pay the transportation charges on all exhibits, going and returning, and the placing of articles sent. The reception of articles at the exposition buildings will commence on the first of Nov. next, so that it will be seen that prompt and energetic action is necessary, to insure the success of New Brunswick's exhibit. I am sir, yours truly, E.A. Charters, agent for N.B. Sussex, N.B. July 11, '92."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 2, 1892 Local geologists will find something to interest them in the excavating now going on for the foundation of MacAuley Bros. new King street building. Pockets of gravel have been discovered among the slate rock, also petrified coal black oysters and a good specimen of iron pyrites."

Evening Gazette - Jun. 17, 1892 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1892 The Geological Survey. - Mr. Chalmers, of the government geological survey, is working about the North Shore this summer mapping out the surface geology of the places through which there are no roads. Mr. Wilson, of the survey, left yesterday for Amherst, where with an assistant he will spend the summer completing the surface geology maps of Cumberland and Westmorland counties."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 3, 1892 University Extension Course. - The lecture on geology last evening by Mr. G.F. Matthew was given to an account of the Devonian and carboniferous ages, and was prefaced by an outline of the classification of plants found on the earth at the present day. Of those thatexisted now, only certain types had appeared in the early times. The chief among these were representations of the club mosses, ferns, pines and horsetails. Some other striking types as the sigillaria and the cordaites were described. Besides this outline of plants, a sketch was given of the principal divisions of the fishes, of which all but the telcosts or cycloids (bony scaled fishes) were found in carboniferous and Devonian times. The coal measures were the most remarkable features of the carboniferous deposits in this country, and the Devonian is remarkable for its gigantic placid fishes, though in that neighborhood it was not the fishes that made it remarkable, but the plants, of which many perfect specimens were found near St. John. The carboniferous was remarkable for large numbers of fishes with rhombic long scales. With the close of Cambrian time he passed to a new order of things, when reptiles, etc., were found, and the plants began to resemble more nearly those of modern times."

Evening Gazette - Mar. 9, 1892 This Evening. - The sixth lecture of the course in geology will begin at the Natural History society rooms this evening at eight o'clock; subject, History of the Secondary and Tertiary Ages of Geology."

Moncton Transcript - May 17, 1892 District Geology. - The Dominion Geological Survey Report this year states that the land at present was once 235 feet lower than at present, and that the Bay of Fundy and Straits of Northumberland were connected even up to this point. The report also refers with approval to the tiding of the Tantramar and other marshes as a means of restoring them to their original fertility. Reference is also made to the big manganese deposits of Albert County."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 23, 1892 The Geological Survey. - W. Wilson, who, last year, resigned his position as a teacher in the St. John schools to take a place on the staff of the geological survey, has been in town the last three or four days. He finds work at Ottawa quite congenial. Mr. Chalmers and he have completed the maps and detailed report of lastyear's operations in this province. Mr. Wilson has spent much of his time after hours in the museum of the survey. During his stay in St. John he has been getting together some specimens from local sources to make good deficiencies in the collection at Ottawa, or to replace less perfect specimens. He and Mr. Chalmers are to work together in this province as usual. This season's survey will begin in the Miramichi district. Mr. Chalmers is already on the North Shore. Mr. Wilson

S.J. Daily Sun - May 24, 1892 Sussex. - The Sussex grammar school has been the recipient of a handsome collection of minerals from the geological department at Ottawa, procured for them through the efforts of E.A. Charters of this place. There are one hundred samples all catalogued, and they will no doubt prove of much service to the scholars."

S.J. Daily Sun - May 20, 1893 and Evening Gazette - May 20, 1893 The Geological Survey. - Wm. Wilson of thegeological survey staff, came to St. John yesterday. His working companion, Mr. Chalmers, is at Belledune. They will meet early next week and proceed to the first part of the coming season's work in the northern part of Prince Edward Island. Later in the season Messrs. Chalmers and Wilson will be at work in the central counties of New Brunswick."

Evening Gazette - May 22, 1893 Dr. Bailey of the Provincial University, and Dr. McKay, superintendant of education of Nova Scotia, were in the city and left last night for Ottawa with Mr. G.F. Matthew and Mr. G.U. Hay, to attend the annual meeting of the Royal Society. Mr. Hay attends as the representative of the Natural History Society."

N.B. Reporter - May 24, 1894 Messrs. W. McInnis and R. Chalmers, of the Dominion Geological Survey, will soon resume their field work in this Province again. The survey will be under the direction of Dr. Bailey, of the University."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 5, 1894 Not Fossil Fish. - Some weeks ago the Sun published an item stating that a fossil fish had been dug up by a man who was excavating a cellar at Hopewell Hill, Albert Co. This fossil has been presented to the Natural History society, and examination by one of the geological committee reveals the fact that it is the fossil root of a tree known to science as stigmaria ficoides. These trees flourished in the carboniferous age and were spread from Newfoundland to Alabama and from theAtlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains, thus showing a uniformity of climate unknown in modern times. They were cone-bearing trees of a low type, and grew to a height of 20 or 30 feet. They grew in swamps and the roots seemed to have spread out under the ponds and lagoons. Associated with them were Calamites Sigillaria, Ferns and Lepidodendra, the latter probably the most beautiful trees of that period. The Stigmaria ficoides flourished all through the central area of New Brunswick, but elevation of the land and climatal changes of succeeding ages swept it away, and its place was taken by new forms suited to the new conditions."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Daily Sun - Nov. 14, 1894 The Natural History Society. - George F. Matthew Talks About the Outlets of the River St. John. - The rooms of the Natural History society were crowded totheir utmost capacity last night, to hear Geo. F. Matthew talk about the outlet of the River St. John. On the walls of the room were hung colored sketches of the topography of the region about St. John as it appeared from Huronian to post-Pleiocene times. In introducing his subject, Mr. Matthew said that no river on the Atlantic seaboard had the peculiarities which gave such special interest to the St. John. It is difficult to find a river 440 miles long and only 400 feet wide at its mouth, or with the peculiar tidal rapids which gave such constant variety to the outlet of this river. The history of the valleys which give passage to the St. John near its mouth goes back to the remotest period of geological history, and almost to the dawn of life upon the earth. At the close of the Huronian age only the simplest organisms existed, such as protozoa, seaweeds and marine worms. This age was one of great physical disturbance in this province. The solid crust of the earth was broken and vast quantities of lava were poured forth. At New River, in Charlotte Co., these lava beds are 10,000 feet thick. The Kingston range of hills, extending from Beaver Harbour to Norton, was thrown up at this time, and is only a few miles wide. This shows that there were profound faults along each side of this range, with probably a sinking area between, into which and on which the lava streams were poured. The faults were the initial lines of valleys which continue to exist to the present day. In the Cambrian age all the volcanoes had died out, the sea covered all the region near the city save a few projecting hills, and on the lava beds was spread the sand and mud containing the shells and molluscs and tests of trilobites. This deposit attained a thickness of 4,000 feet, and in time a resistless pressure from the south doubled it over on itself. This overfold revealed a great fault within the city limits, running along the marsh and valley, the upper part of the harbor, from Mill street, past the Straight shore and the Lunatic

Asylum and beyond. After sketching the changes which took place in Devonian and carboniferous times, Mr. Matthew stated that at the close of the Paleozoic ages there was no St. John river. The next grand division of time includes the Mesozoic ages, and, so far as the St. John is concerned, is a total blank, as no vestige remains to tell of what took place; but some time in this period the St. John river began. Walcott has estimated this period of time at ten millions of year, but the record here is a complete blank. Probably it was a time of elevation, when the rivers cut deep valleys and the edge of the ocean was off towards Nantucket and Sable Islands. In the glacial period many changes took place, and channels of many river were turned from their former beds. Such was the case with the St. John, both at Grand Falls and at its present outlet. The conformation of the land between South Bay and Pisarinco renders it highly probable that this was the course by which the river entered the sea before the glacial period. A later outlet, now closed, existed at Drury's Cove. At the head of the cove is a low pass. Only 15 feet above high water mark, connecting with a long, narrow valley called the Marsh, ending in Courtenay Bay. In concluding, Mr. Matthew said that the matter might be stated thus: 1st. The St. John river is built up of three river systems, once independent of each other. 2nd. That the river has availed itself of several very ancient valleys for its present outlet. 3rd. That the pre-glacial discharge was by a buried valley on the line of South Bay and Pisarinco Cove. 4th. That there was a post-glacial subsidiary outlet by way of Drury's Cove and the marsh to Courtenay Bay. After a number of questions had been put and answered the meeting adjourned."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 19, 1894 Albert Co. - Hopewell Hill, Sept. 17. - A very fine specimen of fossil fish was found one day recently by Chesley Smith of this place, while he was digging in his cellar. The fossil shows a section of the fish about a foot in length, very plainly marked, the size of the vertebrae indicating that the fish had been of considerable proportions. Local ichthyologists favor the idea that it may have been a shark."

N.B. Reporter - Apr. 3, 1895 Dr. Bailey, University N.B., lectured before the St. John Natural History Society last evening on A visit to the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania ."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1895 Alma, April 6. - The day school here has just received a cabinet of minerals and rocks, presented bythe geological survey department, Ottawa. The collection consists of one hundred and thirty-five excellent specimens, all Canadian."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Sun - Apr. 8, 1895 The Great Post-Glacial Lake of New Brunswick. - In the account published of the proceedings of the Natural History society on Tuesday night, 2nd inst. A slight reference was made to the statement of Robert Chalmers in regard to a post-glacial lake, traces of which he had lately discovered. In his paper Mr. Chalmers speaks as follows: The barriers of boulder clay and marine deposits which existed around the mouth of the St. John at this period (the post glacial), held in a great fresh water lake, extending along the valley of the St. John as far up as Keswick river and beyond it, of which Grand Lake and Washedemoak lakes, Belleisle bay, etc., are remnants. As this was a new proposition and some members of the society were anxious to have further information in regard to it, Mr. Chalmers was written to and kindly forwarded some additional remarks, together with a map showing the boundaries of the lake so far as traced. Mr. Chalmers writes as follows: It was only the St. John where it crosses the carboniferous area, and in the lake region and at Sussex Vale, that we were really able to locate it. In the area where the lacustrine shore lines were located, they occur only as detached terraces, ridges and mounds of gravel, and seem similar to formations now in process of development at Douglas Harbour, the Keyhole, Sypher's Cove, etc., on the west side of Grand Lake. The intervals between these detached terraces and mounds are usually without traces of shore lines, but from their nearly uniform height (80 to 100 feet) above the present level of the St. John in tidal waters, it was inferred that they represent a high water mark. And as no marine deposits have been found above the head of Long Reach, we naturally attributed these to the action of a former lake at that level. At first we thought this lake might have been confined to the central carboniferous basin; but the occurrence of apparently similar deposits at a few points around Sussex Vale and in the valley of Studholm's Millstream, led us to conclude that these valleys were also embraced in this lacustrine area. As the sea occupied the Kennebecasis and Belleisle valleys at a previous date, however, and left terraces along their sides, it is very difficult, perhaps impossible in some cases, to differentiate the marine from the lacustrine deposits there, and it will require a good deal of time and care to work out the details. Farther, as there are a number of facts which go to show that the ridges of crystalline rocks underwent greater changes of level than the apparently stable carboniferous basin, with probably some deformation or warping, the correlation of shore lines within the area of pre-carboniferous rocks becomes an exceedingly complex question. Mr. Chalmers also stated that these investigations would be continued in the field, with a view to procuring further data. Prof. L.W. Bailey, in referring to the 'lake', drew attention to the great expanse of water which is found in the central basin during freshet time. High freshets even now join Grand, Maquapit, Otnabog and other sheets of water into one great lake-like region. No doubt in the Champlain period, a time flooded river valleys, numerous lake-like areas existed, and may have formed such deposits as those referred to by Mr. Chalmers. He thought, however, that further evidence would be needed to show that those lake- like areas were connected as parts of one great lake. Prof. Bailey referred to a paper read by W.T.L. Reed before the society in 1884, in which Mr. Reed put forth a theory in regard to this great Acadian lake, which he estimated had occupied an area of 300 square miles. It is hoped that the geologists of the province will give the matter

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 6, 1895 Hopewell Hill, Feb. 26. - A.C.M. Lawson, of the superior school at the Hill, has received from the geological survey department, Ottawa, a handsome and complete cabinet of Canadian mineralogical specimens, which will prove a most valuable acquisition to the school equipment. The cabinet contains 135 specimens, comprising all the minerals of Canada, and is splendidly arranged in compartments, with an accompanying catalogue containing the name and description of the specimens and where they are found. The cabinet is the property of the school."

Daily Sun - May 8, 1895 Natural History Society. - ... The paper of the evening, on The Volcanic Rocks of the Maritime Provinces, By W.D. Matthew, was then read for the author by the president [Geo. F. Matthew]. In the introduction it was stated that the maritime provinces was a good field in which to study the volcanic rocks of the Atlantic coast, because they occur in great abundance, have been recognized as such for many years, are very little altered, and in most cases their age is well known. The general geologic structure of New Brunswick was then explained in brief as consisting of three areas of very different geologic features. In the south a rugged, hilly region of complicated geology, consisting of ridges of metamorphic rocks; to the north of this lies a triangular area of Carboniferous rocks, flat-lying, seldom over 30 feet high, fronting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; northwest of this lies the great Silurian area, mostly high, rolling country, underlain by slates. The formations represented range from Precambrian to Triassic. As early as 1838 Dr. Gesner recognized masses of volcanic rocks in this province, but erred in supposing them to be of recent origin. From the Precambrian down to the Triassic age New Brunswick must have been the seat of great, though intermittent, volcanic activity. Rocks known to be eruptive cover a considerable part of the province, and their thickness is locally enormous. The oldest rocks in the province are the gneisses and limestones forming the Laurentian. Over the Laurentian are great beds composed of volcanic rocks, now generally known as Huronian. These form most of the southern hills. That those rocks are truly volcanic Mr. Matthew has proved by a microscopic study of their structure. In the Carboniferous and Permian periods there is no trace of any volcanic activity, but the small areas of Triassic rocks occurring in New Brunswick have heavy trap dykes, and about half of Grand Manan is composed of Triassic trap. The periods of volcanic activity in New Brunswick are as follows: 1. Huronian - Southern New Brunswick and the northern watershed. 2. Silurian and early Devonian - Passamaquoddy Bay, Baie Verte, etc. 3. Sub-carboniferous - Borders of the central plain, Grand Lake, Blue Mountains of the Tobique. 4. Triassic - Quaco and Grand Manan. In Nova Scotia, the periods were about the same. Prince Edward Island affords no traces of volcanic rocks. In concluding Mr. Matthew described the granite of this province, and alluded to the great field there is in this province for the petrographic study of igneous rocks. Mr. Matthew received a hearty vote of thanks."

Gazette - May 8, 1895 The Natural History Society. - ..... The paper of the evening was by W.D. Matthew, and was entitled The Volcanic Rocks of the Maritime Provinces."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Sun - Aug. 1, 1896 Surface Geology of New Brunswick. - The geology survey of Canada has lately issued a report on the surface geology of eastern New Brunswick that is more than common interest. The report is the work of Robert Chalmers, a zealous worker in the Natural History society before he joined the survey. The report makes a book of 149 pages, has two maps and three plates. Some space is given to an account of the Bay of Fundy, its origin and its remarkable tides. Many things have been written about the tides of the bay, but Mr. Chalmers gives the best explanation of the phenomena that has yet appeared. The greatest tidal oscillation in any part occurs at Noel river in Cobequid bay, when at spring tides the rise is 53 feet. The bulk of the report is devoted to the facial geology of the district, and is full of interest for students of that science. The local glaciers which existed in this province during the closing part of the ice age are described, and a map shows their extent and direction of their flow. It is interesting to note that the most remarkable of these glaciers seems to have existed right here at the mouth of the St. John river. An interesting chapter is devoted to the salt marshes at the head of the bay. The closing chapter is devoted to the economic minerals."

N.B. Reporter - May 6, 1896 Prof. L.W. Bailey. - His Eminent Service To Science Recognized By Dalhousie College. - Among the scholars who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the recent convocation of Dalhousie was Dr. L.W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick. In presenting for that honor Prof. MacGregor said:- I am instructed to present to you for the honorary degree of LL. D., Professor Loring Woart Bailey, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of New Brunswick, upon whom the senate wish to confer this degree in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered in the department of Geology and Natural History, especially in the Geology and Natural History of the maritime provinces. Professor Bailey's published contributions to knowledge in this department number upwards of 35 and it would be impossible therefore to mention them in detail. I may refer, however, to his Report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, his Observations on the geology of Southern New Brunswick, the Remarks on the age and relations of the metamorphic rocks in New Brunswick, prepared in collaboration with Mr. G.F. Matthews; his Report of explorations and surveys in portions of York and Carleton counties, New Brunswick, and his papers On geological contacts and ancient evasion in southern and central New Brunswick,' On the Silurian system of northern Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec, On the physiography and geology of Aroostook county, Maine, and On the surface geology of southwestern Nova Scotia. These papers I mention not as being his best, but in order to show in so far as mere tables can show, the extent of the scientific work, which, notwithstanding the arduous duties of the chair which he fills with great ability in the University of New Brunswick, he has been able to accomplish, I ask you, sir in the name of the senate to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Prof. Bailey."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 13, 1897 and St. Croix Courier - Aug. 19, 1897 Prof. Bailey of Fredericton, says the Beacon, ison Deer Island seeking geological specimens for the provincial government. He has recently returned from a very pleasant trip to Grand Manan."

Gazette - Jan. 26, 1897 Natural History Society. - Dr. Geo. F. Matthew will deliver the second lecture of his elementary course this evening. Subject - Geology from a railway train."

Gazette - May 5, 1897 Natural History Society. - ... Dr. Geo. F. Matthew read a paper entitled A New Paleozoic Insect... The following additions to the museum were made. Miss Foulis silver medal, medallion, and snuff-box presented to Robert Foulis by Earl of Chatham in 1779..."

N.B. Reporter - Nov. 24, 1897 The Globe. - Dr. Bailey unfolded some of the geological mysteries of the earth's surface before the members of the Natural History Society last evening in the High School Building."

Gazette - Sep. 9, 1897 Eminent Geologists. - Dr. L.W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick was in Woodstock on Monday to meet Prof. Williams of Yale University who is conducting a geological survey of Maine on behalf of the U.S. Government to report on the economical uses that are being made of such minerals as are found in New Brunswick."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 23, 1897 W.M. Veazey, principal of the Maugerville superior school, has just received from the geological survey at Ottawa, through the offices of Hon. A.G. Blair, Sunbury's representative in parliament, a handsome set of Canadian mineral specimens for use in the school taught by him."

S.J. Globe - Aug. 6, 1898 Mr. W.J. Wilson, of the geological survey staff, Ottawa, arrived this afternoon to assist in the geological survey in field work and will be absent two months. Mr. Wilson will be remembered as a former member of the teaching staff of the High school in this city, and also when resident here as an active member of the Natural History

S.J. Globe - Aug. 19, 1898 Prof. Bailey and son, of Fredericton, started from Newcastle on Monday morning for the Northwest Miramichi on a geologic survey."
Dorchester Spectator Feb. 26, 1898 Mineral cabinet donated to Dorchester school...."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 19, 1898 Harvey Station. - Mr. R. Chalmers, of Ottawa, a government surveyor, has been here for a few days past, making a survey of the country in this vicinity."

Carleton Sentenil - Jun. 18, 1898 W.F. Best, for many years official analyst in St. John, has resigned his position to accept a situation as chemist with a syndicate having headquarters at Dawson City."

Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 22, 1898 Going to Klondyke. - W.F. Best, the well known analytical chemist of St. John, has gone to Boston where he will meet a company by whom he has been engaged for a year, and will proceed to the Yukon country in their interests.- Ex. Mr. Best will be remembered as giving evidence in the Canovan murder trial."

Weekly Record Fri., May 13, 1898 Minerals to Kings County Natural History Society....."

Daily Sun - Oct. 17, 1898 Geological. - The Work Messrs. Chalmers and Wilson Have Been Doing in New Brunswick. - Robert Chalmers and W.J. Wilson of the geological survey ofCanada were in the city over Sunday, some little work in the neighborhood of Rothesay having demanded their attention. They have now about completed the survey work they had on hand for this season, which was connected with the surface geology of York and Carleton counties. The hill features in this district have been surveyed and marked, the forest delineated, the rods measured, and the levels taken. Mr. Wilson leaves this morning for his former home in Petersville, and in a few days will close up his part of the work and return to Ottawa. Mr. Chalmers will proceed to Belledune, where his family have spent the summer, and go thence to headquarters."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 13, 1898 Exhibition. - ...The Natural History Society shows a fine collection of minerals....."

S.J. Globe - Sep. 16, 1898 Exhibition. - ...The Natural History Society Exhibit: .... In two handsome cases the society exhibits a fine collection of minerals, ores and building stones....."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph - Aug. 30, 1899 A Mineral Map of New Brunswick. - The director of the geological survey department, Dr. Dawson, at Ottawa, has just had completed a map of New Brunswick on a scale of 10 statute mile to the inch, in which are embodied the principal mineral occurrences in this province. This map will be welcome by all who are interested in the development of the natural resources of this province. Coal, iron, manganese, antimony, copper, nickel, gypsum, Albertite, limestone, peat, petroleum, mineral paints, salt and other mineral springs, argentiferous galena, granite, grindstones, &c., &c. products of the earth's crust of economic value to man. This map, together with the accompanying report prepared by Dr. L.W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick from records in the geological department, can be obtained from that office for a nominal sum."

Daily Sun - Feb. 1, 1899 Last night Dr. G.F. Matthew gave a lecture at the Natural History rooms on Heat as a Factor in Geology. The action of the sun as the primary sources of heat was described. Volcanic action was spoken of at length, and in this connection a large drawing was exhibited showing the structure, size and height of Chamcook Mountain when it was an active volcano in Silurian times. The lecture was illustrated by numerous maps and specimens."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 7, 1899 A mineral map of the province has just been completed by the Geological survey department at Ottawa. For a nominal sum, a copy of the map may be obtained on application to the department."

Gazette - Sep. 29, 1899 Geological Survey. - R. Chalmers of the Geological Survey staff Ottawa is at the Royal. He has been in the province some little time visiting many points in connection with the Geological Survey work."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 23, 1900 Geo. F. Matthew, D.Sc., will deliver a lecture on The Brachiopods or Lamp Shells at the Natural History Society's rooms this evening."

Daily Sun - Jan. 24, 1900 Natural History Society. - At the Natural History Society last evening, Dr. Geo. F. Matthew delivered avery interesting lecture on the Brachiopodia, giving a detailed description of the neutremata, atremata, protremata and teleoremata. The speaker described the great importance of these animals to the geologist, as on account of their possessing a hard shell their fossil remains present well defined outlines of their original forms. The lecture, which was extremely instructive, was illustrated by numerous drawings and fossil and other specimens."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - Jul. 19, 1900....... Speaking of such things, the Geological Survey made an excellent purchase when it obtained from W.J. Wilson, formerly of St. John, a collection made by him before he came here of fossils from the Fern Ledges at the Bay Shore. Dr. Ami made the selection from the assortment brought up by Mr. Wilson. From what was left Mr. Wilson has furnished to a university in Illinois a valuable collection, and this year he has made up two sets, one for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and one for the Kensington collection of the British Museum. We may suppose that the institutions at London and Washington got value for the respectable price they paid for their collection, but the selections made by Dr. Ami for the museum here must be a good deal better than either of the others. S.D.S."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 20, 1900 and Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 20, 1900 Prof. Bailey of the U.N.B. is working in this county on a geological survey. At present he has his headquarters at the Aberdeen. He expects to be in the neighborhood

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 15, 1901 W.J. Wilson, formerly principal of the Leinster Street school, St. John, has secured a permanent positionon the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, with an increase of salary. The Review congratulates Mr. Wilson on his deserved promotion. - Educational Review."

St. John Star - Jul. 8, 1901 Dr. G.F. Matthew left on Saturday for a two week's trip in Cape Breton, where he will study the geologic formations. He was accompanied by Miss Bessie Matthew."

St. John Star - Mar. 6, 1901 Dr. Robert Bell succeeds the late Dr. Dawson as director of the Canadian Geological Survey. He is a native of Toronto, and a son of the late Rev. Andrew Bell. He is a geologist of high repute."

St. Andrews Beacon - Mar. 7, 1901 Dr. G.M. Dawson, director of the geological survey of Canada, and one of the ablest scientists of the Dominion, died at Ottawa on Saturday night of capillary bronchitis, aged 51 years."

Weekly Record - Fri., May 10, 1901 Work upon the Canadian Geographical Survey will be actively prosecuted in the Maritime Provinces duringthe coming summer. Professor Bailey will continue his work in the southwest portion of New Brunswick; Dr. Hugh Fletcher, with Mr. McLeod and A. McKinnon, will be engaged in Annapolis, Kings and Cumberland counties, N.S.; Dr. G.F. Matthews will collect fossils at Bras d'Or, while E.R. Faribault will survey in Halifax, Lunenberg and

S.J. Star - Apr. 1, 1902At Grand Falls. - Amazing Phenomenon. - The Cataract Moves 100 Feet Downstream. - (Special to the Star). - Grand Falls, April 1. - The people of this locality were astonished this morning to find that during the night the face of the cataract of Grand Falls had been moved about 100 feet down stream. The only theory that can be advanced to account for this remarkable occurrence is that the rock forming the falls had never been part of the adjoining strata, but a detached boulder of gigantic size wedged in there during some tremendous convulsion of nature in ages long past; and that it has been gradually loosening and was last night forced by the tremendous pressure of the ice and logs a hundred feet farther down the gorge. Thousands of people are hurrying to the place from all the country round about, and further developments are awaited with great anxiety. The curtain of the new cataract forms a rainbow of marvellous beauty and brilliancy, the changing colors producing an effect such as no one who beholds it has ever before witnessed. Grand Falls will hereafter rank as one of the great wonders of the continent. Already the people are speculating upon the probable great influx of sight- seers, and it is probable a monster hotel will be erected close to the cataract. [As this is the first of April the Star has great pleasure in printing the above despatch]."

S.J. Star - Dec. 3, 1902 Natural History Society. - The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick was held last evening, the president, Senator Ellis, in the chair, Mrs. deB. Carritte and Miss Alice Rising were elected associate members, and a number of donations consisting of periodicals and reports made to the society's library. Prof. L.W. Bailey, the lecturer of the evening, was introduced by President Ellis in a few appropriate remarks. Dr. Bailey's subject was the Tobique River and its Geology, a subject with which he has closely identified himself since his first visit to that region over forty years ago. Last evening he gave the results of his explorations of the past summer in company with Prof. Johnson of the chemical department of the geological survey. Dr. Bailey said that these results would make necessary a revision of the geology of these northern highlands. It has been supposed that they were pre- Cambrian, but accident has revealed their true origin; for he came upon conglomerates and sandstones underlying the felsites in ravines at the base of Mt. Teneriffe, and further search revealed the same formation in other hills. ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., Jun. 6, 1902 The recent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies has called attention to the fact that there is an extinct volcano in this province. Prof. Bailey of Frederictonsays: To state that within sight of the spire of our city churches are the remains of an old volcano, and that in some far off period of the past that volcano was pouring out its molten floods not into the valley of the St. John but into an inland sea which then included not only that valley but most of the interior of the province, usually awakens a smile of incredulity, but if one takes the trouble to spend a day around Currie Mountain, to note now some of the rock composing the latter has the same composition and the same columnar structure as that of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway, while other portions are hardly distinguishable from the cinders of our grate or the slags of our furnace, they will not be long, I think, in admitting that the assertion is not without foundation."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

St. Andrews Beacon - Aug. 6, 1903 Charlotte County Minerals. - Dr. Robert W. Ellis of the Geological Survey, is in the city today, returning from Charlotte county, where he has been investigating the general structure of the mineral deposit there. Dr.Ellis has spent the last six or seven weeks in this work and says he found the formations very interesting and of considerable value. He prefers making his report to the department before talking more particularly on the prospects. -

Woodstock Dispatch - Jun. 15, 1904 Prof. L.W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick and his son, H.B. Bailey who are conducting a government geological survey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Bedell. They left on Monday for

Evening Times - Nov. 11, 1904 An Ottawa despatch says:- 'Members of the geographical survey were sorry to learn that the great collection of Canadian fossil remains of New Brunswick owned by Dr. George F. Matthew, and bought by William MacKenzie, had gone to the museum of Toronto University. The fact that the collection could be procured was brought to the attention of the survey, but action was not taken soon enough. The collection at the survey, although very comprehensive, needed the collection of Dr. Matthew to make it complete.'"

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 29, 1905 A survey party from Ottawa is locating the geological boundary between Charlotte and St. John counties down in Clarendon. A geological survey party, in charge of R.A.A. Johnson, went into camp near Moore's Mills yesterday and will spend some time investigating the possibilities of mineral deposits in that section."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 15, 1906 A Talk on Grand Manan. - (Sun). - ..... Thegeological stratum of the island was shown in a report which was stated had been very kindly furnished by D.I.W. McLaughlin, who lives on the island, and whose family have for three generations served well its interests and exerted a most beneficent influence. From the report it seems that the island is in great part of volcanic origin, and in the trap rocks many valuable minerals, notably copper, iron, baryta, etc. are found. There was a company once formed, which commencedmining operations there and found most encouraging prospects, but for some reason the work was discontinued but it is certain the soil of the island covers a stratum of copper which only needs a little enterprise to develop."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 22, 1906 Volcano in Charlotte. - Chamcook Mountain Made Great Noise and Sent Forth Smoke. -Bit It All Happened Nearly a Century Ago and the Hill Has Since Behaved Quite Decently. - In his interesting weekly review of old times in New Brunswick, published in the St. John Globe, Clarence Ward has the following concerning our own staid old Chamcook Mountain: 'If memory serves me, in one of Professor Ganong's papers he writes that in the northern part of the province there is a high hill on one portion of which the snow never lies, even in the severest winter weather. Whether from internal heat or other natural causes, the reason of the phenomenon is not known. In the paper of May 19, 1828, is an account of an apparently incipient volcanic eruption on Chamcook Mountain, in Charlotte county. The opinions of the observers are divided as to its nature, some not favoring the volcanic theory: St. Andrews, May 3, 1828. - Volcanic Eruption. - The following is a statement of what gave cause to the report of a volcanic eruption on Chamcook, (or perhaps commonly called Greenlaw's) mountain, in this vicinity on the 20th April. About 10 o'clock on that day, Dr. DeWolf, of this place was near the barn of Mr. D. Smith, when suddenly he heard a violent and alarming noise, like that of an earthquake, but not accompanied with any tremulation of the earth, and immediately afterwards a large quantity of smoke (but he could perceive no flame) was emitted from the mountain - probably half way up - and ascending about thirty feet, as Mrs. Smith, the wife of D. Smith, who was not at home, states, above the trees; Dr. DeWolf thinks scarcely so high, and this was repeated, at short intervals, three times. They were both much alarmed, and did not think it prudent to go towards the spot from whence the smoke ascended. But since that time a party of gentlemen from St. Andrews have explored the mountain, but could find no trace to cause the belief that it was a volcanic eruption; but so strong is the impression on Dr. DeWolf's mind that his opinion is unalterably fixed that it was so. The day was calm and cloudless. Our own opinion is that it was a whirlwind - and in this belief we are strengthened from the circumstances that on the same day, and near the same hour, about five hundred weight of paper which was drying at the Chamcook mills was carried into the air by a whirlwind and dispersed in all directions; some of it fell on the top of the mountain. It may be proper to add that in February last Solomon Brown, his wife and George Greenlaw, neighbors to D. Smith, declared in the most positive terms they saw a blaze emitted from the mountain, about a quarter of a mile from where Dr. DeWolf saw the smoke ascend, and that it was accompanied by a noise similar to that which the doctor says he heard.'"

North Shore Leader - Apr. 17, 1908 The Burial of Dr. Robt. Chalmers. - The remains of the late Dr. Robert Chalmers arrived at Belledune from Ottawa on the Maritime Express Monday morning for interment. Mr. Allister Chalmers, son of the deceased accompanied the remains. The funeral took place at two o'clock Monday afternoon. Rev, Jas. Wheeler, of St. Luke's church, Bathurst, officiated."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 16, 1908 Carleton Co. Crystals. - George Mallory was in town Saturday night with one of the largest crystals ever seen in these parts. It is over six inches long, andabout 2 inches thick, sparkles like a diamond, and cuts glass just like a hot knife runs through butter. Mr. Mallory found the gem somewhere near Bloomfield, and is certain that in Carleton County there is a regular Kimberley, waiting for some person to discover it. - Woodstock Sentinel."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
North Shore Leader - Jun. 26, 1908 To Examine Mineral Deposits at Bathurst. - The Canadian Geological Survey will undertake this year an examination of the mineral deposits in the vicinity of Bathurst. Dr. G.A. Young of Ottawa will be in charge of the party, which will consist of six or more members. Although there has been in other years geological work done in New Brunswick it has never previously been conducted on such an extensive scale. The deposits of iron and manganese near Bathurst have attracted much attention during the past year in Canadian mining circles, and it is likely that this year's work will consist of the examinations and mapping of this mineral region. One of the members of the party will be J. Douglas Trueman of this city."

Kings County Record - Aug. 13, 1909 Thomas Jordan, Knightville, brought an interesting curiosity to the Record office this week inthe shape of a petrified branch, which was taken from a buried tree found on the farm of John S. Chambers, Knightville. The tree was only about half solidified, the wood on some of the branches being still in a well preserved state. The formation is sandstone and every line of the tree and the inner markings are well recorded in stone. Pieces of the tree have been scattered broadcast among friends of the finders. From its appearance the change from wood to stone has taken place within a comparatively short time."

Kings County Record - Oct. 29, 1909 Mr. Denis, of the Geological survey, Ottawa, has been in Sussex for some days past looking over mineraldeposits in this vicinity. Mr. Denis has been concerning himself very largely with manganese formationshereabouts. He has secured considerable data concerning these deposits."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 9, 1909 Dr. Ami, of the geological department, Ottawa,was in town last week."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1910 W.J. Wilson, of the geological department, Ottawa, is at the Royal. He has been at Minto collectingspecimens of fossil plants for the new Victoria museum at Ottawa. He reports having found that district very rich in fossils. He found many which, while perhaps not new to science, have not hitherto been seen in the museum of the department. Mr. Wilson will leave today for Cape Spencer, where he will remain for a few days."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 19, 1910 Advice Cheap at $100 Per Day. - Dr. Wilson, of Mines Department, Says This Might Be So. - Poor Investments. - Advice of Expert Might Save Many from 'Buying a Hole in the Ground' Instead of Valuable CopperDeposits. - The Outlook for This Province Not Good. - Dr. Alfred W.G. Wilson, of the department of mines, Ottawa, is at the Royal. During the summer of 1909 and the present summer, he has been investigating the copper properties of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with a view of publishing a tabulated report on the copper resources of the dominion. Dr. Wilson has been for some time in this province and expects to be here about three weeks longer. He gave it as his opinion, judging from what he had already seen, that copper does not occur in New Brunswick in such quantities or richness as would make the exploitation of it a commercial success. There may be small pockets which are of excellent quality, but in these cases there is not enough ore in sight. He depreciated the idea of people investing their money to develop property except on the very best expert advice. A mining engineer would charge perhaps $100 a day, but the advice he could give might be the means of preventing people from spending their money to 'own a hole in the ground.'"

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 5, 1912 On Research Work. - Dr. L.W. Bailey has gone to Campbellton where he will start on a research trip of several weeks duration along the coast from Matapedia to Bathurst. His object is to secure information for the biological station in this province at St. Andrews concerning the diatoms and lower marine forms of animal life, especially the extent to which these form the food of fishes. Mr. Arthur Brown, a U.N.B. student of Chatham, is accompanying Dr. Bailey as his assistant on the trip. - Gleaner."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 12, 1913 30 Years Ago. - Wallace Broad has resigned his commission on the Dominion geological survey and is nowengaged in business with the firm of E. Broad & Sons at Milltown."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1913 Geological Survey Party Now On Job. - Contour Maps Prepared by Last Year's Party Will Soon Appear - To Make First Adequate Survey. - The geological survey party detailed for work in New Brunswick as told in the Telegraph arrived yesterday and will work in the vicinity of St. John. A.O. Hayes,who is in charge, said last evening that the work would be carried on as fast as possible. During last summer a topographical survey was made of this same district within a radius of 20 miles from the city and the maps drawn to the scale of one mile to the inch would soon be published. The maps would show the contours at intervals of twenty feet. Up to this time the only maps of this class in existence were made from data collected by Messrs. Bailey and Matthew and Ells, in 1871-79, and included the whole southern part of the New Brunswick. The geological formations in New Brunswick have been studied for years, but this is the first attempt to make an adequate survey."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 29, 1916 W.F. Ganong .... and S.W. Kain, of St. John, willstart this week to explore the St. Croix between Vanceboro and St. Stephen, studying the geological and botanical features of that vicinity......"

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Kings County Record - Sep. 2, 1921 Prof. D.F. Ganong Examining Kings. - Is Investigating New Brunswick in Connection With His Book on New Brunswick Geology and Geography. - Among the distinguished visitors to Kings during the past few days was Dr. D.F. Ganong, of Smith's College, Northampton, Mass. He was accompanied by Mr. Walter Ganong, St. John. Prof. Ganong has been engaged in collecting data in connection with New Brunswick's geology and geography. The result of his labors will be embodied in his work on these subjects, so far as they apply to this province. Prof. Ganong, who is an author of many well known text books, has given much of his life to the preparation of the larger work, which will be the crowning achievement of a life which has been of material benefit to the world. During his work in this province, Dr. Ganong has visited much of the entire province. He has spent weeks in this, his native county, investigating its geological formations, its rivers, streams, and mountains. His present visit was in connection with some of the waters of the section. He was also a visitor to the Friar's Nose, where he investigated the formations there. Dr. Ganong returned to St. John on Monday. Later he will spend further time in Kings."

Carleton Sentinel - Jan. 16, 1925 Dr. L.W. Bailey, Many Years on the Faculty of the U.N.B., Dead. - The death occurred at an early hour Saturday morning at his home on University Ave., of Dr. Loring Woart Bailey, a well known citizen and professor emeritus of geology and natural science at the University of New Brunswick. He had been in failing health for some time but it was only a few days ago that his illness took a serious turn and members of his family living at a distance were summoned to his bedside. The end came peacefully shortly before one o'clock. Sketch of His Career. - Dr. Bailey was born at West Point Military Academy in New York in September 1839 where his father was the first professor of chemistry and mineralogy. His mother was Maria, daughter of Col. Slaughter, of Colpepper, Virginia. Dr. Bailey was a descendant of John Bailey, who came from Chippenham near Bristol, in England, in 1635. When quite a young man he was sent to the Episcopal College of St. James in Maryland of which he was the oldest graduate at the time of his death. In 1853 his mother and only sister perished on the burning steamer Henry Clay, in the Hudson and this tragedy shortened his father's life. A Harvard Graduate. - Dr. Bailey graduated from Harvard University with the degree of B.A. in 1859 and received the degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1861 in which year he was appointed professor of Natural Science at the University of New Brunswick to fill the place of Dr. James Robb who had died. Dr. Bailey received the degree of Ph.D. from U.N.B. in 1873 and at a subsequent date was granted the degree of L.L.D., honoris causas from Dalhousie University. In August, 1863, he was married in the Cathedral at Fredericton to Laurestine, only daughter of Joseph Marshall deBrett, Marechal, Baron d'Avary, Chevalier de St. Louis, a former superintendent of education in New Brunswick and professor of modern languages at the U.N.B. He is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters. The sons were all with him at the time of his death. The sons are Joseph Whiteman, counsel at law of Boston; Loring W. Bailey Jr., of Quebec; Dr. George W. Bailey of Woodstock, medical inspector of schools, and Henry Bond Bailey of Fredericton. The daughters are Mrs. Harlem E. West and Miss Laurentine M. Bailey. Dr. Bailey was one of the charter members of the Royal Society of Canada which was established by the Marquis of Lorne in 1882 and regularly attended its meetings."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Evening Times Globe - May. 12, 1928 Probe of N.B. Minerals To Be Conducted. - Start Made Today in Two Promising Ore

Sections of Province. - Steps have been taken for the incorporation of anexploration company, in which are interested the Huronian Belt Company and a group of prominent provincial men, to investigate the metallic mineral resources of New Brunswick. The venture has passed the preliminary stage of prospecting and W.M. Goodwin, engineer of the Huronian Belt Company, said Friday that he had ordered a start to be made today for further investigation of promising ore deposits. He did not care to say just at present where these operations were to be held. R.S. Dening, general manager of Huronian Belt and allied companies, arrived in the City on Friday morning after a visit to Halifax and was guest at a luncheon in the Union Club, tendered by R.B. Buchanan, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at which there was a general conference with local men of prominence. Mr. Dening left on the afternoon train for Toronto, Canadian headquarters. Dominion Wide Interests. - Mr. Dening, speaking to a Times-Globe reporter, said that his company were interested in mining developments throughout Canada and reports received from the Maritime Provinces were sufficiently interesting to have his engineers make preliminary surveys. These in turn were such that further explorations would be undertaken along modern lines. He stressed the fact that modern methods would be used to determine what mineral resources were to be found here capable of profitable commercial development. Old Country Concern. - The Huronian Belt Company is a London, England, concern that has carried on exploration in Canada since 1911 with great success. It was formed by F.H. Hamilton, who is head of one of the leading mining groups in the United Kingdom, which has successfully conducted mining operations in South Africa, Australia and Russia, as well as in the Dominion. Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Dening's engineer, who accompanied him here, said that Mr. Dening had finally authorized the formation of exploration companies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the purpose of investigating thoroughly their metal mining possibilities after his engineers had advised him that the provinces offered a reasonable chance of success in this way, if subjected to modern investigation methods. Mr. Goodwin said that he had visited New Brunswick frequently within the last two years and had come to the conclusion that prospects in the line of mineral development were worth following up. Three Stages. - The work of making a mine might be logically divided into logical stages, he said. First there was the prospecting stage, when evidence of minerals was found on or near the surface. These are dug out and if indications still look promising more serious work is undertaken. This consists of blasting, digging trenches to uncover the deposit and the sinking of test pits. If this work warrants it, diamond drills are then used to test the lateral extent and depth from the surface. If indications by diamond drill tests are still favorable this is followed by the sinking of a shaft. If ore body is then brought up of economic dimensions and grade, operations are started on a large scale. To start this large phase of mining requires capital running into the hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions and can only be undertaken successfully by well organized companies, such as the Huronian Belt Co. capable of supplying the sums needed, he said. At this stage the mining property may be called a good risk and money put in considered a speculative investment. Mr. Goodwin said that the Huronian Belt Company had made its capital through successful mining ventures and the method's followed were those which had been gradually evolved within the past thirty years, so that engineers now worked along assured lines. Prior to that period prospecting was carried on by unqualified men. The company followed conservative procedure and was not willing to throw its money away, he stated."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Kings County Record - Feb. 22, 1929 When Palm Trees Grew in Sussex Vale. - Mr. A.C. Gorham, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education for the Province of New Brunswick Writes Interestingly of a Piece of Petrified Palm or Fern Belonging to Some Geological Age. - One of those cold days when the temperature was away below, how far it doesn't matter, but Jim Robinson got out of his motor truck and handed me the stalk of a date palm or some kind of palm which he had found up along the brook on his farm. What you don't mean to tell me that palms or any kind of vegetation say nothing of tropical growth, could grow around here in this weather. No! No! It's a piece of petrified palm or fern belonging to some geological age; say, some millions of years ago. Millions! What do you know about millions of years? Nothing, I must confess, but the geologists tell me, and they are pretty good guessers, that it was probably fifty millions of years ago and that was some time before the Saxby Gale I reckon. Well, here's the piece of palm branch, looks like sandstone, might make a good scythe stone. No, it's rough with uniform rows of lumps and depressions. These are the modified leaves or scales. Every one of them is there just as perfect as can be. Oh, for those good old days. We could sit under the palms and bask in the warm tropical sunshine. Perhaps, but give me the good old summer time just as we have it today, since you say there were great mammoth creatures larger than elephants or some of those dinosaurs travelling up and down the streams and along the beaches reaching their long necks twenty or thirty feet for the fruit of the palms. What would we people do who are afraid of a hornet or a grass hopper or who have to arm themselves with double barrel shotguns against a rabbit or a deer. Well, but that is another story. How could such changes take place in the earth and climatic conditions? Being an observing person you, no doubt, have noted the effect of weathering of rocks, that is, the action of sun, rain, frost in wearing down the earth's crust. There is also the action of streams, underground waters, glaciers, winds and the ocean. All these work upon the earth from without, and all are set in motion by an energy external to the earth, namely, the radiant energy of the sun. Under the action of forces resident within the earth the crust slowly rises or sinks, from time to time it has been folded or broken; while vast quantities of molten rock have been pressed up into it from beneath and outpoured upon its surface. Each individual body of stratified rock, or formation, constitutes a record of the time when it was deposited. The structure and the character of the sediments of each formation tell whether the area was land or sea at the time when they were spread; and if the former, whether the land was river, plain or lake bed, or was covered with wind blown sands,or by the deposits of an ice sheet. Once upon a time as the geologists tell us, and they can give much evidence to substantiate their beliefs, the conditions here were tropical at another time this section of the world

was covered with ice in the form of glaciers. Evidence would show that these rivers of ice flowed from what we call the polar region towards the equator and the extent of this glacial drift reached a point south as far as Pennsylvania and reached almost across the continent in a more or less straight line. But let us get back under the palm trees and tropical ferns of Jim's farm. Probably these fossils belong to the carboniferous or coal age. The gloomy forests and dense undergrowths of the carboniferous jungles, would appear unfamiliar to us could we see them as they grew, and even a botanist would find many of their forms perplexing and hard to classify. None of our modern trees would meet the eye. Even mosses and grasses were still absent. Tree ferns lifted their crowns of feathery fronds high in the air on trunks of woody tissue; and lowly herbaceous ferns, some belonging to non-existing families, carpeted the ground. Two kinds of gigantic club moss of the coal period are named; Lepidodendron, or scale tree, and Sigillaria, or 'seal-tree.' This latter was similar to the Lepidodendron, but its fluted trunk divided into even fewer branches, and was dotted with vertical rows of leaf scars, like the impressions of a seal. These trees, thirty or forty feet in height, were anchored by means of great cable-like underground stems, which ran long distances through the marshy ground. Fossil stumps of these trees are common in coal measures. This early tropical climate may have been a comparatively more congenial one. Our science cannot fortell whether all traces of the Great Ice Age are to disappear, and the earth to enjoy again the genial climate of that early far away period or whether the present is an interglacial epoch and the northern lands are comparatively soon again to be

Telegraph Journal - Sep. 14, 1929 Mineralogist is Appointed For Province. - Dr. William J. Wright, of Bear River, N.S., Named by Government. - Dr. William J. Wright, of Bear River, N.S.,was appointed Provincial mineralogist at a meeting of the Provincial Government, held Friday night in the Government Building, Saint John. The appointment will go into effect on Oct. 1 The position has been standing vacant for some time and Hon. J.B.M. Baxter, K.C., L.L.D., Premier of the Province, said last night that the position had been finally filled satisfactorily, in the opinion of the Government."

Kings County Record - Aug. 29, 1930 Resources of New Brunswick. - ... Mineral Wealth Not Fully Surveyed. - Non-Metallic Products. - The mineral wealth of New Brunswick has not been fully surveyed. Heretofore, the non-metallic products - coal, gypsum, natural gas and oil, limestone, granite andsandstone have been the mainstay of the province's mineral output. In 1929, according to official figures, the total mineral production of New Brunswick was valued at $2,371,137, of which the greater part consisted of coal, natural gas and petroleum. There was also some production of gypsum, of grindstones and of clay products, mainly brick. There are indications in the province of copper, antimony, iron, lead and zinc, as well as salt and potash. Prospecting has become more active in recent years, owing, in part, at least, to improvements made in the mining laws of the province, and it is expected that the search for metallic ore bodies of

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;

Kings County Record - Mar. 27, 1931 Provincial Geologist Addressed Luncheon Club. - A largely attended meeting of the Sussex Luncheon Club was held at the Depot House on Thursday of last week with Walter J. Mills in the chair. ... The speaker ofthe day was Dr. W.J. Wright, provincial geologist, who gave an interesting talk on the mineral possibilities of the province. The chairman voiced the appreciation of the club. Dr. Wright in his talk deplored the fact that New Brunswick people were not 'prospecting minded' enough and stated that in his opinion the future of the mineral wealth of the province depended upon non-metallic minerals such as coal, gypsum, salt, building stone, and so forth. Dr. Wright is professor of mineralogy at the University of New Brunswick and is also employed by the Provincial government to investigate mineral possibilities in the province. He has been thus employed for about one year. 'Providing the minerals are there, there is no reason not to have as great a mineral development as Ontario,' Dr. Wright said, but he urged that all prospects be fully investigated before extensive operations were undertaken. If there was a decent showing there would be no trouble in getting money for testing, he said. He spoke of the fine new laboratory which the Department of Lands and Mines had fitted up in Fredericton for the purpose of helping mining in the province and of conducting researches into mining prospects. Dr. Wright also dealt with the difficulty of prospecting in New Brunswick because of the 'drift' that in many parts was overlaying the stratified or other rock formations."

Kings County Record - May 6, 1948 Arnold McAllister Wins Scholarship. - Arnold L. McAllister, son of Mrs. Bessie L. and the late James E.McAllister, has been named a Beaverbrook Scholar for two years' study at the University of London, London, Eng. He was one of 12 New Brunswickers selected to proceed overseas. Mr. McAllister at present is attending McGill University, where he is studying for a degree of doctor of philosophy and lecturing in geology on the university staff. A graduate of Sussex High School in 1939, Mr. McAllister was class historian. He won a Beaverbrook Scholarship entitling him to four years of study at the University of New Brunswick and also an I.O.D.E. bursary. While attending the Fredericton university, Mr. McAllister was a brilliant student and took part in many extra curricular activities. He was a member of the university's hockey, rugby and track teams, and captained the hockey team. He won the Sir Frederick Williams Taylor Medal as the university's outstanding athlete in 1943. For three years he was a member of the Student Representative Council, serving as treasurer in his junior year and president in his senior year. He was a member of the managing board of the student publication, The Brunswickan, and also found time to win the Loring Woart Bailey Memorial prize of $100 for third-year geology students. Mr. McAllister served as a lieutenant in the university C.O.T.C., and after graduation in 1943 as class valedictorian he joined the Canadian Army as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery, serving on the Pacific Coast. He served for a time after the war as acting associate professor of geology at U.N.B., leaving in September 1946, to enter McGill University as a student and join the lecturing staff of the Montreal institution."

Kings County Record - Sep. 11, 1952 Sussex Man Joins Faculty of U.N.B. - Dr. A.W. Trueman, president of the University of New Brunswick, has announced the appointment of two new faculty members in the department of geology. Dr. Arnold L. McAllister, formerly of Sussex, has been given the post of associate professor of geology, and Dr. S.J. Nelson, of Vancouver, B.C., becomes an assistant professor in the department, which is headed by Dr. Graham S. MacKenzie. Dr. McAllister is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, having obtained his B.Sc. degree there in 1943. After serving as an officer in the Canadian army and teaching at U.N.B. in 1945-46 he entered McGill University, from which he graduated with the Ph.D. degree in 1950. Since leaving McGill he has been on the geological staff of the International Nickel Company. He has spent the present summer in Scotland engaged in special work for the company. Dr. McAllister's experience also includes field work with the Geological Survey of Canada and teaching at McGill as well as at U.N.B. As an undergraduate he was a first class student and active also in student affairs, serving a term as president of the Students Representative Council. He was holder of a Beaverbrook undergraduate scholarship, and was active in athletics."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 21, 1954 Geology Head Of UNB To Speak At St. Andrews. - St. Andrews. - The Canadian Club of St. Andrews will have as speaker on Jan. 22 Dr. Graham S. MacKenzie, FRSC, head of the Department of Geology at the University of New Brunswick. The subject will be 'Recent Developments in Geological Research and Mining in New Brunswick', in which Dr. MacKenzie is particularly well versed as he has spent most of his summers since 1939 doing geological field work in this province for the NB Department of Lands and Mines, the Geological Survey of Canada and in two summers for private interests. Native of Toronto. - Dr. MacKenzie was born in Toronto but grew up and attended public school in Winnipeg and obtained his B.Sc. degree from the University of Manitoba. He then did post-graduate work at the University of Toronto attaining to his MA and PhD degrees. Dr. MacKenzie has done geological field work and mapping on mining properties in northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, mostly for the respective governments. In 1937 Dr. MacKenzie turned his attention to the Province of New Brunswick, becoming a member of the staff at UNB, where he is now professor of Geology and head of the department. Dr. MacKenzie has the distinction of being a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and last fall was further honored with a DSc degree conferred by UNB in recognition of his outstanding achievements in his chosen field."

St. Croix Courier - Jan. 28, 1954 St. Andrews Club Hears Geologist. - St. Andrews. - Dr. Graham S. MacKenzie, FRSC, head of the Geology Department, University of New Brunswick, was the speaker at the St. Andrews Canadian Club Friday, Jan. 22, in the Parish Hall. Due to the absence of the president, the 1st vice-president, Mrs. Hermon Bartlett, took the chair ...... 'Recent Developments in Mining in NB' was the topic of Dr. MacKenzie's discourse. He first gave a general picture of the geological formation of the province, showing where the metallic deposits were found along a line from St. Stephen to Bathurst. He then outlined the various methods of ore body detection,electrical methods, diamond drilling, aerial maps and the air magnetic mapping. He explained why the lands around known strikes were so extensively staked and how the geophysical and geochemical explorations were carried out. He then gave a detailed account of the large pyrite deposits near Bathurst. As these deposits are developed he prophetized the gains to the province - the building of roads, docks, railroads with increased employment for New Brunswick people. ....."

Codes: GEOL / IDX_Names: Geology - General;
Kings County Record - Sep. 9, 1954 Dr. G.S. McKenzie, head of the department of geology at the University of New Brunswick, will be the guest speaker at tonight's weekly dinner meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Sussex, in St. Paul's United Church Hall, starting at 6:15 o'clock. Dr. McKenzie will speak on mining developments in New Brunswick."

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 24, 1955 Mines Director To Speak To Canadian Clubs. - PHOTO of Dr. John Convey Guest speaker at a joint meeting of Women's Canadian clubs of St. Andrews and St. Stephen in the cafeteria of St. Stephen High School Monday evening March 7, will beDr. John Convey of Ottawa, director of the mines branch of the federal department of mines and technical surveys. His subject will be Canada's Metal Picture in a Jet and Atomic Age. Dr. Convey was born in England, coming to Canada in 1929. He took his M.Sc. at the University of Alberta and PhD. in atomic physics at the University of Toronto. After joining the RCN during World War II, he was sent on loan to the Royal Navy where he worked on radar and naval operational research. Following the war, he became associate professor of physics at the University of Toronto. In 1951, he was appointed director of the mines branch of the federal department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Dr. Convey has played an active part on research committees on two continents. He is author of various technical articles and papers, including the Past, Present and Future of Canadian Steel and the Story of Metals. He is member and fellow of various Canadian, American and British institutes of physics and metallurgy."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 3, 1961 Grand Manan ...... in 1839, Dr. Abraham Gesner published his important geological report on Grand Manan. This report stated that the island consisted of two greatand widely different sections dividing it from end to end, the western part of the island being of volcanic origin and the eastern end of sedimentary rock. Because of its unique geological background, Grand Manan is rich in unusual spots of interest to visit and study. In Whale Cove, at the north eastern part of the island, there are strange layers of rocks known as the 'Seven Days' Work'. At Northern Head, at the extreme point, a detached mass of trap rock, rejoicing in the name of the 'Old Bishop', stands in advance. Carved by the elements in the huge rock opening known as 'Hole in the Wall', and there is Nature's thirty foot well called 'The Grotto'. At Fish Head the quartz contains dark green chlorite, a mineral used by the Indians in the early days for making pots and other vessels. Commonly it is known on the island as 'pipestone' because the Indians still use it for making their pipes."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 14, 1961 Explore Island Resources. - ... This week the Island will be visited by Dr W.E. Hale, of the geology departments of the University of New Brunswick to assistwith shaping a study program relating to that field. He will tour the Island and be guest speaker at a meeting to be held in the High School under the sponsorship of the Board of Trade Thursday evening. The Island's unique geological formation first attracted scientific attention in 1838 when a survey was made by the province's first geologist, Dr. Abraham Gesner. The area is now considered to have more of the requirements for field instruction than any other place in the Maritimes."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 21, 1961 Island Geology Unique. - Grand Manan. - At an Island resources meeting held here Thursday evening, Dr. W.E. Hale, of the University of New Brunswick geology department, said Grand Manan and the Bay of Fundy were of extreme interest in the study of the earth's surface. The Island, geologically, was unique in the Atlantic Provinces while the entire bay was unique in North America. He described the original formations, as science had reconstructed the phenomena, stating that the rock on the eastern side of Grand Manan was some of the oldest in the world. The western side, actually the greater land mass of the Island, was relatively new in scientific terms and the contact, or fault, where the two meet is one of the few such clear divisions readily available for study. The western formation is of volcanic origin but he described the eastern mass as a 'complex', a term used when very little can be definitely determined due to age. Grand Manan was the obvious place, he stressed, to establish a center, such as a museum, that could be used as a focal point for this study. Graduate students, interested in these materials could very well assist with the movement. He added that his department would be happy to cooperate in such an endeavour. Scale models could be reconstructed along with samples from the various rock strata. This in turn would aid later students, and amateur geologists, who come expressly for field trips. Since the citizens meeting was being sponsored by the Board of Trade, he said there were commercial possibilities that should be studied. There was usually copper present in large volcanic faults. Recent activity in drill tests on the Island had been carried out with an amazing lack of technical or scientific advice and had been tied to a 'promotion' deal. There should also be deposits of barite (barium sulphate) while White Head was virtually a solid block of quartzite containing good quantities of silica which has a commercial value. Amethysts, or gem stones, have been found on the Island and would naturally be in the vicinity of such rock formations. He cited profitable operations in this field being carried out in Nova Scotia. The Island could also supply large quantities of building stone, crushed stone for highway construction and other needs, and could also furnish quantities of ornamental stone though this was more difficult to produce. The provincial university might be able to assist the current movement with a study of Island resources, with market analysis, soil studies, and, as side products of these endeavours, sample or construct specimens for the proposed museum."

Kings County Record - Aug. 20, 1964 PHOTO. - caption. - Leslie R. Fyffe. Among the 15 New Brunswick students who have been announced as winners of Lord Beaverbrook undergraduate scholarships, which have the value of $3,000 and cover a university period not to exceed five years, are Leslie R. Fyffe, Corn Hill; ...... Mr. Fyffe has also been named the winner of a $400 scholarship awarded by the New Brunswick Command of the Royal Canadian Legion."

Codes: GEOL / EXPL / IDX_Names: Geology - General; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 14, 1864 Gold Discovered. - Several months ago we informed our readers that the Government had secured the services of Professor Hind, with a view to the prosecution of an exploration of the Geological structure of certain portions of the province. We are pleased to be able to state that the Prof.'s labors already give promise of great advantages to be gained by the public. Gloucester and Northumberland counties have been visited by the 4 Professor, and we are now in a position to state that gold has been discovered in Gloucester both in quartz and in washings.- On Monday last we were shown a specimen of gold bearing quartz which Professor Hind has brought with him. It shows veins of gold running through every part, and the gold itself seems to be of a very fine quality. The Professor has also brought with him several bits of pure gold which he took out of the sand, with no other mining implement than his bread-pan! No special search was made for these specimens of the precious metal. It is an undoubted fact that a group of rocks, known as the ""Quebec group"", extends across the province in different directions, but especially into Northumberland and Gloucester. This ""Quebec group"" is identical with the Allegheny range which is rich in the most valuable metals, including gold. It crops out also in Upper Canada. The great Lake Superior Copper mines, and all other rich Canadian mines are found in this group, including the gold diggings at Chaudiere. The ""drift"" from it is found to be exceedingly rich. The same formation crosses under the Bay of Fundy from New Brunswick and rises again near the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia where gold has been found in such abundance. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the fact that the existence of gold in Gloucester has been settled beyond question, the Government have instructed Professor Hind to make a more thorough survey of this group of rocks as developed between the Maine frontier and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. That gentleman will presently commence a rigid examination of the ""belt"" at three points, namely, between Fredericton and Prince William, at the Northwest Miramichi, and at the Southwest Miramichi. Professor Hind's opinion of the probable richness of this tract of country being fully confirmed by that of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian geologist, we may expect to hear of ""something to our advantage"" in due season. At the same time it must not beforgotten that disappointments lie in the

path of every enterprise, and that the most fondly cherished hopes and anticipations may be suddenly and rudely shaken."

Codes: GEOL / EXPL / IDX_Names: Geology - General; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 22, 1874 Suggestions on Mining and Mining Schools in New Brunswick. - by Edward Jack. - As the products of our forests are annually decreasing so fast it would be well here to turn our attention to the development of some other source of industry, and as our country exhibits mineral veins and beds of apparently paying size, it would seem most proper that the public attention should be directed to these. The want of capital in this matter is not so much felt among us as the want of knowledge, and there are no branches of science which have made more rapid strides, and none of which we are more ignorant than those of mineralogy and metallurgy. As regards our want of practical knowledge, I may say that I know of no one among us capable of making an assay of an ordinary ore of iron, while in the adjoining Republic young men are being educated in these branches of learning in first-class institutions, where not only is the theory of mining and assaying taught, but also the practical part, by men of skill and experience. We, residing in a metalliferous country, on the sea board, with plenty of wood and coal at command, should no longer remain apathetic. Among the various institutions of America specially adapted to these studies, the school of Mines in connection with Columbia College, New York, will probably rank in the first class. The mining engineering graduate goes through a thorough course of mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy and assaying. He is required to travel and visit mining and smelting operations, and to write a dissertation embracing the solution of some mechanical, mining, or metallurgical problem assigned by the faculty of the school, and the degree is not conferred until the student is thoroughly taught the various branches necessary to render him competent to take charge of any mining works. Something of this kind should be supported by the Government of New Brunswick, or if our resources are not sufficient for the purpose then they should appoint a Provincial assayer and metallurgist, who should have a laboratory where ores and minerals could be assayed for any resident in the Province at a small charge, and who could examine any mineral veins or beds which he deemed worthy of investigation. His salary should be paid by the Government, while any fees he received would be paid into the Provincial Treasury. The various States of the Union have their assayers, and there is no reason why New Brunswick should not have hers. The mining committee of the House of Assembly are of no use in this matter; every year demonstrates this more forcibly. It is a self evident proposition that a number of individuals talking or writing about things of which they know nothing, can shed no light on the subject they are investigating. If they do attempt it they are for more apt to mislead than enlighten. I have in my view several very absurd and injurious mistakes made in this way, but refrain from mentioning them. During the past autumn in company with A.F. Wendt, Esq., mining engineer, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, I visited a number of beds of iron oreon the eastern side of the St. John, above the Becaguimec; one, at Glassville, we traced by the outcrop three-quarters of a mile. Wood in this locality is very abundant; limestone is also found in the vicinity. Iron ore is carried by rail in Wisconsin a distance of ?6 miles to the forests where it is smelted, and if this can be done in that State, there is no reason why it should not be done here, if the ore is of sufficiently good quality to warrant it and we know that even the Woodstock ore will make a good rail owing to the quantity of manganese that accompanies it. Some of the assays of the up river ore show as high as 48 per cent of metallic iron, and iron is made in the United States from ore yielding only 25 per cent. In order to determine the quality of ore, quantity of flux required, etc., the services of the chemist are indispensible, and, so far as I am aware, we have never had about our iron works any person skilled in this necessary branch, since for the aid of the iron smelter, chemistry is as necessary as geometry to the engineer. From what we saw on the St. John, I think it not improbable that spiegel iron may be made in New Brunswick. If such should be possible, an immensely profitable branch of industry would be opened up. In order to manufacture this class of iron a large percentage of manganese is required, and I may here mention that I had a stone of ore assayed last summer in London by the assayers in the Bank of England, which yielded 23 per cent of manganese and only showed 0.15 per cent of phosphorous. The amount of iron in the ore was very small, but this may have been, and probably was, the result of oxidation, as I took the stone from the surface of the bed where, no doubt, it had been for many years exposed to the action of the air and moisture. This country has been cursed by speculators in mines - men deficient in knowledge, whose only object was to obtain possession of some small veins of metal, organize a company, and sell out. Now if the province had some skilled man in its employ, these places could be visited by him and a trustworthy opinion had, which, if favorable, would give capitalists confidence to invest in the undertaking. As there are a number of young men among us who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with mining and metallurgy, I will now, through the columns of your valuable journal, make this offer to the Provincial Government. If they will set apart for this purpose 30,000 acres of ungranted Crown Lands, I will undertake to establish in this Province, a school for instruction in mining, metallurgy and assaying under skilled men; with such supervision as the Government may direct (the qualifications of such supervisor, however, not to depend on his belonging to any particular church). As these lands are notoriously badly managed and yield to the provincial revenue, only a paltry sum yearly, it would be to the public advantage that some such use should be

Codes: GEOL / EXPL / IDX_Names: Geology - General; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Jan. 26, 1874 Mining and Metallurgy. - George Matthew, Esq., send us the following suggestions in reference to this subject:- I read with much interest the letter of Edward Jack, Esq., and an editorial on mining and mining schools, in your issue of Thursday last. There is much truth in what your correspondent says in reference to the utter neglect of such matters here, as for instance in the provision made for educating the youth of this city. There is a practical comment on it in one of your previous issues, where a table is givenof the salaries paid to school teachers in St.

John,under the provisions of the Free School Act. From this it appears that while a teacher of modern languages is retained at a salary of $1,000, and classical studies liberally provided for, no provision whatever appears to be made for the teaching of chemistry or other branches of natural science, studies which are certainly of as much importance, and as great practical value in the every day affairs of life as foreign languages are likely to be. In many branches of natural science no satisfactory teaching can be given without practical illustrations. For such a purpose the collections and apparatus in the possession of the Mechanics' Institute and Natural History Society would be very useful. These are now all in the Institute building, and the museums of these two bodies, if combined and properly arranged, would be an excellent means of object teaching, and form a museum that would be a credit to the city. If any such teaching is attempted, it should be thorough - the best of its kind procurable - and a properly qualified teacher should be sought, who could give lectures (if it should be only for three or six months) to the higher classes in the public schools. Were such a course of study established, it would, if properly recognized at the University, shorten the course of study required of those who wished to take degrees in that institution. Your correspondent appears to think that ""there is no one among us capable of making the assay of an ordinary ore."" He has surely overlooked the two gentlemen who are quite capable of performing such work, viz. Dr. Bailey, of Fredericton, and Dr. How, of Windsor. He is also fully within the truth when he speaks of the high standing of Columbia College School of Mines in New York. But the high rate of living in that city all exclude many from the Columbia College School. And there is, indeed, no need of our young men going there when we have such a promising school at home as that connected with McGill College. I was informed that two years ago there were a number of students from Nova Scotia attending it, but none from New Brunswick. Here also, the Local Government could, as you suggest, do a good work in education by providing scholarships at the schools in connection with McGill College, for, students who in their University courses at Fredericton showed a desire and aptitude for the profession of mining. I do not presume to suggest any method for such purposes, but Mr. Jack's offer to establish a school on 30,000 acres of wild land reminds one of the way in which a map to the adjoining state is studded with grants of institutions of learning, while our own province so far as I know, is a blank in this respect. Would not the income of 30,000 acres be better applied in the way suggested above than by establishing a school of mines here? The profession of mining and metallurgy is one upon which few will enter, and a school of mines poorly attended would be a costly toy to New Brunswick."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 1, 1876 Charles Robb, (Late of the Canadian Geological Survey,) Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineer. Patent Solicitor,(The International Patent Agency)22 St. John Street, Montreal. Patents secured in Canada and all Foreign Countries; Mechanical, Architectural and Map Drawings; Surveys, Plans and Reports of Mineral Properties. References:-A.R.C. Selwyn, Esq., F.G.S., Montreal, Director of the Geological Survey. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., F.G.S., Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. Prof. J.W. Dawson, LL.D., Montreal. T.C. Keefer, Esq., C.E., Ottawa City. Walter Shanley, Esq., C.E., M.P.P., Montreal. Prof. E.J. Chapman, Toronto."

Codes: GEOL / EXPL / IDX_Names: Geology - General; Exploration - General;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 5, 1881 Geological Map of New Brunswick. - The Geological Survey of Canada has lately issued a very excellent map of the southern section of New Brunswick, showing the location and distribution of the various geological formations of that part of the Province. This is also accompanied by some sections, the whole reflecting great credit on Dr. Bailey, Mr. G.F. Bailey and other geologists who have taken part. A large portion of St. John, Charlotte and Albert counties is embraced in the pre-Cambrian period, which being that of our oldest rock formations, is also that in which many ores of copper, lead, iron and other minerals occur. This map fills up a much needed gap in our information as to places in which various minerals and metalliferous ores occur, and will be a great assistance to mineralogists and explorers in their searches after valuable mineralogical deposits. The pre-Cambrian appears to be especially rich in ores of copper. Galena, or sulphide of lead, occasionally associated with silver, is also found in this district, noticeably in Charlotte county, near L'Etang. The situation of these ore deposits on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and in near proximity to the coal beds of Nova Scotia, would seem an excellent locality for their exploration and reduction. The advances lately made in the State of Maine in mining and metallurgy will certainly direct the attention of mining capitalists to the mineral wealth of our shores, and the success of the one must shortly prove that of the other. Smelting and reduction works have been lately completed at Portland in the State of Maine, where ores of all descriptions are purchased or where they are worked on shares, or at so much per ton. Copper ores are taken by this company when they only yield as low as two per cent. of copper, provided there is 25 per cent. of sulphur present. In a small pamphlet issued by the State of Maine Assay Office this season, it is stated that it may be said in general that: A lead vein two inches thick and assaying 60 per cent. of lead and 150 ounces of silver will pay to work. A copper vein six inches thick and assaying 15 per cent will pay to work. A zinc vein ten inches thick and assaying 60 per cent. will pay to work. A gold vein one foot thick and assaying $10 per ton (free gold) will pay to work. While recognizing the benefits conferred on the country by the work of which we have been speaking, we can only regret that the Province should be so long without a complete geological map of its whole surface. This is a matter that should long ago have received the attention of the Provincial government. What is required is a map that should show the whole of the various geological formations; and on the margin descriptions of the soils covering these formations might be printed in small type, in the same manner as the descriptions which are given on the margin of the map just issued. Such a map should be of moderate size and in cheap form; and with the descriptions of soils annexed would form a valuable guide to farmers from abroad wishing to settle in the country. In these descriptions, if prepared by a person of intelligence and ability, there would be no attempts to mislead and the whole truth would be made manifest. It has been too much the case for our people to erroneously look upon the whole Province as being a good field for the

farmer. We have much land that should never be settled, and the sooner we make the distinction and draw the line between lands fit for farming and those unfit for that purpose, the quicker will we be able to satisfy the wants of the agriculturist from abroad who is desirous of becoming a resident of New Brunswick, and the better pleased will he be with his new home."

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 19, 1890 Our Mineral Deposits. - Mr. Edward Jack is of the Opinion That Chemical Analyses are Needed for Iron Ore. - Talking with Mr. Edward Jack, with reference to the mineral deposits of New Brunswick, he tells a Telegraph correspondent that inquiries are very frequently beingmade of him by persons abroad regarding the mineral wealth of the maritime provinces of late, especially regarding their iron ore deposits; that this week he has received a letter from a large Pittsburg company relative to this matter, in which, owing to want of information of practical character, he cannot reply in a manner which will convey the desired knowledge. He says that for a long time he has seen the need of the examination of our iron ore deposits by men who cannot only make all the needful chemical assays, but who can, and have actually themselves been engaged in the making of iron and had much experience in it. He says that the geological survey is doing first class work in regard to mineral and metalliferous deposits in Canada, but that in the matter of iron ore deposits, in order to attract capital, these must be examined by some mining engineer who is not only a chemist, but also a practical iron maker having a good standing among iron masters; that, having made the acquaintance of a gentleman who answered all of their conditions and who had been for 10 years engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in America, he caused an application to be made to the minister of the interior last winter for a small appropriation by the dominion government for the purpose of a summer's exploration of the iron deposits of New Brunswick and the shores of Nova Scotia by such a practical iron maker, but that assistance was denied, on the ground that such explorations were evidently in the interest and for the benefit of certain private individuals or compamies. The consideration of this subject is one which, he says, should receive the attention of the members of the dominion parliament for both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that they should be asked to call the attention of the dominion government to this very important matter. Geologists he says cannot do this work of iron ore explorations; it must be practical iron miners and iron makers who must be also thoroughly educated men. He says that he is confident if the services of such men had been secured and proper examination made, the maritime provinces would no doubt have been long since an ore exporting country."

Codes: GEOL / EXPL / IDX_Names: Geology - General; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 7, 1910 New Brunswick Copper. - To The Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: Tour issue of Sept. 26th contains a letter subscribed 'One Interested', taking up thechallenge thrown down by some 'Dr. Wilson' of the geological survey department, anent copper, etc., as a mineral resource of the province. I noticed Dr. Wilson's remarks as they appearedin The Telegraph and was very much disappointed about our province, taking it for granted, of course, that one in position of Dr. Wilson would know what he was talking about and further that he had thoroughly investigated the whole field of operation and that his findings would be final. I am sorry that 'one interested' did not sign his own name and I trust that he will not let his protest drop with a letter to the press, but that he will take the matter up with the department at Ottawa and if he has proofs to back his letter up. I think that an expert would be sent by the department to investigate these definite points. One who also has faith in his native province, New Brunswicker."

Codes: GYP / J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Morning Journal - Feb. 12, 1866 Rock Records of New Brunswick - A Lecture, by Professor L.W. Bailey, A.M. (continued) : The currents must have been of vast force and long continuence to build up such enormous beds. Fully 10,000 feet in vertical depth to solid rock must have been washed away, for even the old limestones and granites of Portland, the most ancient beds in the Province were laid bare and we may even find large masses of these rocks, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in diameter, worn or rounded by the power which removed them. But this power decreased as time moved on. As we rise to the higher beds of the period we find that these currents became much less violent, the land which had been rising rapidly now became more stationary, though still falling and rising at short intervals. Of its actual extent at this period we know little, but from the occurrence of these conglomerates skirting both sides of the high ridges, which stretch from St. John eastward to Shepody Mountain, it seems probably that these ridges constitutea long and narrow island, occupying much of the presentcounties of St. John and Albert. In Nova Scotia the Cobequid Mountains formed a similar island or chain of islands while to the north and parallel in general direction, lay another narrow strip of land, now comprising the peninsula of Kingston. Still another, of even greater length, stretched through the present counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester from the boundary of Maine to the Bay Chaleur. This land was probably but scantily covered with vegetation, which had been largely destroyed by the Devonian revolution, but the intervening shallow channels still teemed with life. Shells and corals grew in abundance and their remains, crowded together like modern oyster beds, constitute thenumerous and valuable limestone beds of this formation. Fishes, too were plenty, for many of the strata are filled with their remains. They seem to have been especially abundant about the Albert Mines, and it is to them principally, that we are to look for the origin of that highly valued and curious substance, the Albert coal. That the latter was once a fluid oil or petroleum, very similar to that so abundant in other portions of America is now almost universally believed, both on chemical and geological grounds. That it is of Lower Carboniferous and not of Devonian age is also certain, for, as we have seen, the rocks of the latter had been baked by an intense heat long before the Albert shales began to be deposited, a heat so intense that all volatile and combustible matter, such as petroleum, must have been completely driven off. Nor is there anything in those Devonian rocks from which the bitumen could have come. We can only look to the shales themselves

as the source of the Albertite, and no one who has seen those shales, crowded as they are with the remains of fishes, whose mere skeletons are now left to us, can doubt that it was largely from the decomposition of their soft bodies that the oily matter, now hardened by exposure, originally came. There is another substance abundant in the rocks of this formation, which, though less valuable than the Albertite, yet deserves a passing notice. I refer to the numerous bed of gypsum or plaster, not only extensively employed for moulding and casting, but so beneficial as a fertilizer to the soils with which they are naturally or intentionally mixed. The origin of this gypsum is somewhat uncertain but the supposition of Dr. Dawson, the distinguished geologist and author, is probably the true one, that they are the result of a chemical action caused by streams of sulphuric acid flowing from volcanoes beneath the sea, and coming into contact with previously formed beds of limestones, shells and corals. But I must not delay over theoretical and uncertain facts. That shells and corals, producing limestones, did actually exist in vast numbers in the seas which then covered nearly all the central portion of the Province is abundantly proved by their remains; that volcanoes also were still active as in earlier periods, is also evident from the effects which they every where produced. Indeed this period would seem to have been particularly remarkable for the number and intensity of its igneous outbursts. Around the entire central basin they seem to have formed a burning crown, and we may still mark the spots such as Hampstead, Inniskillen, Harvey and the Keswick, where the fiery ..?.. pored forth. These volcanic disturbances were probably accompanied by oscillations of level, as indicated by the shifting nature of the deposits then formed, but upon the whole the Province was rising, and gradually assuming its present level. The interior basins were becoming more and more shallow, the islands larger and more numerous. Island seas, by being shut off from communication with the ocean, were gradually converted into salt and then fresh-water lakes, and finally into marshes in which, favored by a warm tropical climate and abundant moisture, vegetation became luxuriant, while the land was again covered with a rich forest growth. This was the period of the true Coal formation. It was a period remarkable chiefly for the large extent of the continent then above the sea, as well as for the low and level character of that portion which had been so elevated. The disturbances which mark so grandly the close of the Devonian age in New Brunswick do not seem to have affected other portions of the continent to the same degree. Few elevated ridges existed anywhere. Even the Allegheny Mountains had not yet been raised for they include large beds of Coal, which at the time of their formation must have been near the sea level. Over the central basin of America, where through the earlier age was a vast coral-growing inland sea, there were now only wide expanses of low marshy land, with here and there an island, supporting, as in our modern tropics, dense forests and jungles. In these forests and jungles, where vegetation was so rank, only the lower forms of terrestrial life found sustenance. Not that the latter was scarce, for plants, the natural food of animals, were far more abundant even then than now, but the air was not suitable for their respiration. Carbonic acid, a gas incapable of supporting life was then present in quantities in the atmosphere. Insects, such as scorpions, locusts and beetles, with reptiles, constitute the life of the forest, while in the seas were fishes, allied to our modern sharks, as well as shells and corals. But there were no quadrupeds nor birds upon the land nor whales in the ocean, for these are warm-blooded animals and require a purer air to sustain their life. It was the part of the great Co..?.. to effect this work of purification, to remove from the atmosphere the poisonous gas, and converting it into another form, to store it away in the earth for the future wants of the human race. How perfectly this work was done may be appreciated when we think of the enormous extent of the coal beds which represent the carbon then removed by vegetation from the air. The extent of the United States coal fields is 130,000 square miles, that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18,000. The thickest of the beds varies, of course, very greatly. One immense bed in Pennsylvania is 23 feet thick, and another in Pictou, N.S., 37 feet!. Now it has been calculated that at least eight feet of vegetable matter was required to make 1 foot of ordinary bituminous coal, or 12 for one of anthracite. It follows then that at least 300 feet of plant remains must have accumulated on that one spot alone, and for every six pounds of that coal of carbonic acid must have been taken from the atmosphere, rendering the latter purer by that precise amount. It is not of a curious thought that, as we sit by our fires today, we are as it were basking in the sunshine of the old Carboniferous forests, warming ourselves by the heat, and cheering ourselves by the light, stored up for our use in the earth's early days? The vegetation by which these enormous accumulations were formed was of a very different character from any now existing. There were no palms in the Carboniferous forests, no oaks nor maples nor willows, nothing indeed resembling our wooden hardwood trees. The plains were without grass, and the swamps and 13 woods without moss. The principal trees were related to the pne family, yet different from them in many important particulars. They were of large size, trunks fifty or sixty feet in length being not uncommon, and with them were

Codes: GYP / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1867 Cap. LVIII. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed 17th June 1867 Whereas pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Act of Assembly, intituled An Act relating to Corporations, James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, did on the second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, file in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose of mining coal, shale, asphalt, asphaltic rock, plaster or gypsum, and all other minerals whatsoever; and for raising, manufacturing and trading in oils and other illuminating and lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and stating that the office or principal place of business will be established at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert; and whereas the Provincial Secretary did on the same day grant his certificate thereof in the terms required by the said Act, and did give notice in the Royal Gazette of the granting of such certificate, with the terms thereof; whereupon the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John

Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, became and were a body corporate and politic by the name and style of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" for the purpose in the said certificate certified, and for such purpose had all the powers made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and whereas fifteen per cent of the proposed capital stock was paid in for the purposes of the Company within two years from the publication of such notice in the Royal Gazette; but the certificate of such payment having been made, was not filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary within two years from the publication of such certificate, as required by the said Act of Assembly;- Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly. - That notwithstanding 6 such noncompliance with the terms and provisions of the said Act, the said James Blight, John Wallace, William Wallace, John Beatty, and Reverend James A. Smith, their successors and assigns, are declared to be, from and after the publication of such notice, a body corporate and politic by the name of ""The East Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" with all the rights, powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly; and all acts done and to be done and performed by them, and all properties, rights, powers and privileges acquired or to be acquired by them, are and shall be valid, held, used and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said certificate had been duly filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to the provisions of the the said Act of Assembly."

Codes: GYP / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Feb. 18, 1817 An Act for the encouragement of the Trade of this Province in Plaister of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum. -Passed the 11th of March, 1816. Whereas the Trade in Plaister of Paris otherwise called Gypsum, which abounds in several parts of the Sea Coast in the Bay of Fundy, within the limits of this Province, might, under proper regulations be renderedbeneficial to the Inhabitants thereof and promote the maritime interests of the British Empire by the employment of the Vessels and Seamen requisite to carry on the same:- I. Be it enacted by the President Council and Assembly, That from and after the first day of May next, no Plaister of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum, which shall be laden or put aboard any Ship or vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits, shall directly or indirectly be unladen or landed or put on shore at any other Port or Place within the limits of this Province except the harbor of the City of Saint John, and the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, nor at any other Port or Place in the United States of America Eastward of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put aboard any American ship, vessel, boat or shallop of any description at any Port or Place Eastward of Boston aforesaid, under the Penalty of the forfeiture of every such Ship or Vessel from which any such Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum, shall be so unladen contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. II. And be it further enacted, That no Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits, until Bond shall be given to His Majesty, at the Office of the Treasurer of this Province, or of his Deputy, at, or nearest to the Port or Place where such Plaister shall be intended to be so laden, by the Owner or Master of such Ship or Vessel, with one sufficient surety in a sum double the amount of the value of the Plaister so intended to be shipped, estimating each ton at twenty shillings with a condition to render the same void if the said Plaister or Gypsum so intended to be laden or put on board such Ship or Vessel, shall not directly or indirectly be unladen, or landed or put on shore at any other Port or Place within the limits of this Province, except the Harbor of the City of Saint John, and the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, nor at any other Port or Place in the United States of America, Eastward of Boston aforesaid, in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put on board any Ship, Vessel, Boat or Shallop of any description at any Port or Place Eastward of Boston aforesaid, and the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, shall forthwith upon the execution of such Bond give to the Master of Such Ship or Vessel a Certificate that such Bond as aforesaid has been given, which Certificate shall be kept by the said Master to be produced by him as occasion may afterwards require, and if any Plaister of Paris or Gypsum, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province to be transported from thence to any other Port or Place within or without the same limits before such Bond as aforesaid shall be given, every such Ship or Vessel and the said Plaister so laden before such Bond given as aforesaid, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. III. And be it further enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel, on board which any Plaister of Paris or Gypsum shall be laden as aforesaid at any Port or Place within the limits of this Province, shall be afterwards found in any other place, not having such Certificate as aforesaid of such Bond as aforesaid having been given, every such Ship or Vessel and the said Plaister on board such Ship or Vessel, together with her Boat, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture shall be forfeited and shall and may be seized and prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned. IV. And be it further enacted, That any Bond given under and by virtue of this Act shall and may be cancelled by the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid at any time within Six Calendar months next after giving the same upon production of a Certificate from the Collector of the Customs of the Port, or from any British Consul or Vice Consul at or near such Place, that such Plaister was actually unladen from such Ship or Vessel at such Port or at a Place to the Westward of Boston aforesaid, and if the Plaister mentioned in such Bond shall have been unladen in the Harbor of the City of Saint John, or in the Harbor of the Town of St. Andrews, then and in such case upon the production of a Certificate from the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, that such Plaister was actually unladen as last aforesaid. Provided always that in case of Shipwreck or loss at Sea, proof of the same to the satisfaction of the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, shall be equivalent to any such Certificate as aforesaid. V. And be it further enacted, That for every Bond and Certificate hereinbefore required to be given as aforesaid, the said Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of ten shillings and no more. VI. And

be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer and his Deputies or either of them and they are hereby authorized and required to seize and take any Ship or Vessel and the Plaister on board, which shall be liable to forfeiture under this Act and to detain the same, and that information shall and may be thereupon made by His Majesty's Attorney General in the Supreme Court of this Province and proceedings had to condemnation and sale according to the course of the said Court, and upon such condemnation and sale thereof, shall be paid and applied as follows, that is to say - One moiety thereof, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution to the Officer who shall seize the same, or to the Person who shall have given information, in consequence of which such seizure shall have been made and prosecuted as the Court before which such prosecution may be had shall adjudge, and the other moiety to the Treasurer of the Province for the use of the same. VII. And be it further enacted, That any Person or Persons producing or attempting to produce, or having at any time produced any false or fraudulent Certificate, Paper or Papers, Voucher or Vouchers, in order to cancel any Bond required by this Act, or in any manner to evade the true intent and meaning of this Act, such offender or offenders shall each and every one of them forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied in the same manner as is provided in and by the third Section of an Act made and passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled, ""An Act for raising a Revenue in this Province."" VIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of hardship which may arise in the continuation of and carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, relief may be had by applying to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being who has hereby full power and authority with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to direct the release of any seizure made, or discontinue or stay any prosecutions for penalties which may have been or may be intended to be instituted upon such terms as he may deem equitable. IX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until similar and corresponding provisions as near as may be in all material respects, shall be made and enacted by some Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia to be made and passed for that purpose with regard to all Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum which shall be laden on board any Ship or Vessel within the limits of that Province, nor until such provisions shall be published and made known by Proclamation from the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, to be issued by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council for that purpose. X. And be it further enacted, That this Act

Royal Gazette - May 27, 1874 CAP. LVI. An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company.Sec. Sec. 1. When property of Company 3. Conveyance of may be sold. property to be under 2. Sale of property, how made. seal of Company. 4. Proceeds of sale, how applied. Passed 8th April, 1874 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That when and so soon as parties owning in all two-thirds of the Stock of the Petitcodiac Mining and Manufacturing Company, shall request the Directors ..?.. the sale ..?.. and personal estate, mining leases, and all other the property and effects, rights and privileges of the Company, such request to be shewn by a document in writing, signed by such stockholders, or their agents duly authorized, the Directors, or a major part of them, may order such sale to be made. 2. Such sale shall be made under the direction of the President or such other person as the Directors shall appoint, and may be made of the whole property together, or in separate parcels, at private sale or public auction; and if at public auction, the Directors and stockholders are severally allowed to bid. 3. Any conveyance executed pursuant to such sale shall be under the seal of the Company, verified by the President's signature, and shall be sufficient for conveying and assuring to the purchaser the property and estates thereby expressed to be conveyed, free from any trusts to the stockholders; and the purchaser shall not be bound to enquire whether such sale was made pursuant to the request of the stockholders, nor responsible for the due application of the purchase money. 4. Upon such sale or sales being completed, the Directors shall forthwith realize the proceeds, and after the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and defraying all the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to winding up the affairs of the Company, including therein, if they shall think proper, a reasonable compensation to the President for his services therein, shall divide the remaining assets of the Company among the stockholders pro rata according to the amount of their stock; provided that no stockholder shall be entitled to receive any dividend unless he shall have paid all calls due upon his stock."

Codes: GYP / LIME / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 21, 1843 Exports:Includes 152 bars of copper, 1108 tons gypsum, 45 tons limestone."

Loyalist - Jan. 26, 1843 S.J. exports between 10th October and 5th ofJanuary:1108 tons gypsum 45 tons limestone 40 casks ground plaster 152 bars copper"

Codes: GYP / LIME / Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Lime - General; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1854 Cap. II An Act to incorporate The Albert Manufacturing Company Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated 5. President and officers; with general powers. Supplementary and general 2. Capital; power to powers. increase; votes; payment 6. Shares to be personal of stock. property and assignable. 3. First meeting to organize.7. Liability for debts. 4. Annual meeting for choice 8. Forfeiture of Act, how of Directors. incurred. 9. Right of Way, how obtained. Passed 20th March, 1854. Whereas the Township of Hillsborough, in the county of Albert, possess advantageous situations for the 2 building of Mills for manufacturing Lumber, Plaster andother articles, and for quarrying Plaster, Lime Stone,Marble and Free Stone, and for Mining purposes: And whereas in order to procure the requisite capital, it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance fundsfor such

undertaking; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Calvin Tomkins, William H. Steeves, and Walter Tomkins, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby erected into a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have a common Seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impeded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatever, and shall have power and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, for them, and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of building a Mill for manufacturing lumber, plaster and other articles, and trading in the said articles; quarrying plaster, lime stone, free stone, marble, and other building materials, and trading in the same, and conveying the same to market; opening and working mines, and transacting other business connected therewith; and constructing and making such rail roads or other description of roads as may be deemed necessary for the transportation of such articles from the quarries to the place of shipment; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds current money of the Province of New Brunswick, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to be divided into shares of twenty five pounds each, to be paid in at such times and installments as the business of the said Company shall require; and every person who shall be the holder of one or more shares, shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to take lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money, in payment of any instalment or instalments due on any stock subscribed therein, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix, said payment 3 to become void if satisfaction titles or conveyances to the Corporation be not made at such a period as said Corporation may by any bye laws or vote direct after its organization. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert be called by William H. Steeves, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more Papers printed in the City of Saint John, in this Province, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, and choosing such number of Directors as by the said bye laws may be prescribed; which Directors so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present, or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present in person, or by proxy, may either continue in office the Directors before appointed, or any number of them, or may elect a new body of Directors to supply the place of those not continued in office; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose, by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them shall choose a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead; and the Directors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws thereof, and the regulations herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, and may declare dividends of the profits according as the interests of the Company may admit or require; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a stockholder, and over twenty one years of age; nor shall any sale or purchase of real estate be made by them, except by consent of two thirds of the stockholders, voting as provided in Section second. 6. The shares of capital stock in the said Corporation shall be deemed personal property, and each shareholder thereof shall be entitled to a certificate for the number of shares subscribed or held by him, which certificate shall be signed by the President and Clerk or 4 Secretary of the said Corporation and shall certify the property of such shareholder in the said shares; and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in such manner and form as the bye laws may prescribe, and the assignee of any share or shares shall be a member and stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any shareholder shall assign or transfer all of his stock or shares in the said Corporation, he shall cease to be a member 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always and be it enacted, that unless ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. And whereas also it may be necessary for the said Corporation to obtain a right of way for a rail road or other road, over the lands of other persons, from their quarries to their wharves or place of shipment; Be it therefore enacted that in case where the Corporation cannot amicably agree with any person or persons as to the value of, or damage done to his or their lands, by the making of any rail road or other road by the said Corporation, from their said quarries to their wharves or place of shipment, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to obtain from two Justices of the Peace for the County where the said lands may lie, an appointment in writing under their hands, of disinterested freeholders of said County who shall under oath to be adminstered by either of such Justices, appraise the fair value of the land to be appropriated for said rail road or other road, or the damages thereof, to the said party or parties over whose land the same may pass; and upon the payment by the said Corporation of the amount of such value or damages to said party or parties, or upon a legal tender of the same by the Corporation or their Attorney for that purpose appointed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, by their servants, agents, or hired men, without further notice, to constuct such rail road or other road, and to pass and repass over the same at all times and with such things and in such manner as they may think fit; provided that if the owner or owners of any such land required for the for the purpose of such rail road or other road, be absent out of this Province, or cannot be found therein, or be incapacitated by reason of insanity, infancy, 5 coverture, or other disability, to receive said money or a tender thereof, then payment

Codes: GYP / O7 / E5 / LIME / SPRI / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Sussex/ Plumwesweep
GEOL / Salt; Lime - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Sep. 30, 1837 LETTER III. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: Resuming the subject of my last letter, and the route from Petitcodiac River along the main road to Saint John,I found the road after leaving Holstead's Inn, to pass over a considerable hill called the Portage. The rocks of this hill are sandstone of the coal measures; and among them fossil Cacta Calamide and impressions of leaves are visible where the strata appear at the surface, which in general is covered with a meagre soil. The Portage is four miles long, and although narrow and uneven, is very pleasing on account of the pretty grooves on each side, and the thick clusters of birch and maple like festoons overhanging the way. From this place the waters of the Petitcodiac find their way into Chignecto channel; while those of the Kennebecasis take an opposite direction and escape into the River St. John. This elevation seems like a barrier set up between the two streams, notwithstanding some of their ultimate branches meet each other. Sussex Vale or Pleasant Valley (names applied tothe same place by many persons) is twenty miles in length, and averages perhaps, from one to two miles in breadth. Its course is nearly southwest, and it extends from the Portage to Lyon's Inn at the mouth of the Mill Stream. The hills on each side are of grey sandstone and conglomerate which not only affords a shelter from cold winds, but reflect much heat upon the lower grounds between them. New red sandstone occupies the principlepart of the valley. This rock is, however, covered at atmany points with beds of clay, sand, and gravel.Southward there is a tract of mountainous country evidently connected with the high lands already noticed, and like them is probably composed of primary and transition formations. A large salt spring flows from thered sandstone of Sussex Vale, which notwithstanding, it has been worked on a limited scale, has supplied considerable quantities of salt. There are similar springs a few miles northward, where the saliferous rock is accompanied with beds of gypsum and limestone, extending to Butternut Ridge. It is probable that a bed of rock salt might be discovered at this place, but its 7 distance from any navigable river, would render the transportation of the article too expensive to be profitable, and therefore the springs only possess the minor advantage of supplying the country near them. Almost the whole of Sussex Vale is in a state of agricultural improvement; the uplands are excellent, and the intervale affords abundant supplies of hay. Cultivated by an industrious population, the earth sends forth her richest rewards to the intelligent and active inhabitants. Near the Church there are some beautiful spots; the winding river with its intervale, studded with elms, and the deep valley skirted with snug farms, and embraced by a chain of hills, having here and there a lofty peak - the whitened cottage - the poplar-shaded mansion; all combine to strike the eye and prove the fertility of the district. After crossing the Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Roach's farm, the hill along the north side of the road is composed of conglomerate, which extends a number of miles without being covered with other deposits. This rock may be seen well at Lyon's farm, near Millstream bridge. It is of a coarse kind and composed principally of pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together, argillaceous matter and oxide of iron. All the pebbles have been rounded and partially polished by attrition, and from the close resemblance they bear to pebbles found in the channels of rapid streams, or on the shores of the sea, in the absence of other causes producing similar effects, there can be little doubt, they have assumed their spherical figures from being rolled by the violence or after passing along the bed of some ancient river. The present compact texture of the rock has been produced by the nature of the cement, and the pressure it has sustained. Many curious enquiries might be instituted to ascertain from whence these pebbles came, but they would be attended with difficulty, and are foreign to my present purpose. At Mill Stream bridge the valley terminates, and the hills forming its sides approximate each other so nearly, that there is only sufficient room for the Kennebecasis to pass between them. The surface of the country now becomes uneven, and although not remarkable for fertility, supports a tolerable growth of cedar and spruce. From Lyon's on the Kennebecasis to Hammond River, the conglomerate form the hills on both banks of the former. A few good farms were observed on the road, notwithstanding the soil is much inferior to the marley covering of the new red sandstone. Viewed from a hill not far from Hammond River Bridge, there is a pretty landscape, on the side of the Kennebecasis, there is a singular opening through the hill resembling a rude gateway - through this opening the farms and cottages of a small village are seen in the distance, like the 8 furniture to a house when its door is unclosed. About six miles from the city of St. John, on the road to Hammond River, the primary rocks of the chain of high land already noticed, cross the road; after having formed a series of elevated peaks, and high table land. The granite extends in a southwest direction to the Nerepis, where it is equally remarkable for its mountainous character, and sublime scenery. This formation at the spot where it is examined, is about two miles wide, but from the appearance of the mountains at a distance it evidently often extended to the distance of ten or fifteen miles in breadth. The surface above the granite near the road is low, and the turnpike has been made over boulders of that rock, these appear white from having been exposed to the weather, and fires which have occasionally overrun this portion of the country. Connected with the granite I also observed a good syenite in which the crystals of hornblende and feldspar bear very equal proportions to each other; and both rocks would supply materials for building - the Romans used syenite - both in building and architecture. Several specimens of late and epidote were procured in a fissure of that rock, which at another place was found incrustedwith the green carbonate of copper. A circumstance of much importance, and one which I hope my time on some future occasion will allow me to examine more carefully. These rocks are immediately succeeded on their south-east side by an extensive formation of primary limestone that extends in a south-west direction along the high lands northward of St. John, across the river near the Indian House, until it reaches Musquash, where it is quarried for marble. The boundaries of this most useful formation are unexplored, and but little is known of its real value and interesting minerals it contains. I have never seen limestone more highly crystallized than this, where it approaches the plutonic rocks thus mentioned. At several places where it is in contact with the granite, the marble is extremely compact, sonorous, and composed of crystals highly splendant, and white as the snow that in winter mantles the hills. Receding from the crystalline rock, the limestone becomes less and less granular and compact, until it passes by insensible shades into the transition variety, in which scarcely a solitary crystal can be perceived. These circumstances afford strong evidence in favor of the hypothesis that many older deposits of limestone have been converted into crystalline marble, by the heat applied under great pressure which accompanied the eruption of granite mountain masses from beneath. The effects then produced on the superimposed strata differ widely from those exhibited in the secondary and tertiary strata, where different chemical combinations and great pressure without the aid of volcanic agency have effected consolidation, but were incapable of producing those 9 vitreous and regular forms found in the lower rocks. It is true, that to produce crystals of carbonate of lime by artificial means, defies the skill of the chemist, but how imperfect are his manipulations, and how inadequate are his apparatus, when compared with the vast laboratory of nature, from whence whole mountains are raised in a single night, or whole continents descend into the places provided for their reception. Whatever may have been the original sources from which this limestone has been derived, it is impossible to infer that it was produced by the decomposition of older rocks, as it bears no analogy with the formations placed beneath it. Nor is it probable as some have supposed, that all calcareous strata have their common origin in the exuvia and remains of testaceous animals. It seems more rational to suppose that the lime now forming so large a portion of the earth's crust, had an origin from the hand of nature, and has only been accumulating through the medium of water or by extensive tribes of submarine creatures to which it is indispensible to form their shelly tenements. It is also necessary for the support of the vegetable kingdom, and the large quantity entering into the bones of man and other animals, naturally leads us to the conclusion that its abundance in another instance of design and wisdom of one Great Benefactor. Several varieties of marble were found in this district, some of which will vie in beauty with any ever discovered in foreign countries. Among them is a pure white with green veins, resembling the Carrara marble. At one place green serpentine was observed penetrating the calcareous rock forming the perfect Verde Antico of the Italians. Buccia marble and other varieties might be procured and may be readily distinguished even on the surface by the practiced eye. These beautiful and valuable materials for buildings and statuary, will not remain many years in their present useless state - they will soon supply the demand of foreign markets, and enter into more general use throughout the Province. The country at this place has the peculiar uneven aspect of lime districts. I wandered far from the road in the hopes of finding the entrance to some Cave, where perchance the bones of the fossil mastodon and hyena might be found in one common receptacle but disappointment followed, although such a discovery may reward the toil of a future visit. The soil, wherever the rain has permitted it to remain on the rocks, is almost sterile in consequence of being surcharged with the carbonate of lime. Those who cultivate any part of it will do well to mix it with fine sand to neutralize its caustic properties. Approaching the city of Saint John, from the eastward, the transition limestone disappears, and graywacke slate, and slate, succeed it, forming the hard and substantial basis on which the town is built. And it is singular that the capital of Nova Scotia and this its 10 rival town should repose on rocks of the same kind. At St. John, the strata also run north and southwest at some places they are almost vertical, at others they dip in opposite directions; these circumstances and the fractured state of the rocks, shew how much they have been disturbed since they were originally formed. The slate contains a considerable quantity of sulphuret of iron, and often find scales of mica, the latter giving the rock a peculiar glistening appearance. The town is built on a very uneven surface, and in order to overcome this difficulty large sums of money have been expended in making level streets, which show that its active and industrious inhabitants, amidst their commercial engagements, and various objects of enterprise, are daily rendering the city more cleanly, healthy, and comfortable, while its local situation cannot fail to render it in time one of the most important ports in America. The limestone is predominant at a village called the Indian House, situate on the River St. John, and about a mile above its entrance. This is the starting post for steam boats on the river and a kind of storehouse for the vast quantities of lumber floated down the watery turnpike of the Province. The Falls just below the village, at low water, afford a wild and sublime spectacle. The accumulated waters of the extensive and deep river, with all its lakes and tributary branches, are here dashed through a narrow opening, and over a rudely inclined plain towards the sea. Interrupted by small Islands above, and compelled to pass over huge masses of rock, obstructing a passage less than a quarter of a mile wide, the river foaming and spouting with tremendous fury, seems to assume at making its exit a most tragical character, threatening with instant death any who may venture upon its troubled bosom. But, at half-tide the scene is changed; the ocean spreads its mantle over the thundering cataract, and flowing inwards through the narrow chasm, stills the noisy rapid, and apparently to oblige the inhabitants, allows them to pass even with large ships in safety. On the east side of the falls a perpendicular wall of limestone, a hundred feet high, offers resistance to the violence of the stream, but as the current is directed on this side, it is ever crumbling down, and the river is gradually making for itself a wider and easier passage to the sea. On the opposite shore the rock is principally greywacke which makes a kind of peninsula stretching into the river and forming a considerable ""cove"" above the dangerous rapid. The ingenuity of man ever awake is about to render this local peculiarity profitable. The ""Saint John Mills and Canal Company"" have expended a large sum in opening canal across this narrow neck of land whereby they will direct a sufficient 11 quantity of water from above the falls into an expensive dam built below them and obtain immense power. The work is intended to propel twenty-four saws, and is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province, and reflects great credit on J.D. Emery, Esquire, the Agent, and the Engineer, who are engaged in its construction. From the falls to Grand Bay, four miles distant, the river passes through a deep narrow and tortuous channel, opened through hills of marble and transition limestone. I was surprised to observe that the continued action of the current, frost, drifting ice and timber has produced so little effect in forming sloping banks upon its sides, which are scarcely indented, but dip in straight lines beneath the water. When the absence of these effects, the narrow and remarkable outlet of the river, with its foaming cascade are considered, it appears probable that this site is by no means the original outlet of the Saint John, but one which has been reproduced from some geological catastrophe of which the rocks themselves bear the most unequivocal testimony. From what has already been observed I am induced to believe that the waters of this extensive river now escape into the ocean through an unnatural channel, and that its former bed was filled up by the same change in the level

Codes: GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Statistics;
Nova Scotian - Jun. 29, 1825 Comparative Statement of the Trade of N.S. and N.B. in 1824: Gypsum NS 23,121 tons NB 5,183 2 NS +17,938"

Codes: GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - May 3, 1825 St. Andrews Exports year ending Jan. 5, 1825: Salt 45 tons Iron 12 tons Plaster Paris Vessels, 192, Tonnage13,040, men, 657 Tons of Plaster of Paris, 15,576 Worth when shipped: Plaster Paris 10s. per ton"

Novascotian - May 25, 1825 Trade of New Brunswick 1824:.. Number of Plaister Vessels entered and cleared at St. Andrews in 1824, - 192 - 13,040 tons - 657 men."

S.J. Morning News - Jan. 3, 1842 St. John prices:Price Current Rate of Duty Duties Paid Imperial Provincial Gypsum 7s 6d ton 7 1/2% 5s per cwt"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / G6 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Bricks - General; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - May 7, 1842 Exports: 460 tons gypsum 10 tons grindstones 10 1/2 tons iron 10 hogsheads lime Coastwise traffic:Bricks from Musquash Plaster from Windsor, Truro, Dorchester Sand from Annapolis"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / J8 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Albert Mines; Statistics;
Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1888 Albert Railway Traffic. -Manager Robinson furnishes the following report … Coal … 901.5 tons Lime … 48.5 Stone … 1,007.3 Rock plaster … 100.0 Calcined plaster 3,534.1"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / LIME / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Oct. 28, 1846 Exports For The Year 1845:Estimated value in sterling To West To North To U.S. Total Indies America Gypsum 2,034 tons 509 509 Grindstones 657 tons 4 385 607 996 Coals 2,011 chald. 105 1,669 1,774 Lime 1,369 hhds. 395 395"

Codes: GYP / Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Gypsum; Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.;
Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821 Exports from S.J. - Jan. 5, 1819 to Jan. 5, 1820: Salt 1,718 tons Coals 1,159 tons Gypsum 99,887 tons Grindstones 13,878 number"

Royal Gazette - Feb. 20, 1821Exports from S.J. - Jan. 6, 1820 to Jan. 5, 1821: Salt 1,002 tons Coals 676 tons 30,627 tons 7,053 number"

Royal Gazette - Mar. 23, 1824 S.J. Exports 1823:Gypsum 3,770 tons Grindstones 6,873 number Coals 120 tons"

City Gazette - Mar. 29, 1827 Exports from S.J. in 1826: Estimated Value in Currency To British U.S.A. Total Great Colonies Britain W. In. North & Af. Amer. Coals, 340 chaldrons 336 106 442 Gypsum, 18,763 tons 76 8513 8589 Grindstones, 18661 No. 12 2589 2601Copper, 324 cwt. 2840 2840"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 3, 1891 Harvey exports for 1890: 620 tons rock plaster170 tons building stone Hillsboro exports for 1890: Albert Manufacturing Company: 24,254 tons rock plaster 23,717 bbls calcined plaster Total value $52,000"

Codes: H5 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Victoria County Gold; Geology - General;

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 16, 1867 Late Geological Facts. - Thirty-two years ago the Charles Lyell ...?... Some ancient sea marks on the coast of Sweden, and concluded there from that the land of Sweden was rising gradually at the rate of three feet ina century. The Earl of Selkirk has recently examined the same marks, and comes to an opposite conclusion which he has just communicated to the Geological Society. The change in the position of the marks he regards as apparent only, due to fluctuations in the level of the water, and not to any upward movement of the land. The question thus opened is important. Perhaps other geologists will take it up, and carry it on to a satisfactory conclusion. Among other geological factsworth notice is the demonstration that gold exists in the gravel of the river valleys of Central New Brunswick, as reported by Mr. Shea; and the surprising yield from a copper mine in Newfoundland..."

Codes: H6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert County Copper; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jun. 4, 1862 Cap. LXVII. An Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Capital stock liable 2. First meeting, when held. for any call. 3. Capital stock. 7. How sale shall be 4. Liability of shareholder. made. 5. Joint stock alone liable 8. Act void unless 25 for debts. per cent be subscribed, and 10 per cent paid within one year. Passed 23rd April 1862. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That A. Edwin Botsford, Oliver Barberie, William Sbenton, Alexander Wright, and Thomas Dasey, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Alma Copper Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of the this Province, for the purpose of mining and smelting copper ore, and for erecting the necessary works and machinery therewith connected, and for carrying on such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of four dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. The capital stock held by any shareholder in the said Company at the time of making any call or assessment thereon, shall be liable to the payment thereof; and in case of non-payment of such call or assessment at the time when the same shall be made payable, the Directors are authorized to order a sale to be made of so many of the said shares as they may think necessary for the payment thereof, with interest and expenses. 7. Such sale shall be made at auction, upon not less than thirty days' notice by the President, in some newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and the stock shall be transferred by the President and Secretary to the purchaser, who shall thereupon be entitled to a new certificate thereof; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied towards paying the amount of such call or assessment with interest, and the costs, charges and expenses of such notice, sale, and transfer, and the residue (if any) to the former owner. 8. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and unless ten per cent of the capital stock shall have been paid up for the purposes thereof, and a certificate verified on oath by the Secretary or Treasurer, or the Directors or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is authorized to administer), shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 22, 1863 Passed 21st April: An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining

S.J. Daily Globe - Apr. 22, 1863 Alma Copper Mining Company incorporation amended."

Royal Gazette - May 20, 1863 Cap. XLVI. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly,- That the Corporation created by the Act of twenty fifth Victoria, Chapter 67, intituled An Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company, shall, when necessary, have power to extend the capital stock of the said Company to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and shall have power to increase the number of shares accordingly, or assess such increase upon the original shares, with the consent of the shareholders."

Codes: HILL / EART / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Earthquakes;
Moncton Daily Times - Dec. 29, 1882 Albert Co. - The Albert Mfg. Co., at Hillsboro,has closed the plaster and lumber mills for the winter. From List of Recorded Earthquakes in New Brunswick, by Samuel W. Kain, Bulletin XVI of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 1898. - Dec. 31, 1882; 9.56 p.m. - St. John, Rothesay, Sussex and Fredericton.Light. Two shocks felt. The following is from the St. John Daily Sun (January 2nd, 1883): At four minutes to 10 on Sunday night, a slight shock of earthquake was felt. In one residence on Charlotte street a vase was thrown from its stand to the floor and broken; in another house, in an opposite part of the city, all the ornaments on a Christmas tree were set swinging vigorously. The shock was also distinctly felt in Indiantown and on the other side of the harbor. It was also felt at Sussex, Fredericton, and very markedly at Rothesay."

Codes: HILL / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 CAP. LIII. An Act to exempt the Albert Manufacturing Company from local taxation for a certain period. Passed 14th April 1873. Whereas the burning of the Mill owned by the Albert Manufacturing Company, by throwing a large number of persons out of employment, has been a great public calamity to the County of Albert, and when rebuilt will be a corresponding benefit; and it is deemed advisable to encourage the rebuilding of the same by exempting the said Company from local taxes:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the Albert Manufacturing Company of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, shall be and are hereby exempted from County and Local Taxes, for or on account of any property, real or personal, owned by them in the said County of Albert, for and during the term often years from the passing of this Act, any law, custom or usage to the

Codes: HILL / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grey Brook Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Feb. 9, 1888 and S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 11, 1888 The N.B. legislature will be asked to pass an act to incorporate the Albert Mining, Manufacturing, Quarrying and Shipbuilding Co."

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 13, 1888 Albert County. - Application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for an act to incorporate the Albert Mining, Manufacturing, Quarrying and Shipbuilding Company."

Moncton Transcript - Aug. 25, 1893 Contested Mining Leases. - Two cases heard before Surveyor General Yesterday. - Surveyor General Tweedie arrived in this city by yesterday afternoon's accommodation from North to hold examination into two contested cases of mining leases. The meeting was held in the Brunswick House and the evidence in the two cases taken. The lands of one were situated at Dorchester, Westmorland, and the other was at Edgett's Landing, inAlbert Co. In the first case applications were made by Thos. Caldwell and others for prospecting licences on a large number of areas upon which areas old mining operations had been carried on by Messrs. Eaton and Jewett, of Massachusetts. The latter parties claimed to have purchased all the mines and minerals from one Chapman, of Dorchester. At the date of the mining operations of Messrs. Eaton and Jewett, they were aliens and the question largely hinges on this point. Messrs. Tweed, Hanington & Hewson appeared for Messrs. Eaton & Jewett, and Mr. A.L. Robinson for Thos. Caldwell and others. All the evidence in the case is in and the Surveyor General will give his decision in a few days. In the other case at Edgett's Landing thecontesting parties were Messrs. V.C. and C.V. King, of New York and Miles Peck of Hillsboro. The Kings twenty- two years ago were carrying on large operations on this property, but abandoned it after one year. Miles Peck's father was their agent and died some three years ago. Miles Peck claims that as he paid taxes on the land and is in possession that the mining leases should issue to him. Mr. C.A. Peck appears for Miles Peck, who claims that the mortgage given by Miles Peck to the Kings is by limitation of time null and void. J. Howe Dickson, of Hopewell Cape, appears for Messrs. King and both parties have filed applications under the mining act for licences. The surveyor general heard all the evidence in the case and will decide the matter in a few days."

Codes: I6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - May 4, 1881 Natural History Society. - ... presented the Society with the Report of Progress for 1879-80, and several Geological maps of the southern part of the Province. Dr. L.C. Allison then delivered an address on Diatoms. He remarked on the abundance of these curious minute organisms in the vicinity of St. John, and the interest he had taken in their study for many years. Diatoms occur both as marine and fresh water forms. It was long a doubtful question whether they belonged to the animal or vegetable kingdom, but the latest researches have placed them in the latter, and they are nowrecognized as a sub-class of the Algae. In size these organisms vary from one two-hundredth to one one-thousandth of an inch in length. They are symmetrical in structure, and consist of simple cells composed partly of silicious or flinty matter, and partly of a mucilaginous or jelly-like substance, which is almost wholly protoplasm. They are various shapes, some being circular resembling a pill-box, as the doctor described them, while others are long and narrow, tapering to a point at both ends; but there are various intermediate forms, many of them very beautiful, as seen under the microscope. Their motion (for it appears they have the power of propelling themselves in the water, a fact which led early observers to suspect they were animals) is supposed to be caused by their sucking in water at one end and ejecting it at the other. They are found on seaweeds along our shores and in ponds and lakes, in the floating vegetable matter which is seen around their borders. When dead their silicious portion often forms alluvial deposits, or is more generally known as infusorial earth. Geologically, they occur as far back as the cretaceous or chalk formation and from that period up to the present forming considerable areas or beds in certain localities. The city of Richmond, Virginia, stands on a deposit of this kind. When consolidated into rock, whetstones, etc., are made from it. The lecture, which was a very interesting one, was illustrated by a number of specimens, which the doctor exhibited through microscopes. Mr. G.F. Matthew also showed specimens of siliceous earth, consisting largely of diatoms from Lawlor's Lake and other places, and spoke of its economic importance, stating that it was used in the preparation of soap and also as a polishing material. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Allison and Mr. Matthew at the close of the meeting."

Codes: I6 / GYP / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Silica, Tripoli, Diatomite, Infusorial Earth; Gypsum;
Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;
Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 11, 1890 District Geology. - Mr. Chalmer's Work in Westmorland and Adjoining Counties. - The latest report of the Department of the Interior states that Mr. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, was engaged during

the summer in studying the superficial deposits of southern New Brunswick, including the counties of Kings, Albert and Westmorland. The survey of the surface geology of this area is now completed, at least so far as the nature of the country will admit of such being done in detail. Considerable portions are still unsettled and in a wilderness state, and in these of course, the study andmapping of the surface deposits could only be done in avery general way. Maps and reports with reference to thisdistrict are being prepared. Mr. Chalmers further reportsas follows: The glaciation of the eastern part of the area in which lies the north eastern extension of the ridge or plateau bordering the Bay of Fundy, was investigated with some care, and facts of much interest discovered. This ridge forms a prominent feature in the landscape, being higher than any other part of the country except the northwestern highlands or the Gaspe Peninsula. Here, therefore, we might naturally expect to find traces of a continental glacier, if such ever swept over the eastern part of New Brunswick. None were observed, however; on the contrary, great masses of decayed rock in situ encumber its northern and northwestern flanks, while along the valleys of rivers descending from it northwardly into the Petitcodiac striae were found clearly indicating northerly ice movements. Along the Petitcodiac valley, however, which lies below the 200 feet contour line striae were seen to follow its course, showing ice movements in an easterly direction. It is evident that local glaciers and icebergs were amply sufficient to produce all these phenomena. On the summit of the Bay of Fundy ridge or plateau referred to, local areas which served as gathering grounds for glaciers sent some of these off towards the Bay of Fundy. A large number of facts relating to the glaciation of this district will be given in the annual report. District Mineral Resources. - In the enumeration of the mineral resources of this section, Mr. Chalmer's report says that brine springs are found at Sussex, at Salina, on Salt Springs Creek, and at Bennet's Brook, near Petitcodiac. At Bennett's Brook nothing has been done to utilize the springs there, to his knowledge. In all these places the brine contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of lime or gypsum. There appears to be less, however, in that of the Sussex springs than at Salina or Bennett's Brook. Medicinal springs are met with at Apohaqui and at Havelock Corner, Kings Co. The Havelock mineral water has, for some years, held a local reputation as a remedy for certain diseases; and as an extensive deposit of mud surrounds the spring, it might be utilized for the establishment of mud baths, which are said to be beneficial in the treatment of some diseases. Infusorial earth has been reported at Pollett River, Kings Co. Subsidence of the marshes. - Mr. Chalmers further says: I visited the Ship Railway now under construction across the Isthmus of Chignecto. In an excavation which is being made for the docks in the salt marsh at its western end, the following series of deposits is disclosed;- (1) marsh mud, 5 to 10 feet; (2) fine grained, stratified blue clay, holding numerous shells - thickness, from a few inches at one end to five to eight feet at the other; (3) peat or humus, six to fifteen feet thick, containing roots and stumps of small trees, chiefly haematae, and in some places portions of the stems. This peat or forest bed evidently grew on a sloping bank at the border of a lagoon or quiet inlet. The lowest part of it is now twenty feet or upwards below the level of high tides in the Bay of Fundy. At Aulac station, Intercolonial Railway, which is on the great Tantramar salt marsh, a boring 305 feet deep, was put down under the direction of P.S. Archibald, chief engineer, Intercolonial Railway. This boring shows likewise (1) marsh mud, eighty feet; (2) turf and bog; (3) red clay, &c. These facts clearly establish the conclusion that a subsidence has taken place here since the growth of the peat beds, and confirm the observations made previously by Sir J.W. Dawson."

Codes: J6 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Apohaqui Albertite; Mineral Springs;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 11, 1886 Apohaqui. - Parties are prospecting for coal in this vicinity with considerable hope of success. Should the black diamond be discovered, and should J.R. Smith succeed in convincing a dying world that the front of perennial youth is the source of the Apohaqui mineral springs - but why anticipate?"

Codes: J7 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Exploration - General;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 8, 1883 New Brunswick Minerals. - Favorable Impressions of Mr. Symes. - Result of his Observations in Westmorland, Albert, Kent and other counties. - A member of the Telegraph staff, falling in with Mr. E. Symes, and conversing on his impressions of the province, diverged from agriculture into mining, Mr. Symes expressing higher opinions of our mining resources than are generally entertained. As he has travelled a great deal and given attention to the subject, the Telegraph representative was glad to hear his views. They can be inferred from the general scope of the interview. In your observations on mining, Mr. Symes, what portions of New Brunswick have you visited? The greater portion of Westmorland, Albert, Kent, a part of Kings, Queens and Sunbury, St. John and the North Shore counties. Was the object of your visit to examine the agricultural resources of those counties? Partly so, and partly to find out the general condition of the country. Also to make observations as to its geological formation and the probability of the existence of minerals of economic value. You are then, interested in minerals? I am. During the last summer I have been endeavoring to find coal suitable for the manufacture of coke. In this I was acting in the interest of some firms in England who wished information on that point. I was not successful in finding any during last autumn, but I am of the opinion that if I can spend a few months next summer, I will find a few beds, as favorable indications are observable. Are the indications such as lead you to hope to find coal in sufficient quantity to pay for working? I believe so, as I have already found several small seams ranging from 1 to 2 feet in thickness at no very great distance from the surface, and the indications are that at a few hundred feet thick seams would be struck. Do you speak now only of bituminous coal? Certainly, and apparently, judging from specimens, bituminous coal of good quality and remarkably free from sulphur. There are indications of anthracite, and I am strongly of opinion that a vein of this coal stretches across the Province. It would probably be found fully 700 or 800 feet below the surface. At what depth can anthracite coal be profitable? I believe in Pennsylvania beds are worked at a depth of several thousand feet. The deepest coal mines in the world are in Westphalia.

They are, I believe, over 3,000 feet deep. The Pictou mines, I am told, come next in depth. What is your opinion of Grand Lake coal? I don't consider it of extra quality, but I attribute that to the fact that it is ruined near the surface. There is probably plenty of coal in Queens, of good quality, which only needs capital and enterprise to develop it. A good investment might be made there by provincial capitalists in exploring the district very thoroughly. Do you know anything about Albertite coal? I think it was once a liquid, and in that respect it differs from other coal. It is a solidified oil, and was probably thrown up into pockets by volcanic eruptions. My opinion is based upon experience gathered in Galicia and Bukowina, Austria, in searching for oil, erdwax and ozekarate. The latter two are oil in a semi- solid state, and forms the crust around the pockets or springs where oil is formed. They exist, though in a less solidified form, in Pennsylvania. I think the indications promise further valuable discoveries in Albertite. Did you notice indications of oil? Yes; both in Westmorland and Cumberland. I bored in both places and only stopped for want of a little capital. Oil oozed up along the boring rods until I collected several bottles full. In Cumberland I tapped the side of a hill for eight or ten feet, and by the next morning I had collected a saucerful of quite pure oil, which dropped from the hole. The indications occur there which are found where oil is profitably worked. Would you state, shortly, what they are? The presence of saline springs, which would seem to show the presence of rock salt underneath. In Europe, when explorers want to find oil, they look for salt first; and when the salt is found, they bore for the oil, which is invariably found in the hard rock underneath the salt. Secondly, the existence of black rotten rock, to use the common term. This is always found near oil, and its peculiar character is due to the presence of oil. These are the principal indications, and they are both found in Cumberland and Westmorland. Are erdwax and ozekarate of commercial value? Yes, of high value. The first is a hard substance of brownish-black color resembling Albert coal, and from it some of the highest grades of oil are extracted. The residue, after the oil is extracted, forms the ozekarate, which can be then bleached and made into a substance resembling white wax, and is used in the manufacture of candles and tapers under an Austrian patent. Price's patent candles factory, of Liverpool and London, is among its largest users. Have you ever heard of it being used in America? I am not aware of any being manufactured here, but large quantities of the raw material have been shipped to Europe. It is made into candles, toys and various ornaments, to make which wax was formerly employed. You would consider it a valuable article? If plenty of erdwax could be found, it would probably be more valuable than either Albertite or oil. Do you think there is any other coal in the eastern district except Albertite? Yes; I have evidence of the existence of fine anthracite and some bituminous coal. I am interested in a mine of bituminous or Tar coal in another locality. I have a half interest in the mine. You have, I suppose, noticed the presence of other minerals? Westmorland contains deposits of several valuable minerals; but there appears to be more iron than anything else, both of red and brown hematite and an immense quantity of iron pyrites. There are indications of copper, manganese, galena, and also of an oxide of silver. In Albert there are similar indications. The copper there is of a better class than that of Westmorland, being mostly black copper ore. Did you observe any silver ore? I am doubtful if there is any in Albert county. The formations, so far as found, are not such as would carry silver ore. In Kent there is silver, specular iron and bismuth - also a good deal of oxide of lead, large deposits of ochres, and, I think, other valuable minerals. Did you find any gold in your travels over the Province? Yes in several places; in alluvial soil, in washings and also in quartz; but the most that I have seen as yet has been in the alluvial deposits. Upon what land did you find these deposits? Upon government lands, which have been totally unexplored. Then the government yet has the right to all the advantages from a discovery of gold? There is little doubt that they have; but the mining laws of the province are so vague at present that, if I understand their tenor, the owner of the land has the exclusive right of mining, and therefore, can prevent the development of mines upon his land, should he choose to fix an exhorbitant price for the privilege. It is otherwise in Nova Scotia. Did you observe any graphite? I have seen some indications and small deposits of graphite, which I believe to extend right across the country. What is your opinion of its value? So far as what I have seen in New Brunswick, I do not consider it of such commercial value as would pay for working in large quantities. Why do you form this opinion? Because it lies in a small seam, in some places at great depth and intermixed with a hard slatey slate, which contains immense quantity of sulphur in the shape of pyrites, and the material itself is of a poor quality, and after being ground has a somewhat gritty nature and is only suitable for mixing with better qualities found elsewhere. Only fit for one or two purposes, and the expense of getting, manufacturing and mixing would be too great to permit it being placed on the market so as to compete with a better quality. What is the difference between plumbago and graphite? Nominally none; but commercially a very great deal. Plumbago is a much softer material and formed of pure carbon. Graphite, technically speaking, is also carbon, but it contains, or is allied with other and harder substances. Did you find zinc or tin? No tin; but a little zinc, principally allied with bismuth. I think it might be found in quantity, but have not been able to explore sufficiently. I have some good specimens of zinc. Did you observe any clay of commercial value, except for ordinary brick making? I did, and am somewhat interested in a property,which contains a large amount of an excellent quality of white pipe clay, also dark blue and red fire clay, which are both very valuable for fire bricks, tiles, etc., and all classes of pottery required to stand great heat. Practical men have pronounced it some of the best they have seen in America. Generally, how would you sum up your opinion of New Brunswick as a field for the investment of capital in mining enterprise? My own conviction is that it is a good field, having a varied and a rich class of minerals; but as yet the resources of the country are unknown, as little seems to have been done in the way of systematic exploration. What has been done, except cursory scientific explorations, has been done by a few private individuals more as a pastime than as a business enterprise. One great drawback, in my opinion, is that few people have a sufficient knowledge of minerals when they see them to really know their value. To this may be added, the lack of enterprise of the people generally, coupled with the apparent indifference of the Government in not seeking to have the real value of the land yet remaining to be

Codes: J7 / O7 / E7 / SPRI / GEOL / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Paint - General; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 18, 1837 LETTER VII. To His Excellency Major General SirJohn Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In closing the communications I have had the honor of laying before your Excellency, I beg that I may be permitted to introduce some information obtained by others whom I had the pleasure to accompany on an excursion across the country towards Richibucto; and although the facts there collected are not wholly of a geological nature, their relation may not prove altogether useless and uninteresting to such as feel an interest in the welfare of the country. Our party consisted of Captain Egerton, Mr. Levinge, and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, of the 43rd Light Infantry, M.H. Perley, Esquire, and myself, with five Indians hired for the purpose; namely, John St. Baptiste, Lewis Paul, Martin Paul, Sacobee Ottowin, and Joe Lola, each with a light bark canoe. Our departure was 7 taken from St. John on the 16th of August, and we arrived at the head of Grand Lake, in the Woodstock, steamer, in the evening of the same day. The party, excepting myself, was abundantly supplied with the instruments of death, and much time was spent in examining fishing tackle, salmon spears, fowling pieces, rifles, &c., which, when arranged along the deck, gave the boat a very warlike appearance. A large leather bag, pickaxe, and hammer, were insignificant objects beside the polished steel of my companions in arms, and among the often repeated sounds of bears, moose, cariboo, salmon and trout, the desire of finding a gold mine was seldom mentioned. Had the beasts of the forest and the fish of the Richibucto, have beheld this dreadful array, or known the determined resolutions for their destruction, they would have forsaken their native haunts, and fled from before their approaching foes. And such seems to have been the fact, for few of either tribe suffered by our advance upon them. The following day we embarked in our canoes, and proceeded eleven miles up the Salmon River, to a place called the Forks. In this distance the sandstones of the coal measures are the only rocks to be seen. There is a singular mound of fine sand thrown up on the south side f the river. Its elevation above the general level of the country gives it the appearance of an ancient fortification; but no relics were discovered to explain its history. The whole surface of the country around this place is not more than fifteen feet above the level of the lake, and viewed from the highest eminence appears like an extensive prairie, covered with a dense forest of spruce. The river flows along a crooked bed, skirted with rich intervale, and studded with majestic elms, whose broad shadows on the water were truly delightful as we paddled beneath the long umbrella spread over the way. Thus far the Salmon River is deep and tranquil, and not more than a hundred and fifty yards wide, abounding in lilies which were so numerous in some places as to resist the progress of our frail barks. Having ascended a considerable rapid above the Forks at the close of day, we landed, and the Indians in half an hour, erected a camp large enough to give longitudinal accommodation to ten persons. After a hasty supper torches were prepared, and all hands equipped for spearing salmon. In the darkness of midnight, our Nautilus fleet was launched, each canoe with a flaming torch hoisted at its prow. The long handles of the spears served to force the barks up the foaming rapids, into which the adventurer should always be prepared to slide, for altho' he may understand the art of balancing, and the laws of gravitation erfectly, an Indian canoe will sometimes demonstrate a new problem, and plunge him head-foremost into the stream. The river illuminated with brilliant lights, darting from side to side of its banks, and flashing upon 8 the polished steel, afforded a truly savage spectacle, while the hopes of striking a fish, and the expectation of being every instant compelled to dive, produced a little nervousness even in the Indians themselves. For this kind of amusement we were abundantly prepared, and it was conducted in true native style, only one thing was waiting to render it complete - but one salmon could be found. On the morning of the 18th, we parted with Messrs. Cholmondeley and Levinge, who entered the forest on the west side of the river, with old Sacobee, and Joe Lola, in quest of cariboo. They were several days in the woods without meeting with any game, and they returned with the solitary pleasure of having attacked and fairly beaten a large she bear and several cubs. Some fear had been expressed that these gentlemen would not endure the hardships of such a journey, but they returned in excellent health, having been much gnawed and stung by flies and musquitoes. With our lessened numbers and baggage, we then made a portage across the mill dam of John McAllister, Esq. Here the sandstone is exposed, and its strata may be seen having a gentle inclination to the northeast. Six miles farther up the river we landed to examine a mineral spring near a small collection of sand called Cast Away Island. The water of the spring flows from the coal measures, and will fill a hogshead every fifteen minutes. It has a very unpleasant odor and taste, and having been reported to be medicinal, a quantity wasafterwards brought away and analysed. The Indians seemed to think it poisonous, as they could not be prevailed upon to drink any quantity. I drank a pint from the fountain, and discovered that the water was gently sperient. By analysis it was found to contain in sixteen fluid ounces, Carbonic acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Magnesia, grains, 4 Sulphate of Soda, grains 19.5 Oxide of iron, grains 4 It therefore differs but little from the sulphurous spring of Cheltenham, and will be found very efficaceous in cutaneous eruptions, and a variety of other disorders. The above analysis may not be found strictly correct as the salts in the water might have entered into new condunations before I had the opportunity of applying the proper tests for their discovery. Ascending the stream the interval diminishes, and the river runs along a smooth channel worn out of the sandstone; wherever the soil is sandy there are groves of pine and numerous wild flowers - the rose and the honeysuckle were seen blooming on the side of the unfrequented stream. A black dragon fly was found here differing from any I had seen, and other species are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. Several miles 9 above the Springs, a bed of the yellow oxide of iron was discovered - it would yield an abundance of ochre forpigments. From the increasing shallowness of the water, and violence of the rapids, our progress was greatly impeded, and we halted in a grove of pines for the night. We required not the skill of a French cook to prepare our supper, when the appetite is sharpened by labor, and abstinence, even the hasty preparation of the

Indian is received without any scrupulous enquiry respecting its absolute cleanliness. With our heads under our canoes and our feet opposite a great fire, we would have slept; but myriads of musquitoes trying to find soundings on our faces, rendered the labor of the night greater than that of the day. Several kinds of ointment were tried in vain, and it was impossible to wind a blanket around the head so tight as to admit of respiration, and keep the winged insects off. The natives suffered equally with ourselves, and nothing but a suffocating smoke had any effect upon these flying and singing armies. At sunrise next morning we again embarked and commenced scaling the stream with renewed vigor. Nothing can exceed the stillness and gloom presiding over the water between the rapids, which are often three miles apart. The sound of the bugle is delightfully re-echoed in the windings of the river, and often did our red brethren beg for a tune on the pee pee-quat. - The course of the stream is about northeast, and forty miles from Grand Lake it will average thirty yards in width. There is a sameness in the scenery that foils the memory and sets description at defiance. As far as vision extends, in every direction the surface presents one vast level tract, in many places occupied with groves of pines and towering hemlocks. Not a rock can be found, but such as belong to the coal series; these, when there are depressions in the strata, are covered with beds of sand and clay; of the latter there are collections of different colours, and such as are well adapted for the manufacture of the finest porcelain. One particular spotwas pointed out by old John, our guide, as favorite resort of the cariboo, and the natives have a tradition that that animal has long frequented this particular place to obtain something from the earth - probably asmall quantity of salt. The alcedo or kingfisher, only observed occasionally in any climate, is common on the Salmon River, and was seen constantly plunging into the water, and destroying great numbers of small fish. This bird was the halcyon of the ancients, who in the age of fable ascribed to it remarkable powers. Aristotle and Pliny have said that during the time of its sitting the mariner might pursue his voyage in safety, hence those days were called the halcyon days. Two kinds of the smallest wading birds, were seen upon the shores, and on the plains the 10 pigeons are numerous during the season of incubation, and when the whortleberry is ripe. The following remarks have been extracted from the Journal of Mr. Perley, who with Capt. Egerton, pursued the route to a greater distance than my time would allow. He says, ""the borders of the upper part of the Salmon River were found to consist of low land, with much meadow covered with alder. Below the 'Oxbow', where the river bends off very suddenly to the southward, we passed a number of short angles. Above, the water became deeper, and more placid. The river is here about thirty yards wide, and many tall pines on its banks, fling their broad shadows upon the deeply colored waters. Before arriving at the portage we noticed several extensive beds of clay, and red, and yellow ochre, on the sides of the river; but no stone of any description. At 5 p.m. we made up our packs, in a violent thunder storm attended with rain, and set out over the most dreary tract of country we ever beheld. The land between the Salmon River and Richibucto is very swampy and has been burnt over not many years since. The ground is completely covered with windfalls of all sizes, so that the portage path was blocked up. In three hours we had advanced only two miles, when we reached a thicket of green wood and encamped for the night, under torrents of rain. The Indians exerted themselves with great spirit, and notwithstanding all our clothes and blankets had been wet, since they were turned into the river by the upsetting of a canoe, and the rain had again given them another ablution, we slept soundly before the blazing fire. The bright sun of the next morning awoke us, and having cleaned our guns, and breakfasted, we followed a tolerable path to the distance of a mile, when we arrived at the head of the Richibucto. This river at the place where we first floated upon it, is about ten yards wide, having a gravelly bottom, clear water, and an abundance of small yellow trout, quite different from those taken from the water flowing into the St. John. The stream runs through an alder meadow, and groves of pine, spruce and elms, are seen only in the distance. At 2 p.m. the Indians returned from Salmon River with the canoes, and a more laborious task could not have been performed by men. After our embarkation the water was so shallow and the rapids so frequent, that our progress was slow, and at night we halted only six miles below the portage; in this distance the forest is composed of pine and fir, almost exclusively. The night being fine, we slept under the shadow of our canoes. Advancing down the river on the following day, the banks were carefully examined, but no rock could be found except the grey sandstone, identical with that of the Salmon River. Near Smith's Mill we opened a pretty settlement, the first we had seen on this side of the portage; the canoes and baggage were carried around the dam, which is one mile from the head of the 11 tide, and twenty six miles from the town of Richibucto. We here spent a large portion of the day in fishing, and I never met with a spot so well deserving the visit of the angler. In four hours we killed two hundred splendid sea trout, many of which were of 2 and 3 lbs. weight. These fish are shorter and thicker than the lake trout, and have a much brighter and more silvery hue. They are also stronger and when rising at the fly almost always throw themselves entirely out of the water, and seldom miss being hooked. With the ebb tide we dropped down the river, which gradually becomes wider, and runs between horizontal layers of sandstone. The soil (evidently the debris of the underlying rocks), is light and sandy. There are here many promising farms, and the fine fields of grain were strongly contrasted with the desert we had passed through. Below the mouth of the South, or Mill branch, the Richibucto opens into a wide handsome river - or what might be more properly called an arm of the sea; passing down, we noticed that the banks are composed of grey sandstone, passing into red, all laying into horizontal strata. Those rocks form a number of cliffs, in which the sea has worn numerous holes, and caverns, exhibiting a great variety of fanciful shapes and figures. We encamped below the Molus River, and the following day reached Richibucto, where, notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of our soiled Indian dresses, we enjoyed the kind of hospitality of W.J. Layton, Esquire, and other respectable gentlemen."" As I have already far exceeded the limits originally intended for these letters; I regret that I am unable to detail all the useful and interesting information gained by the indefatiguable exertions of Mr. Perley, on his return from the North Shore of the Province; and therefore I hope he will give a more elaborate account of it from his own pen. That gentleman and Captain Egerton were fifteen days on the tour; they encamped in the woods twelve nights, and were exposed to some very unpleasant weather, which, however, did not prevent them from returning home in perfect health, and in good spirits. The Indians also endured their hardships without a murmur, and were delighted with a tour so congenial to their natural habits. They are very intelligent, but less athletic than the Micmacs of Nova Scotia; their dialect differs much in some particulars, although these different tribes can generally understand each other. The Micmac of Nova Scotia calls a canoe Talactic - the Milicete of New Brunswick applies to it the word Pa-que-dan. The following are a few nouns of the latter race: Pessqua-haut Axe .... Tom-a-ha-gom Knife .... Me-go-da-nis Salmon spear .. Neck-an-gull 12 Tea kettle .... Check-lock-qe-gun Indian purse .. Patch-nau-goe Bugle .... Pee-pee-quat Paddle .... Ta-han-gen RIVERS Loosh-tork, } (The St. John) } the long river Magaguadavic the river of hills Oromocto the deep river Nashwaak the rapid river Nashwaak-sis the little river of rapids (sis being the Indian dimunitive) Richibucto the river of fire, or river of the burnt country Miramichi the happy retreat Restigouche the ..?.. river Pokiock the frightful river A lake is called quis-pam - a river, seep - brook, seep boo-sis. A doctor is denominated noo-chein-peel-wot. I observed that they called me noo-chein peel-wot pe-nops. Penops signifies stone, hence they implied a stone hunting doctor. Before I take leave of your Excellency, I beg to remark that the letters now concluded, have been prepared for the Press, amidst other and constant employment. A few typographical errors could not be corrected, in consequence of my distant residence from the publisher. Of the importance of obtaining an accurate Geological knowledge, and unfolding the mineral wealth of the Province, it is unnecessary for me to advance a single argument. My only object has been to render my favorite pursuits as useful to mankind as possible, and with the least degree of success I am satisfied. The kindness I received from all classes of the inhabitants during my visit among them claims my warmest acknowledgements. I am much indebted for the kind permission received, to address these letters to Your Excellency, and sincerely hope they prove interesting to one whom the loyal sons of the British Colonies in America justly delight to honor, and whose elevated character needs no encomium beyond the affections of the people. I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant, A. Gesner. Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, } Oct. 17th, 1837 }"

Codes: J7 / X1 / Y7 / IDX_Names: Clay - General / Grand Lake Fire Clay, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Macadamite - Queens Co.;

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 3, 1903 A Queens County Industry. - An Ottawa despatch tothe St. John Telegraph says: 'Your correspondent learned today of an enterprise in New Brunswick likely to assume dimensions of grand proportions. Representatives of American and Canadian capitalists forming the works which owns the patent right for the Macadamite metal were in Ottawa today on business in connection with the new metal. It is intended to at once enlarge the works which have been established at St. John, but those interested have a larger plan in view. It is nothing less than the establishment in the vicinity of the coal fields in Newcastle, Queens County (N.B.), of works for the manufacture of aluminum, which is one of the elements of the macadamite metal, and for which there is an enormous and rapidly increasing demand. Two essentials are necessary for its successful manufacture, cheap clay of the proper percentage of oxide of silica, and cheap power. It appears that underlying the coal deposits ofQueens County (N.B.), is an abundance of fire clay which has been carefully tested and found suitable for the manufacture of aluminum. The abundant supply of coal ensures the other requisite of cheap power. Arrangements have been made with the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co. for subletting a portion of its areas and a company to be called the Aluminum Production Company of New Brunswick is now in process of organization. The company will use a large quantity of coal in its factories and employ several hundred hands. Large contracts have been entered into for the supply of the metal to railway companies, and others, and those interested are confident of success."

Codes: J8 / E2 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Geology - General;

Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 29, 1865 In another column we have copied an article from the Maine State Press, in reference to the geological formation of the rocks of Maine and New Brunswick. - There marks are penned in review of a lecture by Professor Hind in this city some time ago. The Head Quarters thinks that if the Province had not been in the midst of an election excitement at the time the Professor's address was given to the public, his statements, would, no doubt, have received the attention they merited. We are of the same opinion. We also heartily concur in the Head Quarters' suggestion, relative to the importance of a thorough survey of New Brunswick being ordered by the Legislature. We have urged this step on several occasions, and are daily becoming more impressed with its necessity for the full development of the wealth that lies buried in the earth in this Province. We have been much struck with the amazing apathy, arising from ignorance that prevails among our own people in regard to the mineral riches of the country. Foreigners are very much better informed on this subject than we are. A proof of this assertion is found in the fact, that, while scarcely a score of persons in the Province were aware of the existence of petroleum in Westmorland County, American geologists and chemists had examined the locality, American oil men had secured lands at Dover, and American companies had sent a large force of men, fully equipped with steam engines and the necessary apparatus, to bore for oil. It is known also that they have succeeded to a considerable extent, and fully anticipate realizing an ample fortune. The Editor of the Christian Visitor has just added his testimony to that of a number of other well informed persons, relative to the prospect for oil; and we have seen further evidence on this point from a scientific gentleman who has spent much time, money, and labor in his researches in oil districts, which is in the highest degree flattering. Writing on the subject to Sir Edwin M. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, who is interested in oil lands in Albert, he says: ""I have been familiar with the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia since the very commencement of the business, and can assure you, that, as far as surface indications are concerned, New Brunswick excels either. Oil springs, burning springs, salt springs and gum beds are numerous all along the belt to the northward and parallel with the line of upheaval across Albert and Westmorland Counties, in which upheaval asphaltum or Albert coal is found occupying a vertical fissure, the axis of an anticlinal. This oil territory, in many parts, particularly in the vicinity of the Albert Mines, bears a strong resemblance to the Virginia Oil regions. In Ritchie County, Va., they have a vertical vein of asphaltum, with a line of upheaval traceable through several counties. In the immediate vicinity of this line of disturbance the most productive oil wells have been obtained. In Westmorland and Albert counties, as you recede from the line of upheaval, the flexure of the strata becomes very gentle, lying nearly horizontal. The property which has been selected for the ""Albert Petroleum Company"" embraces some of the most valuable points in the oil territory, being fine boring ground, and easily accessible. At Steeves' Ravine is a natural Petroleum Spring, which has yielded from one to two barrels of oil daily, since the first settlement of the country. Several others are in the immediate vicinity, and at many other points in Albert, on your property, oil 7 and burning springs exist. At Fox Creek are gum beds and oil springs, and below the Church, at Memramcook are many oil shews. Territory in any part of the oil regions in this State or Virginia, with such surface indications as you have, would bring fabulous prices. Under judicious management and with proper energy employed in boring, I have no doubt that handsome dividends may be realised on your proposed capital. If we only had such territory here, [Penn.] it would be drilled like a cullender in a very short time."" These are remarkable facts and ought to be generally known. They are important in every respect, but especially important as showing the interest with the geology of the country. A thorough survey, such as Professor Hind is competent to undertake, we feel satisfied would add wonderfully to our knowledge of the mineral wealth of the Province, and lead to the opening up of a new branch of industry for our people. It is to be hoped that nothing will be permitted to

Codes: J8 / E2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Oil and Gas - Kings Co.; Legislation, etc.;
Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 10, 1860....Bill to give power to Prince of Wales Coal Company and Victoria Oil and Coal Company, of the State of New York, to hold property in the Province."

Codes: J8 / EXPL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Exploration - General;
Carleton Sentinel - Oct. 13, 1860 Mineral Resources of the Lower Provinces. -- Among the specimens of the mineral wealth of the colonies, which were to be seen at the recent Industrial Exhibition at Montreal, not the least interesting and important were those forwarded from the county of Pictou. They comprised a section of the main seam of coal from the Albion Mines; a specimen of oil coal from the Frazer Mine; and a block of freestone from Acadia Quarries, which was cut in an octagon front inscribed with scriptual quotations, and between each word a Greek cross, alternately of red and yellow. The section of coal from the Albion Mines was shipped in square blocks, which when on exhibition were piled one on the other, to the height of 37 1/2 feet, showing at a glance the enormous and unrivaled depth of this wonderful deposit. Few persons even in Pictou residing within an hour's journey of the Mines, have perhaps anything like an adequate idea of the magnitude of the seam of coal from which this shaft was taken, and nothing can more correctly furnish this information than an inspection of a solid mass of coal, cut from the vein, although it may not comprise its full extent. A sample of this description, consisting of two blocks of solid coal, each about four and a half feet in length, and two feet in thickness at the base, was shown to us the other day by Major Norton, to whom they were presented by Colonel Scott, who also forwarded the pillar which was erected at the Montreal Exhibition. They now stand in the Consul's office, where he will be happy to afford those who may desire to do so, an opportunity of inspecting them. We were shown at the same time specimens of the productions of the Albert Mines of New Brunswick,consisting of the albertine in its natural state, as taken from the mine; the paraffine; a beautiful material resembling highly purified spermacetti, and of almost alabaster whiteness; the illuminating oil; and another liquid called kerosene, of a very inflammable nature, and used, we believe, principally for extracting grease from woollen or other clothes. These were forwarded to the Consul by the Kerosene Oil Company of Portland, where the product of the Albert Mines is manufactured. It may not be generally known that the unpromising looking material known as Frazer coal, a seam of which has been worked to some extent by J.D.B. Frazer, Esq., of ....wn, produces, besides the oil now extensively used in this country for illuminating purposes, the other two substances which we have mentioned. The paraffine is manufactured into candles, which in appearance closely resembles those made from sperm, but they give a more brilliant light and in other respects are preferable to the best sperm candles. -- Eastern Chronicle."

S. J. Daily Globe - Jul. 28, 1862 and Philanthropist - Jul. 31, 1862 and N.B. Reporter - Aug. 1, 1862 Great Exhibition. - Ores and minerals of New Brunswick. - No better arranged set of ores and mineral products are to be found among the colonial courts than that which is displayed by New Brunswick. The specimens, many hundreds in number, are of museum size, and neatly laid out in a series of eleven glazed cases, minutely subdivided within for the reception of each individual sample, which is numbered and named, with a reference book at the convenience of the visitor. Copper and iron pyrites, iron ore in various other combinations, such ashematite, magnetic iron ore, clay iron ore, and yellow oxide of iron, and that very useful state of the peroxide of iron, bog iron ore, are all shown in this collection. Tin and lead ores are two other very important minerals to be found here; also many specimens of building stones in red and gray granites, and very compact sandstones; a variety of green mottled serpentine, a brown carnelian, and white and red veined and white pure marble, serve to prove that New Brunswick possesses abundant material for the builder and sculptor. Gypsum, plumbago, and limestone, and above all the important substance, coal,is shown here in many highly bituminous specimens. The ""Albert coal"" of New Brunswick presents a lustrous conchoidal fracture like pith or glass, showing its highly bituminous character. It is admirably fitted for the manufacture of coal gas or paraffine. A vein of pure cannel coal, ten feet wide, has been found in Albert county. The value of the coal export is rising rapidly. In 1858 it was £13,743, and in the following year nearly three times as great. Among ornamental stones are agates, 6 jasper, garnets, and amethysts, and doubly refracting Iceland spar."

Codes: J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Oct. 4, 1851 Discovery of Fossil Fish in the Coal Formation of New Brunswick, by Dr. C.T. Jackson. - Dr. Jackson, in a letter to one of the editors, dated Boston, June 20th, announces the discovery of perfect specimens of fossilfish in the coal mine of Albert County, N.B., on the 5th of May last, and larger numbers on the 27th of May, and the Lepidodendra on the 6th of June. The following is cited from his letter:- ""I returned to Boston on the 12th, with numerous fossil fishes of Hillsboro', N.B., the miners having followed up my discoveries of May last, and found even better specimens than I had myself discovered on my first visit. ""You may feel interested in knowing that I have made out some of the genera, and found new species of fossil fishes, and that the Paleoniscus occurs abundantly associated with aquatic plants; also that a Lepidodendron, near if not exactly identical with the L. gracule, Br., is found with the fishes and with scattered fish scales in the same piece of the shale. Broad flat leaves like those of palms occur also in the fish shales of the coal mine and a curious blistered leaf is extremely abundant in all parts of the fish strata. These I at last traced to a stem. They appear to be a new species and remind me of our aquatic floating plant, the bladder-wort of our ponds. ""The occurrence of immense quantities of well preserved coprolites of fishes confirms the idea of Agassiz, that the heterocercal tailed fishes swam close to the bottom; for otherwise the form of such materials could not be preserved; for they were entire in the mud which ultimately enveloped them. There are herbivorous fishes associated with those that ate them and the excrements of some tell the tale that some of the fishes were cannibals! Some of the coprolites I have seen connected with the anus of the fish, appearing as if extruded by compression of the fish. Some of the fish appear to have been dead and partially putrid when they were enclosed in the strata, others evidently struggled against adverse fortune, erected their fins strongly to guard themselves from the tenacious mud which embalmed them in their last struggle. - In fact, these fishes are literally embalmed and not petrified, the bitumen which so richly charges the marly or soft clay slate or shale preserving in the most delicate manner every scale, fin, and the minutest markings; the scales retain their silvery hue slightly tinted yellowish brown by the bituminous matter."" - American Journal of Sciences, Sept.1."

Codes: J8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Geology - General;
Morning News - Mar. 31, 1862 The Natural History Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From Mr. C.P. Hartt - Espy's Fourth Meteorological Report. ... From Mr. George F. Matthews - Geological Map of Massachusetts. Geological Map of New Brunswick. Report on the Albert Coal. Report of case tried in Albert in 1852,Gesner vs. Cains. Gesner's Report on Geology of New Brunswick. Report of Montreal Mining Company. Johnson's Report on Agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick. Leiberg's letters on Chemistry. Seven papers from various Scientific Societies. Practical Chemistry (Orfils); Earth and Man (Guyot); Botany (Mr. Lincoln); Munro on New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E. Island; Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, five vols. From Geo. Matthew, Esq.; Smith's Wealth of Nations; and from Mr. C.R. Matthew of New York, Mollusca of Cretaceous Formation (Gabb)."

Morning News - Sep. 22, 1862 and S.J. Globe - Sep. 23, 1862... - (London Morning Star of the 6th of September) - In minerals New Brunswick cannot vie with her sister colony of Nova Scotia. But within the past few years the discovery of a new species of coal or substance resembling coal has given an incentive to mineral research that promises to produce the very best results. This Albert coal, or""Albertine,"" so called from its having been found first in Albert County, has been a great puzzle to scientific men, and the source of some litigation, in order to decide what species it really belongs to. Gas Companies who had patents or charters for the sole privilege of making gas coal have instituted proceedings against parties who manufacture gas from ""Albertine"". And these defend themselves under the plea that the substance is not coal but ""asphalte"" - Scientific men from the U. States and elsewhere were summoned to decide the controversy, but one half declare it to be coal and the other asphalte. The science of the quidnunc is at fault, and the question still remains in dispute. The value of Albertine does not, however, depend on the ability of wrangling geologists to assign to it a place in the fervently incomprehensible nomenclature of their special science. The substance, whatever its name or order may ultimately be, Albertine, coal, or asphalte, is at present iluminating a large portion of the world in the form of gas or oil, producing a light that almost equals in brilliancy the light of geological science itself. Fifteen thousand tons of Albertine have been raised in a year, worth £3 per ton. During the past year a vein of pure Cannel coal, ten feet wide, has been discovered in the same country, and the mineral prospects of New Brunswick are looking up. The chief staple of the colony, however, is timber ..."

Codes: J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 17, 1852 Cap LXXXVII An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company Passed 7th April, 1852 Whereas a Joint Stock Company has been formed for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the County of Albert, who have expended a large sum of money in mining operations, and in the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, and making other improvements in connection therewith: And whereas the better to enable the said Company to prosecute the said business, it is deemed advisable it should be incorporated; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Edward Allison, Jonathan C. Allison, David Allison, William Cairns, John Cairns, Alexander Wright, Nathaniel Gould, and James Dowie, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Albert Mining

Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of opening and working Mines in the County of Albert, and establishing all necessary works connected therewith, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 2. That the first meeting of the said Corporation for the organization thereof shall be held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, after fifteen days notice given in the Royal Gazette, by one member of the said Corporation; provided that the corporate powers shall not be deemed to be conferred upon said Company until a majority of members present at a meeting called as aforesaid shall determine to accept their Charter. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of thirty thousand pounds of lawful money, to be paid at such times and in such portions as the business of the Company may from time to time require, and to be divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty five pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and no creditor or person or persons having any demand against the said, for or on account of any dealings with the said company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or when the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short or not be equal to the payment of any debt due on demand against the same, that then and in such case the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder, shall and may be levied 3 upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand, to the extent of double the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Company, but no more. 5. That each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made (not however to exceed in amount the stock so subscribed for) for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 6. So soon as the capital stock shall have been paid in and expended for the purposes of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting to be for that purpose called, to increase the said capital stock from time to time, in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly, or from time to time to assess such increase upon the original number of shares, or to increase the capital by both assessments and increase of shares. 7. The Company shall have the power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in this Province, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of such assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders and a majority of all the shares. 8. If at any time it shall be deemed necessary by the said Corporation, their agents or servants, to enter upon the estate, lands or grounds, being the private 4 property of any person or persons, for the purpose of carrying on their mining operations, they shall allow to the owners of such lands such reasonable compensation, by way of rent or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, for the damages such owner may sustain by reason thereof, and if the said Corporation shall not be able to agree with such owner or owners of the soil, as to the amount to be paid to the said owner or owners, for the damages he or they may sustain in consequence of such mining operations being carried on upon his or their land, then such compensation and satisfaction shall be determined by three disinterested arbitrators, one to be chosen by the said Corporation, and one by the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of the private property in question, which two arbitrators so chosen shall choose a third arbitrator, and in case of their not agreeing in such choice within ten days after their appointment, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, upon the application of the said Corporation, to appoint a third arbitrator; and the award of the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall be final and conclusive in the matters referred to them; and in case any of the owners or occupiers of such private property shall decline making any such agreement or appointing such arbitrator, then and in every such case the said Corporation shall make application to the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, stating the grounds of such application, to issue a writ or warrant in such form as the said Court or Judge may prescribe to the Sheriff of the County of Albert, or in case he is interested, then to one of the Coroners of the said County, and in case the Sheriff and Coroners are all interested, then to some person or persons, commanding such Sheriff, Coroner, person or persons as the case may be, to summon and empanel a Jury of five freeholders with within the said County, who may be altogether disinterested, and do not reside within ten miles of the land in question, which Jury upon there oaths, (all which oaths, as well as the oaths to be taken by any person or persons who shall be called to give evidence in the matter, the Sheriff, Coroner, or person or persons summoning such Jury, is hereby empowered to administer,) shall inquire, ascertain, and assess the distinct sum or sums of money or annual rent to be paid as the amount of compensation and satisfaction for the damages that may and shall be sustained by such owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of such private property as aforesaid; and the inquisition, award or verdict of such Jury shall be returned and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas of the said Supreme Court, shall be final and conclusive between the parties; which amount so assessed as aforesaid, and the costs and expenses of such proceeding to be taxed and allowed by the said Supreme 5 Court, shall be borne by the said Corporation, and shall be paid within thirty days after the said inquisition, award or verdict shall be filed as aforesaid, and until such payment shall be made the said corporation shall not be entitled to enter upon the said land, and in case an annual rent shall be awarded, unless such rent is paid within thirty days after it falls due, the power to enter under the said award shall be deemed to be annulled and discontinued. 9. Before the said Corporation shall contract any debts, a certificate shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, verified by the oath of the Secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation, which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer, to the effect that the sum of eight thousand pounds has been actually paid and expended for the purposes of the said Company, and unless such certificate be filed in manner herein directed, within three calendar months after the acceptance of this Charter, the corporate powers hereby conferred shall cease and become of no effect. 10. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or compromise in any way the rights of the respective parties between whom suits are now pending for any matter, cause or thing which has happened or been committed before the passing of this Act, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of the eighth section of this Act, the power and authority and provision contained in the said section, to enable the said Corporation to enter upon private property, shall only be deemed and taken to extend to the tract of wilderness land of one square mile, comprised in the lease or license from the Crown made under the Great Seal of this Province to Peter Duffy and John Duffy, bearing date the eleventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and registered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of this Province on the twelfth day of January one thousand eigth hundred and fifty; nor shall this Act come into

Royal Gazette - May 31, 1854 Cap LXIV. 18 An Act to incorporate the Asphalte Mining Gas Company. Section Section. 1. Corporation, how 2. Office for business, constituted where to be kept. Passed 1sy May 1854. Whereas Theophylait Southerwaite, Eugene Legal, William B. Deen, Horatio Eagle, Frederick W. Cooledge, Laurent Delmonico and others, have formed themselves into a joint stock Company in New York, in the United States of America, under the title of ""The Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Gas Company,"" for the purpose of mining asphaltum, asphalte rock, and other minerals, the manufacture of illuminating, gas, burning fluids, &c., and for the manufacture of mastics, cements, and hydraulic concretes; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The persons so formed into a joint stockCompany in New York, in the United States of America, as set forth in the Preamble to this Act, are hereby declared to be incorporated under the style of ""The Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Gas Company,"" and shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of mining asphaltum, asphalte rock, and other minerals, the manufacture of illuminating gas, burning fluids, &c., and for the manufacture of mastics, cements, and hydraulic concretes. 2. The said Company shall keep an office at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Corporation in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Corporation."

Morning News - Feb. 27, 1856 Mr. Gray presented a petition from the Albert Mining Company praying that an Act may pass to amend the Charter of said Company. The Bill in relation to the same being also presented was read for a first time."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 2, 1856 Cap. VIII. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. New division of capital 5. Act 15 V, c. 87, s.4 stock authorized. Repealed. 2. Disposal of shares to 6. Issue of preference pay debts. Shares authorized. 3 3. Issue of shares 7. Act not to prejudice unlimited. Rights. 4. Responsibility for debts. Passed 26th March 1856. Whereas the Capital Stock of the Albert Mining Company has, under the powers of the sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of this Province by which the said Company was incorporated, been increased to one hundred thousand pounds, divided into four thousand shares of twenty five pounds each; a number of which shares, on which ten pounds per share assessment has been paid in to the said Company have been issued, and are now held by the shareholders thereof; And whereas it is the desire of the shareholders of the said Company that the said Act of Incorporation should be amended in several particulars:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The said Albert Mining Company shall have the power to accept from the shareholders thereof, a surrender of the twenty five pounds shares on which ten pounds assessment has been paid to the Company, and to make a new division of the said capital stock into ten thousand shares of ten pounds each; and to issue one of such new ten pound shares to each shareholder for and in lieu of every twenty five pound share on which such ten pounds assessment has been paid; and such new ten pound share shall be liable to no further call or assessment. 2. The residue of such new shares of ten pounds each may be issued and sold from time to time by the Corporation as full paid up shares, for the purpose of enabling the said Corporation to pay its debts and engagements, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company were incorporated. 3. Whenever four thousand one hundred shares of such new ten pounds full paid up shares shall be actually issued by the Company and held by shareholders thereof, no further sale or issue of shares shall be made, unless authorized by a vote of two thirds of the issued stock of the said Company at a special or general meeting of shareholders. 4. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company. 5. Section four of the said Act of Incorporation is hereby repealed. 6. The shareholders may at any public meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the issued stock of the said Company, direct the issue of shares of the said Company, not exceeding one thousand, to be deemed and treated as shares entitled to receive out of the net profits of the said Company a dividend of six pounds per centum per annum thereon from the date of their issue, before any division of the profits of the said Company shall be applicable to the other stock issued and held by the shareholders thereof; such preferred shares to be subject to such terms and conditions as the shareholders authorizing said issue may impose. 7. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall impair or prejudice the rights or claims which any person now has against the said Company, or its property, or the shareholders thereof, or any of them."

Codes: J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXII. An Act to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company authorized to 2. Company to keep an hold real and personal Office and Agent in estate in Albert and Hillsborough. Westmorland for certain purposes; limit. Passed 9th April 1860. Whereas Albert G. Allen, Lyman W. Gilbert, James A. Alexander, and James Blight, have formed themselves, 10 with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the County of New York, State of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Prince of Wales Coal Company,' for the purpose of carrying on Mining and Manufacturing operations in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company, for the purpose aforesaid;- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The Prince of Wales Coal Company of the County of New York, in the State of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland, for mining and manufacturing purposes in this province, whether in fee simple, or by lease, or in any other way; and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in the said Counties of Albert and Westmorland in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Moncton Daily Times - Apr. 8, 1882 Legislature. - An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said Company."

Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1882 Royal Gazette - May 31, 1882 Albert Mining Company. -- Winding Up Notice. Pursuant to provisions of the Act of the Legislature, notice is hereby given to all persons or person, or Corporate body, having any claim against The Albert Mining Company, to render their respective accounts and claims, duly attested, at the Office of the said Company, in the City of Saint John, within the period of six months from the time of the first publishing of this notice. Under said Act, all Creditors of said Company who shall not hand in their respective claims, duly attested, within the period of twelve months of the publishing of this notice, shall be respectively debarred from any participation in the proceeds of the sales of the Property of the said Company, and shall have no claims, either at law or at equity, against said Company. Dated this twenty fifth day of May, A.D. 1882. Henry Gilbert, President Albert Mining Company."

Daily Telegraph - May 28, 1882 Royal Gazette - May 31, 1882 Albert Mining Company. -- Winding Up Notice. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, notice is hereby given, that the Presidentand Directors of the Albert Mining Company will, on the expiration of two months after the first publication of this Notice, sell and dispose of all the Real and Personal Property of said Company, and all Mining Leases and Mining Licences belonging to the said Company, as follows:- 1st. The Lands and Premises, with the Buildings thereon, of the said Company, situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, County of Albert, being the Lands on which the Pits opened by such Company are, consisting of about 1,300 acres, more or less. 2nd. The Tram-road leading from said lands to the Wharf of the said Company, at Petitcodiac River. 3rd. The Wharf Property of said Company, on Petitcodiac River, in Parish of Hillsborough. 4th. Two detached pieces of Land in said Parish of Hillsborough, consisting one of 4 and one of 5 acres. 5th. The Steam Engines, Plant, and other personal property of the said Company. For particulars, apply at the Office of said Company, 130 Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B. Dated Saint John, N.B., 25th May, A.D. 1882. Henry Gilbert, President Albert Mining Company."

Codes: J8 / STAT / IDX_Names: Albert Mines; Statistics;
N.B. Courier - Feb. 14, 1852 Hillsborough. - Coals exported, 2228 chaldrons."

Codes: L1 / EXPL / GEOL / IDX_Names: Saint John Graphite; Exploration - General; Geology -
S.J. Weekly Chronicle - Jun. 1, 1838 It has been suggested that a Geological Board should be formed, under whose direction Geological Surveys of the Province ought to be conducted; and at whose disposal, all sums of money granted by the Legislature for that purpose, should be placed. For reasons sufficiently obvious, this Board should be composed of persons of standing in society, of acknowledged acquirements, and holding public office; such as the Professors of Natural Philosophy of King's College, the Province Secretary, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It cannot be conceived, how Surveys conducted in any other manner can be useful to the Province; and they will only lead to the unprofitable and prodigal waste of the public money. We shall, otherwise, pay dear for many discoveries like the following: Black Lead - Plumbago, Graphite - This substanceis found in considerable quantity in a vein appearing at the surface, and running along the south west side of the hill at Fort Howe. It has been long known, under the first of the above names to

the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and has been used by them for common purposes, and some of it was collected by the accomplished Professor of Natural History and Chemistry at King's College, when he passed through this city about a year ago. The fields adjoining Fort Howe abound withvarious ores of iron; some specimens of which were sent to England nearly twenty years since. So much for the discovery of Mr. Gesner and the information of the Editor of the Courier. The principal localities of all our most useful minerals such as coal, marble, iron, manganese, are 6 pretty generally known in the districts where they abound. We only want capital and enterprise, and men withpractical knowledge to direct their proper employment. But it is evident, a vast deal of wealth must sink, before those productions of our soil can be worked with any advantage to the Public, or to those who are disposed to speculate in undertakings of this sort. The Geognosy of the Province is, doubtless, interesting as a branch of science, and will it is presumed, engage the attention of the Professors of King's College, to whose department it belongs, in the course of public instruction. [Communicated]."

Codes: L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 28, 1875 Cap. CXXIII.An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. Sec Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Call on stock, how 2. Capital stock. levied and collected. 3. Office of Company for 6. Joint stock alone general business, where liable. established; Board of 7. How Company may Directors, number of. procure right of way, 4. Company to keep Office &c. over lands, &c. in County of Westmorland. 8. Right of Company to construct railway or tramway. Passed 10th April, 1875. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That William Patrick, Edward B. Chandler, junior, and Peter A. Landry, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, for the purpose and with the power of purchasing, holding, leasing and selling granted lands, mining and mineral rights, and for mining, raising and getting Albertite, shale and other minerals, and for sinking and boring for oil, shale, petroleum, and oil producing substances, and for refining and manufacturing the said oil, petroleum, and oil producing substances, in the

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 29, 1882 Legislature. - Hon. Mr. Landry moved the House in Committee on a bill to incorporate the Belliveau Albertite and Oil Company."

Codes: L4 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Westmorland County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 perplace of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Oliver Jones, Frederick Wiggins, Enoch Lunt, William H. Adams, William Smith, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, Shale, Asphalt, or Asphaltic Rock, and for manufacturing and trading in Oils and other illuminating or lubricating substances, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, divided into twelve thousand shares of ten pounds each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 14, 1837 Regulations for the Leasing of Mines and Minerals in New Brunswick. - All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and Minerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Petition he must state particularly the district in which he wishes to work; whether he possesses the means to enable him to carry on his operations; to what extent he proposes to go. He must also state whether he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work; or whether, if owned by another person, he has made any, and what arrangements, with that person; and he will be required to produce evidence of the facts. The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of 6 the ground applied for, shewing the granted lands, &c. &c. &c. Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to public Auction, after due notice given as directed by Law. November 2d, 1837. ------Public Notice is hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the Parish of St. Martin in the County of St. John, will be offered at public auction at the Crown Land Office, onMonday, the 4th day of December next, subject to the following conditions and restrictions: Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have two years to explore and select his Mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said two years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in

operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of four years from the date of the sale or lease. Thomas Baillie, Comr. and Sur. Genl. Crown Lands. Crown Land Office, November 7, 1837."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 29, 1837 Regulations for the Leasing of Mines and Minerals in New Brunswick. All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and Minerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which petition he must state particularly the district in which he wishes to work; whether he possesses the means to enable him to carry on his operations; to what extent he proposes to go. He must also state whether he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work; or whether, if owned by another person, he has made any, and what arrangements, with that person; and he will be required to produce evidence of the facts. The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of the ground applied for, showing the granted lands, &c. &c. &c. Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to public Auction, after due notice given as directed by Law. November 2d, 1837."

Miramichi Gleaner - Sep. 25, 1838 and Royal Gazette - Oct. 17, 1838 Crown Land Office, September 14, 1838. - The following is published for the information of persons desirous of obtaining leases of Mines and Minerals in New Brunswick. All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and Mnerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which Petitionmust state particularly the district in which the applicant wishes to work, and what means he possesses to enable him to do so, and to what extent he intends working. Whether he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work, or whether, if owned by another person, he has made any and what arrangements, with that person, and to produce evidence of the facts. The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of the ground applied for. Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to Auction as directed by Law, subject to the conditions which have been before published in the Royal Gazette. Thomas Baillie,

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jun. 9, 1841 Mining Lots in Westmorland. Crown Land Office, March 29, 1841. Public notice is hereby given, that the following Districts in the Count of Westmorland, viz.:- Beginning at the southwest angle of Mining Lot No. 1, (already leased to John Alexander and others), about 3 miles northwest from the Town of Dorchester, thence running by the Magnet north 2ø east 3 miles, thence north 88ø west 12 miles, crossing the River Petitcodiac in that distance, thence south 2ø west 6 miles, thence south 88ø east 15 miles, again crossing the Petitcodiac River and passing to the southward of Dorchester, thence north 2ø east 3 miles, and thence north 88ø west 3 miles to beginning, - comprising a part of the Parish of Dorchester and the greater part of Hillsborough, will be marked off into Mining Lots or Blocks of three miles square, on each side of a centre base line to run north 88ø west, from the southwest angle of Mining Lot No. 1 above mentioned, and numbering from Lot No. 1 to No. 10, agreeable to a Plan or Diagram of the same, to be seen at this office or with the Clerk of the Peace in Dorchester. The right of Mining on each Lot, separately, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at this Office on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock upon subject to the Regulations and Conditions herewith published, and any amendment or addition thereto which may be made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council before the day of Sale, of which amendment or addition due notice will hereafter be given in the Royal Gazette. The expense of Surveying or marking the base line will be proportionally divided immediately after the Sale, between the lots which may be sold; and the proportionate part of the expense of Survey will be required to be paid in addition to the purchase money, and at the same time. John S. Saunders, Surveyor General. – Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. On the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered. 8 the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown. – In Council, May 25, 1841. ""Ordered, That the Leasing of the Mines in the County of Westmorland, advertised to take place

on the 5th July next, be postponed for three months from that date."" In consequence of the above order in Council, the sale of the Mining Lots in Westmorland will not take place, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 4th of October next. John S. Saunders, Surveyor General. Crown Land Office, May 29, 1841."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 16, 1844 (No. 46). Crown Land Office, Sept. 28, 1844. A lease for Fifty years of the unoccupied Mines and Minerals comprised within the county of Gloucester, subject to the following conditions and restrictions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Friday the 1st day of November next, at noon:- Upset price, Five Pounds. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. 4 Conditions and Restrictions. That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his mining ground, and open any Shaft or Shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such Mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any Mine should not be worked for the span of twelve consecutive months, the said Mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown; and that a per centage equal to one twentieth of the produce of the Mine or Mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said Lease, be exacted from, and paid by the Lessee or Lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the Sale or Lease. A radius of one mile round any

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 19, 1845 (No. 60). Crown Land Office, March 13, 1845. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining grounds or lots, in the county of Kent, (agreeable to the following Regulations and Conditions) will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the twenty first day of May next - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 26, 1845 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, October 20, 1845. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining grounds or lots, in the county of Queens,(agreeable to the following Regulations and Conditions) will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Saturday the twentieth day of December next - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Dec. 16, 1846 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, December 11th, 1846. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining ground or lot in the county of Carleton, agreeably to the following Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 18, 1846 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, February 10, 1846. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or moremining grounds or lots, in the county of Queens and Sunbury, (agreeable to the following Regulations and Conditions) will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Monday the 20th day of April next - (Upset price on each lot, in each county, being œ50) - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

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Royal Gazette - Oct. 21, 1846 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, October 17th, 1846. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining ground or lot in the county of Queen's, (subjectto Hiram Pond's prior right of selection of one ground), agreeably to the following Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 23rd day of December next - Upset price on each lot, œ50. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to

each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 23, 1846 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, September 19, 1846. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining grounds or lots, in the county of Northumberland, (agreeable to the following Regulations and Conditions) will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Friday the 20th day of November next - Upset price on each lot. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ50 (fifty pounds) and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 25, 1847 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, 23rd August, 1847. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more of the vacant mining grounds in each of the counties of Kent and Queen's, agreeably to the subjoined Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 27th day of October next - Upset price on each lot, five pounds. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ5 (five pounds), and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That one year be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his

lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - June 16, 1847 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, June 11, 1847. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more of the vacant mining grounds in the county ofYork, agreeably to the subjoined Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 18th day of August next - Upset price on each lot, five pounds. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ5 (five pounds), and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 24, 1847 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, March 23, 1847. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining grounds or lot in the county of Northumberland, agreeably to the following Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 26th day of May next - Upset price on each lot five pounds. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be five pounds, and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That three years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - May 19, 1847 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, May 15, 1847. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more mining grounds in each of the counties of Westmorland, Carleton and Charlotte, agreeably to the following Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 14th day of July next - Upset price on each lot five pounds. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ5 (five pounds), and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That three years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Oct. 20, 1847 (No. 87). Crown Land Office, 18th October, 1847. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more of the vacant mining grounds in the counties of Carleton and Albert, agreeably to the subjoined Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 22nd day of December next - Upset price on each lot, five pounds. - Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the upset price on each lot be œ5 (five pounds), and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 2nd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 3rd. That one year be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 4th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 11, 1848 (No. 220). Crown Land Office, Sept. 19th, 1848. The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more Mining Grounds within the county of Saint John, agreeably to the accompanying Regulations and Conditions, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the twenty second day of November next, at noon Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That every applicant, before the time of sale, describe a Tract, of not more than six miles square, within which he desires to make selection. 2nd. That the upset price on each lot be five pounds, and the whole amount of the purchase money on each lot to be paid on the day of the sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same. 3rd. That the right of mining on each lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the minerals raised, with the exception of coal, on which a duty of one 3 shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 4th. That six months be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out. 5th. That the purchaser of each lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith. 6th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge. 7th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited. 8th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited. 9th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown. (No new sale of Mining grounds to be made, in any case, until the previous Sale, within the same Tract, has

Royal Gazette - Aug. 29, 1849 (No. 266). Crown Land Office, 18th June, 1849. One or more Mining Lots in each of the counties of York and Carleton, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Thursday the eleventh day of October next, agreeable to the following Regulations. Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Dec. 26, 1849 (No. 296). Crown Land Office, Dec. 22, 1849. One or more Mining Lots in the county of Westmorland, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of January next, agreeable to the following Regulations. Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Mining Regulations. 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns."

Royal Gazette - May 23, 1849 (No. 251). Crown Land Office, 4th May, 1849. One or more Mining Lots in each of the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Kings, York and Carleton, (with the exception of a Tract six miles square at Black River, reserved for the selection of James McKenzie,) will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Monday the twentieth day of August next, agreeable to the following Regulations. Sale to commence at noon Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 26, 1849 (No. 271). Crown Land Office, Sept. 14, 1849. One or more Mining Lots in the county of Albert, will beoffered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the 21st day of November next, agreeable to the following Regulations. Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. Regulations and Conditions. 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1850 (No. 326). Crown Land Office, Aug. 12, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in King's and Saint John Counties will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like 7manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 14, 1850 (No. 325). Crown Land Office, Aug. 7, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in the County of Albert will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the fourth day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of onesquare mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 28, 1850 (No. 327). Crown Land Office, Aug. 16, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Charlotte County will be offered for sale by Public Auction at thisoffice, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become 9forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 28, 1850 (No. 330). Crown Land Office, Aug. 27, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Queen's County will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, 10 to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 28, 1850 (No. 329). Crown Land Office, Aug. 22, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Westmorland County will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot befive pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 24, 1850 (No. 321). Crown Land Office, Jul. 19, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in King's County will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, afterwhich other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or 4 other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 24, 1850 (No. 319). Crown Land Office, Jul. 10, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in the county of Albert will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government.. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 24, 1850 (No. 318). Crown Land Office, Jul. 5, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in the county of Westmorland will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the seventh day of August next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 19, 1850 (No. 313). Crown Land Office, May 31, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in the county of Saint John will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 3rd day of July next, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot befive pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 26, 1850 15 CAP LIX An Act to to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Passed 26th April, 1850 Whereas it may encourage the investment of British Capital in the works of this Corporation, if theterm of the Lease to Benjamin Wolhaupter were extended, and A Duty on one penny per ton charged upon the Iron manufactured, in lieu of the present reservation of five per centum on the value of the ore. 1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the time appointed for this Act to come into operation, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to revoke, cancel or annul the present Lease to the said Benjamin Wolhaupter, and to issue a new Lease in lieu thereof to the New Brunswick Iron Company, their successors and assigns, for the term of ninety-nine years, to commence at and from the former lease, and to reserve in the said Lease so to be granted a Duty of one penny per ton on the Iron smelted by the said Company, in lieu of the Duty of five per centum now reserved in the present Lease. II. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next."

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 18, 1850 Legislature. - Mr. J. Earle moved that an addressbe presented to his Excellency praying for a return relating to all mines and minerals in this Province."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 1, 1850 (No. 307). Crown Land Office, April 29, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in the counties of Albert and King's, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the twenty ninth of May next, agreeably to the following Regulations.- Sale to commence at noon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. ----------Regulations. 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale."

Royal Gazette - May 22, 1850 (No. 311). Crown Land Office, May 16, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Queen's will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on 19th day of June next, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 27, 1850 (No. 349). Crown Land Office, November 20, 1850.One or more Mining Lots in Westmorland and Albert Counties, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of December next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 9, 1850 (No. 339). Crown Land Office, October 8, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Westmorland and Albert Counties, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the sixth day of November next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 9, 1850 (No. 340). Crown Land Office, October 9, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in King's County, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 30th day of October instant, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds.3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Oct. 16, 1850 (No. 342). Crown Land Office, October 13, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Queen's County, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 13th day of November next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 30, 1850 (No. 346). Crown Land Office, October 26, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Sunbury County, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of November instant, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that he Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 25, 1850 (No. 335). Crown Land Office, Sep. 11, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in Westmorland and Albert Counties will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the ninth day of October next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the

Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 25, 1850 (No. 336). Crown Land Office, Sep. 18, 1850. One or more Mining Lots in King's and Saint John Counties will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 16th day of October next, at noon, agreeably to the following: Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised,to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Weekly Observer - Feb. 11, 1851 Friday, Feb. 28 Mining Licenses. On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the issuing of Mining Licenses. The Hon. Attorney General was opposed to the passing of this Bill - at least for the present. It might be attended by evil results, and the Committee should be cautious. If this Bill passed, it would give the grantees of land not only the soil, but all that lies under the soil, and deprive the licencees of minerals of the rights ceded to them. The Crown had hitherto reserved the right to mine, which in many instances had been ceded to individuals. Should this Bill pass, these individuals would come to the House and say, ""You have taken from us all that you ceded to us, for which we paid our money,"" and they would have a right to claim damages. Individual rights were now in abeyance before the courts, and the House should not come to any decision until the Courts had given their decision; each party had a right to be heard before a decision was come to affecting their interests. Government had come to the conclusion not to grant any more licences for the present, so that no harm could result from the Bill lying over for a while. He (hon. Attorney General) was retained on certain cases arising out of the Mining disputes, and therefore could not give his legal opinion at present. He would move that the Committee rise and report progress. Mr. Hannington would support the motion. A Select Committee on the Mining affairs was sitting, and he thought it better to pass over this Bill until the Committe had reported. - Progress reported."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 12, 1851 (No. 363). Crown Land Office, February 5, 1851. One or more Mining Lots in County of Albert, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the twelfth day of March next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the groundselected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 22, 1851 (No. 359). Crown Land Office, January 14, 1851. One or more Mining Lots in Carleton and Victoria Counties, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the twelfth day of February next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations:- 1st. That the right of mining within a Tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed Rent of one shilling per Chaldron of Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. 2d. That the upset preference price paid on ach Lot be five pounds. 3d. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, ir required, in like manner. 4th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 5th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. Further conditions will be stated at sale. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen."

Weekly Observer - Mar. 4, 1851 Friday, Feb. 28 Mining Licenses. On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House resolved itself intoa Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the issuing of Mining Licences. The Hon. Attorney General was opposed to the passing of this Bill - at least for the present. It might be attended by evil results, and the Committee should be cautious. If this Bill passed, it would give the grantees of land not only the soil, but all that lies under the soil, and deprive the licencees of minerals of the rights ceded to them. The Crown had hitherto reserved the right to mine, which in many instances had been ceded to individuals. Should this Bill pass, these individuals would come to the House and say, ""You have taken from us all that you ceded to us, for which we paid our money,"" and they would have a right to claim damages. Individual rights were now in abeyance before the Courts, and the House should not come to any decision until the Courts had given their decision; each party had a right to be heard before a decision was come to affecting their interests. Government had come to the conclusion not to grant any more licences for the present, so that no harm could result from the Bill lying over for a while. He (hon. Attorney General) was retained on certain cases arising out of the Mining disputes, and therefore could not give his legal opinion at present. He would move that the Committee rise and report progress. Mr. Hannington would support the motion. A Select Committee on the Mining affairs was sitting, and he thought it better to pass over this Bill until that Committee had reported. - Progress reported."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Weekly Observer - Mar. 4, 1851 House of Assembly, Monday, Feb. 24. Bill to Secure Mining Lessees in Their Rights. -The House went into Committee on this Bill, when Mr. Gray, the mover, entered into a brief explanation. He stated that, under present regulations, the Lessees were not protected - that other parties trespassed on their rights, and the law gave them no remedy, hence thenecessity for this Bill, which would enable them to prosecute trespassers. Mr. Ritchie was not satisfied with the explanation. This was a very grave question; one that was agitating the counties of Queen's, Albert, and Westmorland, and involving the rights of many persons. The question of mining had but recently attracted much attention, and it was scarcely known what the reserved rights of the Crown were; consequently it was difficult to discover what privileges were conveyed to the Lessees, and what were vested in the owners of the soil. Litigation had grown out of this uncertainty, several cases were now before the Courts, and the Judges had not yet given their decision. That being the case, he thought the House should be very careful how they dealt with the subject, lest they affect the interests of the parties now before the Courts. Many people thought - and it was his own opinion - that the right of minerals should be vested in the owners of the soil; (hear, hear). This subject had come before the House last year, and a select committee, of which he was one, was raised to report upon it. (The hon. member then read the Report alluded to, from the Journals of last year). There were certain parts of the Bill which he considered vague - he did not understand exactly what was meant. What was meant by the words ""The rights the Government conveyed and intended to convey?"" He considered there was no analogy between the Lessees of minerals and the Lessees of Crown timber. The latter went to work on wild lands; no other persons had any right there to come into conflict with their own; no one stood between them and the Crown. But the Lessees of minerals were authorised to go and dig on lands already sold and settled, - they were authorized to make roads, erect works, and take the coal or mineral away, in some cases to the serious injury of the farmer's property. He agreed with his learned colleague that legislation upon this subject was necessary, but he obtained to a partial measure. They should protect the owner of the soil, and decide by a general Act in whom the right to the minerals were vested. If it should be decided that the right was not invested in the owner of the soil, then the law should protect the land owner, and compel those who went on his property to mine, to pay him for every damage committed. He did not wish to be officious in this business, but he hoped the Government would see the necessity of taking up and investigating the whole matter, and define the rights of the owners of the soil. Mr. Hayward acknowledged the necessity of legislation upon the question, but thought this was not the proper time. The house should not interfere while litigation was going on, because it would be highly improper by any act of theirs to make the parties stand before the courts in a position different from that they now occupied. His Honor the Speaker was opposed to the Bill. He did not believe it was ever the intention of the Government, in granting lands and reserving the minerals, to licence others than the grantees, their heirs and assigns, to work these mines. This right was reserved to the Crown, in his opinion, that the Government might allow the mines to be worked or not, as they saw proper, and to enter into arrangements with the owners of the soil as to the amount of toll, provided the mines were worked. He thought some general measure was necessary. Mr. Botsford said the Bill was not fairly put before the Committee by its opponents. The case stood thus; the Crown had reserved a certain right, namely, the right to all minerals. This right the Crown had, in some instances, disposed of to private individuals; but those persons were not Lessees, as stated; they merely held licences authorizing them to go and mine. It had been already decided by the Supreme Court that the holders of those licences had no right to the coal or minerals any further than they worked, nor had they any right to the land; they were therefore unable to prosecute any party who might trespass within the limits of their respective grants. This Bill was for the purpose of protecting them, for under a simple licence they had no protection at all; the Bill would not interfere with the rights of the owners of the soil; it had nothing whatever to do with it, for where the Crown had once disposed of the right of soil, it was no longer Crown property, and Government could not dispose of it a second time, and the Bill, should it pass, could not be so construed. All the proprietors of the mines asked by this Bill, was to be placed in a position to protect what had been conveyed to them by licence. There was a difference of opinion upon the subject among the members of the bar, but the majority were of opinion that the licencees had no remedy at law against trespassers. It was also questioned if the Crown had any right to reserve minerals. This Bill would merely put the licensees in a position to institute proceedings against trespassers, and he hoped it would pass. The Attorney General did not think the Bill was properly understood by those who opposed it. He had just examined the Bill, and found the exposition made by the hon. member who had spoken last, quite correct; it was merely to protect the licencees. At present those who had no licenses,

went to work within the limits of others' licenses, and said to the licensees ""You have no right to the soil; you have no legal right to the coal any farther than you have dug; we'll go and dig, and you can't prevent it.' The Bill would not injure the owners of the soil, or interfere with their rights; it was merely to protect those who had taken out licence to mine, and paid their money for it. In order that no mistake could possibly arise, however, he had prepared an additional clause, which he hoped the hon. mover of the Bill would allow him to attach to it. (The hon. Attorney General then read the clause, which was to the effect that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to affect the rights of the owners of the soil.) The Bill would authorize the licencees to keep out strangers; the bill would prevent trespassers from interfering, as it would enable the licensees to prosecute. He thought it proper to inform the House that several of the legal gentlemen present were engaged in the litigation arising out of the mining question. His learned friend (Mr. Ritchie) was retained to defend the rights of the owners of the soil. The other learned member from the county of St. John was engaged on the other side, and he (Mr. S.) was himself engaged, but not in a manner to interest him in the success of the Bill. He had thought it proper, however, to apprize hon. members of the fact. His Honour the Speaker wished to hear it explained how it was a Licencee had no remedy at law against trespassers. Hon. Attorney General would explain. A Licencee merely received authority to go and work on the Crown reserves, but if another went to work alongside of him, or entered one of his coal-pits that he might have temporarily abandoned, and raise coal therefrom, and the Licencee could not prosecute him, he himself possessing from the Crown merely power to work. The Crown was the only party that could prosecute trespassers, and to do so would be attended with great trouble and expense. The same rule applied to the parties licenced to cut timber; they could not sue trespassers, but the Government could proceed against them by seizing the timber when cut. Mr. Needham said the Bill was quite plain; a wrong existed, for which the law provided no remedy; this Bill provided that remedy. The case stood thus: A was a licencee; B comes in upon his license, digs coal, or minerals, and takes them away, and A is not authorized by his license to prosecute him. This Bill would give him that power. Mr. Gray entered into some further explanations. He had no objection to adding a proviso, as recommended by the hon. Attorney General. The Bill had been well explained by

Morning News - Feb. 13, 1852 Mining Leases. - King's County, Feb. 8, 1852 Sir. - Will you permit me to make a few observations on a question now before the Provincial Legislature, the importance of which I by no means think, ought to be underrated, because, as yet, the benefits are only prospective. I allude to the mineral wealth of New Brunswick, at present invested in the Crown, but which itis thought by many, ought to be transferred to the landholders. I must confess that, in the first instance, I was, myself, inclined to this belief, but on more mature deliberation, I clearly saw that it must involve us in difficulties which were not at first apparent, but are of too grave a character to be overlooked. Mining, it must be recollected, is a very expensive and uncertain operation, and can only be carried on in a proper and efficient manner, and so as to be really remunerative by those who are possessed of both capital and experience. The land owners of New Brunswick do not generally possess tracts of any great extent, and the subdivision of this class of property amongst them, did they, through such a distribution all participate in it, which they of course could not, would individually be but trifling. It is fact becomes a mere lottery as to who may or may not partake in it. Then should an individual have a good fortune to discover indications of mines and minerals on his property, a place of probably very limited extent, he still remains quite ignorant of how it may be beneath the surface - he has, most likely neither the capital or skill to work it himself, and those who have, will most likely be deterred from undertaking it, through the difficulty they are likely to meet with, in an endeavour to purchase up the right of a sufficient number of the neighboring proprietors, to warrant their commencing operations with a certainty of success. How frequently do we find, in cases of this sort, men whom you cannot by any means induce to part with their right; and the operation of works of incalculable advantage to the Country may thus be prevented. The boundaries of property on the surface are easily defined, but no so underground, and the innumerable disputes that must consequently from time to time arise, may readily be conceived. The proprietors of land in New Brunswick purchased their lands with a perfect understanding that the mines and minerals were to remain the property of the Crown, and it is consequently inflicting no rejustice on any one that they should still be retained as they now are public property; didn't really believe that the transfer to the landowners would become an unquestionable public benefit, I should, notwithstanding, say by all means let it be done; but I do not really believe this to be the case. If this property continues in the hands of Government and is judiciously managed, there is, I think little doubt that it will greatly augment the revenue of the country, and in which all will equally participate. The properties, whose ground is required to be occupied, may receive the full value of all that is required. The population in the neighborhood of the works will be greatly increased; a market for both labor and produce formed, and the value of property greatly enhanced - should, however, the transfer be made. I very much fear, it will be quite otherwise, and that owing to the difficulties likely to arise; the Government may in a few years be glad to purchase back again that right which they now possess and may retain without any impropriety or injustice whatever. I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, A landholder."

Weekly Observer - Mar. 16, 1852 Tuesday, March 16, Two o'clock.The Bill vesting the right of Mines in the proprietors of the soil where Licences are not already granted, passed in Committee with an agreement, as the House was thin, the question should be taken on the third reading."

Novascotian - Mar. 29, 1852 Mines and Minerals. - A bill confirming the mines and minerals of New Brunswick to the owners of the soil has passed the House of Assembly of that Province."

Carleton Sentinel - May 16, 1852 (Wed. March 10) .... The Mining Bill was committed and discussed. This Bill provides that present lessees of Mines may enter on private property by paying damages. If parties can't agree, a jury living 10 miles or more distant to assess damages. No provision has been made defining the rights of future lessees. The 1st section sustained by an overwhelming majority. Progress reported."

Carleton Sentinel - May 23, 1852 (Mar 15) .... Today the House went into committee on a Bill that, except present lessees, none but owners of land had a right to mine there on - They are to get a licence from Government - the Government to fix the price of the licence."

Carleton Sentinel - May 23, 1852 (Mar 16) ... Above Bill passed second reading"

Royal Gazette - Nov. 10, 1852 (No. 453). Crown Land Office, November 6, 1852. The subjoined amended Regulations regarding future sales of Mining Rights, are published for the information of all concerned:- 1. Owners of Land may apply for a Lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of such Lands, and the same will be offered at public auction, after sixty days notice. The application to be accompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor. 2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. 3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be, to be on oath. 4. That if the Lessee of his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 2 R.D. Wilmot, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Miramichi Gleaner - Nov. 20, 1852 Crown Land Office, November 6, 1852. The subjoined amended Regulations, regarding future Sales of Mining Rights, are published for the information of all concerned.R.D. Wilmot, Sur. Gen. Mining Regulations. 1. Owners of Land may apply for a lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of Such lands, and the same will then be offered at Public Auction, after sixty days notice. The application to beaccompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor. 2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. 3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be made, to be on oath. 4. That if the Lessee or his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall be forfeited."

Morning News - Apr. 29, 1853 Bill relating to escheat Mining Leases, Mill reserves, &c., passed committee. It empowers the Governor in Council 30 days after notice given to declare leasesescheated, conditions being unfulfilled, leases chose former process - provides also an easier mode of recovering small crown debts."

Miramichi Gleaner - Jan. 24, 1853 Crown Land Notices. Crown Land Office January 17, 1853. The Mining Rights secured by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned Lands, containing in the whole 1,760 acres, will be offered for sale by PublicAuction, at this Office, on Monday the 21st day of March next, at noon, agreeably to the accompanying Regulations:- In the Parish of Dundas, County of Kent - The part of the Grant to Humphrey Gilbert and others which lies north of Cocagne River. The first tract in the Grant to James Peters, Junr., and others, north of Cocagne River. The first tract in the Grant to Millicent Nevers, north of Cocagne river. R.D. Wilmot, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 26, 1853 Crown Land Office, January 17, 1853. The Mining rights secured by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned Lands, containing in the whole 1,760 acres, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at 2 this Office, on Monday the 21st day of March next, at noon, agreeably to the accompanying Regulations:-In the Parish of Dundee, County of Kent. - The part of the Grant to Humphrey Gilbert and others which lies north of Cocagne River. The first tract in the Grant to James Peters, Junr., and others, north of the Cocagne River. The first tract in the Grant to Millisent Nevers, north of Cocagne River. R.D. Wilmot, Sur. Gen. -- 1. Owners of Land may apply for a Lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of such Lands, and the same will be offered at public auction, after sixty days notice. The application to be accompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor. 2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. 3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be, to be on oath. 4. That if the Lessee of his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 20, 1853 (No. 481). Crown Land Office, July 18, 1853. The Mining rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned lands in the Parish of SaintMartins, County of Saint John, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the following regulations:-Lots 3 and 4, and the western parts of Lots 1 and 2, between Quaco and Rodgers' Lake; also the tract of 500 acres granted to Richard McKinnon. Deeds of conveyance from the owners thereof, have been exhibited at this Office by the applicants for this sale; but the purchasers must run the risk of defects, if any, in their titles. R.D. Wilmot, Sur. Gen. -- Mining Regulations. 1. Owners of Land may apply for a Lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of such Lands, and the same will be offered at public auction, 2 after sixty days notice. The application to be accompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor. 2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns. 3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be, to be on oath. 4. That if the Lessee of his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited."

Morning News - Apr. 24, 1854 Fredericton, 22nd April. - Yesterday, Gilbert'sMining Bill passed Committee giving owners of soil all 17 minerals without royalty, will be contested in third reading, Monday."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Morning News - Apr. 26, 1854 Fredericton, April 24. - The Mining Bill was lost to-day on the third reading, by 18 to 16."

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 17, 1855 Mr. Steadman thought that the right to all mining operations should be in the owners of the soil ..."

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 24, 1855 and N.B. Courier - Mar. 24, 1855 March 21. - The Mining Bill passed the House this morning, subject to an amendment by the Attorney General, to the effect that license must be had by the owners to raise the coal, and that all other parties must, inaddition to a license, have the concurrence of the owners."
1855 - Copied from: Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 11, 1891 ... a copy of the act that was passed and especially confirmed and ratified, and finally enacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the twenty-fourth day of September 1855, and published and declared in the province the thirty-first day of October 1855. Anno Decimo Octavo Victoriae Reginae. Chap. LXXVI. An act relating to Mines and Minerals. 1. Right of mining vested in the owner of the soil. 2. Governor in Council authorized to grant licenses under regulations. 3. Exemptions from operations of Act. 4. Suspending clause passed April 12, 1855: ""Whereas it is only just and proper that all Mines and Minerals of every description should pass with the soil to the grantee of the crown, and be vested in him:- 1. The exclusive right of digging and raising Coal or other Minerals shall be vested in the owner of the land wherein such Coal or Minerals is found to exist; but before he shall dig or raise such Coal or Mineral he shall obtain License therefore from the Governor in Council. 2. The Governor in Council may issue a license to the owner of any land, or his assignee, for that purpose, to dig and raise Coal and other Minerals therefrom, upon such terms and on such payment of such rent or royalty, and subject to such rules and regulations, as the Governor in Council may prescribe. 3. This act shall not affect, impair or interfere 6 with the rights or duties of any license acquired under any license granted before it comes into operation, nor with any grant in which the Minerals are not reserved. 4. This act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared. (This act was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 24th day of September 1855, and published and declared in the Province the thirty-first day of October 1855.)"

Morning Freeman - Jul. 7, 1860 How totally the proclamation in the last Gazette confutes all that the Smasher press said in defence of the Government, when they succeeded in crushing mining enterprise so effectually, and their mercenaries said they only did what the law compelled them to do. Read:- Mining Regulations. Every licence of Minerals to be exempted from payment of Royalty for three years from the date of the Licence. The Royalty on Shale to be reduced to Six pence per Chaldron. The Royalty on all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, to be reduced to two and a half per cent. By His Excellency's Command S.L. Tilley. Secretary's Office, 30th June, 1860"

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXX. An Act to incorporate the Gloucester Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Authority to assess 4 2. First meeting, time and capital for business place of. purposes. 3.

Capital, amount and 6. Act void if 25 per division into shares. cent of capital be not 4. Liability for debts. subscribed within two years. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That William Deacon, John Dunn, Jospeh G. Simpson, Charles B. Record, James McAllister, Thomas M. Brown, and Charles B. Harrison, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Gloucester Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for Mining purposes. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be fifty thousand pounds, divided into five thousand shares of ten pounds each. 4. The joint stock and property of said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 5. The said Company may from time to time make such calls or assessments upon the capital stock thereof, as they may deem necessary for carrying on their operations, and such call or assessment when made, shall be deemed a debt due from the shareholder to the said Company 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within two years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease and determine."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXIX. An Act to incorporate the Bathurst Mining Company.Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated, name, 5. Liability for debts. privileges and purpose. 6. Corporation to 2. First meeting, appointment terminate unless twenty of time and place. five per cent be 3. Amount of Capital Stock. subscribed within one 4. Liability of Stockholders year. for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Edward Allison, William Stevens, James 5 McNutt, Henry W. Birge, Charles P.H. Ripley, Christopher C. Brand, William Bond, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Bathurst Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining, smelting and refining of copper and copper ores, and other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of five dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the said capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 8 Cap. LXXXVI.An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per place of. cent of capital be not3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Amy Owen and Owen Jones, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Humbolt Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of mining Coal, smelting and refining of Copper and Copper ores, and all other ores, minerals, metals, and metallic minerals, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incidental thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of four dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company was incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap XLV. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company. Act 22, V.c. 84, a.6, repealed. Act to be void if a certain subscription be not made. Passed 12th April 1861. Whereas in and by the sixth section of the Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company it is enacted that ""unless twenty five per cent. Of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."" And whereas it is desirable to extend the said limitation toa further period of two years from the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one;- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative, Council, and Assembly, - That the sixth section of an Act made and passed in the twenty third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof, unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within two years after the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."

Morning News - Dec. 9, 1861 ADVERTISEMENT: Crown Land Office, 4th Dec., 1861. One or more Mining Leases in the County of Sunbury, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January next, at noon. - Upset price, Five pounds. The purchase money must be paid, and the ground (one square mile for each lease) selected within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 13, 1861 Gray introduced a bill to amend Act of Incorporation of Humbold Mining Company."

St. Andrews Standard - Apr. 16, 1862 Smith introduced a Bill relating to Gold Mines. It is to empower the Governor in Council to make regulations, &c., for mining and digging gold on ungranted lands."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
N.B. Courier - Jan. 4, 1862 (819) Crown Land Office, 4th Dec. 1861 One or more Mining Leases in the County of Sunbury, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this office, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, at noon. - Upset price, Five pounds. The purchase money must be paid, and the ground (one square mile for each lease) suitable within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

Morning News - May 7, 1862 ....There were six Acts passed relating to Mines and Mining interests, viz.: Acts to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company; the Union Iron Works Company; the Williams Mining Company, the Elgin (Albert) Gold Quartz Mining Company; the Baltimore Coal and Mining Company; and an Act introduced by the Attorney General relating to Gold Mines."

Royal Gazette - May 21, 1862 Cap. XXXVI. An Act relating to Gold Mines. Authority to Governor in Council to make rules and regulations, and grant Leases. Passed 23rd April 1862. Whereas in view of the probable discovery of Gold in this Province, it is considered expedient to give the Governor in Council power to make rules and regulations in reference thereto;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly. - The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for digging and mining for Gold in and upon ungranted Crown Lands, and to authorize the granting of leases and licenses for that purpose without competition."

St. Andrews Standard - Aug. 19, 1863 Mining Lots.- We learn from the Royal Gazette that ""one Mining Lot in the County of Charlotte, and three Mining Lots in the County of York, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the Crown Land Office, on the first Tuesday of September next, at noon. Upset price twenty dollars. The purchase money must be paid and the ground (one square mile in each lot) selected within one hour after the time of sale.""
Royal Gazette - Jul. 22, 1863 (88) Crown Land Office, July 15, 1863 One Mining Lot in the County of Charlotte, and three Mining Lots in the county of York, will be offered forsale by Public Auction at this Office, on the first Tuesday of September next, at noon. - Upset price twenty dollars. - The purchase money must be paid and the ground (one square mile in each Lot) selected within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 29, 1864 (138) Crown Land Office, June 29, 1864 One or more Mining Leases in the County of Kent, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on the 2nd day of August next, at noon. - Upset price $20. The purchase money must be paid and the ground (one square mile in each Lot,) selected within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

Miramichi Gleaner - Mar. 5, 1864 Legislative expenditures for 1863, estimates for 1864: 1863 1864 Geological Survey--

Royal Gazette - Jan. 25, 1865 First draft of Confederation. -... 29. The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good Government of the Federated Provinces (saving the Sovereignty of England) and especially Laws respecting the following subjects:- .... 3. The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coal and other Minerals. ..."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 25, 1866 (305) Crown Land Office, July 25, 1866 One or more Mining Leases in the County of Carleton, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, at noon; also One or more Mining Licenses in the county of Victoria: and One or more Mining Licences in the County of

Northumberland. Upset price, $20 each. The purchase money must be paid and the ground (one square mile for each Lease) selected, within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land

Royal Gazette - Nov. 7, 1866 (324) Crown Land Department, 12th Sept. 29, 1866 Mining Licences in the Counties of Queen's, York, Northumberland, Carleton, and Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, at noon. Conditions of Licence may be ascertained at this Office. Charles

Royal Gazette - Oct. 3, 1866 (321) Crown Land Department, 12th Sept.29, 1866 Mining Licences in the Counties of Queen's, York, Northumberland, Carleton, and Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, at noon. Conditions of Licence may be ascertained at this Office. Charles

Royal Gazette - Sep. 19, 1866 (315) Crown Land Department, August 29, 1866 One or more Mining Licences in the County of Northumberland, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, at noon. Upset price, $20 each. The purchase money must be paid and the ground (one square mile for each Licence) selected, within one hour after the time of sale. Further conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office.

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Sep. 25, 1866 Mining Licenses For Sale. - The Government offers for sale, by public auction, one or more mining licenses in the county of Carleton, one or more in the county of Victoria, and one or more in the county of Northumberland, - all on Tuesday, 4th September, at the Crown Land office, Fredericton. The advertisement states that ""the purchase money must be paid, and the ground (one square mile for each lease) selected, within one hour after the time of sale."" The upset price is $20 a mile. We hope that Mr. Connell and the government will introduce into the regulations of the office something that will provide for the publication of the names of parties to whom such licences issue. This is especially desirable in consequence of the scanty information afforded by the form of the advertisement when the licenses are offered for sale. The form of the sale is called ""public auction"", and there is presumed to be competition; but this is a mistake - The applicant is not known; the locality is not stated, except as regards the ""County"", nor is the species of mineral, which it is proposed to be mined, named. We would suppose that if the interests of the public require the fact of the applications being made, to be gazetted at all, they must require the information afforded by the advertisement to be more detailed and definite. In the counties named above - Carleton, Victoria and Northumberland - iron and gold have been found."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 3, 1867 (370) Crown Land Office, 27th March, 1867 Mining Licences in the Counties of Queen's and Sunbury, will be offered for sale at this Office, by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 8th day of May next, at noon. Upset price, $20 per Lot. The purchase money must be paid and the grounds selected, within one hour after the time of sale. - Conditions ascertained at this Office. C. Connell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1867 (376) Crown Land Department, 10th April, 1867 Mining Licences in the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, York, Carleton, and Victoria, will be offered for sale at this Office, by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of May next. Upset price, $20 per Lot. The purchase money must be paid and the grounds selected, within one hour after the time of sale. - Conditions ascertained at this Office. C. Connell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 30, 1867 (355) Crown Land Office, 30th Jan., 1867 Mining Licences in the Counties of Sunbury and Queen's,will be offered for sale at this Office, by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 13th day of March next, at noon. Upset price per Lot, $20. The purchase money must be paid and the grounds selected, within one hour after the time of sale. - Conditions ascertained ay this Office. C. Connell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 19, 1867 (394) Crown Land Office, 12th June, 1867 One or more Mining Licences in the County of Victoria, will be offered for sale at this Office, by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next. Upset price, $20 per Lot. The purchase money must be paid and the grounds selected, within one hour after the time of sale. - Conditions ascertained at this Office. C. Connell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 11, 1867 (421) Crown Land Office, 11th Sept., 1867 Mining Licences in the Counties of Carleton, York, Victoria, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the ninth day of October next, agreeably to the Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. – 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be five pounds. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. Charles Connell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1868 (478) Crown Land Office, 9th May, 1868 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 10th day of June next, agreeably to the following Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. Richard Sutton, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1868 (478) Crown Land Office, 9th May, 1868 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Victoria,will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 10th day of June next, agreeably to the following Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. Richard Sutton, Sur. Gen."

Colonial Farmer - Mar. 14, 1868 Legislature. - The Mining Committee submitted favorable reports on petitions of Wetmore, Coram, Chubband others, and minority report submitted by Mr. Butler against locking up blocks of land without condition of immediate work."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 20, 1868 Fredericton.- C.W. Wetmore and others granted mining licenses ......"

Royal Gazette - May 13, 1868 (478) Crown Land Office, 9th May, 1868 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this 6 Office, on Wednesday the 10th day of June next, agreeably to the following Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. --1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. Richard Sutton, Sur. Gen."

Daily Morning Telegraph - Apr. 20, 1869 ....Butler's bill relating to Mines and Minerals...."
S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1869 Legislature. - MINES AND MINERALS - ROYALTIES. - Mr. Butler next committed a bill to repeal the present law relating to mines and minerals, and make new provisions in lieu thereof. The object of the bill is to do away with royalties. Mr. Butler made a very good speech in condemnation of the present system, and said that the bill now before the House had been recommended by two or three committees of the House. The tax was a great burden upon capitalists. Mr. Needham supported this bill. He believed that a man when he bought property was entitled to all above and

all below. Hon. Mr. King dissented from this view. A man was certainly entitled to all that he bargained for. But, if after land had been granted, a gold mine were discovered, the grantee would get more than he bargained for, and would it not be fair that the Province should have a portion of the proceeds? It was a fair and reasonable method of raising a revenue. In a country with small mineral resources, the expense might eat up profits. But, if the Province should prove to be rich in minerals, the case would be altogether different. It would be premature to legislate until the result of the present geological survey was made known. He laid it down as a principle that it was not only fair that the original grantor should still have an interest in whatever might lie beneath the soil, of which he was ignorant. The present bill, too, would take away from the Province the large revenue which was derived from the Albert Mines. At the suggestion of Messrs. Moore, Gough, Needham and others, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the next session of the Legislature. As the mail closes to-day at three o'clock, I must close, too. P."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 28, 1869 (544) Crown Land Office, April 26th, 1869 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the Counties of Charlotte, and Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, agreeably to the following conditions. Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one year (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. W.P. Flewelling, Sur. Gen."

St. Andrews Standard - Dec. 8, 1869 Mining Leases. - The following notice which appears in the Royal Gazette, we transfer to our columns that those interested in this County who may not get the Gazette will have the opportunity of seeing it. Crown Land Office, 22d Nov. 1869 Mining Leases on Crown Lands, in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, at noon, on Tuesday the 21st December next, agreeably to the following conditions. Upset Price, $20 per lot. 1st. - Every Mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. - That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of twenty five cents per Chaldron of Coal and five per cent. on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General, or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. - That the upset preference price for each Lot be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, if required, in like manner. 5th. - That the Lease contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Agents. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral, to the value of four hundred dollars, from his ground within any one year (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1869 (538) Crown Land Office, March 5th, 1869 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 7th day of April next, agreeably to the Regulations. . Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one year (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. W.P. Flewelling, Sur. Gen."

Daily Telegraph - May 8, 1869 The Terms for Mining Leases. - The Provincial Government have ordered, through the Surveyor General, that the following notice be published in the Royal Gazette. We think that important announcements of this description should not be confined to the Gazette. The fullest publicity should be given, that all interested may know what the Government intend in connexion with the Mining interests. Crown Land Office, April 26th, '69. Mining leases on Crown Lands, in the Counties of Charlotte and Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this office, at noon, on Tuesday the25th day of May next, agreeably to the following conditions. Upset price, $20 per lot. 1st. - Every mining lease to be exempted from royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. - That the right of mining within a tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of twenty five cents per chaldron on coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General, or an agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. - That the upset preference price for each lot be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other lots will be offered, if required, in like manner. 5th. - That the lease contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the lessee shall not actually raise coal or other mineral, to the value of four hundred dollars, from his ground within any one year (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his lease, the same shall be forfeited. W.P. Flewelling, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 24, 1869 (572) Crown Land Office, 22nd Nov., 1869 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Tuesday the 21st December next, agreeably to the following conditions. Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, 10 to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one year (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. W.P. Flewelling, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 9, 1870 (568) Crown Land Office, Feb. 8th, 1870 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Queen's, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, agreeably to the following conditons.. Upset price, $20 per Lot. -- 1st. - Every mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date. 2nd. That the right of Mining within a Tract of one Square Mile, for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per Chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Governor. 3rd. That the upset price for each Lot to be twenty dollars. 4th. - That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered if required, in like manner. 5th. That the lease contains a clause or renewal, 3 or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his assigns. 6th. - That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from this ground within any one hear after four years from date of said Lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited. W. P. Flewelling, Sur. Gen."

Chignecto Post - Apr. 11, 1872 The Knickerbocker Mining Co., of Albert Co., has obtained legislative assent to a bill introduced to incorporate it. Capital £12,000."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 25, 1872 (No. 768.) Crown Land Office, 17th Dec 1872 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Queen's will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at this Office, at noon on Tuesday the 21 st day of January next. Terms and conditions will be announced before the Sale. Benj. E. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 21, 1872 Mining Regulations. Province of New Brunswick. (On Granted Land.) 1. On payment of a Fee of Ten Dollars, License to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assigns, for a period not exceeding twenty five years. 2. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty for ten years from its date. 3. From and after the expiration of such period of ten years, the Rent or Royalty upon Coal to be twenty cents per chaldron, upon Shale ten cents per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, two and one half per cent upon the value thereof when raised or dug, provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such License, if the Licencee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested. 4. No License shall, without special provisions, include the right to dig, raise or mine gold or silver, and in such case the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have the right of reserving such Royalty as shall seem proper in respect of such metals. 5. The Rent or Royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath. 6. No Licenses shall be granted in respect of Lands previously the subject of Mining License unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licenses heretofore issued may be surrendered, and Licenses in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous License. 7. The license shall only continue during the existence of the legal title or interest to dig Coal or other Minerals therefrom of the Licencee, or his assigns. [Approved in Council January 19th, 1872]"

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 28, 1872 Mining Regulations. The following regulations, applicable to granted land, have been adopted by the Government of New Brunswick:- 1. On payment of a Fee of Ten Dollars, License to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years. 2. Every Mining License to be exempted from payment of Royalty for ten years from its date. 3. From and after the expiration of such period of ten years, the Rent or Royalty upon Coal to be twenty cents per chaldron, upon Shale ten cents per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, two and one half per cent. upon the value thereof when raised or dug, provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such License, if the Licencee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty of the Crown, do not exceed six per cent. on the capital invested. 4. No License shall, without special provision, include the right to dig, raise or mine Gold or Silver, and in such case the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have the right of reserving such Royalty as shall seem proper in respect of such metals. 5. The Rent or Royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year, to the Receiver General, or agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath. 6. No Licenses shall be granted in respect of Lands previously the subject of Mining Licenses unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licences heretofore issued may be surrendered, and Licenses in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous license. 7. The License shall only continue during the existence of the legal title or interest to dig Coal or other Minerals therefrom of the Licencee or his assigns."

St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 7, 1872 Legislature. - Mr. Napier was added to the Committee on mining."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 3, 1873 (826) Crown Land Office, 27th Nov., 1873 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Sunbury, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 31st day of December next, on the following terms and conditions:- 1 - Every mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee or his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jan. 1, 1873 Mining Regulations. Province of New Brunswick. (On Granted Land.) [Approved in Council 21st December, 1872] 1. On payment of a Fee of Ten Dollars, License to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assigns, for a period not exceeding twenty five years. 2. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty on Coal and all other Minerals, except Gold and silver, for ten years from its date. 3. From and after the expiration of such

period of ten years, the Rent or Royalty upon Coal to be twenty cents per chaldron, upon Shale ten cents per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, two and one half per cent upon the value there of when raised or dug, provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such License, if the Licencee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested. 4. The Royalty on Gold and Silver shall be five per cent, payable from the date of the Lease, upon the gross amount of Gold and Silver mined by any mode whatever, subject, however, to the provision in Regulation No.3. 5. The Rent or Royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath. 6. No Licenses shall be granted in respect of Lands previously the subject of Mining License unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licenses 3 heretofore issued may be surrendered, and Licenses in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous License. 7. The license shall only continue during the existence of the legal title or interest to dig Coal or other Minerals therefrom of the Licencee, or his assigns. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 8, 1873 Mining Regulations. Province of New Brunswick. (On Crown Lands.) [Approved in Council 21st December, 1872] 1. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty on Coal and all other Minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2. That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any county, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted, during the continuance of the Lease, if the Lessee, or his Assigns, shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statement to on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3. That the upset preference price shall be Twenty Dollars per square mile. 4. That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being laid off, after which other lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on, each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 23, 1873 CAP. LXXXVIII. An Act to incorporate the Lake George Railway Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 4. Company may run, free 2. Power of Company to take of charge, Railway, lands, &c.; payment for, &c. over Crown Lands. How settled. 5. Capital stock. 3. When required, Company may build Railway, &c. Passed 14th April, 1873. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Francis Hibbard, Arthur Hill Gillmore, Elldorado Gillmore, and Tobias Gillmore, all of the Province of New Brunswick, and J.J. May, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and Jed Frye, of the City and State of New York, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Lake George Railway Company,"" for the purpose and with the power of constructing a Rail or Tramway from Harvey, in the County of York, to the Antimony Mine in the Parish of Prince William in said County, in the Province of New Brunswick. 2. Whenever, for the purpose of the said Company, lands or rights of way contiguous to the mines or other property of the Company may be requisite for the laying, constructing, or the erection of any road, railroad or tramway, or of any buildings, wharf, dock, or other place for storing or shipping the metal or other minerals dug or manufactured by the Company, and when no agreement for the purchase of such lands or right of way can be made with the owner or owners thereof, the said company, or the Directors thereof, may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court by petition, with a correct plan of the premises in question thereto annexed, on oath, praying a conveyance of such lands and rights of way required; and such petition shall set forth, by mete and bounds, the nature, situation and quantity of the lands or rights of way required, the names of the owner and occupier thereof, and any further particulars which the case may require; whereupon if the Judge

be satisfied that such lands or rights of way, or any part thereof, are actually required for carrying out the purpose and operations of the said Company, he shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of such petition, and direct notice of the object of such application to be given to the owners and occupiers of such lands, either if practicable by personal service, or if not, by publication thereof for at least two weeks in a newspaper published at the city of Fredericton, requiring them to attend at the time and place appointed, to shew cause why an order for such conveyance should not be made, and at such time and place the Judge may either proceed at once to order the parties interested to make all necessary conveyances, upon such terms as he may see fit to order and direct; or if he deem it necessary to order that the lands or rights of way so required be examined and surveyed by appraisers to be by him appointed, of whom one appraiser shall be named by the petitioners, one by the respondents, and the third by the Judge, or if the respondents do not appear, two of such appraisers shall be named by the Judge, due proof being furnished to him of the service or publication of said notice; the appraisers shall forthwith proceed to examine and value the lands or rights of way so required, to ascertain the necessity for them and the quantities of land required; and in their valuation they shall not take into account the enhanced value of any such lands and premises, by reason of the operations of the said Company, or of any discovery by them upon their own lands of minerals, ores or other metallic substances, or any further works or operations by them contemplated; and the valuation of such appraiser, or any two of them, shall be returned in writing and upon oath to such Judge as soon as may be, whereupon the said Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such award or valuation, of which all parties shall have due notice, either by their Attorney or as aforesaid; and at the return of such notice, and upon hearing all parties interested, the said Judge shall have power to allow, modify, approve or reject such valuation, and in case of rejecting the same, shall proceed as before to the appointment of other appraisers, and so on as often as the case may happen; if the valuation be approved or modified, the Judge may make such order in the premises, as to the payment of costs and awards, and the mode of conveyance of such lands or rights of way, as he may deem expedient; and any conveyance made under such order shall be registered in the County in which the premises conveyance shall be, and have the same operation and effect as if made by the owner or owners of the fee to the said Company. 3. The said Company may when required make or construct a railway or tramway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railway and tramway, and over any brooks, streams or rivers or public lands, subject nevertheless to regulations to be made by the County, for the protection and Municipal Corporations of the County, for the protection and safety of the inhabitants and their property, and the preservation of public and private rights, and may build, erect and make harbour piers, breakwaters and shipping places for minerals of any kind, coal and metal, or other productions of the said Company upon any lands owned or lawfully held by the Company or acquired under this Act, or upon the shores of the River Saint John or other lands of the Crown. 4. That the said Company shall have all the rights of making a railway or tramway and of erecting bridges over any stream, or of taking any material for the construction of said road upon the lands belonging to the Crown, and the said Company, shall not be compelled to bring the matter before any Judge of the Supreme Court as above provided, but shall have all the rights named in this section free of any charge for damage. 5. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 5, 1873 (820) Crown Land Office, 5th Nov., 1873 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Kent, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the third day of December next, on the following terms and conditions:- 1 - Every mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee or his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 19, 1873 (23 Crown Land Office, 15th Nov., 1873 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Queen's,will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next, on the following terms and conditions:- 1 - Every mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee or his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Oct. 22, 1873 (814) Crown Land Office, 21st Oct., 1873 Mining Leases on Crown Lands in the County of Victoria, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at thisOffice, on Wednesday the 19th day of November next, on the following conditions:- 1 - Every mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee or his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 1, 1874 (No. 855) Crown Land Office, 11th March, 1874 Mining Lots in the County of Charlotte will be offered for sale at this Office on Wednesday the 15th day of April next, at noon, agreeably to existing Regulations. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 17, 1874 Legislature. - Mr. Palmer committed a bill to amend the incorporation act of the Hopewell Free Stone and Mining Company, Mr. Harrison in the chair. The bill changes the name to Hopewell Quarry Company, enables the Company to hold its annual meeting in Boston, increases the stock, requires the Treasurer to sign stock certificates, etc. Agreed to."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 31, 1874 Legislature. -... Referring to Hibbard he compared him, in times gone by, to the old war horse champing the bit and pawing the ground, but now where was he? Mr. Hibbard. - You made me ashamed of you. Mr. Gough said since the first mining grant in 1872 Mr. Hibbard had shown the taint..."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 21, 1875 CAP CXX. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Capital stock. 3. When ten per cent. must 2. Sec. 12, 37 Vic. be paid in"

Royal Gazette - Jun. 30, 1875 Crown Land Office, June 19th, 1875 A mining Lease for one or more square miles on Crown Landin the County of Saint John, agreeably to the following Mining Regulations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 28th day of July next, at noon. 1 - Every mining Lease to be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug."

Daily Tribune - Mar. 19, 1875 Mr. Covert thought the system on which the diamond borer was run needed improvement. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and the discussion turned also to repairs of the house of Assembly. ... The mining grant of $2000 was passed."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
St. Andrews Standard - Mar. 24, 1875 House of Assembly. - Mar. 18. - The mining grant of $4000 passed, and the grants voted were reported to house."

1876 - Copied from: Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 25, 1891 I will give it to you and you will find by comparing the act of 1855 with the act of 1876 to be the very same in every particular, that is as far as the vested rights are conveyed to the owner of the land giving the owner the absolute right to mine the minerals on the said owners land. Consolidated Statutes of N.B., Chapter 18, page 177. Mines and Minerals -- Salt mines. 1. The Governor in Council shall grant remuneration consistent with public interest to any person who shall first discover and make known to the government the situation of any deposit of Rock Salt within the province. 2. Such remuneration shall be continued to a portion of the revenue derived therefrom. Gold mines. 3. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations digging and mining for gold in and upon ungranted crown lands, and to authorize the granting of leases for that purpose without competition. Coal and other mines. 4. The exclusive right of digging and raising coal or other mineral, shall be vested in the owner of the land wherein such coal or mineral is found to exist; but before he shall dig or raise coal or mineral he shall obtain license therefor from the Governor in Council. 5. The Governor in Council may, except in cases where the owner has the right to mine without paying royalty, issue a license to the owner of any land, or his assignees for that purpose, to dig and raise coal and other minerals there from, upon such terms and on payment of such rent or royalty, and subject to such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe. 6. All veins or deposits of coal on granted lands known as surface veins and not exceeding two feet in thickness may be mined and worked, and the said coal removed, shipped and disposed of, without the payment of royalty. 7. The aforegoing sections shall not affect, impair or interfere with the rights or duties of any license acquired under any license heretofore granted, nor with any grant in which the minerals are reserved."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 8, 1877 Crown Land Office, August 6th, 1877 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of St. John, agreeably to the following Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on the 5th day of next month. 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on

Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at thedays above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 25, 1877 (No. 74) Crown Land Office, July 19th, 1877 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Albert, agreeably to the following Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on the 22nd day of next month. 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County,shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Evening Telegraph - Jun. 18, 1877 Provincial Appointments: Professor John Burwash, of Sackville, to be Provincial

Royal Gazette - Nov. 7, 1877 Crown Land Office, 6th November, 1877 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of SaintJohn and Charlotte, agreeably to the following Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on the 5th day of December next. 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 12, 1877 Crown Land Office, September 15th, 1877 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Charlotte, agreeably to the following Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on the 3rd day of October next. 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 24, 1878 Diamond Borer for Sale. -- Sealed tenders, addressed to the Office of the Board ofWorks, Fredericton and marked Tender for Diamond Borer will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, until Saturday, the tenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the Diamond Borer belonging to the Provincial Government, as it now lies in the Parish of Elgin, about one mile from Elgin Corner, so called, in the County of Albert, together with all the bits, diamonds, rods, implements and machinery belonging thereto. This sale is upon condition that the Borer be kept within the Province for a term of not less than two years. Wm. Wedderburn Provincial Secretary's Office. Fredericton, 16th July, 1878"

Royal Gazette - Nov. 6, 1878 Crown Land Office, 6th November, 1878 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of

York and Northumberland, agreeably to the following Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 18th day of December next. 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jan. 15, 1879 Crown Land Office, 15th January, 1879 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John, will be offered by Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the twelfth day of February next, at noon, agreeably to the following Regulations (Approved in Council 21st December, 1872) 1 - Every mining Lease shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof. 2 - That the right of Mining for the term of twenty five years, within a Tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the lessee or his assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug. 3 - That the upset preference price shall be twenty dollars per square mile. 4 - That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other Lots will, if applied for in the same county, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. 5. That the Leases contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General and one by the Lessees or his Assigns. In case the Lessee of his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee of his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the Royal Gazette, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final. 6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited. 7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. Benj. R. Stevenson, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 11, 1879 Crown Land Office, 11th June, 1879 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Tuesday the 8th day of July next, agreeably to existing Regulations. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 5, 1879 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify. that Winthrop McB. Hammond, and John P. Lynch, both of the City of Boston, County of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, United States ofAmerica, and John J. Mills, of the City of Chelsea, County and State aforesaid, and Alexander L. Kerr, James E. Moriarty, and Frederick W. Stockton, all of the city of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, have filed in my Office, a Memorandum of Association of a Company to be styled The Saint David's Silver and Copper Mining Company. The objects of the Company are the purchasing, leasing, selling, developing, holding and working of Mines, Mineral rights, and Minerals, with such other things as"

Royal Gazette - Nov. 26, 1879 Crown Land Office, 26th Nov., 1879 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Northumberland will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Tuesday the 23rd day of December next, agreeably to existing Regulations. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Daily News - Apr. 7, 1880 Provincial Assays. - The following is the Report of Assays made by the Provincial Assayer, during the year ending February 29, 1880.- The work done may be classified as follows: 1. Assays of ores - 44, silver 37, lead 20, iron 9, copper 13, zinc 7, manganese 3, arsenic 7, antimony 6. Total -- ores 146. 2. Analyses of limestones 14. 3. of mineral manures 14. 4. of soils 11. 5. of waters 4. 6. of coals 3. 7. of graphites 2. 8. of oils and drugs 8. Total 202. The above assays were made for parties residing in all parts of the Province. No charge, except for chemicals, was made in any case. The assayer requests that the following notice be inserted in the Gazette. Parties wishing to purchase mining stock are advised to procure for themselves and send for assay, samples of the ore; and not trust to certificates held by parties owning the mine. The certificate given by the assayer refer to the samples as sent; but do not vouch for the locality of the specimens or guarantee them to be fair samples of the vein from which they were taken. John Burwash,

Royal Gazette - Apr. 14, 1880 Crown Land Office, 14th April, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of York (agreeably to existing Regulations) will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 21, 1880 Crown Land Office, 14th April, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of York (agreeably to existing Regulations) will be offered for sale at this Office at noon, on Wednesday the 12th day of May next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 11, 1880 Crown Land Office, 11th August, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Yorkand Carleton, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office at noon, on Wednesday the 15th day of September next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - May 5, 1880 Crown Land Office, 5th May, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester, (agreeably to existing Regulations) will be offered for sale at this Office at noon, on Wednesday the second day of June next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 24, 1880 Crown Land Office, 17th November, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Queen's and Northumberland will be offered for sale at thisOffice at noon, on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, agreeably to existing Regulations. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 4, 1880 Mining licences on Crown lands in the counties of York and Carleton, are to be offered for sale at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, at noon, on Wednesday, the 15th inst."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 29, 1880 Crown Land Office, 29th September, 1880 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Charlotte will be offered for sale at this Office at noon, on Wednesday the 27th day of October next, agreeably to existing Regulations. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 13, 1881 Crown Land Office, 20th April, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Charlotte, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 16th day of May next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen. [NOTE: On May 11 copy of this notice the name C.E. Boardman is handwritten next to it with ditto marks below name - 2 licences issued to him?]"

Royal Gazette - Apr. 13, 1881 Crown Land Office, 16th March, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester (agreeably to existing Regulations) will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 13th day of April next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen. The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 23, 1881 Mining licenses on Crown Lands in the County of Gloucester are to be sold at Fredericton on May 11th nextat noon. At the same hour on May 18th, mining licenses on Crown Lands in Charlotte County are to be offered for sale."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 5, 1881 Mining licenses on Crown lands in the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, agreeably to existing regulations, will be offered for sale at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, at noon, on Wednesday, the 24th of August next."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 27, 1881 Our Mining Regulations. - Since the late sale of mining rights for Gloucester and Restigouche, which realized the handsome figure of $3,425, the attention of the public has been more directed to the subject of mines and mining than for many years past. We were surprised on looking over the Mining Regulations for New Brunswick, approved in Council, 21st Dec., 1872, to find them so loose and unfair. Under these the course pursued by any one desirous of securing a right to mine within a tract not exceeding five squaremiles, naming the county. This is offered for sale by public auction at the Crown Land Office at the upset price of $20 per square mile. If there is no opposition the applicant gets his right at that rate. He may then have another right offered, or indeed as many as he pleases immediately after the sale of the first. The first purchaser is allowed 12 months after the day of sale in which to select his ground, the second purchaser having twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. The result of this is that when the purchaser pays his $20, the right to search for minerals for the whole county is tied up for a year; for certainly no one would prospect for a mineral vein which could be taken away from him without any chance of competing for it. When the purchaser locates his mining right he is entitled to a lease for a term of 25 years. Under this lease he is bound to pay five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised or dug on the premises, excepting coal, in case the profits of the undertaking exceed six per cent. Had the tax been five per cent. on the Profits of the company's operations, no one could have complained very much, but when five tons out of every 100 tons of ore are declared the property of the Crown, without its having to contribute one cent towards the expense of raising it, the burden becomes most onerous. The lease, by these regulations, is also required to contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators, without naming what improvements are to be valued or what are to be considered improvements. Thus, after a company has developed a mine, and by its shafts and drifts exposed a very valuable vein of ore, it may be taken away by the Crown, at the end of 25 years, merely by paying for the Improvements made by the company and nothing for the ore that may be exposed. We think, therefore, that, taking these matters into consideration, it is high time the regulations should be altered and that the subject of our mines and minerals should receive the attention which it demands. The whole subject should be studied up, and the mining regulations of other countries examined by some person competent so to do, who should be required to report on the advisability of adopting such portions of them as may be suitable to the wants and requirements of the Province. Nova Scotia appears to be very far ahead of New Brunswick in this matter. There they have a Commissioner of Mines, Mr. Gilpin, a very competent and useful officer, to whom that Province is indebted for several very valuable and useful reports, and there they also have, we are informed, excellent mining regulations."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 31, 1881 Crown Land Office, 31th August, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County ofNorthumberland, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 28th day of September next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 7, 1881 Crown Land Office, 30th November, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 28th day of December next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 27, 1881 Crown Land Office, 27th July, 1881Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 24th day of August next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 16, 1881 Crown Land Office, 16th March, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester (agreeably to existing Regulations) will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 13th day of April next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 19, 1881 Crown Land Office, 19th October, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of King's, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 26th day of November next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 2, 1881 Mining licences on Crown Lands in Northumberland County will be offered for sale at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, on Wednesday, 28th inst."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 28, 1881 Crown Land Office, 26th September, 1881 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Albert, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 19, 1882 Crown Land Office, 19th April, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the Charlotte County, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of May next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 22, 1882 Mining licenses. - The Hon. Surveyor General gives notice in the Gazette that mining licenses on Crown Lands in Charlotte County will be offered for sale at his office in Fredericton, at noon, on May 7th next."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 2, 1882 Crown Land Office, 2nd August, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the County of Westmorland, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 30th August inst. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 9, 1882 Crown Land Office, 9th August, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 30th August instant. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 12, 1882 Sale of Mining Licenses..... - The Mining Licenses on Crown Lands will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on the 30th of Aug., for Westmorland, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and

Royal Gazette - Aug. 16, 1882 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify, that J.M. Robinson, R.C. Elkin, G.L. Robinson, James Robinson, and J. Russell Armstrong, all of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, have filed in my Office a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Lochaber Gold Mining Company. The object of the Company is the prospecting and searching for Gold and other Minerals,the digging for, mining, crushing and smelting of Gold and other Minerals, the carrying on of general mining business, and the purchase and acquiring and disposing of prospecting and mining leases and licences, and real and personal estate in connection with such business, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each and stating that the Office or principal place of business is to be at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton this 15th day of August, A.D. 1882. P.A. Landry, The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by Order in Council of date the } 4th day of August, A.D. 1882. } P.A. Landry."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 1, 1882 Crown Land Office, 1st February, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Queen's, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the first day of March next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Feb. 4, 1882 Mining licenses in Queens. - The Royal Gazette contains a notice that mining licenses on Crown Lands in Queens County will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on March 1st. at noon."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 8, 1882 Crown Land Office, 8th February, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Land in Restigouche and Gloucester Counties, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the eighth day of March next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 11, 1882 Crown Land Office, 11th January, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Kent, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the first day of February next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 13, 1882 Mining Licenses on Crown Lands in Kent County will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on Feb. 1st."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 8, 1882 Mining licenses on Crown lands in Restigouche and Gloucester counties, agreeably to existing regulations, will be offered for sale at the Crown lands Office, Fredericton, today."

Fredericton Capital - Mar. 21, 1882 Budget Debate - Hon. Mr. Fraser's Speech.- ...Mines and Minerals - In this matter not much had been said, and very few remarks from him would suffice. A milesquare was held by his hon. friend to be too much to grant in one block for this purpose. In answer, he would only say that this had been the practice when his hon. Mr. Speaker was Surveyor General and ever since; and why a preference should be given to those who discovered minerals he

Royal Gazette - Mar. 22, 1882 Crown Land Office, 22nd March, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the County of Westmorland, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 19th day of April next. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 4, 1882 Crown Land Office, 4th October, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the County of Sunbury, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 25th October, 1882. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 22, 1882 Mining licenses in Queens and Kent will be sold at noon on Wednesday, the 4th of October next."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1883 Crown Land Office, 18th April, 1883 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Albert, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 16th day of May, 1883. James Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Feb. 7, 1883 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify, that F.J. Baldwin, of Somerville, F.J. Lewis and George F. French of Boston, and Thomas Elston of Somerville, all of the State of Massachusetts, United States of America, and Alfred A. Stockton and Robert O. Stockton of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, have filed in the Provincial Secretary's Officed a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled the Quispamsis Mining Company. The object of the Company is the purchase and leasing of Mining Lands, prospecting for Minerals, the mining, raising and selling of Ores and Minerals, and such other things as are incident to the attainment of those objects; with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into sixty thousand shares of five dollars each and stating that the Office or principal place of business is to be at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton this 31sth day of January, A.D. 1882. P.A. Landry, The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by Order in Council of date the } 31st day of January, A.D. 1883. } P.A.

Royal Gazette - Jan. 3, 1883 Crown Land Office, 20th Dec. 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Sunbury, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 17th day of January, 1883. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 11, 1883 Crown Land Office, 11th July, 1883 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Sunbury, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 5th day of August, 1883. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 9, 1884 Crown Land Office, 9th April, 1884.The following amended Regulations, to govern the issue of Mining Licences on Granted Lands, were approved in Council the 3rd April instant:- Mining Regulations (On Granted Lands.)
[Approved in Council 3rd April, 1884] 1. On payment of a Fee of Ten Dollars. Licence to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his Assignee, for a period not exceeding twenty five years. 2. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty on Coal and all other Minerals, except Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead, for five years from its date. 3. From and after the expiration of such period of five years, the Rent or Royalty upon Coal, (except surface Coal as provided by Chapter 18, Consolidated Statutes, Sec. 8,) to be twenty cents per chaldron; upon Shale ten cents per chaldron; and upon all Metallic ores, except Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead, two and one-half per cent upon the value thereof, when raised or dug; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such Licence, if the Licencee or his Assigns shall make it appear on oath, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested. 4. The Royalty on Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead, shall be five per cent, payable from the date of the Lease, upon the gross amount of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead, mined by any mode whatever, subject however, to the proviso in Regulation No. 3 5. The Rent or Royalty, when payable, shall be paid Quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year, to the Receiver General or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath. 6. No Licences shall be granted in respect of Lands previously the subject of Mining Licence, unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licences heretofore issued may be surrendered, and Licences in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licence. 7. The Licence shall only continue during the existence of the legal title, or interest, to dig Coal or other Minerals therefrom, of the Licencee or his Assigns. 8. The Licence to be accepted subject to any altered or amended Regulations to be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. James Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Apr. 18, 1884 Mining Regulations. - (On Granted Lands). - [Approved in Council 3rd April, 1884] 1. On payment of a fee of ten dollars, licence to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assigns, for a period nor exceeding twenty five years. 2. Every mining licence to be exempted from payment of royalty on coal and all other minerals, except coal, silver, copper and lead, for five years from its date. 3. From and after the expiration of such period of five years, the rent or royalty upon coal, (exceptsurface coals as provided by Chapter 18, Consolidated Statutes, sec. 6), to be twenty cents per chaldron; upon shale ten cents per chaldron; and upon all metallic ores, except gold, silver, copper and

lead, two and a half per cent upon the value thereof, when raised or dug; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such licence, if the licencee of his assigns shall make it appear on oath, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expense, and the Royalty to the Crown do not exceed six per cent on the capital invested. 4. The Royalty on gold, silver, copper and lead shall be five per cent, payable from the date of the lease, upon the gross amount of gold, silver, copper and lead mined by any mode whatever, subject however, to the provision in regulation No. 3. 5. The rent or royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statement on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath. 6. No licences shall be granted in respect of lands previously the subject of mining licences, unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licences heretofore issued may be surrendered and licences in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous licence. 7. The licence shall only continue during the existence of the legal title, or interest, to dig coal or other minerals therefrom, of the licencee of his assigns. 8. The licence to be accepted subject to any altered or amended regulations to be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 27, 1884 Crown Land Office, 17th August, 1884 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Saint John and King's, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 24th day of September next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Dec. 10, 1884 Crown Land Office, 10th Dec. 1884 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 7th day of January, 1885. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Fredericton Capital - Feb. 28, 1884 Mining Licenses. - Several mining leases in St. John and Kings Counties were sold at the Crown Land Office yesterday afternoon, for the upset price of $20 per square mile, to J.H. Kinnear, Esq., St. John."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 2, 1884 Crown Land Office, 2nd Jan. 1884 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Sunbury, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 30th day of January instant. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 4, 1884 The mining Licenses for the Crown Lands in Sunbury will be sold at the office of the Surveyor General, on Wednesday, the 30th inst."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 30, 1884 Crown Land Office, 30th Jan. 1884 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Saint John and King's, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 27th day of February next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Mar. 12, 1884 Crown Land Office, 12th March, 1884 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Saint John and King's, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 9th day of April next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - May 7, 1884 Government Notice. Under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes. These are to certify, that Wales R. Stockbridge, E.G. Pryam, Edward Kavenaugh, of Boston, and Darius A. Martin,of Chelsea, in the State of Massachusetts, and J.H. Harding, of the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, have filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company to be styled The Brunswick Manganese Company. The object of the Company is the mining of Manganese and other Minerals, and selling and disposing of the same, and purchasing and leasing Lands for Mining purposes, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into forty thousand shares of two dollars and fifty cents each; and stating that the Office or principal place of business is to be at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick. Dated at Fredericton this 1st day of May, A.D. 1884. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary. The above Memorandum of Association } is filed by Order in Council of date the } 1st day of May, A.D. 1884. }

Royal Gazette - Feb. 3, 1885 Crown Land Office, 4th Feb. 1885 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 4th day of March next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 25, 1885 Crown Land Office, 25th Nov. 1885 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Queen's,agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 23rd day of December next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 31, 1887 Crown Lands Office, 31st. Aug, 1887.Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 28th day of September next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 6, 1887 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the sixth dayof July, A.D. 1887, incorporating Harry T. Harding, of Maitland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Attorney-at- Law; James McBride Commission Merchant; John McBride, Commission Merchant; John Harris, accountant, of Montreal, Canada; John H. Harding, of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; E.C. Sutton, of South Bay, in the Parish of Lancaster, in the Province of New Brunswick, Mill owner; R.R. Gamit, of Montreal, merchant; John McKlyon, of same place, Merchant; Alexander McDougall and A.A. Ayer, both of Montreal, Merchants; Donald Archibald and Francis C. Stevens, of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; Alexander J. Nauffts, William C. Nauffts, both of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; Mark Anthony and Alexander Carter, of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Miners; Thomas Ralph, of Moore Brook, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Miner; and David Andrews of same place, Miner; for the purpose of opening up and developing deposits of Manganese Ore, by the name of The Manganese Mining Company, with a total Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of ten dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1887 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 13, 1887 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the Office of The Montreal Manganese Mining Company is at no. 46, Ritchie'sBuilding, Princess St., in the city of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; this having been selected as the Office of the Company. Dated the seventh day of July, A.D. 1887. C.A. Macdonald, Secy-Treas."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 29, 1887 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Kent, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 11, 1888 Crown Lands Office, 11th Jan., 1888. Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the first day of February next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jan. 18, 1888 Crown Lands Office, 18th Jan., 1888. Mining Licences on Crown Land agreeably to existing Regulations, in that part of Queen's County lying to the South and West of the River Saint John, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the eighth day of February next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Mar. 10, 1888 Mining licenses have been recently sold in the northern portion of New Brunswick on Crown Lands, and itis said, valuable deposits of galena, manganese and iron exist thereon."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 21, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1888, incorporating Daniel McVicar, of Moose Brook, Miner; James H. Stevens, Farmer' Alexander Robertson, Farmer; Robert Bacon, Farmer, of Ardoise; John T. Dimock, Farmer; Judson J. Dimock, Farmer, of Newport; Frederick Knowles, of Avondale, Merchant; Everitt A. O'Brien, of Noel, shipowner; Carwen C. Crow, of Lower Selmah, Prospector; Henry T. Harding, of Truro, Solicitor; all in the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada; and John H. Harding, of the city of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Esquire; for the purpose of developing Gold and Silver mines and other Mining properties, to prospect and negotiate for, take up on Licence or Lease, acquire, buy, own, work, sell and dispose of the same or limited rights and interests in the same; to purchase, take, hold and alienate Real Estate and Interests in the same; to crush, reduce, smelt and amalgamate ores; to sell and dispose of the product and output of said Mines; and generally to do all other matters and things necessarily incident to the objects hereinbefore declared or any of them, by the name of The Ardoise Gold Company, with a total capital of fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into ten thousand shares of five dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this seventeenth second day of November, A.D. 1888 David McLellan, Provincial Secretary."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Oct. 10, 1888 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act forincorporation as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Ardoise Gold Company (Limited). 2. The purpose within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is soght, are to develop Gold and Silver Mines and other mining properties; to prospect and negotiate for. take up on licence or lease, acquire, but, own, work, sell, and dispose of the same, or limited rights and interests in the same; to crush, reduce and amalgamate ores, and to sell and dispose of the product and output, and generally to do all other matters and things incident thereto. 3. The chief office or place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock is fifty thousand dollars. 5. The

number of shares is be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be the value of Five dollars. 6. The names in full, and the address and calling of the each of the applicants, are as follows:- Robert Bacon, Ardoise, Farmer; Daniel W. McVicar, Moose Brook, miner; James H. Stevens, Ardoise, Farmer; Alexander Robertson, Ardoise, Farmer; John T. Dimock, Newport, Farmer; Judson J. Dimock, Newport, Farmer; Frederick Knowles, Avondale, Merchant; Everett A. O'Brien, Noel, Shipowner; C.E. Crow, Lower Selmah, Prospector; Harry T. Harding, Truro, Solicitor, all in the Province of Nova Scotia; and John T. Harding, of Saint John, New Brunswick, Esquire; all of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. H.T. Harding, On behalf of applicants. September 27, 1888."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1889 Passed 17th April: An Act further relating to Mines and Mining Leases."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1889 Crown Lands Office, 17th April, 1889.Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the eighth day of May next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 17, 1889 Notice of Application for Letters Patent. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent for incorporation under The NewBrunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Victoria Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is the prospecting for valuable Minerals within the Province, and the purchasing, leasing or otherwise procuring of Mining permits and privileges, or mines of valuable Minerals, and the prosecution of Mining operations within the Province. 3. The amount of the Capital Stock is to be $10,000. 4. The office or chief place of business is to be at Andover, in the County of Victoria. 5. The names of the applicants, are as follows:- John E. Stewart, of Andover, Victoria, Contractor. F.P. Thompson, of Fredericton, York, Manufacturer. Daniel McQueen, of Woodstock, Carleton, J.W. Hoyt, of Blissville, Sunbury, Claim Agent. Whitfield Giberson, of Aroostook, Victoria, James Stewart, of Andover, Victoria, Ezekiel Hutchinson, of Andover, Victoria Contractor. Charles H. Lugrin, of Fredericton, York, 6. John E. Stewart, F.P. Thompson, Daniel McQueen, J.W. Hoyt, and Whitfield Giberson, are the Provisional Directors of the Company. Chas. H. Lugrin, Solicitor for Applicants. April 9, 1889."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 17, 1889 Mining Licences. Crown Land Office, 17th July, 1889 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the seventh day of August next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Jun. 5, 1889 Mining Licences. Crown Land Office, 29th May, 1889 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John, agreeably to existing Regulations will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of June next, Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - May 15, 1889 Mining Licences. Crown Land Office, 15th May, 1889 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Albert, agreeably to existing Regulations will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the twelth day of June next, Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 13, 1889 Mining Licences. Crown Land Office, 18th Nov., 1889 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, and Northumberland, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the fourth day of December next. James Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 2, 1889 Mining Licences. Crown Land Office, 1st Oct., 1889 Mining Licences on Crown Land in the County of Saint John, agreeably to existing Regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the sixth day of November next. Jas. Mitchell, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Oct. 9, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent for incorporation under The NewBrunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, as follows: 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Victoria Mining Company.2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is the prospecting for valuable Minerals within the Province, and the purchasing, leasing or otherwise procuring of Mining permits and privileges, or Mines of valuable Minerals, and the prosecution of Mining operations within the Province. 3. The amount of the Capital Stock is to be Ten thousand Dollars, to be divided into four hundred Shares, of Twenty five Dollars each. 4. The office or chief place of business is to be at Andover, County of Victoria. 5. The names of the applicants are as follows:- John E. Stewart, of Andover, Victoria County, contractor; Frederick P. Thompson, of Fredericton, York County, manufacturer; Daniel McQueen, of Woodstock, Carleton County, contractor; James Stewart, of Andover, Victoria County, contractor; Chesley Yerxa, of Keswick, York County, contractor; Richard W.L. Tibbitts, of Fredericton, York County, clerk; 6. John E. Stewart, Frederick P. Thompson, and Daniel McQueen, are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company. Dated the 9th October, 1889."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 13, 1890 Mining Licences Crown Land Office, 13th Aug., 1890. Mining licences on crown lands, in the county of Carleton, agreeably to existing regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the third day of September next. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Aug. 27, 1890 Notice of Application for Supplementary Letters Patent. Take Notice that the Montreal Manganese Mining Company (Limited), intend to apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pursuant to the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, for Supplementary Letters Patent to change the name of the Company to the Truro Manganese Company (Limited), and to confirm a Bye law for subdividing the shares of said Company so that the capital stock shall consist of forty thousand shares of the par value of two dollars and fifty cents each; the said capital stock now being ten thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars each, and regulating the transfer thereof; and also a Bye law providing that the number of Directors be increased by five to seven. Dated this 21 st day of August, A.D. 1890 (Signed) J.H. Harding, H.T. Harding, Donald Archibald, W.L. Busby, Hon. David McLellan."

Royal Gazette - Jul. 23, 1890 Mining Licences Crown Land Office, 23rd July, 1890. Mining licences on crown lands, in the county of Northumberland, agreeably to existing regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of August next. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 5, 1890 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the ninth day of Octobery, A.D. 1890, incorporating John H. Harding, of the City of Saint John, in the city andcounty of Saint John, and province of New Brunswick, agent of marine department; Daniel W. Clark, of the same place, contractor; Gideon Hevenor, of the same place. merchant; Samuel Tufts, of the same place, merchant; Freeman W. Wisdom, of the same place, merchant; Harry T. Harding, of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, barrister; Wales R. Stockbridge, of Boston, in the United States of America, broker; Wales R. Stockbridge, Junior, of the same place, broker; Henry G. Hardy, of the same place, merchant; George A. Mitchell, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, broker; and J. Barry Allan, of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, merchant; for the purpose of purchasing, working and developing gold mines and other Mining properties, for prospecting, negotiating for, taking up or licensing orleasing, acquiring, buying, and selling the same, and for doing a general Mining business, to be called Windsor Gold Company, (Limited), with a total capital of One hundred thousand dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of Two and one half dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the 29th day of October, A.D. 1890. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 7, 1890 New Companies. - The last Royal Gazette contains the notice of the issuance of letters patent to two new companies, under the joint stock companies act. One isissued to John H. Harding, of St. John, agent of marine department; Daniel W. Clark, of the same place, contractor; Gideon Hevener, of the same place, merchant; Samuel Tufts, of the same place, merchant; Freeman W. Wisdom, of the same place, merchant; Harry T. Harding, of Truro, barrister; Wales R. Stockbridge, of Boston, broker; Wales R. Stockbridge, junior, of the same place, merchant; George A. Mitchell, of St. John, and J. Barry Allan, of St. John, merchant, for the purpose of purchasing, working and developing gold mines and other mining properties, for prospecting, negotiating for, taking up or licensing or leasing, acquiring, buying, and selling the same, and for doing a general business, to be called Windsor Gold Company (limited), with a total capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of two and one-half dollars each.

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 20, 1890 A Gold Company. - In the Royal Gazette Messrs. J.H. Harding, D.W. Clark and Gideon Hevenor, of St. John; Harry T. Harding, of Truro, N.S., and Henry G. Hardy and W.R. Stockbridge, of Boston, give notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as the Windsor Gold Company (limited). The objects are to purchase, work and develop gold mines and other mining properties; to prospect, negotiate for, take up, licence or lease, acquire, buy and sell the same, and do a general mining business. The office is to be established at St. John. The amount of the capital stock will be $100,000, in 40,000 shares of $2.50 per share."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 24, 1890 Mining Licences Crown Land Office, 124h Sept., 1890. Mining licences on crown lands, in the counties of St.John and Northumberland, agreeably to existing regulations, will be offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of October next. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 24, 1890 Notice of Granting Supplementary Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Supplementary Letters Patent have this day been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of NewBrunswick, bearing date the sixteenth day of September instant, whereby the name of The Montreal Manganese Mining Company, has been changed to that of The Truro Manganese Mining Company (Limited), and the existing shares of the said Company, namely ten thousand shares of Ten dollars each, have been subdivided and made forty thousand shares of Two dollars and fifty cents each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1890. James Mitchell, Provincial

Royal Gazette - Apr. 22, 1891 Passed April 22:An Act relating to mines and minerals."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 21, 1891 Crown Land Mining Licenses. - For The Sun, by Edward Jack, C.E. - As New Brunswick has not for many years advanced in the system it has pursued in the management of its crown timber and farming lands at all in keeping with the advance in the value of wood, as well as with the increasing scarcity of good land for farming purposes, so it is stationary in the matter of the management of its mineral resources. Under the regulations now in force here the right of mining for the term of 25 years within a tract not exceeding five miles may be offered for sale at Public auction at an upset price of twenty dollars per square mile. Immediately upon the lot applied for being bid off, other lots applied for in the same county will be offered for sale in like manner, the first purchaser being required to select his ground within a year after the day of sale, the second purchaser within a year and ten days, and so on, each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor. Supposing, now, for example, that I apply for a mining lease in one of the counties in New Brunswick and at the day of sale become the purchaser. Finding that I have met with no opposition, I call upon the surveyor general of his deputy to offer another square mile, and another until 37 square miles have been sold costing but $20 per mile. I would then have the exclusive right to select any square mile of mining land in the county for two years at a cost of under $800. In most cases a square mile is much more than is needed, and in fact the system is not at all in accord with those regulations which the advancing mining interests of America have found to be the best. Then again, the lease given under these New Brunswick mining regulations is not what it ought to be. For instance, it contains a clause that at the expiration of the term of 25 years the crown may at its option grant a renewal for another period of 25 years, or pay the party holding such license a fair valuation for all machinery and other improvements, with the usual arbitration clause. There is also a provision in the lease that no payment shall be made by the crown for any such machinery or improvements, unless the shafts, drifts, drains and workings of the said mine or mines which may have been opened, and all improvements and machinery be delivered up to the crown in good order and condition, and that no payment shall be made for any machinery or improvements erected or set upon the surface of the lot or tract below the line of high water mark. The meaning of this latter very peculiar clause seems to be that if there should be a wharf built in connection with a mill that the crown, when it assumes possession of the latter under the clause in the lease, shall not be required to pay for such wharf. The title conveyed of these leases is not such a one as a person could go to the capitalists with and ask them for large advances for the purpose of opening up and developing mines. It is in fact such a one as investors would be careful to steer clear of, since were an extensive mining company organized the stockholders would know that their title expired in 25 years. It is true that the government would have to pay them for the machinery and improvements (whatever the latter word covers, which is very uncertain), but that would be poor consolation to those who after 20 years of work and who perhaps had just begun to get fair dividends for their money owing to the discovery of a paying lead, that at the expiration of five years the government might take this lead from them without having to pay them anything for it."

St. Croix Courier - Jul. 30, 1891 The following persons, as appears by notice in the Royal Gazette, have made application under the General Mining Act for licences covering lands in Charlotte County: License to Search. John F. Adams, 5 square miles on the east of L'Etang Harbor E.H. Barter and Geo. J. Clarke, 5 square miles nearMoore's Lake. Daniel DeWitt, 5 square miles at Clarendon Settlement.T. Dick and I. Williamson, 5 square miles at Mascarene. G.W. Ganong, 1 square mile at Simpson's Island; 5 square miles at Milltown. Jas. M. Lord, 5 square miles at Basswood Ridge; 2 square miles at Tinker's Island. Jas. R. McLean, 5 square miles on Knight's Stream; 5 square miles on Dennis Stream, north of the town of St. Stephen; 5 square miles west of L'Tang Harbor. John McGibbon, 5 square miles in the south part of Deer Island. Guy Pendleton, 5 square miles at the north of Deer Island. Jennie W. Smith, 5 square miles on Dennis Stream. Wm. F. Todd, 5 square miles on Basswood Ridge road; 5 square miles including the town of St. Stephen."

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Mar. 18, 1891 Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill entitled An act relating to Mines and Minerals."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 20, 1891 Mines and Minerals. - Full Text of the Bill Introduced by the Surveyor General. - Some Radical Changes Proposed by the Local Government. - The bill relating to mines and minerals, introduced by the surveyor general, makes some radical changes in the existing provincial regulations, which are known to be very crude and defective. Briefly stated, the chief features of the bill are: Aliens as well as British subjects may enjoy its benefits by complying with its provisions. That in all grants of soil in which mines and minerals have been excepted and reserved to the crown such mining rights are properly separate from the soil, and constitute independent public property. All veins or deposits of coal on granted lands known as surface veins and not exceeding two feet in thickness are excepted from the operations of this act and may be worked, etc., without payment of royalty. Neither the surveyor general nor any officer of his department or officer appointed by authority of this act shall be directly or indirectly interested in any mine or mining operations, nor shall he act as agent or attorney of any person interested therein, under a penalty of $1,000 for each offence. Gold and Silver Mines. - When satisfied of the discovery of gold or silver in any locality, the governor in council may, through the Royal Gazette, proclaim such locality a gold district, and define its limits. Quartz mines, so far as practicable, shall be laid off in areas of 150 feet lengthwise of the general course of the strata, and 250 feet across. These to be known as Class No. 1. Areas shall be laid out as far as possible uniformly, and in quadrilateral and rectangular shapes. Measurements of areas shall be horizontal, and each area shall be bounded by land vertical with the horizon. Alluvial mines shall be laid out in the same way a book of record for proclaimed gold districts and for unproclaimed districts in places in which applications for leases of areas are made shall be kept at the crown land office; also a book for prospecting licenses, with particulars of areas applied for, names of applicants, dates of applications, &c. - such books to be open to public inspection. Plans of all gold districts with areas entered thereon and areas applied for shall be kept in the surveyor general's office. All applications for leases of areas shall be made in writing to the surveyor general, accompanied by fee of $2. Whenever any area shall have been leased as herein provided the owner shall on or before the expiration of the first year pay the surveyor general fifty cents for each and every such area or portion thereof and shall continue the same annually. Upon failure to pay these fees in advance the lease shall be declared forfeited. All leases shall be filed in the surveyor general's office. When the holder of a lease of areas on private lands cannot make an agreement with the owner or tenant thereof, for leave to enter, and for easements and any damage to the land and for other purposes, the matter shall be referred to arbitrators. One arbitrator only shall be appointed by the owner and tenant, and if they do not agree in the choice of another, the one chosen by the owner shall be entitled to act. In case the arbitrators do not agree they shall select a third, and failing to agree on a third, he shall be appointed by the warden of the county. The award of any two arbitrators made in writing shall be final. The payment of all damages so awarded shall be made by the lessee or licensee before entry on the lands, but all persons holding title under this act shall, in addition, be liable for all damages that may ensue from the falling in of lands or for other injury for which damages have not been awarded. All leases shall be for 20 years, but the holder can at any time surrender his lease by giving notice in writing. Such leases may be forfeited on failure to pay the stipulated royalties other than those arising from gold and silver bearing material crushed or otherwise treated at a licenced mill, or to keep employed annually on the demised premises the number of days labor hereinafter specified, or to comply with any other of the provisions and stipulations. The governor-in-council may prescribe the number of days labor which any lessee shall be required to perform. Any person occupying and staking off any areas or taking possession of by staking off any areas from the land not lying within any proclaimed gold district not exceeding 100 acres of class No. 1 shall be entitled to a licence or lease as the case may be in preference to any other applicant. Every such person shall be entitled to one week and, thereafter, to twenty-four hours' time for every fifteen miles distance of the mine so staked off from the office of the surveyor general at Fredericton, for making his application. The surveyor general may issue prospecting licenses to search for gold and silver, subject to conditions to be prescribed. Any such licence may include an area, not exceeding 100 acres of class No. 1 laid off in quadrilateral and rectangular figures and shall not in length exceed double the breadth thereof, such licences to be in force not over twelve months. All such applicants shall accurately define the meets and bounds applied for, accompanied by a fee of fifty cents per area for every area up to ten areas in extent, and twenty five cents for every additional area. The applicant shall enter into bonds to recompense the proprietor of the soil for all damages, said damages if not mutually agreed upon to be settled by arbitration in same manner as above prescribed. The holder of a prospecting licence fulfilling all terms and conditions shall be entitled to a renewal thereof for a second twelve months at half the original fees. Within the period for which licence or renewal licence is granted, the holder shall be entitled to select any areas comprised therein, and to lease of same, on terms prescribed by the act. On all leases of gold, and gold and silver mines, and prospecting licences therefor, there shall be reserved a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent upon the gross amount of gold and silver mined. The surveyor general may issue licences to run or use any mill or machinery for reduction or concentration of quartz, etc., and shall retain out of such gold or silver a sufficient amount to cover the royalties prescribed by the act. Machinery or mills worked by hand are exempt from licence. All licences shall enter into $2,000 bonds to comply with all requirements and shall keep a book of account of work done, open at all times to government inspection. Each licensed mill owner shall pay weekly, or otherwise as determined, a royalty of 2 1/2 p.c. on the gross amount of gold obtained at the rate of $19 per ounce, troy, for smelted gold, and $18 an ounce, troy, for unsmelted gold, and of 2 1/2 p.c. on silver at the rate of $1 per ounce, troy. Provisions for the enforcement of the above requirements cover several sections of the act. Five per cent. of the royalty will be returned to licenced mill owners by the government. Lessees of mines shall make to the crown land office within ten days after the first of January, April, July and October, correct returns under oath, as follows: 1. Number of days labor performed during previous quarter. 2. Number of tons of quartz, etc., raised. 3. Name of person to whom same has been sold, with list of lots and dates of disposal. 4. Weight of all quartz, etc., sent during the quarter to any licensed mill; name and description of mill, and weight of each parcel. 5. Yield of each lot or parcel as returned by mill owner, and date of return. 6. Total quantity of gold and silver obtained during the quarter, distinguishing that resulting from crushing at a licenced mill from gold and silver otherwise obtained. Provision is made for the releasing of forfeited areas, and to punish unlawful entry and working. Mines Other Than Gold Mines. - Licences to search for one year, to enter upon any unapplied for lands and to dig and explore, &c., may be issued for one year, bond being given to recompense the land owner for all damage. Each application is to be accompanied by a fee of $20. Search license may cover any single tract of land not exceeding five square miles in extent, but not more than two and a half miles in length. The cost of survey shall be borne by the applicant, who shall make speedy and full returns of the results of his exploration to the surveyor general. Such license may be renewed for twelve months under special circumstances. When a license to search for mines other than gold and silver has been applied for, it shall be lawful for the surveyor general to receive applications for other licenses to search (called second rights) on the same area, provided that he shall receive no more applications than there are areas of one square mile each within the areas so first applied for, and on the expiration of the search licence granted under the first application, or on the selection of one square mile thereunder, the license to search can be granted under the second application, and so on till the whole area is disposed of. The holder of a search license may before its expiration select from the land so covered an area of one square mile for the purpose of working the mines and minerals therein and apply for license to work the same, accompanying the application with a payment of $50, and the surveyor general shall survey and set off the same in one block and grant a license therefor, due bonds being given. Every license to work shall be for the term of two years and shall be extended to three years upon additional payment of one-half the original amount. Any party may apply for a license to work without having previously obtained or applied for a search license, his application to embody a description of the area; and upon complying with the conditions he shall be entitled to a license to work. The holder of a license to work, or those representing him, having complied with the terms, shall on or before the expiration of his license be entitled to a lease of the premises. Leases. - No lease shall issue till the surveyor general is satisfied that the conditions relative to commencement and continuance of effective mining operations in the license to work having been fully complied with. Leases of mines other than gold or silver shall be for 20 years. In granting leases a barrier ten yards wide shall be reserved all around the lease area, not to be opened except by consent of the owner of the adjoining area or the governor in council. In case the land is covered by water the barrier shall be twenty-five yards wide. The transfer of a lease of a coal mine is subject to approval of the governor in council. The governor in council may authorize the granting of a lease of a larger area than one square mile under special circumstances, but in no case to exceed two miles. All existing or future leases of copper and lead mines shall be held to convey all ores and metals associated therewith. All lessees of mining areas other than gold or silver shall place durable posts at each corner thereof. Quarterly sworn returns shall be made by all lessees. Royalties - Coal, ten cents per ton; copper, four per cent. upon every unit, that is upon every one per cent. of copper contained in each ton of 2352 lbs. copper ore, sold or smelted. Lead - Two cents upon every unit, the ton being reckoned at 2240 lbs. Iron - Five cents on every ton of ore. Tin and precious stones - Five per cent. on their value. Coal mine leases hereafter issued shall contain the provision that royalties may be changed at the pleasure of the legislature. All royalties due the province shall bear five per cent. interest. Renewal leases of mines other than gold and silver shall be granted, in all not to exceed eighty years from the date of original lease, bona fide working being in all cases an essential. Provision is made for the surrender of leases at any time, and abandonment for one year, or any colorable working shall constitute ground for forfeiture of lease after due investigation, hearing, etc. The surveyor general can lease crown lands within any proclaimed gold district, or where other mining is going on for purposes other than

Fredericton Daily Gleaner - Mar. 26, 1891 Legislature. - .... Then the bill relating to mines and minerals was brought in by Mr. Blair for its third reading. Mr. Phinney commenced in the afternoon to read it to the committee, section by section. It had little discussion, and that was desultory. In the evening a large number of ladies were present. They could nothave known what was coming or they probably would not have been there. Very few men were present and not more than half the members, but the ladies and newspaper correspondents were assembled in force. Mr. Phinney continued his onerous and unenviable duty of reading the bill, and though it was not very interesting to the female minds, they hung on even when it had got into the nintieths and one hundred and twentieths. Perhaps they lived in hopes of better things to follow. Towards the close Mr. Phinney, who is not in the best of health, had to hand over the reading of the bill to Assistant Clerk Richards. The reading concluded with section 137 at about half past nine with the galleries almost empty. A few amendments of little importance were then introduced into the bill on motion of Mr. Blair. The Mineral Bill. The bill makes some radical changes in the existing provincial mining regulations, and makes them more stringent and effective, The principal clauses are briefly as follows: Mining rights are separate from the soil or property rights but do not hold in the case of surface veins. Neither the surveyor general nor any officers of his department can be interested in mining under penalty of fine of $1,000. Gold And Silver Mines. Gold districts shall be declared uniformly as regards area and plans of such shall be kept in surveyor general's office. Holders of leases shall pay annually 50 cts. for each area of 150x250 ft. If the lesees and owners of areas do not agree as to mining the areas the matter shall be left to arbitrators. All leases shall be for 20 years. Such leases may be forfeited if regulations are not complied with. Any person staking off land that does not lie in the gold districts, shall be entitled to a license in preference to any other applicant. The surveyor general may issue prospecting license for areas not exceeding 160 acres and for time not exceeding one year. The prospector shall enter into bonds to compensate to the owner for damages done to his property. The prospector, fulfilling all terms, can renew his license for another year at half original fees. A royalty shall be charged upon lessees of gold and silver mines of 2« per cent upon gross amounts of mines. Surveyor General may issue licenses to mining mills on condition that they enter into $2,000 bonds to comply with regulations. Lessees of mines shall make returns under oath at the Crown Land office each quarter, of particulars of work done at the mine - days of labor, amount of quartz raised and to whom sold, and the total yield of metal from the mine. Mines Other Than Gold Mines. Licenses to search for one year, to enter upon any unapplied for lands and to dig and explore, etc., may be issued for one year, bond being given to recompense the owner for all damage. Search licenses shall be for twenty years in time and for a tract not exceeding five square miles in extent and shall require a fee of $20. Licenses for working areas of one square mile will be granted by the surveyor general at a charge of $50, bonds being given. Royalties shall be 10 cts. per ton on coal; five cents per ton on iron ore; four per cent on every unit of copper, that is on every one per cent of copper contained in each ton of ore; 2 cts. upon every unit of lead; five per cent on value of tin and precious stones. At about half past ten the bill passed committee and was ordered to be engrossed to come before the house today."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 27, 1891 Mining Leases No lease shall issue till the surveyor general is satisfied that the conditions relative to commencement and continuance of effective mining operations in the license to work have been fully complied with. Leases of mines other than gold or silver shall be for twenty years. In granting leases a barrier ten yards wide shall be reserved all around the lease area, not to be opened except by consent of the owner of the adjoining

area or the governor in council. In case the land is covered by water the barrier shall be twenty five yards wide. The transfer of a lease of a coal mine is subject to the approval of the governor in council. The governor in council may authorize the granting of a lease of a larger area than one sq. mile under special circumstances, but in no case to exceed two miles. All existing or future leases of copper and lead mines shall be held to convey all ores and metals associated therewith. All leases of mining areas other than gold or silver shall place durable posts at each corner thereof. Quarterly sworn returns shall be made by all lessees. Royalties - Coal, ten cents per ton copper, four per cent on every unit, that is upon every one per cent of copper concentrate in each ton of 2352 lbs. copper ore sold or smelted. Lead - Two cents upon every unit, the ton being reckoned at 2240 lbs. Iron - Five cents on every ton of ore. Tin and precious stones - Five per cent of their value. Coal mine leases hereafter issued shall contain provisions that royalties can be charged at the pleasure of the legislature. All royalties due the province shall bear five per cent interest. Renewal leases of mines other than gold and silver shall issue for twenty years on the same terms, and further renewals for like period shall be granted, in all not to exceed, eighty years from the date of original lease, bona fide working being in all cases an essential. Provision is made for the surrender of leases at any time, and abandonment for one year, or only colorable working shall constitute ground forfeiture of lease after due investigation, hearing, etc. The surveyor general can lease crown lands within any proclaimed gold district or where mining is going on for purposes other than mining. The governor in council may make rules and regulations relative to pumping, draining, ventilation, etc. All transfers, bills of sale, mortgages, etc. shall be registered on back of application for mining right in the crown lands office. The provisions of this act wherever practicable shall apply to all existing licenses and all acts inconsistent with it are repealed."

Royal Gazette - May 20, 1891 and Daily Telegraph - May 22, 1891 Province of New Brunswick. -- Synopsis of The General Mining Act, Chapter 16, 54th Victoria. -- Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Precious Stones. -- Gold and Silver. Prospecting Licences up to 100 areas, (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts, an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. Afterwards per area, good for one year. These Licences can be renewed for second year, by payment of one half above amount. Leases for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of $3.00 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. An area in advance. Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2« per cent. -- Mines, other than Gold and Silver. Licences to search, good for one year, $20.00 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2« miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of $20.00. Second Rights to Search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first rights, on payment of $20.00. Leases - On payment of $50.00 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by further payment of $25.00. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to Crown Land Office. Leases are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles. -- Royalties. Coal, 10cts. Per ton of 2,240 lbs. Copper, 4 cts. On every 1 per ct. in a ton of 2,352 lbs. Lead, 2 cts. On every 1 per ct. in a ton of 2,240 lbs. Iron, 5 cts. Per ton of 2,240 lbs. Tin and precious stones, 5 per ct. of value. -- Applications can be filed at the Crown Land Office each day from 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 P.M. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Globe - May 21, 1891 and Moncton Daily Transcript - May 22, 1891 and Weekly Record - Fri. May 29, 1891 and Daily

Sun - May 22, 1891 and Daily Sun - Jun. 23, 1891 and St. Croix Courier - May 28. 1891 A Synopsis of the General Mining Act of Dominion: The Royal Gazette publishes the following synopsis of the General Mining Act passed at the last session of the legislature:- Gold and silver - Prospecting licenses up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet) issued at 50 cents an area up to 10 areas and 25 cents per area afterward, good for one year. These licenses can be renewed for 2nd year by payment of one half above amount. Leases for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of $2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cents an area in advance. Royalty on gold and silver 2 1/2 per cent. Mines other than gold and silver - Licenses to search, good for one year, $20 for five square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the surveyor general's order at expense of license, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in crown lands office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of surveyor general, on payment of $20. Second rights to search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first rights, on payment of $20. Leases - On the payment of $50 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by the further payment of $25. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to crown lands office. Leases are given for twenty years, and renewable to 80 years. The surveyor general, if special circumstances warrant may grant a lease larger than a mile, but not larger than two square miles. Royalties - Coal, 10 cts per ton of 2,240 lbs. Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent in a ton of 2,350 lbs. Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent, in a ton of 2,240 lbs. Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240. Tin and precious stones, 5 per cent of value."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Nov. 11, 1891 Notice of Granting of Letters Patent. Public notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the sixth day of November, A.D. 1891, incorporating Robert McNaughton, of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, miner; Alfred Chilton Blair, banker; Thomas B. Blair, Andrew Blair, Allison Wishart, accountant; Arthur McDonald, bank teller; Samuel Girvan, Herbert E. Wardroper, John H. Clarke, A.B.

Clarke, William H. Stone, Joseph R. Stone, express agent; J. Gordon Forbes, barrister-at-law; J. Fenwick Fraser, gentleman; John Connor, merchant; James Straton, barrister-at-law; Arthur I. Trueman, barrister-at-law; William Pugsley, barrister- at-law; and J. Douglas Hazen, barrister-at-law; all of the city of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; for the purposes of the mining, milling and developing of Gold mining on their properties, and the acquiring, buying, leasing and holding of real estate, with such plant, machinery and property as may be necessary or convenient for all the purposes of successfully prosecuting that object; to be called The McNaughton Gold Mining Company, (Limited), with a total capital of sixteen thousand dollars, divided into sixteen thousand shares of one dollar each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the sixth day of November, A.D., 1891. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Oct. 7, 1891 Notice. Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, of the intention of the undermentioned applicants for Letters Patent for incorporation under the said Act, as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The McNaughton Gold Mining Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the mining, milling and developing of Gold Mining on their properties, and the acquiring, buying, leasing, and holding real estate, with such plant, machinery and property as may be necessary or convenient for all the purposes of successfully prosecuting that object. 3. The Company's office and chief place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the city and county of Saint John. 4. The amount of capital stock is to be $16,000. 5. The number of shares is to be 16,000, and the amount of each share $1.00. 6. The names, addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:- Robert McNaughton, of Truro, Nova Scotia, miner; J. Gordon Forbes, Saint John, N.B., barrister-at- law; A. Chilton Blair, do. banker; Allison Wishart, do. accountant; J. Douglas Hazen, do. barrister-at-law; Arthur I. Trueman, do. do. John Connor, do. merchant; Joseph R. Stone, do. express agent; James Straton, do. barrister-at-law; Arthur McDonald, do. bank teller; J. Fen. Fraser, do. gentleman; of whom Robert McNaughton, J. Gordon Forbes, A. Chilton Blair, Allison Wishart, and J. Douglas Hazen, are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at the city of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this tenth day of September, A.D. 1891. J.G. Forbes, Sol. for applicants."

Daily Times - Oct. 15, 1891 The Mining Act. - We observe that the Honorable (so called) L.J. Tweedie is holding court to consider claims under the new provincial mining act. We think it a duty to suggest to parties interested, the owners of ground containing or supposed to contain minerals, that they will do well to keep a sharp eye on the operations of this court and on the working of the act generally. The very arbitrary power it gives to lessees to enter upon other people's lands may lead to gross abuses and is of very doubtful propriety in this country. Besides there seems reason to fear that the new law was designed for the benefit of the few and not the many and that the love of boodle, which is the root of all political evil, was the moving cause of its enactment. It will pay to watch its working closely and in some cases it may pay to employ counsel to defend the rights of owners. Eternal vigilance and some expense is often the price of liberty and justice and unfortunately in this case no one can rely upon integrity and honesty in the administration of any law or regulation by the present government of this province. Watch them!"

Weekly Record - Fri. Oct. 16, 1891 Notice is given in the Royal Gazette that incorporation will be asked for The McNaughton Gold Mining Company. The company's office and chief place of business is to be in the city of St. John; the amount of capital stock is to be $16,000, the number of shares isto be 16,000, and the amount of each share 1.00. The applicants are: Robert McNaughton, of Truro, N.S., J. Gordon Forbes, A. Chilton Blair, Allison Wishart, J. Douglas Hazen, Arthur I. Trueman, John Connor, Joseph R. Stone, James Straten, Arthur McDonald, J. Fen. Fraser, of St. John, of whom the first five are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company. The mines of the company are in Antigonish,

Daily Transcript - Oct. 21, 1891 New Brunswick Royalty on Mines. - For the benefit of our readers who are not familiar withNew Brunswick mining laws we print a comparison between the royalties levied in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Gold and Silver … 2 « per cent. Coal … 10 cts. Per ton of 2240 lbs. Iron … 5 cts. Per ton of 2240 lbs. Copper … 4 cts. On every 1 per cent, in a ton of 2352 lbs. Lead … 2 cts. On every 1 per cent, in a ton of 2240 lbs. Tin and precious stones …. 5 per cent of value. Nova Scotia Gold and Silver … 2 per cent. Coal … 7« cts. Per ton of 2240 lbs. Iron … 5 cts. Per ton of 2240 lbs. Copper … 4 cts. On every 1 per cent, in a ton of 2352 lbs. Lead ... 2 cts. on every 1 per cent, in a ton of 2240 lbs. Tin and precious stones ... 5 per cent of value."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Evening Gazette - Oct. 23, 1891 Mining Rights. - Surveyor-General Tweedie held court at Sussex yesterday, for the purpose of hearing evidence on certain applications made for licenses to search for mines. One of the applications was from Mr.Alfred Markham, who applied for a license to search a certain tract of land five miles square in which was included the manganese mines of the Pope Manganese Company and lands owned by John Lisson, Richard Lisson, Thomas Lisson, Thomas Williams and Thomas Crawford. Mr. C.N. Skinner appeared on behalf of the manganese company to resist the application. Hon. A.S. White and Mr. George Fowler represented the other owners. Mr. J.R. Armstrong looked after Mr. Markham's interests. Mr. Skinner protested against Mr. Markham being granted a license to search the land occupied by the company on the ground that it was now and had been for years used for mining purposes. Mr. Markham thereupon withdrew his application in so far as it referred to land occupied by the manganese company, but pressed his claim for a license to search the rest of the tract mentioned in his application. The five owners, named above, were put on oath and

testified that at times they had prospected and searched for minerals on their lands, and hoped to develop them themselves. The surveyor-general will make his recommendations to the governor in council as to whether or not the license should be granted."

Daily Times - Sep. 4, 1891 Licence to Search. - Mr. J.W.Y. Smith of Dorchester has been granted a licence to search, work and prospect for minerals under the general mining act on lands described as follows: Beginning on the westernbank or shore of Scadouc River near its mouth, at the northeast angle of lot no. 5, granted to Thos. H. Smith; thence running by the magnet east 2 miles, south 2« miles, west 2 miles, north 2« miles to place of beginning."

Weekly Record - Fri. Sep. 11, 1891 To the Producers and Land Owners in the Province of New Brunswick At the request of many of the land owners of the county of Kings I send you a copy of the act that was passed and especially confirmed and ratified, and finallyenacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the twenty-fourth day of September 1855, and published and declared in the province the thirty-first day of October 1855. Anno Decimo Octavo Victoriae Reginae. Chap. LXXVI. An act relating to Mines and Minerals. 1. Right of mining vested in the owner of the soil. 2. Governor in Council authorized to grant licenses under regulations. 3. Exemptions from operations of Act. 4. Suspending clause passed April 12, 1855: Whereas it is only just and proper that all Mines and Minerals of every description should pass with the soil to the grantee of the crown, and be vested in him:- 1. The exclusive right of digging and raising Coal or other Minerals shall be vested in the owner of the land wherein such Coal or Minerals is found to exist; but before he shall dig or raise such Coal or Mineral he shall obtain License therefore from the Governor in Council. 2. The Governor in Council may issue a license to the owner of any land, or his assignee, for that purpose, to dig and raise Coal and other Minerals therefrom, upon such terms and on such payment of such rent or royalty, and subject to such rules and regulations, as the Governor in Council may prescribe. 3. This act shall not affect, impair or interfere with the rights or duties of any license acquired under any license granted before it comes into operation, nor with any grant in which the Minerals are not reserved. 4. This act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared. (This act was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 24th day of September 1855, and published and declared in the Province the thirty-first day of October 1855.) You would imagine that the legislative body that meets at Fredericton, from their acts, consider that the farmers and producers were gentlemen of leisure and possessed of considerable surplus wealth. They, through L.J. Tweedie, sur-general, cited some of the farmers to appear at Fredericton on the fourth day of September at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why a License to search should not issue to Alfred Markham under the general Mining Act of 1891. What right have they to ask people to spend their valuable time and money in going to Fredericton to tell them there was an act passed in 1855, granting and giving to the owners of the soil the absolute right to dig and raise all minerals on land or lands owned by them previous to 1891? If the act of 1855 can be repealed and anulled what good is the act of 1891? Do the men who repudiate a contract think the men who invest their capital in the development of a country are fools? What security has any person in the province of New Brunswick, to land purchased by them, when a legislative body can pass an act and make them sell it to private individuals, aliens as well as British subjects, at the price set upon it on the judgement of arbitrators, independent of the landowner thereof? For example M. applies for a mining license, gets the same, calls upon the owner and demands to know his price upon the land he intends to take for mining purposes. The owner refuses to set a price or asks more than M. wants to give. M. goes to the warden of the municipality and makes oath and states his case. The warden if satisfied can appoint an arbitrator to act for the owner, section 18, page 9, Act relating to Mines and Minerals 1891. Further on in the same act section 19, page 10, is the following:- In estimating such damages the arbitrators shall determine the value of the lands irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein. Has the autocrat of Russia been breathing into the nostrils of our representatives, or have they become dizzy from being clothed with temporary authority? The farmers of the province will do well to look into these matters more closely and elect some cooler heads possessed with less self esteem, and with your kind permission I will in a future early issue of the RECORD point out some of the stupid nonsense enacted in the Act relating to Mines and Minerals, A.D. 1891. The act quoted in the first part of this correspondence can be found on page 171 Acts of the General Assembly, passed in March, April and May in the year

Royal Gazette - Apr. 13, 1892 Passed Apr. 13th: An Act to amend The General Mining Act."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 22, 1892 Application for Mining Licenses. - Five applications have been made by the provincial government to search in Westmorland (three by one person) and one in Albert county. A prospecting license has been applied for in Westmorland."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 24, 1892 Renewal of Mining Licenses. Crown Land Office, 17th August, 1892. Notice is hereby given to all persons requiring Renewals of Licenses to Search, that a Petition must be presentedto the Surveyor General, in accordance with section 85 of the General Mining Act, setting forth the grounds for making Renewal, together with a statement of what searching or work has been done within the term of the License. All Petitions to be accompanied with a deposit of $20 for every application. L.J. Tweedie, Sur. Gen."

S.J. Daily Sun - Mar. 4, 1892 Legislature. - ..... He (Stockton) could not congratulate the government upon the effect of the mining law. One of the principles underlying that act was unjust. When the bill was going through the house he (Stockton) had asked the attorney general if it referred to manganese and gypsum, and the latter said that it did not, but scarcely had the house adjourned before applications were made from different quarters for areas covering manganese and gypsum licenses. The act might not, in the terms, include gypsum and manganese. But the moment a licence was granted for mining purposes the land was destroyed as far as mining was concerned for anything else. It had always been understood in the country that if a man owned land in fee and there was a mine on it, he had the prior right to mine that mineral. While the language of the speech did not expressly say so, the intention of it was to create the impression that a great impetus had been given to the mining industry. Remedial legislation should at once be adopted. ....."

Kings County Record - Mar. 4, 1892 ... Mr. Blair ... it would be impossible for him to carry it unless he repealed the Mining Act and makes some changes in the stumpage deal. While we are inclined to be friendly to the local government, we drawthe line at the stumpage deal and the Mining Act, these are two things that we cannot swallow and we do not believe that should the constituency be opened; that the government could carry it. We would suggest in a friendly way to Mr. Blair that he take in consideration the wishes of the people, repeal the Mining Act, give Mr. Tweedie the bounce and have a good spring house cleaning ..."

Weekly Record - Fri. Mar. 4, 1892 TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD There is one journal in the Dominion of Canada that has escaped the fate of being muzzled, and which will publish information for the farmer without fear or favor from any political party in or out of power, and that journal is the Weekly Record , of Sussex, Kings Co., N.B. The general Mining Act, passed the 10th of April, 1891, stands as is, is an insult to the farmers and land owners of the province of New Brunswick. Upon its fact it shows and advertises to the world that the gentlemen who passed it are possessed of a superabundance of gall, and have no confidence in the independent electors. Sect. 17 of said act gives the owner and tenant the right to spend his time and money to lay complaint before a judge of the supreme court, and if the same is substantiated shall declare the lease forfeited. The said owner or tenant shall pay out his money and receive nothing in return for the same, showing the generosity of our overwise legislators. Sect. 18 compels the owner of the land to give a mining lease to aliens as well as to British subjects, and if he does not do it freely they will do it for him. Will civilized, intelligent farmers submit to such an indignity when Her Majesty in Council made them the absolute owners of the mineral rights? It is well understood that two-thirds of the Hon. gentlemen did not know the act of 1855 was in existence. We will give them the benefit of the doubt. Had they been aware of the fact they would not have insulted Her Majesty by passing the act of 1891. Sect. 19 displays a glaring injustice. No matter how rich the mine may be the owner of the land shall receive no benefit from the same, but shall be compelled to take whatever the arbitrators may give him, in estimating the damage to the land from mining. Work shall determine the value of the land irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals thereon. You would be or are compelled to think that farmers or land owners are dogs and have no individuality. Farming should be considered one of the first industries and be respected as such. It certainly ranks with the noble profession called Law. Sect. 81 and 82 gives the right to lock up 5 square miles for one year for the enormous sum of $20. What lambs the land owners must be, the said land owners receiving nothing for the lock up. How generous are they who give their neighbors rights away, it may be the force of habit, the givers are principally lawyers. The profound wisdom of the province will meet soon, and it is be hoped they will convey to the owners of the soil what justly belongs to them and show a little gratitude for their exalted political positions. It is most wonderful how the world continues when one of its inhabitants is snuffed out, and I think if the legislators of the province endeavor to enforce the General Mining Act of April 10th, 1891, they will be very much like penny dips suddenly snuffed out. No offence. Yours, etc., Wm. Goodfellow. March 1st, 1892."

Daily Times - May 7, 1892 To Search For Minerals in Westmorland and Albert. - Applications have been made to the Surveyor General for licences to search for minerals in Westmorland and Albert as follows: John M. Beaton, Severe Legere and Bliss Thibideau, of Moncton - Begin at northern bank or shore of Petitcodiac River, at the S.W. angle of lot No. 2 granted to Christian Steiff, at mouth of Hall's Creek; thence running by the magnet north 1 5/8 miles, E, 2« miles, S. 2 miles, W. 2« miles, N. 3/8 of a mile to beginning - 5square miles. W. Freeze Wortman, A. Wortman Wilmot and A. Henry Chandler - Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastern bank or shore of Memramcook River with the northern side of Rockland Bridge, thence running by the magnet west 1¬ miles, N. 2« miles, E. 2 miles, S. 2« miles, W. ¬ of a mile to beginning. - 5 square miles. Philip J. Palmer, - Beginning at a point distant 2 miles, on a magnetic west course from the point of intersection of the Nn. side of Rockland bridge with the En bank on shore of Memramcook River; thence from first aforesaid point running by the magnet south 2« miles, W. 3 miles, N. 2« miles, E. 2 miles to beginning. - 5 square miles. Philip J. Palmer - Beginning at a point where the northern side of Rockland bridge intersects the En bank or shore of Memramcook river, then running by the magnet south 2« miles, W. 2 miles, N. 2« miles, E. 2 miles to beginning. - 5 square miles. Philip J. Palmer - Beginning at a point where the northern side of Rockland bridge, crossing Memramcook river, intersects the En bank or shore of said river; thence running by the magnet east 2 miles, S. 2« miles, W. 2 miles, N. 2« miles to beginning. Excepting a Mining Licence heretofore granted by the Crown to Elmer P. Howe, dated 16th December, 1881. - 5 square miles. Joseph M. Robinson, Albert - The 100 acres of land owned and occupied by applicant, being part of grant to James Wright, east of Saw Mill Creek. - 1 square mile."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Daily Telegraph - May 20, 1892 Applications for Mining Licenses, to operate in the counties of Westmorland and Albert, have been made to the crown land office by Messrs. Philip J. Palmer (in three districts), Joseph M. Robinson, John M. Beaton, Sceuere Legere, Bliss Thibodeau, W. Freeze Wortman, A Wortman Wilmot and A. Henry Chandler."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 2, 1892 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the second of November, A.D. 1892, incorporating HerbertJ. Olive, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, accountant; J. Herbert Wright, of the same place, insurance agent; William D. Baskin, of the same place, merchant; Frederick R. Butcher, of the same place, merchant; Charles B. Lockhart, of the same place, merchant; Benjamin F. Bivias, of the State of Guanajuato, in the Republic of Mexico, miner; Clinton Kenney, of the last named place, miner; and Frederick W. Wright, of the same place, miner; for the following purposes: To purchase, own, sell and deal in mining rights, mines and lands, mining privileges and facilities in connection therewith, minerals, ores and milling, and other plant for the extraction of metals; to operate such mines and mills, and to do any and all matters and things incident to or connected with such business; by the name of The Hinolta Mining Company; with a total capital of One million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of ten dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the second day of November, A.D. 1892 James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Nov. 9, 1892 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the eighth day of November, A.D. 1892; incorporating Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, contractor;"

Royal Gazette - Nov. 16, 1892 Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, according to the provision of the Act of Assembly 46th Victoria, Chapter 9, and Acts in amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, as a body corporate and politic, under the name, and for the purpose hereinafter mentioned. 1. The proposed name of the Company is The Walton Gold Mining Company (Limited) . 2. The objects for which the incorporation of the Company is sought are purchasing and leasing lands and rights in lands in the Province of Nova Scotia, and of searching, digging and mining for gold and other metals and minerals therein, and crushing the ore and selling and disposing products thereof, and to erect and set up buildings, plant and machinery necessary therefor or in connection therewith, and also to erect, construct and maintain and operate a line of telegraph or telephone connecting the said mines and works with any other place or places, and if desired to sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of the said lands and rights therein, or any part thereof, and the said buildings, plant, machinery and other property acquired by the Company, or any part thereof, with such other things as are incident thereto. 3. The Office or principal place of business is to be at the Parish of Rothesay, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The nominal capital stock of the said Company is to be $20,000, to be divided into 20,000 shares of one dollar each. 5. The names, full addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows:- Name Address Calling Abraham Walton Schubenacadie, N.S. Miner John Fenwick Fraser Rothesay, N.B. Gentleman Frank Pitfield St. John, N.B. Accountant George Forbes Schubenacadie, N.S. Telegraph operator. Wesley Van Wart Fredericton, N.B. Barrister Louis Green St. John, N.B. Tobacconist The first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company. Dated at the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, this fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1892. William A. Ewing, Sol. for applicants."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 21, 1892 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent for incorporation under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act as follows:- 1. The proposed name of the Company is The Hinolta Mining Company. 2. The objects for which the incorporation of the Company is sought are - To purchase, own, sell and deal in miningrights, mines and lands, mining privileges and facilities in connection therewith, minerals, and milling and other plant for the extraction of metals; to operate such mines and mills, and to do any and all matters and things incident to or connected with such business. 3. The office or principal place of business to be in the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick. 4. The capital stock of the Company is to be $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each. 5. The names, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows, the first five of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- Names Adresses Callings Herbert J. Olive St. John, N.B. Accountant J. Herbert Wright St. John, N.B. Insurance agent. William D. Baskin St. John, N.B. Merchant Frederick R. Butcher St. John, N.B. Merchant Charles B. Lockhart St. John, N.B. Merchant Benjamin F. Bivias Guanajuato, Mexico Miner Clinton Kenney Guanajuato, Mexico Miner Frederick W. Wright Guanajuato, Mexico Miner"
S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 26, 1893 Mining License in Simonds. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, surveyor general, was in the city yesterday to hold an enquiry into an application for a mining license made by C.W. Weldon and C. Archibald. These gentlemen wanted to search for minerals in the parish of Simonds. Their application was protested by Charles E. Harding. Thelatter was represented by Mont. McDonald. Mr. Weldon was present and asked for an adjournment until this morning,owing to the absence of his counsel, C.A. Peck. This was consented to and the enquiry will be commenced at

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily Sun - Jan. 10, 1893 Manganese Leases. - The following explains itself: Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N.B., 22nd Dec.By authority of Chap. X, 55 Vic. (Sec. 3), the followingregulations are made to govern applications to mine manganese on granted lands: That upon application, leases to mine manganese, be granted for ten years (without first procuring a license to search) to owners of farm lots at the annual rental in advance of five dollars for every 100 acres. Also the manganese leases for tracts not exceeding one square mile be granted to the owner of the soil for a period of ten years, on payment of an annual rental in advance of twenty-five dollars. Before a lease is granted, a survey of the land applied for must be made, and a return thereof forwarded to this office. When an application is made by a person other than the owner of the land, to mine manganese, and who is unable to arrange with said owner, the surveyor general may notify said owner he must, within thirty days, shew cause why such an application should not be granted, and if good cause be shown, then the surveyor general may require the owner of such land to take out a lease, and on failure to do so within the time prescribed by the surveyor general, a lease may issue to the applicant. L.J. Tweedie, Surveyor General."

Moncton Transcript - Jan. 5, 1894 and Daily Times - Jan. 6, 1894 Application has been made to the Crown Landoffice, dated Nov. 14th, 1893, by Chapman and Steeves and Irving W. Binney, of Westmorland Co. to search forminerals under the General Mining Act ; the situation beginning at the N.E. angle of a 200 lot, granted to Gabriel LeBlanc, in the Second tier, Tedish River; thence running by the magnet South 2 miles, West 2 1/2 miles, North 2 miles, East 2 1/2 miles, to beginning. Being lands between the Tedish River and Kouchibouguac River and 3 miles back from Gulf shore."

Gazette - Dec. 10, 1897 Incorporated. - Letters patent have been granted incorporating Alexander Walker Ogilivie, of the City of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Senator, William Lovitt Hogg, of the same place, Manager of the Investment Company, W. Barclay Stephens, of the same place, Manager of the Western and Trusts Company, (Limited), Clarence C. Richard Gillard, of the same place, Medical Doctor, Charles Hocore Catelli, of the same place, Manufacturer, John Alexander McGilvray in the State of New York, capitalist, Frank Baird of the city of Saint John in the province of New Brunswick, broker, Thomas Bell, of the same place, merchant and Edward P. Raymond, of the same place, Barrister-at-Law, under the name of the C.O.D. Mining Company Ltd. They will carry on a general mining business in New Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada. The total capital is $300,000 in shares of one dollar each."

St. Andrews Beacon - Feb. 25, 1897 Crown Land Report. - ....Under the GeneralMining Act 34 licenses to search, covering 157 1/4 square miles were issued; of this number 5 were in Charlotte, covering 18 1/4 square miles. One prospecting license was issued in Charlotte, embracing 20 acres. The report says that negotiations are now going on for the purchase of a first class diamond borer. Several applications for its use have already been received."

Weekly Record Fri., Jul. 22, 1898 Re Question of Our Mining Laws - To the Editor of the RECORD - Sir - I notice in your issue of the 8thinst. the letter of Mr. Keith relative to the finding of gold in New Brunswick, which paragraph I believe I furnished for the RECORD at the time, also his remarks concerning our mining laws. For the information of Mr. Keith and his friends I would like to say that the mining laws of N.B. some few years ago were changed materially, and a mining act passed which is in effect somewhat similar to the Nova Scotia mining law. While at present it is not all that it should be and will no doubt in time be amended so as to make it more available, yet under present conditions men wishing to engage in mining can do so on fairly reasonable conditions. Royalties of 2 1/2 per cent. on gold and silver, 12 cents per ton on coal and 5 per cent. on value of copper, lead, iron, tin, etc. are in force. On gold and silver the Government issues prospecting good for twelve months on payment of 50 cents per area for first 10 areas and 25 cents per area for additional areas up to 100. Each area contains 150x250 feet; thus at a cost of $27.50 a man can acquire twelve months right of search on 100 areas or equal in extent to about 87 acres, or take any lesser number of areas he wishes at above rates, and if at the end of twelve months, or before, he finds he has a sufficiently good show he can apply for and secure a lease good for twenty-one years by paying $2.00 per acre for such areas as he may take up. If he works his property he is not subject to rental. If he does not work it, by paying an annual rental of 50 cents per area each year he can keep his lease good. The royalty payable on gold and silver, 2 1/2 per cent. on dollar and that on other minerals is, however, not collected for a term of five years, giving parties opening up a mine and putting in plant a fair show. On mines other than gold and silver - say copper, iron, lead, tin, etc. - a right of search for eighteen months on payment of fee of $20.00 can be had over five square miles, giving the prospector first right within the eighteen months to locate one square mile or 640 acres on which, on payment of a reasonable fee, he can secure a twenty year renewable lease. In both cases, where mines are found on other than crown lands, owner of land can claim surface damages from miner and in case he and the miner cannot agree the law provides for an arbitration, which decision is final and binding on owner of land. So it will be seen that the mining law at present pending is not too bad for those who really mean business, have capital and can locate satisfactory claims. Mr. Keith or any of his friends can obtain copies of the N.B. mining law by applying to Hon. A.T. Dunn, Surveyor General's office, Fredericton, N.B. If the friend he speaks of knows there is a mineral belt in N.B. of workable size, containing ore that will yield $110.50 per ton in gold and silver, he is mighty foolish in spending all his time in British Columbia and I would advise him to avail himself of the advantages of our present mineral laws, imperfect though they may be in some particulars, and come back to N.B. for a time and open up the Bonanza and do what he can to develop our resources and I am sure he will receive all the assistance from the Crown Land Department, which controls minerals, that any one can possibly wish for. Trusting this may present itself favorably to Mr. Keith and his friends, I am sir, Yours Faithfully, X -

Kings County, N.B., July 14, 1898."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;

Gazette - Aug. 12, 1899 From the Royal Gazette. - The Smuggler Gold Mining Company is seeking to increase the capital stock to $120,000. The Islands Copper Mining Company (Limited) is seeking incorporation with mining privileges. The capital stock is to be $500,000 and the chief place of business Rothesay. The incorporators are Kenneth J. MacKenzie, William C. Jacobs, Sheldon W. Cook, Rignal D. Woodward, Chas. H. Hopkins and Jacon Byman of Boston. Wm. Pugsley

Daily Sun - Aug. 25, 1899 New Companies. - J.H. Harding of St. John; R.R. Froboch, Malden, Mass.; C.E. Carlson, Belmont, Mass.; Wm. F. Collins, Millis, Mass.; Sylvanus G. Morse, I.W. Pinkham and R.G. Kilduff of Boston, are applying for incorporation as the Basin of Minas Gold Co., Ltd., with a capital of $200,000 in one dollar shares. The company is to carry on mining operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and elsewhere in the dominion and the head office is to be

Gazette - Dec. 20, 1899 New Gold Mining Company. - Incorporation Applied For - (Special to the Gazette). - Fredericton, N.B., Dec.20. - Messrs. J.D. Hazen, John Black, W.H.T. Fenety, Geo. Black, Geo. Pinder, W.W. Boddy and others are applying for incorporation as The Gold Mining Co. The object of the proposed Co. is to prospect and develop some mining claims staked off in the Yukon country by the George Black party. The capital stock is to be one hundred thousand

Gazette - Dec. 26, 1899 New Company. - Eben E. Fraser, Edward C. Elkin, Alban F. Emery, M.D., Chas. T. Bailey of St. John and James Billman are applying for Dominion charter by letters patent as the Arlington Mining and Milling Company (Limited). The place of business is to be at St. John and the capital stock $10,000 in as many shares."

Gazette - Oct. 6, 1899 and St. Andrews Beacon - Oct. 12, 1899The Islands Copper Company (Limited), with a capital stock of five million dollars is incorporated.The incorporators are Kenneth J. MacKenzie, Charles H. Hopkins, Wm. C. Jacobs, Jacob Hyman, Sheldon W. Cook of Boston, Rignal D. Woodward of New York. They are given general mining rights."

Gazette - Oct. 27, 1899 Important Mining Company. - Notice of theincorporation of the New Brunswick Mining Association appears in the Royal Gazette of the current week. The objects sought are to purchase, acquire, hold, use, sell and dispose of personal property of all kinds, machinery, patents and trade marks, timber and lumber rights, ores,metals, minerals and mining rights and easements of every description etc., and generally to do all things necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects of the said Company, or any of them, or incidental thereto, subject, however, to the laws of the Province of New Brunswick. The capital stock of the proposed company is one million dollars, to be divided into one hundred thousand shares of ten dollars each. The chief place of business is to be established in Moncton, Westmorland county. The name in full, address and calling of each of the applicants, the first five of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company, is as follows:- B. Frank Pearson, Halifax, Nova Scotia, barrister. Henry R. Emmerson, Dorchester, New Brunswick, barrister. Matthew Lodge, Moncton, New Brunswick, accountant. Richard A. Lawlor, Chatham, New Brunswick, barrister. Frederick S. Knowles, Avondale, Nova Scotia, farmer. William B. Chandler, Moncton, New Brunswick, barrister. James R. MacDonald, New York City, State of New York, contractor. Frederick J. Tweedie, Chatham, New Brunswick, clerk. W.B. Chandler, Esq., of Dorchester, N.B. is the solicitor."

Daily Sun - Oct. 28, 1899 and Daily Times - Oct. 28, 1899A New Mining Company. - Application has been made by B. Frank Pearson, of Halifax, barrister; Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, Dorchester, barrister; Matthew Lodge, Moncton, accountant; Richard A. Lawlor, Chatham, barrister;Frederick S. Knowles, Avondale, Nova Scotia, farmer; William B. Chandler, Moncton, barrister; James R. MacDonald, New York, contractor, and Frederick J. Tweedie, Chatham, clerk, for incorporation as the New Brunswick Mining Association, with office at Moncton. The capital is to be $100,000 in ten dollar shares. Mining in Gloucester county, N.B., and Hants county, N.S., and other places in the Dominion is the object of the

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 3, 1900New Coal Company. - Messrs. John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, James E. Calhoun, and Chas. S. Daly of New York, and Henry Puddington of St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Provincial Coal Company,Limited. The office and chief place of business to be at Moncton, and the capital stock is to be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. H.H. McLean is solicitor for the applicants."

Richibucto Review - Jun. 20, 1901 Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Binney, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs.George E. Stopford, of Tidnish, and R.A. Borden, Moncton, are seeking incorporation as the Strathcona Coal Company, Ltd., with a capital of $120,000, of which $90,000 shallbe ordinary and $30,000 preference stock. The company is seeking power to carry on a general mining business, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and to buy, sell and deal in farm produce, stock, etc. Moncton will be the head quarters of the company and the principal object of the company is to develop coal areas on the

N.B. Reporter - Mar. 27, 1901 H.R. Emmerson, M.P., of Dorchester and Mr.Calhoun, of New York, were here last Friday promoting the Albertite, Oilite and Cannel Coal bill, then before the Legislature."

St. Croix Courier - Aug. 7, 1902 The hearing of the mining lease case was opened in St. John on Wednesday last, but, on account of an error in the issuing of summons, it was adjourned till September 16th, when it will be resumed in St.

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
St. Croix Courier - Jan. 30, 1902 Looking For Minerals. - Geo. M. Hanson, M.N. McKusick, C.B. Gardiner and F.W. Hinckley, all of Calais, have made application to the crown land department at Fredericton for license to search for minerals on two lots of land in Charlotte county described as follows: 'Beginning at S.E. angle of License to Search, No. 303,west of Dennis River, thence running by the magnet of the year 1902, North 2 1/2 miles, East 2 miles, South 2 1/2 miles, West 2 miles to beginning.' 'Beginning at a point where the Washington County Railway intersects the En. bank or shore of River St. Croix at Sprague's Falls, thence running by the magnet of the year 1902, East 2 1/2 miles, South 2 1/2 mile, West to and up River St. Croix to beginning.' Thaddeus Dick has made application for a license covering a lot described as follows: 'Beginning at the most Sn. end of Bean's Island, opposite the entrance of Lord's Cove, Deer Island, thence running by the magnet of the year 1902, West 1 mile, North 2 1/2 miles, East 2 1/2 miles, South 2 1/2 miles, West 1 1/2 miles to beginning. Excepting all those parts of Mining Leases, Nos. 22 and 23, contained within the above described

N.B. Reporter - Jul. 30, 1902 Letters patent have been issued under the greatseal of the province, incorporating Samuel Winter, William Christie, James McD. Cooke, Gurney R. Jones, Andrew H. Jones, and Albert H. Riley, all of New York as the 'British Mica Company Limited'. The object of the concern is to acquire, own, and operate mining property in New Brunswick, and also in the Caribou district of British Columbia. The total capital stock is to be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 27, 1902 The Provincial Budget Speech. - .... Mining Development has gone on steadily in the province since the passage of the general mining act of 1891, but the province has never been properly prospected. Much of the work that has been done by the geologists has been theoretical rather than practical. It will be the policy of the government to get over this difficulty and without going to any very large expense to have a careful examination made of the various minerals resources of the province, so that they may be properly utilized. A great deal has been done recently in regard to oil developments. This province is a difficult one to prospect, because of its being so heavily timbered, but for the future the government will see that this work is properly done. ..."

Weekly Record - Fri., Apr. 10, 1903Applications for incorporation has been made to the provincial legislature, by Arthur I. Trueman, barrister, of St. John; James Robinson, lumber merchant,of Millerton; William H. White, insurance agent; William Pugsley, barrister; and William A. Ewing, barrister, of St. John. The name of the company is the Princess Royal Gold Mines Ltd. The capital stock is $1,250,000. The objects of the company are to purchase, and acquire mines, mining areas, licenses, and leases, also to carry on business as general merchants and traders. The chief place of business is

Weekly Record - Fri., May 22, 1903At a meeting of the Princess Royal Gold Mines, Limited, held at Rothesay, yesterday, the company was duly organized. The directors elected are Hon. Wm.Pugsley, Judge A.I. Trueman, Wm. H. White, James Robinson, M.P., and Wm. A. Ewing. Reports were read, showing most satisfactory progress in working the mines. The shipment of ore will probably be made early in June. At a meeting of the directors, Hon. Wm. Pugsley was elected president, Wm. H. White, vice president; Judge Trueman, treasurer, and W.A. Ewing, secretary. - Tuesday's Telegraph."

St. Andrews Beacon - Jul. 6, 1905 C.L. McKeen, of St. Andrews, has been granted a license to search for minerals near Lepreaux. It is understood it is coal he proposes searching for. A.H. and A.F. Worden have been granted a license to search in Charlotte and Queens."

St. Croix Courier - Jun. 13, 1907 William Henry and George M. Hanson have been granted license to search for minerals on land extending from the St. Croix river out along the line of the Basswood Ridge road."

Woodstock Despatch - Jun. 26, 1907 Mining licenses have been granted to the following Carleton county men: John J. Rogers, Harry G. Noble, P.T. Kierstead, E.R. Teed, A.B. Connell, Frank McClement, B. Fred Smith."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 21, 1907 Looking For Minerals. - Wm. Hanay, L.E. Foster, E.J. Sawyer and Geo. A. Sawyer have applied to the crown for license to search for minerals on land described as follows: 'Beginning at N.E. angle of Lot No. 1, granted to L.E. Faxen, on E. Branch, Seal Brook, thence runningby the magnet of the year 1907, South 1¬ miles, West 2 miles, North 2« miles, East 2 miles, South 1 miles to beginning.' Geo. J. Clarke, D.H. Ferguson, Chas. Steenheim, L. Ederheimer and Geo. M. Hanson want a similar license on land described as follows: 'Beginning at N.W. angle of Lot letter C, granted to Peter McCallum at Moore's Lake, thence running by the magnet of the year 1907, West 2« miles, North 2 miles, East 2« miles, and South 2 miles to beginning.'"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 6, 1908 After Minerals. - Geo. M. Hanson, Chas. Sternham and C.B. Gardner have applied to the New Brunswick government for license to search for minerals on landdescribed as follows: Beginning at N.W. angle of lot No. 6 granted to James Murchie, in the Second Tier, East of the road from Little Falls, through Porter Settlement, south of Mud Lake, thence running by the magnet of the year 1900, North 2 miles, East 2 1/2 miles, South 2 miles, West 2 1/2

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Campbellton Graphic - Feb. 22, 1910 Prospecting. - Notice of application for no less than twenty five licenses to search for minerals appearsin the last issue of the Royal Gazette. Most of the applicants are from the counties of Gloucester, Northumberland and Restigouche."

Campbellton Graphic - Jun. 3, 1910 Mining Investigations. - Surveyor General Grimmer expects to go to Bathurst this month to continue the hearing of the several investigations regarding themining claims which were commenced last winter during the session of the Legislature."

St. Croix Courier - Sep. 29, 1921 Surveyor General Tweedie came to town on Friday and spent the afternoon and evening in examining the claims of the different applicants for mining licenses throughout the country. The investigation was held in theoffice of F.H. Todd & Sons, which was filled during the progress of the hearing with an anxious crowd of prospective miners and their counsel. Two or three applications were withdrawn. Decision concerning the others will be rendered in due

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 8, 1928 Development in N.B. Mining Has Increased. - Deputy Minister Prince Submits Report to Legislature. - Fredericton. - March 7 - Increased mining development in New Brunswick has followed new legislation passed at the 1927 session of the Provincial Legislature when the 'mining law was brought up to the standard of the mostadvanced provincial mining legislation in the Dominion, in order that prospecting might be encouraged and development stimulated,' says Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, G.H. Prince, in dealing with the mining industry in the 67th annual report of the Department of Lands and Mines tabled in the Provincial Legislature here today by Hon. C.D. Richards. 'Under the new mining law,' says the deputy minister, 'the prospector has a fair field, is free from unnecessary restrictions and will be able to lay hold on what he has found with certainty of tenure. The whole Act is aimed to assist the agressive location and development that New Brunswick mineral resources deserve. This Act has received very general commendation, and has succeeded the one it replaced without any friction or difficulty. 'There have been greatly increased activities in the investigation of the metallics of the province, chiefly in antimony, copper, iron, zinc and lead, and it is expected that much actual development will take place in the present year. The valuable deposit of antimony at Lake George is now being developed, and gives promise of great importance in the future of the antimony industry. The several copper occurrences found in different parts of the province, and which up to the present have been only partially explored, warrant further investigation with a view to development and the attention is now being given in several locations. It is also anticipated that the large resources of iron ore in the vicinity of Bathurst will some day be used for the production of sponge iron. Lead and zinc ores are now also being investigated, and we look forward with confidence to great progress in the mining industry in New Brunswick. The deputy minister's report refers to the fact that mining of coal, gypsum, gas and oil has continued regularly during the last year, the production being somewhat greater than in the preceding year. The production of oil was the greatest that 'has ever taken place since the fields were opened,' says the report."

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 8, 1928 In Legislature. - ..... (M.E. Agar on mineral resources) .... He was glad that steps had been taken with a view of developing the mineral resources of the province. It would have a tendency to create a spirit of optimism among the people, and would undoubtedly serve a good purpose in other ways. There were many reasons why New Brunswick should be appreciated more than was actually the case. It was possessed of good climate, capable of developing a strong and healthy people. The province was free from many of the disadvantages of other countries. ...."

Evening Times Globe - Mar. 9, 1928 Legislature. - Lt. Col. Harrison (says on mineral resources) ..... The budget had appropriated $14,000 for mining, and he was glad to know that capital was coming in for development. He thought the appointment of aprovincial mineralogist was a necessity. We had been informed by Mr. Price Green that some of our geological formations were most promising. It was first necessary to find the minerals before we could safeguard them, as suggested by his honorable friend from Madawaska."

St. Croix Courier - Apr. 8, 1954 Mines Minister Introduces New Mines Tax Bill. - Fredericton - A Provincial Tax ranging from seven to nine per cent on mining operation profits above $10,000 is provided for in legislation submitted to the Legislature here Tuesday. Under the Mining Tax Act Bill, introduced byLands and Mines Minister N.B. Buchanan, of St. Stephen, the first $10,000 operational profits are exempt from taxation. On profits over $10,000 and up to $1,000,000, the tax rate is seven percent, while the rate is eight percent on profits over $1,000,000, but not exceeding $5,000,000. On profits over $5,000,000 the rate in nine percent. May Be Increased. - The Bill also provides that the location of every smelter, mill or refinery shall be 'chosen, determined or approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council', and that if ore is shipped outside the Province for treatment the taxes otherwise payable may be increased. Provision is made for the mine operator to appeal to the Minister and if still unsatisfied to the Courts. No Interference. - Mr. Buchanan explained the New Act does not interfere with the provisions of the present royalty legislation, which covers coal, gas and oil only. The new legislation defines 'mining operations' as the extraction of mineral ore from a mine, and specifically excludes coal, limestone, granite, marble, gypsum and sand. Taxes assessed under the Act are allowed as expenses in computing Federal income taxes, as the Province has the right under the 1952 Dominion-Provincial tax rentals agreement to tax profits from mining operations."

Codes: LEGI / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.;
Kings County Record - Oct. 7, 1954 ADVERTISEMENT: Notice to Holders of Mining Claims in New Brunswick Mining claims recorded prior to the first day of November, 1953 are subject to renewal as of October 31, 1954. Mining claims recorded on ar after November 1, 1953 are subject to renewal twelve months from the date of recording. Mining claims shall not be valid for more than 48 months from the date of recording. To renew mining claims the holder should: (1) Make application to the Recorder; and (2) Pay the renewal fee of $1.00 per claim; and (3) Report assessment work at the rate of 25 man days' work per claim per year. Thus if claims were renewed in October, 1953 and no work was reported it will be necessary to report 50 man days' work per claim. Thereport must be on Form L., as prescribed in the Mining Act. Work may be performed on one or more of a group of contiguous claims. Mining Claims may be renewed even though all required work was not performed. In this regard consideration will be given to claim holders who (1) have performed a substantial amount of work, (2) the work is still in progress, (3) a firm commitment is given that the requisite work will be completed in continuous performance. In the case of a claim holder who has performed no work claims will not be renewed. Attention is directed to the following: Regulations Governing Certain Work On Mining Claims and Mining Licenses. Subject to the conditions outlined below the Minister of Lands and Mines will accept as work on mining claims or mining license under the Mining Act, drilling, surveying, geological, geophysical or geochemical surveys, and special work such as the use of bulldozer or equipment driven by compressed air or other mechanical power. Conditions. 1. Form L, 'Mining Act' - The nature of the work must be clearly detailed on the form. 2. Evidence of Expenditure - An affidavit shall be submitted detailing expenditure for the work. 3. Evaluating Expenditure - Expenditure will be accepted only in respect of costs, fees, salaries, and wages for work performed on the ground. Such payments must be at a rate satisfactory to the Minister. 4.

Nature of the Report - Full reports and plans, satisfactory to the Minister, must be submitted with Form L. 5. Form or Report - (A) Reports filed must be bound in suitable folders of such size that they may be placed in a standard steel filing cabinet. (b) The report must be typewritten on a good grade of bond paper of letter or foolscap size. (c) Maps must be bound in report or inserted in an envelope fastened securely in the folder. (d) The procedure followed in performing work must be clearly indicated. 6. Qualifications - All work must be performed, and report prepared by personnel having requisite qualifications satisfactory to the Minister. 7. Allowance for Work The actual expenditure for work as listed in the first paragraph may be recorded as work at the rate of one day's work for each five dollars spent. Mining claims which have expired shall not be restaked before 8 a.m. on the twenty first day after the date of expiry and shall not be staked by or for the former holder. It will be appreciated if application for renewal be submitted as soon as possible. N.B. Buchanan, Minister of Lands and Mines. September 9, 1954."

Codes: LEGI / EXPL / IDX_Names: Legislation, etc.; Exploration - General;
Moncton Times - Nov. 3, 1877 Mining Men will be interested in the following notice which appears in this week's Royal

Gazette: - NOTICE Assays will be made at the Provincial Laboratory, Sackville, County Westmorland, for parties residing in the Province of New Brunswick. The charge made will bethe amount expended for the materials used in making the assay, in no ordinary assay exceeding the sum of fifty cents. Prompt returns will be made to parties who forward specimens by mail or express, prepaid, to Sackville, N.B. J. Burwash Oct. 31, 1877 Provincial Assayer"

St. Croix Courier - Feb. 25, 1897 The Crown Land Report. - ..... The receipts under the general mining act also fell off. During 1896 five licenses to search, covering an area of 18 1/4 miles, and one prospecting license, covering an area of 20 miles, were issued in this county. The report states that the government having made an appropriation of $4,000 at its last session for the purpose of purchasing a diamond borer, negotiations are now going on for the purpose of purchasing a first class machine. As several applications have already been made for the use of the machine in various sections, it is hoped that large developments and a renewed interest will be taken in opening up the mineral resources of the province."

Codes: LIME / EART / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Earthquakes;
1764 In ""The River St. John"", by W.O. Raymond, 1950, Keystone Press, Saint John, p. 154-155. Simonds and White... Company ... The first year's experience was in some aspects phenomenal. On the 30th of September, 1764, a very severe shock of an earthquake occurred at St. John about 12 o'clock, noon... The business was then in an experimental stage, and Mr. Simonds in this letter writes: ""...If the lime answers well we shall want 150 hogsheads with hoops and boards for heads... We can work at burning lime, catching fish ... Next winter we can employ the oxen at sleding wood and lime

Novascotian - Aug. 22, 1832 Windsor earthquake..."

Codes: LIME / F7 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Restigouche County Coal; Geology -
Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, In compliance with Your Excellency's instructions, I haveproceeded to explore the Restigouche River, with some of its tributaries, and the surrounding country, a full account of which will be contained in the general report on the settlement lands. My son ascended the St. John to Madawaska, where he procured provisions, canoe and guides, to enable him to cross the waters of that River, to those of the Restigouche. Having ascended Grand River, and one of its branches to the distance of

twenty miles, the canoe was carried across a portage of three miles, and launched in the Waagan, a tributary of the Restigouche, one hundred and thirty miles from its mouth. A Canal might be opened at a moderate expense in this quarter, to connect the waters of the St. John with those of the Bay Chaleur. I ascended the Restigouche and examined the country on each of its sides, and met the expedition from above a short distance below the mouth of the Upsalquitch. The difficulties of descending from the sources of the river at the present time of the year, are very considerable; as the season has been very dry we were compelled to drag our canoes nine miles along the bed of the upper part of the stream, and so great is the difference of climate in the wilderness, that ice was frozen half an inch in thickness in the upper part of the stream on the 12th of September, while at the mouth of the river no frost had been seen, and luxuriant crops of wheat were in full harvest. We were surprised to observe that the stream which has been generally understood to be the Restigouche, and is so called by the English inhibitants, is only a branch of the Main river. The Main River on some of the maps is called the Cadamkiewa, and Tom Kedgewick. The Indian name in the Micmac language is Pee-tam-kedge-wee. The southwesterly branch of the river above its junction with the larger stream is called by the Micmacs A-waan-jeet. The former stream is one third larger than the latter, and is eighty yards wide where it meets its chief tributary. It may be remarked here that where a river is forked, the Indians give a distinct name to each branch without reference to the name of the stream below. One of the sources of the main Restigouche or Pe-tam-kedge-wee, is near Tamisquata Lake, another approaches the Metis Lake very nearly. If the main Restigouche be the boundary between the Provinces, it will be seen by the reference to a good map, that a large tract of country will fall to New Brunswick, which has heretofore been considered to be on the Canada side; and it will also be seen that the outline of both Provinces will be very irregular and by no means convenient. On the Peninsula separating the River St. Lawrence from the Bay Chaleur, there is a lofty mountainous ridge - a branch of a chain called the Alleghenies, which extend through the United States. It was up to this ridge that the American Government laid their claim before the question of the Disputed Territory was settled, and until that period, the Restigouche formed a temporary boundary between Canada and New Brunswick; but since the happy terminations of that dispute, the range of Mountains separating the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence, from those that flow into the Bay Chaleur, the Restigouche, and St. John, will in my opinion, form the best divisional line between the Provinces. Such a line would give to each Province all the rivers that flow and open into their respective districts, and would agree with the physical geography of the Country. The Restigouche forms an inconvenient boundary between the Provinces; all the timber cut upon the tributaries of that stream is shipped from Dalhousie and Campbellton on the New Brunswick side. The only land communication between the districts of Gaspe and Quebec, is along the Kempt or Metis Road, where a mail passes once a week. This road has never been opened and improved to any great extent. The Mail carrier rides about sixty miles on horseback, from the Restigouche to the Matapedia Lakes, where he feeds his horse on wild hay, and walks upwards of forty miles, to the mouth of the Metis River. This line of road runs through a very mountainous and broken tract of Country. The opening of a road from Fredericton to some part of the Restigouche is a matter of much importance to the Province. The lower part of the Restigouche is fit for cultivation, and southward of the Pee-tam-kedge-wee, or upper part of the Restigouche, the land becomes level. The soil on the Restigouche is of a good quality and produces excellent crops of all kinds of grain. The Restigouche is navigable for tow-boats andcanoes one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. The Matapedia is then navigable fifty miles, and the Upsalquitch seventy miles. The district abounds inlimestone and marl, and there is a coal field near Campbellton. In bringing this communication to a close I beg to assure Your Excellency that I shall take the earliest opportunity to make up the general report of the Restigouche, which will include a full account of its minerals and other natural resources. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and very

Codes: LIME / G3 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Granite; Geology - General;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1870 Exhibition. -Minerals, Etc. Loring H. Bailey, Fredericton, York Co., 1st. Prize. The only collection of minerals of various kinds exhibited. Judges considered it very creditable to Mr. Bailey and the Province. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, best collection of useful minerals of New Brunswick. L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st prize, combustible minerals of New Brunswick. Isaac N. Dawson, Hillsboro', 1st prize, mineral paints of New Brunswick, L.W. Bailey, F'ton, 1st prize, clays and sands of N.B. Mr. Dawson exhibits some sands, very good, which may be made very useful in covering paint and for other purposes.Granite: Harry Walton, Hampstead, 1st prize.Lime: Charles Rogers, St. John, 1st prize. Draining Tiles: Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st. prize. Some very neatly made curling stones, exhibited by Morning Freeman - Oct. 11, 1870 Exhibition. - Minerals. -Minerals of New Brunswick - Loring W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st, 20 dolls. Best Collection - L.W. Bailey, Fredericton, 1st Prize, 10 dolls. Combustible Minerals - L.W. Bailey, 1st prize, 10 dolls. Mineral Paints of N.B. - Isaac W. Dawson, Hillsborough, 1st, 4 dolls. 4 Clays and sands of N.B. - L.W. Bailey, 1st, 4.Granite - Harvey Walton, Queen's, 1st, 5 dolls.Lime - Charles Rodgers, St. John, 1st, 10 dolls. Draining Tiles - Lee Brothers, St. John, 1st, 4 dolls."

Codes: LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Geology - General;
St. Andrews Standard - Jan. 12, 1839 Geological Society. - The first annual meeting of the Geological and Mineralogical Society took place at their Hall, the President, Dr. Frye, ..?.. The following is the First Annual Report of thePresident and Committee of the Saint Andrews Geological and Mineralogical Society. Geology and Mineralogy as a study possesses ..?... [first 4 paragraphs unreadable] ...And it is due to Dr. Gesner ..?.. that the specimens presented by him were very fine, and that the interest and kindness ..?.. by him for the welfare and prosperity of the Institution entitle him to theconsideration of the Society. Here it may not be out of place to observe that the discovery of marble during his survey of this county is one of great importance to Agriculture and extremely interesting as a geological fact of a peculiar

character indicative of a later formation than the new red sandstone and analagous to, but in some respect differing from the usual marl groups overlying similar formations the greater part of which has yielded to the approaches of the sea. Subsequently to the announcement of this valuable discovery, several members of this Institution have devoted much time and attention to it, and have been fortunate to meet with good beds of marl in various detached situations along the coast and had also made no inconsiderable progress in enquiring a knowledge of the general character the different formations in our neighborhood. This may be regarded as the first trust of our labour, and holds out simple encouragement for perseverance. It is thought, however, that a detail of these ..?.. investigations would be premature especially as an able report embracing a more extended and systematic view of the geology and mineralogy of the County may shortly be expected from Dr. Gesner employed by the Government in a scientific survey of a part of the Province, and from whose reputation and acquirements it cannot be doubted much information will be derived. The following Office Bearers were then chosen for the ensuing year:- S. Frye, President J. Rait } J. Wilson } vice presidents J. Rodger secretary G.D. Street Treasurer C.J. Briscoe } C.V. Foster } T. Sime } Committee J.H. Whitlock } H. Frye }"

Union Advocate - Mar. 17, 1870 Our Minerals and Fossils. - Possibly the accompanying list of Mineral and Fossil localities in the County, may be of service in directing the investigations of amateur Mineralogists and Geologists. It has been compiled from the Reports of Professors Bailey and Hind, and from notes of observations made in leisure hours, by myself, during the past summer.It is only proper to say that the Limestone on the Sevogle, and Hone Stone, at the Tomogonops, occur in vast beds. I have not been able, however, to find that any of the other minerals in the list are in such quantities as to make them of any value, although more thorough examination might show this to be the case. Copper Carbonate. - N.W. Miramichi, near 4 Mullin's, Sevogle. Copper Sulphuret. - N.W. Miramichi, near Mullin's and near Allison's. Gold. - Little S.W. Miramichi, Sand feebly auriferous. Near mouth of Sevogle.(?) Iron (as Red Paint).- N.W. Miramichi, near Mullin's and near mouth of Sevogle. Iron, Oxide. - Derby. Upper Nelson. N.W. Miramichi, near Peabody's. Iron, Arsenate. - Falls of Sevogle. Iron, Bog. - S.W. Miramichi, above Boiestown. Escuminac. Iron, Hematite. - N.W. Miramichi, near mouth of Portage River. Iron, Sulphuret. - Chatham, Newcastle, Boiestown, Sevogle. Manganese, Oxide (Wad). - Derby, Upper Nelson, N.W. Miramichi, near Peabody's. Trout Brook. Hone Stone. - Tomogonops. Limestone. - Sevogle. Gypsum (Selenite). - Sevogle. Gypsum, Fibrous. - N.W. Miramichi, near Portage River. Calcite. - Sevogle. N.W. Miramichi near Allison's. Coal. - Barnaby's River. Newcastle. Mill Cove, Chatham. Boiestown. Taxes River. FOSSILS Calamites. - Newcastle. Chatham. Barnaby's River. Concretions. - N.W. Miramichi, near Allison's and near Peabody's.Daoxylon Materiarum. - Miramichi, (Dawson). Equisetum. - Derby. Ferns. - Newcastle. Barnaby's River. Slate, finely marked with Mud Cracks and Rain Drops. - N.W. Miramichi, near Allison's. Wood, petrified and Wood, silicified. - Newcastle. Derby. Baie de Vin."

Codes: LIME / GYP / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Jul. 1, 1874 CAP. XCVIII. An Act to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Company.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 8. Principal office, 2. Capital stock. where established. 3. First meeting, where held 9. Transmission of and by whom called. interest in share, 4. Liability of shareholder to other than ordinary Company. transfer, how made. 5. Assessments upon shares, 10. Responsibility of how ordered. shareholder for acts 6. Shares not tranferable until of Company. all calls are paid. 11. Company may borrow 7. Annual meeting to be held. money; proviso. 12. Amount to be subscribed and paid in within one year. Passed 8th April, 1874 Whereas the Parish of Sussex, in the County of King's, offers advantageous situations for the quarrying and working of lime stone, and quarrying and manufacturing of plaster; and for procuring the requisite capital it is desirable to incorporate into a body politic and corporate such persons as may be willing to advance funds for such undertaking:- Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. William Pugsley, Junior, James Christie, M.D., John M. Smith, J. Herbert Crawford, M.P.P., Robert Pugsley, and James W. Nowlan, M.P.P., their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Sussex Lime and Plaster Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and heriditaments for them and their successors and assigns, and all other powers and privileges now incident to a Corporation by any Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and trading in plaster and limestone, conveying the same to market, opening and working quarries, and other business connected therewith; and also that they the said Company, or a majority of them, shall from time to time and at all times have full power and authority to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation, provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this Province, and those in force within the same. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall be fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into equal shares of twenty dollars each, to be paid in at such times and instalments as the business of the said Company shall require and every person who shall be a holder of one or more shares shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid; provided however, that it shall be lawful for the said Company, or a majority of them, to establish by their bye laws as aforesaid, the number of shares which shall be necessary to entitle the holder thereof to more than one vote; and it shall be lawful for said Corporation to grant certification of paid up stock, in whole or part payment for the consideration of lands, quarries, buildings, machinery, mining rights and privileges in the place of money subscription to said stock, at such valuation as a majority of all the

stockholders present or represented at any meeting shall fix. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Sussex Vale, in King's County aforesaid, and shall be called by William Pugsley, Junior, or in case of his death, neglect, or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the said Company, at least ten days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company, and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary, which Directors and officers so chosen shall continue in office until the the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws, and choose Directors of the said Company, by a majority of votes. 4. Each and every shareholder in the said Corporation shall be and be held liable to the said Company for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or for the purpose of carrying on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation, and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. The Company or the Directors, if empowered by the bye laws of the Corporation, shall have power from time to time to levy and collect assessments upon the shares, or upon such of them on which the amount subscribed has not been paid up, of such sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on the business, or for the purpose or operations of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the said Company to send a written or printed notice thereof to each shareholder, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his share or shares at the time in such notice prescribed, the same may either be sued for and recovered in the prescribed in the last preceeding Section, or the Secretary or Treasurer may advertise all such delinquent shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days' notice in writing to such shareholder, of the time and place of such sale; and all shares on which the assessment or any part thereof is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, may be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such assessment, and all interest due thereon, and all expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) of the moneys paid over to the former owner or owners thereof, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. 6. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer or vote upon any share after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he or she shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him or them. 7. An annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall be held for the transaction of general business and the election of Directors; the time and place of meeting and the number of Directors to be regulated by bye law. 8. The principal office of the Company shall be in Sussex, in the County of King's, but the Company may establish agencies or branch offices in any part of New Brunswick. 9. The transmission of the interest in any shares of the capital stock in consequence of the marriage, death, bankruptcy or insolvency of a shareholder, or by any other lawful means than an ordinary transfer, shall be authenticated and made in such form, by such proof, with such formalities, and generally in such other manner as the Directors shall from time to time require, or by any bye law may direct. 10. The shareholders of the Company shall not as such be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the Company, or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever relating to or connected with the Company, beyond the amount of their respective shares in the capital stock thereof. 11. The Directors may from time to time, with the consent of a majority of the shareholders present or represented in a special meeting called for that purpose, borrow money on behalf of the Company; and the Directors may, for that purpose, make or cause to be made bonds, or other instruments, under the common seal of the Company, for sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, which shall be a lien and charge on the stock and property of the said Company; provided that the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed shall not at any one time exceed one half of the amount of the paid up capital of the Company for the time being; and no lender shall be bound to enquire into the occasion of any such loan, or into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same, or the purpose for which such loan is wanted. 12. Unless fifty per cent of the

Codes: LIME / LEGI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 8, 1840 Cap. XLIV. An Act to Incorporate the Saint George Lime Company.9 Passed 25th March, 1840. Whereas a Joint Stock Company or association hath lately been formed within this Province, which has invested considerable sums of money in the purchase of a valuable tract of Land abounding with Lime Stone at L'Etang, in the County of Charlotte, and made extensive Lime for home consumption and exportation; and whereas it hath been deemed expedient to afford protection and encouragement to the said Association by an Act of Incorporation; 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. That William Savage, Zebedee Cook, Junior, Thomas Dexter, Joshua C. Bates, Joseph Willard, Thomas Darling, Joshua Tucker, Elijah Thayer, David A. Simmons, Josiah Reid, Thomas J. Whittimore, Jonas L. Sibley and De Vere Burr, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a Company for the purpose mentioned in the Preamble of this Act, and declared to ba a body Politic and Corporate by the name of The Saint George Lime Company, and by that name shall have all the great powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province. II. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the said Corporation, shall be called by De Vere Burr, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving fourteen days notice previous to such meeting, which shall be holden at the time and place specified in such notice. III. And be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of the said Corporation shall consist of the sum of twenty five thousand pounds, to be paid in such money as shall at the time of the several payments herein after expressed be a legal tender in this Province, fifteen per cent. of the said Capital Stock to be paid in before the said

Corporation shall be entitled to purchase any property real or personal, or incur any debts, and the remainder of the said Stock to be paid at such time and times, and in such parts or portions as the Directors for the time being shall from time to time think necessary, the whole amount of such Capital Stock to be divided into one thousand Shares of twenty five pounds each. IV. And be it enacted, That unless fifteen per cent. of the said Capital Stock shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment made and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them (which oath any Justice is hereby authorized to administer), shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1888 Public Notice. Notice of intention to apply for incorporation by Letters Patent under and in terms of the provisions of the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, of the Portland Lime Company. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the Portland Lime Company. 2. The object of said Company is the manufacture and sale of Lime, Marble, Lime and other Stone, and the leasing and owning of real estate, vessels or other property in connection with said business. 3. The place of business is the City of Portland, New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the Company actually subscribed is thirty thousand dollars. 5. The number of shares is three hundred, and one hundred dollars is the amount of each share. 6. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants, the first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- Darius B. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill owner. Ezekiel B. Ketcham, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer. James R. Warner, of the City of Saint John, Mill owner. J. Henry Leonard, of the City of Saint John, Accountant. William C. Purves, of the City of Portland, Manufacturer. James Straton, Solicitor for Promoters."

Codes: LIME / O7 / GYP / GEOL / SPRI / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Gypsum; Geology - General; Mineral Springs;

Royal Gazette - Nov. 12, 1842 We draw attention to the extracts from two Reports of Doctor Gesner on the Tobique and RestigoucheRivers, which he was deputed to explore, with a view to ascertain the capabilities of lands for settlement. To His Excellency Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency, I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a brief report on the explorations of the Tobique River. A more particular account of which will be contained in the report on the settlement lands. The Tobique River is the largest tributary of the St. John, excepting the Restcook, to which it is very nearly equal. Its mouth is twenty miles below the Grand Falls, and two miles below the confluence of the Restook with the main stream. The main Tobique extends to the northeast, and about a hundred miles from its mouth by the courses of the River, it is divided or forked into four branches. One of these branches enters from the southeast, and is supplied with water by three lakes, the largest of which is twelve miles in length. These lakes are situated at the chief sources of the main northwest Miramichi. The Indian portage between the St. John and Miramichi waters is only one mile in length. The other branches of the Tobique extend northward and meet the heads of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, whose waters descend in an opposite direction to the Bay Chaleur. The Tobique, Miramichi, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch Rivers, all take their rise in one district, and at the bases of the highest mountains in New Brunswick. Extending across the State of Maine in a northeasterly direction, there is a chain of high lands, occasionally elevated into mountains of considerable altitude. This branch is a part of the Allegheny chain, and embraces Cataadan and other mountains in the State of Maine. After entering New Brunswick, this branch sends up Mars Hill, Moose Mountain, and Bear Mountain, on the St. John, between Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The same range extends in a northeast direction to the heads of the before mentioned rivers, where some of the mountains exceed two thousand feet in height. This mountainous district gradually subsides as it approaches the Bay Chaleur, and the north coast of the Province is remarkably level. Another alpine ridge extends through the middle of the District of Gaspe, and separates the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Bay of Chaleur, and River St. John. The Tobique, Nepisiguit, and Upsalquitch, all take their rise in the broken and mountainous termination of the New Brunswick range; and after descending from fall to fall, they sweep through the vallies and receive the tributaries of the lower grounds, until they are lost in the larger streams into which they open. As the Tobique River and its tributaries are uninhabited, a sufficient stock of provisions was procured, and three Indians, with as many light bark canoes were hired for the expedition. Accompanied by my son, and Mr. James Millidge, the ascent of the river was commenced. We started from Fredericton on the 27th of June, and reached the mouth of the Tobique with the canoes, instruments and baggage, on the 3d of July. At the entrance to the river there is a considerable tract of intervale, which with several thousand acres of excellent upland belongs to the Melicete Indians. There is here an Indian village containing two hundred souls, and as this place is a depot for Timber, upwards of three hundred men were employed in preparing rafts of Timber to descend the main stream. As these Indians scarcely cultivate their lands, and their grant occupies a most important situation, it would be advantageous if some exchange could be made, whereby they would possess equal if not greater privileges. I am confident that if these valuable lands could be obtained by other inhabitants of the country, they would be immediately settled, and a flourishing town would soon be built upon the grounds now unprofitably occupied by the Aborigines. During the rafting of the Timber, many of the Indians are employed; but their chief occupation is hunting and fishing. We observed among them a quantity of Fur, taken from Ambrose Bear and his brother, valued at œ150, among it were eighty Beaver skins, and about thirty pounds of Castor. About a mile above the Indian Village there is a dangerous rapid called the Narrows. At this place the River to the distance of a mile passes through a gorge only one hundred and fifty feet wide, and between cliffs from fifty to one hundred and fifty in height. It is evident that at some former period there has been a great fall at this place, and their evidences that the barrier to the water has been broken, and the River above gradually lowered. The water rushes through the gorge with great violence, and the projecting masses of rock produce dangerous rapids. During the freshets of Spring and Autumn, this channel is too narrow to give vent to the river; and the water from being thus partially dammed up, overflows the shores above to the distance of two miles. At such periods boats and canoes cannot pass; and such was the violence of the rapids in July, that we were compelled to draw our canoes up with tow-lines. The navigation of the River at this place, might be rendered safe and easy, by the erection of dams and locks; there is here an excellent site for Mills which might be set up, without much injury to the salmon fishery. From the mouth of the river to the Red Rapids, a distance of twelve miles, there is some good intervale, the lands are high and the soil productive. Several squatters have settled on the banks of the stream. The Tobique Mill Company built a dam across the river, and erected extensive saw mills in 1837, but before these mills were put in operation, a part of the dam was carried away. The Mills have since been taken down with the intention of moving them to the Narrows below. œ27,000 were expended by the company at this place. Three millions of logs that had been cut, have also been lost in the speculation. The establishment is now a deserted village. If a dam should be built across this stream, a free passage for salmon and other kinds of fish should be secured, as there is scarcely a better river fishery in the Province. Our third encampment was at Plaster Island about twenty five miles from the St. John, and two miles above the mouth of the stream called by the lumbermen Wapske or Wapskehegan. Between the island and the Red Rapids, the Otelloch, Otella, three brooks, and other smaller rivulets enter the Tobique. The main River here is extremely beautiful, being decorated by numerous small islands and belts of intervale, covered with elms, balsamic poplars, and other trees characteristic of a most fertile soil. The Wapskehegan is a large stream coming in from the eastward. At its sources it approaches very nearly a branch of the Miramichi, and it runs through a fine tract of intervale and excellent upland. A mile below the Red Rapids, the calcareous shales of the St. John are overlaid by a bright red sandstone, a rock that always indicates a good soil. This sandstone occupies a large tract in this quarter, and extends up the River to the base of Blue Mountain, twenty miles farther northward. At Plaster Island, on the banks of theWapskehegan, and so far as we could discover in a district of several thousand acres, there is an abundance of excellent gypsum. At the Island on the left bank of the Tobique, the gypsum occurs interstratified with the red sandstone in a cliff 135 feet high. It is of the fibrous and compact varieties, and some of the strata are of a bright red color. This gypsum may be transported from the Wapskehegan down a branch of the southwest Miramichi, and supply the country in that quarter, as well as the valley of the St. John, with excellent mineral manure. A short distance above the head of the island,there is a small brook of brackish water, it proceedsfrom a salt spring, a mile and a half from the river. There are also other indications of rock salt in this quarter.About a mile farther up the stream I discovered an immense ridge of limestone, at the side of the River. This limestone is stalactital like that found in the interior of caves. Apparently the river at this place, has broken into a cave of considerable magnitude, and stalactites are scattered along the shore. From the deep fissures and chasms concealed beneath the fallen trees and other vegetable rubbish, it is dangerous to walk over this rock; there are many good reasons for believing that the earth is cavernous at this place. Above Plaster Island the river becomes very serpentine, and where the intervale is absent, the banks on each side are from fifty to a hundred feet high. About twelve miles above the mouth of the Wapskehegan, another large stream called the Agulquac, enters from the eastward; this stream also passes through a fine tract of country. A large area here was overrun with fire a few years ago. It is probable that this was the same conflagration that destroyed the towns and villages of Miramichi, in October, 1825, but as there are no inhabitants in this quarter, the exact period of its occurrence has not been ascertained. From the mouth of the Agulquac to the base of Blue Mountain, is about eleven miles, the River here is eighty yards wide, and is skirted with fine tracts of intervale. There are also numerous alluvial islands covered with lofty and thick foliage. At the foot of the Mountain the red sandstone reposes on the transition slates. The whole country from this mountain is comparatively level; but from this point northward, it assumes new features and becomes more elevated. About eighty miles from the mouth of the Tobique, the river divides into four branches. The Little Tobique, Mamozekee, and Right Hand Branch, extend to the source of the Nepisiguit, and wind their way among naked and almost inaccessible mountains of granite and trap rock. Bald Mountain is 2,240 feet high, and is surrounded by several lofty peaks, but little inferior in altitude. It was my intention to have visited all these mountains, but the streams had become too dry for our canoes, one of our Indians had deserted, and the two that remained, refused to proceed any further into the wilderness. Our provisions were reduced almost to the choice of fish caught in the stream, and our faces and limbs were swollen and painful from the innocent stings of the insects in the forest. The whole surface of the country in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation. The soil in general is equal to, and often surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Provinces. I had supposed, from the accounts received from persons who had been engaged in procuring timber up the stream, that there were many places where the soil was unfit for cultivation; but such an opinion has arisen from the dreary appearance of the surface, where it has been overrun with fires. In every quarter we found a deep, rich, and strong soil. Formerly there were immense groves of white and red pine in the vicinity of this stream, but most of these have been removed or destroyed by fires. At present there is comparatively but a small quantity of pine, spruce, cedar and sometimes beech, birch and maple. Along the whole course of the stream, there are tracts of the best quality of intervale, covered with elm and balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c. Wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grape, wild plums, currents, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and onions, with all those plants which only flourish on the richest soils. In descending the river, I counted seventy islands, all composed of alluviums. The limestone, gypsum, and salt, are very valuable in this part of the Province, and they are so situated that they may be transported over a wide extent of Country at a trifling expense. The river abounds in salmon during the season, and there is always an abundant supply of trout and whitefish in its waters. John Cahile, who lives near the mouth of the river, killed twelve barrels of salmon with a single spear last season; they were sold for œ5 per barrel. The river is navigable for canoes and tow-boats about one hundred miles from its mouth. There is only a portage of two miles between its head waters, and the Nepisiguit, and one of three miles to the Upsalquitch. The lands upon the Tobique remain ungranted. Under a due consideration of all the advantages offered by the river and for the soil of the intervales and uplands, I am fully of the opinion that this tract of country, which embraces several millions of acres, is better adapted to the circumstances of respectable Emigrants and other settlers, than any other district I have seen in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Much confusion has arisen in the names of places within the Province from the careless manner in which these names have been written and spoken. A great number of rivers and lakes still retain in some degree, the ancient names of the Melicete and Micmac Indians; but those names in many instances have been changed or corrupted ao that they are not now understood by the Aborigine themselves; and they are seldom written in the same manner by the inhabitants of the Province. Other names are those of the early French settlers; these also have become imperfect, and even English names are sometimes written improperly on Maps or other public documents. I have taken the liberty to insert the names of places on the Tobique, as used by the inhabitants, and opposite to them the Indian names. Tobique Naa-cootke, Otelloch Hotelle, Otella Na-me-taaps-k-waac-sis, Mamozekel Epe-ce-tus-sis, Right Hand Branch Qua-quaps, Serpentine River Wa-ca-souis, Lake Quispaam, Trowsers Lake Nee-taa-waac-paac, Sisson Branch Wa-caa-so-nee, Little Tobique

Codes: LIME / X1 / J8 / D7 / A2 / S5 / A6 / M6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Lime - General; Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Kings County Coal; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Westmorland County Coal; York County Coal; Geology - General;

Carleton Sentinel - Jun. 4, 1850 Report on the Agriculture Capabilities of New Brunswick (#4) by J.F.W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c. In the Geological Map, No. 1, attached to the Report, it will be seen that, a large breadth of the province rests on what are called the Coal Measures.These strata or beds of rock are of the same general age as those in which the productive coal beds of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of England, and of the United States occur, and they contain in various places the seams of coal which are to be seen in many parts of the Province. Attempts have been made, from time to time to work these beds, especially on the Grand Lake, the Memramcook, the Petitcodiac, the Salmon River, the Coal Creek, of the Saint Nicholas River, and in other localities; all these attempts however, owing in part to the thinness of the seams, to the impurity of the coal, and to their occasional high inclination, have failed to raise the mineral in any considerable quantity, or to yield a reasonable profit to the undertakers. The existence of available beds of coal in the Province, has hitherto been looked upon more in an exclusively manufacturing and mercantile, than in an agricultural light. Iron ore is said to be abundant, and if coal could be found to smelt it, centres of industry would spring up which would enhance the price of agricultural produce in their neighborhood. This is true, but the actual existence of the coal would render unnecessary the large growth of wood for fuel, and would thus set free a great extent of land for the exercise of rural industry and the growth of corn. On the other hand, if this iron is to be smelted with wood, the extent of the manufacture, however desirable in other respects, would greatly increase the demand for fuel, or of land to be kept in perpetual forest, and would in like proportion lessen the agricultural resources of the Province. The existence and possibility of profitably working beds of coal in New Brunswick, is as important therefore to the agricultural as it is to the other interests - to the development of the agricultural resources of the different parts of the Province, and to the formation of anything like a correct estimate of the extent of these resources. In reading over Dr. Gesner's reports in regard to the Geology of the Province, I have been struck with the labour he has felt himself obliged to expend year after year in exalting the dignity of geological science, its money value in discovering natural resources of a country, and its consequent claims upon general consideration and support; like all men whose fate is to pioneer the way to new views, new studies, and new habits of thought, he evidently writes as if he felt his work to be very much up-hill - as if he were labouring for men who did not generally understand or appreciate his task, and he was therefore induced occasionally to minister a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit from scientific enquiry, and thus to create expectations which his own labours did not realize. This was especially the case in regard to the richness of the coal fields of New Brunswick. From all I have seen or learned, the opinions he expressed and the hopes he awakened on this subject were much too sanguine and in a considerable degree exaggerated. This proved unfortunate in many ways; it has not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it lessened the confidence of the people in the predictions of the science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province. With a view to placing before Your Excellency at a glance, a summary of all that is yet known of the coal deposits in New Brunswick, I have requested my friend Dr. Robb to fill up the following table, (No.1). The materials are derived chiefly from Dr. Gesner's reports, but the principal observations of Dr. Robb and myself are also included. From this table and the report annexed to it, it appears that nearly all the seams that have been discovered are very thin, that such as are thicker are represented to be poor in quality, and that very little coal has yet been extracted or is likely to be profitably obtained from them. Many of those varieties called cannel and gascoal appear to be only bituminous shales which leave an ash nearly as bulky as the original coal. The gas coal ofthe Memramcook River is of this kind, and its quality for the manufacture of gas may be judged of from the fact that a ton of it yields only a thousand pounds of gas, as tried in the Saint John gas works, while the best qualities of English and Scotch cannel, and of Behimmon's coal from the County of Durham in England, yield 12,000 cubic feet. The discovery said to have been made of a thickbed of bitumen on

Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, is very interesting, and should reports not be exaggerated, will undoubtedly prove a source of profit. Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1849 Sir. - In compliance with your request that I should prepare a ""short notice of the existence of coal in New Brunswick, and its consequences in the Colony as derived from my own observations and enquiries, and the published reports of Dr. Gesner,"" I have drawn up the following Report:- More than one third of the area of New Brunswick is occupied by rocks whose composition and contents, both 3 mineral and fossil resemble those peculiar to that which as a whole has been termed the Carboniferous system of rocks. A great portion of the space occupied by them, say seven or eight thousand square miles, has been termed by Dr. Gesner the ""Great New Brunswick Coal Field."" Its area is very considerable, although it is not ""one of the largest ever discovered upon the globe."" (Rep. IV. p.64) The Illinois coal field, says Sir C. Lyell, is about as large as the whole of England, (Travels in N.A., I.28;) and the area of the Appalachian coal field, according to Prof. H. Rogers, ""upon a moderate estimate amounts to sixty three thousand square miles."" (Trans. Assoc. Am. Geology, I. 436). The carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick form but part of that series, which as a whole has been termed by Mr. Logan and others the Eastern coal field of North America. The rocks of this series first appear on the northern margin of the Bay de Chaleur, (and probably at one period occupied the whole of it,) thence pass deeply into the interior of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and constitute no inconsiderable portion of the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The rocks or measures which constitute this system are conglomerates, sandstones and shales of various degrees of fineness and purity, and of various colours, but all obviously deposits from water. Subordinate to these we have beds of limestone, coal and plaster, and occasionally ores of iron, copper and manganese. In many other countries there is a very exact line of demarcation recognized between the rocks of the coal series and those above and below it, but in this country there is still considerable difficulty in defining the limits of these respectively; and although I consider most of the sandstones, conglomerates and shales of New Brunswick to belong to the carboniferous system of rocks, this term must for the present be construed so as to include the true coal measures and others below them as far as the old red sandstone or Devonian series, as understood by Sir C. Lyell and other Geologists. By the observations of Lyell, Brown and Dawson, in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton it would appear that the carboniferous system of the eastern portion of North America may be divided into three groups or formations, each of which is no less than six thousand feet in thickness, - these are - 1st, an upper, consisting chiefly of reddish measures, with two thin beds of coal and one of gypsum, a middle, which consists of gray and brown sandstone with workable beds of coal and ironstone; 3rd. a lower consisting chiefly of reddish sandstones and conglomerate with a few thin seams of coal, and with much plaster and limestone. In Dr. Gesner's reports on the Geology of this Province, red rocks, or rocks accompanied with plaster, have generally been termed new red sandstone, and have been said to overlie the coal measures; but if the red rocks which contain the plaster, really underlie the productive coal measures of New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and as I suspect they do, a revision of the matter will be required; at present there is much difficulty in making use of this data regarding the order of superposition in this part of our series of rocks. Speaking of the consequences of Coal in this Colony, Dr. Gesner says (Rep. IV, 18) - ""The immense but unexplored deposits of coal in the Province are sufficient to supply Canada and all the demands of the existing coasts of the Gulf; they are capable of sustaining manufactories, railroads and steam communication to an extent scarcely to be contemplated in the present day, and they will also support a trade with other parts of the world."" Further he adds (IV. 64) that ""when it is considered that one third part of this country contains more or less of the bituminous mineral, the quantity of coal in New Brunswick will appear inexhaustible;"" - and in another report to the Legislature, when speaking of the same subject, he says, ""when all the circumstances are duly considered, it may be seen of what importance New Brunswick is destined to become, not only to herself and her sister Colonies, but to great Britain and the United States, whose supplies of Coal must, to a great extent, be dependent on these colonial resources."" (III. 36). In order to afford more definite ideas concerning the beds of coal actually known to exist in the Province, and to enable us to estimate at its real value the ground work of the many vague assertions which from time to time have been made concerning this department of our mineral resources, I propose to bring together short notices of all the known outcroppings of coal in the different counties of the Province.York.-1. An outcropping of coal, resting on fire clay, may be seen at a side cut on the right bank of the River Nashwaak, nearly opposite Mr. McLean's farm; the coal does not seem to be more than a few inches in thickness, and could not be worked with any profit there. 2. On the Tay Creek, a branch of the Nashwaak, coal has long been known to exist. In walking up the stream, from its mouth, drift pieces are found occasionally, and then become larger and more abundant till we reach a bend in the river, under a high bank of gray sandstone, above which no more coal is observed; hence it is supposed that the outcrop is near, and as it is not in the cliffs it must be in the bed of the brook, where, however, I did not detect it. Some of the pieces found near this place were about ten inches thick, though it is possible that 5 the proper seam may have been thicker. The dip of the sandstones was easterly, and very low, so that the coal may have been connected with the seam seen on the Nashwaak. 3. I have a specimen of coal from land near McLeod's Hill, on the Royal Road; but I am informed, on good authority, that the seam from which it came is thinner than either of the above. 4. Dr. Gesner (IV. 26) considers ""it is far from being improbable that coal might be procured at the very capital of the Province, although the rocks themselves offer but few indications of its existence near the surface."" As the rocks near Fredericton have an easterly dip, and as there are no appearances of coal in the sandstones, which run out a short distance to the westward, we are hardly warranted, as yet, in supposing that coal will ever be mined at this locality. 5. I have long understood that coal has been got on Lyon's Creek, a small tributary to the Oromocto River, and that it had been used by a blacksmith near Hartt's Mills; on making further enquiry, however, I found that it was only a few inches in thickness, and therefore unavailable. I presume that this is the bed alluded to by Dr. Gesner, (I. 71) of which he says, ""the coal is only four inches thick, and appears on the bank of the river between strata of bituminous shale, where fossil remains are abundant; that there are thick beds of coal beneath, however,"" he adds ""there can be no doubt."" Enough is said to excite the imagination, but not to satisfy the reason. Sunbury. -Exploratory surveys and boring for coal were undertaken some years ago in the Parish of Burton, but in no case, I believe, was workable coal discovered. Queen's. -1. I have understood that some borings were made near Gagetown, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Gesner (I. 73) observes that ""no doubt can be entertained that Coal may be procured in the County adjacent to Fredericton and Gagetown."" This remains still to be seen. 2. Coal has been got on the Grand Lake for upwards of forty years, but as yet there are no workings of any extent in any part of its valley. The coal occurs near the head of the Lake, and at present it is chiefly worked on the Shore Road, south of the Newcastle Creek; the workings are either open to the day, or adits run in from the side of the hill, on the rise of the measures, which dip towards the lake at an angle less than 10ø. At one of the levels the section observed by me was as follows:- Clay drift of surface 8ft. 0in. Shaly sandstone 1 6 White clay 0 8 Fire clay 4 0 Coal with pyrites 0 4 6 Black clay (sheepskin) 0 1 1/2 Coal (main seam) 1 3 Underclay (pavement rock) unknown --------- 15 10 1/2 At another place, where the measures were seen at a ""stripping,"" or open digging, the appearances were as follows:- Red clay 1 ft. 1 in. Soft yellow clay 3 6 Hard yellow clay (coal rock) 3 0 Blue shale 1 6 Coal 0 4 Black clay 0 2 Coal 1 6 Underclay unknown --------11 0 As may be supposed, the mining operations are all carried on in a small and rude manner, yet, from time to time, I believe that nearly 2000 chaldrons per annum have been brought to market. Within twenty years all the coal was got by strippings, or open diggings, but since that it is chiefly got out by adits and levels; of these there are a great many on the Newcastle Creek, on Salmon River and on Coal Creek. The settlers of the vicinity used to go into these mines during the winter instead of going into the woods. Messrs. Berton Brothers of Saint John, have recently taken out mining leases and wrought the coal on a somewhat more extensive scale. The coal is bituminous, and cakes or fuses when heated, so as to form a hollow fire admirably fitted for blacksmith's use, but less for ordinary grates, without frequent stirring. The Grand Lake coal now brought to market is much better cleaned from pyrites (""sulphur"") and clay than it used to be formerly, and I believe that it is preferred by the Saint John blacksmiths to any of the imported varieties. The uniform quality, thickness and depth of the coal got at the Lake district, lead to the conclusion that one bed only has been opened as yet. Dr. Gesner says, however, (III.72) ""there can be no doubt that there are other and far richer deposits of coal beneath the one already discovered, but at what distance from the surface it is impossible to calculate, in consequence of the almost horizontal position of each stratum in the coal series."" If the outcrops of other and far richer deposits of coal had been known - if they had dipped towards the quarter alluded to - and if they had not suffered much denudation, the above expression would have been more justifiable than they appear. An exploratory boring was undertaken in 1837, by the Salmon River Coal Company, at a cost of œ2000, but 7 the returns (supposing them to be correct) gave but little promise of upwards of 400 feet, and in this Distance a few thin seams of coal were passed through, and one of bituminous shale and coal, 8 feet thick was reported; nothing further was done, and the company broke up. 3. Coal has been found on the Washademoak River near the mouth of Long's Creek - its thickness is about a foot, and according to Dr. Gesner (III. 60) ""is probably accompanied by more valuable deposits than have yet been discovered."" 4. Coal has also been reported as occurring on the New Canaan River, another branch of the Washademoak, but it is not unlikely that both this and the former may be part of the same bed as that seen at the Grand Lake. King's. -1. In Dr. Gesner's second report (p.63) it is mentionedthat the rocks of the Westmorland coal field occur at Ward's Creek, a small stream which flows from the south and joins the Salmon River at Sussex Vale. At the farm then held by Mr. A. Sheck he reports ""a stratum of impure cannel coal, about three feet in thickness, and from the qualities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities and a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter."" This stratum, accompanied by a fine grained sandstone, containing remains and impressions of plants of the coal period, was observed towards Dutch Valley, and, as Dr. Gesner adds, ""although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, yet an advancement is made towards their development."" (p. 64) In 1847 I had an opportunity of visiting the farm mentioned above, and then I found a brownish bituminous shale or slate in contact with a sandstone containing remains of what appeared to be fucoids. We made a wood fire, and got the former to burn; still there was too much earthy matter present to entitle it to be included under the head of coal. Albert. -1. In the Pollett River about fifteen miles from where it joins the Petitcodiac river, small seams of coal appear in its bed, and some drift coal is found in theneighborhood. Dr. Gesner (II.65) observes in regard to this case ""that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident."" Coal may or may not be abundant underneath, although it is hardly fair to require us to admit that it is very evident that it is either one or the other. 2. In the following pages of the same Report, coal is stated to appear at the head of Turtle Creek, and ten miles N.N.W., from Shepody; it was likewise seen on Mr. Stephens' land where a stratum of coal ten feet in thickness was observed in the bed of a brook; the coal 8found in this vicinity is said to be of a much superior quality to any along the whole line of outcropping, it kindled quickly, and afforded a greater quantity of carburated hydrogen gas than any of the imported varieties. The earthy matter varied in quantity from twelve to twenty-five per cent, and the ashes contained carbonite of lime. The outcrop of this coal was within five hundred yards of trap and syenite, which form a steep and high declevity along its southern edge to the distance of ten miles. Although the proportion of ashes above stated is very large, the above mentioned stratum must be regarded as one of considerable importance, and I regret that I had not an opportunity of seeing it with you when we were in Albert county together. It ought to be tried experimentally at the Saint John gas works or elsewhere. 3. Dr. G. (III. 28) mentions the occurrence of a bed of coal at Frederick's Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, which flows into the Petitcodiac river, in the Parish of Hillsboro'. It exists, he says, ""in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness."" The quality of this coal is stated to be superior to that of the Memramcook or Stephen's farm, mentioned above; a quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream, it ignited readily and burned with great splendour; the strata consisted of sandstone, slate, bituminous shale and coal which ran E. and W. with a southerly dip. I visited this place in October last, and found on Mr. Steeve's land, near the bend of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bituminous shale, but no coal whatever. Subsequent to the period of Dr. Gesner's Report, a boring had been made for coal by Messrs. Bryant and Sherer; we saw some of their old works near the edge of the brook where they had bored to a depth of 40 feet, but without finding any coal. Mr. Steeves showed me what had been regarded as coal, but it proved to be Mineral Pitch or hard bitumen; it had only been found, he said, in small rolled fragments in the surface drift of his fields. The occurrence of this mineral in New Brunswick is interesting, but it was impossible for me in a hurried visit to attempt to discover its proper site. 4. Coal occurs on Mr. Richardson's land, at Cape Enrage, in Chignecto Bay; you yourself visited it in October last, and informed me that it was of the common kind, about eight inches thick, and occurring with the usual shales and sandstones, which dip at a very high angle; that the coal section was very good, and that if other beds had existed, besides the above, they would have been readily seen. (II.23) 5. At Salmon River, further west, and on land belonging to Mr. Foster, coal was spoken of also, but it was said to be impure and of small extent. 6. On the south side of Grindstone Island, Dr. G. reports 9 ""several seams of soft red shale with narrow seams of coal."" The course of the strata is W., and the dip S 40ø; although there are indications of coal at several localities, no out-cropping of any practical value was discovered on the shore. (-- 25.) Westmorland. -1. On Taylor's farm on the west side of the MemramcookRiver, four miles above Dorchester, there is a good natural section of the coal measures; the dip is S.S.E. and nearly 40ø. Here occurs a bed of highly bituminous shale 4 1/2 feet thick, into which an adit has has been made by Mr. Steadman; it ran in, on the dip, for forty or fifty feet, and if followed much farther in the same direction would issue below high water mark; about 200 tons of the mineral were piled on the bank for shipment. It is easily set fire to and blazes

Codes: M6 / X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: York County Coal; Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 6?, 1876 The Mining Committee's Report. - Mr. Butler, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to whom was referred all matters connected with the mining interests of this Province, submitted their report, which was read as followeth: Committee Room, 4th April, 1876. The Committee to whom was referred all matters relating to the mining interests of this Province, beg leave to report - That from a very lengthy and valuable paper prepared by Dr. Bailey of the University, and submitted to them, it appears that the Provincial diamond drill, having failed to reach any considerable depth at Clones, in Queen's County, was located at Three Tree Creek, in the County of Sunbury, in April last, and commenced operations on the fourteenth of that month, and continued to operate there until the early part of November last. A depth of 616 feet was reached, being the greatest depth yet obtained by drill; and while your committee regret that no coal or other mineral was found, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the search was exhaustive, and sets at rest the question of the existence of coal at that point. Dr. Bailey very kindly came before the Committee and gave them the benefit of his knowledge in reference to the Geological indications in that part of the country. He expresses the opinion that any other borings in that section of the country should be made in an easterly direction, and that two holes bored at about equal distances between Three Tree Creek and Gagetown, would set at rest the question of the existence of coal in that region. Your Committee believe that the work performed by the diamond drill during the last season, was, under all circumstances, more satisfactory than in any previous year. It is still at Three Tree Creek, but has not been operated since November. The Hon. Francis Hibbard and Mr. John Steadman appeared before your Committee, and expressed their wish that the Mining Regulations should be so amended as to exempt gold and silver from Royalty for ten years from the date of the License; and that the five per cent Royalty upon these and other minerals, when paid, should be upon the profits of the mine instead of upon the value of the minerals raised. Mr. F. Woods also came before your Committee and urged the desirability of making another trial with the Diamond Drill in the vicinity of Victoria Settlement, Queen's County, and expressed the opinion that the boring in the neighboring locality of Clones' was by no means conclusive. Mr. John Phillips also appeared before your Committee and stated that coal had been frequently found on the Restigouche River, between Dalhousie and Campbellton, and expressed the opinion that the drill should be sent there. Your Committee, in conclusion, must express their regret, that in consequence of the want of success hitherto in the discovery of mines and minerals, their report is necessarily meagre and unimportant. Respectfully submitted, Walter S. Butler, John S. Covert, James McKay, James Ryan, John A. Humphrey."

Codes: O7 / B8 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Dunsinane Coal; Geology - General;

Kings County Record - Sep. 13, 1945 Geologists Make Surveys In Kings County In 1944. - From the annual report of the department of Lands and Mines of the province of New Brunswick, the report given by Dr. W.J. Wright, provincial geologist, shows that during last year considerable survey work was carried on in Kings County. One party of men under the direction of J.McNeil, made surveys of the salt-bearing areas at Mannhurst, Cornhill and Plumwesweep. Exploration for coal deposits was carried on atDunsinane, where five holes were drilled at intervals within an area of about one square mile, to depths of 181 to 432 feet. Four holes cut coal. There are two groups of seams separated by 10 to 12 feet of shale. The top group varies in thickness from 20 to 32 inches and the bottom seam 24 to 41 inches. Owing to the poor recovery of the coal core it is difficult to determine the actual character of the groups but the conclusion is that they comprise at least two seams of coal separated by shale. The outcrop of one seam in the 'Smith Pit' shows the following in descending order:- Coal, 7.5', shale 6', coal 8'. It is not known whether this is the top or bottom group. The salt bearing areas of the Cornhill-Mannhurst basins were surveyed and plans are being completed to show the property lines, general geology and locations of salt seepages, drill holes. etc. Samples of brine were collected from Mannhurst, Cornhill, Penobsquis and Plumwesweep.

They were analyzed qualitatively in the provincial laboratory by E. Rowley. All samples contain sodium, calcium, and magnesium, and those from Mannhurst, Penobsquis, and Plumwesweep contain potassium. Quantitative analysis was not undertaken because the samples were diluted by varying amounts of rain water."

Codes: O7 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 14, 1848 Cap. V An Act relating to Salt Mines in this Province. Passed 8th March, 1849 Whereas it is supposed that an extensive and valuable deposit of Rock Salt exists within this Province, and it is deemed advisable that some inducement should be offered for the discovery of the same. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant such remuneration as may be consistent with the public interests, to any person who shall first discover and make known to the Government the situation of any deposit of Rock Salt within this Province; provided always that such remuneration shall be confined to a proposition of the Revenue derived from the sale and

Codes: O7 / LIME / GYP / A6 / SPRI / GEOL / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Lime - General; Gypsum; Westmorland County Coal; Mineral Springs; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Sep. 23, 1837 LETTER II. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency; Having in a former letter, and as briefly as possible, endeavored to give an account of the rocks of the Coal Measures on the west side of Chignecto Bay, and to notice some of their most important characters, I now proceed to the examination of the deposits in the direction of the main road leading from Cumberland to Saint John. There is an inconsiderable ridge of grey sandstone extending from Fort Cumberland in a northeast direction. Along the lower grounds at the base of this eminence it was proposed to open a canal, to communicate with the Bay De Verte; and certainly the situation is most favorable for that object, for advantage may perhaps be derived from a considerable lake, and as the country is low and level, there would be but few difficulties to encounter. Leaving the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick southward, the road passes four miles over the great Tantamarre Marsh, one of the greatest collections of marine alluvium in North America. This alluvial deposit extends from several small lakes,situated some distance in the interior of the country, to the head of Cumberland Basin. It is fourteen miles long, and averages about four miles in breadth. Through it the Tantamarre winds its way to the sea, sweeping forward both on the ebb and flood tide the talus which can no longer find a resting place on the banks of a river brought to its narrowest limits by the constant accumulation thus conveyed. Already surcharged with disintegrated sandstone, the river in times of freshet, sends back to the sea the surplus sediment which is fast accumulating at its mouth, and will in time convert Cumberland Basin itself into an extensive marsh. Had the coasts of Chignecto Bay been formed of granite or any other crystalline rock, the present site of the great marsh of Sackville would have remained unobstructed, and now cease to extend its boundaries; but the yielding sandstone giving away before the action of the elements, has not only furnished the materials of the deposit already made, but continues its steady supplies for situations still remaining open, and ready to devour each particle of siliceous and argillaceous matter as it is carried along by the influx of the sea. Large rafts of timber have been buried in these marshes, trunks and branches of trees were often observed projecting from the bank at the bottom of the river - they have been discovered twenty feet below the surface - even the bones of wild animals have met this kind or interment, and large masses of rock having been transported by the ice, have fallen into the same common grave. All these, and perchance the works of art that may have been lodged in this wide receptacle, may a thousand years hence afford matter for grave speculation to those who will not consider the changes constantly going forward upon the earth. Great numbers of white wild geese formerly frequented these places, but they have long since disappeared, and but few of the grey variety now make them a resting place in the Spring. The alluvial deposits in this part of the country are extremely valuable. The inhabitants throw up dykes and embankments against the sea, and thus convert the soil formerly submersed by every high tide, into rich meadows; notwithstanding large tracts are in a sunken and neglected condition for the want of proper draining. The tide in Cumberland Basin rises about sixty feet at spring tides, therefore it is practicable to drain even the lowest lots, and the tide can be shut out by proper floodgates. The soil in the Parish of Sackville rests generally on new red sandstone. This rock reposes on the sandstone of the coal measures, and affords plentiful supplies to its numerous inhabitants. Westcok, the residence of Judge Botsford, has the appearance of an English manor. It overlooks the great marsh, and head of Cumberland Basin, and the beautiful villages scattered along the banks of its rivers. From the beds of clay interspersed near the surface, the country is well watered. There are also collections of sand and gravel. - The farms are small, and not remarkable for neatness, notwithstanding when viewed at a distance, and with the gentle eminences over which they are spread, they form a most pleasing landscape, and the small clusters of trees still remaining - affording shelter and shade to cattle and sheep - are instances of considerable foresight and taste. From Sackville to Dorchester, a distance of nine miles, the road passes over more elevated land; the grey sandstone of the coal measures often containing the impressions of leaves, and other vegetable remains, is predominant; and breaking out beneath the Court House of the latter village, forms a considerable declivity. At some places the rock is covered with a soft conglomerate and red sand, which afford a less fertile soil than the red marly rock of the lower lands. Dorchester and its river were formerly called Memramcook. The principal village stands on a slope, where several grist and saw mills are propelled by the brook descending towards the river. Looking southward, Shepody Mountains appear lifting their tops far above the rocks of the

carboniferous order. Judging from their appearance at a distance they are composed of primary and transition formations; and probably like the Cobequid chain in Nova Scotia, (of which they may be said to form a part), they are the southern boundary of the vast coal district of the Province. The Memramcook river extends in a north direction until its ultimate branches meet those of the Shediac on the Straits of Northumberland. The marsh along its banks is twelve miles long, and embraces four thousand acres. The alluvium here is like that of the Tantamarre, having been derived from the same sources, and collected by the same causes. The upland farm lots all join the marsh, and are well cultivated, forming a broad band down each side of the river. From many points the view is delightful, and characteristic of the Acadian inhabitants, who still retain the French language, habits and costume. Four miles northward of the Court House, there is a bed of limestone interstratified with the sandstone. It would be an excellent auxilliary as a manure, were it applied, and is admirably adapted to the soil of the country, where it has been deposited. Having carefully examined the alluvium of the marshes already mentioned, they were found to contain a much greater quantity of silicious, and less argillaceous matter than those of Hants and King's Counties, in Nova Scotia. These circumstances are readily explained, when it is considered that the marshes of Westmorland are composed of pulverised grey sandstone, while those of the most fertile of the other province consist of disintegrated new red sandstone, which from its containing a greater quantity of marl produces more luxuriant crops. The deficiency of calcareous matter in the extensive marshes of Tantamarre and Memramcook, might however be readily supplied by the application of lime. There are numerous blocks of granite scattered on the surface of this country; from whence they came it is difficult to determine, when so little is known of the geology of the Province. It is most probable nevertheless that they have been exiled from the primary rocks forming the Shepody Mountains, by the force of water which has evidently submerged the country at some remote period in the earth's history. From the bridge over the Memramcook to the Petitcodiac, a distance of ten miles, the sandstones of the coal measures rise to the surface. Here, as in many other situations, the frost, rain, and vicissitudes of the weather, have produced a dilapidation of their strata, and a light sandy soil is mixed with the detritus formed under the more active operations of causes which have long since subsided. The soil thus formed, principally of silicious matter, is by no means productive, and instead of the sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch, the meagre white maple and spruce have here fixed their residence. A number of French families reside on the road, and as is usual with them their farms are small, and their dwellings humble. Arriving at the Petitcodiac river from the eastward, a tolerable high ridge of land will be seen to the northward, and a chain of mountains extending from Shepody appear stretching away to the southward and westward; detached boulders of granite increase in number on approaching this large stream, and collections of fine yellow sand; and beds of clay, may be seen by the road side. This beautiful river, following a serpentine course in a north east direction, turns at almost a right angle at a place called the 'Bend of Petitcodiac', from thence it extends southwest until its branches meet the forked extremities of the Kennebecasis. At the angle thus formed, there is a considerable village, with an excellent landing place for timber, deals, and other productions of the fertile and well populated country in the neighborhood. At high water the scenery is very pleasing, and bears a resemblance to some of the splendid views on the Thames and Mersey, in England; but at low water its imposing effect is lost, and the empty chasm, with its muddy banks, have a disagreeable and gloomy aspect. In this river the tide runs with great rapidity, often opening new channels and sweeping away large collections of sand, and undermining the alluvium produced by its singular powers. So great is the distance over which it must pass in the space of a few hours, that its increasing volume on the flood, particularly at Spring tides, is greater than its speed over the gently inclined 'flats', hence it rolls forward in a foaming tidal wave, sometimes six feet high, sweeping the river with a rush of water like that of a coming deluge. - The effects of such powerful causes appear obvious, in the estuaries of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, where the increasing collection of sand and shingle are undergoing pulverisation to fill more quiet situations with the sinking sediment. Large trees, pieces of timber, and quantities of vegetable matter, drifted from the marshes above, lie buried in these moving sands; wrecked vessels and boats also add to the materials covered in these fearful wastes, over which at high water the largest ships may pass in safety. I have not had the opportunity of measuring accurately the height of the tides in the Petitcodiac, but am of the opinion its highest limits will exceed seventy five feet. Large quantities of marsh on the river have been rescued by dyking, and now yield a plentiful supply of fodder for cattle. The new red sandstone at Sackville, extends in a southwest direction to the ""Bend"", where it is occupied by a number of farms, sloping down the higher grounds on the borders of the marshes to which they are attached. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Nixon's Inn, a distance of 12 miles, the road extends along the north side of the river. The soil became sandy and light; instead of birch, beech and maple; larch, white and yellow pine inhabit the surface. I have observed that the pine always selects a loose sandy soil, which not only affords it a larger growth, but allows its roots to extend to great distances, thereby affording greater security in gales of wind. The more hardy spruce will 5 send its roots in the narrow crevices of rocks, and cling to a footing where other plants would fall before the breeze. The sand along this road lies directly on the rocks of the coal measures, and often forms collections of considerable depth. On a branch of the Petitcodiac called PollettRiver, and about six miles form the main road, there isan outcropping of coal, which has been intersected by theravine giving passage to that stream. The coal has beenemployed by a blacksmith in that neighborhood, and I regret that I was unable to devote sufficient time, and expense, to ascertain the probable quantity there deposited. I observed a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron (clay iron stone) not far from the coal, and it is probable that there is a sufficient quantity of those valuable minerals in the vicinity of this river, at least to support an iron foundry. But considerable time and labour would be required for their full discovery and development. The subsoil in this part of Westmorland is light and sandy, having been derived from the sandstone placed beneath. Blocks of granite, syenite, and porphyry, are common on the surface, and seem to increase in Frequency as the road diverges towards the mountainous land situated a few miles from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Among the pines I observed a number of red bellied woodpeckers, the Picus Carolinus, a rare bird in Nova Scotia. They are covered with a beautiful plummage, but are very destructive to the groves of pine, as this kind of wood offers but a feeble resistance to the horny beaks of these industrious animals. Between Nixon's and Holstead's Inns, there are some good farms, and instead of the marshes formed by the influx of the sea, The Peticodiac passes through a band of intervale formed in the course of past ages by loose soil, and decayed vegetables, swept down by torrents of rain descending from the neighboring hills. Pursuing its course in a westerly direction, the new red sandstone, four miles northwards of Holstead's Inn, forms a long belt of rising ground called ""Butternut Ridge"", on which there are several new and flourishing settlements. The red marly rock at this place contains beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt. Several springs take their rise, and send forth large quantities of water highly impregnated with the saliferous mineral. The importance of these deposits to agriculture should not be overlooked, and the design of the Creator of the Universe in supplying salt far from the briny waters of the ocean, and granting lime to enrich the soil are among the exalted acts of his allwise Providence. The limestone contains the remains of numerous

Codes: O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral Springs;
St. Croix Courier - May 20, 1875 Important Discovery Near St. Andrews.- At Bay Side, parish of St. Andrews on the lands of Mr. Joseph Mears, a salt or rather several salt springs within aradius of twenty feet has been discovered. The Basin from which these springs originate is of an extensive area, and the flow from the largest orifice is over twenty gallons per minute, the brine yielding full six per cent of chloride of sodium of an excellent quality, equal to the best Liverpool salt. The formation on either side of the basin in which the springs are situated, is of Devonian age, and rises prominently on each side of it. The basin itself is a deposit of marly clay, blue striated and stratified, deposited in a synclinal fold, probably from the ocean. On the shore, at the thin part of the wedge shaped deposit of clay marl, the springs burst through the gravel bottom giving full vent to their flux. Samples have been sent to the United States, and have proved so satisfactory, that a party of gentlemen are to visit the springs with the object of seeing for themselves, and if satisfied with the prospect, to form a company and at once commence the manufacturing of salt. A sample of the salt can be seen at the office of this paper. It is claimed that it possesses all the qualities required for butter salt. The present sample was hurriedly prepared, but under a slower process the crystallization will be perfect."

Codes: P6 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Peat - General; Geology - General;
S.J. Standard - Jun. 8, 1910 Peat Bogs Great Provincial Asset. - Dr. G.F. Matthew Gave Instructive Lecture at Natural History Meeting. - Rockwood Bog 8,000 Years Old. - ... Dr. G.F. Matthew gave the address of the evening which was on the History of Rockwood Bog which fills a small valley of Rockwood Park. He referred to the bog as one of the most ancient monuments about our city. Portions of it were, in formation, coeval with the Nativity and others with the dynasty of the Pharoahs. The bog, about eight feet in depth, Dr. Matthew concluded, took about 8000 years to form. Remains in this eight feet of bog indicate successive layers of sphagnum and other mosses, grasses, etc., showing moist climate conditions, of forest growth showing drier conditions, and thin layers of charcoal which indicated forest fires. A cedar tree which formed a basis for Dr. Matthew's calculations showed rings of growth indicating an age of 400 years. ... Wm. McIntosh spoke of the economic value of bogs and expressed the opinion that New Brunswick had in its peat bogs a natural asset of more importance than its coal deposits. It was estimated that the peat bogs of the United States were worth $58,000,000,000 and Canada had greater peat deposits than the United States. In Sweden and many American states, he said, peat was now being manufactured into briquettes and sold for fuel for manufacturing purposes. In Illinois the peat manufacturers extracted enough nitrogen from the peat to pay the cost of preparing it for fuel and the briquettes which sold for $12 per ton represented clean profit. He thought it was possible for some enterprising capitalists to make fortunes out of the peat bogs of New Brunswick."

Codes: P6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Peat - General; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 29, 1888 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act for incorporation as follows:- 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Moss Litter Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought are the following:- The sale and purchase of real and personal property, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the right of securing, raising, getting and working of Mosses and Lichen; the right to prepare, manufacture, ship, and deal in Mosses and Lichen for Litter and other purposes; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in Mosses and Lichens, with all powers incident thereto. 3. The office or chief place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock is $100,000. 5. The number of shares is be 1,000, of $100 each. 6. The names, addresses and calling of the applicants, (of whom the first three named, that is, Robert Wiseley, William B. Wallace and G. Clowes Carman, are to be Provisional Directors), are as follows:- Robert Wiseley, of the City of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, Chamberlain. William B. Wallace, of said City of Portland, Barrister- at-Law. G. Clowes Carman, of the Parish of Musquash, in said City and County, Farmer. Warwick W. Street, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, Broker. T. Clarence Wallace, of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, in the State of New Jersey, Clerk."

Codes: R8 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining Court Session at Hillsboro. - Hon. L.J.Tweedie, surveyor general, and T.G. Loggie of the crownland office. Fredericton, go to Hillsboro today to hear the protest of Chas. A. Peck an others against the

application of J. deWolfe Spurr of St. John for alicense, to search for Albertite at Edgett's Landing. This is a postponed case. While at Hillsboro the protest of Wm. C. Pipes and others against the application of Wm. C. Dobson for a license to prospect for silver and gold at Albert will also be heard. When these cases are disposed of Hon. Mr. Tweedie will come to St. John toinquire into the case of C.F. Clinch of Musquash, who seeks a license to search for coal at that place. R.H. Risteen, the stenographer, will accompany the surveyor general."

Daily Times - Dec. 2, 1891 Mining Court Session at Hillsboro. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, surveyor general and T.G. Loggie, of the crown land office, Fredericton, went to Hillsboro yesterday to hear the protest of Chas. A. Peck and others against theapplication of J. deWolfe Spurr of St. John for a licence to search for albertite at Edgett's Landing. This is a postponed case. While at Hillsboro the protest of Wm. C.Pipes and others against the application of Wm. C. Dobson for a licence to prospect for silver and gold at Albert will also be heard. When these cases are disposed of Hon. Mr. Tweedie will came to St. John to inquire into the case of C.T. Clinch of Musquash, who seeks a licence to search for coal at that place. F.H. Risteen, for stenographer will accompany the surveyor general."

Codes: R8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Apr. 7, 1886 Passed April 2: An Act to Incorporate the Musquash Anthracite Coal Company."

Codes: R8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Dipper Harbor/ Lepreau Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Daily Telegraph - Dec. 1, 1891 Mining Licenses. - Hon. L.J. Tweedie, accompanied by Mr.T.G. Loggie of the crown land office, Fredericton, and Mr. F.H. Risteen, stenographer, go to Albert county today. At 2 o'clock they will hold court to listen to the protest lodged by Mr. C.A. Peck and others against theapplication for a license to search made by Mr. J.DeWolfe Spurr. Another protest will be heard at the same sitting, lodged by W.C. Pipes, against the application of W.C. Dobson for license to search for gold and silver at or near Albert, Albert county. Upon the conclusion of these cases Hon. Mr. Tweedie will come to St. John to hear protests of Mr. Anderson and others of Musquash, against granting anapplication for a license to search for coal filed by Mr. C.F. Clinch."

St. Croix Courier - Mar. 14, 1895....An act to incorporate the Lepreaux Mining Company Limited....."

Codes: S5 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Albert County Coal (some Albertite); Legislation, etc.;
S.J. Morning Freeman - Apr. 3, 1860 Bill to incorporate the Wellington Mining Company agreed to."
Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. XCIV.An Act to incorporate the Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated. 5. Authority to assess 2. First meeting, time and shares. place of. 6. Act void if 25 per 3. Capital, amount and division cent of capital be not into shares. subscribed within one 4. Liability for corporate year debts. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. Patrick King, John Beatty, James Spence, John Lewis, A.B. Wheeler, David Campbell, James Steadman, JohnWallace, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Wellington Mining and Manufacturing Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for Mining purposes. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be twenty five thousand pounds, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten pounds each. 4. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 5. The said Company may, from time to time, make such calls or assessments upon the capital stock thereof as they may deem necessary for carrying on their operations, and such call or assessment when made shall be deemed a debt due from the shareholder to the said Company. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease and determine."

Codes: S6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Kent County Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Richibucto Review - Jan. 14, 1904 Mr. Chas. G. Polleys and the heirs of Wm. Polleys have made application for mining licenses to search for minerals on one square mile to be selected from licenses to search N. 542 Coal Branch."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
EastportSentenil - Sep. 4, 1824 A small quantity of the Water from the Mineral Spring which has been discovered on the Schoodic at the village of St. Stephens, was lately brought by a gentleman to this City, for the purpose of being subjected to a chemical analysis. It is found to strongly impregnated with sulphurretted hydrogen gas and iron; but the exact proportions of its ingredients have not yet been fully ascertained. The investigation is at present going on, and the result will be made known hereafter. - St. John Star."

Weekly Observer - Nov. 18, 1828 and Nova Scotian - Nov. 26, 1828 Salt Springs, Parish of Hampton. - Most of our readers, probably, are aware that there is a new settlement about 30 miles from this city, which is known by the name of Salt Springs... But the objects of greatest curiousity and interest in that quarter, are the Mineral Springs, from which the settlement derives its name. They are situated four miles from Mr. Barnes's Mill, up the valley or glen through which winds the North Branch of the Hammond River. The largest of these springs is on Mr. Campbell's property, situated on a gentle declevity about a pistol shot from the river. This spring, with its pond, is encircled by a raised mound of earth, in the form of ahorse shoe, and has the appearance of having been anciently formed by artificial means. The pond is about 20 feet wide; at the upper end rises the principal spring in a perpendicular direction through an aperture six inches in diameter, and down which a straight stick may be pushed a considerable distance without meeting resistance, but on withdrawing it a singular gurgling noise is heard. This Spring may discharge about 300 gallons per hour. - A little farther up the stream, near a Saline Spring on Mr. Stewart's property, there rises in the bed of the river a hot spring which effects the passing current with a suitable warmth. Indeed so many Saline Springs discharge their streams into the river in this neighborhood that the taste of the water is perceptibly affected at Barnes's mill-dam. The specificgravity of the water taken up at the largest Spring, has been found to be 1.019 at temp. 62 of Fahrenheit's scale, and to hold in solution Muriet of Soda, Magnesia, Alumina and Lime. This specific gravity will contain in solution 1/32 of these different saline ingredients. The draught acts as a mild aperient, taken by the single tumbler, and though it is not particularly disagreeable to the palate, yet it must be allowed that a relish for it is quite an acquired taste. These Springs were first discovered by the hunters of Moose, such animals generally frequenting these Mineral waters in the fall of the year. It is highly probable that there are Salt Rocks at no great distance, and the North-East direction in which the ridges are observed to run would indicate that the Springs above described proceed from a continuation of the strata which present themselves in the Parish of Sussex Vale, where Table Salt is manufactured and brought in considerable quantities to this City, and which is deservedly esteemed for the beauty of its appearance, the fineness of its granular texture and the adaptation for domestic purposes.""""

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Morning News - Aug. 3, 1853 and Miramichi Gleaner - Aug. 6, 1853 Mineral Spring. - A gentleman has discovered a mineral spring in the county of Kings - about 13 miles above Hampton. The water is said to possess all thepeculiarities, both as to taste and properties of some of the celebrated American Springs and the parties interested intend having some of it chemically tested - and if it comes up to their expectations, they propose to form a joint stock company for the purpose of establishing a country ""watering place"", after the style and fashion of Saratoga. According to Mr. Beattie's survey the Railroad will pass near the place."

St. Croix Courier - Nov. 1, 1854 Mineral Spring. - We understand that a valuable minerals spring has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Robert Purvis, at Bocabec, about a quarter of a mileabove the Bridge at the St. John road. It is supposed to proceed from a mountain and comes out at the side of the Bocabec River. The water has been analyzed by Mr. Foulis of St. John, who states that the water holds in solution - ""carbonic acid, iron, sulfuric acid, magnesia, muriatic acid, lime a trace. It is probable that the water contains iodine; the mineral spring may be considered saline, and its waters diuretic and cathartic from the magnesia salts contained. It may also be ranked as a chalybeate from the iron the water holds in solution."" The spring is likely to prove a valuable medicinal spa water for the curing of many diseases."

Eastport Sentenil - May 26, 1875 Salt Springs. - The St. Croix Courier says that several salt springs have been discovered near St. Andrews, N.B., the largest of which yields twenty gallons per minute of brine which yields six per cent of excellent salt. A party from the United States are to visit the springs with a view of organizing a company for the manufacture of salt if it promises well."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1879 Mineral Spring. - The number of visitors who of late have been going to the Mineral Spring in the Parish of Kent, has necessitated the running of a coach once a week. Howard Giberson, of Bath Station, has procured the necessary conveyance."

Bay Pilot - Aug. 21, 1879 and S.J. Daily Sun - Aug. 23, 1879 Salt springs. - These valuable springs, several in number, and within a radius of 30 feet are situated at the Bay Side, Parish of Saint Croix, on the lands of Joseph H. Mears, Esq., and distant about 9 miles from the town of St. Andrews. They are found issuing from beneath a bed of clay-marl which covers a large area of land. The estimated flow of brine or Saline waters being 20 gallons per minute having a strength of from 5 to 7 per cent. for salt of a beautiful white color, very strong, yet sweet and free from earthly impurities, and is considered to be equal to the best Liverpool Salt for domestic purposes. The formation around this marl deposit and springs is Syenitic granite, Feldspathic porphyry, Trap, Hornblende, etc. (Silurian age) - overlapping the sandstone which is seen to the south, and of a more recent date Devonian. The facilities for the manufacture of salt at a cheap rate are good; wood in abundance, can be obtained at a low figure, no land transit, good harbor, and a great quantity of the salt made would be readily taken away by the fishermen, who could load from the works into their vessels by erecting a little stage, makes it an investment that will give a large return, for the outlay of capital required to develop it. By boring down into the beds there is no doubt but that a brine of equal strength to the Syracuse and Goderiche (which is near 24 per ct.) will be met with here; as the great flux of brine constantly flowing and saturating itself to such an extent as 7 per cent.; must either be flowing over or through an enormous bed of salt beneath these marls, in order to maintain the strength, which it does. From a brine of 24 per cent. salt can be made at the Bay Side springs for 7 cents per bushel. The cost of the works for carrying on salt making on a moderate scale, will be a mere nominal sum and being an article for domestic purposes, it can be easily prepared for the higher branches, where needed, and the crude will meet a ready sale among farmers for Agricultural purposes. J.B."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 26, 1879 Carleton County. - Mineral Spring. - It is said that as many as 100 persons per day visit these springs, and some days there have been as many as 150. Should this continue the people of the parish of Kent will enjoy a Saratoga of their own."

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 15, 1879 The Monquart Mineral Springs. - We have received descriptions of the curative properties of this spring, which are really surprising. We shall endeavour shortly to place some of them before our readers. The spring is situated on the Monquart River, near Bath, on the New Brunswick Railway, southeast of Johnville and northeast of Glassville. It is on Government land, and it might be well for the proper department to assume control of it, and sell it to persons able and willing to put up the necessary buildings and protect the spring, which is only a small one, from being either polluted or destroyed. A friend has favored us with an analysis by a leading chemist of the solid matter contained in one gallon of it, which discloses marvellous results. It is as follows: - Grains Chloride of sodium ... 19.150 Sulphate of soda ... 12.140 Carbonate of soda ... 123.351 Carbonate of iron ... 14.030 Carbonate of lime ... 17.295 Silica, alumina and trace of magnesia ... 49.882 – Total grains in solid matter 335.357 This must be pronounced a very rich mineral water."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 19, 1879 Our Own Mineral Waters. - The Monquart Stream and its Properties. - During the past summer I have paid several visits to the somewhat celebrated mineral spring on the Monquart River, and will now give the readers of the Telegraph the benefit of my observations. The spring is situated on the Monquart River, about seven miles from its mouth and five from the St. John River at Pearson's siding, on the New Brunswick Railway. Its location, is very beautiful, as is the surrounding scenery. A most curious fact is that within a distance of six feet from this spring arises another whose waters are cool, clear and perfectly pure and tasteless. They both shoot up their waters from a perfectly level tract of land immediately at the base of a steep terrace. This level is about twenty rods in width, and extends to the river's edge, being covered with a large and handsome growth of trees, forming a natural park. Back from the spring about two feet the land rises in a steep ascent, for 20 feet or thereabouts, then extends further back on a level for about the same distance, where it again rises with a more gradual ascent and extends back on a much wider level. Standing upon this upper levee, one can look down through the opening in the woods, made by the road, and see the bright river rippling and glancing in the sunlight, as it flows on its way to the St. John, of which it is a branch, while between him and the river, among the trees, on the lower flat, numerous white tents and gay dresses are seen, in strong contrast to the surrounding green of the forest, varied by a few rough board houses and the omnipotent photograph saloon. There are two ways of reaching this beautiful spot from the New Brunswick Railway, one from Bath Station, and the other from Pearson's siding, the former being distant seven miles and the latter five. These roads are in equally good condition and can be travelled over with great ease, either by the heavy country wagon or the lighter buggy or carriage. Wonderful cures. - Several cases of the benefit arising from the use of this water have come under my own observation. One is that of a young lady, a clerk in one of the departments in Washington, who had come there; her face almost disfigured by some cutaneous disease. She had been there about a week when I first saw her, and, upon my inquiring if she had received any benefit from the use of the water, she said that her face was so much improved and her general health so much better that she had applied for an extension of leave. She further stated that she had tried all the celebrated springs in the United States and received no benefit from any and had given up in despair until hearing of this she thought she would try it, though with little hopes of receiving any benefit. When I last visited the spring, I heard that she had left with the sores entirely healed and hardly a scar remaining. Another case is that of a gentleman, who has built a small cottage on top of the first terrace, and has had his family with him spending the summer there. The answer I had from him, when I inquired if he received any good effect from the use of the spring, was: Why sir, it is worth over a thousand dollars a year to me. My children have been tormented with scrofula, while I have been a martyr from indigestion, now we are as well and happy as possible. I shall keep a store and some provisions in my house and pay it monthly visits during the winter. But I fear, he continued, that the place will go to destruction; there is no one to take care of it. The land on which the spring is belongs to the Government and no one will go to any expense. The spring is but a small one and requires great care, and at present it is a very muddy and disreputable state. How They Come. - I made it a point after this to pay particular attention to the manner of the different persons coming to the spring for water, some would come with dirty pails, jugs, bottles, etc., and instead of using the water from the other spring to rinse them would use the mineral water, which was then emptied out in close proximity to the spring, and as the surrounding ground was naturally soft this made the surroundings very muddy and diagreeable. Sometimes boys would come and continue pumping the water upon the ground until the spring was dry, and often horses would be led up to the spring to drink. Now I believe that this spring might be made a very valuable addition to the two settlements, between which it is situated, Johnville on one side and Moose Mountain settlement on the other. If the land and spring were sold to some wealthy and enterprising man, who would guarantee to build a hotel and keep the place in good order and had the means so to do, there would be such a rush to it that one hotel would be insufficient to accommodate the visitors and others would spring up on the neighboring land, speedily giving these two settlements a market for their produce at their own doors. Some of the residents near the place told me that the Government intended to sell the land but reserve the spring, and a few acres of land around it, for public use. How the Spring Might Be Preserved. - If the Government would build a large hotel, erect a house over the spring and furnish the luxuries required by wealthy persons who are in the habit of visiting such places, this would be all very well, but if not then things would remain in statu quo and the place would still be a mud hole and the neighboring people would still come there to spend a Sunday, or camp

out for a day or two, bringing their own provisions with them and leaving no money in the place and, not having remained there long enough, receive no benefit themselves, and the use of the waters would still be denied to those who really require it and whose enfeebled constitutions forbid their living such a patriarchal life as those who now visit there are compelled to do. It might be said that if the place fell into the hands of one man the poor would be debarred from the use of the waters, but one moment's consideration would show that this would not be the case, for the use of the waters is his advertisement and as soon as he would cut that off his business would cease. Indeed for that matter a condition could be embodied in the grant, that the public should be allowed to drink the water. This would leave the spring itself sufficiently under the control of the owner to allow of his protecting it and seeing that the waters were not wasted, though I cannot see the necessity of such a condition. Surely the granting of this lot and spring to some such man as I have mentioned would be of much more value to the country in which it is situated than a hundred of the free grant lots, which bring in a class of settlers that cannot possibly for many years be of any service to the country. I think there would be no difficulty in finding the man to purchase, then visitors would rush there, mills would be built and business would flourish, and prosperity reign in those two settlements such as no others in our Province enjoy at present. I hope that the Government will consider this matter before acting in a way that may put it out of their power to give the surrounding settlers the benefits that would accrue to them from a proper management of this valuable spring. During one of my visits to the spring there were camped around it nearly three hundred persons; but as there was no place of accommodation, these were compelled to bring their own provisions and forage, thereby leaving no money behind them, and also being compelled to leave as soon as the limited stock that they could carry with them should be disposed of. This is no imaginary fountain of eternal youth. The two cases which I have cited of persons receiving benefit from the waters are only two out of hundreds; and many persons, to my certain knowledge, have been compelled to remain away, though extremely anxious to go, simply from want of a place of residence while there, and from hearing of the filthy condition of the surroundings, which must necessarily be where so many congregate, with no one to look after the cleanliness and order of the place. X."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
St. Croix Courier - Nov. 27, 1879 A wonderful mineral spring has been discovered on the Monquart River, a tributary of the St. John, about five miles distant from Pearson's Siding on the N.B. Railway. Marvellous cures of scrofula, indigestion, and other ills to which flesh is heir, are effected by a free internal use of its magic waters."
Carleton Sentinel - Sept. 10, 1879 A Visit to The Mineral Springs. - On the morning of the 6th inst., in company with two friends, we left Grafton for a visit to the Mineral Spring, stopping at River Bank over night we completed our journey the following day. The wonderful Spring is located on the right branch of the Monquart Stream, about six miles from its mouth. Since the discovery that it possessed medicinal properties, it has been visited by large numbers of people many of whom, came long distances to try the efficacy of the waters. A year ago the Spring was a mere mud hole, but since then Dr. Cox, besides clearing several acres about it, has sunk a barrel over it and laid a convenient walk to it, therefore, taking into consideration, the shortness of the period since any improvements have been commenced, visitors should not be surprised at the crudity of the place. The mineral water has a smell and taste considerably like gunpowder, while some have the effrontery to say like stagnant water. For salt rheum, scrofula, and lung diseases it is said to be good; as also a sure cure for the itch and, by application of the mud, will permanently remove warts. Persons troubled with dyspepsia and biliousness have told us that for these diseases the water has proved an effectual remedy. The land about the Spring being somewhat boggy, on a peat clay, a dampness or fog seems to settle over the place and as it was such at the time of our arrival, we secured a tent on the hill at the foot of which is situated the Spring. From this table land the observer obtains a fine view of the surrounding country. The scene is truly a panoramic one; below can be seen the babe, the youth and the maiden, the old man and the old woman, all drinking eagerly of the efficacious fluid, as if the whole of their future welfare were centred in this one Spring, while the surrounding hills, with their forest crowned summits, seem to look down upon the scene with a cheerful and protective lair. While thus, as it were, dreaming or. more properly, feasting upon the sumptuous and rare treat before our eyes, we hear a familiar voice behind us and turning around, have the pleasure of meeting our friend, Mr. Henderson, of Upper Woodstock, who, with his family, is seeking health and happiness in the magic water of this healing spring. We had no chance to dream any more then, for being a genial, sunny-tempered, friendly gentleman, Mr. Henderson made his presence like the sun shine. And now, kind editor, I am sorry I cannot write you any more, for Saturday afternoon we packed up, secured our jug of mineral water and bid adieu to the Mineral Spring. Let me urge you all, young and old, to make personal application of this remedy to yourselves. Go to this Sifoam, wash ye all and be clean. A.S. Grafton, September 10, 1879."

Bay Pilot - Sep. 11, 1879 and S.J. Daily Sun - Oct. 4, 1879 Salt Springs. - To the Editor of the Bay Pilot: Dear Sir:- In compliance with your request for further particulars respecting these springs, I beg to submit the same at foot. The bed of marl exposed is about 1/4 of a mile wide and 1/3 of a mile long, where it becomes covered with trap and other rocks, as mentioned in my last, caused by volcanic upheavals (which have been very strong and great in this district), thereby covering up this large basin, which has been filled by its great salt reservoir, the ocean. The same saline waters are found flowing on each side of the marl at a distance of one quarter mile from each other, and of about the same strength, clearly shewing an extensive bed of salt. Professor Denton, Ex-State Geologist of Massachusetts, writes: The trap rocks on the shores of the Bay of Fundy are believed to have been formed during the age of the great salt deposits. In October, 1877, the same gentleman writes to me: The salt springs of which you write, must flow Neither from beds heavily charged with salt, or from beds of solid salt, and in either case I think boring would secure a heavier brine, &c. At Syracuse salt works, the brine is pumped from depths varying from 150 to 300 feet deep, 40 gallons of water gives one bushel of salt. Nine million bushels of salt are made from this brine every year, with no apparent diminution in supply. At this place also it is purified by a cheap process by precipitating any foreign matter it may contain, thereby making it an article greatly esteemed for dairy use. 700,000 bushels are manufactured yearly and sold under the name of Factory filled salt. I do not think the Bay Side salt requires any such treatment for domestic purposes, not even for butter which is a delicate test of the presence of impurities, and even if at any time it should be found to contain impurity the process is simple, and the necessary re- agent cheap for purifying the same. At Droitwick, England, one salt spring yields a thousand tons of salt a week. At Goderich and Clinton works 104 kettles yield 100 barrels or 550 bushels daily. Capacity of kettles varying from 120 to 140 gallons. One cord of wood will evaporate from 34 to 36 bushels of 56 lbs. each. Dr. Goessman remarks: 23.4 per cent should yield 52 bushels for the cord of wood. One cord of hard wood equal in salt producing power to one ton of coal. I estimate that the above number of kettles with furnaces can be placed in position for salt making for $3,000, and that large returns can soon be made, which will cover the first outlay, leaving the future one continuous source of profit. There is a beautiful table of land sufficient for the erection of works to almost any extent. The land granted is one mile in length and over one quarter of a mile in width covering this great basin or salt deposit. There are many other material points and features connected with these springs and their surroundings, which can be better explained on the ground; in fact such is necessary that they may receive their full appreciation. The privilege for working the same can be obtained on most favorable terms, John B. Kay St. Andrews, 5th Sept., 1879"

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Carleton Sentinel, Aug. 28, 1880 Mineral. - A prettier ride than that available over the N.B. Railroad from Hartland to its terminus at Edmundston few railroads offer. ... Here flows the Monquart and here is Mineral. This place has been named after the mineral waters that here come to the surface - waters that have a very considerable local celebrity already and are winning a widening fame. - how it was discovered that in these waters there abides curative properties, we know not; indeed we presume that page of its history is largely legendary. It may readily be imagined that some thirsty and weary explorer, hunter or lumberman first discovered, by accident, that there was water here excessively nasty to both smell and taste; medicine and nastiness are to many persons synonymous terms, hence the idea may have been not unnaturally conceived, that this water must be medicinal. The first impulse of the visitor here, now, is to seek the spring. Directed to the place, he finds two barrels, only some five feet apart, and drinking from one he finds a pure, cold, pleasant water, and this cannot be the spring; he tries the other and - well, he is satisfied; the contortion of his countenance in expression more eloquent than words, says, Eureka I have found it - he wants to die or hide himself. This is the fact. With everybody, probably, the first use of the water produces disgust, while after having used it for a few times it becomes palatable, a liking for it soon succeeds, and before long it is used in preferences to ordinary water not only as a beverage but as well for culinary purposes. And this applies to the experience of animals as well as human beings. A friend remarks that his experience with whiskey has been very similar. This does not rank in regard to surroundings and associations with the aristocratic health rendevous of the United States or even of Germany. The assertion is made at a venture, for the writer has never visited Saratoga or the Spas. Matters here are primitive; the chief innovation on nature in the direction of high tone being the planting of a barrel, in which there is sometimes a pump, over the spring. Formerly the patient took the water fresh from the earth, and to swallow a portion of the mud did not apparently lessen the healthful result. The water then, as now, was used for external as well as inward application, and for certain forms of disease a mud bath was considered good. Now some over fastidious mortal - such mortals do infest our species - had his or her sensibilities offended when, having come for a drink, they found the spring being occupied as a bath tub. Hence came the advanced notion of a barrel and a pump. And no one noisely objects, for where's the good, when people are so very particular. Turning from the Siloam of the visitor's hope, he views the artificial surroundings. - And these are abortly told off. A bath house, in which, for a small fee, shelter and a tub and a watering pot - the latter for a shower bath - may be used for bathing; the bath may be hot or cold; that is the bather may fetch the water direct from the spring and use it cold, or he may heat it in a large pot that hangs suspended between two logs over an extemporaized free-for-all fire place. Close by, Mr. W.L. Alterton keeps a shop and dispense groceries and other necessaries - a great accommodation to visitors. In a window in a room above Mr. Alterton's store will be noticed a tangle of female faces, anxiously looking out to see the last arrival announced by the rumbling wheels. One has seen some result of the photographer's art where the features of several faces have been combined, so that the picture, though apparently as of one face, gives the impression of many faces. Just so this window quick life picture. One could affirm it is familiar, and yet so mixed are the familiar features of several ladies that it is hard to identify it. - However, having secured an invitation to visit the room, we see the tangle unravelled and have a hearty welcome from half a score of pleasant acquaintances who here, on an equal number of beds various in quality and arrangement, seek repose at night, and do some little talking by day. Beyond, in the adjacent shrubbery, are tents, varied in size and shape, some occupied by couples, some by large parties. Out on the plain, beyond the croquet ground is Mr. Alterton's neat and commodious saloon, where he takes all who wish to have their lineaments impressed by the camera - as they were when they arrived, sallow, fleshless, debilitated, and again, when ready to depart, as they are, robust and healthy featured. A little beyond is Mr. A.'s dwelling, where his kindly wife must have her patience tried by the consent calls made upon her for hospitable assistance in various ways; truth to tell, however, this lady in the bestowal of her liberal hospitality never evidences a tired patience. In another part of the valley is Dr. Cox's residence, where he advises patients, and with his wife affords accommodation for the hungry and weary. Then adjoining this is a large barn where horses find food and shelter on the floor, and not unfrequently, when there is a rush, men and women

seek rest and sleep on the loft among the hay. Up on a terrace of the western acclivity Mr. Jones, of Blaine, Me., has a neat little cottage - a summer residence for his family. And with a cottage, in which accommodation may be had by the visitors, near the main road, before descending to the valley, and the post office, kept by Mr. Z. Cox, the list of permanent and temporary dwelling places is exhausted. Of the temporaries - the tent dwellings here are transitory. In the morning they may be numerous, while at eventide their occupants may have Folded their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stole away. Dr. Cox was, we believe, the first to put up a dwelling house here; he it was who erected the bath house, for the use of which he charges a very small fee, this being the only item in connection with the use of the water from which he derives any income. The Dr. has been the means of bringing this spring into public notice; he has done whatever has been done to prepare it for the convenient use of the public, and much more he would have done for the public accommodation and his own benefit, but that there has been some dispute as to the title of the land, which he claims. This dispute, it is said, is about settled, and it may be expected that in another season there will be provided such quarters as will render a visit much more agreeable than at present. It is expected and proposed that, as in the past, the spring itself will be reserved for the free use of all who visit it. The aggregate of visitors to the spring annually has for a few years past been quite large in number. Patients have been here from Washington, D.C., from St. John and other remote places, while people belonging to the County in large and small companies come to the healing waters during the summer. It is a general picnic ground. All classes are represented at times. A unity of felling renders the accidental companionship most agreeable. And there are fine opportunities offered for the study of human nature in its inartificial aspects. Round the general fire, the cooks of the several parties assemble before meal time; in vessels of various kinds the tea is distilled, and as various are the vessels used in preparing other food. Beside a clergyman who, with tongs extemporized from two sticks, endeavoring to toast his bread, may be seen an Editor who, armed only with those tongs with which he wields the pen, seeks to so manipulate a Digby chicken on the live coals as to secure its being cooked equally - sure, whatever the result to the herring, to cook his fingers rarely. And again, the worshipful head of a civic corporation tries the culinary art in preparing some toothsome diet. The cooking process accomplished, it is to your tents, oh Israel, and off goes the food, that for the ladies before referred to to their dormitory, for the tent livers to the tents, and other to some merry party who have bivouaced on a green knoll beneath the branches of an ancient tree. Of course cooking is not resorted to very extensively here; home cooked victuals and canned stuff is the chief dependence. But there are trout in the stream, to be had for the catching, and berries in the woods for the picking. To a jolly picnic party about partaking of tea approaches an aged, bent and crippled female; with the accents of modest poverty she asks for a clergyman, who is the life of the party. He comes forward and says, in kindliest tones, Well, sis, what can do for you? She - I have a few berries that I would sell; be charitable. He - Of course, sis; how many and how much? She - What the kind gentleman pleases; and clasps in her trembling fingers the silver coin he bestows. The berries are enjoyed; they are good, and sweetened by the act of charity bestowed. - Not long, however, before it is whispered about that a pleasant joke had been perpetrated, and the assumed cripple, a lady from Woodstock, the perpetrator. In the evenings, sometimes, the barn floor having been prepared, the lovers of that science assemble and enjoy a break down, and thus every day and evening brings some novelty to while away the time. We believe it to be an established fact - established in the happy experience of many who have been cured or helped - that the waters of mineral spring possess some rare curative properties. Their effects have been proved on horses as well as on humans. - Some wonderful cures are quoted by very reliable authority as having been effected by a summer's sojourn here. This being so, the public should be advised on the matter. - And being so, the public

Carleton Sentinel, Aug. 28, 1880 Benton. - As your regular correspondent is absent from this place for a few weeks, luxuriating at the Mineral Spring, at Bath, ..."

Carleton Sentinel, Sep. 18, 1880 A Visit to the Mineral Spring. - So much has been written for the Sentinel about the Mineral Spring, in the Parish of Kent, Carleton Co., N.B., that the public will perhaps think any further remarks on that subject uncalled for; but we think the waters of that Spring have not yet attained the celebrity that their merits deserve. Prompted by a curiosity to see this modern Bethesda, we made it a visit. Leaving the St. John river, three miles above Bath Station, on the N.B. Railroad, we passed through the settlements of Holmesville and Canaan, and at a distance of six miles from the above mentioned river descended a steep bank to the Monquart Stream; passed Dr. Cox's and Mr. Alterton's end, at a distance of a few rods, found two springs - one containing a pump, from which we drew some water, and found it to be the mineral water in earnest, as an Irishman would express it. Having drank nothing since leaving the St. John River, that we might be thirsty when we arrived at the spring, we did it ample justice and found it cool and not unpleasant, with the exception of a peculiar sulphurous odor that has been generally believed to prevail in regions infernal. We saw some persons who could not drink it on account of this odor, but for our part we could without inconvenience swallow a pint of it at any time. Unlike the ancient pool at Jerusalem, an Angel does not come down occasionally to trouble it and make it medicinal, but the demon down under the sea that distills it remains down and attends to his business all the time. We believe, however, that we saw an angel in female form, but without the wings that are generally, but we think erroneously, assigned to angels, come down at a certain season and drink copiously of the water, the water having the effect of making her look still more angelic. There is also a man in attendance to put the impotent in. The efficacy of this water in almost all curable diseases is established by facts beyond the possibility of doubt. People have come here from Washington, D.C., who had tried the mineral waters of the United States and rather grew worse, and after a short stay have gone away completely cured. The rheumatic have come here walking on two canes, and in two weeks' time have been able to dispense with the canes and carry a pail of water. The scenery here, too, is grand; picturesque hills, magnificent trees, murmuring brooks, all form an elysium for the mind of esthetic leanings; and in rapture we thought of our bliss: If fate had but assigned us To live and die in scenes like this, With some we left behind us. We stayed two days and with regret took our departure, feeling quite rejuvenated from the use of the waters and the society of agreeable acquaintances. We passed through the flourishing settlement of Johnville. Behind this we discovered a new colony, wgich we have never yet seen named in print. It is located between Johnville and Glassville, consists of eleven hundred acres of excellent land, and is called Kent-Aberdeen, because it is partly in the Parish of Kent and partly in Aberdeen. The settlers came from St. John last year and are improving their land rapidly, and have some crops that look well. Two miles further we arrived at Centre Glassville, three hours after we left the mineral spring. In conclusion, we would advise all who suffer from any of the ills that flesh is heir to to try the effects of nature's specific, as it flows pure from her own laboratory in the town of Mineral, the Saratoga of New Brunswick. G. Elder September 11, 1880."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 11, 1884 Mineral Spring. - The mineral spring at Nortondale, near Millville, York Co., is of late attracting considerable attention, and not a few persons have found their way thither this summer, to try the effects of its waters. One of the party who picnicked at the springs last Friday says a most enjoyable time was spent, and a more charming and romantic spot for picnic grounds cannot be found anywhere in the Province. If there is any virtue in the waters, which many claim there is, it should be more publicly known, and inducements offered to make it a favorite summer resort. The spring is about 8 miles from Millville station on the N.B. Railway. - Gleaner."

Daily Transcript - Sep. 12, 1884 The mineral springs at Nortondale, near Millville, York Co., is of late attracting considerable attention, and not a few persons have found their way thither this summer, to try the effect of its waters. One of the party who picknicked at the springs last Friday says a most enjoyable time was spent, and a more charming and romantic spot for picnic grounds cannot be found anywhere in the Province. If there is any virtue in the water, which many claim there is, it should be more publicly known, and inducements offered to make it a favorite summer resort. The spring is about 8 miles from Millville station on the N.B. Railway. - Gleaner."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Sep. 12, 1884 Mineral spring at Millville...."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1886 A Mineral Spring. - The St. Croix Courier says: - Mr. James Ganong and other enterprising gentlemen are arranging for the development of a valuable mineral spring situated on the line of the Grand Southern railway, between St. George and St. Stephen, and near Lake Utopia."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 1, 1887 and Daily Times - Nov. 2, 1887The Healing Waters of New Brunswick. - Montreal, Nov. 1. - The following editorial appears in today's issue of the Canadian Medical and Surgical Journal, issued in this city: Apohaqui Water. - Recently there has been discovered a valuable mineral spring at Apohaqui station, on the Intercolonial railway. It is an alkaline water, closely resembling in composition the famous Vichy water. The following is the chemical composition as made out by Mr. Best, the government analyst: In 100,000 parts of water there are of Potassium Sulphate … .50 Chloride ... 1.08 Calcium Carbonate ... 1.25 Sodium Chloride ... 76.06 Sodium bicarbonate ... 201.60 Magnesium and Iron ... traces Silica ... .90 Organic matter ... traces — 281.83 It will be observed that, after the sodium bicarbonate, the most important ingredient is sodium chloride. It is well known that sodium takes a most active part in promoting tissue growth and the general metabolism of the body. As Apohaqui water is pleasant to take, being entirely free from either a bad odor or taste, it is admirably suited for the treatment of those very common deranged nutritional states arising from chronic gastric and intestinal dyspepsia. It fulfills the prominent indications in the treatment of lithaemia. From its composition, we should judge that it will prove serviceable in that numerous class of cases of chloro-anaemia where iron and its cogenors are not tolerated until the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes are restored to a normal condition. Apohaqui water also possesses the valuable proerty of emulsifying oils, especially those of the fatty kind. Added to cod-liver oil in equal parts, it forms a perfect emulsion. This emulsion has now been employed in the Montreal General Hospital for some time back, and gives great satisfaction. From a considerable experience of its use as a vehicle for the administration of cod-liver oil, we feel confident that it will replace all other agents used for this purpose. In the administration of this emulsion it is well to remember its alkaline properties, and that therefore it should be given some time after the meals - about that period of digestion when the contents of the stomach are making their way into the duodenum; that is, from an hour and a half to two hours after eating. By giving it at this period there is more certainty of its being quickly absorbed, and therefore less liable of interfering with gastric digestion. For lithaemic and gouty states, it had better be administered on an empty stomach. For acid dyspepsia, a short time before meals."

Kings County Record - Nov. 11, 1887 Our Mineral Resources. - We are glad to notice that a scheme is on foot to convert Reed's castle, as it is called into a summer hotel and to establish in connection with it a sanitorium at the Apohaqui mineral springs. We cannot but wonder that more attention has not been extended to the various mineral resources of this country. The medicinal properties of the spring referred to at Apohaqui are slowly but steadily forcing themselves on the public notice. It has been known for many years that deposits of salt which for excellence of quality, is not only surpassed, but has no equal in the world. Yet, these properties lie wholly unimproved and can scarcely be said to be opened. It cannot be want of capital, considering that the Saving's bank in this village has over $100,000 on deposit. What then can it be but want of that push and energy which alone can develop our country as it ought to be developed. There are extensive deposits of gypsum, manganese and other minerals, all awaiting the opening 'sesame' of the energetic capitalist to yield up their rich treasures. A great writer has said that 'man's best things lie close about his feet.' Would it not be better for us instead of looking altogether to some political panacea for wealth, to seek it in the sources lying right at hand. Whatever governments may do or be, nature has been bountiful and let us thankfully accept and utilize what she has in such richness bestowed."

S.J. Globe - Nov. 26, 1887 Mineral Waters. - Mr. John R. Smith has received the diploma awarded him at the Toronto Dominion Exhibition for the famous Apohaqui mineral waters."

Moncton Daily Transcript - Apr. 10, 1888 Several more mineral springs have been discovered in Kings County. The properties of the water, it is said, are similar to those of the Apohaqui springs. Mr. W.F. Best, who made an analysis of the samples believes the discovery will prove of considerable value to the owners."

Daily Telegraph - May 5, 1888 Another Mineral Spring. - King's county is rising into considerable prominence by the recent discoveries of mineral springs. The Apohaqui spring is well known and is said to be paying those interested in it. Another valuable spring has been discovered at the Portage near Anagance, on the farm of a man named Dunfield. An analysis of the water proves it to contain a considerable percentage of sodium potash, calcium, carbonates, sodium, chloride, iron, silica and, also, sulphurated hydrogen gas. These substances in smaller proportions, are found in a number of the celebrated springs of Europe."

S.J. Globe - May 5, 1888 Another mineral spring, possessing medicinal qualities of high standard, has been discovered near Anagance, Kings Co."

Daily Sun - Apr. 1, 1889 There is a prospect that a company of American capitalists will take hold of the Apohaqui mineral springs."

S.J. Evening Gazette - Apr. 1, 1889 It is rumored that the Apohaqui mineral springs are to pass into the hands of an American syndicate."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Kings County Record - Aug. 23, 1889 In Charlotte Co. ... It is rumored that the mineral springs of Pennfield will also be bought by a syndicate, and fitted up as a watering place."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1889 A Valuable Medicinal Spring. - Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of a valuable mineral spring at Havelock, King's county, the property of Mr. Wm. Keith. The spring is located in the heart of a thriving and beautiful rural district, close by the village of Havelock, and within easy railway connexion to the outside world. The region round about is elevated and healthful, and a better site could not be found in this province for a hotel to accommodate the hundreds who will no doubt resort to the spring when the merits of the waters are more generally known. The analysis of the water made by Mr. Best, of this city, show them to contain most valuable ingredients for curative effect in the human system, and better than this is the fact of cures already effected and cheerfully certified to by a local physician, notwithstanding the natural reluctance of the medical faculty to endorse other curative agencies than those laid down in their books. There is no reason to suppose that the waters of Vichy, Baden, Bath, Banff or Saratoga, are one whit better than those of our own province, not that any of these surpass or equal those of the Havelock spring. The waters of this spring give a mild sperient and alterative effect, and have proved of undoubted efficacy in the prevalent kidney complaints, and especially for skin diseases. There is also an extensive deposit of mud about the spring, affording every facility for the establishment of mud baths, such as have been employed with great advantage in the treatment of many physical complaints. The Telegraph would be glad to see the Havelock Spring, which is offered for sale, taken hold of by capitalists and developed. It apparently affords a promising chance for the realization of large returns for money invested."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1889 ADVERTISEMENT: To Capitalists. The Celebrated Havelock Mineral Spring For Sale. The undersigned offers for sale the Havelock MineralSpring, 66 miles from St. John, on the Havelock Branch of the I.C.R. For particulars as to quality of water, its success in the cure of diseases, analysis, and terms of sale, apply to Wm. Keith, Havelock, Kings Co. P.S. - The water is now on sale at H.W. Barker's, A.C. Smith & Co.'s and at Parker Bros., St. John, where analysis and certificates of cure can be obtained. Will soon be placed at Moncton and Sussex. Can also be had at Havelock Station at six dollars per barrel. Wm. Keith."

Kings County Record - Mar. 29, 1889 Mr. J.R. Smith, of St. John, N.B., has recently been to New York in connection with the mineral spring at Apohaqui, in which he has an interest. We hear New York capitalists are about to erect a hotel at these springs."

Daily Telegraph - May 2, 1889 Mineral Springs. - The secretary of the Board of Trade has received several communications from parties interested in New Brunswick mineral springs, and would be pleased to place the writers in communication with the owners of any springs that might answer their purpose. Owners of springs should send samples of the water fresh from the spring, or an analysis, to the secretary at once. Also state price and location of property. Alkaline waters are mostly sought after. These should emulsify cod liver oil and are easily tested by mixing one quarter of oil to three quarters of water; on this being well shaken it should form a creamy substance."

Daily Sun - May 2, 1889 Mineral Springs - Persons throughout the province who have mineral springs located on their property should place themselves in communication with the board of trade at once. Through the reference made to New Brunswick springs in the city advertisements which appeared in the special number of the Sun, the secretary has now inquiries for springs, the water of which will emulsify cod-liver and other oils. Correspondence is useless unless the owners send a correct analysis of the water, and price of property."

Kings County Record - Oct. 4, 1889 The Havelock Mineral Springs. - We have from time to time made mention of the vast amount of minerals, ore, etc., that we believe will some day prove to be the greatest source of income to our county. We have not said anything about the many mineral springs to be found throughout the county, nor have we mentioned the money that there is in one of these springs when properly handled. We now propose to call the attention of our readers to the far famed Havelock mineral spring which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Havelock railway station in the midst of a beautiful country, and near which is an elegant site for a summer hotel or sanitarium similar to those at the Poland Spring. Right here we might say that this water is of equal value to the Poland or Saratoga waters and the time is approaching when our people will recognize its efficacy in the cure of all skin diseases to such an extent that instead of patronizing the Poland or Saratoga springs they will flock in large numbers to Havelock, for in the water of this spring can be found a cure for Salt Rheum, and all skin and kidney troubles. The water is slightly purgative in its nature and has a tendency to restore the natural power and functions. It has been pronounced to be the equal to any of the European and American waters. The nearness to the railway makes it easy of access, and when in the near future, as no doubt there will be, a large hotel erected near the spring, it will prove a valuable summer resort as the neighborhood abounds in trout creeks, and the woods are well stocked with partridge and other game. Another point that we had nearly forgotten are the medicated mud baths that can be provided for all who desire this mode of cure; the mud deposit close by the spring being highly impregnated with the curative ingredients that give the Havelock water its high name."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Daily Telegraph - Oct. 19, 1889 Havelock's Great Mineral Spring. - To the Editor of the Telegraph:- Sir: As I chanced to be in this village for a short time, I thought it might be interesting to your readers to have a few notes from me with reference to the chief local attraction - the Havelock mineral spring. The spring is situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district, with just enough of the original forest visible on the hillsides to add a charm to the scenery. A healthier place than Havelock it would be difficult to find. The air is pure, and the water is excellent. A railway brings the traveller to within a mile of the spring, and a good road, and one of the fast roadsters of the district carries the visitor and his baggage to the spring at a 2.40 gait. When you get to the spring you find a large body of sparkling water pouring up from the earth in a never ending stream - the same volume in summer and winter. Drink the water and you notice a slight mineral taste, not unpleasant, decidedly the reverse, for one does not wish to stop drinking after the first glass. Some of the people who live in the vicinity go a long distance out of their way to get a drink of the water. It acts as a very mild purgative when taken internally in proper quantity, and when applied externally it is certainly very beneficial in cases of salt rheum and similar eruptions on the skin, and glands. The owner of the spring is accumulating quite a volume of testimonials from persons who have derived benefit from the use of this water. Some time a real live Yankee, with an eye to the main chance, will come along and buy the property, put up a mammoth hotel, advertise the spring and make a fortune, besides bringing to the notice of suffering humanity a cure for some of the ills that flesh is heir to. In the immediate vicinity of the spring is a large deposit of black mud, impregnated with the mineral matter from the spring. This mud could be utilized for what are known in Europe as mud baths, found to be very beneficial in the cure of certain diseases. I omitted to mention that the surveys now being made for the Harvey Salisbury Short Line show that the road, when built, will pass within a few miles of the property, and thus bring the great spring 50 miles nearer to the United States and western Canadian people. Traveller. Havelock, Oct. 17."

Daily Times - Sep. 20, 1889 Havelock Mineral Spring. - A Great Remedy for Saltrheum and Various Diseases. - In the booth of the A.A. on the exhibition grounds there is being dispensed some of the famed Havelock mineral water. This medicinal remedy is being put on the market and some wonderful results are related of its curative powers. The water is got from a spring, which runs about 30 barrels per hour, in the vicinity of Havelock railway, the latter connecting with the I.C.R. The site is a good one for a hotel, the surroundings being one of the prettiest in the province. No doubt in the near future there will be a sanitarium erected there. The water from the spring has been used with marked success in salt rheum and various skin diseases, and is also a remedy for constipation and other derangements of the digestive organs. There is a large local demand for the remedy and teams are constantly going to the spring for the modern elixir. Mr. William Keith, the proprietor of the concern, has a number of testimonials of persons of undoubted veracity. It has been analyzed by W.J. Best, proving it to contain rare medicinal qualities. A short distance from the spring there is a large deposit of black mud, used for baths, and also said to be of a very curative nature in certain diseases. The Messrs. Masr (?) have the mineral water for sale."

Daily Sun - Sep. 26, 1889 Havelock Mineral Spring. - William Keith, proprietor of the far famed Havelock mineral spring, placed its waters before the public in a liberal way at the recent Moncton exhibition, large quantities being dispensed free from the booth of the A.A. on the grounds near the main exhibition building. This water has earned it a lasting reputation for its cures in cases of salt rheum, troublesome and unsightly affections of the skin and derangements of the digestive organs, and Mr. Keith is working to secure the establishment of a hotel or sanitarium at the springs. The location has many attractions for pleasure seekers. It commands a view of beautiful farming districts and first-class hills. The air is remarkably pure, and there are no marshes, swamps or miasmatic lands in Havelock. The neighborhood abounds in trout brooks, while the woods are well stocked with partridge and other game. The springs are but a quarter of a mile distant from the Havelock railway station, and a hotel there would be in direct railway communication with the entire continent. There is also another point in which the Havelock springs excell Saratoga, in that medicated mud baths can be provided for all who desire that method of cure, the mud deposit close by the spring being highly impregnated with the curative ingredients that give the Havelock water its high name. A better site for a sanitarium does not exist in Canada."

Daily Times - Jul. 15, 1890 Mineral Water. - S.R. Hunter has been appointed agent for the celebrated Havelock mineral water. CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 74 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. Wm. Keith, Esq. April 15th, 1889 Dear Sir, - The following is the analysis of the mineral water from your spring at Havelock: In one Imperial Gallon. Grains Magnesium biCarbonate ... 84.55 Sodium Chloride ... 35.15 Calcium biCarbonate ... 19.20 Sodium biCarbonate ... 12.44 Potassium Sulphate ... 8.27 Calcium Sulphate ... 1.46 Sulphur ... 0.09 -- 161.76 With traces of Iron, Iodine and Silica. The keeping quantities of the Water are excellent, samples having remained unchanged in my laboratory

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 10, 1891 ADVERTISEMENT: Havelock Mineral Water. In order to introduce this valuable water, sample five gallon jugs will be supplied (for the cost of the jug), also in casks. Some remarkable cures have been made by the use of this water in cases of Eczema, (Salt Rheum), and other Skin Disorders. Also in Cases of Constipation, &c. Where all the ordinary remedies have failed this water has cured. Circulars containing certificates, &c., sent on application to Wm. Keith, Proprietor Havelock Mineral Spring, Havelock, N.B. P.S. - Arrangements can be made for the purchase of this spring or a part interest in same."

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 10, 1891 Havelock Mineral Springs. - Attention is directed to the advertisement of this remarkable mineral spring, which appears in today's issue. Nothing but a little enterprise and capital is required to attract a crowd of sufferers to the charming village of Havelock to take advantage of the remedy from nature's laboratory."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Daily Telegraph - Nov. 4, 1891 Mineral Spring. - Messrs. Best & Gemmel have had sent in to them samples of mineral water to be analyzed. It is understood that this water was known to the Indians, many years ago, and was used by them for certain diseases. A prominent city druggist has taken the matter in hand, and will introduce the water to the public

Evening Gazette - Nov. 19, 1891 Mineral Water Spring. - Dr. J.E. March has leased the mineral water spring on the premises of John Gallagher about six miles from Apohaqui, on the old Campbell Settlement Road, and is organizing a company to place the water in the market on a large scale for sale for medicinal purposes. The water contains a large amount of sulphurated hydrogen, and is said to possess valuable qualities for the cure of chronic skin diseases, gouty affections, etc. It is a great emulsifier, and will cut about 50 per cent of cod liver oil making it look like milk."

Kings County Record - Oct. 2, 1891 We have been informed that a valuable mineral spring exists on the farm of Mr. Wm. Goddard of Springdale, about 12 miles from Sussex via Penobsquis. The water is a sulphur water and has been tested by Mr. Best, analytical chemist of St. John and found to contain as follows:- Carbonate of soda, 6 grs; carbonate of magnesia, 4 grs; carbonate of lime 1« grs; carbonic acid gas, 1-40 of the volume, and sulphurated hydrogen 1-10 of the volume as freshly taken from the spring. The medicinal effects of this class of water is beyond question valuable and covers a wide range of chronic diseases such as inflammation, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc., being used externally and internally. Mr. Best states that in his opinion the water of the Goddard spring is quite as valuable as the water of any sulphur spring in Europe or America. It is to be hoped that the attention of capitalists will be directed towards this spring, and there exists no good or valid reason why a large and remunerative business could not be done with this spring in the near future. Springdale is a beautiful place in summer and could be made a popular resort for invalids in the summer months. We hope to hear of this matter being taken in hand by capitalists at an early day."

Daily Transcript - Apr. 2, 1892 Havelock Mineral Springs. - A correspondent Writes of a Short Visit to the Factory. - Butternut Ridge, April 2. -[Special] - Your correspondent having occasion to visit the vicinity of the Havelock Minerals Springs last week, dropped into the factory for a few moments and enjoyed a short chat with Mr. W.W. Hascomb, the affable manager of that institution. This Spring is situated one mile below Havelock Corner and some forty rods north of Milltown. For a great many years the late Wm. Keith, Esq., owned the premises and extolled to a great extent the curative powers of this fountain of youth. People only laughed and with a knowing shrug of the shoulders went on with their work, thinking as little of the importance of the mineral water as the people in Noah's time did of the ark. Not till some time after a careful analysis had been made of the water did people get their eyes open to the fact of millions being in it. Outside of the permanent cure of a few skin diseases, nothing has been practically accomplished until now. The late Mr. Keith had a fine two story house, good barns, a commodious stage house and a good farm. The people here not being as keen to take hold of and invest in a business of this character as in Canadian Agricultural Machinery, let the opportunity slip. W.W. Price, F.W. Emerson and a few other monied men from different places formed a syndicate, bought the property and went to work in real earnest. The stage house has been made over and with a little renovating presents the spectacle of business. The late Mr. Keith's residence is now a hotel and during the summer will be found to possess all the requisites of a summer resort; all that energy, pluck and money can make it. Although without the factory presents a modest appearance, hardly betraying the signs of an existence within, as soon as the curious observer crosses the portals a different scene presents itself. Here we find barrels, boxes and bottles filled with four kinds of goods, viz: - Lemonade; Club Soda, Ginger Ale and Aerated Water, and they are putting up from 14 to 16 gross of these bottles per day, and some of the travellers' orders must go unfilled until later. Well we did not visit this place on purpose to test the goods, but we did all the same, and pronounced them 'capital', that is if we are any judge of that sort of beverage. We wanted longer time between drinks, but we were in a hurry and couldn't help it. Here we found the genial Mr. Dodge in charge of that part of the business. In the next apartment Mr. Hascomb, the manager, busily engaged with his ingredients, attending to the finer parts of the work. Mr. Hascomb who has been in this business all his life speaks in no uncertain terms of the prospects of this enterprise. With such water containing more magnesia than any other spring in the world and the company straining brain and cash to its utmost tension to provide necessary appliances and goods, the managers cannot see anything but decided success for the Havelock Mineral Spring Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 6, 1892 Notice of Granting of Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act and Amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the thirty first day of March, A.D. 1892, incorporating John W.Y. Smith, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman; Angus McQueen, of Point de Bute, in the aforesaid County and Province, Sheriff; Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, in the aforesaid County and Province, Barrister-at-Law; George H. Trueman, of the City of Saint John, in the Province aforesaid, Railway Conductor; and Edward P. Eastman, of Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, and Province aforesaid, Business Manager; for thepurposes of the manufacturing of Aerated Waters and other similar Temperate Beverages, erecting and conducting an Hotel and Sanitarium in connection with the Havelock Mineral Springs, and the sale of the water of said Springs, by the name of The Havelock Mineral Spring Company, (Limited), with a total capital of One hundred dollars, divided into One thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton, the thirty first day of March, A.D. 1892. James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary."

Kings County Record - Apr. 8, 1892 The Havelock Mineral Spring Co. is now in full working order and it is said the product is meeting with a good sale. The natural water charged with carbonic acid gas is said to be equal in every way to the far famed appollinaris water which is such a favorite water with the aristocracy and high livers on both sides of the Atlantic. In such case a big revenue should accrue from its manufacture and sale."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;

S.J. Globe - Apr. 11, 1892 Havelock Mineral Springs. - Having had occasion to visit the vicinity of the above place of local importance I stepped in for a few minutes and found business progressing favorably to all concerned. I might here say this place has only recently sprung into importance - to my mind the dawn of its celebrity is just breaking. For several years the late William Keith, Esq., on whose farm the spring was discovered, tried to convince the people of the value of his find, but no one seemed to be moved by his glowing pictures. Beyond the curing of a few skin diseases such as eczema, salt rheum, etc., nothing important transpired to direct the monied men thither. A careful analysis showed there was something in it. And finally F.W. Emmerson, Hon. A. McQueen, W.W. Price and a few more men of means formed a syndicate, organized and purchased the whole farm, dwelling house and barns. The two story dwelling is in charge of Mr. Fred Seely and will contain all the requirements of a modern first class hotel for tourists, health seekers, etc. The stage house has been remodelled and furnished with all the necessary appliances for making ginger ale, club soda, lemonade and aerated water, which contains more magnesia than any other mineral spring in the world. In the first department we find Mr. Dodge, who seems to have charge of the work of that part, and who tells us that so far they are putting up fourteen and sixteen gross bottles of the above goods per day. The most of the work is done in this room under his supervision, but the finest and most essential part of it, we presume, is done in the adjoining room, where is to be found the affable Mr. W.W. Hascombe, manager of the business. Mr. Hascombe informs us that the business is increasing and the orders obtained by their traveller are coming in thick and fast. He also states that everything that money and skill can procure which are necessary to make the business a success, suit customers and patrons, shall be promptly secured. The long experience of the manager in the practical management of the manufacturer of these goods is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the enterprise. Those who have tested these wholesome beverages pronounce them first-class. The syndicate have evidently struck a bonanza. Alpha."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 21, 1892 Havelock. - A special train is expected in Wednesday, bringing the stockholders of the

Havelock Mineral Spring Co. They will proceed immediately to the hotel at the springs, and after testing the quality of the various drinks manufactured in their factory, and partaking of lunch, will return to Petitcodiac. The factory is turning out about 15 gross of bottles of lemonade, club soda, ginger ale, etc., per day, and even at that rate they cannot supply half the demands made upon them."

Chignecto Post - Aug. 4, 1892 The Havelock Kings Co. N.B. Mineral Springs Co. are running the works to their fullest extent to meet the increasing demand for their superior ginger ale, lemonade, aerated water and mineral water. These goods have met with substantial approval by users of temperance drinks and the outlook for the company is decidedly promising. The greatest drawback is in obtaining bottles. As a specially strong article is required it is found necessary to import them from Germany. Just why some of our local glass makers cannot make them does not appear."

S.J. Daily Sun - Dec. 23, 1892 Hillsboro. - F.W. Emmerson, barrister, of Petitcodiac, was at Albert yesterday. Mr. Emmerson is connected with the Havelock Mineral Springs Company, and reports a large business dine by this company

Royal Gazette - Feb. 2, 1892 Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent, under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, as follows:-1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Havelock Mineral Spring Company, (Limited). 2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is the manufacturing of Aerated Waters and other similar Temperate Beverages, erecting and conducting an Hotel and Sanitarium in connection with the Havelock Mineral Springs, and the sale of the waters of said springs. 3. The office or principal place of business is to be in Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4.The amount of the capital stock is to be One hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of One hundred dollars each. 5. The names, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows, all of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- John W.Y. Smith, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in said Province, Gentleman; A. McQueen, of Point de Bute, in the County of Westmorland, Sheriff of said County. Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester aforesaid, Barrister-at-

Evening Gazette - Feb. 24, 1892 The Havelock Mineral Springs Co. are preparing their factory for operation. A quantity of valuable looking machinery has been coming by rail and the work is going forward."

S.J. Globe - Feb. 25, 1892 and Daily Sun - Feb. 26, 1892 and Daily Telegraph - Feb. 26, 1892Havelock Mineral Springs Company. - Messrs. H.R. Emmerson and J.W.Y. Smith of Dorchester, and Sheriff McQueen of Point de Bute, have applied for incorporation as a company to be known as the Havelock Mineral Spring Company, (Limited) with a capital of $100,000 in $100 shares. The office will be at Petitcodiac."

Evening Gazette - Feb. 25, 1892 and S.J. Globe - Feb. 25, 1892 William Keith, late proprietor of the Havelock mineral springs, near Petitcodiac, was found dead in his barn adjoining the spring property Wednesday morning. The indications are that he shot himself with a revolver. When found he was sitting against a hay rack with a bullet wound in his temple. Deceased had no financial or other troubles, but had been suffering for some time from a severe illness and head trouble. He was one of the most prominent men in the locality."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Kings County Record - Jan. 1, 1892 The stock of the Havelock Mineral Spring Co. is being rapidly sold, and it is expected before long to put up a barrelling house and probably go into bottling it. Mr. F.W. Emmerson of Petitcodiac is disposing of quite a lot of the stock."

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 21, 1892 Havelock. - Last evening several of the prominent men of the Mineral Spring Co. arrived by the E.P. & H. Ry. Among them were H.R. Emmerson and J.W.Y. Smith, of Dorchester; Sheriff McQueen and J.A. McQueen, M.P.P., F.W. Emmerson and J. Eastman, beside several others. Through the courtesy of manager Jones, they were taken by train to the residence of W. Keith on whose farm the springs are located. As a result of their visit some remained to arrange for building and putting in machinery so as to begin operations at as early a date as possible."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 3, 1892 Application will be made at Fredericton for incorporation of the Havelock Mineral Spring Co. with a capital stock of $100,000 of 1000 shares of $100 each. The applicants are: John W.Y. Smith of Dorchester, in thecounty of Westmorland, Gentleman, A. McQueen, of Point de Bute, in county of Westmorland, Sheriff of said county. Henry R. Emerson, of Dorchester aforesaid, Barrister-at-law."

Chignecto Post - Mar. 10, 1892 and Daily Times - Mar. 11, 1892 Havelock Mineral Springs. - This company, composed exclusively of Westmorland capitalists has acquired the mineral spring property at Havelock owned by the late Squire Keith, and will shortly have on the market a full line of goods made from the springs. It is the intention of the company to manufacture and sell in bottles, appollinairis water, mineral water, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, lemonade, aerated water and other temperate drinks. In addition to the natural water of the springs, which possesses remarkable medicinal properties the spring has an output of upwards of 30 barrels per hour and is what is known as a magnesia spring which favorably differentiates it from the sulphur springs abounding in some parts of Nova Scotia. The company will be incorporated with a capital of $100,000. Wm. Hanscom, for 28 years maker of the above beverages in Boston, has been procured to manage

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 14, 1892 Penobsquis Mineral Spring. - Elsewhere in this issue appears the announcement of a remarkable cure wrought by the waters of the Penobsquis mineral spring. The proprietors, Messrs. W. & H. Goddard, report many equally favorable cases. It is understood that capital is being enlisted with a view to develop the property."

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 23, 1892 Havelock. - Mr. Hanscom, manager of the mineral springs, is at present at Washington participating in there union of the Grand Army of the republic, where he will no doubt renew many pleasant associations of friends and eventful scenes of army life."

Evening Gazette - Feb. 10, 1893 and Daily Sun - Feb. 10, 1893Havelock Mineral Springs. - The annual meeting of the Havelock Mineral Spring company was held at Petitcodiac this week, when the following officers were elected: E.P. Eastman, president; Geo. H. Trueman, vice president; J.W.Y. Smith, M.P.P., treasurer; F.W. Emmerson, secretary."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
Kings County Record - Jul. 28, 1893 Havelock Mineral Springs. - A Record Representative Visits There. - Tourists wishing to reach these now famous springs will on leaving the I.C.R. at Petitcodiac, take the train of the Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock Railway, and after a journey of about 12 miles reach the terminus of this road in the immediate vicinity of the springs. In the latter part of 1892 Hon. H.R. Emmerson, J.W.Y. Smith, Angus McQueen, George H. Trueman, E.W. Emmerson, F.W. Sumner, J.T. Hawke, Joseph McQueen, W.C. Pitfield, E.P. Eastman, W.W. Hanscom, W.W. Price, W. Keith, and a number of others, organized a joint stock company, and on the 7th of February, 1892, the first regular meeting for the election of directors was held, when E.P. Eastman, F.W. Emmerson, George H. Trueman, Angus McQueen and J.W.Y. Smith were duly elected the first managing board of directors. At a subsequent meeting of the board E.P. Eastman was chosen president; J.W.Y. Smith, treasurer, and F.W. Emmerson, secretary and managing director. The company then purchased from the late William Keith the mineral spring property, consisting of two hundred acres of land, with the springs in the centre of the lot, for which they paid $10,000. The directors then secured the services of William W. Hanscom, a live Yankee, who has had twenty seven years experience in the manufacture of drinks of a similar kind in the United States. Mr. Emmerson, as superintendent of the works began operations on the 17th March, 1892. His first act was the removal of the surface soil in and around the spring, and the erection of a suitable building with pump and pipes by which the sparkling water can be pumped into any vessel placed to receive it. In order that cleanliness can be the better carried out, only glass bottles or demijohns are used to convey the water to the factory, which is about twenty rods away. A stranger on entering the factory will be surprised to find expensive and complicated machinery which is of the latest and most approved pattern, and was made by A.D. Puffer & Sons, of Boston. In the laboratory will be found costly extracts and chemicals. Here is an extract of lemon costing $30 per gallon, and of ginger, $5 per lb., and freed from all traces of alcohol. Other extracts are also used costing somewhat less. A settled purpose throughout has been to use only the very best materials without any regard to costs. In the factory proper, the machine for generating the gas which is infused into all the drinks, consists of five different cylinders connected by valves. Into one of these is poured a quantity of sulphuric acid mixed with chalk. This mixture is carried to the next cylinder by the moving of a valve and the revolving of the internal machinery. In another cylinder a certain quantity of water is placed, so as to form a percolator. Through this water the gas is purified in passing. It is here in its reduced and purified state, injected into other cylinders, which contain pure water from the mineral spring. In order to give the reader a clearer idea of how the strength of the gas formed in the cylinders is regulated, it may be remarked that on the cylinders are placed gauges. On these, the expansive force of the gas generated within, acts exactly similar to steam pressure, and as a matter of course, these gauges guide the operators so that every bottle of drink turned out of the establishment will be of uniform strength. In front of the cylinders is a table, in the centre of which the apparatus for bottling is placed, and to which the gas from the cylinder is conveyed by a small pipe. It will now be in order to explain how the drink proper is prepared. In the laboratory is a large boiler filled with spring water. This is heated to the boiling point, and into it is put the different extracts required for the different kind of drink, which includes in the make-up, a quantity of granulated sugar. After the whole has been properly dissolved, the liquid is taken from the boiler and very carefully strained, after which it is put in a vessel located on the second floor immediately over the bottling table. In this vessel is a small pipe which conveys the syrup to a point of junction with the gas from the cylinders. The bottler then takes up his position at the table, and by levers used by hand and foot, the gas and syrup are simultaneously forced into the bottle which is placed in an upright position by an active movement of the bottler. As soon as the bottle is filled, the cork, which had been placed above the bottle in a slot, is instantly forced into the neck of the bottle by a lever under the control of the man at the table. At each of the opposite ends of the table stands a man with a pair of tongs, by which the bottle is speedily taken from its first position (the tongs the meanwhile holding the cork in), and placed under a machine which holds the cork tightly pressed down until the wire is looped over the cork and fastened. The tier then puts the bottle into a portable box having twenty-five compartments. These boxes are quickly filled, as the bottler fills and corks four bottles per minute. The movements all round have to be executed with the utmost speed. From the tiers the filled boxes are taken to the table of the young man who puts a label on each bottle, after which the box is again filled and carried to the place where the bottles are packed in inverted position in crates, holding 25, 30 or 72 bottles each. The crates used for shipping these goods are made by Messrs. Flewelling & Co., of Hampton, and are in every respect suited to the purpose intended. It will be a long time before any improvements are made on the crates. The different kinds

of drinks manufactured by Mr. Hanscom are lemonade, ginger ale, club soda and natural water aerated. The company expect that their sales will reach $40,000 the present year. The superintendent informed us that so great was the demand for their goods that they were unable to fill all orders promptly. The company have imported 2,000 gross of bottles since they began operations. These bottles cost about four dollars per gross, duty paid. About $3000 have already been paid for bottle cork, which are never on any account used the second time. The bottles have to be returned to the company by the purchaser of the goods, the freight on which the company pay. These bottles, when taken into the factory, are put in a large tank where they are washed in hot water; all corks, wires and labels removed, after which the bottles are put into another tank, where they are rinsed in cold water, then placed in racks in an inverted position so that they can dry properly, after which they are again fit for use. There are twelve hands employed in and about the factory, every one of whom has his own work to attend to, which he executes with correctness and alacrity. There is no confusion or unnecessary noise but the most perfect discipline is maintained throughout. The average output is eighteen gross per day. Perhaps many of our readers are not aware that there are two springs on the company's property within twenty feet of each other, one of which, not now used, is a sulphur spring, the overflow of which is 540 gallons per hour. The other, the larger one, is that from which all the drinks are made. The chemical analysis of the water of this spring is as follows in one imperial gallon: Grains Magnesium carbonate .... 84.64 Sodium chloride .... 35.15 Calcium carbonate ...... 19.80 Sodium bicarbonate ..... 12.44 Potassium sulphate ..... 8.27 Calcium sulphate .... 1.46 ------ 161.76 There are also traces of iron, iodine and silica. The overflow of this latter spring is 1500 gallons per hour. We understand the company intend to erect bath houses, and utilize the sulphur spring for hot and cold baths. There is also a fine opportunity to form an artificial lake from the large overflow of water from these springs - over 2000 gallons per hour. A level, cleared field just below the springs could be easily transformed into a beautiful lake. Without doubt we shall see the lake with boats and boat houses in the immediate future. On the elevated land to the westward of the springs is a most beautiful space for a large hotel, and the company would do well to look after this matter. The present spring hotel is a comfortable and well kept house but too small to accomodate those who would flock to the springs in case the improvements we have outlined should be made. We have been informed by several parties, who sell the Havelock waters, that these drinks are fast superceding all similar goods made elsewhere. Mr. Hanscom is ably assisted by his son in the manufacture of these unique drinks, and it could be safely predicted that a sweeping success is in store for the sale of the goods manufactured at the Havelock Mineral Spring, under the eye of one

Jun. 1893 - Copied from: St. Croix Courier - Jun. 11, 1953 60 Years Ago. - E.H. Barter is bottling the water of St. Stephen mineral spring, which for many years past has been known to possess valuable medicinal qualities."

S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 17, 1893 La Tour Mineral Springs. - These springs, situated on a high, gravelly ridge near the mouth of the Jemseg, pour forth a palatable medicine of nature's ownpreparing that is rapidly acquiring reputation as a curative of many of the ills to which flesh is heir. S.R. Huestis, the proprietor, has such confidence in the springs that he sends samples of the waters free to all applicants. A large hotel and sanitarium at the springs is Mr. H.'s latest proposition."

Kings County Record - Aug. 3, 1894 W.W. Hanscom, manager of the Havelock Mineral Springs Co., was on Monday, the occasion of his 56th birthday, presented by the employees of the springs with an appropriate address and a beautiful black ebony gold- headed cane. The cane has this inscription engraved upon it: Wm. W. Hanscom, Havelock, N.B., July 30th,

Daily Times - Feb. 8, 1894 Havelock Mineral Springs Co. - The annual meeting of the Havelock Mineral Spring Co., was held in the company's offices at Petitcodiac on Tuesday morning. The annual report of the secretary and manager, Mr. F.W. Emmerson, was read and received. It showed an expansion in the company's operations, a large increase in the plant acquired for effective work and also for next season. The auditors, Hon. T.R. Jones and Mr. George W. Fowler, in their annual report, paid a tribute to the accuracy with which the secretary-manager had kept the books and vouchers, and in conclusion recommended a dividend of five per cent on the original stock. Verbally the auditors also made suggestions as to a line of business policy for the future. The board of directors are as follows: E.P. Eastman, Geo. H. Trueman, George W. Fowler, C.B. Keith and Edmund Simpson. The new board of directors elected the following officers: Geo. W. Fowler, president; Geo. H. Trueman, treasurer, and F.W. Emmerson, secretary. Some important changes in the mode of management and the location of the general offices at the Springs are contemplated."

Daily Sun - Feb. 9, 1894 The annual meeting of the Havelock Mineral Spring company, Ltd., was held at the head office in Petitcodiac on Tuesday last. The following officers were elected Geo. W. Fowler, president; Geo. H. Trueman, treasurer; E.P. Eastman, Petitcodiac, secretary; Edward Simpson, Petitcodiac and C.B. Keith of Havelock, directors. Confidence is felt that with the new board the business of the company will be carefully and prudently managed, and a much larger dividend will be paid the stockholders next year."

Kings County Record - Jun. 8, 1894 The Havelock Mineral Springs Company are entering upon what promises to be a greatly enlarged output of their popular drinks. The sales heretofore have not extended beyond the Maritime Provinces but now the prospects are exceedingly bright for an extensive business being done in Ontario and Quebec. When the valuable medicinal qualities of these springs are taken into account along with unsurpassed drinks made from such, it is not unreasonable to expect a boom. The present board of management seems to be putting forth wisely directed efforts to make a success of them and we hope their expectations will be fully realized."

Daily Times - Nov. 23, 1894 The Havelock Mineral Springs company will close the manufacture of their popular drinks for the season about the 10th of December. We are informed that the past season has been a good one for the company."

Progress - Feb. 2, 1895 Three thousand weight of mineral-spring water constituted one day's shipment from Waterford recently for St. John and different places in Nova Scotia."

Chignecto Post - Feb. 27, 1896 The directors of the Havelock Mineral Spring Company met at the Victoria last night and considered an offer from J.C. Mahon of Truro for the purchase of their property and business. The offer was, it is understood, as good as accepted. Geo. W. Fowler, M.P.P., the president, will be communicated with this morning and on the receipt of his decision (which is said to be favorable to the sale,) the transaction will be made. If he gets the property Mr. Mahon will put up new buildings at the springs, with the steam power required for the conduct of a much more extensive business than has hitherto been carried on."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;
S.J. Daily Sun - May 13, 1896 The Sussex Mineral Spring. - A Reporter's Visit to This Now Famous Spa. - On the upper waters of the Kennebecasis, nestled among the famously picturesque Kings county hills, lies the pretty and thriving village of Sussex Vale. Sussex Vale so called by the post office authorities was the name in olden time, but the latter part of this combination has long since been dropped and plain Sussex is now the familiar apellation. Nature has bestowed lavishly her gifts on this portion of our fair province. The beautiful stretches of fertility which greet the eye from the surrounding hills form a landscape of scenic grandeur interspersed with peace and plenty seldom equalled. Here some of the most productive and best managed farms in New Brunswick yield to the toiler abundant reward for his labor. But the special mission of the reporter was to investigate one of nature's most remarkable contributions - the water of the Sussex Artesian Mineral Spring. For centuries Mother Nature kept this secret locked deep down beneath the soil until the drill of the enterprising borer penetrated hundreds of feet of rock and set free this subterranean wealth. This occurred a couple of years ago, but still the steady upward flow comes with the same unvarying force - a pressure sufficient to raise the water 25 feet above the ground. Five streams in all flow unceasingly. A sample was sent the geological survey department at Ottawa for analysis, and the very favorable report received certified it to be an alkaline water containing chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, ferrous oxide, magnesia, lime, silica and chlorine. The report comments very favourably on its qualities as a dietetic table water which may be drank ad libitum. It is highly recommended as a remedy for rheumatism, nervous afflictions and dyspepsia. Its very low temperature (42 degrees), its absolute freedom from contamination with surface impurities, its peculiar healthful properties, makes it an ideal water for carbonating (sometimes called aerating) purposes. Last September a company was formed with the idea of putting this now celebrated water on the market. A set of the most modern bottling machinery with accompanying appliances was purchased and the services of an experienced bottler secured. The company was most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. B.L. Cushing, who had personal charge for ten years of the Seal Rock spring, supplying many of the leading hotels and summer resorts of New England. Mr. Cushing is a careful painstaking operator, and understands every detail of the business. Besides the water, which is supplied in its natural state in barrels and charged with pure carbonic acid gas in pint bottles and splits, some sixteen flavored beverages are put up, each one being prepared with great care from special formulas. Especial mention might be made of Manola, a tonic beverage and appetizer of great sustaining and stimulating properties. Then follow Ginger Ale, Birch Champagne, Pepsin Soda, Celery and Iron, and a number of other new and special flavors, all of course strictly non-alcoholic. Particular attention is given to purity and cleanliness. Before filling, each and every bottle is washed in four separate waters and thoroughly secured with steel shot by a cleverly contrived machine lately patented. The label design adopted - a red Grecian Cross - makes this brand easily distinguishable, and before many months the company hopes to make it famous in at least the eastern portion of Her Majesty's North American domain."

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 29, 1897 Sussex. - Dr. L.W. Bailey of Fredericton was in Sussex today on business for the dominion government. He tested the Sussex Mineral Spring Co.'s works while here."

Daily Times - May 23, 1898 Havelock Mineral Springs. - Mr. J.C. Mahon, of the Havelock mineral springs, who was in the city Saturday reports business brisk in his line. They have been so rushed at the factory that some of their spring orders have not yet been filled."

Daily Times - Nov. 26, 1898 Havelock Mineral Waters. - Mr. J.C. Mahon, manager of the Havelock Mineral Springs, went to Boston yesterday on a business trip. Mr. Mahon informs the Times that the Havelock Mineral Springs Company has had a very successful season the past summer. In fact this popular aerated water has had a larger sale in the provinces this year than ever before. Next season an effort will be made to increase the sale of this product in the American market, where it is growing in favor and has gained considerable ground in competition with similar tonics."

Daily Times - Aug. 28, 1899 Havelock Mineral Springs. - The Havelock Mineral Springs Company recently made a large shipment of their ginger ale to California."

Kings County Record - Feb. 14, 1902 Owing to the unusually large numbers of orders being received the Sussex Mineral Spring Co. started bottling the first of the present week in order to get sufficient goods ahead to fill the many orders now in awaiting spring delivery."

Kings County Record - Feb. 25, 1902 We have been requested to make mention of the well known sulphur spring on the farm of Mr. Wm. Goddard, of Springdale, about twelve miles from Sussex. This spring has been analyzed by Mr. Best, analyst, and contains many marked medicinal characteristics particulars of which were once published in the Record some time ago. Being situated in a very nice location it would seem as if capitalists might find here a good field for investment, as the water is claimed to be the equal of any sulphur spring in existence. All information can be had of same by corresponding with Mr. Goddard, at Springdale."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 27, 1903 Mr. J.P. Bradley, late clerk of the Depot House is now on he road travelling for the Havelock Mineral Spring Co., and will no doubt do a good business for the firm."

Codes: SPRI / IDX_Names: Mineral Springs;

Weekly Record - Fri., Jul. 3, 1903 Messrs. Raymond & Doherty, proprietors of the Royal Hotel, are considering the establishment of a hotel and baths at the mineral springs near Upham. This will follow on the starting of operations by the Mah Pa Mineral Springs Company, which is made up of St. John men. Members of the company will go to Upham to day in connection with the building plans for the work at the springs. - Telegraph."

Kings County Record - Nov. 6, 1903 The Mah-Pu Mineral Spring Co., of Upham are getting ready for business. They are about to let the contract for the erection of a large bottling plant."

Kings County Record - Nov. 13, 1903 The developments of the Mah-Pu mineral springs at Upham give promise of considerable importance. An hotel of twenty five rooms and a bottling plant 41x82 feet will be erected, the whole to be ready for occupancy on May 1st next. The estimated cost of these building is $24,000. The capital stock of the company is $75,000. The hotel will be in charge of Raymond & Doherty, of the Royal Hotel, St. John."

St. Andrews Beacon - Sep. 10, 1903 The seven acre lot containing the Algonquin mineral spring has lately been purchased from the Claffin estate by Mr. F.H. Grimmer."

Kings County Record - Feb. 3, 1905 Mineral Spring Discovered. - It is understood that a rich mineral spring has been discovered on the farm of Wm. Goddard, at Springdale, Kings County, three miles from Penobsquis Station. A small sanitarium is now being erected and it will be able to accommodate fifteen patients next summer. It will be in charge of a McGill medical man. The water is sulphur water and has been tested by Mr. Best, analytical chemist of St. John, and the result is as follows:- Carbonate of Soda, 6 grs.; Carbonate of Magnesia, 4 grs.; Carbonate of lime, 1 1/2 grs.; Carbonate Acid Gas 1.40 of the volume and sulphurated hydrogen 1.10 of the volume as freshly taken from the spring. The medicinal effects of this kind of water is beyond question. It is very valuable in cases of rheumatism and kidney disease. Mr. Best states, that in his opinion the water of the Goddard Spring is quite as valuable as the water of any sulphur spring in Europe or America. It is to be hoped that the attention of capitalists will be directed towards it this spring, and there is no good reason why a large and remunerative business could not be done with the water from this spring. Springdale is a beautiful place in summer and could be made a popular resort for invalids during the summer months. Moncton Transcript."

St. Croix Courier - Oct. 11, 1906Ancient Discovery. - Writing in the St. John Globe of events in 1833 Clarence Ward says: It was considered in old times that the more nauseous and evil smelling the medicine was the more efficacious was its action. The paper of Sept. 7 describes the discovery of a wonderful mineral spring in the parish of St. David, Charlotte county. which was considered to possess 'strong' medicinal qualities, on of which was the 'loud' smell: 'Mineral Spring - We learn from a communication in the St. Stephen Times that there has recently been discovered in the parish of St. David, about a mile from the Ledge, in St. Stephen, a mineral spring, the waters of which are considered as possessing stronger medicinal qualities than those of the celebrated Wilmot springs in Nova Scotia. The waters have not yet undergone a chemical analysis, but there can be no doubt (and such is the opinion of medical men) that they will be found efficacious in many diseases. The waters are saline and offensive to the smell (!), discharging a soft white substance, resembling curdled milk. The springs are situated about four miles from the villages of St. Stephen and Calais."

Kings County Record - Jun. 2, 1955 Gusher Well Dug on Sussex Lot Starts Widely-Known Beverage Firm. - ...... This year witnesses the 70th anniversary of what is now the widely-known firm, Sussex Ginger Ale, Ltd. .... Simeon H. White, prominent New Brunswick industrialist of another generation, certainly started something when he had a well drilled on the grounds of his big home in Sussex in the early 1880's. He merely wanted a good well for his own household. But the water gushed skyward to the height of 50 feet and was brought under control only with considerable difficulty. ...... On his property Mr. White had an empty building. In this he set up a small and primitive bottling plant. ..... long article......"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;

N.B. Courier - Apr. 29, 1837 S.J. Exports for 1836:Copper 236 cwts. Gypsum 7058 tons Grindstones 619 tons Coals 990 chaldrons Lime 809 hogsheads"

Morning News - Dec. 13, 1841 Exports for week ending Saturday evening:-184 tons gypsum"

Morning News - Dec. 20, 1841 Exports for week ending Saturday evening:-12 pieces grindstones 14 hhds Lime 1 ton Iron 4 Chaldrons of coal"

S.J. Morning Journal - Mar. 23, 1868 Monthly Return of exports Feb. 1868 (S.J.):Manganese 9 tons $298 Grindstones 346"
Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 7, 1872 S.J. Exports, ending Nov. 30: 1871 872 Products of the Mine $606 396"

S.J. Daily Tribune - Feb. 1, 1872 S. J. Exports for Jan.: 1871 1872 Produce of the Mine ..... $ 7713"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 3, 1872 Trade of Saint John: Exports for month ending Jan. 31): 1871 1872 Products of the mine -- $7713 Grindstones --"

S.J. Daily Tribune - Jan. 11, 1872 S.J. Exports for quarter ending Dec. 31: Produce of the Mine ...... $1421"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 12, 1872 Trade of Saint John: Exports (years ending Dec. 31): 1869 1870 1871 Products of the mine, value of $35,895 31,326 24,856"

Daily Tribune - Jul. 5, 1872 S.J. exports to Jun. 30 1872 1871 Products of the Mine .... $1402 1573"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1872 S.J. Trade, exports ending June 30: 1871 1872 Product of the Mine $1573 1402 Grindstones --"

Daily Tribune - Jun. 3, 1872 S.J. exports to May 31 1871 1872 Produce of the mine ...... $791 4770"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1872 Saint John trade: month ending May 31 1871 1872 Products of the mine $791 $4770 Grindstones --"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 4, 1872 Trade of Saint John: Exports for month ending Feb. 29: 1871 1872 Products of the $2,363 414"

Carleton Sentinel - Mar. 20, 1872 Crown Lands (receipts) -1871 1872....Mines and Minerals 1,186.56 1,462.65"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 7, 1872 Trade of Saint John to Apr. 30: 1871 1872 Products of the mine $6,771 695 Grindstones 160 --"

Daily Tribune - Nov. 2, 1872 S. J. exports to Oct. 31 1872 1871 Products of the mine .... $194 2102"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 7, 1872 S.J. Exports, ending Oct. 31: 1871 1872 Products of the Mine $194 2,102"

Morning Freeman - Apr. 1, 1873 S.J. exports for 1872: Produce of the Mine..... $158,741"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 8, 1873 S.J. Exports, ending Mar. 31: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $ 538"
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 12, 1873 S.J. Exports to Jul. 31: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $362 5429"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1873 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $2,396 1,125"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 3, 1873 S.J. Exports, ending Dec. 31: 1871 1872 Products of the Mine $7,713 1,197"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 10, 1873 S.J. Exports to Jun. 30: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $1402 198"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 9, 1873 S.J. Exports to May 31: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $4770 5388"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 7, 1873 S.J. exports to Oct. 31: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $2,402 1,275"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 10, 1873 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $541 1,781"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1873 S.J. Exports to Aug. 31: 1872 1873 Products of the Mine $2798 690"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 7, 1874 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $538 929"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 3, 1874 S.J. exports to Jun. 30: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $198 1124"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 10, 1874 S.J. exports to Jul. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $5,429 2,269"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 10, 1874 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $1125 3012"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 6, 1874 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $1197 358"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 8, 1874 S.J. exports to May 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $5,388 367"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 4, 1874 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $1822 540"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 9, 1874 P.E.I. exports to six months ending Dec. 31: Products of the Mine $658"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Morning Freeman - May 7, 1874 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 21, 1874 S.J. exports to April 30: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $687 2,443"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 11, 1874 S.J. exports to Oct. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $1275 4089"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 14, 1874 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $1731 2335"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 5, 1874 S.J. exports to Aug. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the Mine $4690 1017"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 7, 1875 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1874 1875 Products of the mine $ 929 185"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 8, 1875 S.J. Exports to Nov. 30: 1874 1875 Products of the Mine $3011 752"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1875 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1874 1875 Products of the mine $ 353 178"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 8, 1875 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1873 1874 Products of the mine $1588 2087"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1875 S.J. Exports to June 30: 1874 1875 Products of the Mine $1124 907"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1875 S.J. exports to May 31: 1874 1875 Products of the mine $ 367 837"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 8, 1875 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1874 1875 Products of the mine $ 540 297 (NOTE: Itemized

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 5, 1875 S.J. Exports to Oct. 31: 1874 1875 Products of the Mine $4089 208"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 8, 1875 S.J. Exports to Sep. 30: 1874 1875 Products of the Mine $2335 602"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 6, 1875 S.J. Exports to June 30: 1874 1875 Products of the Mine $1017 604"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 7, 1876 S.J. Exports to Jul 31: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: 1284 $311"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 10, 1876 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1875 1876 Produce of the mine ... $178 298"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 7, 1876 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1874 1875 Produce of the mine $2087 497"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Daily Telegraph - Jul. 3, 1876 S.J. Exports to Jun. 30: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: $907 $569"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1876 S.J. Exports to May 31: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: $837 $545"

Daily Telegraph - May 5, 1876 S.J. Exports to Apr. 30: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: $318 $4"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 13, 1876 S.J. Exports to Sep 30: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: $602 $617"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 8, 1876 S.J. Exports to Aug 31: 1875 1876 Products of the mine: $604 $902"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 20, 1877 S.J. exports to Jul. 31: 1876 1877 Products of the mine....... $311 3560"

Evening Telegraph - Jun. 9, 1877 S.J. exports to May 31: 1876 1877 Products of the mine....... $545 1407"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 6, 1877 and Morning Freeman - Oct. 6, 1877 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 876 1877 Products of the mine....... $617 ---"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1877 and Morning Freeman - Sep. 10, 1877 S.J. exports to Aug. 31: 1876 1877 Products of the mine... $902 ---"

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 8, 1878 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1877 1878 Products of the Mine ...... $ 619 311"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 10, 1878 S.J. exports to July 31: 1877 1878 Produce of the mine ... $3500 ---"

S.J. Daily Globe - Aug. 27, 1878 Exports through S.J.: July 1877 July 1878 Mines - silver 96 (quantity) $3,530 0 ore, other 30 0"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 11, 1878 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1877 1878 Products of the mine .... $2609 ----"

S.J. Daily Globe - Dec. 23, 1878 Exports through S.J.: Nov 1877 Nov 1878 Mines - The mine: Ore, other 223 tons $2609 0"

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 7, 1878 and Morning Freeman - Feb. 8, 1878 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1877 1878 Products of the Mine ...... $ 4 1955"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 9, 1878 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1876 1877 Products of the Mine ...... $1607 742"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 12, 1878 S.J. exports to June 30: 1877 1878 Produce of the mine .... $1253 ---"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Daily Globe - Jul. 23, 1878 Monthly return of Exports: June 1877 June 1878Coal 2 tons = $10 0 Ore, other 41 tons = $1,243 0"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1878 S.J. exports to May 31: 1877 1878 Products of the Mine ...... $1401 2734"

Daily Telegraph - Mar. 6, 1878 and Morning Freeman - Mar. 9, 1878 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1877 1878 Products of the Mine ...... $1240 ---"

Daily Telegraph - May 10, 1878 S.J. exports to Apr. 31: 1877 1878 Products of the Mine ...... $ 631 19"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 7, 1878 S.J. exports to Oct. 31: 1877 1878 Produce of the mine .... $595 50"

S.J. Daily Globe - Nov. 24, 1878 Exports through S.J.: Oct 1877 Oct 1878 Mines - Ore 22 tons $595 0 Other $50"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 9, 1878 S.J. exports to sep. 30: 1877 1878 Produce of the mine ... $ 16"

S.J. Daily Globe - Oct. 28, 1878 Exports through S.J.: Sep 1877 Sep 1878 Mines - The mine - coal 0 10 tons $16"

S.J. Daily Globe - Sep. 17, 1878 Exports through S.J.: Aug 1877 Aug 1878 Mines - silver 0 0 ore, other 0 42 tons $995"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1879 Exports from S.J. to Mar. 31: 1878 1879 Produce of the mine $311 978"

S.J. Globe - Apr. 22, 1879 S.J. Exports: Mar 78 Mar 79 Ore, other: 10 tons $311 10 tons $303"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 12, 1879 S.J. exports to Jul. 31: 1878 1879 Products of the mine --- ---"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 12, 1879 S.J. exports to Oct. 31: 1878 1879 Products of the Mine,... $ 50 1823"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 11, 1879 S. J. exports to Jan. 30: 1878 1879 Produce of the mine ... $1955 3"

S.J. Globe - Feb. 20, 1879 Exports from S.J. Jan. 78 Jan. 79 The Mine:- Ore --- ---Ore. other $1955 $3"
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 27, 1879 Exports from S.J. to Jan. 31: 1878 1879 Produce of the mine ---- ---"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 15, 1879 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1877 1878 Produce of the mine ... $742 ---"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 11, 1879 S.J. exports to June 30: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... $--- 842"

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 19, 1879 S.J. exports to June 30: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... -- $842"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 12, 1879 S.J. exports to May 31: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... $2784 2863"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 13, 1879 Feb. 1878 Feb. 1879 Exports from Saint John: Ore: --"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - May 10, 1879 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... $ 19 1205"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 3, 1879 S.J. exports to Aug. 31: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... $995 5077"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 8, 1880 S.J. Exports to July 31: 1879 1880 Produce of the mine ..... $--- 8762"

Weekly Freeman - Aug. 14, 1880 S.J. exports to July 31: 1879 1880 Produce of the Mine ... $ 8762"

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1880 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1879 1880 Produce of the mine ... $--- 4778"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1880 S.J. Exports to June 30 1879 1880 Produce of the Mine $874 1137"

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 17, 1880 Newcastle exports for year end June 30: Produce of the mine ..... $2,250"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jun. 7, 1880 S.J. exports to May 31: 1879 1880 Produce of the mine .... $2863 430"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 10, 1880 Exports of S.J. (ending Oct 31) 1879 1880 Produce of the mine $1828 $5257"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 12, 1880 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 1879 1880 Produce of the mine .... $4458 5546"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 8, 1880 S.J. exports to Aug 31: 1879 1880 Produce of the mine ..... $5077 777"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Apr. 11, 1881 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1880 1881 Produce of the mine ... $1715 432"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 4, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 5, 1881 S.J. Exports, ending July 1881: 1880 1881 Product of the Mine $8,762 1,383"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 9, 1881 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1880 1881 Produce of the Mine ... $4783 200"

Weekly Freeman - Dec. 17, 1881 S.J. Exports to Nov. 30: 1880 1881 Products of the mine ... $4783 200"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 2, 1881 New Brunswick's export trade for 1880. - ... The Mine Great Britain ... $15,139 United States ... 133,786 Of products of the mine we sent to the United States in 1880 as follows: Coal, 7,206 tons, valued at ... $74,773 Gypsum, 9,756 tons, valued at ... $10,038 Antimony, 8 tons, valued at ... $ 327 Manganese, 521 tons, valued at ... $ 7,286 Stone, 8,259 tons, valued at ... $40,569 Our mineral exports to Great Britain consisted wholly of manganese, of which we sent 1,395 tons, valued at $15,139. Our exports of manufactured articles to the United States included ... $964 worth of lime ... $5577 worth of manufactured stone ..."

Daily News - Feb. 5, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 5, 1881 Exports for Jan., 1881: 1880 1881 Produce of the Mine... $---- $---"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Feb. 25, 1881 Crown Land Report. - Receipts. - 1879 1880 Royalty on Coal 849.96 900.00"

S.J. Globe - Feb. 28, 1881 Exports of S.J. for Jan. Produce of the mine $71,044"

Daily News - Jan. 8, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1881 and Weekly Freeman - Jan. 15, 1881 S.J. exports for

Dec. 1880: 1879 1880 Produce of the Mine... $3547 $700"

S.J. Globe - Jul. 7, 1881 S.J. Exports ending June 30: 1880 1881 Products of the Mine $1,137 3,650"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Mar. 5, 1881 and Daily News - Mar. 5, 1881 Exports for Feb. 1881: 1880 1881 Produce of the Mine... $4620 $2805"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 16, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 17, 1881 S.J. exports ending Oct. 31 1880 1881 Products of the Mines $5,257 1,805"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 14, 1881 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Oct. 15, 1881 S.J. Exports, ending Sep 30 1880 1881 Products of the Mine $5,546 4,190"

S.J. Globe - Sep. 9, 1881 S.J. Exports, month end August: 1880 1881 Product of the mine $777 400"

Weekly Freeman - Sep. 17, 1881 S.J. exports to Aug. 31: 1880 1881 Produce of the mine ... $777 400"

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 6, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Apr. 6, 1882 and Weekly Freeman - Apr. 15, 1882 S.J. exports for March 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $433 1,200"

Daily Telegraph - Aug. 9, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Aug. 9, 1882 Exports of Saint John to July 31: 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $1383 2250"

S.J. Globe - Dec. 6, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Dec. 6, 1882 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1881 1882 Produce of the mine $ 200 4171"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Daily Telegraph - Feb. 6, 1882 and Weekly Freeman - Feb. 11, 1882 S.J. Exports to Jan. 31. 1881 1882 Produce of the mine ... $ 420"

Moncton Daily Times - Jan. 26, 1882 Commercial Value of Metals. - Professor Henry G. Hanks, State Geologist of California, who is a manufacturer of and dealer in rare metals and chemicals, gives the following table showing the commercial value of the different metals: Price per pound Indium … $2,520.00 Vanadium … 2,520.00 Ruthinium … 1,400.00 Rhodium … 700.00 Palladium … 653.00 Uranium … 576.58 Osmium … 325.28 Iridium … 317.44 Gold … 301.46 Platinum … 115.20 Thallium … 108.77 Chromium … 68.09 Magnesium … 46.50 Potassium … 23.00 Silver … 18.85 Cobalt … 7.75 Cadmium … 6.00 Bismuth … 3.63 Sodium … 3.20 Nickel … 2.50 Mercury … .42 Tin … .22 Copper ... .19 Antimony ... .14 Arsenic ... .10 Zinc ... .06 Lead ... .05 Iron ... .02"

S.J. Globe - Jul. 6, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1882 Exports of Saint John to June 30: 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $3650 890"

Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1882 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 6, 1882 and Weekly Freeman - Jun. 10, 1882 S.J. exports to May. 31: 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $ 74 495"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 4, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 6, 1882 S.J. Exports, month ending Feb. 28 1881 1882 Products of the mine $2805 370"

S.J. Globe - May 8, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - May 10, 1882 and Weekly Freeman - May 13, 1882 S.J. exports for April 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $1650 2,790"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 6, 1882 S.J. exports to Oct. 31: 1881 1882 Produce of the mine $1805 1800"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 10, 1882 and Daily Telegraph - Oct. 11, 1882 Exports of Saint John to Sep. 30: 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $4190 3150"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1882 Exports of Saint John to Aug. 31: 1881 1882 Products of the Mine $ 400 300"

Royal Gazette - Sep. 13, 1882 Crown Land Office, 13th September, 1882 Mining Licences on Crown Lands in the Counties of Queen's & Kent, agreeably to existing Regulations, willbe offered for sale at this Office, at noon, on Wednesday the 4th October, 1882. M. Adams, Sur. Gen."

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 9, 1883 S.J. exports to Mar. 31 1882 1883 Products of the mine ... $1200 2295"

S.J. Daily News - Aug. 15, 1883 S.J. exports to July 31: 1882 1883 Products of the Mine $2250 816"

Weekly Freeman - Aug. 18, 1883 S.J. exports to Jul. 31: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine ... $2250 813"

S.J. Daily News - Dec. 8, 1883 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1882 1883 Products of the mine $4171 3404"

S.J. Globe - Feb. 2, 1883 Exports of S.J. for 1881/82 1881 1882 Inc. Dec. Products of the mine.. $28,288 23,315 — 4,965"

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 7, 1883 S.J. exports to Jan. 30 1882 1883 Products of the mine ...... $420 150"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 6, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Jan. 8, 1883 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1881 1882 Produce of the mine $6233 644"

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 9, 1883 S.J. exports to June 30 1882 1883 Products of the mine ... $ 890 3291"

S.J. Daily News - Jul. 13, 1883 Legislature. - ....The secretary read a communication from the Mineral Committee, recommending the revising and extension of the list of minerals, but which was allowed to remain unchanged for the

Weekly Freeman - Jul. 14, 1883 S.J. exports to Jun. 30: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine ... $890 3201"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 13, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 14, 1883 S.J. exports to May 31 1882 1883 Products of the mine ... $ 495 1720"

Weekly Freeman - Jun. 23, 1883 S.J. exports to May 31: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine ... $495 1785"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 6, 1883 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 7, 1883 and Weekly Freeman - Mar. 10, 1883 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine ... $370 3450"

Daily Telegraph - May 9, 1883 and S.J. Globe - May 9, 1883 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine .... $2790 3225"

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 15, 1883 S.J. exports to Oct. 31 1882 1883 Products of the mine ... $1800 510"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 8, 1883 S.J. exports to Sept. 30: 1882 1883 Produce of the mine ... $3050 2880"

Daily Telegraph - Oct. 9, 1883 S.J. exports to Sep. 30 1882 1883 Products of the mine ... $3150 2380"

S.J. Daily News - Sep. 5, 1883 S.J. exports to Aug 30: 1882 1883 Products of the Mine $300 473"

S.J. Globe - Apr. 4, 1884 and Daily Telegraph - Apr. 5, 1884 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1883 1884 Produce of the mine ... $2295 5847"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 13, 1884 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Aug. 14, 1884 Exports of S.J. to July 31: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $816 607"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Dec. 13, 1884 Exports of S.J. to Nov 30: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $3404 20"

S.J. Daily News - Jan. 8, 1884 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 8, 1884 S.J. exports to Dec 31: 1882 1883 Products of the mine $644

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Jul. 8, 1884 and S.J. Globe - Jun. 28, 1884 Exports of S.J. to June 30: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $3291 922"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Daily Telegraph - Jun. 6, 1884 S.J. exports to May 31 1883 1884 Products of the mine ... $1720 538"

S.J. Globe - May 7, 1884 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1883 1884 Produce of the mine ... $3225 1540"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 21, 1884 Exports of S.J. to Oct 31: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $510 2296"

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 26, 1884 Exports of S.J. year ending June 30: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine: Coal $216 306

Manganese 3440 2568 Other Minerals 13 11 Lime 1486 648 Stone, wrought 1715 3033"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 24, 1884 Exports of S.J. to Sep 30: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $2,380 979"

S.J. Globe - Sep. 9, 1884 and S.J. Daily Telegraph - Sep. 9, 1884 Exports of S.J. to Aug 31: 1883 1884 Products of the Mine $473 1460"

S.J. Globe - Apr. 10, 1885 Exports of Saint John to Mar. 31: 1884 1885 Produce of the Mine $5841 4"

Daily Telegraph - Apr. 11, 1885 S.J. exports to Mar. 31. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $5481 8"

S.J. Daily Globe - Dec. 5, 1885 Saint John exports to Nov. 30: 1884 1885 Produce of the mine $20 7354"

S.J. Globe - Feb. 17, 1885 and Daily Telegraph - Feb. 18, 1885 S.J. exports to Jan. 31. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $80 340"

Daily Telegraph - Jan. 10, 1885 S.J. exports to Dec. 31. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $600 1677"

S.J. Globe - Jul. 7, 1885 and Daily Telegraph - Jul. 7, 1885 S.J. exports to June 30 1884 1885 Products of the mine ...

Daily Telegraph - Jul. 31, 1885 3 Months Exports (Ap. 1 - June 30) 1884 1885 quantity Value quantity Value Coal, tons 639 $1570 277 $523 Manganese, tons 55 1326 301 5289 Other minerals -- 4 -- Lime 529 1946 Stone, wrought 2536 2140"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 9, 1885 and Daily Telegraph - Mar. 9, 1885 S.J. exports to Feb. 28. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $414 992"

S.J. Globe - May 22, 1885 and Daily Telegraph - May 22, 1885 S.J. exports to Apr. 30. 1884 1885 Products of the mine ...... $1540 3682"

S.J. Daily Globe - Nov. 5, 1885 Saint John exports to Oct. 31: 1884 1885 Produce of the mine $2296 19"

Daily Telegraph - Sep. 10, 1885 S.J. Exports to Aug. 31 1884 1885 Products of the mine ... $1460 3219"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Globe - Apr. 7, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Apr. 7, 1886 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1885 1886 Produce of the mine $4 531"

Daily Telegraph - Feb. 4, 1886 S.J. exports to Jan. 30: 1885 1886 Products of the Mine... $ 340 1740"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 16, 1886 and Daily Telegraph - Jun. 17, 1886 S.J. exports to May 31: 1885 1886 Produce of the mine $2116 2630"

S. J. Globe - Oct. 8, 1886 S.J. Exports to Sep. 30: 1885 1886 Products of the Mine......... $7390 7923"

S. J. Globe - Sep. 2, 1886 S.J. Exports to Aug. 31: 1885 1886 Products of the Mine... $3219 300"

S.J. Globe - Dec. 6, 1887 S. J. exports to Nov. 30: 1886 1887 Produce of the Mine ... $3116 2735"

S. J. Globe - Jan. 6, 1887 S.J. Exports to Dec. 31: 1885 1886 Products of the Mine... $5414 --"

S. J. Globe - Mar. 3, 1887 S.J. Exports to Feb. 28: 1885 1886 Products of the Mine..... $7371 1019"

S. J. Globe - Mar. 3, 1887 Exports: Per str. New Brunswick, 868 tons, for Boston, by H.W.Chisholm .... 1 case

S.J. Globe - Nov. 5, 1887 S. J. exports to Oct. 31: 1886 1887 Produce of the Mine ... $2316 1392"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 4, 1887 S. J. exports to Sep. 30: 1886 1887 Produce of the Mine ... $7923 3551"

S.J. Globe - Sep. 2, 1887 S. J. exports to Aug. 30: 1886 1887 Produce of the Mine ... $300 2121"

S.J. Globe - Dec. 3, 1888 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1887 1888 Products of the mine ... $2735 3831"

S.J. Globe - Jan. 5, 1888 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1886 1887 Produce of the mine ... $36 1737"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 6, 1888 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1887 1888 Produce of the mine ... $109 1018"

S.J. Globe - May 5, 1888 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1887 1888 Produce of the mine ... $1980 503"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Daily Sun - Sep. 25, 1888 Our Mineral Products. - According to the valuable report of Eugene Coste of the geological survey ... From the Grand Lake coal field fifteen returns received by Mr. Coste represent a sale of 8,360 tons. He believes the total output to have been about 10,000 tons. ..... The mineral products of New Brunswick are by no means unimportant. Mr. Coste could not get full returns and therefore his figures, made up from the reports received, are below the mark. Following are the mineral products from this province of which he has obtained information: Quantity Value Grindstones ... 3,582 tons $38,988 Arsenic ... 100 pounds 4 Coal ... 10,040 tons 23,606 Copper ... 2 tons 200 Graphite ... 300 tons 2,400 Gypsum, crude ... 29,102 tons 29,266 Manganese ... 939 1/2 tons 21,260 Granite ... 6,289 15,125 Building stone 8 returns) ... 6,871 cubic yds. 52,901 Lime ... 478,410 103,463 Brick, thousand ... 6,476 43,454 _______ Total value ... $330,667 The above statement gives $15,125 as the value of granite. The value of the product as it comes from the quarries is small compared with that of the finished product, but it must be much greater than this report indicates. New Brunswick sent to the Western provinces at least $100,000 worth of polished granite last year, and our exports to the United States are large. Mr. Coste's returns of the plaster business do not give the value of plaster of paris exported from the Hillsboro works. The possibilities of mineral production in New Brunswick are great. Our immense coal fields will in a few months be made accessible. The supply of grindstone and building stone in Gloucester, Westmorland and Albert counties is practically unlimited. The same may be said of the supply of merchantable granite on which a great part of at least one parish in Charlotte County rests, to say nothing of the quarries up the St. John river. The plaster mountains of Hillsboro extend for miles, and no limit has been found to the deposit on the Tobique. The output of manganese in Kings County is only limited by the demand. The supply of plaster at the mouth of the St. John is practically inexhaustible. There is no reason why the output of New Brunswick mines should not double in value within the next three years."

S. J. Daily Sun - Apr. 3, 1889 Imports and Exports - The Trade of St. John of Years ago. - ... Since the Union....Year Ending June 30th, 1868: Products of the Mine $47,950 Second Year of the Union Products of the Mine $14,824 Third Year of the Union (ending June 30, 1870) Products of the Mine $21,383 The Fiscal Year 1870-71 Products of the Mine (not mentioned) The Fiscal Year 1871-72 Products of the Mine $27,182 Next years to 1888 (not mentioned)"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 2, 1889 S.J. exports to July 31: 1888 1889 Produce of the mine ... $ 53 1890"

S.J. Globe - Dec. 3, 1889 and Daily Telegraph - Dec. 3, 1889 S.J. exports to Nov. 30: 1888 1889 Products of the mine ... $3331 799"

Evening Gazette - Dec. 12, 1889 Value of exports from the port of Saint John,N.B., for the month of November 1889, compared with November, 1888: 1888 1889 The mine .... $3331 799"

Saint John Evening Gazette - Jan. 3, 1889 and S.J. Globe - Jan. 3, 1889 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1887 1888 Produce of the mine ... $1737 689"

Evening Gazette - Jul. 4, 1889 and S.J. Globe - Jul. 5, 1889 Exports for June: 1888 1889 Product of a mine $4108 $3924"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 3, 1889 S.J. exports to May 30: 1888 1889 Produce of the mine ... $ 496 4663"

Saint John Evening Gazette - Mar. 2, 1889 and S.J. Globe - Mar. 2, 1889 1888 1889 Exports for Feb: Mine $1018 3675"

S.J. Globe - May 3, 1889 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1888 1889 Produce of the mine ... $ 503 1862"

S.J. Globe - Nov. 2, 1889 S.J. exports for the month of October 1888 1889 Produce of the mine ..... $ 203 2023"

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 2, 1889 S.J. Exports to Oct. 31 1888 1889 Product of the mine...... $203 2723"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
S.J. Globe - Oct. 2, 1889 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 1888 1889 Products of the mine ... $260 1363"

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 2, 1889 and S.J. Globe - Sep. 2, 1889 S.J. exports to Aug 31: 1888 1889 Product of a mine $4373 $3654"

S.J. Daily Sun - Apr. 2, 1890 and S.J. Globe - Apr. 2, 1890 S.J. exports to Mar. 31: 1889 1890 The mine ... $ 847 5978"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 2, 1890 S.J. exports to Jul. 31: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ..... $1390 4234"

S.J. Globe - Dec. 4, 1890 S. J. Trade to Nov. 30: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ... $799 3027"

S.J. Globe - Feb. 3, 1890 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1889 1890 The mine ... $1152 4145"

S.J. Globe - Jan. 2, 1890 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1888 1889The mine ... $689 6318"

S.J. Globe - Jul. 2, 1890 S.J. exports to June 30: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ... $3924 1542"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 4, 1890 S.J. exports to May 31: 1889 1890 The mine ... $4634 5648"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 1, 1890 S.J. exports to Feb. 28: 1889 1890 The mine ... $3675 4310 (?)"

S.J. Globe - May 1, 1890 S.J. exports to Apr. 30: 1889 1890 The mine ... $1862 5009"

S.J. Evening Gazette - Nov. 1, 1890 S.J. Exports to Oct. 31: 1889 1890 Produce of the Mine... $2723 218"

S.J. Globe - Oct. 3, 1890 S.J. exports to Sep. 30: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ... $1363 2117"

S.J. Evening Gazette - Sep. 2, 1890 S.J. exports to Aug. 31: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine... $3654 3675"

S.J. Globe - Aug. 5, 1891 S.J. exports to July 31 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $1234 3242"

Evening Gazette - Dec. 3, 1891 Saint John exports to Nov. 30: 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $30.27 17"

S.J. Globe - Jan. 3, 1891 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ... $6318 764"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Evening Gazette - Jan. 3, 1891 S.J. exports to Dec. 31: 1889 1890 Produce of the mine ... $6318 764"

Evening Gazette - Jul. 3, 1891 S.J. exports to June 30: 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $1542 141"

S.J. Globe - Jun. 3, 1891 S.J. exports to end of May 1890 1891 Produce of the mine $5648 569"

S.J. Daily Sun - Jun. 3, 1891 S.J. exports to end of May 1890 1891 Produce of the mine $5618 560"

S.J. Globe - Mar. 6, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Mar. 6, 1891 S.J. exports to Feb. 28 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $4360 410"

Evening Gazette - May 1, 1891 S.J. exports to Apr. 30 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $5009 22"

Evening Gazette - Oct. 6, 1891 and Evening Gazette - Oct. 6, 1891 S.J. exports for the month of September: 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $2117 4558"

Evening Gazette - Sep. 1, 1891 Saint John exports to Aug. 31: 1890 1891 Produce of the mine ... $3675 837"

S.J. Globe - Apr. 11, 1892 To March 31 1891 1892 Produce of the Mine: $287 --"

Evening Gazette - Feb. 3, 1892 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1891 1892 Products of the mine... $2514 2427"

S.J. Globe - Jan. 9, 1892 To Dec. 31 1890 1891 Produce of the Mine $764 807"

Evening Gazette - Feb. 2, 1893 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1892 1893 The Mine ... $2427 1476"

Evening Gazette - Jun. 5, 1893 S.J. exports to May 31: 1893 1892 The Mines ... $1963 371"

Gazette - Mar. 5, 1895 Exports of S.J.: 1895 Feb. 1896 Jan.The Mine ... $3 $3,748"

Gazette - Feb. 5, 1896 S.J. exports to Jan. 31: 1896 1895 The Mine $5050 124"

Gazette - Jul. 7, 1896 S.J. exports to June 30: 1895 1896The Mine ... $1519 2289"

Gazette - Jun. 6, 1896 S.J. exports to May 31: 1895 1896 The Mine ... $108 1802"

Codes: STAT / IDX_Names: Statistics;
Gazette - Sep. 4, 1896 S.J. exports to Aug 31: 1895 1896 The Mine ... $ 8037"

Gazette - Jan. 6, 1897 S.J. exports to Dec. 30: 1895 1896 The Mine ... $852 24,341"

Gazette - Apr. 5, 1898 S.J. exports for March 1897 1898The Mine ... $4834 401"

Moncton Daily Times - Feb. 26, 1898 Crown Lands receipts: 1896 1897Mining ... $1,326.25 957.50"

Gazette - Mar. 4, 1898 S.J. exports for Feb.Mine ... $4205"

Kings County Record - Feb. 5, 1948 Production Value of Mines Increases. - The value of production from New Brunswick's mines in 1947 was appreciably higher than the previous year, it is learned from Hon. R.J. Gill, provincial minister of lands and mines. Total valuation of all minerals which includes coal, oil, natural gas, gypsum, stone, clay products and peat moss amounted to approximately $5,000,000 in 1947, the minister said. The Hillsboro production of gypsum - 81,000 tons - was the greatest annual tonnage yet achieved. Coal, New Brunswick's most important mineral, yielded 326,590 tons and was valued at $2,135,894. While tonnage yield was slightly less, its value was up over 1946. A production loss of 100,000 tons is estimated as the result of a strike in the Minto-Chipman coal fields early in the year. Average number of men employed in the coal mines last year was 860. One fatal accident occurred in 1947. The production of non-metallics, clay productsand other structural or industrial materials was up slightly over 1946 and their valuation showed a considerable upturn. Production records for 1947 were as follows: gypsum, 81,000 tons valued at $484,380; natural gas, 506,466,000cubic feet valued at $243,100; petroleum (crude), 24,878 barrels valued at $34,829; limestone (quick and hydrated lime) 122,273 tons valued at $442,045; stone, 66,920 tons valued at $134,106; peat moss, 2,730 tons valued at $97,065. Sand and gravel pits yielded 2,546,960 tons during the year and were valued at $942,165. Of special interest last year was the fact that for the first time in 20 years bog manganese was exploited. A total of approximately 1,000 tons was mined. During the year there were 127 shaft and 72 strip inspections and one fatality investigation. Production of clay products, said the minister, exceeded that of any previous year. The department now maintains equipment for laboratory determinations of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, oxygen and for it determinations of carbon monoxide and methane. Apparatus for resuscitation of persons suffering asphyxia and apparatus for entering gas-contaminated or oxygen- deficient atmosphere is maintained in the coal fields. Three diamond drills now operate in the province. The new one introduced in 1947 is equipped with hydraulic feed."

S.J. Daily Telegraph - Nov. 10, 1979 S.J. exports to Oct. 31.: 1878 1879 Products of the mine ... $ 50 1823"

Codes: X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
N.B. Courier - Nov. 4, 1837 LETTER VI. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor andCommander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May It Please Your Excellency: In my last letter I endeavored to give a general review of the different formations of New Brunswick, with their probable extent, and boundaries, so far as the information received from different sources, and my own investigations would permit. An attempt has also been made to describe the limits of the great coal districts of the Province, and to shew the relation it bears to the carboniferous deposit of Nova Scotia. But so little is known of the geology of the country that it would be impossible at present to give an accurate delineation even of its most prominent features. It therefore remains for me to lay before Your Excellency such remarks as were made, during the survey of the Coal Mines, and also the observations recorded on an excursion from St. John to Richibucto, by way of the Grand Lake, and Salmon River. About three miles from Gagetown, the channel of the St. John is divided by a large tract of alluvium called Gidney's Island. From this place a narrow and deep opening, three and a half miles long, called the Jemseg, communicates with the Grand Lake, giving vent to its surplus waters. Passing along this singular channel (at many places not more than ten rods wide) in a steam boat seems like paddling through a grove of elms, and the smoke from the chimney forms a sable curtain among the tops of the trees bending over the watery path. Even cows and horses here are fond of aquatic excursions, and are often seen swimming from bank to bank of the stream; I could not however, discover that they were more web footed than those living in more terrestrial situations. It was the opinion of Lamark that species of animals as they change their situation, and manner of living, so they change ""little by little the consistence and proportion of their parts."" Were this doctrine correct, it might be supposed that all the quadrupeds on the shores of the St. John and Jemseg, would have feet like ducks, which are well adapted for swimming and walking over soft mud. The Grand Lake is about twenty five miles long and will average four miles in breadth. It is navigable throughout, and communicates with French and Maquapit Lakes, by small channels running parallel to the St. John. A considerable ""bar"" is formed where the Jemseg enters, and a schooner was observed stranded near its extremity. This is the only obstacle between the sea and Salmon River, and a moderate sum could scarcely be applied more advantageously for the inhabitants of this flourishing part of the country, than by opening a deeper passage to the Lake. About three miles from the entrance of the Jemseg, and not far from a church on its east

side, there is a considerable cliff of new red sandstone, and conglomerate; rocks which extend a number of miles along the shore. These formations were also observed at Long Point, and the borders of the lake on its western side, where they sometimes form perpendicular cliffs fifty feet high. The new red sandstone rests directly on the coal measures, and evidently belongs to the formation seen at Pleasant Valley, and other places on a line running east and west through the Province. Occupying a broad belt on the surface, its constant disintegration and marly composition, afford a large and most fertile tract of country. I was rather surprised to find a species of wild grape growing on Goat Island, a small isolated collection of sand about four miles northward of Long Point. They are reported to be more common on the islands in the Oromocto, and main river. These grapes would be much improved by cultivation, and being indigenous are fitted to endure the long winters of the climate. Three species of mussels were procured on the adjacent shore, one of them is peculiar on account of the large size of the hinge, and its pearly lustre when polished. I will now refer to that portion of the Province where coal has not only been discovered, but also worked on a limited scale for several years, and quote some general remarks contained in my report to the Salmon River Coal Company, after I had examined the situation and probable extent of the deposit where they are now expending their capital. At the northern extremity of the Grand lake, andwhere the Salmon River and Long Creek, discharge into that beautiful sheet of water, an outcropping of coal was discovered a few years ago, and in a situation favorable for its mining and transportation; for the river and creek here are sufficiently deep to admit vessels of two hundred tons burthen. This vein of coal is only twenty two inches thick, and the accompanying strata are nearly horizontal. The small inclination they seem to have in a northerly direction may be only a gentle waving in the layers, and not a permanent dip in that direction, as the stratum of coal was observed at almost an equal distance above the level of the lake, wherever it was seen, and several miles from the site of the company's operations. A number of small shafts and levels have been opened into this layer at the mouth of the Salmon River, but notwithstanding the favorable situation thus offered, the work appears to have been injudiciously conducted heretofore, and it has yielded no profit to those who had promised themselves every success. It is now however going forward in a proper manner, under the direction of M.H. Perley, Esq., the Agent, and Captain Cunningham, who superintends the business constantly. The operations now consist in raising coal from the thin seam, and3 boring for a deeper and richer deposit; and although the latter speculation must necessarily be attended with considerable expense, there can be little doubt of ultimate compensation if those engaged in it do not become discouraged too early in the enterprise. At the distance of a mile and a half northward of the shaft at a place called ""Crawford's farm,"" several small openings have also been made, and coal was raised from the stratum just mentioned. This situation is equally advantageous for mining operations, and lying on the bank of the river, vessels might receive their cargoes at the mouths of the pits. Besides the advantages these places possess in regard to their position in the coal field, which is here uncovered by the more recent formations of sandstone and conglomerate - the surface is overlaid with beds of plastic clay that will effectually prevent the water from descending into the mines beneath, an object of much importance to the miner. In the neighborhood of these mines I discovered a quantity of the argillaceous oxide of iron. From this kind of ore almost all the iron in Great Britain is manufactured, and it is highly probable that a sufficient quantity may be procured near the Salmon River, to supply a smelting furnace on the very spot where the coal for fuel is taken from the earth. The stratum of coal already referred to, appears at Barton's Point, Newcastle Creek, and Coal Creek. In the distance of six miles on the latter stream, twenty levels have been run into the south bank, and a considerable quantity of coal has been removed. Three mines are now in a dilapidated state, and probably never exhibited any great degree of skill in the subterranean art. At Brown's Mill, six miles from the mouth of Coal Creek, it was curious to observe a number of chaldrons of coal on the mill dam, while the stratum may be seen running along its north side. Coal has also been raised at other places bordering on the creek and northern extremity of the lake, but during an excursion over a large area in this part of the Province, it was found of uniform thickness, and under such circumstances as shew that only one stratum in the basin has ever been opened. Some of the sandstones contain large quantities of the decomposing sulphuret of iron, (Fer sulfure epigene of the French) and are admirably adapted for the manufacture of copperas. The sulphur by absorbing oxygen from the air forms sulphuric acid, which by combination with the iron produces sulphate of iron. Several large specimens brought away became covered in a few days with the efflorensence of the sulphate nearly pure, and I was obliged to immerse them in a solution of gum arabic to prevent their decomposition. When the uniform thickness of the coal, the regularity in the distance at which it appears above the waters of the lake and rivers, with the apparent absence of faults, are considered, and various other 4 circumstances connected with its quality, and the rocks embracing it, there can be no doubt that one and only the most superficial stratum has been penetrated. Nor can any who are acquainted with coal fields hesitate to believe that there are other and richer layers placed beneath it, but at a distance impossible to calculate, in consequence of the horizontal position of each stratum in the basin, and the difficulty in discovering the outcroppings of the underlying rocks. In examining three measures of the great coal district of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, it will be found that they each contain a number of coal strata. At Sydney they are numerous. In the eastern coal field of Cape Breton, there are no fewer than fourteen veins of good coal, and none of them is under three feet in thickness. At Pictou, the main coal band is no less than thirty six feet thick, with many other layers from a foot to two yards in depth. At Tatamagouche, the [??] veins have been opened. At Maccan three, at the Joggins on Chignecto Bay, nineteen appear of different dimensions; therefore reasoning by analogy and a comparison of the basins belonging to the same vast district, it can hardly be supposed, that there is only a solitary stratum at the Grand Lake, but on the other hand it must be believed that there are a number of deposits of the bituminous mineral, some of which are probably of great thickness. At Salmon River, the coal already discovered is only eighteen feet below the surface, and it is impossible that it can be the lowest in the series, or the carboniferous limestone, and mill stone grit would be at hand, and there are no valleys of denudation or marks of other geological catastrophes, which indicate that the upper strata of coal have ever been removed. It is to discover a deeper and better deposit of coal that the Salmon River Company are now engaged, and they have chosen a favorable situation to commence boring. The result of this enterprise will be of the highest importance to the Province. Should they be successful, a new source of wealth, and the greatest public benefit will be the result. There a number of steamboats employed on the river and running along the coast, almost all the fuel consumed by them is imported from England, and as steam navigation and manufactories increase, so will the demands for coal be multiplied; and therefore it is obvious that the opening of a bed of that valuable substance or any other mineral would at once elevate the condition of the country, and give the Province a rank even higher than that of other British Colonies. The bituminous shale overlying the coal at Salmon River, abounds in the remains of plants that flourished upon the earth at a former period, and when its condition was widely different from any that has followed since. These fossil vegetables have not all been converted into coal; many of them are but partially carbonized, and 5 others have their original cortical covering completely filled up with the slate clay, in which they have been imbedded. But all clearly point out the character of the vegetation and the climate, which preceded that era when other races of plants and animals were to be supported on the earth. Equesetums are much less numerous here than in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, while ferns and other criff togamous plants seem to be more numerous. One kind was observed resembling the Club Moss of South America. There are several others difficult to class with living genera, and two varieties of leaves with their stalks resembling some of the grasses were taken from the floor of the mine. Many of these fossil vegetables are admirably preserved and the impression of almost every fibre can be distinctly traced on the shale where they have stamped. It is difficult to prevent these specimens from falling to pieces as the soft rock containing them crumbles down into a tenacious clay when exposed to the air, and therefore require a thick coat of gum. It is evident from an examination of the fossil flora of the coal period, that the plants then laid up to supply mankind with fuel, were scattered to distinct groups over the country where they lived, each enjoying a situation most favorable to its growth, as the plants now thrive, each in its own favorite soil. In one coal basin one species of petrification is abundant, in another a different class exists, and sometimes the coal has been derived from a single kind only. I am now endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, what classes and species have produced the best coal, and whether the quality of the fuel does not depend on other

New Brunswicker - Feb. 22, 1842 Fourth Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick. - In the second part of the Report, Doctor Gesner enters into a description of the great Coal Field of New Brunswick. This Coal Field, says the Dr. occupies the whole of the counties of Kent and Sunbury, the chief part of Queen's, York and Northumberland, and a portion of Westmorland, and embraces an area of seven thousand five hundred square miles! If the Westmorland Coal Field also belongs to this carboniferous deposit, the whole area may be computed at eight thousand seven hundred square miles !!! Should thisopinion hereafter prove correct, New Brunswick will possess the most extensive coal mines in the world. We extract the following remarks on the geographical position of the coal field:- (For extract see original report ...) We take leave of this Report on the natural resources of our Province with feelings of satisfaction, and recommend it to the notice of all our readers, as containing much useful information."

Codes: X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
S.J. Globe - Jan. 14, 1867 Natural History Society. - Mr. R. Matthew read ... On the northwestern side, a long strip of land, called Grand Point, stretches out a mile into the lake, and the extreme part of the bar beyond this point, which is nearly another mile out, terminates in quicksands. Numerous large fossil trees are found in the conglomerate rock on the southern side of this point; and from their position and character it is evident that they were drifted together before they fossilized. All the woody fibre in them is carbonized, and iron pyrites is present in large proportion. Their vegetable character is very apparent and distinct in these fossils, and sections of them, when polished are very beautiful and interesting objects for study. In this neighborhood, too, is found agranular oxide of iron, known as Hematite; but whether its quality would render it valuable for smelting is a point which has never yet been determined. On this side of Grand Lake the Newcastle River empties into it, and most of the Coal called Grand Lake Coal comes from the mines adjacent. The mines are two or three miles from the shore; and produce annually about 4000 chaldrons. If properly worked, they might be made to yield 40,000 chaldrons. The principal seam worked here is about 20 inches in thickness. A great saving in the expense of shipping these coals (which is now heavy) might be effected by the construction of a horse railroad to convey them to the vessels. The cost of mining is $1.50 per chaldron; that of transportation might be brought down to $1.25, - so that the coals could be sold in St. John at $3.00 per chaldron. The blue clay which here lies above the coal contains many fossil plants, conspicuous among them being the ferns, of which there are more than 20 species. Probably no other place on the continent affords more abundant or better specimens of the carboniferous ferns. The land at the head of the lake is divided into what are called the North and the Northeast Arms. The Salmon River which flows down through the North Arm runs from far back in the County of Kent, its headquarters being divided from those of the Richibucto by a very few miles. The mines on the Salmon River have a seam of coal 19 inches thick, and of good quality. They are well situated for working. The cost of bringing down the coals for shipment is 75 cents per chaldron. Although the natural beauty of the place is destroyed by these mining operations, that is a result which the necessities of man and the steam engine everywhere produce. The mines of the Coal Creek Company are situated on the banks of the large creek or stream which runs down the side of the Northeast Arm, having nearly the same direction as the course of Salmon River. The seam at present worked by this Company is 17 inches thick and the mines are most favorably situated. A bridge built by the Government to carry a public highway 3 across the stream alone prevents the ready and cheap shipment of the coals. If this bridge were converted into a draw bridge, schooners could easily go up and load directly at the mines thus saving

much expense and the deterioration which frequent handling of the coals inevitably causes. When the alteration in the bridge is made, as it probably soon will be, the Coal Creek Company will be enabled to avail itself of its very advantageous position. The Coal got at the Grand Lake is highly bituminous; and it possesses other excellent qualities. Its value for the purposes of the blacksmiths has been long known and appreciated; and it is now beginning to find its way as one of the best kinds we have, when properly screened, in domestic use. It has also been found to be extremely valuable for consumption in the furnaces of steam boilers; its tendency to coke upon the bars being the only drawback. This difficulty, however, will, it is thought, be entirely obviated by the construction of a newly devised furnace. Whether there are other good workable seams below those now mined at Grand Lake is an unsettled question. Dr. Gesner, who first made a geological study of this district, and examined the results of borings made by the Salmon River Company, in the course of which eight feet of shale and coal were said to have been passed through at a depth of 210 feet, was quite confident of the existence of good lower seams. But Dr. Robb, who was a more accurate and cautious observer, had great doubt upon this point and inclined to the opposite opinion. No thorough survey of the district, however, has been yet made. Professor Hind only traversed the outer rim of the Coal Basin. Prof. Bailey has not hitherto had an opportunity to examine this portion of the Province at all. Mr. Matthews then gave a brief statement of the reasons why thicker seams might be expected to occur below those now reached. These reasons are principally derived from a reference to the coal seams in Nova Scotia. Dr. Dawson's opinion in favor of the probability of the existence of other productive seams is based upon a careful examination and comparison of the fossil plants here found; and his deductions show the immense importance of scientific observations, and the practical value of these delicate fossil ferns. Last year the Coal Creek Company commenced borings upon their property to ascertain the position of lower seams; but the breaking of the apparatus before they had gained any great depth put a stop to their proceedings. They intend to prosecute the work afresh next summer. Mr. Matthew closed his paper by a brief description of the extent and situation of our coal field. The coal measures occupy a basin in the middle of the Province, and extend over about one fourth of its surface. These coal fields have been as yet very imperfectly surveyed, and our knowledge of them is consequently very incomplete. In his opinion, it is quite probable that good productive seams may be discovered in the country at the upper parts of the Salmon and the Richibucto rivers. Mr. Matthew illustrated his observations by frequent references to a geological map; and at the close of his remarks formally received the thanks of the Society for his valuable contributions to their papers."

Kings County Record - Mar. 11, 1927 A geological map of the Minto coal field of New Brunswick has been published by the Geological Survey. Itconsists of two sheets on a scale of one mile to one inch. The coal bearing formation, earlier sedimentary formations, and a basaltic extrusive rock are indicated in colors. The topography or the elevation of the land surface above sea-level is shown by contour lines with an interval of fifty feet. Outcrops of coal and rock, mine shafts, and adits are marked, and the structure of the coal seam is indicated by contour lines showing the elevation above sea level. Copies of these sheets may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa."

Codes: X1 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;
Headquarters - Apr. 5, 1854 (From Mr. Hill's Reports.) House of Assembly, Wednesday, March 29th. ....Mining Leases. - The House next went in committee on Supply, and resumed the debate on there solution for œ2000 to the Government, to buy up the claims of the Lessees of minerals. Hon. Surveyor General read a petition from the ship builders, smiths, and proprietors of foundries in the City of St. John, setting forth that they could not procure the proper kind of coals in sufficient quantities to carry on their works, praying that such steps might be taken as would lead to the working of the coal mines in the county of Queen's, and setting forth their willingness to pay any royalty the Government might think proper to impose, in order that a fund might be raised to pay the lessees for their rights. The hon. member then said a bill had recently passed the House which, if it became law, would vest the right to all the minerals in the owners of the soil, so far as new cases were concerned, but it made no provision to settle the difficulties that now existed, and unless some power was given the Government to settle the claims of the present licencees the mines would be locked up another year. The question then before the Committee was this: would they grant the sum of œ2000, to enable the Government to enter into equitable arrangements if possible, or would they allow the mines to be locked up? Before he sat down he would inform the committee that they must not take the list of applicants for a guide, as in several instances the licences were applied for, but were not issued. Mr. Cutler said he doubted if there was anything in the petition read by the Hon. Surveyor General, whatever stress might be laid on it, that should guide the action of the committee to vote on this grant. The chief claim it was now sought to settle was Mr. Berton's; but however desirable it might be to settle that claim, they must still recollect that other claims would come in, and they would have to deal with them also. He would give much if they could settle the whole affair for ever, but this grant would not do it. He gave the hon. Secretary credit for sincerity in moving it, but it did not go far enough. The Bill that passed the House the other day in reference to the minerals had been greatly magnified; it did not meet the difficulties that had arisen, nor did it attempt to; it merely provided for the 6 future, and legalized what was already in practice, as the Government had issued no mining licence since 1851 except to owners of the soil. - It did not apply to theinjured parties, and was altogether prospective in its character. He considered it all a flourish of trumpets, - a political sham fight. In 1851 he had voted for the grant to Mr. Berton to pay the costs of a suit, because he considered him an injured man. It had been stated by some hon. members that the Government in issuing the licences did not guarantee the parties the statement he would put the opinion of the Attorney General and leader of the late Government, the present Judge Wilmot, who, at the time of issuing some of those licences expressed his opinion that they had a right to enter. And there could be no doubt about the correctness of that opinion, for every man of common sense

must see that it was utterly useless to reserve the minerals, and then grant licenses to mine, if the Government did not reserve the right of entry. He was glad to hear the Attorney General state his opinion so unequivocally on this point, and assert that had it been his own case he would have appealed to England, and carried it before the judicial Committee. It was impossible for common sense to take any other view of the case. As for Mr. Berton's particular claim, hon. members must make up their conclusions that he had lost little by the decision of the Court, because his works were not of an extensive character.When a man attempts to open up a new trade with a foreign country he generally expects to lose at first, but with the prospect of making up for his losses when he has fully established the trade. Now Mr. Berton had sent several cargoes of coals to the United States, in the endeavour to open up a trade with that country, and being deprived of the right of entry by the decision of the Court, he was obliged to abandon his design. The bill that passed the House the other day was all very well so far as it went, but it did not go far enough; it should have provided for the appointment of a commission to inquire into, and examine all existing claims, and report upon them, so that they might all be settled at once. Hon. members were inconsistent at one point; if the affair stood as they represented it, - if the minerals belonged to the landowners from the first - by what authority did they intend to pass a royalty? The bill that passed the House a few days ago merely confirmed, it was said, what the owners of the soil had a right to before; but if they had that right, the Government had no right now to impose additional taxes on them, and if it was necessary topurchase the claims of the lessees, let it come out of the general revenues of the Province. They should adopt some scheme by which all the claims would be investigated. So far as the principle was concerned it mattered not whether it took œ2,000 or œ20,000, but the whole difficulty should be settled by one general scheme. 7 The Asphaltum mines in Albert had no claims, as they were being worked under a special Act of Incorporation. They should carry out the principle on some general scheme, without any reference to the cost, and as this grant did not come up to his views on the subject, as he had now expressed them, he should oppose it. Mr. Johnson said he would not enter into the merits of the bill that passed the House a few days ago; but in reference to the mining leases, there could not be a doubt but the Government at the time of issuing the licences supposed they had a right to enter; the face of the licences showed it, for it was expressly stated that they had a right to erect buildings for carrying on their works, and that had been made use of as an argument in some of the suits. That, he thought, was stronger proof of the view the Government took of it than an expression of opinion in conversation by the late Attorney General. The Government thought they had the power to enter by the reservation, and so did the lessee. He objected to the present grant because it was dealing with an isolated case. The hon. members who had supported it had differed as to their reasons for doing so; one said he wished to settle the claims of the lessees, another wished to settle the difficulties among the people of Queen's County, and a third supported the grant solely upon the ground that he wished to relieve the operatives who were suffering for want of coal, as the opening of the mines would enable them to get that article cheaper than it could be imported. Let them put it on the footing that the lessees had claims which the Government were bound in equity to purchase, and see where they were going to stop. Let them in the first instance take Mr. Berton's claim for damages on account of having been stopped from working under his licence. He had sent several cargoes of coals to the United States in the hope of establishing a market there, and had probably lost money by it at first, and had no doubt, been injured by being obliged to shut up his mine. There was one case clear, if they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to buy up those claims. But he contended that Mr. Berton and the owners of the soil would have effected a compromise before this time, if the Legislature had never held out any hopes of assistance by their interference. Mr. McMahon, the owner of the soil where Mr. Berton's chief mining operations were carried on, knew that he durst not touch the coals himself, and would rather sell Mr. Berton the right of entry than the coals remain untouched and unproductive. If the House had not interfered during the last four or five years, the whole difficulties would have been settled long ago. - Mr. Berton had carried on works under a licence which not only gave him a right to the coals, but the right of entry. That could not be denied. He had been prosecuted by the landowner, and the costs had been paid by the Legislature, and how was it now? He was not 8 before the House by petition endeavoring to get them to take the licences and pay him the damages he had sustained, and they must take care or they would be jumping before they came to the stile. If they purchased Mr. Berton's claim they would have to purchase others; this was but the entering wedge. Then, he would ask where was the great boon they were about to confer on the owners of the soil, by the bill that passed the House a few days ago, giving to them, and their heirs and assigns forever, all the minerals. It was a mighty boon, if they were to be taxed an additional royalty of one shilling and six pence a chaldron until all the claims of the lessees were bought and paid up! The price of coals would not be increased by that additional royalty, as they would find their level in the market, and the money must come from the pockets of the parties who carried on the mines. The argument that the operatives at St. John were suffering would not bear sifting. If ships could not be procured in sufficient numbers to import the necessary quantity of coals from England, it merely showed that they did not offer them what they required for freight. Give them as much as they could make in any other trade, and they would soon get ships enough. But how were they to afford this? it would be asked. Why, the matter regulated itself. If freight was high it showed there was a good demand for ships, and good prices paid, and therefore the shipbuilder could afford to pay high for coals. In fact, the shipbuilder stood in a much better position than he did when the coals were low, for when vessels brought out coals from England as ballast, it showed that there was no demand for ships, and the shipbuilder might as well close up his yard. - it was a boon instead of a loss, as everything went around the circle. Mr. Berton was not before the House by petition, and they did not know that he wished to dispose of the claim, or that he would take the money after it was granted. It was the same with respect to the owners of the soil; the House had nothing before them to show that they would be willing to pay an additional royalty in order that the leases might be bought up. The grant was no bonus either to the lessee or the land owner, but it was a bonus to the operatives in St. John, and to them only. They saw it, and knew it, and therefore they, and they only, had petitioned for it.

They had no more right to receive a benefit by coals being thrown in their way by a grant of the House, than the operatives of Miramichi had to come there and ask for a grant toward paying the freight on the coals. It had been said that if the House passed this grant everything connected with the mining difficulties would be settled; but hon. members who imagined anything of the kind were mistaken; if this passed, more claims would be presented than they anticipated; Albert would come in, with her claims for œ30,000 or œ40,000. There they were mining in earnest; 9 they had two expensive steam engines working, to keep out the water, besides other machinery. He had looked into the subject a little deeper than the Hon. member for Queens had done, - in fact he had been down in the Albert mines, and saw how they were being worked. If they purchased back Mr. Berton's lease for Mr. McMahon's benefit, and gave him what he never purchased and never owned, the parties who had originally owned the Albert mines would apply, although they had leased them for one hundred years. He prophesied that the application would come, and the House could not refuse them because their claim was for thousands instead of hundreds, for that was an argument in its favour. If the House refused to interfere the whole difficulty would be settled before another year elapsed; (No, no!"" from Mr. Earle). He would oppose the resolution because it would benefit the operatives of St. John, and be unfair towards others. If they were willing to pay as much freight for coals as was paid for other things, they would find no difficulty in getting a supply; (Hon. Provincial Secretary, - ""They can't. They want 5000 chauldrons, and can only get 1000."") It was unjust toward the people of the north, and if the operatives of St. John wanted coals, let them pay the market price. Mr. Gilbert had supposed the grant was intended to apply to all disputed claims. - With respect to the rights of the lessees, he contended that the licence did not give them the right to enter. The lands in the county of Queen's which contained coal had been in the possession of the families who now owned them for the last sixty-five years, and it was always considered that they not only owned the land, but all that it contained. Subsequently it was discovered that the lands contained coals, and then strangers came in and procured licences to mine, in preference to the owners of the soil, who tried to procure them and could not, the others, he presumed having more influence. - The licencees had then made entries by force, and the farmers had done their best to prevent them, and this had led to strife and law-suits, which had continued down to the present time, and would still be continued until the Legislature had something to settle them. They saw before them a petition signed by all the ship-builders and foundry-men, and blacksmiths in St. John, in Fredericton, and up and down the river, in favor of a grant to settle all disputes, and saying they were willing to pay an additional royalty for years to come if this were done. It was not one land-owner only whose land contained coal covered by Mr. Berton's license, but eighteen farmers. The hon. Secretary had, a few days ago, endeavored to get the tax taken off coals; that was because the mines were locked up. Let them pass this grant, and they would soon find plenty of coals in the market. Mr. Ryan agreed with the view of the case taken 10 by the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Cutler,) that this grant did not go far enough, but as they could not get all they wished, he would do the next best thing in his power, and should therefore support the grant. The question for their consideration was whether the grant was just or not; as to what the hon. and learned member for Northumberland had stated about other claimants coming in, it ought not influence the Committee, for if it was just to purchase up the licences in the county of Queen's, they should do it. The hon. member had also stated that plenty of coals could be got if people would pay the price for them, but that was not the case; it was not the price the people cared about, but the scarcity, - they were not in the market and could not be bought. An hon. member had stated the other day that coals could be imported from Nova Scotia, but even if that were correct, he would ask if it was not much better to take them from out own mines, and employ our own people? If the grant passed, the Government would not be obliged to pay Mr. Berton all he asked, but they would,

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;

N.B. Courier - Nov. 19, 1836 Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber, Proprietor and Crown Lessee of Coal Mines on the Salmon River in Queen's County, will apply to the Honorable the Legislature, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of ""The Salmon River Coal Company,"" and that a copy of the Bill to be introduced for that purpose is hereunto 5 subjoined. M.H. Perley. Saint John, 18th November, 1836. A Bill To Incorporate the Salmon River Coal Company. Whereas Mines of Coals and other Minerals are known to exist within this Province - the working of which in an efficient manner would be conducive of great public benefit; and whereas it is thought expedient to engage inthe same by granting them an Act of Incorporation; Therefore I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That --, their Associates, Successors and Assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""The Salmon River Coal Company"", and shall have all the General powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province. II. And be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of the said Corporation shall be -- pounds of current money of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into One Thousand Shares of --- Pounds each, to be paid in at such times and in such installments as the business of the said Company shall require; Provided that Fifteen per Cent. of the said Capital Stock amounting to -- shall be actually paid in and invested in the business of the said Corporation on within three years of the passing of this Act. And provided also that the said Corporation shall when necessary have leave to extend the said Capital Stock to the sum of -- pounds of like current money, and shall have power to increase the number of Shares accordingly, or to assess such increase upon the original number of Shares. And provided also that the said Corporation shall not be entitled to purchase any property, real or personal, or incur any debts, until the said Fifteen per cent. of the Capital Stock as aforesaid shall be paid in. III. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at the City of Saint John, and shall be called by Moses H. Perley, Esquire, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the said city, at least twenty days previous to such meeting, for the purpose of establishing Bye Laws, choosing five Directors and such other officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said

Company, which Directors and Officers so chosen shall serve until the first annual meeting, or until others are chosen in their stead, and shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter made and provided. IV. And be it enacted, That a general meeting of the Shareholders of the said Corporation shall be held at 6 the City of Saint John on -- in each and every year for the purpose of choosing five Directors and such other Officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Corporation, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office for one year, or until others are chosen in their place, and shall at the first meeting after the election choose one of their number President of the said Company. Provided always, that not less than three Directors to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of the absence of the President, the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their number Chairman for the occasion. V. And be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a Stockholder, and holds not less than -- Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation, and is of the full age of twenty one years. VI. And be it enacted, That the number of votes to which each Stockholder shall be entitled on every occasion, when in conformity to the provisions of this Act the votes of the Stockholders are to be given, shall be in proportion of one vote to each Share of Stock; and that absent Stockholders may vote by proxy, provided such proxy be a Stockholder, and produce sufficient authority in writing. VII. And be it enacted, That the Shares in the said Corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and regulations as may established in that behalf, but the assignment or transfer shall be valid and effectual unless the same shall be entered and registered in a book to be kept by the Directors for that purpose; that in no case shall a fractional part of a share, or other than a complete share of shares, be assignable or transferable; that whenever any Stockholder shall transfer in manner aforesaid all his Stock or Shares in the said Company, he shall cease to be a member of the said Corporation. VIII. And be it enacted, That if it should so happen that the said Directors or other Officers should not be chosen on the said -- in any year as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to choose them on any other day between the hours of twelve at noon and three in the afternoon of such day, on giving fourteen days notice of the time and place of such meeting in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Saint John; and in case any Director shall be removed by the Stockholders for misconduct or mal-administration, his place shall be filled up by the Stockholders, fourteen days notice of the time and place of the meeting for such purpose being first given; and in case of any vacancy among the Directors by death, resignation, or disqualification by sale and transfer of stock, then and in either of such cases, the said Directors shall and may fill up such vacancy by choosing one of the Stockholders, and the 7 person so chosen by the Stockholders or Directors shall serve until another is chosen in his room. IX. And be it enacted, That the Joint Stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. X. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall have the power to levy and collect assessments on the Shares from time to time, of such money, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company, and whenever any assessments shall be made by the Stockholders of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a newspaper printed in the City of Saint John, requiring payment of the same within thirty days, and if any Stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay to the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquent shares for sale, at public auction; giving at least twenty days notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which assessment is not then paid with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of the assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser. Provided always, that no assessment shall be made, except by a vote of the Stockholders, and a majority of all the shares. XI. And be it enacted, That all meetings of the said Company shall be called by public notice being given of the time and place in a newspaper printed in the City of Saint John, seven days at least before the time of such meeting; and that special meetings may be called by the Secretary under the authority of the Directors, or by the Shareholders representing not less than two hundred and fifty shares of stock , upon giving the like notice. XII. Provide always, and be it enacted, That unless -- pounds of the said Capital Stock, shall be actually paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Headquarters - Apr. 12, 1854 (From Mr. Hill's Reports.) House of Assembly, Wednesday, March 29th. Mining Leases. - (Concluded) Mr. Williston said he regretted that the Government had not agreed on a bill giving the licencees the right to enter. In moving for this grant they should have specified to whom the money was to be paid, and in what manner it was to be divided. He contended that Mr. Berton had sustained no damage, as he had only to sink afew feet, and then take out the coal, and the costs of the suit against him had been paid by the Legislature. Why did he not stop then? That was what he ought to have done, and not go on until there was another amount to be pay. This was the most extraordinary application he had ever known, as Mr. Berton was not there by petition, and they did not know that he wished to sell out his claim; he had never before known the Committee of Supply to give away money that was not asked for. But there was another consideration; Mr. Berton had a right of entry on another farm in the immediate vicinity of his former works, and why did he not carry on operations there? Let the people of St. John who wanted coal set him on to work on that part of his lease. But did he intend, or wish, to carry on the mining business any longer? It appeared to him 11 very doubtful, as he

had forfeited two leases by not working under them within the stipulated time, and very probably he would have given up the whole only that he was holding on in hopes to get money out of the Legislature. Since this grant was discussed on Monday, he had made enquiries, and found that if it was carried other applications would come in, and the Province would probably have to pay not less than œ20,000. Mr. McPherson said one would suppose the hon.members for Northumberland owned the whole Province by the way in which they talked, and they seemed to think no coals were required for any place but St. John; but they were wanted all over the country, and they must get them from the mines in the county of Queen's or stay without them. If the hon. member who spoke last had any confidence in the Government he would support it upon the ground that the people must have coals, and could not get them unless those mines were worked. Mr. McPhelim said the more he heard the matter discussed the more firmly was he opposed to the grant. Applications were made to the Legislature year after year, by parties engaged in these coal mines, which showed that they would not support themselves, and whenever it was found that any branch of industry would not support itself, it was better to let it die a natural death than to support it by taxing others. It had been said that the parties would submit to the imposition of a royalty of two shillings and sixpence a chaldron, but if the coals would bear that duty it ought to be collected and paid into the Treasury, and not be devoted to a particular purpose, as the royalty belonged to the people. If they looked to England they would see the price of coals there were up to an unprecedented height, occasioned by money being plenty and labour high; and when they added the high rate of freight from England to this Province the high prices here were sufficiently accounted for, and he did not believe the prices were at all affected by the mines at Grand Lake being closed. The petition from St. John was respectfully signed, but he must oppose the grant, - if for no other reason - because whatever royalty the coals would bear belonged to the people at large. Mr. Jordan had been listening to the debate, and as soon St. John was mentioned he found a local feeling spring up. He considered that these disputes about the minerals ought to be settled, and as there was no other way let them pass this grant, which would be the first step towards it. Even if it should cost a little more than the œ2,000 it was well to settle it. The licencees thought they had a right to enter, and went on working and got themselves into trouble by it; the grant to Mr. Berton in 1851 had arisen out of it, and would not have passed were it not that the licence was supposed to give the right of entry. He had that confidence in the 12 Government that he believed they would make proper enquiries, and make the best arrangements it was possible to make; it was merely lending the money, to be paid back again by the royalty dues. Hon. Attorney General took a review of the debate, and replied to the remarks of several hon. members. He said it had been raised as an objection that Mr. Berton was not before the House by petition, but the hon. member for Queen's was most anxious that Mr. Berton's claims should be brought up, as his licences covered twenty seven square miles, and all the best mining ground was thereby locked up. - He should not vote on the question, as Mr. Berton was his nephew. Hon. Mr. Montgomery said it was a fallacy to suppose that the price of coals was affected by the closing of the mines in the county of Queen's. The price of freight to Europe ranged from forty to fifty shillings a ton, and from England to this country it was twenty or twenty five shillings per ton, while a few years ago vessels brought out coals as ballast. If any grant of this nature were passed it should be after an investigation into all the claims that could be preferred, and should have been general in its application. He believed that if this grant passed, instead of costing the Province œ2000 it would cost œ40,000 before all the claims were paid. Dr. Gordon said a difficulty had arisen out of the Government of former days selling the land to one person, and the minerals to another, without sufficiently defining their respective rights, and now the question arose what should be done? The Committee had nothing before them to show that the œ2000 would enable the Government to settle with all the claimants, and as the additional royalty by which it was proposed to repay this sum into the Treasury would come out of the pockets of all those who obtained leases in the future, it would not be fair, and he could not support the grant. Mr. Earle said the hon. member from Restigouche was altogether mistaken; the coals raised in Queen's were not at all like the coals imported from England; they were better for blacksmiths and manufacturing purposes, and since the mines were locked up they could not be got in sufficient quantities at any price. Mr. Berton was not there by petition, because he was still mining on the lot where he had purchased the right of entry, and doing well by it, and the grant was not intended for his benefit, but to purchase out his claims and allow the parties to mine where they were prevented at present by Mr. Berton's licence. If the grant passed, the Government would investigate the affair, and as they must account for their conduct to the new House he had no fear of the money being misapplied. He was astonished at the conduct of some hon. members who called themselves Liberals; they were anything but liberal on this occasion. The hon. and 13 learned member for Northumberland (Mr. Johnson) spoke well, but his name would appear to greater advantage in the Reports than it would in the Journals. Hon. members talked of bringing in a bill giving the licencees the right to enter? He would like to see them about it! To pass such a measure would be to trample on the rights of the people, and strike at the very foundation of society. He would warn hon. members how they entertained any such idea, for what was the case of the landowners in Queen's today might be their own tomorrow. He trusted that a bill of that nature would never be sustained in the House. Although the hon. and learned member for Northumberland expressed extreme liberalism, he was eloquent, and he (Mr. Earle) oftened listened to him with pleasure; but he did not like to hear him blow hot one day and cold the next. He would say no more, but hoped the grant would pass, as the country was suffering for the want of coals, while they possesses the article in abundance almost at their very doors. Mr. Barbarie said if the statement just made by the hon. member for Queen's was correct, that Mr. Berton was now mining on the shores of the Grand Lake, and doing well, the grant was quite unnecessary, and it was the duty of the House not to interfere with him, but let him go on with his mining operations. He agreed with the hon. Attorney General; he did not believe the decision of the Courts, in this Province was correct. They should have carried their respective cases further. At all events, let Mr. Berton proceed with his work, and then if other applications came they could tell them to go and act in like manner. Mr. Lewis said they ought to do something to settle the matter in Queen's county. He was afraid that other applicants would come forward but the fact was it was impossible just then to get coals fit for manufacturing purposes. He wanted some coals the other day to send up the Bay, and had tried to purchase them in St. John, but there was none to be got. Under these circumstances he would support the grant. Mr. English said the hon. member from Restigouche (Mr. Montgomery) had put the matter in the proper light, in accounting for the high prices; it was the high wages in England, and the high freights. He did not believe the stopping of the coal mines on Grand Lake had raised the price a single farthing. If this grant would settle all the claims, and set the matter for ever at rest, - if any hon. member could certify to the committee that such would be the case - he would go for it. But it would not. If they gave this amount to the persons holding licences in Queen's all others holding licences would come in, and instead of two thousand pounds it would cost œ20,000. The hon. member from Queen's said Mr. Berton was still mining, and getting along well, and if that was the case they should let them alone. - they had got the coals 14 among them, and let them make their own bargains. They (hon. members) were not sent to the House to dispose of disputes of this nature between parties. The people of St. John and Fredericton had petitioned the House, their object being to lower the price of coals, but if they wanted cheap coals he very much feared they would have to wait until the war was over. He would support the grant if he could, but could not do so conscientiously. Mr. Johnson would like the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Earle) to point out any instance wherein his vote differed from his speech. He challenged him to do so; and if such had ever been the case it could be easily ascertained, for he was generally particular in having the names taken on important questions. The hon. member had defied the House to pass a bill, giving the licencees the right to enter, but such a bill had once passed the House, and it was lost in the Council. Mr. Earle was aware of that, but it was some years ago, and public opinion had been growing stronger upon this question year after year. In 1848, when he first moved in this matter, he had but one hon. member to stand by him, and now he had a majority. The question was then taken on the resolution, when the committee divided as follows: Ayes. - Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. Earle, Gilbert, Robinson, Godard, Jordan, Thomson, Porter, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, MacPherson, Taylor, and Lewis, - 17. Nays. - Hon. Messrs. Speaker, and Montgomery, and Messrs. Connell, Cutler, McPhelim, Botsford, Johnson, Barberie, Smith, Read, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, English, and Stiles, - 16. Hon. Mr. Montgomery moved the blank be filled up with œ1,000. His. Honour the Speaker then said the resolution had been sustained, but he suggested that the blank be filled up with œ500, - that would be as much as would be required for one year at all events, and it would relieve the Government, for he believed they would be able to do as much with that sum as they would with a larger one. If they granted so large a sum as œ2,000 it would raise the expectations of the people, and they would increase their demands. Hon. Provincial Secretary said the conduct of the Speaker was most extraordinary. - Finding himself beaten after a long debate, he attempted to get rid of the motion by a side-wind, for he knew well - no one knew better - that œ500 would be utterly useless. He had entered the the House from his room and thrown a fire-brand in their midst. The resolution had been sustained by a majority, and several hon. members were absent who were known to be favorable to it, and, that being the case, he would inform the hon. Speaker that the grant should pass this Session; if not in Supply it should by 15 bill. His Honour the Speaker said the hon. Secretary had displayed a degree of warmth that was unnecessary. He had not intended to upset the grant by a side-wind, as he knew a majority of the House was in favour of it; he had merely suggested a smaller sum, as the larger one would raise the people's expectations. There was no need of threats. He had no doubt but in the hands of the Government they would do the best they could do with it. Hon. Mr. Montgomery had moved the sum of œ1,000, but he was opposed to the grant in toto. - he did not think the licencees were entitled to receive a single shilling, and therefore he would not press his motion. But threats were useless, - no threats from the hon. Secretary would alter his vote. Hon. Provincial Secretary, - ""I did not expect they would."" Mr. Connell then repeated the objections he had already urged against the grant. Mr. Smith said the hon. Secretary had threatened the House by saying ""the grant shall pass this Session,"" and he might know the opinion of absent members. He had no doubt the Government could carry the grant if they chose to put forth their strength; but he would ask the honorable Secretary if he considered it fair to apply the strength of the Government in this case? The grant was evidently intended to be applied in a personal and peculiar manner to a case in the County of Queen's. But if it passed, hon. members might depend upon it there would be applications from Albert. A few days ago the hon. member from Queen's (Mr. Earle) had moved an Address to His Excellency, upon this subject, but had withdrawn it at the suggestion of the hon. Secretary, who had subsequently placed this grant on the Supply Book, thus interposing the strength of the Government betwixt two individuals. Hon. Provincial Secretary said the hon. member had not put the case fairly. When he (hon. Secretary) saw the hon. member for Queen's resolution, and saw that there were only four or five members opposed to it, and when he saw that the resolution said nothing about money, but called on the Government to settle all claims in the County of Queen's without limiting the amount to be expended, then he thought it time for the Government to interfere, and take care of themselves, as it was impossible for them to settle those claims without money. That was the fair statement of the case. It was forced on the Government by the House, and now, as a majority of the House had sustained the resolution, he would take care that no unfair advantage should be taken by the opponents of the grant. Mr. Stiles said if this grant passed there would be claims sent in from Albert to the amount of œ50,000, and if he was in the House he would support them all. 16 Hon. Mr. Gray said the matter had been forced on the Government, as the House was desirous of putting a stop to the strife and ill-feeling existing in the county of Queen's, and to open the coal mines. As to other claims coming in, they could not, for nearly all the licencees would be escheated. He was very glad the House had sustained the principle of the grant, and he would advise hon. members who were really anxious to have this vexatious question settled, not to cripple the hands of the Government by filling up the blank with a smaller amount than had been at first proposed. Mr. Johnson would ask what was this grant based on? It was based on the mere assertion of the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Earle) that Mr. Berton would take œ1500 for his claim. Now he (Mr. J.) and his hon. and learned friend from the county of Westmorland (Mr. Smith) had both asserted that if this grant passed, claims would come in from the county of Albert, and that was information as good as the information this grant was based on. The hon. Secretary had threatened that if this grant was lost in Supply it should be carried by bill. Well, let the Government bring in their bill, for that mode would be less objectionable than a resolution in Supply, as a bill would define how the Government should act, and what should be done with the money. The law inference to escheating the licences, merely gave the Government power to escheat when the licence was forfeited, which was very different from purchasing out the claims of a licencee. He would move that the blank be filled up with œ500. After a short consultation as to how the question should be asked, Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion, and the question was put on the blank being filled up with œ2,000, when the Committe divided as follows: - Ayes, - Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. Earle, Gilbert, Robinson, Godard, Jordan, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, MacPherson, Taylor and Lewis. - 15. Nays. - Hon. Messrs. Speaker and Montgomery, and Messrs. Connell, Cutler, McPhelim, Botsford, Johnson, Barberie, Smith, Read, Landry, Williston, Gordon,

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1870 CAP XVIII An Act Relating to Coal Mines. Passed 7th April 1870. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-That from and after the passing of this Act all veins or deposits of Coal on granted Lands, known assurface veins, and not exceeding two feet in thickness, may be mined and worked, and the said Coal removed,shipped and disposed of, without the payment of any Royalty whatever, any Law to the contrary thereof no twithstanding."

Carleton Sentinel - Apr. 20, 1872 Legislature - (passed this session):An act to incorporate the Knickerbocker Mining and Manufacturing Company. An act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 24, 1872 Passed April 12: An Act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company. His Excellency withheld his assent to: The Bill to incorporate the Knickerbocker Mining and Manufacturing

Royal Gazette - Jun. 5, 1872 CAP. LXXIII. An Act to incorporate the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company.Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 4. Liability of 2. First meeting, when and shareholders. where held. 5. Joint stock alone 3. Capital stock. liable. 6. Ten per cent of capital, when to be paid. Passed 11th April, 1872 Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Gideon D. Bailey, Esquire, M.P.P., Richard P. Yeamans, John S. Covert, Esquire, M.P.P., Archibald Harrison, Esquire, M.P.P., Caleb E. Wetmore, John Cokely, James Kennedy, Ebenezer Williams, Esquire, M.P.P., John Yeomans, George A. Bailey, John E. Flowers, Charles Burpee, Esquire, M.P., the Honorable George E. King, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Queens and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this province, for the purpose of Mining Coal and Iron Ore, and manufacturing Iron, and for purchasing, owning, leasing, taking leases of, or selling mines or real estate required or necessary for these purposes, or either of them, and establishing all necessary works therewith connected, and for the convenient carrying on and managing the same. 5 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place as any three of the above named persons may appoint, by written or printed notices posted in two or more public places in the Parish of Canning, in the County of Queens County, and in the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, respectively. 3. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of twenty five dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless ten per cent of the said capital; stock shall be subscribed within two years from the passing of this Act, the operations of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - May 7, 1873 4 CAP. XXIV. An Act relating to Mines within the Province of New Brunswick.Sec. Sec. 1. Companies to keep plans of plans to be filed of Mines. in Provincial 2. Correct drawings of all Secretary's Office. seams, &c. of coal and other 5. What persons shall minerals to be kept. have the right to 3. Surveys from time to time examine books, plans, to be made of all Mines. &c., of Company. 4. Accuracy of surveys, plans, 6. What persons shall &c. to be made on oath; copy have the right to descend into and examine Mines. Passed 14th April 1873. Whereas the Mining business of this Province is increasing, it is thought just and proper that all Mining Companies and parties in this Province shall make accurate surveys of their Mines from time to time, and keep true maps and plans of the same for the information of the Government, and for the land owners or Companies adjoining such mining operations; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That all Mining Companies, party or parties, in this Province, shall keep accurate maps and plans of their Mine, comprising all their workings thereof, showing all their shafts, drifts, adits, levels, and all other workings and excavations whatsoever belonging thereto. 2. There shall be kept in the office of all Mining Companies in this Province maps and plans, on which shall be delineated accurate drawings of all the veins, seams or beds of coal, and all other minerals, showing their true magnetic course and angle of dip of the

same. 3. An accurate survey shall be made by the agents of all Mining Companies, or some competent surveyor, from time to time, and the same to be added to said maps and plans as the works proceed; and also a book of registry shall be kept, in which shall be registered accurate magnetic courses of all veins, seams or beds of coal, and other minerals, and also the true course and length of all their drifts, adits, levels, and all other workings and excavations whatsoever belonging thereto. 4. The truth of such surveys, maps and plans, to be sworn to by two or more credible persons principally employed in or about the works and management of such Mine or Mines before a Justice of the Peace, and a true copy of the said maps and plans shall be safely transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office at Fredericton as often as once in each and every year, in the month of January. 55. The Surveyor General of this Province, Deputy Land Surveyor, or such person or persons as may be appointed by the Government of this Province, or any land owners or Mining Companies or their agents that have lands or property adjoining such Mine or Mines, shall have a right to see all maps and plans, also the books in which all registered surveys have been kept, and may have full liberty from time to time, or at any time, to make copies or extracts from all or any of the maps and plans of said adjoining Mines, comprising all the shafts, drifts, adits, levels, courses and dip of veins, seams and beds of coal, and all other minerals belonging thereto. 6. And it shall be lawful for the Surveyor General of this Province, Deputy Land Surveyor, land owners and Mining Companies or their agents that have lands or property adjoining such Mine or Mines to enter and go down at any time or times in the said adjoining Mines, to descend by the ropes, guys, engines, or any other machinery or utensils used at any of the shafts belonging to the said Mines, with full liberty to make surveys, views, plumb line and measure all the said drifts, levels and workings, excavations and extensions whatsoever belonging thereto, and by the same ways and means to ascend and come up out of the said Mine or Mines, shafts, pits, or any of them."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 26, 1888 Notice of Granting Letters Patent. Public Notice is hereby given, that under The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty second day of September, A.D. 1888, incorporating Louis G. DeBertram, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, Doctor of Medicine; C. Red Stevens, Banker; E.W. Clark, Junior, E.E. Denniston, Bankers; John P. Ilsley, Engineer, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America; and Thomas M. Williamson, of Bustouche, in the County of Kent, and Province of New Brunswick, Civil Engineer; for the purpose of the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the right to mine and deal in Coal and other minerals; the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general mining business, by the name The Grand Lake Coal Company, with a total capital of Two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, this twenty second day of September, A.D. 1888 R.W.L. Tibbits, Deputy Provincial Secretary."

Royal Gazette - Sep. 11, 1889 Notice. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for Letters Patent by the undersigned, under The NewBrunswick Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, for the incorporation as a Company under said Act, of theshareholders of The Grand Lake Mining Company being a Company heretofore incorporated under 25th Victoria, Chapter 28. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Grand Lake Mining Company. 2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are as follows:- The right of prospecting for, developing mining, preparing, manufacturing, shipment, and dealing in Coal, Oil, Salt, Iron Ore, Stones of all kinds, and all kinds of Ores, Minerals and metals, with the right of acquiring, raising, getting, and working the same, and the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in such ores, minerals and metals, with such other things as are incidental thereto, 3. The office or chief place of business is to be in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John. 4. The amount of Capital Stock is $50,000. 5. The number of shares is 2,500, of $20 each. 6. The names, additions and calling of the applicants who are to be Provisional Directors are as follows:- Joshua Turner, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, merchant; Alfred Stockton, of said City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; Caleb. W. Wetmore, of said City of Saint John, broker; William B. Wallace, of said City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law; G. Frederick Fisher, of the City of Fredericton, Barrister-at-Law."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Sep. 18, 1889 Notice. We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for Letters Patent under the provisions of Chapter 9, 48th Victoria, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, intituled, An Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies By Letters Patent. 1. The proposed corporate name of the said Company is -The Newcastle Mining Company. 2. The objects of the Company are the right of prospecting for, developing, mining, preparing,manufacturing, shipment and dealing in Coal, Oil, Fire Clay, Iron Ore, Stones of all kinds, and all kinds of Ores, Minerals and Metals, and the manufacture of Fire Clay and Bricks, with the right of acquiring, raising, getting and working the same, and of acquiring or building vessels and navigating the same, and the right to buy and sell merchandise, and to carry on a general business in such ores, minerals and metals, with such other things as are incident thereto. 3. The office or chief place of business of the proposed Company is to be established and situate in the City of Saint John. 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares, and the par value of each share shall be Twenty five dollars. 5. The amount of capital stock actually subscribed at the present time is five hundred and sixty shares, amounting to Fourteen thousand dollars. 6. The names of those chosen as the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company are. - David K. Tapley, George H. Waring and Samuel D. Green.

The names of the applicants are - David K. Tapley, City of Saint John, merchant; George H. Waring, City of Saint John, founder; Samuel D. Green, Newcastle, Queen's County, New Brunswick, miner; James Straton, City of Saint John, Barrister; and J. Douglas Hazen, City of Saint John, Barrister. Straton & Hazen, Solicitors for Applicants."

Daily Telegraph - Dec. 4, 1890 New Brunswick Minerals. - The Mining Laws and Regulations Said to be Faulty - Difficulty of Obtaining Accurate Information About Our Mineral Wealth. - Edward Jack - If any one will take a glance at the mining laws and mining regulations of New Brunswick, he will find them to be of the most absurd character, and about as well adapted to prevent progress in the way of the exploration of metalliferous veins as can well be imagined. Besides this, we have no inspector of mines and no record of their output is kept, so far as I can learn on inquiry at the public offices here. We have in New Brunswick large quantities of a metal which, owing to the extensive manufacture of Bessemer iron, is yearly becoming of more importance. I refer to manganese. Various parties interested in the manufacture of iron in the United States, even from such a distance as Pittsburg, are visiting the province in search of manganese properties, and these deposits have attracted so much attention abroad that I received not long since from the geologist in charge of iron and manganese on the geological survey of Arkansas a note, in which he says:- I am engaged in writing a report on the manganese ores of the state of Arkansas, and in this connection am trying to give also a few facts concerning similar ores elsewhere. Mr. E. Gilpin, of Halifax, has kindly given me the records of the output of manganese for different years in Nova Scotia, and has referred me to you for the records of output for New Brunswick. No record being kept, I was unable to give the geologist the information which he desired, and the province thus lost a chance of advertising its very valuable manganese deposits. Grand Lake coal is also an article, to whose cheap production as well as to the selection of its bestvarieties, much more attention should be paid than is now being done. It is the intention of the writer to visit again the coal regions of Grand Lake this winter, and to endeavor to get a meeting of the people residing there who are interested in coal mining, for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the best way of arriving at the objects above mentioned; and it may be that the provincial legislature may be asked to aid in this development of the coal area of which the province holds so much. Should I do so I will send to the Telegraph a full description of the situation and of the plans which may be proposed to cheapen the production of Grand Lake coal, so that the city of Saint John and the river counties may be supplied with this fuel at the cheapest rate, as also such suggestions as can be got as to the best means to be taken in order to guarantee to purchasers the quality of the Grand Lake coal which may be offered to them. Should such work be undertaken, and a suitable scheme arrived at by those interested in coal at the Grand Lake, for its developments, I trust that the Telegraph will give its valuable assistance in bringing before the legislature a well devised project to advance the coal interests of Queens and Sunbury counties."

Daily Sun - Mar. 1, 1901 Legislature. - ... He was glad to see thatthe mineral resources of the province were again attracting the attention of the government and that an effort is to be made to develop the valuable coal areaslying in the county of Queens and Sunbury. The great scarcity of coal in the past year indicates that there will be a profitable market for all the coal mined in New Brunswick. We are told that the quality of this coal is splendid and that it can be supplied at a much less cost than the coal which is imported from Nova Scotia. If so, every effort ought to be made to develop those

S.J. Star - Mar. 23, 1901 Fredericton, N.B., March 22. - A bill has been introduced in the legislative assembly to incorporate the New Brunswick Central Coal, Iron and Railway Co. The purpose of the company is to construct and operate a railway from Moncton to Fredericton, passing through the coal fields of the Grand Lake district in Queens county. The company asks for power to acquire the Central railwayand to secure running powers over the railway bridge at Fredericton. The capital stock of the company is $190,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The names of the provisional directors of the company are Right Hon. the Earl of Russell, William Leatham Bright, Bernard Charles Malloy, M.P., James Ward Burchill and Sir John H, Puleston, all of England. The head office of the company is at Chipman, Queens county."

Evening Times & Star - Jun. 2, 1910 Mineral Work in New Brunswick. - Licenses to search for minerals have been granted to L.L. Caillaux in Gloucester county; M.C. Holmes and J.F. Eskildson, Kings county; George Gilbert, R. Carr Harris, M.M. Dugas, HenryScott, Geo. Robertson and John Robertson, Gloucester county; F.H. Pete, York county; M. McLaughlin, Queens county; E.M. Sypher and heirs of S. Clarke, Queens county, and Northfield Coal Co., Sunbury county. A license to work has been granted to the Canada Paint Co., in Westmorland county. M. O'Leary, G.N. O'Leary and J.A. O'Leary have been granted a twenty years lease of Lot 92, on the line between Sunbury and Queens county, containing 213 acres."

Codes: X1 / LEGI / SPRI / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Legislation, etc.; Mineral Springs;
Morning Freeman - Apr. 16, 1874 Looking For Mines. - Something was said in the Assembly about the money expended in exploring for mines. We are not disposed to find much fault with the Government for an expenditure of this sort, even though it may not be as judicious as it should be, and there does not seem to be any good reason why individuals or companies looking for mines that they may make a profit out of them should not themselves pay the cost of the explorations from which, if successful, they would derive all the immediate benefit. On page 78 of the Auditor's Report appear the following entries:- MINING Receiver General, expenses connected with Diamond Drill, $1,400.00 Samuel T. Gove, on account Grant, 150.00 Francis Hibbard, do. 1,200.00 Wm. Porter, do. 1,000.00 Receiver General, on account Diamond drill 708.22 – $4,458.22A Grand Lake correspondent, in a letter which we have been obliged to overhold for some time, tells something of the work of the drill:- To The Editor of the Freeman. Newcastle Bridge, Canning, Q.C., March,

1874. Sir,- The diamond boring machine purchased by the Local Government to test the existence of the much talked of seam of coal is now considered useless, so far as this, the parties operating with it can only bore 400 feet. They have bored three holes, one 400 feet, one 362 feet, and one 170 feet. This machine arrived at Grand Lake in October, 1872, and they have done in one year and three months what ought to have been done in three months. It appears now that the principle object of Mr. Bailley in recommending this machine to the Government was to develop a seam of coal supposed to be lying on the bottom of the Grand Lake, as coal had been brought up at different times on the anchors of wood boats, and this has led parties ignorant of coal mining to think that by this enterprise they would become rich at once and that the Grand Lake was one solid bed of coal. Had it turned out so, the enterprise would have been a deep laid scheme to develop it with the public money and a company to enjoy it. Dr. Robb set this question at rest as far back as 1857 by requesting a private party interested in mining at that time to make proper investigation. The parties bored thirty-five feet, which Dr. Robb considered was sufficient to prove there was no seam of coal at the bottom of the Lake, only the coal that had floated down the small streams on the ice in the Spring of the year, and some might have been washed off the decks of wood boats and come there by other means unknown to this day. The Local Government has been as liberal as any Government could be in a matter of this kind. Mr. Bailley recommended the machine to the Government through a pamphlet which he received from the Boring Machine Company of New York, and Mr. Bailley was deceived himself. He stated in public that the machine would bore 1000 feet. He is now convinced that it will bore only 400 feet. Mr. Bailley has had the management of the machine. He recommended it to the Government. Mr. Covert recommended the machine to the Queen's and Sunbury Coal and Iron Company, and they accepted it at his request, expecting it would help them to get satisfaction as the company was about sinking a shaft at the time. This company has expended between one and two thousand dollars and the machine was taken away from them after the company voting to bore another hole up in the high land. It is the opinion of miners that a boiling spring wasstruck at Newcastle Bridge at a depth of 190 feet; the water tasted sulphurous and is supposed to come from coal or in close proximity to coal. This company ought to have the machine to develop this locality, or a portion of the money granted for mining operations. This is the encouragement held out to the company by certain gentlemen. We hope they will come to the front now, as it might be too late after the local general election. There is talk going around that a certain gentleman was heard say that the Government sent Messrs. Williams and White to New York to purchase a sheep and when it got to New Brunswick it turned out to be a goat. Now, if this is done to injure Mr. Williams in his election it will have no effect. It ought to be rightly understood that if this machine has turned out a goat, Mr. Bailley went to New York and saw this goat and then Messrs. Williams and White went to purchase it, and shortly after Mr. Covert went to New York and purchased a solid bit, so called. This machine has been very expensive affair and we can see no one party particularly to blame. If Mr. Bailley and Mr. Covert and Mr. Williams will meet face to face they can soon convince themselves of the conversation that took place on the railway last Fall leaving St. John, and the sheep and the goat story can be very nicely settled. The people have entire confidence in the experience they have had of Mr. Williams, and that he is guided by no selfish motives in politics only to give justice to all parties. Yours, &c.,

Codes: X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1833 Statistics of the Trade, Industry and Resources of Canada, and the other plantations in British America. By Henry Bliss, Esquire... Produce of the Mines. - Gypsum and grindstones, lime, coal and iron, have long been among the staple productions of the British Northern Colonies. Mines of copper and lead have been discovered within a more recent period; other and richer minerals are still insupposition; but the first mentioned are so extensive, and raised in such abundance as to form a very considerable article of export trade. Freestone, granite, marble, clay, and slate of excellent qualities exist in various parts, and are there used for the purpose of building. Manganese and antimony are also found, and a 6 small quantity of the former is exported. The mineral resources of the Northern Colonies have by no means been yet explored. Whatever indeed is known has been less the result of inquiry, than of the voluntary, and almost obtrusive, disclosures of nature herself, who has scattered indications of these her gilts on the very surface of the land, and even on the shores of the sea, so that if the eye did not heed them, man's foot would stumble where they lie. Enough, however, has been ascertained to make it unquestionable that the mines of these provinces are destined to become an immense and inexhaustible source of wealth and power. The island of Cape Breton, the eastern parts of Nova Scotia, the country between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the river St. John, in New Brunswick, the peninsula of Gaspe, in Lower Canada, contain beds of coal of vast extent; and in Newfoundland also, the same mineral is known to exist. These veins which lie near to the surface have for some time been partially opened in various places, and in one or two the pits have been worked to some extent. But within a few years the General Mining Association of London have invested a large capital, about œ180,000, in the mines of Nova Scotia. Piers have been constructed, railroads laid down. Steam boats, mills, shops, and houses built, and every preparation made for prospecting the enterprise on a large scale. About 500 men are already employed in these mines. Coal, coke, tar, and iron, are the objects and produce of their labour. In the last year, 1832, they shipped above 33,000 chaldron of coal, and made about 2,500 of coke. Fifty vessels at a time have been seen waiting at the mines for freights; and from the extension and improvement of their operations, the company expects, apparently with reason, to ship 100,000 chaldrons in the ensuing year. N.B. Courier - May 4, 1833 The stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company, met at the Masonic Hall in this City on Tuesday the 30th ult. pursuant to notice given in the Royal Gazette and other papers, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were chosen: Robert Parker Robert F. Hazen Henry Johnston John Ward, Jun. N. Merritt William Leavitt R.W. Crookshank Geo. D. Robinson John M. Wilmot James Kirk Henry Gilbert E.D.W. Ratchford Stephen Wiggins The Directors of the Company met at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a President, when Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. was unanimously chosen, and T.L. Nicholson, Esq., appointed Secretary to the Company."

Codes: X6 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Legislation, etc.;
Royal Gazette - Aug. 10, 1864 (166) Crown Land Office, July 27, 1864A Lease for five years, of the ""Plaster Rock"" on Tobique River, will be offered to public competition at this Office on the first Tuesday in September next, at noon. Upset price for annual rent, $50. The first year's rent must be paid at the time of sale, an to the Local Deputy at Grand Falls on or before the 1st day of June in each succeeding year during the continuance of the Lease. John McMillan, Sur. Gen."

Codes: X6 / O7 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Tobique Gypsum; Salt/Potash - Sussex Area; Mineral
S.J. Daily Sun - Nov. 11, 1884 Up the River. - From St. John to the Tobique, thence to Bathurst. - .... The First Settler on the river (Tobique) was Edward Campbell ..... Mrs. Giberson, the daughter of Mr. Campbell, ...I was shown a very fine piece of quartz, containinggold, which was found in one of the streams flowing into the Tobique....... We soon came in view of the PlasterRocks - a curious formation - looking like red sandstone with white streaks running through it horizontally, and so soft that it can be cut with a knife, without injuring the edge. It resembles very closely the meat of the cocoanut in color and texture. People come from Fort Fairfield in Maine during the winter and pay one dollar for a two horse load, one dollar and a half for a three horse load, &c., and sometimes as many as thirty or forty teams are hauling in one day. It is used for manuring the land and is excellent for a grass crop where the land is worn out. Edgar Bros. at Three Brooks, six miles below, own the plaster rocks and grind them at their mills. They sell the ground plaster for thirty cents a bushel to the farmers. I obtained some beautiful specimens of the rock nut lost them during my trip across the country. The formation isa wonderful freak of nature, and looked at from the water, the rocks assume curious and fantastic shapes. One piece of rock, standing out from the rest, resembles very closely a lion's head, from which likeness it takes its name. It is about seventy five feet high. A few rods up the river, are two springs, issuing from a rock and used by the Indians for medicinal purposes. One of the springshas a saline taste and was called by the Indians Salt Spring. In the olden times, the Indians made pilgrimages to the springs to be cured of all the ills that flesh is heir to. ...."

Codes: Y1 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Salt Springs Salt; Mineral Springs;
Kings County Record - May 13, 1932 Salt Springs. - Salt Springs is situated about thirty miles east of the Loyalist city of Saint John and about fifteen miles southwest of Sussex. The name Salt Springs was given because of numerous salt springs in this locality. Years ago salt was made here and salt wells are to be found in many places, the water being a favorite drink of the deer, which come to open places in winter.There is also a mineral spring quite near the main road that has flowed through a pipe sunk to a distance of about 350 feet, which flows winter and summer alike, the water being considered very beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and was bottled and sold under the name Mahpu, being named after the parish in which it is located, Upham, the letters being reversed."

Codes: Y7 / IDX_Names: Macadamite - Queens Co.;
S.J. Star - Nov. 14, 1902 Macadamite Company's Meeting. The annual meeting of the Macadamite Metal Company of Canada was held last evening at Rothesay. The matter of amalgamating with the United States part of the business was briefly discussed and was left over for a special meeting to be called at an early date. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: E.G. Evans, president; John Palmer, vice president; T.M. Robertson, secretary, and R.L. Johnston, treasurer. John Kilburn, James Robertson, M.P.P., R. Hunt, James Barnes, M.P.P., M.A. Finn and F.A. Jones, directors."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 3, 1903 A meeting of the directors of the Macadamite Company was held in St. John last week. Outside directors present were James Robinson, M.P., Newcastle, and Messrs. John Palmer and John Kilburn, Fredericton. The directors decided to begin immediately the construction of the new factory on the lots leased from the city at the foot of Mecklenburg Street. A single storey wooden building, 40 x 80 feet, will be put up at once."

Weekly Record - Fri., Feb. 13, 1903 Work on the McAdamite Co.'s factory at the foot of Mecklenburg and Queen Streets has been begun by contractor John Adams. The contract calls for completion in thirty days. Mr. Adams is rushing the work with a large staff and expects to have everything completed within the prescribed time. The building will be 40x80 feet and of one floor only, comprising offices, warerooms, mixing room with ten furnaces. As soon as the building is done the work of making the McAdamite, for which there is already a large demand, will be at once begun. The constituents of the new metal will all be imported. The aluminum, which enters largely into its makeup comes from Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., where the Pittsburg Reduction Co., has recently established large works. - St. John Paper."

St. Andrews Beacon - Dec. 22, 1904 The Macadamite Metal Co. is about to start business in St. John. Mr. J.D. Chipman, of St. Stephen, is a director."

Daily Gleaner - Nov. 13, 1911 McAdamite Metal Company. - A meeting of the directors of the McAdamite Metal Company was held here on Saturday afternoon, among those from outside the city attending being Mr. James Robinson, ex-M.P. of Miramichi, and Mr. R.L. Johnson, of St. John. At the conclusion of the meeting it was said that there was nothing of interest to the public to give out. The report that the plant was to be transferred to Detroit or that it was to be sold was denied, but it was said that another meeting would be held here this week."

Codes: Z2 / A2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert / Kings County Oil Shales; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Apr. 20, 1859 Passed 13 April: An Act to enable the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the County of Richmond, State of New York, to hold property in this Province. An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Codes: Z2 / G3 / G3 / L3 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Granite; Granite; Beliveau Albertite and Oil / Gas; Legislation, etc.;

S.J. Daily News - Apr. 21, 1876 and Carleton Sentenil - Apr. 22, 1876 Acts passed... An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company. An Act to incorporate the Lepreaux Red Granite and Free Stone Company. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited."

Codes: Z2 / GYP / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Gypsum; Statistics;

City Gazette - Apr. 1, 1824 From Fredericton Royal Gazette: Saint John exports for 1823: Gypsum, tons, 3,770 Grindstones, number 6,873 St. Andrews exports for 1823: Grindstones, number 40"

Codes: Z2 / J8 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Albert Mines; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 3, 1854 Passed 1st May, 1854. An Act to Incorporate the Albert Freestone Association. An Act to Incorporate the Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Company."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 25, 1853 CAP LIX An Act to Amend the Act to Incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company. Passed 3rd May 1853. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:-1. The second and eighth sections of an Act made and passed in the thirtenenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled an Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company are hereby repealed. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be twenty five thousand pounds of current money of the Province of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into two thousand shares of twelve pounds ten shillings each, to be paid in at such times and in such instalments as the business of the said Company shall require, of which 5 stock already taken shall form a part; provided that unless ten per cent of the capital stock herein named,shall be paid in for the purposes of the Corporation, (of which the stock already paid in by the stockholders shall form a part,) and a certificate of such payment, and all future payments, signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to administer), shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of six years from the passing of the said Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company, the operation of the said Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said six years."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 31, 1854 Cap LXVI. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association. SectionSection. 1. Company incorporated with 23. On temporary 2 all general powers. managers 2. Capital to be œ30,000 24. Managers may be paid sterling. and stockholders 3. Company to commence employed on special operations when œ10,000 services. sterling subscribed, and 25. Power of general œ500 per share paid. manager. 4. Dissolution of Company, 26. Bankers of said nd withdrawal of Company to be the stockholders. Commercial Bank of 5. Lunatic Stockholders. London, and the 6. Notice of stockholders Commercial Bank of becoming lunatic, effects of. New Brunswick, and 7. Stockholders in default all moneys to be paid for stock. in or out to be by 8. ..?.. cheques. 9. ..?.. to pay. 27. Stockholder drawing 10. Rents, purchases, expenses, cheques without. salaries to be borne by 28. Bankrupt and capital stock, and gains, and insolvent stockholders profits. 29. Proper Books of 11. Gains and profits to be Account to be keptdivided among stockholders 30. Monthly accounts tonot in arrears. be exchanged between 12. Stockholders may lend money the offices in England to the Company. and New Brunswick. 13. Unappropriated shares. 31. Company may take 14. Stockholders may assign, timber lands and with assent of other employ workmen in stockholders. making timber during 15. Assignee to become the winter months. stockholder. 32. General annual 16. Supreme management to be accounts to be made, vested in stockholders at &c. on the first of meetings, general or special, January in each year. properly called & constituted.33. Shares of lunatic 17. Majority of stockholders to stockholders, how and decide. when to be paid for. 18. Special meetings. 34. Money to pay these 19. Services of Notice of Calls, shares, how raised. meetings, &c. &c. 35. Company may admit new 20. Stockholders may vote by stockholders in place proxy. of those withdrawn by 21. Limited proxies. lunacy, &c. 22. Company may appoint general 36. Indemnity to manager or managers. stockholders so withdrawn. 37. Winding up of the Company. 38. Joint property to be alone liable for the debts of the Company. 39. Company may hold lands, &c., for the 3 purposes of the Corporation. 40. Company may make bye laws to settle differences between stockholders by arbitration. Passed 1st May 1854. Whereas the undermentioned persons, resident in Great Britain, have associated themselves together by Deed for the purpose of working the Quarries and manufacturing and rendering merchantable the produce of certain lands of which they are the lessees, situate in the County of Albert in this Province, and it is deemed expedient as well to encourage an enterprise of public importance, as for the safety and advantage of the parties so associated, that the rights and immunities of a Corporation should be conferred upon them; 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that Charles Dickson Archibald, Sir Claude Edward Scott, Mark Hunter, William Kilburn, Benjamin Kilburn, and Henry Heald, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby declared, erected, and ordained to be a Corporation and body politic by the name of the ""Albert Freestone Association,"" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and have, hold, enjoy, and exercise all and singular other the general powers made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purposes of their said Association. 2. That the capital stock of the said Company hereby created shall be twenty thousand pounds sterling, and shall be divided into twenty shares of one thousand pounds each, provided that the money so to be raised shall be laid out in the prosecution and maintenance of the purposes for which the said Company is erected, and purposes properly incident thereto, and in payment of the legal and other expenses incurred in and about the incorporating and establishing the said Company, and to no other use or purpose. 3. That so soon as ten thousand pounds sterling of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed, and five hundred pounds sterling per share shall have been actually paid on such subscribed stock, it shall be lawful for the said Company, and they are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves, their deputies, agents, officers, and workmen, to begin, carry on, and execute all necessary works for the beneficial working of the freestone and other quarries, and the mines, veins, strata, and seams of copper, lead, iron, clay, and all other minerals which shall be found within, on, or under the parcels of lands so demised to the said associates according to the rights and powers conferred upon them by the said demise, provided that nothing in this Act 4 contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any wise to affect or impair the rights of the Crown in or to any such mine or mineral within or under the said lands. 4. That if at any time two thirds or more in number of the stockholders of the said Company for the time being, shall (by themselves or proxies) at a meeting specially convened for that purpose in manner hereinafter mentioned, resolve or declare that the said Company shall be determined and dissolved as from the day of such meeting, or any subsequent day, then and in such case the said Company shall be ipso facto determined and dissolved accordingly, and those of the stockholders of the said Company passing or making such resolution or declaration, or any of them, may declare the same by notice in the London Gazette or other public Journal or Newspaper published in London, and in some one of the public Newspapers published in Saint John New Brunswick, and may sign such notice in the name of and for the said Company; provided also, that if any stockholder of the Company for the time being shall desire to withdraw from the said Company, and shall declare by notice in writing under his hand left at the usual place of business of the said Company in England, that the said Company shall be determined and dissolved as to him, then and in such case the Company shall be ipso facto determined and dissolved as to the stockholder giving such notice, on and from the day of such notice being so left, or on such day subsequent thereto as shall be expressed in such notice, and the stockholders signing such notice shall advertise the same as last aforesaid; but every such stockholder so dissolving the Company as to himself, and his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable to contribute according to his share or shares rateably with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency which may exist at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof. 5. That if any stockholder in the said Company for the time being shall become lunatic, or of unsound mind, and shall so continue for the space of six calendar months, or die, the Company shall ipso facto be dissolved so far as relates to him; but he, his committee, heirs, executors, administrators, and estate, shall remain liable to contribute according to his share or shares rateably with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency which may exist at the time of his lunacy or death in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof. 6. That the dissolution of the said Company as to any stockholder giving such notice as is mentioned in the Section last but one preceeding, or as to any stockholder becoming lunatic, or of unsound mind, or dying as in the last preceeding Section mentioned, shall not dissolve the said Company as to the other stockholders. 5 7. That if any stockholder in the said Company who shall or may have subscribed for stock as one of the associated in the said recited Deed, shall make default in payment on the days therein appointed of the several sums to be payable by him on account of his stock or share in the said Association on the days so named, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for those of the stockholders in the said Company as shall not have made default, at a meeting or meetings to be called for that purpose, to declare the share or shares in respect of which such default shall have been made to be forfeited, and in every such case it shall be lawful for such nondefaulting stockholders to re-allot such forfeited share or shares, and the money (if any) paid in respect of such share or shares shall be applicable to the general purposes of the Company. 8. That all further sums of money (if any) which in the judgement of three fourths in number, at least, of the stock holders for the time being, shall be required for carrying on the business of the Company, shall be contributed by the stockholders rateably, in proportion to their respective share or shares, at such times and in such sums as the stockholders for the time being shall direct, but so nevertheless that no stockholder shall be required to pay more than one hundred pounds sterling at any one time in respect of each of the shares held by him, nor to make any such payment oftener than once in three calendar months, nor to pay more in the whole in respect of any one of such shares than shall make up the total sum of one thousand pounds sterling in respect of any one such share. 9. That if any stockholder for the time being shall omit to pay any such farther call or sum as in the last preceeding Section mentioned, or any part thereof, on the day appointed for the payment thereof, he shall pay to the Company interest at the rate of five pounds per cent per annum on such unpaid call or sum, or the part thereof for the time being unpaid, until the same shall be paid, and if he shall omit to pay such unpaid principal money and interest or any part thereof respectively for more than six calendar months after the day appointed for the payment of such principal money, it shall be lawful for the other stockholders for the time being to dissolve the said Company so far as relates to the defaulting party, and to declare such dissolution by notice in the London Gazette, and in public Newspapers published in Saint John New Brunswick, but the defaulting stockholder, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable after such dissolution to the payment of the principal money and interest in payment whereof he shall have made default, and of further interest in respect of such principal money till the payment thereof, and to contribute rateably according to his share or shares with the other stockholders to make good any 6 deficiency existing at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 10. That all rents and payments reserved or payable by or under the above recited Deed, and the cost and purchase moneys of all works, engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, and things constructed, done, or purchased in or for the business of the said Company, and all repairs, additions, and alterations of, to, in, or about the same, or the works already constructed, and all rents of offices in England or elsewhere as may be engaged for the purposes of the said Company, and all taxes, rates, assessments, payments for insurance against loss by fire, and other outgoings whatsoever for and in respect of the property of the said Company, as well in New Brunswick as in England or elsewhere, and all salaries, wages, remuneration, and maintenance of all managers, agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others who shall be employed in or about the business of the Company, and all other moneys which shall become payable for or upon account of the said business, and all losses and damages which shall happen in or about the same, shall be paid, defrayed, and borne out of the said capital and property of the said Company, and the gains and profits from the same. 11. That the stockholders for the time being shall be entitled to the net gains and profits from time to time arising from the business of the Company, in the same shares and proportions in which they shall for the time being be entitled to the capital and property thereof, and such net gains and profits, or so much thereof as the stockholders of the Company for the time being shall think fit to divide, shall from time to time be divided among them when and as often as the said stockholders shall determine, and the residue (if any) of the said net gains and profits shall immediately after the same shall have been ascertained and determined in each year be the general annual account and valuation hereinafter directed to be taken and settled, be either divided among the said stockholders, or be added to the capital of the Company, and become incorporated with and part of the same, as the said Company shall in due course determine; provided nevertheless, that no stockholder shall receive any part of his share or shares of the net gains and profits, as ascertained and determined by any such account and valuation, until he shall have signed the same account and valuation, or a copy thereof, as hereinafter directed, and shall have paid all arrears (if any) due in respect of his share or shares in the said Company, unless the amount due in respect of such calls shall be less than the amount of such stockholder's share of the profits then divisible, in which case the difference shall be paid to him on his signing the before mentioned account or a copy thereof. 712. That it shall be lawful for any stockholder for the time being, with the assent of the other stockholders for the time being, to advance and lend money to the the said Company, and all moneys so lent shall be considered as a debt owing by the Company to the stockholders, leading the same, his executors, administrators, or assigns, bearing interest, at the rate of five possible per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and such principal shall be payable with all interest for the time being owing thereon, after three calendar months notice by the stockholder lending the same to the Company, requiring payment thereof; and such stockholder shall be bound to take back such loan after three months notice to him from the Company requiring him to accept payment of the same. 13. That it shall be lawful for the stockholder for the time being from time to time and at all times to appropriate any unappropriated shares of the stock of the said Company to such person or persons and for such price or prices as they shall at the time of such appropriation think fit, and in the event of any such appropriation or appropriations, the person or persons to whom such appropriation or appropriations shall be made, shall not take or be entitled to or interested in such share or shares, nor have any claim or demand against the said Company in respect of such appropriation or appropriations until he shall have paid the price or prices payable in respect of such share or shares or such portion thereof as the said Company shall determine, and also any proportionate contribution to the capital stock of the said Company, and such price or prices when paid shall be placed to the capital account of the said Company and he applied for the general benefit thereof and that upon payment by such person or persons of the price or prices payable in respect of such share or shares or such portion thereof as the said Company shall determine, he or they shall be entitled to hold such share or shares (but if only part of the price shall have been paid on such share or shares, then conditionally until the payment of the residue thereof) and to attend and vote at all meetings of the said Company; but and to share in the gains or profits of the said Company; but in the case of a party not having paid the full price in respect of his share in the said Company, his share of such gains and profits shall be applied towards the payment of the portion of such price remaining unpaid, and in all other respects the party so taking such appropriated shares shall be entitled to and enjoy by the same rights and privileges in all respects as are enjoyed by the original stockholders; provided always, that if at any time or times it shall be thought desirable by the stockholders to dispose of any one or more of the said unappropriated shares for the sole purpose of increasing the capital of the said Company, and not with a view to 8 appropriate it to any particular person willing or assumed to be willing to interest himself for the benefit of the said Company, such shares shall first be offered to the then existing stockholders, and should there be more applicants for such shares than shares to be appropriated, the same shall be disposed of and distributed by lot in such a manner as the Company may determine. 14. That it shall be lawful for any stockholder for the time being, with the assent of all and singular the other stockholders for the time being, to assign his share or any of his shares in the capital and property of the Company, to any other person or persons (whether previously a stockholder or not) approved of by all and singular the other stockholders for the time being; provided that the number of stockholders for the time being shall not by any such assignment be made to exceed twenty, and that no one of the twenty shares into which the capital and property of the said Company is considered to be divided, shall be subdivided or held by more than one person, reckoning executors or administrators of any stockholder as one person. 15. That on the execution of such assignment by any stockholder or his assigns, such stockholder shall cease to be a stockholder in respect of the share or shares assigned, and such assignee shall become a stockholder in respect of the same share or shares, and upon such terms as to the liability to previous liabilities and losses of the Company, and participation in previous profits and advantages thereof, as may be agreed to, and may be approved as last aforesaid. 16. That the supreme management, direction, and control in all things of the workings of the said quarries, and of the manufacturing, rendering merchantable, and selling the produce thereof, and of the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, and materials, and of all other business of the said Company, shall be vested in and belong to all the stockholders for the time being, whether resident in England, New Brunswick, or elsewhere, and shall be ordered and conducted at meetings to be held for such purpose in the City of London, or elsewhere in England, once every four weeks, or oftener if desired by the stockholders; and no order or determination shall be made, or business transacted otherwise than at such meeting, or at a meeting specially called as hereinafter is provided; and no order or determination shall be made, or business transacted at any such ordinary or special meeting, unless three at least of the stockholders for the time being shall be personally present; provided always, that if by reason of the absence of stockholders, any meeting, ordinary or special, shall not have been constituted by the presence of three stockholders, and in the opinion of the Manager there shall be any urgent 9 matter of business in connection with the correspondence abroad requiring action before the next ordinary meeting, it shall be lawful for the said Manager, and one or other of the said stockholders, to determine such matter; but in every case, such matter and determination shall be specially reported to the next ordinary meeting of the Company. 17. That all matters in or relating to the business of the Company as to which there shall be any difference of opinion among the stockholders for the time being, shall be decided according to the determination of the majority in number of the stockholders for the time being who shall vote thereon, and each stockholder shall have only one vote, whatever number of shares he may hold. 18. That any three of the stockholders for the time being, or any two of such stockholders, the Manager hereinafter mentioned being one of such two, may by writing under their hands call a special meeting of the stockholders upon any day after the expiration of seven days from notice thereof being sent to the several stockholders resident in Great Britain, and to such stockholder or stockholders generally resident out of Great Britain who shall then happen to be in Great Britain, and shall have given notice thereof, and of his or their addresses in Great Britain, to the Manager for the time being hereinafter mentioned, provided that such notice specify the day of such meeting and the business for which the same is called, and no order or determination shall be made or business transacted at any such special meeting other than the business specified in such notice, and the making of orders or determinations incidental thereto. 19. That every such notice as aforesaid, as well as notices of calls made in respect of shares, and all other communications to be made to the stockholders of the said Company, shall be considered as sufficiently and properly sent, if sent by post, to the address of the stockholder as last given to the said manager, and no stockholder shall be entitled to any such notice unless he shall give such address, and correct and change the same from time to time as circumstances may require. 20. That any stockholder for the time being may empower any other stockholder for the time being, to vote at any and every such meeting as aforesaid by proxy for such first mentioned stockholder, and either by a general authority to vote on any matter or thing which may arise or come to be ordered or determined generally, or at any specified meeting or meetings, or by a special authority to vote on any matter or thing which may arise or come to be ordered or determined, and which shall be specified in the instrument creating such proxy; and any stockholder for the time being, empowered by any other stockholder for the time being, to act as his proxy 10 aforesaid, may also sign, give, or leave any such notice as specified in these presents, and assent or dissent to or from any matter or thing as to which the assent or dissent of a stockholder may be required or expedient, and may sign such general annual account and valuation as is hereinafter mentioned, and generally may act for and on behalf of and in the name of the stockholder so empowering him in respect of the business of the Company, or the management, direct, and control thereof, or the purposes of this incorporation either generally or particularly, as in the instrument creating such proxy shall be expressed. 21. That no one member shall hold the proxy of, or vote or set by proxy for more than one other stockholder, save and except such specially limited proxy as next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, it shall be lawful for any stockholder or stockholders by any writing under his or their hand or hands, to authorize, empower, and require the Manager for the time being, by a special and limited proxy, to vote on any particular question, matter, or thing, in any particular way; and to be specified in such proxy, and it shall be the the duty of such Manager to record the votes of such stockholder or stockholders upon such particular questions, matters, and things, in the particular way specified in such proxy by such stockholder or stockholders, and that such special and limited proxy shall in respect only of any such question, matter, or thing, suspend any general proxy by such stockholder or stockholders. 22. That the stockholders for the time being shall from time to time appoint one or more of themselves, or some other person or persons, who shall be resident upon the said demised premises, or elsewhere in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, (but absolutely and entirely subject in all things to the management, control, and direction of the Company, as hereinafter specified) to superintend and conduct the working the said quarries, the manufacturing, rendering merchantable, and selling the produce thereof, the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, and materials which it shall be thought expedient to purchase in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or the United States of America, and generally to transact, superintend, or conduct the business of the said Company in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the said United States; and the stockholders for the time being shall from time to time appoint any one or more of themselves, or some other person or persons resident in England, (but absolutely and entirely subject in all things to the management, control, and direction of the stockholders generally for the time being) to superintend and conduct the purchase of engines, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, stores, and materials which it shall be thought expedient to purchase in England; and the accounts, correspondence, 11 and business of the Company generally in England, and the laying the same in a clear and sufficient way before the meetings of the Company, and the calling of such meetings, and the carrying into effect by order to the Manager and Managers in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and otherwise the order and determination of the Company for the time; and every such appointment of Manager as aforesaid, whether resident in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the Company, and subject to any conditions or restrictions they may impose. 23. That in the temporary absence or illness of any such Manager as aforesaid, whether resident in England, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, it shall be lawful for the said Company from time to time to appoint any one or two stockholders to transact the business and and perform the duties of such Manager. 24. That every such manager as aforesaid, whether resident in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, and whether a stockholder or not, shall be paid and allowed such salary or remuneration for his services as the Company shall from time to time determine; and the Company may by any resolution at any meeting duly convened, employ any stocholder or other person upon any special business in the service of the Company at any salary or remuneration which the said Company may think fit; but no stockholder, unless so appointed or employed by such meeting as aforesaid, shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration for any services he may render to the said Company. 25. That the managers so appointed, resident of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or England, shall from time to time (subject to the absolute direction and control of the Company generally) engage and employ all such agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others, for the purposes of the Company, and at such wages, salaries, and remuneration as such managers respectively shall think fit, and may from time to time dismiss all or any of such agents, clerks, workmen, servants, and others, as such managers respectively shall think fit, and shall from time to time (subject as aforesaid) make such purchases and sales, and enter into such contracts and engagements on behalf of the said Company as the Company shall direct. 26. That the bankers of the Company shall be the Commercial Bank of London in the City of London, and the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick at Saint John in New Brunswick, or such other Banks as the Company shall from time to time determine, and all moneys to be paid to the Company as well by stockholders as by other persons, or received by the said company or its managers, clerks, agents, or servants, on account of the said Company, shall be paid into one of the said Banks to the account, and in the name of the said Company, and shall be drawn 12 out of the Bank of the Company in England, and signed by any three of the stockholders for the time being, or by two of the stockholders for the time being, if the manager, being a stockholder, shall be one, and if the manager shall not be a stockholder, then such cheques shall be signed by any two of the stockholders, and shall be countersigned by such manager; and the moneys so deposited in the Bank of the Company in New Brunswick or elsewhere out of England, shall be drawn out by cheques to be signed by such one or more persons as the Company shall from time to time appoint for that purpose. 27. That if any stockholder of the said Company shall in any other manner than is hereinafter directed and authorized, or as shall be from time to time directed and authorized in such behalf by any bye law or resolution of the said Company duly made, draw, accept, indorse, sign, or give any such cheque, bill, note, security, or order as aforesaid, in the name, or on the behalf, or account of the said Company, or which may affect or shall be drawn, accepted, indorsed, signed, or given with intent to affect the property thereof, then every such cheque, bill, note, security, or order, shall be deemed, as between the Company and its stockholders, to have been drawn, accepted, indorsed, signed, or given on the separate account of the stockholder or stockholders drawing, accepting, indorsing, signing, or giving the same and he or they shall accordingly pay, satisfy, and discharge the same out of his or their separate estates, and shall indemnify and save harmless the others of the said stockholders, and their several heirs, executors, administrators, estates, and effects, and the capital and property of the Company from the same, and all actions, suits, costs, damages, and expenses on account thereof; and it shall be lawful for the said other stockholders to dissolve the said Company so far as relates to the said stockholder or stockholders by offending, or any of them, and to declare such dissolution by such notices in England and New Brunswick as are hereinbefore in this Act directed; but such offending stockholder or stockholders, his or their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain liable to contribute rateably according to his or their share or shares, with the said other stockholders, to make good any deficiency existing at the time of such dissolutions in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 28. That every stockholder for the time being shall duly and punctually pay and discharge all debts and moneys payable by him to any person or persons whomsoever, and defend and keep harmless and indemnified the others of the said stockholders, and their several heirs, executors, administrators, estates, and effects, and the capital and property of the Company, from his private and separate debts and engagements, and from all 13 actions, suits, costs, damages, and expenses on account thereof; and if any stockholder for the time being shall become bankrupt, or an insolvent debtor, or enter into any composition with his creditors, or shall apply any of the moneys, effects, or property of the said Company to his own use, or to any use other than the proper use of the Company, or shall do, permit, or suffer anything whereby any of the moneys, effects, or property of the Company shall be seized, attached, or taken in execution for or on account of any private or separate debt or engagement of such stockholder, the Company shall ipso facto be dissolved as far as relates to such stockholder; or if any stockholder for the time being shall mortgage or otherwise change his share or shares in the said Company, or do, permit, or suffer any act on behalf or in the name or on account of the Company other than is herein authorized, then and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for the other stockholders for the time being, to declare the Company, so far as relates to such stockholder, dissolved, and give notice thereof in England and New Brunswick as is hereinbefore directed; but such stockholder and his heirs, executors, administrators, assignees, and estate, shall remain liable to contribute rateably according to his or their share or shares with the other stockholders, to make good any deficiency existing at the time of such dissolution in the capital and property of the Company, to answer the liabilities thereof. 29. That proper Books of Account shall be kept both in England and New Brunswick by the Managers to be appointed as aforesaid, or by such other persons as shall from time to time be appointed, and true, plain, and perfect entries made therein of all moneys, works, machinery, implements, tools, utensils, minerals, ores, metals, materials, effects, debts, and other things belonging to or owing to or by the said Company, or which shall be received, paid, sold, or contracted for in the course of the business thereof, and of the names and residences of all persons holding or entitled to hold any share or shares in the said Company, and the number of such shares, and the amount of the interest of each stockholder in the said Company, and all sales and receipts, and of all disbursements or costs, and expenses in respect of the said Company, and of all calls made, and dividends or profits, and interest paid, and of all other transactions, matters, or things in any wise relating to the said business, as are usually written and entered into Books of Account kept by persons engaged in the business of working stone quarries, together with all such circumstances of names, times, and places, as may be necessary or useful for the better manifestation of the state and proceedings of the business of the Company. 30. That as soon as conveniently may be after the end of each and every month a full copy of all matters 14 during the then preceeding month in such of the said Books of Account of the said Company as shall be kept in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia during such month, and of all accounts paid by or on account of the said Company during such month, or owing and unpaid at the end thereof, together with an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the purposes of the Company in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia during the then current month, shall be made and transmitted to the office of the Company in London, and at the same times as nearly as may be, abstracts and copies of such of the said Books of Account and accounts as shall be kept, paid, or owing in England, shall be made and transmitted to the office or place of business of the Company in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and all such abstracts, copies of Accounts, and estimates on both sides, and the books from which the same shall have been made or taken, shall before such transmission as aforesaid be audited by persons (who may be a stockholder or not) appointed by the Company, and be duly verified by the signatures of such persons. 31. That it shall be lawful for the said Company during the winter season, when the workmen engaged can no longer be profitably employed at the quarries, to occupy such workmen in cutting timber in the neighbouring forests, and for that purpose and with that view, or for any purpose beneficial to the Company, to purchase or take on lease tracts of timber land, and also to apply for grants of timber land from the Crown; and in the event of any such purchases or grants being agreed on, the same nay be taken and held in the name of the said Company. 32. That on the first day of January in each and every year during the existence of the said Company, a full and general account shall be made and taken of all such works, machinery, implements, tools, utensils, stock of stone, materials, effects, and things, as shall have been constructed, quarried, done, bought, and sold in the business of the Company, in the first of such general accounts, from the day of the commencement of the said Company, and in each of such subsequent general accounts, from the day of the last preceeding general account and of the moneys paid or received therefor, and of all moneys paid during the same period for salaries, wages, and maintenance of managers, agents, clerks, servants, workmen, and others employed by the Company, and of moneys and debts due or owing to and by the said Company, and of all the liabilities of the said Company, and of all such matters and things as are usually comprehended in general accounts of the like nature, taken by persons engaged in the business of working stone quarries, and that a just valuation shall be made of all particularly included in such accounts which require and are capable of valuation, and the amount of the net gains and profits and loss of the Company during such period ascertained 15 and determined; and all the stockholders shall be bound and concluded by such accounts, save and except that if any manifest error to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards shall be found in any such account or valuation, within twelve calendar months after the same shall be so signed, such error shall be rectified. 33. That if and so often as the said Company shall be dissolved as to any stockholder for the time being, by his lunacy, unsoundness of mind, death, or voluntary retirement, or by or in any of the other means or events hereinbefore specified, by or in which the Company is to be dissolved as to any stockholder, then and in such case if the same shall happen before the taking of the first general yearly account and valuation aforesaid, such stockholder, or his estate, shall be entitled to and receive from the Company the amount of all moneys paid or contributed by him towards the capital of the said Company, and to no share of gains or profits, or other payment whatsoever, and such amount shall be paid and borne by the other stockholders, their executors, administrators, or assigns, without interest, at the end of eighteen calendar months after such dissolution, save and except in the case of dissolution by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, in which case such amount shall be paid at the end of nine calendar months after such dissolution; but if such dissolution shall happen after the day appointed for the first general yearly accounts and valuation aforesaid, such stockholder, or his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, shall be entitled to receive from the said Company such sum of money as his share or shares of the capital and property of the Company shall, upon the then last general yearly account and valuation, amount to, or as such share or shares would have amounted to in case such account or valuation had been taken on the first day of January immediately preceeding such dissolution, and also (in the case of dissolution by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, but not otherwise,) to the share or shares, which if such dissolution had not happened, such stockholder would have been entitled to the next quarter day which shall happen after such dissolution, of the amount of gains and profits (if any) of the said business, and to no other share of gains or profits, or other payments whatsoever; and such sum of money (in case of lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death,) and share of current gains and profits (if any) shall be paid by the said Company, without interest, at the end of eighteen calendar months after such dissolution, save and except in the case of lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death, when the same shall be paid at the end of nine calendar months after such dissolution. 34. That every such payment to any stockholder, as to whom the said Company shall be dissolved as 16 aforesaid, his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, may be made either out of the capital and property of the Company and the then undivided gains and profits thereof, or out of additional moneys to be contributed for that purpose by the stockholders of the said Company for the time being, rateably according to their respective shares, or partly from one and partly from the other of the said sources, as the said other stockholders shall determine; and every share or shares (if any) so discharged shall sink for the benefit of the other stockholders in the capital and property of the said Company, and in augmentation rateably of the shares of such other stockholders. 35. That after any dissolution as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Company to admit into the said Company in respect of the share or shares of any stockholders as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, any person or persons, whether already a stockholder or not, whom the committee, executors, or administrators of the lunatic or deceased stockholder (if the dissolution shall have happened by lunacy, unsoundness of mind, or death) may name for that purpose, or generally in any case any other person or persons whomsoever, whether already a stockholder or not, provided that not more than one person be admitted in respect of any one share, and that such committee, or executors, or administrators, and nominee or nominees, or other person or persons (as the case may be) do at their or his own cost execute and enter into such assignment, covenants, and other instruments (if any) as may by the said continuing stockholders, or not less than two thirds in number of them, be deemed expedient for constituting such nominee or nominees, person or persons, a stockholder or stockholders in respect of the share or shares in respect of which he shall be so admitted, and binding him and them to perform and observe the provisions of this Charter in respect of such share or shares, and so that the person or persons so admitted a stockholder or stockholders do pay to the stockholder as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, his committee, executors, administrators, assignees, or estate, all such moneys as he or they shall under the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained be entitled to receive from the said Company, or do obtain from him or them a release of the same and of all claims and demands in respect thereof. 36. That after every such partial dissolution as aforesaid, the other remaining stockholders for the time being, or their respective heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall keep the stockholder as to whom the Company shall have been dissolved, his heirs, executors, administrators, committees, assigns, and estate, sufficiently indemnified against all liabilities of the Company, except the liability hereinbefore 17 rovided for of contributing rateably with the other stockholders for the time being, according to the share or shares of the stockholder as to whom the said Company shall have been dissolved, to the deficiency (if any) existing at the time of such dissolution is the capital and property of the Company, to answer the then liabilities thereof.

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1855 Cap XVI. An Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold Property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company may hold 3. Act, when to come in force. property; limit. 2. An Office to be kept in Dorchester. Passed 3rd April 1855. Whereas John Cairns, Edward Allison, James E. Brown, and Frederick A. Peterson, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a Joint Stock Company, in the City of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Dorchester 9 Manufacturing Company of the City of New York,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province as such Company; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by by lease, or in any other way, and to have and hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any time exceed the value the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, and an Agent there for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents shall, be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company. 3. This Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next."

Royal Gazette - May 23, 1855 Cap. LXIV. An Act in amendment of an act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company empowered to hold 2. When Act to come real estate to the value of into operation. œ10,000. Passed 12th April 1855. Whereas by an Act passed in the present Session of the General Assembly, the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York are authorized to holdreal estate in this Province to the value of two thousand five hundred pounds, and such personal estate as they may desire, the same not being limited to any amount; and it is necessary that they should be authorized to hold real estate to a larger amount than they are thereby authorized;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The said Company and their successors shall have full power and lawful right and authority, and are hereby authorized and empowered to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple, or by leave, or in any other way, to the value of ten thousand pounds, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner, in addition to the power and authority to hold personal estate thereby granted, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 2 2. This Act shall come into operation on the day when the said recited Act comes into operation."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 30, 1855 CAP LXVIII. An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. Section. Section. 1. Act

17 V.c. -, 6. Bye laws, enactment of. repealed, and certain 7. Annual general meeting to liabilities transferred. be held in June and certain 2. The Albert Freestone statements to be then made. Company incorporated. 8. Deposit on shares may be 3. Capital to be œ50,000. required. 4. Consideration to be 9. Liability for the Company given to the Albert debts. Freestone Association; 10. Acquisition of property authority to issue in the maritime cities of debentures. the United States. 5. First meeting of the 11. Company to keep an office Company, when and where; at Harvey. election of Directors. Passed 12th April 1855. Whereas the Albert Freestone Association lately incorporated by an Act of this Province have agreed to surrender their Charter, and are desirous of obtaining anAct of incorporation in a new form, and it is expedient to grant the same; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly,-1. That an Act made and passed in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Association, be and the same is hereby repealed; provided that all liabilities now existing, or which might by any contract hereafter attach to the Albert Freestone Association, together with all rights and immunities, are hereby transferred and made chargeable on the herein created Company. 2. That Charles Dickson Archibald, Sir Claude Edward Scott, Mark Hunter, William Kilburn, Benjamin Kilburn, and Henry Heald, their associates, successors, and assigns, be and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of ""Albert Freestone Company,"" and by that name may have succession and a common seal, and have, exercise, and enjoy all and singular the powers and privileges incident to a Corporation, and may hold, possess, and enjoy lands, quarries, tenements, and hereditaments, vessels, craft, goods, and chattels, and may set up and establish machinery and factories, and construct railways, roads, piers, and breakwaters for the purposes of their operations. 3. That the capital or joint stock of the said Company shall consist of fifty thousand pounds sterling, in two thousand five hundred shares of twenty pounds 3 sterling each, which shall be deemed to be personal property, and transmissible and assignable as such, with liberty to increase the said capital to an amount not exceeding in the whole one hundred thousand pounds. 4. That the above named parties having already paid or rendered themselves liable to the extent of eight thousand pounds, in and about the exploiting and working the Albert Quarries, situate in the County of Albert in this Province, shall be entitled to receive from the Company hereby incorporated three hundred shares, deemed to be fully paid up, and the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, in cash, in consideration of which the said Company shall be and become and stand possessed, without the necessity of any further assurance, assignment, or conveyance, of all and singular the lands, quarries, tenements, and hereditaments, houses, buildings, piers, plant, fixtures, tools, effects, and good will of the said Albert Freestone Association, fully and absolutely to all intents and purposes; yielding and paying, nevertheless, to the tenants of the freehold of the said premises, the annual rent of three hundred pounds sterling, and a royalty of half a dollar per ton of fourteen cubic feet for every ton of merchantable stone raised in any one year over and above three thousand tons, and five per centum per annum upon the profits of the said Company declared and divided, with liberty to the said Company to extinguish the said rent and royalty, or one of moiety thereof, by commuting the same, or purchasing the fee simple of and in the said lands, tenements, and quarries, or on one moiety thereof; and on payment therefor, the Directors for the time being are hereby authorized to issue bonds or debentures of the said Company, the payment of which, and the interest thereon, shall be specially charged on the property, and effects of the said Company, as may be therein expressed; provided always, that such bonds shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, nor have more than ten years to run; and that the same shall be convertible into stock of the Company at par, at any time during the currency thereof; and it shall not be necessary for the holders of the said bonds to register or record the same. 5. That the first meeting of the shareholders of the said Company shall be held at Delmonico's Hotel, in the City of New York, on Saturday the fifth day of May now next, or at such other time and place in the City of New York, Boston, or Saint John, as any three shareholders, or subscribers for shares, of which one of the above named corporators shall be one, shall determine, and of which public notice shall be given in at least one Newspaper published in the said Cities of New York, Boston, and Saint John, at which, or any adjourned or subsequent meeting, the said corporators, and all parties who shall have subscribed for shares in the said Company, may attend in person or by proxy, and proceed to organize the said Company, and elect a Board of Directors of not less than five nor more than nine, and of whom three shall be a quorum. 6. That the said Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to frame bye laws, not repugnant to the laws of this Province, for the governance, regulation, and management of all the business operations and affairs of the said Company, which shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein fully declared and set forth; a copy of which said bye laws shall be lodged in the Office of the Secretary of this Province. 7. That the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the said Company shall be held at such time and place in this Province, England, or the United States, as the Directors shall determine on the first Thursday of June in each and every year, at which said meeting the Directors for the past year shall exhibit a full statement and report of the affairs of the said Company and the said meeting shall audit and examine the accounts, elect a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, amend or annul any bye law, and make new ones, and do and transact all other necessary business; and special meetings of the Company may be called by the Directors on the requisition in writing of any ten shareholders; and at all meetings of the Company each shareholder may vote in person or by proxy, each share being entitled to one vote; and no person shall be eligible to be a Director of the said Company, who shall not be possessed bona fide in his own right of at least ten shares in the joint stock thereof. 8. That the Directors of the said Company are hereby authorized to require payment of a deposit of five pounds per share on allotment, and may call up the remainder from time to time as they may see fit, and may sue for and recover any call or calls in arrear with interest; or at their option may declare the shares of defaulters forfeited, and sell or re-allot the same; and no party shall be at liberty to transfer or assign his or her share or shares whilst any call thereon shall be in arrear and unpaid. 9. That the joint stock, property, and effects of the said Company, shall alone be liable and responsible for the debts and

engagements thereof; and no shareholder, in his person or separate estate, beyond the amount of his shares. 10. That the Directors of the said Company shall be and they are hereby authorized to purchase or lease lands and tenements, in or near some one or more of the principal maritime cities of the United States, for depots and yards; and may construct any wharves, piers, cranes, and railways thereon; and set up and work any machinery, and appliances for sawing, shaping, dressing, 5 polishing, and manufacturing the freestone and produce of the said quarries; and may improve the said lands and tenements, and sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, as the said Directors for the time being shall deem meet

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1858 Cap LXX. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company. Capital stock may be increased; shares reduced in value, &c. Passed 6th April 1858. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That not withstanding anything to the contrary contained in an Act made and passed in the eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company, the capital of the said Company may be increased to an amount not exceeding one million dollars; and that the shares of the said Company may be reduced in amount from twenty pounds sterling to ten dollars per share, or such other amount as the Directors of the said Company by any resolution or bye law may determine; and it shall be lawful for the said Company to grant and issue paid up shares in full or in part payment for any real estate, quarries, rights, privileges, property and effects that may be purchased or acquired by or for the said Company; (and that notice of the meeting to organize the said Company shall be given by Charles Dickson Archibald, Esquire, the proprietor of the Albert Quarries at Mary's Point, in this Province, or some one on his behalf, such notice to be inserted in some one Newspaper published in the City of New York,) and that citizens of the United States may be shareholders and Directors of the said Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 18, 1858 Passed recently: An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Albert Freestone Company."

Royal Gazette - May 4, 1859 Cap LIX. An Act to enable the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the county of Richmond, State of New York, to hold Property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. company empowered to hold 2. Company to keep an real estate in this Province. Office and Agent in this Province. Passed 13th April 1859. Whereas Lorenzo M. Arnold, Silas M. Stilwell, James M. Arnold, William P. Lee, John L. Taylor, Thomas Munroe, and Albert Horn, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns, into a jointstock Company, in the County of Richmond, State of New York, in the United States of America, by the name of ""The Dorchester Olive Freestone Company,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company; - Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. The Dorchester Olive Freestone Company, of the County of Richmond, in the State of New York afore said, and their successors, shall and may by that name, have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own, and enjoy in any way, real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by lease, or in any other way, and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province, in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell, or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of ten thousand pounds. 2. The said Company shall keep an office in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXIV. An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. Section. Section.1. Company incorporated. 5. Liability for debts. 2. First meeting, time and 6. Act void if 25 per 10 place of. cent of capital be not 3. Capital, amount and division subscribed within one into shares. year. 4. Liability of stockholders for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That Benjamin Weston, Thomas H. Weston, Frank Noyes, Allan Robertson, William Hickman, Joseph Hickman, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Westmorland Olive Freestone Company,"" and by this name have all the general powers and privileges incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and exporting Freestone, in the County of Westmorland, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in the county of Westmorland in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons. 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty five hundred shares of forty dollars each. 4. Each stockholder shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for or taken up by him, for the purpose of paying the debts and liabilities incurred by said Corporation, in carrying out purposes of this Act, as set forth in Section first; which assessment may be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province. 5. That the stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities of the same. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation etc.;

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXVIII. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company. Section

Section. 1. Company incorporated; name 5. Liability for debts. and privileges. 6. Corporation to 2. First meeting, appointment terminate unless twenty of time and place of. five per cent be 3. Amount of Capital Stock. subscribed within one 4. Liability of Stockholders year. for stock subscribed. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That Nathan M. Bennett, Marten Cole, John S. Howell, William Stewart, W. R. Butterworth, and their 6 associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they re hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The New Brunswick Freestone Company,"" and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of quarrying Freestone, and vending the same, and such other business as may be incident thereto. 2. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of the above named persons 3. The capital stock of the said Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of ten dollars each. 4. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation for the purposes of or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province. 5. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be liable for the debts and engagements of the same. 6. That unless twenty five per cent of the said capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall be terminated."

Royal Gazette - May 9, 1860 Cap. LXXXII. An Act to incorporate the Memramcook Freestone Company. Section. Section. 1. Company incorporated Liability for debts. Capital, amount and 5. First meeting, time division into shares. place of. 3. Liability of stockholders 6. Act void if 25 per for stock subscribed. cent of capital be not subscribed within one year. Passed 9th April 1860. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:- 1. That John W. Weldon, Thomas Main, John Robertson, James Dorsay, John C. Littlehale, H.B. Crosby, David Main, John Brookfield, John Sullivan, Matthew Stead, Peter Cormack, James Quinton, Jeremiah Dorsay, James D. Turner, George H. Robertson, James E. Ham, James Wilson, and James H. Brown, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of ""The Memramcook Freestone Company,"" and shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of manufacturing Freestone. 2. That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall be ten thousand pounds, divided into one thousand shares of ten pounds each, with power to increase the same from time to time if it shall be found necessary, to the sum of twenty thousand pounds. 3. Each and every shareholder in said Corporation shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed by him, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Company for the purpose of carrying on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated; which call or assessment may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 4. That the joint stock and property alone of the said Corporation shall be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 5. That the first meeting of said Corporation shall be held at such time and place in this Province as may be appointed by a majority of stockholders. 6. Unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock shall be subscribed within one year from the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation shall terminate."

Royal Gazette - May 1, 1861 Cap. XLVI. An Act to amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company. Act 22, V.c. 84, a.6, repealed. Act to be void if a certain subscription be not made. Passed 12th April 1861. Whereas in and by the sixth section of the Act to 9 incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company, it is enacted that ""unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within one year after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate;"" And whereas it is desirable to extend the said limitation to a further period of two years from the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one;-Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, - That the sixth section of an Act made and passed in the twenty third day of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof be it enacted, that unless twenty five per cent of the capital stock of the said Company shall be subscribed within two years after the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Company shall terminate."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 19, 1865 Cap. LVI. An Act to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province. Section. Section. 1. Company may hold property. 2. Office of Company, where kept. Passed 8th June, 1865. Whereas certain persons in the State of New York, in the United States of America, have formed themselves, with their associates, successors, and assigns into a Joint Stock Company, by the name of ""The Dorchester Union Freestone Company,"" to quarry and manufacture Stone in this Province, and are desirous of being enabled to hold real and personal property in this Province, as such Company:- Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. The Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York, in the State of

New York aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may by that name have full power and lawful right and authority to have, hold, own and real estate and lands of all kinds in this Province, whether in fee simple or by lease, or in any other way, and to have and to hold personal estate of all kinds in this Province in any way, and to alienate, encumber, lease, sell or deal with the same in any manner; provided always, that the real estate so owned by the said Company shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of sixty thousand dollars. 2. The said Company shall keep an Office in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected with the Company in this Province, service upon whom of all processes, notices, and other documents, shall be deemed sufficient service upon the said Company."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Royal Gazette - Jul. 30, 1873 CAP. LXXXIX. An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company. Sec. Sec. 1. Company incorporated. 6. Shares assignable. 2. Capital stock. 7. Joint stock alone 3. First meeting, when held liable. And how called. 8.Time within which ten 4. Annual meetings, how per cent must be paid appointed, proviso. In. 5. Powers of Directors. 9. Where Office of Company shall be kept. Passed 14th April, 1873. Where as the Township of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, offers advantageous situations for the quarrying and working of freestone, marble, limestone and other building materials, and for quarrying and manufacturing plaster, and for mining purposes; and whereas a Company has been formed for the purpose of quarrying, mining and working the same, and other business connected therewith, at Hopewell aforesaid, and have expended a considerable amount of capital, and the expenditure of capital and the employment of labour in such operations would be a benefit to this Province, it is deemed right to afford encouragement and protection to the said Company, and to facilitate their operations by an Act of incorporation:-Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:-1. That George K. Snow, Joseph Hayden, Robert K. Snow, and Joseph H. Hayden, and such other parties as shall from time to time become proprietors of shares in the Company hereby incorporated and established, their successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate under the name and style of ""The Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company,"" and by that name shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts and places whatsoever, and shall have power, right and authority to purchase, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments for them, their successors and assigns, and all other the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of erecting cranes, wharves and other machinery for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and exporting building stone and other stone and other valuable material, and for opening and working of mines and minerals and all other business connected therewith in this Province, and for carrying on and managing the same, and also the constructing and making of such railroad or other description of road as may be necessary for the transportation and shipment of the said building stone and all other articles, and also that they the said Company or a majority of them shall from time to time have full power and authority to construct, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinance as may be deemed necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation; provided that such bye laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws and statutes in force within this Province. 2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars of current money of the Dominion of Canada, and shall be divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, to be paid in at such times and instalments as the business of the Company shall require, when duly ordered by the Directors, and every person who shall be a holder of one or more shares shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to grant certification of full stock in whole or part payment for the consideration of lands, quarries, buildings, wharves, machinery, mining rights or privileges, in the place of money subscription to said stock, at such valuation as a majority of all the subscribers shall fix. 3. The first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held at Hopewell aforesaid, and shall be called by George K. Snow, or in the case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of the said Company, by giving notice in one or more papers printed in the said County of Albert, or any County adjoining the said County, at least thirty days previous to such meeting, in order to organize the said Company and for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary, which Directors and officers so chosen shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, or until re-election, or others are chosen in their stead; and the members of the said Company, or shareholders present at the meeting or appearing by proxy, shall organize said Company, establish bye laws and choose Directors of the said Company by a majority of votes. 4. The shareholders shall meet annually at such time and place as may be appointed and regulated in and by the bye laws of the said Company, at which meeting the shareholders present or by proxy may either re-elect the Directors before appointed, or any of them, or elect other Directors in the stead of all or any of them; provided always, that the omission to meet shall work no forfeiture, but the shareholders may be afterwards called together for that purpose by one or more of the Directors of the said Company for the time being, or by any three of the shareholders. 5. The Directors and officers of the said Company, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to manage the business and concerns of the said Corporation, subject to the bye laws of said Corporation and the provisions herein contained, may appoint and employ any agent or other persons by them deemed necessary, may declare annual or semi-annual dividends or profits as ascertained by them; but no person shall be eligible as a Director unless he be a stockholder and of the full age of twenty one years. 6. All the shares in the said Company shall be numbered in progressive order, and every member of the said Company shall have a certificate under the seal of the said Corporation, and signed by the President and Clerk or Secretary thereof, certifying his property in such shares as expressed in the certificate, and the shares of the said Corporation shall be assignable in the form directed in the said bye laws, and such assignee shall thereupon become a member or stockholder in the said Company; and whenever any stockholder or shareholder shall assign or transfer his stock or shares in the said Company, he shall cease to be a member of the said Corporation. 7. The joint stock and property of the said Company shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the same. 8. Provided always, that unless ten per cent of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of the said Corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the said Directors or any one of them, (which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer) shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the existence of the said Corporation be terminated at the expiration of the said three years. 9. The said Company shall keep an office in Hopewell, in the County of Albert, in this Province, and an Agent there, for the transaction of business connected in this Province; service upon the said agent of all writs, processes, notices and other

Royal Gazette - Mar. 21, 18[illegible] . Passed March, 1877: An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Codes: Z2 / LEGI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Legislation, etc.;

Carleton Sentenil - Mar. 31, 1877Acts passed.... An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Freestone Company."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 4, 1888 Public Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned intend applying for the issue of Letters Patent, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9, of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year of our Lord one hundred and eighty five, intituled An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, for the incorporation of a stone quarrying and working Company. 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the Atlantic Brown Stone Company. 2. The object for which incorporation is sought is, the quarrying, working, manufacture, sale, shipping, and exporting of building and other stone at Wood Point, in the Parish of Sackville and county of Westmorland, and at other places in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere; the purchasing and working of quarries of building stone, grindstones, &c.; the building and purchasing of railways, tramways, wharves, derricks and machinery, and the doing of all things requisite for or incident to carrying on the business of quarrying and shipping stone in the Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the Company is to be established at Wood Point in the Parish of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of Capital Stock of the Company actually subscribed is $24,000. 5. The number of shares is two hundred and forty, and the amount of each share is $100. 6. The names, addresses and calling of each of the applicants is as follows:- Joseph B. Read, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Henry C. Read, of Stonehaven, in the county of Gloucester, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Barrister. Stephen Clark, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant. Walter R. Wood, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, Stone Merchant. John Lord, of the City of New York, in State of New York, Stone Merchant. Rufus Seaman, of Minudie, in the County of cumberland, and Province of Nova Scotia, farmer. George Hibbard, of Lower Cove, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of Nova Scotia, Merchant. Amos Seaman, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Merchant. Dated this 2nd day of April, A.D. 1888."

Royal Gazette - Apr. 27, 1892 Notice of Application For Letters Patent. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will make application to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Letters Patent under the Great Seal, for a Charter constituting the undersigned, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created. a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act of 1885 and Amending Acts. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The Moncton Freestone Company. The object for which its corporation is sought is - to purchase, own, sell and deal in stone quarries and lands, privileges and facilities in connection therewith, to quarry, manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in stone for all purposes, and such other things as are incident thereto. The chief place of business is to be the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland. The capital stock of said Company is to be $10,000, divided into 100 shares of $100.00 each. The names in full, address and calling of the applicants are as follows, the first five of whom are tobe the first or Provisional Directors of the Company:- Names. Address. Calling. Theophilus B. LeBlanc Moncton. Contractor. Thomas Fitzsimmons Moncton Contractor. Robert A. Borden Moncton Barrister Matthew Lodge Moncton M'fg. Agent Philip. D. Bourque Moncton Quarryman"

Chignecto Post - May 4, 1893 New Stone Company.- The Royal Gazette containsnotice of the application for incorporation of a local company to carry on a quarrying business at Wood Point or elsewhere. The notice says: 1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is The New Brunswick Brown Stone Company . 2. The objects for which such incorporation is sought, are: The carrying on of a general business for the quarrying, manufacturing and purchase and sale of Building and other Stone; and also for the acquiring andholding of lands, buildings, machinery and other property for the purposes of said business and incidental thereto. 3. The Office or chief place of business of the said Company shall be in Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, in the province of New Brunswick. 4. The amount of the capital stock of the said Company will be ten thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, upwards of five thousand dollars of which said capital stock will be actually subscribed before the issuing of such Letters Patent. 5. The following are the names and addresses and callings of the several applicants, all of whom are to be the first and Provisional Directors of the Company:- Stephen Clark, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, Merchant; William Clark, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Merchant; Josiah Wood, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, N.B., Merchant; William Milner, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Master Mariner; Henry A. Powell, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, N.B., Attorney-at-Law. There is an unlimited quantity of superior stone at this point and under energetic management an extensive business can be developed."

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Geology - General;

Colonial Farmer. - May. 29, 1871 Geological Report. - Continued. From the escarpment of the mountain the ground slopes tothe southeast at a low angle, probably in conformity with the dip of the underlying grey grits, which flank the narrow coping of trap. Near the bridge the river divides into three branches, and on the northeast branch, about one and a quarter miles from the Forks, occur the Falls of Nashwasis. - Here the brook, running in a picturesque gorge formed of nearly perpendicular cliffs of yellowish grey sandstone, 100 feet apart, and about the same height, falls over course silicious conglomerate rocks, forming a cascade of forty feet high and fifty feet in width. Both the cliffs above, and the conglomerate forming the bed of the stream at the fall are copiously charged with vegetable fossils, such as leaves and stems, the latter sometimes of considerable thickness, the bark being converted into coal, and the core replaced by sandstone; nodules of iron pyrites are also very abundant. Although such traces of carbonaceous matter abound, there seems to be nothing to justify the expectation, which has been entertained by some of the neighboring residents, that a workable seam of coal may be found here. Rumours were current also, when I visited the locality, of veins of manganese and even of more valuable ores having been found on McLeod's Mountain, together with great deposits of fine red ochre in the vicinity, but as they were not met with by me, I am unable to give any details. Just below the fall there is a considerable development of a pure white siliceous conglomerate, composed entirely of large quartz pebbles, and without a grace of organic remains. From the mouth of the Keswick, northeastward as far as Tay Settlement, a distance of fifteen miles, the hardness of the outcropping edges of the grey grits and conglomerates, combined with the unequal effects of superficial denudations, produces a very marked topographical feature, forming a succession of nearly 10 parallel ridges running northeast and southwest as far as the valley of the Nashwaak, and all of very considerable elevation up to 900 feet above tide water. Most of the rock exposures observed by me in this district have been recorded on the large map, and need not be here repeated. In this intervale the red rocks are nowhere conspicuously displayed, owing to the relief of the surface, the nearly horizontal attitude of the strata, and the soft nature of these rocks themselves. In the valley of the River Tay, however, they reappear in considerable breadth, as might be expected from the fact of its cutting the formation traversely. At Beone's Mills, about eighteen miles from Fredericton, on the north branch of the Tay, and near the road between Cardigan and Tay settlement, fossiliferous and highly ferruginous grey grits occur in alternating massive and shaly beds, dipping SE 7ø, with specular iron and impressions of large and small obscure fossil vegetable remains. A little further north, at the bridge over the south branch, thin bedded micaceous red sandstones appear, dipping SE apparently 17ø; this is at the junction of the red and grey rocks. Proceeding one and a half miles northward on the road, we find at the bridge over the North Tay, the contorted and nearly perpendicular slate and quartzite of the unconformable metamorphic rocks, seamed with quartz veins, and slightly calcareous, but only so in streaks and bleaches. On descending the stream (but ascending in stratigraphical order) the slates become gradually more calcareous, arenaceous and micaceous, and assume a red colour, till at a little over half a mile below the bridge, they are covered by the unaltered bed of red marl and conglomerate, dipping SE 7ø. The section afforded in the bed and banks of the Tay is tolerable complete distinct, cutting nearly transversely to the direction of the Carboniferous rocks, extending for a distance of about ten miles from their base, and including two small seams of coal. Where coal has been found the seams themselves are concealed, and neither the quality nor conditions of occurrence of these coal seams have been accurately established; but their appears no reason to believe them to be of any economic importance, as no true underclays have been found in this section of the country, and even the continuity of the coal beyond the spot where it has been found has not been ascertained. Between Tay Settlement and Stanley, on the Nashwaak, on the land of Robert Thorburn, an interesting exposure of the red calcareous conglomerate and underlying metamorphic slate rock, in vertical section, is afforded in a small ravine or gorge. The slate rock at and for some distance below the plane of contact is also calcareous, and seamed with strings of quartz and calcspar; in the same neighborhood this rock was manyyears ago successfully burned in a kiln for lime. A similar conjunction to the last is well observed, though in horizontal exposures, in descending the River Nashwaak, where, about a mile below Stanley Bridge, the slates, reddened and rendered highly calcareous towards the contact, are overlapped by the red conglomerate, sandstone and marl, which continue uninterruptedly in descending, for a distance of one and three quarter miles, equivalent to a thickness of about 1000 feet; and terminate near the mouth of Cross Creek, there giving place to light-grey sandstone and conglomerate in massive beds. At Red Rock settlement and also at the mouth of Cross Creek, eruptive masses of trap protrude through the red conglomerate near the summit. At Nashwaak Bridge, on the Miramichi Road, thin-beddedflaggy grey grits are seen on the bed and bank of the river, dipping SE 5 deg.; and the same rocks are occasionally displayed at intervals along the Portage road to Boiestown. About ten miles from Boiestown the road skirts to a considerable extent, of red conglomerate, terminating towards the east of an eruptive mass of basalt similar to that at Clarke's Mountain, but more vesicular. It forms the height of land on the Portage, and is about three-quarters of a mile wide, terminating at Clearwater Brook, a tributary of the Taxis River; the other dimensions and precise form of the mass have not been fully ascertained. From Boiestown eastward for three or four miles, the right bank of the Southwest Miramichi is flanked by an amphitheatre of the coarse grey sandstone rising to the height of 200 feet above the river, and dipping SE 5ø; the line of this escarpment is considerably to the south of that of the bluffs at Keswick, Cardigan, etc. Near the mouth of the Taxis River, which flows into theMiramichi a little above Boiestown, a small seam of coal about three inches in thickness was reported. Four miles up the Miramichi from the mouth of the Taxis, the horizontal grey fossiliferous sandstones overlie red conglomerates and marls, dipping 67 deg. to the southeast. This high dip, of which some of the beds of the grey grits also seem to partake, may be due to a fault; in corroboration of which hypothesis the underlying metamorphic slate is usually full of veins of quartz and calcspar, as if much fractured; but on the other hand it is to be noted that with the observed horizontal breadth of the red rocks (400 yards) the thickness would closely approximate to that usually obtained for the red rocks, (1000 feet). The grey sandstones near this locality yield very fair though rather fine-grained grindstones; and some of the red marls might be

Codes: Z2 / LIME / GYP / X1 / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Lime - General; Gypsum; Grand Lake Coal; Statistics;
Royal Gazette - Mar. 17, 1847 Exports for the Year 1846: Estimated Value in SterlingTo Great To North To West To Britain America Indies U.S.Gypsum 2,933 ton 60 4 720 Grindstones 653 tons 271 6 404 Coals 1,915 chald. 132 1,305 Lime 1,690 hhds. 424"

Codes: Z2 / SPRI / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Mineral Springs;
Richibucto Review - Nov. 12, 1896 Cocagne. - .... Kings has two mineral springs, one at Havelock, and one at Sussex, each manufacturing extensively soft drinks. The Apohaqui mineral spring has no equal in the world with which to make emulsions. Kings also has her salt springs, and lime and gypsum in abundance, her magnesium mines were at one time workedextensively. Of course Kent has plenty of lime and good building stone quarries."

Codes: Z2 / STAT / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Statistics;
Morning Freeman - Dec. 4, 1877 Shipments from the port of Bathurst for the season of 1977: Grindstones ... 2,283 tons"

Daily Telegraph - Nov. 22, 1877 Miramichi exports for 1877: Grindstones were shipped as follows:- Read, Stevenson & Co., 6 vessels, 1,265 tons grindstones.J.H. McGill, 3 vessels, 445 tons grindstones."

Weekly Freeman - Dec. 14, 1878 Trade of Bathurst. - ... Year ending 30th November .... Read, Stevenson & Co. exported 1918 tons of grindstones, worth $20,396, and J.H. McGill, 216 tons, worth $2,912."

Weekly Freeman - Nov. 8, 1878 Bathurst Trade: Grindstones: Shippers no. of Tonnage Tons of Value vessels grindstones Read, Stevenson & Co. 9 1334 1984 $20,088 John H. McGill 1 198 216 2,192 ------- 10 1532 2200 22,280 Schooner Clara, 94 tons, is now loading with grindstones for the United States. - Advance."

Codes: Z2 / X1 / GEOL / IDX_Names: Sandstone, Building Stone, Monument Stone, etc.; Grand Lake Coal; Geology - General;
NB. Courier - Sep. 16, 1837 LETTER 1. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. and C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. May it please your excellency;The important measures which have been adopted for thewelfare and prosperity of New Brunswick, by the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government, since your Excellency's arrival in the Province, have produced the highest satisfaction among the inhabitants of that flourishing and loyal Colony. And although but a few months have passed away, since the country has enjoyed the benefit of your Excellency's talent and experience,it is already known that the veteran soldier is also the wise statesman under whose care science, industry, and lawful enterprise are protected, and have even now received a new impetus in their numerous departments. With a knowledge of these facts, I beg permission to address the following letters to your Excellency, knowing that whatever they may contain of an useful character, will be received with the patronage their author would endeavour to merit. The importance of examining the structure of the earth, with a view to unfold its valuable resources, must be evident to all who consider that mineral substances are indispensibly necessary in all the arts and sciences, and every work which man is called upon to perform. They form the powerful instruments of war, they supply the blessings of peace, and diminishing animal labor, they afford abundant means of happiness and health. By them agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are sustained, and the prosperity of every country depends upon their discovery and employment. None of the sources of national independence and wealth, have contributed so largely to the civilization of mankind, as those of the mineral kingdom, whose treasures also admirably display the intelligence and power of their All-wise creator. It is true that by viewing them the mind feels its own weakness, although it can hardly fail to behold the beauty and order of their arrangement. If such remarks will in any way apply to countries where vast mineral deposits are giving out their valuable contents to the benefit of their inhabitants, how much more must they be acknowledged to be correct in a Province, into which even granite and limestone were imported a few years ago. But instead of pursuing farther a prefatory part of the subject, I proceed to lay before your Excellency such observations as have been made by personal examination. And without confining them entirely to Geological and Mineralogical detail, will endeavor to give the result of my enquiries in other branches of natural science, with some

topographical matter collected on a tour through the country. Having been requested by M.H. Perley, Esquire, the active agent of the Salmon River Coal Company, to examine the Coal formation on the Grand Lake, in New Brunswick, it was deemed necessary to ascertain, if possible, how far the strata of that place were connected with those of Nova Scotia, and how far the Coal districts of the two Provinces were united. On the boundary line between the two Provinces, there is an extensive Coal Field, having a large part of the county of Cumberland on one side, and a part of the county of Westmorland, belonging to New Brunswick, on the other. The coal district has been denuded by the action of the sea, and its rapid tides on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and by the steady action of the waters flowing along numerous rivers taking their rise from the higher lands of the interior; and long since the coal with its accompanying strata of sandstone, shale and limestone were deposited, vast portions of each have been worn down, and carried away by tidal currents, and torrents ever rushing onward toward the sea -- That the strata of sandstone and other rocks, were once perfect and continuous from one side of Chignecto Bay and Cumberland Basin to the other, there can be no doubt. The strata of Cape Enrage, Cape Maranguin, and Grindstone Island, and those of the opposite coast on Nova Scotia side, are identical in structure, mineral composition, and inclination, and may be seen at low-water, reaching out beneath the sea, pursuing a direct and uniform course. Chignecto, and Shepody Bay, Cumberland Basin, and the numerous rivers and creeks emptying into them, almost intersect this coal field; and have by their unremitting currents, exposed beautiful sections of the rocks now forming their shores. The detritus produced by these causes, frost, rain and atmospheric influence, has been deposited in lakes, estuaries, and on the sides of creeks, forming those extensive marshes, now skirting the rivers of this fertile country. The same causes that reduced the hard rock to an almost impalpable powder, have transported the sedimentary matter to those situations where it is now found, until it rose to the highest level of the sea, and formed a soil only inundated at the highest tides. The coal field extends northward and eastward to Northumberland Straits, where the same freestones are quarried that appear on the shores of Chignecto Bay. - The sandstones of Grindstone Island, Cape Meranguin, North Joggins, and Coast of Shepody, are very valuable, as they apply the most durable and elegant slabs for buildings, and also afford the best materials ever discovered for grindstones. Of the latter great numbers are made yearly, and shipped to the United States, and from thence to other parts of the world. They are equal in quality to those found at the South Joggins, and already afford a profitable and extensive trade. These 3 sandstones are generally of a grey color, and composed of fine grains of quartz, with a little feldspar and mica united by an argillaceous cement. The lines separating the strata, (which differ much in thickness), are perfectly parallel, a circumstance which enables the workmen to select such strata, as have a proper depth for the diameter of the stone to be cut; and it is surprising with what facility the compact rock is converted into circular grindstones, which appear like piles of large cheese at the quarries from whence they are taken. The measure of a single stone is 24 inches in diameter, and 4 inches in thickness, but they are often made of much larger dimensions, the price of each of the above size, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. These grindstones already form an important export of New Brunswick, and the time is not far distant when they will not only enrich individuals, but also become a source of public revenue and provincial wealth. From the rocks of the Coal Basin of Chignecto Bay, and the adjacent country, most of the manufactories of the United States receive the best materials for grinding iron and steel; these northern colonies and most of the Western States are supplied with the best grindstones for sharpening all kinds of cutting instruments; therefore it is obvious that as population and manufactories increase, so must the demand for the sandstone of this portion of the country supply a permanent source of commerce. Many years have elapsed since coal was first discovered at the South Joggins, on the east side of the Chignecto Channel, and while making a geological examination of the strata at that place for the General Mining Association, it appeared to me that by the direction of the different layers of rocks, that it could also be found on the opposite coast of New Brunswick. During that examination, I discovered and measured several strata of coal which had not been previously reported, and found the whole number to amount to nineteen, several of which are workable. Having ascertained the true course of these strata, a landmark on the opposite coast was noted down; but the exact point where the coal might be expected is covered with a superficial bed of gravel so far as it could be distinguished by a telescope; and, perhaps that circumstance has prevented its discovery on the N. Brunswick side, which is several miles distant, and I regret that my time has been too much occupied to pursue this enquiry further. The rocks of Cape Meranguin, Grindstone Island, and their neighboring shores, like those of the county of Cumberland, abound in fossil relics of the vegetable kingdom, belonging to that period in the earth's history when the plants from which the coal was formed were in a living state. There is scarcely a stratum along this interesting part of the Province that does not exhibit remains of some lofty arborescent plant, or humbler 4 species of the carboniferous tribes; all of these are now converted into sandstone or shale, according to the circumstances in which they were placed, and they cannot fail to produce reverence in the minds of all who behold them. Their vast dimensions show how frightful the period was when they lived, and their present petrified condition bears record of the changes and convulsions the crust of this earth has suffered. These once living vegetables now stand like sculptured monuments bearing testimony not only to their own former life, and place of abode, but their inscriptions which seem to defy even time itself, declare that this earth has been the theatre of catastrophes unknown in these later days. They now stand like beacons to guide the astonished geologist to the haven of truth, and the indelible characters they display are interpreted without the risk of error or danger of delay. Ferns form a considerable part of the fossil flora of this Coal field. They all seem to belong to arborescent species that previous to their destruction had obtained a growth truly astonishing. Equizetums, plants having some analogy to the common horsetail of our swamps, are common. The species found here are however extinct even in the tropical latitudes, and none of their kind has ever been seen in a living state. There are several species of Lepidodendron, plants resembling the fir tribes. Some of these are of enormous size. I discovered one 48 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter at the largest end. It lay in a horizontal position, passing through several strata, and a large portion of its top had been carried away by the violence of the waves. There are many other varieties of fossil plants along these shores; but a full description of them cannot be given in these letters, as it would occupy the space intended for other matter. It may, however, be remarked, that all these plants were produced in a climate, at least, as warm as that between the present tropics, and the vegetation to which they bear any resemblance can only be found in warm regions. Many of them have no living successors, and it is far from being improbable, that even the warmest climate in the torrid zone would not supply sufficient heat to produce those families of the vegetable kingdom, that have long since ceased to exist upon this planet. It is certain, therefore, that the climate of this country was at one time extremely warm, that a remarkable reduction of temperature has taken place; and the earth has been clothed with plants adapted to the degrees of heat and light now shed upon it. By taking the most limited view of the great size of the fossil plants to which I have referred, and the luxuriant growth they must have enjoyed, we cannot fail to discover the vast quantity of materials produced by 5 the earth for laying up the stores of coal, which now add so much to the comfort and happiness of mankind. And we must also believe, that when those numerous tribes of the vegetable kingdom flourished, the earth was surrounded by an appropriate atmosphere, an abundant light, and it was as far as we can judge by comparison, every way fitted for sustaining extensive tribes of mammalia, and numerous races of aerial and terrestrial beings. It would be selfish in man, to suppose that this mighty herbage, of a former condition of our planet, was created solely to supply the fuel now found in the earth. It is far more in accordance with the all-wise Creator's works in general, that they were also given to nourish and bestow happiness to other creatures, which were co-evil with the forests now found changed into coal, or converted into solid rock upon our shores. But are the remains of those animals found? It is true there are many tribes of graminovorous animals inhumed in the earth, but some of them are discovered in situations which render it at all probable they fed on the tropical herbage of the coal period. They are, according to the most received geological opinions, separated from that herbage by extensive and deep deposits of other rocks, and by a period of time almost immeasurable. The celebrated Doctor Buckland, in his Bridgewater treatise, Vol. 1, page 62, says, ""no higher condition of vertebrata has yet been discovered in the transition formation, than that of fishes,"" an opinion confirmed by the labors of many other geologists, whose discoveries have been confined to moluscous radiated, and other animals occupying marine and lacustrine situations. But we should be careful how we infer from these facts, that there was not a corresponding exalted state of animal life to that of the vegetable kingdom, at the period referred to. And perhaps the time has not yet arrived, when a perfect theory can be formed which will explain the phenomena exhibited in the earth. It has been said by some that there has been a gradual increase in the number and perfection of plants and animals, since that remote period, when this earth first became habitable. The circumstances, however probable, as far from being proved; and there are many links